RICOH

RP122x Series

400 mA Low Noise and Low Supply Current LDO Regulator

No.EA-403-210426

OVERVIEW

The RP122x is an LDO regulator that provides low output noise, high ripple rejection and fast response characteristics, achieved by low supply current. This device is suitable not only for noise-sensitive applications such as high-performance analog circuits, but also for various applications.

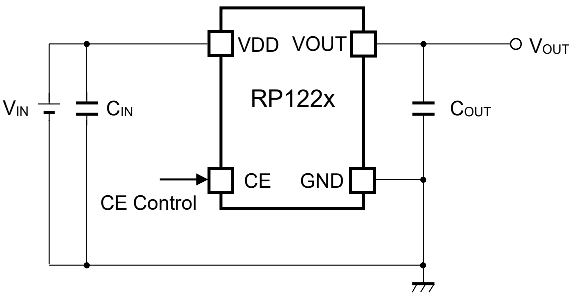
KEY BENEFITS

- Achieves Low Noise, High PSRR and Fast Response.
- Provides Saving Space by Adopting of 4-pin Small Package without Noise Bypass Capacitor.
- Provides Long-Duration of Operation for Battery-powered Equipment by Low Supply Current of 9.5 µA (Typ.), despite the low-noise LDO.

KEY SPECIFICATIONS

- Input Voltage Range (Max.Rating): 1.9 V to 5.5 V (6.0 V)
- Output Voltage Range: 1.2 V to 4.8 V (0.1 V step)
- Output Voltage Accuracy: ±0.8% (V_{SET} ≥ 1.8 V, Ta = 25°C)
- Supply Current: Typ. 9.5 µA
- Output Noise: Typ. 8 µVrms (I_{OUT} = 250 mA)
- Ripple Rejection: Typ. 90 dB (f = 1kHz)
Typ. 85 dB (f = 10kHz)
Typ. 65 dB (f = 100kHz)
- Dropout Voltage: Typ. 0.145 V (I_{OUT} = 400 mA, V_{SET} = 2.8 V, RP122Z)
Typ. 0.170 V (I_{OUT} = 400 mA, V_{SET} = 2.8 V, RP122K)
- Protection Features: Thermal Shutdown Protection (Detection Temp. Typ.165°C)
Inrush Current Limit at Typ.250mA for appr.700µs period after startup
- Ceramic Capacitor (C_{IN}, C_{OUT}): 1.0 µF or more (No Need of Noise Bypass Capacitor)

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



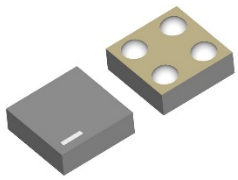
Without a bypass capacitor for noise

APPLICATIONS

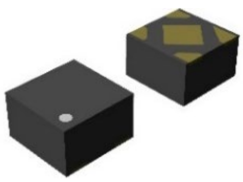
- Mobile Phones and Tablets, Digital Cameras, Audio Devices, and Battery-powered Equipment
- RF Modules
- Clock Generator: VCO, PLL, etc.
- Noise-sensitive Devices: ADC, DAC

PACKAGE

WLCSP-4-P8
0.64 x 0.64 x 0.36 (mm)



WLCSP-4-P12
0.64 x 0.64 x 0.26 (mm)



DFN(PLP)1010-4
1.00 x 1.00 x 0.6 (mm)

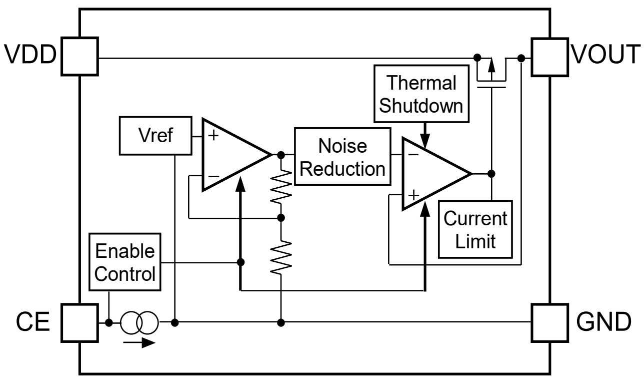
SELECTION GUIDE

The set output voltage and the auto-discharge function[1] are user-selectable.

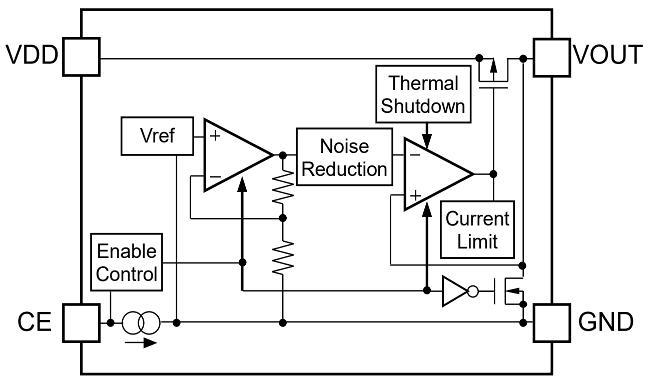
Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
RP122Zxx1∗-TR-F	WLCSP-4-P8	5,000 pcs	Yes	Yes
RP122Zxx3∗-TR-F	WLCSP-4-P12	10,000 pcs	Yes	Yes
RP122Kxx1∗-TR	DFN(PLP)1010-4	10,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

xx: Specify the set output voltage (V_{SET}) within the range of 1.2 V to 4.8 V in 0.1 V steps.
The voltage in 0.05 V step is shown as follows.
Ex. 1.85 V: RP122x18x∗5
∗ : Specify whether with the auto-discharge or not.
B: without the auto-discharge function
D: with the auto-discharge function

BLOCK DIAGRAMS



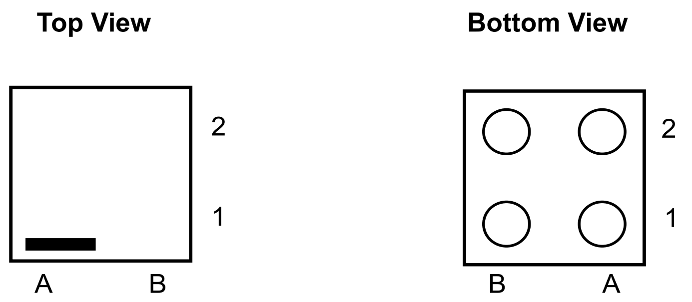
RP122xxxxB Block Diagram



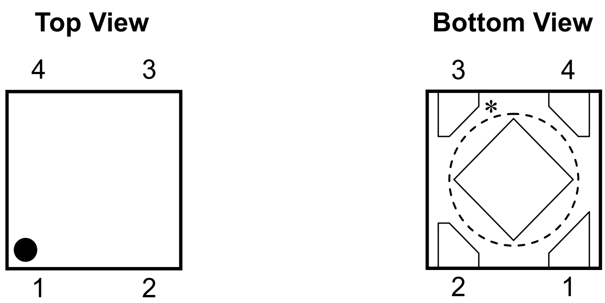
RP122xxxxD Block Diagram

[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



RP122Z (WLCSP-4-P8 / WLCSP-4-P12) Pin Configuration



RP122K (DFN(PLP)1010-4) Pin Configuration

RP122Zxx1x(WLCSP-4-P8), RP122Zxx3x(WLCSP-4-P12) Pin Description

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
A1	VDD	Input Pin
A2	VOUT	Output Pin
B1	CE	Chip Enable Pin, Active-high
B2	GND	Ground Pin

RP122K Pin Description

Pin. No.	Symbol	Description
1	VOUT	Output Pin
2	GND	Ground Pin
3	CE	Chip Enable Pin, Active-high
4	VDD	Input Pin

∗ The tab on the bottom of the package must be electrically connected to GND (substrate level) when mounted on the board.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	−0.3 to 6.0	V
V_{CE}	Input Voltage (CE pin)	−0.3 to 6.0	V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	−0.3 to V_{IN} + 0.3	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	600	mA
P_D	Power Dissipation	Refer to Appendix "*POWER DISSIPATION*"	
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	Item	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	1.9 to 5.5	V
Ta	Operating Temperature Range	−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 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.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 1 V (V_{IN} = 5.5 V when V_{SET} ≥ 4.5 V), I_{OUT} = 1mA, C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1μF, unless otherwise specified.

The specifications surrounded by $\boxed{}$ are guaranteed by design engineering at -40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C.

RP122xxxxx Electrical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	Ta = 25°C	V_{SET} ≥ 1.8V	x0.992		x1.008	V
			V_{SET} < 1.8V	−14		+14	mV
		−40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C	V_{SET} ≥ 1.8V	$\boxed{x0.987}$		$\boxed{x1.012}$	V
			V_{SET} < 1.8V	Refer to *PRODUCT-SPECIFIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS*			
I_{OUT}	Output Current			400			mA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation RP122Z	1 mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 400 mA V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 0.5 V, V_{IN} ≥ 1.9 V			3	$\boxed{25}$	mV
	Load Regulation RP122K	1 mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 400 mA			13	$\boxed{40}$	mV
V_{DIF}	Dropout Voltage	I_{OUT} = 400 mA		Refer to *PRODUCT-SPECIFIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS*			
I_{SS}	Supply Current	I_{OUT} = 0 mA			9.5	$\boxed{25}$	μA
$I_{STANDBY}$	Standby Current	V_{CE} = 0 V			0.01	0.3	μA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	1.2V≤V_{SET}<1.4V	1.9V≤V_{IN}≤5.5V		0.02	$\boxed{0.10}$	%/V
		1.4V≤V_{SET}<4.3V	V_{SET}+0.5V≤V_{IN}≤5.5V				
		4.3V≤V_{SET}≤4.8V	V_{SET}+0.3V≤V_{IN}≤5.5V				
RR	Ripple Rejection	Ripple 0.2 Vp-p, I_{OUT} = 20 mA	f = 1 kHz		90		dB
			f = 10 kHz		85		
			f = 100 kHz		65		
I_{SC}	Short Current Limit	V_{OUT} = 0 V			70		mA
I_{PD}	CE Pull-down Current				0.25	$\boxed{0.50}$	μA
V_{CEH}	CE Input Voltage, high			$\boxed{1.0}$			V
V_{CEL}	CE Input Voltage, low					$\boxed{0.4}$	V
en	Output Noise	BW =10Hz to 100kHz	I_{OUT} = 1 mA		12		μVrms
			I_{OUT} = 250 mA		8		
T_{TSD}	Thermal Shutdown Temperature, detection	Junction Temperature			165		ºC
T_{TSR}	Thermal Shutdown Temperature, released	Junction Temperature			110		ºC
R_{LOW}	Auto-discharge NMOS On-resistance (RP122xxxxD only)	V_{IN} = 5.0 V, CE = 0 V,			50		Ω

All test items listed under Electrical Characteristics are done under the pulse load condition (Tj ≈ Ta = 25°C) except Ripple Rejection and Output Noise.

The specifications surrounded by ▭ are guaranteed by design engineering at - 40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C

RP122xxxxx Product-specific Electrical Characteristics

Product Name	V_{OUT} [V]						V_{DIF} [V]			
	Ta = 25°C			−40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C			RP122Z		RP122K	
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Typ.	Max.	Typ.	Max.
RP122x12xx	1.186	1.200	1.214	1.180	1.200	1.218	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
RP122x12xx5	1.236	1.250	1.264	1.230	1.250	1.268	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
RP122x13xx	1.286	1.300	1.314	1.280	1.300	1.319	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
RP122x14xx	1.386	1.400	1.414	1.379	1.400	1.419	(1)	0.450(2	(1)	0.500(2)
RP122x15xx	1.486	1.500	1.514	1.479	1.500	1.519	(1)	0.430	(1)	0.470
RP122x16xx	1.586	1.600	1.614	1.578	1.600	1.620	0.240(2)	0.385	0.270(2)	0.425
RP122x17xx	1.686	1.700	1.714	1.678	1.700	1.720	0.235	0.350	0.260	0.390
RP122x18xx	1.786	1.800	1.814	1.777	1.800	1.821	0.215	0.325	0.240	0.365
RP122x18xx5	1.836	1.850	1.864	1.826	1.850	1.872	0.215	0.325	0.240	0.365
RP122x19xx	1.885	1.900	1.915	1.876	1.900	1.922	0.200	0.305	0.225	0.345
RP122x20xx	1.984	2.000	2.016	1.974	2.000	2.024	0.190	0.290	0.215	0.330
RP122x21xx	2.084	2.100	2.116	2.073	2.100	2.125	0.180	0.270	0.205	0.310
RP122x22xx	2.183	2.200	2.217	2.172	2.200	2.226	0.170	0.260	0.195	0.300
RP122x23xx	2.282	2.300	2.318	2.271	2.300	2.327	0.170	0.260	0.195	0.300
RP122x24xx	2.381	2.400	2.419	2.369	2.400	2.428	0.170	0.260	0.195	0.300
RP122x25xx	2.480	2.500	2.520	2.468	2.500	2.530	0.155	0.240	0.180	0.280
RP122x26xx	2.580	2.600	2.620	2.567	2.600	2.631	0.155	0.240	0.180	0.280
RP122x27xx	2.679	2.700	2.721	2.665	2.700	2.732	0.155	0.240	0.180	0.280
RP122x28xx	2.778	2.800	2.822	2.764	2.800	2.833	0.145	0.225	0.170	0.265
RP122x28xx5	2.828	2.850	2.872	2.813	2.850	2.884	0.145	0.225	0.170	0.265
RP122x29xx	2.877	2.900	2.923	2.863	2.900	2.934	0.145	0.225	0.170	0.265
RP122x29xx5	2.927	2.950	2.973	2.912	2.950	2.985	0.145	0.225	0.170	0.265
RP122x30xx	2.976	3.000	3.024	2.961	3.000	3.036	0.145	0.225	0.170	0.265
RP122x30xx5	3.026	3.050	3.074	3.011	3.050	3.086	0.145	0.225	0.170	0.265
RP122x31xx	3.076	3.100	3.124	3.060	3.100	3.137	0.145	0.225	0.170	0.265
RP122x31xx5	3.125	3.150	3.175	3.110	3.150	3.187	0.145	0.225	0170	0.265
RP122x32xx	3.175	3.200	3.225	3.159	3.200	3.238	0.145	0.225	0.170	0.265
RP122x33xx	3.274	3.300	3.326	3.258	3.300	3.339	0.130	0.205	0.155	0.245
RP122x34xx	3.373	3.400	3.427	3.356	3.400	3.440	0.130	0.205	0.155	0.245
RP122x35xx	3.472	3.500	3.528	3.455	3.500	3.542	0.130	0.205	0.155	0.245
RP122x36xx	3.572	3.600	3.628	3.554	3.600	3.643	0.120	0.195	0.145	0.235

(1) Input voltage should be equal or more than the minimum operating voltage of 1.9 V.
(2) When "Output voltage + Dropout Voltage" < 1.9 V, input voltage must be equal or more than the minimum operating voltage of 1.9 V.

The specifications surrounded by $\boxed{}$ are guaranteed by design engineering at - 40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C

RP122xxxxx Product-specific Electrical Characteristics

Product Name	V_{OUT} [V]						V_{DIF} [V]			
	Ta = 25°C			−40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C			RP122Z		RP122K	
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Typ.	Max.	Typ.	Max.
RP122x37xx	3.671	3.700	3.729	$\boxed{3.652}$	3.700	$\boxed{3.744}$	0.120	$\boxed{0.195}$	0.145	$\boxed{0.235}$
RP122x38xx	3.770	3.800	3.830	$\boxed{3.751}$	3.800	$\boxed{3.845}$	0.120	$\boxed{0.195}$	0.145	$\boxed{0.235}$
RP122x39xx	3.869	3.900	3.931	$\boxed{3.850}$	3.900	$\boxed{3.946}$	0.120	$\boxed{0.195}$	0.145	$\boxed{0.235}$
RP122x40xx	3.968	4.000	4.032	$\boxed{3.948}$	4.000	$\boxed{4.048}$	0.115	$\boxed{0.185}$	0.140	$\boxed{0.225}$
RP122x41xx	4.068	4.100	4.132	$\boxed{4.047}$	4.100	$\boxed{4.149}$	0.115	$\boxed{0.185}$	0.140	$\boxed{0.225}$
RP122x42xx	4.167	4.200	4.233	$\boxed{4.146}$	4.200	$\boxed{4.250}$	0.115	$\boxed{0.185}$	0.140	$\boxed{0.225}$
RP122x42xx5	4.216	4.250	4.284	$\boxed{4.195}$	4.250	$\boxed{4.301}$	0.115	$\boxed{0.185}$	0.140	$\boxed{0.225}$
RP122x43xx	4.266	4.300	4.334	$\boxed{4.245}$	4.300	$\boxed{4.351}$	0.115	$\boxed{0.185}$	0.140	$\boxed{0.225}$
RP122x44xx	4.365	4.400	4.435	$\boxed{4.343}$	4.400	$\boxed{4.452}$	0.115	$\boxed{0.185}$	0.140	$\boxed{0.225}$
RP122x45xx	4.464	4.500	4.536	$\boxed{4.442}$	4.500	$\boxed{4.554}$	0.115	$\boxed{0.185}$	0.140	$\boxed{0.225}$
RP122x45xx5	4.514	4.550	4.586	$\boxed{4.491}$	4.550	$\boxed{4.604}$	0.115	$\boxed{0.185}$	0.140	$\boxed{0.225}$
RP122x46xx	4.564	4.600	4.636	$\boxed{4.541}$	4.600	$\boxed{4.655}$	0.115	$\boxed{0.185}$	0.140	$\boxed{0.225}$
RP122x47xx	4.663	4.700	4.737	$\boxed{4.639}$	4.700	$\boxed{4.756}$	0.115	$\boxed{0.185}$	0.140	$\boxed{0.225}$
RP122x48xx	4.762	4.800	4.838	$\boxed{4.738}$	4.800	$\boxed{4.857}$	0.115	$\boxed{0.185}$	0.140	$\boxed{0.225}$

THEORY OF OPERATION

Inrush Current Limit

The inrush current limit value at start-up increases in proportion to the capacitance of C_{OUT}. If not flow the load current (I_{LOAD}) except the charge current to C_{OUT}, the inrush current reaches 250mA when the effective capacitance of C_{OUT} becomes appr.6.0 μF or more, and the inrush current limit protection runs. During appr.700 μs after the CE pin becomes "H", the inrush current, which occurs at charging the capacitor of C_{OUT}, is limited at appr.250 mA. The power-on time (t_{ON}) can be calculated from the following equation. If the capacitance value of C_{OUT} is too much, the time-out occurs and the inrush current increases.

$$t_{ON} = t_D + C_{OUT} \cdot V_{SET} / I_{LIM\_START}$$

t_D : Delay Time at Start-up Typ.50 μs
V_{SET} : Set Output Voltage
I_{LIM_START} : Limit Current at Start-up Typ.250 mA

If flow the load current (I_{LOAD}) except the charge current to C_{OUT} during start-up, the start-up time becomes longer. The load current over I_{LIM_START} cannot be applied.

Minimum Operating Voltage

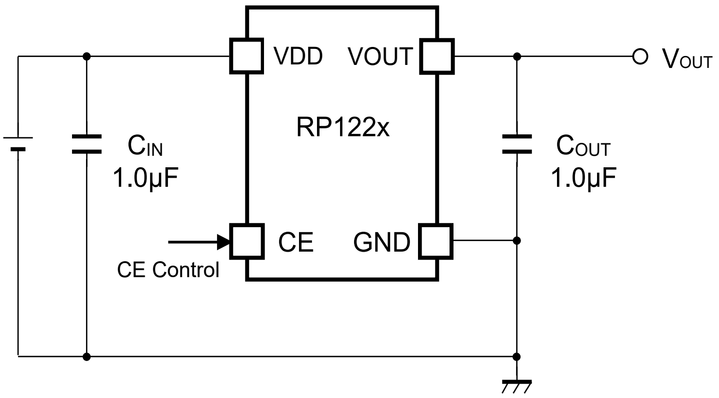
The RP122x does not include an UVLO circuit. To make the internal circuit operate normally and to ensure good output regulation, V_{IN} has to be: $V_{IN} \geq V_{SET} + V_{DIF}$ (Min.1.9 V). To bring out the best characteristics of the output noise voltage, the ripple rejection and the load transient response, V_{IN} has to be $V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 1.0$ V.

Thermal Shutdown Protection

Thermal shutdown deactivates the circuit when the junction temperature exceeds the thermal shutdown threshold (T_{TSD}) of Typ. 165°C, and reactivates it when the junction temperature falls below the thermal shutdown release threshold (T_{TSR}) of Typ. 110°C. During the reactivation, the inrush current limit is in operation. Note that deactivation and activation cycle can be repeated due to load, heat dissipation and ambient temperature conditions. Thermal shutdown cannot be used for the purpose of heat sink, so the repetitive cycles of deactivation and activation may affect the reliability of the device.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Typical Application Circuit



RP122x Typical Application Circuit

Technical Notes Related to 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. It is recommended to use a ceramic capacitor of 6.3 V and more such as the X7R and the X5R having small temperature dependence to ESR, ESL, and capacitance.
- Phase compensation is provided to secure stable operation even when the load current is varied. For this purpose, use a ceramic capacitor of 1.0 µF or more with ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) of up to 300 mΩ to connect the output capacitor (C_{OUT}) between the VOUT and GND pins with shortest-distance wiring. Besides, set for the output capacitor to ensure the following effective capacitance in consideration of the dependence of temperature, DC bias, and package size.

Set Output Voltage (V_{SET})	Effective Capacitance
1.2 V ≤ V_{SET} < 2.0 V	0.75 µF and more
2.0 V ≤ V_{SET} < 3.4 V	0.70 µF and more
3.4 V ≤ V_{SET} ≤ 4.8 V	0.60 µF and more

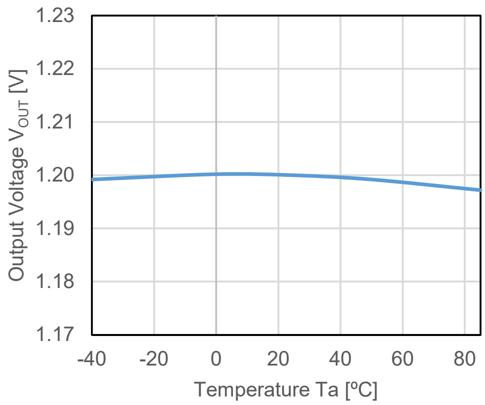
In case of using a tantalum type capacitor with a large ESR, the output might become unstable. Evaluate your circuit including consideration of frequency characteristics with a parallel connection the above ceramic and the tantalum type capacitors.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

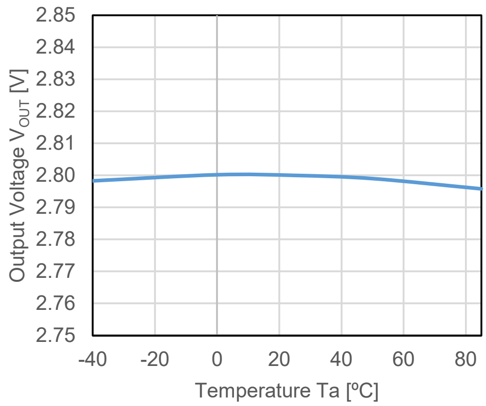
Typical Characteristics are intended to be used as reference data, they are not guaranteed.

1) Output Voltage vs. Temperature (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 µF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 µF)

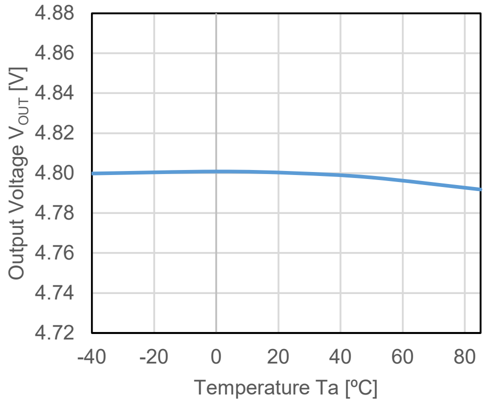
RP122x12xx, V_{IN} = 2.2 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA



RP122x28xx, V_{IN} = 3.8 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

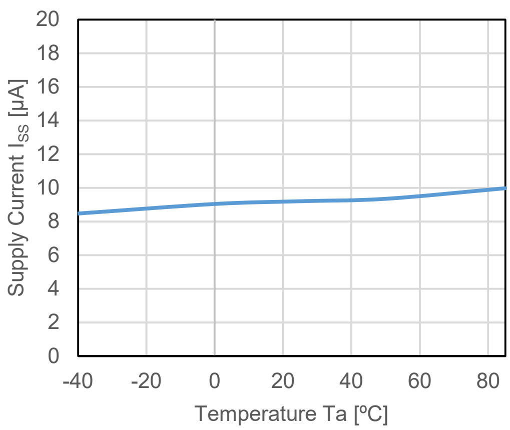


RP122x48xx, V_{IN} = 5.5 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

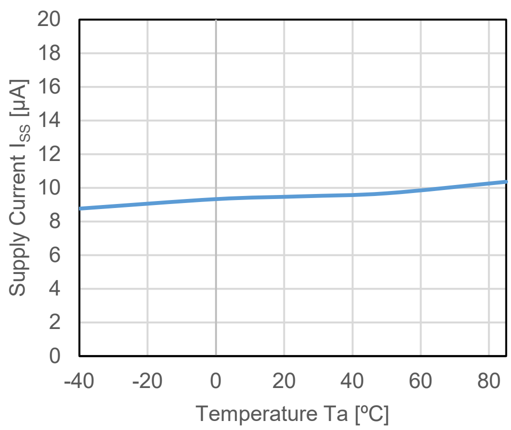


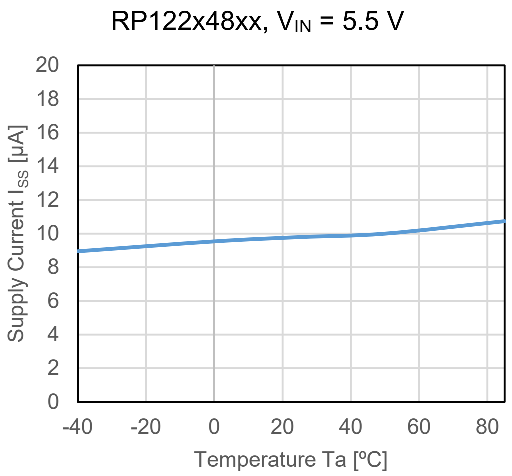
2) Supply Current vs. Temperature (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 µF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 µF)

RP122x12xx, V_{IN} = 2.2 V

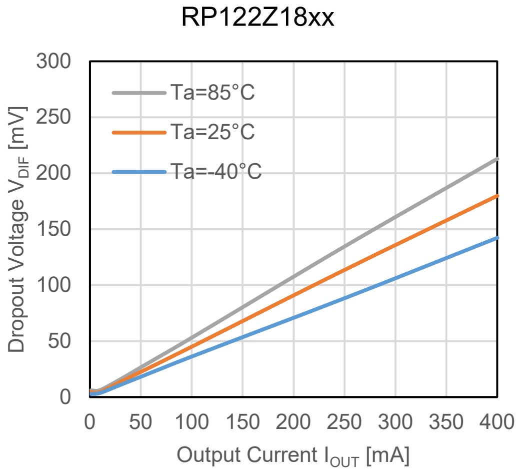


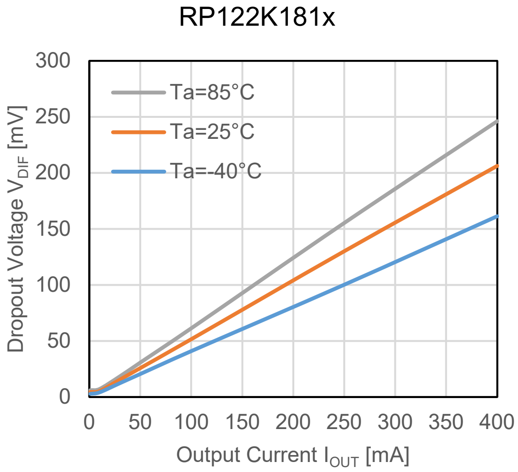
RP122x28xx, V_{IN} = 3.8 V

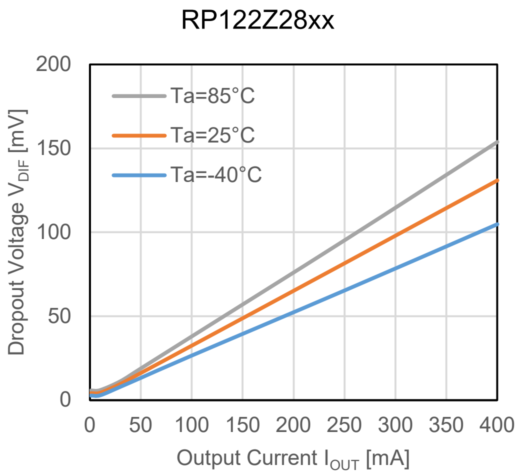


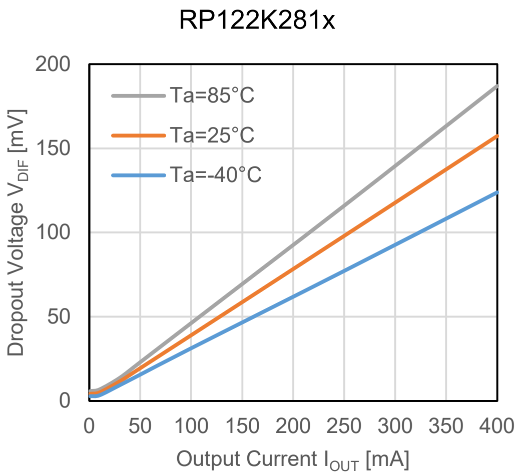


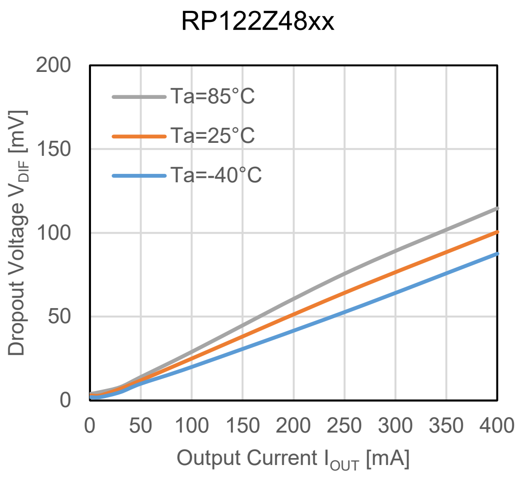
3) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 µF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 µF)

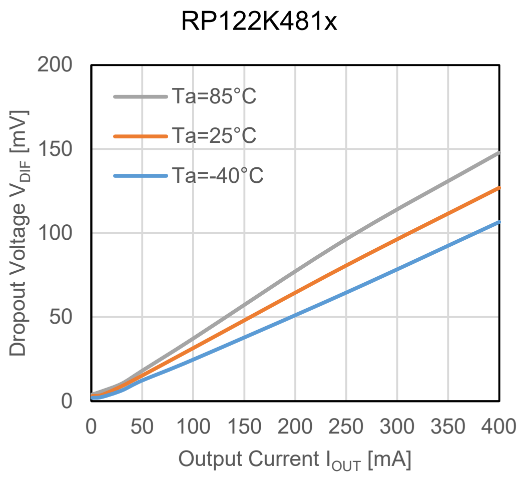




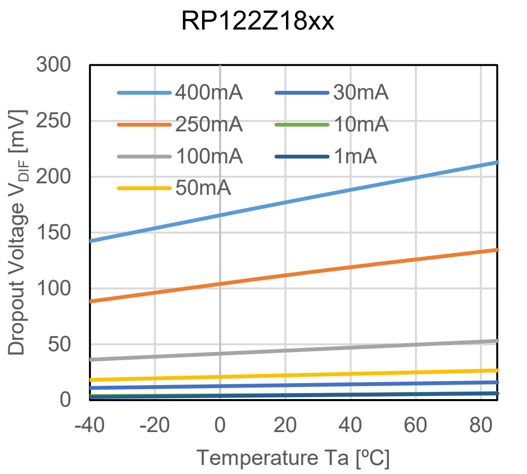


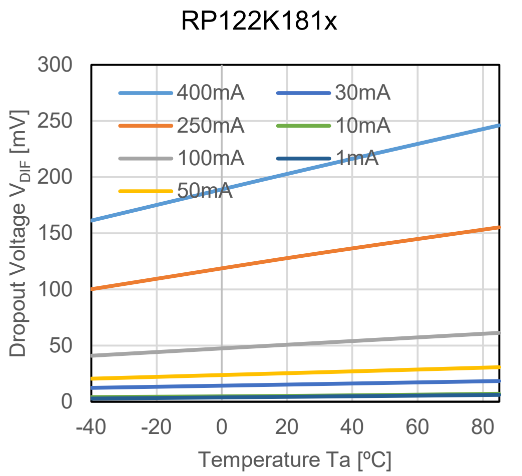


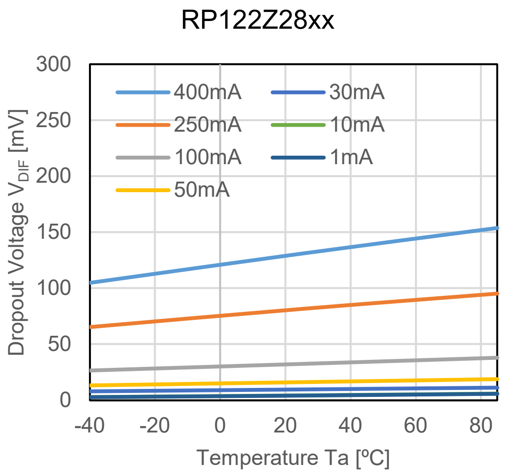


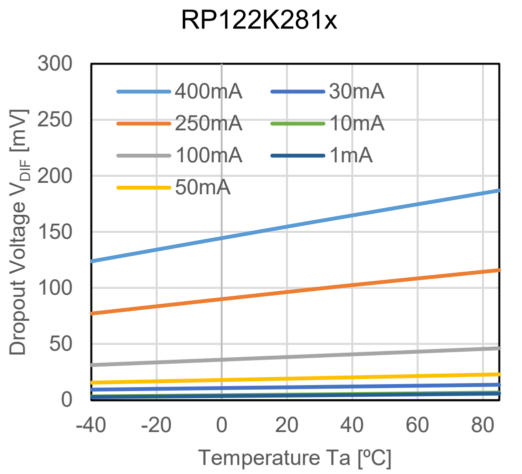


4) Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μF)

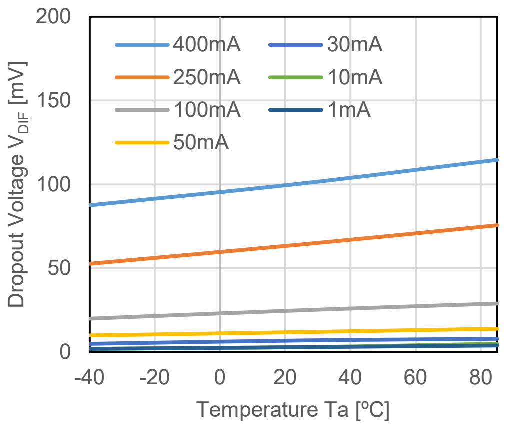




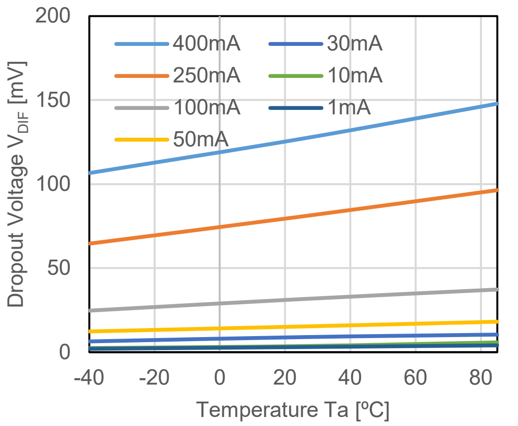




RP122Z48xx

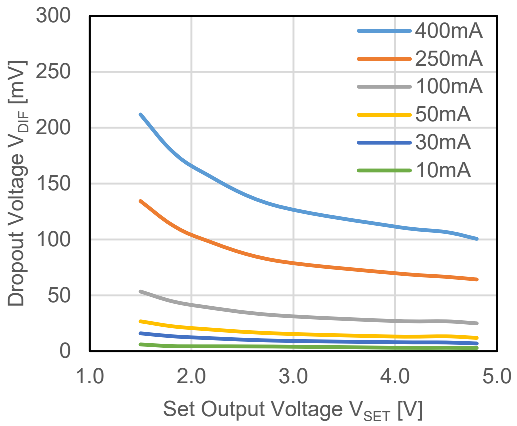


RP122K481x

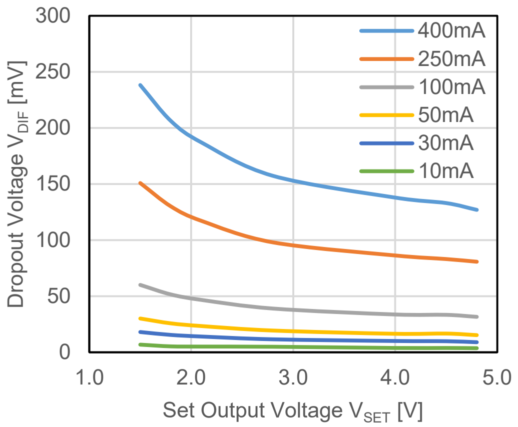


5) Dropout Voltage vs. Set Output Voltage (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, Ta = 25°C)

RP122Zxxxx

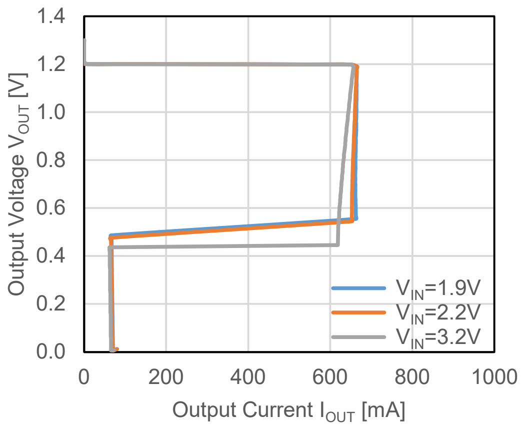


RP122Kxx1x

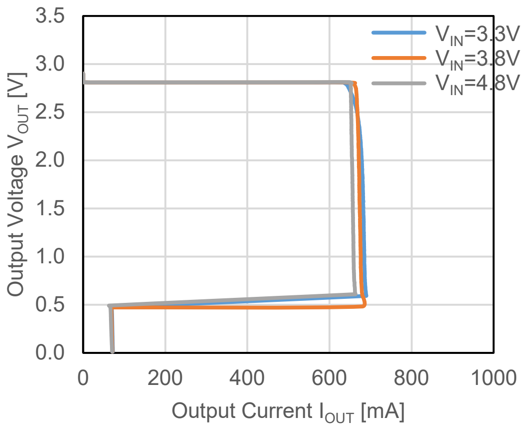


6) Output Voltage vs. Output Current (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, Ta = 25°C)

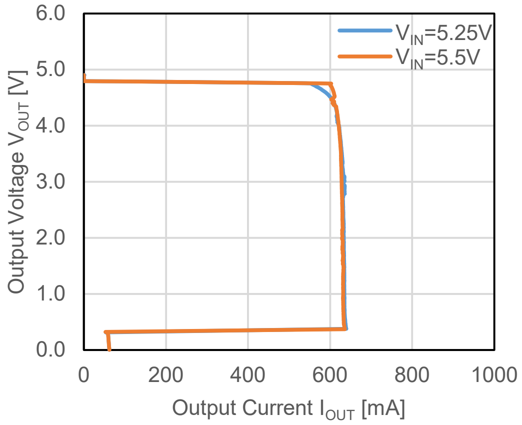
RP122x12xx



RP122x28xx

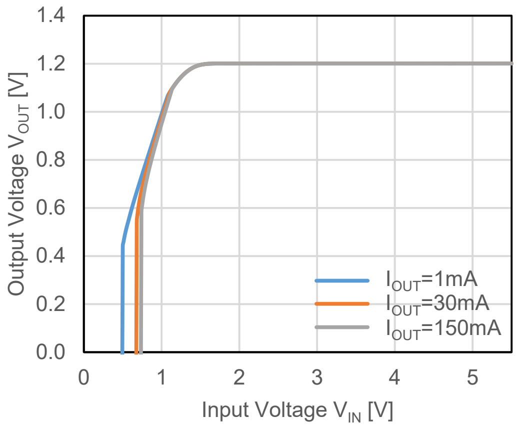


RP122x48xx

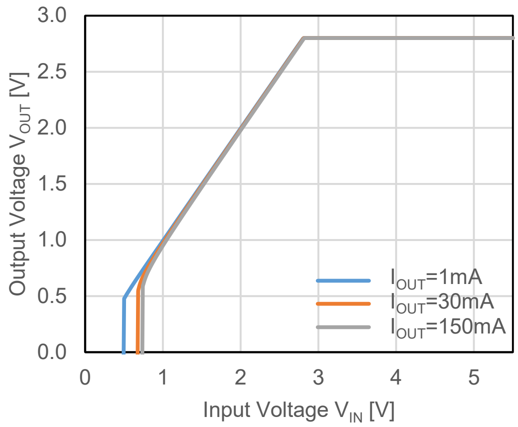


7) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, Ta = 25°C)

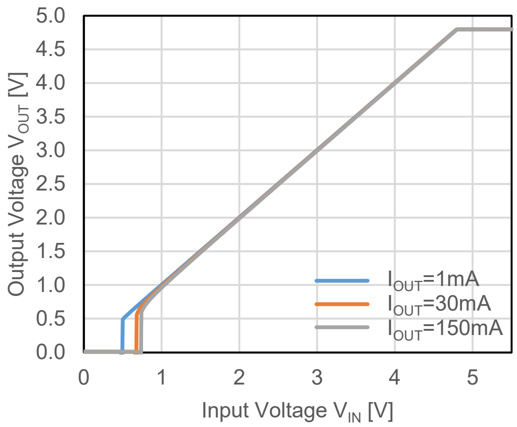
RP122x12xx



RP122x28xx

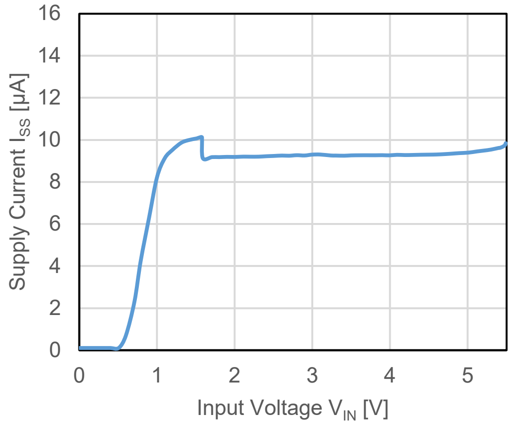


RP122x48xx

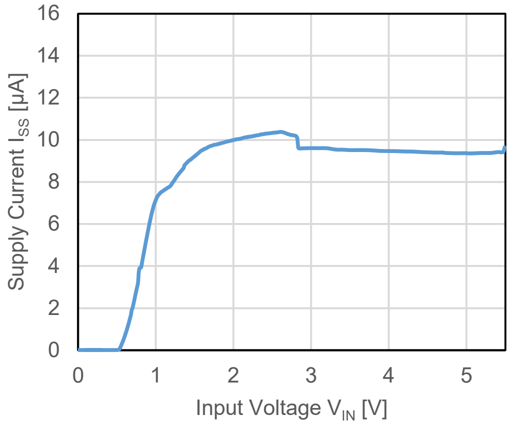


8) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, Ta = 25°C)

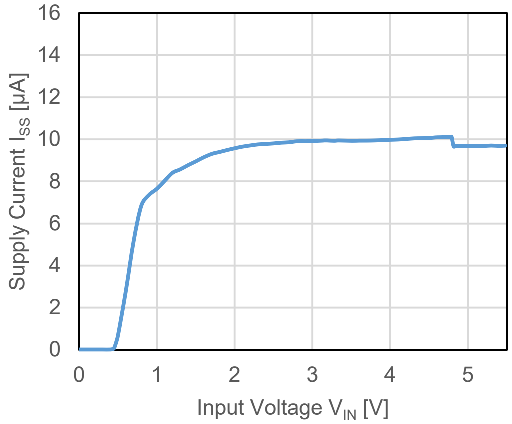
RP122x12xx



RP122x28xx

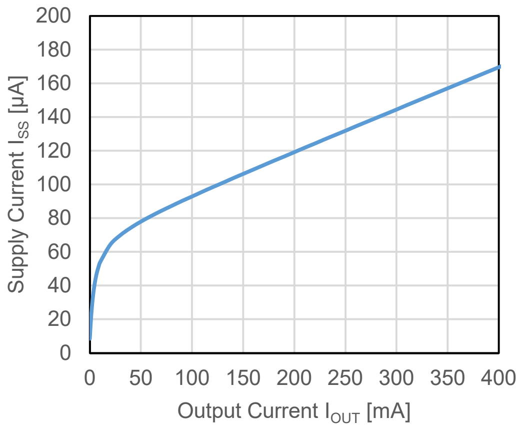


RP122x48xx

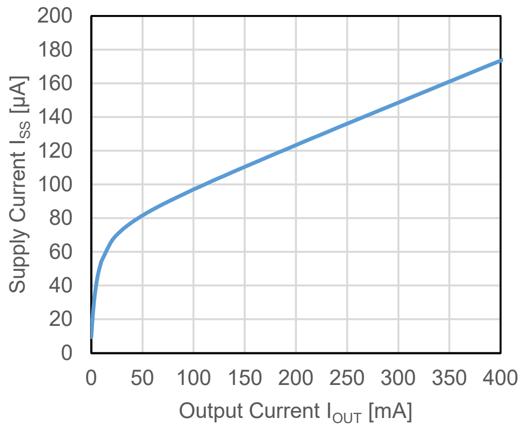


9) Supply Current vs. Output Current (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, Ta = 25°C)

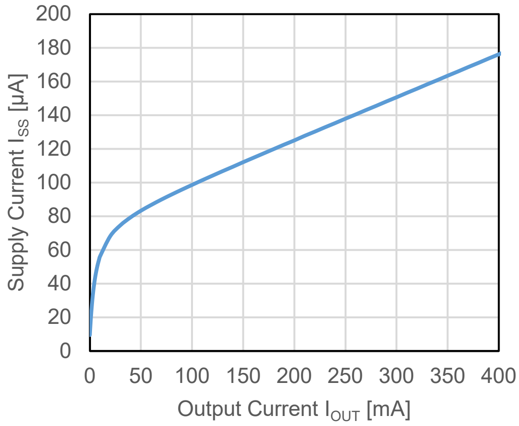
RP122x12xx, V_{IN} = 2.2 V



RP122x28xx, V_{IN} = 3.8 V

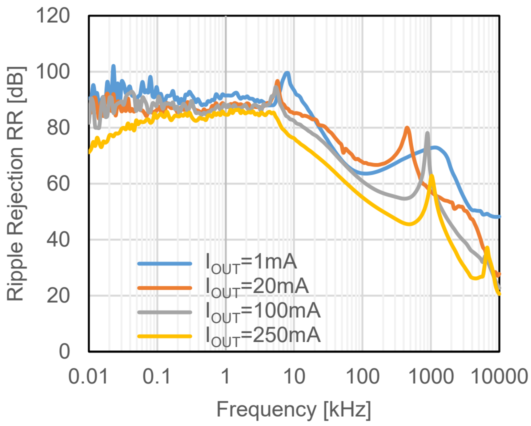


RP122x48xx, V_{IN} = 5.5 V

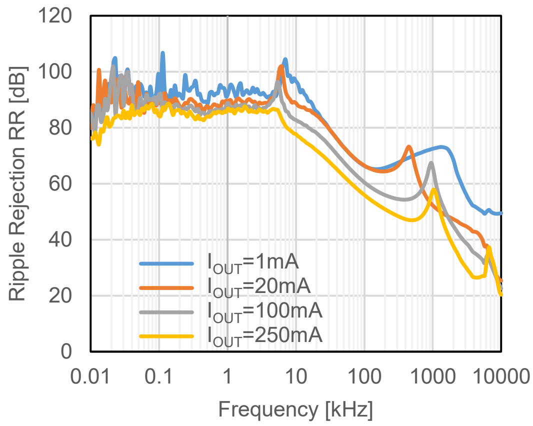


10) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency (C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 µF, Ripple = 0.2 Vp-p, Ta = 25°C)

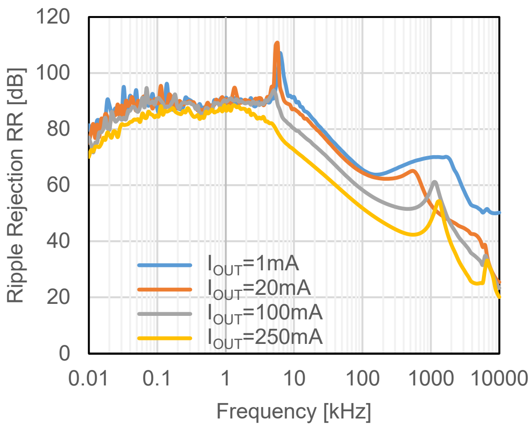
RP122x12xx, V_{IN} = 2.2 V



RP122x28xx, V_{IN} = 3.8 V

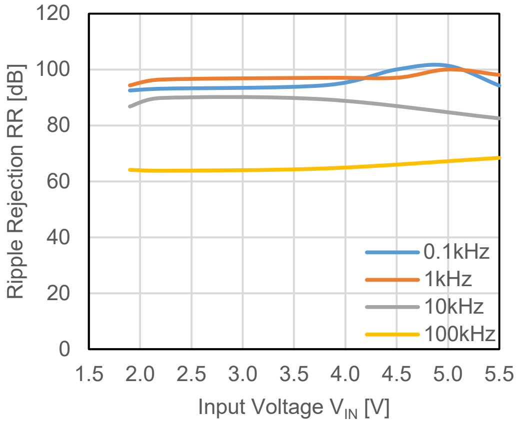


RP122x48xx, V_{IN} = 5.5 V

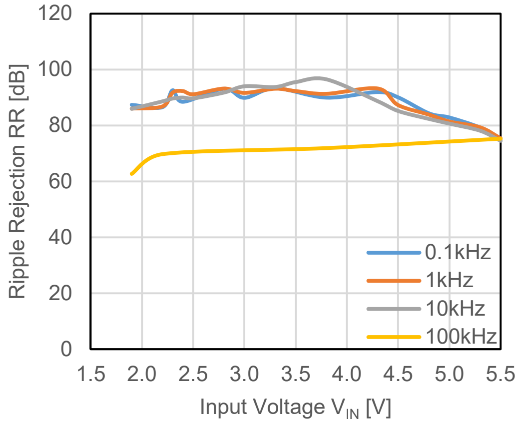


11) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Voltage (C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 µF, Ripple = 0.2 Vp-p, Ta = 25°C)

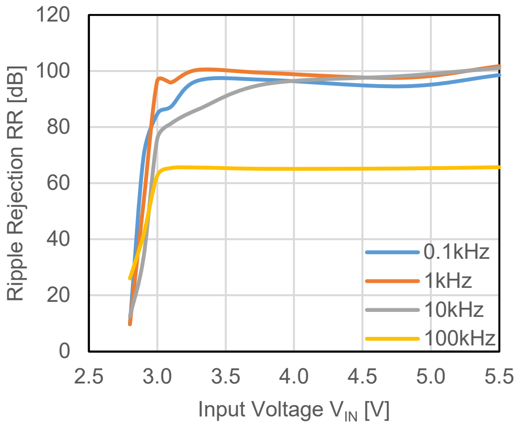
RP122x12xx, I_{OUT} = 1 mA



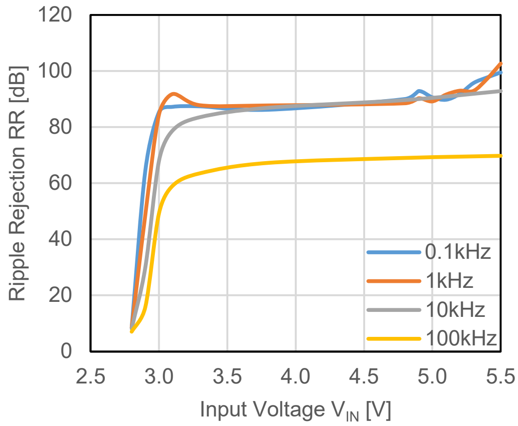
RP122x12xx, I_{OUT} = 20 mA



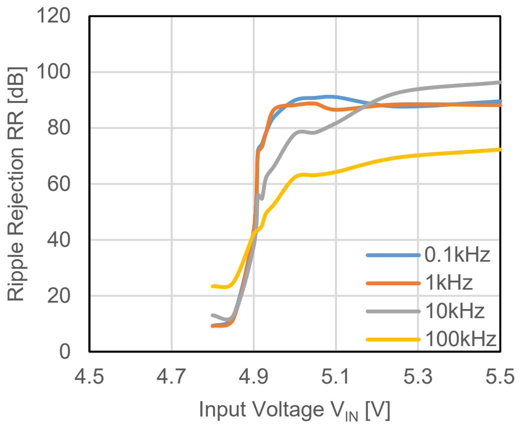
RP122x28xx, I_{OUT} = 1 mA



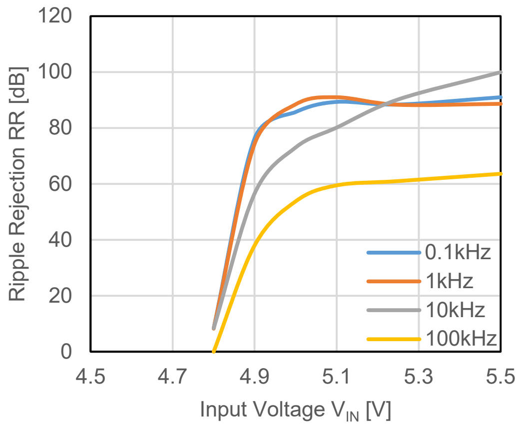
RP122x28xx, I_{OUT} = 20 mA



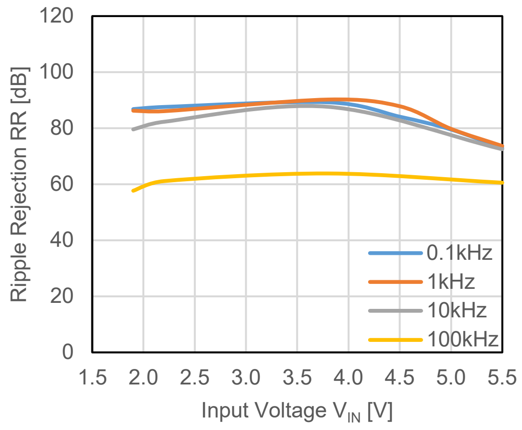
RP122x48xx, I_{OUT} = 1 mA



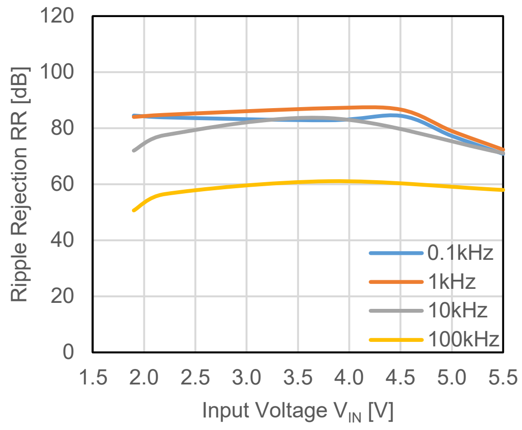
RP122x48xx, I_{OUT} = 20 mA



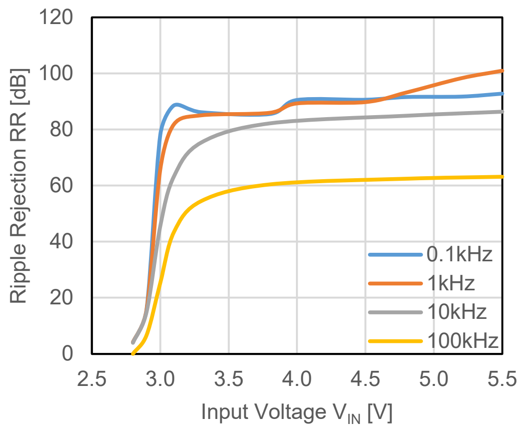
RP122x12xx, I_{OUT} = 100 mA



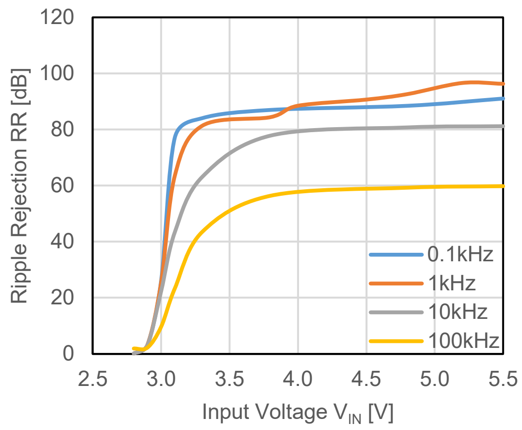
RP122x12xx, I_{OUT} = 250 mA



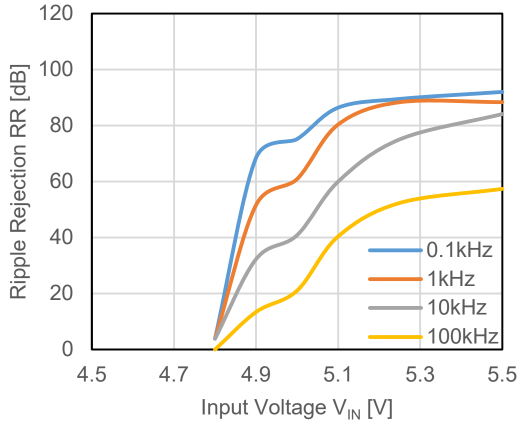
RP122x28xx, I_{OUT} = 100 mA



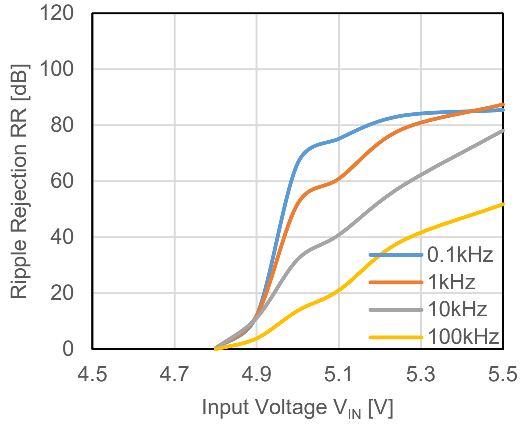
RP122x28xx, I_{OUT} = 250 mA



RP122x48xx, I_{OUT} = 100 mA



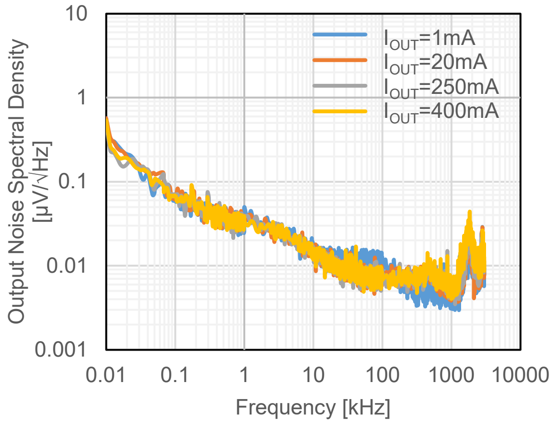
RP122x48xx, I_{OUT} = 250 mA



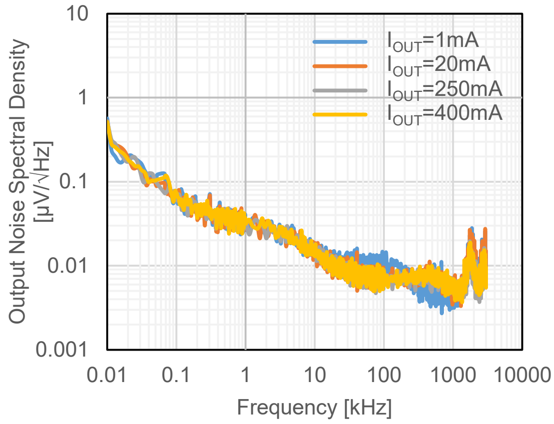
RICOH

12) Output Noise Spectral Density vs. Frequency (C_{IN}=Ceramic 1.0μF, C_{OUT}=Ceramic 1.0μF, Ta=25°C)

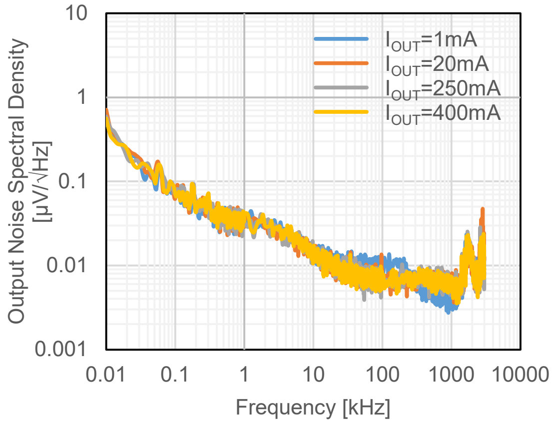
RP122x12xx, V_{IN} = 2.2 V



RP122x28xx, V_{IN} = 3.8 V

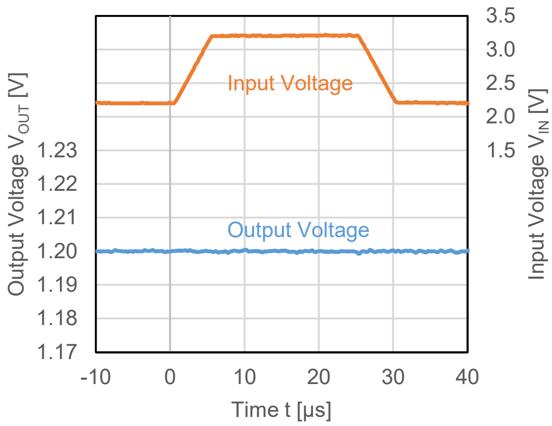


RP122x48xx, V_{IN} = 5.5 V

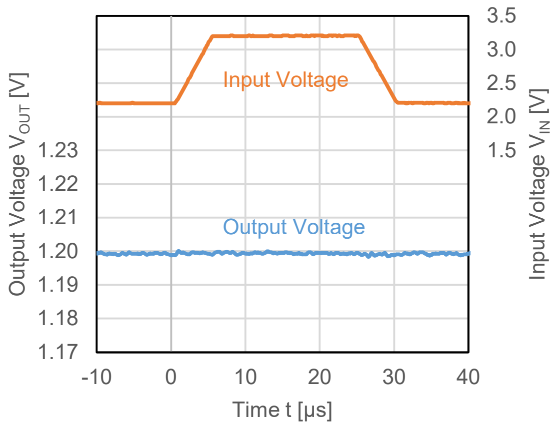


13) Input Transient Response (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, t_R = t_F = 5 μs, Ta = 25°C)

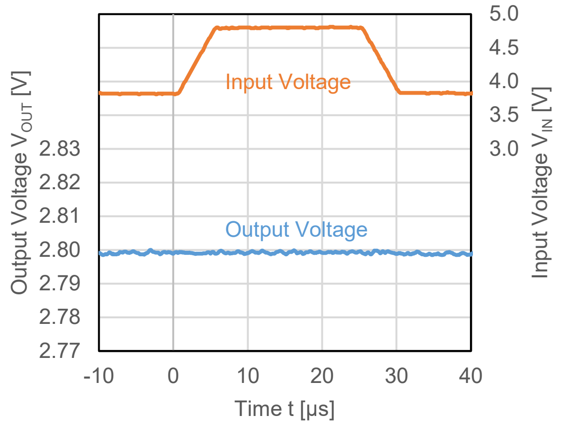
RP122x12xx, I_{OUT} = 1 mA



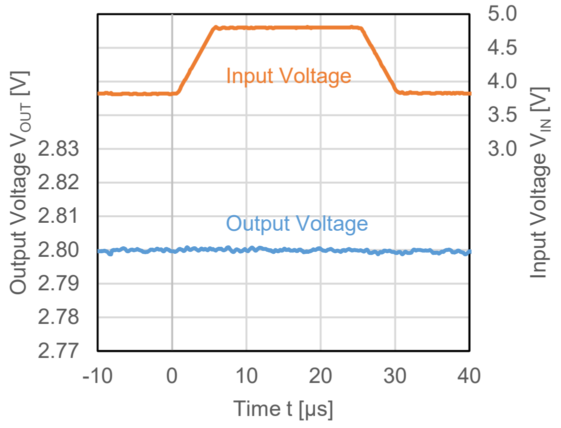
RP122x12xx, I_{OUT} = 20 mA



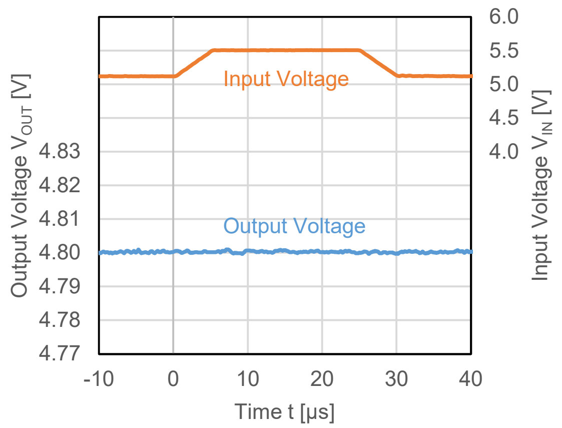
RP122x28xx, I_{OUT} = 1 mA



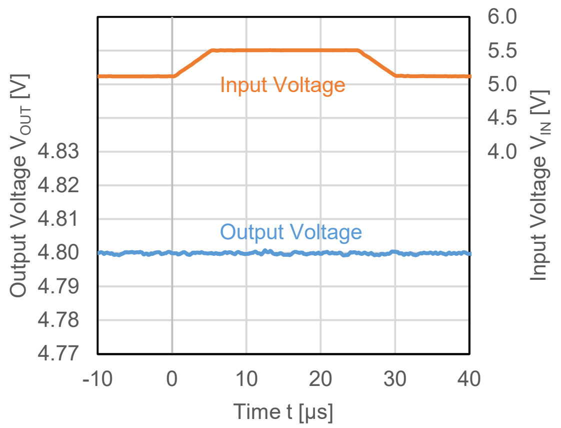
RP122x28xx, I_{OUT} = 20 mA



RP122x48xx, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

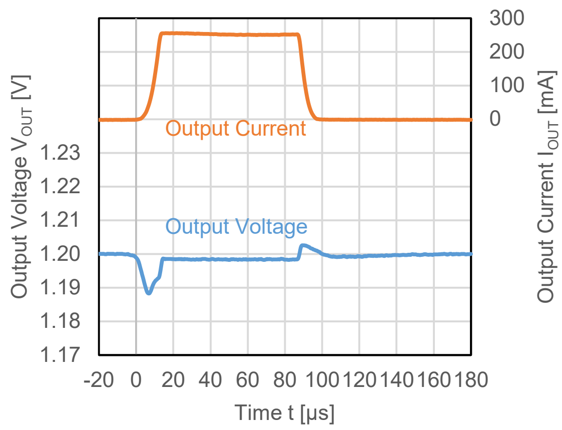


RP122x48xx, I_{OUT} = 20 mA

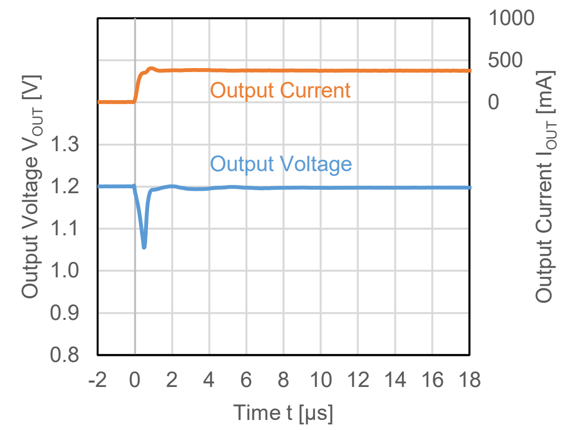


14) Load transient Response (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 µF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 µF, Ta = 25°C)

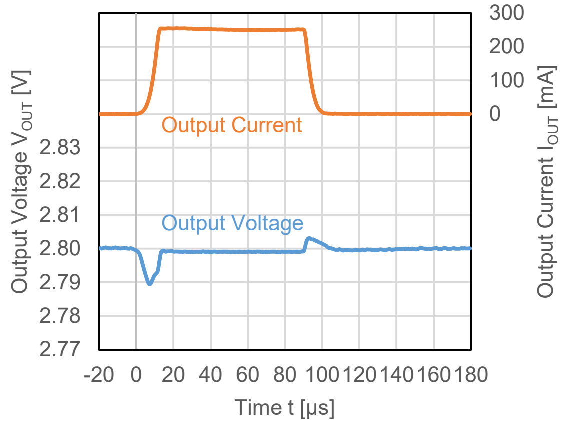
RP122x12xx, V_{IN} = 2.2 V,
I_{OUT} = 1 mA <=> 250 mA, t_R = t_F = 10 µs



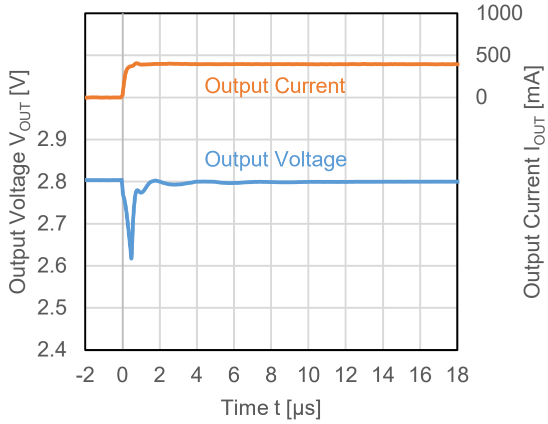
RP122x12xx, V_{IN} = 2.2 V,
I_{OUT} = 0 => 400 mA, t_R = 0.5 µs



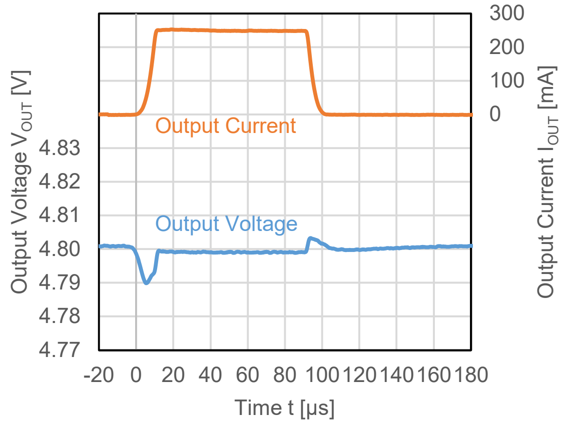
RP122x28xx, V_{IN} = 3.8 V,
I_{OUT} = 1 mA <=> 250 mA, t_R = t_F = 10 μs



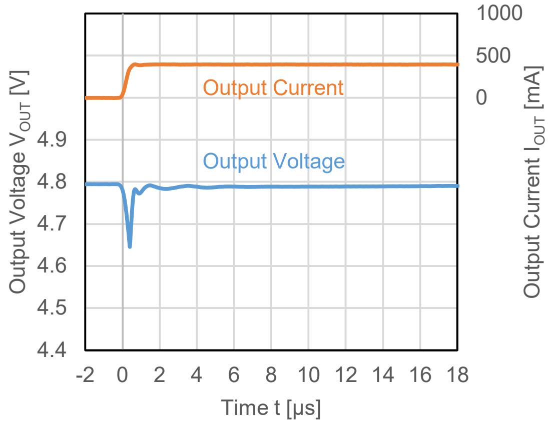
RP122x28xx, V_{IN} = 3.8 V,
I_{OUT} = 0 => 400 mA, t_R = 0.5 μs



RP122x48xx, V_{IN} = 5.5 V,
I_{OUT} = 1 mA <=> 250 mA, t_R = t_F = 10 μs

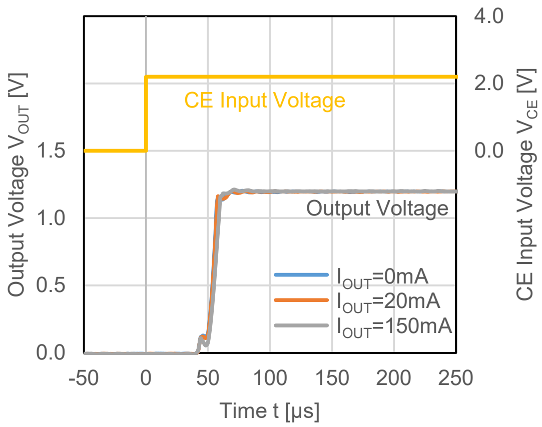


RP122x48xx, V_{IN} = 5.5 V,
I_{OUT} = 0 => 400 mA, t_R = 0.5 μs

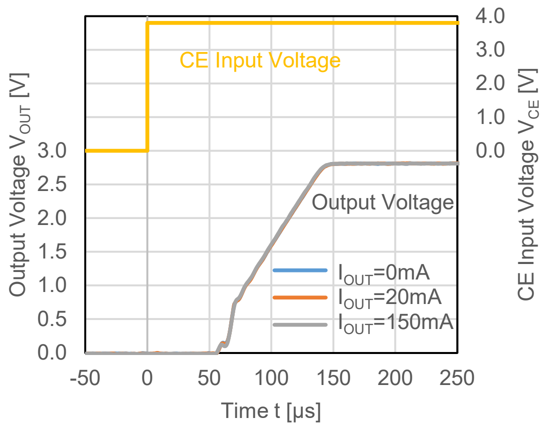


15) Turn On Speed with CE Pin (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 μF, Ta = 25°C)

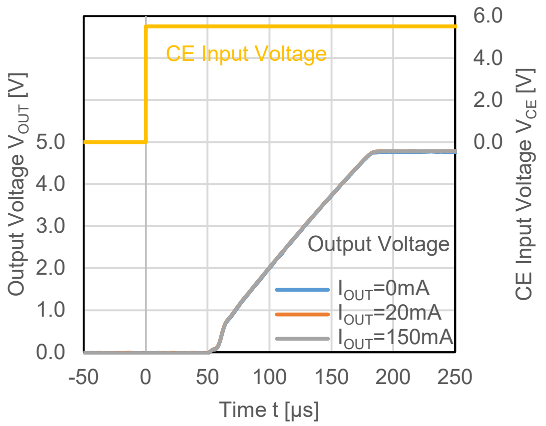
RP122x12xx, V_{IN} = 2.2 V



RP122x28xx, V_{IN} = 3.8 V

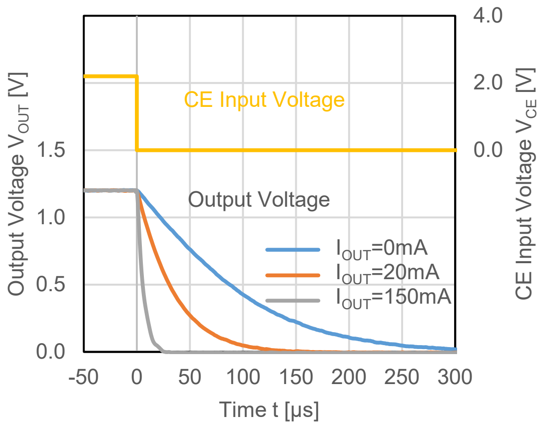


RP122x48xx, V_{IN} = 5.5V

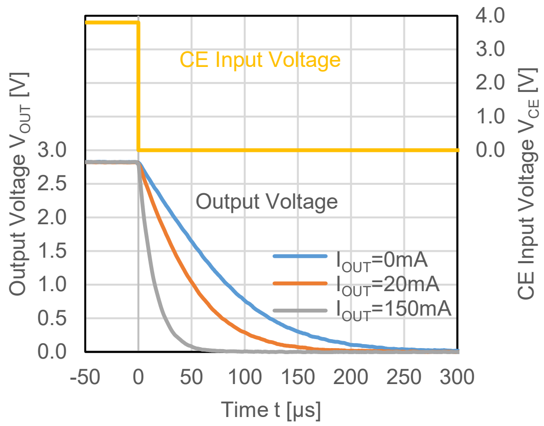


16) Turn Off Speed with CE Pin (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 µF, C_{OUT} = Ceramic 1.0 µF, Ta = 25°C)

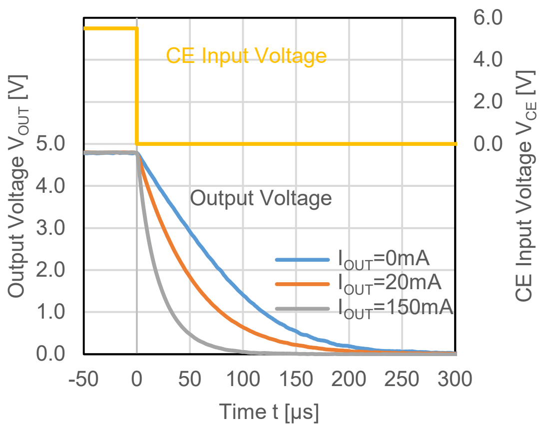
RP122x12xD, V_{IN} = 2.2 V



RP122x28xD, V_{IN} = 3.8 V

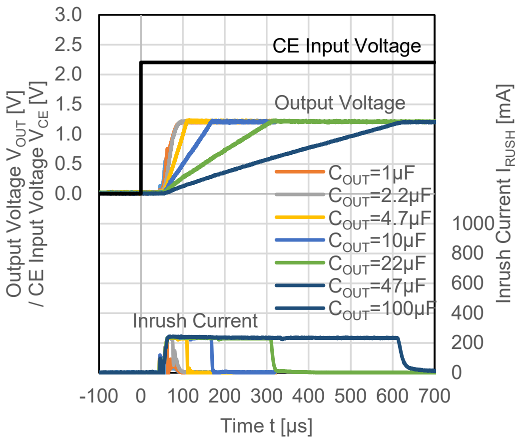


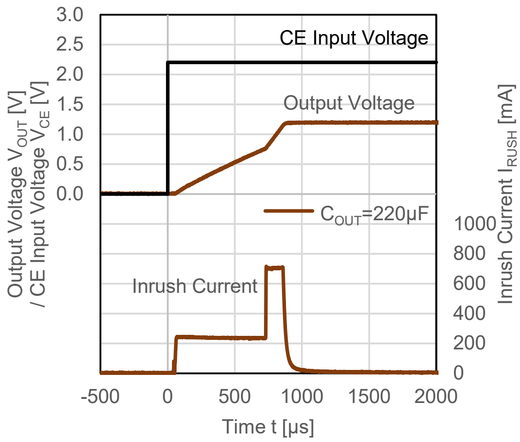
RP122x48xD, V_{IN} = 5.5V



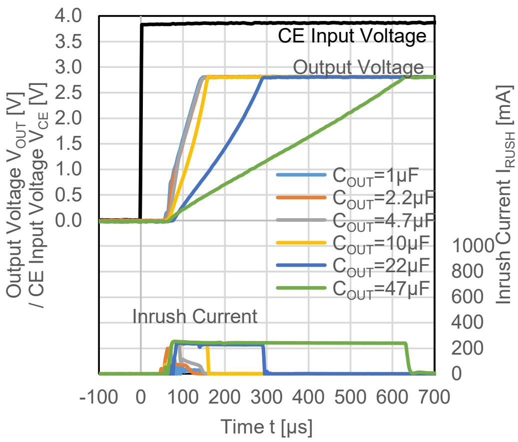
17) Inrush Current (C_{IN} = Ceramic 1.0 µF, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, Ta = 25°C)

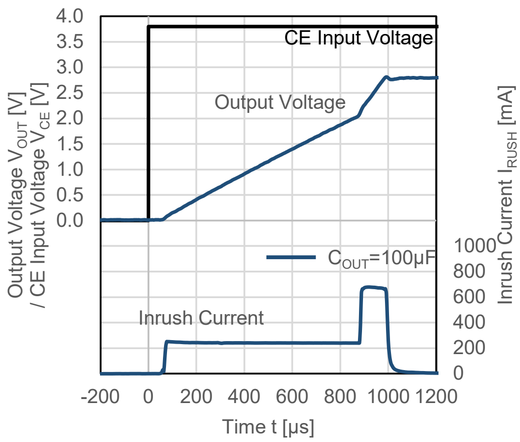
RP122x12xx, V_{IN} = 2.2 V



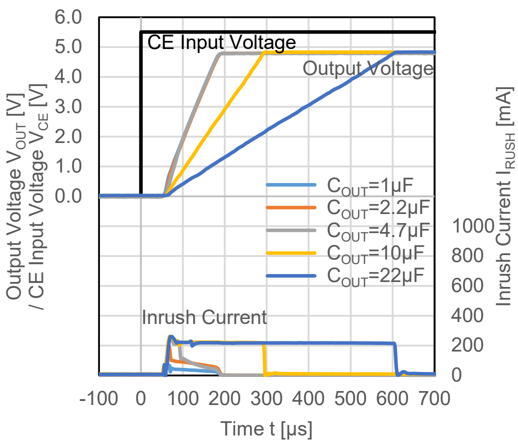


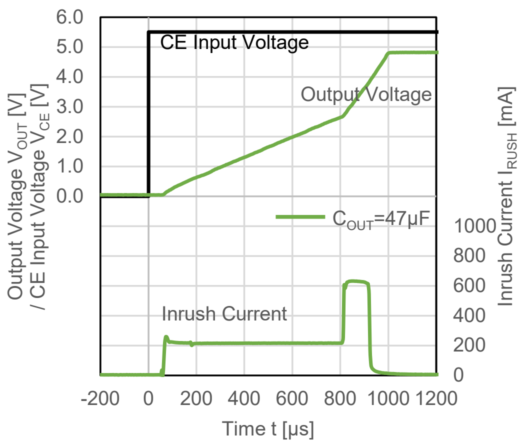
RP122x28xx, V_{IN} = 3.8 V





RP122x48xx, V_{IN} = 5.5 V





The power dissipation of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following measurement conditions are based on JEDEC STD. 51-9.

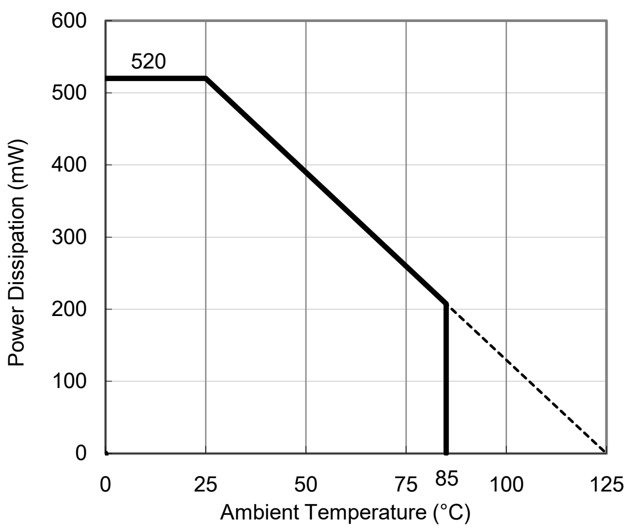
Measurement Conditions

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): 60% Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): 100% Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): 60%

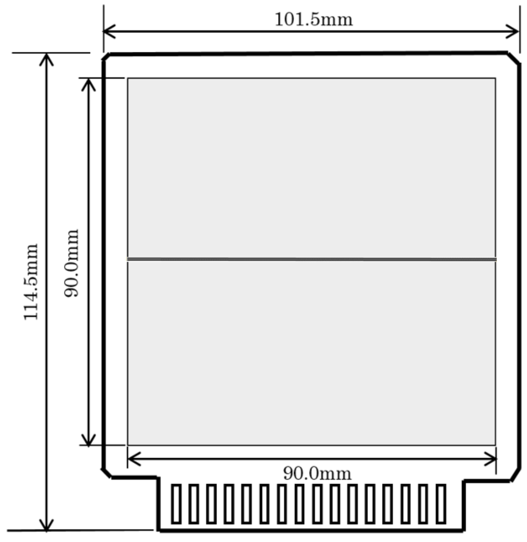
Measurement Result (Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	520 mW
Thermal Resistance (θja)	θja = 192°C/W

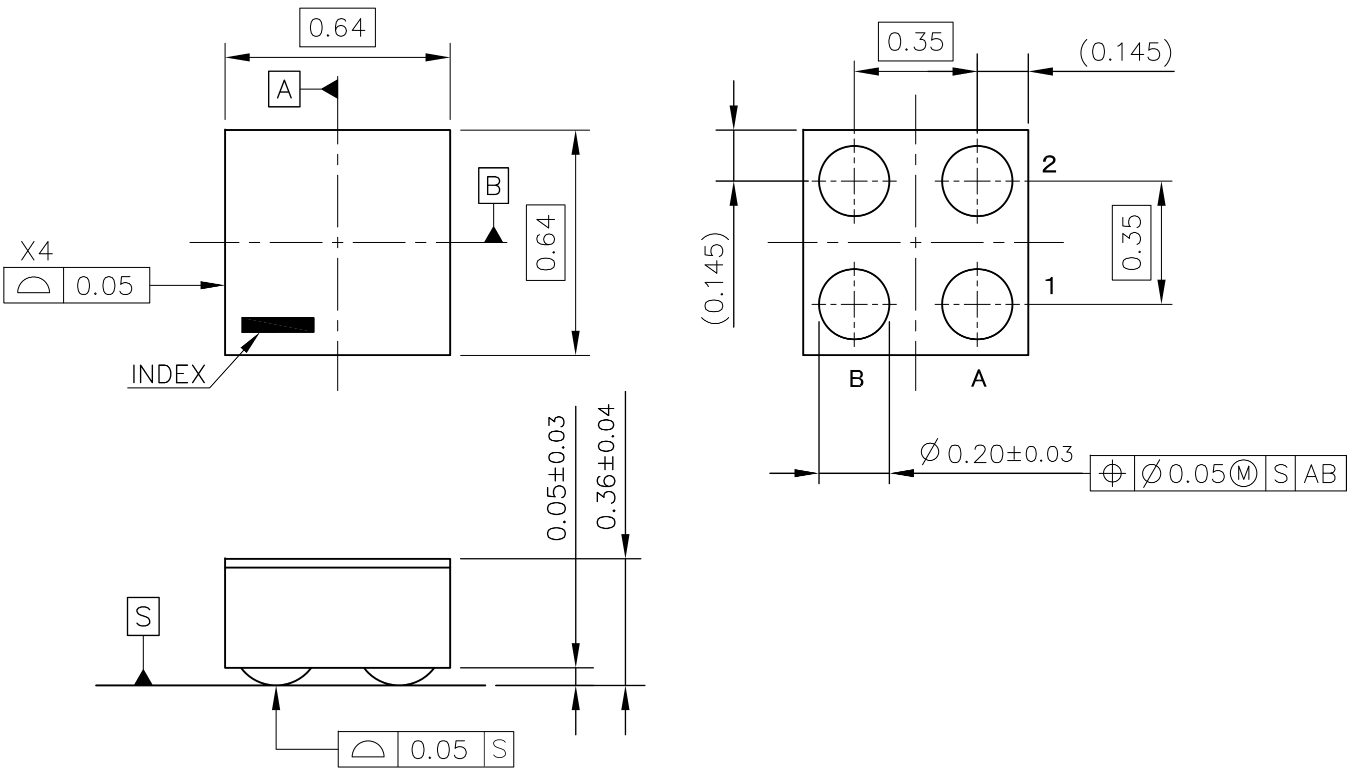
θja: Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance



Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



Measurement Board Pattern



WLCSP-4-P8 Package Dimensions (Unit: mm)

PD-WLCSP-4-P12-RP122/RP123-JE-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.

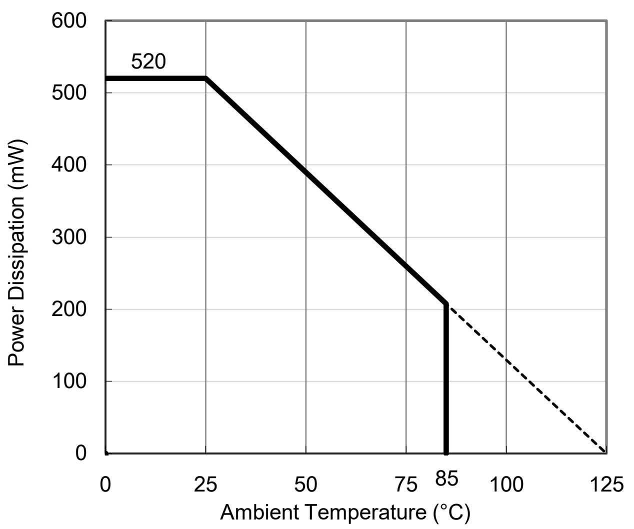
Measurement Conditions

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): 60% Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): 100% Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): 60%

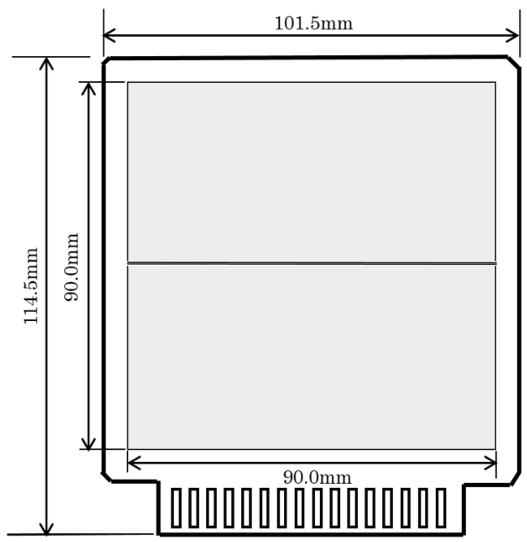
Measurement Result (Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	520 mW
Thermal Resistance (θja)	θja = 192°C/W

θja: Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance



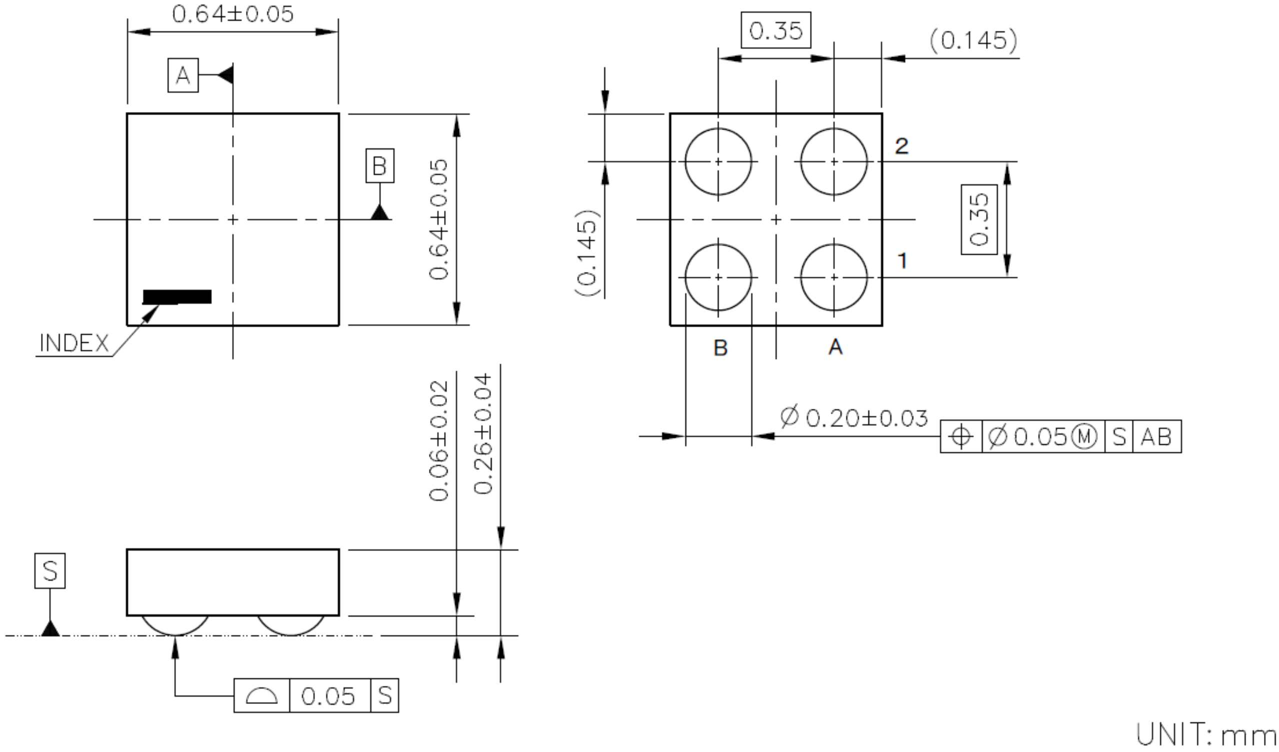
Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



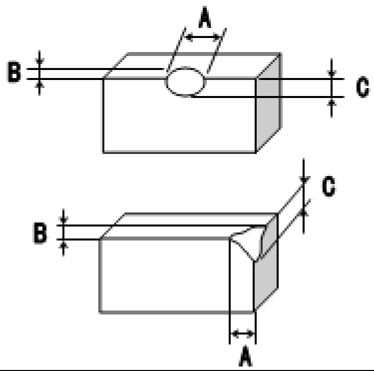
Measurement Board Pattern

RICOH

DM-WLCSP-4-P12-JE-A



WLCSP-4-P12 Package Dimensions

No.	Inspection Items	Inspection Criteria	Figure
1	Package chipping	A≥0.2mm is rejected B≥0.2mm is rejected C≥0.2mm is rejected And, Package chipping to Si surface and to bump is rejected.	
2	Si surface chipping	A≥0.2mm is rejected B≥0.2mm is rejected C≥0.2mm is rejected But, even if A≥0.2mm, B≤0.1mm is acceptable.	
3	No bump	No bump is rejected.	
4	Marking miss	To reject incorrect marking, such as another product name marking or another lot No. marking.	
5	No marking	To reject no marking on the package.	
6	Reverse direction of marking	To reject reverse direction of marking character.	
7	Defective marking	To reject unreadable marking. (Microscope: X15/ White LED/ Viewed from vertical direction)	
8	Scratch	To reject unreadable marking character by scratch. (Microscope: X15/ White LED/ Viewed from vertical direction)	
9	Stain and Foreign material	To reject unreadable marking character by stain and foreign material. (Microscope: X15/ White LED/ Viewed from vertical direction)	

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

Item	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 50 mm Square Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square
Through-holes	ϕ 0.2 mm × 11 pcs

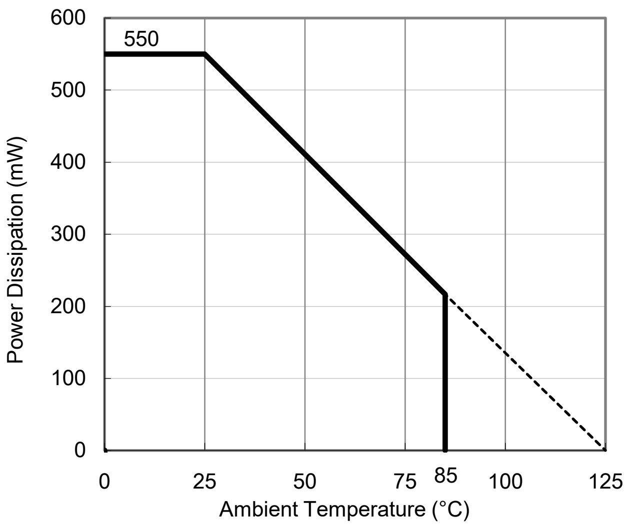
Measurement Result

(Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

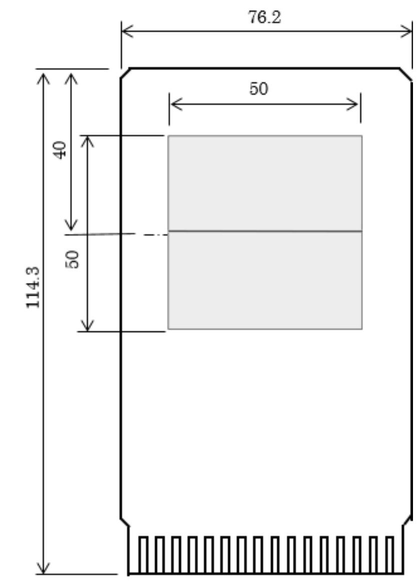
Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	550 mW
Thermal Resistance (θja)	θja = 180°C/W
Thermal Characterization Parameter (ψjt)	ψjt = 105°C/W

θja: Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

ψjt: Junction-to-Top Thermal Characterization Parameter

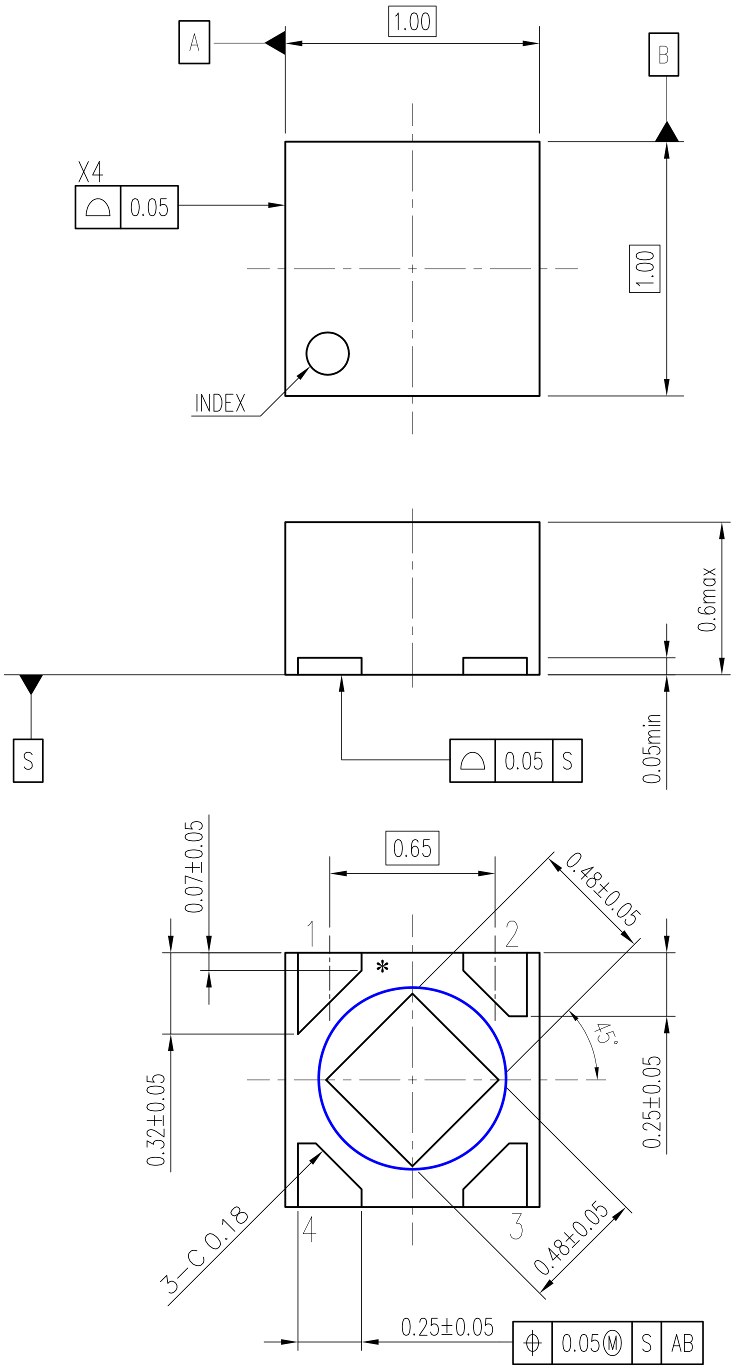


Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



Measurement Board Pattern

Ver. A



DFN(PLP)1010-4 Package Dimensions (Unit: mm)

* The tab on the bottom of the package shown by blue circle is a substrate potential (GND). It is recommended that this tab be connected to the ground plane on the board but it is possible to leave the tab floating.

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