
200 mA LDO Regulator with Alternative Dual-Voltage Level Output

NO.EA-334-190610

OUTLINE

The RP155Z is a 200-mA LDO regulator with a selectable dual-voltage level output. It provides the VSEL pin that is used to select one of two preset output voltage levels.

Excellent ripple rejection, input transient response, and load transient response make the RP155Z ideal for the application for mobile communication equipment.

For protection, the RP155Z provides a short-current limiting circuit, a thermal shutdown circuit and an inrush current limiting circuit.

The RP155Z is offered in a 5-pin WLCSP-5-P1 package which achieves the smallest possible footprint solution on boards where area is limited.

FEATURES

- Input Voltage Range (Maximum Ratings)..... 1.9 V to 5.25 V (6.0 V)
- Supply Current..... Typ. 80 μ A
- Standby Current..... Typ. 0.1 μ A
- Dropout Voltage Typ. 0.085 V, $I_{OUT} = 200$ mA, $V_{SET} = 2.5$ V
- Ripple Rejection..... Typ. 75 dB, $f = 1$ kHz,
Typ. 70 dB, $f = 10$ kHz
- Output Voltage Accuracy..... $\pm 1.0\%$
- Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient Typ. ± 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C
- Output Voltage Range 1.6 V to 3.6 V
- Line Regulation..... Typ. 0.02%/V
- Short-current Limiting Typ. 50 mA
- Overcurrent Protection Fold-back Type
- Thermal Shutdown Typ. 165 $^{\circ}$ C
- Inrush Current Limiting Typ. 160 mA during 180 μ s after start-up
- Ceramic Capacitor Compatible..... 1.0 μ F or more
- Package..... WLCSP-5-P1, 1.346 mm x 0.98 mm

APPLICATIONS

- Printers and PCs with SD Card Slots
- Battery-powered Equipment: Portable Music Players, IC Recorders, Cameras and Camcorders
- Portable Communication Equipment: Smartphones, Feature Phones
- Electronic Equipment System that Requires Two Levels of Output Voltage Regulation in Normal Mode/Power-Saving Mode

RP155Z

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SELECTION GUIDE

The set output voltage, the package type and the auto discharge function⁽¹⁾ are user-selectable options.

Selection Guide

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
RP155Zxxx*-E2-F	WLCSP-5-P1	5,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

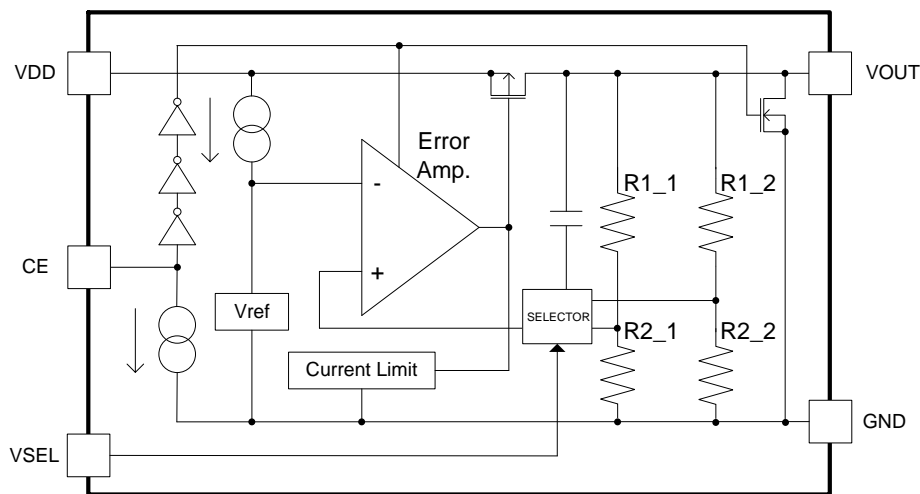
xxx: Specify a combination of two set output voltages (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}).

V_{SET1}/V_{SET2} can be selected within the range of 1.6 V to 3.6 V.

*: Specify the auto-discharge option.

B: Auto discharge function included

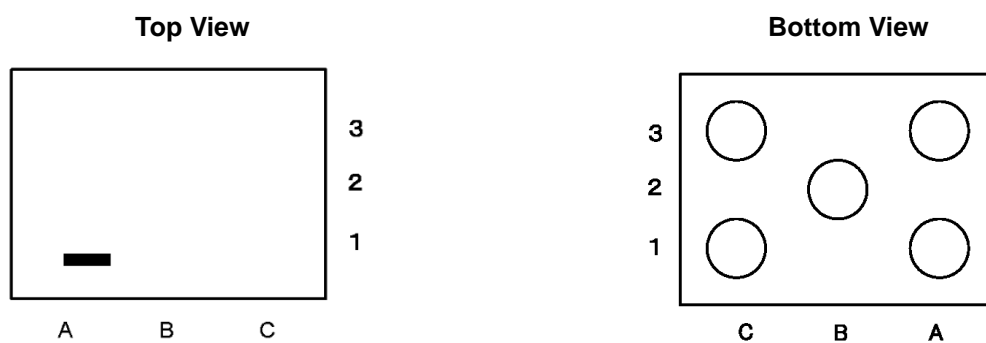
BLOCK DIAGRAM



RP155Z Block Diagram

⁽¹⁾ Auto-discharge function quickly lowers the output voltage to 0 V, when the chip enable signal is switched from the active mode to the standby mode, by releasing the electrical charge accumulated in the external capacitor.

PIN DESCRIPTIONS



WLCSP-5-P1 Pin Configurations

WLCSP-5-P1 Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
A1	CE	Chip Enable Pin, Active-high
A3	VSEL	Output Voltage Selector Pin, V_{SET1} -low, V_{SET2} -high
B2	GND	Ground Pin
C1	VOUT	Output Pin
C3	VDD	Input Pin

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	-0.3 to 6.0	V
V_{CE}	CE Pin Input Voltage	-0.3 to 6.0	V
V_{SEL}	VSEL Pin Input Voltage	-0.3 to 6.0	V
V_{OUT}	VOUT Pin Output Voltage	-0.3 to $V_{IN}+0.3$	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	510	mA
P_D	Power Dissipation (JEDEC STD.51) ⁽¹⁾	550	mW
T_j	Junction Temperature	-40 to 125	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	-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 is not assured.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage ⁽²⁾	1.9 to 5.25	V
T_a	Operating Temperature	-40 to 85	°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 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.

⁽¹⁾ Refer to *POWER DISSIPATION* for detailed information.

⁽²⁾ In case of operating the device beyond 5.25 V, do not exceed 5.5 V with 500 total operating hours.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 1.0 \text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $V_{SEL} = \text{low/ high}$, unless otherwise noted.

The specifications surrounded by are guaranteed by design engineering at $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$.

RP155Z Electrical Characteristics

($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	x0.990		x1.010	V
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	x0.985		x1.015	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current		200			mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta I_{OUT}}$	Load Regulation	$1 \text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 200 \text{ mA}$		1	10	mV
V_{DIF}	Dropout Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 200 \text{ mA}$	Refer to <i>Product-specific Electrical Characteristics</i>			
I_{SS}	Supply Current	$I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ mA}$		80	125	μA
$I_{standby}$	Standby Current	$V_{CE} = 0 \text{ V}$		0.1	1.0	μA
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Line Regulation	$V_{SET} + 0.5 \text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.25 \text{ V}$		0.02	0.10	%/V
RR	Ripple Rejection	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}$, Ripple 0.2 Vp-p, $V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 1.0 \text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 30 \text{ mA}$ ($V_{OUT} \leq 2.0 \text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = 3.0 \text{ V}$)		75		dB
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_a}$	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$		± 30		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
I_{SC}	Short Current Limit	$V_{OUT} = 0 \text{ V}$		50		mA
I_{PD}	CE Pull-down Current			0.3	0.6	μA
V_{CEH}	CE Input Voltage "H"		1.0			V
V_{CEL}	CE Input Voltage "L"				0.4	V
V_{VSELH}	VSEL Input Voltage "H"		1.0			V
V_{VSELL}	VSEL Input Voltage "L"				0.4	V
T_{TSD}	Thermal Shutdown Temperature	Junction Temperature		165		$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{TSR}	Thermal Shutdown Released Temperature	Junction Temperature		100		$^\circ\text{C}$
en	Output Noise	BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz		$17 \times V_{SET} + 8$		μVrms
R_{LOW}	Low Output Nch Tr. ON Resistance	$V_{IN} = 4.0 \text{ V}$, $V_{CE} = 0 \text{ V}$		60		Ω

All test items listed under *ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS* are done under the pulse load condition ($T_j \approx T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$) except Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient, Output Noise and Ripple Rejection.

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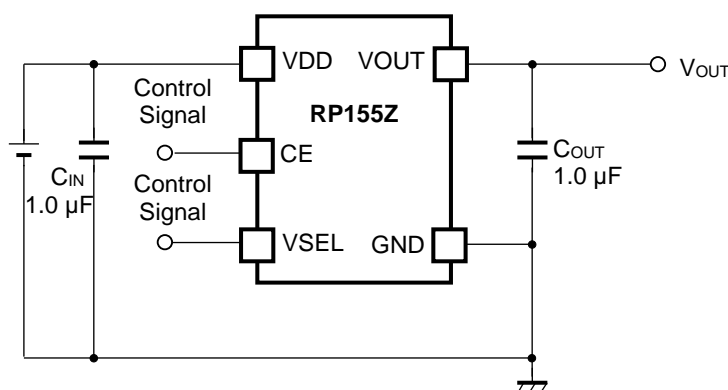
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) $V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 1.0 \text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $V_{SEL} = \text{low/high}$, unless otherwise noted.The specifications surrounded by are guaranteed by design engineering at $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$.**RP155Z Product-specific Electrical Characteristics**

(Ta = 25°C)

Product Name	V _{SET1} / V _{SET2}	V _{OUT} [V]						V _{DIF} [V]	
		Ta = 25°C			-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C			Typ.	Max.
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
RP155Z001B	V _{SET1}	1.782	1.800	1.818	1.773	1.800	1.827	0.100	0.138
	V _{SET2}	2.822	2.850	2.878	2.808	2.850	2.892	0.085	0.117
RP155Z003B	V _{SET1}	1.584	1.600	1.616	1.576	1.600	1.624	-(1)	-1
	V _{SET2}	3.564	3.600	3.636	3.546	3.600	3.654	0.071	0.105
RP155Z004B	V _{SET1}	1.782	1.800	1.818	1.773	1.800	1.827	0.100	0.138
	V _{SET2}	3.267	3.300	3.333	3.251	3.300	3.349	0.071	0.105
RP155Z005B	V _{SET1}	3.267	3.300	3.333	3.251	3.300	3.349	0.071	0.105
	V _{SET2}	1.782	1.800	1.818	1.773	1.800	1.827	0.100	0.138
RP155Z006B	V _{SET1}	2.871	2.900	2.929	2.857	2.900	2.943	0.085	0.117
	V _{SET2}	1.782	1.800	1.818	1.773	1.800	1.827	0.100	0.138

⁽¹⁾ The input voltage should be equal or more than the minimum operating voltage (1.9 V).

TYPICAL APPLICATION



RP155Z Typical Application Circuit

Technical Notes on the External Components

- Ensure the VDD and GND lines are sufficiently robust. If their impedances are too high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Connect a 1.0 μF or more input capacitor (C_{IN}) between the VDD and GND pins with shortest-distance wiring. Using ceramic capacitors (voltage rating of 6.3 V or more) with small Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR), Equivalent Series Inductance (ESL) and temperature dependence, such as X7R and X5R are recommended.
- In this device, phase compensation is provided to secure stable operation even when the load current is varied. For this purpose, connect a 1.0 μF or more output capacitor (C_{OUT}) between the VOUT and GND pins with shortest-distance wiring. In addition, as capacitance of a ceramic capacitor depends on temperature, DC bias and a package size, select capacitors with attention to influence by them bearing in mind the effective capacitance indicated below.

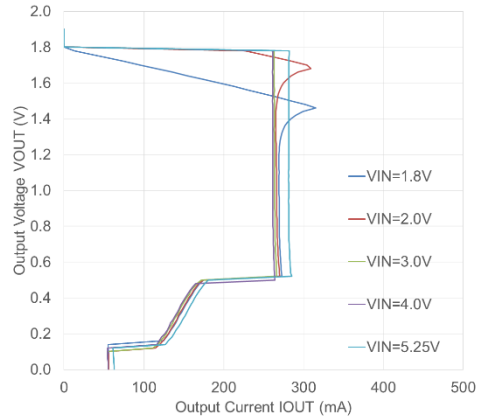
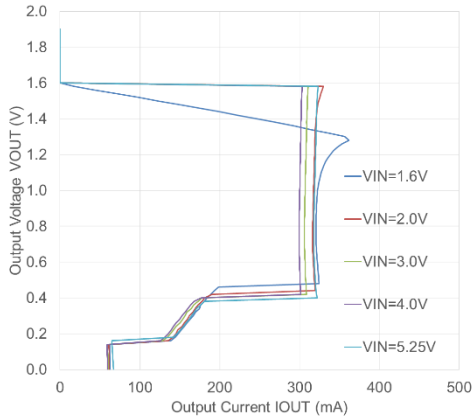
Set Output Voltage (V_{SET})	Effective Capacitance
$1.6 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{SET}} < 2.1 \text{ V}$	0.75 μF or more
$2.1 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{SET}} < 2.6 \text{ V}$	0.70 μF or more
$2.6 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{SET}} < 3.2 \text{ V}$	0.65 μF or more
$3.2 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{SET}} \leq 3.6 \text{ V}$	0.60 μF or more

Using tantalum capacitors with large ESR may cause unstable output. Fully evaluate characteristics including frequency to ensure stable output.

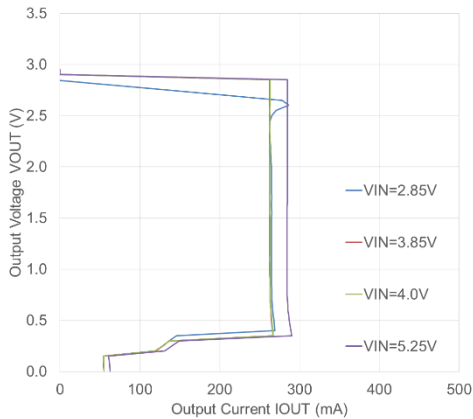
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

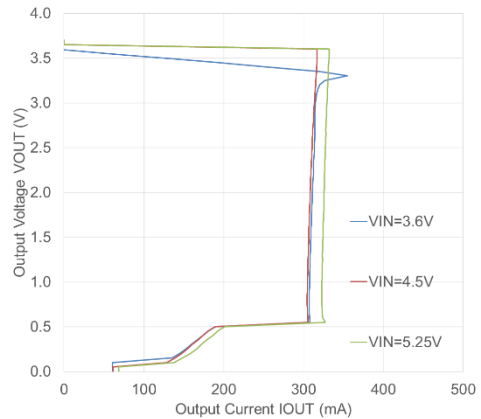
1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F, T_a = 25°C)
 1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}) 1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



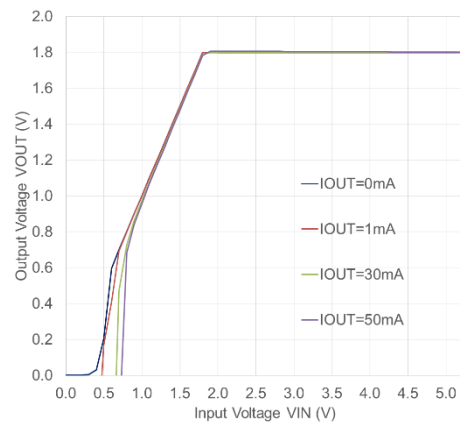
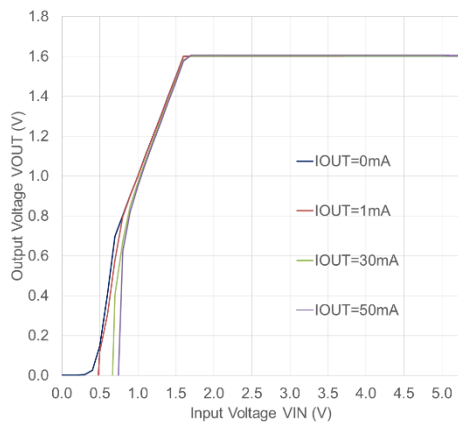
2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



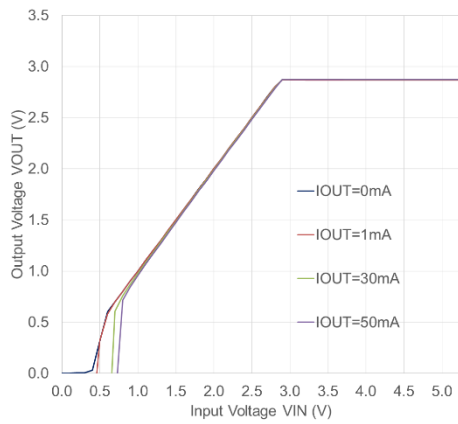
3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



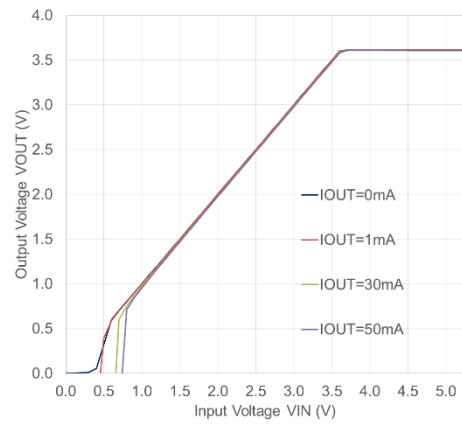
2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F, T_a = 25°C)
 1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}) 1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

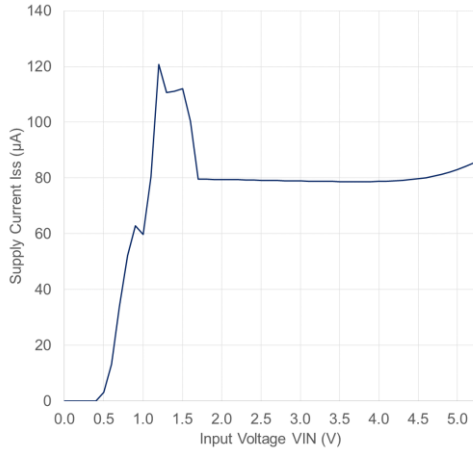


3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

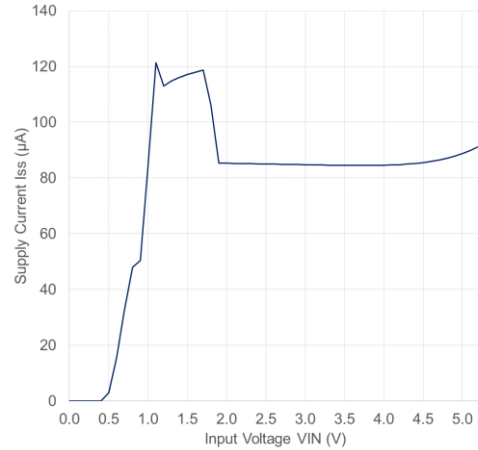


3) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage ($C_{IN} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

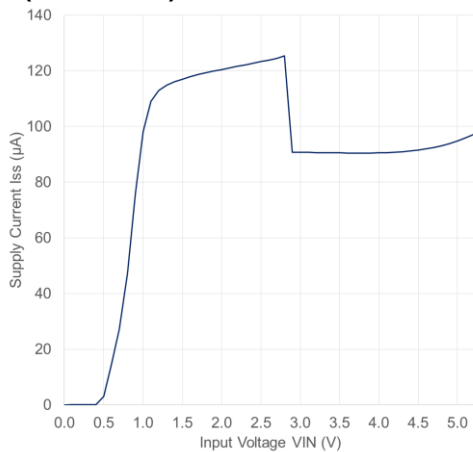
1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



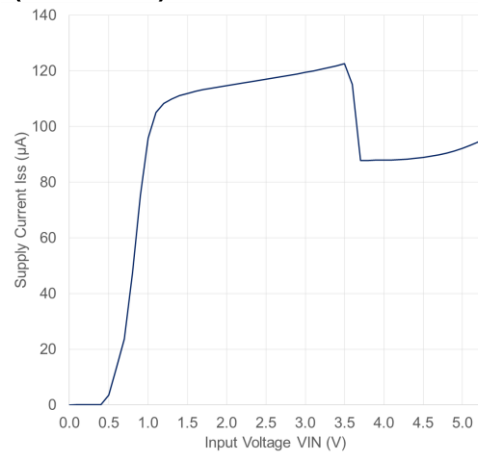
1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



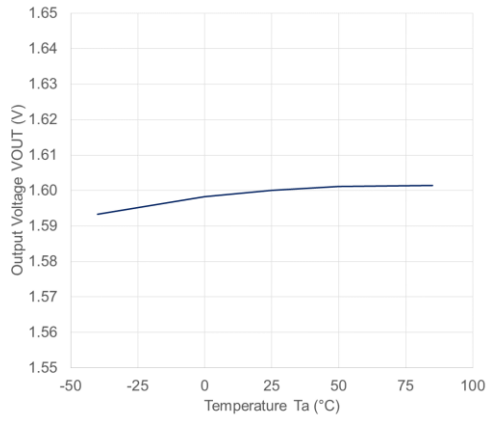
3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



4) Output Voltage vs. Temperature (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F)

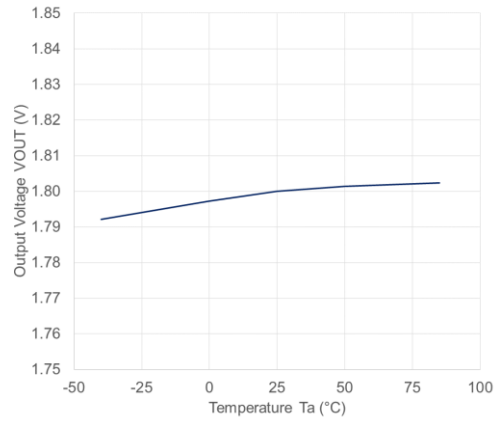
1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

$V_{IN} = 2.6$ V, $I_{OUT} = 1$ mA



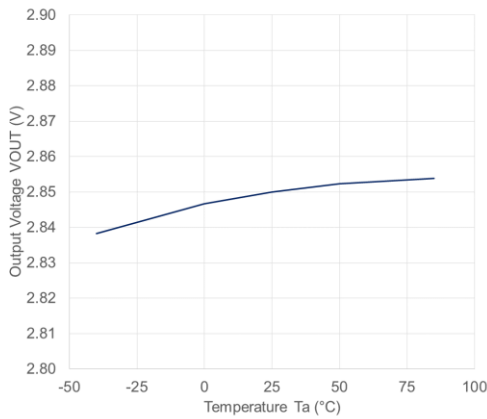
1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

$V_{IN} = 2.8$ V, $I_{OUT} = 1$ mA



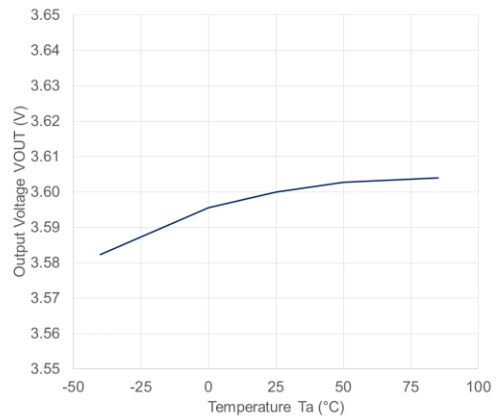
2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

$V_{IN} = 3.85$ V, $I_{OUT} = 1$ mA



3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

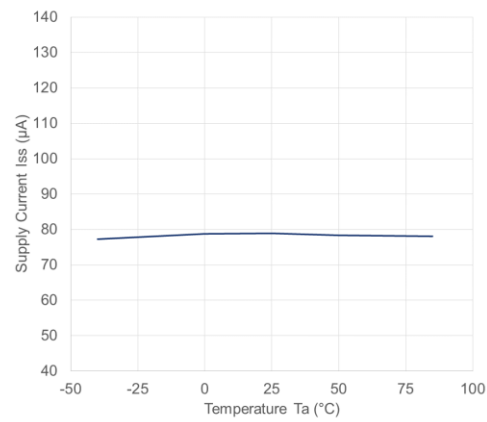
$V_{IN} = 4.6$ V, $I_{OUT} = 1$ mA



5) Supply Current vs. Temperature

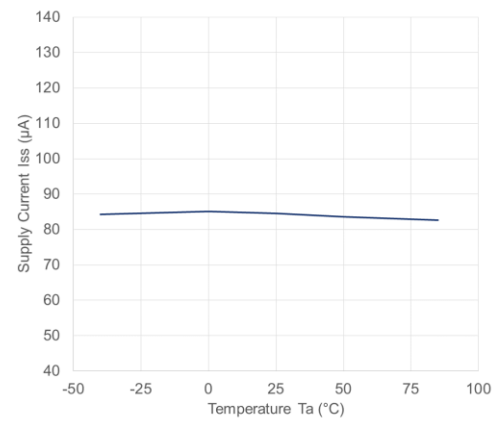
1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

$V_{IN} = 2.6$ V, $I_{OUT} = 0$ mA

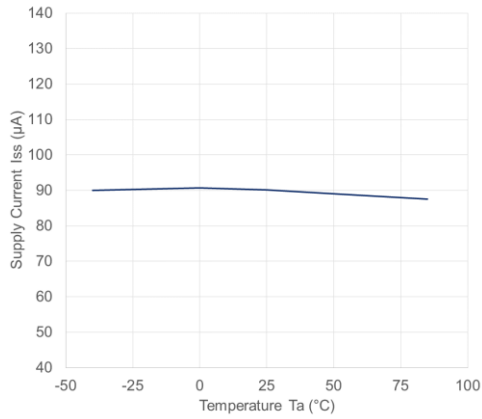


1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

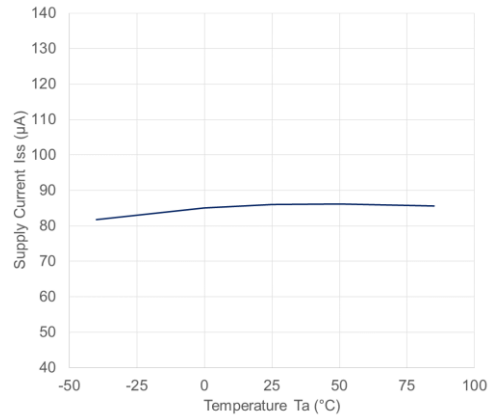
$V_{IN} = 2.8$ V, $I_{OUT} = 0$ mA



2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})
 $V_{IN} = 3.85\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$

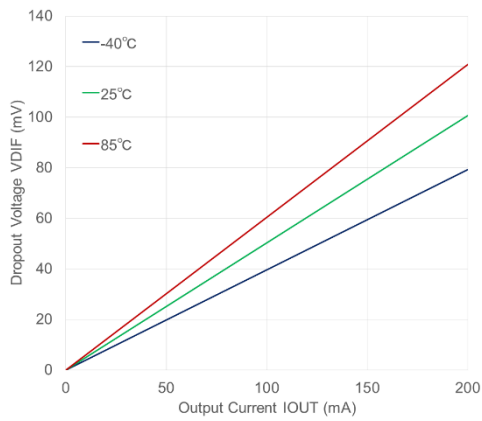


3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})
 $V_{IN} = 4.6\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$

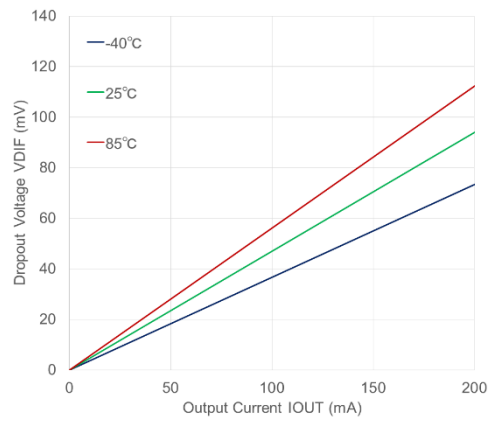


6) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current ($C_{IN} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0\ \mu\text{F}, C_{OUT} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$)

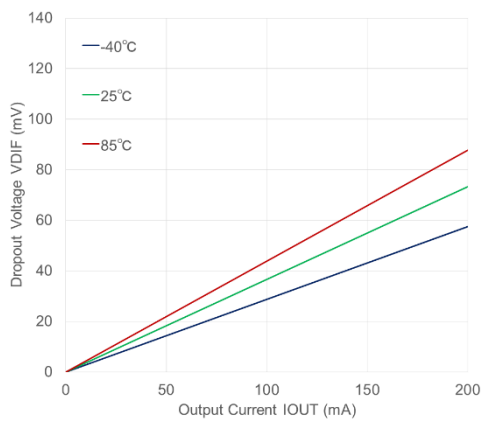
1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



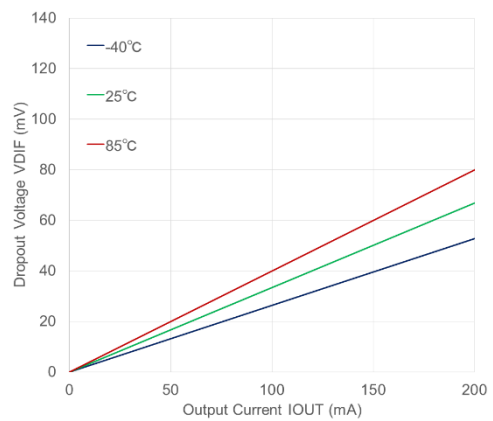
1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



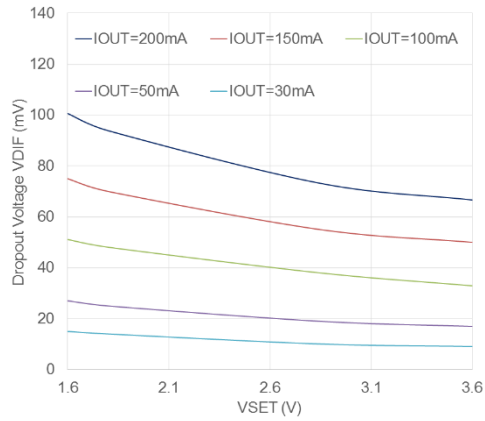
2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



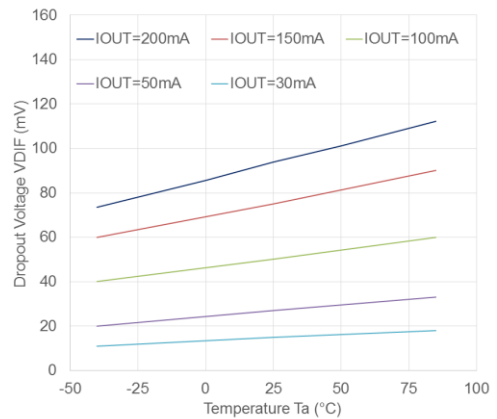
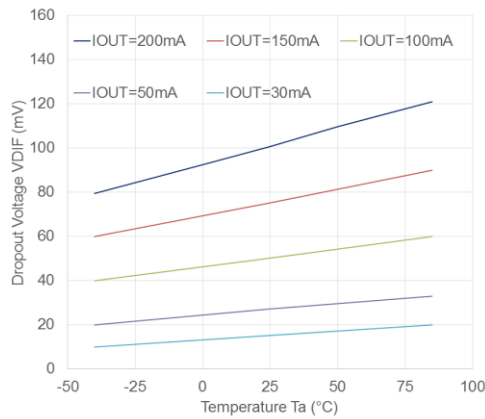
3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})



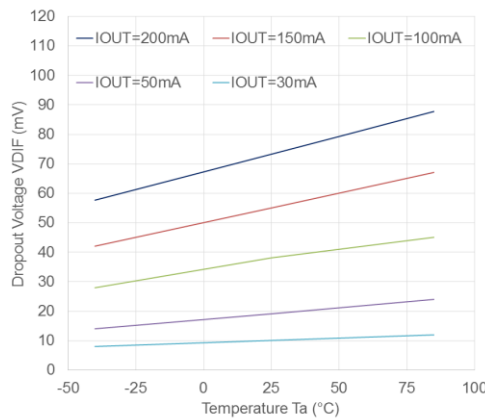
7) Dropout Voltage vs. V_{R_VSET} ($C_{IN} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
 V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}



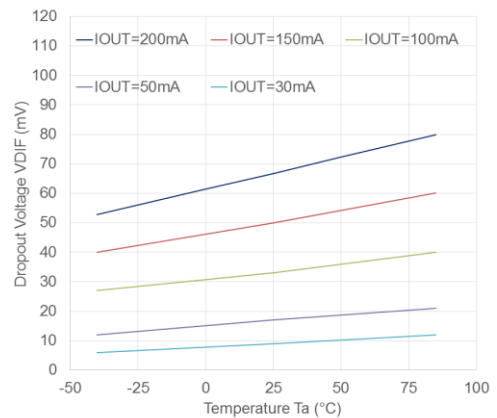
8) Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature ($C_{IN} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0 \mu\text{F}$)
1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}) **1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})**



2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

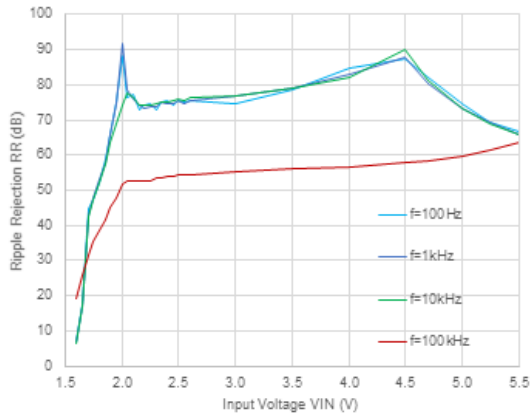


3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

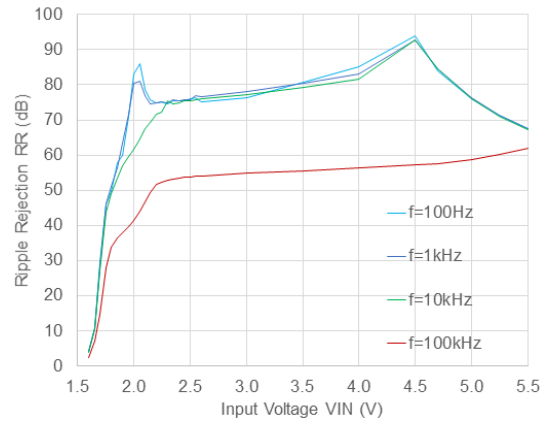


9) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Bias (C_{IN} = none, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F, Input Ripple = 0.2 Vp-p, T_a = 25°C)
1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

$I_{OUT} = 1$ mA

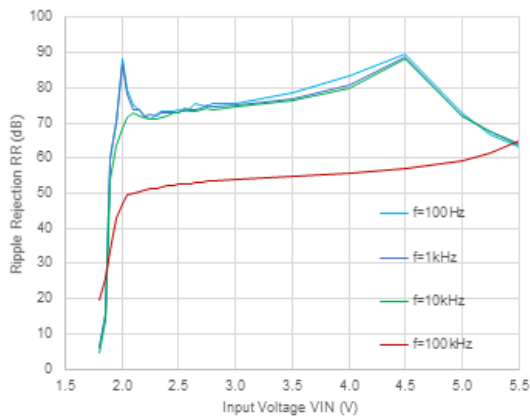


$I_{OUT} = 30$ mA

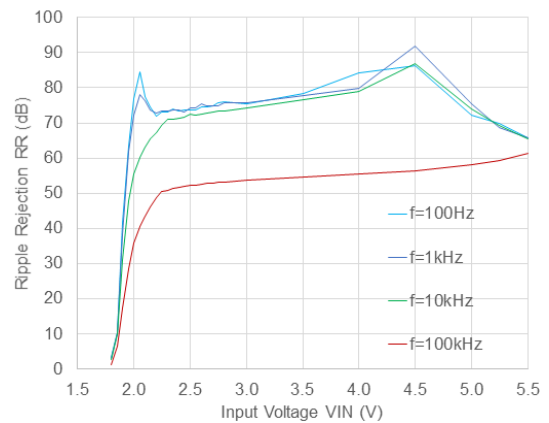


1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

$I_{OUT} = 1$ mA

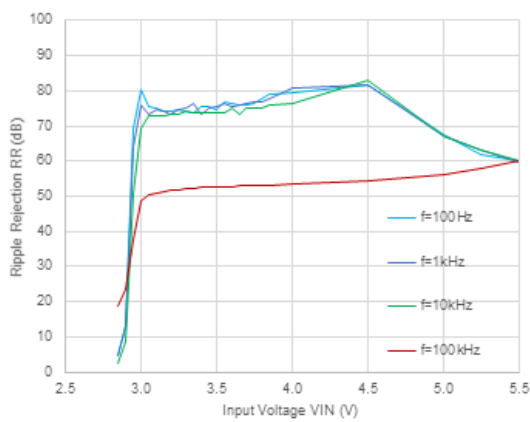


$I_{OUT} = 30$ mA

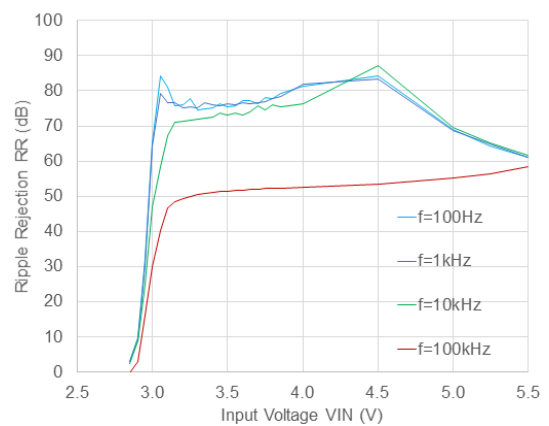


2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})

$I_{OUT} = 1$ mA



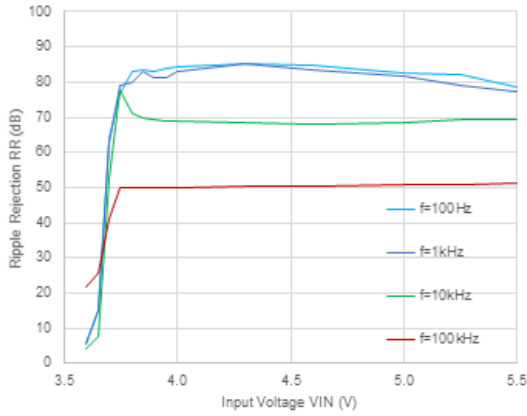
$I_{OUT} = 30$ mA



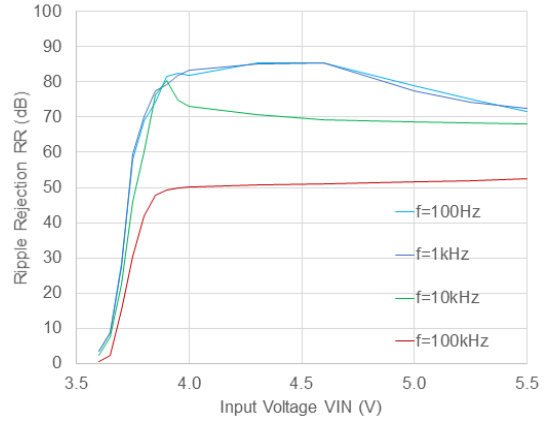
RP155Z

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3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2})
 $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$

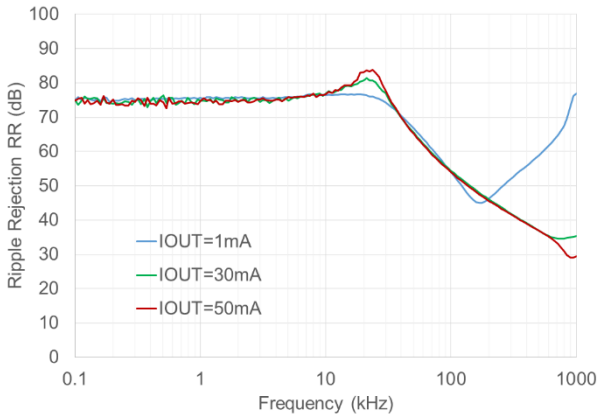


$I_{OUT} = 30\text{ mA}$

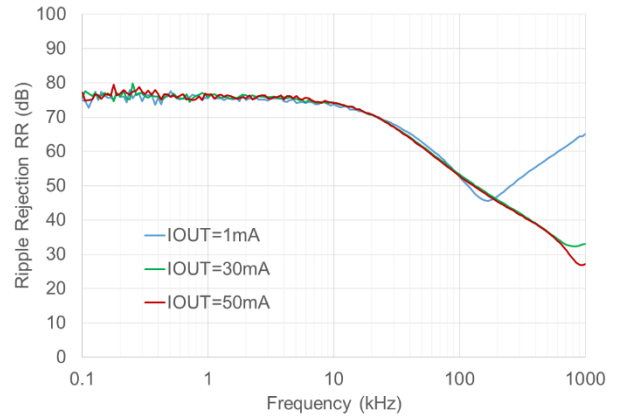


10) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency ($C_{IN} = \text{none}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$, Input Ripple = 0.2 Vp-p , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

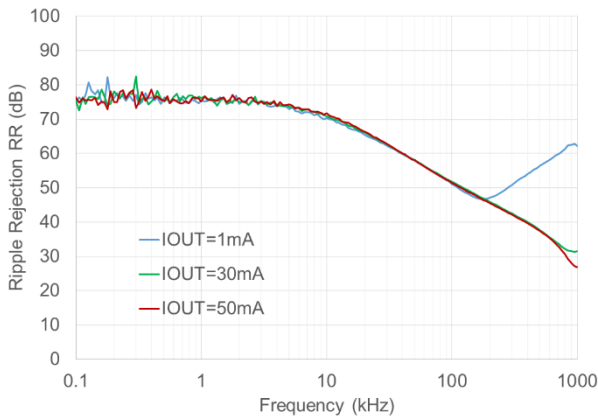
1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 2.6\text{ V}$



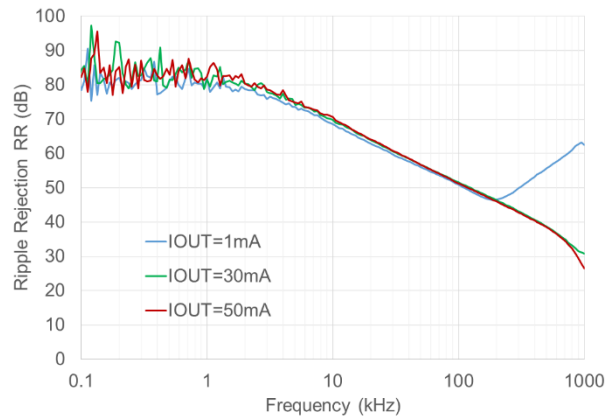
1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V}$



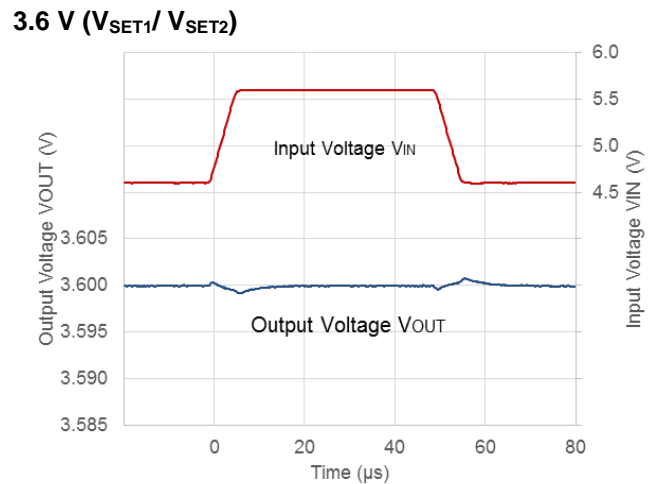
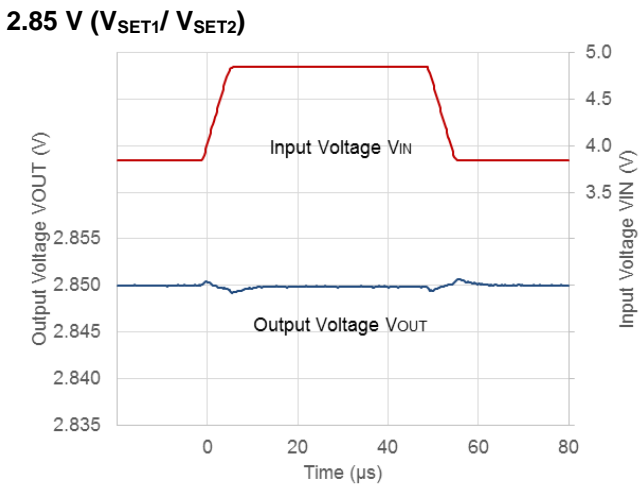
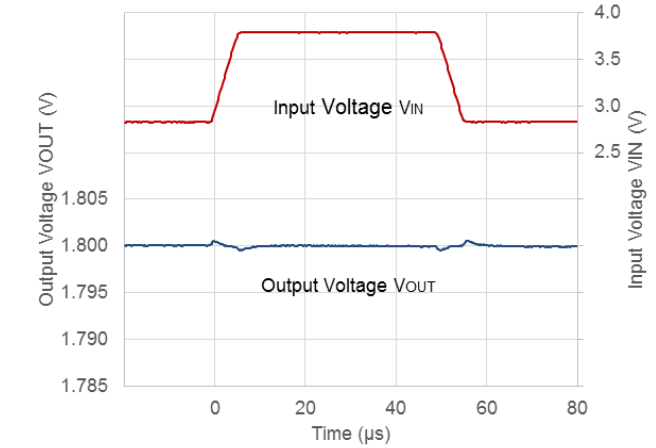
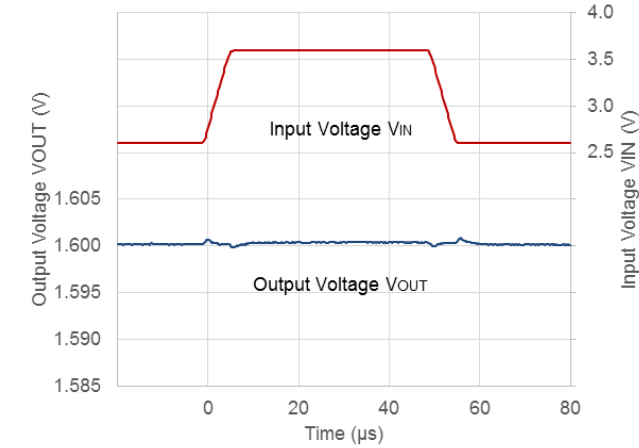
2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 3.85\text{ V}$



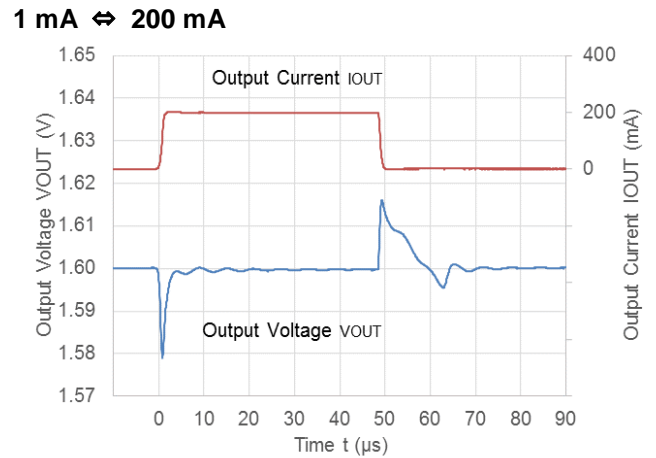
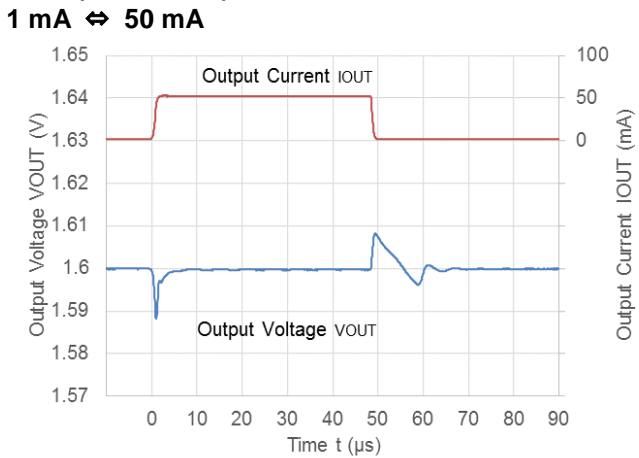
3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 4.6\text{ V}$



11) Input Transient Response (C_{IN} = none, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F, I_{OUT} = 30 mA, $t_r = t_f = 5 \mu$ s, $T_a = 25^\circ$ C)

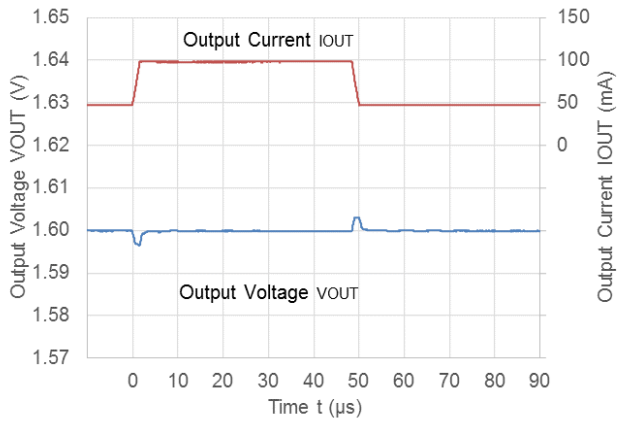
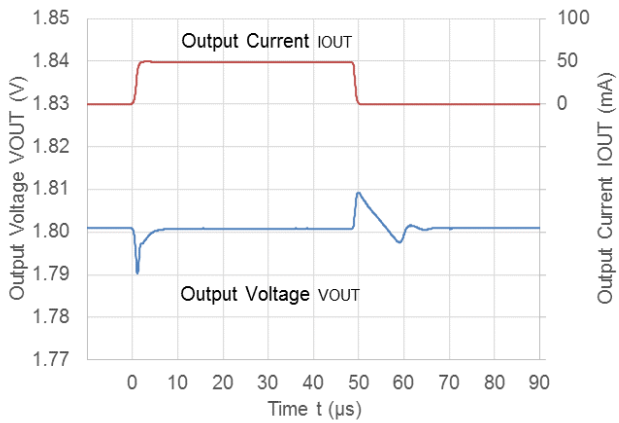
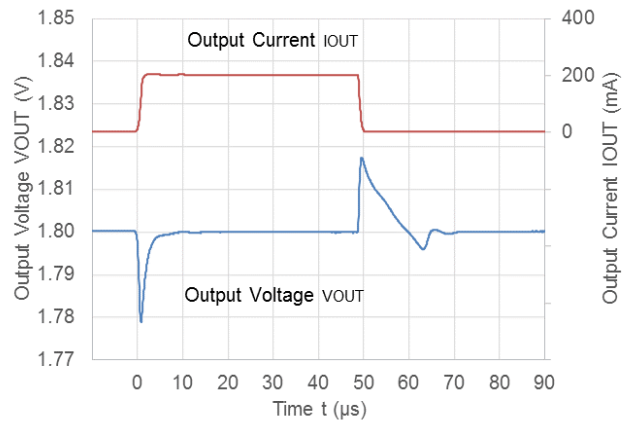
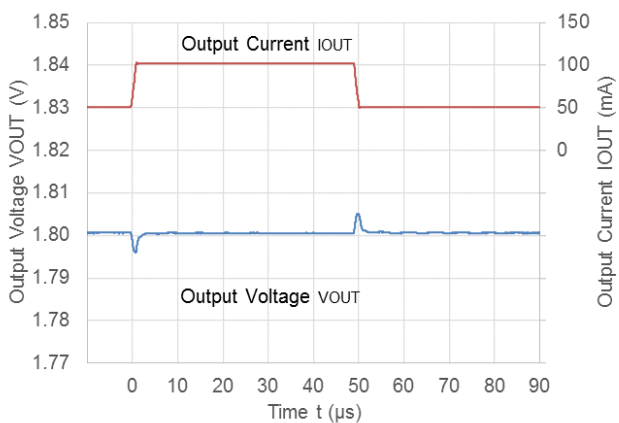


12) Load Transient Response (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F, $t_r = t_f = 0.5 \mu$ s, $T_a = 25^\circ$ C)

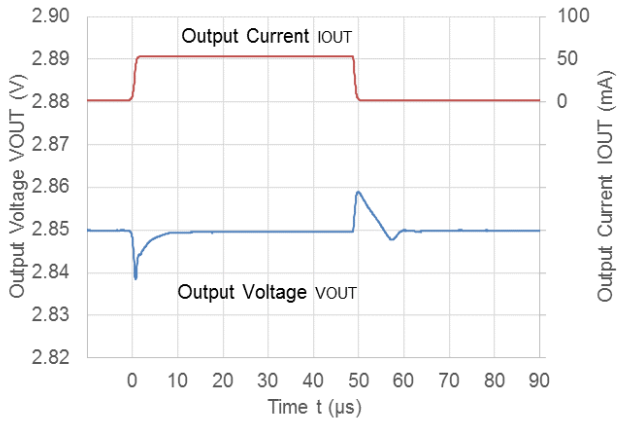


RP155Z

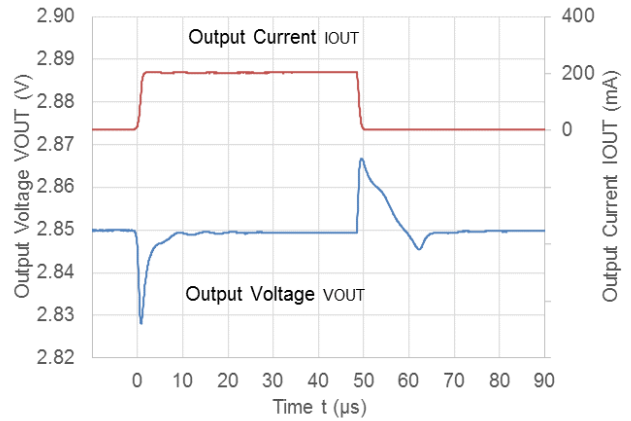
NO.EA-334-190610

50 mA \leftrightarrow 200 mA**1.8 V ($V_{\text{SET1}}/V_{\text{SET2}}$), $V_{\text{IN}} = 2.8 \text{ V}$** **1 mA \leftrightarrow 50 mA****1 mA \leftrightarrow 200 mA****50 mA \leftrightarrow 200 mA**

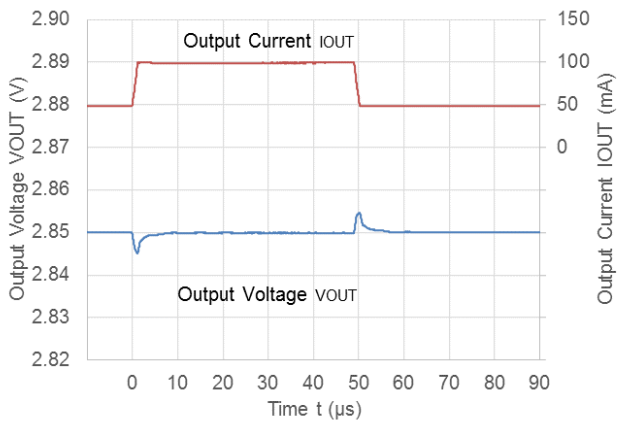
2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 3.85$ V
1 mA \leftrightarrow 50 mA



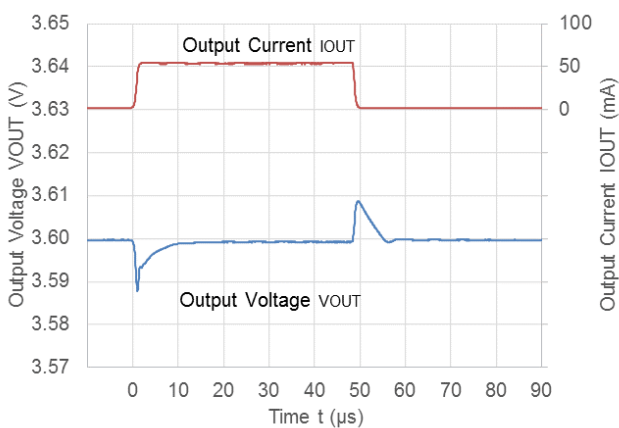
1 mA \leftrightarrow 200 mA



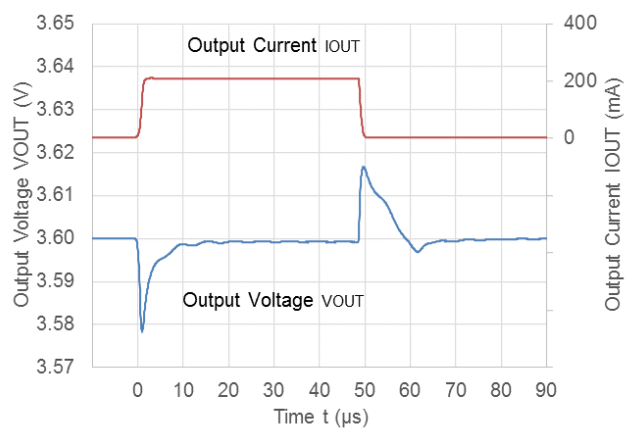
50 mA \leftrightarrow 200 mA



3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 4.6$ V
1 mA \leftrightarrow 50 mA

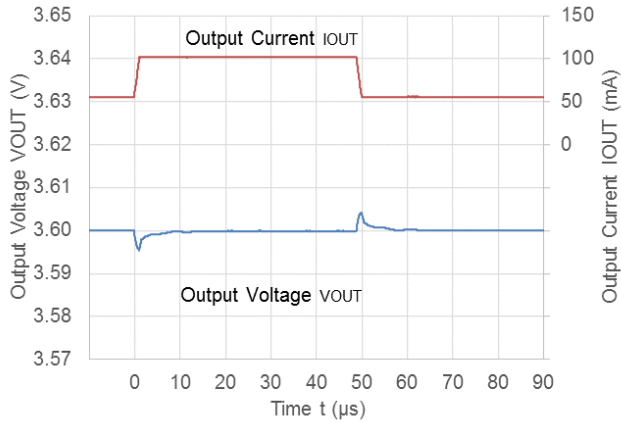
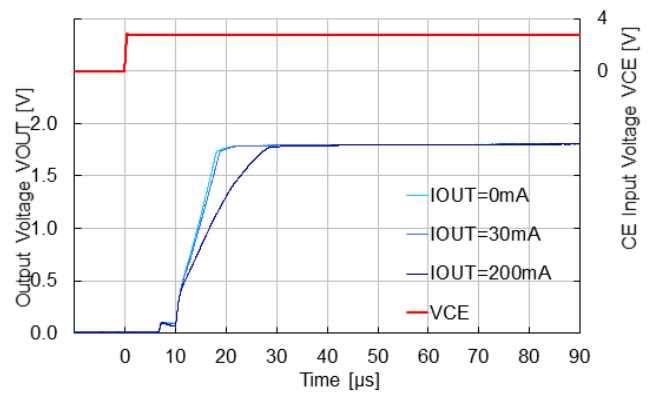
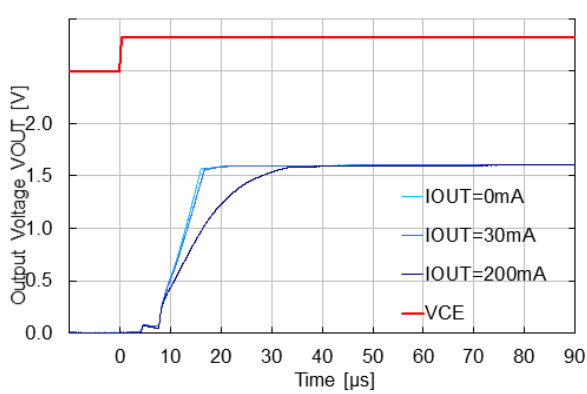
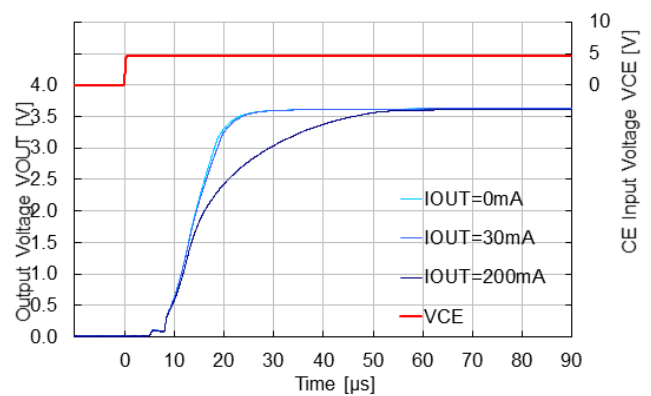
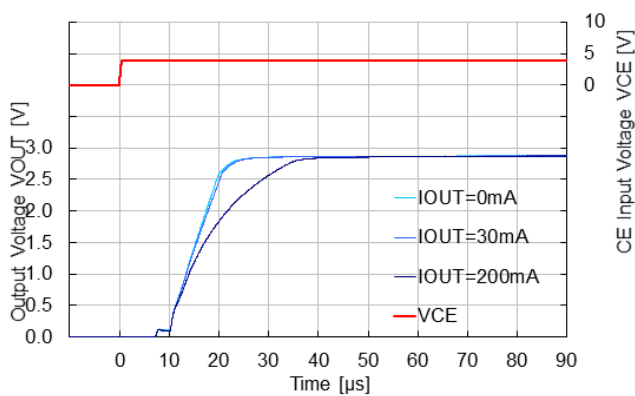


1 mA \leftrightarrow 200 mA

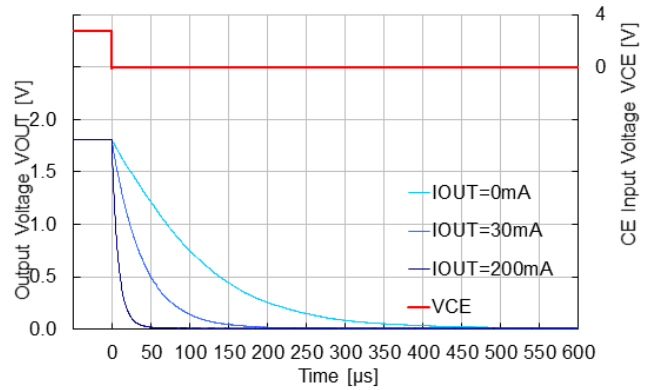
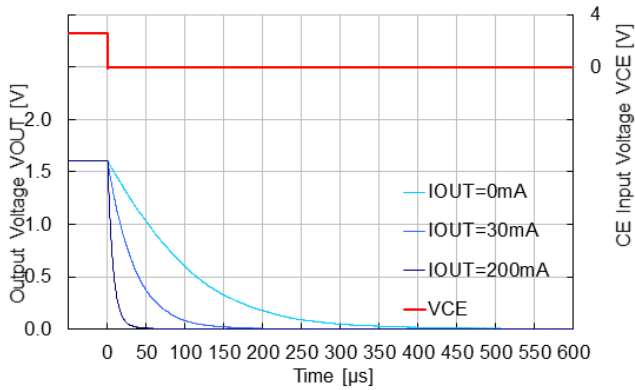


RP155Z

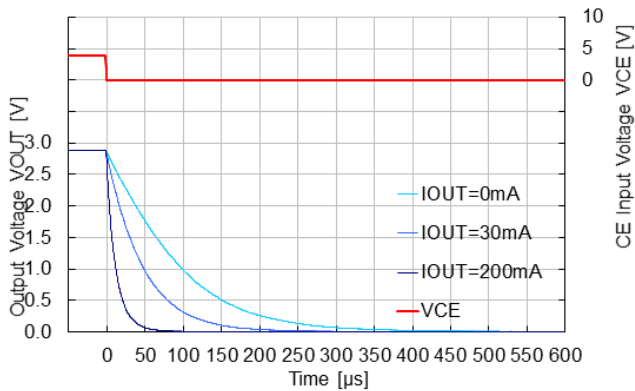
NO.EA-334-190610

50 mA \leftrightarrow 200 mA**13) Turn On Speed with CE pin (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μ F, T_a = 25°C)****1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), V_{IN} = 2.6 V****1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), V_{IN} = 2.8 V****2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), V_{IN} = 3.85 V****3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), V_{IN} = 4.6 V**

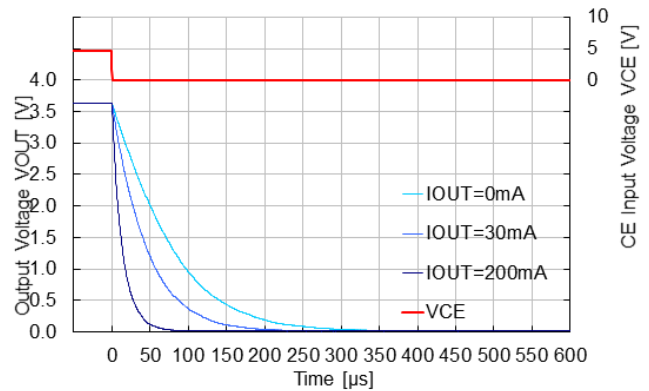
14) Turn Off Speed with CE pin ($C_{IN} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
RP155ZxxxB **RP155ZxxxB**
1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 2.6 \text{ V}$ **1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 2.8 \text{ V}$**



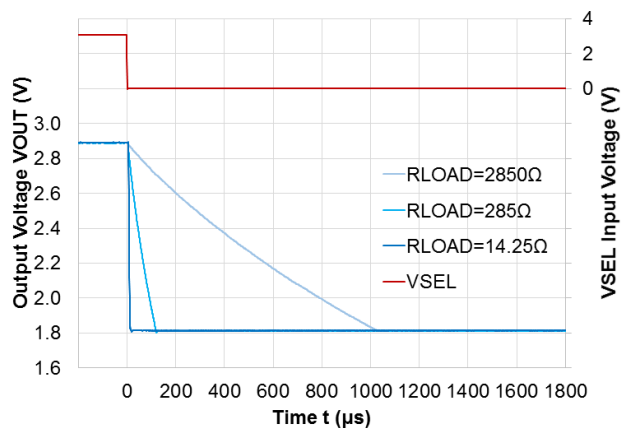
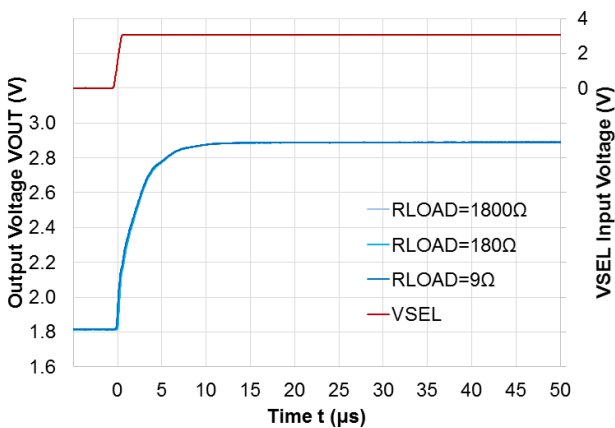
RP155ZxxxB
2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 3.85 \text{ V}$



RP155ZxxxB
3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 4.6 \text{ V}$

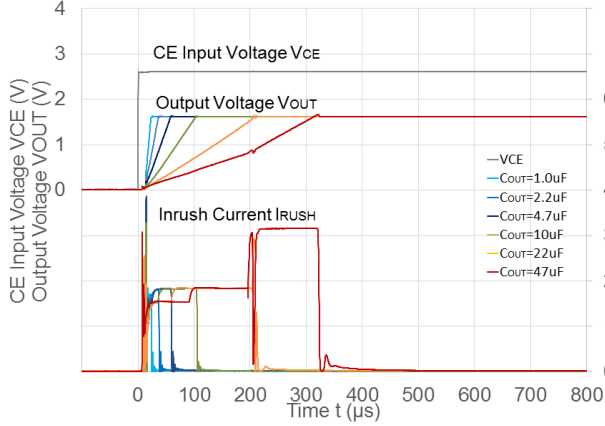


15) V_{OUT} Transient Response with VSEL Pin ($C_{IN} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $t_r = t_f = 5 \mu\text{s}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
RP155Z001B **RP155Z001B**
 $V_{SET1} (1.8 \text{ V}) \Rightarrow V_{SET2} (2.85 \text{ V})$ **$V_{SET2} (2.85 \text{ V}) \Rightarrow V_{SET1} (1.8 \text{ V})$**

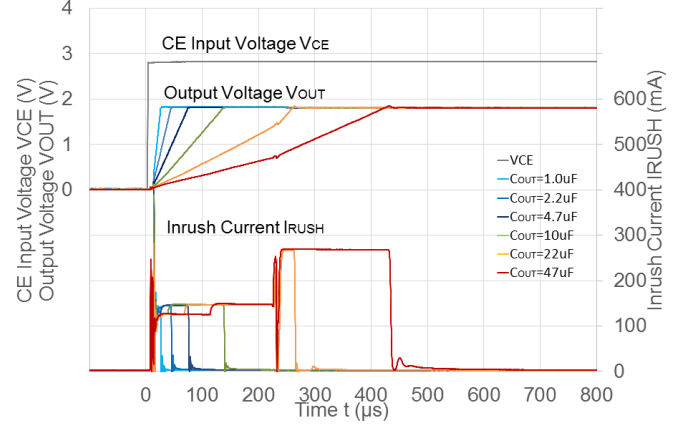


16) Inrush Current ($C_{IN} = \text{Ceramic } 1.0 \mu\text{F}$, $I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ mA}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

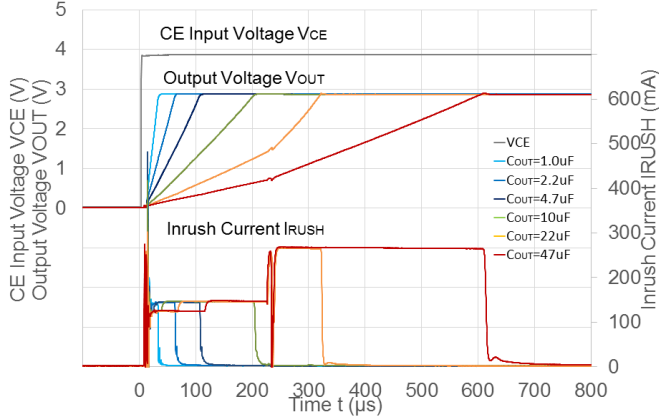
1.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 2.6 \text{ V}$



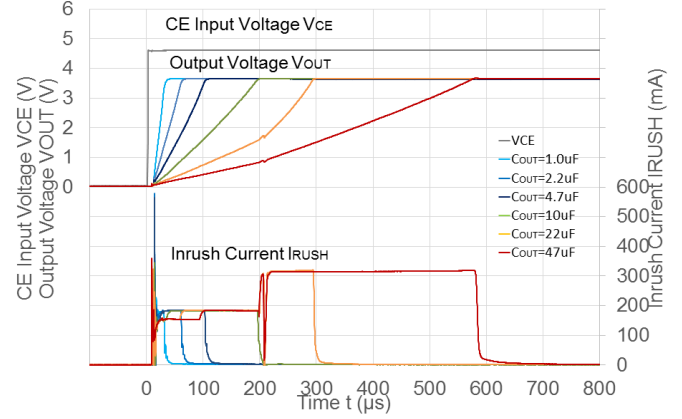
1.8 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 2.8 \text{ V}$



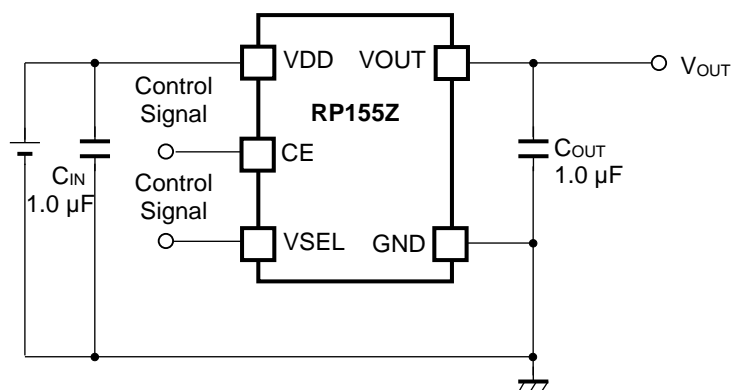
2.85 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 3.85 \text{ V}$



3.6 V (V_{SET1}/V_{SET2}), $V_{IN} = 4.6 \text{ V}$



Test Circuit



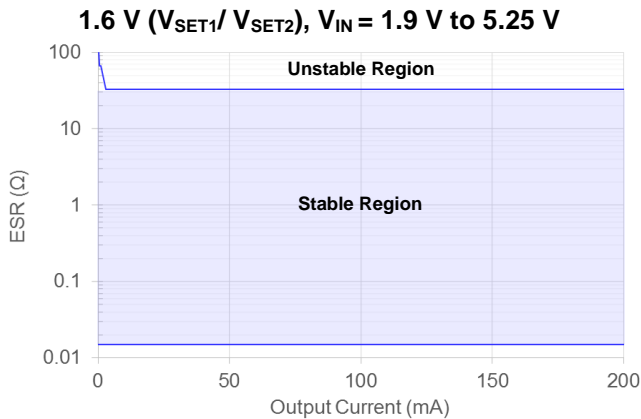
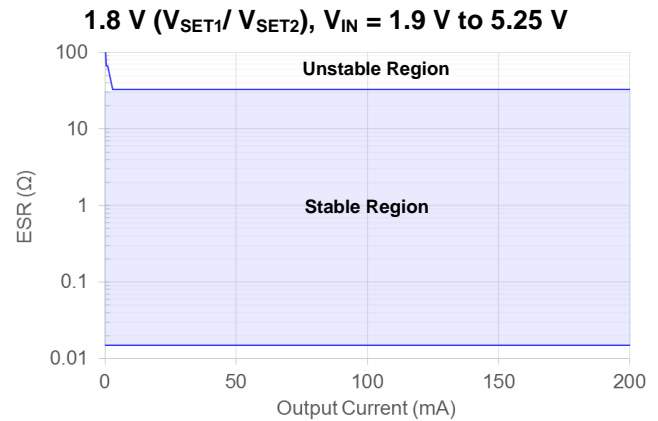
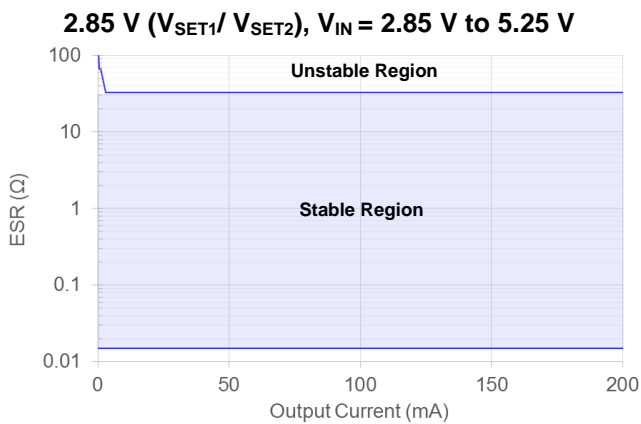
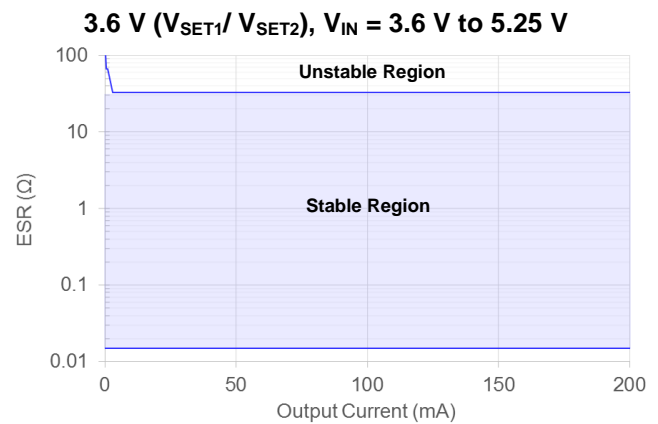
RP155Z circuit for measuring Typical Characteristics

Measurement Components of Typical Characteristics

Symbol	Description
C _{IN} , C _{OUT}	Ceramic Capacitor, 1.0 µF, GRM155B31A105KE15, MURATA

EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE VS. OUTPUT CURRENT

A ceramic output capacitor is recommended to be used but any output capacitor with low ESR could also be used. The graphs below show the relations between output current and ESR of an output capacitor when the average white noise level is 40 μV or less.

**Fig. 1 Range of Stable ESR Values****Fig. 2 Range of Stable ESR Values****Fig. 3 Range of Stable ESR Values****Fig. 4 Range of Stable ESR Values**

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.

Measurement Conditions

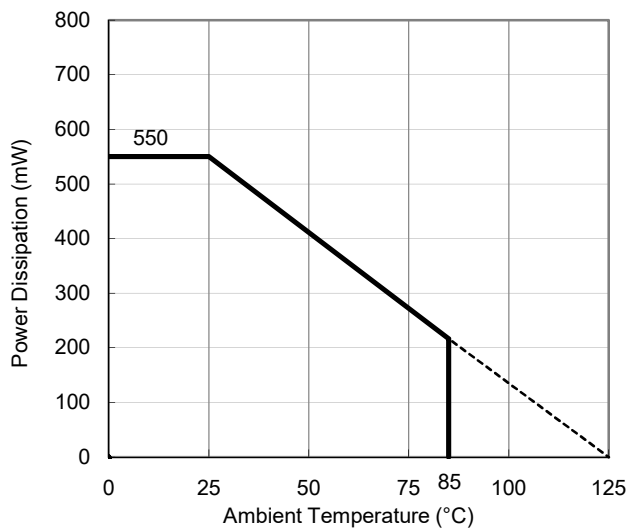
Item	Measurement Conditions
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Four-Layer Board)
Board Dimensions	101.5 mm x 114.5 mm x 1.6 mm
Copper Ratio	Outer Layer (First Layer): 10% 50um Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): 99.5 x 99.5mm 100% 70um Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): 10% 50um

Measurement Result

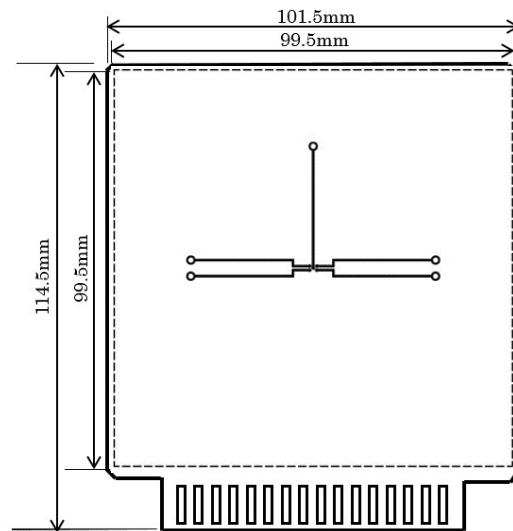
(Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	550 mW
Thermal Resistance (θ_{ja})	$\theta_{ja} = 180^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

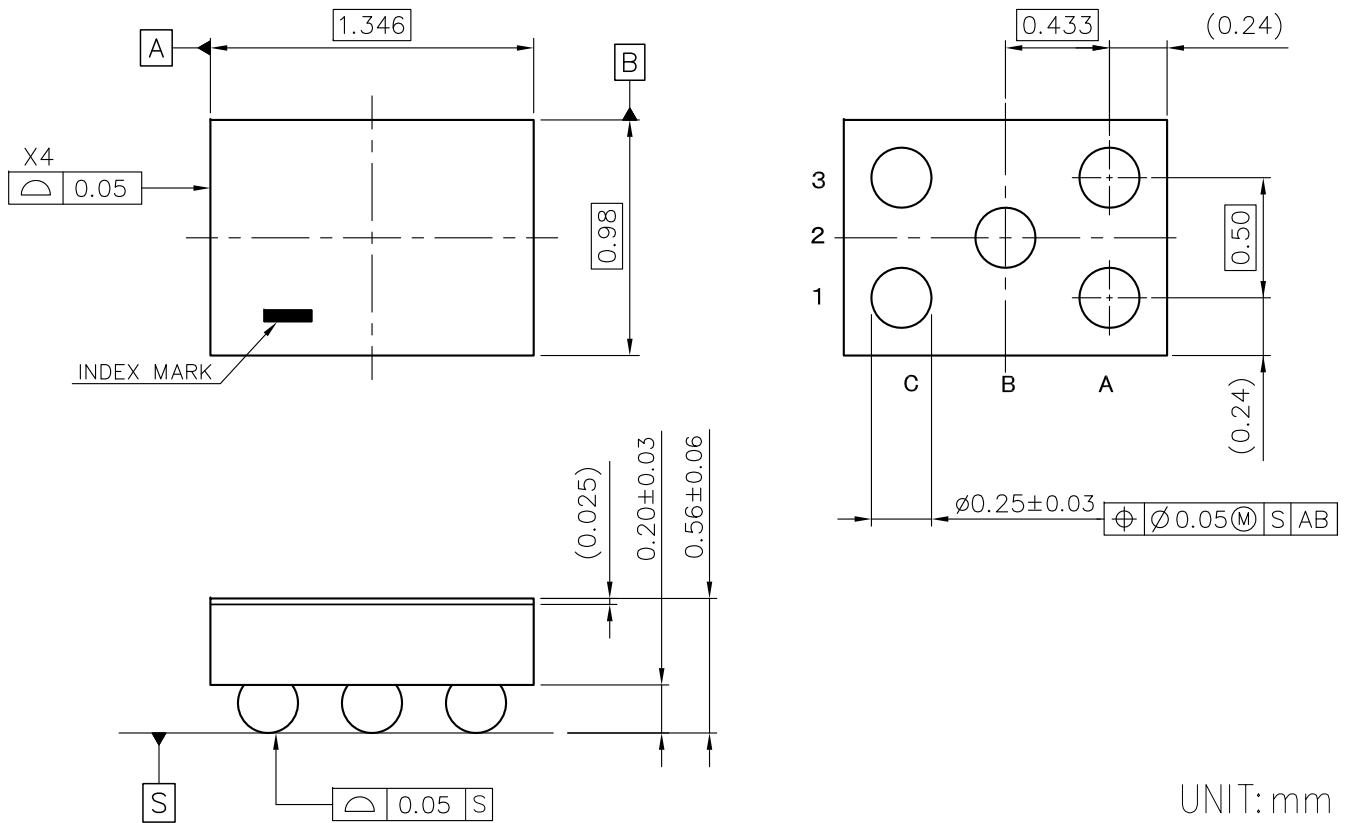
θ_{ja} : Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance



Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



Measurement Board Pattern



UNIT: mm

WLCSP-5-P1 Package Dimensions



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