3-MODE 150mA LDO REGULATOR with the Reverse Current Protection

NO.EA-118-081118

OUTLINE

The R1163x Series consist of CMOS-based voltage regulator ICs with high output voltage accuracy and low supply current. These ICs perform with the chip enable function and realize a standby mode with ultra low supply current. To prevent the destruction by over current, the current limit circuit is included. The R1163x Series have 3-mode. One is standby mode with CE or standby control pin. Other two modes are realized with ECO pin. Fast Transient Mode (FT mode) and Low Power Mode (LP mode) are alternative with ECO pin. Consumption current is reduced at Low Power Mode compared with Fast Transient Mode. The output voltage is maintained between FT mode and LP mode.

Further, the reverse current protection circuit is built-in. Therefore, if a higher voltage than V_{DD} pin is forced to the output pin, the reverse current to V_{DD} pin is very small (Max. 0.1μA) , so it is suitable for backup circuit.

Since the packages for these ICs are SOT-23-5, SON-6, and DFN(PLP)1616-6 packages, high density mounting of the ICs on boards is possible.

FEATURES

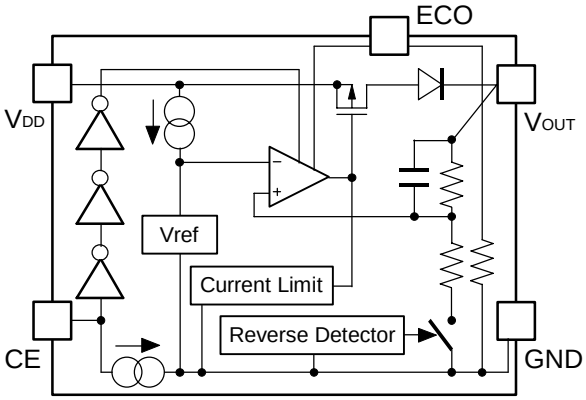
- Supply Current ..... Typ. 6.0μA (Low Power Mode),
  Typ. 70μA (Fast Transient Mode)
- Standby Mode ..... Typ. 0.6μA
- Reverse Current..... Max. 0.1μA
- Input Voltage Range ..... 2.0V to 6.0V
- Output Voltage ..... Stepwise setting with a step of 0.1V
  in the range of 1.5V to 5.0V is possible
- Output Voltage Accuracy..... ±1.5% (±2.5% at Low Power Mode)
- Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Output Voltage .. Typ. ±100ppm/°C
- Dropout Voltage ..... Typ. 0.25V (I_{OUT}=150mA, V_{OUT}=2.8V)
- Ripple Rejection..... Typ. 70dB (f=1kHz, Fast Transient Mode)
- Line Regulation ..... Typ. 0.02%/V (Fast Transient Mode)
- Package ..... DFN(PLP)1616-6, SON-6, SOT-23-5
- Built-in fold-back protection circuit ..... Typ. 40mA (Current at short mode)
- Performs with Ceramic Capacitors ..... C_{IN}=Ceramic 1.0μF, C_{OUT}=Ceramic 0.47μF

APPLICATIONS

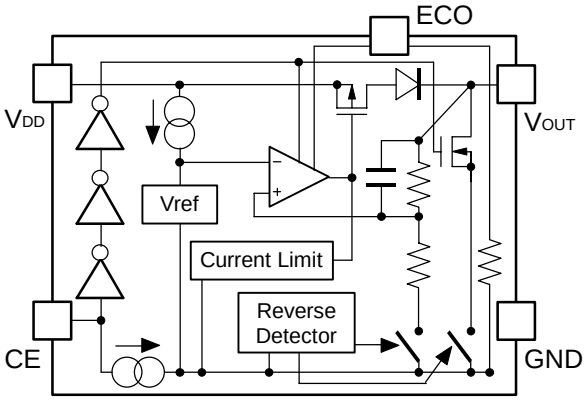
- Precision Voltage References.
- Power source for electrical appliances such as cameras, VCRs and hand-held communication equipment.
- Power source for battery-powered equipment.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

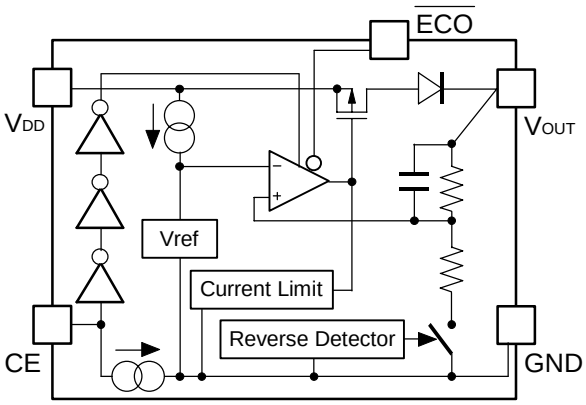
R1163xxx1B



R1163xxx1D



R1163xxx1E



SELECTION GUIDE

The output voltage, the auto-discharge function*, the package and the taping type for the ICs can be selected at the user's request. The selection can be available by designating the part number as shown below;

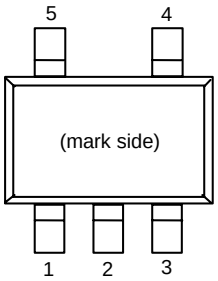
R1163xxx1x-xx-x ←Part Number
↑↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
a b c d e

Code	Contents
a	Designation of Package Type : N: SOT-23-5 D: SON-6 K: DFN(PLP)1616-6
b	Setting Output Voltage (V_{OUT}) : Stepwise setting with a step of 0.1V in the range of 1.5V to 5.0V is possible. Exceptions: 1.85V=R1163x181x5-xx-x, 2.75V=R1163x271x5-xx-x, 2.85V=R1163x281x5-xx-x
c	Designation of Chip Enable Option : B: "H" active type and without the auto-discharge function*. D: "H" active and with the auto-discharge function*. E: "H" active type and without auto-discharge function*. ECO logic reverse type (Low Power mode at ECO="H")
d	Designation of Taping Type : Refer to Taping Specifications;TR type is the standard direction.
e	Designation of composition of pin plating: -F : Lead free solder plating (SOT-23-5, SON-6) None: Au plating (DFN(PLP)1616-6)

*) 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.

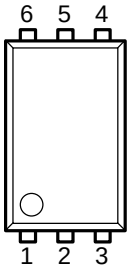
PIN CONFIGURATIONS

- **SOT-23-5**

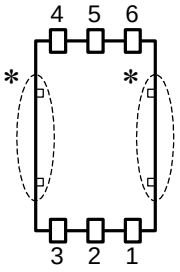


- **SON-6**

Top View

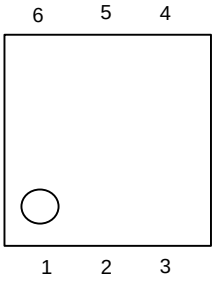


Bottom View

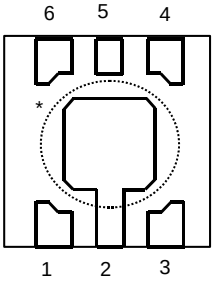


- **DFN(PLP)1616-6**

Top View



Bottom View



PIN DISCRIPTIONS

- **SOT-23-5**

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Description
1	V_{DD}	Input Pin
2	GND	Ground Pin
3	CE	Chip Enable Pin
4	ECO/$\overline{\text{ECO}}$	MODE alternative pin
5	V_{OUT}	Output pin

- **SON-6**

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Description
1	V_{DD}	Input Pin
2	NC	No Connection
3	V_{OUT}	Output pin
4	ECO/$\overline{\text{ECO}}$	MODE alternative pin
5	GND	Ground Pin
6	CE	Chip Enable Pin

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

- **DFN(PLP)1616-6**

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Description
1	V_{OUT}	Output pin
2	GND	Ground Pin
3	ECO/$\overline{\text{ECO}}$	MODE alternative pin
4	CE	Chip Enable pin
5	NC	No Connection
6	V_{DD}	Input Pin

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

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	6.5	V
V_{ECO}	Input Voltage (ECO/$\overline{ECO}$ Pin)	−0.3 ~ 6.5	V
V_{CE}	Input Voltage (CE Pin)	−0.3 ~ 6.5	V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	−0.3 ~ 6.5	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	180	mA
P_D	Power Dissipation (SOT-23-5) *	420	mW
	Power Dissipation (SON-6) *	500	
	Power Dissipation (DFN(PLP)1616-6)*	560	
Topt	Operating Temperature Range	−40 ~ 85	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range	−55 ~ 125	°C

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

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

R1163xxx1B/D

Topt=25°C

Symbol	Item		Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	FT Mode	V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, V_{ECO}=V_{IN} 1mA ≦ I_{OUT} ≦ 30mA		×0.985		×1.015	V
		LP Mode	V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT} + 1V, V_{ECO}=GND 1mA ≦ I_{OUT} ≦ 30mA		×0.975		×1.025	
ΔV_{OUT}	Output Voltage Deviation between FT Mode and LP Mode		V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, I_{OUT}=30mA	V_{OUT} > 2.0V	−1.2	0	1.2	%
				V_{OUT} ≦ 2.0V	−24	0	24	mV
I_{OUT}	Output Current		V_{IN}−V_{OUT}=1.0V		150			mA
ΔV_{OUT}/ ΔI_{OUT}	Load Regulation	FT Mode	V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, V_{ECO}=V_{IN} 1mA ≦ I_{OUT} ≦ 150mA			20	40	mV
		LP Mode	V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, V_{ECO}=GND 1mA ≦ I_{OUT} ≦ 150mA			20	45	
V_{DIF}	Dropout Voltage		Refer to the following table					
I_{SS1}	Supply Current (FT Mode)		V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V V_{ECO}=V_{IN}			70	100	μA
I_{SS2}	Supply Current (LP Mode)		V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V V_{ECO}=GND			6.0	10.0	μA
$I_{standby}$	Supply Current (Standby)		V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, V_{CE}=GND V_{ECO}=GND or V_{IN}			0.6	1.0	μA
ΔV_{OUT}/ ΔV_{IN}	Line Regulation	FT Mode	Set V_{OUT}+0.5V ≦ V_{IN} ≦ 6.0V I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{ECO}=V_{IN} If V_{OUT} ≦ 1.6V, then 2.2V ≦ V_{IN} ≦ 6.0V			0.02	0.10	%/V
		LP Mode	Set V_{OUT} + 0.5V ≦ V_{IN} ≦ 6.0V I_{OUT} =30mA, V_{ECO}=GND If V_{OUT} ≦ 1.6V, then 2.2V ≦ V_{IN} ≦ 6.0V			0.05	0.20	
RR	Ripple Rejection (FT Mode)		Ripple 0.2Vp-p, V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{ECO}=V_{IN} If V_{OUT} ≦ 1.7V, then V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1.2V	f=1kHz		70		dB
				f=10kHz		60		
V_{IN}	Input Voltage				2.0		6.0	V
ΔV_{OUT}/ ΔTopt	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient		I_{OUT}=30mA −40°C ≦ Topt ≦ 85°C			±100		ppm /°C
I_{lim}	Short Current Limit		V_{OUT}=0V			40		mA
I_{PD}	CE Pull-down Current					0.3	0.6	μA
R_{PDE}	ECO Pull-down Resistance				2	5	30	MΩ
V_{CEH}	CE, ECO Input Voltage "H"				1.0		6.0	V
V_{CEL}	CE, ECO Input Voltage "L"				0		0.35	V
en	Output Noise "H" (FT Mode)		BW=10Hz to 100kHz			30		μVrms
	Output Noise "L" (LP Mode)		BW=10Hz to 100kHz			40		
R_{LOW}	Low Output Nch Tr. ON Resistance (of D version)		V_{CE}=0V			60		Ω
I_{REV}	Reverse Current		V_{OUT}>0.5V, 0V ≦ V_{IN} ≦ 6V			0	0.1	μA

R1163xxx1E

Topt=25°C

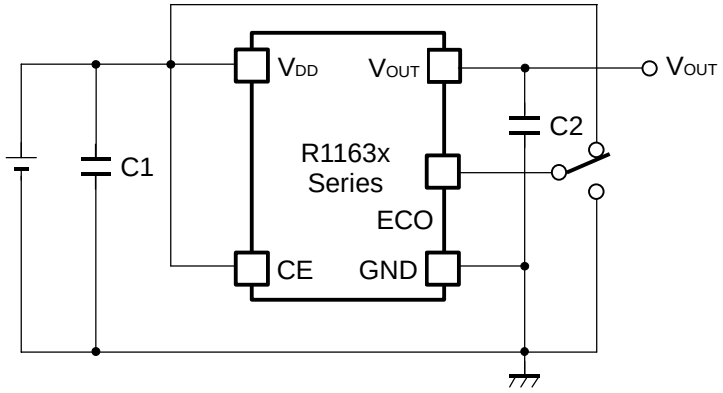
Symbol	Item		Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	FT Mode	V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, V_{ECO}=GND 1mA ≦ I_{OUT} ≦ 30mA		×0.985		×1.015	V
		LP Mode	V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, V_{ECO}=V_{IN} 1mA ≦ I_{OUT} ≦ 30mA		×0.975		×1.025	
ΔV_{OUT}	Output Voltage Deviation between FT Mode and LP Mode		V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, I_{OUT}=30mA	V_{OUT} > 2.0V	−1.2	0	1.2	%
				V_{OUT} ≦ 2.0V	−24	0	24	mV
I_{OUT}	Output Current		V_{IN}−V_{OUT}=1.0V		150			mA
ΔV_{OUT}/ ΔI_{OUT}	Load Regulation	FT Mode	V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, V_{ECO}=GND 1mA ≦ I_{OUT} ≦ 150mA			20	40	mV
		LP Mode	V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, V_{ECO}=V_{IN} 1mA ≦ I_{OUT} ≦ 150mA			20	45	
V_{DIF}	Dropout Voltage		Refer to the following table					
I_{SS1}	Supply Current (FT Mode)		V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V V_{ECO}=GND			70	100	μA
I_{SS2}	Supply Current (LP Mode)		V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V V_{ECO}=V_{IN}			6.0	10.0	μA
$I_{standby}$	Supply Current (Standby)		V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, V_{CE}=GND V_{ECO}=GND or V_{IN}			0.6	1.0	μA
ΔV_{OUT}/ ΔV_{IN}	Line Regulation	FT Mode	Set V_{OUT}+0.5V ≦ V_{IN} ≦ 6.0V I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{ECO}=GND If V_{OUT} ≦ 1.6V, then 2.2V ≦ V_{IN} ≦ 6.0V			0.02	0.10	%/V
		LP Mode	Set V_{OUT} + 0.5V ≦ V_{IN} ≦ 6.0V I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{ECO}=V_{IN} If V_{OUT} ≦ 1.6V, then 2.2V ≦ V_{IN} ≦ 6.0V			0.05	0.20	
RR	Ripple Rejection (FT Mode)		Ripple 0.2V_{p-p} V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{ECO}=GND If V_{OUT} ≦ 1.7V, then V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT}+1.2V	f = 1kHz		70		dB
				f = 10kHz		60		
V_{IN}	Input Voltage				2.0		6.0	V
ΔV_{OUT}/ $\Delta Topt$	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient		I_{OUT} = 30mA −40°C ≦ Topt ≦ 85°C			±100		ppm/°C
I_{lim}	Short Current Limit		V_{OUT} = 0V			40		mA
I_{PD}	CE Pull-down Current					0.3	0.6	μA
V_{CEH}	CE, $\overline{ECO}$ Input Voltage "H"				1.0		6.0	V
V_{CEL}	CE, $\overline{ECO}$ Input Voltage "L"				0		0.4	V
en	Output Noise "H" (FT Mode)		BW = 10Hz to 100kHz			30		μVrms
	Output Noise "L" (LP Mode)		BW = 10Hz to 100kHz			40		
I_{REV}	Reverse Current		V_{OUT}>0.5V, 0V ≦ V_{IN} ≦ 6V			0	0.1	μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS by OUTPUT VOLTAGE

Topt=25°C

Output Voltage V_{OUT} (V)	Condition	Dropout Voltage (mV)			
		V_{DIF} (ECO=H)		V_{DIF} (ECO=L)	
		Typ.	Max.	Typ.	Max.
1.5 ≦ V_{OUT} < 1.6	I_{OUT}=150mA	400	680	420	680
1.6 ≦ V_{OUT} < 1.7		380	550	390	550
1.7 ≦ V_{OUT} < 1.8		350	520	370	520
1.8 ≦ V_{OUT} < 2.0		340	490	350	490
2.0 ≦ V_{OUT} < 2.8		290	425	300	430
2.8 ≦ V_{OUT} ≦ 5.0		250	350	250	350

TYPICAL APPLICATION



(External Components)

Ex. C1: Ceramic Capacitor 1.0μF

C2: Ceramic Capacitor 0.47μF Murata GRM40B474K

Kyocera CM105B474K

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, be sure to use a 0.47μF or more ceramic capacitor C2.

(Test these ICs with as same external components as ones to be used on the PCB.)

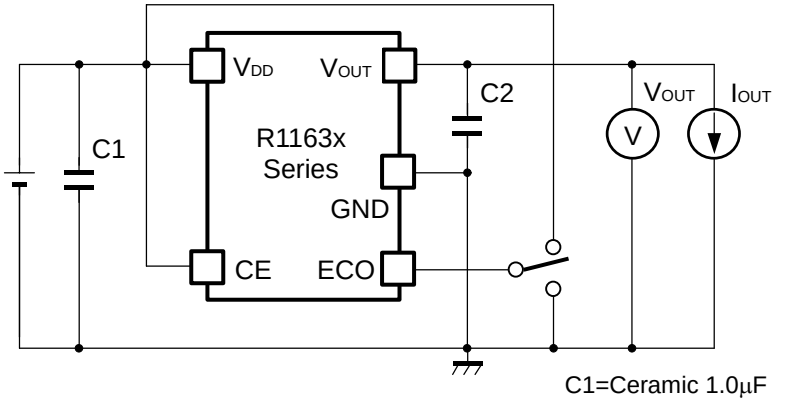
When a tantalum capacitor is used with this IC, if the equivalent series resistor (ESR) of the capacitor is large, output voltage may be unstable.

PCB Layout

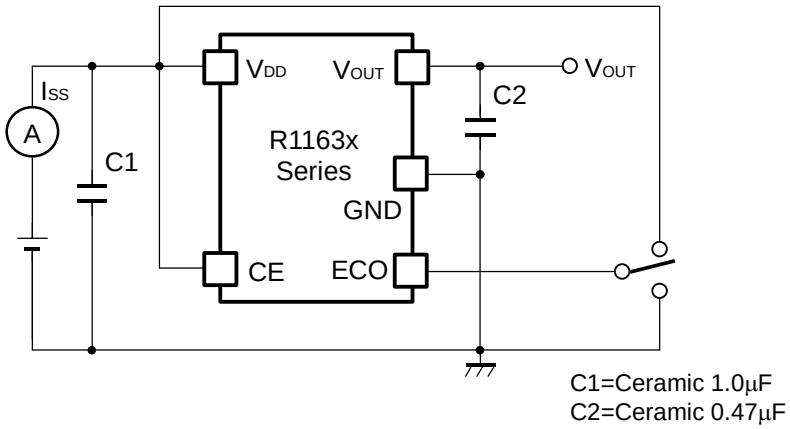
Make V_{DD} and GND lines sufficient. If their impedance is high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Connect a capacitor C1 with as much as 1.0μF capacitor between V_{DD} and GND pin as close as possible.

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

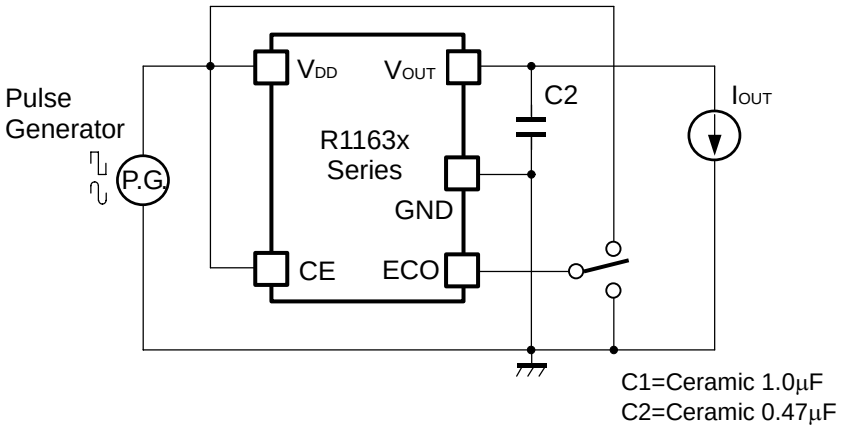
TEST CIRCUITS



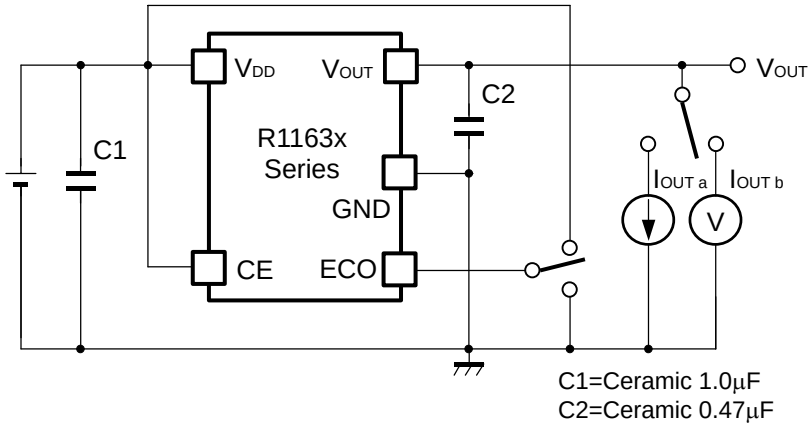
Basic Test Circuit



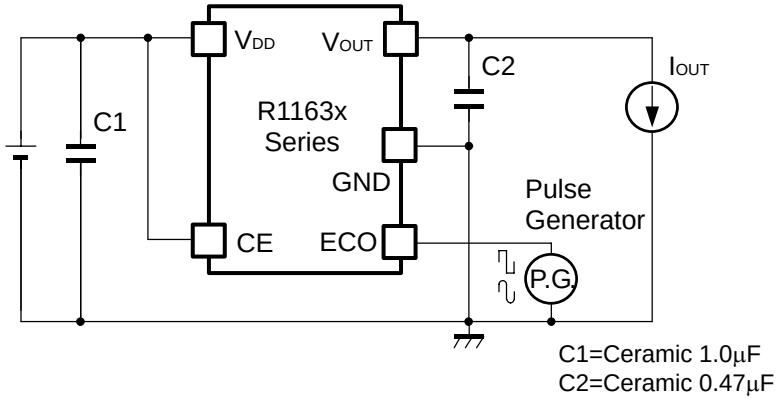
Test Circuit for Supply Current



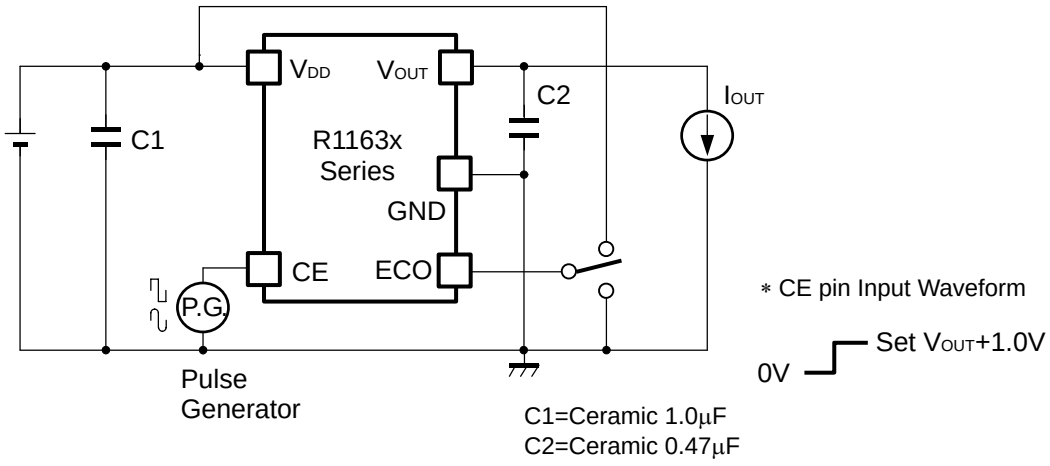
Test Circuit for Ripple Rejection, Line Transient Response



Test Circuit for Load Transient Response



Test Circuit for Output Voltage at Mode alternative point



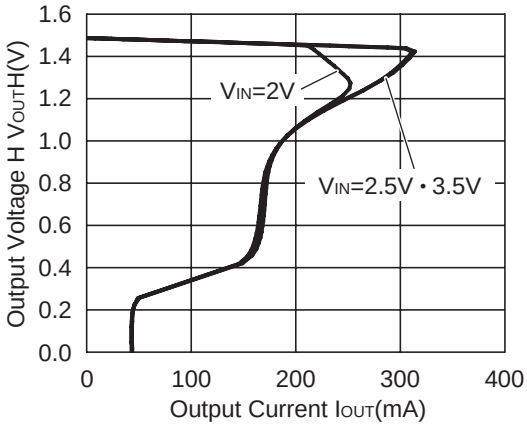
Test Circuit for Turn On Speed with CE pin

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

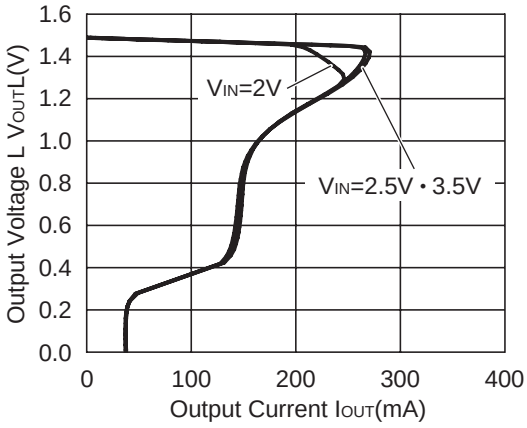
Unless otherwise provided, capacitors are ceramic type.

1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current

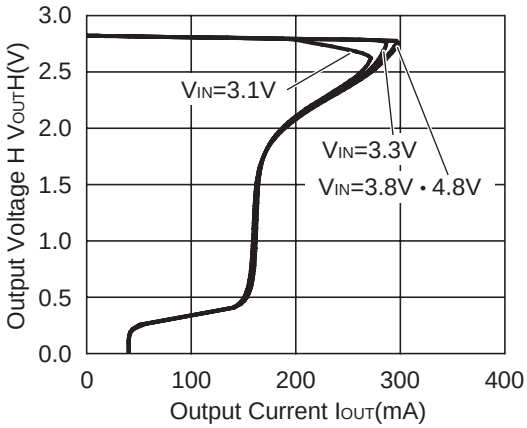
R1163x151x ECO=H



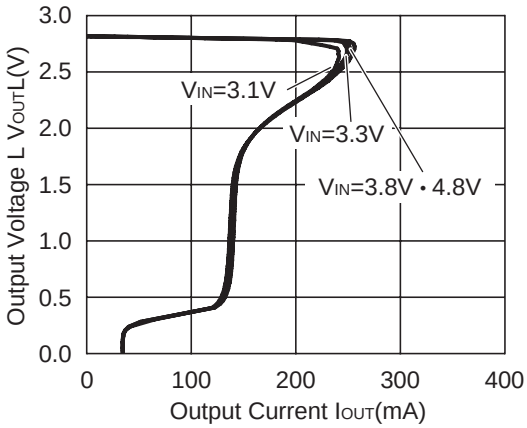
R1163x151x ECO=L



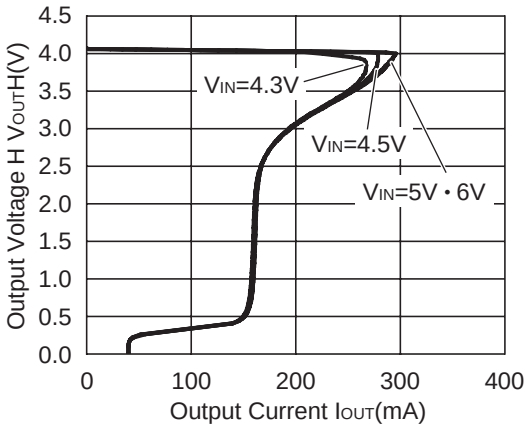
R1163x281x ECO=H



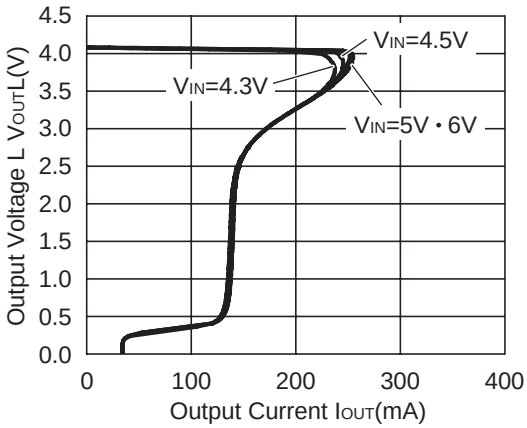
R1163x281x ECO=L



R1163x40x ECO=H

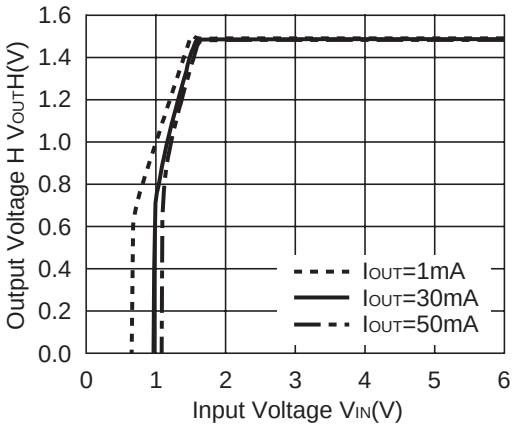


R1163x40x ECO=L

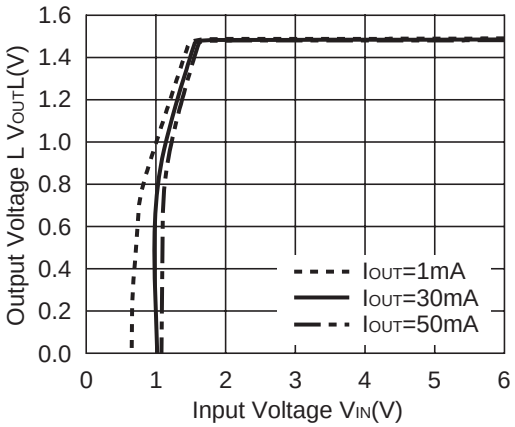


2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

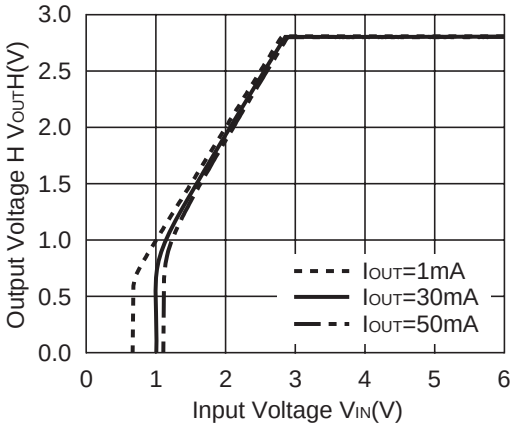
R1163x151x ECO=H



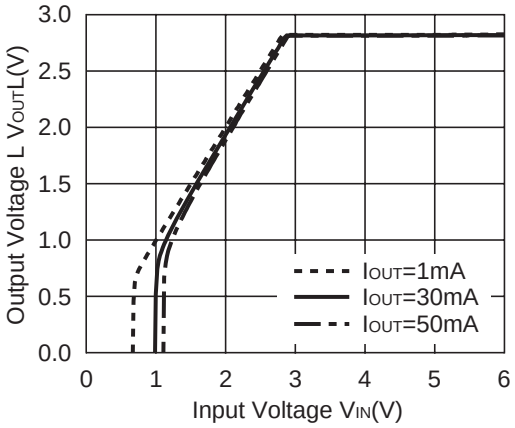
R1163x15x ECO=L



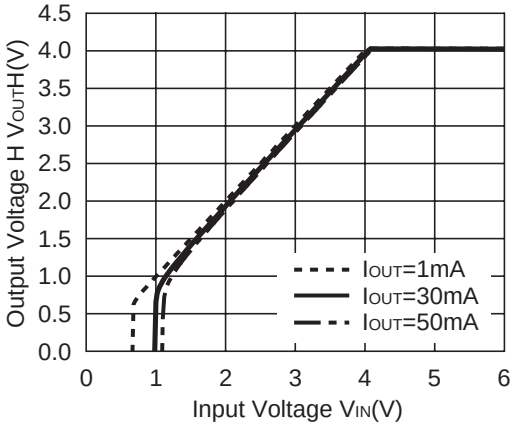
R1163x28x ECO=H



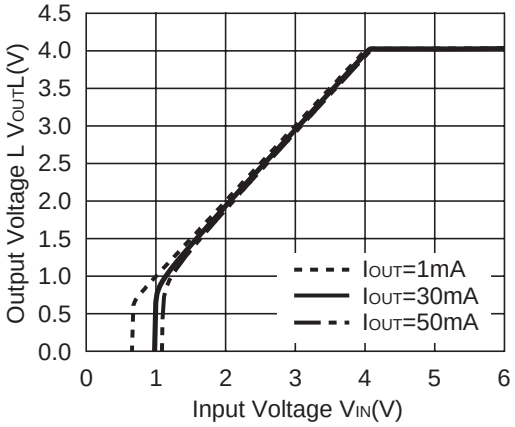
R1163x28x ECO=L



R1163x40x ECO=H

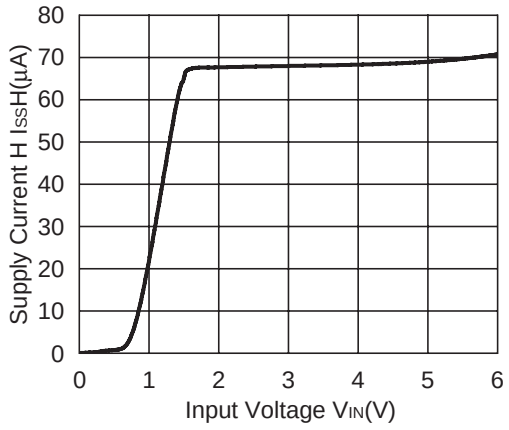


R1163x40x ECO=L

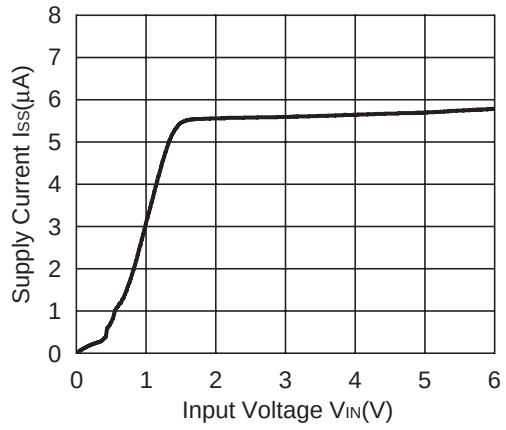


3) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

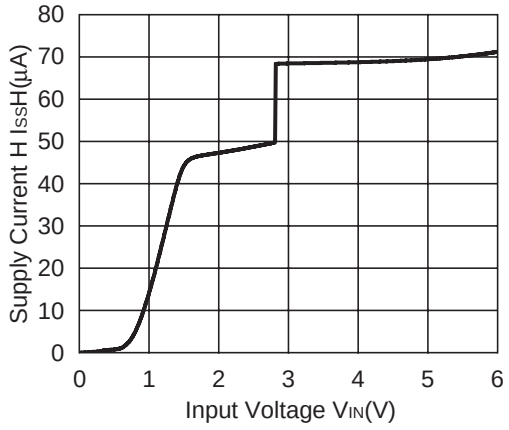
R1163x151x ECO=H



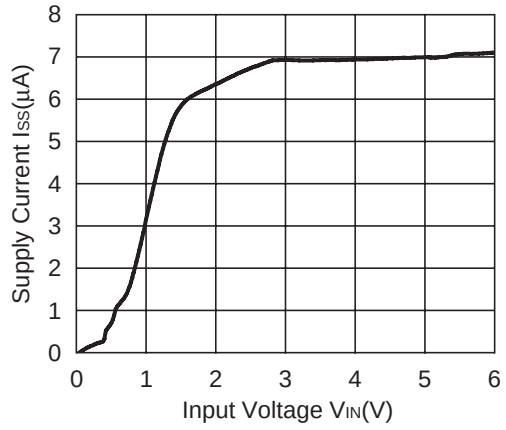
R1163x151x ECO=L



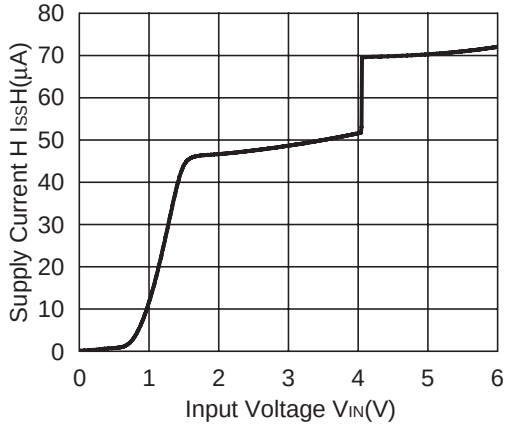
R1163x281x ECO=H



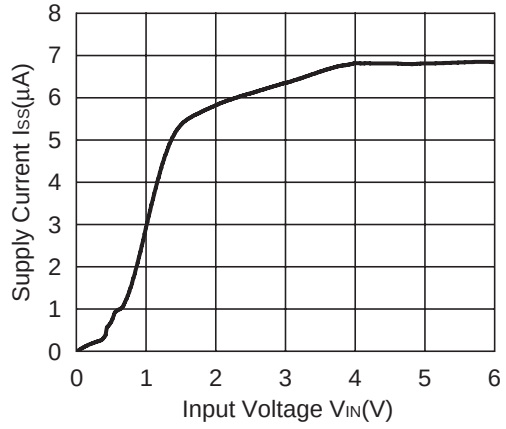
R1163x281x ECO=L



R1163x401x ECO=H

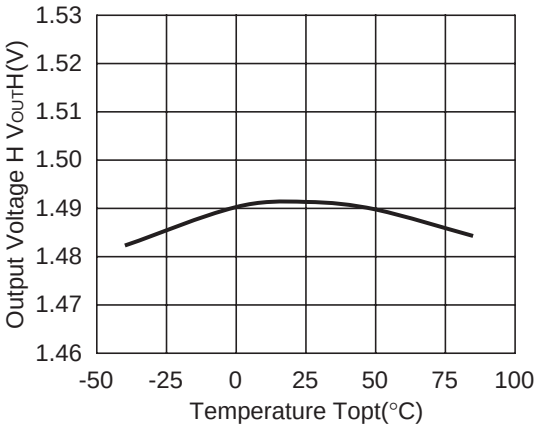


R1163x401x ECO=L

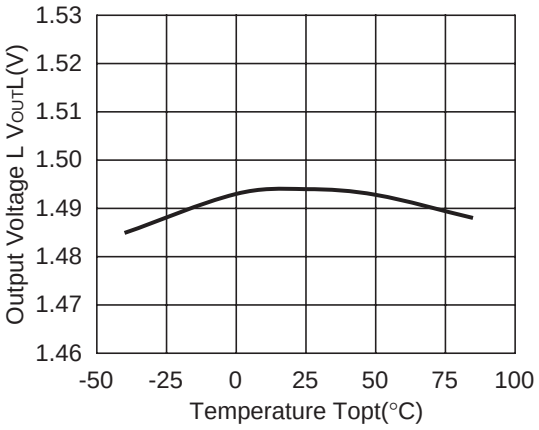


4) Output Voltage vs. Temperature

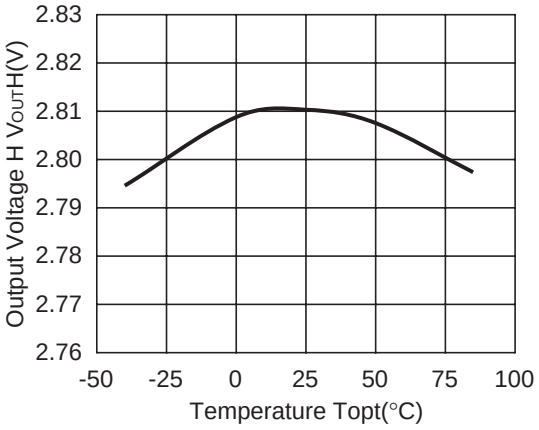
R1163x151x ECO=H



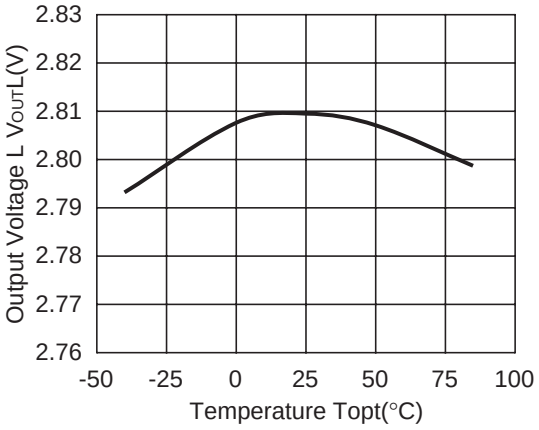
R1163x151x ECO=L



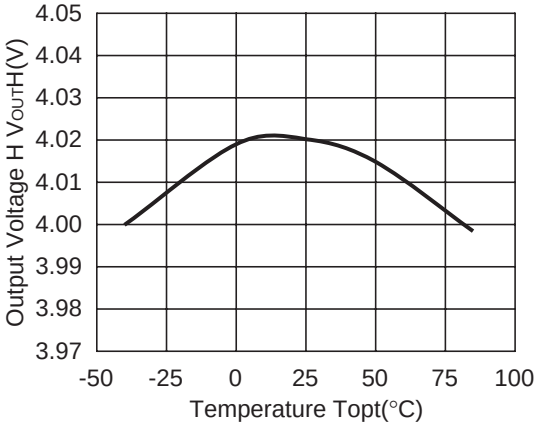
R1163x281x ECO=H



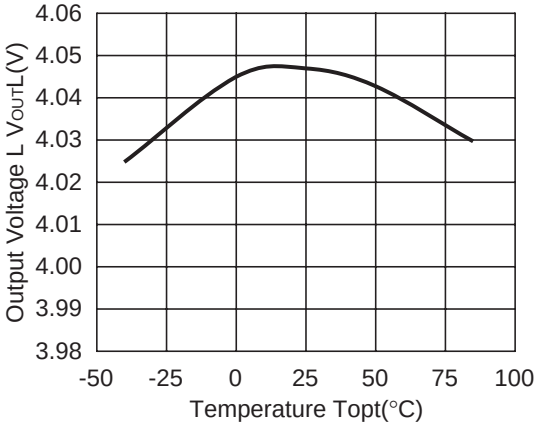
R1163x281x ECO=L



R1163x401x ECO=H

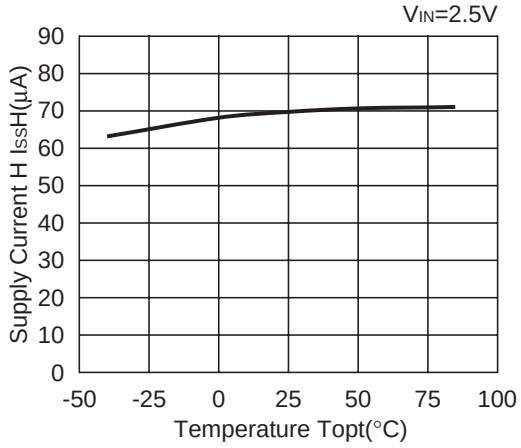


R1163x401x ECO=L

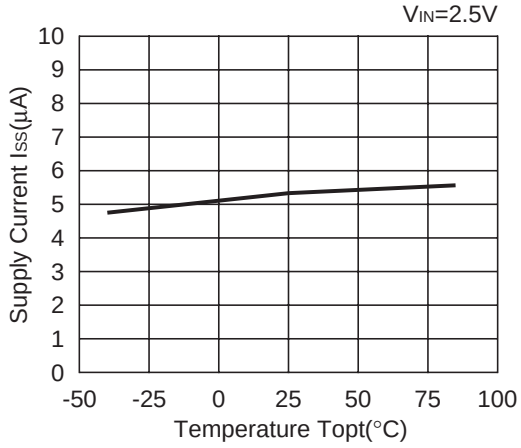


5) Supply Current vs. Temperature

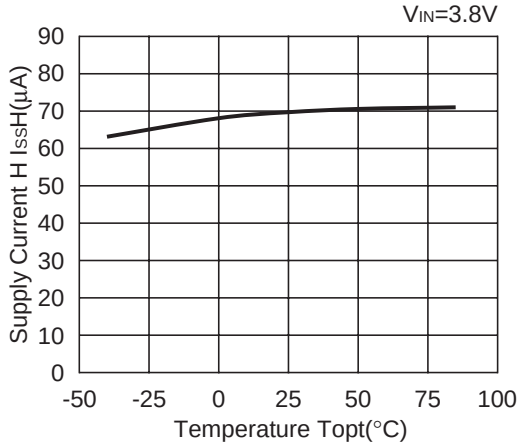
R1163x151x ECO=H



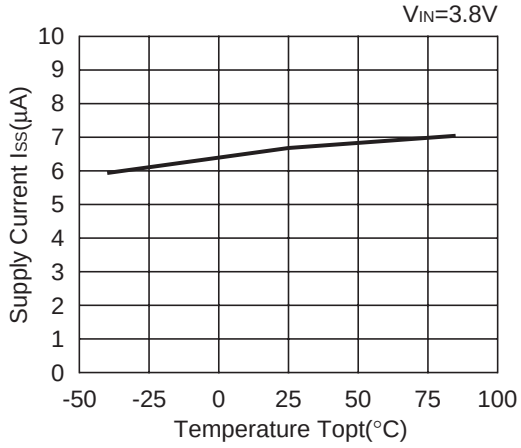
R1163x151x ECO=L



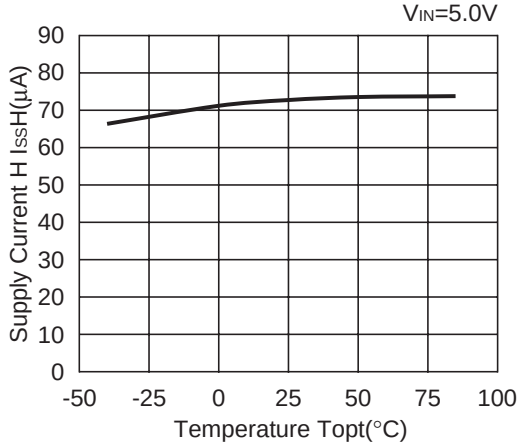
R1163x281x ECO=H



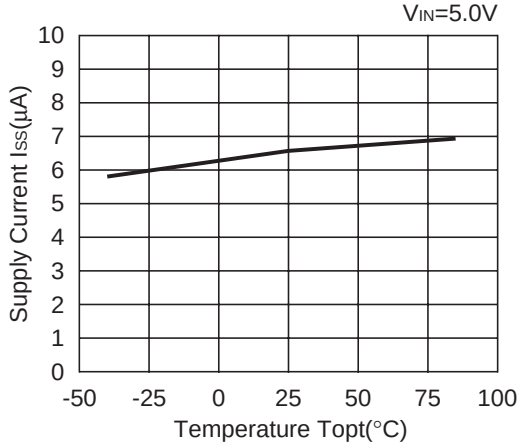
R1163x281x ECO=L



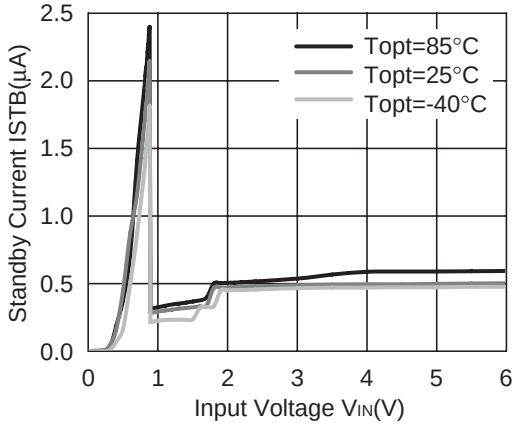
R1163x401x ECO=H



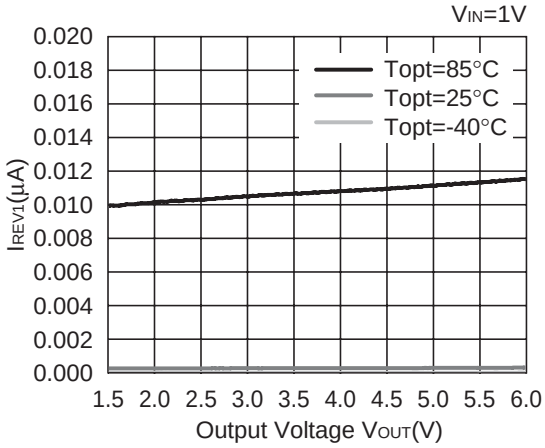
R1163x401x ECO=L

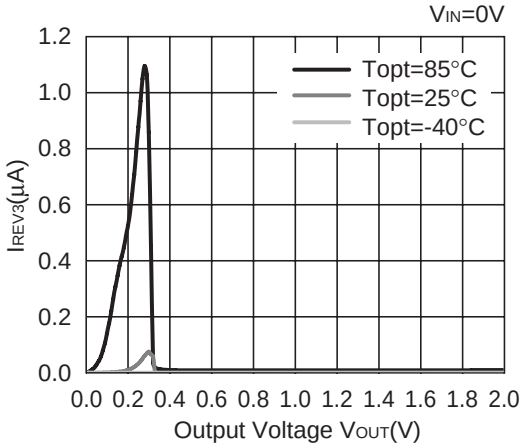


6) Standby Current vs. Input Voltage



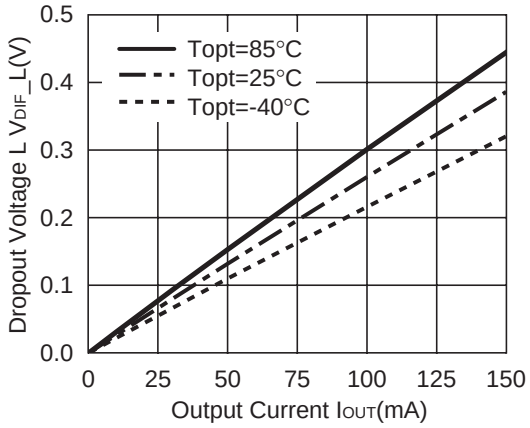
7) Reverse Current vs. Output Voltage



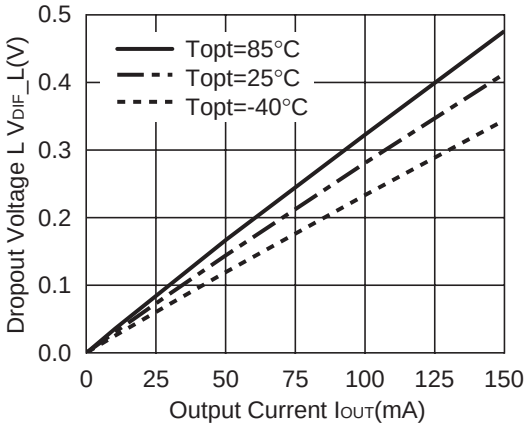


8) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

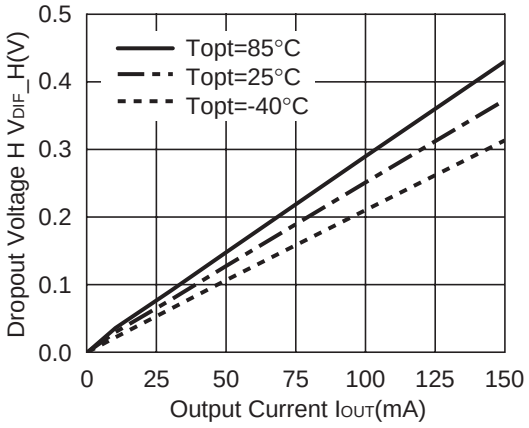
R1163x151x ECO=H



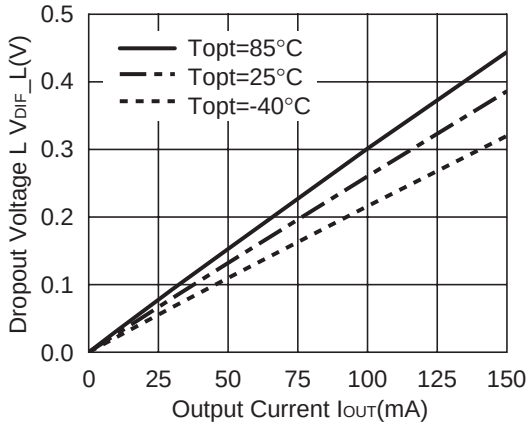
R1163x151x ECO=L



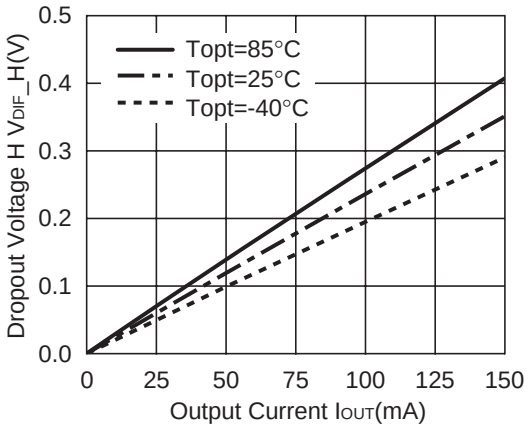
R1163x161x ECO=H



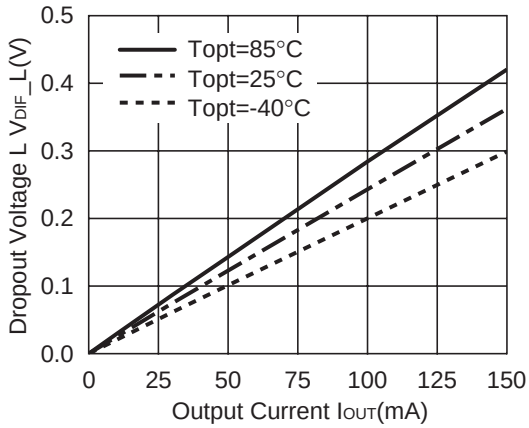
R1163x161x ECO=L



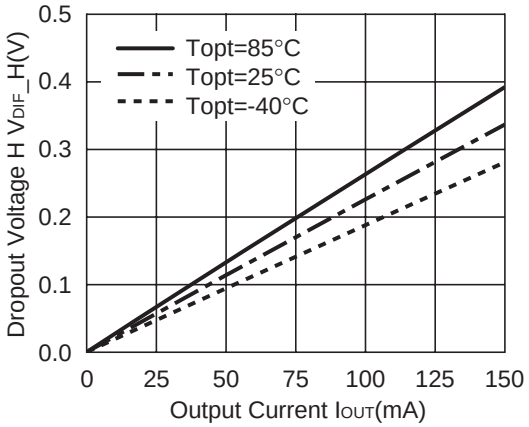
R1163x171x ECO=H



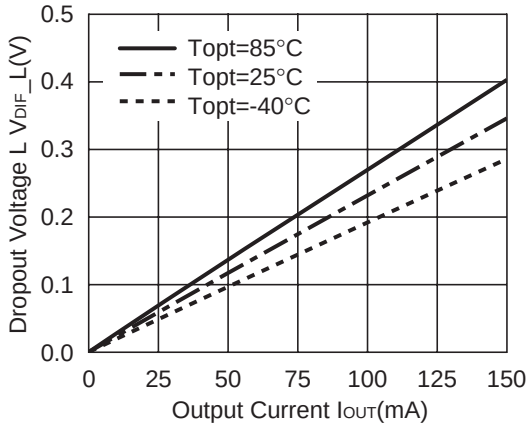
R1163x171x ECO=L



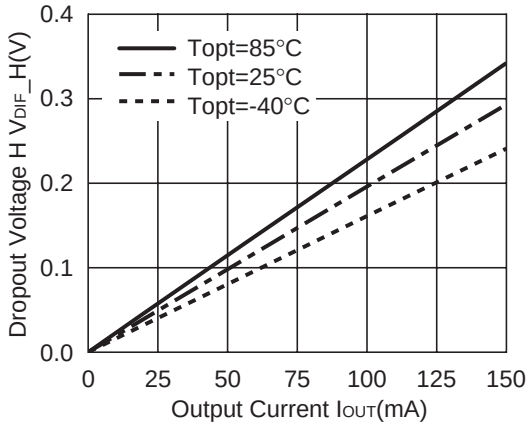
R1163x181x ECO=H



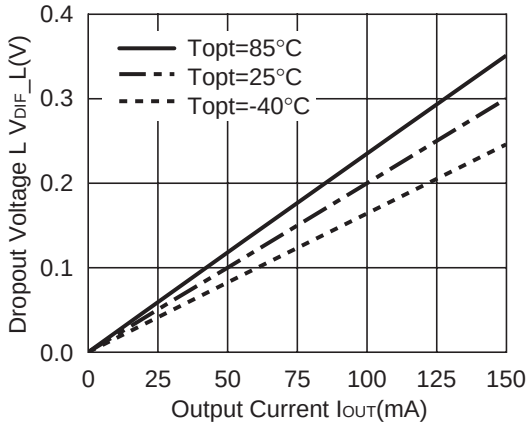
R1163x181x ECO=L



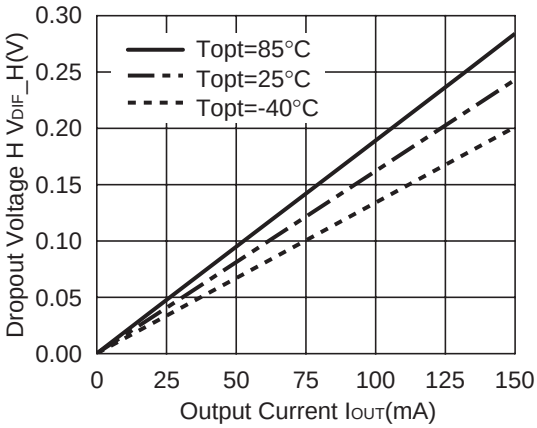
R1163x211x ECO=H



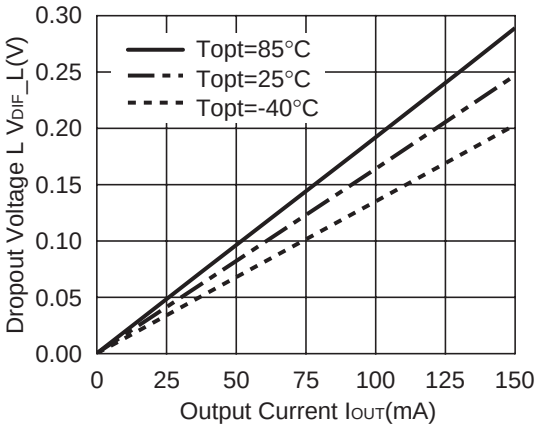
R1163x211x ECO=L



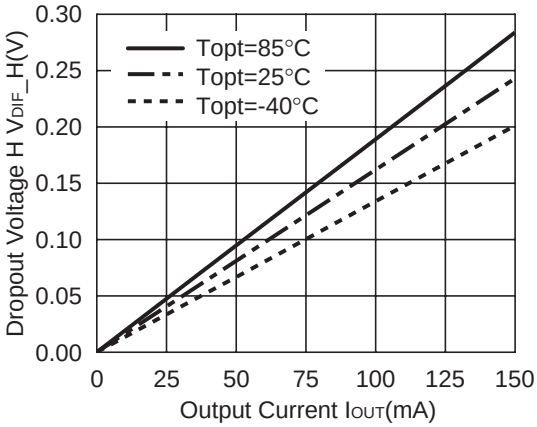
R1163x281x ECO=H



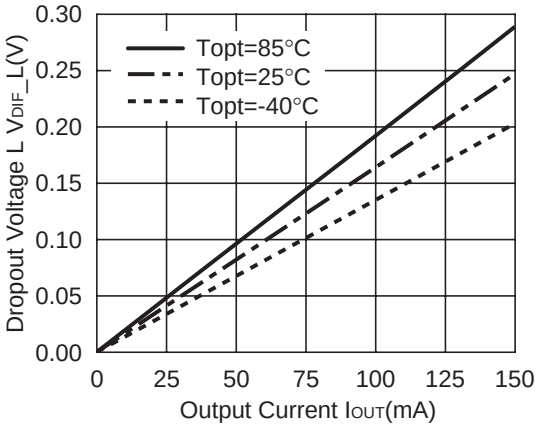
R1163x281x ECO=L



R1163x401x ECO=H

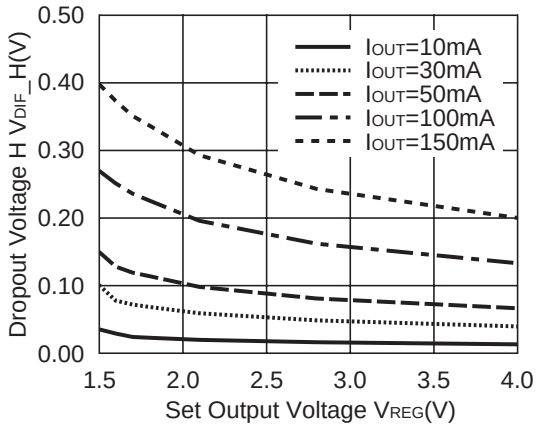


R1163x401x ECO=L

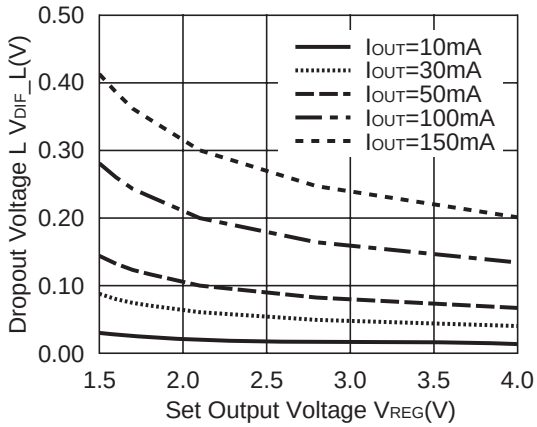


9) Dropout Voltage vs. Set Output Voltage

R1163x ECO=H



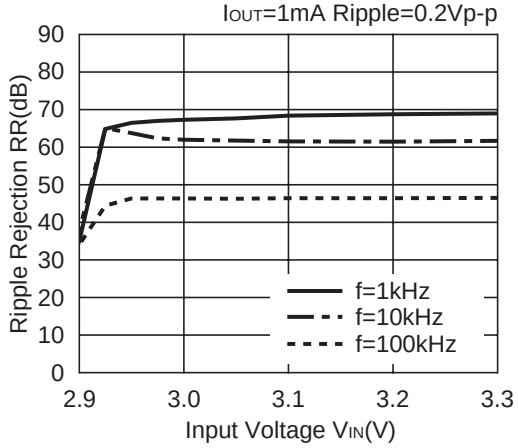
R1163x ECO=L



10) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Bias Voltage

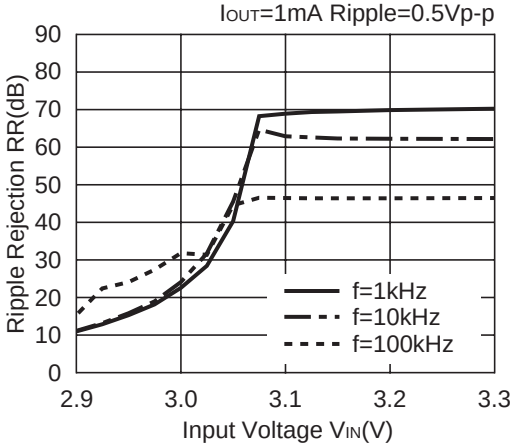
R1163x281x ECO=H

CIN=none, COUT=0.47µF,
IOUT=1mA Ripple=0.2Vp-p



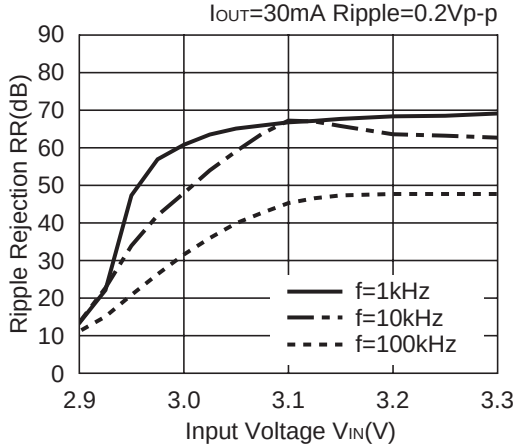
R1163x281x ECO=H

CIN=none, COUT=0.47µF,
IOUT=1mA Ripple=0.5Vp-p



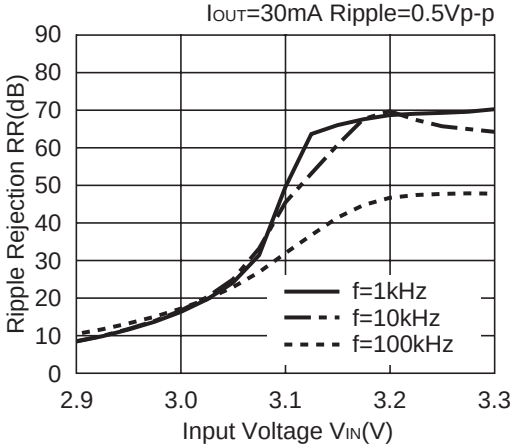
R1162x281x ECO=H

CIN=none, COUT=0.47µF,
IOUT=30mA Ripple=0.2Vp-p



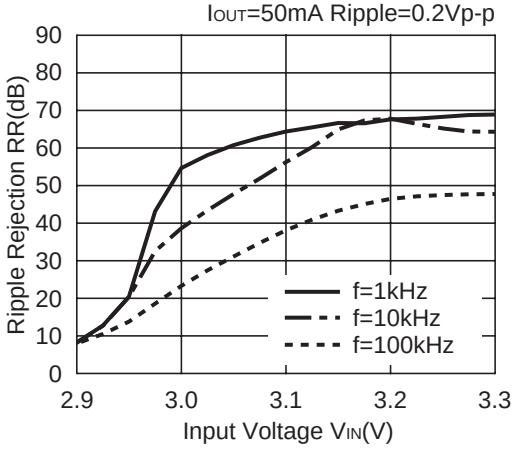
R1162x281x ECO=H

CIN=none, COUT=0.47µF,
IOUT=30mA Ripple=0.5Vp-p



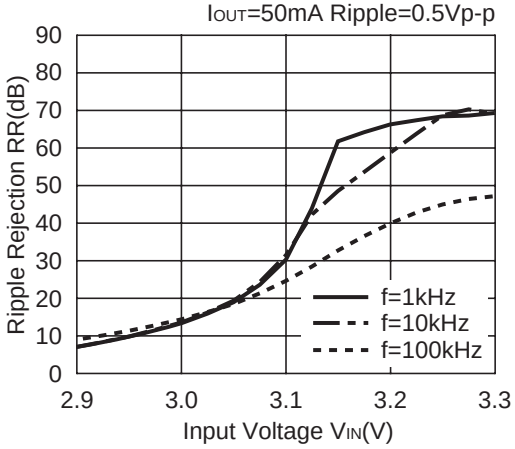
R1163x281x ECO=H

C_{IN}=none, C_{OUT}=0.47µF,
I_{OUT}=50mA Ripple=0.2Vp-p



R1163x281x ECO=H

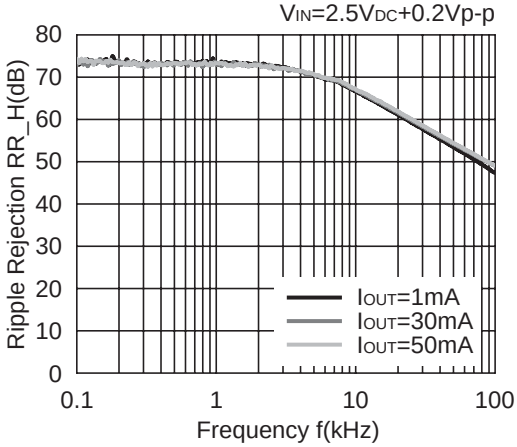
C_{IN}=none, C_{OUT}=0.47µF,
I_{OUT}=50mA Ripple=0.5Vp-p



11) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency

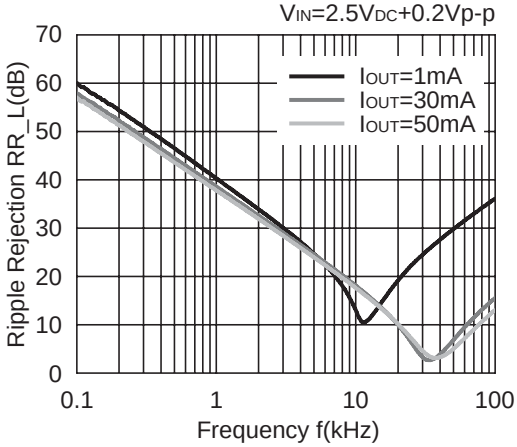
R1163x151x ECO=H

C_{IN}=none, C_{OUT}=0.47µF,
V_{IN}=2.5V_{DC}+0.2Vp-p



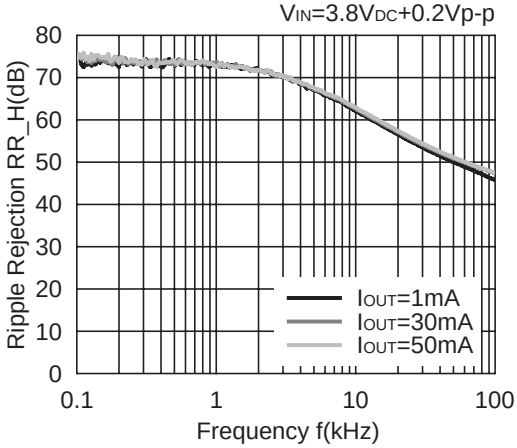
R1163x151x ECO=L

C_{IN}=none, C_{OUT}=0.47µF,
V_{IN}=2.5V_{DC}+0.2Vp-p



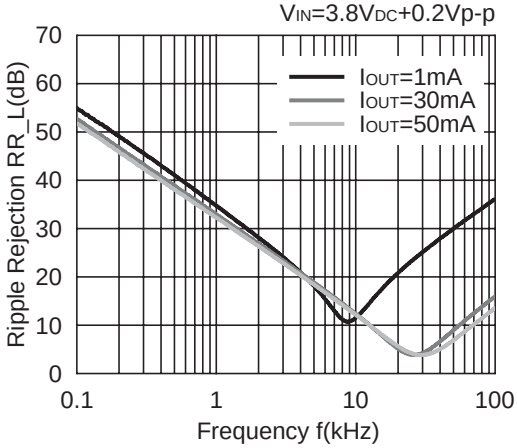
R1163x281x ECO=H

C_{IN}=none, C_{OUT}=0.47µF,
V_{IN}=3.8V_{DC}+0.2Vp-p

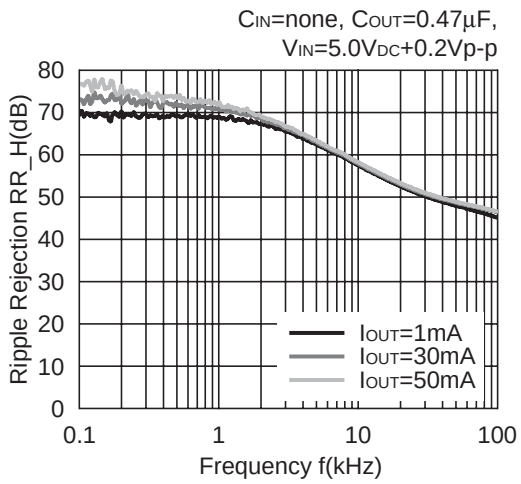


R1163x281x ECO=L

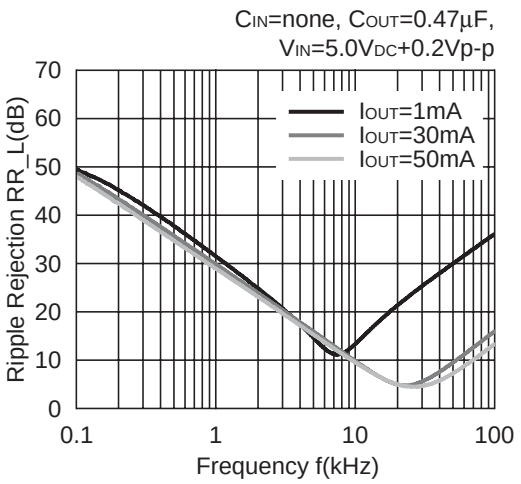
C_{IN}=none, C_{OUT}=0.47µF,
V_{IN}=3.8V_{DC}+0.2Vp-p



R1163x401x ECO=H

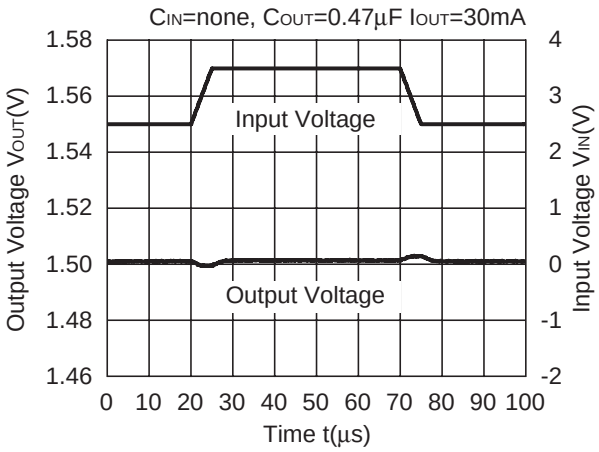


R1163x401x ECO=L

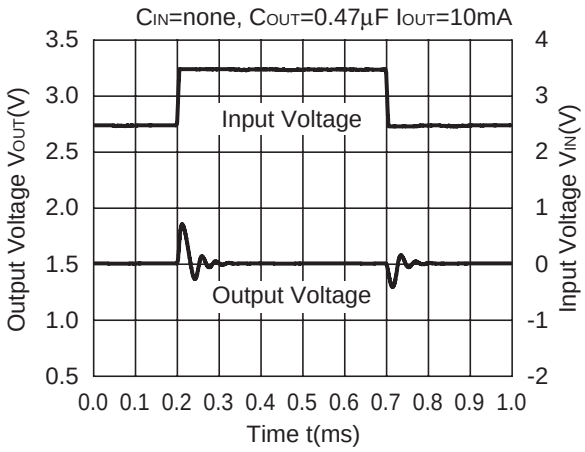


12) Input Transient Response

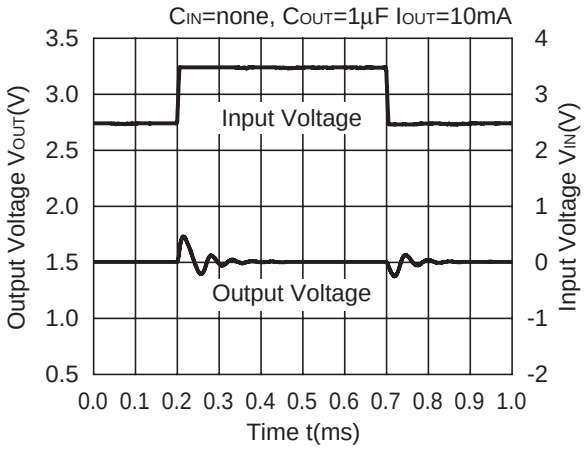
R1163x151x ECO=H



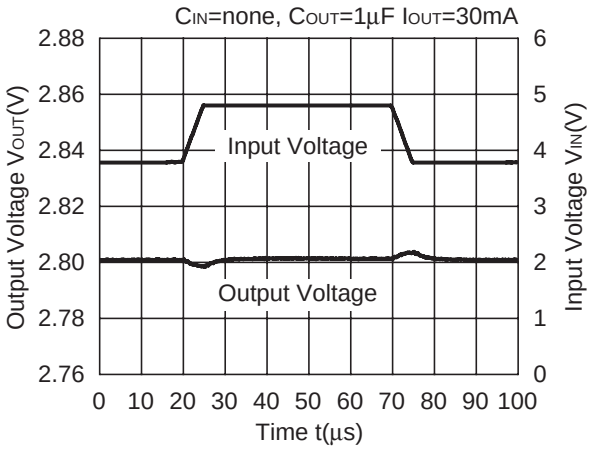
R1163x151x ECO=L



R1163x151x ECO=L



R1163x281x ECO=H



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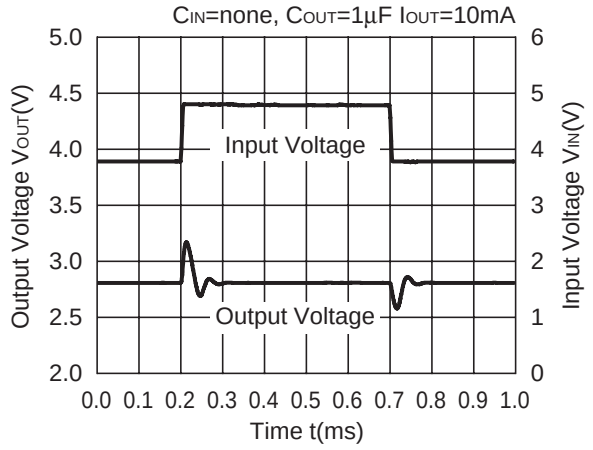
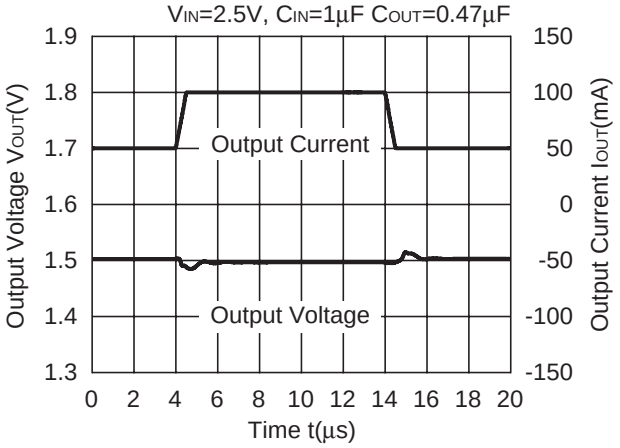
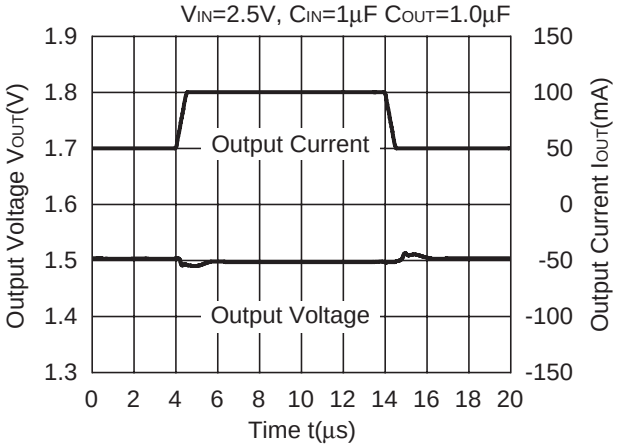


13) Load Transient Response

R1163x151x ECO=H



R1163x151x ECO=H



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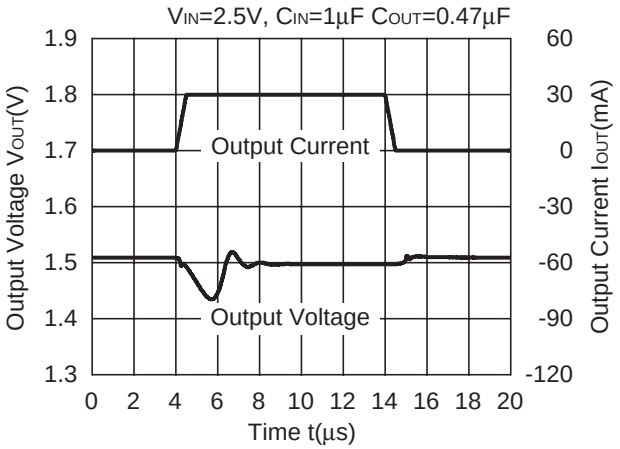
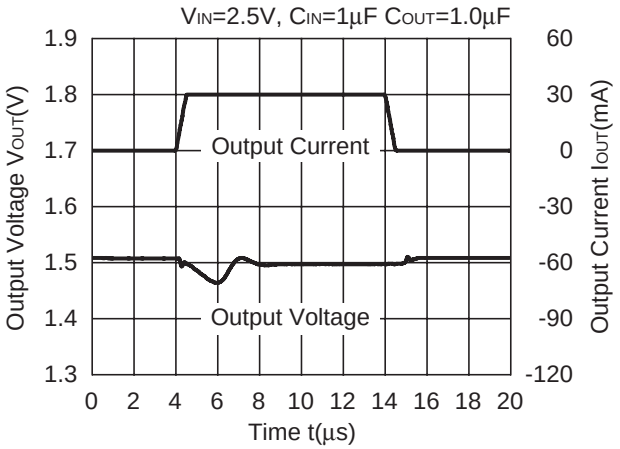
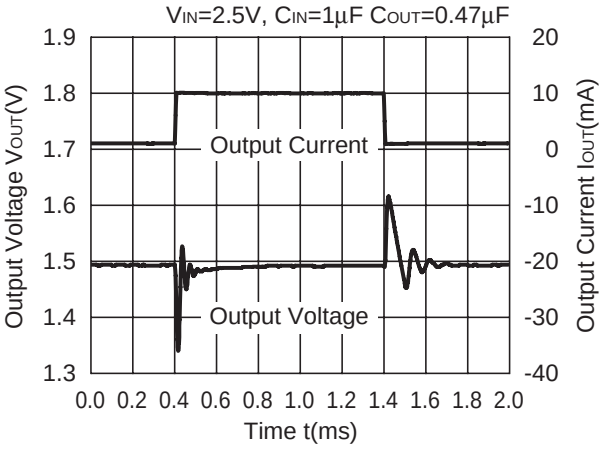


R1163x151x ECO=H



R1163x151x ECO=L



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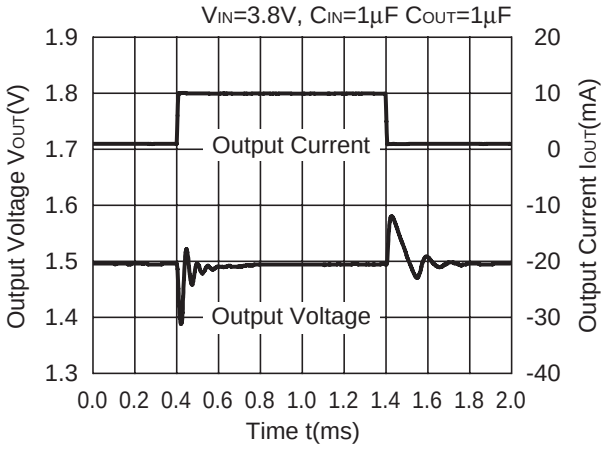
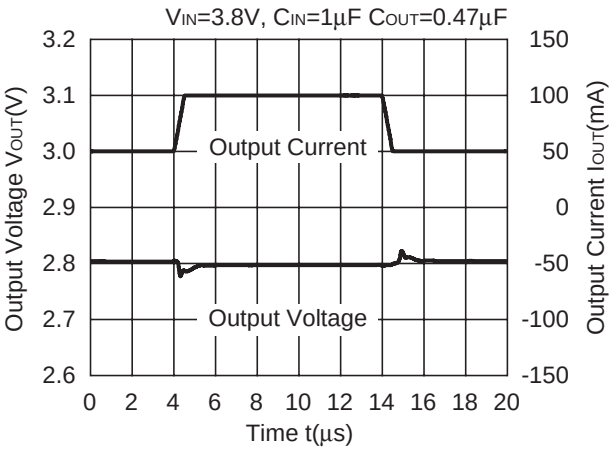


R1163x281x ECO=H



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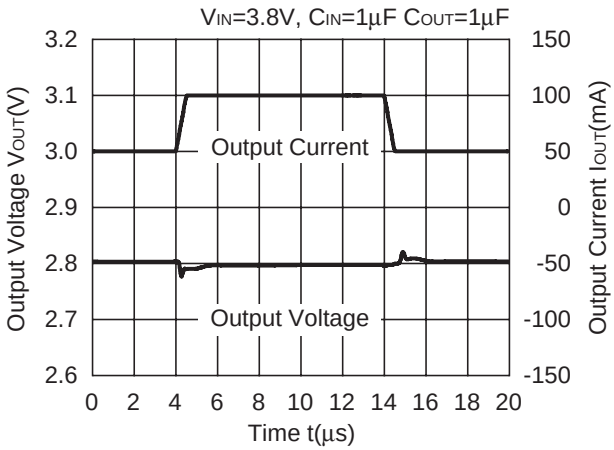

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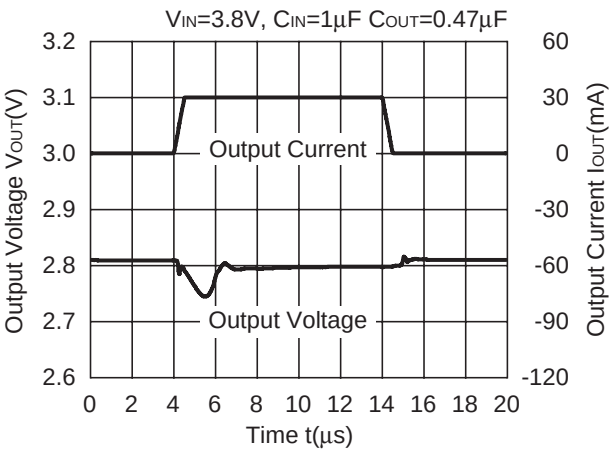

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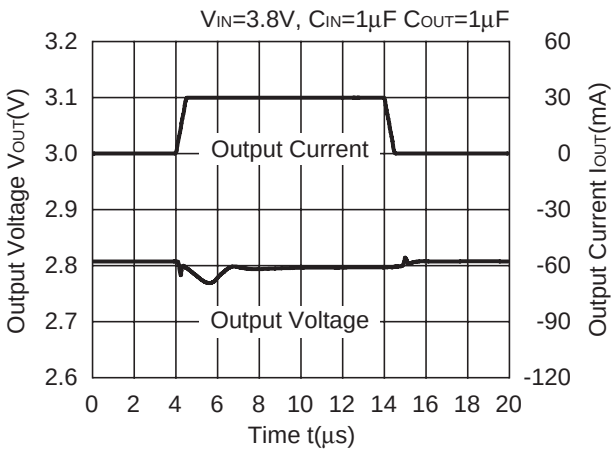

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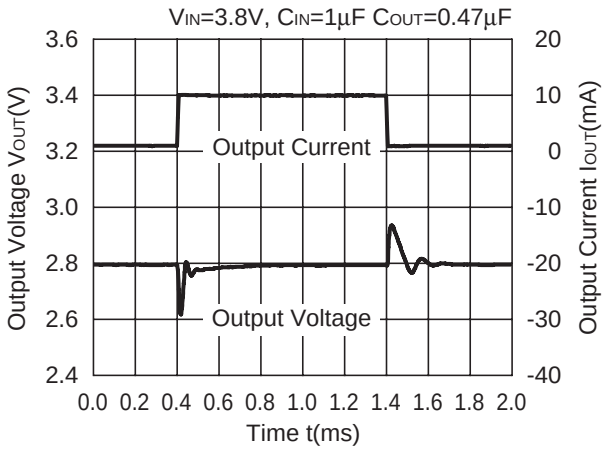

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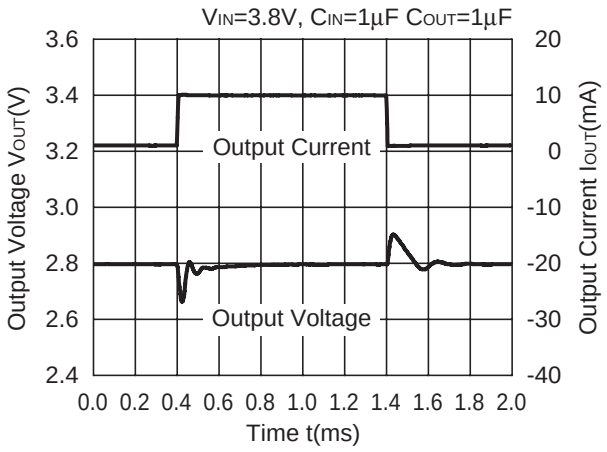
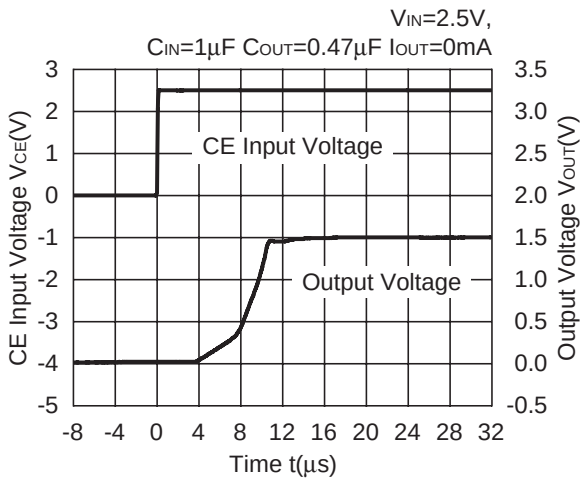


14) Turn on speed with CE pin

R1163x151x ECO=H



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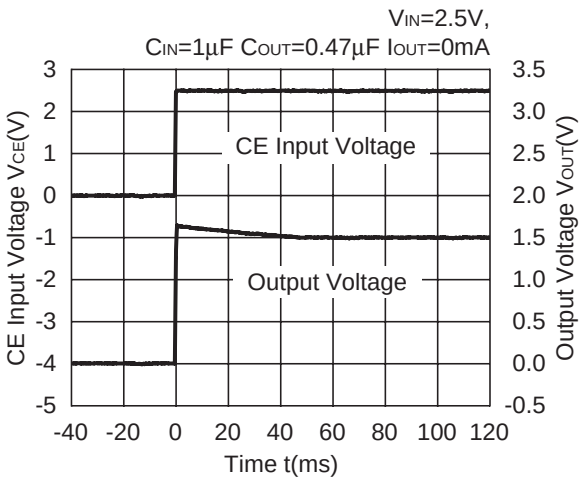

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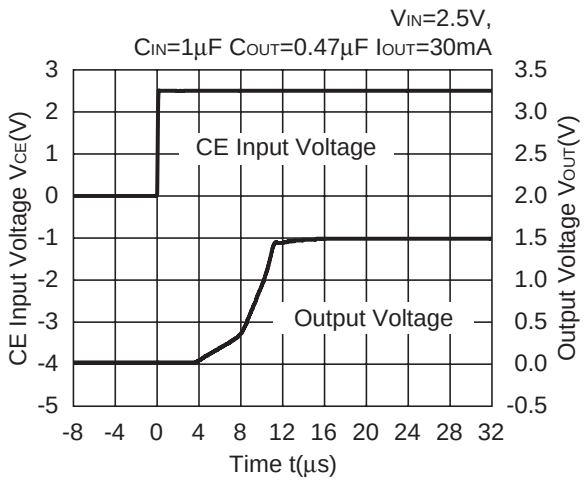

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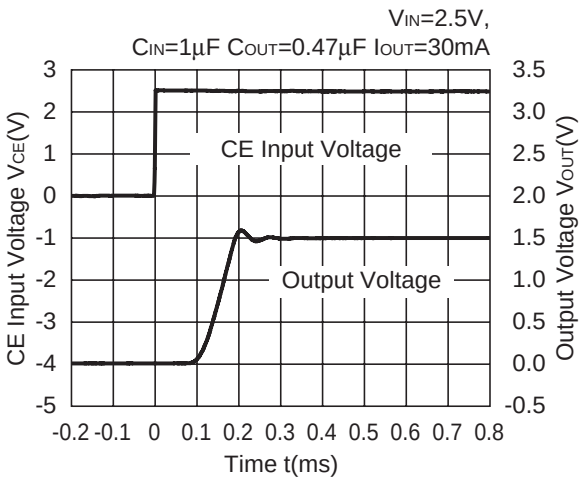

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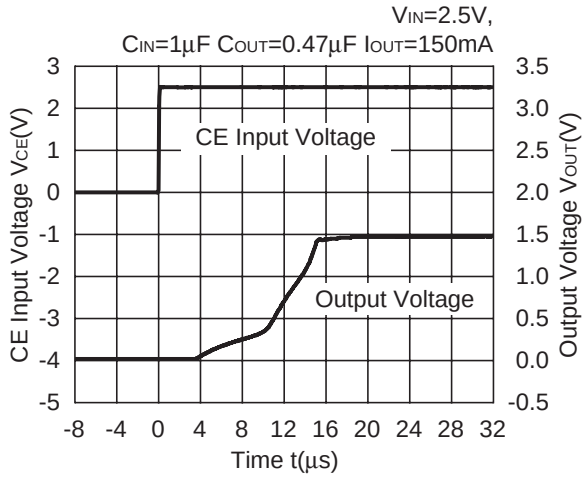

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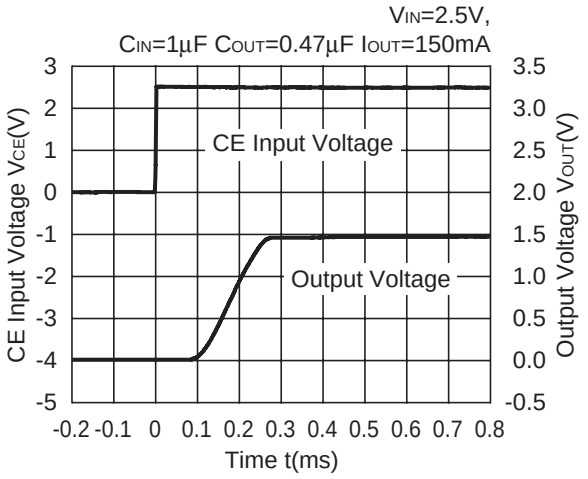
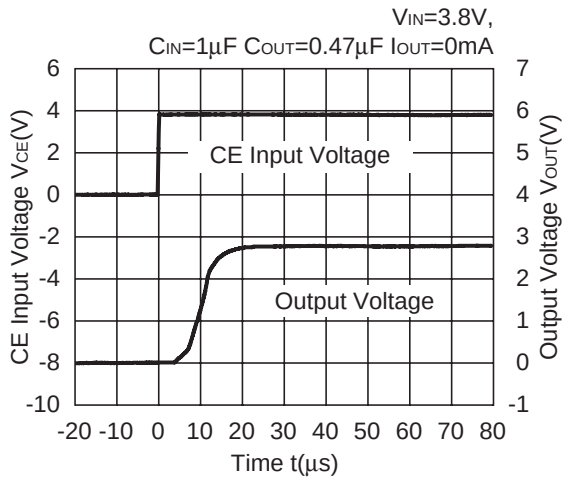


R1163x281x ECO=H



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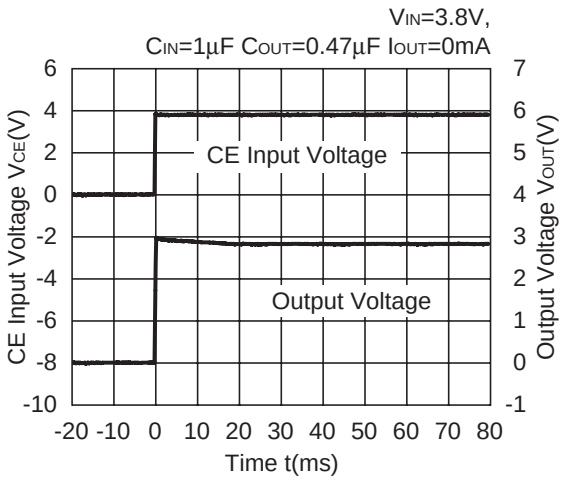

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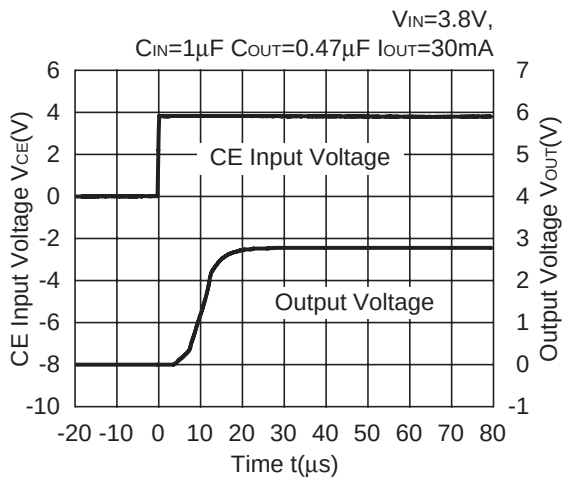

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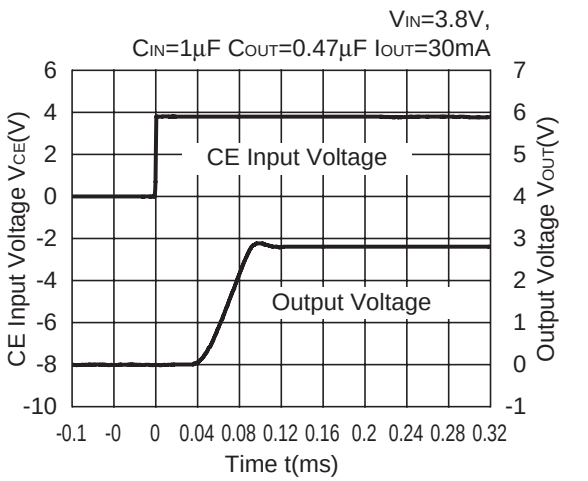

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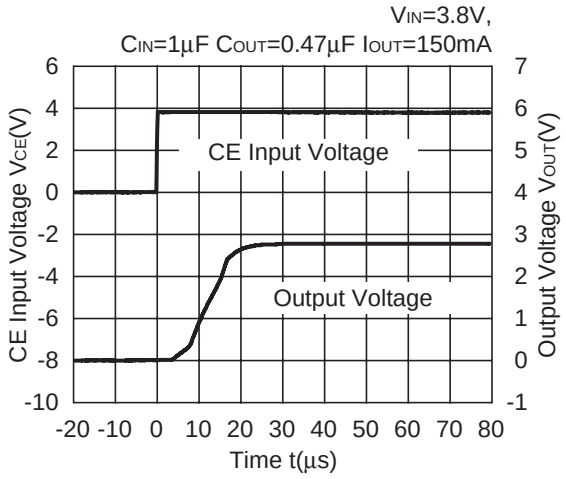

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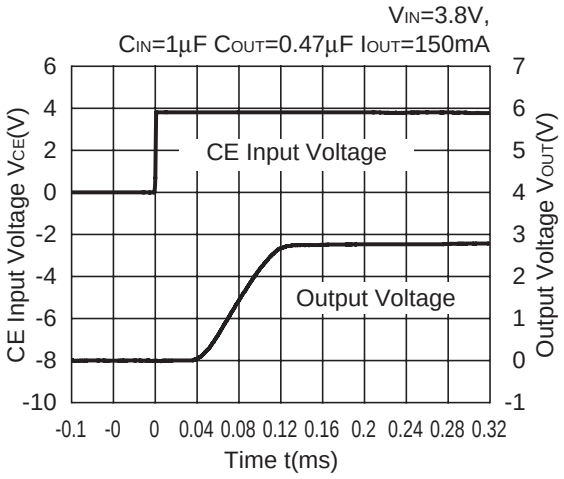
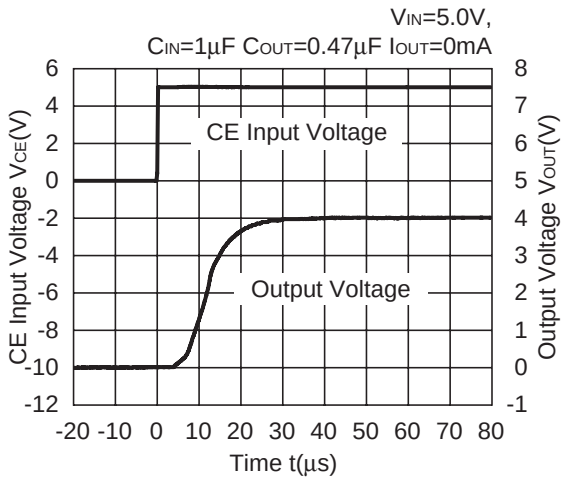


R1163x401x ECO=H



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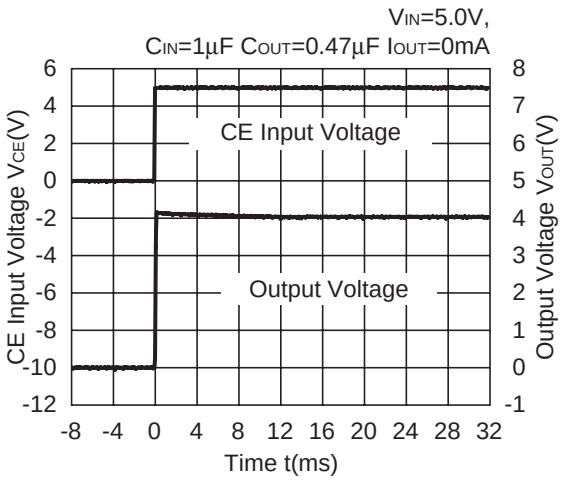

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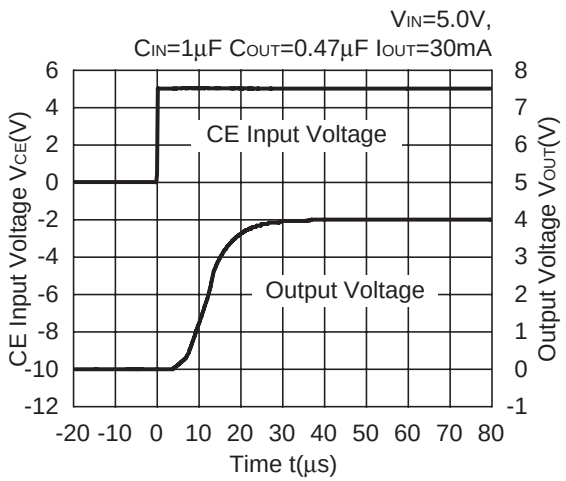
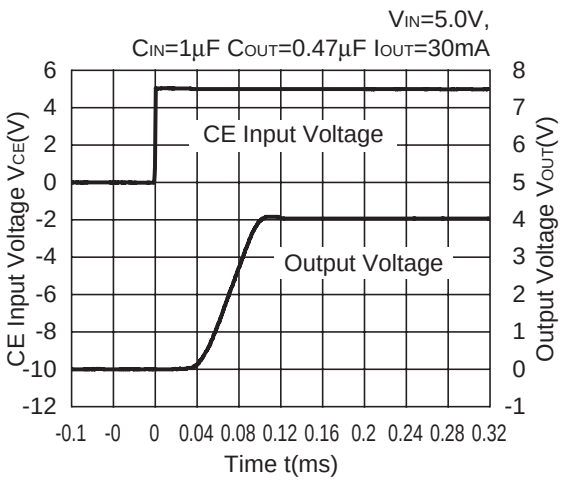
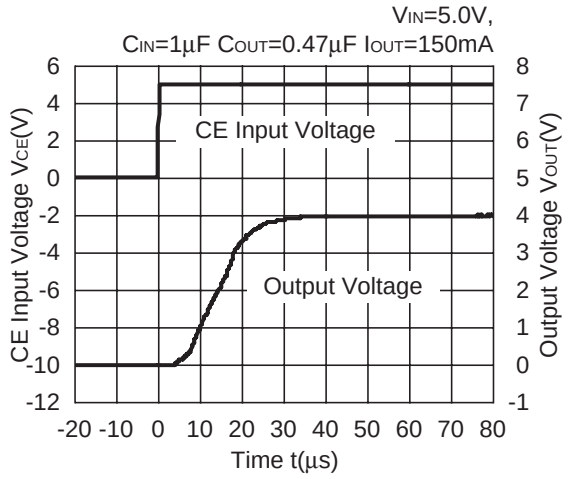


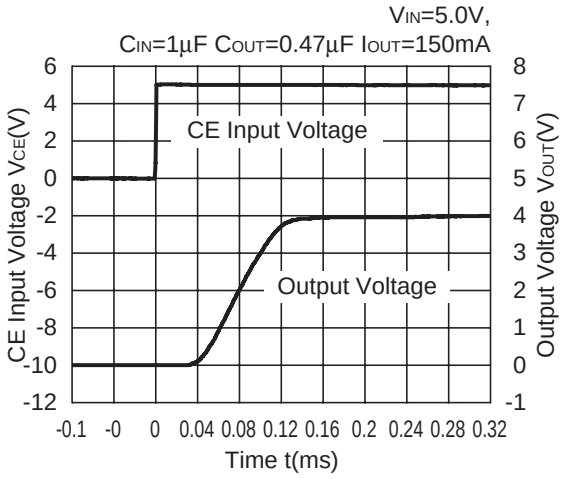
R1163x401x ECO=L



R1163x401x ECO=H

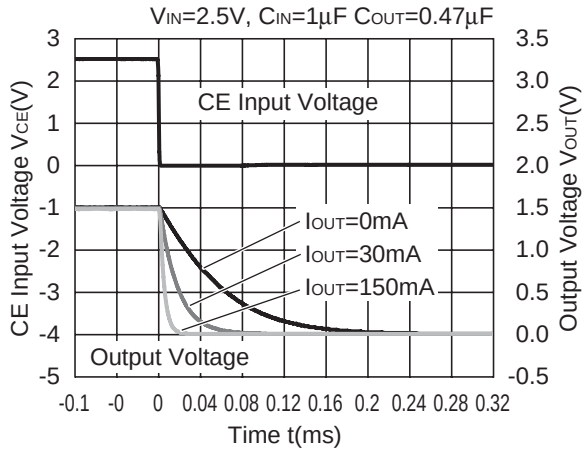


R1163x401x ECO=L

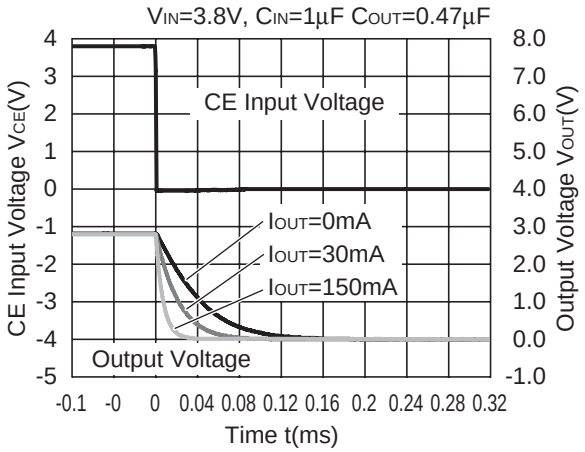


15) Turn off speed with CE pin

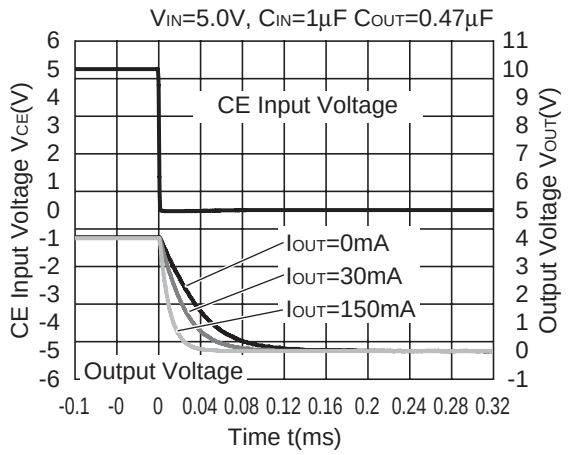
R1163x151xD



R1163x281xD



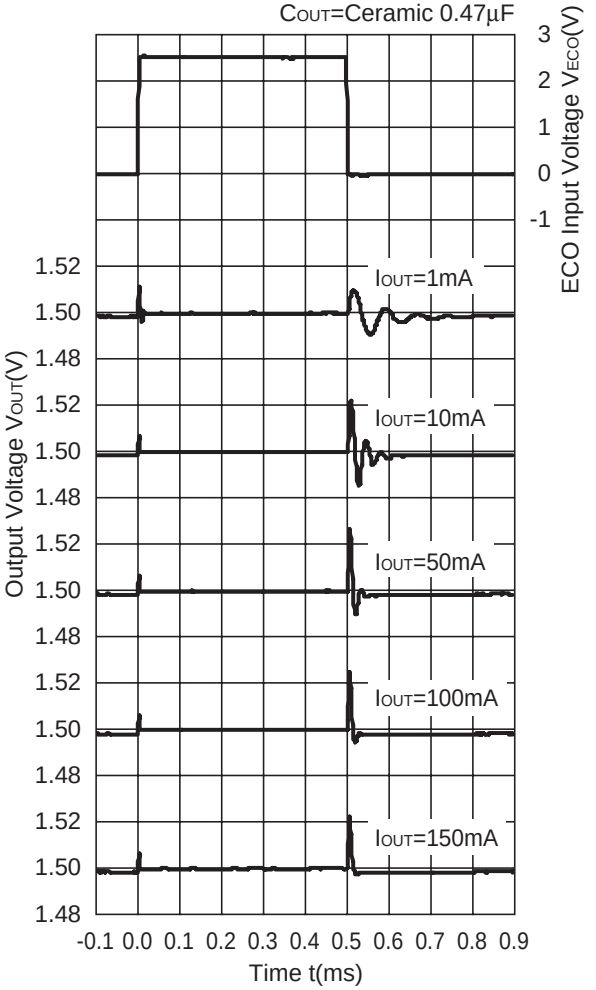
R1163x401xD



16) Output Voltage at Mode alternative point

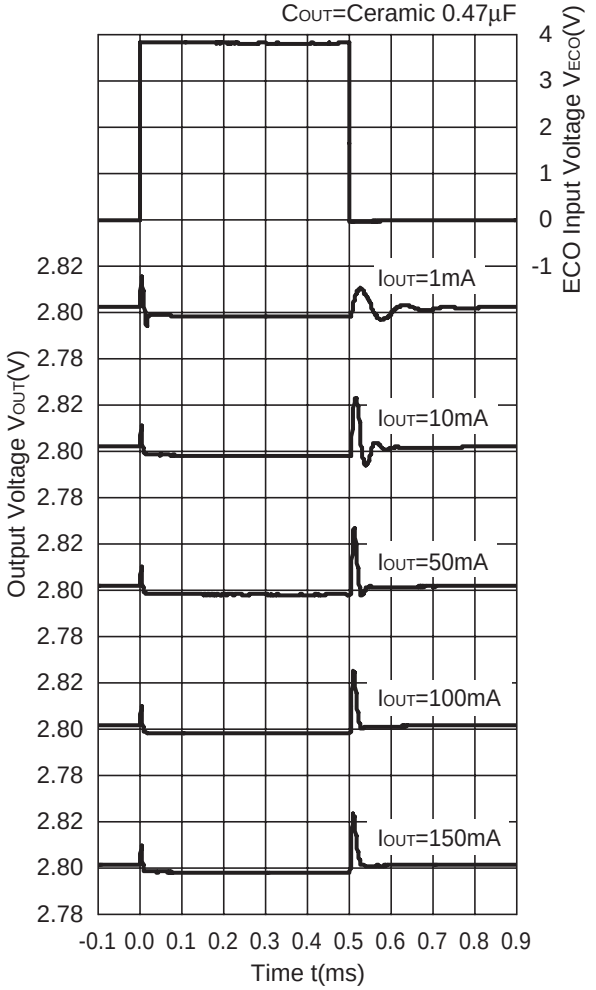
R1163x151B/D

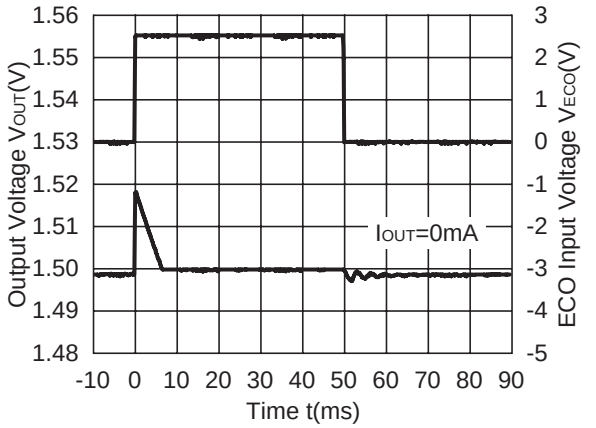
V_{IN}=2.5V, C_{IN}=Ceramic 1.0µF,
C_{OUT}=Ceramic 0.47µF

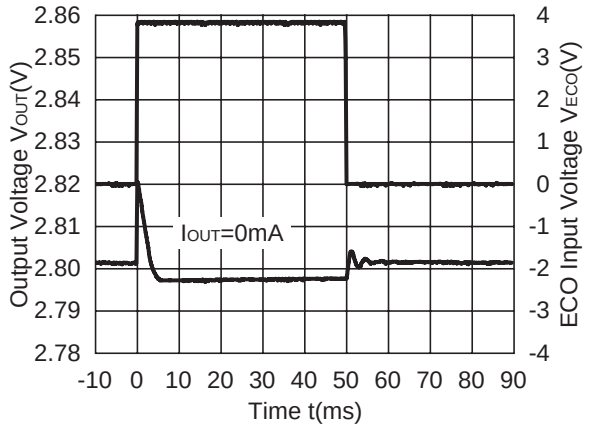


R1163x281B/D

V_{IN}=3.8V, C_{IN}=Ceramic 1.0µF,
C_{OUT}=Ceramic 0.47µF







TECHNICAL NOTES

When using these ICs, consider the following points:

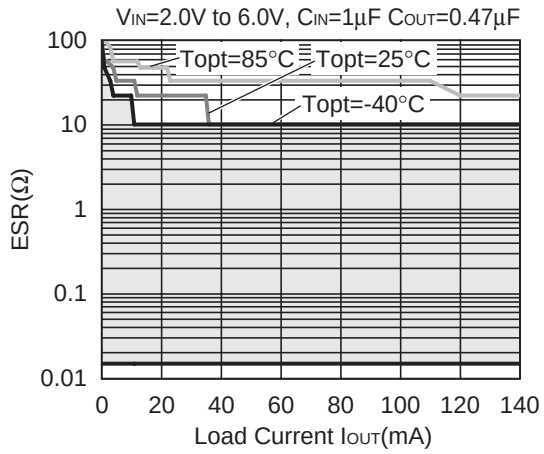
In these ICs, phase compensation is made for securing stable operation even if the load current is varied. For this purpose, be sure to use a capacitor C_{OUT} with good frequency characteristics and ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) in the range described as follows:

The relations between I_{OUT} (Output Current) and ESR of Output Capacitor are shown below. The conditions when the white noise level is under 40µV (Avg.) are marked as the hatched area in the graph.

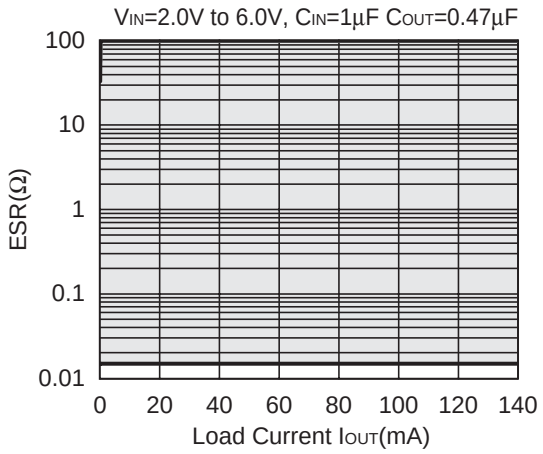
<Test conditions>

(1) Frequency band: 10Hz to 2MHz

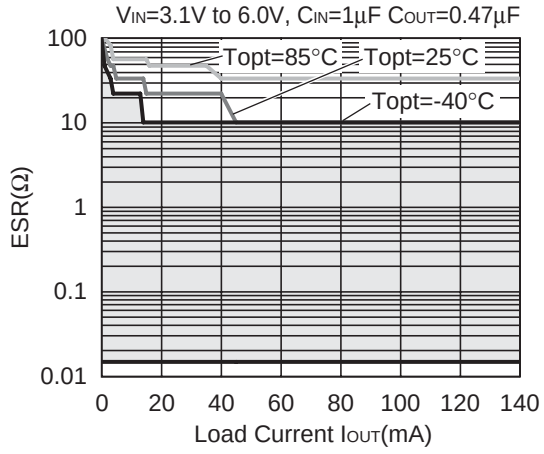
R1163x151x ECO=H



R1163x151x ECO=L



R1163x281x ECO=H



R1163x281x ECO=L