

### 150mA DUAL LDO REGULATOR WITH 2 INPUT PINS

NO. EA-201-100112

#### OUTLINE

The RP153L Series are CMOS-based voltage regulator ICs with high output voltage accuracy, low supply current, low dropout, and high ripple rejection. 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 due to built-in transistor with low ON resistance, and a chip enable function prolongs the battery life of each system. The line transient response and load transient response of the RP153L 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 internally fixed with high accuracy. Since the package for these ICs are DFN1216-8, dual LDO regulators are included in each package are high density mounting of the ICs on boards is possible.

In RP153L, the power supply of each circuit can be individually supplied. The transient response characteristic of D and E Version is improved.

#### FEATURES

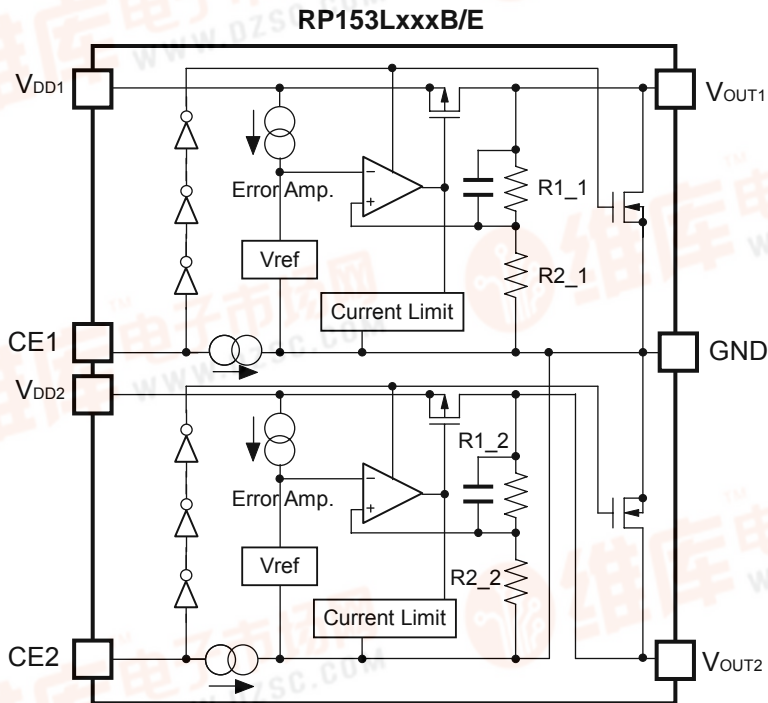
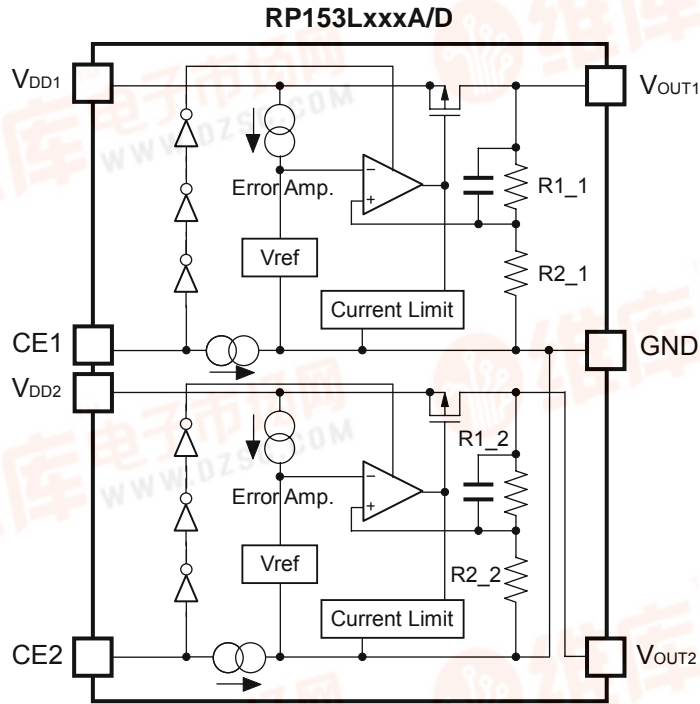
- Supply Current ..... Typ. 40 $\mu$ A $\times$ 2 (VR1&VR2)
- Supply Current (D/E Version) ..... Typ. 85 $\mu$ A $\times$ 2 (VR1&VR2)
- Standby Current ..... Typ. 0.1 $\mu$ A $\times$ 2 (VR1&VR2)
- Ripple Rejection ..... Typ. 70dB (f=1kHz)
- Input Voltage Range ..... 1.4V to 5.25V
- Output Voltage Range ..... 0.8V to 3.6V (0.1V steps)  
(For details, please refer to MARK INFORMATION.)
- Output Voltage Accuracy .....  $\pm$ 1.0% ( $V_{OUT}>2.0V$ ,  $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$ )
- Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Output Voltage ..... Typ.  $\pm$ 80ppm/ $^{\circ}C$
- Dropout Voltage ..... Typ. 0.22V ( $I_{OUT}=150mA$ ,  $V_{OUT}=2.8V$ )
- Line Regulation ..... Typ. 0.02%/V
- Packages ..... DFN1216-8
- Built-in Fold Back Protection Circuit ..... Typ. 40mA (Current at short mode)
- Ceramic capacitors are recommended to be used with this IC .... 0.22 $\mu$ F or more

#### APPLICATIONS

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



BLOCK DIAGRAMS



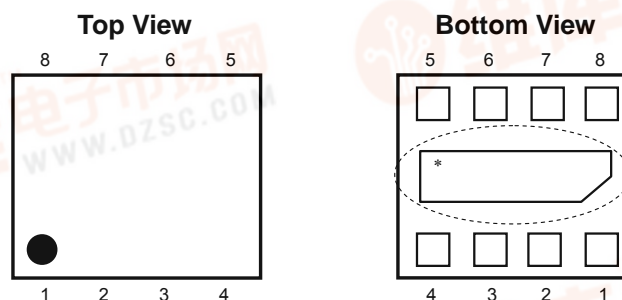
## SELECTION GUIDE

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

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
RP153Lxxx*-E2	DFN1216-8	5,000 pcs	Yes	Yes
xxx: The combination of output voltage for each channel can be designated by serial numbers. (from 001) The output voltage for each channel can be set in the range from 0.8V to 3.6V in 0.1V steps. (For details, please refer to MARK INFORMATIONS.)				
* : Designation of Mask Option: (A) without auto-discharge function at off state (B) with auto-discharge function at off state (D) without auto-discharge function at off state, (the transient response improved type) (E) with auto-discharge function at off state, (the transient response improved type)				

## PIN CONFIGURATIONS

### • DFN1216-8



## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

### • DFN1216-8

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	GND	Ground Pin
2	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	Output Pin 1
3	V <sub>OUT2</sub>	Output Pin 2
4	GND	Ground Pin
5	CE2	Chip Enable Pin 2 ("H" Active)
6	V <sub>DD2</sub>	Input Pin 2
7	V <sub>DD1</sub>	Input Pin 1
8	CE1	Chip Enable Pin 1 ("H" Active)

\*) Tab is GND level. (They are connected to the reverse side of this IC.)

The tab is better to be connected to the GND, but leaving it open is also acceptable.

**RP153L**

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
$V_{IN}$	Input Voltage	6.0	V
$V_{CE}$	Input Voltage (CE Pin)	-0.3 to 6.0	V
$V_{OUT1}, V_{OUT2}$	Output Voltage	-0.3 to $V_{IN}+0.3$	V
$I_{OUT1}, I_{OUT2}$	Output Current	180	mA
$P_D$	Power Dissipation (DFN1216-8)*	625	mW
$T_{opt}$	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 85	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 125	°C

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

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause the permanent damages and may degrade the life time and safety for both device and system using the device in the field. The functional operation at or over these absolute maximum ratings is not assured.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### • RP153L

$V_{IN} = \text{Set } V_{OUT} + 1.0V$  ( $V_{OUT} > 1.5V$ ),  $V_{IN} = 2.5V$  ( $V_{OUT} \leq 1.5V$ ),  $I_{OUT} = 1mA$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 0.22\mu F$ , unless otherwise noted.

The specification in    is checked and guaranteed by design engineering at  $-40^{\circ}C \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}C$ .

VR1/VR2

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

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
$V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage	$T_{opt} = 25^{\circ}C$	$V_{OUT} > 2.0V$	$\times 0.99$		$\times 1.01$	V
			$V_{OUT} \leq 2.0V$	-20		+20	mV
		$-40^{\circ}C \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}C$	$V_{OUT} > 2.0V$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">×0.97</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">×1.03</span>	V
			$V_{OUT} \leq 2.0V$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-60</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">+60</span>	mV
$I_{OUT}$	Output Current		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">150</span>			mA	
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta I_{OUT}}$	Load Regulation	$1mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150mA$	$0.8V \leq V_{OUT} < 1.1V$		10	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">40</span>	mV
			$1.1V \leq V_{OUT} < 1.6V$		15	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">50</span>	
			$1.6V \leq V_{OUT} < 2.0V$		15	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">55</span>	
			$2.0V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 3.6V$		15	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">60</span>	
$V_{DIF}$	Dropout Voltage	Refer to the following table.					
$I_{SS}$	Supply Current	$I_{OUT} = 0mA$	RP153LxxxA/B		40	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">60</span>	$\mu A$
			RP153LxxxD/E		85	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">120</span>	
Istandby	Standby Current	$V_{CE} = 0V$		0.1	1.0	$\mu A$	
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Line Regulation	Set $V_{OUT} + 0.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.0V$		0.02	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.10</span>	%/V	
RR	Ripple Rejection	f=1kHz, Ripple 0.2Vp-p $V_{IN} = \text{Set } V_{OUT} + 1V$ , $I_{OUT} = 30mA$ (In case that $V_{OUT} \leq 2.0V$ , $V_{IN} = 3V$ )		70		dB	
$V_{IN}$	Input Voltage*		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.40</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">5.25</span>	V	
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$-40^{\circ}C \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}C$		$\pm 80$		ppm/ $^{\circ}C$	
$I_{SC}$	Short Current Limit	$V_{OUT} = 0V$		40		mA	
$I_{PD}$	CE Pull-down Current			0.3		$\mu A$	
$V_{CEH}$	CE Input Voltage "H"		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.0</span>			V	
$V_{CEL}$	CE Input Voltage "L"				<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.4</span>	V	
en	Output Noise	BW=10Hz to 100kHz		60		$\mu V_{rms}$	
$R_{LOW}$	Low Output Nch Tr. ON Resistance (of B/E Version)	$V_{IN} = 4.0V$ , $V_{CE} = 0V$		50		$\Omega$	

All of units are tested and specified under load conditions such that  $T_j \approx T_{opt} = 25^{\circ}C$  except for Output Noise, Ripple Rejection, Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient.

\*) The maximum Input Voltage of the ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS is 5.25V. In case of exceeding this specification, the IC must be operated on condition that the Input Voltage is up to 5.5V and the total operating time is within 500hrs.

**RP153L**

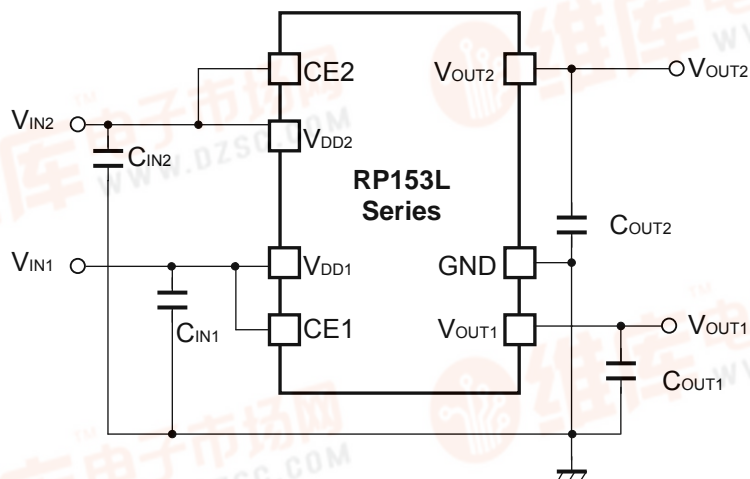
• Dropout Voltage by Output Voltage

Output Voltage $V_{OUT}$ (V)	Dropout Voltage $V_{DIF}$ (V)		
	Condition	Typ.	Max.
$V_{OUT}=0.8$	$I_{OUT}=150mA$	0.63	0.87
$V_{OUT}=0.9$		0.55	0.80
$1.0 \leq V_{OUT} < 1.2$		0.50	0.72
$1.2 \leq V_{OUT} < 1.4$		0.42	0.62
$1.4 \leq V_{OUT} < 1.7$		0.37	0.55
$1.7 \leq V_{OUT} < 2.1$		0.30	0.46
$2.1 \leq V_{OUT} < 2.5$		0.25	0.39
$2.5 \leq V_{OUT} < 3.0$		0.23	0.35
$3.0 \leq V_{OUT} \leq 3.6$		0.21	0.32

**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.

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



$C_{IN1}=C_{IN2}=C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=\text{Ceramic } 0.22\mu\text{F}$   
(External Components)  
Murata : GRM155B31A224KE18B

## TECHNICAL NOTES

When using these ICs, consider the following points:

### Phase Compensation

In these ICs, phase compensation is made for securing stable operation even if the load current is varied.

For this purpose, use capacitors ( $0.22\mu\text{F}$  or more) for  $C_{OUT1}$  and  $C_{OUT2}$  with good frequency characteristics and ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance).

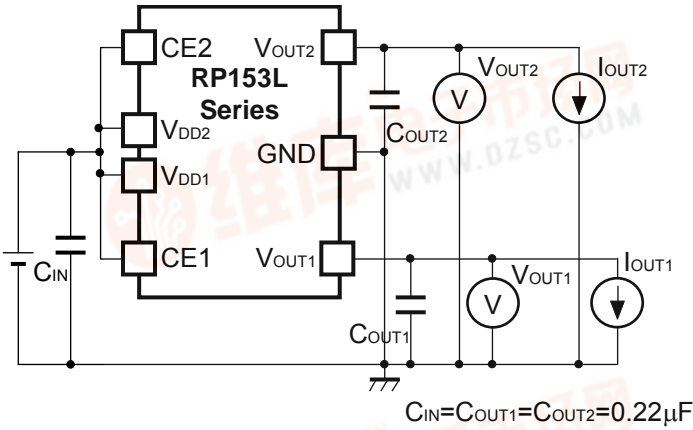
(Note: If additional ceramic capacitors are connected with parallel to the output pin with an output capacitor for phase compensation, the operation might be unstable. Because of this, test these ICs with as same external components as ones to be used on the PCB.)

### PCB Layout

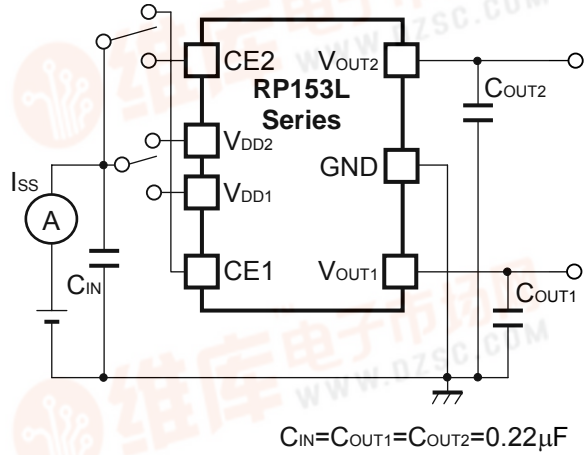
Make  $V_{DD}$  and GND lines sufficient. If their impedance is high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Connect capacitors with a capacitance value as much as  $0.22\mu\text{F}$  or more between  $V_{DD}$  and GND pin, and as close as possible to the pins ( $C_{IN1}/C_{IN2}$ ).

Set external components, especially the output capacitors, as close as possible to the ICs, and make wiring as short as possible ( $C_{OUT1}/C_{OUT2}$ ).

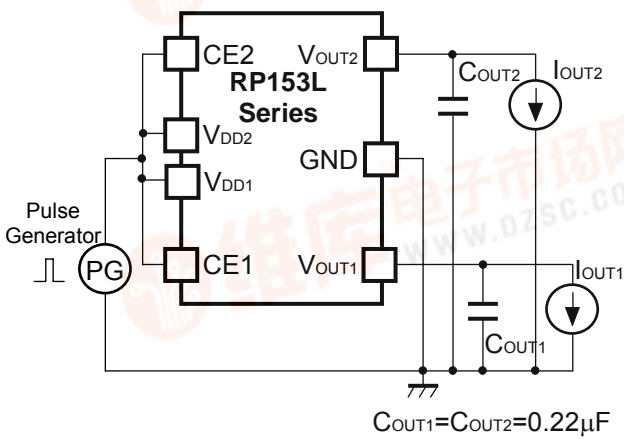
### TEST CIRCUITS



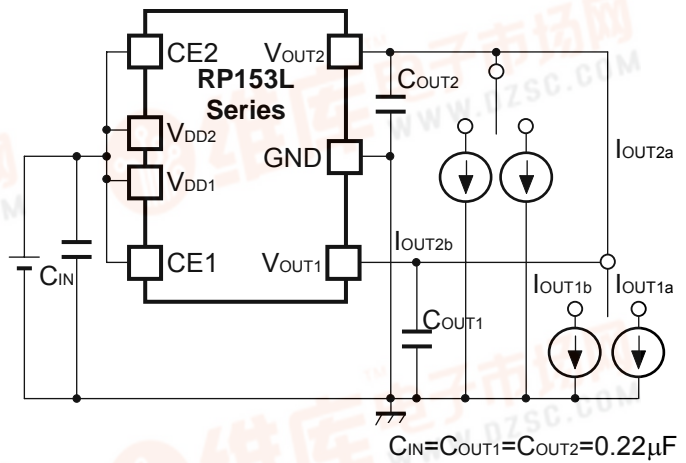
Basic Test Circuit



Supply Current Test Circuit



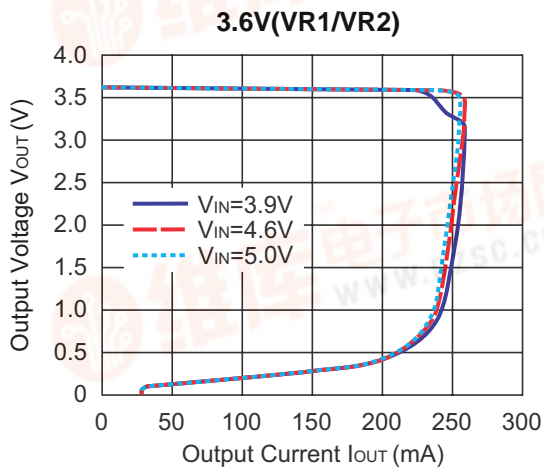
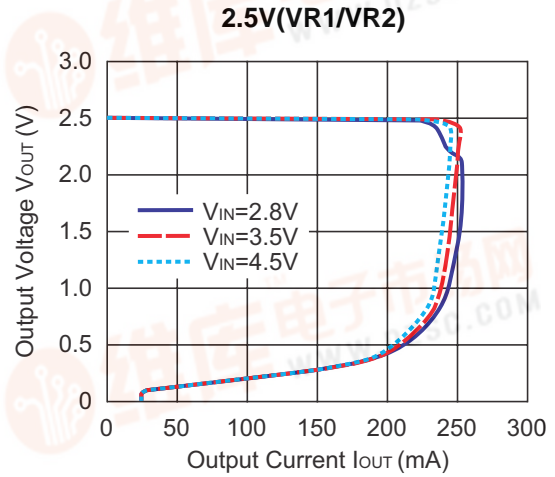
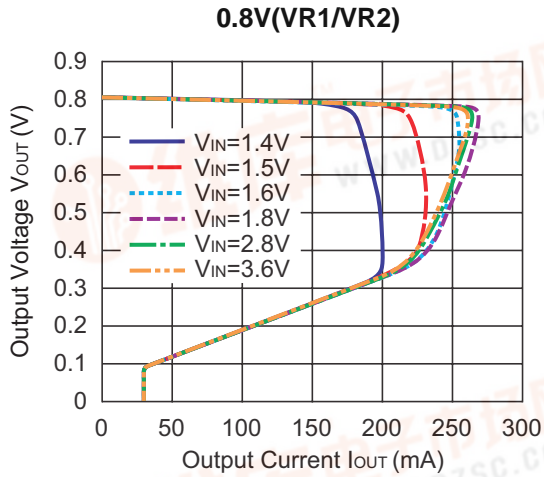
Ripple Rejection & Line Transient Response Test Circuit



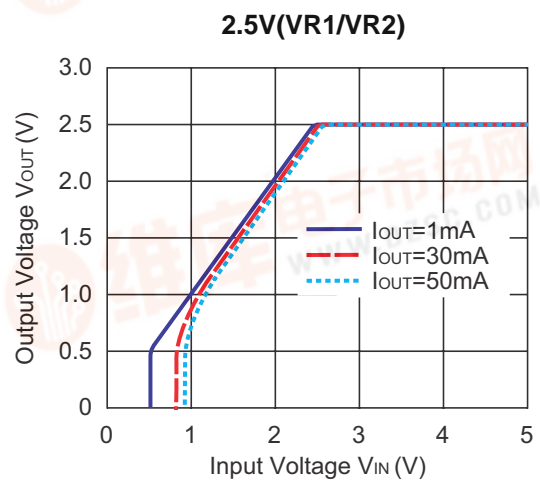
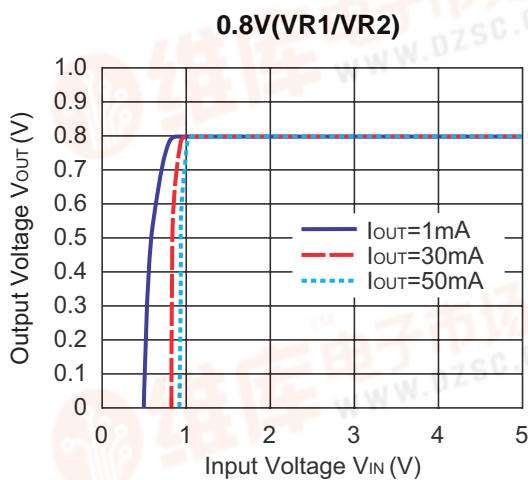
Load Transient Response Test Circuit

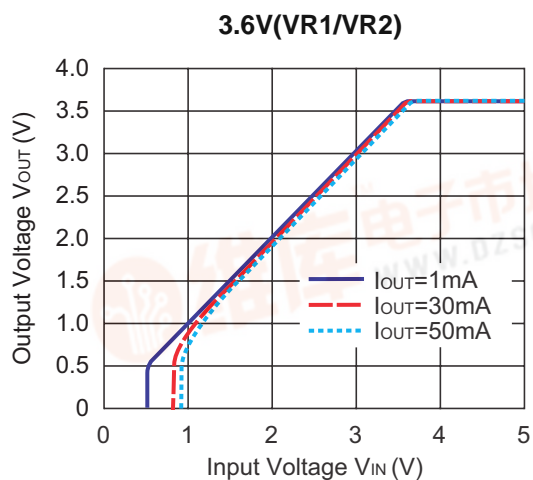
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

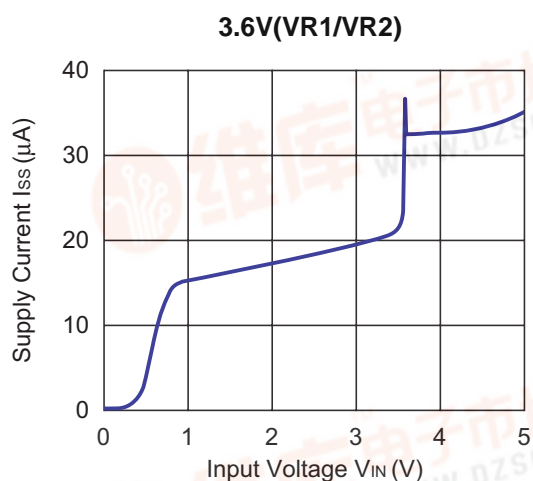
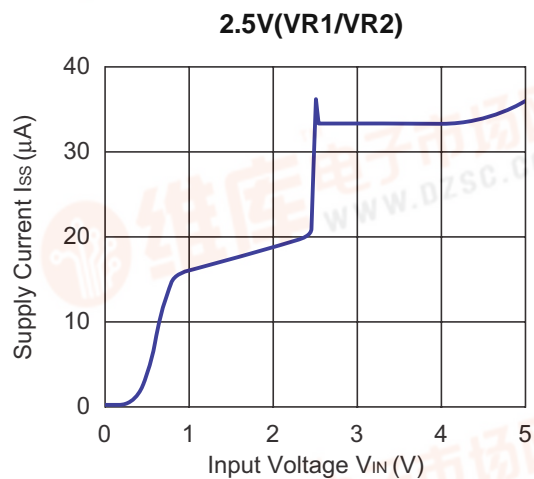
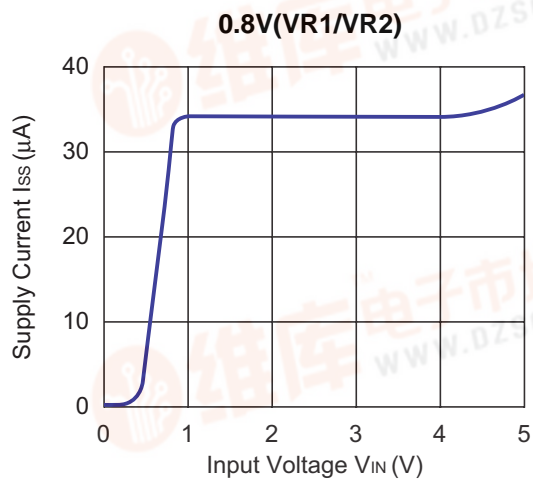


### 2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage ( $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$ )



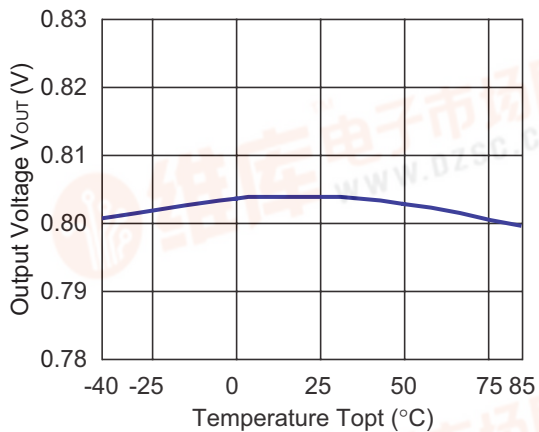


**3) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage**

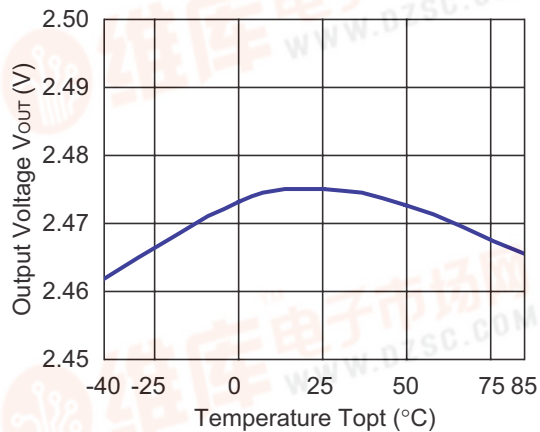


4) Output Voltage vs. Temperature

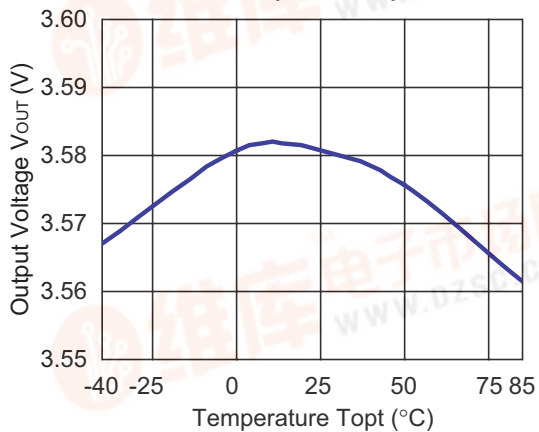
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)

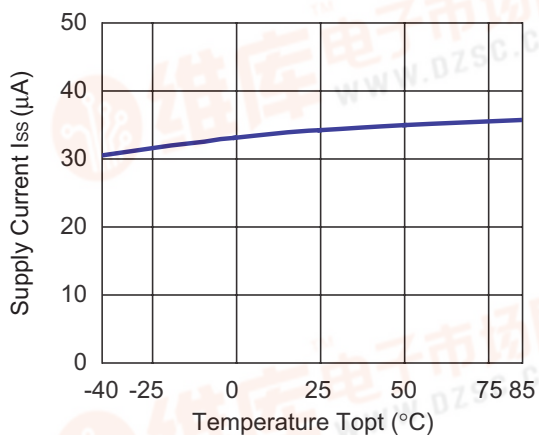


3.6V(VR1/VR2)

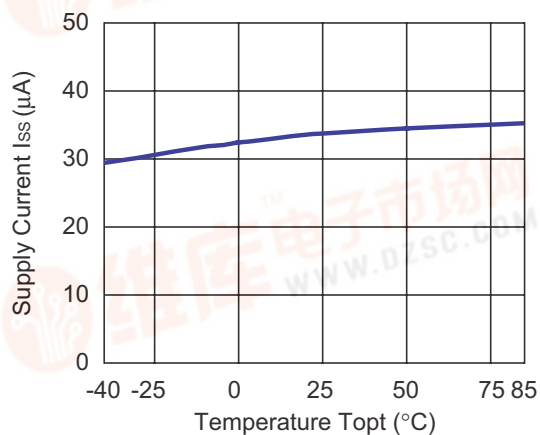


5) Supply Current vs. Temperature

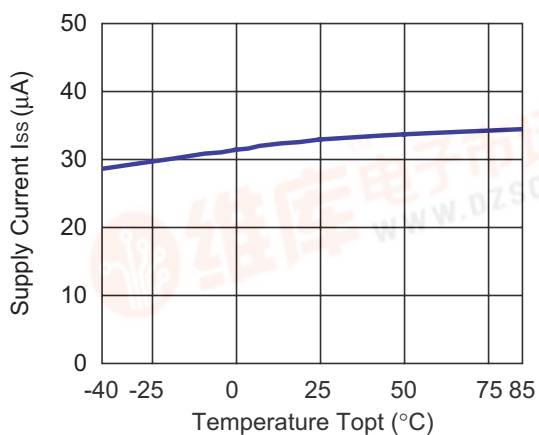
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)

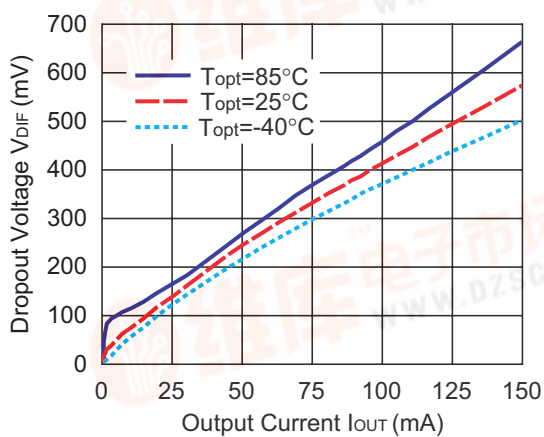


3.6V(VR1/VR2)

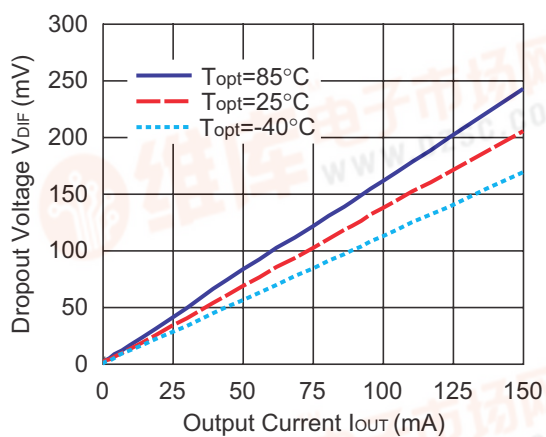


6) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

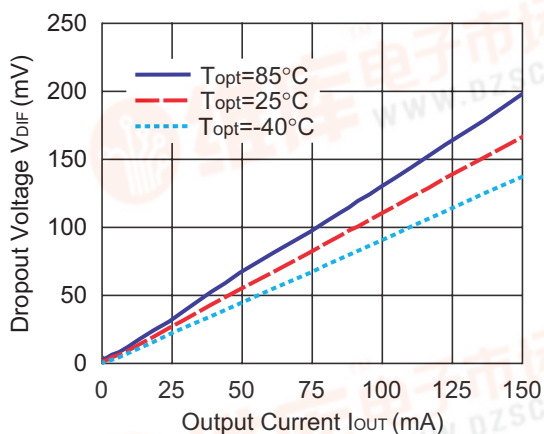
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



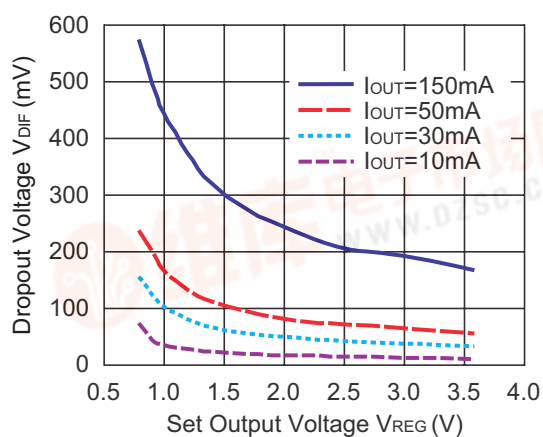
2.5V(VR1/VR2)



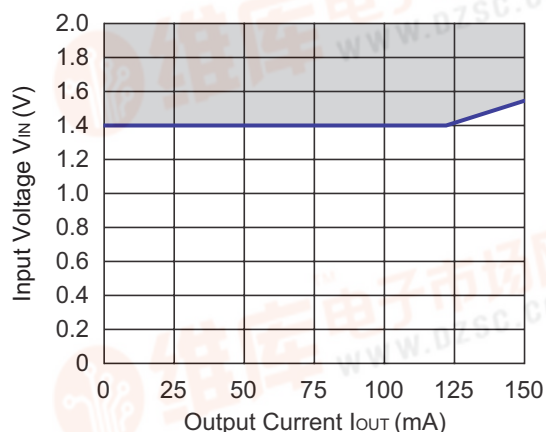
3.6V(VR1/VR2)



### 7) Dropout Voltage vs. Set Output Voltage

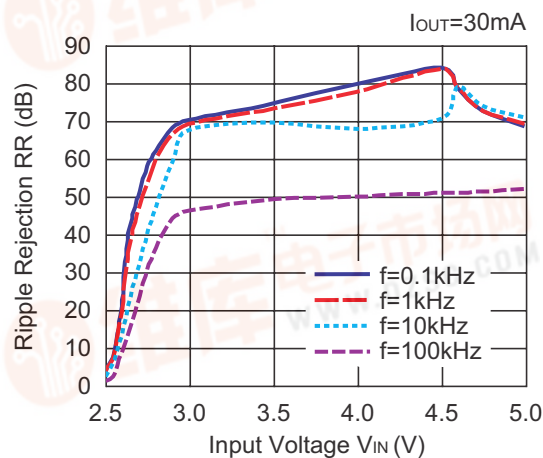
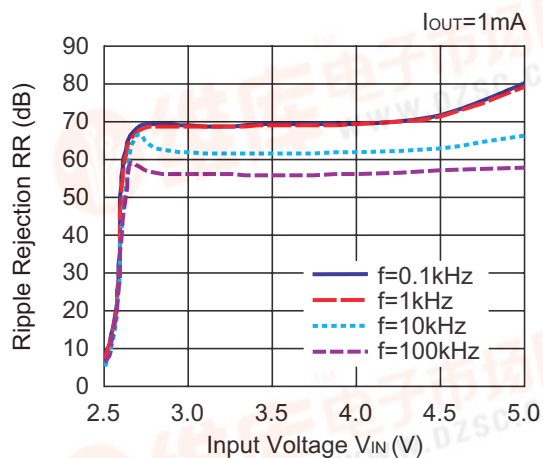


### 8) Minimum Operating Voltage



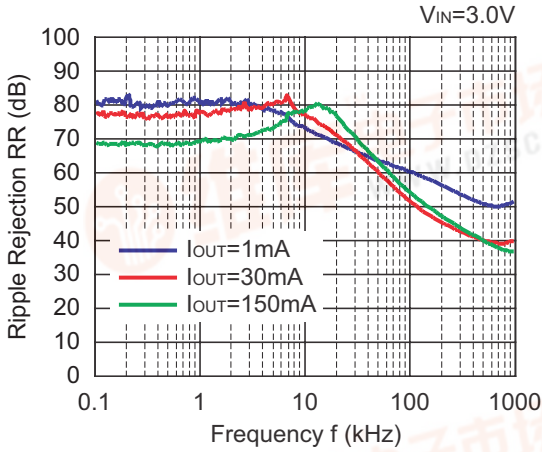
Hatched area is available for 0.8V output

### 9) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Voltage (C<sub>IN</sub>=none, C<sub>OUT1</sub>=C<sub>OUT2</sub>=Ceramic 0.22μF, Ripple=0.2Vp-p, T<sub>opt</sub>=25°C)

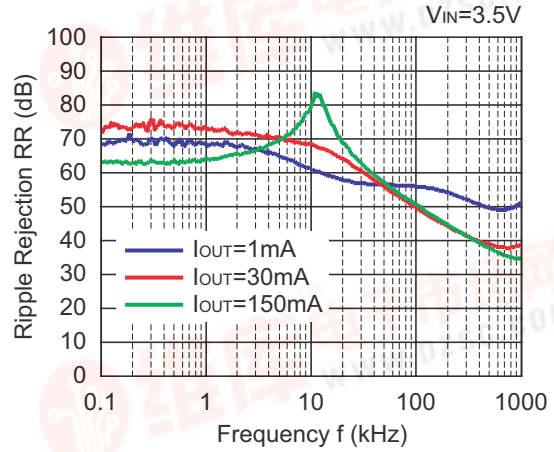


10) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency ( $C_{IN}$ =none,  $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}$ =Ceramic 0.22 $\mu$ F, Ripple=0.2Vp-p,  $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}$ C)

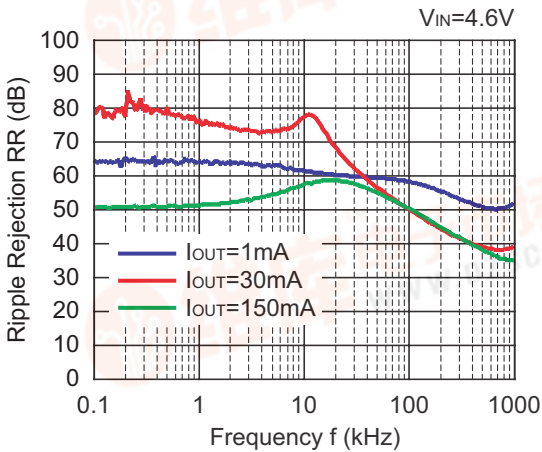
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)

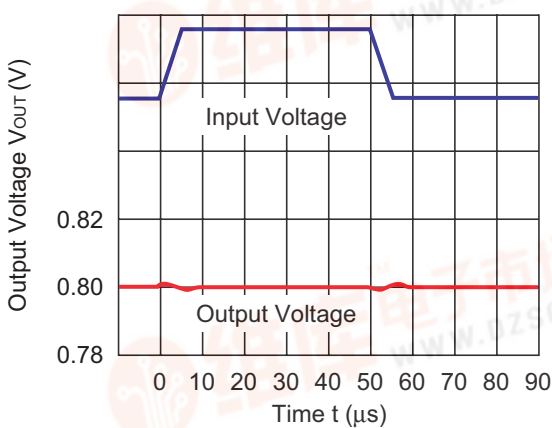


3.6V(VR1/VR2)

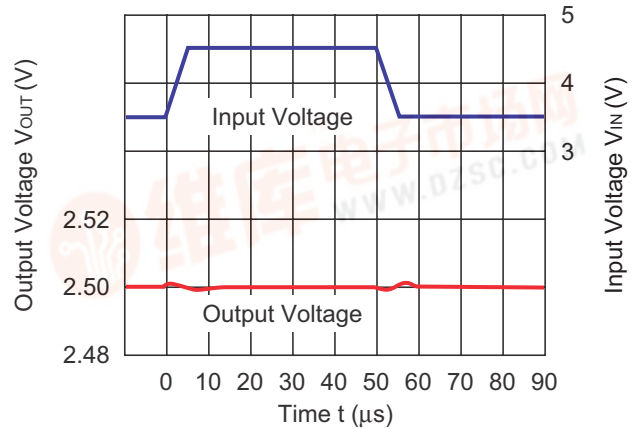


11) Input Transient Response ( $I_{OUT}=30mA$ ,  $t_r=t_f=5\mu s$ ,  $C_{IN}$ =none,  $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=0.22\mu F$ ,  $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}$ C)

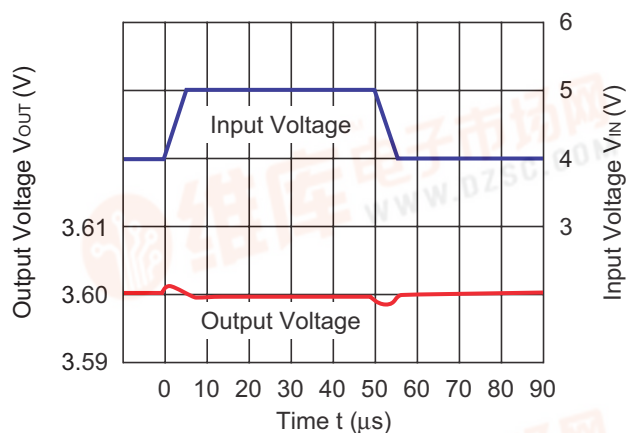
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)

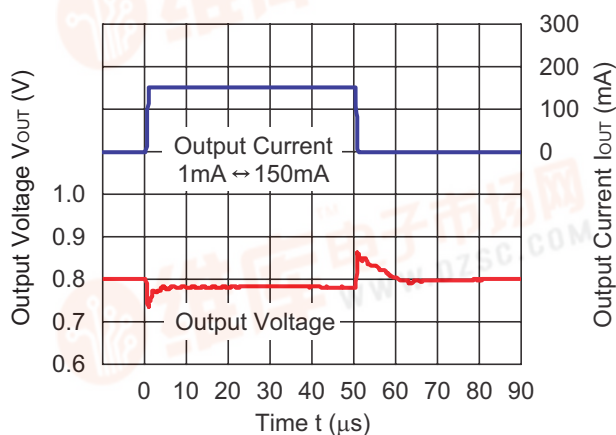


3.6V(VR1/VR2)

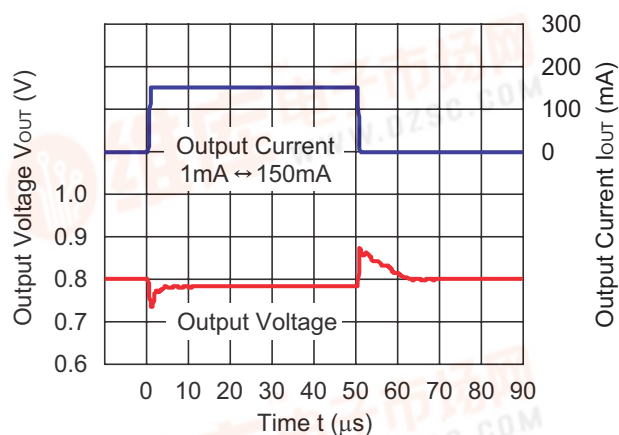


12) Load Transient Response (VR1/VR2) ( $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$ ,  $C_{IN}=C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=\text{Ceramic}0.22\mu F$ ,  $T_{opt}=25^\circ C$ )

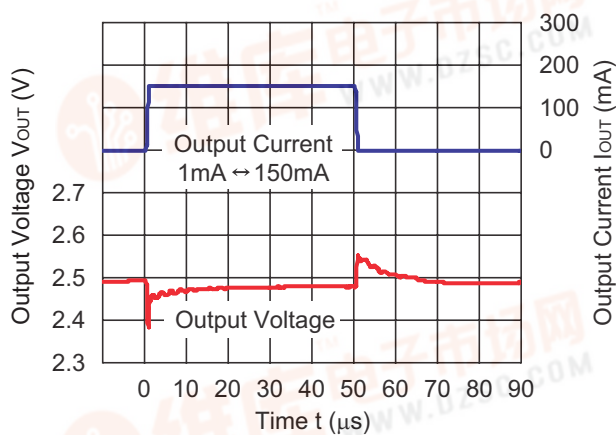
0.8V(A/B version)



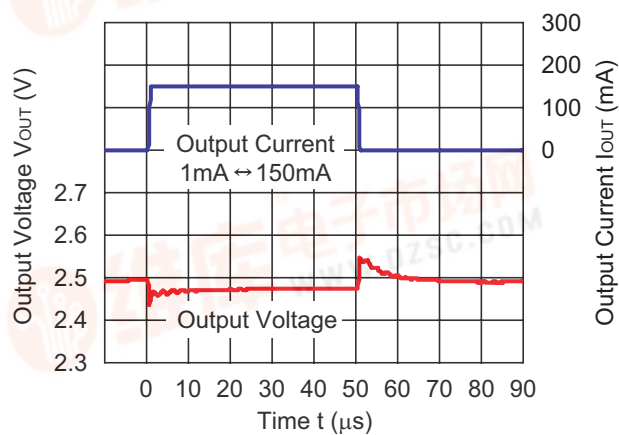
0.8V(D/E version)



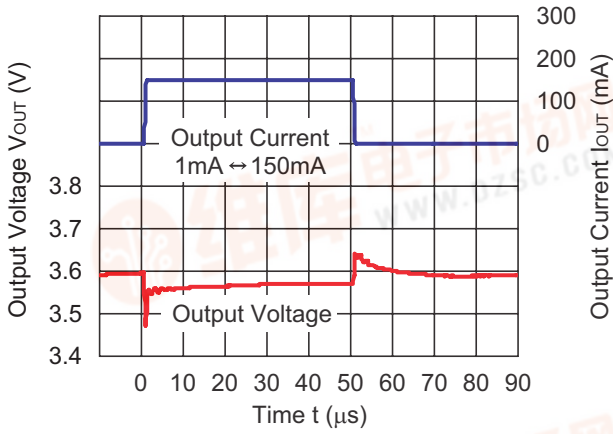
2.5V(A/B version)



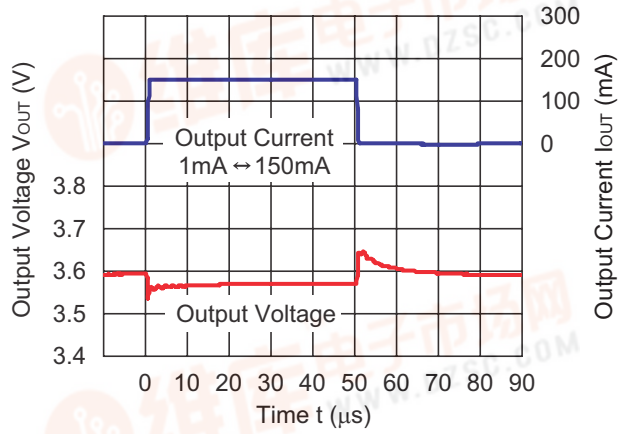
2.5V(D/E version)



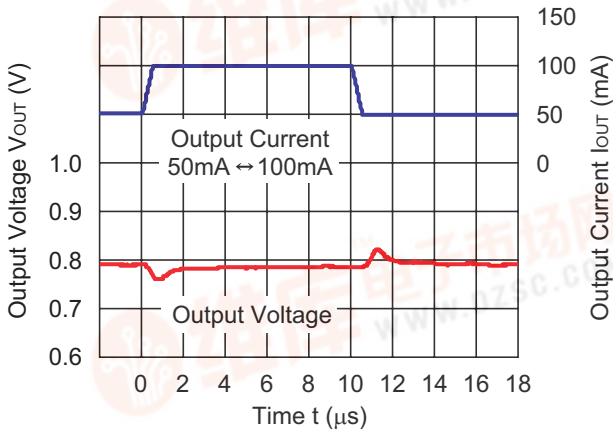
3.6V(A/B version)



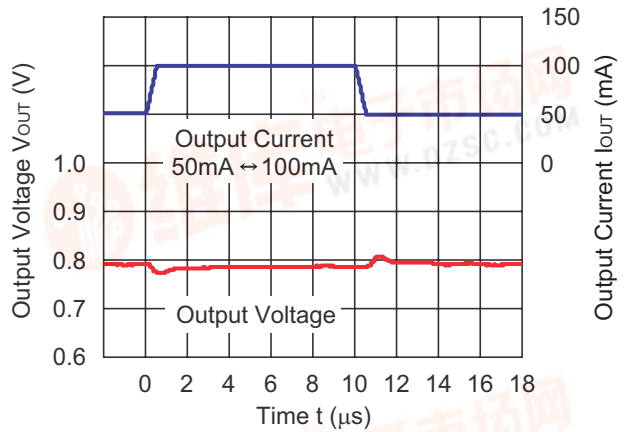
3.6V(D/E version)



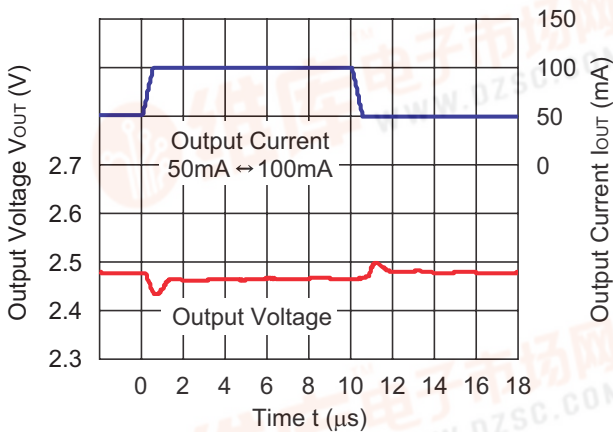
0.8V(A/B version)



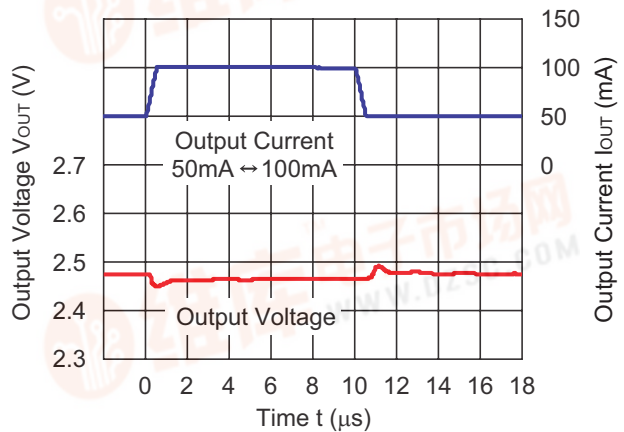
0.8V(D/E version)

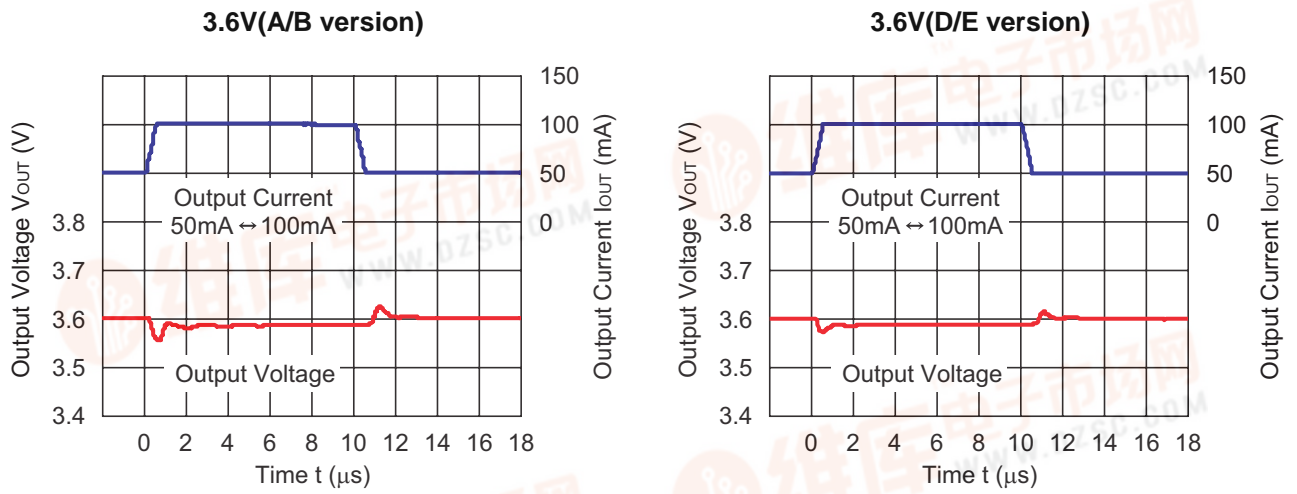


2.5V(A/B version)

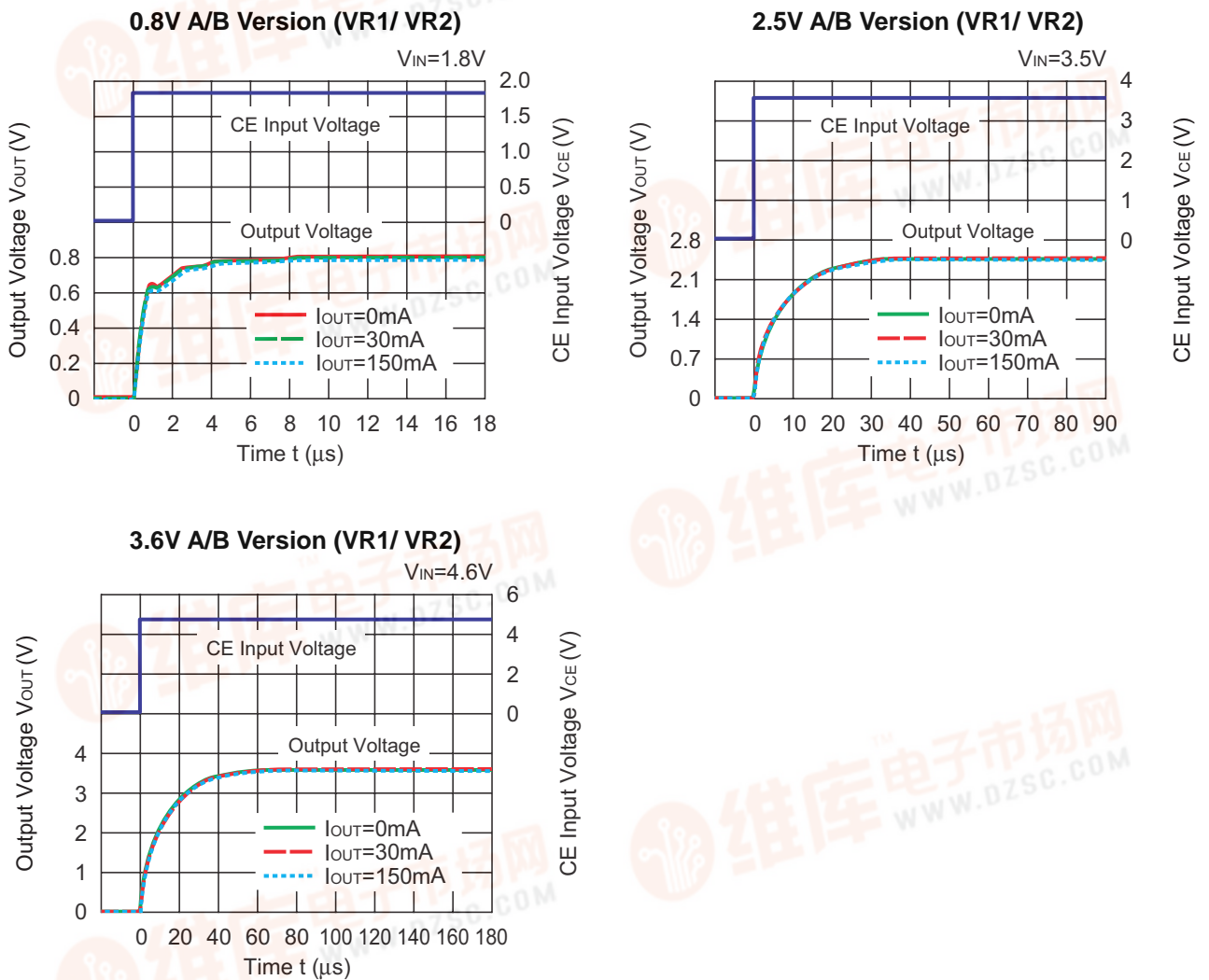


2.5V(D/E version)



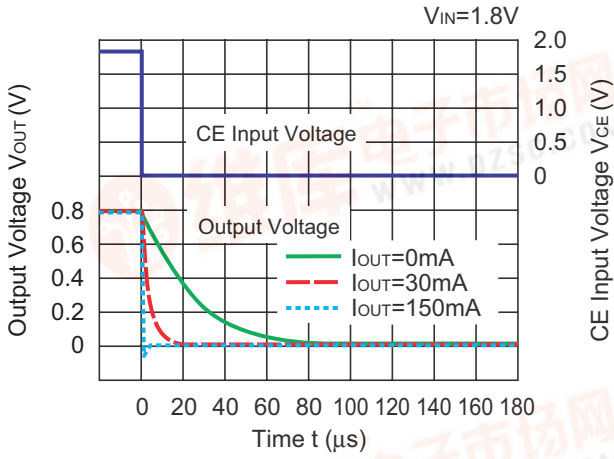


**13) Turn On Speed with CE pin ( $C_{IN}=C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=0.22\mu F$ ,  $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$ )**

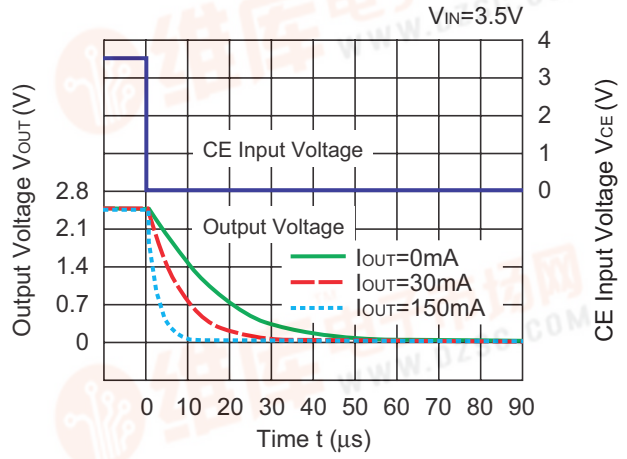


14) Turn Off Speed with CE pin ( $C_{IN}=C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=0.22\mu F$ ,  $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$ )

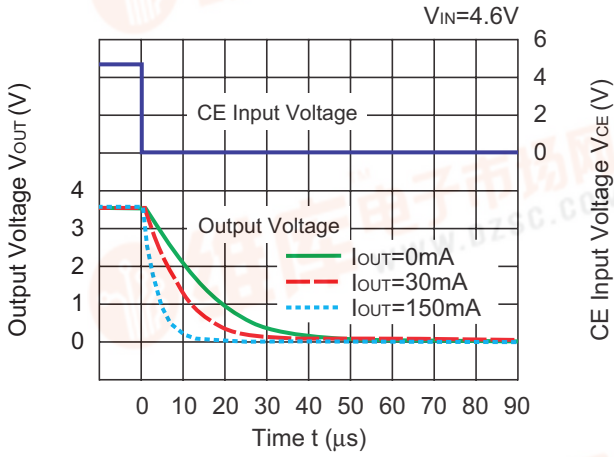
0.8V B Version (VR1/ VR2)



2.5V B Version (VR1/ VR2)



3.6V B Version (VR1/ VR2)



## ESR vs. Output Current

When using these ICs, consider the following points:

The relations between  $I_{OUT}$  (Output Current) and ESR of an output capacitor are shown below.

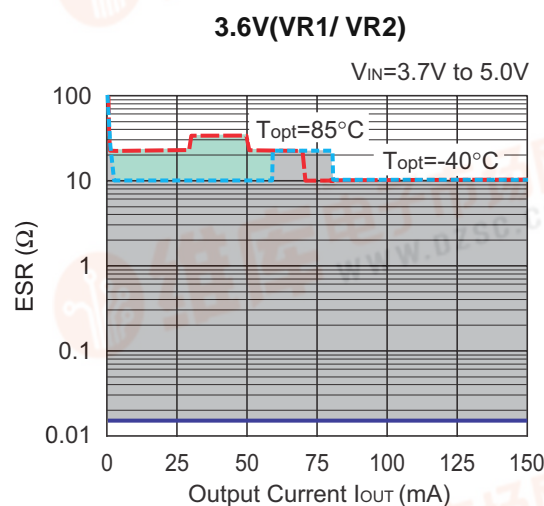
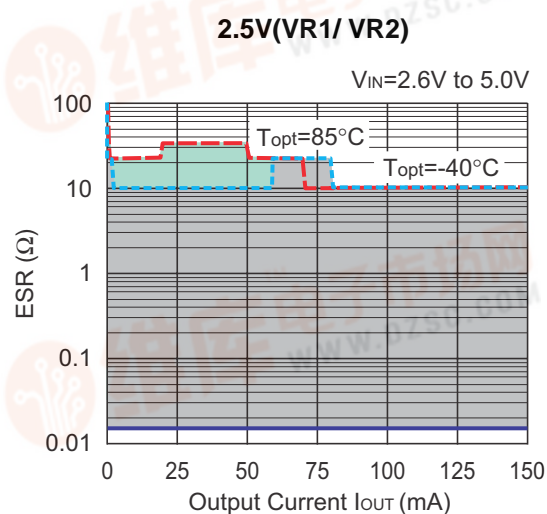
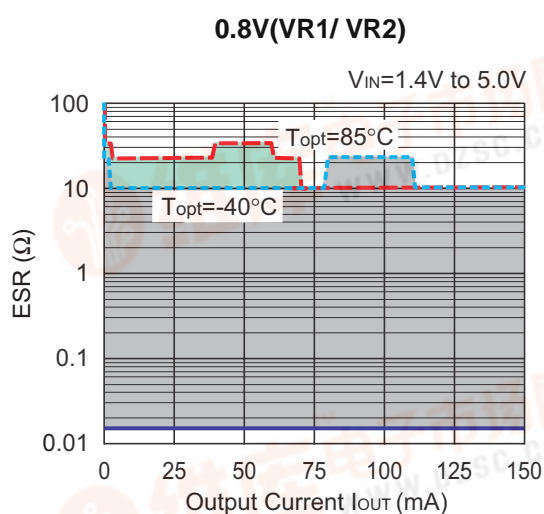
The conditions when the white noise level is under  $40\mu V$  (Avg.) are marked as the hatched area in the graph.

### Measurement conditions

Frequency Band : 10Hz to 2MHz

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

$C_{IN}, C_{OUT1}, C_{OUT2}$  :  $0.22\mu F$  (Murata , GRM155B10J224KE01)



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### RICOH COMPANY, LTD. Electronic Devices Company

● Shin-Yokohama office (International Sales)  
3-2-3, Shin-Yokohama, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa 222-8530, Japan  
Phone: +81-45-477-1697 Fax: +81-45-477-1698

### RICOH EUROPE (NETHERLANDS) B.V.

● Semiconductor Support Centre  
Prof. W.H.Keesomlaan 1, 1183 DL Amstelveen, The Netherlands  
P.O.Box 114, 1180 AC Amstelveen  
Phone: +31-20-5474-309 Fax: +31-20-5474-791

### RICOH ELECTRONIC DEVICES KOREA Co., Ltd.

11 floor, Haesung 1 building, 942, Daechidong, Gangnamgu, Seoul, Korea  
Phone: +82-2-2135-5700 Fax: +82-2-2135-5705

### RICOH ELECTRONIC DEVICES SHANGHAI Co., Ltd.

Room403, No.2 Building, 690#Bi Bo Road, Pu Dong New district, Shanghai 201203,  
People's Republic of China  
Phone: +86-21-5027-3200 Fax: +86-21-5027-3299

### RICOH COMPANY, LTD. Electronic Devices Company

● Taipei office  
Room109, 10F-1, No.51, Hengyang Rd., Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)  
Phone: +886-2-2313-1621/1622 Fax: +886-2-2313-1623



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

