# RICOH

### High Noise Immunity 42 V Input Voltage 70 mA Voltage Tracker

#### OVERVIEW

The R1540x is a voltage tracker featuring input voltage in the range of 3.5 V to 42 V. Highly accurate output voltage which attributes to CE/ADJ pin achieves successful sequence control of the integrated off-board sensor module. Strong enough not to require the circuit to avoid external electromagnetic interference (EMI) and this contributes space saving.

#### **KEY BENEFITS**

- Excellent noise immunity provides effective shielding against EMI.
- Lower stand-by current consumption leads to energy saving of the whole system to prolong battery life.
- Response to requirements for sequence control in the system with integrated sensors.

#### **KEY SPECIFICATIONS**

- Input Voltage Range (Maximum Rating): 3.5 V to 42.0 V (50.0 V)
- Supply Current: Typ. 60 µA
- Standby Current: Typ. 0.1 µA
- Tracking Voltage Range: 2.2 V to 14 V
- Tracking Voltage Accuracy: ± 15 mV
- $(-40^{\circ}C \le Ta \le 105^{\circ}C, V_{CE/ADJ} = 5 \text{ V})$
- Output Current 70 mA
- Ripple Rejection: Typ. 80 dB (f = 100 Hz)
- Protections: Thermal Shutdown, Output Current Limiting and Short-circuit Current Limiting

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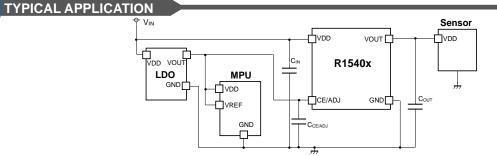
PACKAGE



NO.EA-513-200728

**SOT-23-5** 2.9 x 2.8 x 1.1 (mm)

HSOP-8E 5.2 x 6.2 x 1.45 (mm)



CIN: 0.1uF, COUT: 10µF, CCE/ADJ: 0.1uF, Ceramic capacitor

#### SELECTION GUIDE

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel
R1540N001B-TR-FE	SOT-23-5	3,000 pcs
R1540S001B-E2-FE	HSOP-8E	1,000 pcs

#### **APPLICATIONS**

Off-board sensors and power supply systems for analog to digital converters (ADC)

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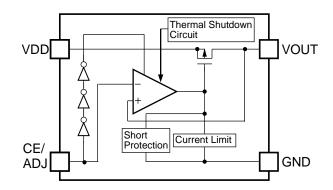
### **SELECTION GUIDE**

R1540x offers selectable packages corresponding to user's purpose.

### **Selection Guide**

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
R1540N001B-TR-FE	SOT-23-5	3,000 pcs	Yes	Yes
R1540S001B-E2-FE	HSOP-8E	1,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

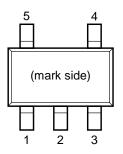
### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**

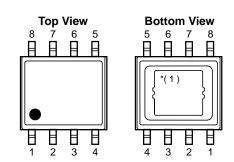


R1540x001B Block Diagram

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### **PIN DESCRIPTIONS**





R1540S (HSOP-8E) Pin Configuration

### R1540N (SOT-23-5) Pin Configuration

### R1540N Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	CE/ADJ	Chip Enable and Adjustment Pin (Active - High)
2	GND <sup>(2)</sup>	Ground Pin
3	VDD	Input Pin
4	VOUT	Output Pin
5	GND <sup>(2)</sup>	Ground Pin

### **R1540S Pin Descriptions**

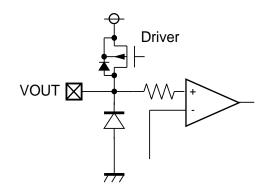
Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	VDD	Input Pin
2	VDD	Input Pin
3	NC	No Contact
4	CE/ADJ	Chip Enable and Adjustment Pin (Active - High)
5	GND <sup>(2)</sup>	Ground Pin
6	GND <sup>(2)</sup>	Ground Pin
7	NC	No Contact
8	VOUT	Output Pin

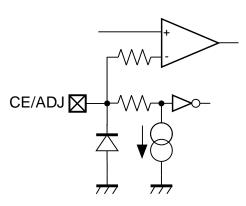
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup> The tab on the bottom of the package is substrate potential (GND). It is recommended that this tab to be connected to the ground plane on the board.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(2)</sup> The GND pins must be wired together on the board.

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### INTERNAL EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT FOR EACH PIN





VOUT Pin Internal Equivalent Circuit Diagrams

**CE/ADJ Pin Internal Equivalent Circuit Diagrams** 

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### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter		Rating	Unit
Mari	Input Voltage		-0.3 to 50	V
Vin	Peak Voltage (1)		60	V
V <sub>CE/ADJ</sub>	CE/ADJ Pin Input Voltage	CE/ADJ Pin Input Voltage		V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	VOUT Pin Output Voltage		-0.3 to V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3 ≤ 50	V
Іоит	Output Current		95	mA
Р	Power Dissipation (2)	SOT-23-5	660	mW
PD JEDEC STD. 51		HSOP-8E	2900	mvv
Tj	Junction Temperature Range		-40 to 125	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range		-55 to 125	°C

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage 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 are not assured.

### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
Vin	Input Voltage	3.5 to 42	V
V <sub>CE/ADJ</sub>	CE/ADJ Input Pin Voltage	0 to 14	V
Та	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 105	°C

### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

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 they are used over such ratings by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup> Duration time: 200 ms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(2)</sup> Refer to POWER DISSIPIATION for detailed information

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### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $C_{IN}$  = 0.1 µF,  $C_{OUT}$  = 10 µF,  $V_{CE/ADJ}$  = 5.0 V and  $V_{IN}$  = 14.0 V, unless otherwise noted.

The specifications surrounded by  $\square$  are guaranteed by design engineering at -40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 105°C.

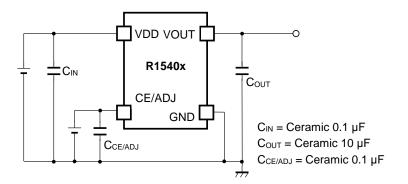
#### R1540x001B Electrical Characteristics

 $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$ Parameter Conditions Min. Max. Unit Symbol Typ. Supply Current  $V_{IN} = 14 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA$ 60 100 μA Iss Istandby Standby Current  $V_{IN} = 42 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{CE/ADJ} = 0 \text{ V}$ 0.1 1.0 μA  $8 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{IN}} \leq 24 \text{ V}$ 1 mA ≤ lout ≤ 70 mA -15 15  $V_{CE/ADJ} = 5.0 V$ mV  $6 V \leq V_{IN} \leq 42 V$ Tracking Voltage Accuracy ΔVo  $1 \text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq$ 10 mA  $2.2 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{CE/ADJ}} \leq 5.0 \text{ V}$ -15 15  $V_{IN} = 15 V$ mν 18  $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$  $5.0 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{\text{CE/ADJ}} \le 14.0 \text{ V}$ -18  $\Delta V$ out  $V_{IN} = 8 V$ , 1 mA  $\leq I_{OUT} \leq 70 mA$ -2 Load Regulation 2 mV  $/\Delta I_{OUT}$  $\Delta V$ out -8 Line Regulation  $6 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{IN}} \leq 42 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \text{ mA}$ 8 mV  $/\Delta V_{IN}$  $2.2 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{CE/ADJ}} \leq 14 \text{ V}, \text{I}_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \text{ mA},$  $\Delta V_{OUT}$ -1 1 mV/V **CE/ADJ Regulation**  $V_{IN} = 15 V$  $/\Delta V_{CE/ADJ}$ 2.1 Ιουτ = 70 mA 1.3 V VDIF Dropout Voltage LIM  $V_{IN} = 8 V$ 80 120 **Output Current Limit** mΑ 20 Isc Short Current Limit  $V_{IN} = 8 V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 0 V$ 40 mΑ CE/ADJ Pin Input Voltage,  $V_{\text{CE}/\text{ADJH}}$  $V_{IN} = 15 V$ 2.0 14 V high CE/ADJ Pin Input Voltage, 0 V  $V_{IN} = 42 V$ 1.0 VCE/ADJL low CE/ADJ Pin Pull Down  $V_{IN} = 42 V, V_{CE/ADJ} = 2 V$ 0.2 1.0 PD μA Current Thermal Shutdown Detection °C TTSD Junction Temperature 150 165 Temperature Thermal Shutdown Released TTSR Junction Temperature 128 135 °С Temperature All test items listed under Electrical Characteristics are done under the pulse load condition (Tj ≈ Ta = 25°C).

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### **TYPICAL APPLICATION**

### TYPICAL APPLICATION





### **TECHNICAL NOTES**

### **Phase Compensation**

R1540x adopts capacitance and Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) for phase compensation to ensure stable operation even with load varying current. For this end, the capacitor of 10  $\mu$ F or more is essential. A certain amount of ESR may cause unstable output voltage. Fully take temperature and frequency characteristics into consideration when evaluating the circuit. Place the capacitor of 0.1  $\mu$ F or more between VDD and GND with using short leads and short printed circuit traces.

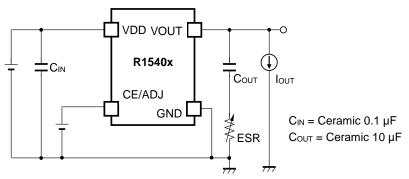
### PCB Layout

SOT-23-5 package: connect Nos. 2 and 5 of GND pin together. HSOP-8E package: connect Nos. 5 and 6 of GND pin together.

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### ESR vs. output current characteristics

Using ceramic output capacitor is highly recommended although availability of another low-ESR capacitors. The mutual relations between the output current ( $I_{OUT}$ ) causes noise under the specified value and the ESR are indicated below for reference.



### **Measurement Conditions**

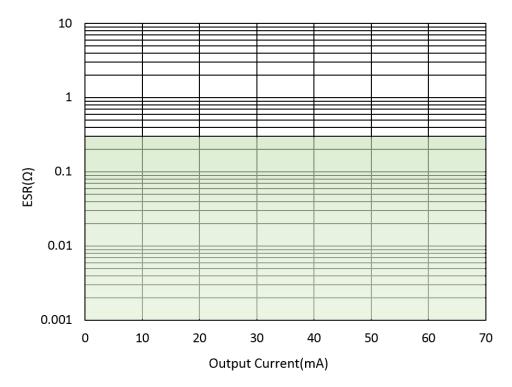
Frequency Band: 10 Hz to 2 MHz

Temperature: -40°C to 105°C

Shaded portion: Noise level is 40  $\mu$ V (average) or below

Capacitors:  $C_{\text{IN}}$  = 0.1  $\mu F$  of Ceramic,  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  = 10  $\mu F$  of Ceramic

#### R1540x001B



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### THEORY OF OPERATION

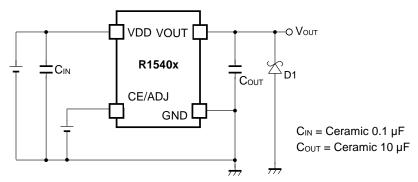
### **Thermal Shutdown**

Thermal Shutdown occurs when the device's junction temperature reaches 165°C (Typ.) at which point the regulator will automatically shut down. Then the regulator resumes from the stand-by state when the junction temperature decreases below 135°C (Typ.). Unless the cause of overheating is eliminated, the device cycles on and off to generate pulse output.

### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### Typical Application for IC Chip Breakdown Prevention

A sudden surge of current flowing through the VOUT pin during a short to GND leads to negative voltage due to resonance generated between the impedance of the wire and the output capacitor, C2. Consequently, large short-circuit current may destroy the IC or a load device in some types of pattern boards. It is highly recommended to connect schottky diode, D1, between VOUT pin and GND to prevent the IC from being destroyed.



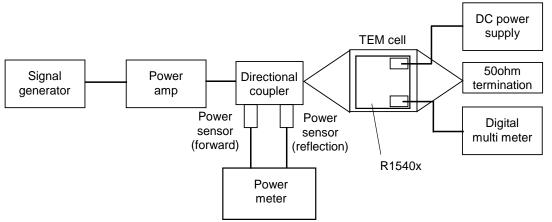
R1540x Typical Application for IC Chip Breakdown Prevention

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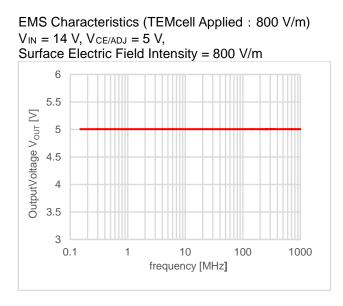
### **Electromagnetic Noise Immunity**

An output voltage may linearly varies in some regulators due to electromagnetic noise. R1540x adopts the techniques on its circuits to prevent this voltage variation. The noise immunity test indicated below was conducted to confirm that R1540x is fairly robust to electromagnetic noise over a broad frequency band.

DC power supply : apply  $V_{IN} = 14 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CE/ADJ} = 5 \text{ V}$ Digital multi meter : measure the output DC voltage of R1540 Signal generator : apply high frequency signal of 150 kHz to1 GHz Power meter : measure the intensity of signal so as to sense the surface electric field intensity of 800 V/m







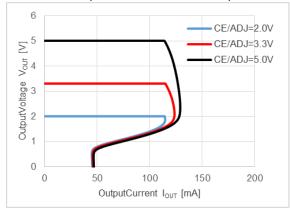
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### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Typical Characteristics are intended to be used as reference data, they are not guaranteed

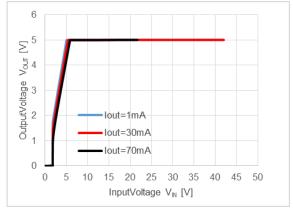
1) Output voltage vs Output Current

 $C_{IN}$  = Ceramic 0.1 µF,  $C_{OUT}$  = Ceramic 10 µF, Ta = 25°C

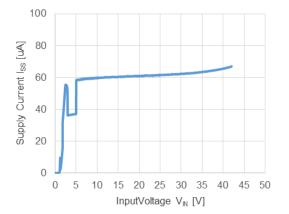


2) Output voltage vs Input Voltage

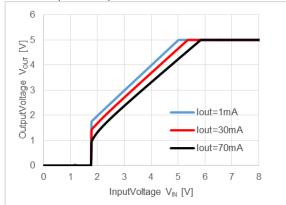
 $C_{IN}$  = Ceramic 0.1 µF,  $C_{OUT}$  = Ceramic 10 µF , Ta=25°C  $V_{IN}$  = 0 V,<=>42 V,  $V_{CE/ADJ}$  = 5 V



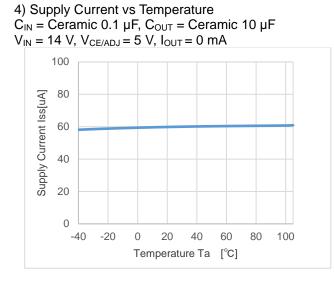
3) Supply Current vs Input Voltage C<sub>IN</sub> = Ceramic 0.1  $\mu$ F, C<sub>OUT</sub> = Ceramic 10  $\mu$ F, Ta = 25°C V<sub>IN</sub> = 0 V <=>42 V, V<sub>CE/ADJ</sub> = 5 V, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA



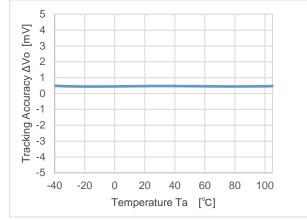
 $V_{IN} = 0 V, \le 8 V, V_{CE/ADJ} = 5 V$ 



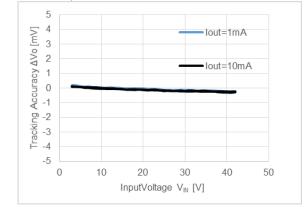
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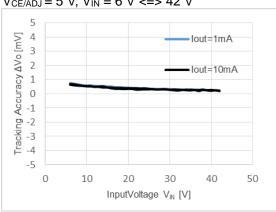


5) Tracking Accuracy vs Temperature  $C_{IN}$  = Ceramic 0.1 µF,  $C_{OUT}$  = Ceramic 10 µF  $V_{IN} = 14 \text{ V}, V_{CE/ADJ} = 5 \text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$ 



6) Tracking Accuracy vs Input Voltage  $\dot{C}_{IN}$  = Ceramic 0.1 µF,  $C_{OUT}$  = Ceramic 10 µF, Ta=25°C  $V_{CE/ADJ} = 2 V$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3 V \iff 42 V$ 

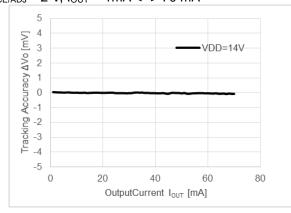




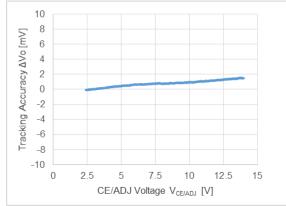
 $V_{CE/ADJ} = 5 V, V_{IN} = 6 V \iff 42 V$ 

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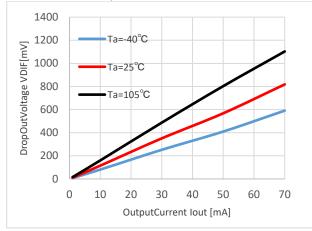
#### 7) Tracking Accuracy vs Load Current $C_{IN}$ = Ceramic 0.1 µF, $C_{OUT}$ = Ceramic 10 µF, Ta = 25°C $V_{CE/ADJ}$ = 2 V, $I_{OUT}$ = 1mA <=> 70 mA

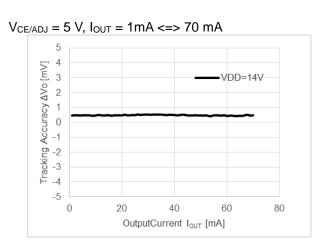


8) Tracking Accuracy vs CE/ADJ Voltage  $C_{IN}$  = Ceramic 0.1 µF,  $C_{OUT}$  = Ceramic 10 µF, Ta = 25°C  $V_{IN}$  = 15 V,  $V_{CE/ADJ}$  = 2.4 V <=> 14 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 1 mA



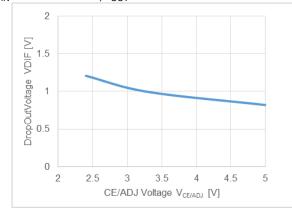
9) Dropout Voltage vs Output Current C<sub>IN</sub> = Ceramic 0.1  $\mu$ F, C<sub>OUT</sub> = Ceramic 10  $\mu$ F, Ta=25°C V<sub>IN</sub> = 0 V <=> 22 V, V<sub>CE/ADJ</sub> = 5 V



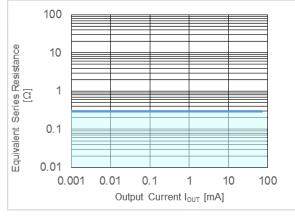


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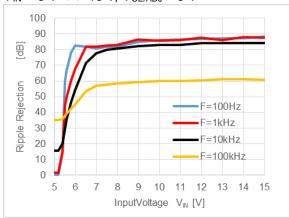
10) Dropout Voltage vs CE/ADJ Voltage C<sub>IN</sub> = Ceramic 0.1  $\mu$ F, C<sub>OUT</sub> = Ceramic 10  $\mu$ F, Ta=25°C V<sub>IN</sub> = 0 V <=>22 V, I<sub>OUT</sub>=70 mA



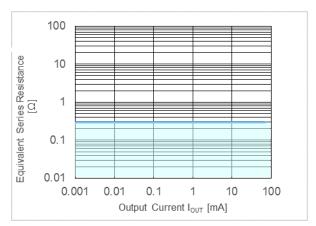
11) Equivalent Series Resistance vs Output Current  $C_{IN}$  = Ceramic 0.1 µF,  $C_{OUT}$  = Ceramic 10µF, Ta=25°C  $V_{IN}$  = 4 V <=> 42 V,  $V_{CE/ADJ}$  = 2 V Ta =-40°C / 25°C / 105°C



12) Ripple Rejection vs Input Voltage  $C_{IN}$  = none,  $C_{OUT}$  = Ceramic 10 µF, Ta = 25°C  $V_{IN}$  = 5 V <=> 15 V,  $V_{CE/ADJ}$  = 5 V

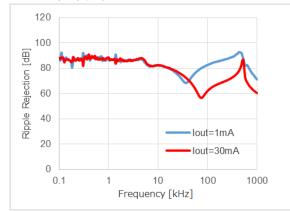


V<sub>IN</sub> = 7 V <=> 42 V, V<sub>CE/ADJ</sub> = 5 V Ta=-40°C / 25°C / 105°C



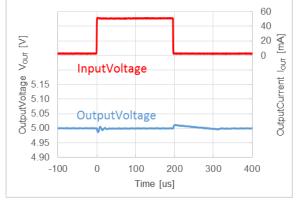
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13) Ripple Rejection vs Frequency  $C_{IN}$  = none,  $C_{OUT}$  = Ceramic 10 µF, Ta = 25°C  $V_{IN}$  = 14 V,  $V_{CE/ADJ}$  = 2 V

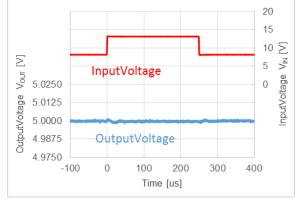


14) Load Transient Response

 $\label{eq:constraint} \begin{array}{l} C_{\text{IN}} = Ceramic \ 0.1 \ \mu\text{F}, \ C_{\text{OUT}} = Ceramic \ 10 \ \mu\text{F}, \ Ta = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ V_{\text{IN}} = 14 \ V, \ I_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \ mA <=> 50 \ mA, \ tR = tF = 1 us \end{array}$ 

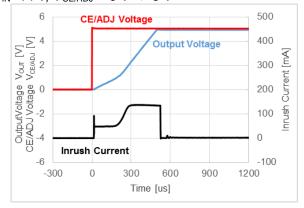


15) Input Transient Response  $C_{IN}$  = none,  $C_{OUT}$  = Ceramic 10 µF, Ta = 25°C

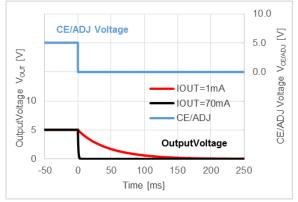


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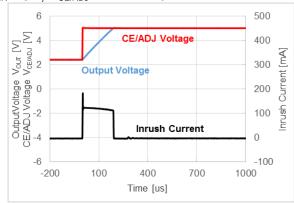
16) Turn-on Speed with CE/ADJ pin C<sub>IN</sub> = Ceramic 0.1  $\mu$ F, C<sub>OUT</sub> = Ceramic 10  $\mu$ F, Ta = 25°C V<sub>IN</sub>=14 V, V<sub>CE/ADJ</sub> = 0 V => 5 V



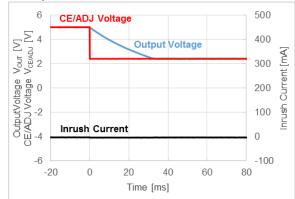
17) Turn-off Speed with CE/ADJ pin  $C_{IN}$  = Ceramic 0.1 µF,  $C_{OUT}$  = Ceramic 10µF, Ta = 25°C  $V_{IN}$ =14 V,  $V_{CE/ADJ}$  = 5 V => 0 V



18) CE/ADJ Excess/Inrush Current C<sub>IN</sub> = none, C<sub>OUT</sub> = Ceramic 10 $\mu$ F, Ta = 25°C V<sub>IN</sub> = 8 V, V<sub>CE/ADJ</sub> = 2.4 V => 5 V

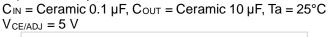


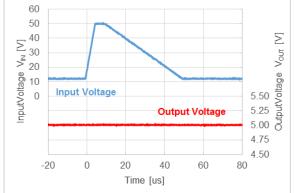




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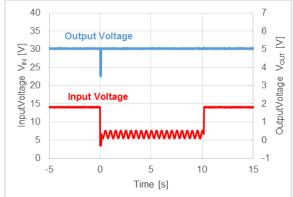
### 19) Load Dump



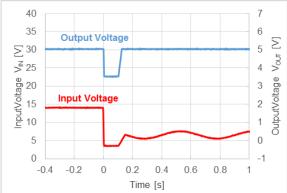


#### 20) Cranking

CIN = Ceramic 0.1 µF, COUT = Ceramic 10 µF, Ta = 25°C  $V_{CE/ADJ} = 5 V$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1 mA$ 

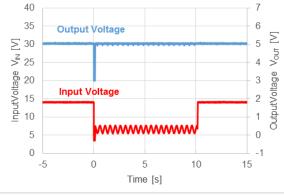


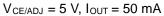


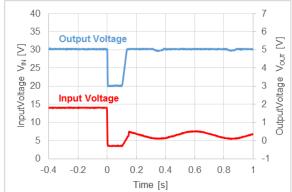




 $V_{CE/ADJ} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ Iout} = 50 \text{ mA}$ 

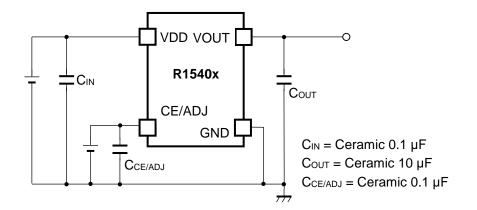






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### **Test Circuit**



### R1540x circuit for measuring Typical Characteristics

### **Measurement Components of Typical Characteristics**

Symbo	I Capacitance	Measurement item	Manufacturer	Parts number
CIN	0.1 µF	All	TDK	CGA4J2X7R2A104K125AA
Соит	10 µF	All	TDK	CGA6P1X7R1E106K

### POWER DISSIPATION

### SOT-23-5

Ver. A

The power dissipation of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following measurement conditions are based on JEDEC STD. 51-7.

#### **Measurement Conditions**

ltem	Measurement Conditions	
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)	
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Four-Layer Board)	
Board Dimensions	76.2 mm × 114.3 mm × 0.8 mm	
Copper Ratio	Outer Layer (First Layer): Less than 95% of 50mm Square Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): Approx. 100% of 50mm Square Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): Approx. 100% of 50mm Square	
Through-holes	φ 0.3 mm × 7 pcs	

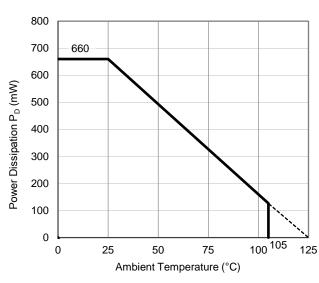
#### **Measurement Result**

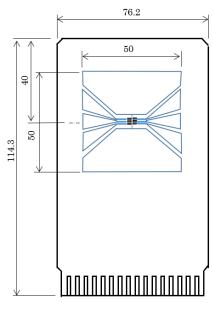
(Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	660 mW
Thermal Resistance (θja)	θja = 150°C/W
Thermal Characterization Parameter (ψjt)	ψjt = 51°C/W

θja: Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

wjt: Junction-to-Top Thermal Characterization Parameter



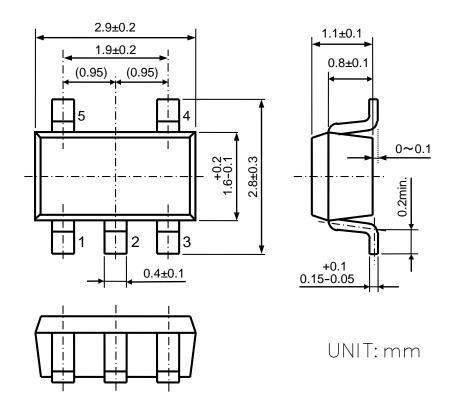


Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

**Measurement Board Pattern** 

### SOT-23-5

Ver. A





### POWER DISSIPATION

### HSOP-8E

Ver. A

The power dissipation of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following measurement conditions are based on JEDEC STD. 51-7.

#### **Measurement Conditions**

ltem	Measurement Conditions	
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)	
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Four-Layer Board)	
Board Dimensions	76.2 mm × 114.3 mm × 0.8 mm	
Copper Ratio	Outer Layer (First Layer): Less than 95% of 50mm Square Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): Approx. 100% of 50mm Square Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): Approx. 100% of 50mm Square	
Through-holes	φ 0.3 mm × 21 pcs	

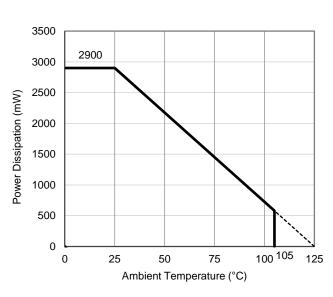
#### **Measurement Result**

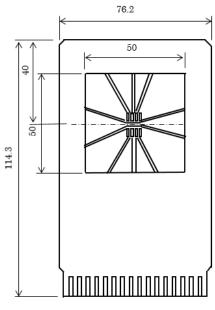
(Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

ltem	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	2900 mW
Thermal Resistance (θja)	θja = 34.5°C/W
Thermal Characterization Parameter (wjt)	ψjt = 10°C/W

 $\theta$ ja: Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

wjt: Junction-to-top of package thermal characterization parameter

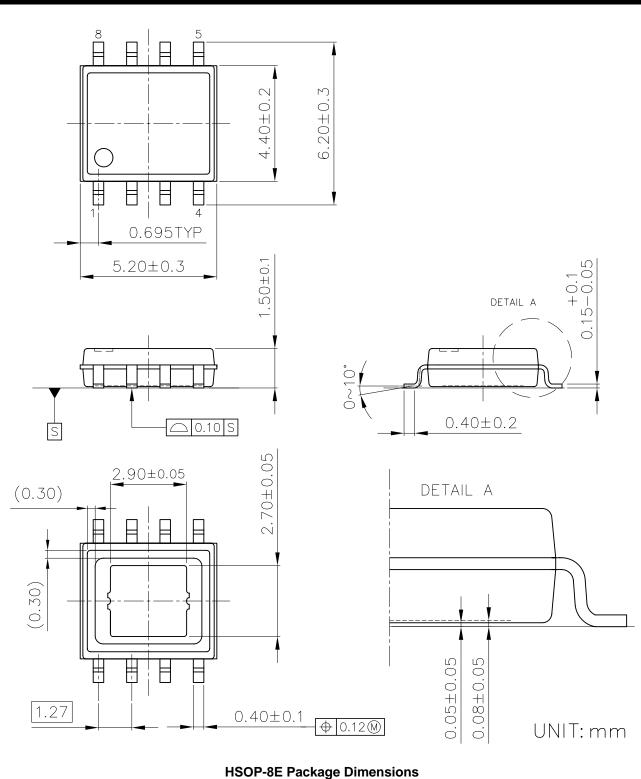




#### Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

**Measurement Board Pattern** 

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



HSOP-8E

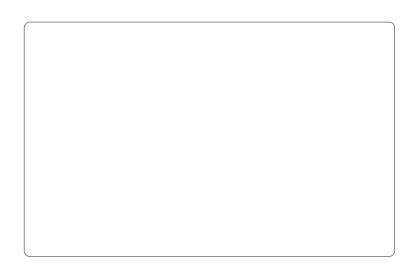
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