

## 300mA 36V Input Regulator

NO.EA-300-130530

### OUTLINE

The R1511x Series are CMOS-based high-voltage resistant and fast response voltage regulators that provide the minimum 300mA of output current. Internally, R1511x consists of an Output Short-circuit Protection Circuit, an Over-current Protection Circuit, and a Thermal Shutdown Circuit in addition to the basic regulator circuits. The operating temperature range is between  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and the maximum input voltage is 36V. All these features allow the R1511x Series to become an ideal power source of electric home appliances.

R1511x is available in B version (R1511xxxxB) with the fixed output voltage type, and C version (R1511x001C) with adjustable output voltage type with external resistors. The output voltage accuracy is  $\pm 1.0\%$ .

R1511x is available in two types of packages: HSOP-6J for high-density mounting and TO-252-5-P2 for high wattage.

### FEATURES

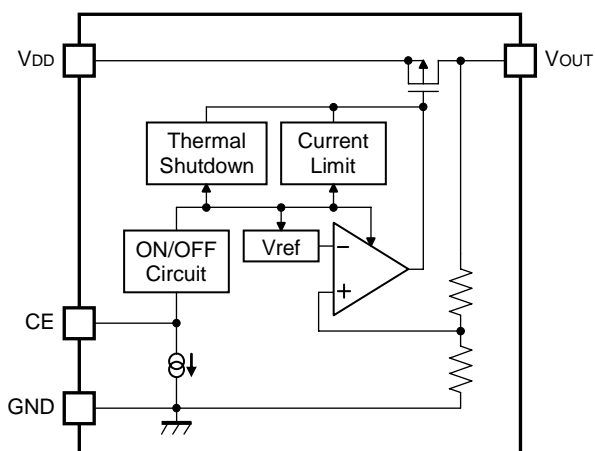
- Input Voltage Range .....3.5V to 36V
- Supply Current .....Typ. 100 $\mu\text{A}$
- Supply Current (Standby Mode) .....Typ. 0.1 $\mu\text{A}$  (R1511xxxxB)
- Output Voltage Range .....R1511xxxxB: 3.0V to 9.0V (0.1V step)  
(For other voltages, please refer to MARK INFORMATIONS.)  
R1511xxxxC: 3.0V to 12.0V
- Output Voltage Accuracy .....R1511xxxxB:  $\pm 1.0\%$  ( $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- Feed Back Voltage .....R1511xxxxC: 3.0V  $\pm 1.0\%$  ( $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- Output Voltage Temperature-Drift Coefficient .....Typ.  $\pm 60\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Line Regulation .....Typ. 0.01%/V ( $V_{\text{DD}}=V_{\text{OUT}}+0.5\text{V}$  to 36V)
- Dropout Voltage .....Typ. 0.64V ( $I_{\text{OUT}}=300\text{mA}$ ,  $V_{\text{OUT}}=5.0\text{V}$ )
- Package Option .....HSOP-6J, TO-252-5-P2
- Built-in Output Short-circuit Protection Circuit .....Typ. 50mA
- Built-in Over-current Protection Circuit .....Typ. 450mA
- Built-in Thermal Shutdown Circuit .....Thermal Shutdown Temperature: Typ.  $160^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Operating Temperature Range ..... $-40$  to  $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Ripple Rejection .....Typ. 65dB (1kHz)
- Ceramic capacitors are recommended to be used with this IC  
..... $C_{\text{IN}}=1.0\mu\text{F}$  or more,  $C_{\text{OUT}}=6.8\mu\text{F}$  or more

### APPLICATIONS

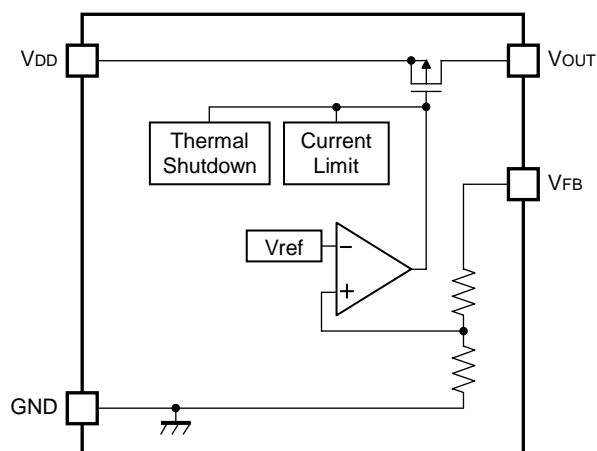
- For home electrical appliances: refrigerators, rice cookers, electrical pots, etc.
- For digital equipments: laptop PCs, digital TVs, telephone equipments, home LAN systems, etc.
- For OA equipments: copy machines, printers, fax machines, scanners, projectors, etc.

## BLOCK DIAGRAMS

R1511xxxxB



R1511x001C



## SELECTION GUIDE

The output voltage, version and the package type for the ICs can be selected at the user's request.

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
R1511Sxxx*-E2-FE	HSOP-6J	1,000pcs	Yes	Yes
R1511Jxxx*-T1-FE	TO-252-5-P2	3,000pcs	Yes	Yes

xxx : Specify the output setting voltage ( $V_{SET}$ )

R1511xxxxB: Specify the output voltage within the range of 3.0V (030) to 9.0V (090) in 0.1V steps.  
(For other voltages, please refer to MARK INFORMATIONS.)

R1511x001C: only (001)

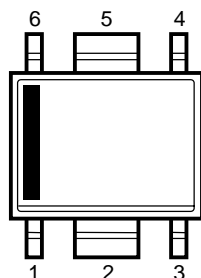
\* : Specify the version

(B) Fixed output and Built-in Chip Enable ("H" active)

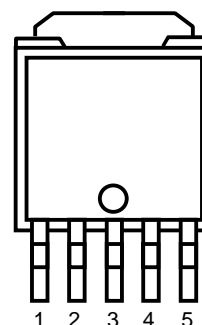
(C) Adjustable output

## PIN CONFIGURATIONS

### • HSOP-6J



### • TO-252-5-P2



## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

### R1511S:HSOP-6J

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	
1	V <sub>DD</sub>	Input Pin	
2	GND*	Ground Pin	
3	GND*	Ground Pin	
4	CE	R1511SxxxB	Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active)
	V <sub>FB</sub>	R1511S001C	Feed Back Pin
5	GND*	Ground Pin	
6	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Pin	

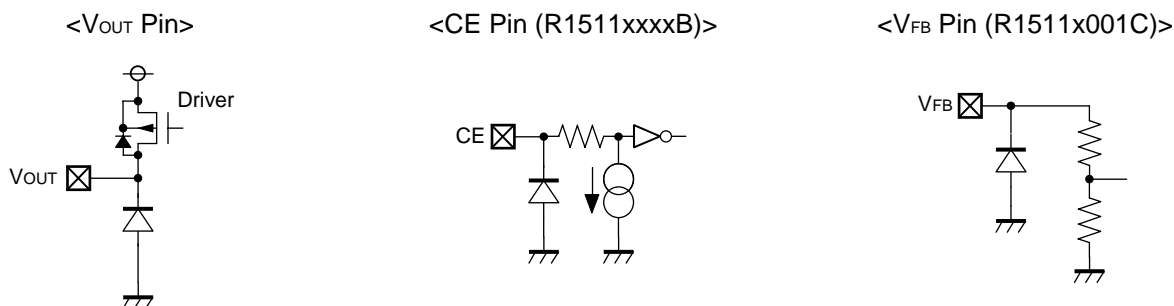
\*) No. 2, No. 3 and No. 5 pins must be wired to the GND plane when they are mounted on board.

### R1511J:TO-252-5-P2

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	
1	V <sub>DD</sub>	Input Pin	
2	GND*	Ground Pin	
3	GND*	Ground Pin	
4	CE	R1511JxxxB	Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active)
	V <sub>FB</sub>	R1511J001C	Feed Back Pin
5	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Pin	

\*) No. 2 and No. 3 pins must be wired to the GND plane when they are mounted on board.

## PIN EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Item	Rating		Unit
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage	-0.3 to 50		V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Peak Input Voltage* <sup>1</sup>	60		V
V <sub>CE</sub>	Input Voltage (CE Pin)	-0.3 to 50		V
V <sub>FB</sub>	Input Voltage (V <sub>FB</sub> Pin)	-0.3 to 50		V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage	-0.3 to V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3 ≤ 50		V
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation (Standard Test Land Pattern)* <sup>2</sup>	HSOP-6J	1700	mW
		TO-252-5-P2	1900	
T <sub>j</sub>	Operating Junction Temperature Range	-40 to +125		°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +125		°C

\*1) Duration time: 200ms

\*2) For Power Dissipation, please refer to next page to be described.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause the permanent damages and may degrade the lifetime 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
T <sub>a</sub>	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +105	°C

### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS)

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

## Power Dissipation (HSOP-6J)

This specification is at mounted on board. Power Dissipation ( $P_D$ ) depends on conditions of mounting on board. This specification is based on the measurement at the condition below:

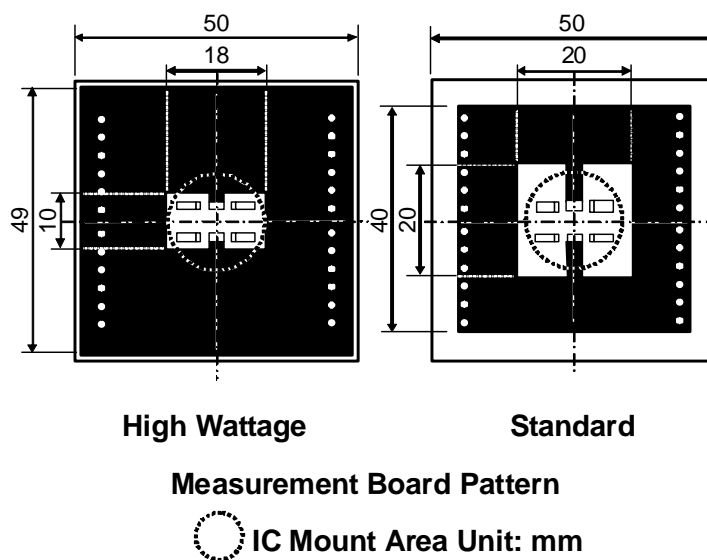
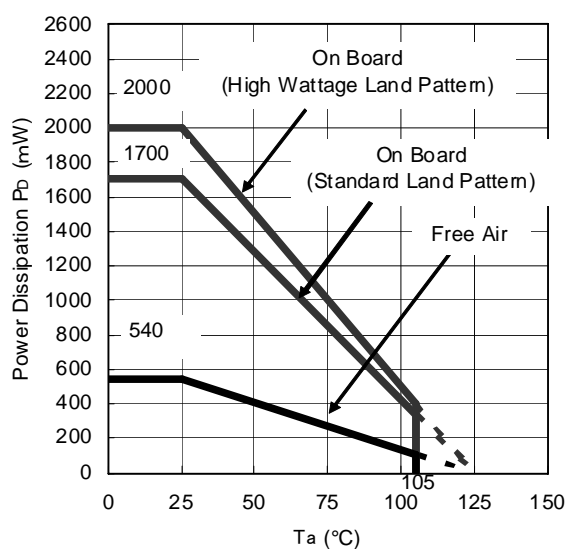
### Measurement Conditions

	High Wattage Land Pattern	Standard Land Pattern
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind velocity=0m/s)	Mounting on Board (Wind velocity=0m/s)
Board Material	Glass cloth epoxy plastic (Double-sided)	Glass cloth epoxy plastic (Double-sided)
Board Dimensions	50mm * 50mm * 1.6mm	50mm * 50mm * 1.6mm
Copper Ratio	90%	50%
Through-hole	$\phi 0.5\text{mm} * 44\text{pcs}$	$\phi 0.5\text{mm} * 44\text{pcs}$

### Measurement Result

(Ta=25°C)

	High Wattage Land Pattern	Standard Land Pattern	Free Air
Power Dissipation	2000mW	1700mW	540mW
Thermal Resistance	50°C/W	59°C/W	185°C/W



### Power Dissipation

## Power Dissipation (TO-252-5-P2)

This specification is at mounted on board. Power Dissipation ( $P_D$ ) depends on conditions of mounting on board. This specification is based on the measurement at the condition below:

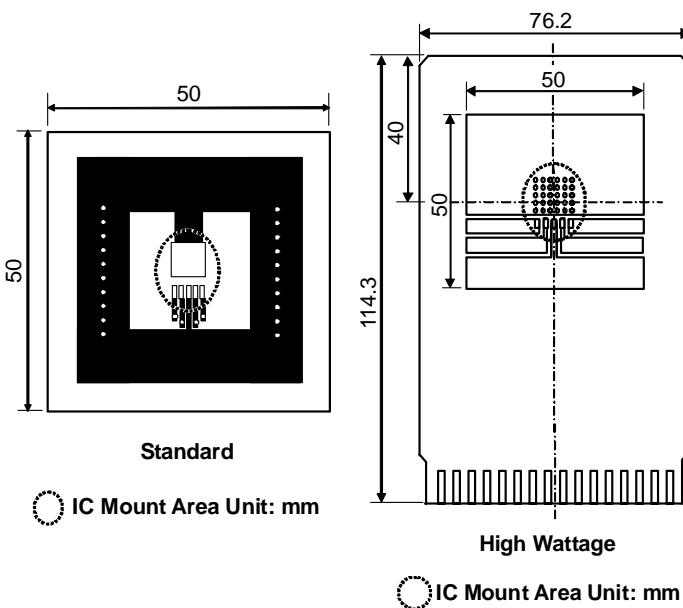
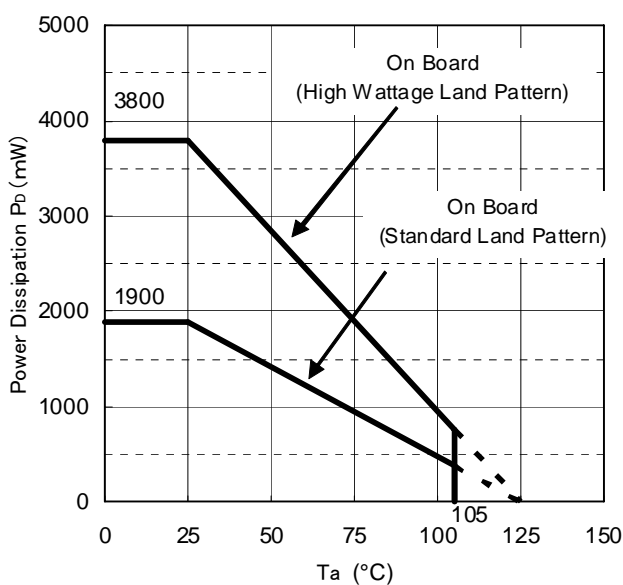
Measurement conditions

	Standard Land Pattern	High Wattage Land Pattern
Environment	Mounting on board (Wind velocity 0m/s)	Mounting on board (Wind velocity 0m/s)
Board Material	Glass cloth epoxy plastic (Double-layers)	Glass cloth epoxy plastic (Four-layers)
Board Dimensions	50mm * 50mm * 1.6mm	76.2mm * 114.3mm * 0.8mm
Copper Ratio	Top side: Approx. 50%, Back side: Approx. 50%	Top, Back side: Approx. 96%, 2nd, 3rd: 100%
Through - hole	$\phi$ 0.5mm * 24pcs	$\phi$ 0.4mm * 30pcs

Measurement Results

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

	Standard Land Pattern	High Wattage Land Pattern
Power Dissipation	1900mW	3800mW
Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{ja}=(125-25^\circ\text{C})/1.9\text{W}=53^\circ\text{C/W}$	$\theta_{ja}=(125-25^\circ\text{C})/3.8\text{W}=26^\circ\text{C/W}$
	$\theta_{jc}=17^\circ\text{C/W}$	$\theta_{jc}=7^\circ\text{C/W}$



**Power Dissipation**

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT}=6.8\mu F$ , unless otherwise noted.

The specification surrounded by   are guaranteed by design engineering at  $-40^{\circ}C \leq T_a \leq +105^{\circ}C$ .

R1511xxxxB

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

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
$V_{IN}$	Input Voltage		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">3.5</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">36</span>	V	
$I_{SS}$	Supply Current	$V_{IN}=V_{SET}+1.0V$ , $I_{OUT}=0mA$		100	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">180</span>	$\mu A$	
$I_{standby}$	Standby Current	$V_{IN}=36V$ , $V_{CE}=0V$		0.1	2.0	$\mu A$	
$V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage	$V_{IN}=V_{SET}+2.0V$ $I_{OUT}=1mA$	$T_a=25^{\circ}C$	$\times 0.99$	$\times 1.01$	V	
			$-40^{\circ}C \leq T_a \leq +105^{\circ}C$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>\times 0.98</math></span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>\times 1.02</math></span>		
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta I_{OUT}}$	Load Regulation	$V_{IN}=V_{SET}+2.0V$ $1mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 300mA$	$V_{SET} \leq 5.0V$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-20</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">100</span>	mV	
			$5.0V < V_{SET}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-20</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">120</span>		
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Line Regulation	$V_{SET}+0.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 36V$ , $I_{OUT}=1mA$		0.01	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.02</span>	%/V	
$V_{DIF}$	Dropout Voltage	$I_{OUT}=300mA$	$3.0V \leq V_{SET} \leq 3.1V$		0.98	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.5</span>	V
			$3.1V < V_{SET} \leq 3.4V$		0.94	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.4</span>	
			$3.4V < V_{SET} \leq 3.8V$		0.88	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.3</span>	
			$3.8V < V_{SET} \leq 4.3V$		0.79	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.2</span>	
			$4.3V < V_{SET} \leq 4.9V$		0.71	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.1</span>	
			$4.9V < V_{SET} \leq 5.7V$		0.64	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.0</span>	
			$5.7V < V_{SET} \leq 6.8V$		0.59	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.9</span>	
			$6.8V < V_{SET} \leq 8.3V$		0.54	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.8</span>	
		$8.3V < V_{SET} \leq 9.0V$		0.47	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.7</span>		
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_a}$	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$V_{IN}=V_{SET}+2.0V$ , $I_{OUT}=1mA$ $-40^{\circ}C \leq T_a \leq +105^{\circ}C$		$\pm 60$		ppm/ $^{\circ}C$	
$I_{LIM}$	Output Current Limit	$V_{IN}=V_{SET}+2.5V$		450		mA	
$I_{SC}$	Short Current Limit	$V_{OUT}=0V$		50		mA	
RR	Ripple Rejection	$f=1kHz$ , Ripple=0.5Vpp $I_{OUT}=10mA$ , $V_{IN}=V_{SET}+2.0V$		65		dB	
$V_{CEH}$	CE Input Voltage "H"		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">2.2</span>		36	V	
$V_{CEL}$	CE Input Voltage "L"		0		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.0</span>	V	
$I_{PD}$	CE Pull-down Current	$V_{CE}=5.0V$		0.2	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.6</span>	$\mu A$	
		$V_{CE}=36V$		0.5	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.3</span>		
$T_{TSD}$	Thermal Shutdown Temperature	Junction Temperature		160		$^{\circ}C$	
$T_{TSR}$	Thermal Shutdown Released Temperature	Junction Temperature		135		$^{\circ}C$	

All test items listed under Electrical Characteristics are done under the pulse load condition ( $T_J \approx T_a = 25^{\circ}C$ ) except for Ripple Rejection and Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient.

$C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT}=6.8\mu F$ ,  $V_{OUT}=V_{FB}$ , unless otherwise noted.

The specification surrounded by   are guaranteed by design engineering at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## R1511x001C

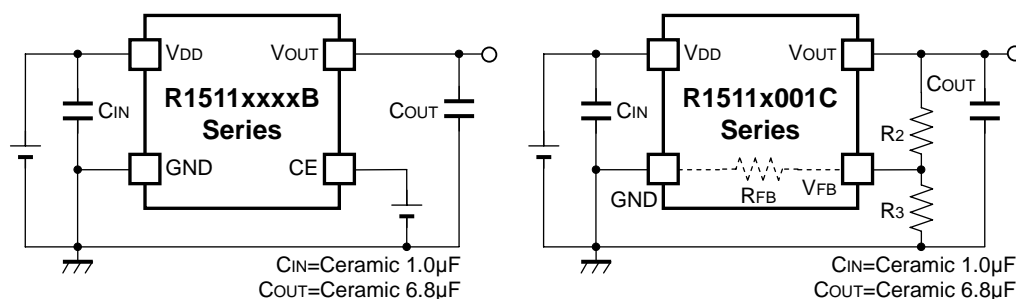
(T<sub>a</sub>=25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">3.5</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">3.6</span>	V
I <sub>SS</sub>	Supply Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =4.0V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0mA		100	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">180</span>	μA
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> =5.0V I <sub>OUT</sub> =1mA	T <sub>a</sub> =25°C	2.97	3.03	V
			-40°C ≤ T <sub>a</sub> ≤ +105°C	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">2.94</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">3.06</span>	
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔI <sub>OUT</sub>	Load Regulation	V <sub>IN</sub> =5.0V 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 300mA	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-20</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">40</span>	mV
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔV <sub>IN</sub>	Line Regulation	V <sub>SET</sub> +0.5V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 36V I <sub>OUT</sub> =1mA		0.01	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.02</span>	%/V
V <sub>DIF</sub>	Dropout Voltage	I <sub>OUT</sub> =300mA		0.98	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.5</span>	V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔT <sub>a</sub>	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>SET</sub> +2.0V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =1mA -40°C ≤ T <sub>a</sub> ≤ +105°C		±60		ppm /°C
I <sub>LIM</sub>	Output Current Limit	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>SET</sub> +2.5V		450		mA
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short Current Limit	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V		50		mA
RR	Ripple Rejection	f=1kHz, Ripple=0.5V <sub>pp</sub> I <sub>OUT</sub> =10mA, V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>SET</sub> +2.0V		65		dB
R <sub>FB</sub>	V <sub>FB</sub> Pin Resistanse		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.0</span>	3.0		MΩ
T <sub>TSD</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Temperature	Junction Temperature		160		°C
T <sub>TSR</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Released Temperature	Junction Temperature		135		°C

All test items listed under Electrical Characteristics are done under the pulse load condition (T<sub>J</sub>=T<sub>a</sub>=25°C) except for Ripple Rejection and Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient.



## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



## NOTES CONCERNING EXTERNAL PARTS

### Phase Compensation

In the R1511x Series, phase compensation is provided to secure stable operation even when the load current is varied. For this purpose, please make sure to use a  $C_{OUT}$  capacitor.

In case of using a tantalum type capacitor and the ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) value of the capacitor is large, the output might be unstable. Evaluate the circuit including consideration of frequency characteristics.

Depending on the capacitor size, manufacturer, and part number, the bias characteristics and temperature characteristics are different. Evaluate the circuit taking actual characteristics into account.

### PCB Layout and GND Wiring

Ensure the  $V_{DD}$  and GND lines are sufficiently robust. If their impedance is too high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Connect a  $C_{IN}$  capacitor with 1.0µF or more value between the  $V_{DD}$  and GND pins, and as close as possible to the pins. Likewise, connect a  $C_{OUT}$  capacitor with suitable values between the  $V_{OUT}$  and GND pins, and as close as possible to the pins (Please refer to the Typical Application above).

In the case of using HSOP-6J package, please make sure to wire No. 2, No. 3, and No. 5 pins to the GND plane. Also, in the case of using TO-252-5-P2 package, please make sure to wire No. 2 and No. 3 pins to the GND plane.

### Thermal Shutdown

R1511x contains a thermal shutdown circuit, which stops regulator operation if the junction temperature of R1511x becomes higher than 160°C (Typ.). Additionally, if the junction temperature after the regulator being stopped decreases to a level below 135°C (Typ.), it restarts regulator operation. As a result the operation of the thermal shutdown circuit causes the regulator repeatedly to turn off and on until the causes of overheating are removed. As a consequence a pulse shaped output voltage occurs.

### Output Voltage Setting Method (R1511x001C)

R1511x001C can be adjusted the output voltage up to 12.0V by using the external divider resistors. The output voltage can be calculated by the following equation.

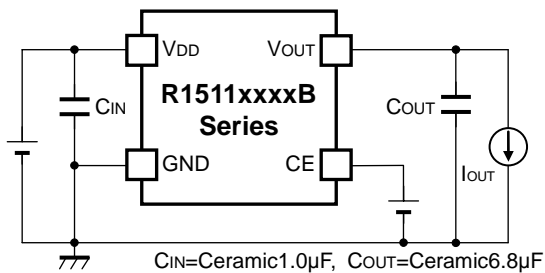
$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} \times (R_2 + R_3) / R_3$$

However, output voltage will be as large as " $R_2 \times I_{FB}$ " by the current flowing through the resistor in the IC. Because  $I_{FB} = V_{FB} / R_{FB}$ , " $R_2 \times I_{FB}$ " cause of error is as follows.

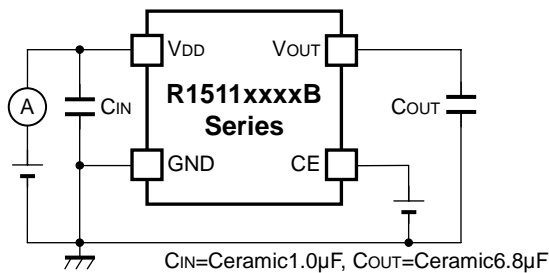
$$R_2 \times I_{FB} = R_2 \times V_{FB} / R_{FB} = V_{FB} \times R_2 / R_{FB}$$

For better accuracy, choosing  $R_2 \ll R_{FB}$  reduces this error.  $R_{FB}$  of R1511x is approximately min 1.0MΩ (guaranteed by design).

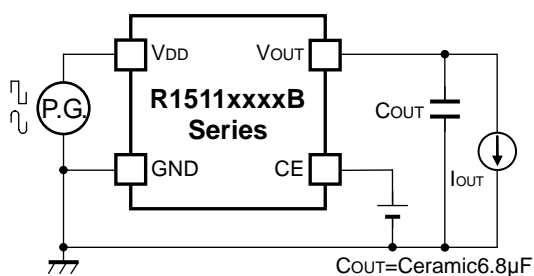
**TEST CIRCUITS.**



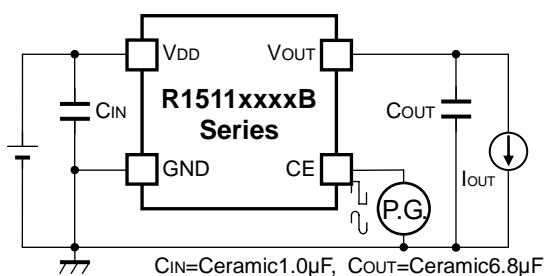
**R1511xxxxB Basic Test Circuit**



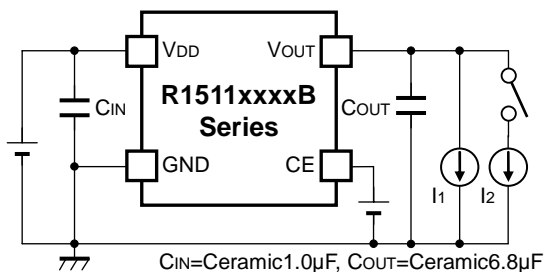
**R1511xxxxB Test Circuit for Supply Current**



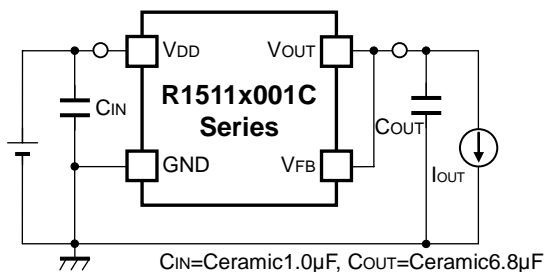
**R1511xxxxB Test Circuit for Ripple Rejection and Regulator Input Transient Response**



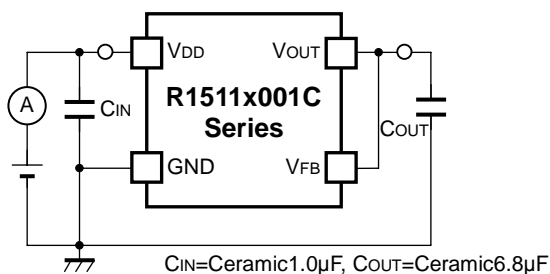
**R1511xxxxB Test Circuit for CE Start-up**



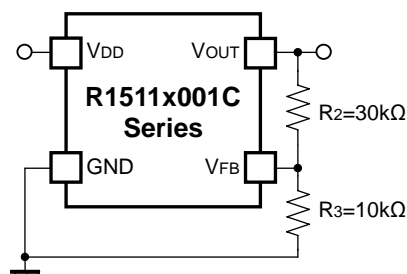
**R1511xxxxB Test Circuit for Load Transient Response**



**R1511x001C Basic Test Circuit**



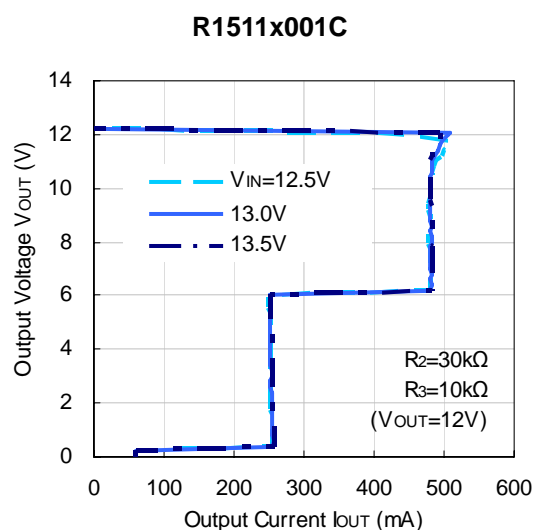
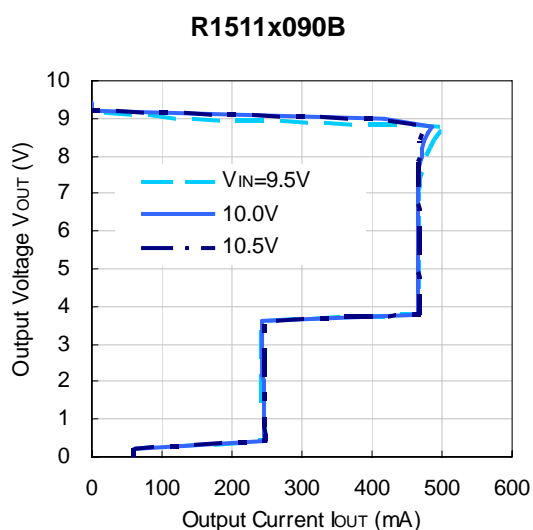
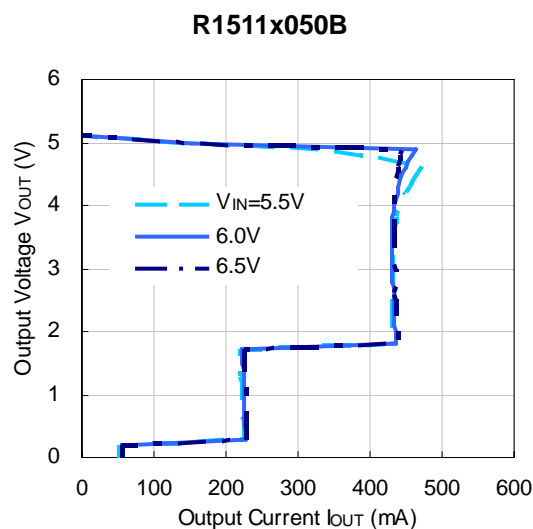
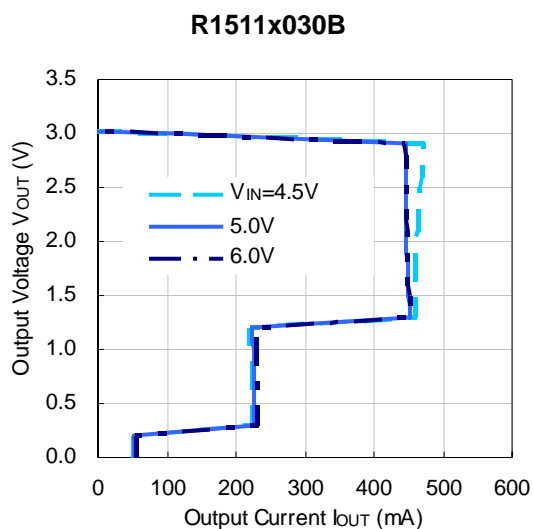
**R1511x001C Test Circuit for Supply Current**



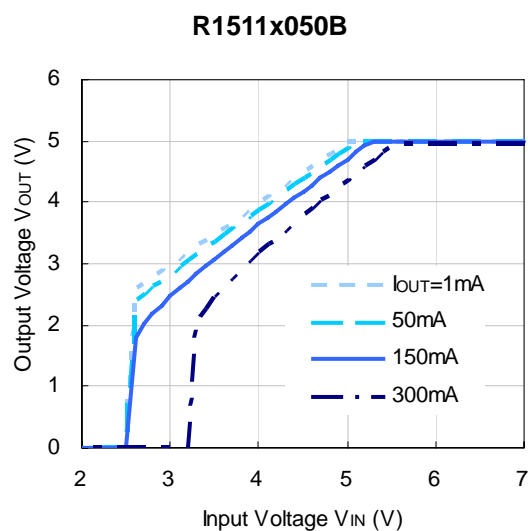
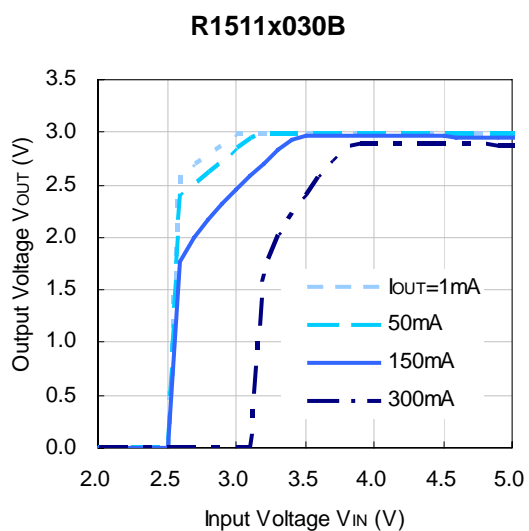
**R1511x001C Case of output voltage adjustment by external resistors**

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

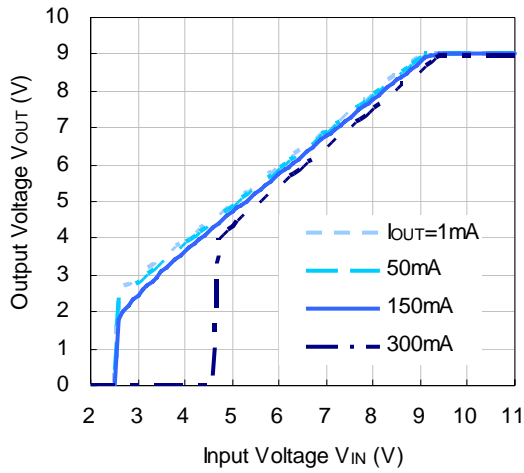
### (1) Output Voltage Vs. Output Current ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



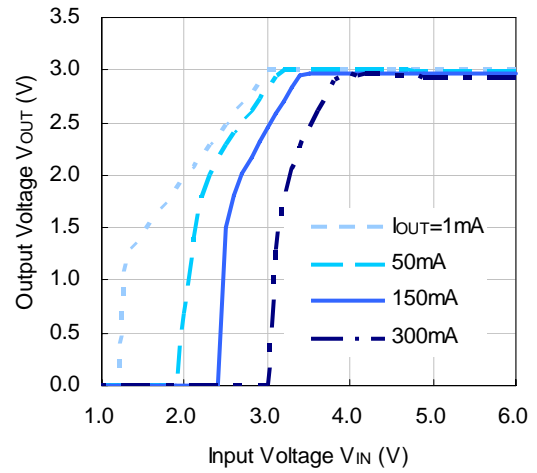
### 2) Output Voltage Vs. Input Voltage ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



R1511x090B

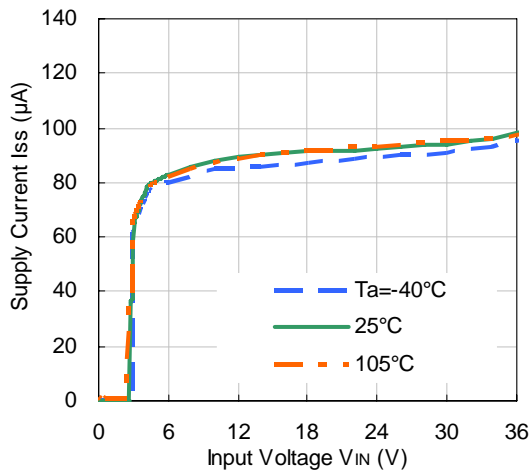


R1511x001C

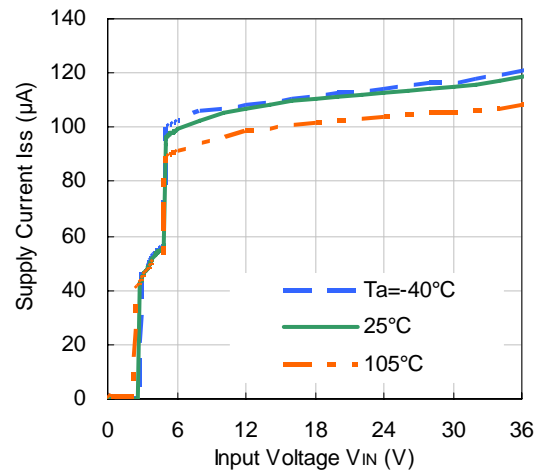


3) Supply Current Vs. Input Voltage

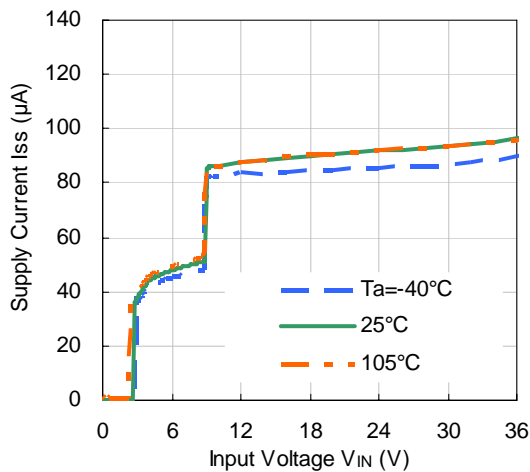
R1511x030B



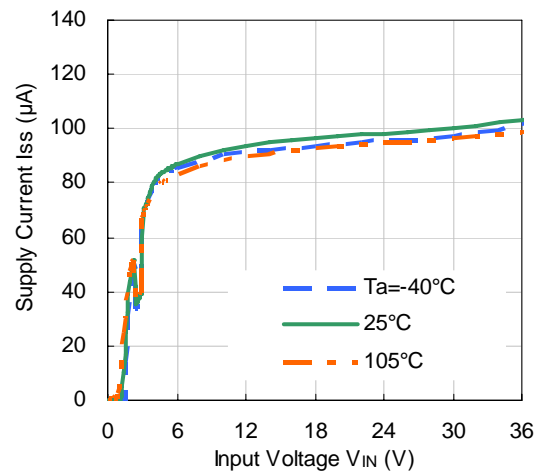
R1511x050B



R1511x090B

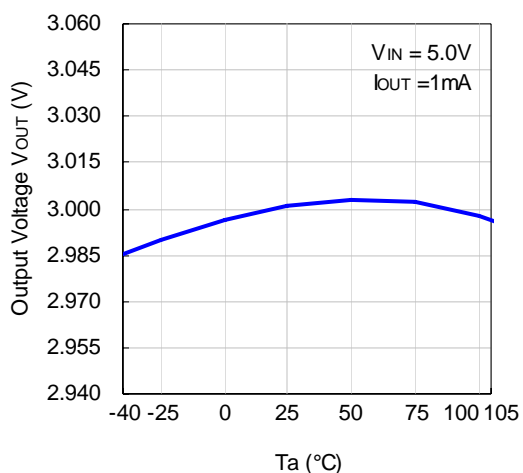


R1511x001C

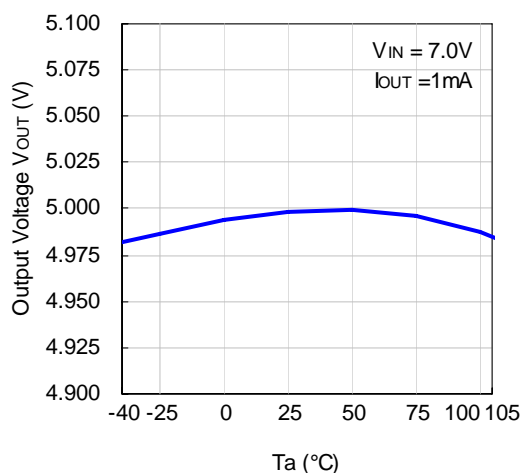


#### 4) Output Voltage Vs. Ambient Temperature

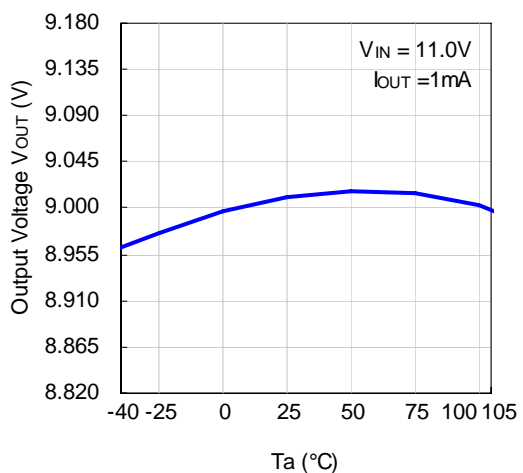
**R1511x030B**



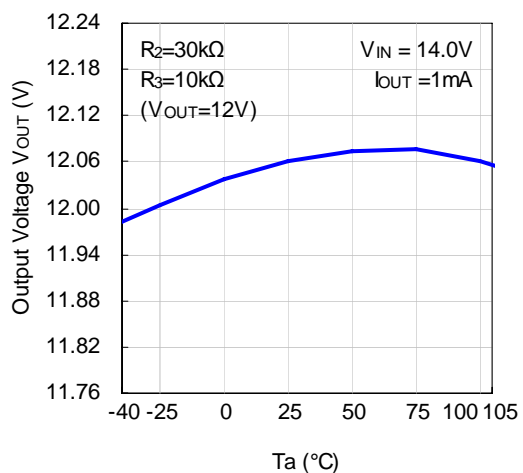
**R1511x050B**



**R1511x090B**

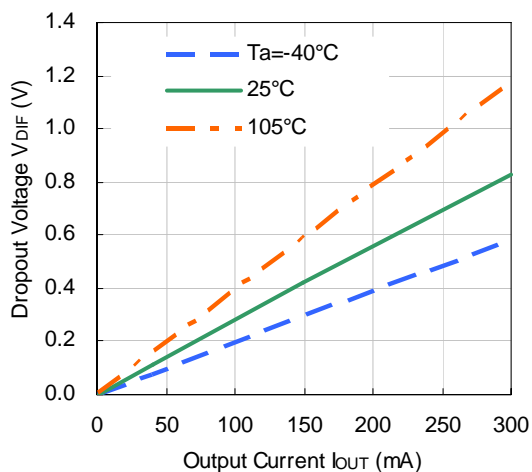


**R1511x001C**

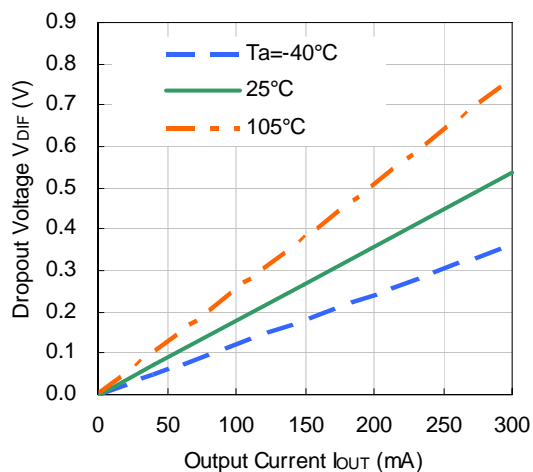


#### 5) Dropout Voltage Vs. Output Current

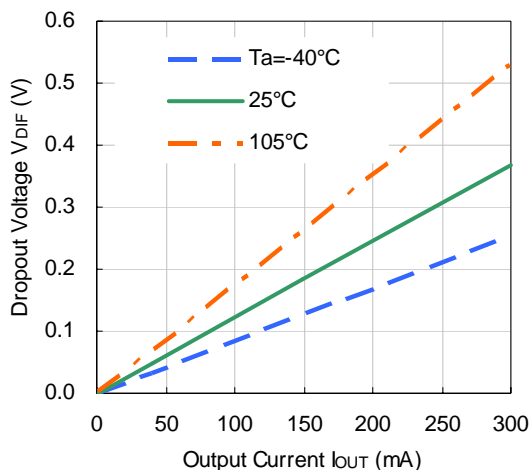
**R1511x030B/R1511x001C**



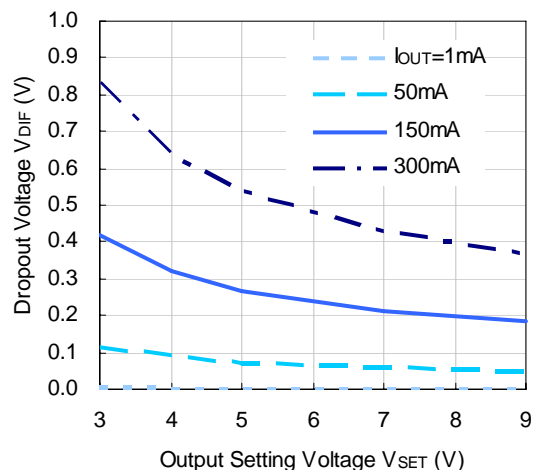
**R1511x050B**



R1511x090B

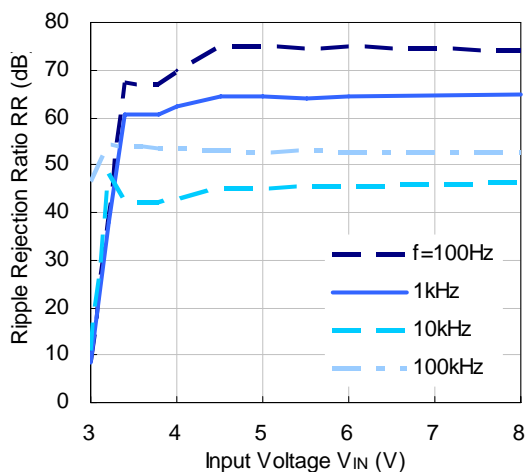


6) Dropout Voltage Vs. Setting Voltage ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

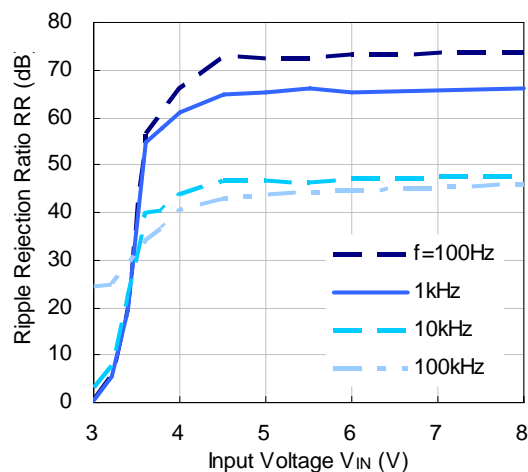


7) Ripple Rejection Vs. Input Bias Voltage ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , Ripple=0.5V<sub>pp</sub>)

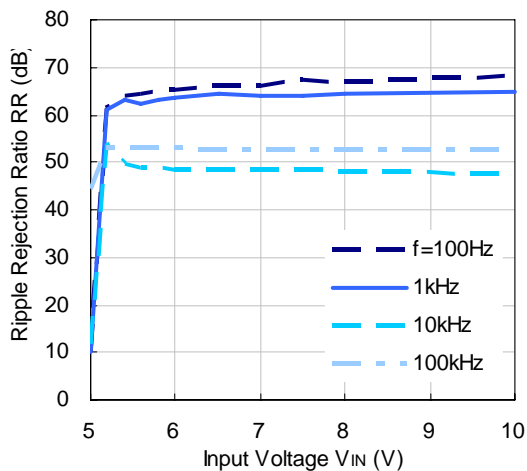
R1511x030B/R1511x001C ( $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ )



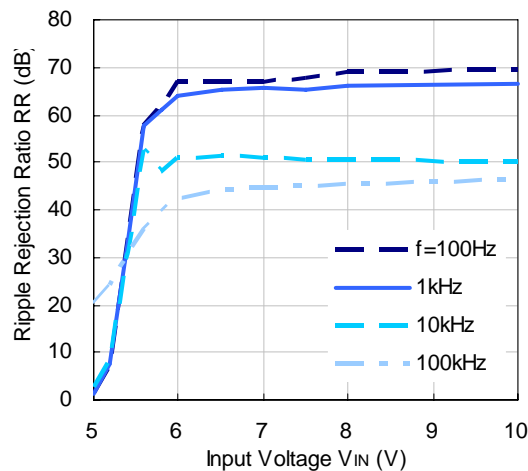
R1511x030B/R1511x001C ( $I_{OUT}=100\text{mA}$ )



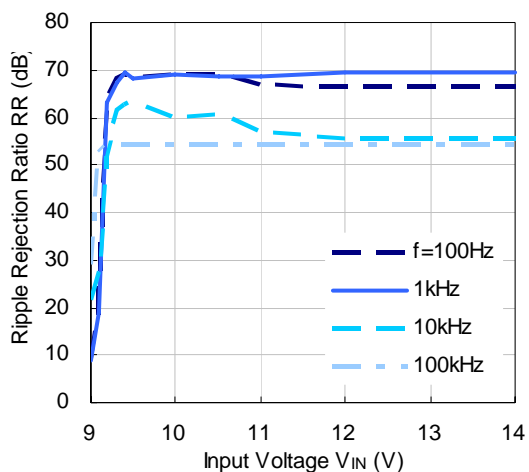
R1511x050B ( $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ )



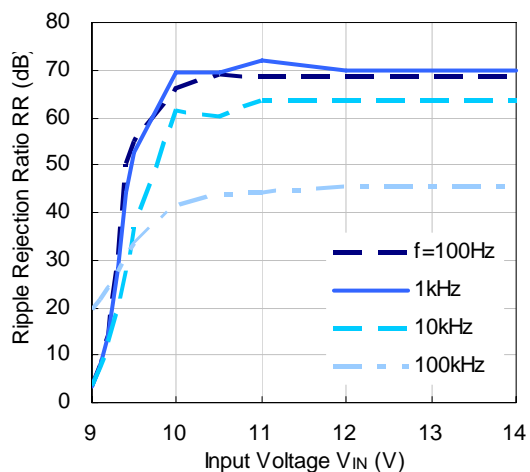
R1511x050B ( $I_{OUT}=100\text{mA}$ )



R1511x090B (I<sub>OUT</sub>=1mA)

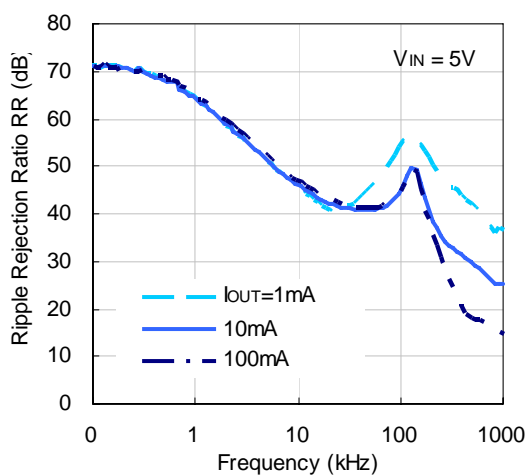


R1511x090B (I<sub>OUT</sub>=100mA)

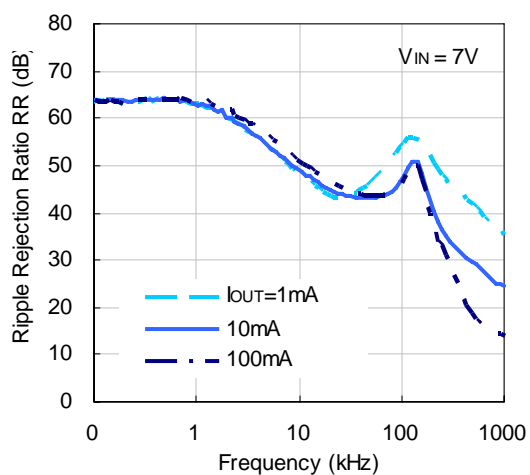


8) Ripple Rejection Vs. Frequency (Ta=25°C, Ripple=0.5V<sub>pp</sub>)

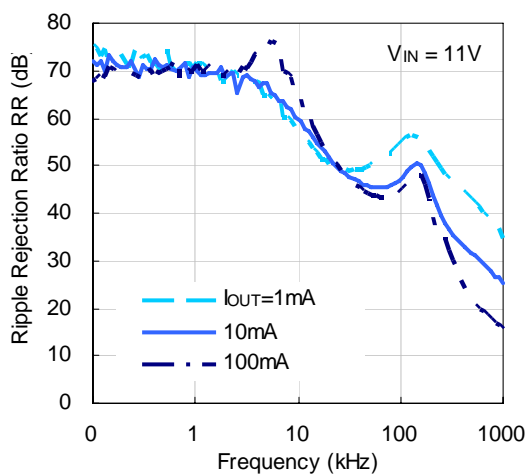
R1511x030B/R1511x001C



R1511x050B

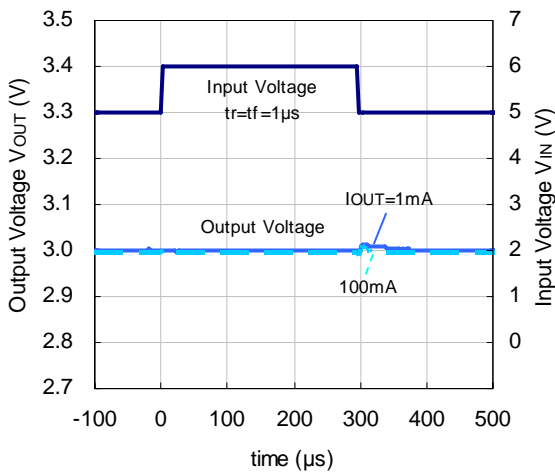


R1511x090B

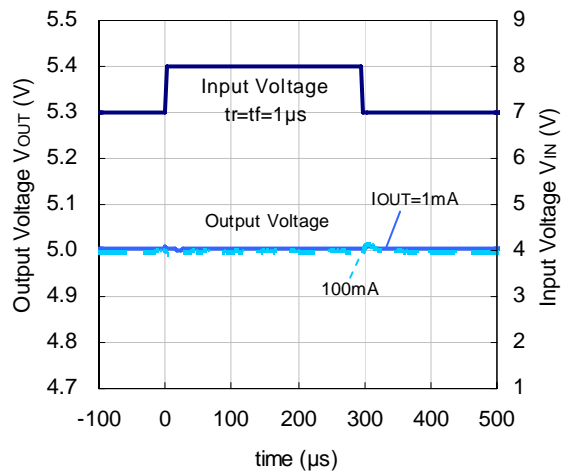


10) Input Transient Response (Ta=25°C)

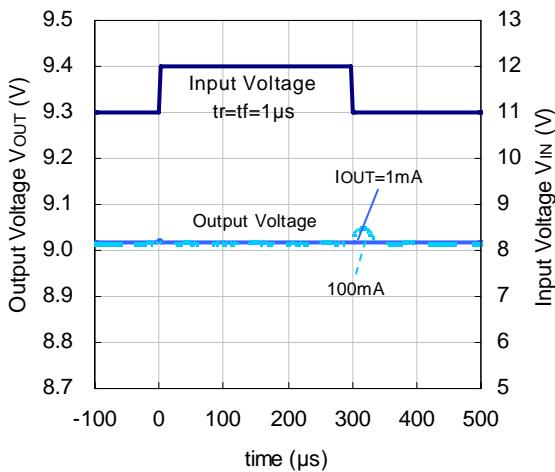
R1511x030B



R1511x050B

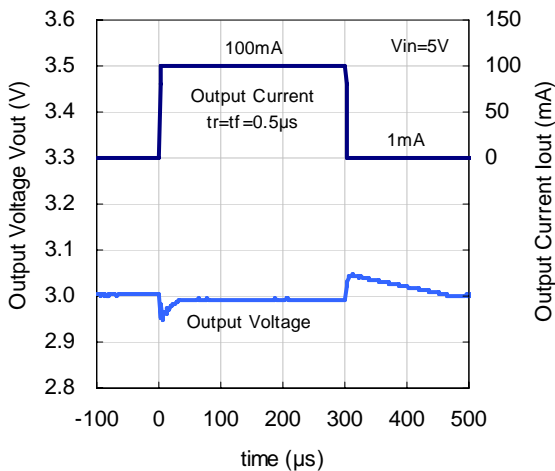


R1511x090B

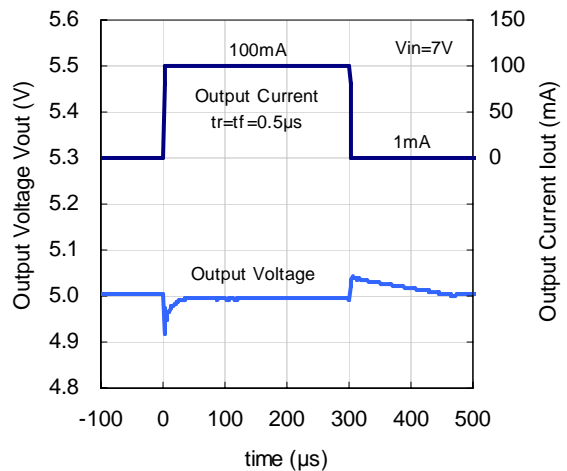


10) Load Transient Response (Ta=25°C)

R1511x030B

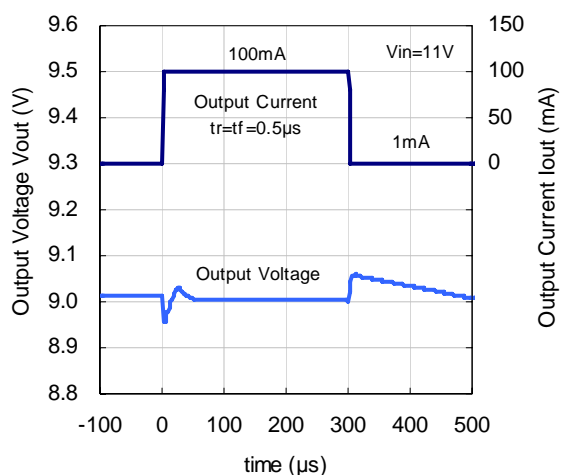


R1511x050B



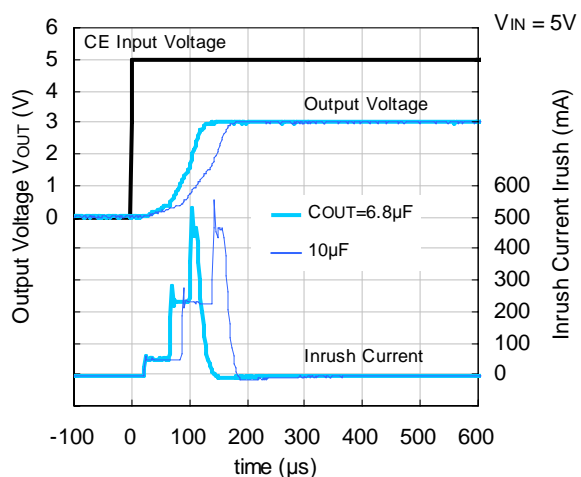


**R1511x090B**

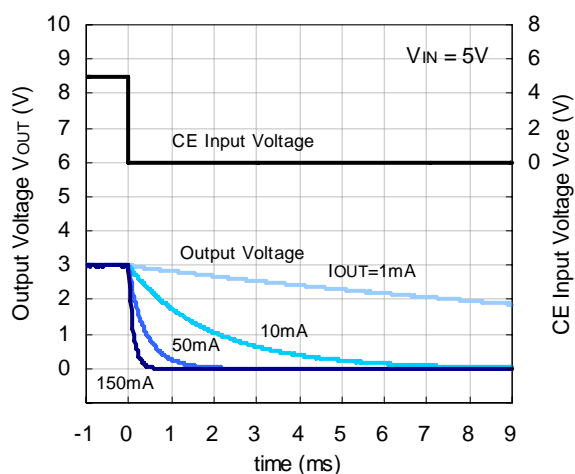


**11) CE Response ( $T_a=25^\circ C$ )**

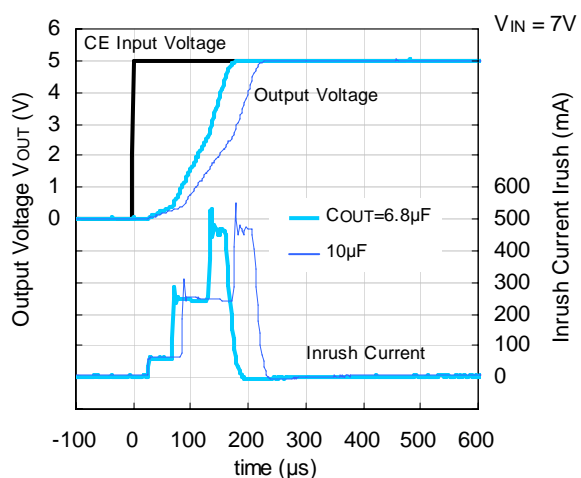
**R1511x030B (Turn On)**



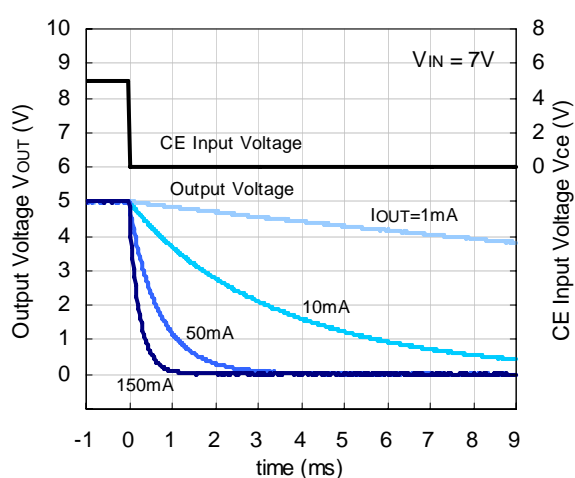
**R1511x030B (Turn Off)**



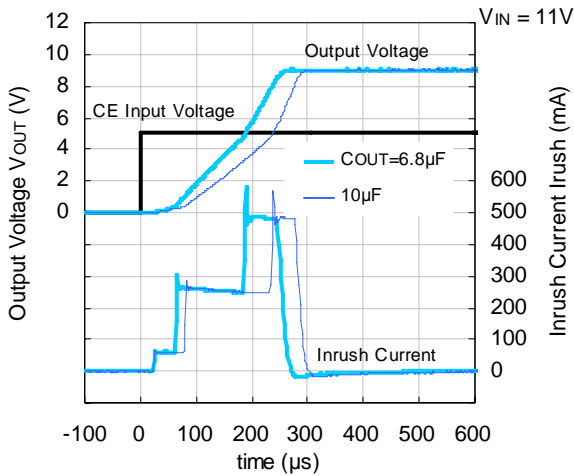
**R1511x050B (Turn On)**



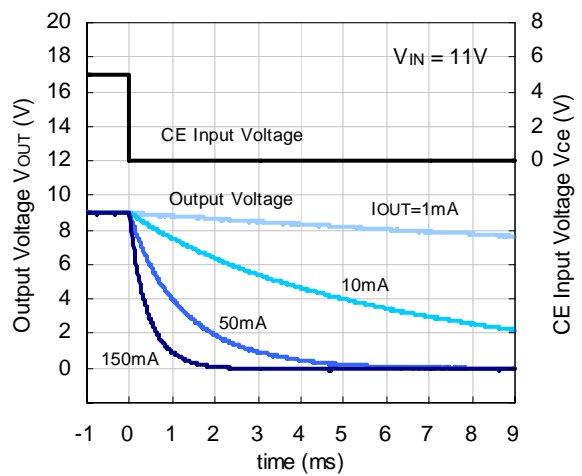
**R1511x050B (Turn Off)**



R1511x090B (Turn On)

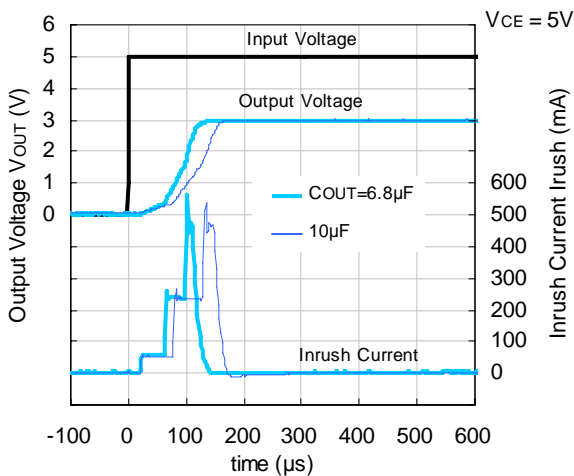


R1511x090B (Turn Off)

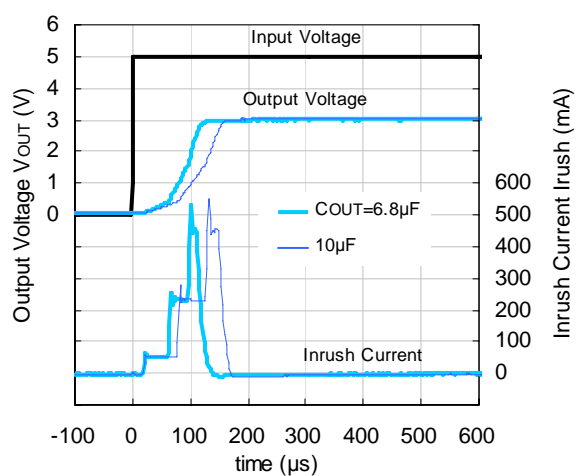


12) Start Up Waveform ( $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )

R1511x030B

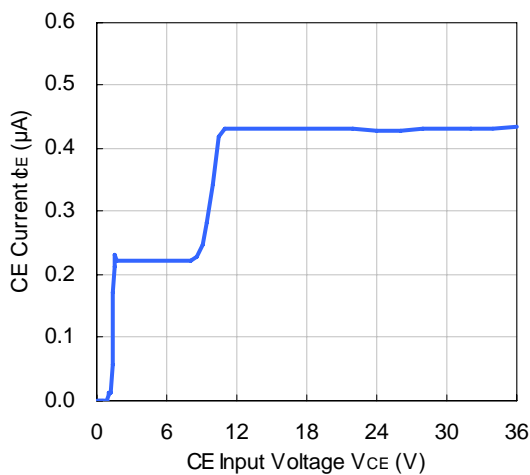


R1511x001C



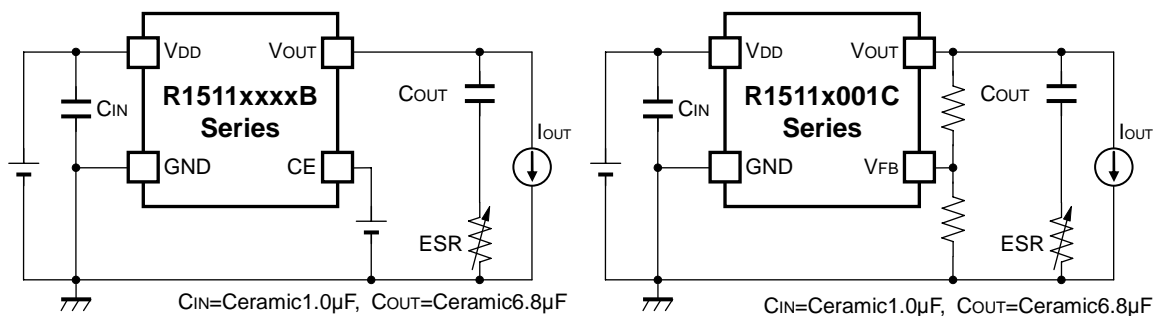
13) CE Pin Current Vs. CE Input Voltage

R1511xxxxB



## EFFECTIVE SERIES RESISTANCE (ESR) VS. OUTPUT CURRENT

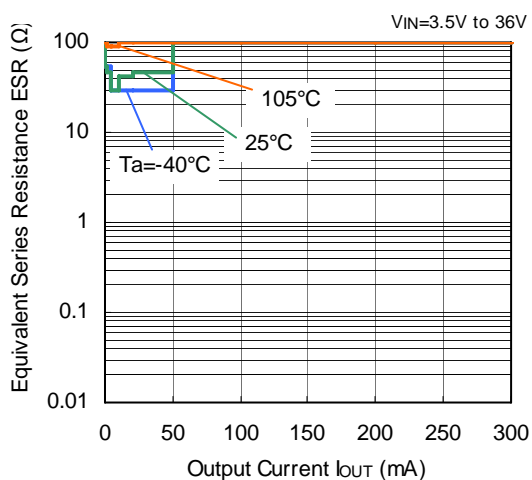
Ceramic type output capacitor is recommended for this series; however, the other output capacitors with low ESR also can be used. As for reference, the below graphs show the relationship between output current ( $I_{OUT}$ ) and effective series resistance (ESR). The noise level of the output current ( $I_{OUT}$ ) was measured by the test circuit and is lower than the specified value.



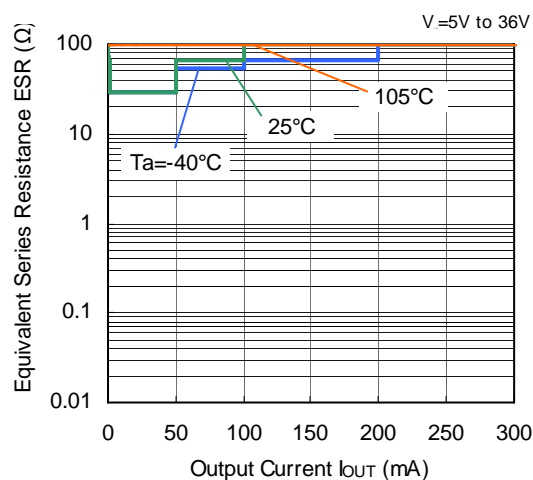
### Measurement Conditions

- Noise Frequency Range: 10Hz to 1MHz
- Ambient Temperature: -40°C to 105°C
- Shaded Area: Noise level is lower than the specified value (40 $\mu$ V)
- Capacitor:  $C_{IN}$ =Ceramic 1.0 $\mu$ F,  $C_{OUT}$ =Ceramic 6.8 $\mu$ F (C4532X7S1H685K)

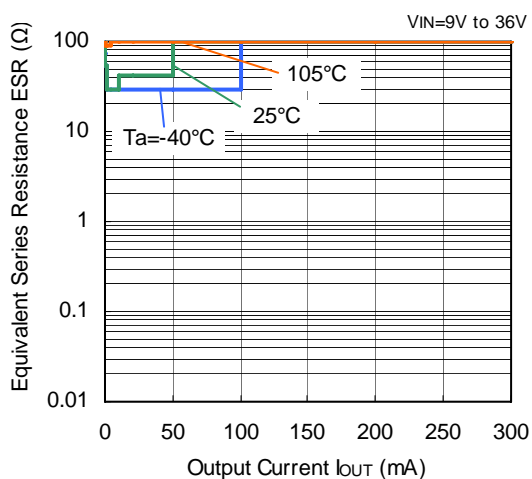
**R1511x030B**



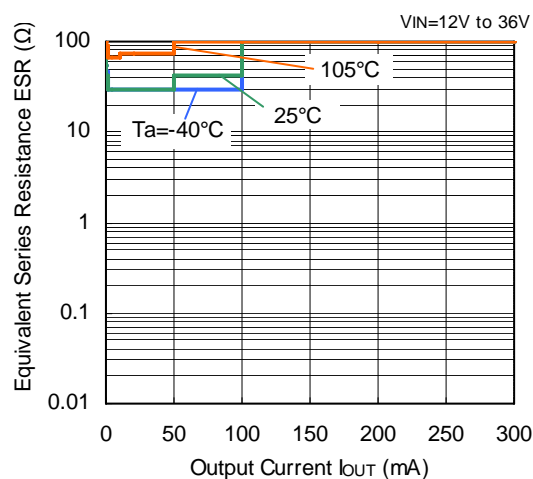
**R1511x050B**



**R1511x090B**



**R1511x001C (V<sub>OUT</sub>=12V)**





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