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## LOW NOISE 150mA LDO REGULATOR

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NO.EA-060-111027

### 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.

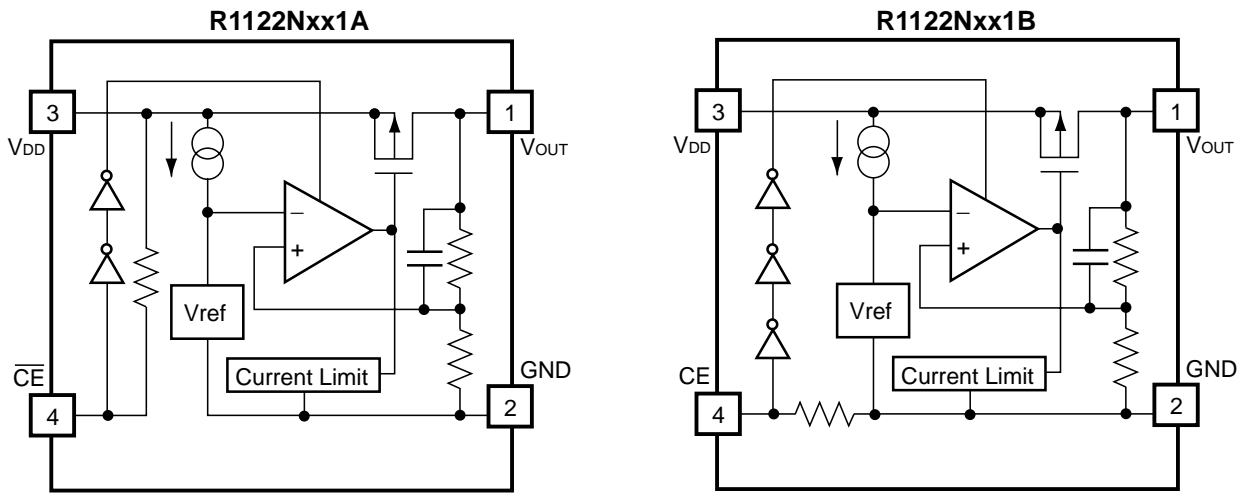
### FEATURES

- Supply Current ..... Typ. 100 $\mu$ A
- Standby Mode Current ..... Typ. 0.1 $\mu$ A
- Dropout Voltage ..... Typ. 0.19V ( $I_{OUT}=100\text{mA}$  3.0V Output type)
- Ripple Rejection ..... Typ. 80dB( $f=1\text{kHz}$ )
- Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Output Voltage ..... Typ.  $\pm 100\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Line Regulation ..... Typ. 0.05%/V
- Output Voltage Accuracy .....  $\pm 2.0\%$
- Output Voltage Range ..... 1.5V to 5.0V (0.1V steps)  
(For other voltages, please refer to MARK INFORMATIONS.)
- Package ..... SOT-23-5 (Mini-mold)
- Built-in chip enable circuit (2 types; A: active "Low", B: active "High")
- Built-in fold-back protection circuit ..... Short Current Typ. 30mA
- Pin-out ..... Similar to the TK112, TK111
- Ceramic Capacitors Recommended 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 for the ICs can be selected at the user's request.

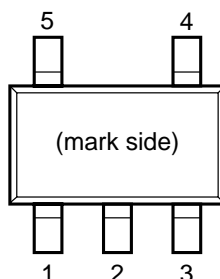
Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
R1122Nxx1*-TR-FE	SOT-23-5	3,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

xx: The output voltage can be designated in the range from 1.5V(15) to 5.0V(50) in 0.1V steps.  
(For other voltages, please refer to MARK INFORMATIONS.)

\* : Designation of Active Type.  
(A) "L" active  
(B) "H" active

## 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 ( $\overline{CE}$ 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 (SOT-23-5)*	420	mW
$T_{opt}$	Operating Temperature Range	-40 ~ 85	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature Range	-55 ~ 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

## • R1122Nxx1A

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 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 30mA	V <sub>OUT</sub> ×0.98		V <sub>OUT</sub> ×1.02	V
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V When V <sub>OUT</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> - 0.1V	150			mA
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔI <sub>OUT</sub>	Load Regulation	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 80mA		12	40	mV
V <sub>DIF</sub>	Dropout Voltage	Refer to the ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS by OUTPUT VOLTAGE				
I <sub>SS</sub>	Supply Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V		100	170	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	Set V <sub>OUT</sub> +0.5V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6.0V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA		0.05	0.20	%/V
RR	Ripple Rejection	f = 1kHz, Ripple 0.5Vp-p V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V		80		dB
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage		2.0		6.0	V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔT <sub>opt</sub>	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA -40°C ≤ T <sub>opt</sub> ≤ 85°C		±100		ppm/°C
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short Current Limit	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V		30		mA
R <sub>PU</sub>	$\overline{CE}$ Pull-up Resistance		2.5	5.0	10.0	MΩ
V <sub>CEH</sub>	$\overline{CE}$ Input Voltage "H"		1.5		V <sub>IN</sub>	V
V <sub>CEL</sub>	$\overline{CE}$ Input Voltage "L"		0.00		0.25	V
e <sub>n</sub>	Output Noise	BW=10Hz to 100kHz		30		μVrms

## 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.

## ● R1122Nxx1B

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 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 30mA	V <sub>OUT</sub> ×0.98		V <sub>OUT</sub> ×1.02	V
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V When V <sub>OUT</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> - 0.1V	150			mA
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔI <sub>OUT</sub>	Load Regulation	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 80mA		12	40	mV
V <sub>DIF</sub>	Dropout Voltage	Refer to the ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS by OUTPUT VOLTAGE				
I <sub>SS</sub>	Supply Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V		100	170	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	Set V <sub>OUT</sub> + 0.5V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6.0V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA		0.05	0.20	%/V
RR	Ripple Rejection	f = 1kHz, Ripple 0.5Vp-p V <sub>IN</sub> = Set V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V		80		dB
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage		2.0		6.0	V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔT <sub>opt</sub>	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA -40°C ≤ T <sub>opt</sub> ≤ 85°C		±100		ppm/°C
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short Current Limit	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V		30		mA
R <sub>PD</sub>	CE Pull-down Resistance		2.5	5.0	10.0	MΩ
V <sub>CEH</sub>	CE Input Voltage "H"		1.5		V <sub>IN</sub>	V
V <sub>CEL</sub>	CE Input Voltage "L"		0.00		0.25	V
en	Output Noise	BW=10Hz to 100kHz		30		μVrms

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS)

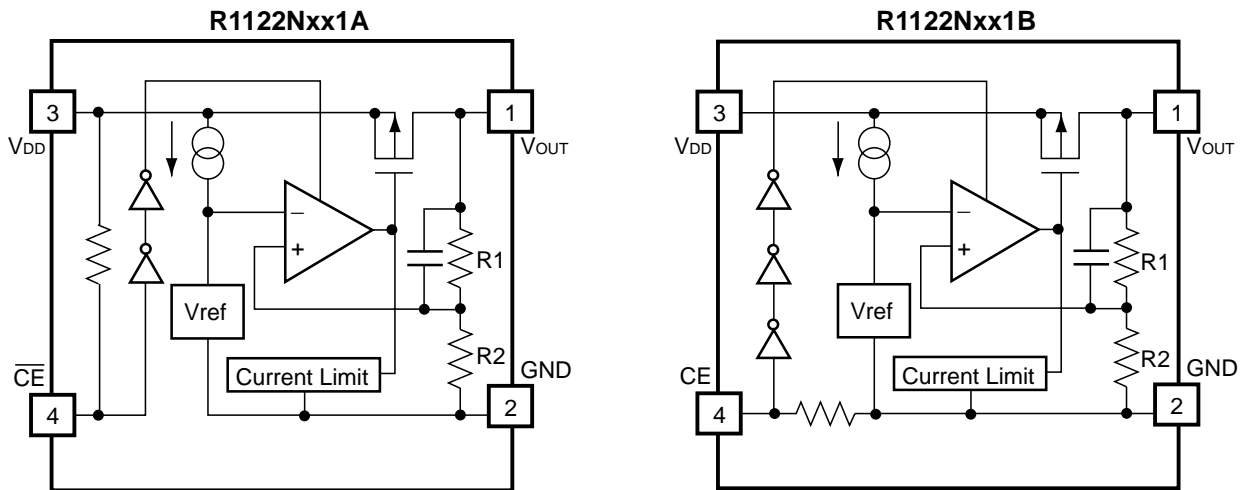
All of electronic equipment should be designed that the mounted semiconductor devices operate within the recommended operating conditions. The semiconductor devices cannot operate normally over the recommended operating conditions, even if when they are used over such conditions by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS by OUTPUT VOLTAGE**

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

Output Voltage $V_{OUT}$ (V)	Dropout Voltage		
	$V_{DIF}$ (V)		
	Condition	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**



In these ICs, fluctuation of the output voltage,  $V_{OUT}$  is detected by feed-back registers R1, 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

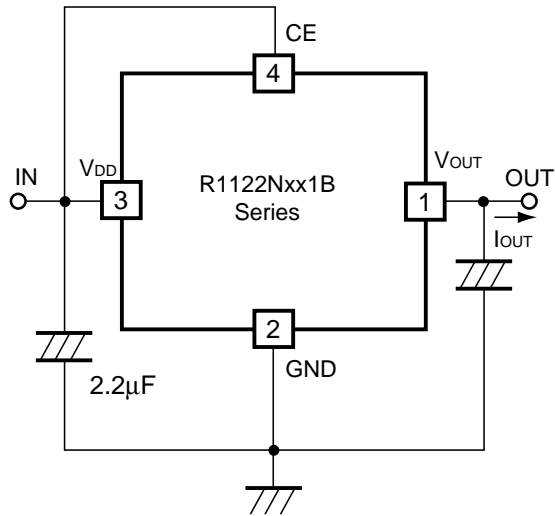


Fig.1 Standard test Circuit

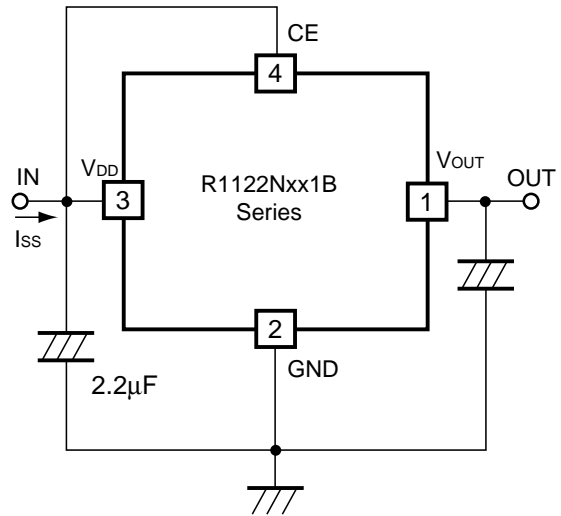


Fig.2 Supply Current Test Circuit

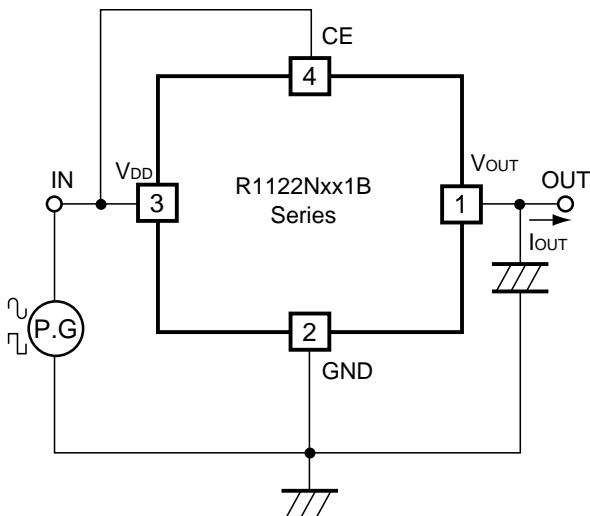


Fig.3 Ripple Rejection, Line Transient Response Test Circuit

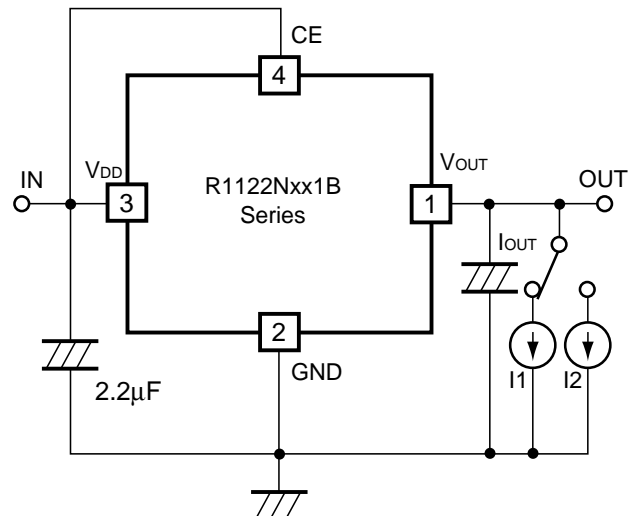


Fig.4 Load Transient Response Test Circuit

## 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)

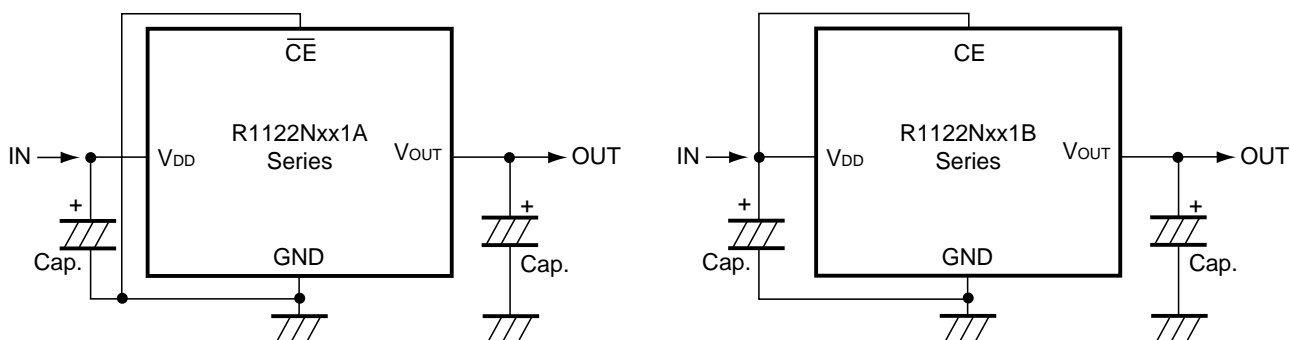
GRM40-034X5R475K6.3 (Murata)

### 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  $2.2\mu\text{F}$  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  $2.2\mu\text{F}$  (Set output voltage in the range from 2.5 to 5.0V)

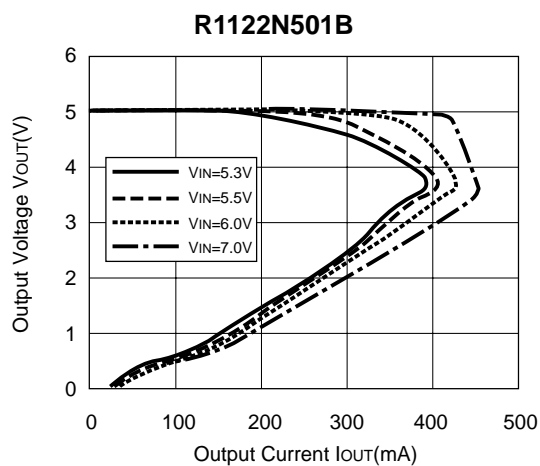
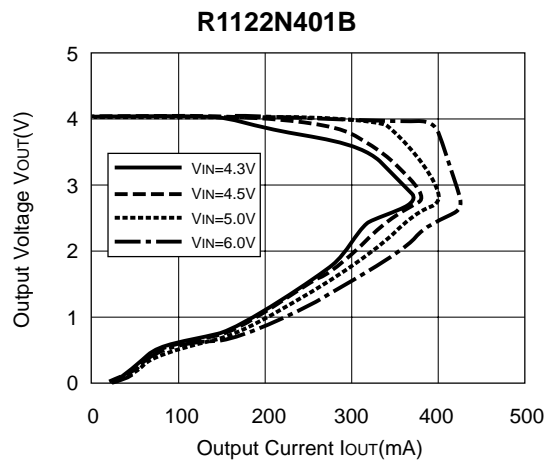
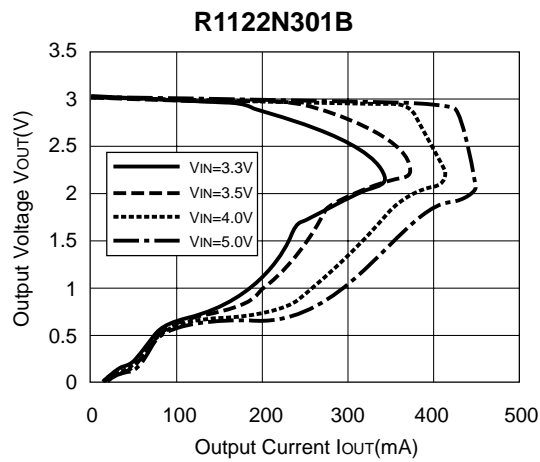
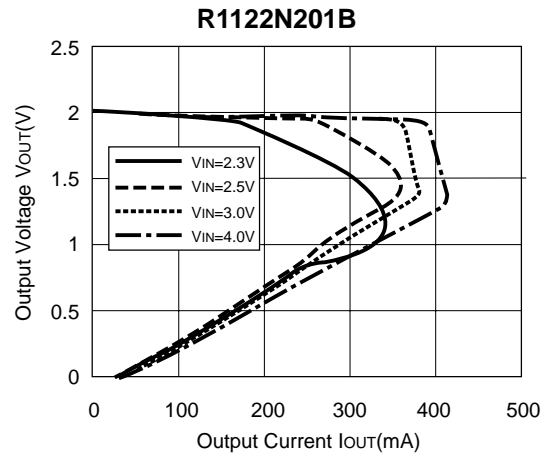
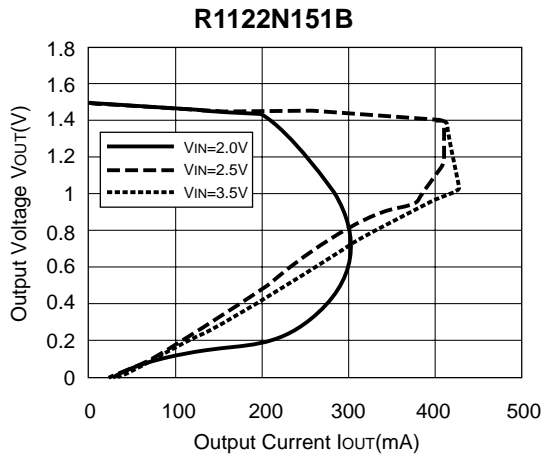
Ceramic  $4.7\mu\text{F}$  (Set output voltage in the range from 1.5 to 2.5V)

Input Capacitor ; Ceramic  $2.2\mu\text{F}$



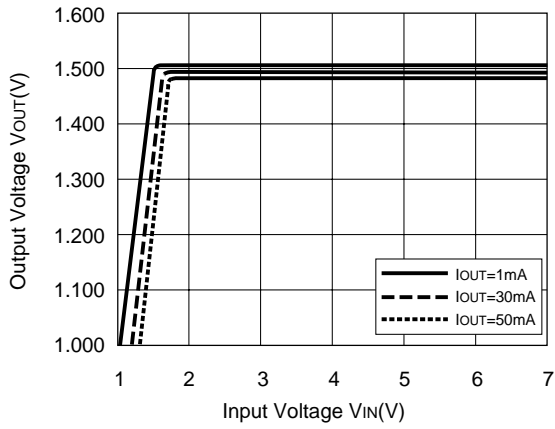
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current

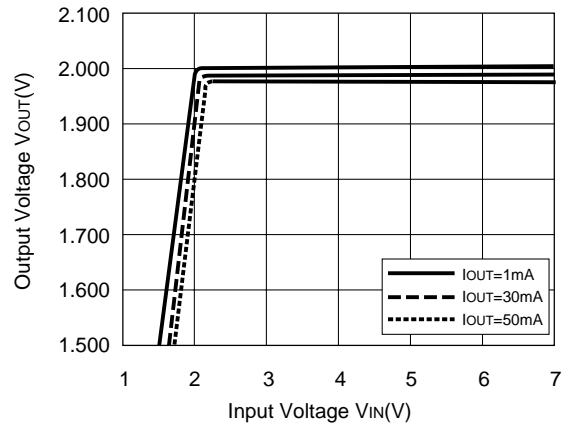


2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

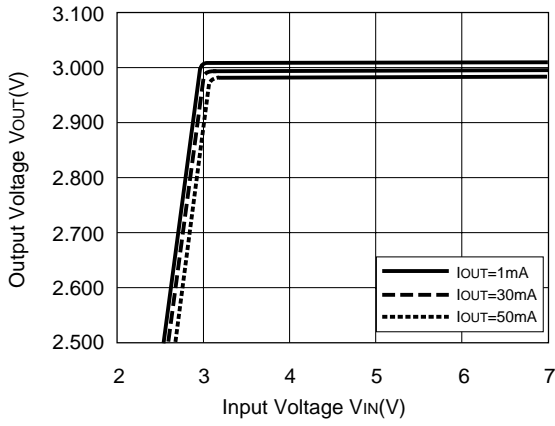
R1122N151B



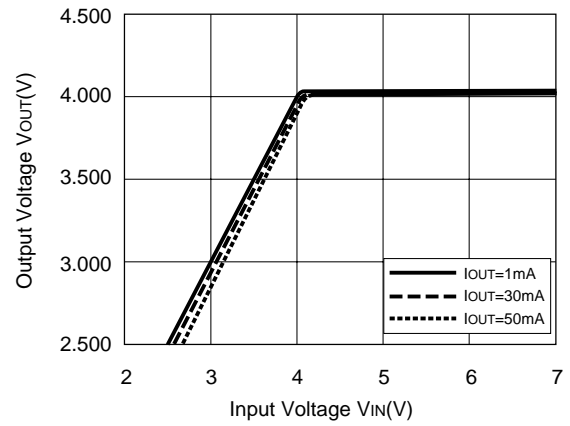
R1122N201B



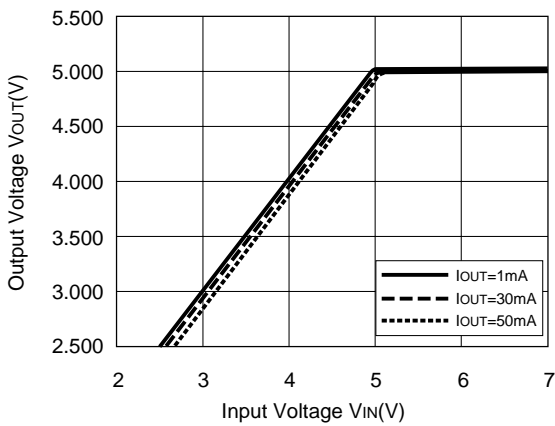
R1122N301B



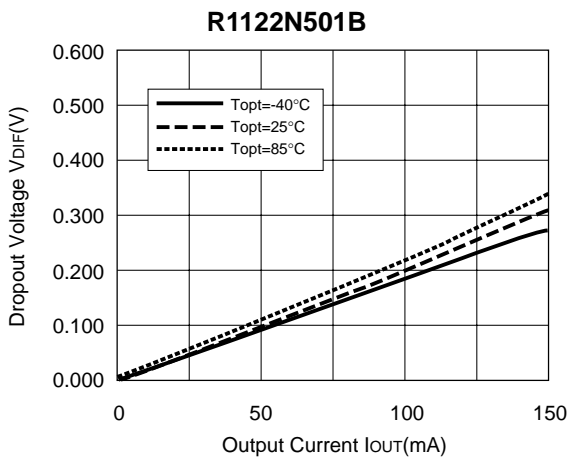
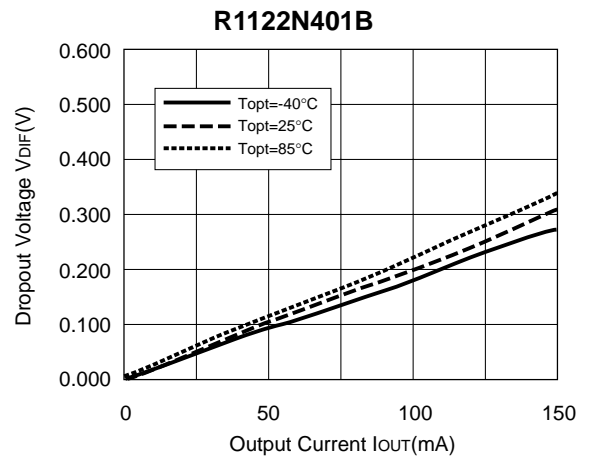
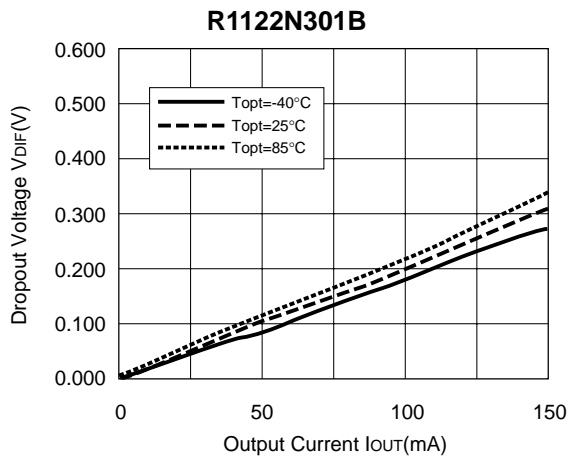
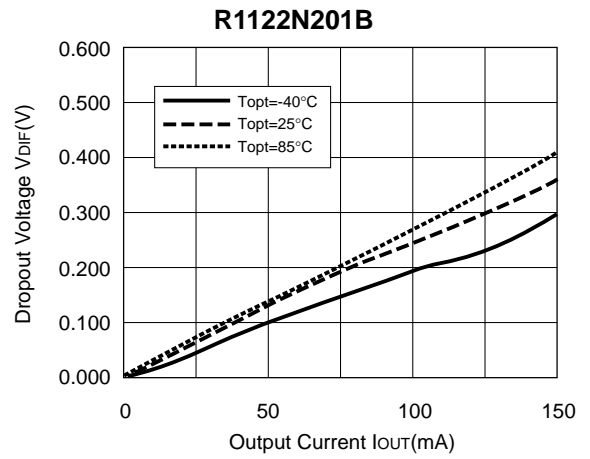
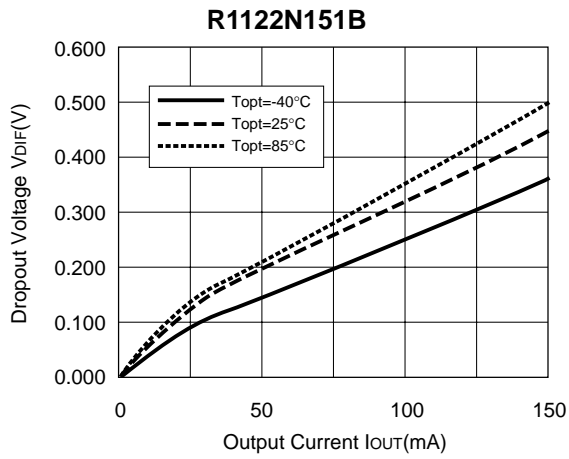
R1122N401B



R1122N501B



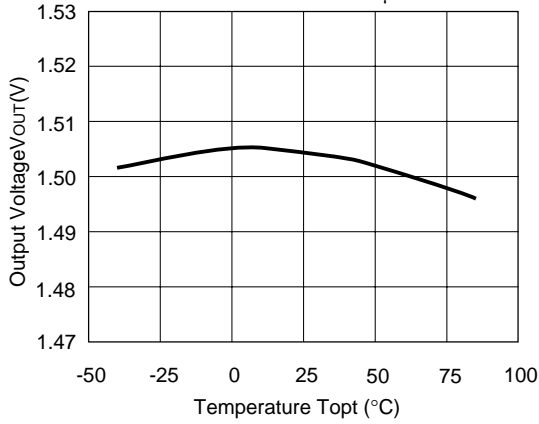
3) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



4) Output Voltage vs. Temperature

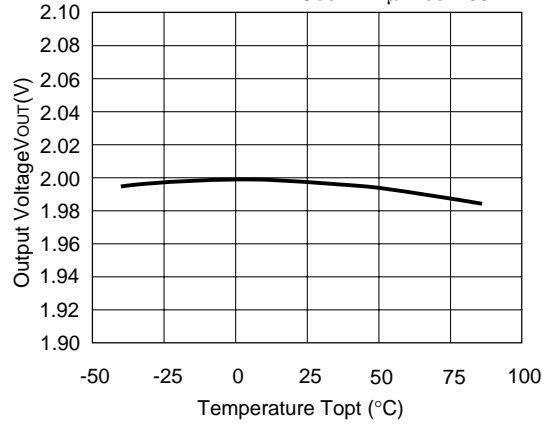
R1122N151A/B

V<sub>IN</sub>=2.5V C<sub>IN</sub>=1μF  
C<sub>OUT</sub>=2.2μF I<sub>OUT</sub>=30mA



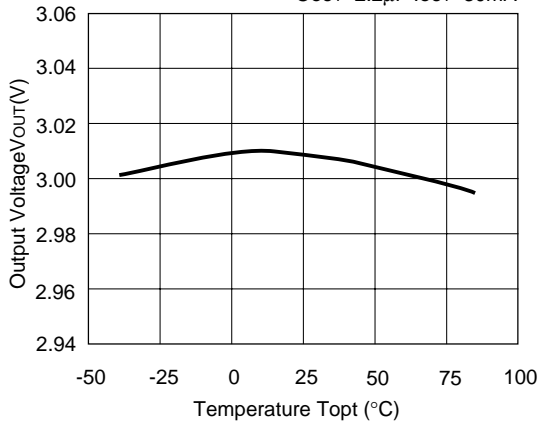
R1122N201A/B

V<sub>IN</sub>=3.0V C<sub>IN</sub>=1μF  
C<sub>OUT</sub>=2.2μF I<sub>OUT</sub>=30mA



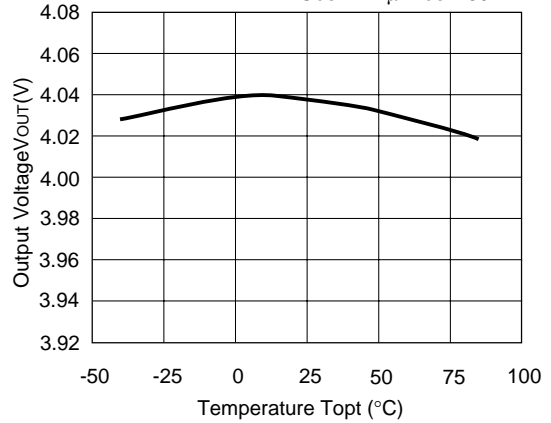
R1122N301A/B

V<sub>IN</sub>=4.0V C<sub>IN</sub>=1μF  
C<sub>OUT</sub>=2.2μF I<sub>OUT</sub>=30mA



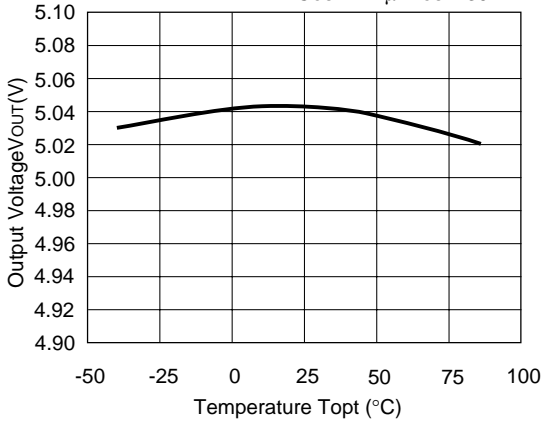
R1122N401A/B

V<sub>IN</sub>=5.0V C<sub>IN</sub>=1μF  
C<sub>OUT</sub>=2.2μF I<sub>OUT</sub>=30mA



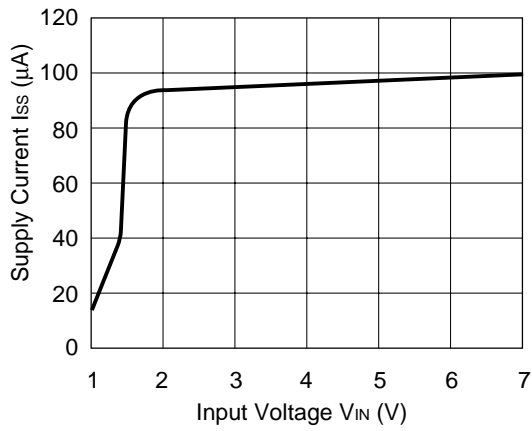
R1122N501A/B

V<sub>IN</sub>=6.0V C<sub>IN</sub>=1μF  
C<sub>OUT</sub>=2.2μF I<sub>OUT</sub>=30mA

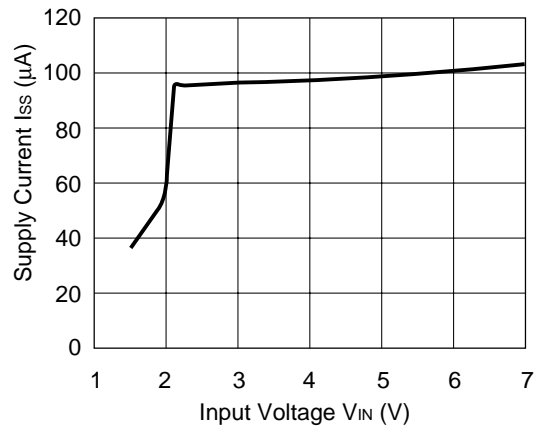


5) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

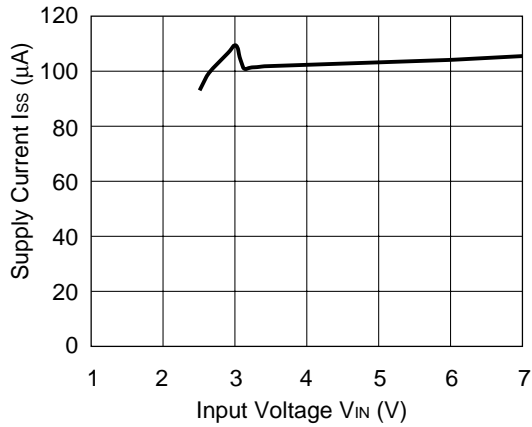
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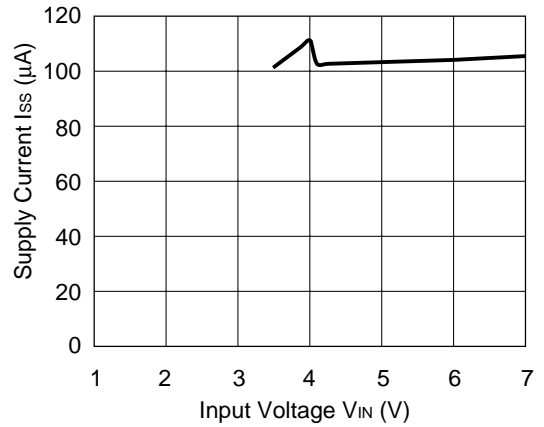
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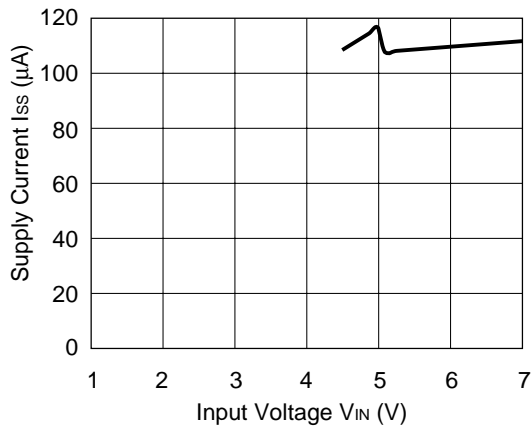
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R1122N401B



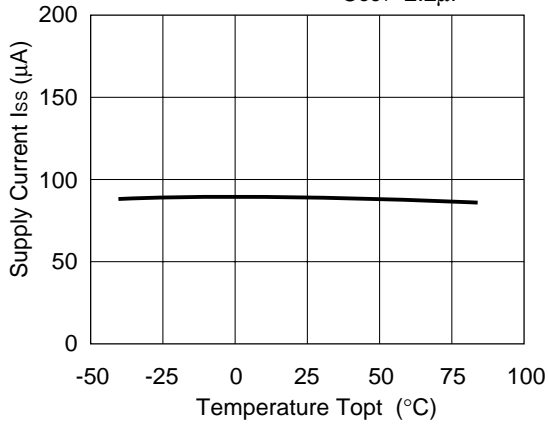
R1122N501B



6) Supply Current vs. Temperature

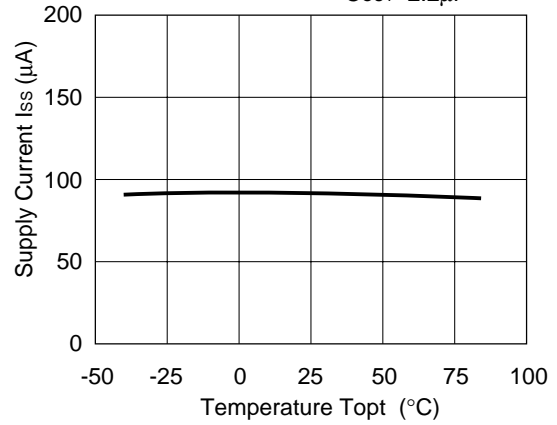
R1122N151A/B

$V_{IN}=2.5V$   $C_{IN}=1\mu F$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$



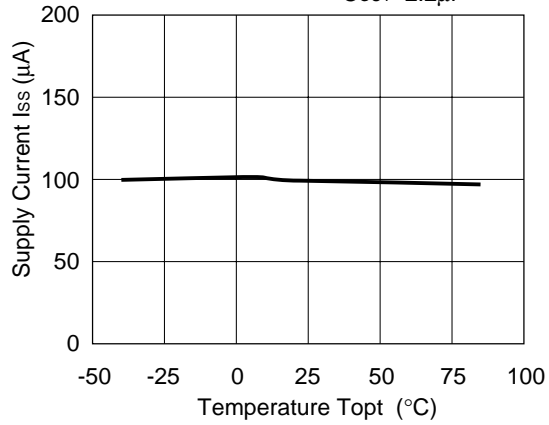
R1122N201A/B

$V_{IN}=3.0V$   $C_{IN}=1\mu F$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$



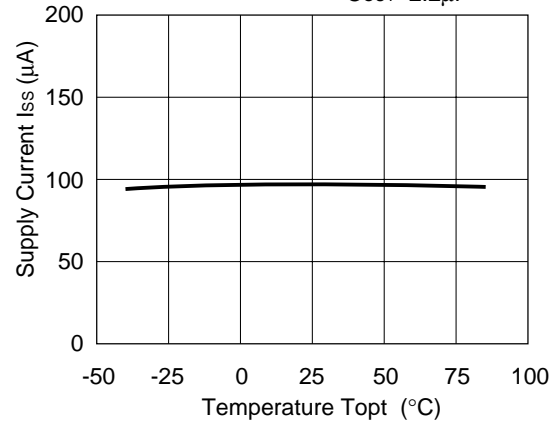
R1122N301A/B

$V_{IN}=4.0V$   $C_{IN}=1\mu F$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$



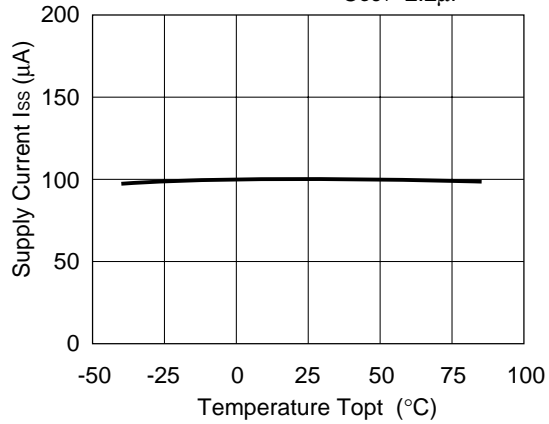
R1122N401A/B

$V_{IN}=5.0V$   $C_{IN}=1\mu F$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$



R1122N501A/B

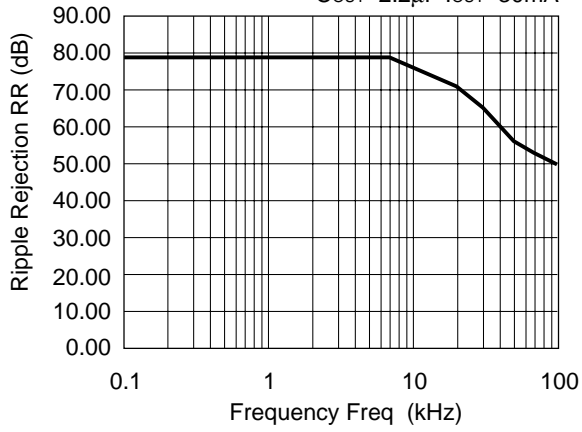
$V_{IN}=6.0V$   $C_{IN}=1\mu F$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$



7) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency

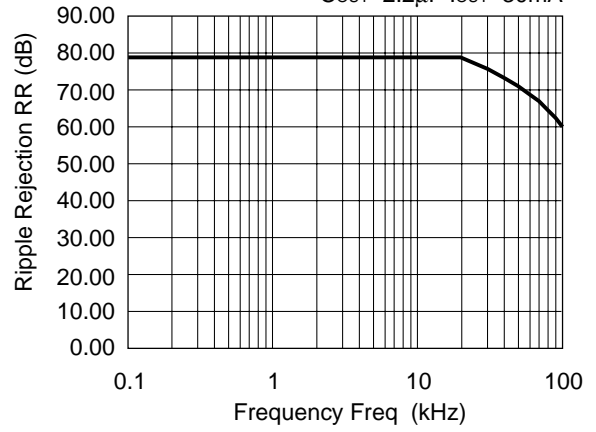
**R1122N151A/B**

$V_{IN}=2.5V+0.5V_{p-p}$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$   $I_{OUT}=30mA$



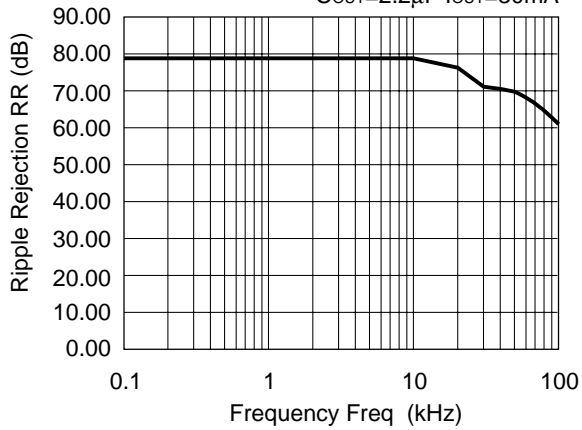
**R1122N201A/B**

$V_{IN}=3.0V+0.5V_{p-p}$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$   $I_{OUT}=30mA$



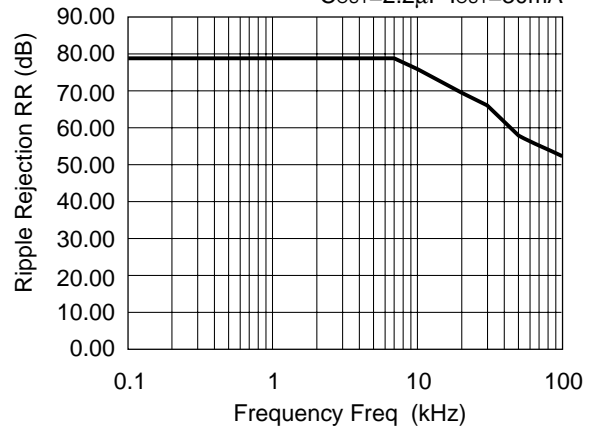
**R1122N301A/B**

$V_{IN}=4.0V+0.5V_{p-p}$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$   $I_{OUT}=30mA$



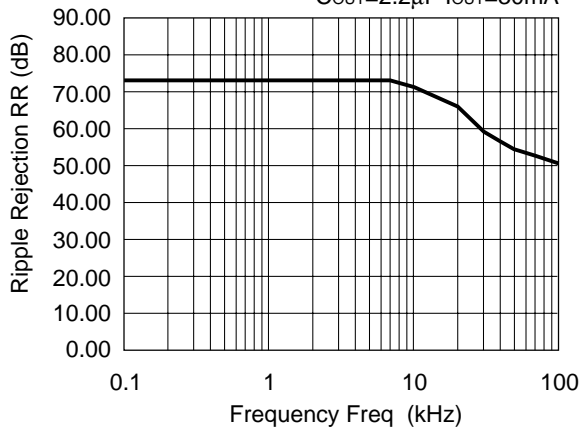
**R1122N401A/B**

$V_{IN}=5.0V+0.5V_{p-p}$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$   $I_{OUT}=30mA$

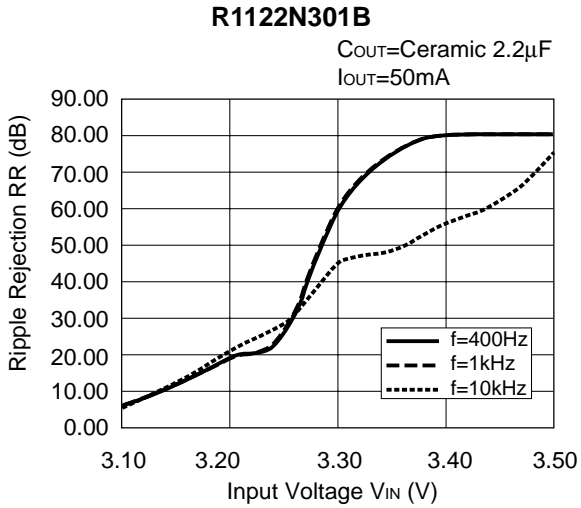
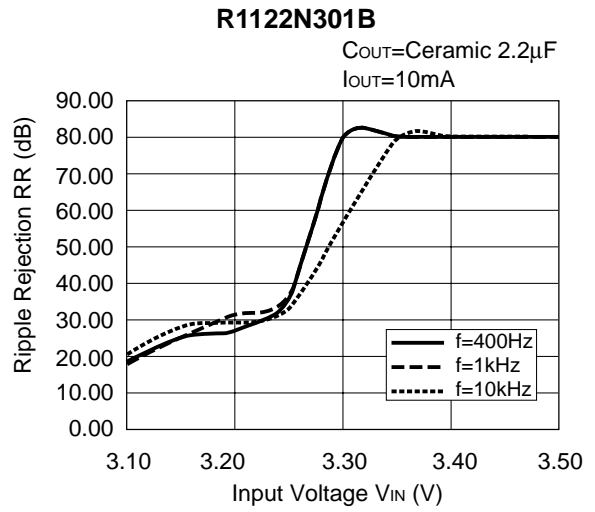
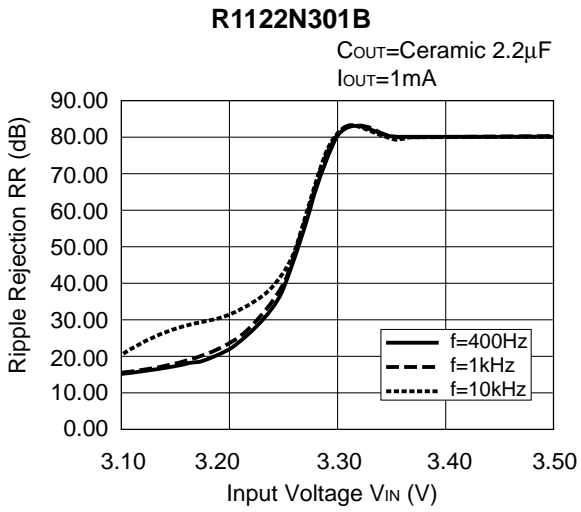


**R1122N501A/B**

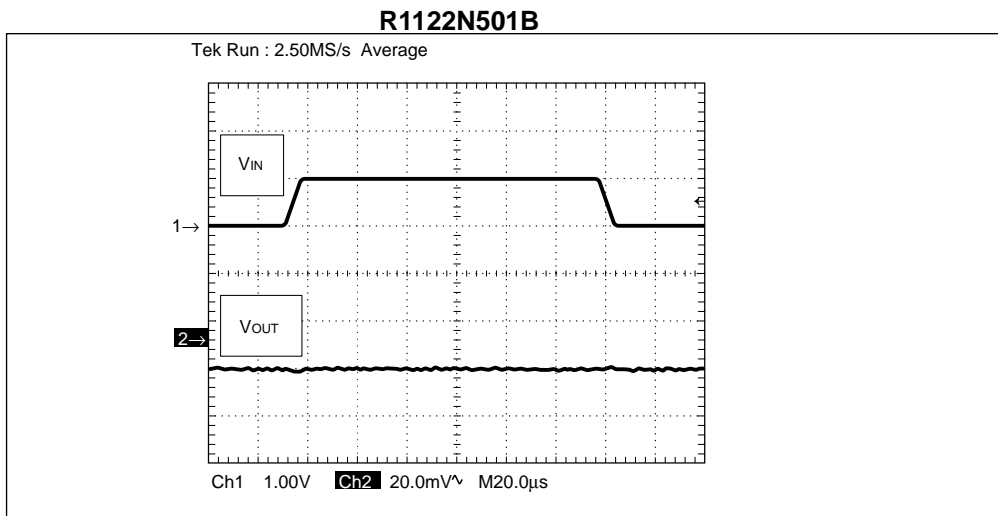
$V_{IN}=6.0V+0.5V_{p-p}$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$   $I_{OUT}=30mA$



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



9) Input Transient Response



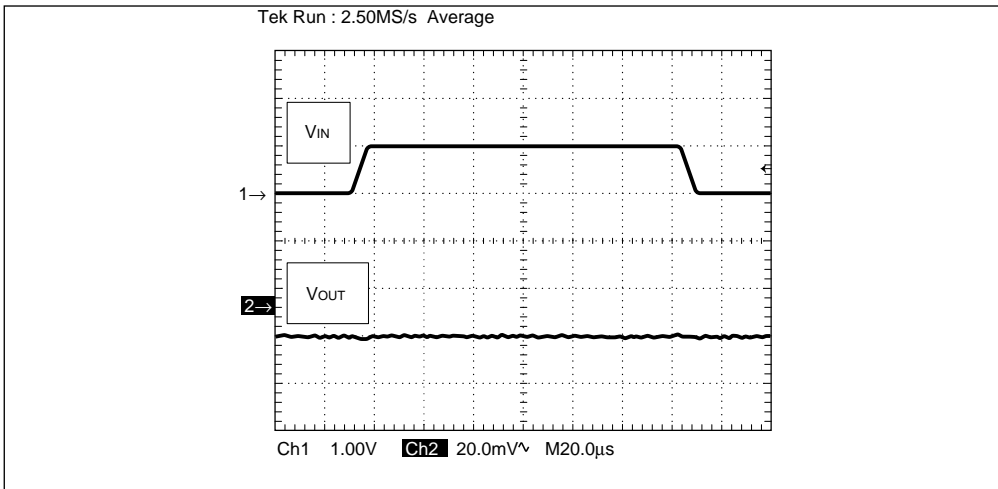
$T_{opt}$ =25°C

$V_{IN}$ =2.5V $\leftrightarrow$ 3.5V  
 $I_{OUT}$ =30mA  
 $C_{IN}$ =none  
 $C_{OUT}$ =2.2 $\mu$ F  
 $t_r/t_f$ =5 $\mu$ s



**R1122N201B**

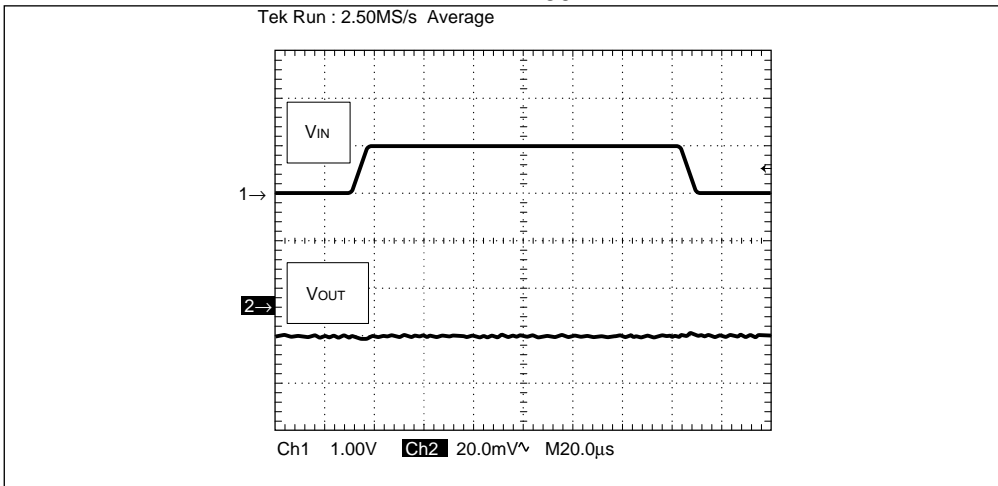
Topt=25°C



V<sub>IN</sub>=3.0V↔4.0V  
 I<sub>OUT</sub>=30mA  
 C<sub>IN</sub>=none  
 C<sub>OUT</sub>=2.2µF  
 tr/ft=5µs

**R1122N301B**

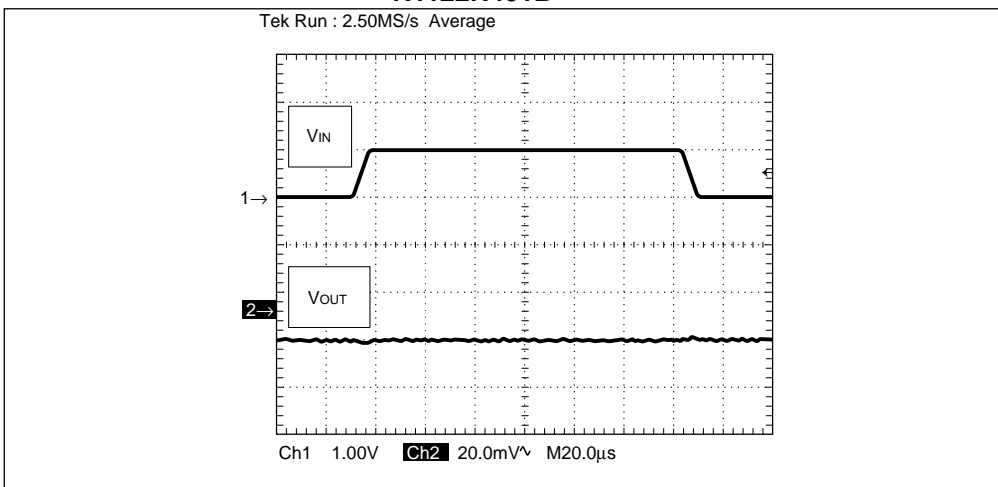
Topt=25°C



V<sub>IN</sub>=4.0V↔5.0V  
 I<sub>OUT</sub>=30mA  
 C<sub>IN</sub>=none  
 C<sub>OUT</sub>=2.2µF  
 tr/ft=5µs

**R1122N401B**

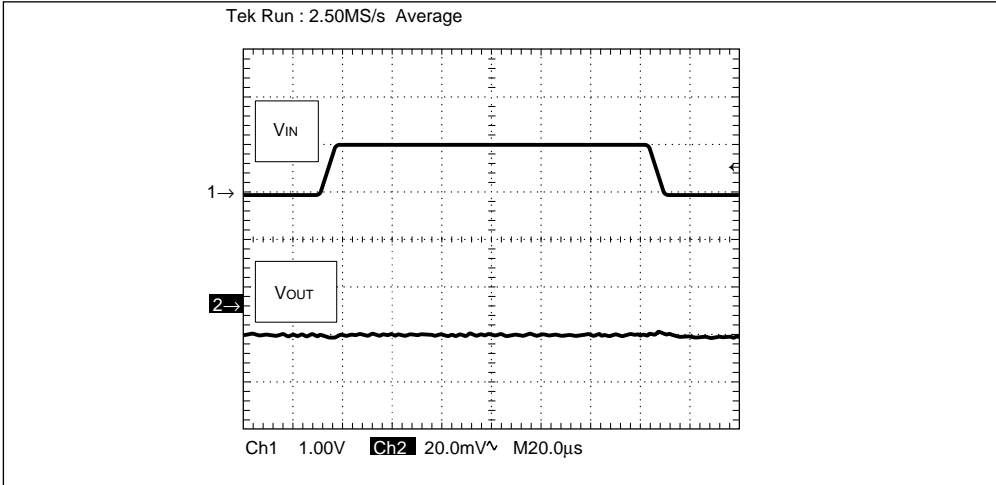
Topt=25°C



V<sub>IN</sub>=5.0V↔6.0V  
 I<sub>OUT</sub>=30mA  
 C<sub>IN</sub>=none  
 C<sub>OUT</sub>=2.2µF  
 tr/ft=5µs

R1122N501B

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

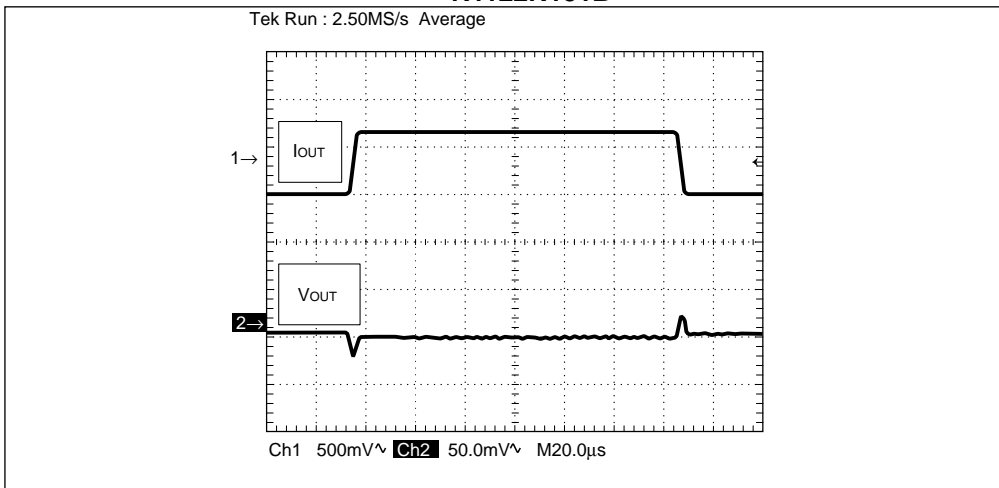


$V_{IN}=6.0V \leftrightarrow 7.0V$   
 $I_{OUT}=30mA$   
 $C_{IN}=none$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$   
 $tr/tf=5\mu s$

10) Load Transient Response

R1122N151B

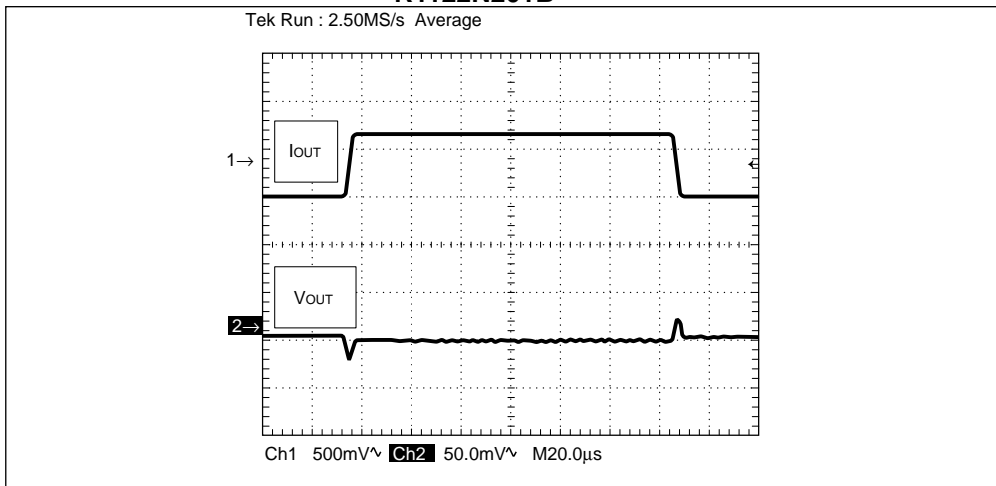
$T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$



$I_{OUT}=50mA \leftrightarrow 100mA$   
 $V_{IN}=2.5V$   
 $C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$   
 $tr/tf=5\mu s$

R1122N201B

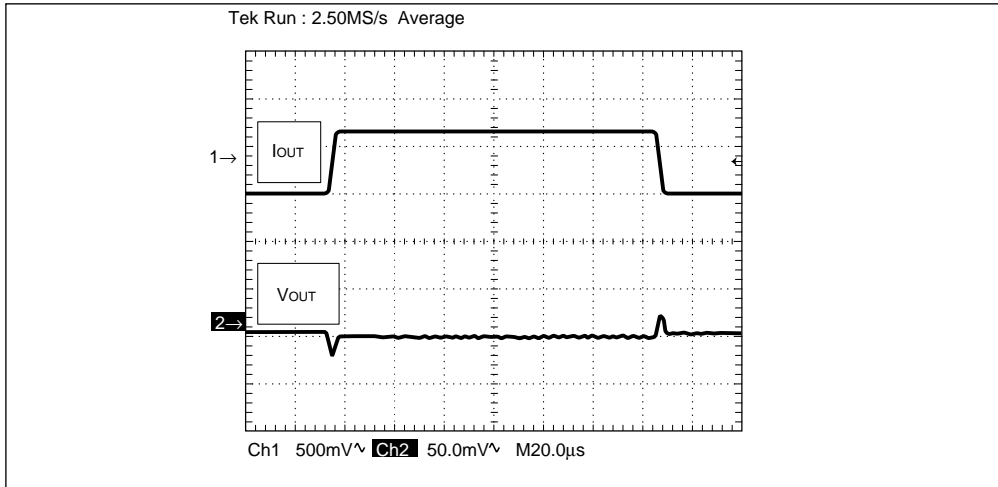
$T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$



$I_{OUT}=50mA \leftrightarrow 100mA$   
 $V_{IN}=3.0V$   
 $C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$   
 $tr/tf=5\mu s$

**R1122N301B**

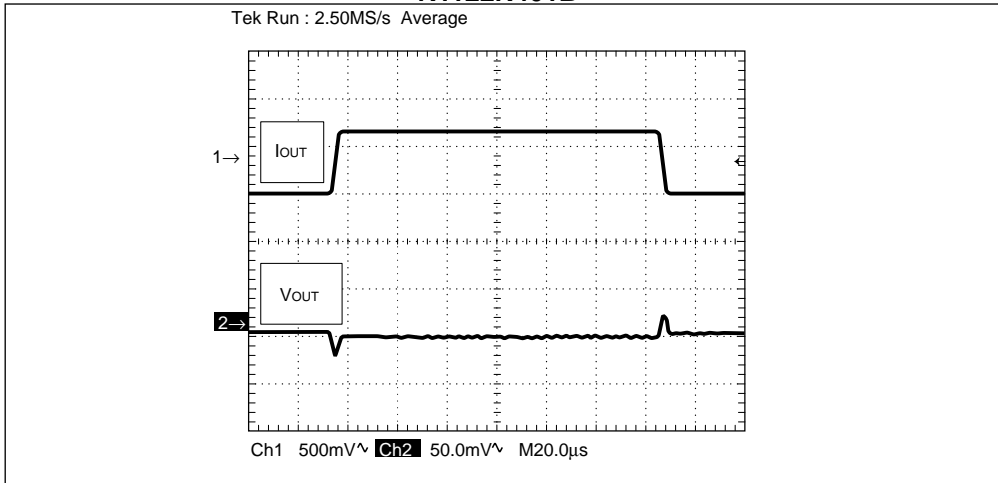
Topt=25°C



$I_{OUT}=50mA \leftrightarrow 100mA$   
 $V_{IN}=4.0V$   
 $C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$   
 $tr/tf=5\mu s$

**R1122N401B**

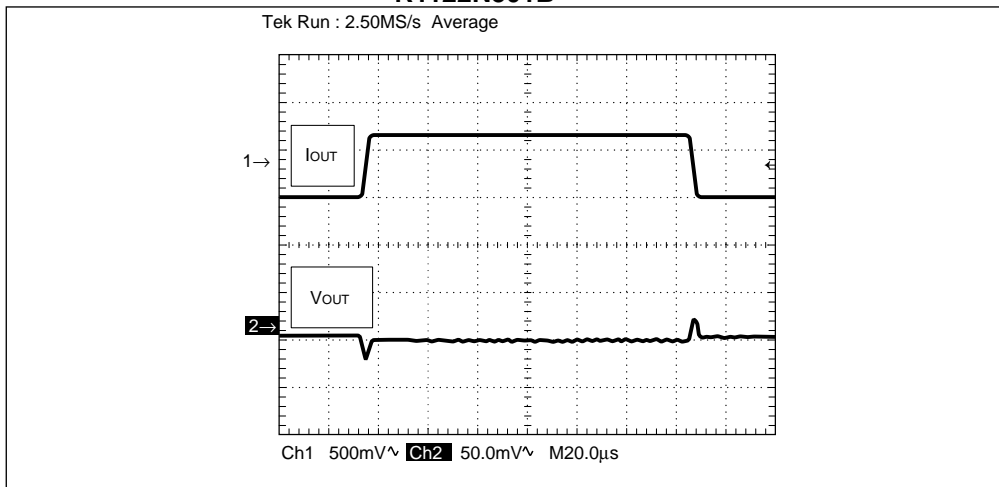
Topt=25°C



$I_{OUT}=50mA \leftrightarrow 100mA$   
 $V_{IN}=5.0V$   
 $C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$   
 $tr/tf=5\mu s$

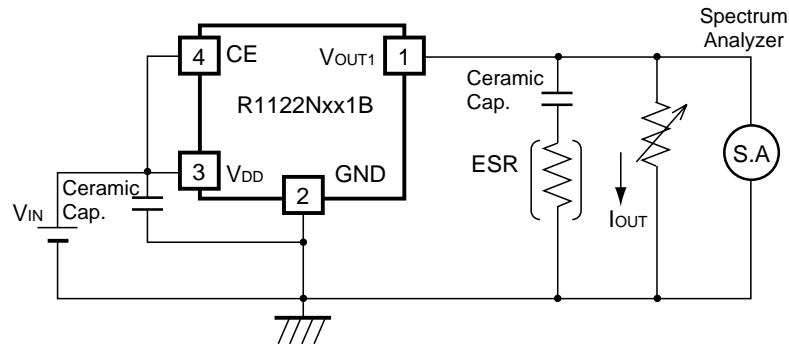
**R1122N501B**

Topt=25°C



$I_{OUT}=50mA \leftrightarrow 100mA$   
 $V_{IN}=6.0V$   
 $C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$   
 $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$   
 $tr/tf=5\mu s$

## TECHNICAL NOTES



**Measuring Circuit for white noise; R1122N301B**

The relationship between  $I_{OUT}$  (output current) and ESR of the output capacitor is shown in the graphs below. The conditions when the white noise level is under  $40\mu\text{V}$  (Avg.) are indicated by the hatched area in the graph. (Note: When additional ceramic capacitors are connected to the output pin with the output capacitor for phase compensation, operation might be unstable. Because of this, test these ICs with the same external components as the ones to be used on the PCB.)

<Measuring Conditions>

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



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