

### ■ OUTLINE

The R1160X Series are CMOS-based voltage regulator ICs with high output voltage accuracy, low supply current, and low ON-resistance. Each of these voltage regulator ICs consists of a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, resistors for setting Output Voltage, a current limit circuit, and a chip enable circuit.

These ICs perform with low dropout voltage and a chip enable function. To prevent the destruction by over current, current limit circuit is included. The R1160X 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 to 1/10 at Low Power Mode compared with Fast Transient Mode. Output voltage is maintained between FT mode and LP mode.

The output voltage of these ICs is internally fixed with high accuracy. Since the packages for these ICs are SOT-23-5 and SON-6 package, high density mounting of the ICs on boards is possible.

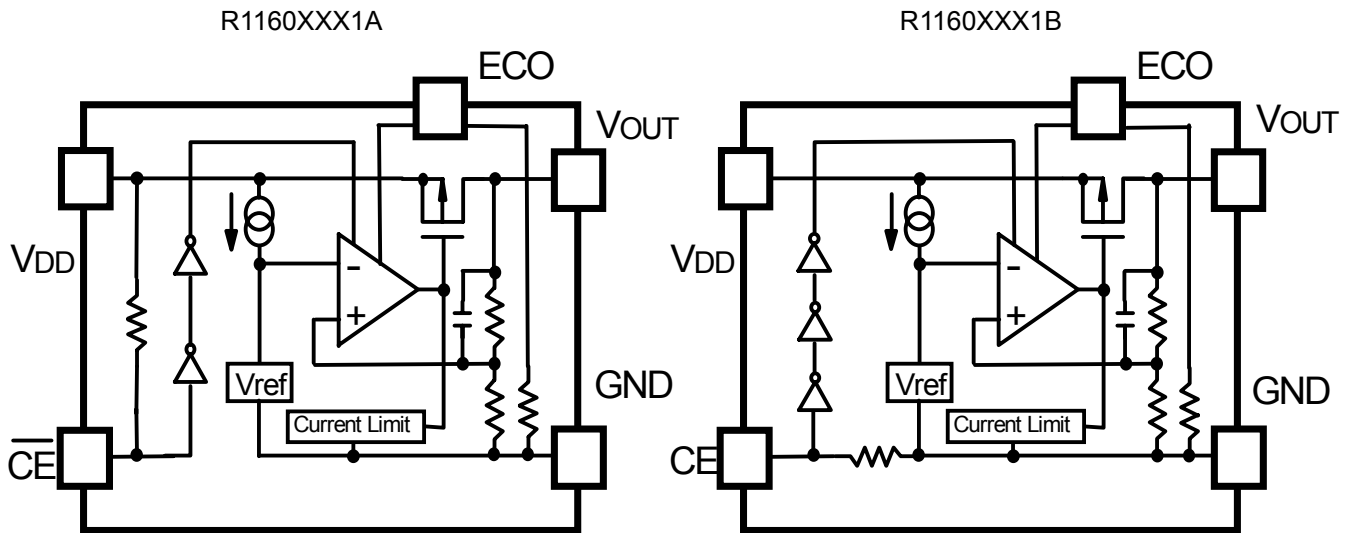
### ■ FEATURES

- Ultra-Low Supply Current..... Typ. 3.5μA(Low Power Mode, V<sub>OUT</sub>≤1.5V),  
..... Typ. 40μA (Fast Transient Mode)
- Standby Mode ..... Typ. 0.1μA
- Low Dropout Voltage ..... Typ. 0.30V(I<sub>OUT</sub>=200mA Output Voltage=1.0V Type)  
..... Typ. 0.20V(I<sub>OUT</sub>=200mA Output Voltage=1.5V Type)  
..... Typ. 0.14V(I<sub>OUT</sub>=200mA Output Voltage=3.0V Type)
- High Ripple Rejection ..... Typ. 70dB(f=1kHz, FT Mode)
- Low Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Output Voltage Typ. ±100ppm/°C
- Excellent Line Regulation ..... Typ. 0.05%/V
- High Output Voltage Accuracy..... ±2.0%(±3.0% at LP Mode)
- Small Package ..... SOT-23-5(Super Mini-mold), SON6
- Output Voltage..... Stepwise setting with a step of 0.1V in the range of 0.8V to 3.3V is possible
- Input Voltage ..... Min. 1.4V
- Built-in fold-back protection circuit..... Typ. 50mA (Current at short mode)

### ■ 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



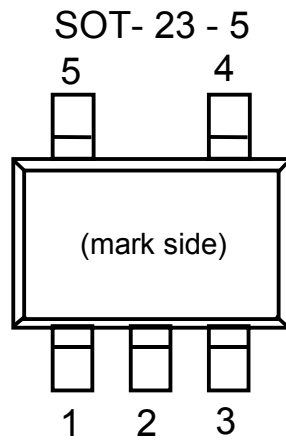
## ■ SELECTION GUIDE

The output voltage, chip enable polarity, 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;

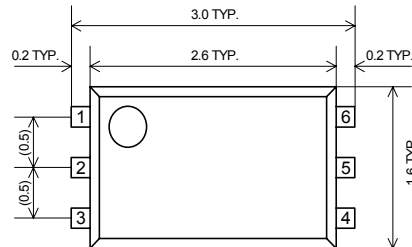
R1160XXX1X-XX      ←Part Number  
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑  
 a b c d

Code	Contents
a	Designation of Package Type : N:SOT-23-5 (Mini-mold), D:SON6
b	Setting Output Voltage (V <sub>OUT</sub> ) : Stepwise setting with a step of 0.1V in the range of 0.8V to 3.3V is possible.
c	Designation of Chip Enable Option : A:“L” active type. B:“H” active type.
d	Designation of Taping Type : Refer to Taping Specifications

## PIN CONFIGURATIONS



● SON6



## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

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## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	6.5	V
Input Voltage(ECO Pin)	$V_{ECO}$	$-0.3 \sim V_{IN}+0.3$	V
Input Voltage( $\overline{CE}$ /CE Pin)	$V_{CE}$	$-0.3 \sim V_{IN}+0.3$	V
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	$-0.3 \sim V_{IN}+0.3$	V
Output Current	$I_{OUT}$	250	mA
Power Dissipation(SOT23-5)	$P_D$	250	mW
Power Dissipation(SON-6)	$P_D$	150	mW
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{opt}$	$-40 \sim 85$	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	$-55 \sim 125$	°C

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

● R1160XXX1A

T<sub>opt</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V V <sub>ECO</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub> 1μA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 30mA(Note 1)	V <sub>OUT</sub> ×0.98 (-30mV)		V <sub>OUT</sub> ×1.02 (30mV)	V
		V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V V <sub>ECO</sub> =GND 1μA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 30mA(Note 2)	V <sub>OUT</sub> ×0.97 (-45mV)		V <sub>OUT</sub> ×1.03 (45mV)	V
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.5V V <sub>IN</sub> ≥ 1.5V, V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.0V	200			mA
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔI <sub>OUT</sub>	Load Regulation(FT Mode)	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V, V <sub>ECO</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub> 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 200mA		20	40	mV
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔI <sub>OUT</sub>	Load Regulation(LP Mode)	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V, V <sub>ECO</sub> =GND 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 100mA		10	40	mV
V <sub>DIF</sub>	Dropout Voltage	Refer to the ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS by OUTPUT VOLTAGE				
I <sub>SS1</sub>	Supply Current(FT Mode)	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V V <sub>ECO</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub>		40	70	μA
I <sub>SS2</sub>	Supply Current(LP Mode)	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V, V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.5V, V <sub>ECO</sub> =GND		3.5	6.0	μA
		V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V V <sub>OUT</sub> ≥ 1.6V, V <sub>ECO</sub> =GND		4.5	8.0	μA
I <sub>standby</sub>	Supply Current (Standby)	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V		0.1	1.0	μA
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔV <sub>IN</sub>	Line Regulation(FT Mode)	Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +0.5V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA, V <sub>ECO</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub>		0.05	0.20	%/V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔV <sub>IN</sub>	Line Regulation(LP Mode)	Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +0.5V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA, V <sub>ECO</sub> =GND		0.10	0.30	%/V
RR	Ripple Rejection(FT Mode)	f = 1kHz, Ripple 0.2Vp-p V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA, V <sub>ECO</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub>		70		dB
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage		1.4		6.0	V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔT	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA -40°C ≤ T <sub>opt</sub> ≤ 85°C		±100		ppm /°C
I <sub>lim</sub>	Short Current Limit	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V		50		mA
R <sub>PU</sub>	CE Pull-up Resistance		2.0	5.0	14.0	MΩ
R <sub>PD</sub>	ECO Pull-down Resistance		1.5	5.0	14.0	MΩ
V <sub>CEH</sub>	CE, ECO Input Voltage "H"		1.0		V <sub>IN</sub>	V
V <sub>CEL</sub>	CE, ECO Input Voltage "L"		0.0		0.3	V

Note1: ±30mV tolerance for V<sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.5V.

Note2: ±45mV tolerance for V<sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.5V.

● R1160XXX1B

Topt=25°C

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V V <sub>ECO</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub> 1μA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 30mA(Note 1)	V <sub>OUT</sub> ×0.98 (-30mV)		V <sub>OUT</sub> ×1.02 (30mV)	V
		V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V V <sub>ECO</sub> =GND 1μA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 30mA(Note 2)	V <sub>OUT</sub> ×0.97 (-45mV)		V <sub>OUT</sub> ×1.03 (45mV)	V
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.5V V <sub>IN</sub> ≥1.5V, V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤1.0V	200			mA
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔI <sub>OUT</sub>	Load Regulation(FT Mode)	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V, V <sub>ECO</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub> 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 200mA		20	40	mV
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔI <sub>OUT</sub>	Load Regulation(LP Mode)	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V, V <sub>ECO</sub> =GND 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 100mA		10	40	mV
V <sub>DIF</sub>	Dropout Voltage	Refer to the ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS by OUTPUT VOLTAGE				
I <sub>SS1</sub>	Supply Current(FT Mode)	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V V <sub>ECO</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub>		40	70	μA
I <sub>SS2</sub>	Supply Current(LP Mode)	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V, V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.5V, V <sub>ECO</sub> =GND		3.5	6.0	μA
		V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V, V <sub>OUT</sub> ≥ 1.6V, V <sub>ECO</sub> =GND		4.5	8.0	μA
I <sub>standby</sub>	Supply Current (Standby)	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V, V <sub>CE</sub> =GND		0.1	1.0	μA
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔV <sub>IN</sub>	Line Regulation(FT Mode)	Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +0.5V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA, V <sub>ECO</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub>		0.05	0.20	%/V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔV <sub>IN</sub>	Line Regulation(LP Mode)	Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +0.5V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA, V <sub>ECO</sub> =GND		0.10	0.30	%/V
RR	Ripple Rejection(FT Mode)	f = 1kHz, Ripple 0.2Vp-p V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA, V <sub>ECO</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub>		70		dB
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage		1.4		6.0	V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔT	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA -40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±100		ppm /°C
I <sub>lim</sub>	Short Current Limit	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V		50		mA
R <sub>PDC</sub>	CE Pull-down Resistance		2.0	5.0	14.0	MΩ
R <sub>PDE</sub>	ECO Pull-down Resistance		1.5	5.0	14.0	MΩ
V <sub>CEH</sub>	CE, ECO Input Voltage "H"		1.0		V <sub>IN</sub>	V
V <sub>CEL</sub>	CE, ECO Input Voltage "L"		0.0		0.3	V

Note1: ±30mV tolerance for V<sub>OUT</sub>≤1.5V.

Note2: ±45mV tolerance for V<sub>OUT</sub>≤1.5V.

● ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS by OUTPUT VOLTAGE

Topt = 25°C

Output Voltage V <sub>OUT</sub> (V)	Dropout Voltage		
	V <sub>DIF</sub> (V)		
	Condition	Typ.	Max.
0.8 ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 0.9	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 200mA	0.40	0.70
1.0 ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.4		0.30	0.50
1.5 ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 2.5		0.20	0.30
2.6 ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub>		0.14	0.20 (V <sub>ECO</sub> ="H") 0.25(V <sub>ECO</sub> ="L")

## 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 2.2 $\mu$ F or more capacitor C<sub>OUT</sub> with good frequency characteristics and ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance). (Note: When the additional ceramic capacitors are connected to the Output Pin with 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 you use a ceramic capacitor to the output pin, add as much as 1 $\Omega$  resistor to compensate ESR value of the capacitor. As for the input, as much as 1.0 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor is also recommended.

### PCB Layout

Make VDD and GND line sufficient. When the impedance of these is high, it would be a cause of picking up the noise or unstable operation. Connect a capacitor with as much as 1.0 $\mu$ F capacitor between VDD and GND pin as close as possible. Set external components, especially output capacitor as close as possible to the ICs and make wiring shortest.

## TEST CIRCUITS

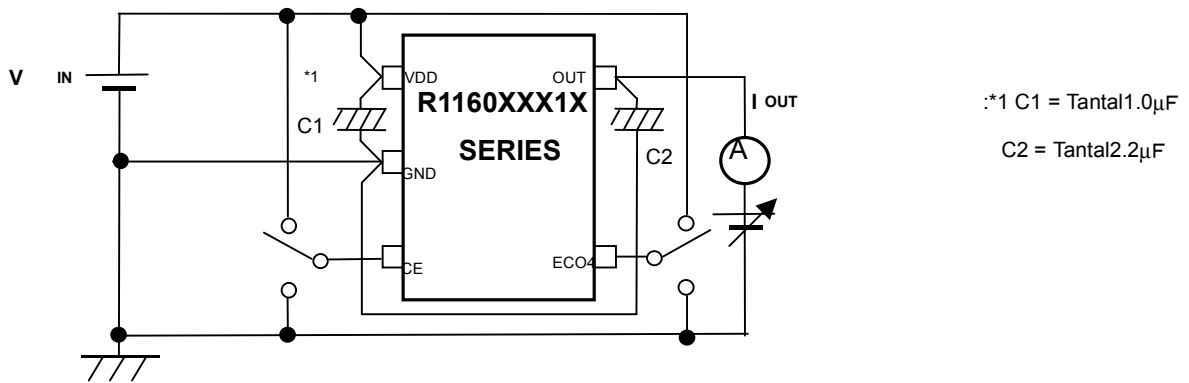


Fig.1 Output Voltage vs. Output Current Test Circuit

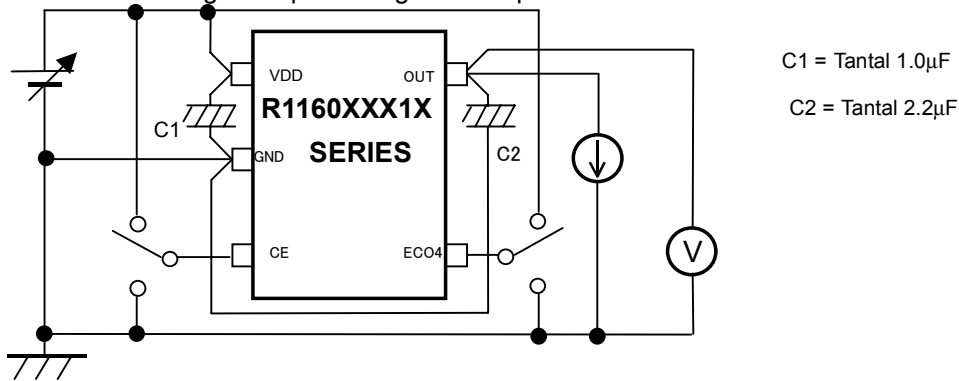


Fig.2 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Test Circuit

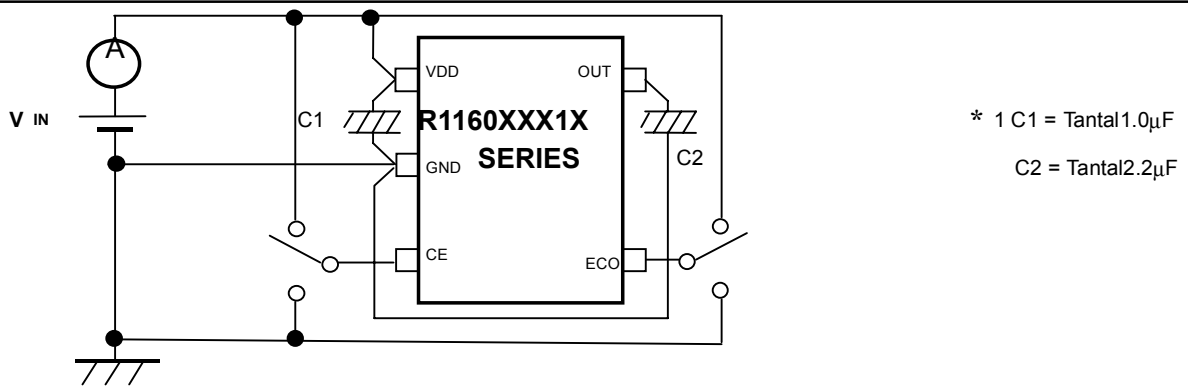


Fig.3 Supply Current vs. Input Voltage Test Circuit

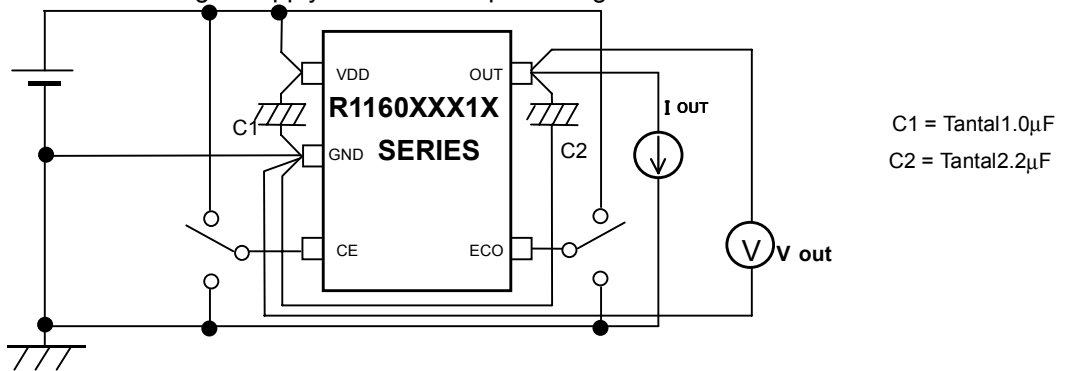


Fig.4 Output Voltage vs. Temperature Test Circuit

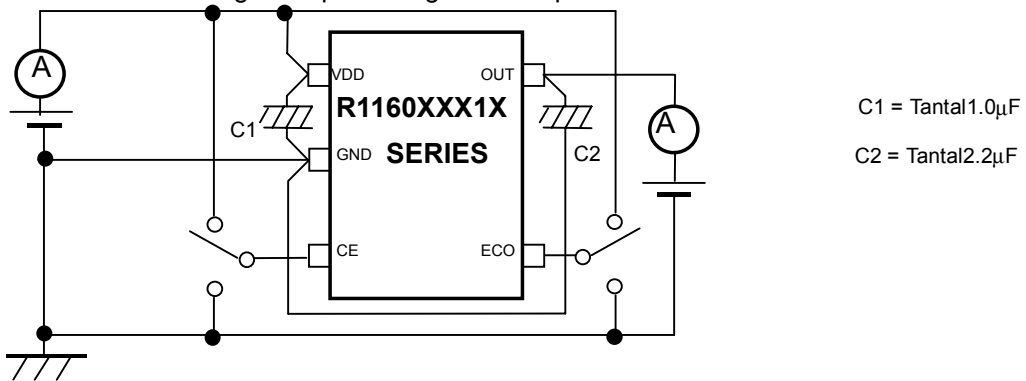


Fig.5 Supply Current vs. Temperature Test Circuit

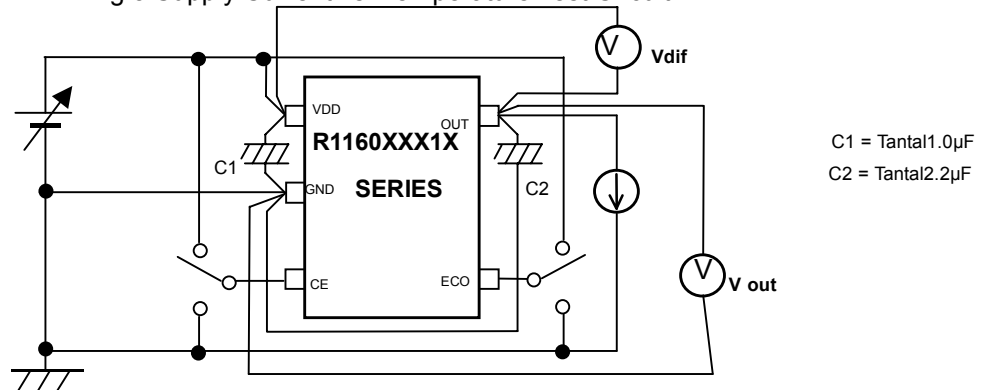


Fig. 6 Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current/ Set Output Voltage Test Circuit



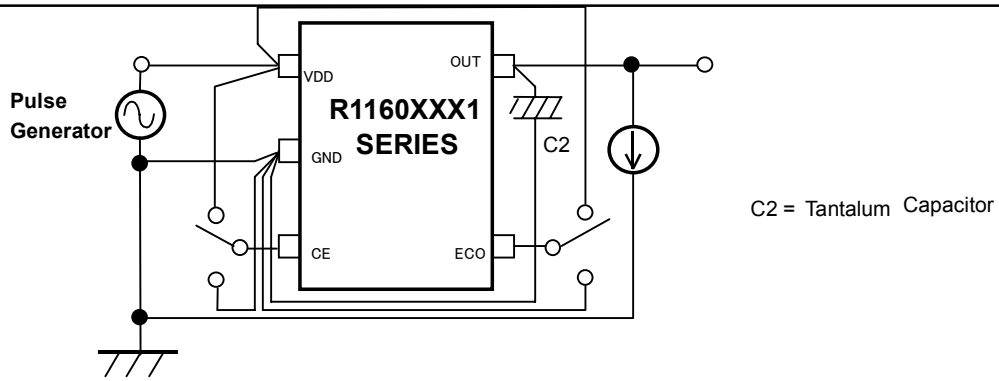


Fig. 7 Ripple Rejection Test Circuit

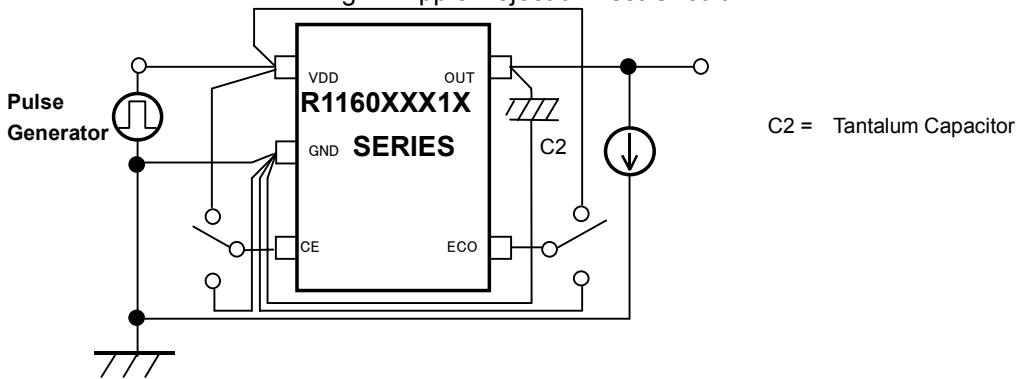


Fig.8 Input Transient Response Test Circuit

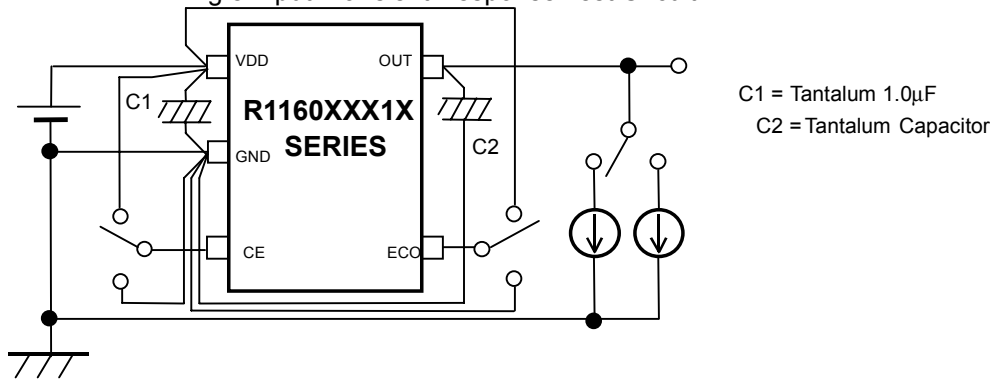


Fig.9 Load Transient Response Test Circuit

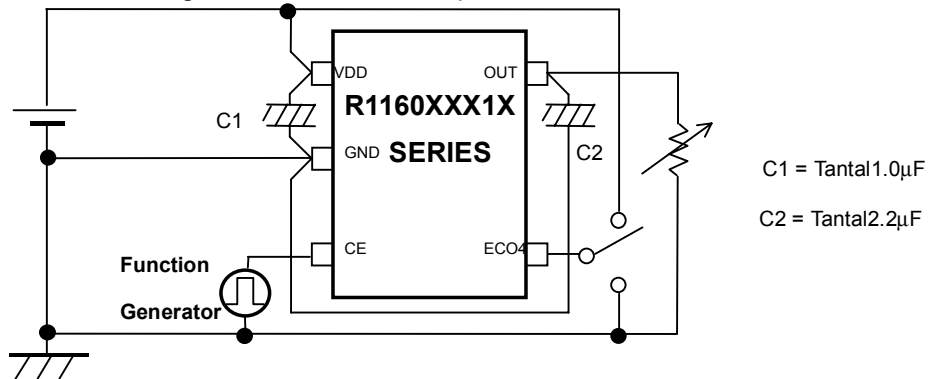


Fig.10 Turn on Speed with CE pin Test Circuit

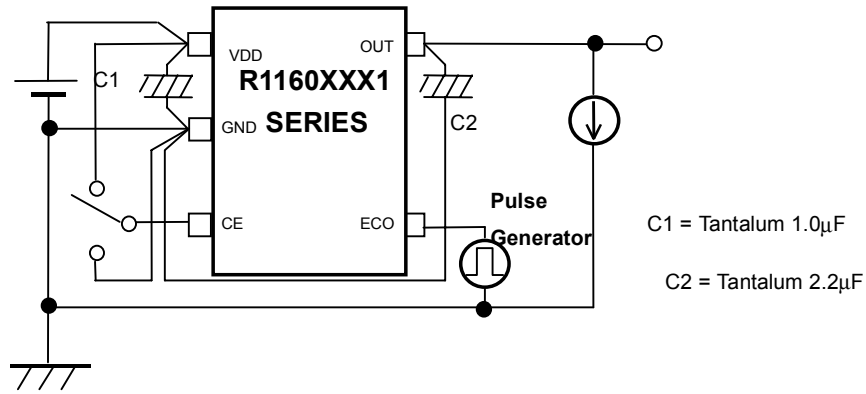


Fig.11 MODE Transient Response Test Circuit

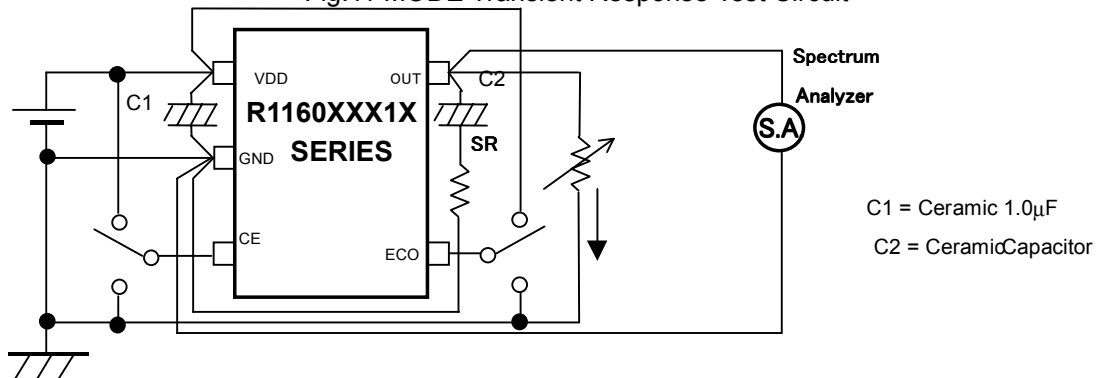
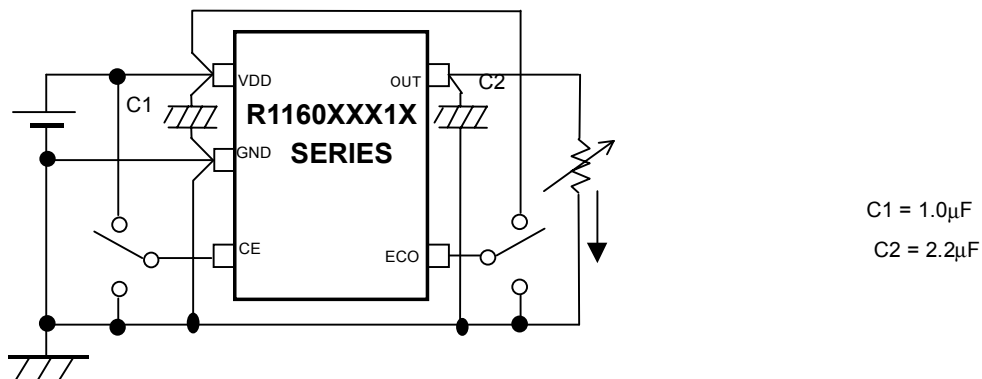


Fig.12 Output Noise Test Circuit(I<sub>OUT</sub> vs. ESR)

## ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION



(External Components)

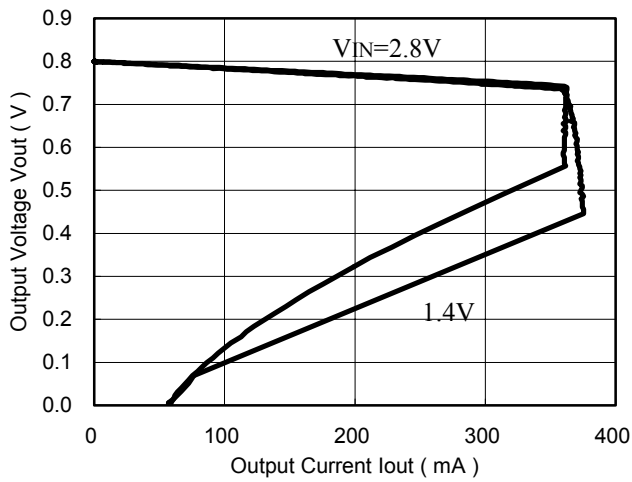
Output Capacitor; Tantalum Type

Input Capacitor, Ceramic or Tantalum Type

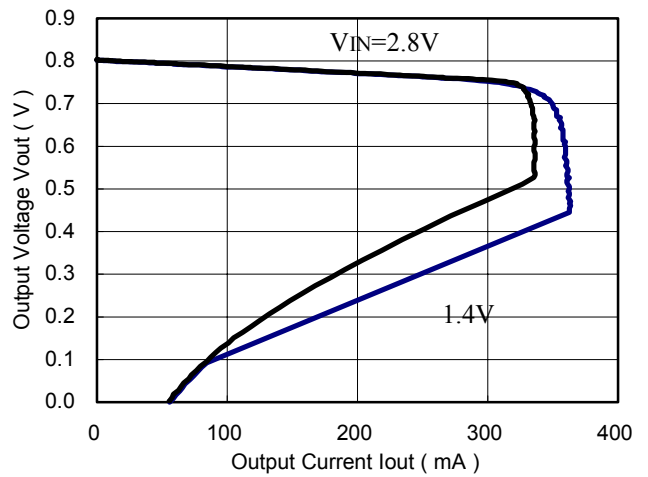
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current

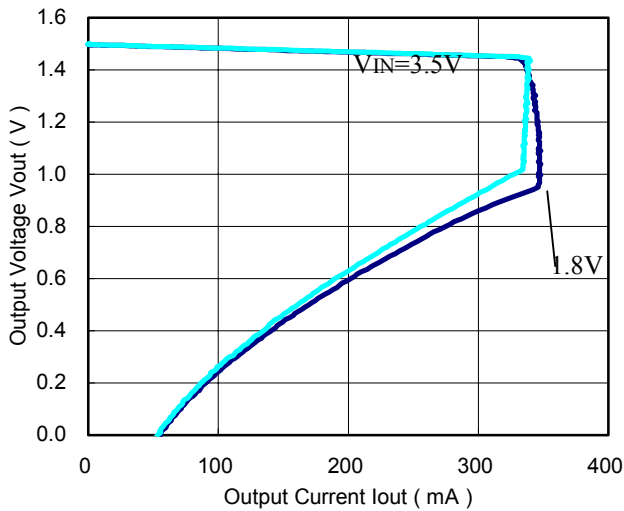
R1160X081X ECO=H



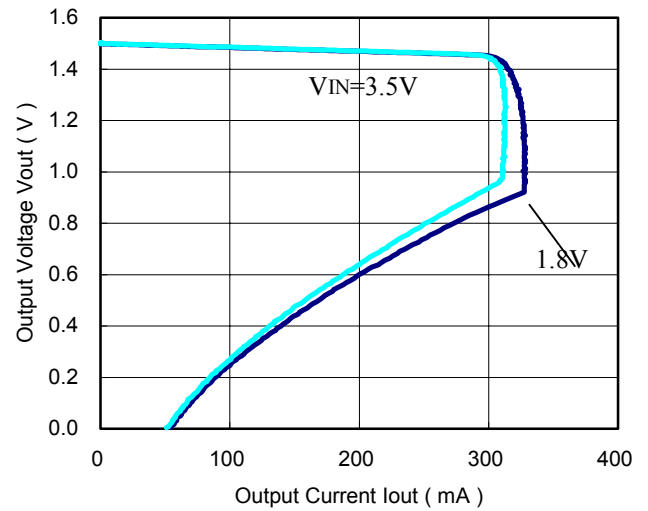
R1160X081X ECO=L



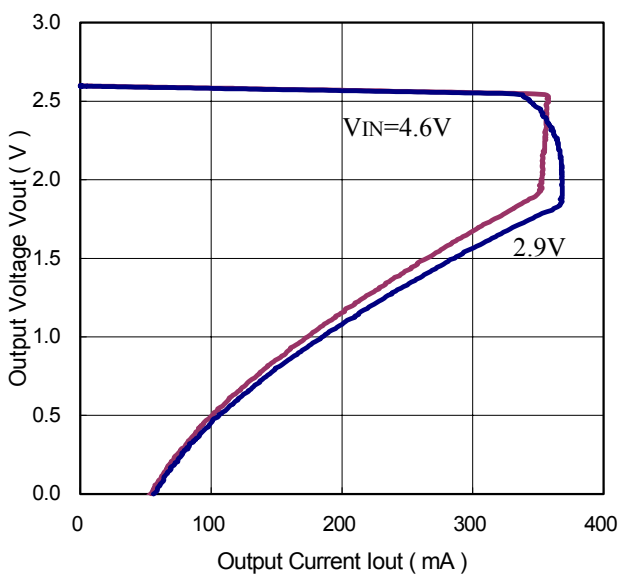
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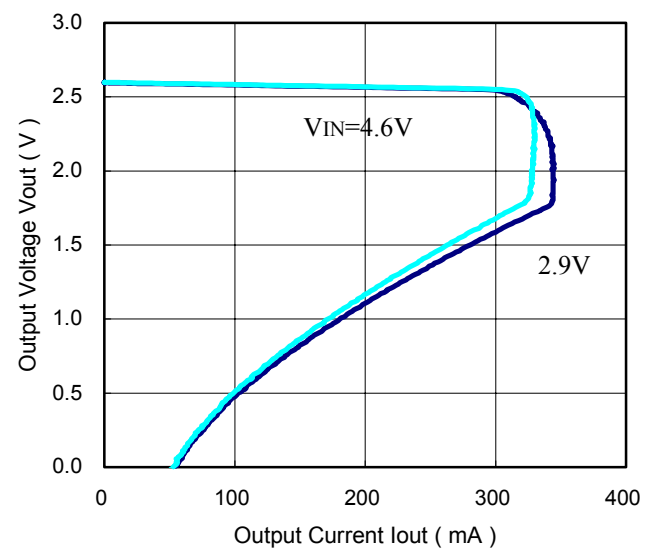
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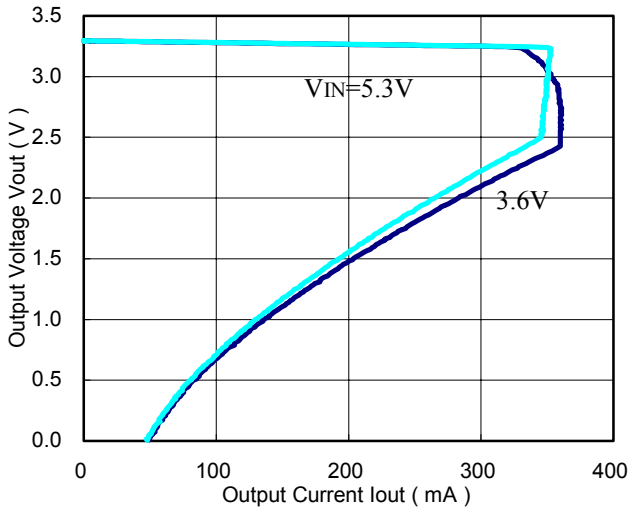
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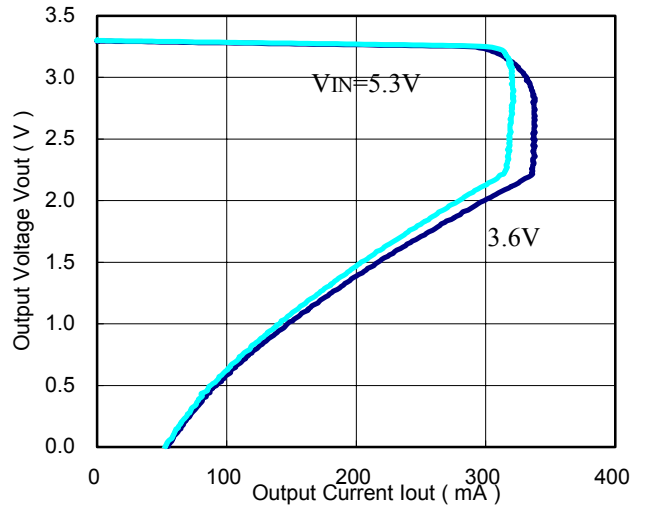
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R1160X331X ECO=H

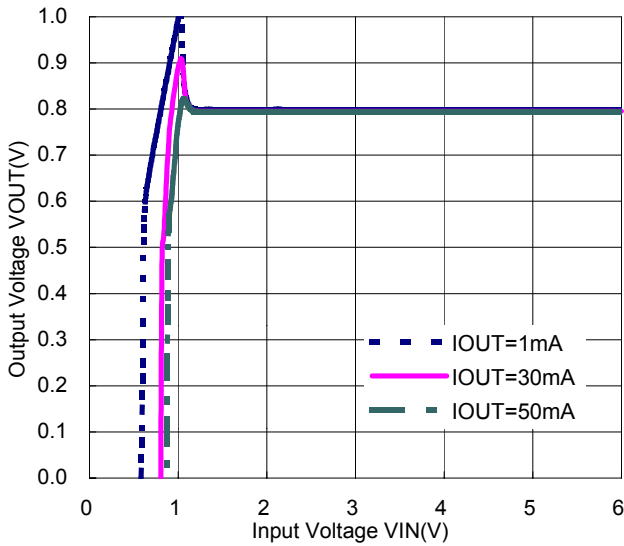


R1160X331X ECO=L

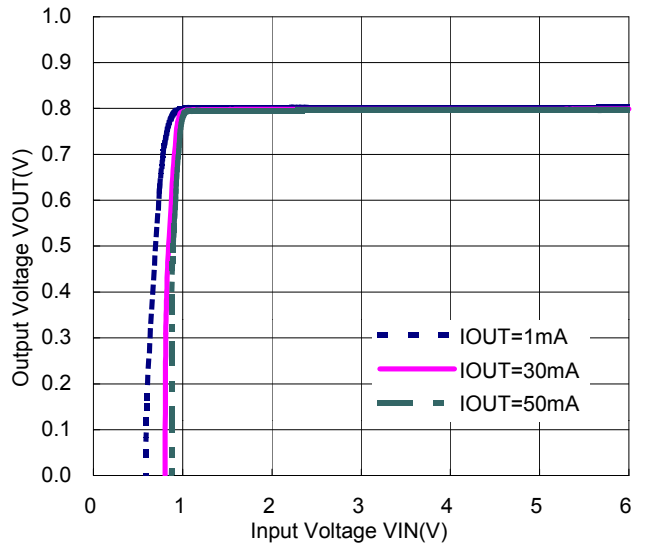


2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

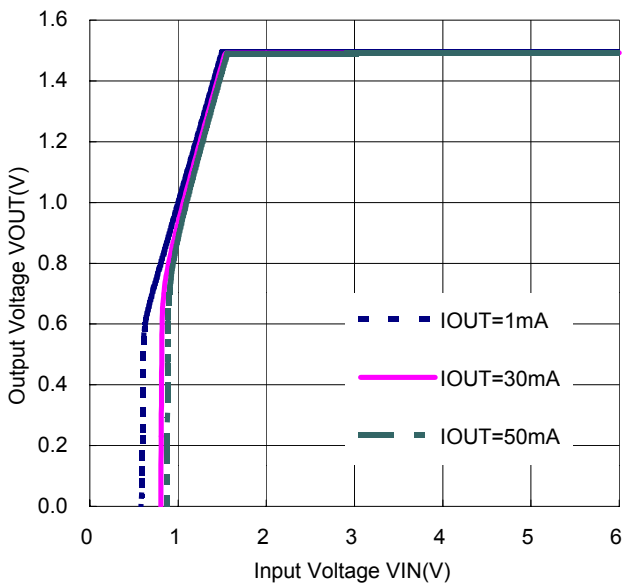
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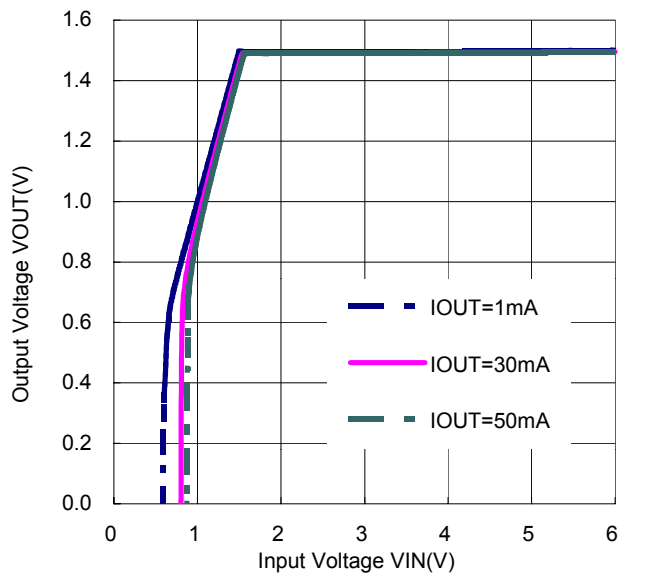
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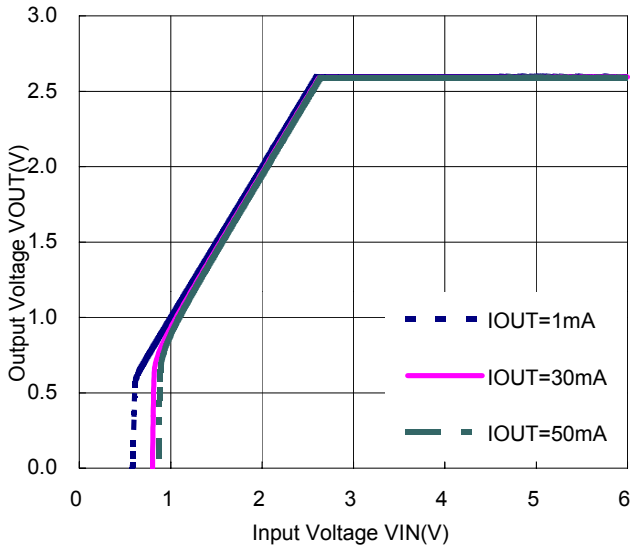
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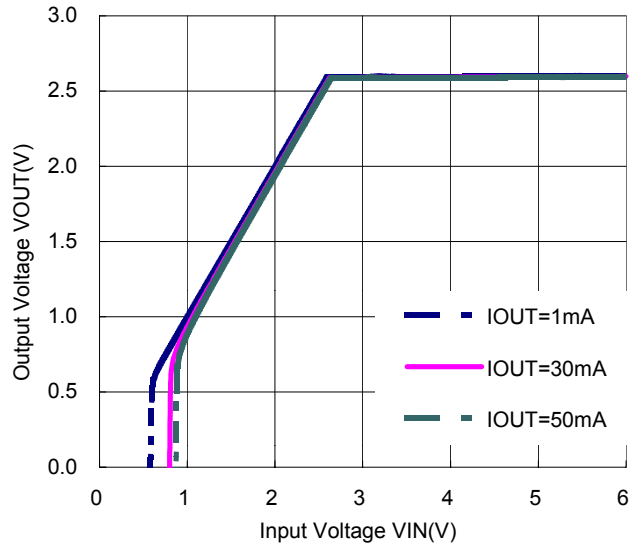
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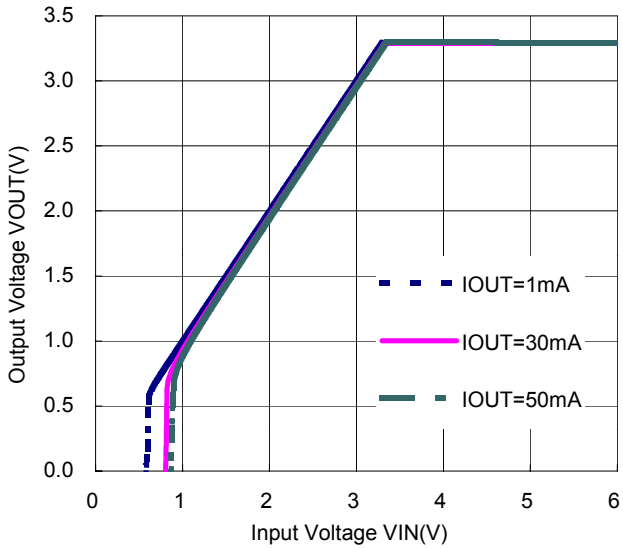
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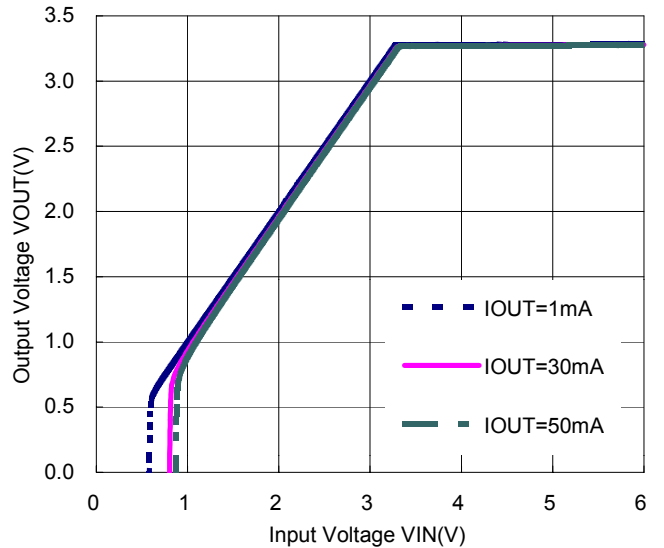
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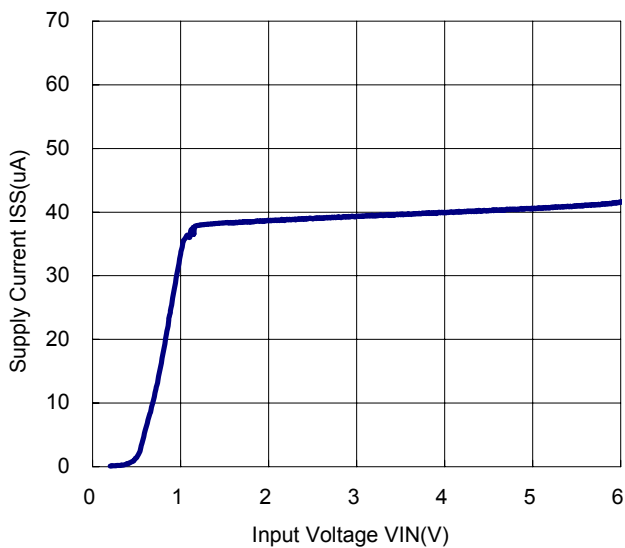


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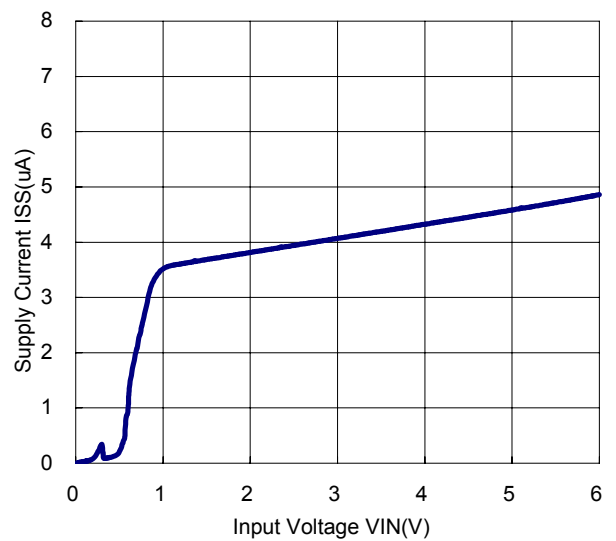


### 3) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

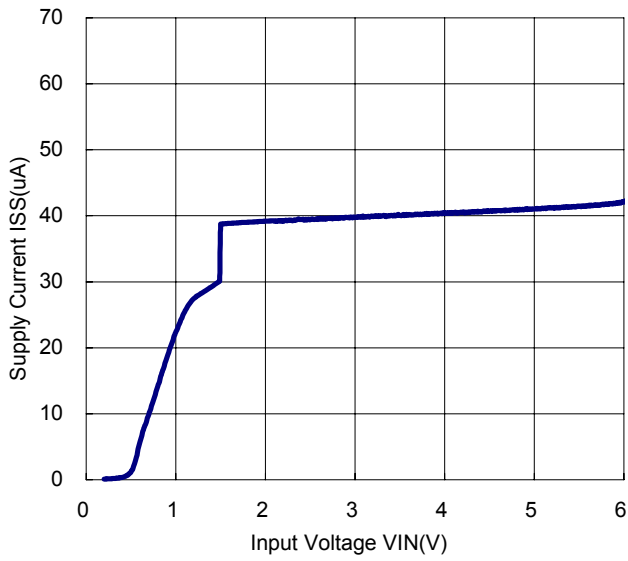
R1160X081X ECO=H



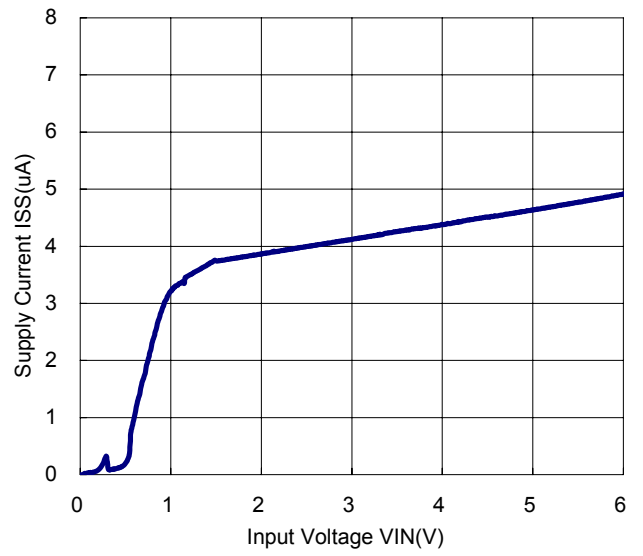
R1160X081X ECO=L



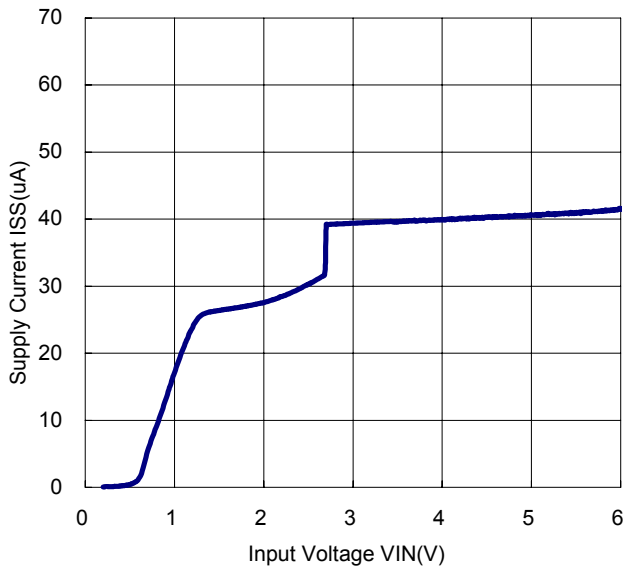
R1160X151X ECO=H



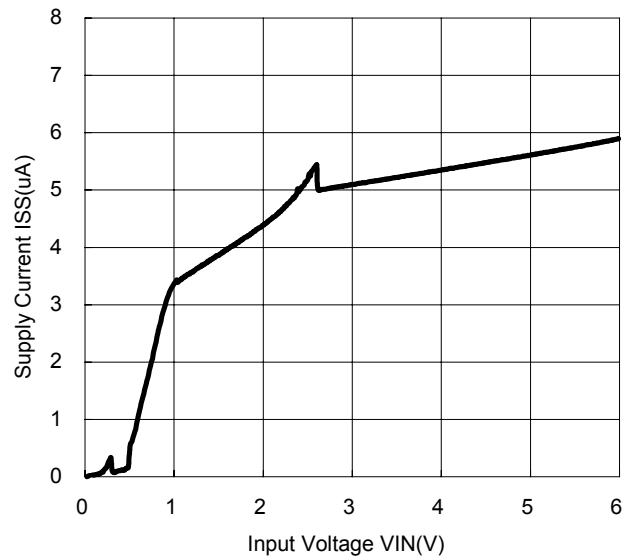
R1160X151X ECO=L



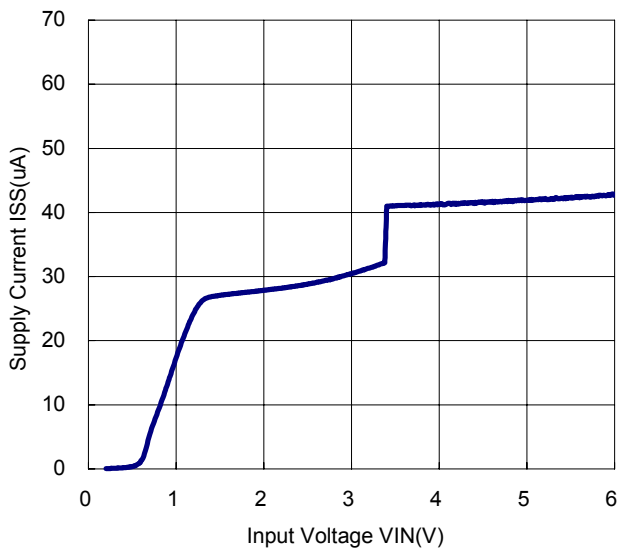
R1160X261X ECO=H



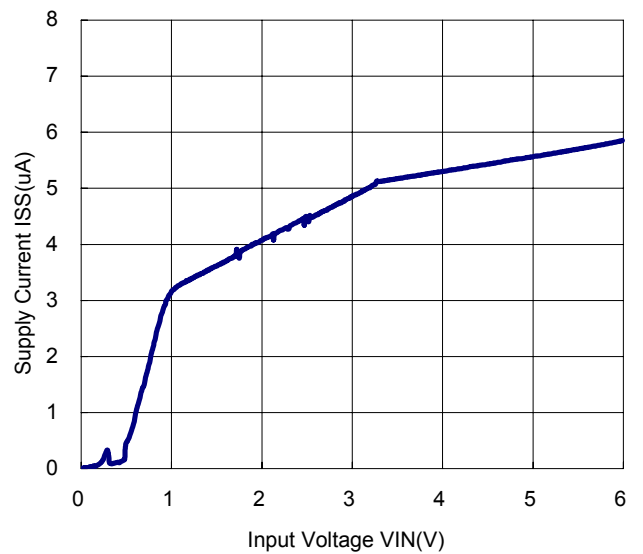
R1160X261X ECO=L



R1160X331X ECO=H

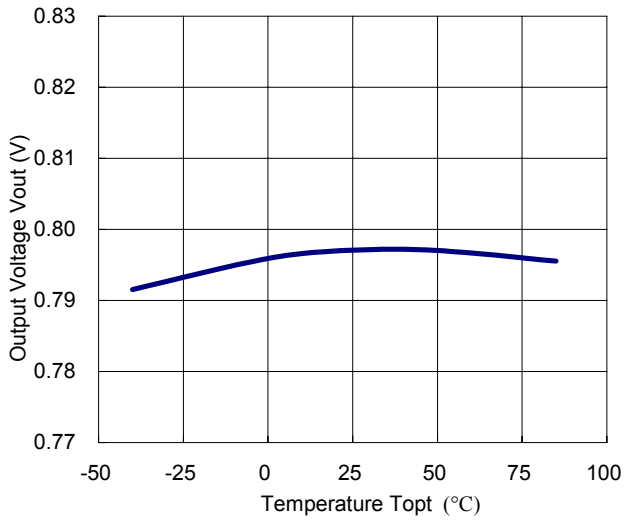


R1160X331X ECO=L

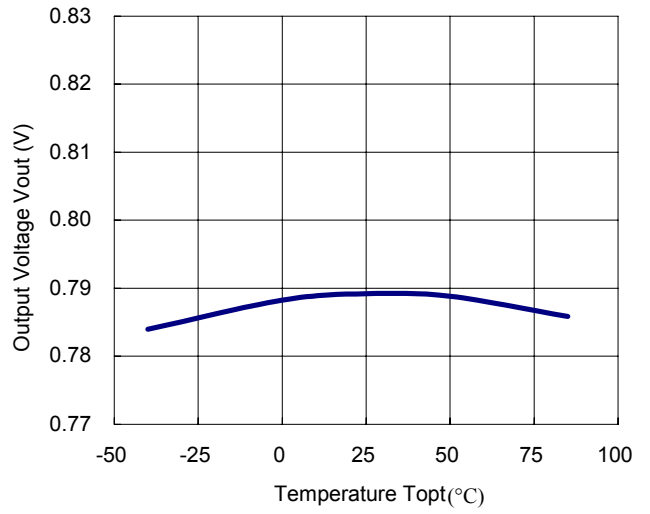


4) Output Voltage vs. Temperature

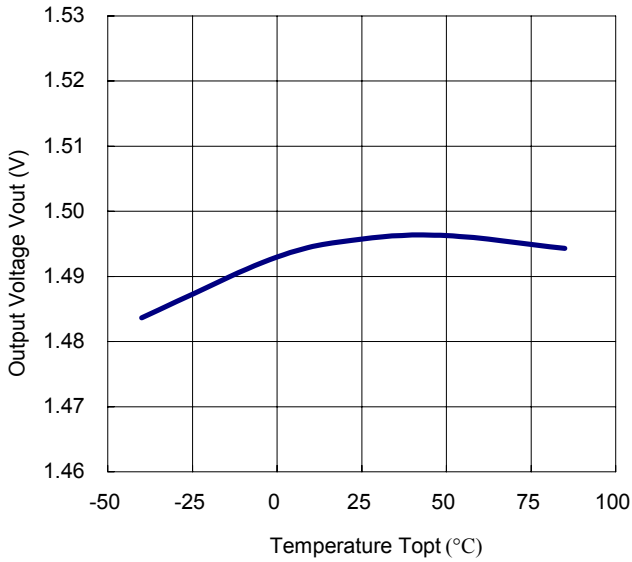
R1160X081X ECO=H



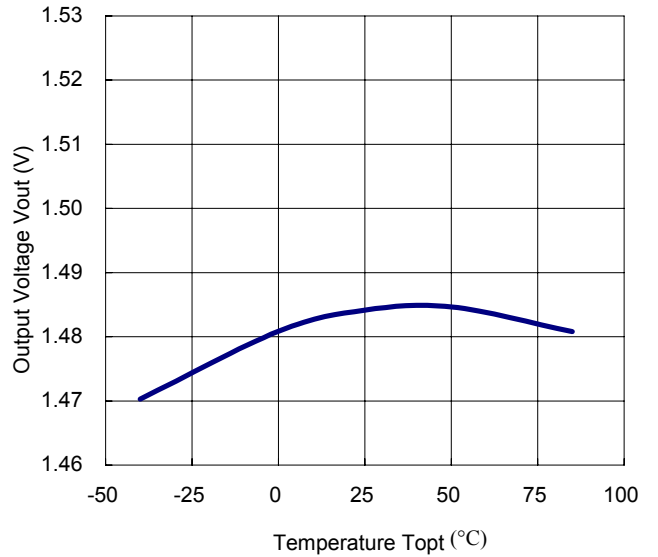
R1160X081X ECO=L



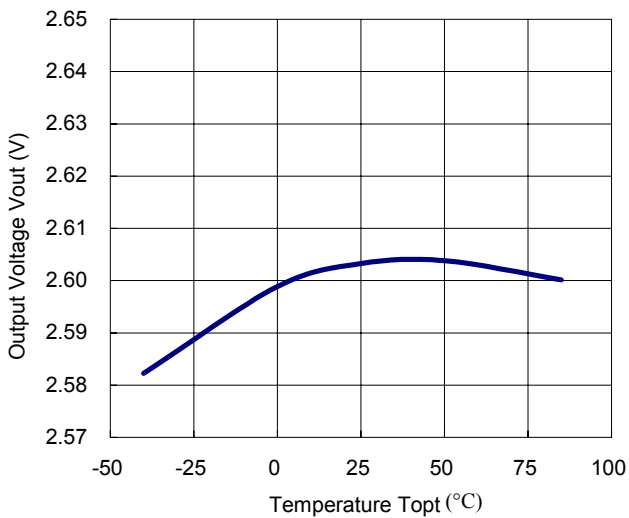
R1160X151X ECO=H



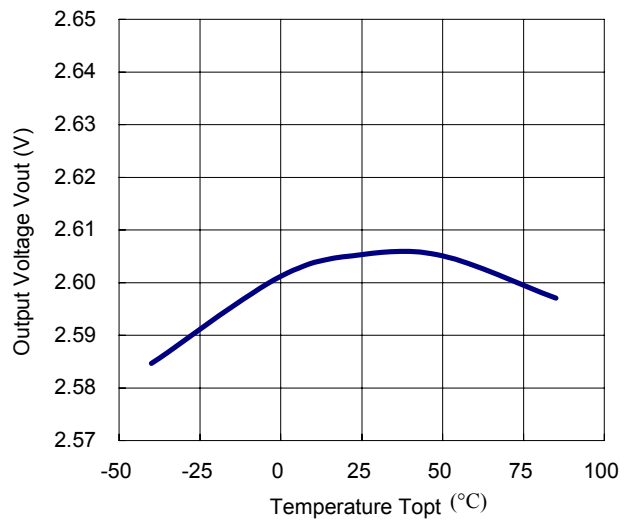
R1160X151X ECO=L



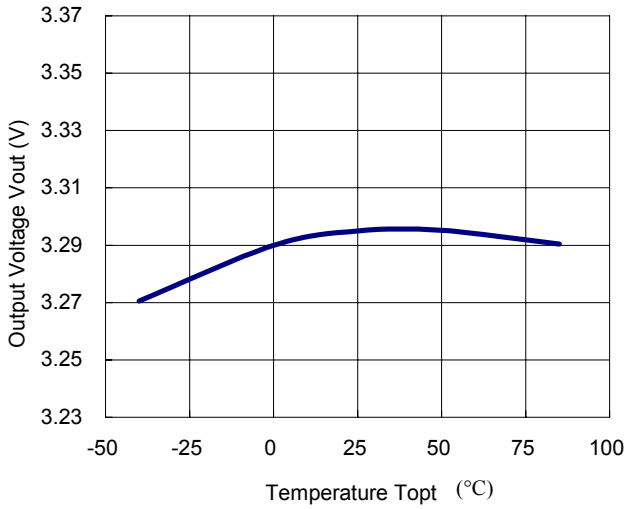
R1160X261X ECO=H



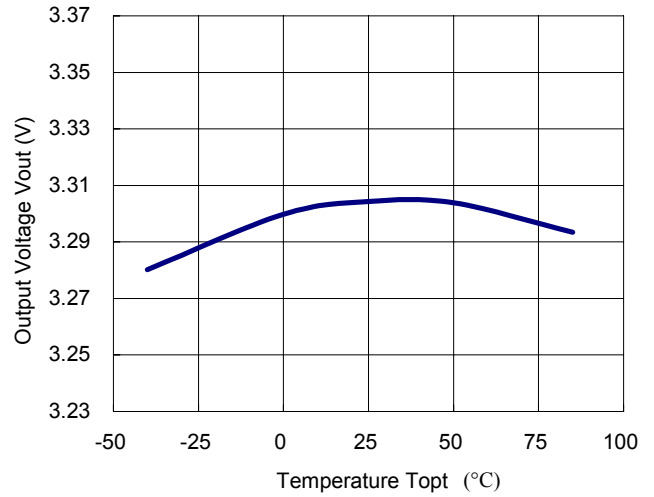
R1160X261X ECO=L



R1160X331X ECO=H

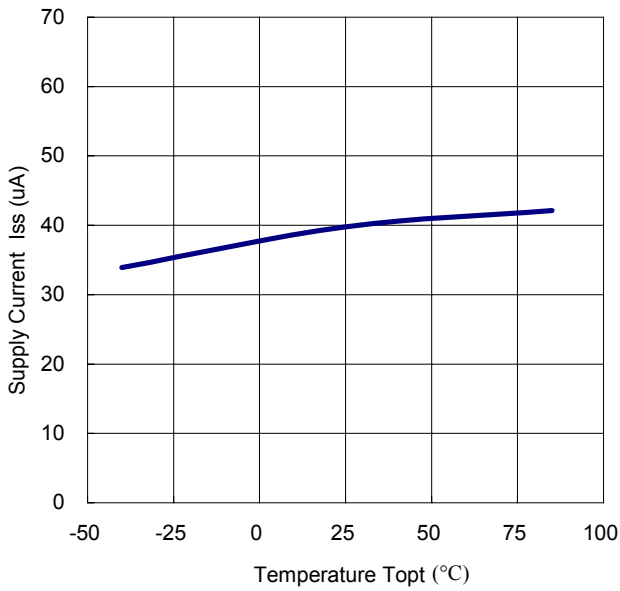


R1160X331X ECO=L

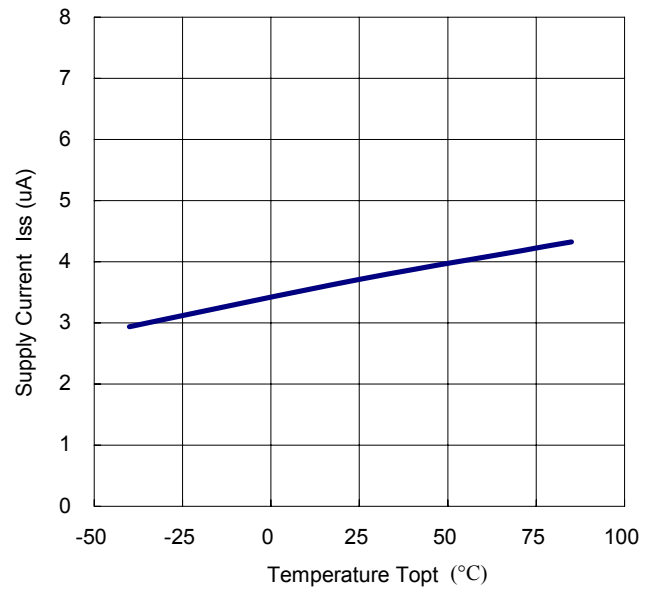


5) Supply Current vs. Temperature

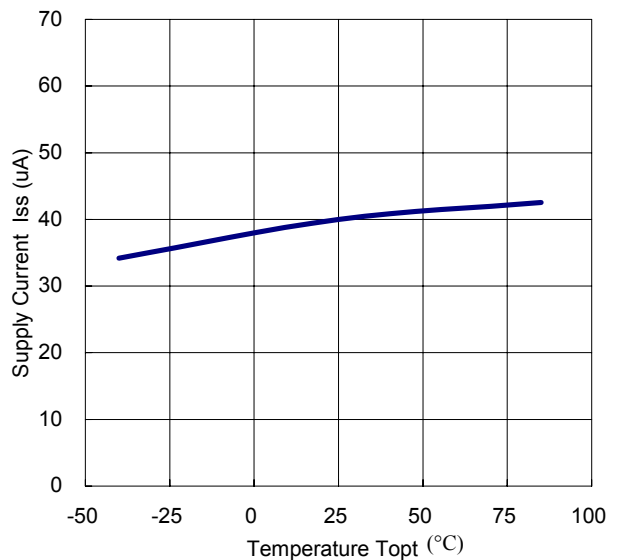
R1160X081X ECO=H



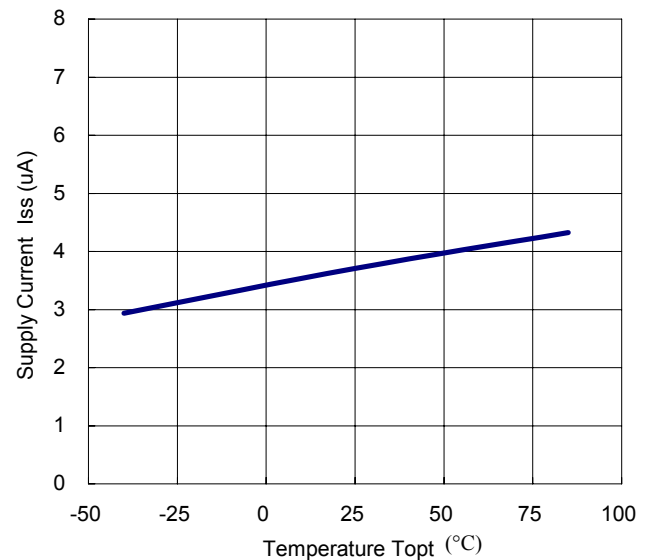
R1160X081X ECO=L



R1160X151X ECO=H

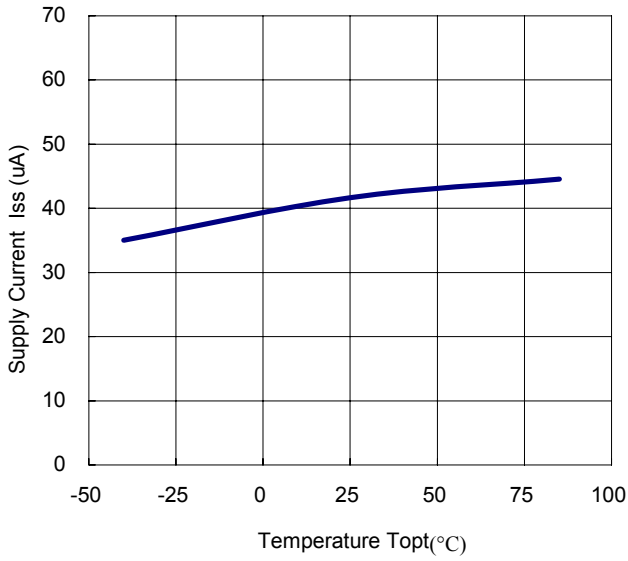


R1160X151X ECO=L

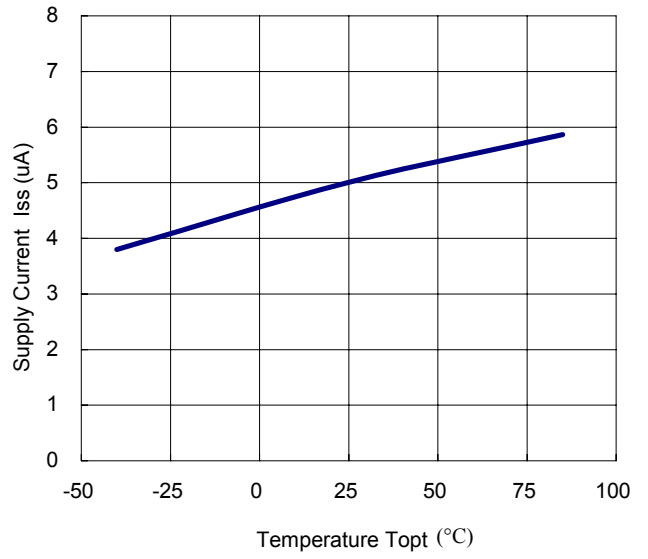




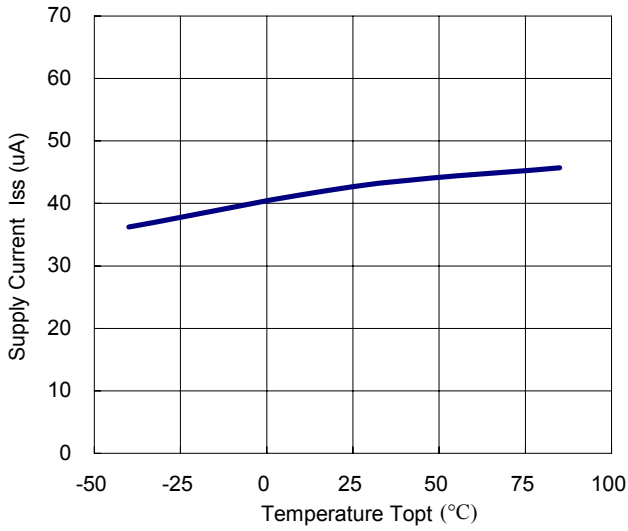
R1160X261X ECO=H



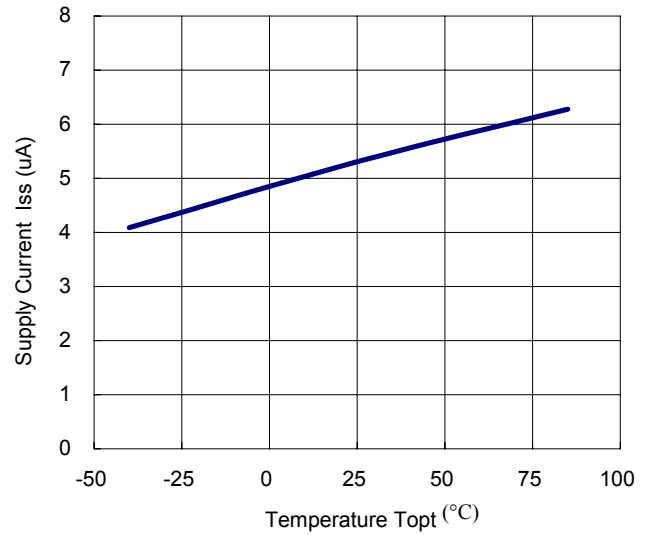
R1160X261X ECO=L



R1160X331X ECO=H

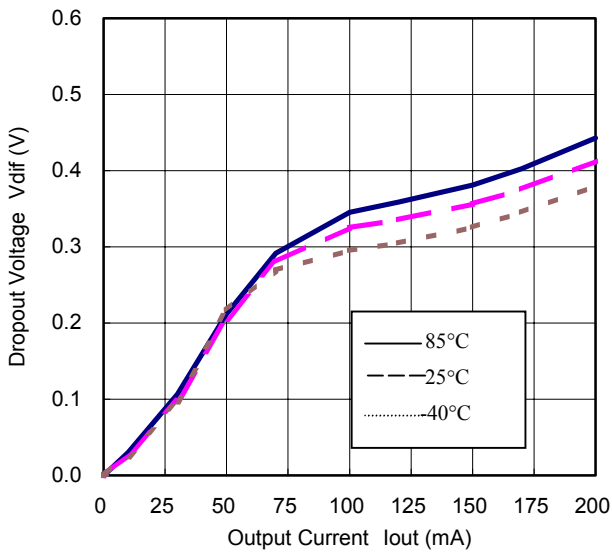


R1160X331X ECO=L

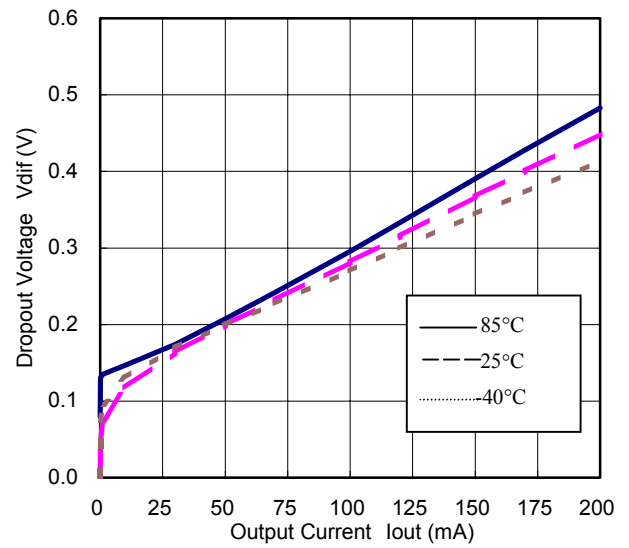


6) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

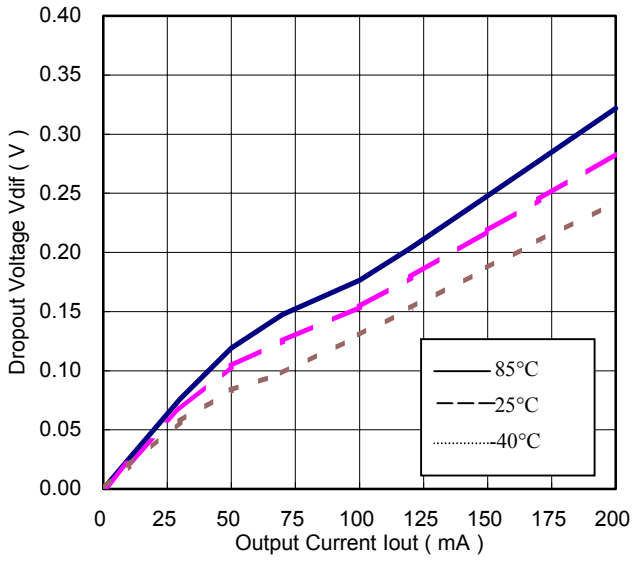
R1160X081X ECO=H



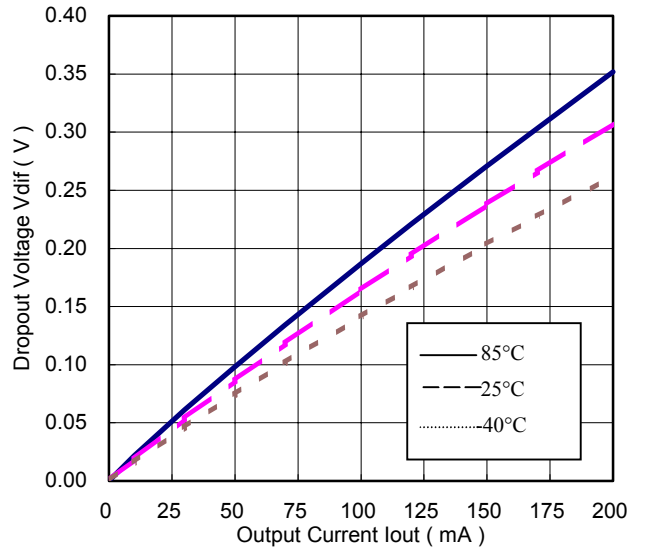
R1160X081X ECO=L



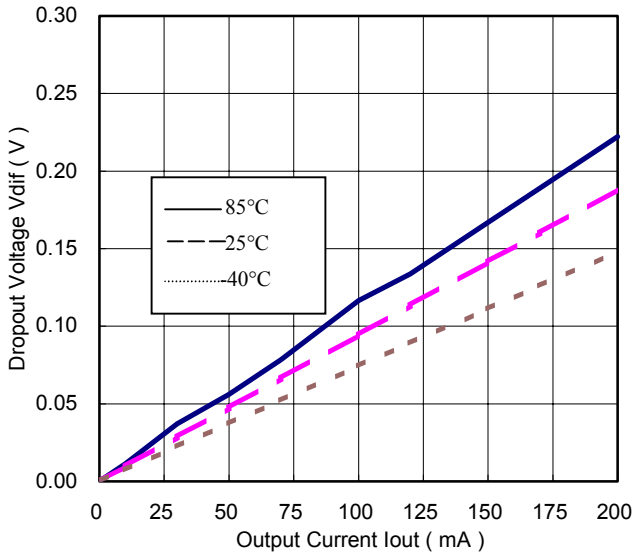
R1160X101X ECO=H



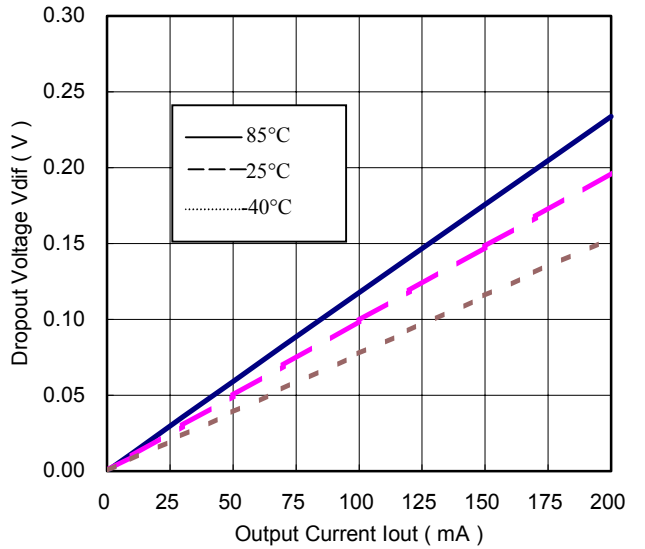
R1160X101X ECO=L



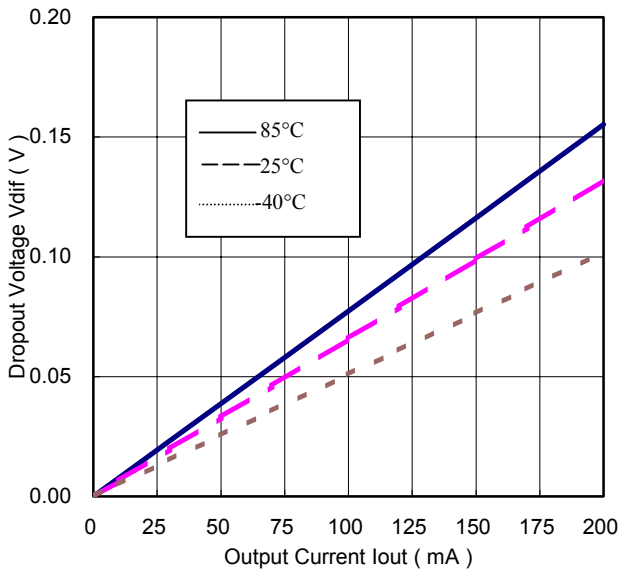
R1160X151X ECO=H



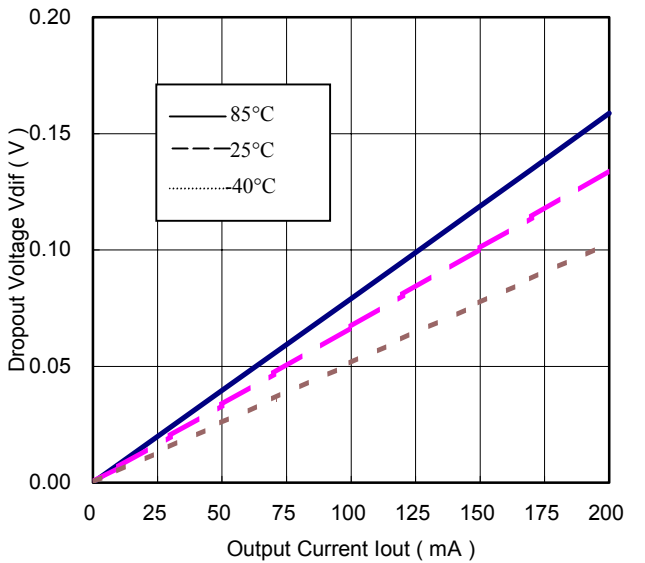
R1160X151X ECO=L



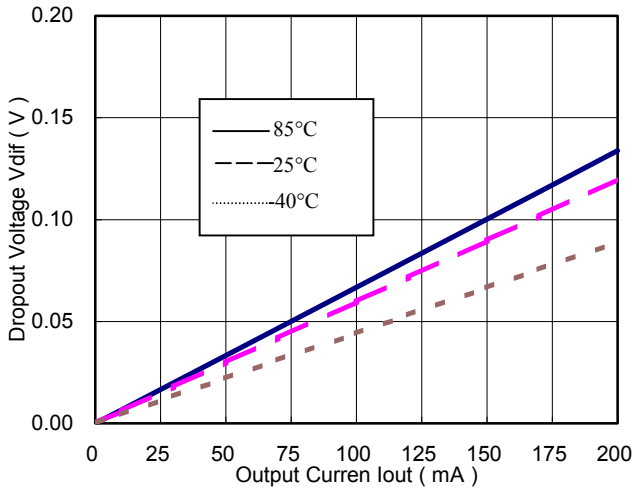
R1160X261X ECO=H



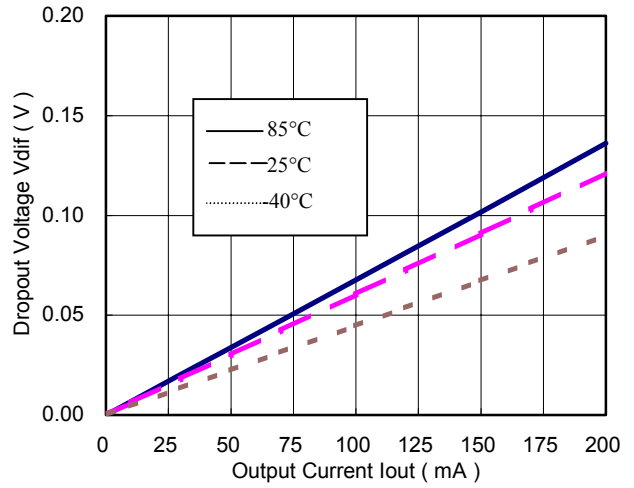
R1160X261X ECO=L



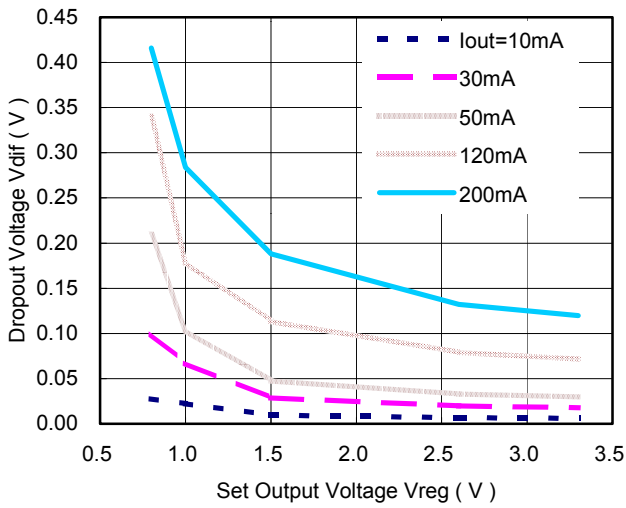
R1160X331X ECO=H



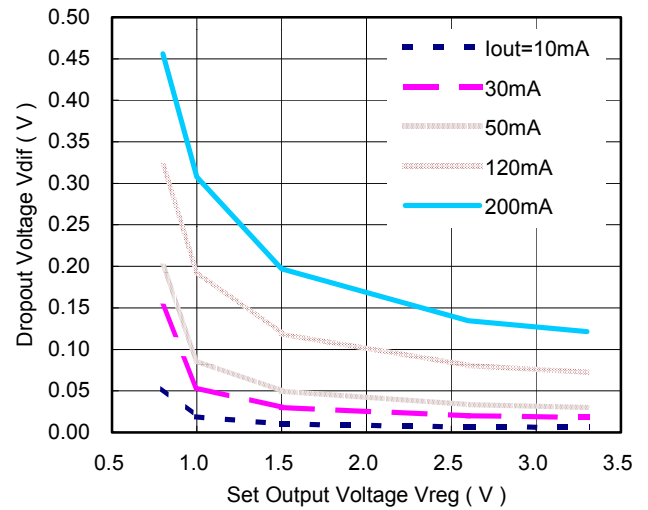
R1160X331X ECO=L



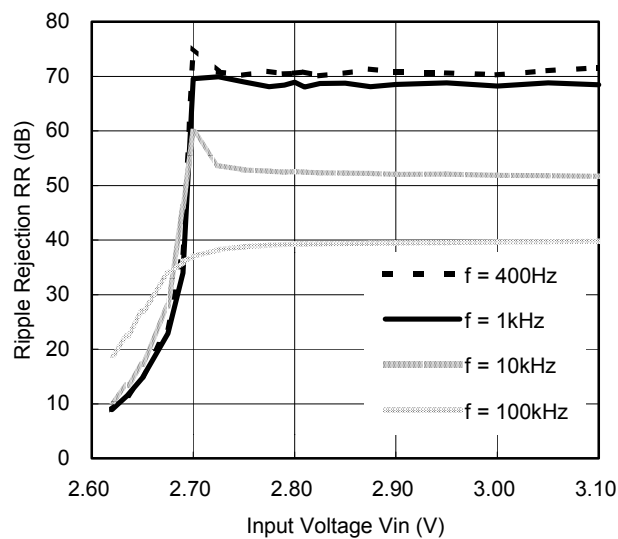
7) Dropout Voltage vs. Set Output Voltage ( $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
R1160XXX1X ECO=H



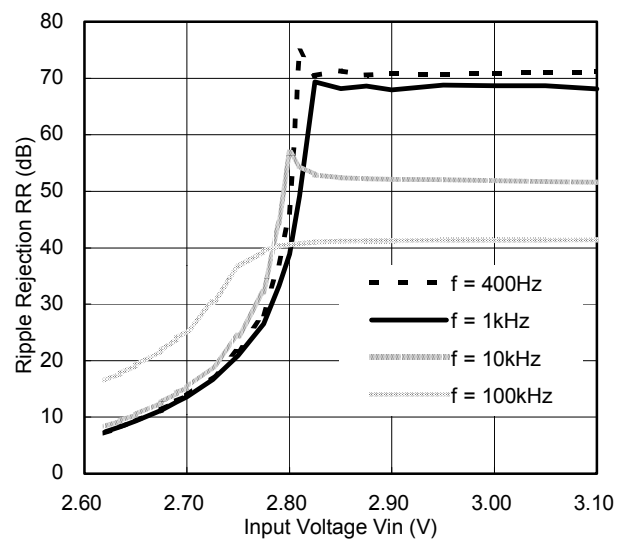
R1160XXX1X ECO=L



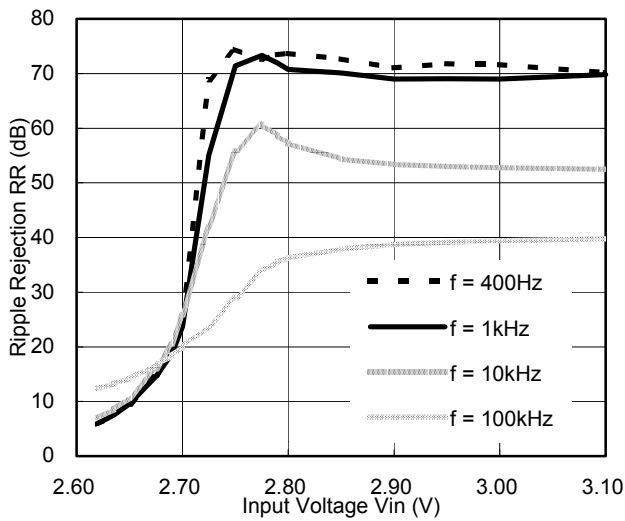
8) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Bias ( $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
R1160X261X Ripple 0.2Vp-p  
 $I_{out}=1\text{mA}$   $C_{in}$ ; none  $C_{out}=\text{Tantal}2.2\mu\text{F}$



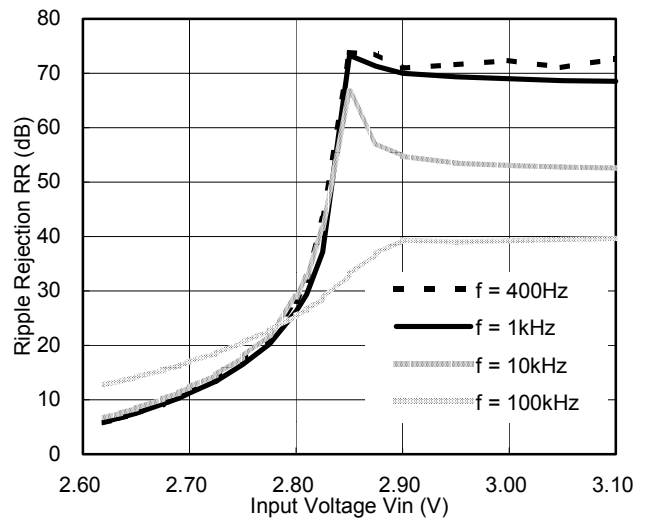
R1160X261X Ripple 0.5Vp-p  
 $I_{out}=1\text{mA}$   $C_{in}$ ; none  $C_{out}=\text{Tantal}2.2\mu\text{F}$



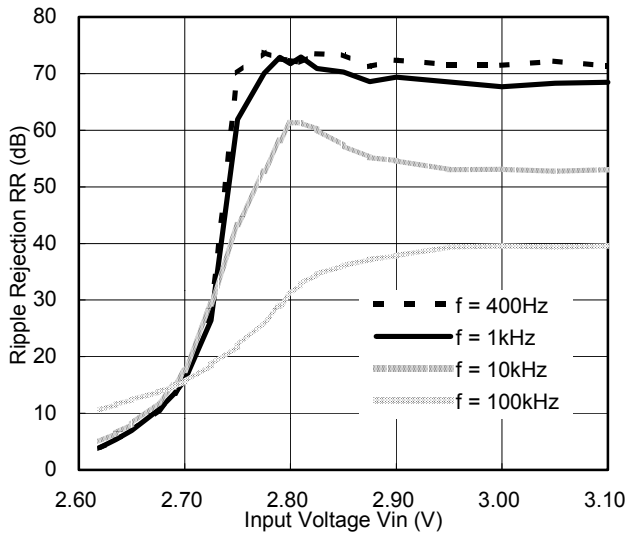
R1160X261X Ripple 0.2Vp-p  
 $I_{out}=30mA$  C<sub>IN</sub>; none C<sub>OUT</sub>=Tantal2.2 $\mu$ F



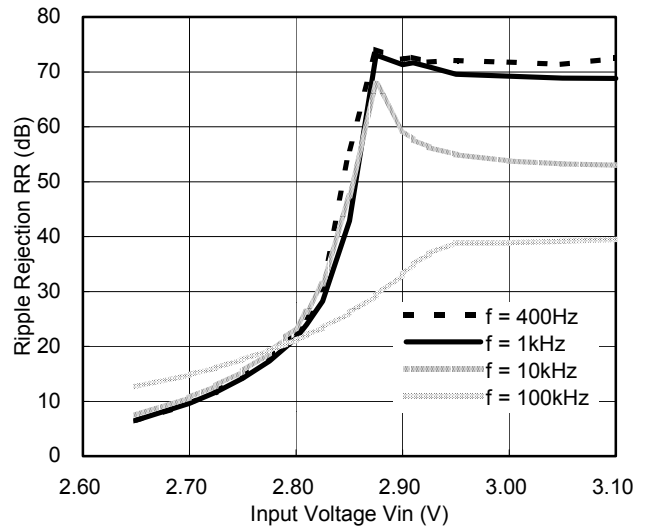
R1160X261X Ripple 0.5Vp-p  
 $I_{out}=30mA$  C<sub>IN</sub>; none C<sub>OUT</sub>=Tantal2.2 $\mu$ F



R1160X261X Ripple 0.2Vp-p  
 $I_{out}=50mA$  C<sub>IN</sub>; none C<sub>OUT</sub>=Tantal2.2 $\mu$ F



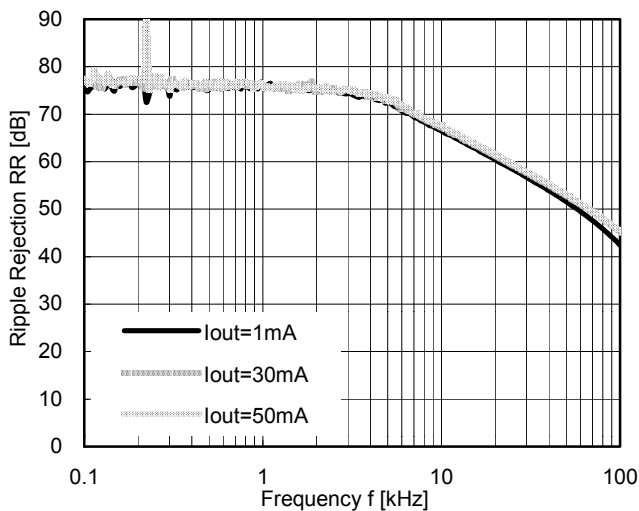
R1160X261X Ripple 0.5Vp-p  
 $I_{out}=50mA$  C<sub>IN</sub>; none C<sub>OUT</sub>=Tantal2.2 $\mu$ F



9) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency

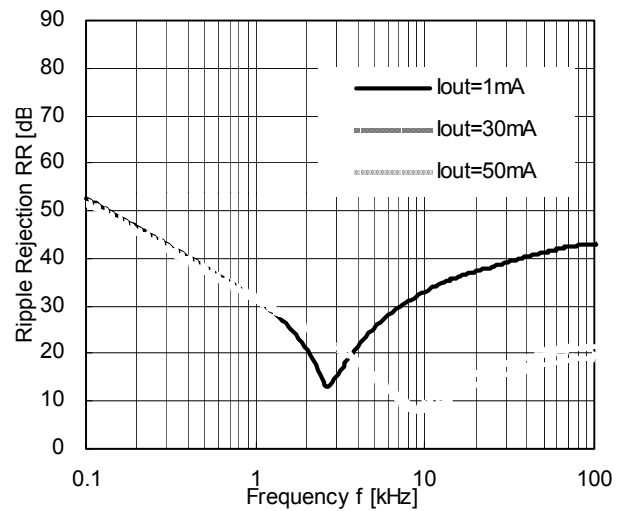
R1160X081X ECO=H

$V_{IN}=1.8V_{DC}+0.2V_{p-p}$ , C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal2.2 $\mu$ F



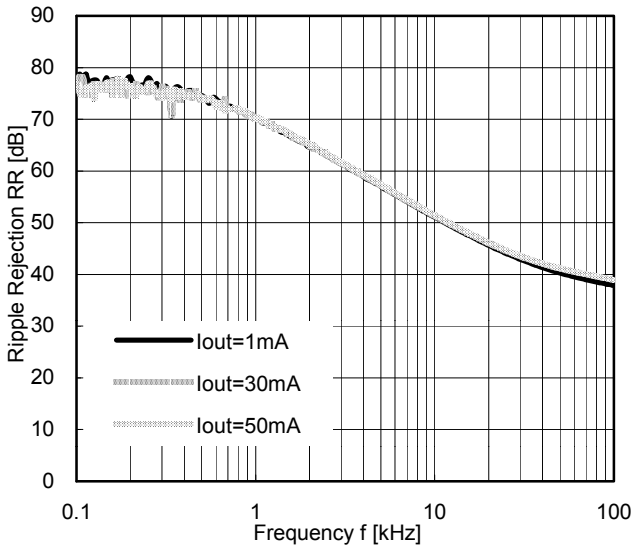
R1160X081X ECO=L

$V_{IN}=1.8V_{DC}+0.2V_{p-p}$ , C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal2.2 $\mu$ F



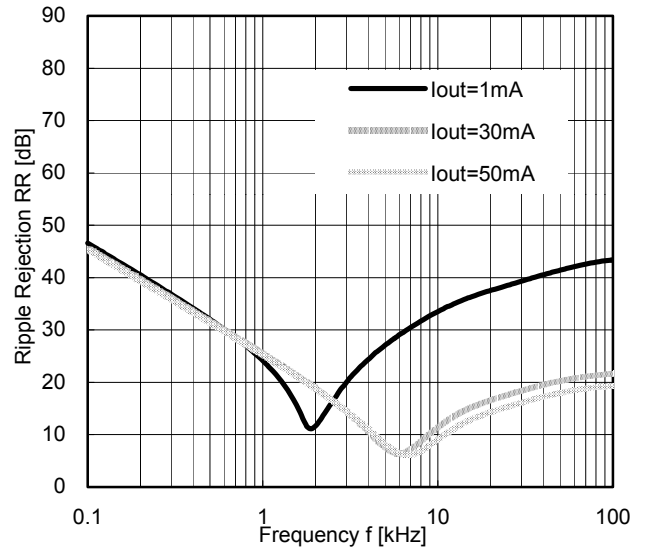
R1160X151X ECO=H

V<sub>IN</sub>=2.5VDC+0.2Vp-p, C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal2.2μF



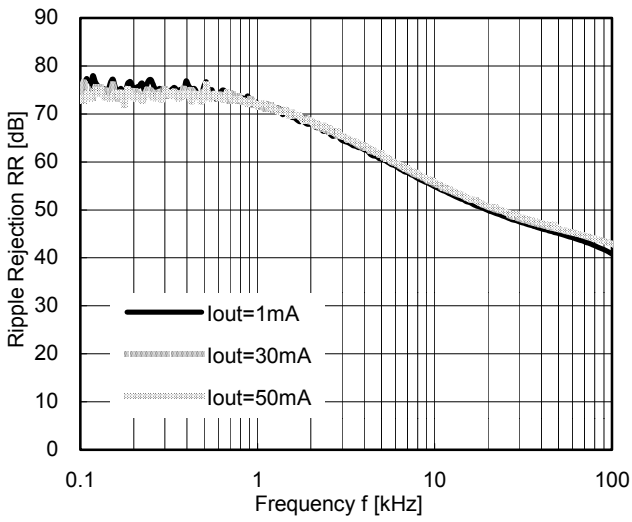
R1160X151X ECO=L

V<sub>IN</sub>=2.5VDC+0.2Vp-p, C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal2.2μF



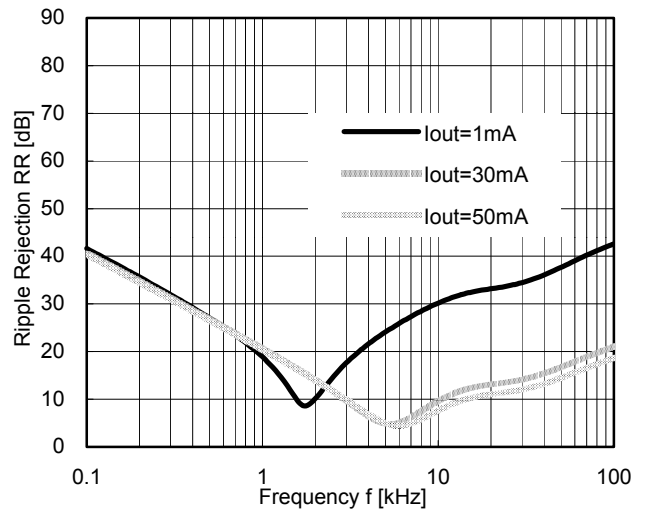
R1160X261X ECO=H

V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6VDC+0.2Vp-p, C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal1.0μF



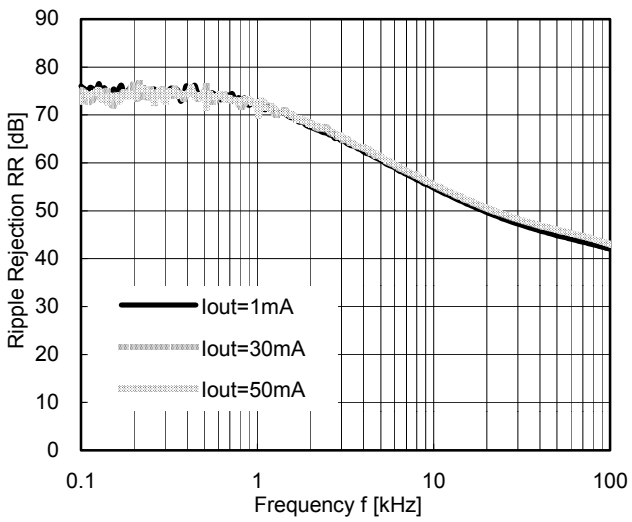
R1160X261X ECO=L

V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6VDC+0.2Vp-p, C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal1.0μF



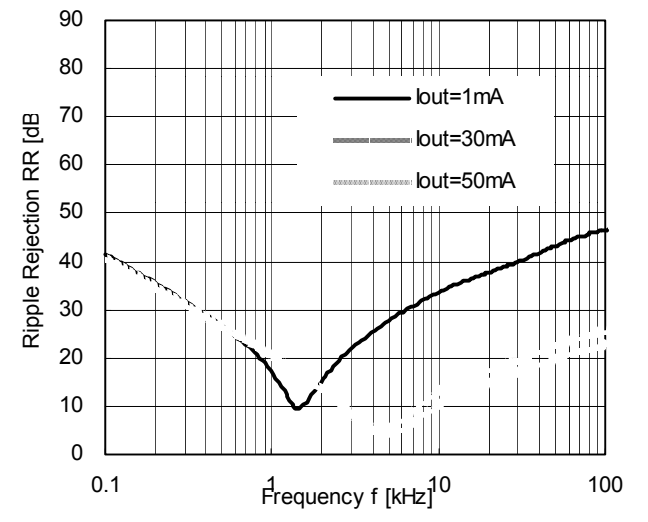
R1160X261X ECO=H

V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6VDC+0.2Vp-p, C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal2.2μF



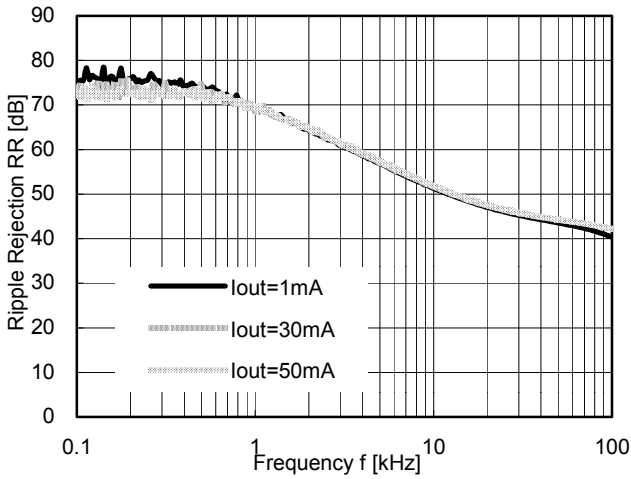
R1160X261X ECO=L

V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6VDC+0.2Vp-p, C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal2.2μF



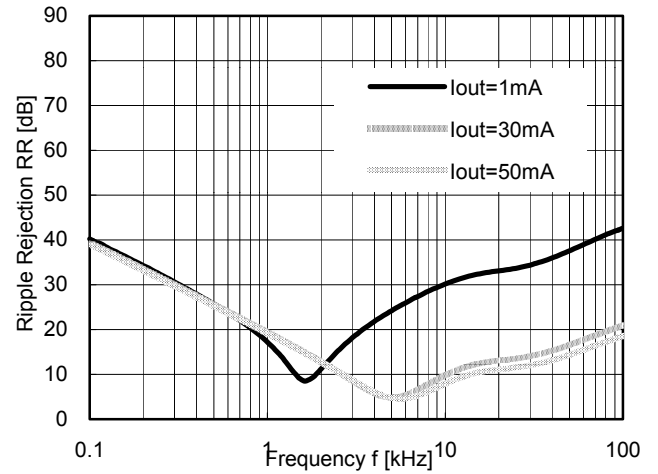
R1160X331X ECO=H

V<sub>IN</sub>=4.3VDC+0.2Vp-p, C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal1.0μF



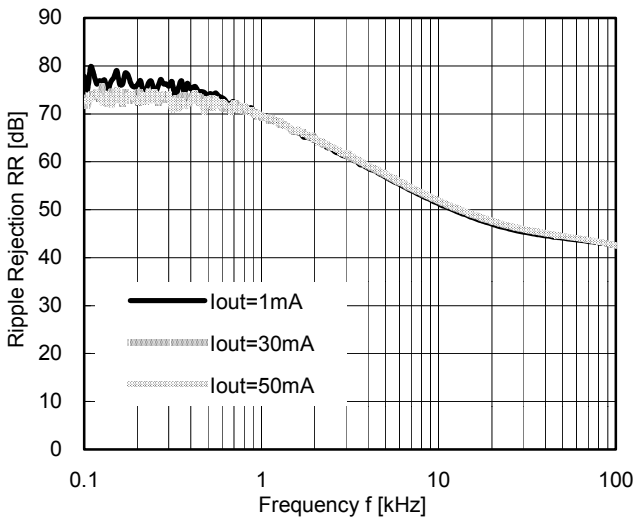
R1160X331X ECO=L

V<sub>IN</sub>=4.3VDC+0.2Vp-p, C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal1.0μF



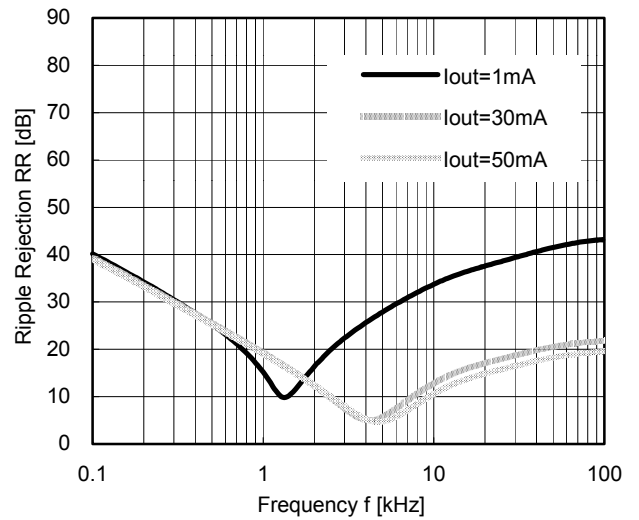
R1160X331X ECO=H

V<sub>IN</sub>=4.3VDC+0.2Vp-p, C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal2.2μF



R1160X331X ECO=L

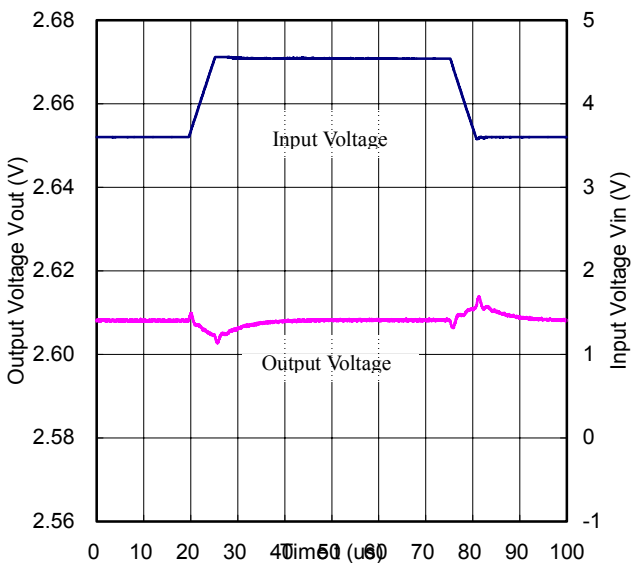
V<sub>IN</sub>=4.3VDC+0.2Vp-p, C<sub>IN</sub>; none, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal2.2μF



10) Input Transient Response

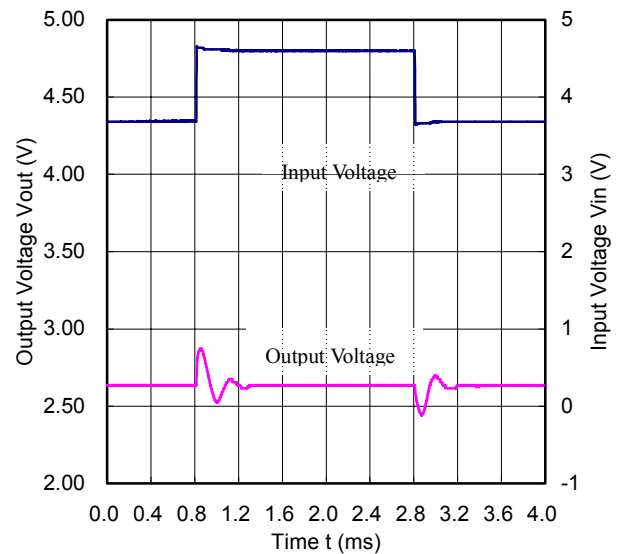
R1160X261X ECO=H

I<sub>OUT</sub>=30mA, t<sub>r</sub>=t<sub>f</sub>=5μs, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal1.0μF



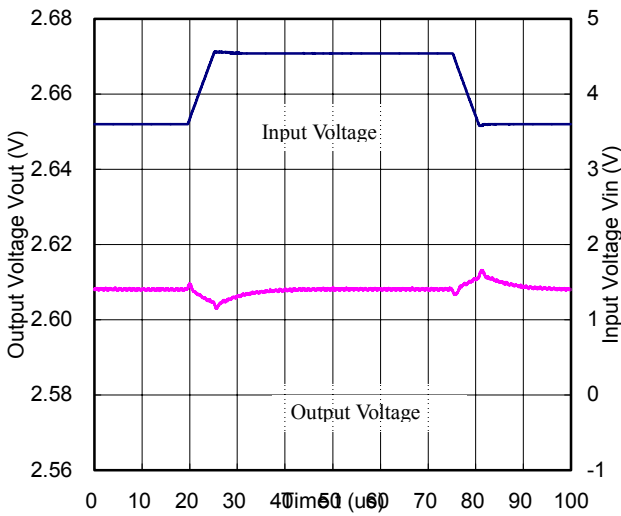
R1160X261X ECO=L

I<sub>OUT</sub>=10mA, t<sub>r</sub>=t<sub>f</sub>=5μs, C<sub>OUT</sub>=tantal1.0μF



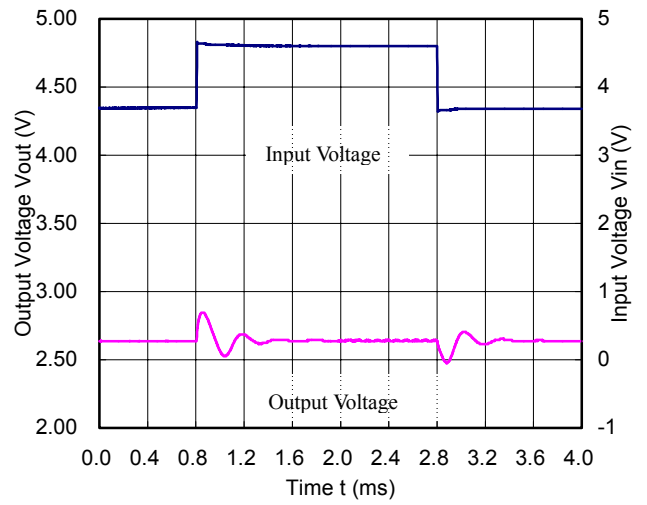
R1160X261X ECO=H

$I_{OUT}=30\text{mA}$ ,  $t_r=t_f=5\mu\text{s}$ ,  $C_{OUT}=\text{tantal } 2.2\mu\text{F}$



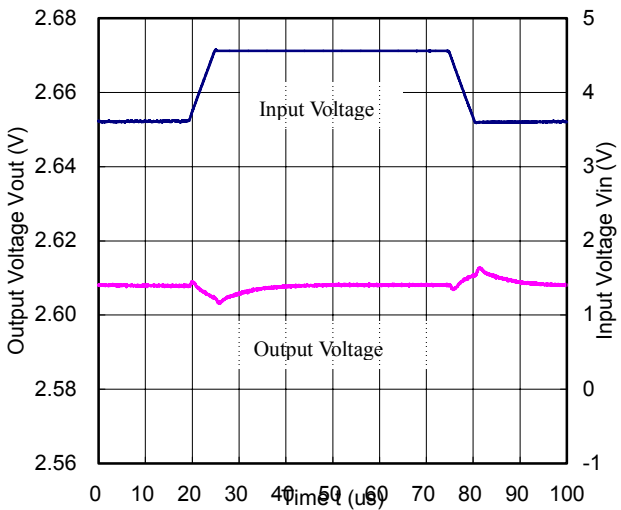
R1160X261X ECO=L

$I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$ ,  $t_r=t_f=5\mu\text{s}$ ,  $C_{OUT}=\text{tantal } 2.2\mu\text{F}$



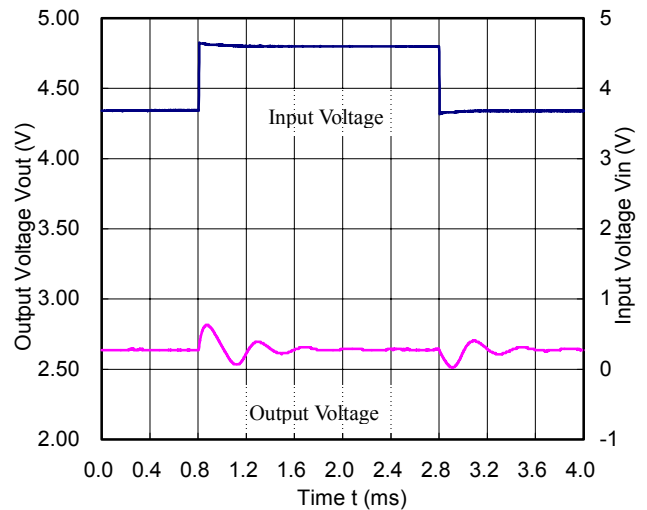
R1160X261X ECO=H

$I_{OUT}=30\text{mA}$ ,  $t_r=t_f=5\mu\text{s}$ ,  $C_{OUT}=\text{tantal } 4.7\mu\text{F}$



R1160X261X ECO=L

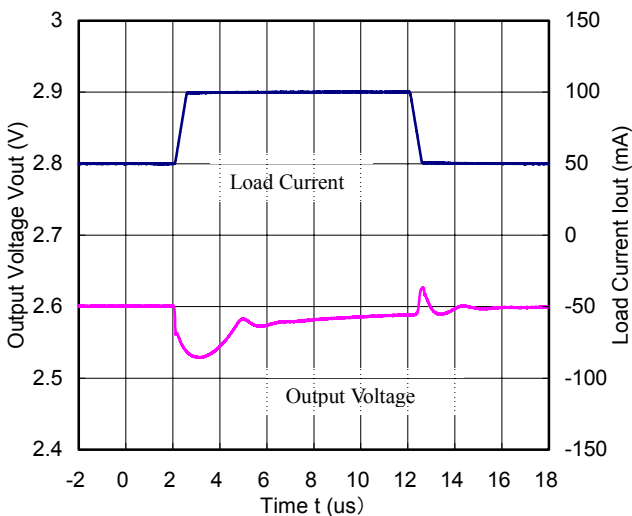
$I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$ ,  $t_r=t_f=5\mu\text{s}$ ,  $C_{OUT}=\text{tantal } 4.7\mu\text{F}$



11) Load Transient Response

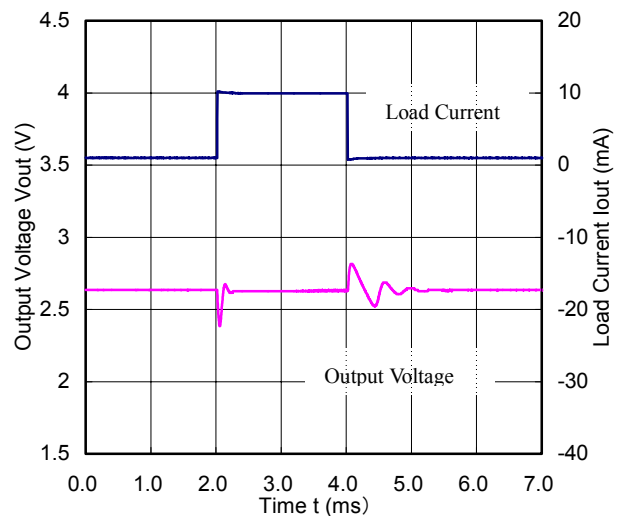
R1160X261X ECO=H

$V_{IN}=3.6\text{V}$ ,  $C_{IN}=\text{Tantal } 1.0\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT}=\text{Tantal } 1.0\mu\text{F}$



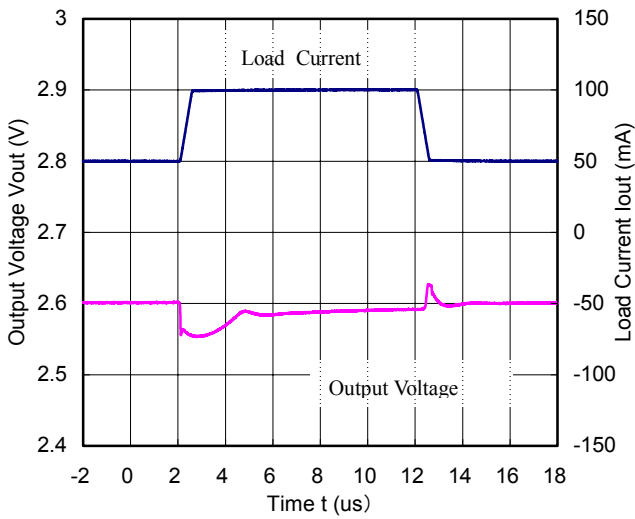
R1160X261X ECO=L

$V_{IN}=3.6\text{V}$ ,  $C_{IN}=\text{Tantal } 1.0\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT}=\text{Tantal } 1.0\mu\text{F}$



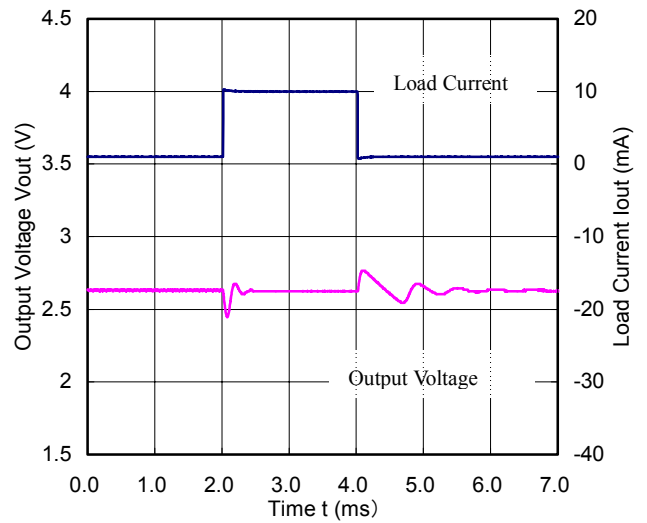
R1160X261X ECO=H

V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 2.2μF



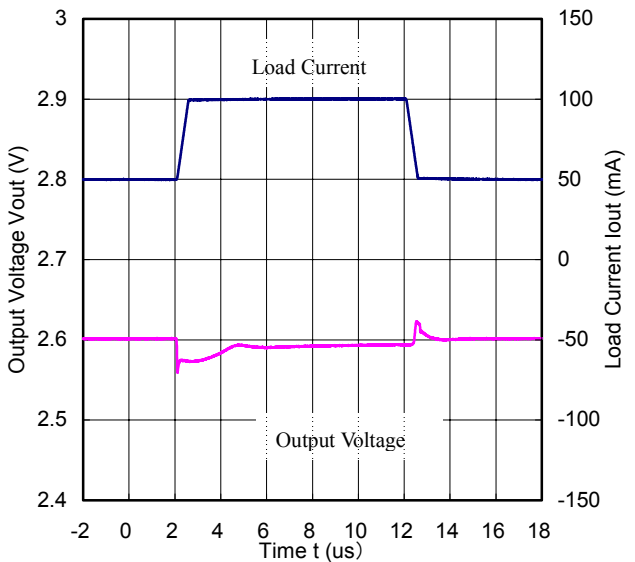
R1160X261X ECO=L

V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 2.2μF



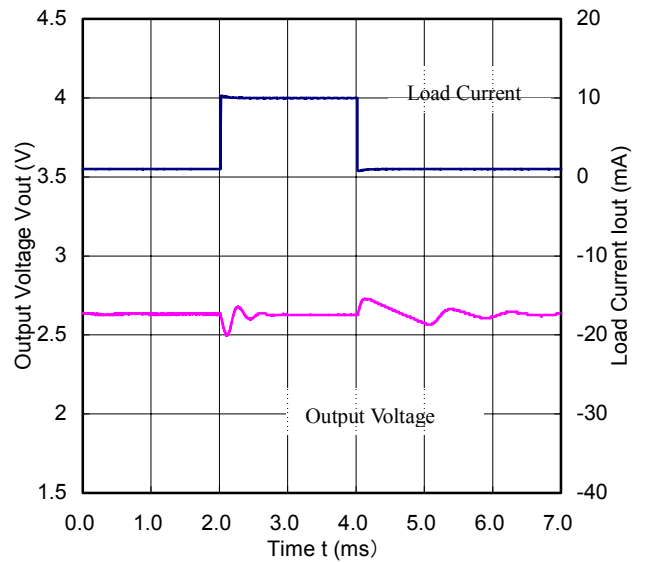
R1160X261X ECO=H

V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 4.7μF



R1160X261X ECO=L

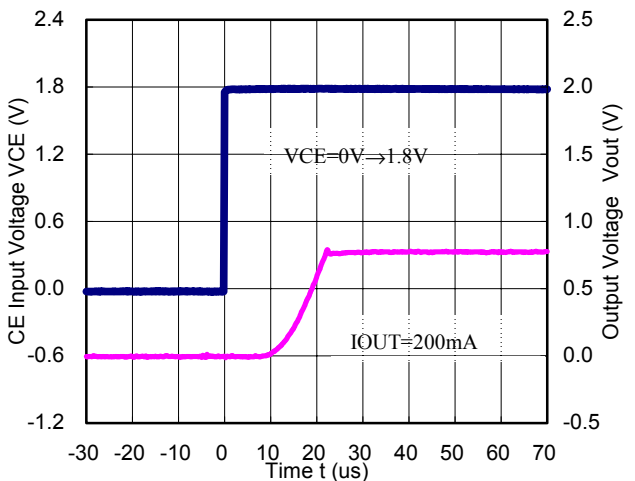
V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 4.7μF



12) Turn on speed with CE pin

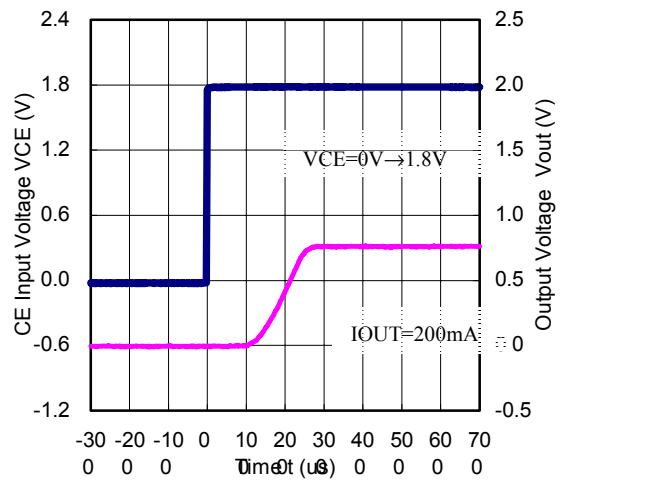
R1160X081B ECO=H

V<sub>IN</sub>=1.8V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 2.2μF



R1160X081B ECO=L

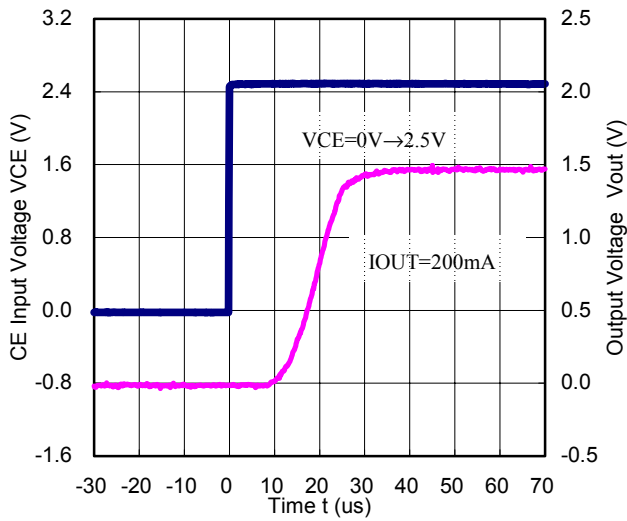
V<sub>IN</sub>=1.8V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 2.2μF





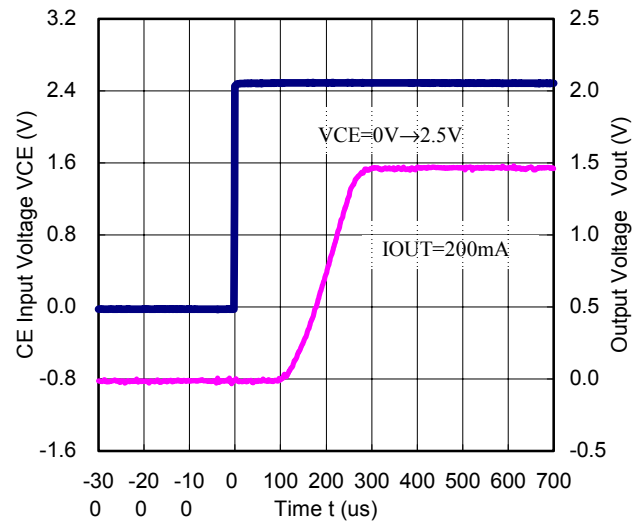
R1160X151B ECO=H

V<sub>IN</sub>=2.5V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 2.2μF



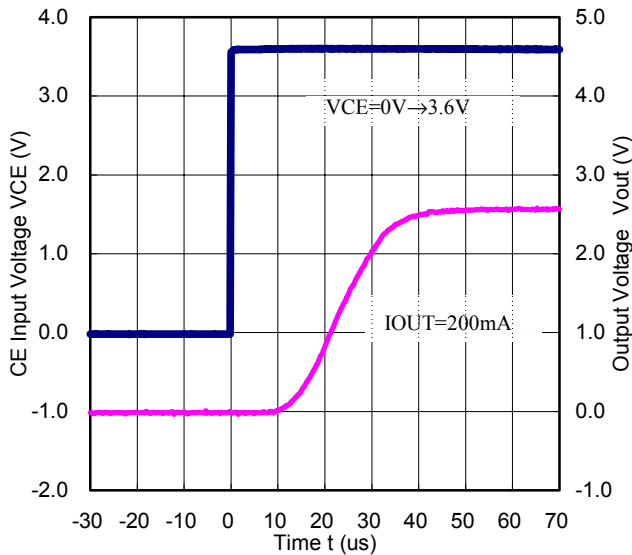
R1160X151B ECO=L

V<sub>IN</sub>=2.5V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 2.2μF



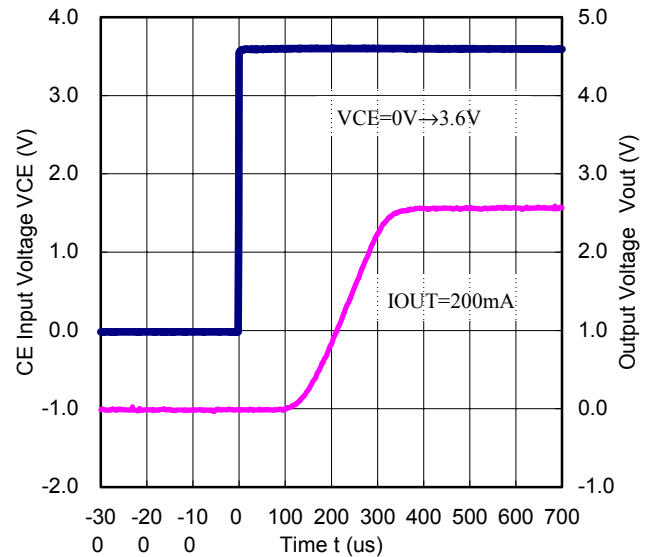
R1160X261B ECO=H

V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 2.2μF



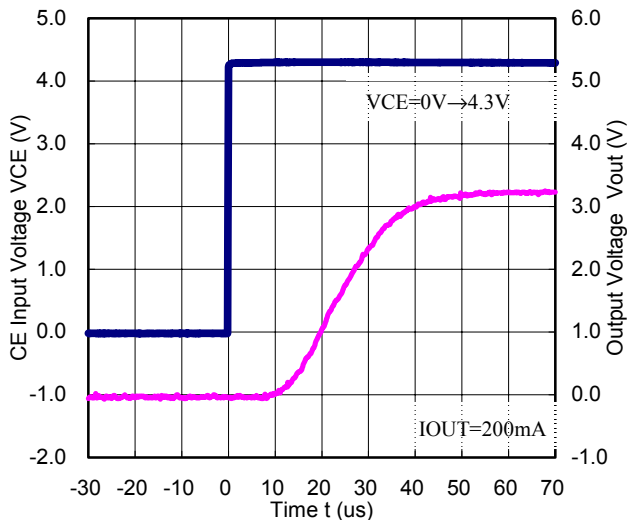
R1160X261B ECO=L

V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 2.2μF



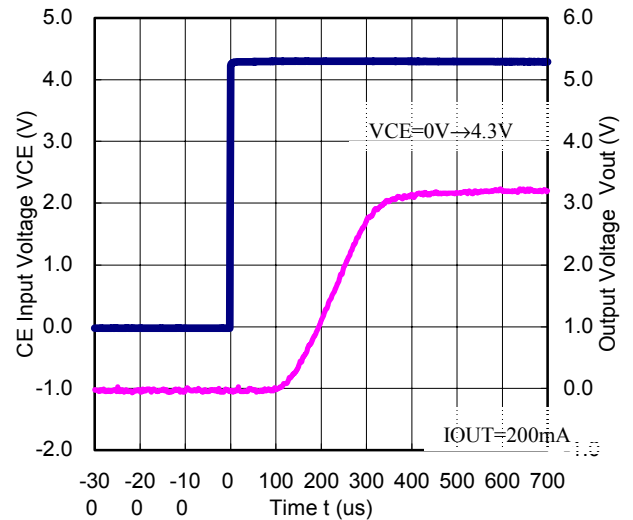
R1160X331B ECO=H

V<sub>IN</sub>=4.3V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 2.2μF



R1160X331B ECO=L

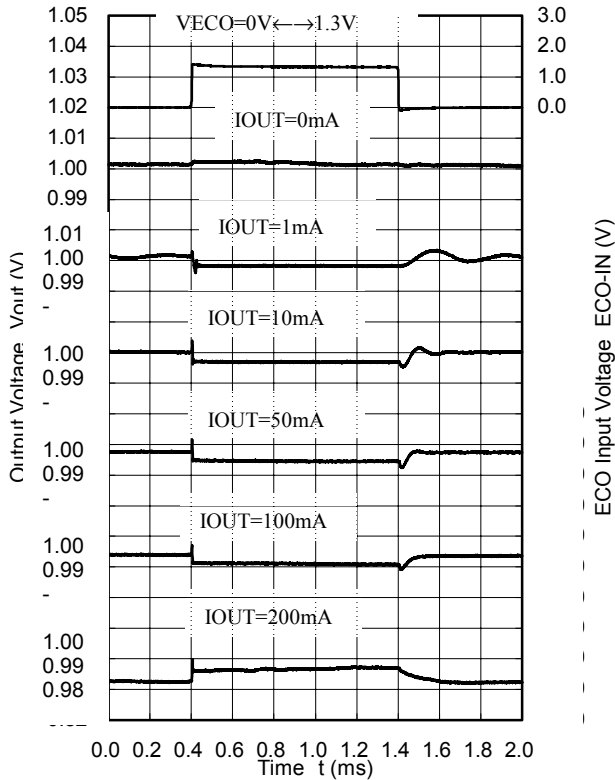
V<sub>IN</sub>=4.3V, C<sub>IN</sub>=tantal 1.0μF, C<sub>OUT</sub>= tantal 2.2μF



13) Output Voltage at Mode alternative point

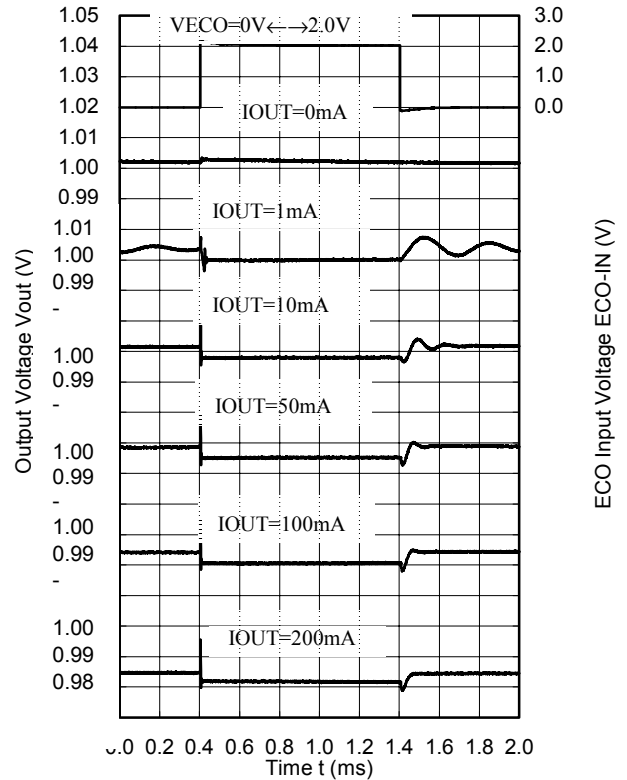
R1160X101X

VIN=1.3V, CIN=tantal 1.0μF, COUT= tantal 2.2μF



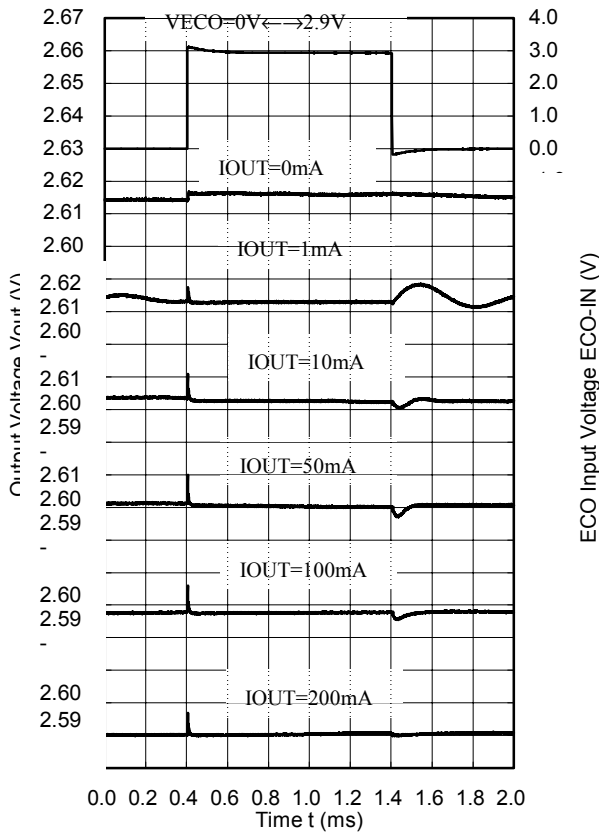
R1160X101X

VIN=2.0V, CIN=tantal 1.0μF, COUT= tantal 2.2μF



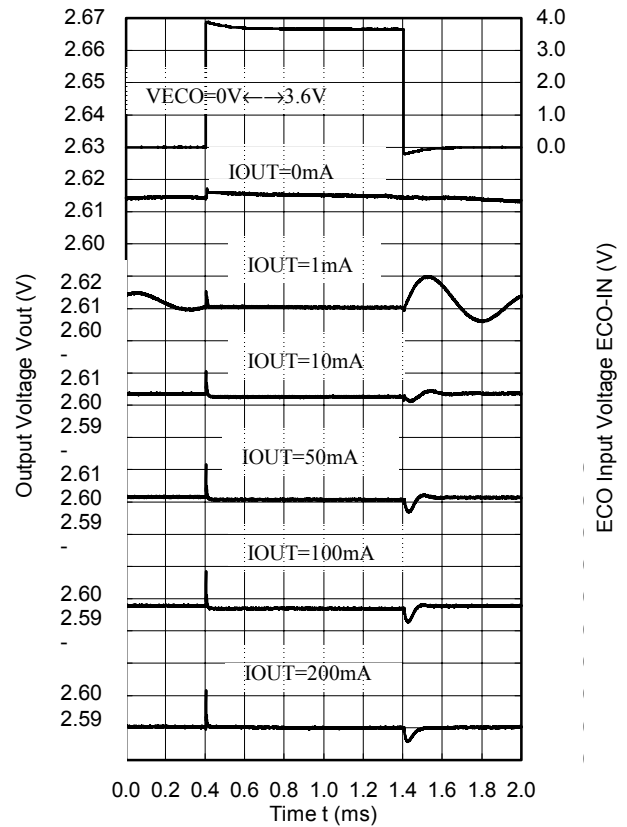
R1160X261X

VIN=2.9V, CIN=tantal 1.0μF, COUT= tantal 2.2μF



R1160X261X

VIN=3.6V, CIN=tantal 1.0μF, COUT= tantal 2.2μF



## 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) of which is 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  $40\mu V(Avg.)$  are marked as the hatched area in the graph.

<Test conditions>

- (1) Frequency band: 10Hz to 2MHz
- (2) Temperature: 25°C

