
PWM Step-up DC/DC Controller

NO.EA-109-180705

OUTLINE

The R1212D is a CMOS-based PWM step-up DC/DC controller with low supply current. Internally, the R1212D consists of an oscillator, a PWM comparator circuit, a reference voltage unit, an error amplifier, a reference current unit, a protection circuit, and an under voltage lockout (UVLO) circuit. A low ripple, high efficiency step-up DC/DC converter can be composed of this IC with some external components, or an inductor, a diode, a power MOSFET, divider resistors, and capacitors.

The maximum duty cycle and the soft start time are easily adjustable with external resistors and capacitors. In terms of maximum duty cycle, with or without internal limit can be set by mask options. As for the protection circuit, after the soft-starting time, if the maximum duty cycle is continued for a certain period, the R1212D latches the external driver with its off state, or the latch-type protection circuit works. The delay time for latch the state can be set with an external capacitor. To release the protection circuit, restart with power-on (Voltage supplier is equal or less than UVLO detector threshold level).

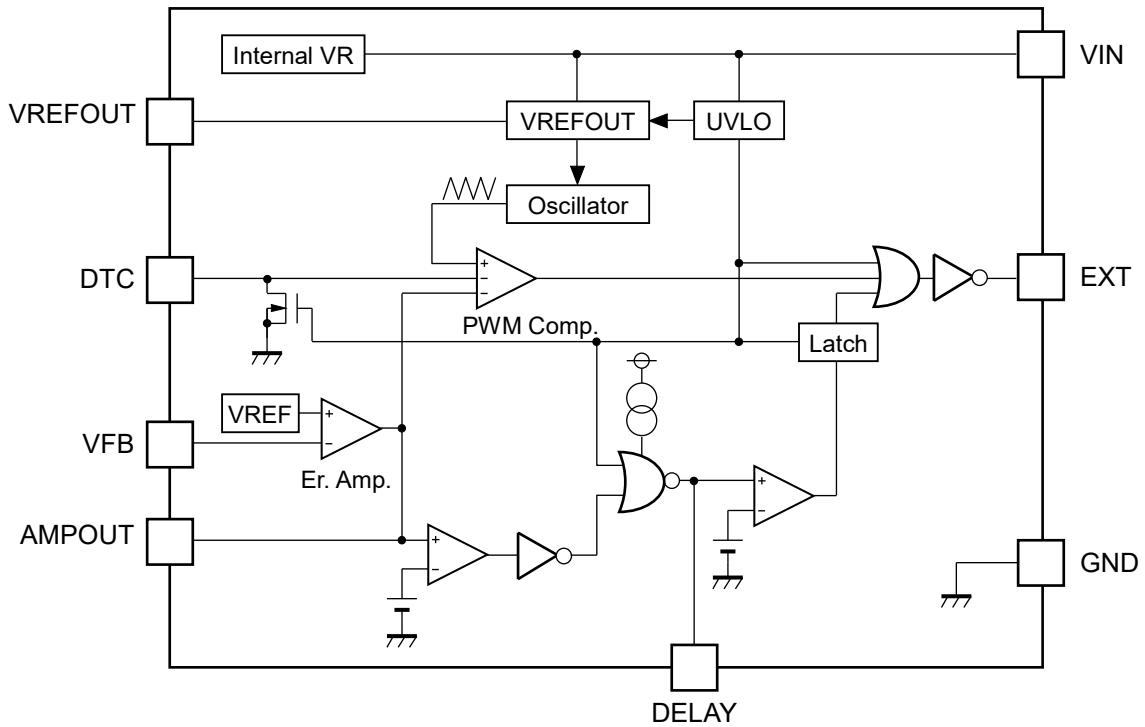
FEATURES

- Input Voltage Range 2.2 V to 5.5 V
- Built-in Latch-type Protection Function (Output Delay Time can be set with an external capacitor)
- Two Options of Basic Oscillator Frequency..... 700 kHz, 1.4 MHz, 300 kHz
- Maximum Duty Cycle/Soft-start time Adjustable with external capacitors
(If internal limit is set by version, Typ. 90% or Typ. 91.5%)
- High Reference Voltage Accuracy..... $\pm 1.5\%$
- UVLO Threshold level Typ. 1.9 V/ 2.1 V/ 2.8 V by mask option
- Small Temperature Coefficient of Reference Voltage Typ. $\pm 150\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$
- Package..... SON-8

APPLICATIONS

- Constant Voltage Power Source for portable equipment
- Constant Voltage Power Source for LCD and CCD

BLOCK DIAGRAM



R1212D Block Diagram

SELECTION GUIDE

The oscillator frequency, UVLO detector threshold, and oscillator maximum duty cycle internal limit for the ICs can be selected at the user's request.

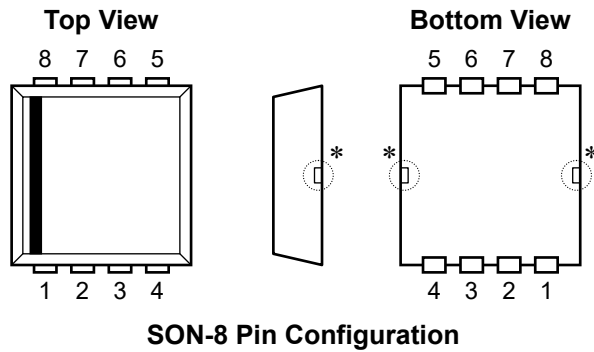
Selection Guide

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
R1212D10xx-TR-FE	SON-8	3,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

xx: The combination of the oscillator frequency, oscillator maximum duty cycle internal limit, and UVLO detect voltage can be designated.

Code	Oscillator Frequency	UVLO Detector Threshold	Internal Maximum Duty Limit
0A	Typ. 700 kHz	Typ. 1.9 V	No
0B	Typ. 1.4 MHz	Typ. 1.9 V	No
1A	Typ. 700 kHz	Typ. 2.1 V	Typ. 90%
1C	Typ. 300 kHz	Typ. 2.1 V	Typ. 91.5%
2A	Typ. 700 kHz	Typ. 2.8 V	Typ. 90%
2C	Typ. 300 kHz	Typ. 2.8 V	Typ. 91.5%

PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin Description

Pin No	Symbol	Description
1	EXT	External FET Drive Pin (CMOS Output)
2	GND	Ground Pin
3	DTC	Pin for Setting Maximum Duty Cycle and Soft start time
4	DELAY	Pin for External Capacitor (for Setting Output Delay of Protection)
5	VFB	Feedback Pin for monitoring Output Voltage
6	VREFOUT	Reference Voltage Output Pin
7	AMPOUT	Amplifier Output Pin
8	VIN	Power Supply Pin for the IC

* Tab suspension leads are GND level. (They are connected to the reverse side of this IC.) The tab suspension leads should be open and do not connect to other wires or land patterns.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Absolute Maximum Ratings

(GND = 0 V)

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	VIN Pin Voltage	6.5	V
V_{EXT}	EXT Pin Output Voltage	$-0.3 \sim V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
V_{DLY}	DELAY Pin Voltage	$-0.3 \sim V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
V_{REFOUT}	VREFOUT Pin Voltage	$-0.3 \sim V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
V_{AMP}	AMPOUT Pin Voltage	$-0.3 \sim V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
V_{FB}	DTC Pin Voltage	$-0.3 \sim V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
V_{DTC}	VFB Pin Voltage	$-0.3 \sim V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
I_{AMP}	AMPOUT Pin Current	± 10	V
I_{ROUT}	VREFOUT Pin Current	30	mA
I_{EXT}	EXT Pin Inductor Drive Output Current	± 80	mA
P_D	Power Dissipation (SON-8) (Standard Test Land Pattern)*	480	mW
T_{opt}	Operating Temperature Range	$-40 \sim 85$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	$-55 \sim 125$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

* For Power Dissipation, please refer to PACKAGE INFORMATION.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause the permanent damages and may degrade the life time and safety for both device and system using the device in the field. The functional operation at or over these absolute maximum ratings is not assured.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (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.

R1212D

NO.EA-109-180705

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**R1212D100A Electrical Characteristics**

(Topt = 25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{IN}	Operating Input Voltage		2.2		5.5	V
V _{FB}	VFB Voltage Tolerance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.985	1.000	1.015	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VFB Voltage Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.2 V to 5.5 V		3		mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VFB Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
I _{FB}	VFB Input Current	V _{IN} = 5.5 V, V _{FB} = 0 V or 5.5 V	-0.1		0.1	μA
A _v	Open Loop Voltage Gain	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		100		dB
f _T	Unity Gain Frequency Band	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, A _v = 0		1.0		MHz
f _{osc}	Oscillator Frequency	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	595	700	805	kHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Oscillator Frequency Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.2 V to 5.5 V		50		kHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	Oscillator Frequency Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±1.0		kHz/°C
I _{DD1}	Supply Current 1	V _{IN} = 5.5 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V, EXT at no load		600	1000	μA
V _{REFOUT}	VREFOUT Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 1 mA	1.478	1.500	1.522	V
I _{OUT}	VREFOUT Maximum Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	10			mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VREFOUT Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.2 V to 5.5 V		5	10	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta I_{ROUT}}$	VREFOUT Load Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 0.1 mA to 5 mA		6	15	mV
I _{lim}	VREFOUT Short Current Limit	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{REFOUT} = 0 V		20		mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VREFOUT Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
R _{EXTH}	EXT "H" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = -50 mA		2.5	6.0	Ω
R _{EXTL}	EXT "L" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = 50 mA		1.5	4.0	Ω
t _r	EXT Rising Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		12		ns
t _f	EXT Falling Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		8		ns
I _{DLY1}	DELAY Pin Charge Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = 0 V, V _{FB} = 0 V	3.0	5.5	8.0	μA
I _{DLY2}	DELAY Pin Discharge Current	V _{IN} = V _{FB} = 2.2 V, V _{DLY} = 0.1 V	0.08	0.20	0.36	mA
V _{DLY}	DELAY Pin Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{FB} = 0 V, V _{DLY} = 0 V → 2 V	0.95	1.00	1.05	V
V _{UVLO1}	UVLO Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V → 0 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	1.8	1.9	2.0	V
V _{UVLO2}	UVLO Released Voltage	V _{IN} = 0 V → 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V		V _{UVLO1} + 0.2	2.2	V
V _{DTC0}	Duty = 0% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.05	0.18	0.25	V
V _{DTC20}	Duty = 20% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.3		V
V _{DTC80}	Duty = 80% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.75		V
V _{DTC100}	Duty = 100% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.80	0.87	1.00	V
I _{AMPH}	AMP "H" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 0.9 V	0.5	1.0	1.8	mA
I _{AMPL}	AMP "L" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 1.1 V	60	100	160	μA

R1212D100B Electrical Characteristics

(T_{opt} = 25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{IN}	Operating Input Voltage		2.2		5.5	V
V _{FB}	VFB Voltage Tolerance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.985	1.000	1.015	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VFB Voltage Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.2 V to 5.5 V		3		mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VFB Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
I _{FB}	VFB Input Current	V _{IN} = 5.5 V, V _{FB} = 0 V or 5.5 V	-0.1		0.1	μA
A _v	Open Loop Voltage Gain	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		100		dB
f _T	Unity Gain Frequency Band	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, A _v = 0		1.0		MHz
f _{osc}	Oscillator Frequency	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	1.19	1.40	1.61	MHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Oscillator Frequency Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.2 V to 5.5 V		100		kHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	Oscillator Frequency Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±2.0		kHz/°C
I _{DD1}	Supply Current 1	V _{IN} = 5.5 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V EXT at no load		900	1800	μA
V _{REFOUT}	VREFOUT Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 1 mA	1.478	1.500	1.522	V
I _{OUT}	VREFOUT Maximum Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	10			mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VREFOUT Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.2 V to 5.5 V		5	10	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta I_{ROUT}}$	VREFOUT Load Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 0.1 mA to 5 mA		6	15	mV
I _{lim}	VREFOUT Short Current Limit	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{REFOUT} = 0 V		20		mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VREFOUT Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
R _{EXTH}	EXT "H" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = -50 mA		2.5	6.0	Ω
R _{EXTL}	EXT "L" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = 50 mA		1.5	4.0	Ω
t _r	EXT Rising Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		12		ns
t _f	EXT Falling Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		8		ns
I _{DLY1}	DELAY Pin Charge Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	3.0	5.5	8.0	μA
I _{DLY2}	DELAY Pin Discharge Current	V _{IN} = V _{FB} = 2.2 V, V _{DLY} = 0.1 V	0.08	0.20	0.36	mA
V _{DLY}	DELAY Pin Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{FB} = 0 V, V _{DLY} = 0 V → 2 V	0.95	1.00	1.05	V
V _{UVLO1}	UVLO Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V → 0 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	1.8	1.9	2.0	V
V _{UVLO2}	UVLO Released Voltage	V _{IN} = 0 V → 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V		V _{UVLO1} +0.2	2.2	V
V _{DTC0}	Duty = 0% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.05	0.18	0.25	V
V _{DTC20}	Duty = 20% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.3		V
V _{DTC80}	Duty = 80% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.75		V
V _{DTC100}	Duty = 100% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.80	0.87	1.00	V
I _{AMPH}	AMP "H" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 0.9 V	0.5	1.0	1.8	mA
I _{AMPL}	AMP "L" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 1.1 V	60	100	160	μA

R1212D

NO.EA-109-180705

R1212D101A Electrical Characteristics(T_{opt} = 25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{IN}	Operating Input Voltage		2.5		5.5	V
V _{FB}	VFB Voltage Tolerance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.985	1.000	1.015	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VFB Voltage Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.5 V to 5.5 V		3		mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VFB Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
I _{FB}	VFB Input Current	V _{IN} = 5.5 V, V _{FB} = 0 V or 5.5 V	-0.1		0.1	μA
A _v	Open Loop Voltage Gain	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		100		dB
f _r	Unity Gain Frequency Band	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, A _v = 0		1.0		MHz
f _{osc}	Oscillator Frequency	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	595	700	805	kHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Oscillator Frequency Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.5 V to 5.5 V		50		kHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	Oscillator Frequency Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±1.0		kHz/°C
I _{DD1}	Supply Current 1	V _{IN} = 5.5 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V, EXT at no load		600	1000	μA
V _{REFOUT}	VREFOUT Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 1 mA	1.478	1.500	1.522	V
I _{OUT}	VREFOUT Maximum Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	10			mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VREFOUT Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.5 V to 5.5 V		5	10	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta I_{ROUT}}$	VREFOUT Load Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 0.1 mA ~ 5 mA		6	15	mV
I _{lim}	VREFOUT Short Current Limit	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{REFOUT} = 0 V		20		mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VREFOUT Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
R _{EXTH}	EXT "H" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = -50 mA		2.5	6.0	Ω
R _{EXTL}	EXT "L" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = 50 mA		1.5	4.0	Ω
t _r	EXT Rising Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		12		ns
t _f	EXT Falling Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		8		ns
I _{DLY1}	DELAY Pin Charge Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = 0 V, V _{FB} = 0 V	3.0	5.5	8.0	μA
I _{DLY2}	DELAY Pin Discharge Current	V _{IN} = V _{FB} = 2.5 V, V _{DLY} = 0.1 V	0.08	0.20	0.36	mA
V _{DLY}	DELAY Pin Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{FB} = 0 V, V _{DLY} = 0 V → 2 V	0.95	1.00	1.05	V
V _{UVLO1}	UVLO Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V → 0 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	2.0	2.1	2.2	V
V _{UVLO2}	UVLO Released Voltage	V _{IN} = 0 V → 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V		V _{UVLO1} +0.2	2.45	V
V _{DTC0}	Duty□0% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.05	0.18	0.25	V
V _{DTC20}	Duty□20% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.3		V
V _{DTC80}	Duty□80% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.75		V
Maxduty	Maximum Duty Cycle	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	84	90	96	%
I _{AMPH}	AMP "H" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 0.9 V	0.5	1.0	1.8	mA
I _{AMPL}	AMP "L" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 1.1 V	60	100	160	μA

R1212D101C Electrical Characteristics

(T_{opt} = 25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{IN}	Operating Input Voltage		2.5		5.5	V
V _{FB}	VFB Voltage Tolerance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.985	1.000	1.015	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VFB Voltage Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.5 V to 5.5 V		3		mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VFB Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
I _{FB}	VFB Input Current	V _{IN} = 5.5 V, V _{FB} = 0 V or 5.5 V	-0.1		0.1	μA
A _v	Open Loop Voltage Gain	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		100		dB
f _T	Unity Gain Frequency Band	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, A _v = 0		1.0		MHz
f _{osc}	Oscillator Frequency	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	240	300	360	kHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Oscillator Frequency Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.5 V to 5.5 V		25		kHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	Oscillator Frequency Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±0.5		kHz/°C
I _{DD1}	Supply Current 1	V _{IN} = 5.5 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V, EXT at no load		400	800	μA
V _{REFOUT}	VREFOUT Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 1 mA	1.478	1.500	1.522	V
I _{OUT}	VREFOUT Maximum Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	10			mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VREFOUT Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 2.5 V to 5.5 V		5	10	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta I_{ROUT}}$	VREFOUT Load Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 0.1 mA to 5 mA		6	15	mV
I _{lim}	VREFOUT Short Current Limit	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{REFOUT} = 0 V		20		mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VREFOUT Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
R _{EXTH}	EXT "H" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = -50 mA		2.5	6.0	Ω
R _{EXTL}	EXT "L" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = 50 mA		1.5	4.0	Ω
t _r	EXT Rising Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		12		ns
t _f	EXT Falling Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		8		ns
I _{DLY1}	DELAY Pin Charge Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = 0 V, V _{FB} = 0 V	2.0	4.5	7.0	μA
I _{DLY2}	DELAY Pin Discharge Current	V _{IN} = V _{FB} = 2.5 V, V _{DLY} = 0.1 V	0.08	0.20	0.36	mA
V _{DLY}	DELAY Pin Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{FB} = 0 V, V _{DLY} = 0 V → 2 V	0.95	1.00	1.05	V
V _{UVLO1}	UVLO Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V → 0 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	2.0	2.1	2.2	V
V _{UVLO2}	UVLO Released Voltage	V _{IN} = 0 V → 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V		V _{UVLO1} +0.2	2.45	V
V _{DTC0}	Duty = 0% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.05	0.18	0.25	V
V _{DTC20}	Duty = 20% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.3		V
V _{DTC80}	Duty = 80% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.75		V
Maxduty	Maximum Duty Cycle	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	85.5	91.5	97.5	%
I _{AMPH}	AMP "H" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 0.9 V	0.5	1.0	1.8	mA
I _{AMPL}	AMP "L" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 1.1 V	50	90	150	μA

R1212D

NO.EA-109-180705

R1212D102A Electrical Characteristics

(Topt = 25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{IN}	Operating Input Voltage		3.3		5.5	V
V _{FB}	VFB Voltage Tolerance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.985	1.000	1.015	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VFB Voltage Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V to 5.5 V		3		mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VFB Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
I _{FB}	VFB Input Current	V _{IN} = 5.5V, V _{FB} = 0 V or 5.5 V	-0.1		0.1	μA
A _v	Open Loop Voltage Gain	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		100		dB
f _T	Unity Gain Frequency Band	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, A _v = 0		1.0		MHz
f _{osc}	Oscillator Frequency	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	595	700	805	kHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Oscillator Frequency Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V to 5.5 V		50		kHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	Oscillator Frequency Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±1.0		kHz/°C
I _{DD1}	Supply Current 1	V _{IN} = 5.5 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V, EXT at no load		600	1000	μA
V _{REFOUT}	VREFOUT Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 1 mA	1.478	1.500	1.522	V
I _{OUT}	VREFOUT Maximum Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	10			mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VREFOUT Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V to 5.5 V		5	10	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta I_{ROUT}}$	VREFOUT Load Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 0.1 mA ~ 5 mA		6	15	mV
I _{lim}	VREFOUT Short Current Limit	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{REFOUT} = 0 V		20		mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VREFOUT Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
R _{EXTH}	EXT "H" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = -50 mA		2.5	6.0	Ω
R _{EXTL}	EXT "L" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = 50 mA		1.5	4.0	Ω
t _r	EXT Rising Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		12		ns
t _f	EXT Falling Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		8		ns
I _{DLY1}	DELAY Pin Charge Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = 0 V, V _{FB} = 0 V	3.0	5.5	8.0	μA
I _{DLY2}	DELAY Pin Discharge Current	V _{IN} = V _{FB} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = 0.1 V	0.08	0.20	0.36	mA
V _{DLY}	DELAY Pin Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{FB} = 0 V, V _{DLY} = 0 V → 2 V	0.95	1.00	1.05	V
V _{UVLO1}	UVLO Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V → 0 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	2.6	2.8	3.0	V
V _{UVLO2}	UVLO Released Voltage	V _{IN} = 0 V → 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V		V _{UVLO1} +0.25	3.3	V
V _{DTC0}	Duty = 0% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.05	0.18	0.25	V
V _{DTC20}	Duty = 20% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.3		V
V _{DTC80}	Duty = 80% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.75		V
Maxduty	Maximum Duty Cycle	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	84	90	96	%
I _{AMPH}	AMP "H" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 0.9 V	0.5	1.0	1.8	mA
I _{AMPL}	AMP "L" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 1.1 V	60	100	160	μA

R1212D102C Electrical Characteristics

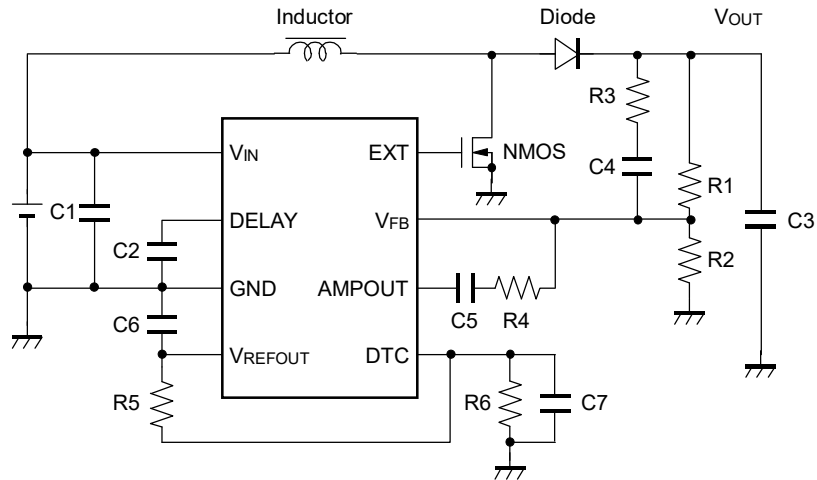
(T_{opt} = 25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{IN}	Operating Input Voltage		3.3		5.5	V
V _{FB}	VFB Voltage Tolerance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.985	1.000	1.015	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VFB Voltage Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V to 5.5 V		3		mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VFB Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
I _{FB}	VFB Input Current	V _{IN} = 5.5 V, V _{FB} = 0 V or 5.5 V	-0.1		0.1	μA
A _v	Open Loop Voltage Gain	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		100		dB
f _T	Unity Gain Frequency Band	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, A _v = 0		1.0		MHz
f _{osc}	Oscillator Frequency	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	240	300	360	kHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Oscillator Frequency Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V to 5.5 V		25		kHz
$\frac{\Delta f_{osc}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	Oscillator Frequency Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±0.5		kHz/°C
I _{DD1}	Supply Current 1	V _{IN} = 5.5 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V, EXT at noload		400	800	μA
V _{REFOUT}	VREFOUT Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 1 mA	1.478	1.500	1.522	V
I _{OUT}	VREFOUT Maximum Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	10			mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	VREFOUT Line Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V to 5.5 V		5	10	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta I_{ROUT}}$	VREFOUT Load Regulation	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{ROUT} = 0.1 mA ~ 5 mA		6	15	mV
I _{lim}	VREFOUT Short Current Limit	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{REFOUT} = 0 V		20		mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{REFOUT}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$	VREFOUT Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
R _{EXTH}	EXT "H" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = -50 mA		2.5	6.0	Ω
R _{EXTL}	EXT "L" ON Resistance	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, I _{EXT} = 50 mA		1.5	4.0	Ω
t _r	EXT Rising Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		12		ns
t _f	EXT Falling Time	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, C _L = 1000 pF		8		ns
I _{DLY1}	DELAY Pin Charge Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = 0 V, V _{FB} = 0 V	2.0	4.5	7.0	μA
I _{DLY2}	DELAY Pin Discharge Current	V _{IN} = V _{FB} = 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = 0.1 V	0.08	0.20	0.36	mA
V _{DLY}	DELAY Pin Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{FB} = 0 V, V _{DLY} = 0 V → 2 V	0.95	1.00	1.05	V
V _{UVLO1}	UVLO Detector Threshold	V _{IN} = 3.3 V → 0 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V	2.6	2.8	3.0	V
V _{UVLO2}	UVLO Released Voltage	V _{IN} = 0 V → 3.3 V, V _{DLY} = V _{FB} = 0 V		V _{UVLO1} +0.25	3.30	V
V _{DTC0}	Duty = 0% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	0.05	0.18	0.25	V
V _{DTC20}	Duty = 20% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.3		V
V _{DTC80}	Duty = 80% DTC Pin Voltage	V _{IN} = 3.3 V		0.75		V
Maxduty	Maximum Duty Cycle	V _{IN} = 3.3 V	85.5	91.5	97.5	%
I _{AMPH}	AMP "H" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 0.9 V	0.5	1.0	1.8	mA
I _{AMPL}	AMP "L" Output Current	V _{IN} = 3.3 V, V _{AMP} = 1.0 V, V _{FB} = 1.1 V	50	90	150	μA

R1212D

NO.EA-109-180705

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS AND TECHNICAL NOTES



R1212D Typical Application

Inductor	VLF504012MT-100M (TDK: 10 μ H) [R1212DxxxA]
	VLF504012MT-4R7M (TDK: 4.7 μ H) [R1212DxxxB]
	VLF504012MT-220M (TDK: 22 μ H) [R1212DxxxC]
NMOS	CPH6415 (Sanyo)
Diode	CRS10I30A (Toshiba)

C1	2.2 μ F	Set V _{OUT}	5 V	10 V	15 V
C2	1 μ F	R1	120 k Ω	180 k Ω	140 k Ω
C3	1.5 μ F	R2	30 k Ω	20 k Ω	10 k Ω
C4	1000 pF [R1212DxxxA]	R3	1 k Ω		
	680 pF [R1212DxxxB]	R4	4.7 k Ω		
	1500 pF [R1212DxxxC]	R5	240 k Ω		
C5	1000 pF [R1212DxxxA]	R6	300 k Ω		
	680 pF [R1212DxxxB]				
	1500 pF [R1212DxxxC]				
C6	0.1 μ F				
C7	0.1 μ F				

- Use a 1 μF or more capacitance value of bypass capacitor between VIN pin and GND, C1 as shown in the typical application above. Connect the capacitor as short as possible to the IC.
- In terms of the capacitor for setting delay time of the latch protection, C2 is shown in typical application above. Latch delay time depends on this C2 value. Refer to the Latch Protection Operation Timing Chart.
- Connect a 1 μF or more value of capacitor between VOUT and GND, C3 as shown in typical application above. (Recommended value is from 10 μF to 22 μF .) If the operation of the composed DC/DC converter may be unstable, use a tantalum type capacitor instead of ceramic type
- Connect a capacitor between VREFOUT and GND, C6 as shown in typical application of the previous page. The capacitance value of C6 is between 0.1 μF and 1.0 μF .
- Output Voltage Setting Method and Phase Compensation Making Method
The feedback voltage is controlled into 1.0 V. The output voltage can be set with divider resistors for voltage setting, R1 and R2 as shown in typical application of the previous page. Refer to the next formula.

$$\text{Output Voltage} = V_{\text{FB}} \times (R1 + R2) / R2$$

Output Voltage is adjustable with setting various resistor values combination. R1 + R2 should be equal or less than 500 k Ω

As for the DC/DC converter, depending on the load current and external components such as L and C, phase may loss around 180°. In such case, phase margin becomes less and may be unstable. To avoid this situation, make the phase margin more.

The pole is made with external components L and C.

$$F_{\text{pole}} \sim 1 / \{2 \times \pi \times \sqrt{L \times C3}\}$$

C4, C5, R3, and R4 shown in the diagram are for making phase compensation. The gain of the system can be set with using these resistors and capacitors. Each value in the diagram is just an example. R4 and C5 make zero (the backward phase).

$$F_{\text{zero}} \sim 1 / (2 \times \pi \times R4 \times C5)$$

Choose the R4 and C5 value so as to make the cutoff frequency of this zero point close to the cutoff frequency of the pole by external components, L and C.

For example, supposed that L = 10 μH and C_{OUT} (C3) = 10 μF , the cutoff frequency of the pole is approximately 16 kHz. Therefore make the cutoff frequency of the zero point close to 16 kHz. Then R4 = 4.7 k Ω and C5 = 1000 pF are appropriate values.

R1212D

NO.EA-109-180705

As for setting the gain, the ratio of the composite resistor (R_T : $R_T = R_1 \times R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$) to R_4 is the key. If the R_4 against the composite resistor, R_T , is large, the gain becomes also large. If the gain is large, the response characteristic is improved, however, too large gain makes the system be unstable.

If the spike noise of V_{OUT} may be large, the spike noise may be picked into V_{FB} pin, and the unstable operation may result. In this case, a resistor R_3 , shown in typical application of the previous page. The recommended resistance value of R_3 is in the range from $1\text{ k}\Omega$ to $5\text{ k}\Omega$. Then, noise level will be decreased.

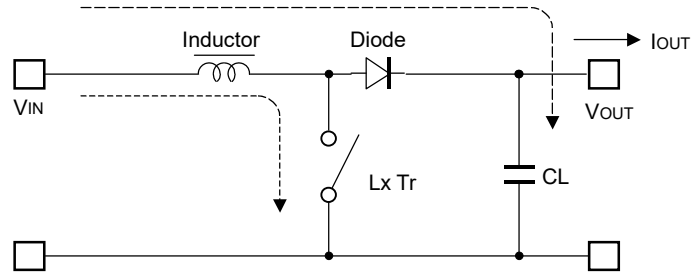
Further, R_1 and C_4 makes another zero point (the backward phase).

$$F_{\text{zero}} \sim 1 / (2 \times \pi \times R_1 \times C_4)$$

Make the cutoff frequency of this zero point be lower than the cutoff frequency of the pole by external components, or, L and C . Herein, $R_1 = 180\text{ k}\Omega$ and $C_4 = 1000\text{ pF}$ are appropriate values.

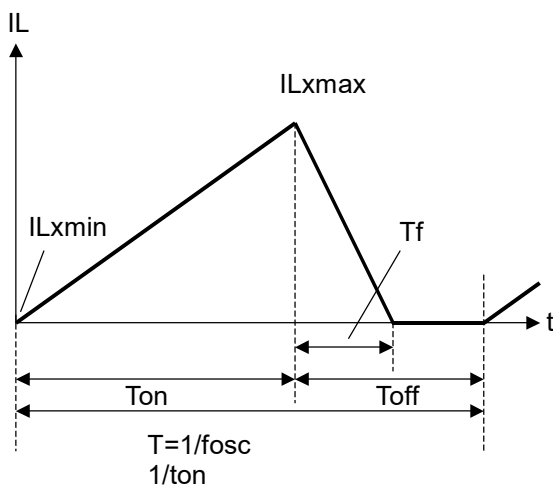
- Select the Power MOSFET, the diode, capacitors and the inductor within ratings (Voltage, Current, Power) of this IC. Choose the power MOSFET with low threshold voltage depending on the input voltage to be able to turn on the FET completely. Choose the diode with low V_F such as Schottky type with low reverse current I_R , and with fast switching speed. When an external transistor is switching, spike voltage may be generated caused by an inductor, therefore recommended voltage tolerance of capacitor connected to V_{OUT} is twice as much as the setting voltage or more.
- The soft-start time and the maximum duty cycle setting method
The soft-start time and the maximum duty cycle can be set with R_5 , R_6 , and C_7 values connected to the V_{REFOUT} pin and the DTC pin. (Refer to the timing chart: Soft-start operation.)

OUTPUT CURRENT AND SELECTION OF EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

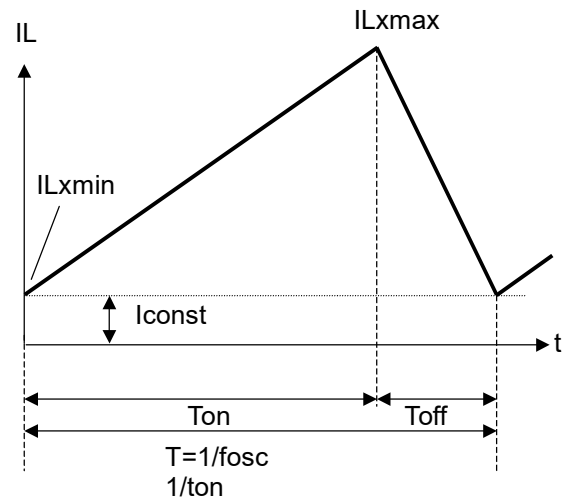


R1212D Typical Application

Current Flowing through L



Discontinuous Mode



Continuous Mode

There are two modes, or discontinuous mode and continuous mode for the PWM step-up switching regulator depending on the continuous characteristic of inductor current. During on time of the transistor, when the voltage added on to the inductor is described as V_{IN} , the current is $V_{IN} \times t/L$. Therefore, the electric power, P_{ON} , which is supplied with input side, can be described as in next formula.

$$P_{ON} = \int_0^{T_{on}} V_{IN}^2 \times t/L dt \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 1}$$

With the step-up circuit, electric power is supplied from power source also during off time. In this case, input current is described as $(V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) \times t/L$, therefore electric power, P_{OFF} is described as in next formula.

NO.EA-109-180705

$$P_{OFF} = \int_0^{Tf} V_{IN} \times (V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) \times t/L dt \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 2}$$

In this formula, Tf means the time of which the energy saved in the inductance is being emitted. Thus average electric power, or P_{AV} is described as in the next formula.

$$P_{AV} = 1/(T_{ON} + T_{OFF}) \times \left\{ \int_0^{T_{on}} V_{IN}^2 \times t/L dt + \int_0^{Tf} V_{IN} \times (V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) \times t/L dt \right\} \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 3}$$

In PWM control, when Tf = T_{off} is true, the inductor current becomes continuous, then the operation of switching regulator becomes continuous mode. In the continuous mode, the deviation of the current is equal between on time and off time.

$$V_{IN} = T_{ON}/L = (V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) \times T_{off} / L \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 4}$$

Further, the electric power, P_{AV} is equal to output electric power, V_{OUT} × I_{OUT}, thus,

$$I_{OUT} = f_{osc} \times V_{IN}^2 \times T_{ON}^2 / \{2 \times L \times (V_{OUT} - V_{IN})\} = V_{IN}^2 \times T_{ON} / (2 \times L \times V_{OUT}) \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 5}$$

When I_{OUT} becomes more than formula 5, the current flows through the inductor, then the mode becomes continuous. The continuous current through the inductor is described as I_{const}, then,

$$I_{OUT} = f_{osc} \times V_{IN}^2 \times T_{ON}^2 / \{2 \times L \times (V_{OUT} - V_{IN})\} + V_{IN} \times I_{const} / V_{OUT} \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 6}$$

In this moment, the peak current, IL_{xmax} flowing through the inductor and the driver Tr. is described as follows:

$$I_{Lx\ max} = I_{const} + V_{IN} \times T_{ON} / L \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 7}$$

With the formula 4,6, and IL_{xmax} is,

$$I_{Lx\ max} = V_{OUT} / V_{IN} \times I_{OUT} + V_{IN} \times T_{ON} / (2 \times L) \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 8}$$

Therefore, peak current is more than I_{OUT}. Considering the value of IL_{xmax}, the condition of input and output, and external components should be selected.

In the formula 7, peak current IL_{xmax} at discontinuous mode can be calculated. Put I_{const}=0 in the formula. The explanation above is based on the ideal calculation, and the loss caused by L_x switch and external components is not included. The actual maximum output current is between 50% and 80% of the calculation. Especially, when the IL_x is large, or V_{IN} is low, the loss of V_{IN} is generated with the on resistance of the switch. As for V_{OUT}, Vf (as much as 0.3V) of the diode should be considered.

TIMING CHART

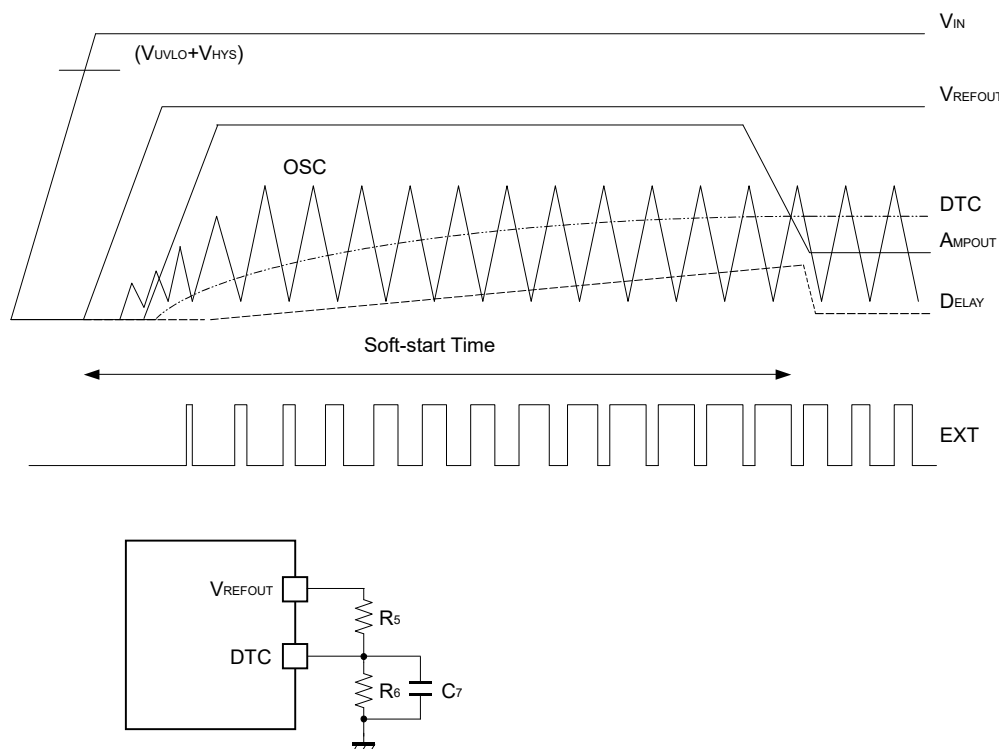
Soft-start Operation

The timing chart below describes the state of each pin from the power-on until the IC entering the stable operation. By raising the voltage of the DTC pin slowly, the switching duty cycle is limited, and prevent the drastic voltage rising (over-shoot) and inrush current.

When the V_{IN} voltage becomes equal or more than the UVLO released voltage ($V_{UVLO}+V_{HYS}$), V_{REFOUT} operation starts. Following with the increase of the voltage level of V_{REFOUT} , the internal oscillator begins to operate, then the DTC voltage is also rising, then, soft-start operation starts. When the DTC voltage crosses the chopping wave level inside the IC, EXT pin starts switching, then, step-up operation begins. During this term, the output voltage does not reach the set output voltage. Therefore the output of the amplifier is "H". Besides, the protection circuit may work and the IC charges the DELAY pin. Because of this, the soft-start time should be set shorter than the latch protection delay time.

After the initial stage, when the output voltage reaches the set output voltage, the level of AMPOUT becomes the normal state. In other words, the level is determined with the input voltage, the output voltage, and the output current. When the level of AMPOUT becomes falling, charging the DELAY pin stops and discharges to the GND. The soft-start time (the time for the DTC pin voltage becoming to V_{DTC} level) can be estimated with the next formula.

$T \cong 1/\alpha \times \ln(V_{DTC} \times \alpha / \beta + 1)$, herein, $\alpha = -1/C7 \times (1/R5 + 1/R6)$, and $\beta = V_{REFOUT} / (C7 \times R5)$.



R1212D

NO.EA-109-180705

Latch Protection Operation

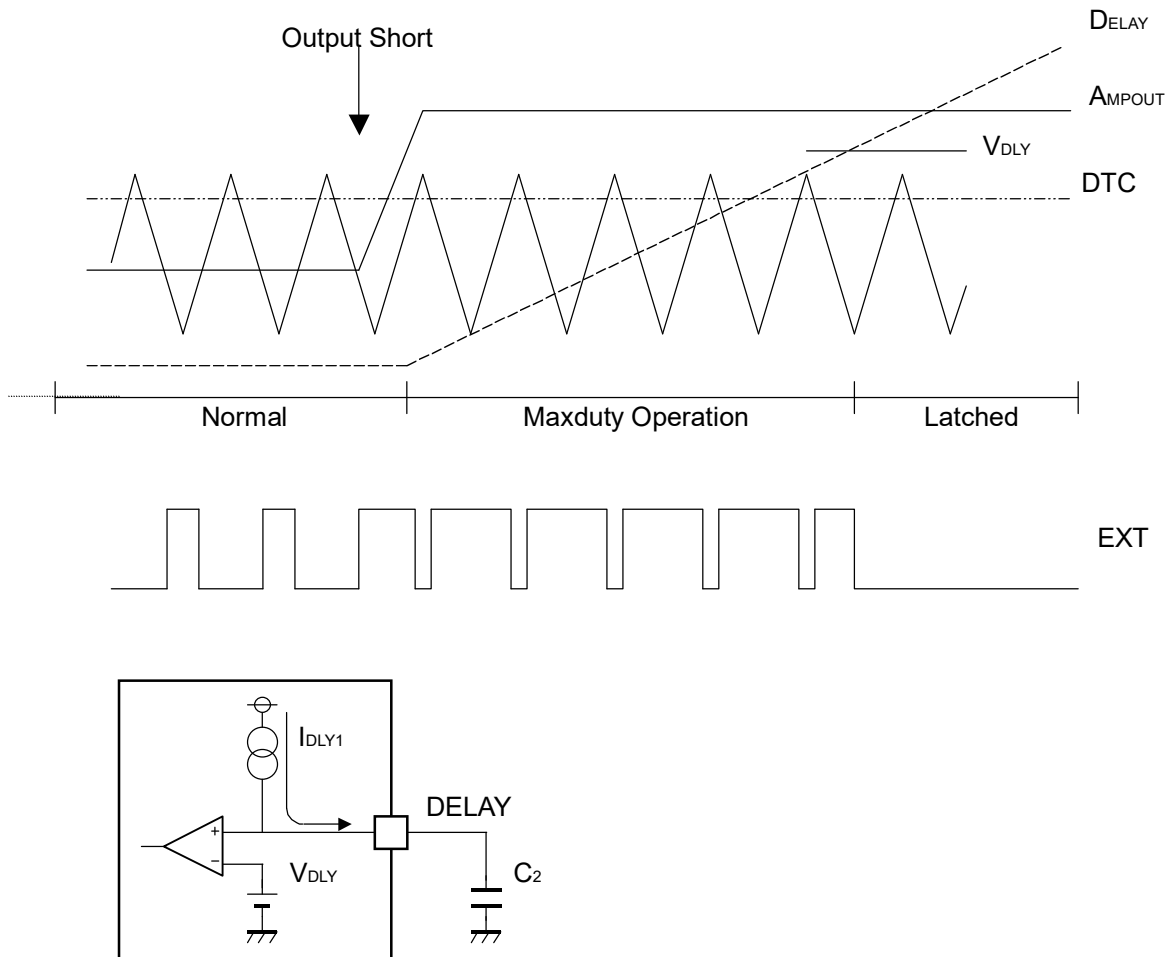
The operation of Latch protection circuit is as follows: When AMPOUT becomes "H" and the IC detects maximum duty cycle, charge to an external capacitor, C2 of DELAY pin starts. The maximum duty cycle continues and the voltage of DELAY pin reaches delay voltage detector threshold, V_{DLY} , outputs "L" to EXT pin and turns off the external power MOSFET.

To release the latch protection operation, make the supply voltage down to UVLO detector threshold or lower, and make it rise up to the normal input voltage.

Once after becoming the maximum duty cycle, if the duty cycle decreases before latch operation works, the charging the capacitor stops immediately, and the DELAY pin voltage is fixed at GND level with I_{DLY2} .

The delay time of latch protection can be calculated with C2, V_{DLY} , and the delay pin charge current, I_{DLY1} , as in the next formula.

$$t = C2 \times V_{DLY} / I_{DLY1}$$



TEST CIRCUITS

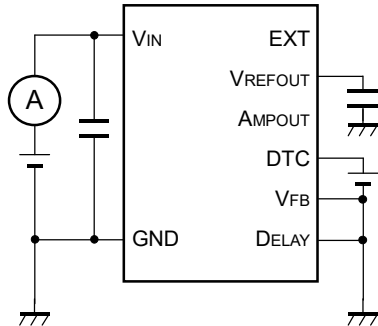


Fig. 1 Consumption Current Test Circuit

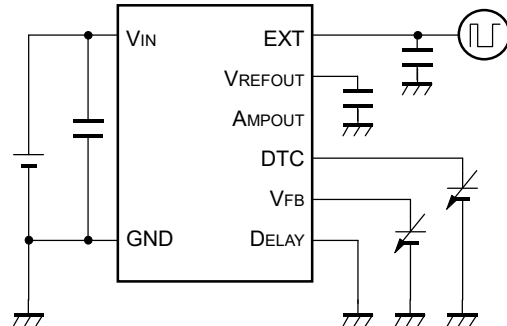


Fig. 2 Oscillator Frequency, V_{FB} Voltage, Duty Cycle, EXT Rising Time/ Falling Time Test Circuit

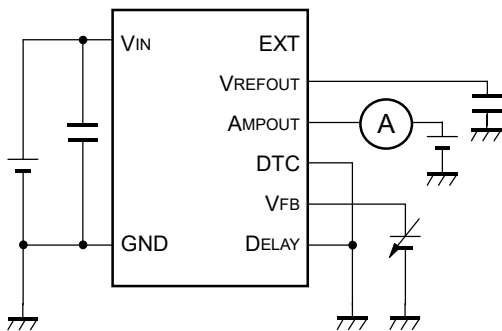


Fig. 3 AMP "L" Output Current/ "H" Output Current Test Circuit

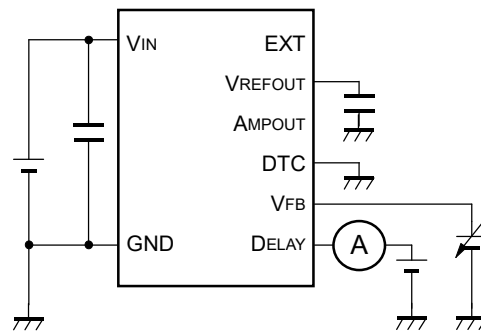


Fig. 4 DELAY Pin Charge Current/ Discharge Current Test Circuit

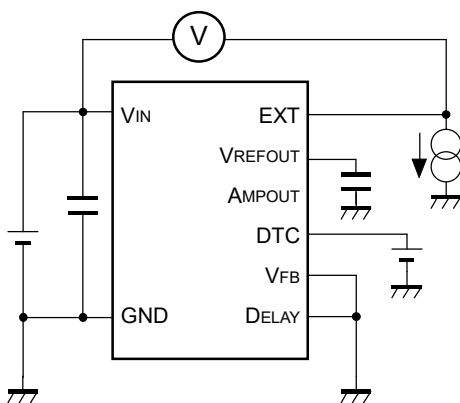


Fig. 5 EXT "H" ON Resistance Test Circuit

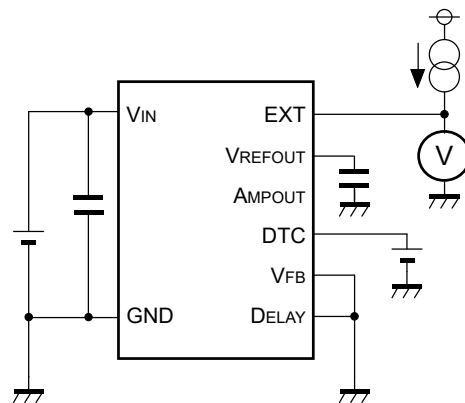


Fig. 6 EXT "L" ON Resistance Test Circuit

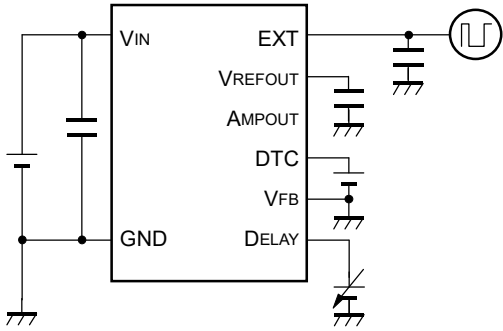


Fig. 7 DELAY Pin Detector Threshold Test Circuit

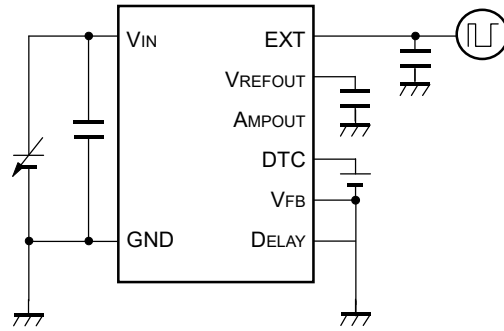


Fig. 8 UVLO Detector Threshold/ Released Voltage Test Circuit

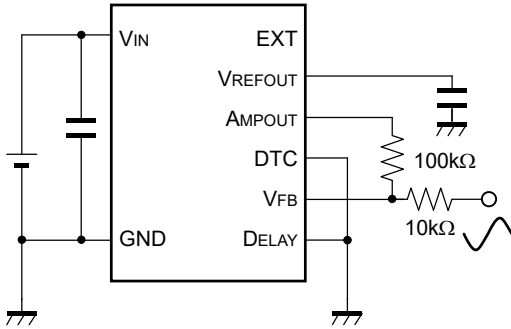


Fig. 9 Error AMP Gain/ Phase Test Circuit

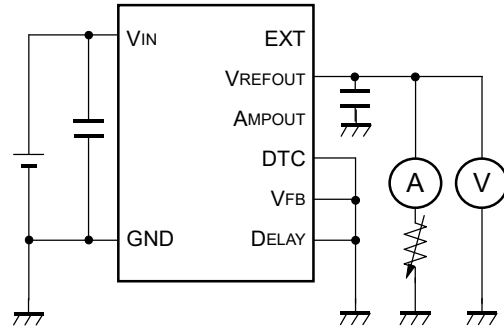


Fig. 10 VREFOUT Voltage Test Current

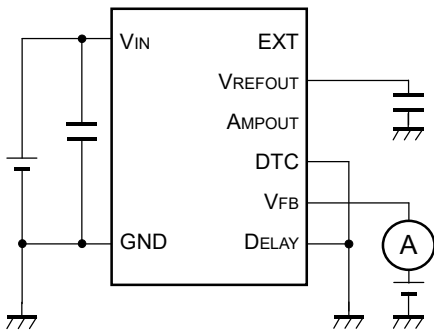


Fig. 11 VFB Leakage Current Test Circuit

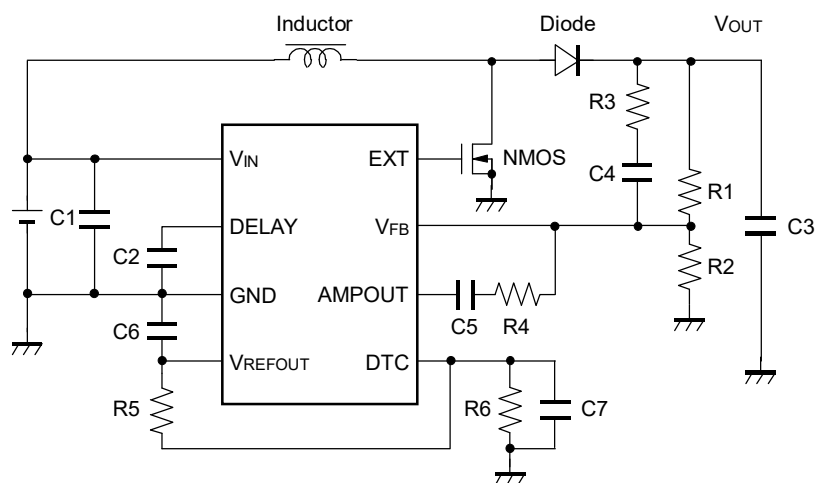


Fig. 12 Output Current vs. Output Voltage/ Efficiency, Response Characteristics Test Circuit

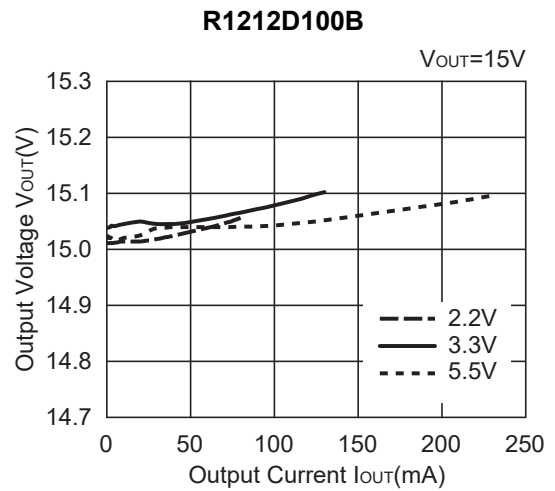
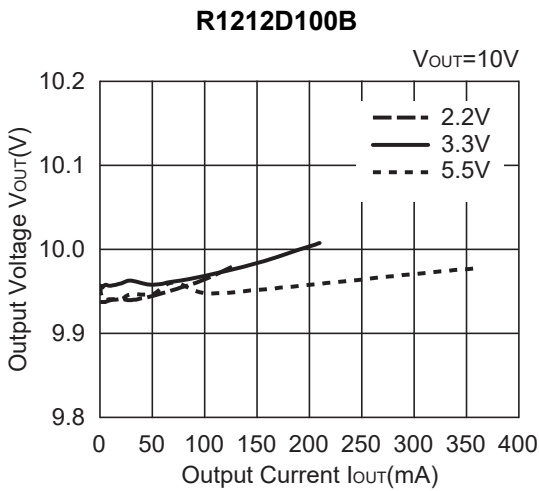
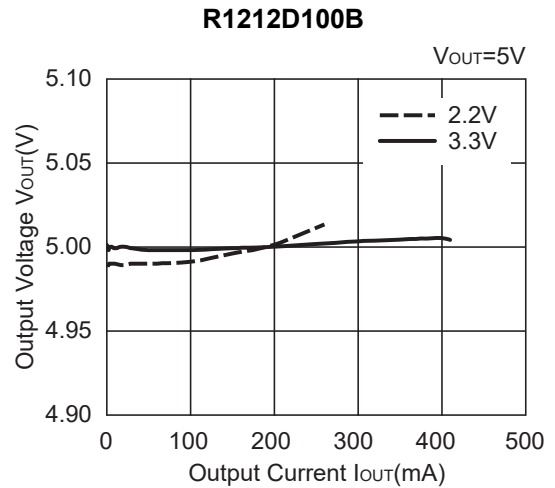
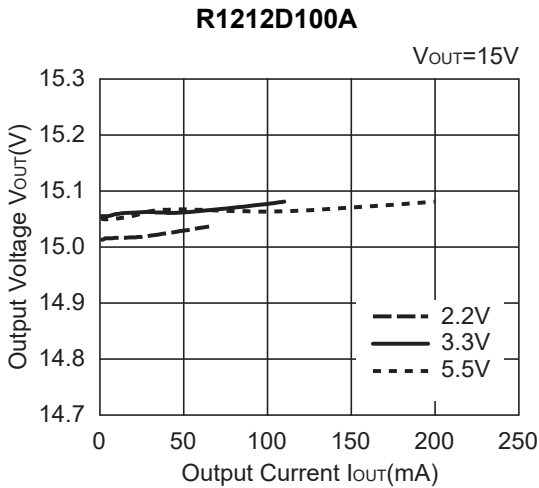
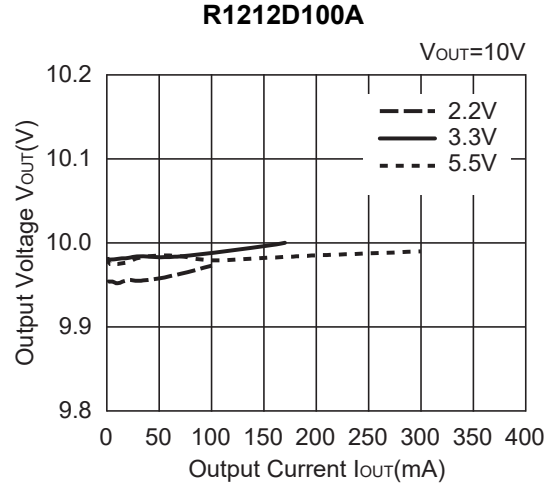
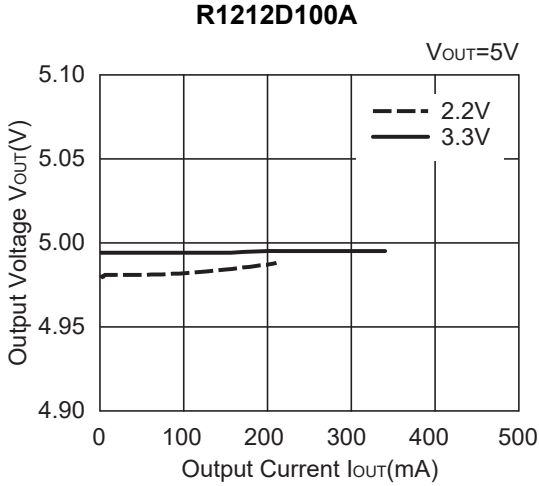
Inductor	VLF504012MT-100M (TDK: 10 μ H) [R1212DxxxA]					
	VLF504012MT-4R7M (TDK: 4.7 μ H) [R1212DxxxB]					
	VLF504012MT-220M (TDK: 22 μ H) [R1212DxxxC]					
NMOS	CPH6415 (Sanyo)					
Diode	CRS10I30A (Toshiba)					
C1	2.2 μ F	C6	0.1 μ F			
C2	1 μ F	C7	0.1 μ F			
C3	15 μ F	SetV	5 V	10 V	15 V	
C4	1000 pF [R1212DxxxA]	R1	120 k Ω	180 k Ω	140 k Ω	
	680 pF [R1212DxxxB]	R2	30 k Ω	20 k Ω	10 k Ω	
	1500 pF [R1212DxxxC]	R3	1 k Ω			
C5	1000 pF [R1212DxxxA]	R4	4.7 k Ω			
	680 pF [R1212DxxxB]	R5	240 k Ω			
	1500 pF [R1212DxxxC]	R6	300 k Ω			

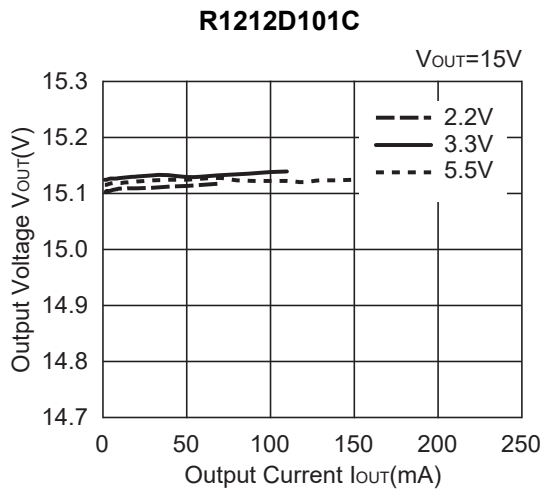
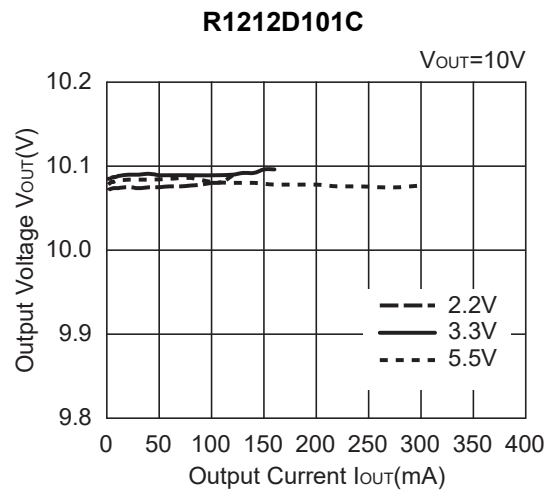
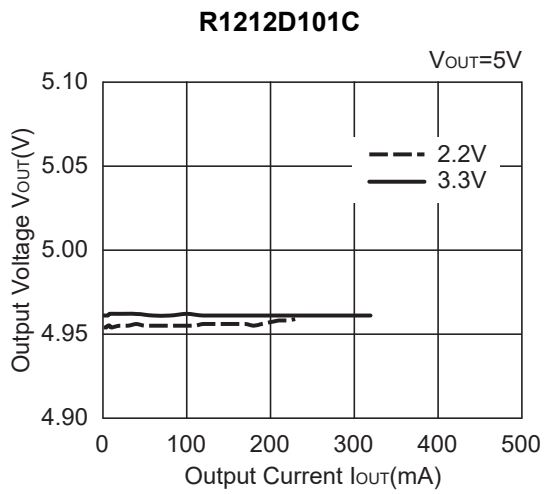
R1212D

NO.EA-109-180705

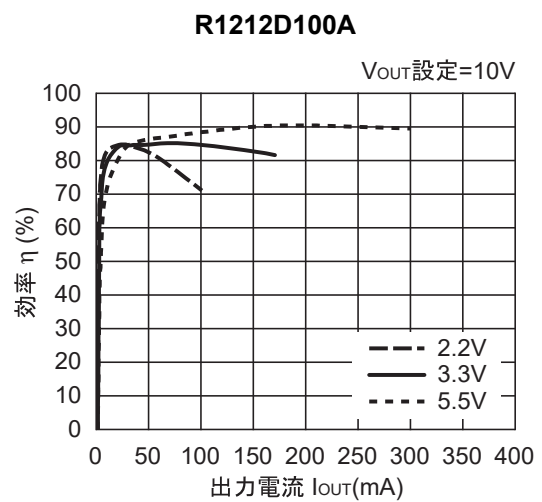
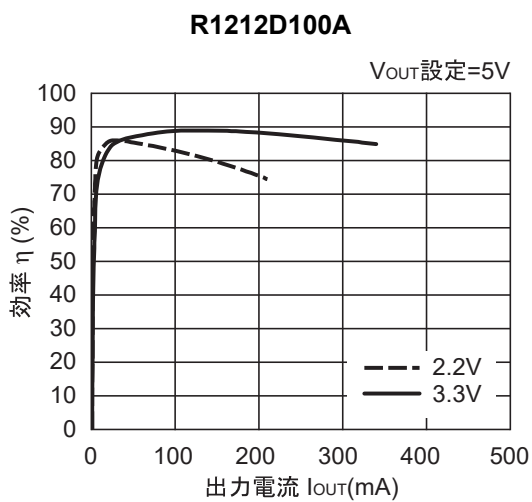
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Topt = 25°C)





2) Efficiency vs. Output Current ($T_{opt} = 25^{\circ}C$)

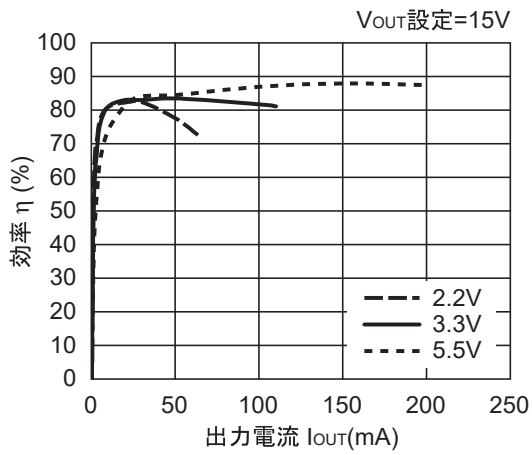


R1212D100A

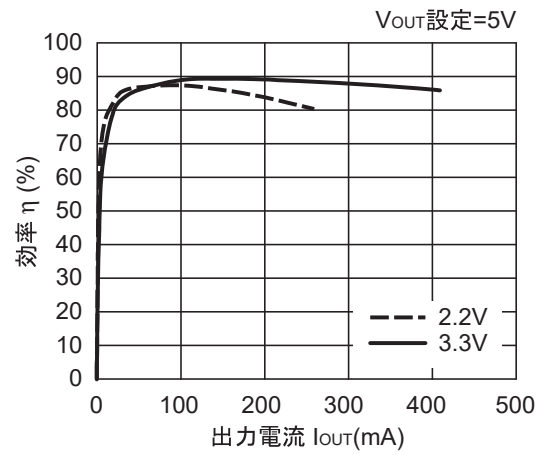
R1212D100B

R1212D

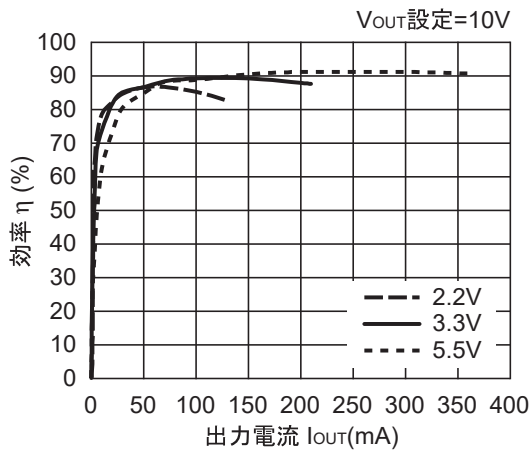
NO.EA-109-180705



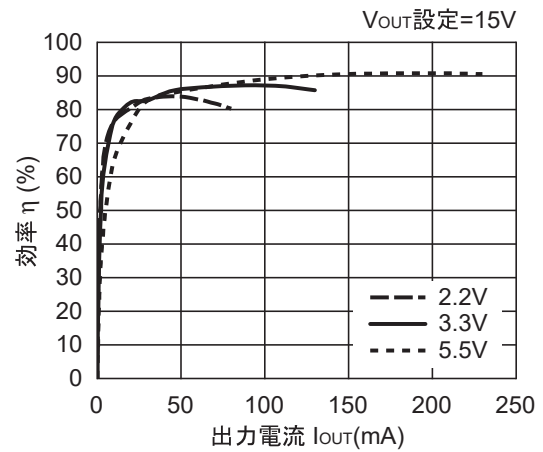
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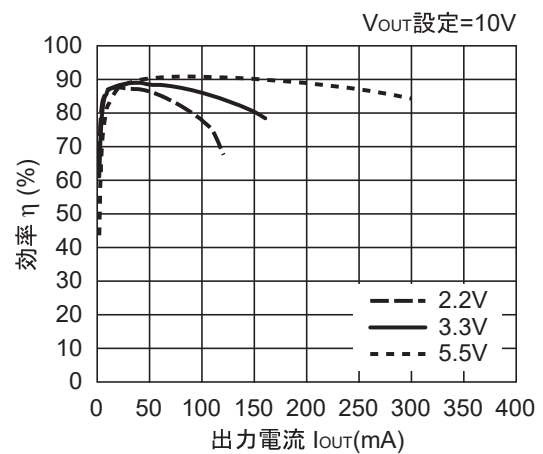
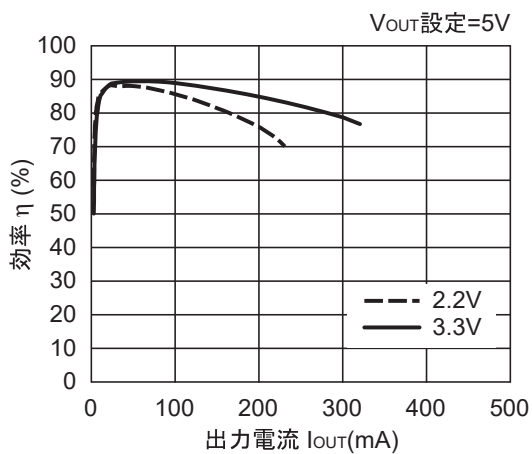
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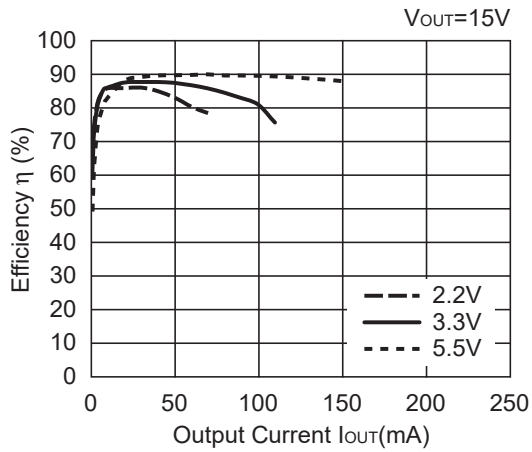
R1212D101C



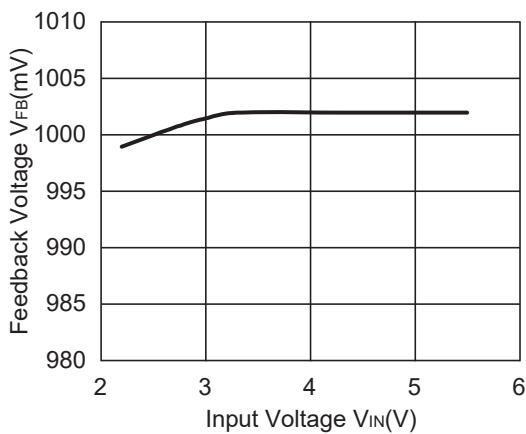
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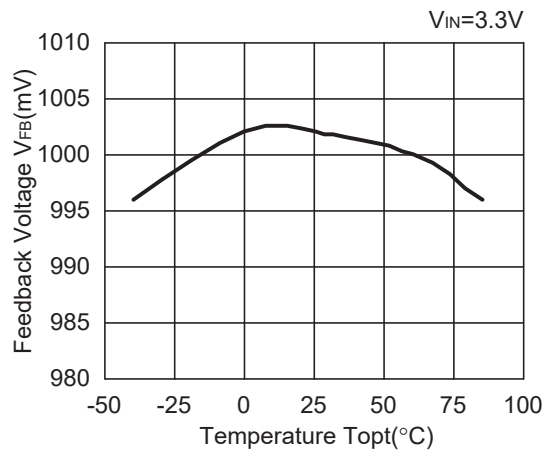
R1212D101C



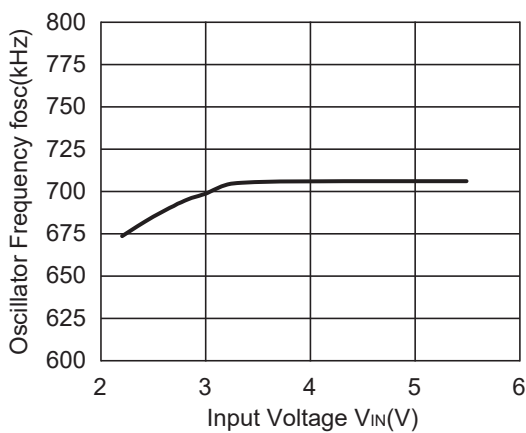
3) VFB Voltage vs. Input Voltage (T_{opt} = 25°C)
R1212D100x



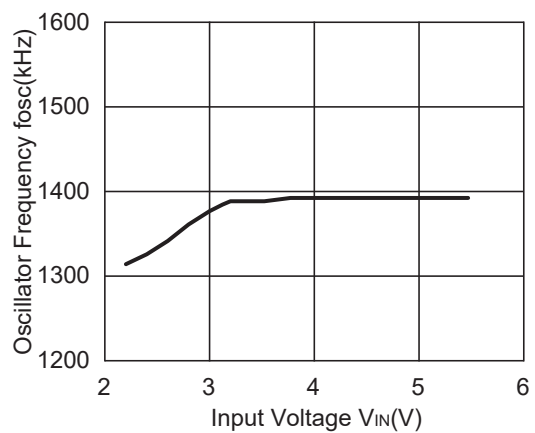
4) VFB Voltage vs. Temperature
R1212D100x



5) Oscillator Frequency vs. Input Voltage (T_{opt} = 25°C)
R1212D100A



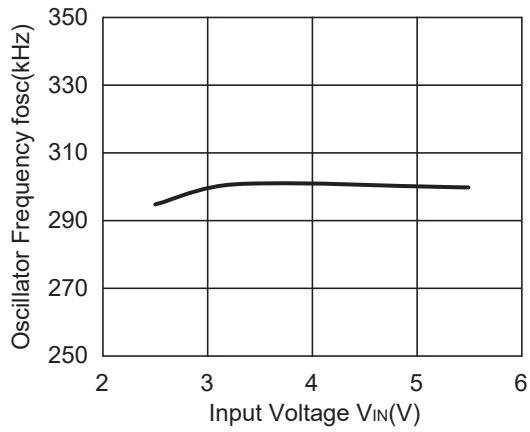
R1212D100B



R1212D

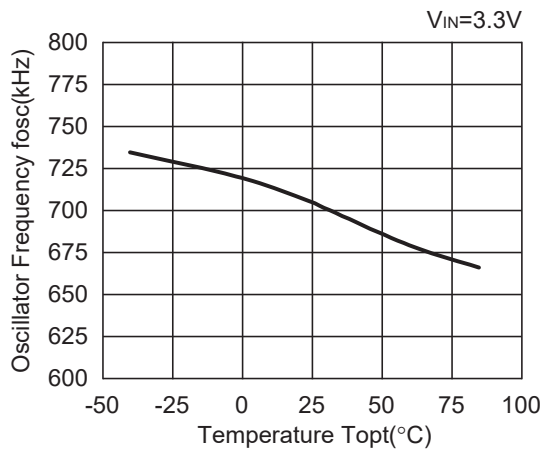
NO.EA-109-180705

R1212D101C

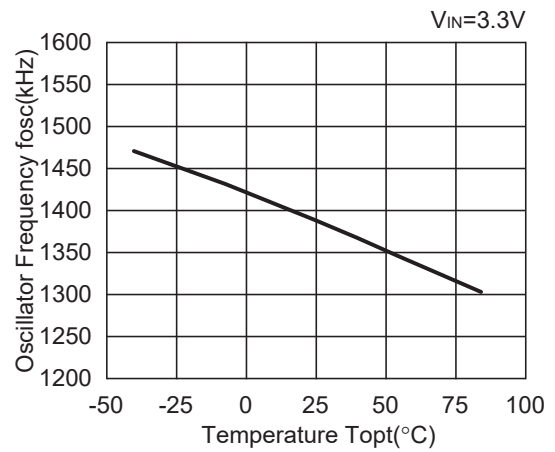


6) Oscillator Frequency vs. Temperature

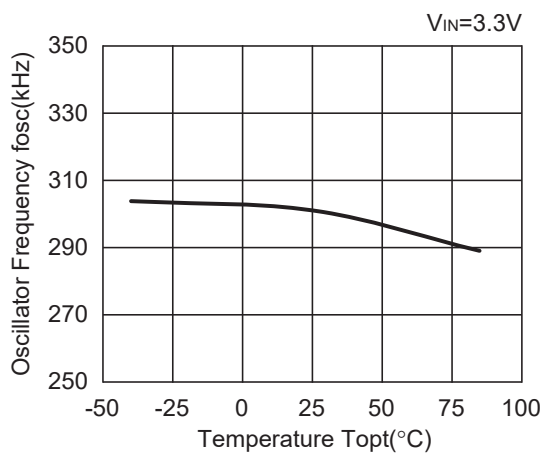
R1212D10xA



R1212D10xB

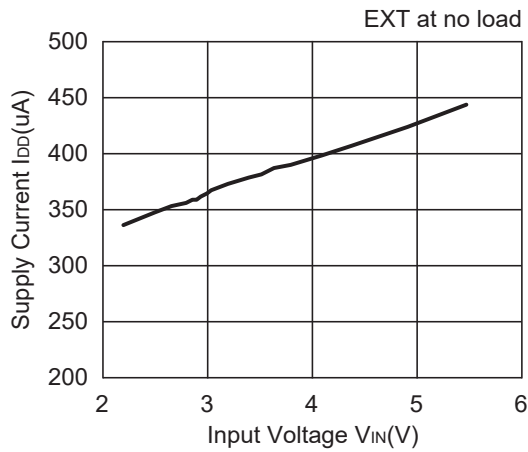


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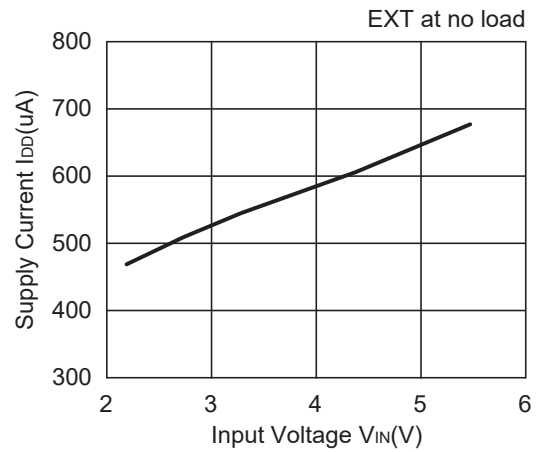


7) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage (Topt = 25°C at no load)

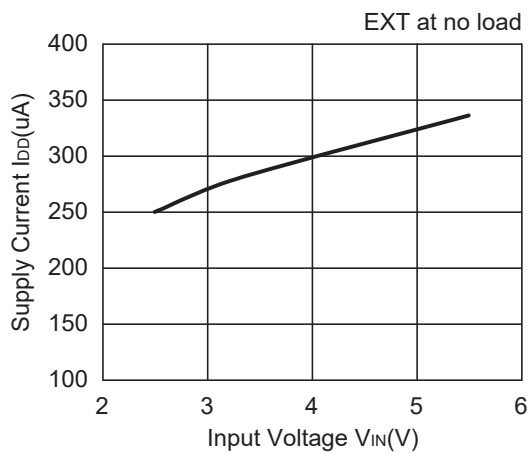
R1212D100A



R1212D100B

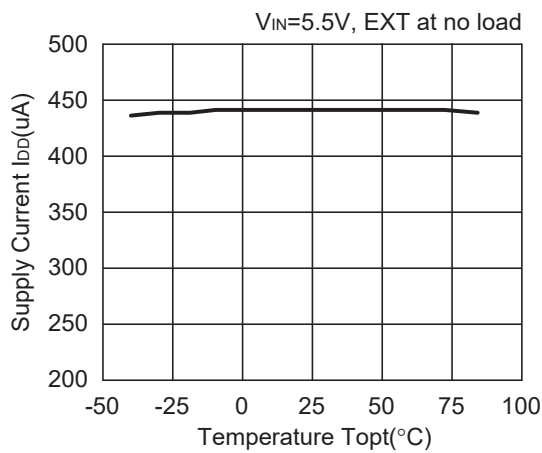


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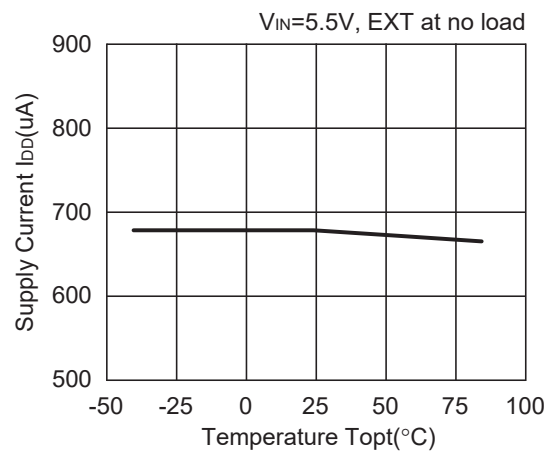


8) Supply Current vs. Temperature

R1212D10xA

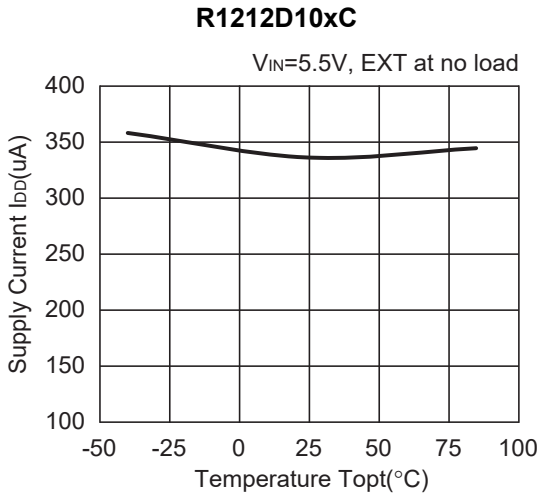


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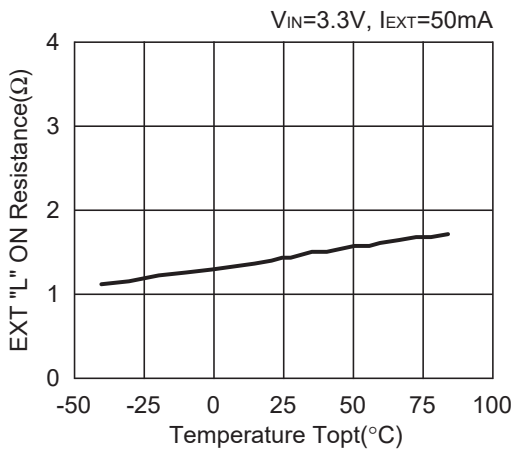


R1212D

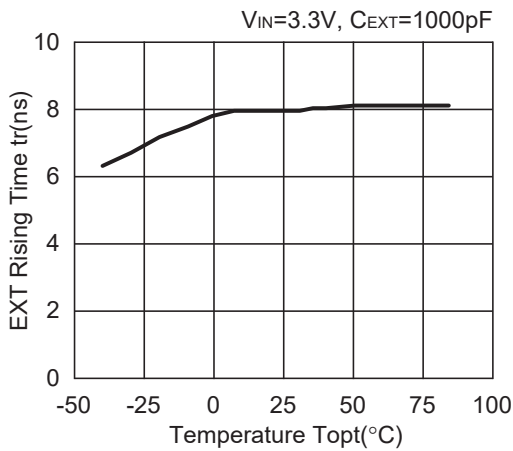
NO.EA-109-180705



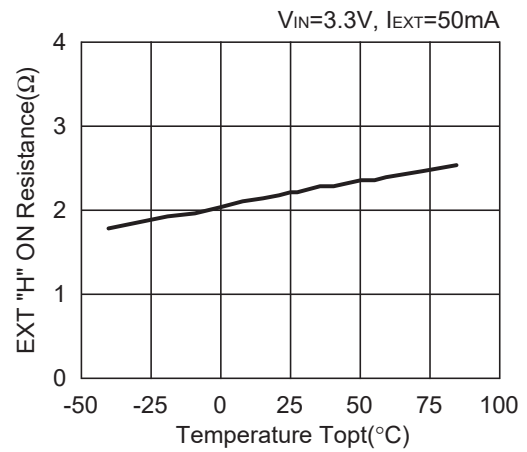
9) EXT "L" On Resistance vs. Temperature
R1212D10xx



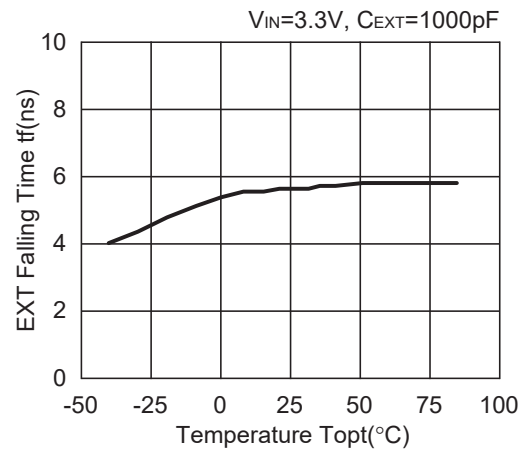
11) EXT Rising Time vs. Temperature
R1212D10xx



10) EXT "H" On Resistance vs. Temperature
R1212D10xx

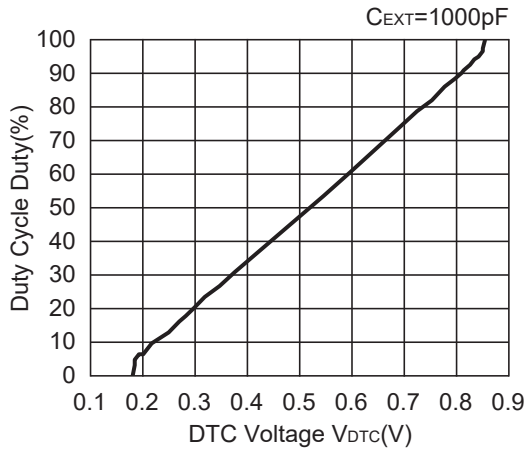


12) EXT Falling Time vs. Temperature
R1212D10xx

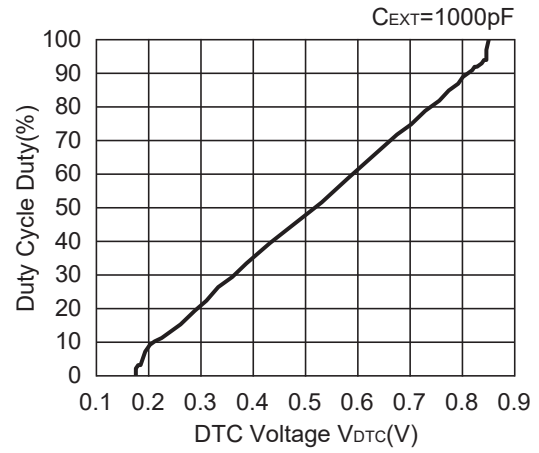


13) Duty Cycle vs. DTC Voltage (0% to 100%) (Topt = 25°C)

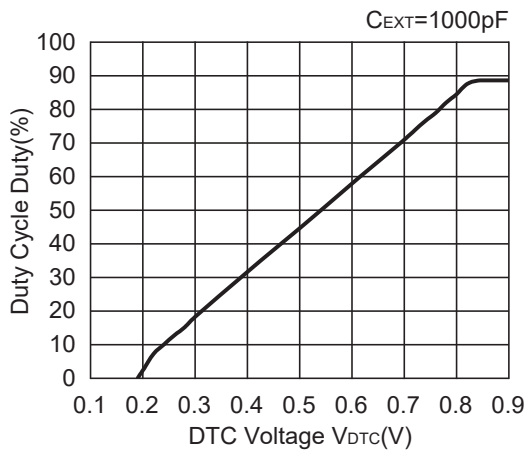
R1212D100A



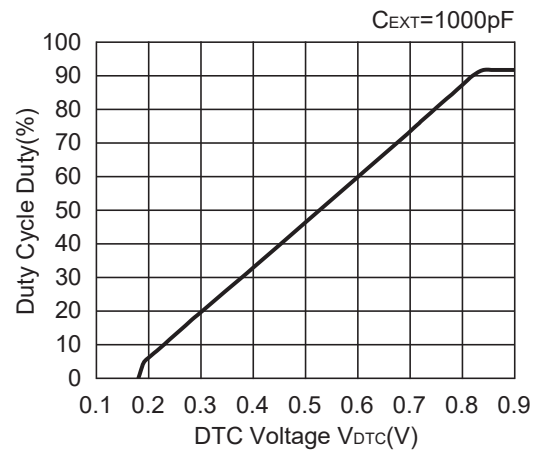
R1212D100B



R1212D101A

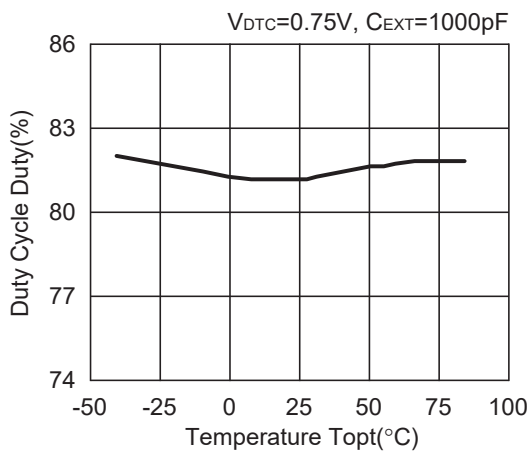


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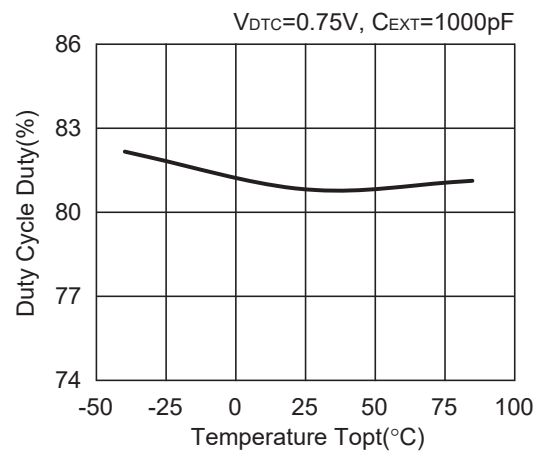


14) Duty Cycle vs. Temperature

R1212D100A



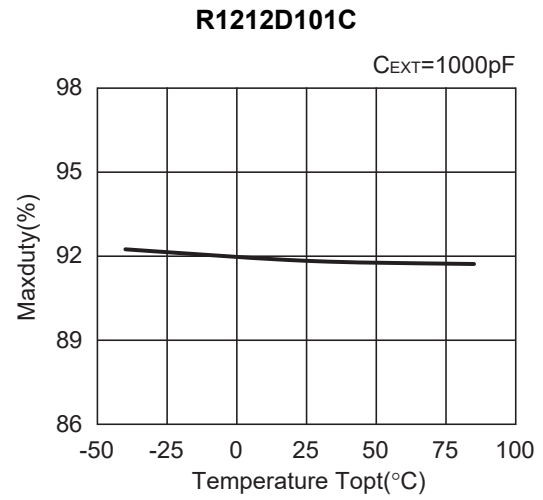
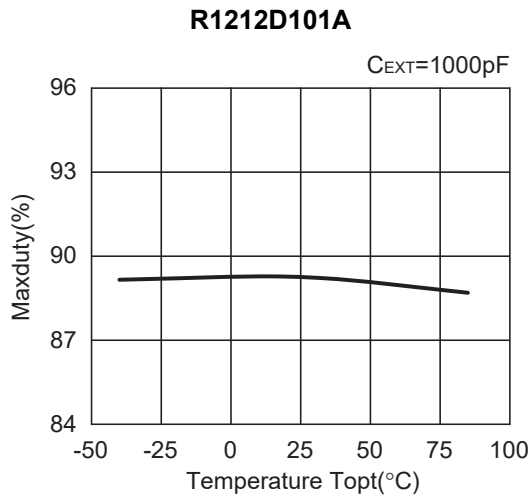
R1212D100B



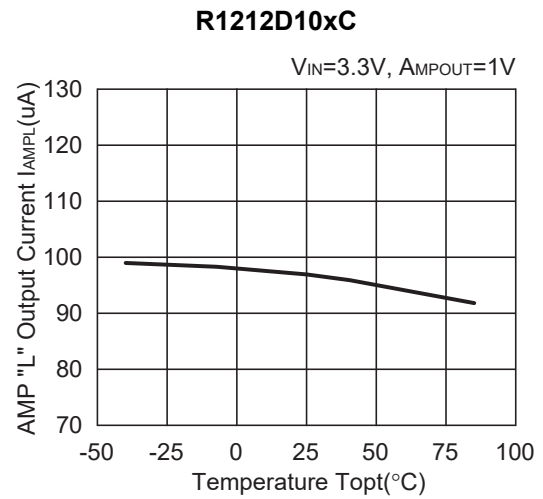
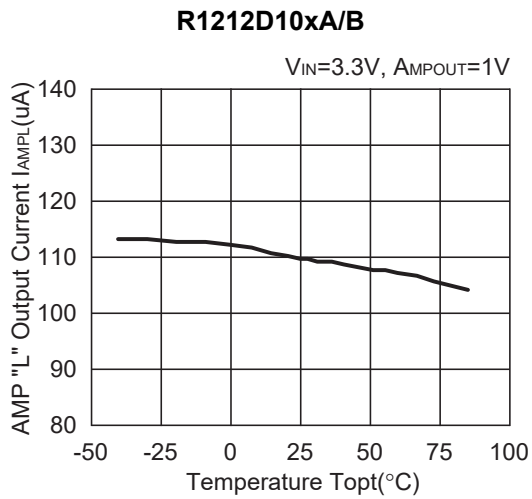
R1212D

NO.EA-109-180705

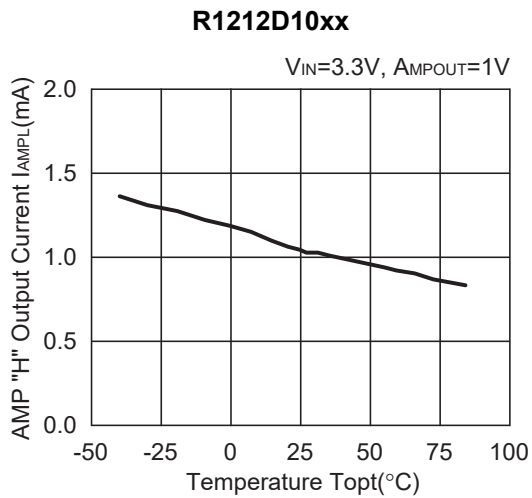
15) Maxduty vs. Temperature



16) AMP "L" Output Current vs. Temperature

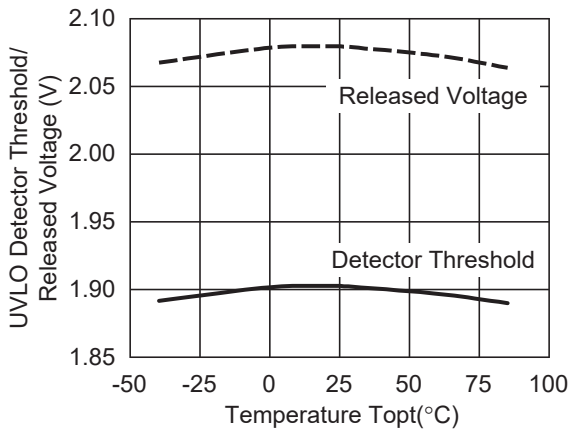


17) AMP "H" Output Current vs. Temperature

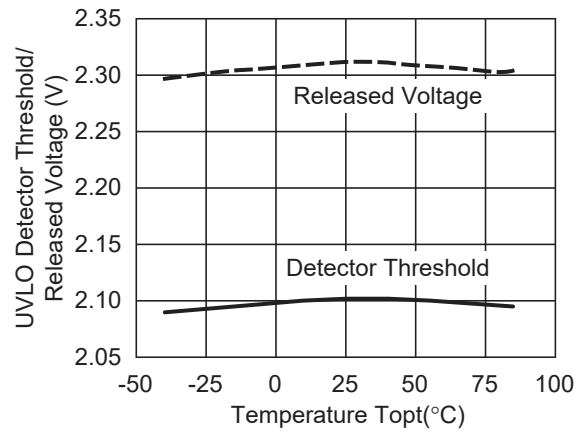


18) UVLO Detector Threshold UVLO Released Voltage vs. Temperature

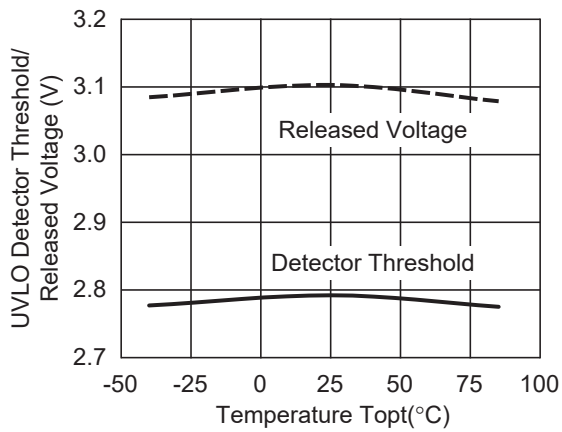
R1212D100x



R1212D101x

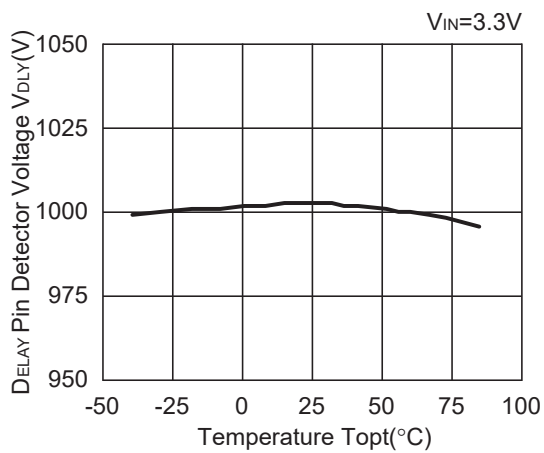


R1212D102x



19) DELAY Pin Detector Threshold vs. Temperature

R1212D10xx

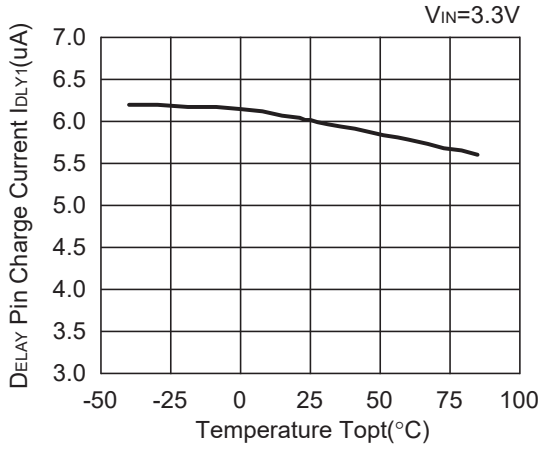


R1212D

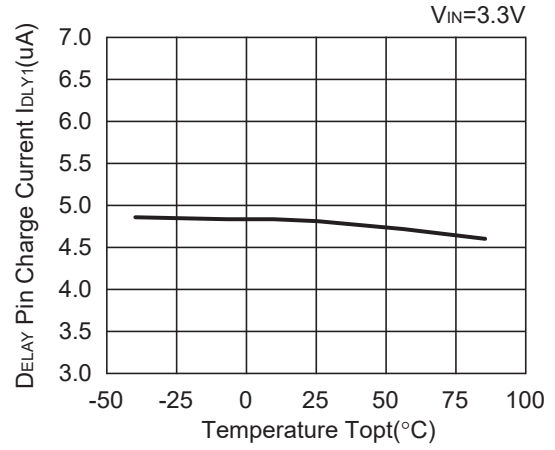
NO.EA-109-180705

20) DELAY Pin Charge Current vs. Temperature

R1212D10xA/B

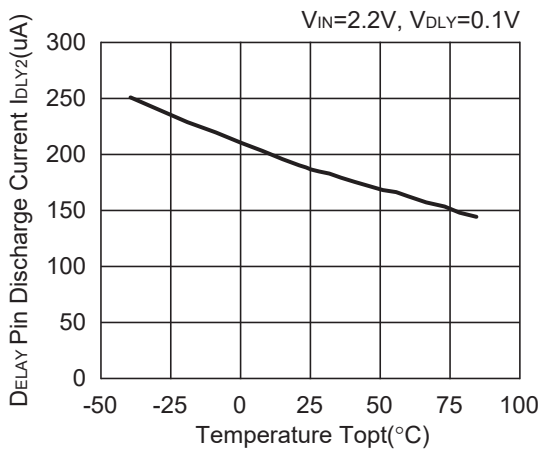


R1212D10xC

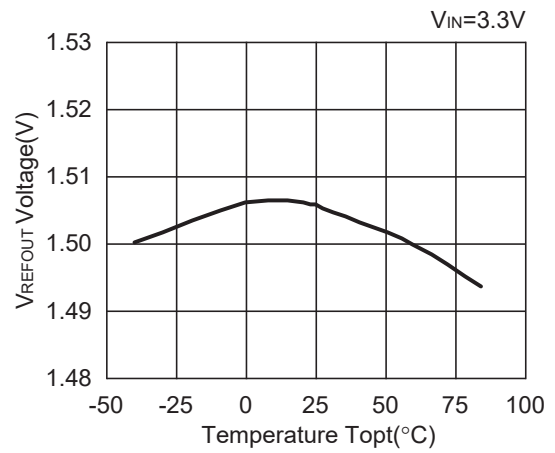


21) DELAY Pin Discharge Current vs. Temperature 22) VREFOUT Voltage vs. Temperature

R1212D10xx

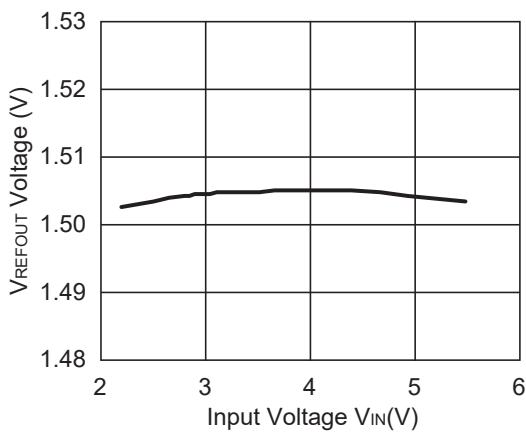


R1212D10xx

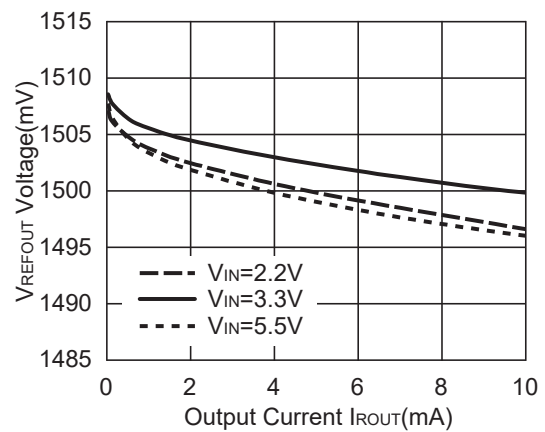


23) VREFOUT Voltage vs. Input Voltage (Topt = 25°C) 24) VREFOUT Voltage vs. Output Current (1) (Topt = 25°C)

R1212D10xx

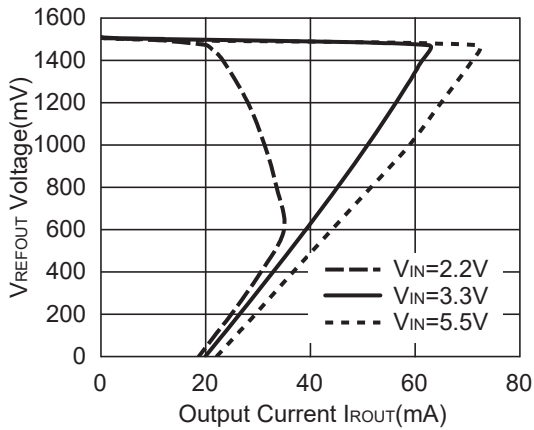


R1212D100x

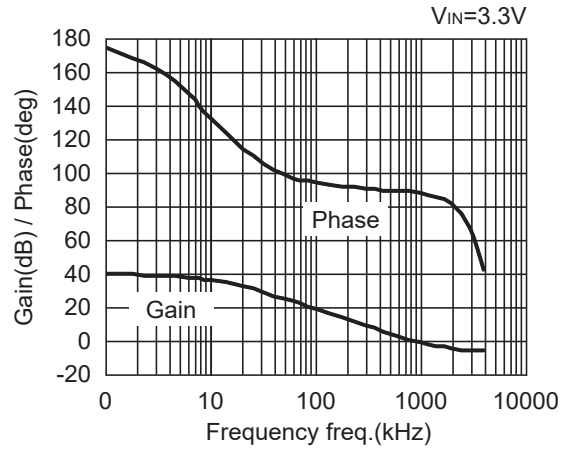


25) VREFOUT Voltage vs. Output Current (2) (Topt = 25°C) 26) Error Amplifier Gain/Phase vs. Frequency (Topt = 25°C)

R1212D100x

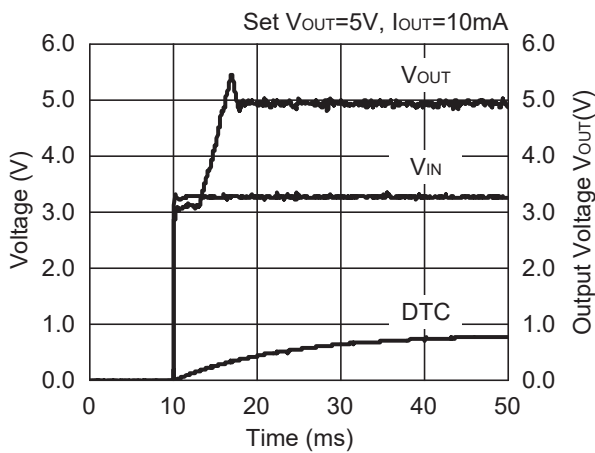


R1212D100xx

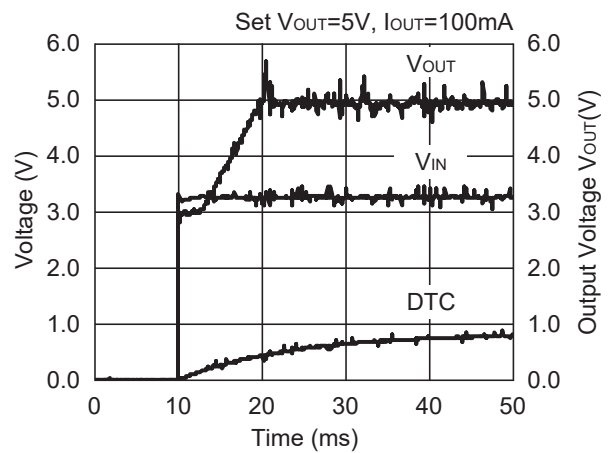


27) Power-on Response (VIN = 3.3 V, Topt = 25°C)

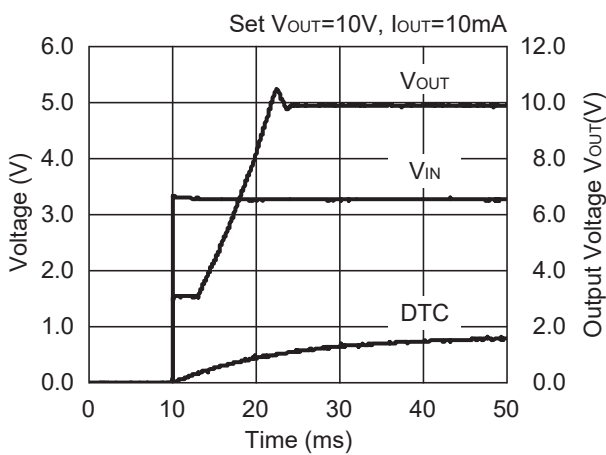
R1212D100A



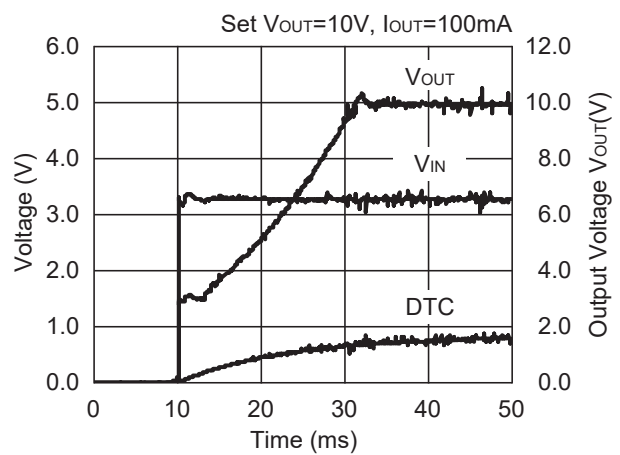
R1212D100A



R1212D100A

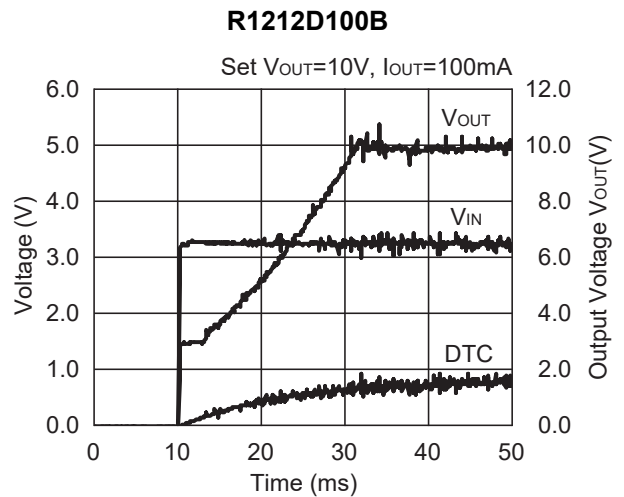
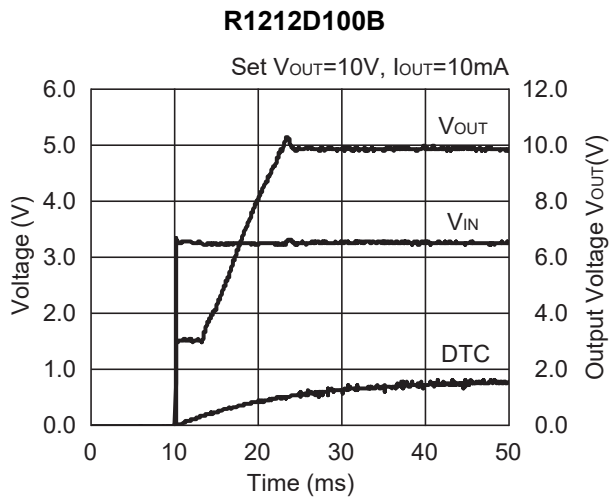
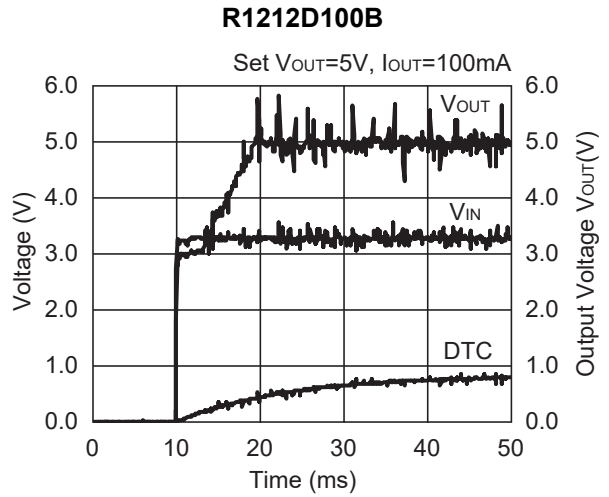
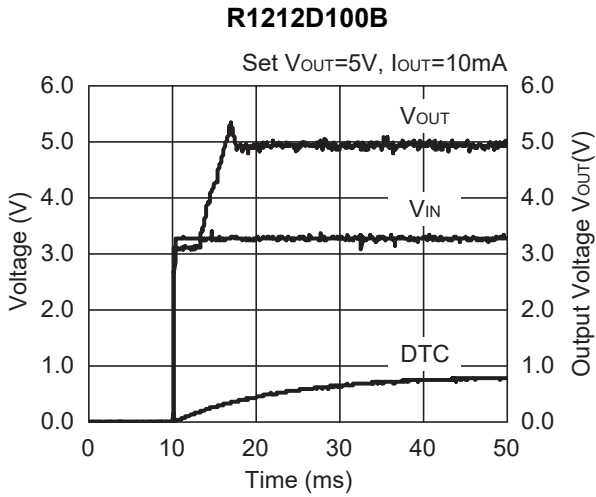
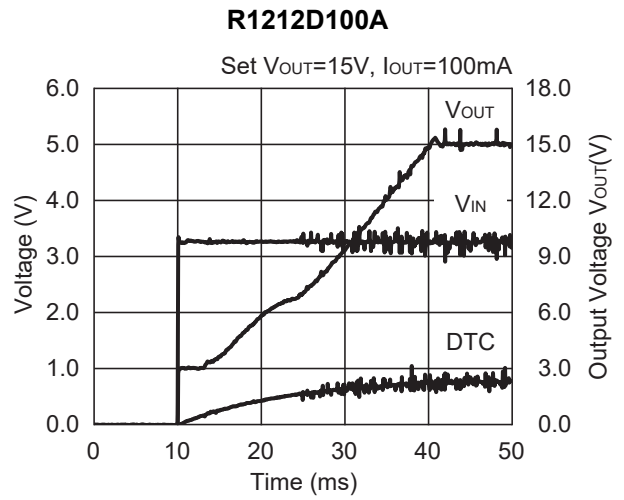
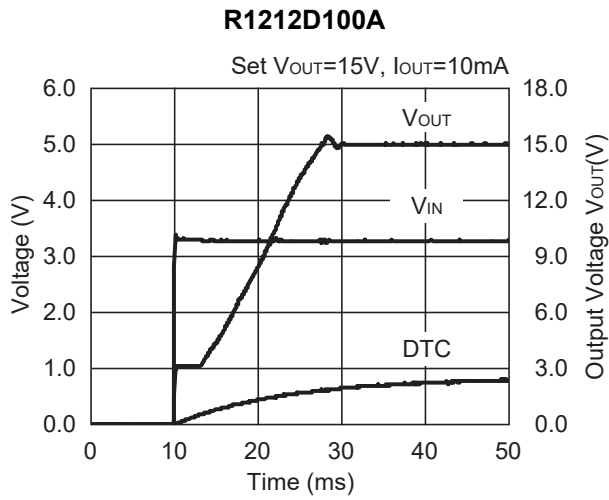


R1212D100A

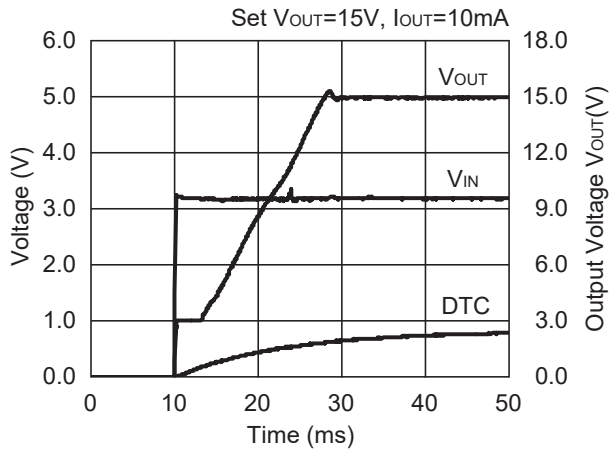


R1212D

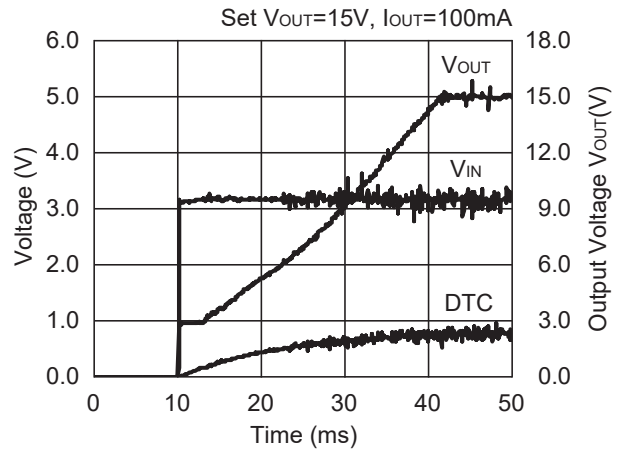
NO.EA-109-180705



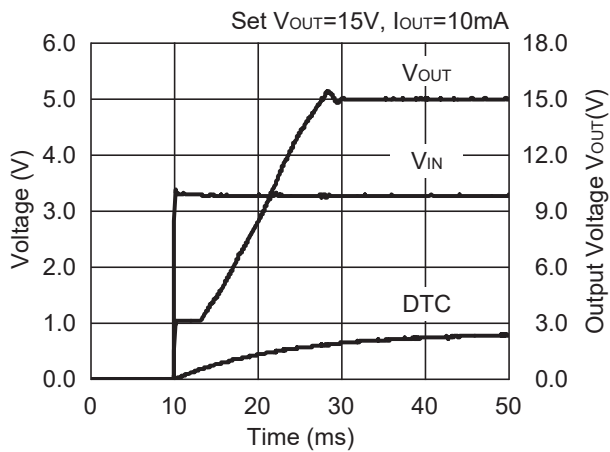
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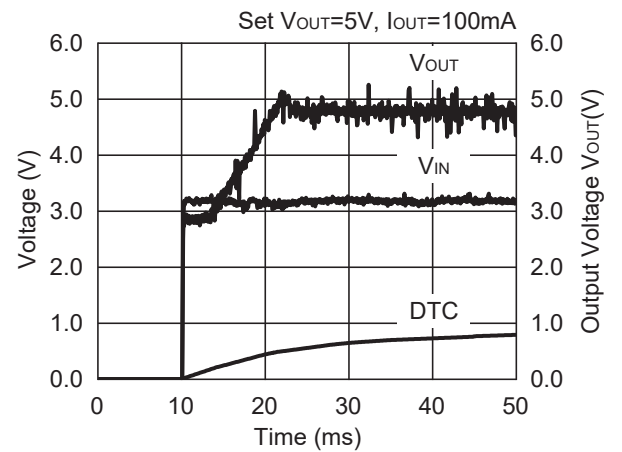
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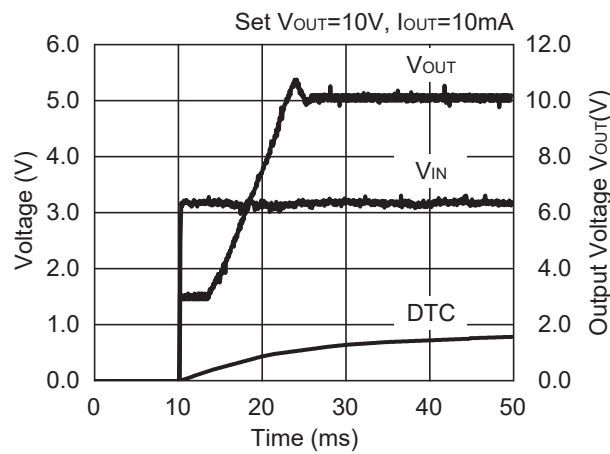
R1212D101C



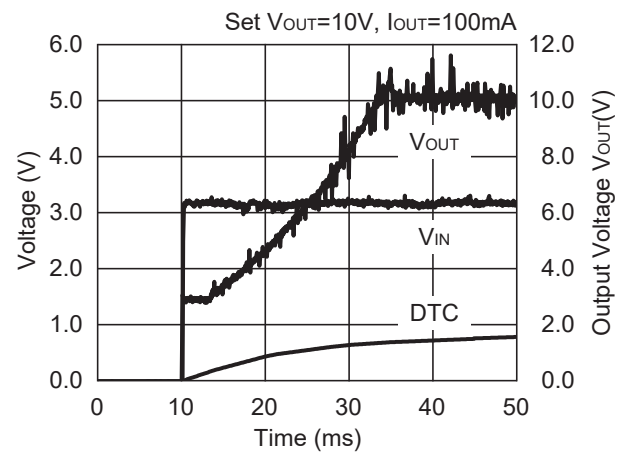
R1212D101C



R1212D101C

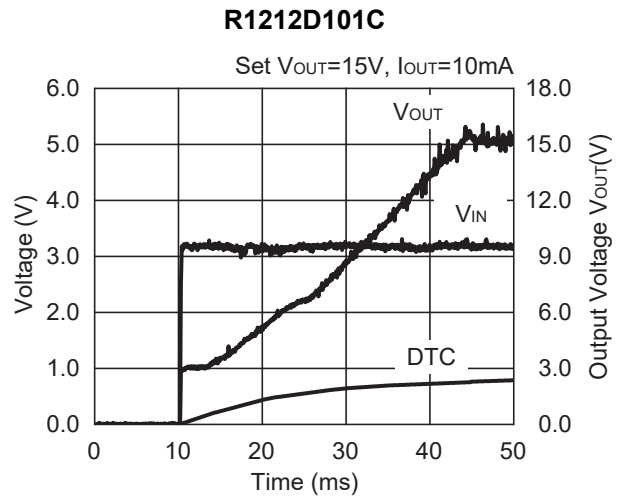
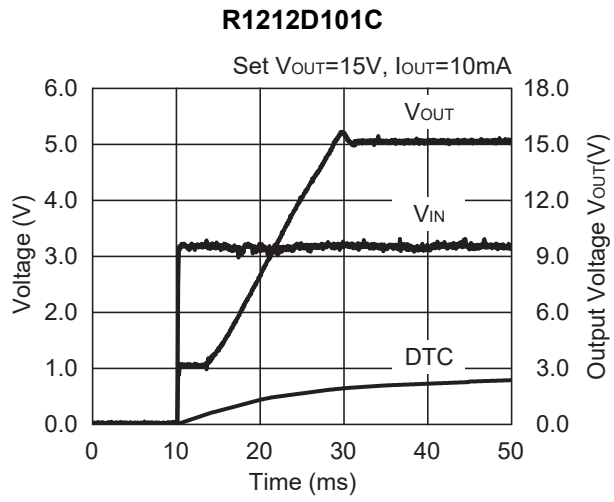


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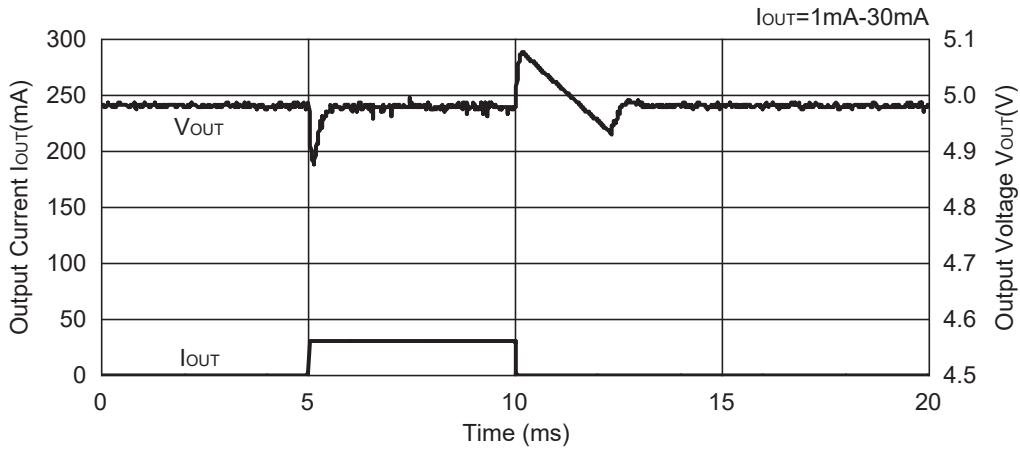
R1212D

NO.EA-109-180705

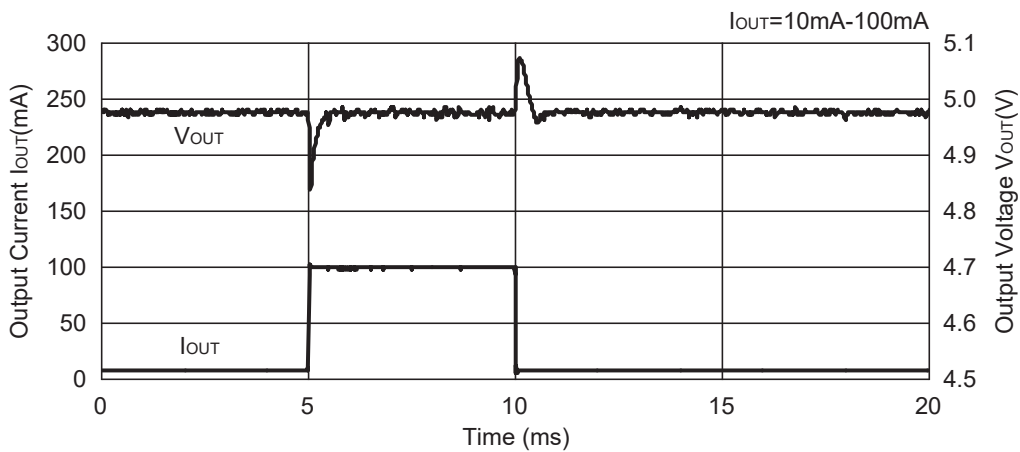


28) Load Transient Response ($V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_{opt} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

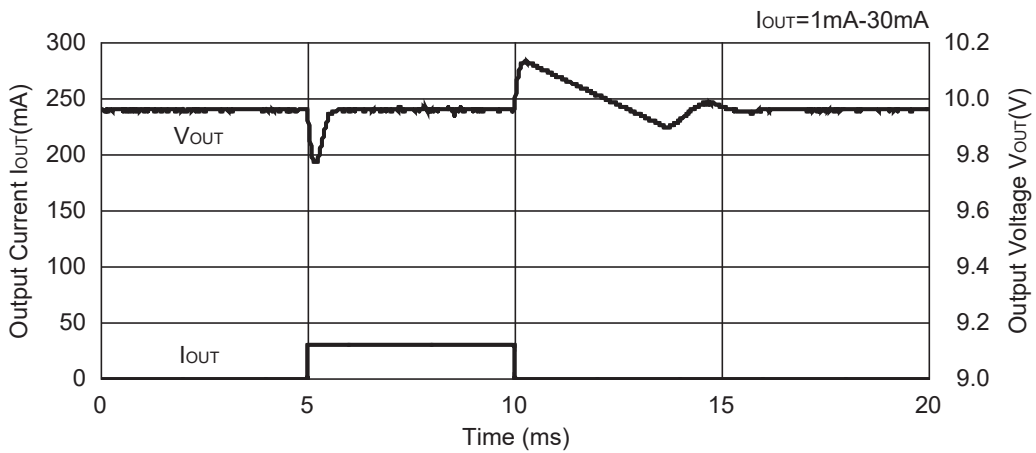
R1212D100A



R1212D100A

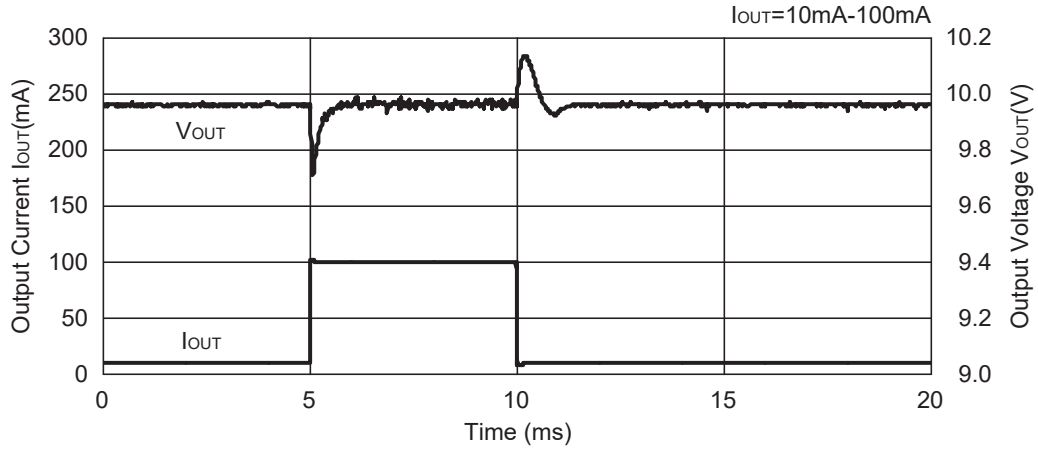
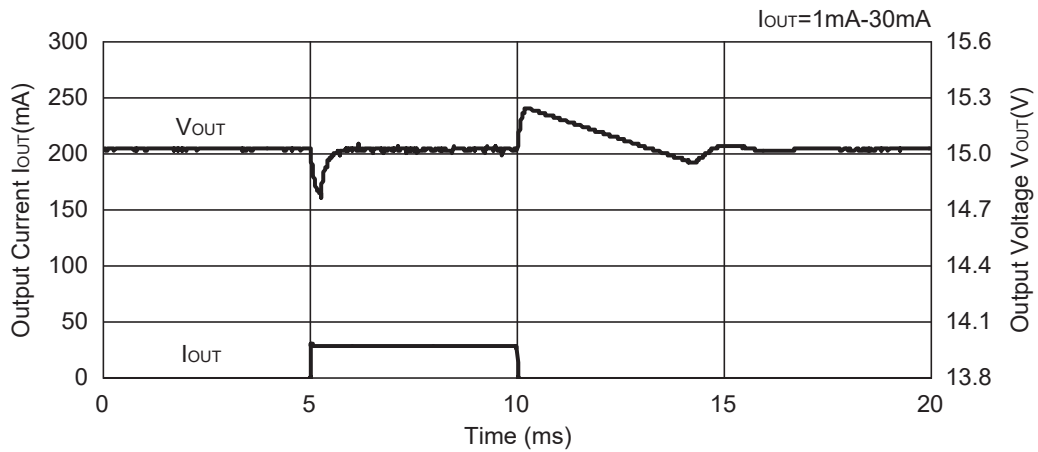
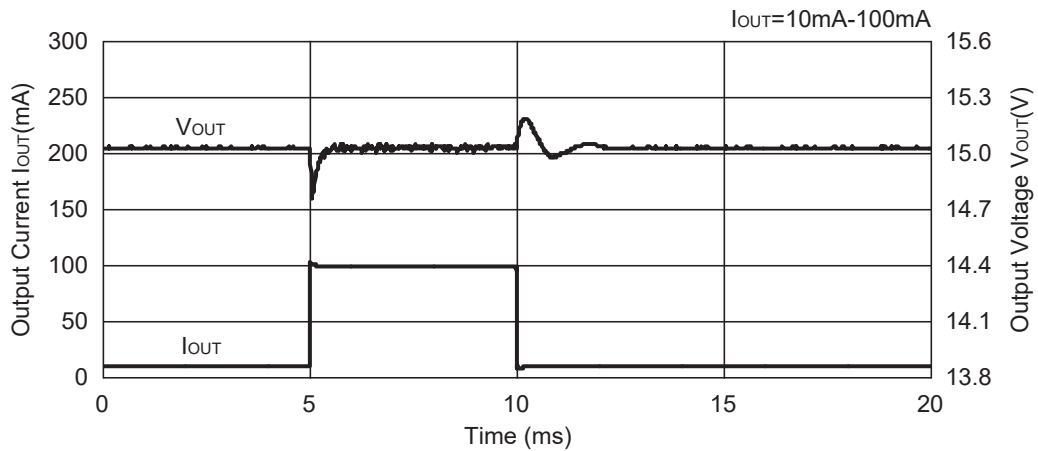


R1212D100A

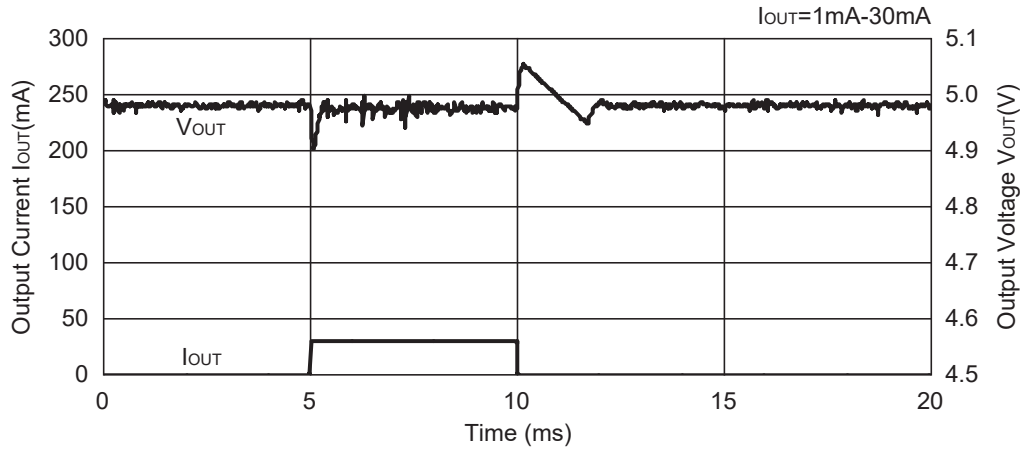


R1212D

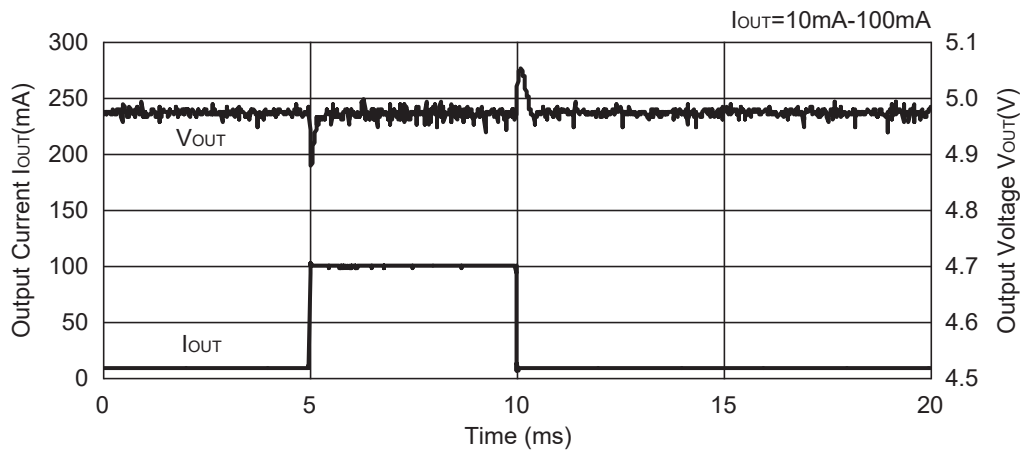
NO.EA-109-180705

R1212D100A**R1212D100A****R1212D100A****R1212D100A**

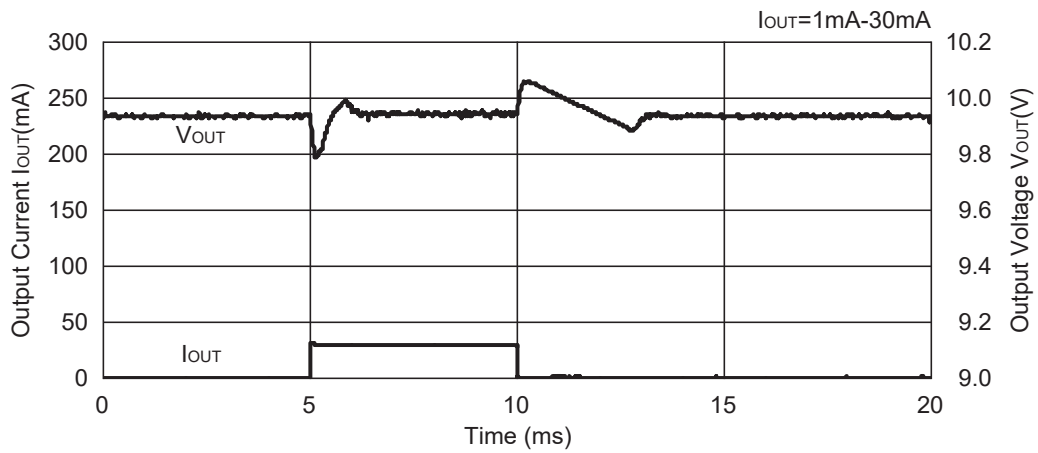
R1212D100B



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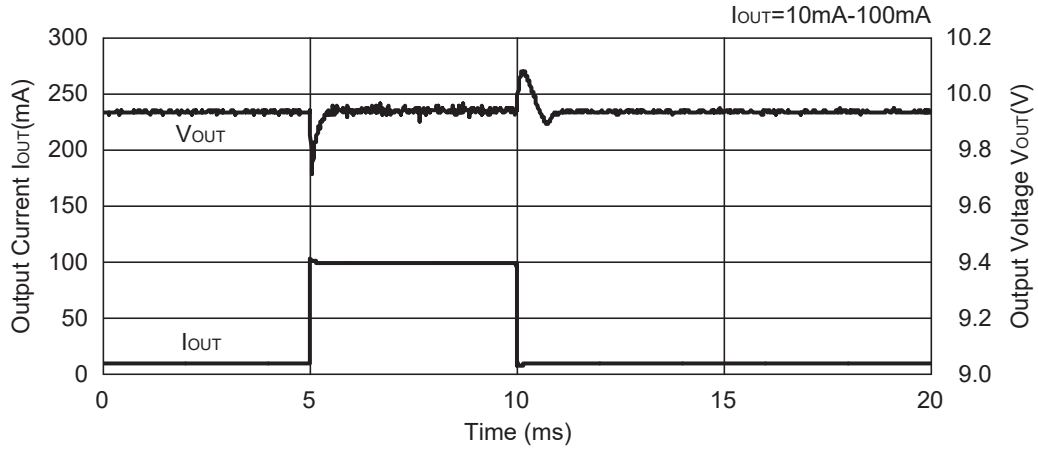
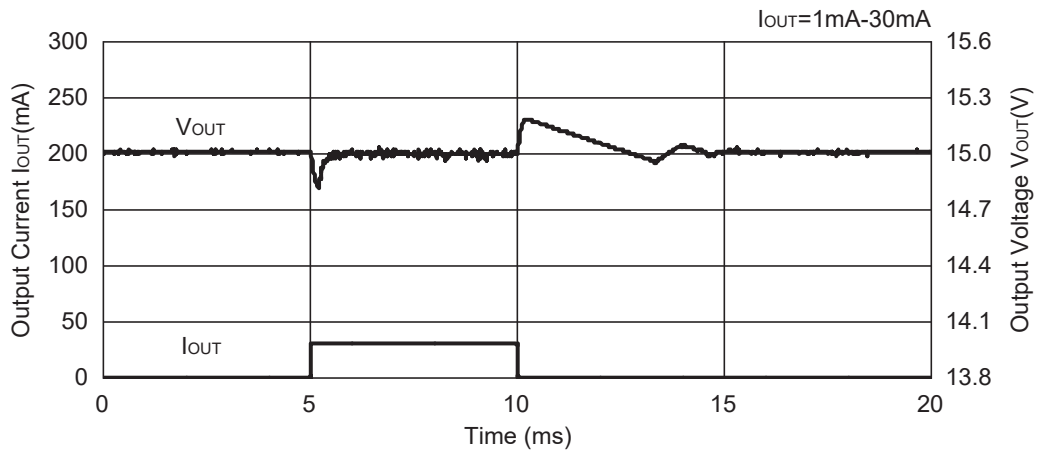
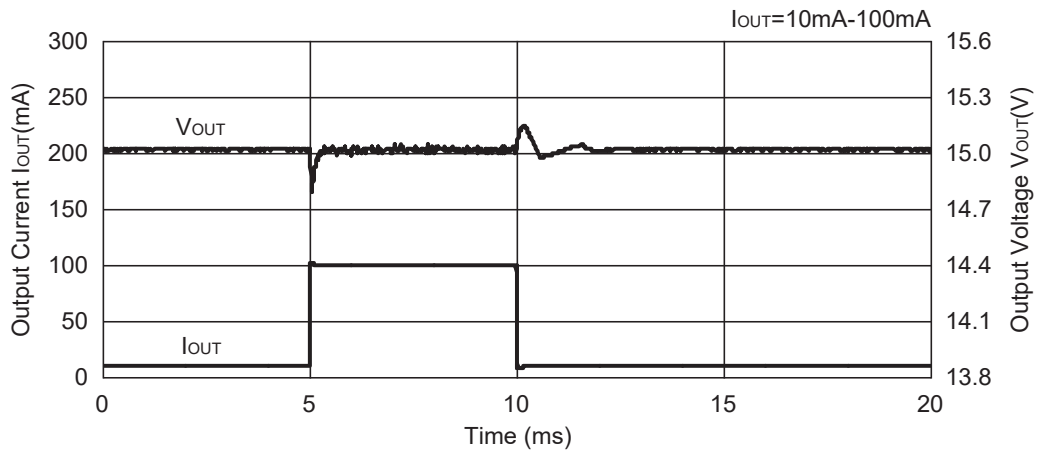


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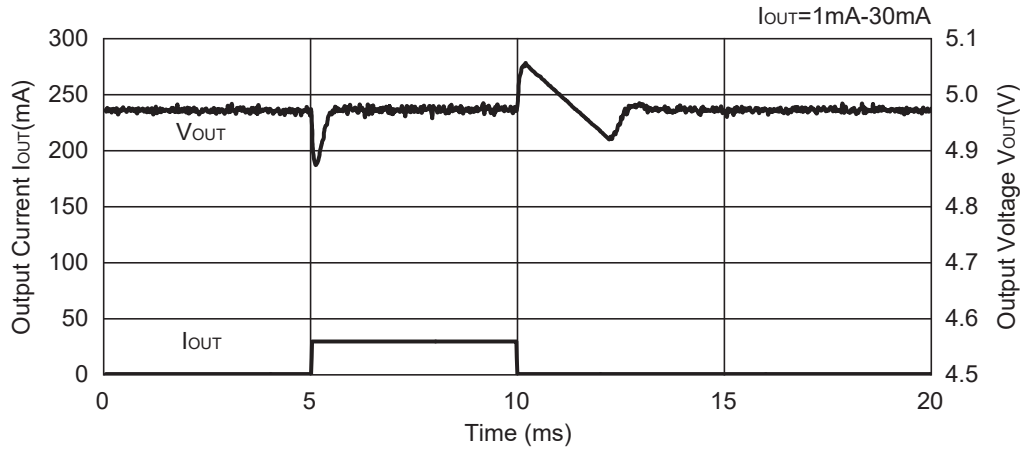


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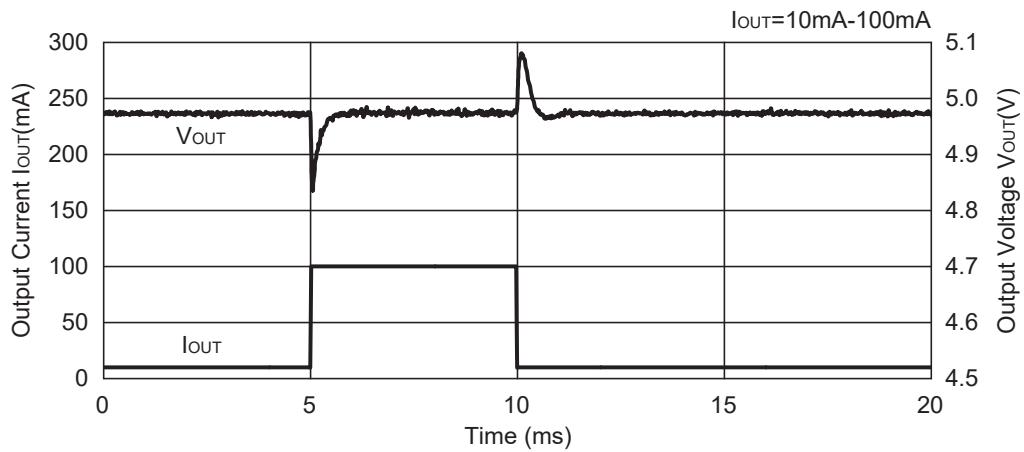
NO.EA-109-180705

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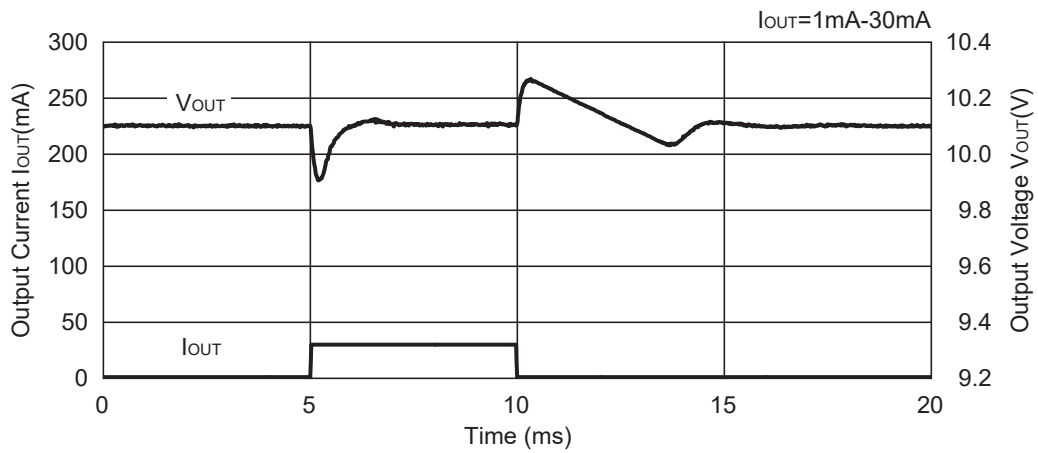
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R1212D101C

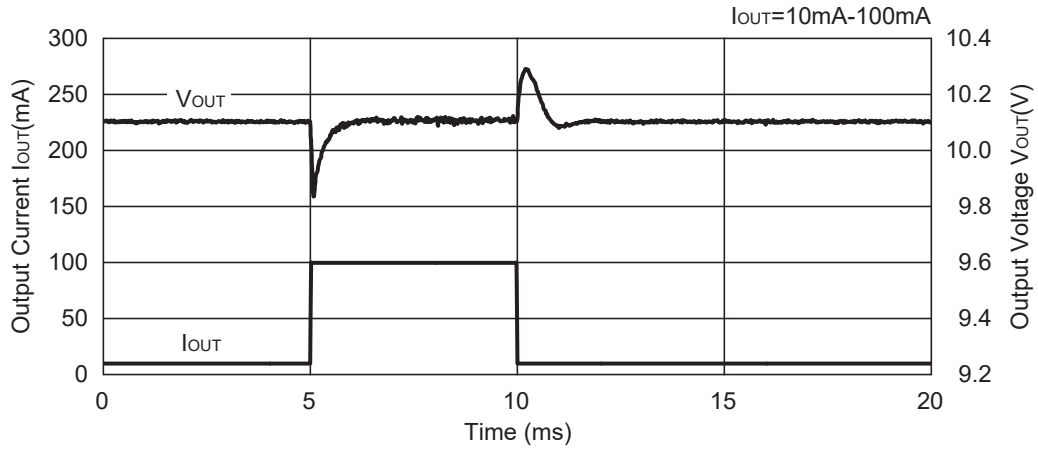
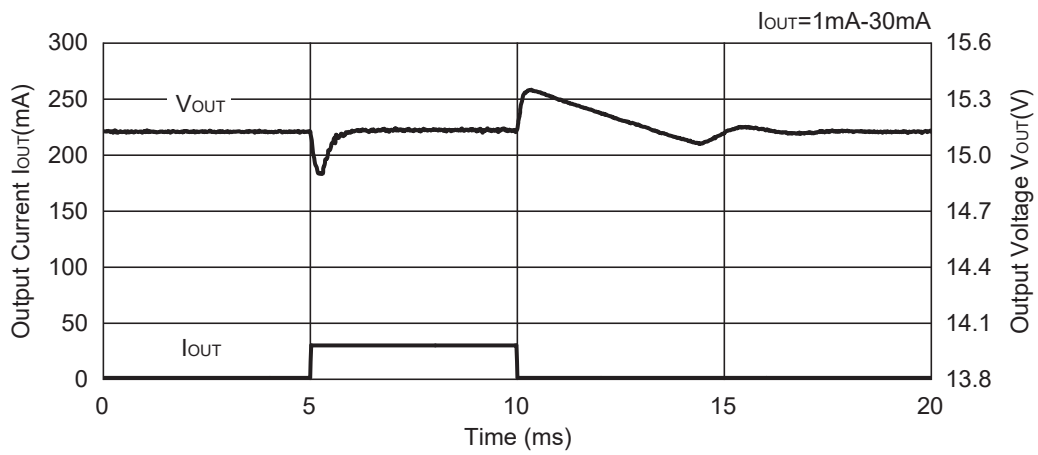
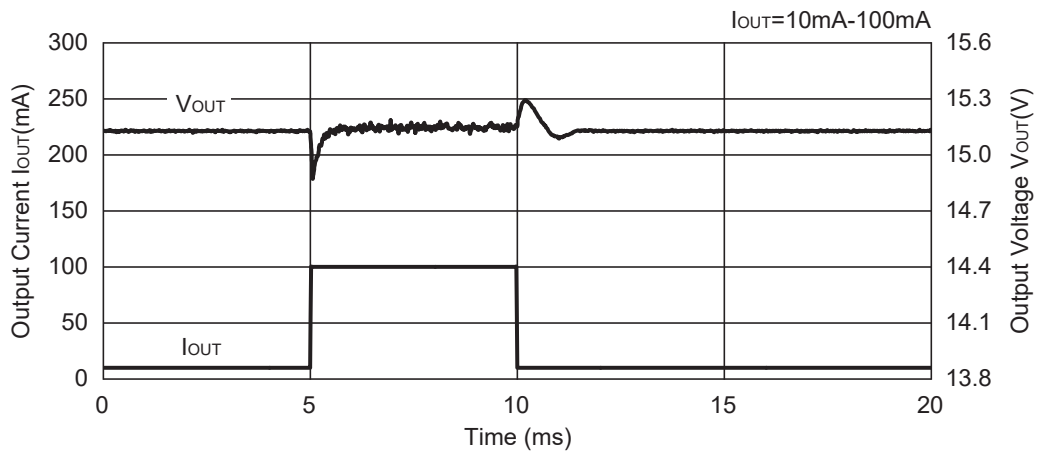


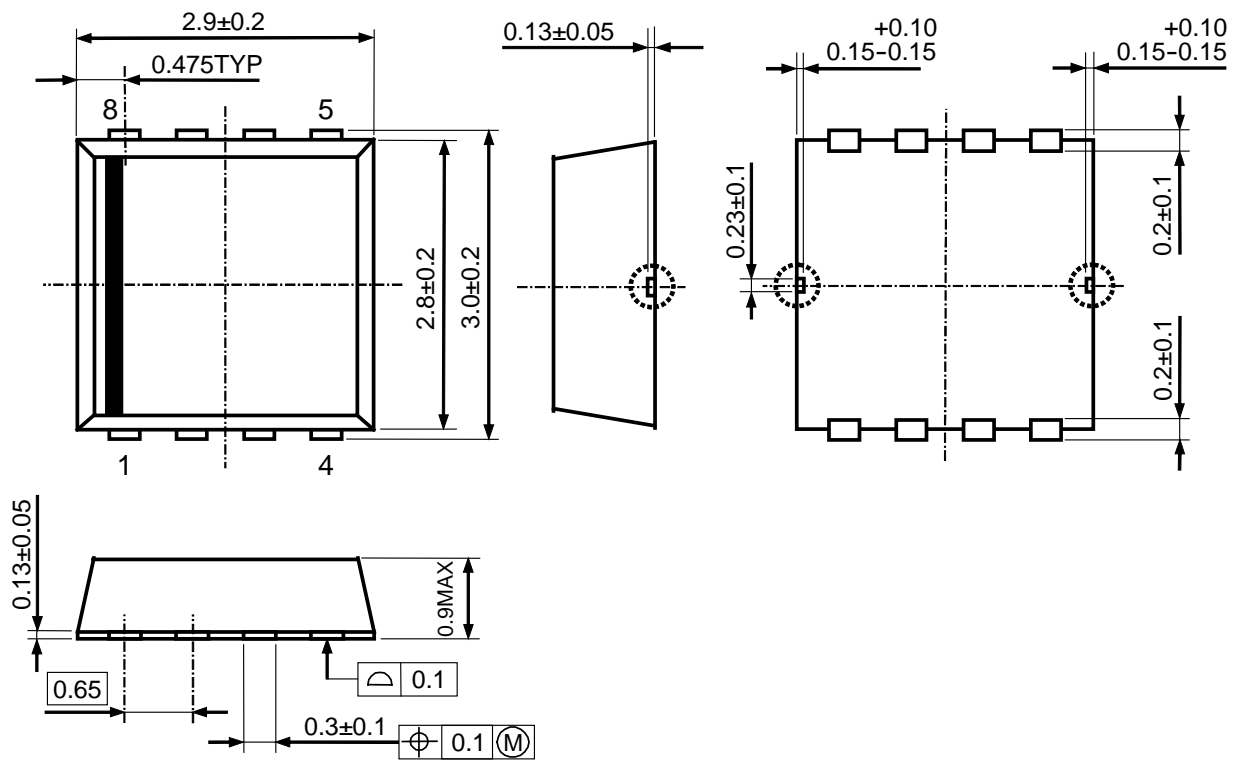
R1212D101C



R1212D

NO.EA-109-180705

R1212D101C**R1212D101C****R1212D101C**



SON-8 Package Dimensions (Unit: mm)

* The tab suspension leads on the bottom of the package is substrate level (GND/ V_{DD}). It is recommended that the tab suspension leads be connected to the ground plane / the V_{DD} pin on the board, or otherwise be left floating. Also, the tab suspension leads should not connect to other wires or land patterns.

The power dissipation of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following conditions are used in this measurement.

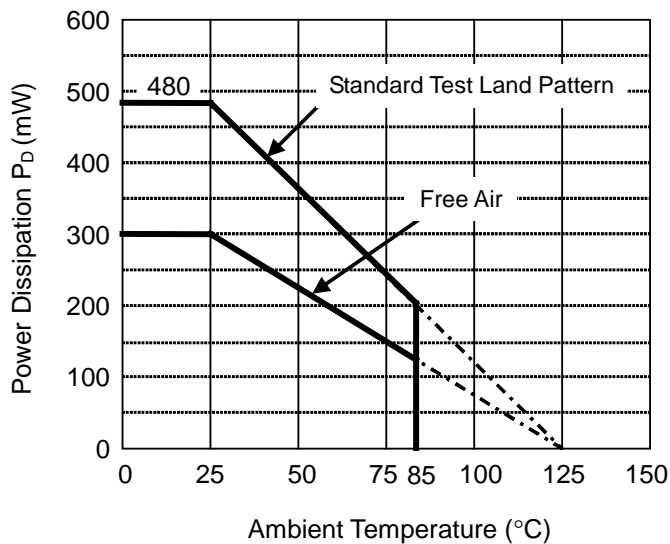
Measurement Conditions

	Standard Test Land Pattern
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Double-Sided Board)
Board Dimensions	40 mm × 40 mm × 1.6 mm
Copper Ratio	Top Side: Approx. 50% Bottom Side: Approx. 50%
Through-holes	φ 0.5 mm × 44 pcs

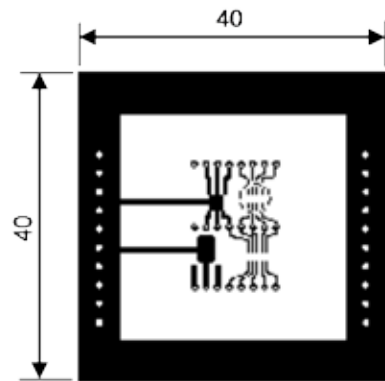
Measurement Result

(Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

	Standard Test Land Pattern	Free Air
Power Dissipation	480 mW	300 mW
Thermal Resistance	$q_{ja} = (125 - 25^\circ\text{C}) / 0.48 \text{ W} = 208^\circ\text{C/W}$	333 $^\circ\text{C/W}$



Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



○ IC Mount Area (mm)

Measurement Board Pattern



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