LOW NOISE 150mA LDO REGULATOR

R1122N SERIES

NO. EA-060-0204

OUTLINE

The R1122N Series are CMOS-based voltage regulator ICs with high output voltage accuracy, extremely low supply current, low ON-resistance and high ripple rejection. Each of these voltage regulator ICs consists of a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, resistors, a current limit circuit, and a chip enable circuit. These ICs perform with low dropout voltage and a chip enable function.

The line transient response and load transient response of the R1122N Series are excellent, thus these ICs are very suitable for the power supply for hand-held communication equipment. The output voltage of these ICs is fixed with high accuracy.

Since the package for these ICs is SOT-23-5 (Mini-mold) package, high density mounting of the ICs on boards is possible.

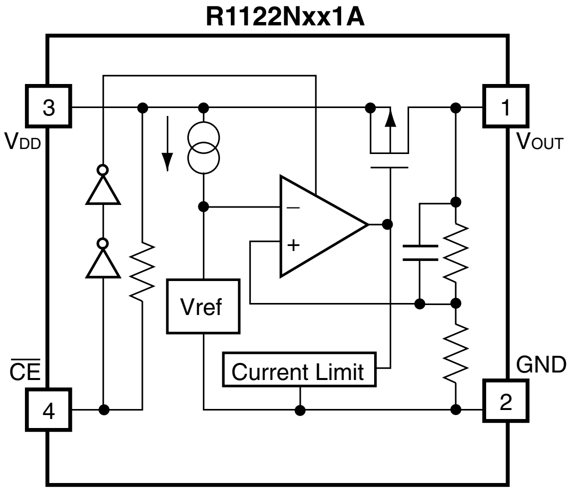
FEATURES

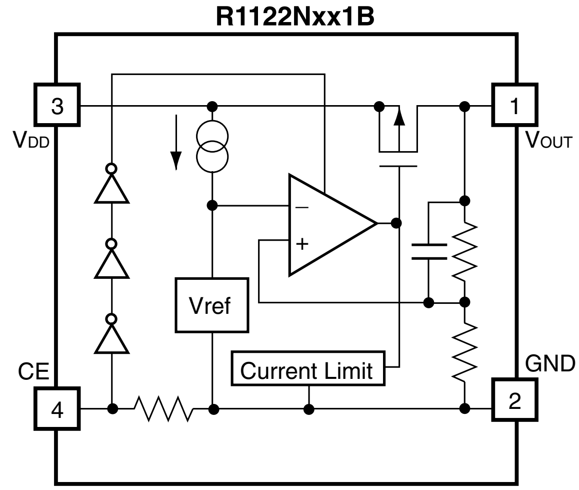
- Ultra-Low Supply Current .... Typ. 100µA
- Standby Mode Current.. Typ. 0.1µA
- Low Dropout Voltage .... Typ. 0.19V (I_{OUT} = 100mA, 3V Output type)
- High Ripple Rejection .... Typ. 80dB (f = 1kHz)
- Low Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Output Voltage...... Typ. ±100ppm/°C
- Excellent Line Regulation.. Typ. 0.05%/V
- High Accuracy Output Voltage .... ±2.0%
- Small Package .... SOT-23-5 (Mini-mold)
- Output Voltage .... Stepwise setting with a step of 0.1V in the range of 1.5V to 5.0V is possible.
- Built-in chip enable circuit (2 Types; A: active “L”, B: active “H”)
- Built-in Fold-back protection circuit................................. Short Current Typ. 30mA
- Pinout... Similar to the TK112, TK111
- Ceramic Capacitors are Recommendable to be used with this IC.

APPLICATIONS

- Power source for cellular phones such as GSM, CDMA, PCS and so forth.
- Power source for domestic appliances such as cameras, VCRs and camcorders.
- Power source for battery-powered equipment.

BLOCK DIAGRAM





SELECTION GUIDE

The output voltage, the active type, the packing type, and the taping type for the ICs can be selected at the user's request.

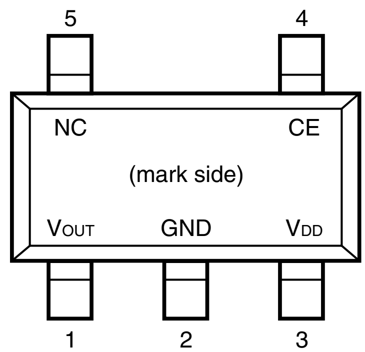
The selection can be made by designating the part number as shown below :

R1122Nxx1x-xx ←Part Number
↑ ↑ ↑
a b c

Code	Contents
a	Setting Output Voltage (V_{OUT}): Stepwise setting with a step of 0.1V in the range of 1.5V to 5.0V is possible.
b	Designation of Active Type: A: active "L" type B: active "H" type
c	Designation of Taping Type: Ex. TR, TL (refer to Taping Specifications; TR type is the standard direction.)

PIN CONFIGURATION

SOT-23-5



PIN DESCRIPTION

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

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	7.0	V
V_{CE}	Input Voltage (CE or CE Pin)	-0.3 ~ V_{IN}+0.3	V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	-0.3~ V_{IN}+0.3	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	200	mA
P_D	Power Dissipation	250	mW
Topt	Operating Temperature Range	-40 ~ 85	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range	-55 ~ 125	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

• **R1122Nxx1A** Topt = 25°C

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	V_{IN} = Set V_{OUT}+1V 1mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 30mA	V_{OUT} ×0.98		V_{OUT} ×1.02	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	V_{IN} = Set V_{OUT}+1V When V_{OUT} = Set V_{OUT}-0.1V	150			mA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation	V_{IN} = Set V_{OUT}+1V 1mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 80mA		12	40	mV
V_{DIF}	Dropout Voltage	refer to the ELECTICAL CHARACTERISTICS by OUTPUT VOLT-AGE				
I_{SS}	Supply Current	V_{IN} = Set V_{OUT}+1V		100	170	µA
Istandby	Supply Current (Standby)	V_{IN} = V_{CE} = Set V_{OUT}+1V		0.1	1.0	µA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	Set V_{OUT}+0.5V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6V I_{OUT} = 30mA		0.05	0.20	%/V
RR	Ripple Rejection	f = 1kHz, Ripple 0.5Vp-p V_{IN} = Set V_{OUT}+1V		80		dB
V_{IN}	Input Voltage		2.0		6.0	V
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T$	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	I_{OUT} = 30mA -40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±100		ppm /°C
Ilim	Short Current Limit	V_{OUT} = 0V		30		mA
R_{PU}	$\overline{CE}$ Pull-up Resistance		2.5	5.0	10.0	MΩ
V_{CEH}	$\overline{CE}$ Input Voltage "H"		1.5		V_{IN}	V
V_{CEL}	$\overline{CE}$ Input Voltage "L"		0.00		0.25	V
en	Output Noise	BW = 10Hz ~ 100kHz		30		µVrms

- **R1122Nxx1B**

Topt=25°C

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	V_{IN} = Set V_{OUT}+1V 1mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 30mA	V_{OUT} ×0.98		V_{OUT} ×1.02	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	V_{IN} = Set V_{OUT}+1V When V_{OUT} = Set V_{OUT}-0.1V	150			mA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation	V_{IN} = Set V_{OUT}+1V 1mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 80mA		12	40	mV
V_{DIF}	Dropout Voltage	refer to the ELECTICAL CHARACTERISTICS by OUTPUT VOLT-AGE				
I_{SS}	Supply Current	V_{IN} = Set V_{OUT}+1V		100	170	µA
Istandby	Supply Current (Standby)	V_{IN} = Set V_{OUT}+1V V_{CE} = GND		0.1	1.0	µA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	Set V_{OUT}+0.5V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6V I_{OUT} = 30mA		0.05	0.20	%/V
RR	Ripple Rejection	f = 1kHz, Ripple 0.5Vp-p V_{IN} = Set V_{OUT}+1V		80		dB
V_{IN}	Input Voltage		2.0		6.0	V
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T$	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	I_{OUT} = 30mA -40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±100		ppm /°C
Ilim	Short Current Limit	V_{OUT} = 0V		30		mA
R_{PD}	CE Pull-down Resistance		2.5	5.0	10.0	MΩ
V_{CEH}	CE Input Voltage "H"		1.5		V_{IN}	V
V_{CEL}	CE Input Voltage "L"		0.00		0.25	V
en	Output Noise	BW = 10Hz ~ 100kHz		30		µVrms

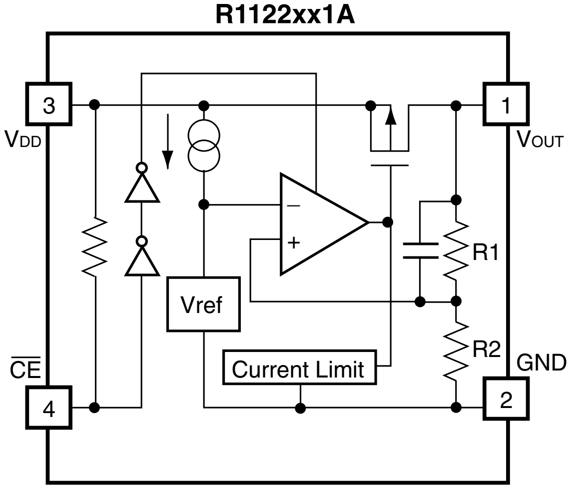
- **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS by OUTPUT VOLTAGE**

Topt = 25°C

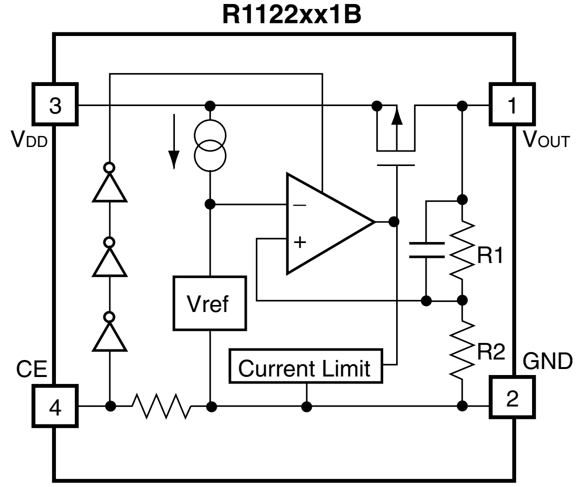
Output Voltage V_{OUT} (V)	Dropout Voltage V_{DIF} (V)		
	Conditions	Typ.	Max.
$1.5 \leq V_{OUT} \leq 1.6$	$I_{OUT} = 100mA$	0.32	0.55
$1.7 \leq V_{OUT} \leq 1.8$		0.28	0.47
$1.9 \leq V_{OUT} \leq 2.3$		0.25	0.35
$2.4 \leq V_{OUT} \leq 2.7$		0.20	0.29
$2.8 \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5.0$		0.19	0.26

OPERATION

R1122xx1A



R1122xx1B



In these ICs, fluctuation of the output voltage, V_{OUT} is detected by feed-back registers, R1 and R2, and the result is compared with a reference voltage by the error amplifier, so that a constant voltage is output.

A current limit circuit for protection at short mode, and a chip enable circuit, are included.

TEST CIRCUITS

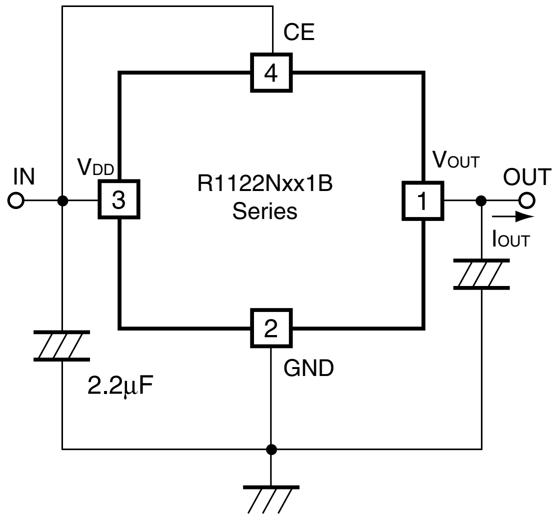


Fig.1 Standard test Circuit

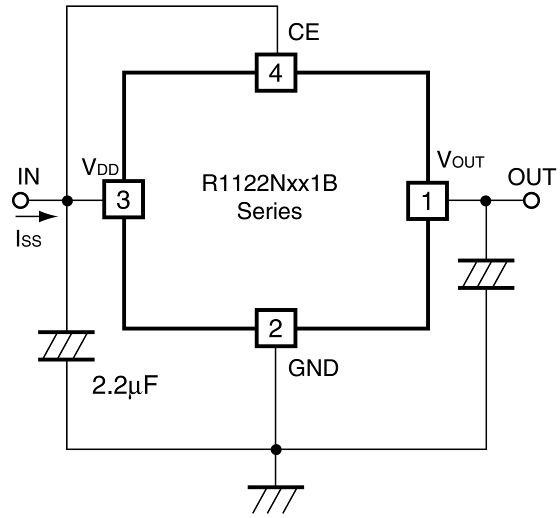


Fig.2 Supply Current Test Circuit

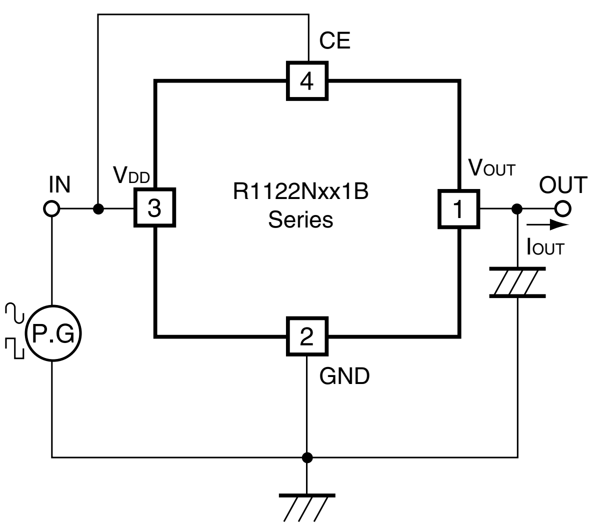


Fig.3 Ripple Rejection, Line Transient Response Test Circuit

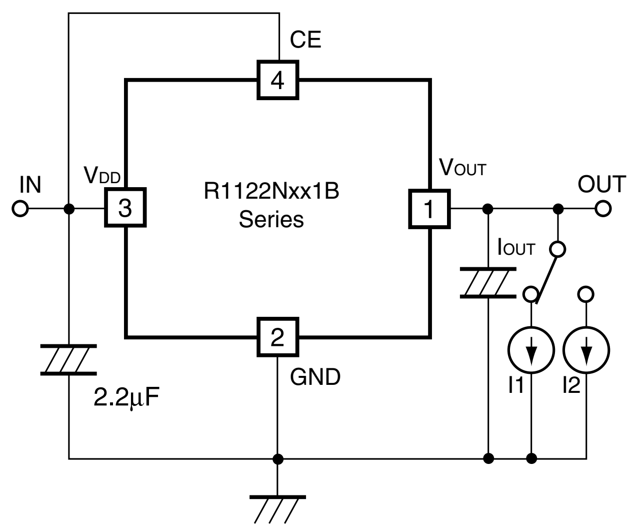


Fig.4 Load Transient Response Test Circuit

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 capacitor C_{OUT} with good frequency characteristics and ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance). (Note: When the additional ceramic capacitors are connected to the output pin with the output capacitor for phase compensation, the operation might be unstable. Because of this, test these ICs with the same external components as the ones to be used on the PCB.)

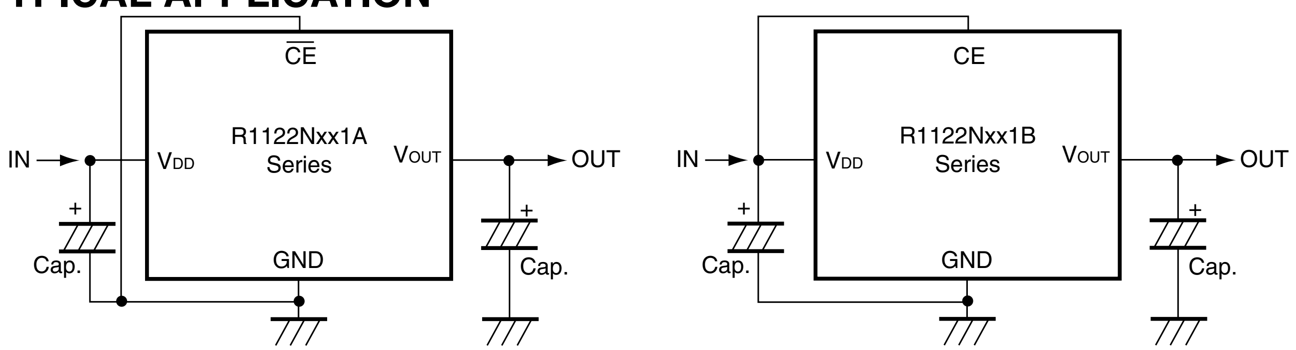
Recommended Capacitors; GRM40X5R225K6.3 (Murata)
GRM40-034X5R335K6.3 (Murata)
GRM40-034X5R475K6.3 (Murata)

PCB Layout

Make V_{DD} and GND lines sufficient. If their impedance is high, picking up the noise or unstable operation may result. Connect a capacitor with a capacitance of 2.2µF or more between V_{DD} and GND pin as close as possible.

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

TYPICAL APPLICATION



(External Components)

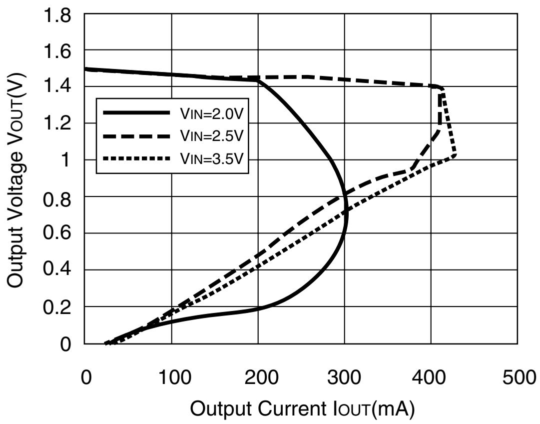
Output Capacitor; Ceramic 2.2µF (Set output voltage in the range from 2.5 to 5.0V)
Ceramic 4.7µF (Set output voltage in the range from 1.5 to 2.5V)

Input Capacitor; Ceramic 2.2µF

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current

R1122N151B



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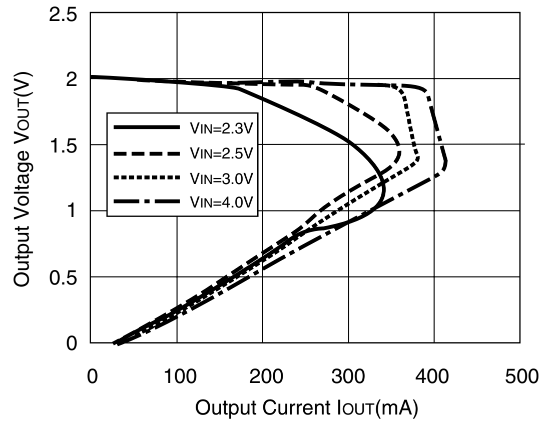

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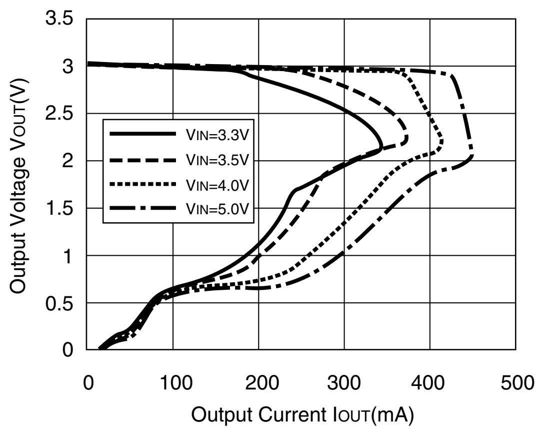

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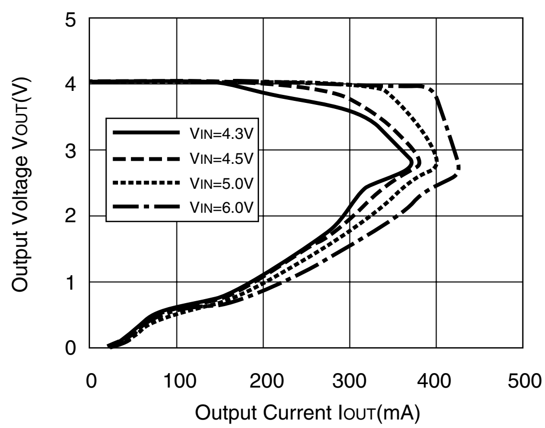

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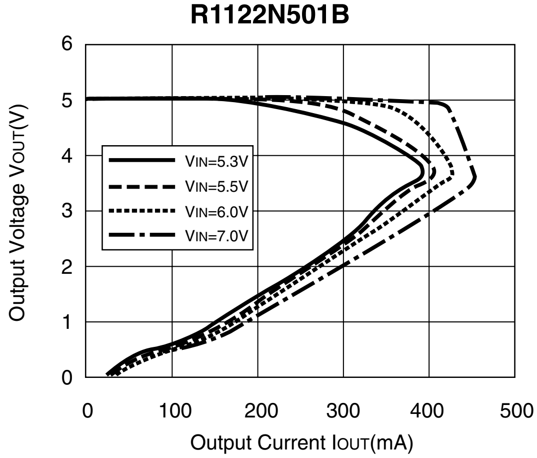
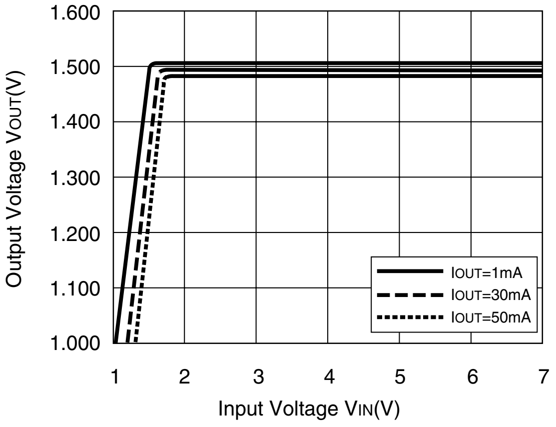
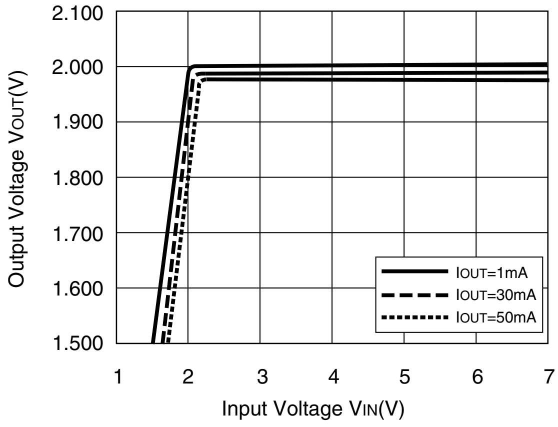
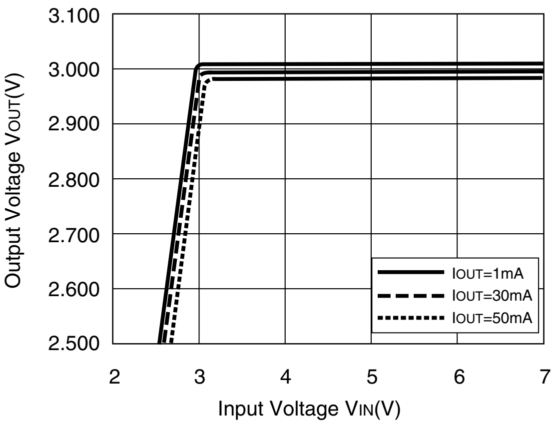
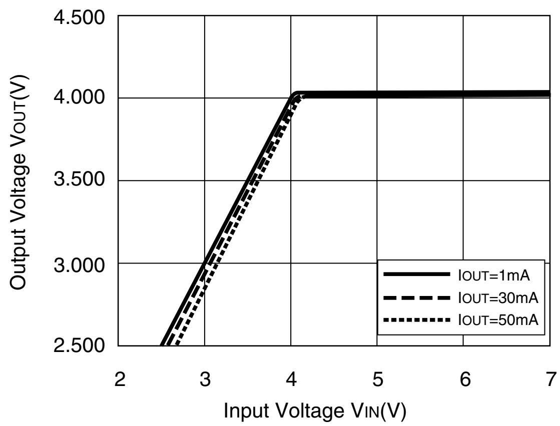


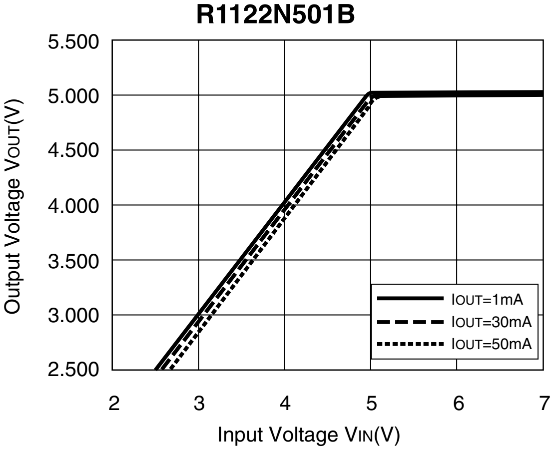
2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage



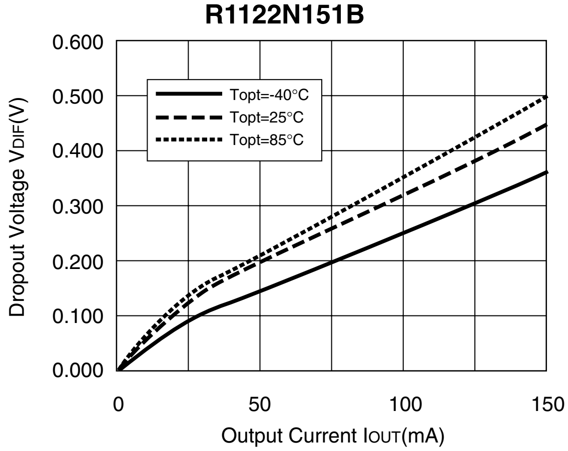


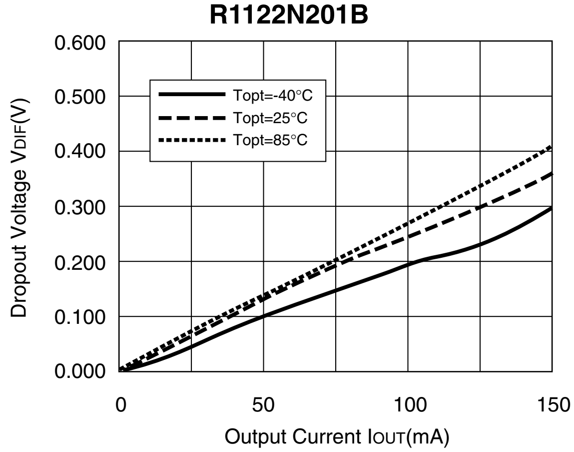


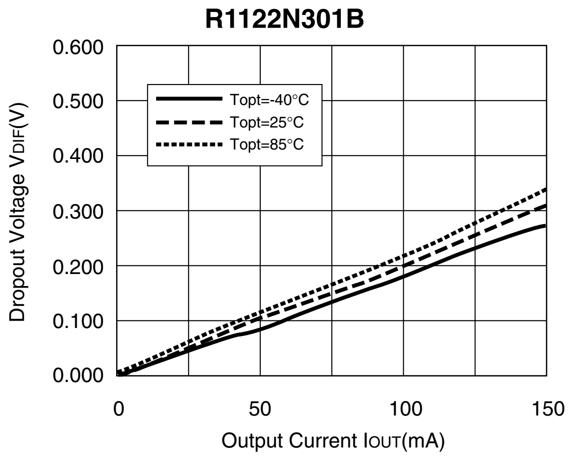


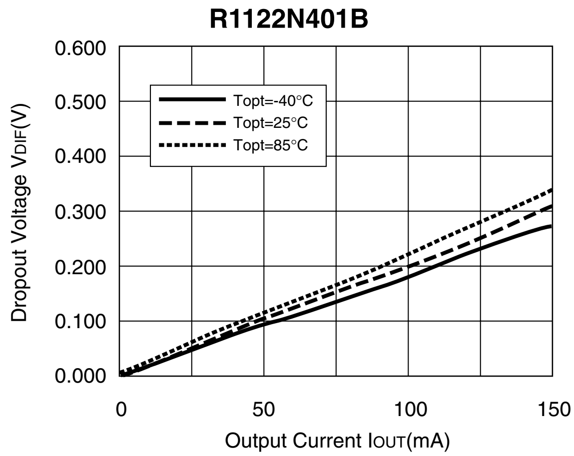


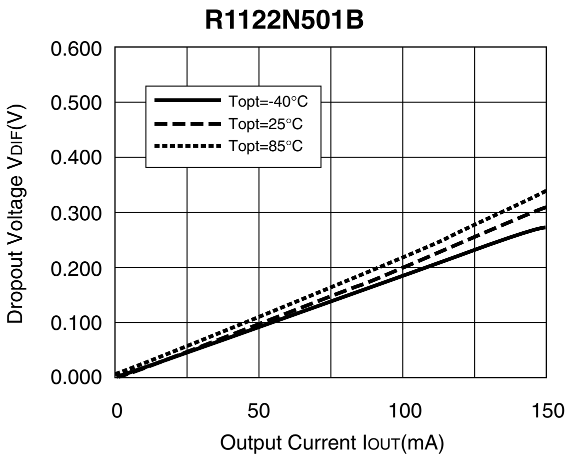
3) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current





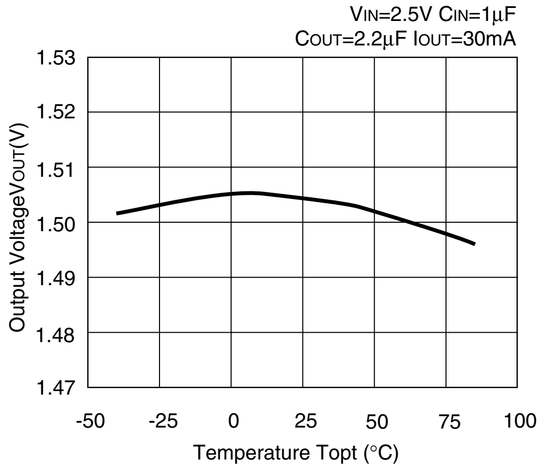






4) Output Voltage vs. Temperature

R1122N151A/B



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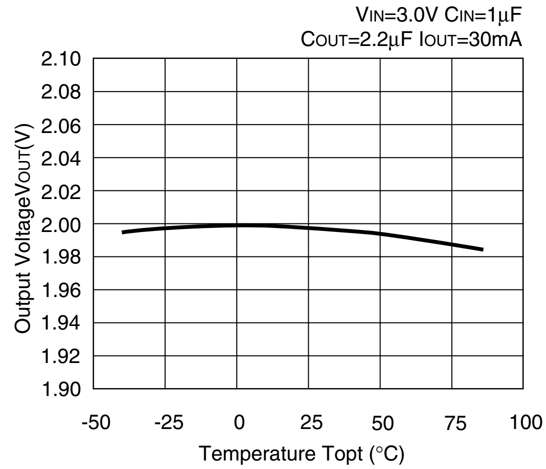

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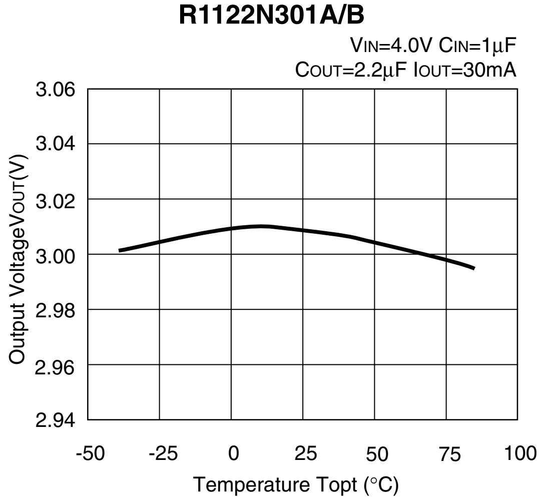

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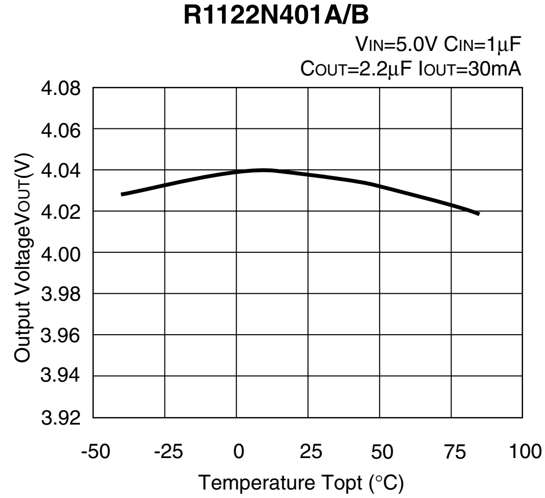

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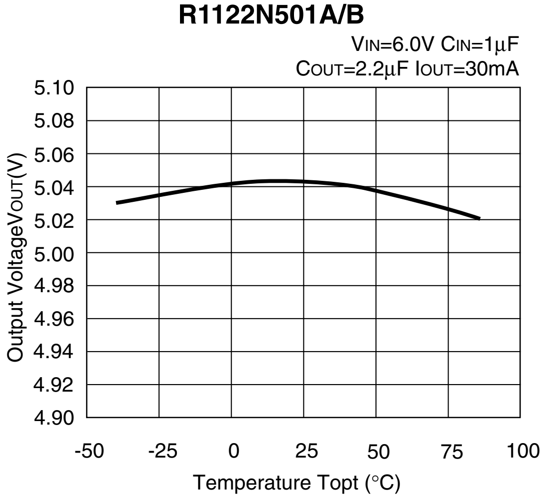
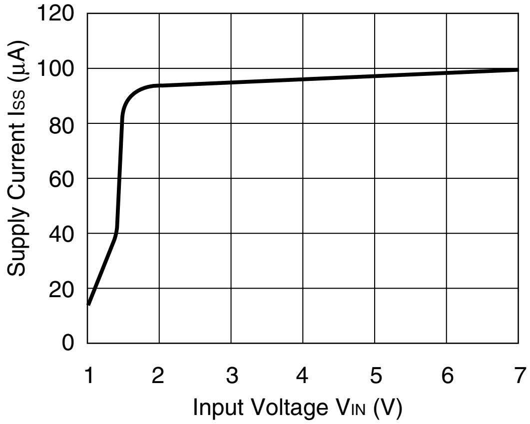


5) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

R1122N151B



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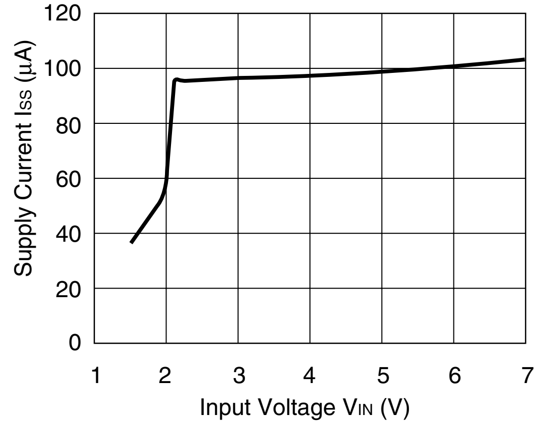

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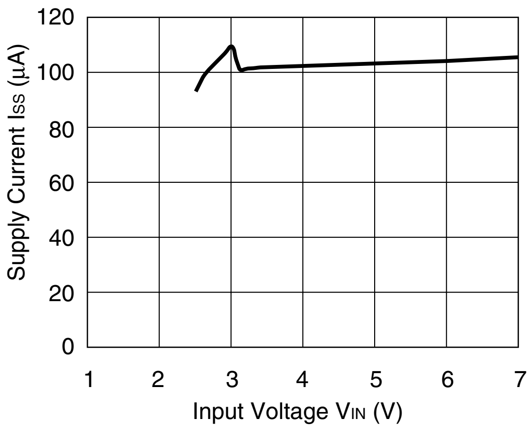

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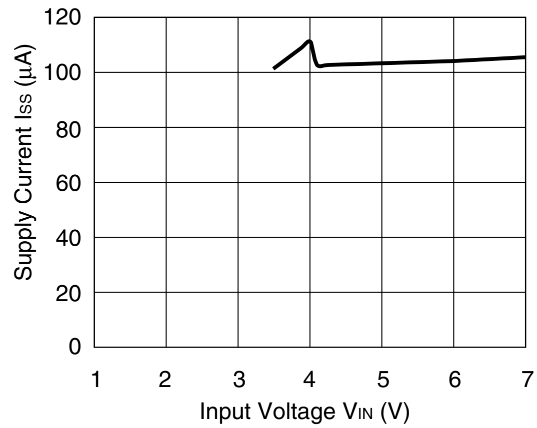

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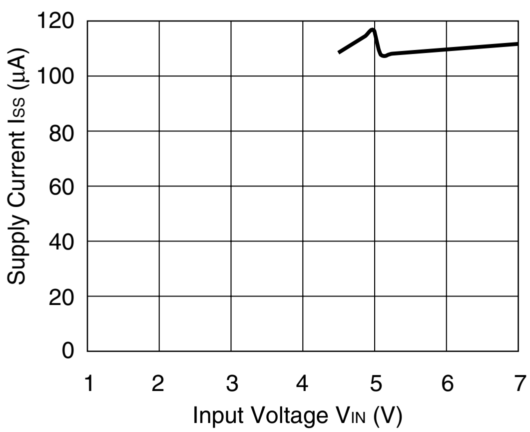
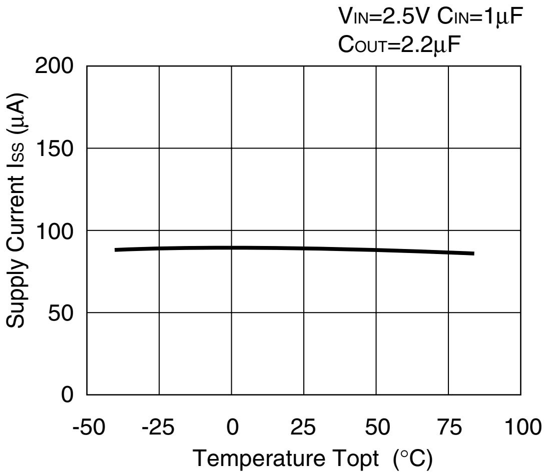


6) Supply Current vs. Temperature

R1122N151A/B



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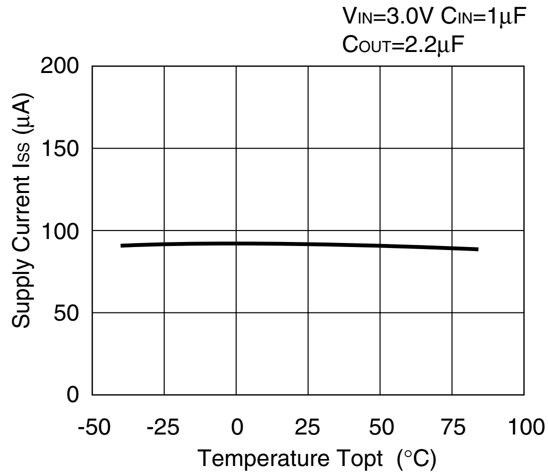

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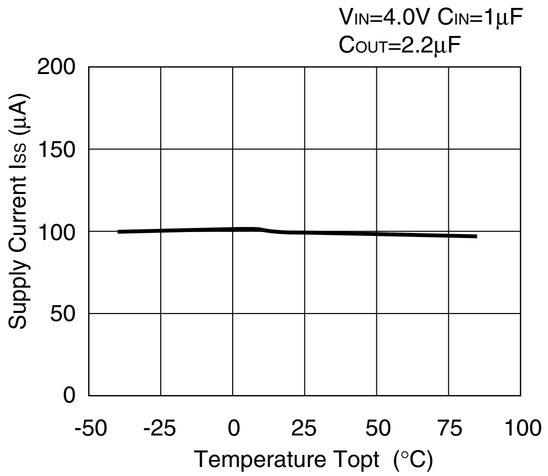

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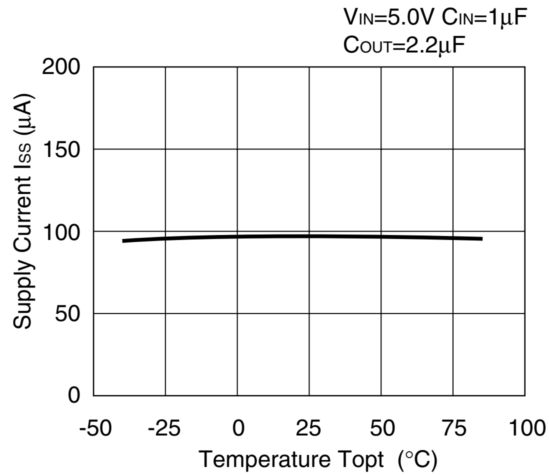

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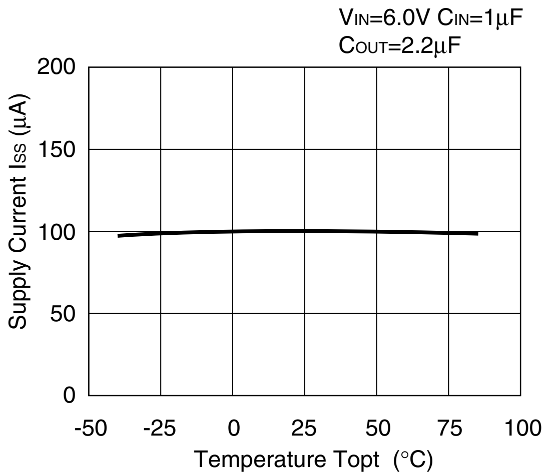
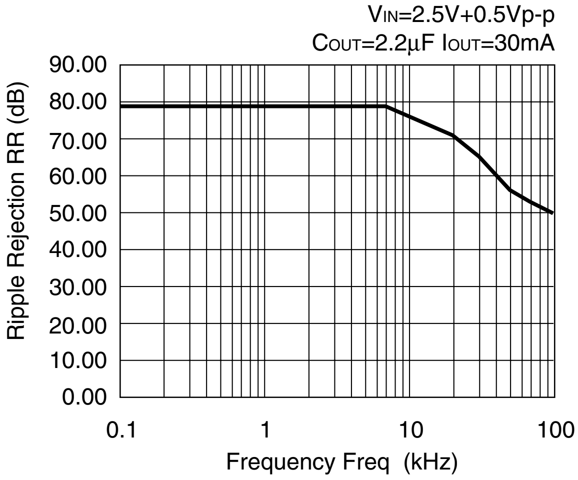


7) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency

R1122N151A/B



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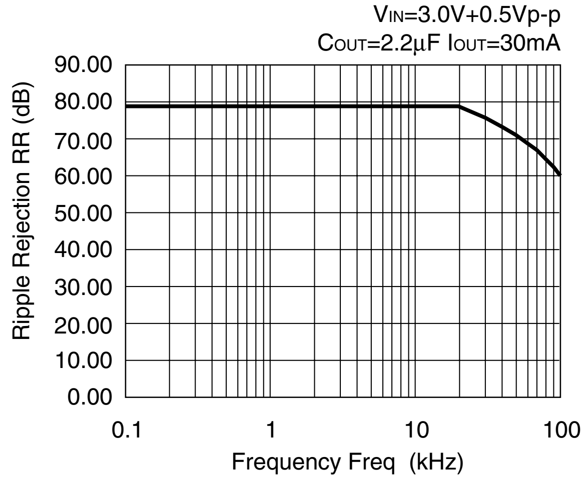

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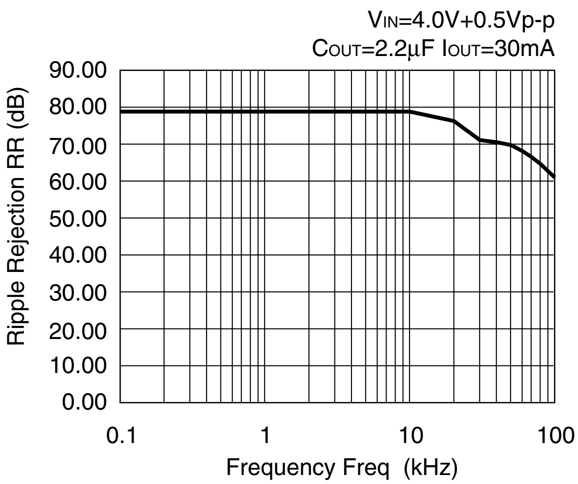

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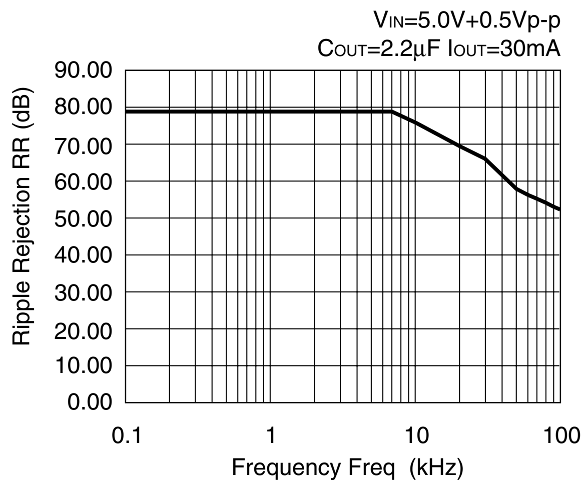

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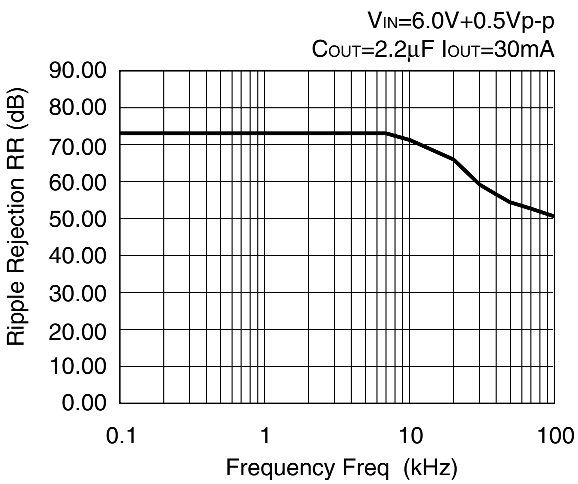
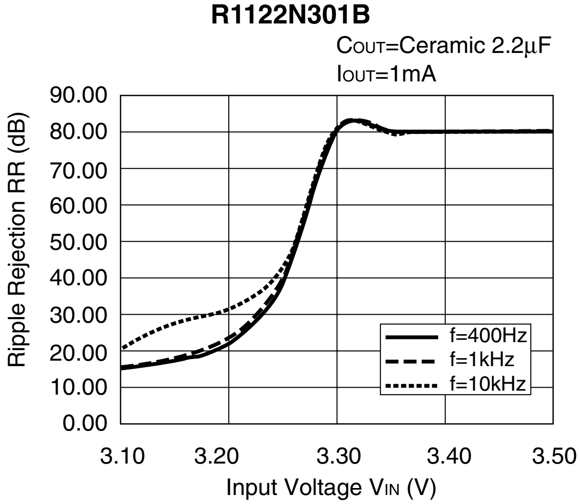
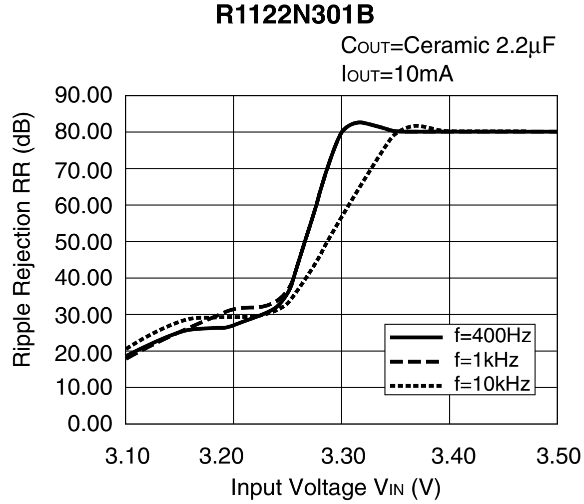
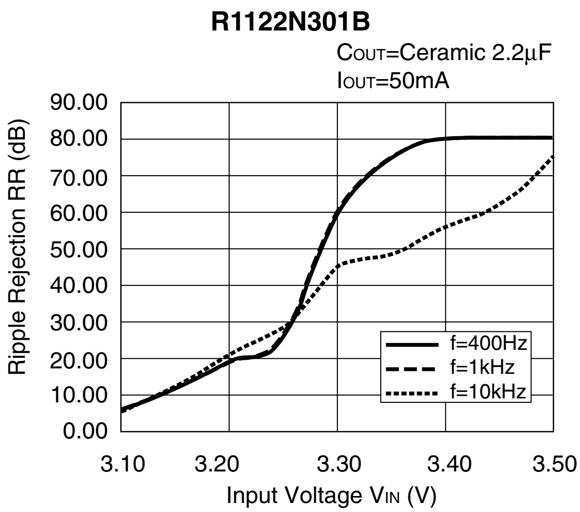


8) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Voltage (DC bias)



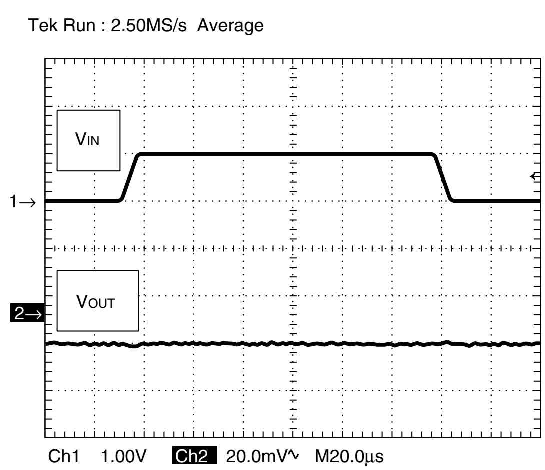




9) Input Transient Response

R1122N151B

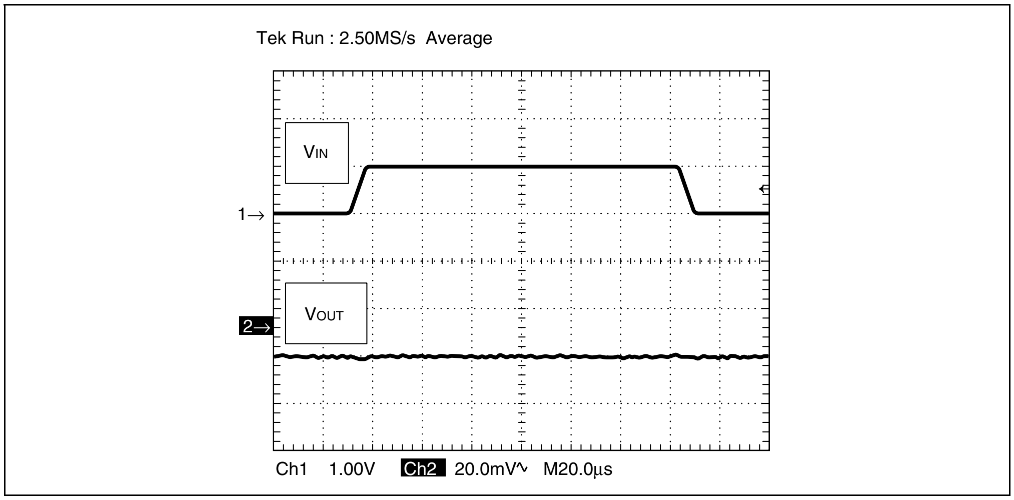
Topt=25°C



V_{IN}=2.5V↔3.5V
I_{OUT}=30mA
C_{IN}=none
C_{OUT}=2.2µF
tr/tf=5µs

R1122N201B

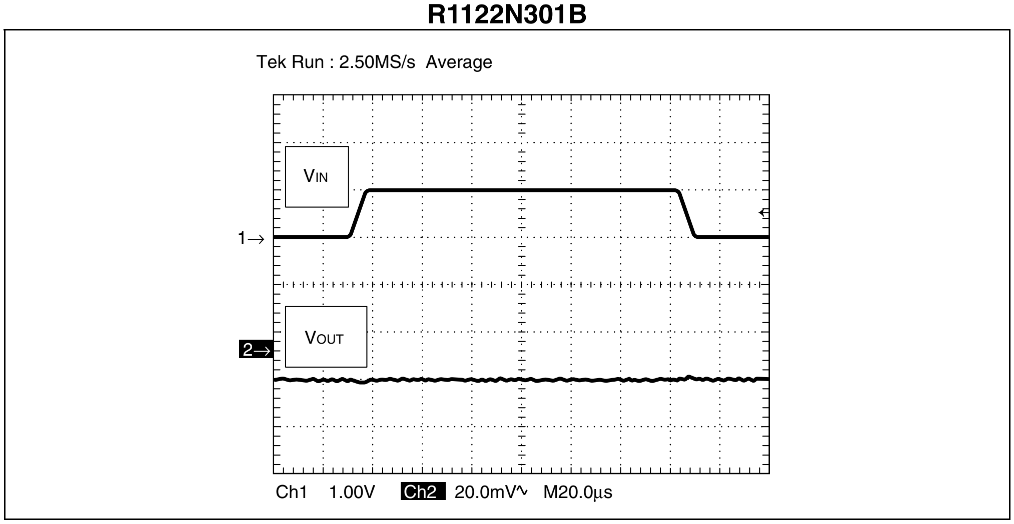
Topt=25°C



V_{IN}=3.0V↔4.0V
I_{OUT}=30mA
C_{IN}=none
C_{OUT}=2.2µF
tr/tf=5µs

R1122N301B

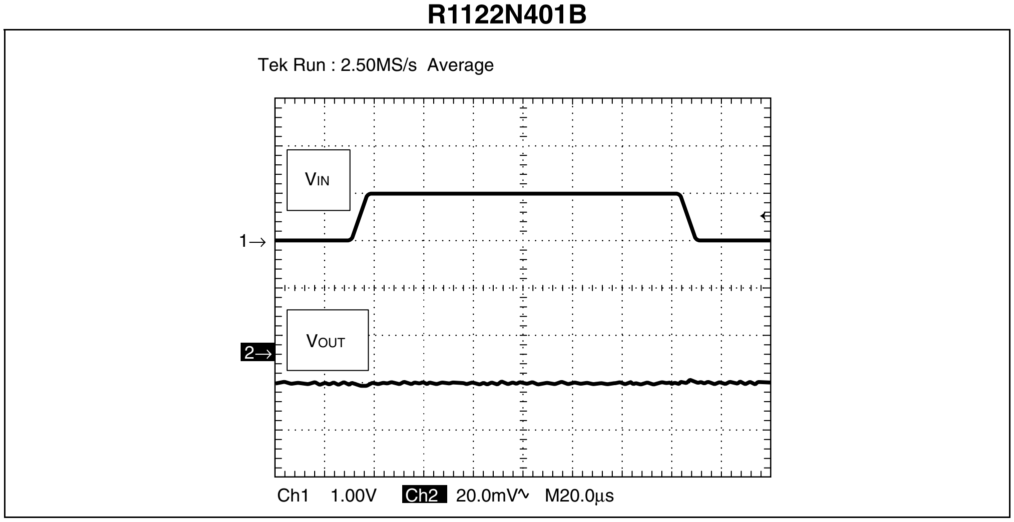
Topt=25°C



V_{IN}=4.0V↔5.0V
I_{OUT}=30mA
C_{IN}=none
C_{OUT}=2.2µF
tr/tf=5µs

R1122N401B

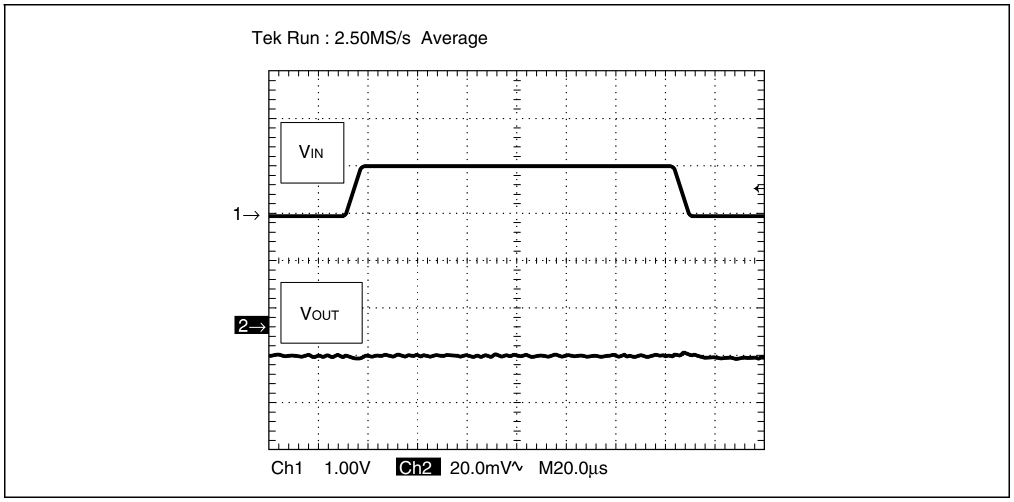
Topt=25°C



V_{IN}=5.0V↔6.0V
I_{OUT}=30mA
C_{IN}=none
C_{OUT}=2.2µF
tr/tf=5µs

R1122N501B

Topt=25°C

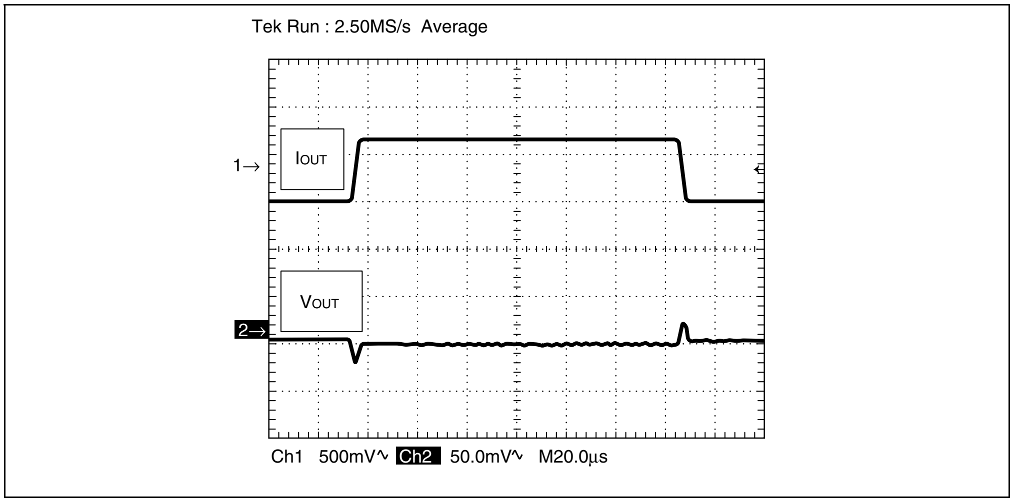


V_{IN}=6.0V↔7.0V
I_{OUT}=30mA
C_{IN}=none
C_{OUT}=2.2µF
tr/tf=5µs

10) Load Transient Response

R1122N151B

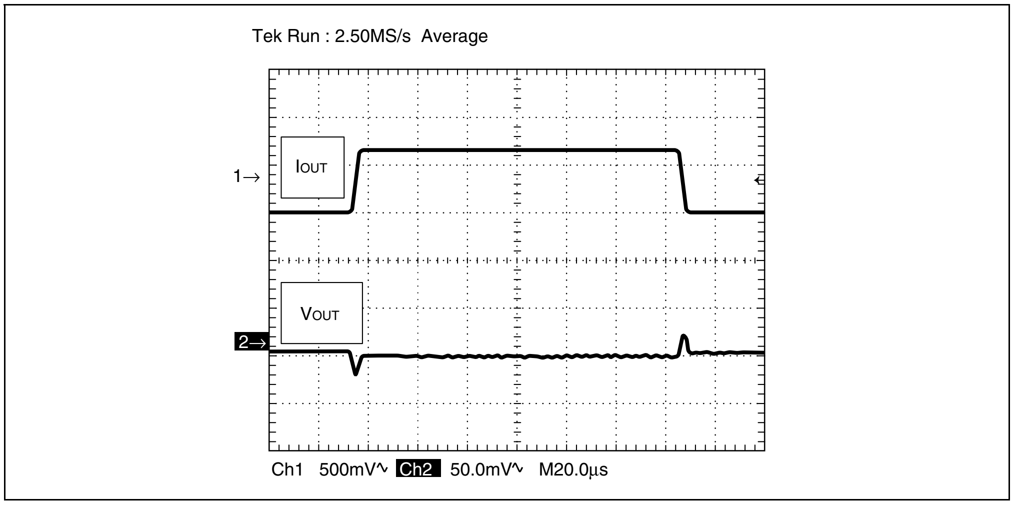
Topt=25°C



I_{OUT}=50mA↔100mA
V_{IN}=2.5V
C_{IN}=2.2µF
C_{OUT}=2.2µF
tr/tf=5µs

R1122N201B

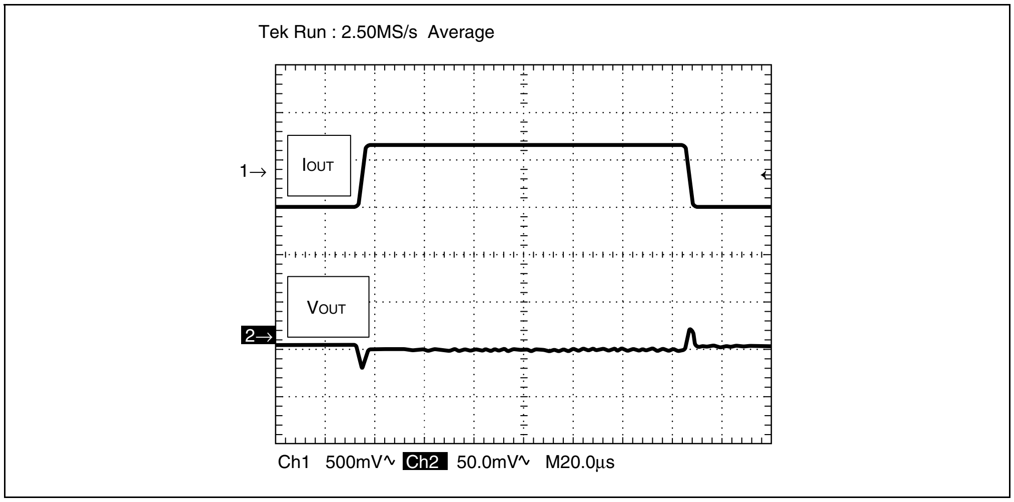
Topt=25°C



I_{OUT}=50mA↔100mA
V_{IN}=3.0V
C_{IN}=2.2µF
C_{OUT}=2.2µF
tr/tf=5µs

R1122N301B

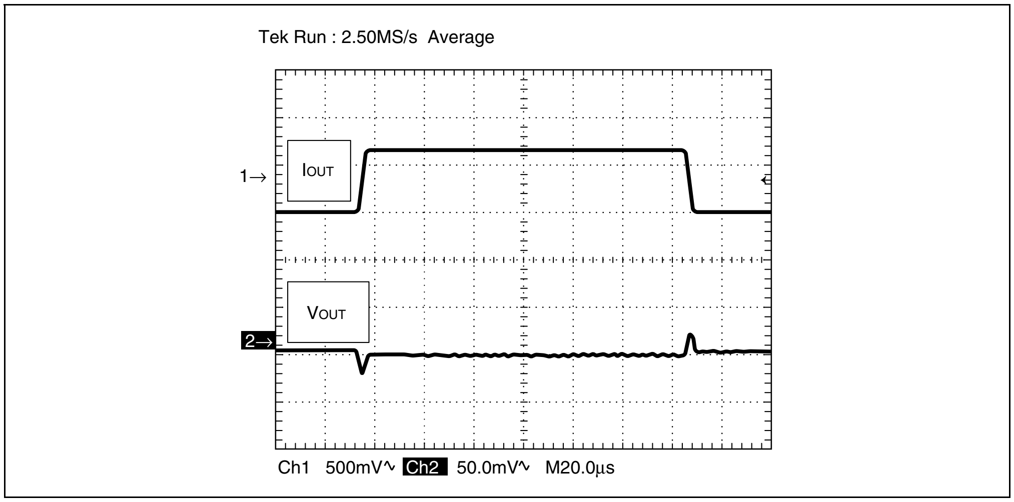
Topt=25°C



I_{OUT}=50mA↔100mA
V_{IN}=4.0V
C_{IN}=2.2µF
C_{OUT}=2.2µF
tr/tf=5µs

R1122N401B

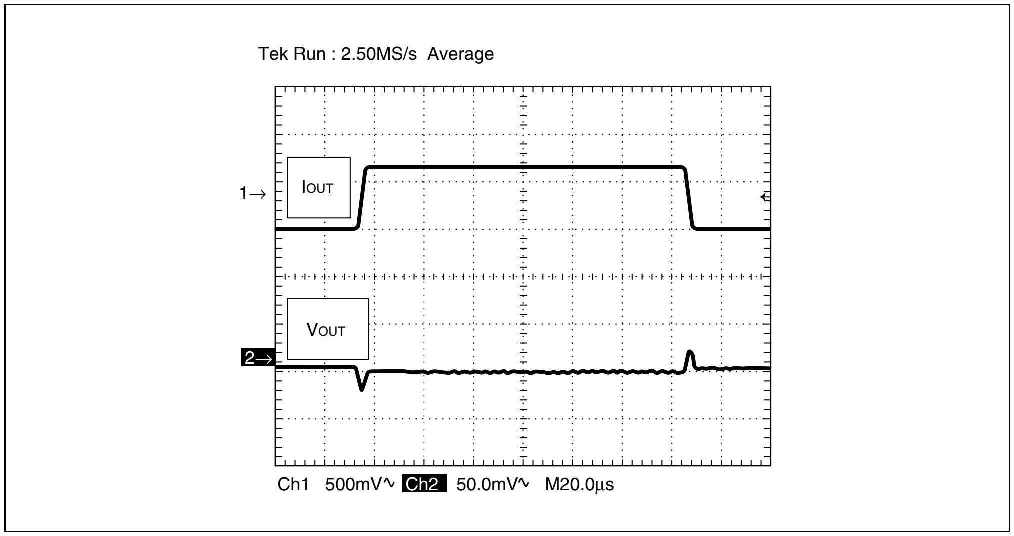
Topt=25°C



I_{OUT}=50mA↔100mA
V_{IN}=5.0V
C_{IN}=2.2µF
C_{OUT}=2.2µF
tr/tf=5µs

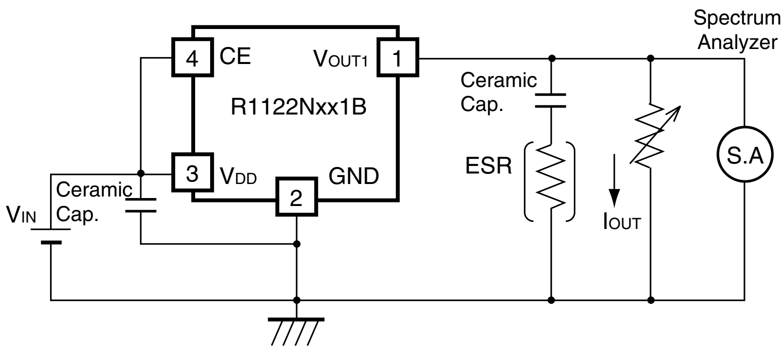
R1122N501B

Topt=25°C



I_{OUT}=50mA↔100mA
V_{IN}=6.0V
C_{IN}=2.2µF
C_{OUT}=2.2µF
tr/tf=5µs

TECHNICAL NOTES



Measuring Circuit for white noise; R1122Nxx1B

The relationship between I_{OUT} (Output Current) and ESR of the output capacitor is shown below. The conditions when the white noise level is under 40μV (Avg.) are indicated the hatched area in the graph.
(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 the same external components as the ones to be used on the PCB.)

<measuring conditions>

(1) $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+1V$
(2) Frequency band: 10Hz to 1MHz
(3) Temperature: 25°C