

TOSHIBA CMOS Linear Integrated Circuit Silicon Monolithic

# TCR5FM series

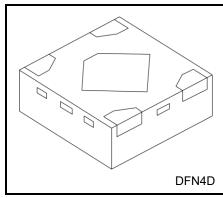
Ultra high Ripple rejection ratio, 500 mA CMOS Low Dropout Regulator in ultra small package

# 1. Description

The TCR5FM series are CMOS general-purpose single-output voltage regulators with an on/off control input, featuring low dropout voltage and ultra high Ripple rejection ratio.

These voltage regulators are available in fixed output voltages between 0.9 V and 5.0 V and capable of driving up to 500 mA. They feature Overcurrent protection, Thermal shutdown and Autodischarge.

The TCR5FM series is offered in the ultra small plastic mold package DFN4D (1.0 mm x 1.0 mm; t 0.37 mm (Typ.)) and has a high ripple rejection ratio of 91 dB (f = 1 kHz, 2.8 V output). As small ceramic input and output capacitors  $1\mu F$  can be used with the TCR5FM series, these devices are ideal for portable applications that require high-density board assembly such as cellular phones.



Weight: 1.1 mg (Typ.)

# 2. Applications

Power IC developed for portable applications

### 3. Features

- Ultra Small Package DFN4D (1.0 mm x 1.0 mm; t 0.37 mm (Typ.)).
- High Ripple Rejection Ratio
  - 91 dB (Typ.) @1 kHz at 2.8 V-output
  - 89 dB (Typ.) @10 kHz at 2.8 V-output
  - 67 dB (Typ.) @100 kHz at 2.8 V-output
  - 59 dB (Typ.) @1 MHz at 2.8 V-output
- Low Output Noise Voltage ( $V_{NO} = 5 \mu V_{rms}$  (Typ.) at 10 Hz  $\leq$  f  $\leq$  100 kHz)
- Low Quiescent Current (I<sub>B</sub> = 10 μA (Typ.) at I<sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA)
- Low Dropout Voltage
  - $V_{DO} = 220 \text{ mV (Typ.)}$  at 2.8 V-output,  $I_{OUT} = 500 \text{ mA}$
- Fast Load Transient Response
  - $\Delta V_{OUT}$  = -60 mV/+40 mV (Typ.) at I<sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA  $\leftrightarrow$  500 mA, 2.8 V-output  $\Delta V_{OUT}$  = -75 mV/+25 mV (Typ.) at I<sub>OUT</sub> = 0mA  $\leftrightarrow$  100 mA, 2.8 V-output
- Overcurrent Protection
- Slew Rate Control Function aimed at suppressing inrush current
- Thermal Shutdown
- Auto-Discharge
- Wide Range Output Voltage Lineup (Vout = 0.9 to 5.0 V)
- Pull Down Connection between CONTROL and GND
- Ceramic capacitors can be used ( $C_{IN} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F$ )

Start of commercial production 2025-08



# 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note) (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3 to 6.0	V
Control voltage	Vст	-0.3 to 6.0	V
Output voltage	Vout	-0.3 to V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3 ≤ 6.0	V
Power dissipation	PD	420 (Note1)	mW
Junction temperature	Tj	150	°C
Storage temperature range	T <sub>stg</sub>	−55 to 150	°C

Note:

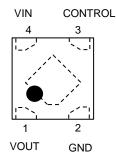
Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature/current/voltage and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings and the operating ranges.

Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/"Derating Concept and Methods") and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc).

Note1: Rating at mounting on a board

Glass epoxy(FR4) board dimension: 40mm x 40mm x 1.6mm, both sides of board. Metal pattern ratio: a surface approximately 50%, the reverse side approximately 50%

# 5. Pin Assignment (Top view)



Note: Center electrode should be connected to GND or Open

# 6. Operating Ranges

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating			Unit
Input voltage	VIN	1.55 to 5.5 (Note 2)			V
Control voltage	VcT	0 to 5.5			V
Output voltage	Vout	0.9 to 5.0			V
Output current	lout	DC 500		mA	
Operation Temperature	Topr	-40 to 125 (Note 3)		°C	
Output Capacitance	Соит	≥ 1.0 µF			_
Input Capacitance	CIN	≥ 1.0 µF			

Note 2: Please refer to Dropout Voltage table (Page 6) and use it within Absolute Maximum Ratings Junction temperature and Operating Temperature Ranges.

Note 3: Do not operate at or near the maximum ratings of operating ranges for extended periods of time. Exposure to suchconditions may adversely impact product reliability and results in failures not covered by warranty. Maximum output current of operating ranges table is defined as lifetime average junction temperature of 107°C where maximum output current = lifetime average current to avoid electro migration.



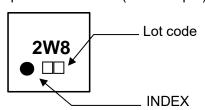
# 7. List of Products Number, Output voltage and Marking

Product No.	Output voltage(V)	Marking
TCR5FM09A	0.9	0W9
TCR5FM095A*	0.95	0WK
TCR5FM10A*	1.0	1W0
TCR5FM105A*	1.05	1WA
TCR5FM11A*	1.1	1W1
TCR5FM115A*	1.15	1WB
TCR5FM12A	1.2	1W2
TCR5FM125A*	1.25	1WC
TCR5FM13A*	1.3	1W3
TCR5FM15A*	1.5	1W5
TCR5FM16A*	1.6	1W6
TCR5FM17A*	1.7	1W7
TCR5FM18A	1.8	1W8
TCR5FM1825A	1.825	1WL
TCR5FM185A*	1.85	1WJ
TCR5FM19A*	1.9	1W9
TCR5FM20A*	2.0	2W0
TCR5FM22A	2.2	2W2
TCR5FM225A	2.25	2WC
TCR5FM25A*	2.5	2W5
TCR5FM26A*	2.6	2W6
TCR5FM27A*	2.7	2W7
TCR5FM28A	2.8	2W8
TCR5FM285A	2.85	2WJ
TCR5FM29A	2.9	2W9
TCR5FM30A	3.0	3W0
TCR5FM31A*	3.1	3W1
TCR5FM32A*	3.2	3W2
TCR5FM33A*	3.3	3W3
TCR5FM35A*	3.5	3W5
TCR5FM36A*	3.6	3W6
TCR5FM41A*	4.1	4W1
TCR5FM42A*	4.2	4W2
TCR5FM45A*	4.5	4W5
TCR5FM50A	5.0	5W0

Please ask your local retailer about the devices with (\*) or other output voltages.

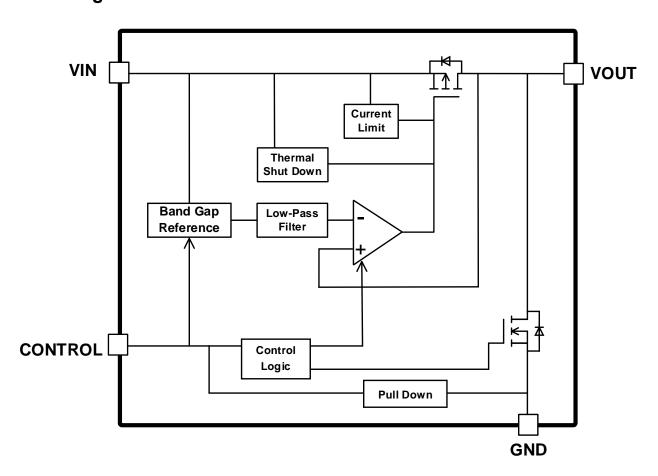
# **Top Marking (Top view)**

Example: TCR5FM28A (2.8 V output)





# 8. Block Diagram





# 9. Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5 \text{ V}$  or 2 V (whichever is greater),  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu\text{F}$ )

Characteristics Symbol		Test	Test Condition		T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C		T <sub>j</sub> = -40 to 125°C (Note 8)		Unit
				Min	Тур.	Max	Min	Max	
		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1 to 500 mA (Note 4)	V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.25 V	_	_	_	-45	+45	mV
			1.25 V < V <sub>OUT</sub> < 1.8 V	_	_	_	-48	+48	mV
Output voltage accuracy	V <sub>OUT</sub>		1.8 V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> < 2.2 V	_	_	_	-2.8	+2.8	%
			2.2 V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> < 2.8 V	_	_	_	-2.5	+2.5	%
			2.8 V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub>	_	_	_	-2.2	+2.2	%
Line regulation	Reg·line	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1 mA	(Note 5)	_	1.5	_	_	_	mV
Load regulation	Reg·load	1 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 500 m	nA	_	20	_	_	_	mV
Quiescent current	I <sub>B(ON)</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA	(Note 6)	_	10	_	_	20	μA
Stand-by current	I <sub>B(OFF)</sub>	V <sub>CT</sub> = 0 V		_	0.1	_	_	0.8	μA
Control pull down current	I <sub>CT</sub>	_		_	0.1	_	_	0.2	μA
Drop-out voltage (Note 9)	V <sub>DO</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 500 mA	$I_{OUT} = 500 \text{ mA}$ (Note 5)		220	_	_	337	mV
Output noise voltage	V <sub>NO</sub>	$I_{OUT} = 10 \text{ mA}$ 10 Hz \le f \le 100 kHz (Note 5)		_	5	_	_	_	μV <sub>rms</sub>
Ripple rejection ratio R.R.		$\begin{split} I_{OUT} &= 10 \text{ mA}, \\ V_{Ripple} &= 200 \text{ mV}_{p\text{-}p}, \\ &(\text{Note 5}) \end{split}$	f = 1 kHz	_	91	_	_	_	dB
	D D		f = 10 kHz	_	89	_	_	_	dB
	K.K.		f = 100 kHz	_	67	_	_	_	dB
			f = 1 MHz	_	59	_	_	_	dB
		$I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA} \rightarrow 500 \text{ r}$	mA, $t_r = 1 \mu s$ (Note 5)	_	-60	_	_	_	mV
Load transient reasons	A\/	$I_{OUT} = 500 \text{ mA} \rightarrow 1 \text{ mA}, t_f = 1 \mu\text{s}$ (Note 5)		_	+40	_	_	_	mV
Load transient response	$\Delta V_{OUT}$	$I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ mA} \rightarrow 100 \text{ mA}, t_r = 1  \mu\text{s}$ (Note 5)		_	-75	_	_	_	mV
		$I_{OUT} = 100 \text{ mA} \rightarrow 0 \text{ r}$	mA, t <sub>f</sub> = 1 μs (Note 5)	_	+25	_	_	_	mV
Output voltage slew rate	V <sub>OUTSR</sub>	(Note 5)		_	5	_	_	_	mV/µs
Output current limit	I <sub>CL</sub>	$V_{OUT} = V_{OUT(NOM)}^*90 \%$ (Note 7)		_	_	_	500	1090	mA
Thermal shutdown threshold	T <sub>SDH</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> rising		_	160	_	_	_	°C
Thermal Shuldown threshold	T <sub>SDL</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> falling		_	140	_	_	_	°C
Control pin voltage (HIGH)	V <sub>CTH</sub>	Control pin input voltage "HIGH"		_	_	_	0.79	5.5	V
Control pin voltage (LOW)	V <sub>CTL</sub>	Control pin input voltage "LOW"		_	_	_	0	0.4	V
Fast mode and Low I <sub>B</sub> mode	I <sub>OUTF</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> rising (Low I <sub>B</sub> mode to Fast mode)		_	150	_	_	290	μA
switching threshold current	I <sub>OUTL</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> falling (Fast mode to Low I <sub>B</sub> mode)		_	10	_	2	_	μΑ
Discharge on resistance	R <sub>SD</sub>	(Note 5)		_	30	_	_	_	Ω

Note 4: stable state with fixed I<sub>OUT</sub> condition

Note 5:  $V_{OUT}$  = 2.8 V

Note 6: except Control pull down current (I<sub>CT</sub>)

Note 7: Pulse measurement

Note 8: This parameter is warranted by design.

Note 9:  $V_{DO} = V_{IN1} - (V_{OUT1} \times 0.97)$ 

 $V_{OUT1}$  is the output voltage when  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5 \text{ V}$ .

 $V_{\text{IN1}}$  is the input voltage at which the output voltage becomes 97% of  $V_{\text{OUT1}}$  after gradually decreasing the input voltage.



# 10. Dropout voltage table

 $(C_{IN} = 1.0 \mu F, C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F)$ 

		OUT = 500 m	_	
	lo			
Output voltages	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
			(Note 10)	
0.9 V, 0.95 V	_	860 (Note 11)	982 (Note 11)	mV
1.0 V, 1.05 V	1	790 (Note 11)	929 (Note 11)	mV
1.1 V, 1.15 V	1	730 (Note 11)	876 (Note 11)	mV
1.2 V, 1.25 V	1	670	822	mV
1.3 V		610	768	mV
1.5 V		490	659	mV
1.6 V	_	440	603	mV
1.7 V	_	390	547	mV
1.8 V, 1.825 V, 1.85 V	_	340	491	mV
1.9 V	_	320	471	mV
2.0 V	_	310	451	mV
2.2 V, 2.25 V	_	300	411	mV
2.5 V	_	250	372	mV
2.6 V	_	240	361	mV
2.7 V	_	230	349	mV
2.8 V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 3.0 V	_	220	337	mV
3.1 V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 3.6 V	_	210	328	mV
4.1 V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 4.5 V	_	180	297	mV
5.0 V	_	160	264	mV

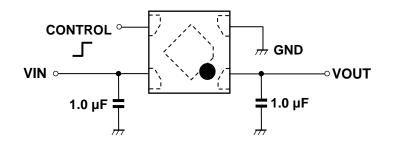
Note 10:  $T_j$  = -40 to 125 °C. This parameter is warranted by design.

Note 11: Operating Voltage of  $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize IN}}$  should be over 2.0 V.



# 11. Application Note

# 11.1. Recommended Application Circuit



CONTROL voltage	Output voltage
HIGH	ON
LOW	OFF
OPEN	OFF

The figure above shows the recommended configuration for using a Low-Dropout regulator. Insert a capacitor at VOUT and VIN pins for stable input/output operation. (Ceramic capacitors can be used).

### 11.2. Power Dissipation

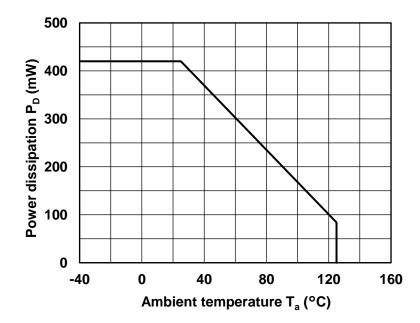
Board-mounted power dissipation ratings for TCR5FM series are available in the Absolute Maximum Ratings table. Power dissipation is measured on the board condition shown below.

[The Board Condition]

Board material: Glass epoxy (FR4)

Board dimension: 40 mm x 40 mm (both sides of board), t = 1.6 mm

Metal pattern ratio: a surface approximately 50%, the reverse side approximately 50%





#### 11.3. Attention in Use

#### Output Capacitors

Toshiba recommends using ceramic capacitors for these devices. However, because of the type of the capacitors, there might be greatly affected by thermal features and DC bias depending. Please secure an effective capacitance of 0.5 µF or more by considering application condition for selecting capacitors.

#### Bias current characteristics

TCR5FM series has two modes (Low I<sub>B</sub> mode, Fast mode). These modes are controlled by mode switching threshold current, I<sub>OUTE</sub> and I<sub>OUTE</sub>. When the output current required is very low, TCR5FM series operates with low I<sub>B(ON)</sub> (Low I<sub>B</sub> mode). In this state, ripple rejection ratio characteristic and load transient response characteristic are inferior to Fast mode. Regarding two mode switches depending on I<sub>OUT</sub>, it has hysteresis. When output current is increased, good Ripple rejection ratio characteristics and good load transient response characteristics are provided with I<sub>B(ON)</sub> becoming high (Fast mode). In the case of decreasing the I<sub>OUT</sub>, TCR5FM series keeps good characteristics until the I<sub>B(ON)</sub> switches to a low state.

#### Mounting

The long distance between IC and output capacitor might affect phase assurance by impedance in wire and inductor. For stable power supply, output capacitor needs to mount near IC as much as possible. Also, VIN and GND pattern need to be large and make the wire impedance small as possible.

#### Permissible Loss

Please have enough design patterns for expected maximum permissible loss. And under consideration of surrounding temperature, input voltage, and output current etc., we recommend proper dissipation ratings for maximum permissible loss; in general maximum dissipation rating is 70 to 80%.

#### Over current Protection and Thermal shutdown function

Over current protection and Thermal shutdown function are designed in these products, but these are not designed to constantly ensure the suppression of the device within operation limits. Depending on the condition during actual usage, it could affect the electrical characteristic specification and reliability. Also note that if output pins and GND pins are not completely shorted out, these products might be break down. When using these products, please read through and understand the concept of dissipation for absolute maximum ratings from the above mention or our 'Semiconductor Reliability Handbook'. Then use these products under absolute maximum ratings in any condition. Furthermore, Toshiba recommends inserting

### High ripple rejection ratio and low output noise voltage characteristics

TCR5FM series has low-pass filter which contributes high ripple rejection ratio and low output noise voltage. This low-pass filter turns on after V<sub>OUT</sub> becomes near the nominal V<sub>OUT</sub>, and the filter turn on time changes depend on usage condition, surrounding circuit and surrounding temperature. Therefore, please design with full consideration of usage condition. For example, the filter turn on time is approximately 10 ms in  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT}$ + 0.5 V, Ta = 25°C condition. Before and when the low-pass filter is turned on, please be careful about the increase and decrease of V<sub>OUT</sub> such as CONTROL voltage from low to high and load transient response. It affects significantly especially when the voltage difference between  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{OUT}$  is small.

### Line Transient Response

failsafe system into the design.

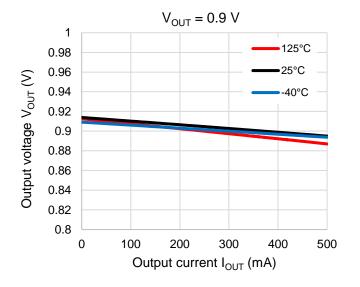
V<sub>OUT</sub> may fluctuate when a sudden V<sub>IN</sub> change is input. If V<sub>OUT</sub> fluctuation is problem for usage, please consider measures such as adjusting C<sub>IN</sub> to reduce V<sub>IN</sub> change.

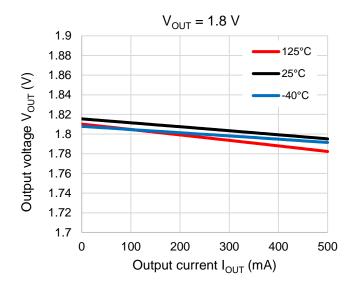


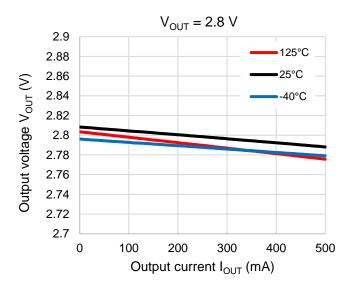
# 12. Representative Typical Characteristics (Note)

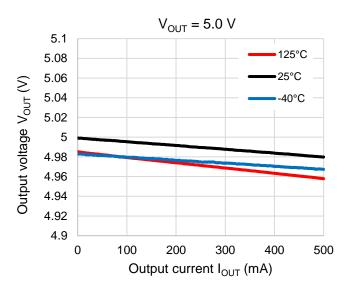
# 12.1. Output Voltage vs. Output Current

 $(V_{IN} = 2.0 \text{ V or } V_{OUT} + 0.5 \text{ V (whichever is greater)})$ 



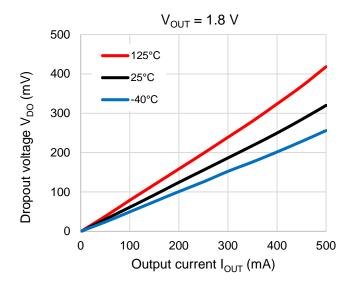


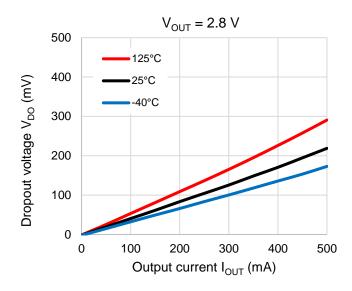


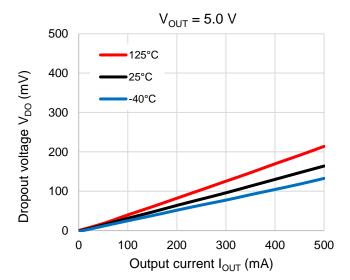




# 12.2. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

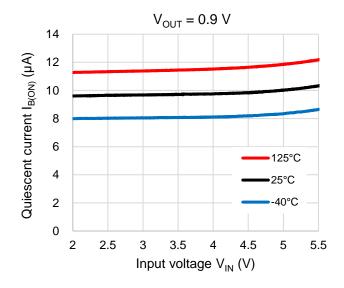


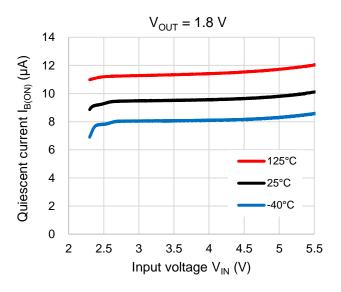


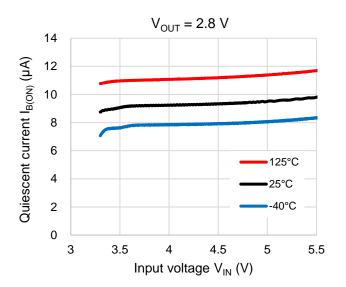


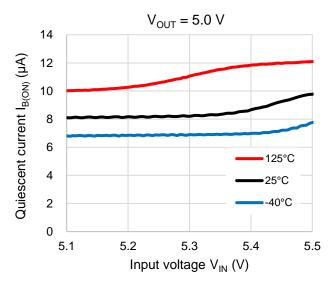


# 12.3. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage (I<sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA)





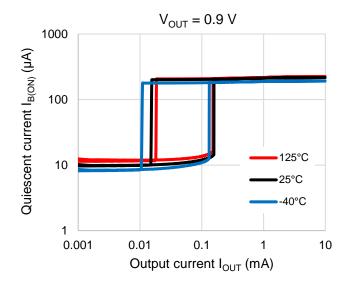


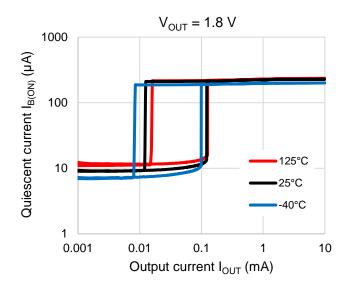


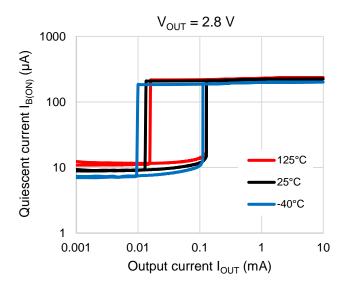


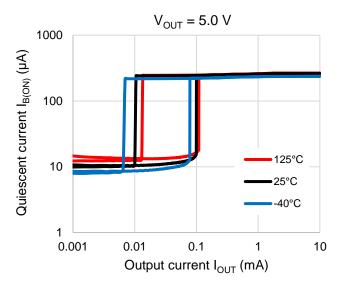
### 12.4. Quiescent Current vs. Output Current

 $(V_{IN} = 2.0 \text{ V or } V_{OUT} + 0.5 \text{ V (whichever is greater)})$ 











0

0

200

400

Output current I<sub>OUT</sub> (mA)

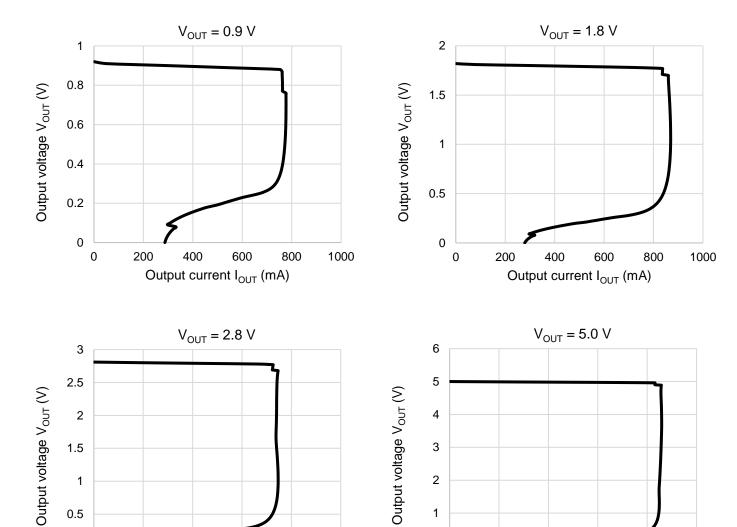
600

800

1000

# 12.5. Output Current Limit

 $(V_{IN} = 2.0 \text{ V or } V_{OUT} + 0.5 \text{ V (whichever is greater)}, T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C})$ 



Note: The above characteristics curves are presented for reference only and not guaranteed by production test, unless otherwise noted.

0

0

200

400

Output current I<sub>OUT</sub> (mA)

600

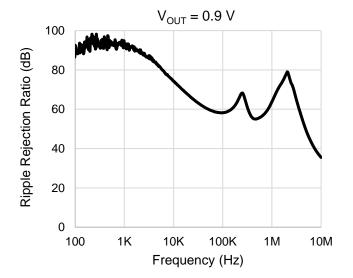
800

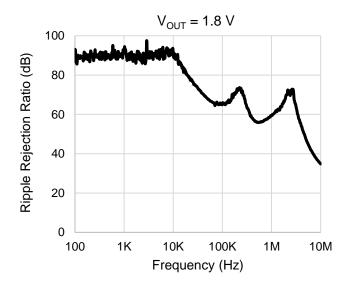
1000

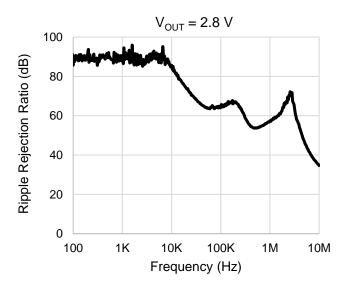


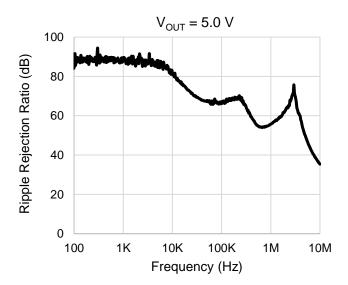
# 12.6. Ripple rejection Ratio vs. Frequency

( $C_{IN}$  = none,  $C_{OUT}$  = 1.0  $\mu$ F,  $V_{IN}$  = 2.0 V or  $V_{OUT}$  + 0.5 V (whichever is greater),  $V_{IN\ Ripple}$  = 200 m $V_{p-p}$ ,  $I_{OUT}$  = 10 mA,  $T_a$  = 25°C)





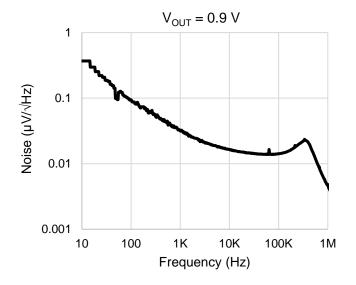


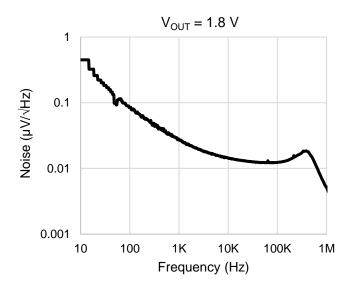


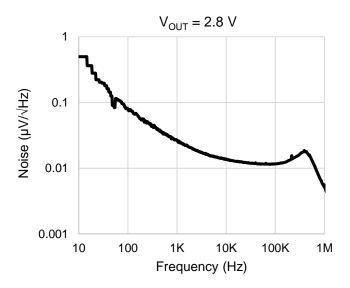


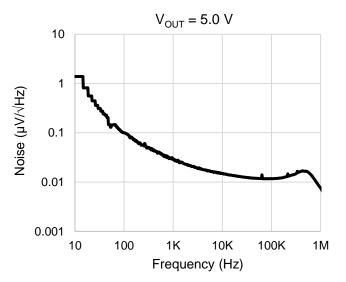
# 12.7. Output noise Voltage

(C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ F, C<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ F, V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.0 V or V<sub>OUT</sub> + 0.5 V (whichever is greater), I<sub>OUT</sub> = 10 mA, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)







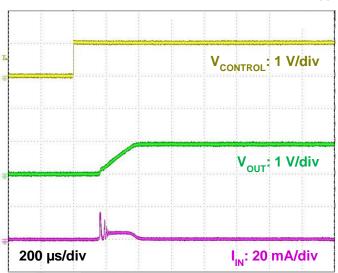


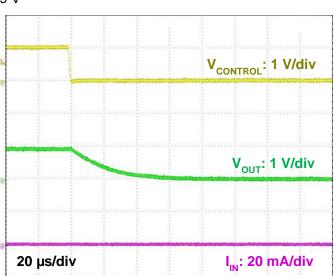


(C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ F, V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.0 V or V<sub>OUT</sub> + 0.5 V (whichever is greater), V<sub>CONTROL</sub> = 0 V $\leftrightarrow$ 1.0 V, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

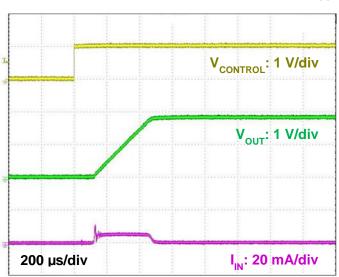
• C<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0 μF, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA

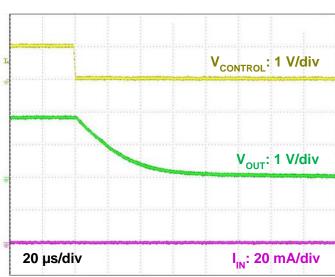






 $V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ 



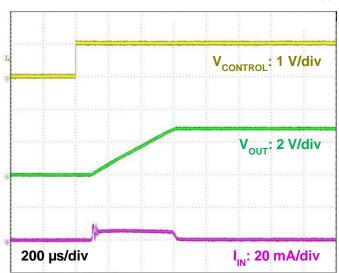


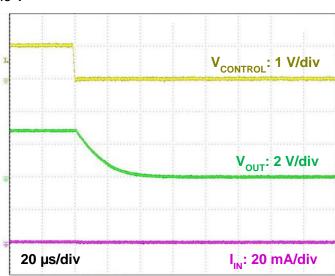


(C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ F, V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.0 V or V<sub>OUT</sub> + 0.5 V (whichever is greater), V<sub>CONTROL</sub> = 0 V $\leftrightarrow$ 1.0 V, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

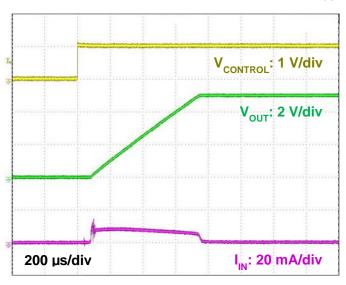
#### C<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0 μF, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA

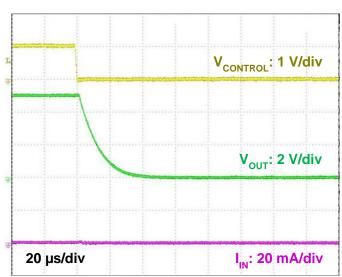






### $V_{OUT} = 5.0 \text{ V}$



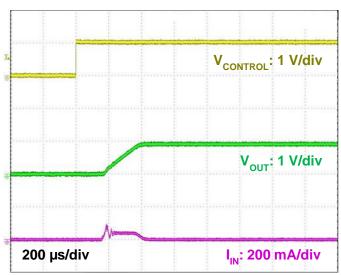


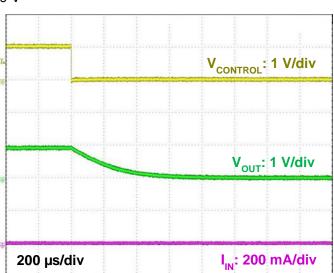


(C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ F, V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.0 V or V<sub>OUT</sub> + 0.5 V (whichever is greater), V<sub>CONTROL</sub> = 0 V $\leftrightarrow$ 1.0 V, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

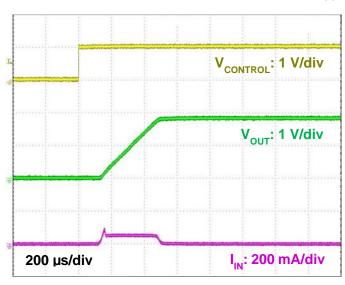
• C<sub>OUT</sub> = 10 μF, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA

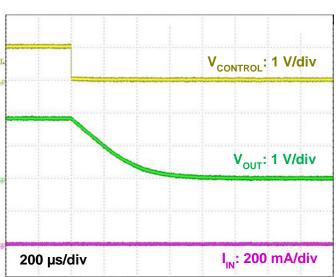






 $V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ 



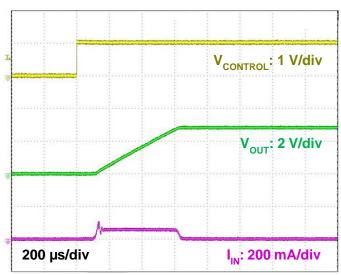


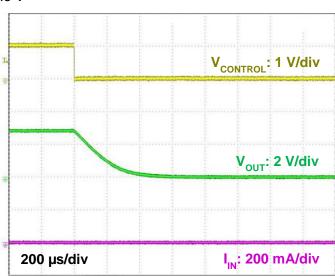


(C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ F, V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.0 V or V<sub>OUT</sub> + 0.5 V (whichever is greater), V<sub>CONTROL</sub> = 0 V $\leftrightarrow$ 1.0 V, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

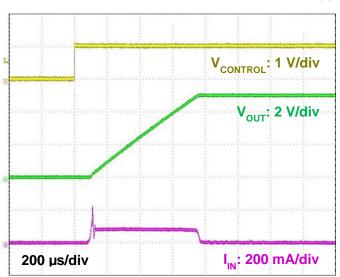
 $C_{OUT} = 10 \mu F$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 0 mA$ 

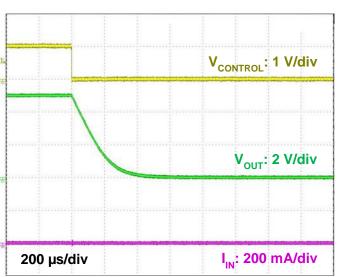










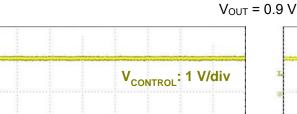




200 µs/div

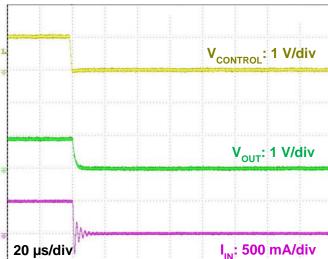
(C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ F, V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.0 V or V<sub>OUT</sub> + 0.5 V (whichever is greater), V<sub>CONTROL</sub> = 0 V $\leftrightarrow$ 1.0 V, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

# • C<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0 μF, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 500 mA

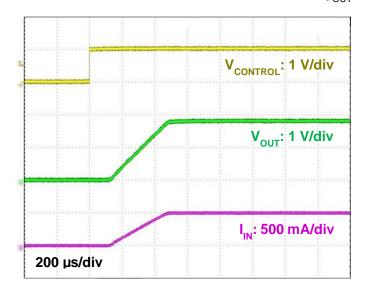


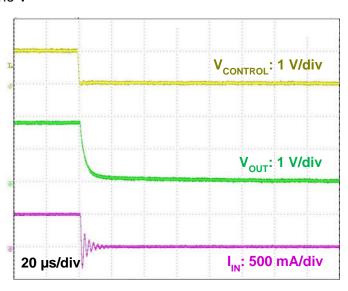
V<sub>OUT</sub>: 1 V/div

I<sub>IN</sub>: 500 mA/div







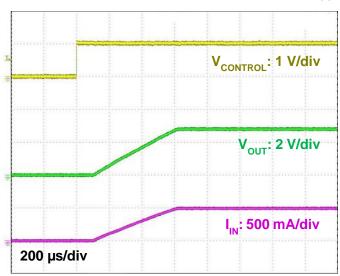


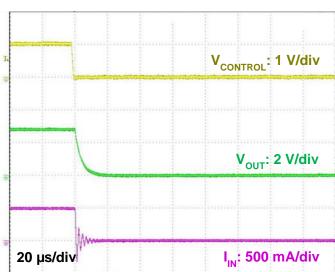


(C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ F, V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.0 V or V<sub>OUT</sub> + 0.5 V (whichever is greater), V<sub>CONTROL</sub> = 0 V $\leftrightarrow$ 1.0 V, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

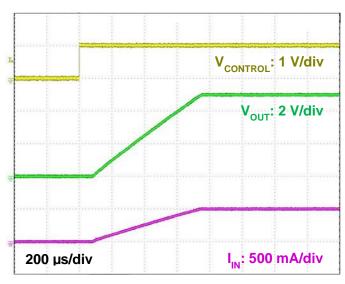
#### • C<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0 μF, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 500 mA

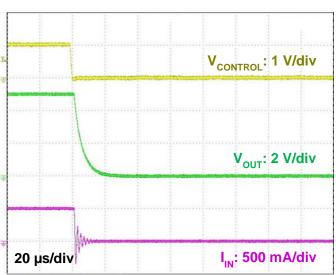






### $V_{OUT} = 5.0 \text{ V}$



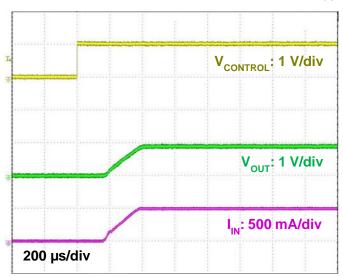


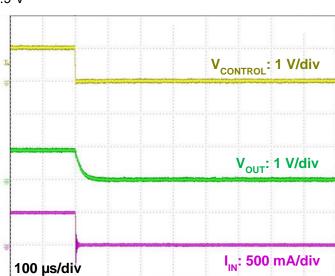


(C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ F, V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.0 V or V<sub>OUT</sub> + 0.5 V (whichever is greater), V<sub>CONTROL</sub> = 0 V $\leftrightarrow$ 1.0 V, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

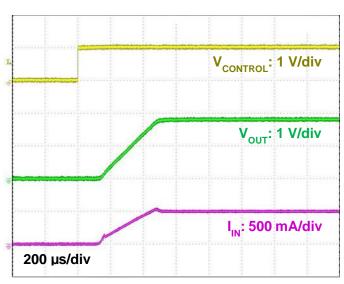
• C<sub>OUT</sub> = 10 μF, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 500 mA

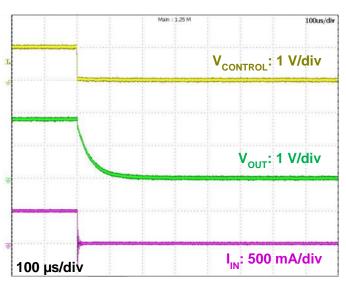






$$V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$$



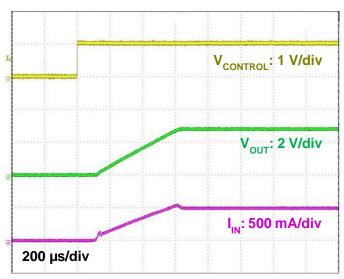


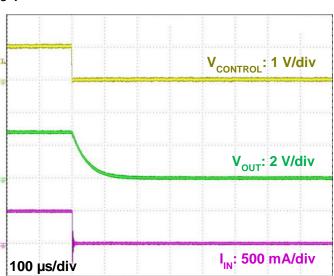


(C<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ F, V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.0 V or V<sub>OUT</sub> + 0.5 V (whichever is greater), V<sub>CONTROL</sub> = 0 V $\leftrightarrow$ 1.0 V, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

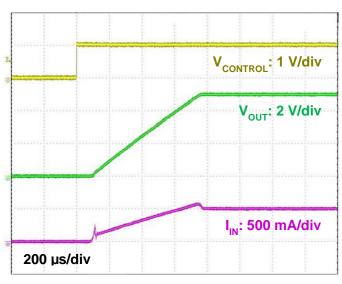
C<sub>OUT</sub> = 10 μF, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 500 mA

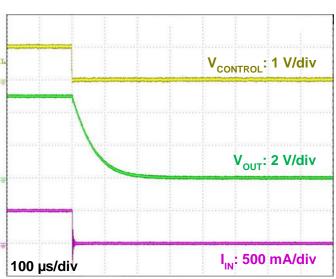






 $V_{OUT} = 5.0 V$ 

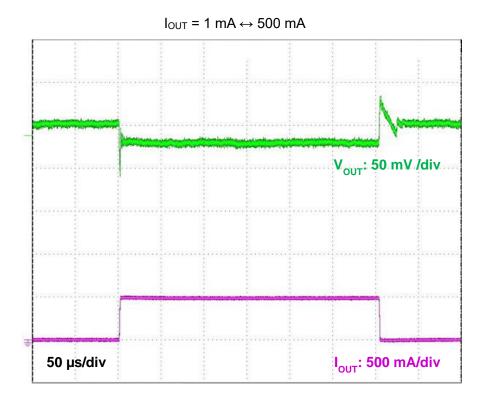


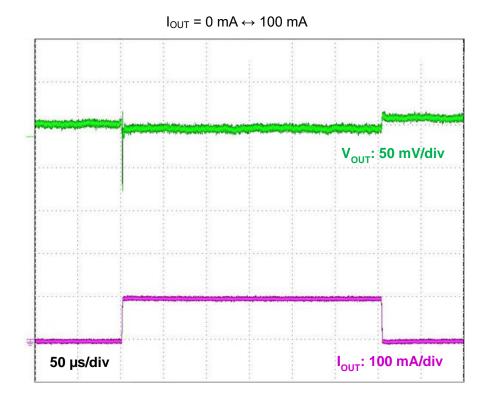




# 12.9. Load Transient Response

 $(C_{IN} = 1.0 \mu F, C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F, V_{IN} = 3.3 V, V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, t_r = 1.0 \mu s, t_f = 1.0 \mu s, T_a = 25^{\circ}C)$ 



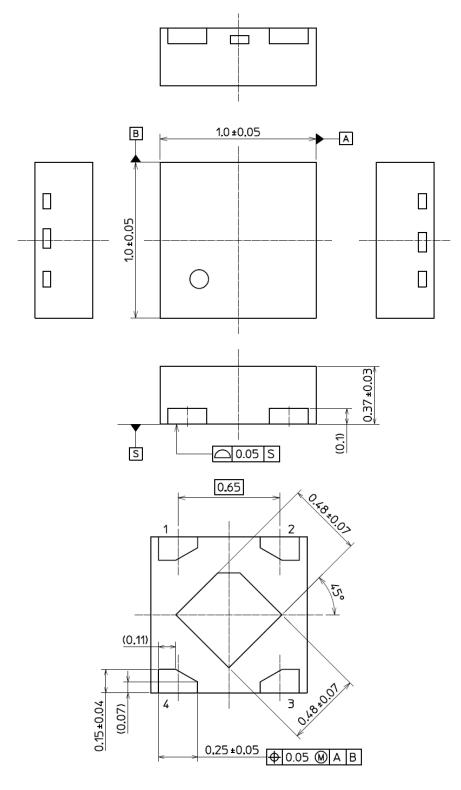




# 13. Package Information

DFN4D

Unit: mm



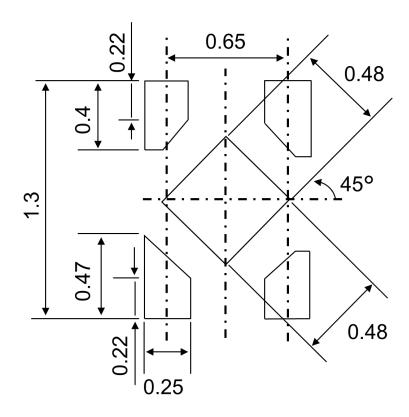
Weight: 1.1 mg (Typ.)

**Figure 10.1 Package Dimensions** 



# 14. Land pattern Dimensions (for reference only)

Unit: mm





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