

**HIGH RIPPLE-REJECTION AND SMALL PACKAGE  
CMOS VOLTAGE REGULATOR**

The S-1323 Series is a positive voltage regulator with a low dropout voltage, high-accuracy output voltage, and low current consumption developed based on CMOS technology.

A built-in low on-resistance transistor provides a low dropout voltage and large output current, and a built-in overcurrent protection circuit prevents the load current from exceeding the current capacity of the output transistor. An ON/OFF circuit ensures a long battery life. Compared with the voltage regulators using the conventional CMOS technology, a larger variety of capacitors are available, including small ceramic capacitors. Small SNT-4A and SC-82AB packages realize high-density mounting.

**■ Features**

- Output voltage: 1.5 V to 5.5 V, selectable in 0.1 V step
- Output voltage accuracy:  $\pm 1.0\%$
- Current consumption: During operation: 70  $\mu\text{A}$  typ., 90  $\mu\text{A}$  max.  
During power-off: 0.1  $\mu\text{A}$  typ., 1.0  $\mu\text{A}$  max.
- Output current: Possible to output 150 mA ( $V_{\text{IN}} \geq V_{\text{OUT(S)}} + 1.0 \text{ V}$ )\*<sup>1</sup>
- Input and output capacitors: A ceramic capacitor of 1.0  $\mu\text{F}$  or more can be used.
- Ripple rejection: 70 dB typ. ( $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ )
- Built-in overcurrent protection circuit: Limits overcurrent of output transistor.
- Built-in ON/OFF circuit: Ensures long battery life.
- Operation temperature range:  $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$
- Lead-free, Sn 100%, halogen-free\*<sup>2</sup>

\*1. Attention should be paid to the power dissipation of the package when the output current is large.

\*2. Refer to “**■ Product Name Structure**” for details.

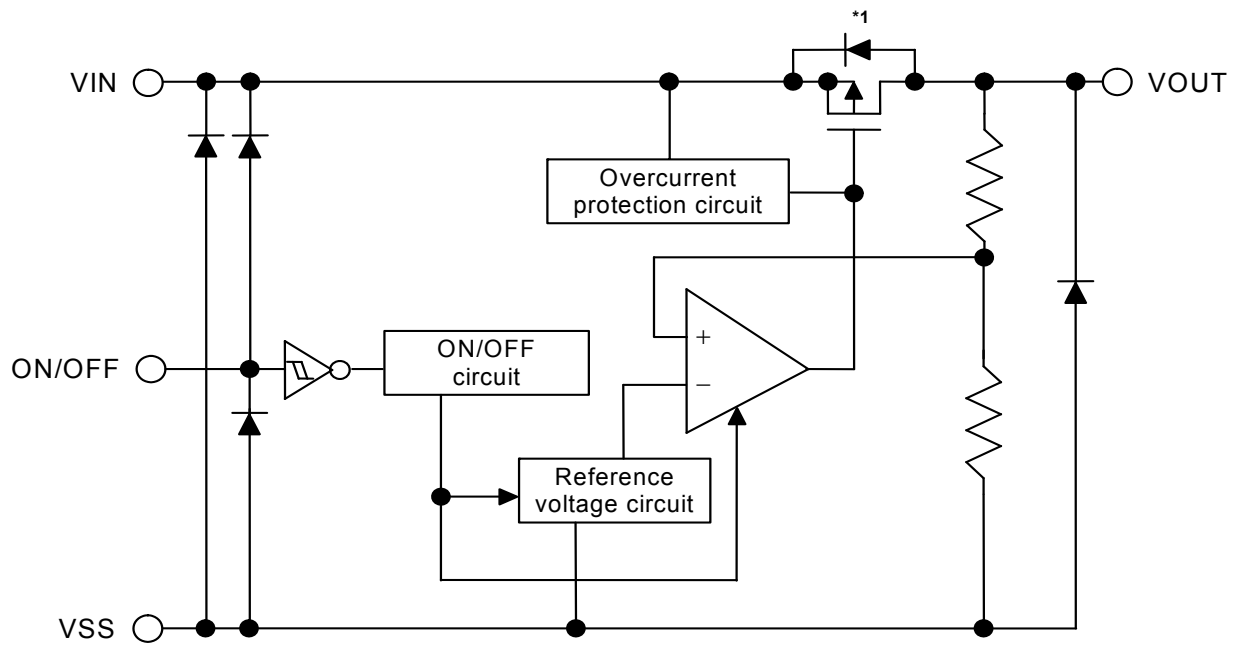
**■ Applications**

- Constant-voltage power supply for battery-powered device
- Constant-voltage power supply for personal communication device
- Constant-voltage power supply for home electric appliance
- Constant-voltage power supply for cellular phone

**■ Packages**

- SNT-4A
- SC-82AB

■ **Block Diagram**



\*1. Parasitic diode

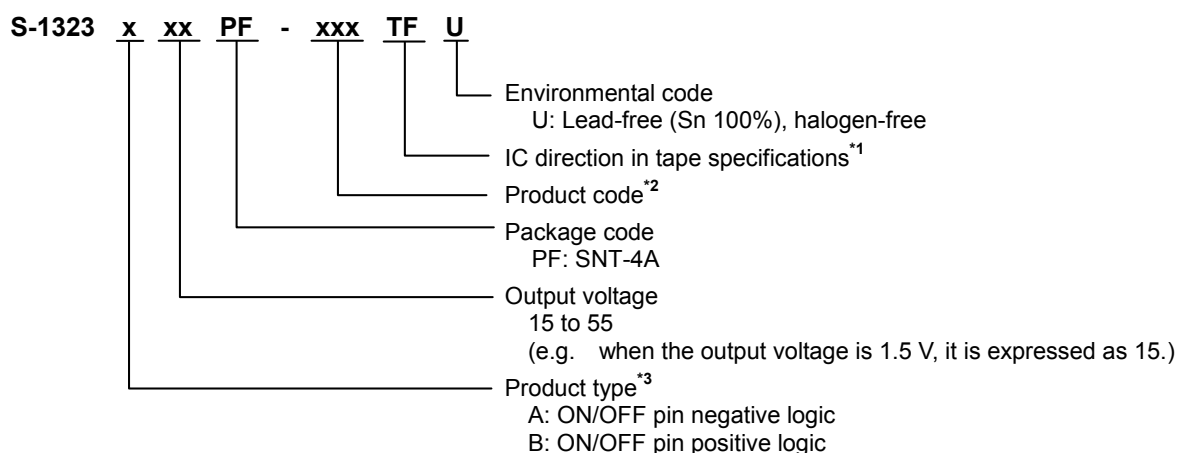
**Figure 1**

## ■ Product Name Structure

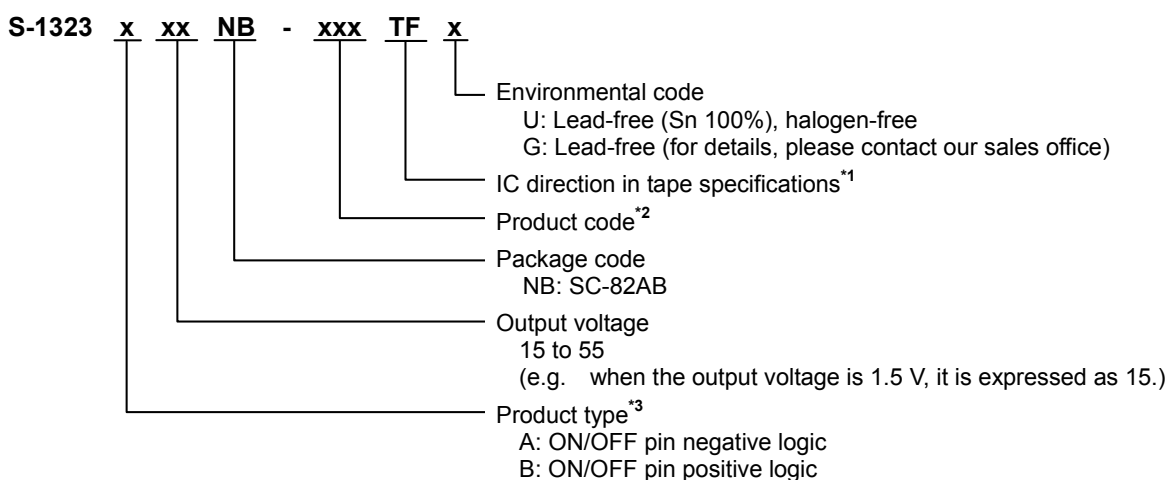
Users can select the product type, output voltage, and package type for the S-1323 Series. Refer to “**1. Product name**” regarding the contents of product name, “**2. Packages**” regarding the package drawings and “**3. Product name list**” regarding details of product name.

### 1. Product name

#### 1.1 SNT-4A



#### 1.2 SC-82AB



\*1. Refer to the tape drawing.

\*2. Refer to the product name list.

\*3. Refer to “**3. ON/OFF Pin**” in “**■ Operation**”.

## 2. Packages

Package Name	Drawing Code			
	Package	Tape	Reel	Land
SNT-4A	PF004-A-P-SD	PF004-A-C-SD	PF004-A-R-SD	PF004-A-L-SD
SC-82AB	NP004-A-P-SD	NP004-A-C-SD NP004-A-C-S1	NP004-A-R-SD	—

**3. Product name list**

**Table 1**

Output Voltage	SNT-4A	SC-82AB
1.5V±1.0%	S-1323B15PF-N8ATFU	S-1323B15NB-N8ATFx
1.6V±1.0%	S-1323B16PF-N8BTFU	S-1323B16NB-N8BTFx
1.7V±1.0%	S-1323B17PF-N8CTFU	S-1323B17NB-N8CTFx
1.8V±1.0%	S-1323B18PF-N8DTFU	S-1323B18NB-N8DTFx
1.85V±1.0%	S-1323B1JPF-N9PTFU	–
1.9V±1.0%	S-1323B19PF-N8ETFU	S-1323B19NB-N8ETFx
2.0V±1.0%	S-1323B20PF-N8FTFU	S-1323B20NB-N8FTFx
2.1V±1.0%	S-1323B21PF-N8GTFU	S-1323B21NB-N8GTFx
2.2V±1.0%	S-1323B22PF-N8HTFU	S-1323B22NB-N8HTFx
2.3V±1.0%	S-1323B23PF-N8ITFU	S-1323B23NB-N8ITFx
2.4V±1.0%	S-1323B24PF-N8JTFU	S-1323B24NB-N8JTFx
2.5V±1.0%	S-1323B25PF-N8KTFU	S-1323B25NB-N8KTFx
2.6V±1.0%	S-1323B26PF-N8LTFU	S-1323B26NB-N8LTFx
2.7V±1.0%	S-1323B27PF-N8MTFU	S-1323B27NB-N8MTFx
2.8V±1.0%	S-1323B28PF-N8NTFU	S-1323B28NB-N8NTFx
2.85V±1.0%	S-1323B2JPF-N9QTFU	–
2.9V±1.0%	S-1323B29PF-N8OTFU	S-1323B29NB-N8OTFx
3.0V±1.0%	S-1323B30PF-N8PTFU	S-1323B30NB-N8PTFx
3.1V±1.0%	S-1323B31PF-N8QTFU	S-1323B31NB-N8QTFx
3.2V±1.0%	S-1323B32PF-N8RTFU	S-1323B32NB-N8RTFx
3.3V±1.0%	S-1323B33PF-N8STFU	S-1323B33NB-N8STFx
3.4V±1.0%	S-1323B34PF-N8TTFU	S-1323B34NB-N8TTFx
3.5V±1.0%	S-1323B35PF-N8UTFU	S-1323B35NB-N8UTFx
3.6V±1.0%	S-1323B36PF-N8VTFU	S-1323B36NB-N8VTFx
3.7V±1.0%	S-1323B37PF-N8WTFU	S-1323B37NB-N8WTFx
3.8V±1.0%	S-1323B38PF-N8XTFU	S-1323B38NB-N8XTFx
3.9V±1.0%	S-1323B39PF-N8YTFU	S-1323B39NB-N8YTFx
4.0V±1.0%	S-1323B40PF-N8ZTFU	S-1323B40NB-N8ZTFx
4.1V±1.0%	S-1323B41PF-N9ATFU	S-1323B41NB-N9ATFx
4.2V±1.0%	S-1323B42PF-N9BTFU	S-1323B42NB-N9BTFx
4.3V±1.0%	S-1323B43PF-N9CTFU	S-1323B43NB-N9CTFx
4.4V±1.0%	S-1323B44PF-N9DTFU	S-1323B44NB-N9DTFx
4.5V±1.0%	S-1323B45PF-N9ETFU	S-1323B45NB-N9ETFx
4.6V±1.0%	S-1323B46PF-N9FTFU	S-1323B46NB-N9FTFx
4.7V±1.0%	S-1323B47PF-N9GTFU	S-1323B47NB-N9GTFx
4.8V±1.0%	S-1323B48PF-N9HTFU	S-1323B48NB-N9HTFx
4.9V±1.0%	S-1323B49PF-N9ITFU	S-1323B49NB-N9ITFx
5.0V±1.0%	S-1323B50PF-N9JTFU	S-1323B50NB-N9JTFx
5.1V±1.0%	S-1323B51PF-N9KTFU	S-1323B51NB-N9KTFx
5.2V±1.0%	S-1323B52PF-N9LTFU	S-1323B52NB-N9LTFx
5.3V±1.0%	S-1323B53PF-N9MTFU	S-1323B53NB-N9MTFx
5.4V±1.0%	S-1323B54PF-N9NTFU	S-1323B54NB-N9NTFx
5.5V±1.0%	S-1323B55PF-N9OTFU	S-1323B55NB-N9OTFx

**Remark 1.** Please contact our sales office for type A products.

**2.** x: G or U

**3.** Please select products of environmental code = U for Sn 100%, halogen-free products.

■ Pin Configurations

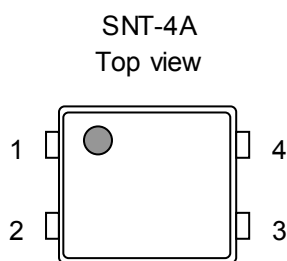


Figure 2

Table 2

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	VOUT	Output voltage pin
2	VIN	Input voltage pin
3	ON/OFF	ON/OFF pin
4	VSS	GND pin

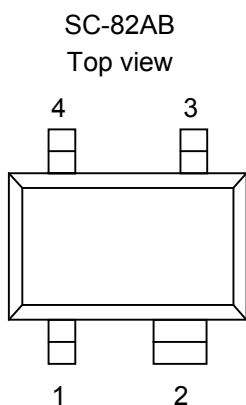


Figure 3

Table 3

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	VOUT	Output voltage pin
2	VSS	GND pin
3	ON/OFF	ON/OFF pin
4	VIN	Input voltage pin

■ **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

**Table 4**

(Ta = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit	
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>SS</sub> -0.3 ~ V <sub>SS</sub> +7	V	
	V <sub>ON/OFF</sub>	V <sub>SS</sub> -0.3 ~ V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3	V	
Output voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>SS</sub> -0.3 ~ V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3	V	
Power dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	SNT-4A	300*1	mW
		SC-82AB	200 (When not mounted on board)	mW
			400*1	mW
Operation ambient temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C	
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ +125	°C	

\*1. When mounted on board

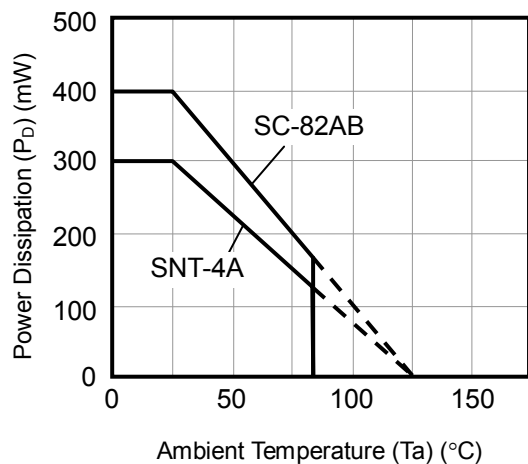
[Mounted board]

(1) Board size: 114.3 mm × 76.2 mm × t1.6 mm

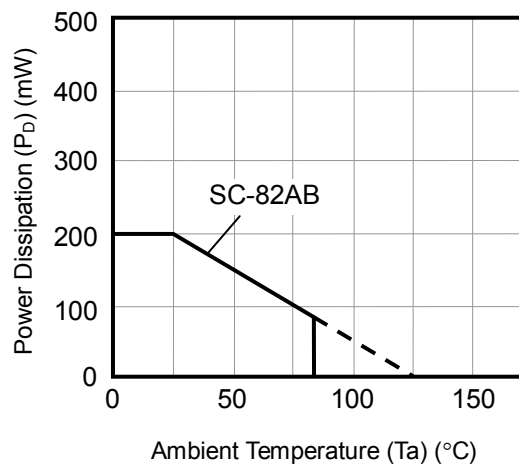
(2) Board name: JEDEC STANDARD51-7

**Caution** The absolute maximum ratings are rated values exceeding which the product could suffer physical damage. These values must therefore not be exceeded under any conditions.

(1) When mounted on board



(2) When not mounted on board



**Figure 4 Power Dissipation of Package**

■ Electrical Characteristics

Table 5

(Ta = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Circuit
Output voltage*1	V <sub>OUT(E)</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30 mA	V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> × 0.99	V <sub>OUT(S)</sub>	V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> × 1.01	V	1
Output current*2	I <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> ≥ V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V	150*5	—	—	mA	3
Dropout voltage*3	V <sub>drop</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA	—	0.50	0.65	V	1
Line regulation	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT1}}{\Delta V_{IN} \bullet V_{OUT}}$	V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 0.5 V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6.5 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30 mA	—	0.02	0.1	% / V	1
Load regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT2</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V, 1.0 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 150 mA	—	20	40	mV	1
Output voltage temperature coefficient*4	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta Ta \bullet V_{OUT}}$	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30 mA, -40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C	—	±100	—	ppm/ °C	1
Current consumption during operation	I <sub>SS1</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V, ON/OFF pin = ON, no load	—	70	90	μA	2
Current consumption during power-off	I <sub>SS2</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V, ON/OFF pin = OFF, no load	—	0.1	1.0	μA	2
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	—	2.0	—	6.5	V	—
ON/OFF pin input voltage "H"	V <sub>SH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 1.0 kΩ	1.5	—	—	V	4
ON/OFF pin input voltage "L"	V <sub>SL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 1.0 kΩ	—	—	0.3	V	4
ON/OFF pin input current "H"	I <sub>SH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 6.5 V, V <sub>ON/OFF</sub> = 6.5 V	-0.1	—	0.1	μA	4
ON/OFF pin input current "L"	I <sub>SL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 6.5 V, V <sub>ON/OFF</sub> = 0 V	-0.1	—	0.1	μA	4
Ripple rejection	RR	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V, f = 1.0 kHz, ΔV <sub>rip</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>rms</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30 mA	—	70	—	dB	5
Short-circuit current	I <sub>short</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V, ON/OFF pin = ON, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 V	—	250	—	mA	3

\*1. V<sub>OUT(S)</sub>: Set output voltage

V<sub>OUT(E)</sub>: Actual output voltage

Output voltage when fixing I<sub>OUT</sub>(= 30 mA) and inputting V<sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V

\*2. The output current at which the output voltage becomes 95% of V<sub>OUT(E)</sub> after gradually increasing the output current.

\*3. V<sub>drop</sub> = V<sub>IN1</sub> - (V<sub>OUT3</sub> × 0.98)

V<sub>OUT3</sub> is the output voltage when V<sub>IN</sub> = V<sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 1.0 V and I<sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA.

V<sub>IN1</sub> is the input voltage at which the output voltage becomes 98% of V<sub>OUT3</sub> after gradually decreasing the input voltage.

\*4. A change in the temperature of the output voltage [mV/°C] is calculated using the following equation.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta Ta} [\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}]^*1 = V_{OUT(S)} [\text{V}]^*2 \times \frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta Ta \bullet V_{OUT}} [\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}]^*3 \div 1000$$

\*1. Change in temperature of output voltage

\*2. Set output voltage

\*3. Output voltage temperature coefficient

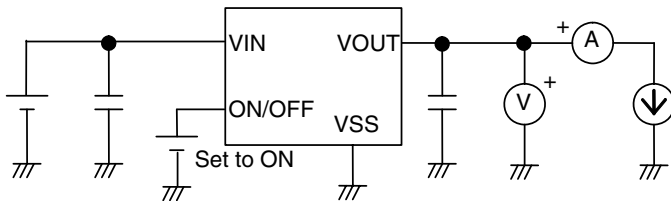
\*5. The output current can be at least this value.

Due to restrictions on the package power dissipation, this value may not be satisfied. Attention should be paid to the power dissipation of the package when the output current is large.

This specification is guaranteed by design.

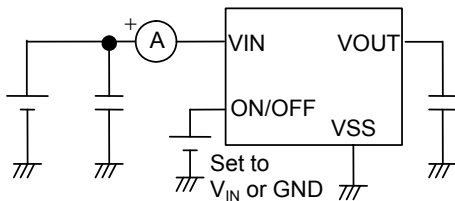
■ **Test Circuits**

1.



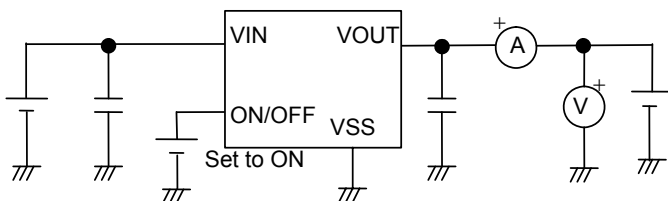
**Figure 5**

2.



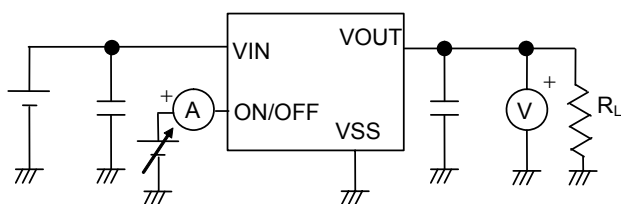
**Figure 6**

3.



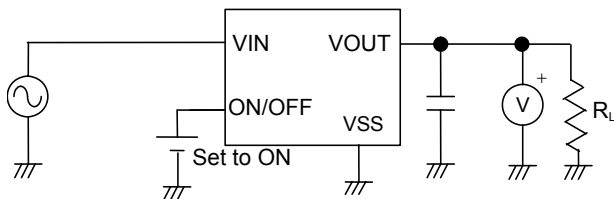
**Figure 7**

4.



**Figure 8**

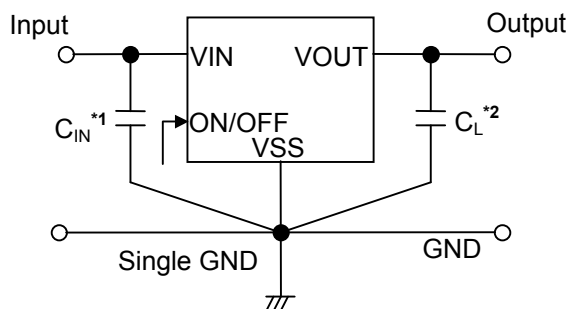
5.



**Figure 9**



### ■ Standard Circuit



\*1.  $C_{IN}$  is a capacitor for stabilizing the input.

\*2. A ceramic capacitor of 1.0  $\mu\text{F}$  or more can be used in  $C_L$ .

Figure 10

**Caution** The above connection diagram and constant will not guarantee successful operation. Perform thorough evaluation using the actual application to set the constant.

### ■ Condition of Application

Input capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ): 1.0  $\mu\text{F}$  or more

Output capacitor ( $C_L$ ): 1.0  $\mu\text{F}$  or more

ESR of output capacitor: 10  $\Omega$  or less

**Caution** Generally a series regulator may cause oscillation, depending on the selection of external parts. Check that no oscillation occurs with the application using the above capacitor.

■ **Explanation of Terms**

1. **Low dropout voltage regulator**

This voltage regulator has the low dropout voltage due to its built-in low on-resistance transistor.

2. **Low ESR**

A capacitor whose ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) is low. The S-1323 Series enables use of a low ESR capacitor, such as a ceramic capacitor, for the output-side capacitor  $C_L$ . A capacitor whose ESR is  $10\ \Omega$  or less can be used.

3. **Output voltage ( $V_{OUT}$ )**

The accuracy of the output voltage is ensured at  $\pm 1.0\%$  under the specified conditions of fixed input voltage<sup>\*1</sup>, fixed output current, and fixed temperature.

\*1. Differs depending the product.

**Caution** If the above conditions change, the output voltage value may vary and exceed the accuracy range of the output voltage. Refer to “■ Electrical Characteristics” and “■ Characteristics (Typical Data)” for details.

4. **Line regulation**  $\left( \frac{\Delta V_{OUT1}}{\Delta V_{IN} \bullet V_{OUT}} \right)$

Indicates the dependency of the output voltage on the input voltage. That is, the values show how much the output voltage changes due to a change in the input voltage with the output current remaining unchanged.

5. **Load regulation ( $\Delta V_{OUT2}$ )**

Indicates the dependency of the output voltage on the output current. That is, the values show how much the output voltage changes due to a change in the output current with the input voltage remaining unchanged.

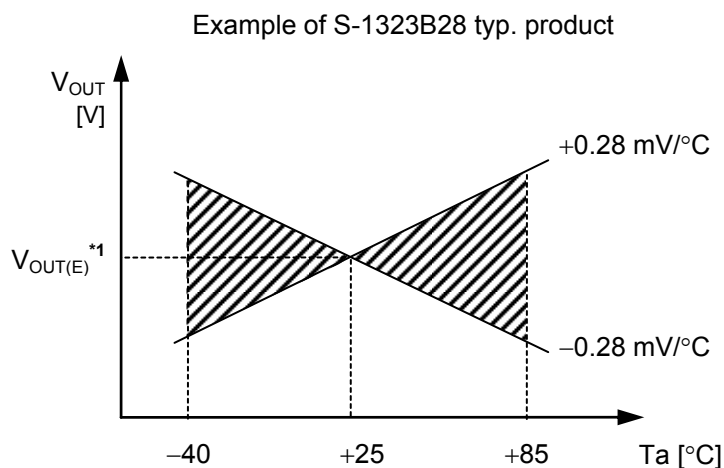
6. **Dropout voltage ( $V_{drop}$ )**

Indicates the difference between input voltage ( $V_{IN1}$ ) and the output voltage when; decreasing input voltage ( $V_{IN}$ ) gradually until the output voltage has dropped out to the value of 98% of output voltage ( $V_{OUT3}$ ), which is at  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(S)} + 1.0\ V$ .

$$V_{drop} = V_{IN1} - (V_{OUT3} \times 0.98)$$

7. Output voltage temperature coefficient  $\left(\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_a \bullet V_{OUT}}\right)$

The shaded area in **Figure 11** is the range where  $V_{OUT}$  varies in the operation temperature range when the output voltage temperature coefficient is  $\pm 100$  ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .



\*1.  $V_{OUT(E)}$  is the value of the output voltage measured at  $T_a = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Figure 11**

A change in the temperature of the output voltage [mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ] is calculated using the following equation.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_a} \text{ [mV/}^{\circ}\text{C]}^{*1} = V_{OUT(S)} \text{ [V]}^{*2} \times \frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_a \bullet V_{OUT}} \text{ [ppm/}^{\circ}\text{C]}^{*3} \div 1000$$

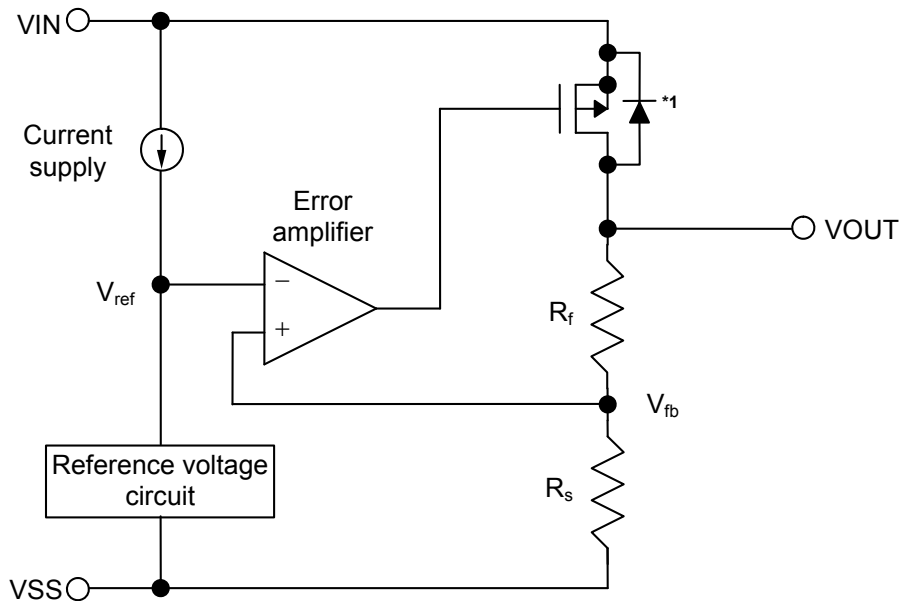
- \*1. Change in temperature of output voltage
- \*2. Set output voltage
- \*3. Output voltage temperature coefficient

■ **Operation**

1. **Basic operation**

Figure 12 shows the block diagram of the S-1323 Series.

The error amplifier compares the reference voltage ( $V_{ref}$ ) with feedback voltage ( $V_{fb}$ ), which is the output voltage resistance-divided by feedback resistors ( $R_s$  and  $R_f$ ). It supplies the gate voltage necessary to maintain the constant output voltage which is not influenced by the input voltage and temperature change, to the output transistor.



\*1. Parasitic diode

Figure 12

2. **Output transistor**

In the S-1323 Series, a low on-resistance P-channel MOS FET is used as the output transistor. Be sure that  $V_{OUT}$  does not exceed  $V_{IN} + 0.3$  V to prevent the voltage regulator from being damaged due to reverse current flowing from the VOUT pin through a parasitic diode to the VIN pin, when the potential of  $V_{OUT}$  became higher than  $V_{IN}$ .

### 3. ON/OFF pin

This pin starts and stops the regulator.

When the ON/OFF pin is set to OFF level, the entire internal circuit stops operating, and the built-in P-channel MOS FET output transistor between the VIN pin and the VOUT pin is turned off, reducing current consumption significantly. The VOUT pin becomes the V<sub>SS</sub> level due to the internally divided resistance of several hundreds kΩ between the VOUT pin and the VSS pin.

The structure of the ON/OFF pin is as shown in **Figure 13**. Since the ON/OFF pin is neither pulled down nor pulled up internally, do not use it in the floating status. In addition, note that the current consumption increases if a voltage of 0.3 V to V<sub>IN</sub> - 0.3 V is applied to the ON/OFF pin. When not using the ON/OFF pin, connect it to the VSS pin in the product A type, and connect it to the VIN pin in B type.

Table 6

Product Type	ON/OFF Pin	Internal Circuit	VOUT Pin Voltage	Current Consumption
A	“L”: ON	Operate	Set value	I <sub>SS1</sub>
A	“H”: OFF	Stop	V <sub>SS</sub> level	I <sub>SS2</sub>
B	“L”: OFF	Stop	V <sub>SS</sub> level	I <sub>SS2</sub>
B	“H”: ON	Operate	Set value	I <sub>SS1</sub>

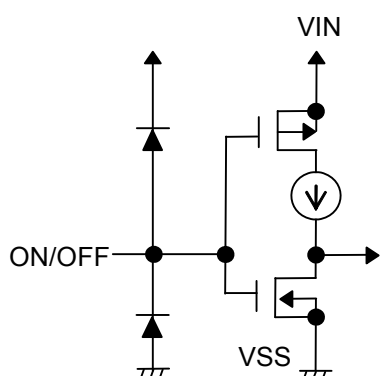


Figure 13

#### ■ Selection of Output Capacitor (C<sub>L</sub>)

The S-1323 Series requires an output capacitor between the VOUT pin and VSS pin for phase compensation. A ceramic capacitor with a capacitance of 1.0 μF or more can be used. When using an OS capacitor, a tantalum capacitor, or an aluminum electrolytic capacitor, the capacitance must be 1.0 μF or more, and the ESR must be 10 Ω or less.

The value of the output overshoot or undershoot transient response varies depending on the value of the output capacitor.

When selecting the output capacitor, perform sufficient evaluation, including evaluation of temperature characteristics, on the actual device.

■ **Precautions**

- Wiring patterns for the VIN pin, the VOUT pin and GND should be designed so that the impedance is low. When mounting an output capacitor between the VOUT pin and the VSS pin ( $C_L$ ) and a capacitor for stabilizing the input between the VIN pin and the VSS pin ( $C_{IN}$ ), the distance from the capacitors to these pins should be as short as possible.
- Note that generally the output voltage may increase when a series regulator is used at low load current (1.0 mA or less).
- Generally a series regulator may cause oscillation, depending on the selection of external parts. The following conditions are recommended for the S-1323 Series. However, be sure to perform sufficient evaluation under the actual usage conditions for selection, including evaluation of temperature characteristics.

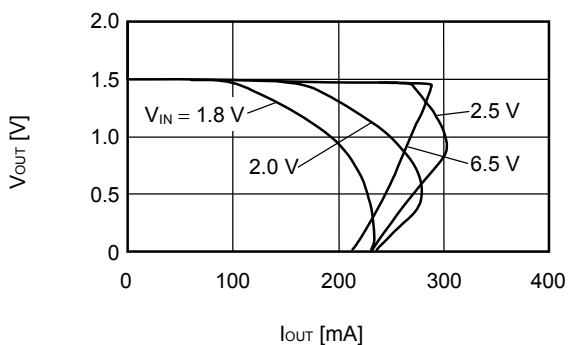
Input capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ):	1.0 $\mu$ F or more
Output capacitor ( $C_L$ ):	1.0 $\mu$ F or more
Equivalent series resistance (ESR):	10 $\Omega$ or less

- The voltage regulator may oscillate when the impedance of the power supply is high and the input capacitance is small or an input capacitor is not connected.
- Overshoot may occur in the output voltage momentarily if the voltage is rapidly raised at power-on or when the power supply fluctuates. Sufficiently evaluate the output voltage at power-on with the actual device.
- The application conditions for the input voltage, the output voltage, and the load current should not exceed the package power dissipation.
- Do not apply an electrostatic discharge to this IC that exceeds the performance ratings of the built-in electrostatic protection circuit.
- In determining the output current, attention should be paid to the output current value specified in **Table 5** in "■ **Electrical Characteristics**" and footnote \*5 of the table.
- ABLIC Inc. claims no responsibility for any disputes arising out of or in connection with any infringement by products including this IC of patents owned by a third party.

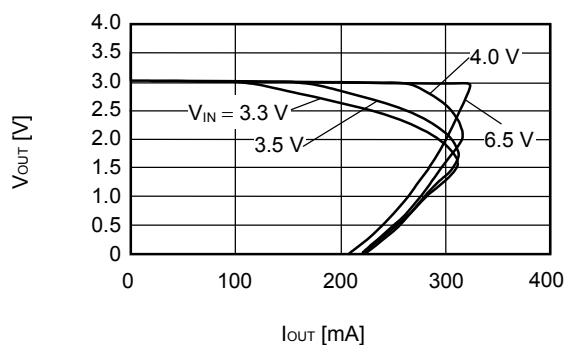
■ Characteristics (Typical Data)

(1) Output Voltage vs. Output current (when load current increases)

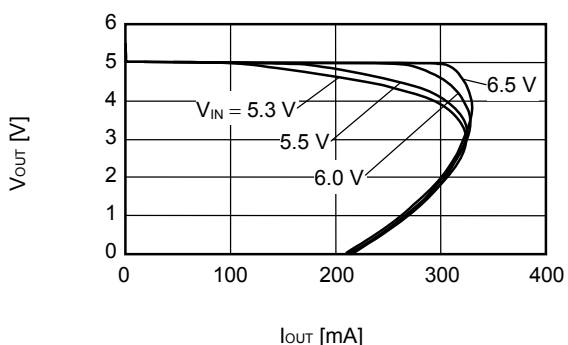
S-1323B15 (Ta = 25°C)



S-1323B30 (Ta = 25°C)



S-1323B50 (Ta = 25°C)

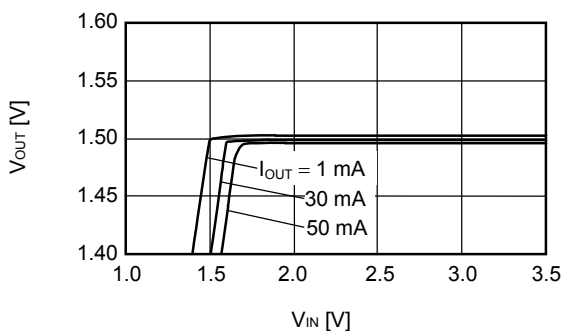


**Remark** In determining the output current, attention should be paid to the following.

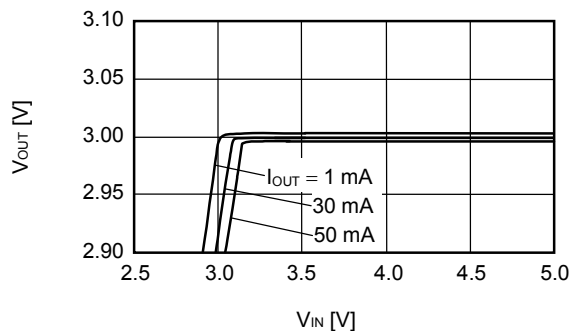
- 1) The minimum output current value in **Table 5** in "■ Electrical Characteristics" and footnote \*5
- 2) The package power dissipation

(2) Output voltage vs. Input voltage

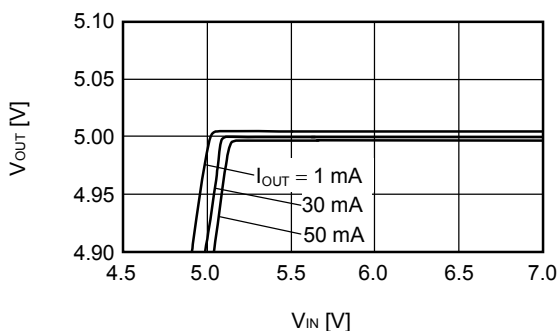
S-1323B15 (Ta = 25°C)



S-1323B30 (Ta = 25°C)

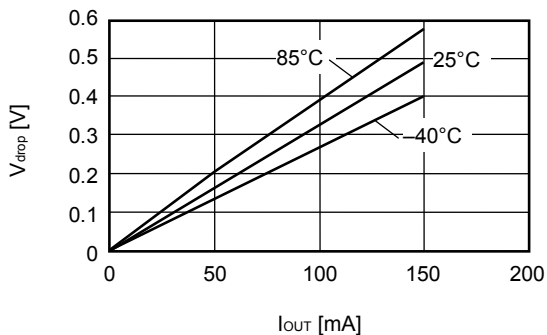


S-1323B50 (Ta = 25°C)

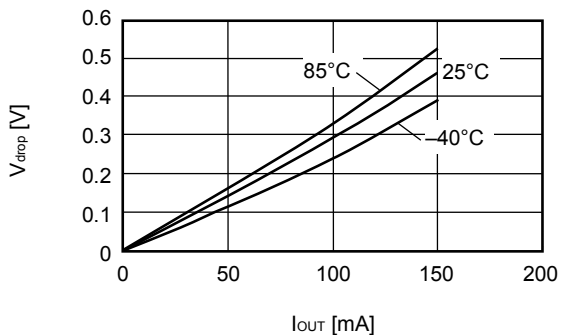


**(3) Dropout voltage vs. Output current**

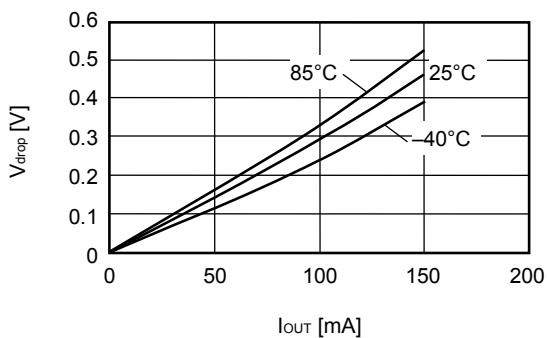
S-1323B15



S-1323B30

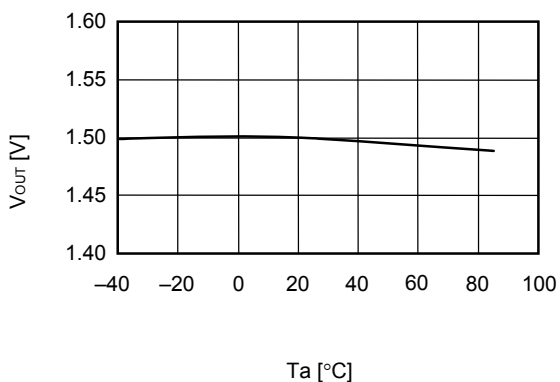


S-1323B50

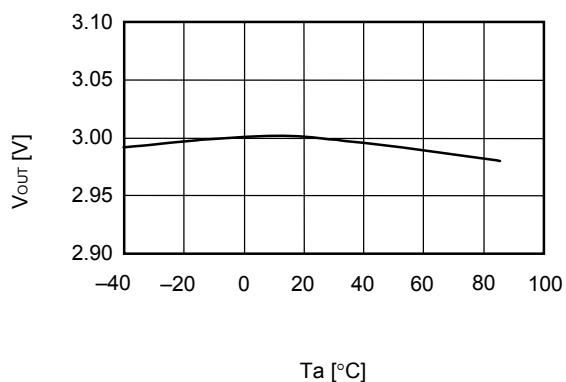


**(4) Output voltage vs. Ambient temperature**

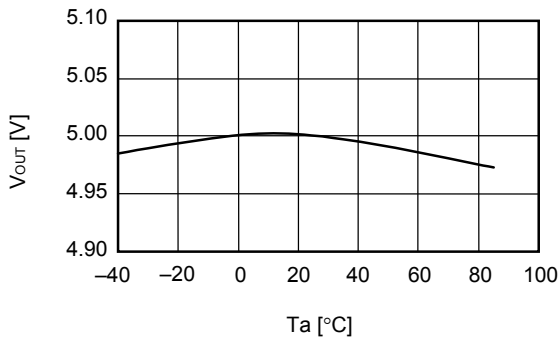
S-1323B15



S-1323B30



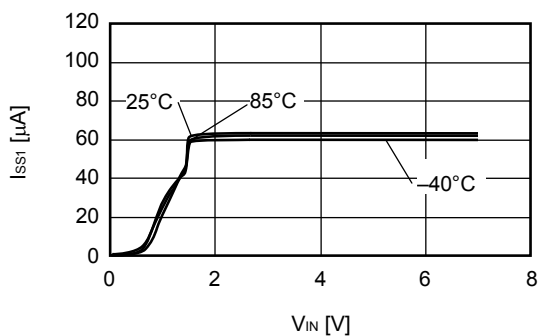
S-1323B50



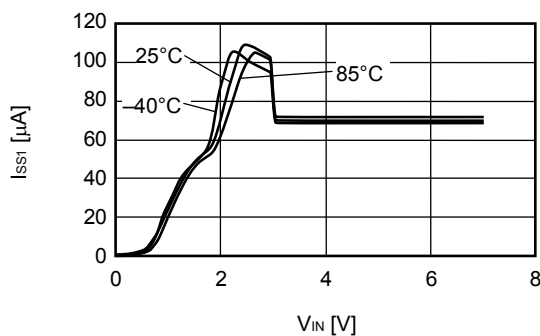


## (5) Current consumption vs. Input voltage

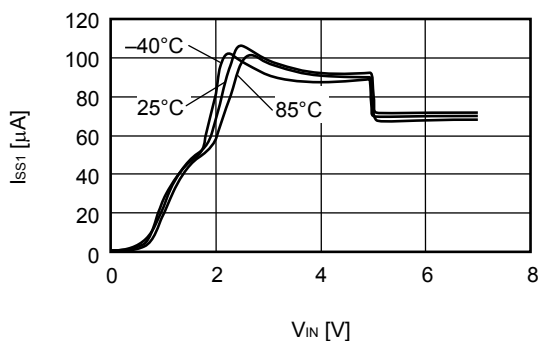
S-1323B15



S-1323B30



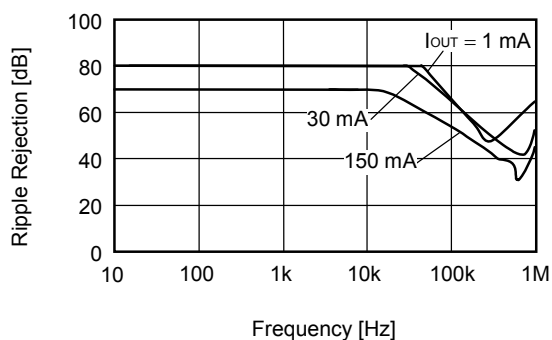
S-1323B50



## (6) Ripple rejection

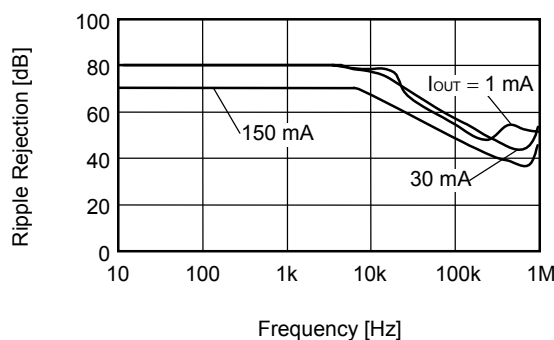
S-1323B15 ( $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )

$V_{IN} = 2.5 V, C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F$



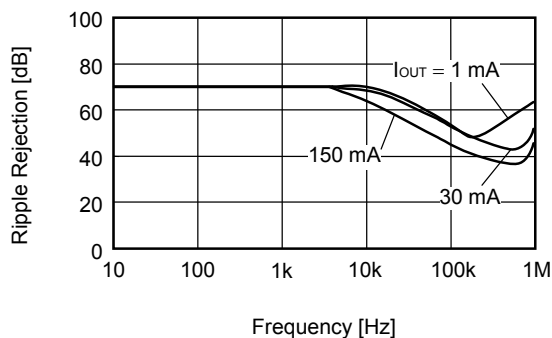
S-1323B30 ( $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )

$V_{IN} = 4.0 V, C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F$



S-1323B50 ( $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )

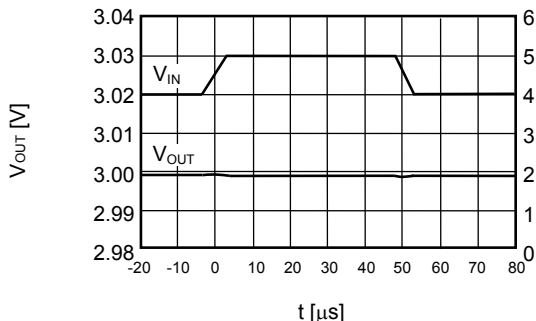
$V_{IN} = 6.0 V, C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F$



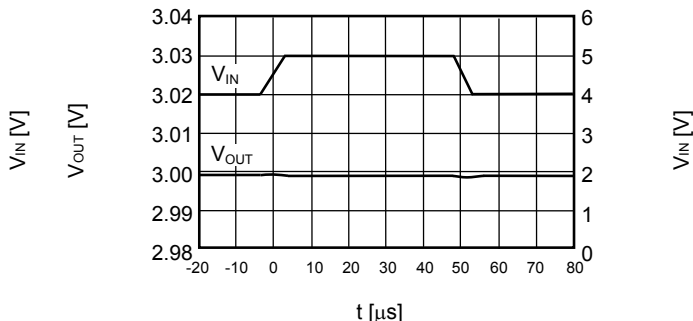
■ **Reference Data**

**(1) Input transient response characteristics**

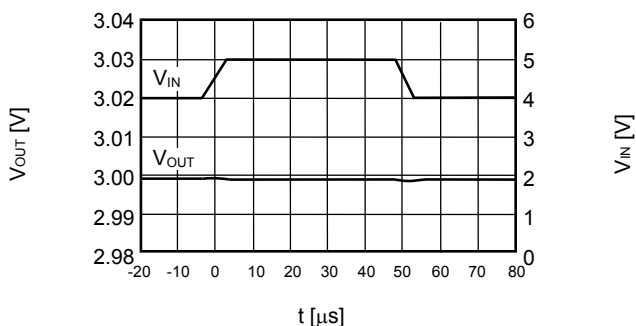
$I_{OUT} = 30\text{ mA}$ ,  $t_r = t_f = 5.0\ \mu\text{s}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 0.47\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 0\ \mu\text{F}$



$I_{OUT} = 30\text{ mA}$ ,  $t_r = t_f = 5.0\ \mu\text{s}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 0\ \mu\text{F}$

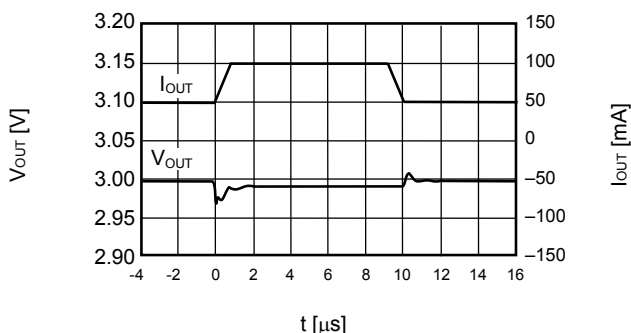


$I_{OUT} = 30\text{ mA}$ ,  $t_r = t_f = 5.0\ \mu\text{s}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 2.2\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 0\ \mu\text{F}$

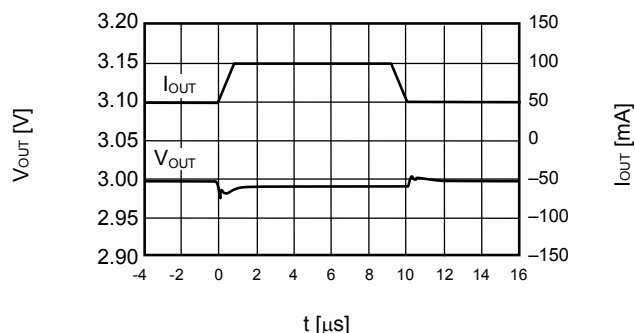


**(2) Load transient response characteristics**

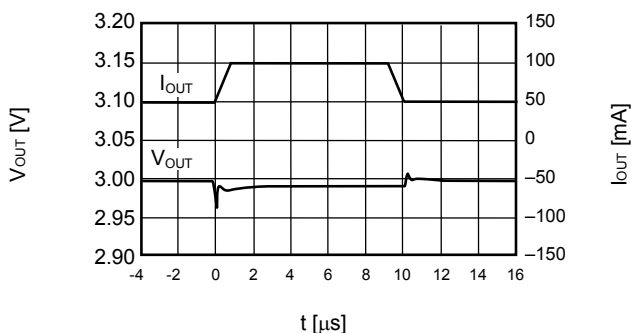
$V_{IN} = 4.0\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 0.47\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA} \leftrightarrow 100\text{ mA}$



$V_{IN} = 4.0\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA} \leftrightarrow 100\text{ mA}$



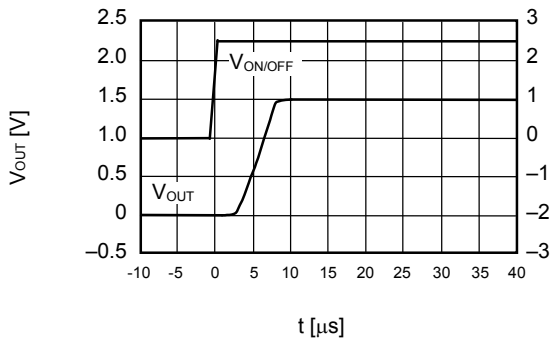
$V_{IN} = 4.0\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 2.2\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA} \leftrightarrow 100\text{ mA}$



**(3) ON/OFF pin transient response characteristics**

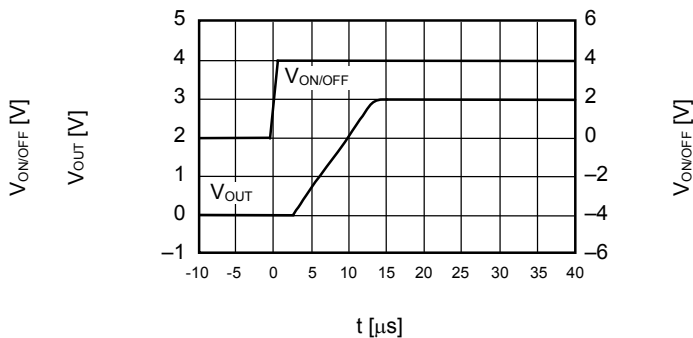
S-1323B15 (Ta = 25°C)

V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.5 V, t<sub>r</sub> = t<sub>f</sub> = 1.0 μs, C<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0 μF, C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0 μF



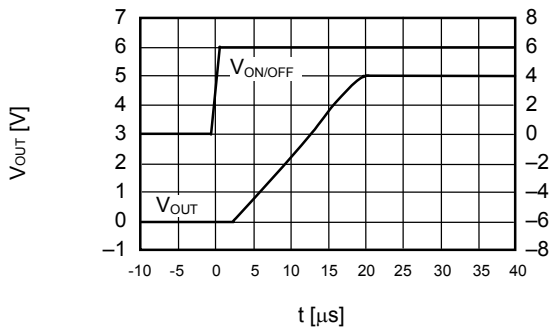
S-1323B30 (Ta = 25°C)

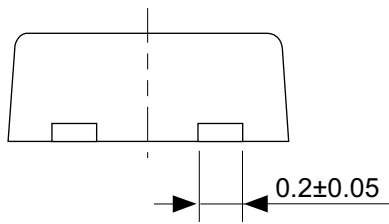
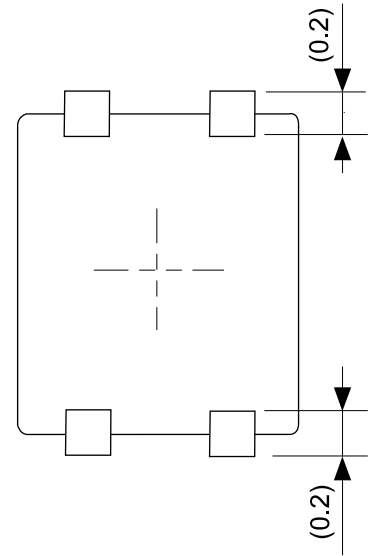
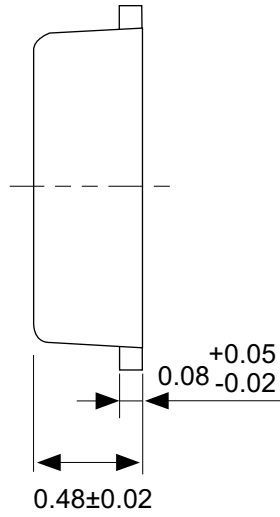
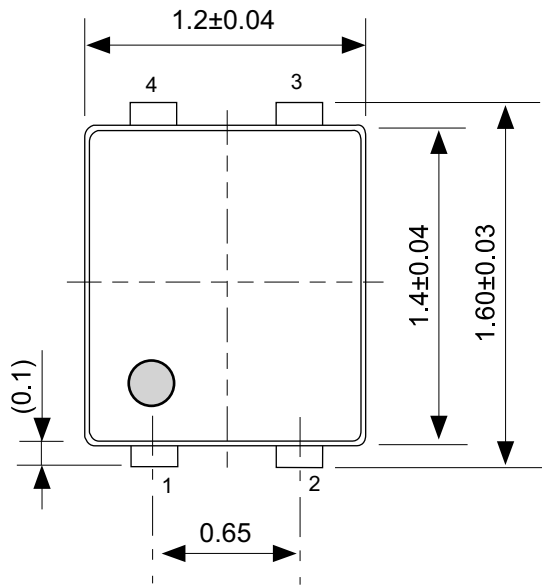
V<sub>IN</sub> = 4.0 V, t<sub>r</sub> = t<sub>f</sub> = 1.0 μs, C<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0 μF, C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0 μF



S-1323B50 (Ta = 25°C)

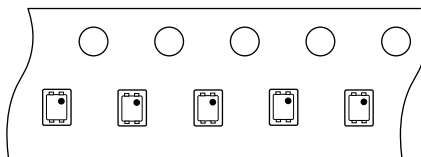
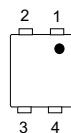
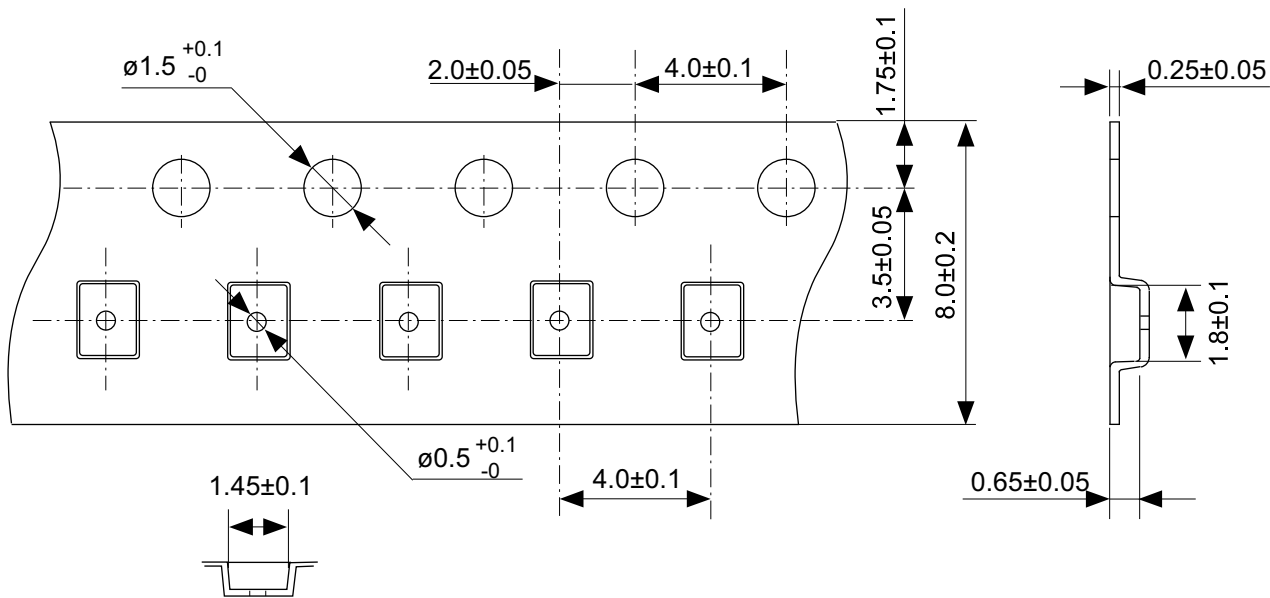
V<sub>IN</sub> = 6.0 V, t<sub>r</sub> = t<sub>f</sub> = 1.0 μs, C<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0 μF, C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0 μF





No. PF004-A-P-SD-6.0

TITLE	SNT-4A-A-PKG Dimensions
No.	PF004-A-P-SD-6.0
ANGLE	
UNIT	mm
<b>ABLIC Inc.</b>	



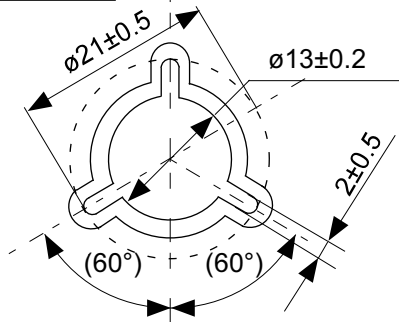
Feed direction →

No. PF004-A-C-SD-2.0

TITLE	SNT-4A-A-Carrier Tape
No.	PF004-A-C-SD-2.0
ANGLE	
UNIT	mm
<b>ABLIC Inc.</b>	

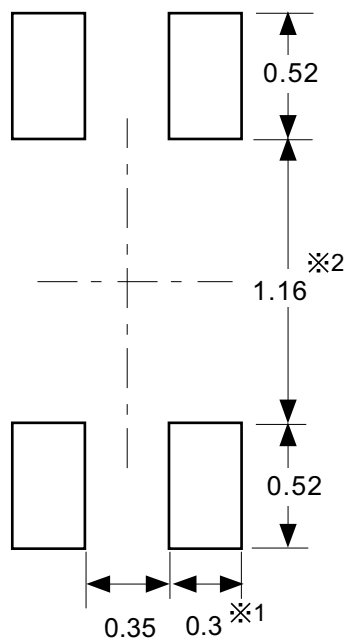


Enlarged drawing in the central part



No. PF004-A-R-SD-1.0

TITLE	SNT-4A-A-Reel		
No.	PF004-A-R-SD-1.0		
ANGLE		QTY.	5,000
UNIT	mm		
<b>ABLIC Inc.</b>			



※1. ランドパターンの幅に注意してください (0.25 mm min. / 0.30 mm typ.).

※2. パッケージ中央にランドパターンを広げないでください (1.10 mm ~ 1.20 mm)。

- 注意
1. パッケージのモールド樹脂下にシルク印刷やハンダ印刷などしないでください。
  2. パッケージ下の配線上のソルダーレジストなどの厚みをランドパターン表面から0.03 mm 以下にしてください。
  3. マスク開口サイズと開口位置はランドパターンと合わせてください。
  4. 詳細は "SNTパッケージ活用の手引き" を参照してください。

※1. Pay attention to the land pattern width (0.25 mm min. / 0.30 mm typ.).

※2. Do not widen the land pattern to the center of the package (1.10 mm to 1.20 mm).

**Caution 1. Do not do silkscreen printing and solder printing under the mold resin of the package.**

**2. The thickness of the solder resist on the wire pattern under the package should be 0.03 mm or less from the land pattern surface.**

**3. Match the mask aperture size and aperture position with the land pattern.**

**4. Refer to "SNT Package User's Guide" for details.**

※1. 请注意焊盘模式的宽度 (0.25 mm min. / 0.30 mm typ.).

※2. 请勿向封装中间扩展焊盘模式 (1.10 mm ~ 1.20 mm)。

注意 1. 请勿在树脂型封装的下面印刷丝网、焊锡。

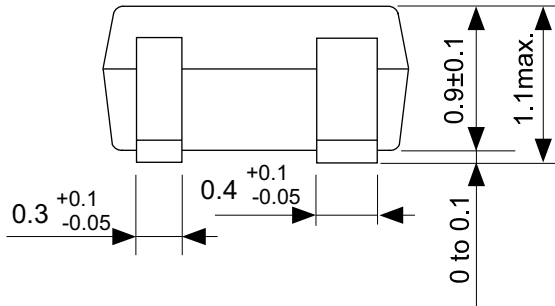
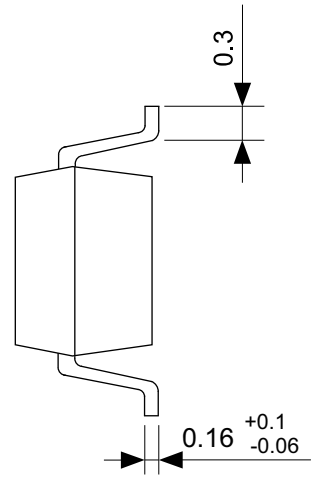
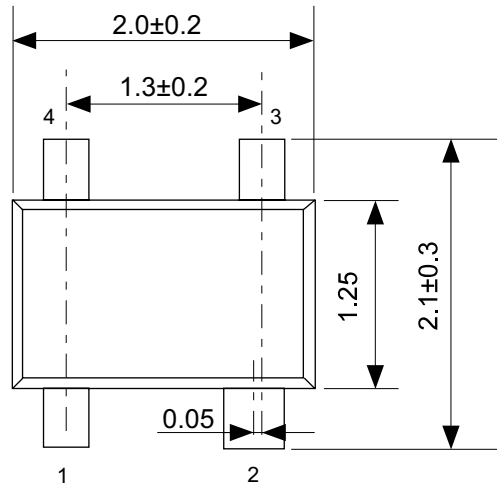
2. 在封装下、布线上的阻焊膜厚度 (从焊盘模式表面起) 请控制在 0.03 mm 以下。

3. 钢网的开口尺寸和开口位置请与焊盘模式对齐。

4. 详细内容请参阅 "SNT 封装的应用指南"。

No. PF004-A-L-SD-4.1

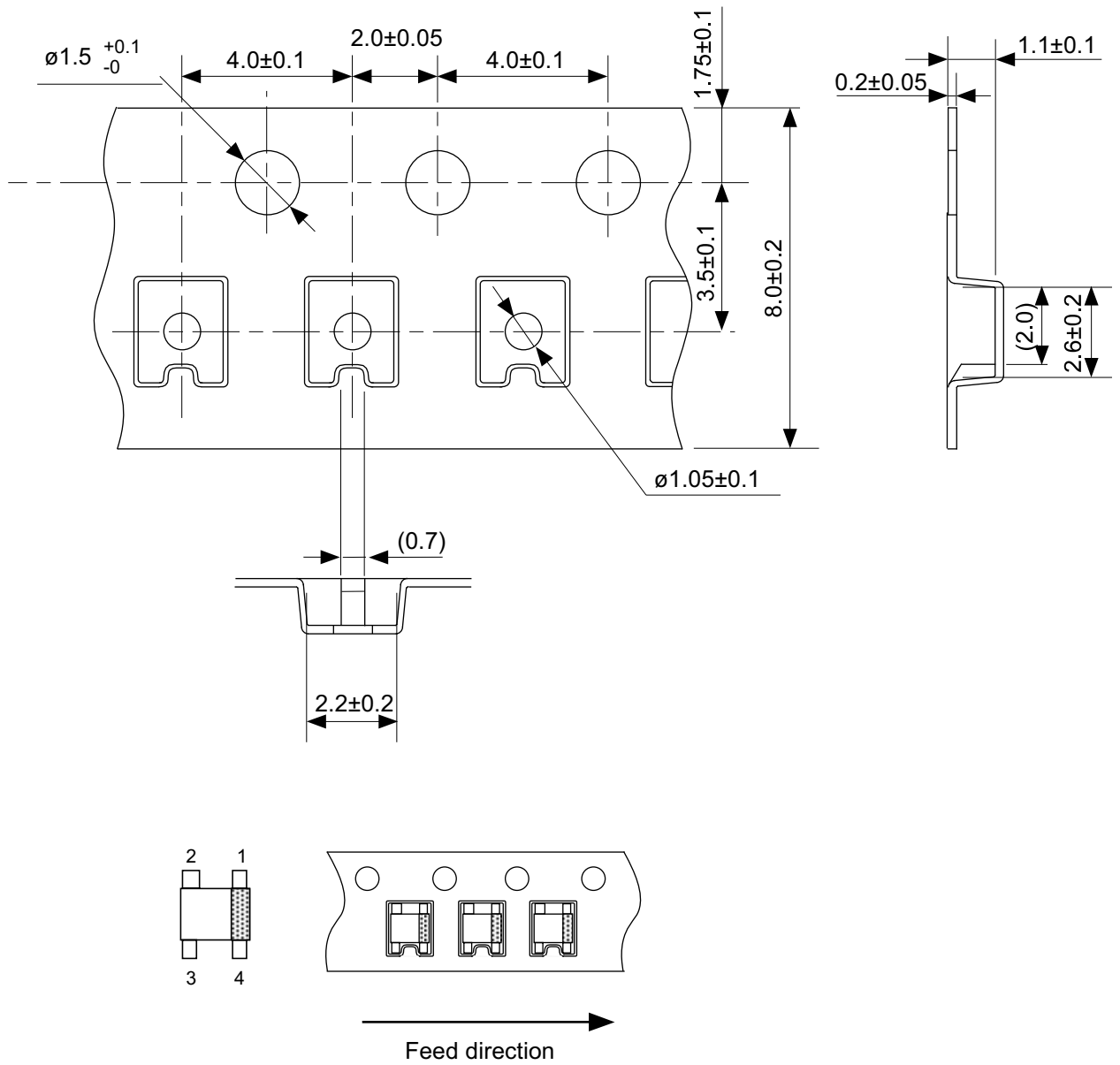
TITLE	SNT-4A-A -Land Recommendation
No.	PF004-A-L-SD-4.1
ANGLE	
UNIT	mm
<b>ABLIC Inc.</b>	



No. NP004-A-P-SD-2.0

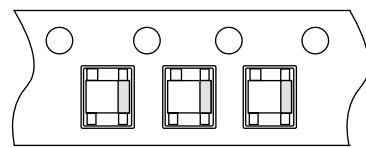
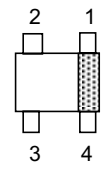
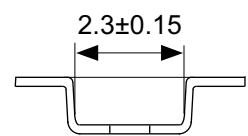
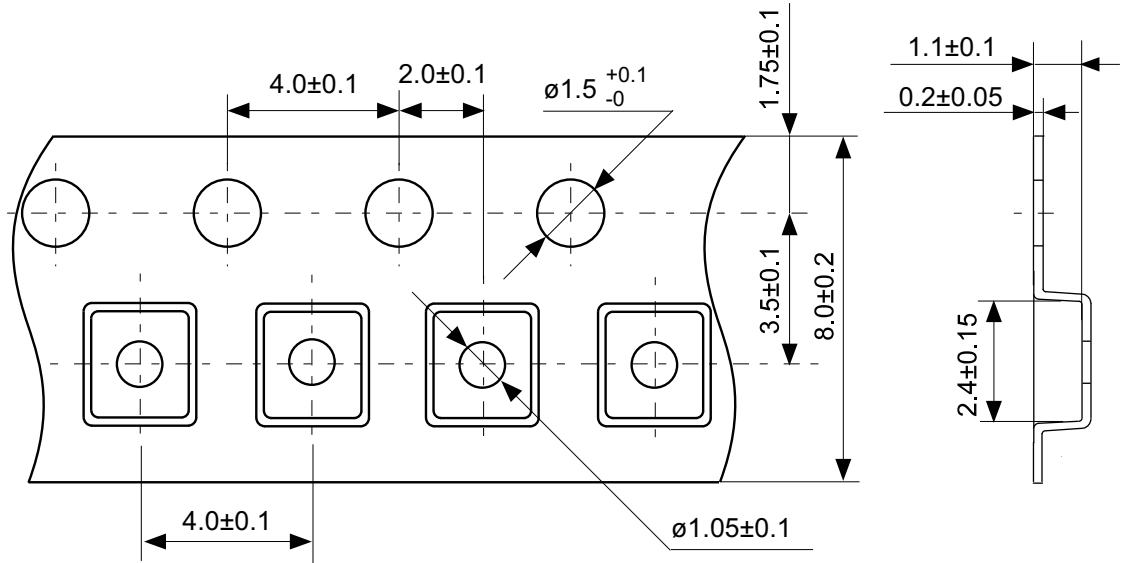
TITLE	SC82AB-A-PKG Dimensions
No.	NP004-A-P-SD-2.0
ANGLE	
UNIT	mm
<b>ABLIC Inc.</b>	





No. NP004-A-C-SD-3.0

TITLE	SC82AB-A-Carrier Tape
No.	NP004-A-C-SD-3.0
ANGLE	
UNIT	mm
<b>ABLIC Inc.</b>	

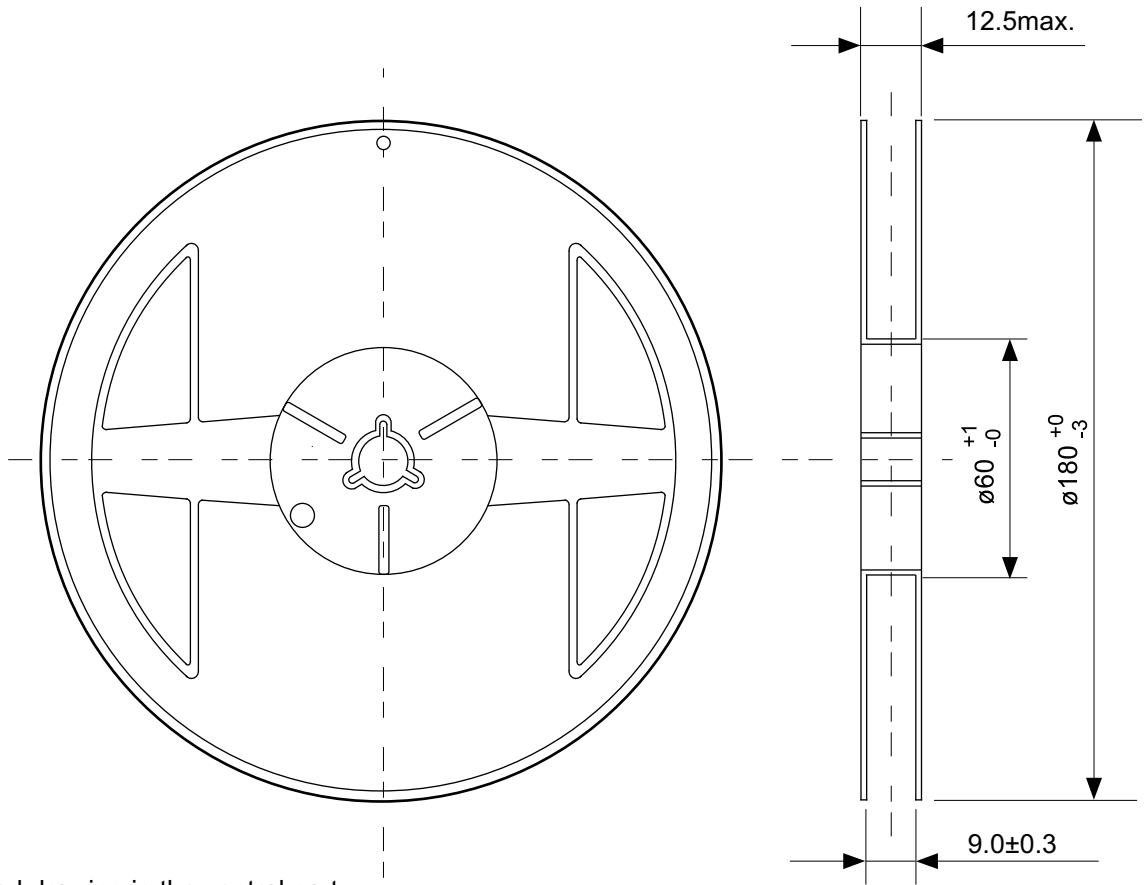


→  
Feed direction

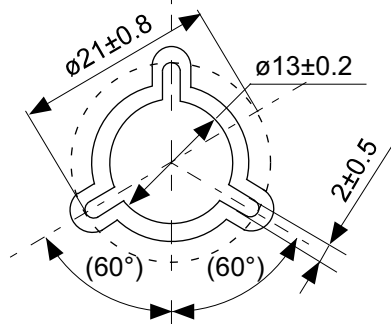
No. NP004-A-C-S1-2.0

TITLE	SC82AB-A-Carrier Tape
No.	NP004-A-C-S1-2.0
ANGLE	
UNIT	mm

**ABLIC Inc.**



Enlarged drawing in the central part



No. NP004-A-R-SD-1.1

TITLE	SC82AB-A-Reel		
No.	NP004-A-R-SD-1.1		
ANGLE		QTY.	3,000
UNIT	mm		
<b>ABLIC Inc.</b>			

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The user of the products should therefore take responsibility to give thorough consideration to safety design including redundancy, fire spread prevention measures, and malfunction prevention to prevent accidents causing injury or death, fires and social damage, etc. that may ensue from the products' failure or malfunction.  
The entire system must be sufficiently evaluated and applied on customer's own responsibility.
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2.2-2018.06