
PWM Step-up DC/DC Converter

R1210N××1× Series

APPLICATION MANUAL

R1210N××1× Series

OUTLINE

The R1210N××1× Series are PWM step-up DC/DC Converter, with high accuracy, low supply current by CMOS process.

Each of the R1210N××1× Series consists of an oscillator, a PWM circuit, a reference voltage unit, an error amplifier, phase compensation circuit, resistors for voltage detection, a chip enable circuit. Further, includes a controller against drastic load transient, a control transistor with low ON-Resistance, 'L_x switch', and a protection circuit for L_x switch and an output voltage detector. R1210N××1A Series contain further a circuit for changeover oscillator frequency each. A low ripple, high efficiency step-up DC/DC converter can be composed of this IC with only three external components, or an inductor, a diode and a capacitor.

The R1210N Series can detect drastic change of output voltage with a circuit controller. The load transient response is improved compared with current model, furthermore the R1210N××1A Series have another function, that is, when the load current is small, oscillator frequency is decreased by a circuit for switching oscillator frequency from TYP. 100kHz to 35kHz, therefore, supply current is reduced.

The built-in chip enable circuit can make the standby mode with ultra low quiescent current.

Since the package for these ICs is small SOT-23-5, high density mounting of the ICs on board is possible.

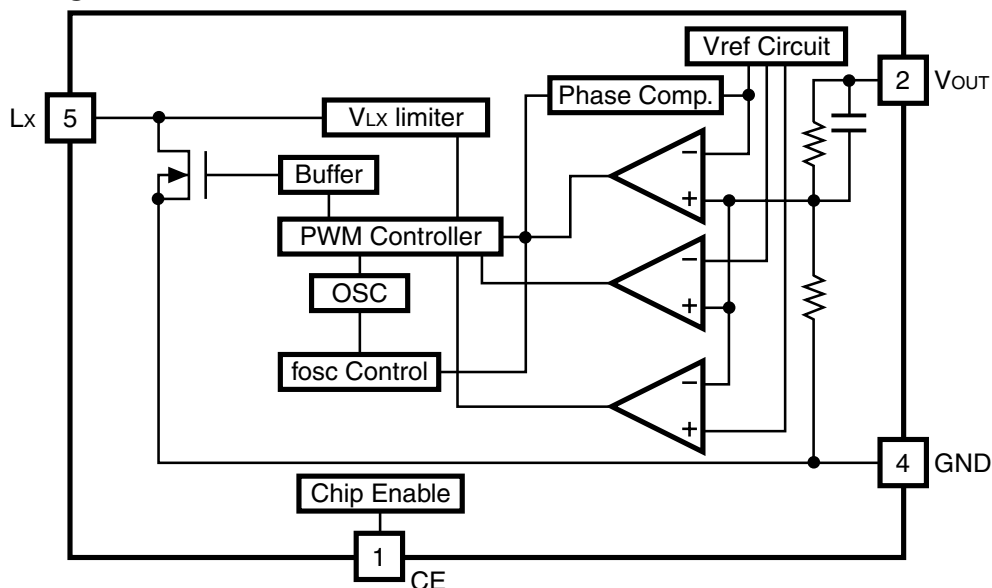
FEATURES

- External Components Only an inductor, a diode, and a capacitor
- Standby Current TYP. 0μA
- Low Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Output Voltage..... TYP. ±100ppm/°C
- Output Voltage Stepwise Setting with a step of 0.1V in the range of
2.2V to 6.0V (××1C/D)
2.2V to 3.5V (××1A)
- Two choices of Basic Oscillator Frequency 100kHz (××1A/C), 180kHz (××1D)
- Small Package SOT-23-5 (Mini-mold)
- High Efficiency TYP. 88%
(V_{IN}=Set Output Voltage×0.6 [V], I_{OUT}=10mA)
- Low Ripple, Low Noise
- Built-in a driver transistor with low on-resistance
- Start-up Voltage MAX. 0.9V
- Basic Frequency change-over circuit (only for ××1A type)..... from TYP. 100kHz to 35kHz

APPLICATIONS

- Power source for battery-powered equipment.
- Power source for portable communication appliances, cameras, VCRs
- Power source for appliances of which require higher voltage than battery voltage.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



SELECTION GUIDE

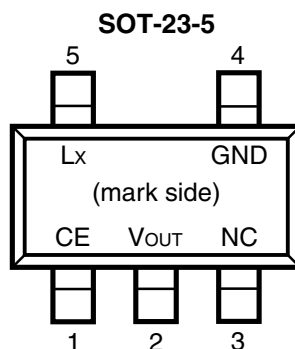
In the R1210N Series, the output voltage, the oscillator frequency, the optional function, and the taping type for the ICs can be selected at the user's request.

The selection can be made by designating the part number as shown below ;

R1210Nxx1x-xx
 ↑ ↑ ↑
 a b c

Code	Contents
a	Setting Output Voltage (V_{OUT}) : Stepwise setting with a step of 0.1V in the range of 2.2V to 6.0V (for xx1C/D version) or 2.2V to 3.5V (for xx1A version) is possible.
b	Designation of Oscillator Frequency A : 100kHz with a Frequency Change-over circuit C : 100kHz without a Frequency Change-over circuit D : 180kHz without a Frequency Change-over circuit
c	Designation of Taping Type; Ex. :TR, TL (refer to Taping Specification) "TR" is prescribed as a standard.

PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	CE	Chip Enable Pin
2	V _{OUT}	Pin for Monitoring Output Voltage
3	NC	No Connection
4	GND	Ground Pin
5	L _x	Switching Pin (Nch Open Drain)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V _{OUT}	V _{OUT} Pin Output Voltage	9.0	V
V _{LX}	L _x Pin Output Voltage	9.0	V
V _{CE}	CE Pin Input Voltage	9.0	V
I _{LX}	L _x Pin Output Current	400	mA
P _D	Power Dissipation	250	mW
T _{opt}	Operating Temperature Range	-40~+85	°C
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	-55~+125	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

• R1210Nxx1x

(T_{opt} = 25°C)

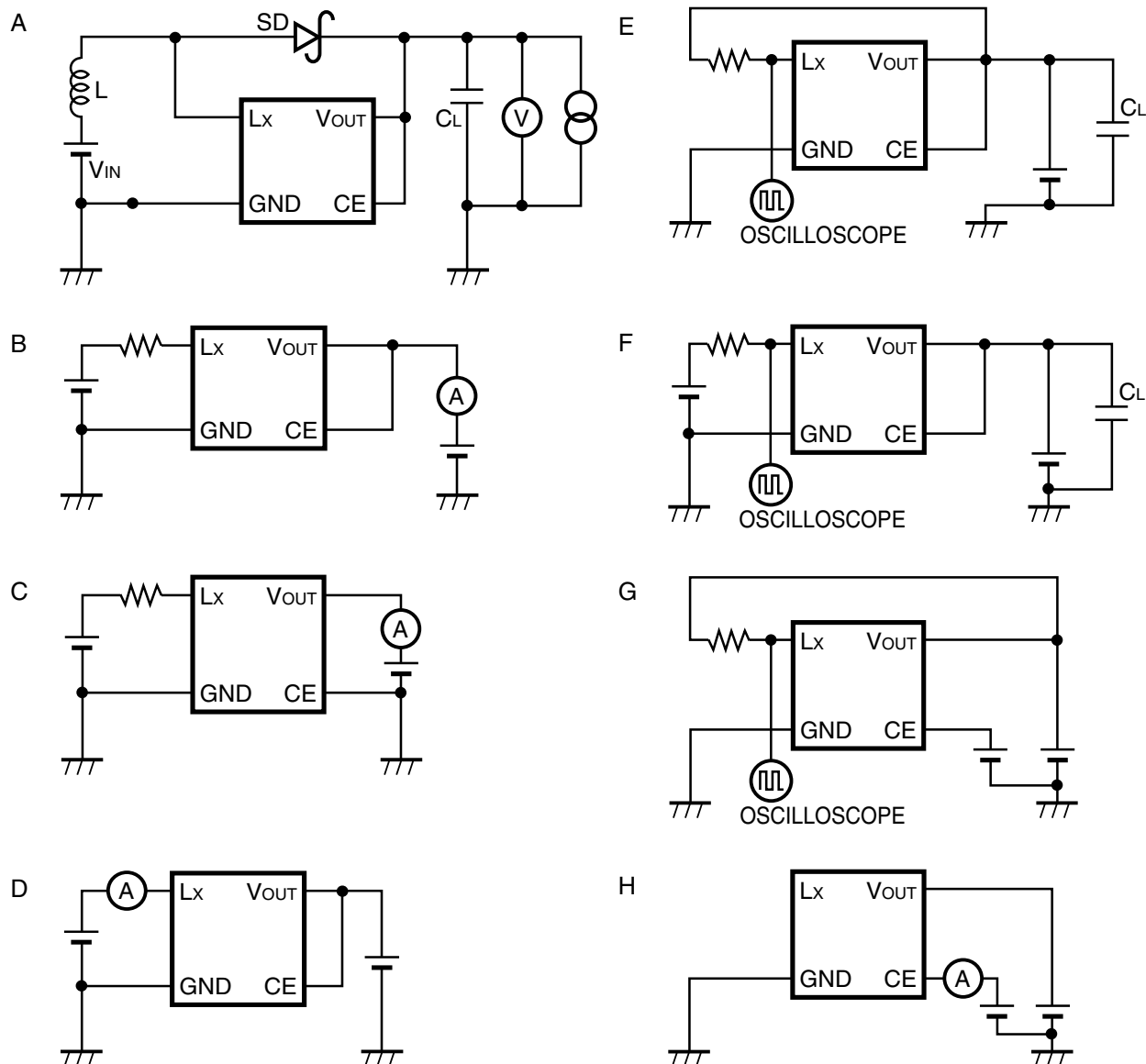
Symbol	Item	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
V _{OUT}	Output Voltage	V _{IN} = V _{SET} × 0.6, I _{OUT} = 1mA	×0.975		×1.025	V
V _{IN}	Maximum Input Voltage				8	V
ΔV _{OUT} / ΔT _{opt}	Step-up Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		±100		ppm/°C
V _{start}	Start-up Voltage	V _{IN} = 0V → 2V V _{OUT} : 1.8kΩ pull-down			0.9	V
ΔV _{start} / ΔT _{opt}	Start-up Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		-3.2		mV/°C
V _{hold}	Hold-on Voltage	V _{IN} = 2V → 0V, I _{OUT} = 1mA	0.7			V (××1A/C)
			0.9			V (××1D)
I _{DD1}	Supply Current1	2.2V ≤ V _{SET} ≤ 2.5V V _{OUT} = V _{SET} × 0.96		30	55	μA (××1A/C)
				50	80	μA (××1D)
		2.6V ≤ V _{SET} ≤ 3.0V V _{OUT} = V _{SET} × 0.96		35	60	μA (××1A/C)
				60	90	μA (××1D)
		3.1V ≤ V _{SET} ≤ 3.5V V _{OUT} = V _{SET} × 0.96		40	70	μA (××1A/C)
				70	100	μA (××1D)
		3.6V ≤ V _{SET} ≤ 4.0V V _{OUT} = V _{SET} × 0.96		45	80	μA (××1C)
				80	110	μA (××1D)
		4.1V ≤ V _{SET} ≤ 4.5V V _{OUT} = V _{SET} × 0.96		50	90	μA (××1C)
				90	120	μA (××1D)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
I _{DD1}	Supply Current1	4.6V ≤ V _{SET} ≤ 5.0V V _{OUT} = V _{SET} × 0.96		70	100	μA (××1C)
				100	130	μA (××1D)
		5.1V ≤ V _{SET} ≤ 5.5V V _{OUT} = V _{SET} × 0.96		80	110	μA (××1C)
				110	150	μA (××1D)
		5.6V ≤ V _{SET} ≤ 6.0V V _{OUT} = V _{SET} × 0.96		90	120	μA (××1C)
				130	170	μA (××1D)
I _{DD2}	Supply Current2	V _{OUT} = V _{CE} = V _{SET} + 0.5V		10	17	μA (××1A/C)
				15	24	μA (××1D)
I _{standby}	Standby Current	V _{OUT} = 6V, V _{CE} = 0V			0.5	μA
I _{LXleak}	L _X Leakage Current	V _{OUT} = V _{LX} = 8V			0.5	μA
f _{osc}	Maximum Oscillator Frequency	V _{OUT} = V _{CE} = V _{SET} × 0.96	80	100	120	KHz (××1A/C)
			144	180	216	KHz (××1D)
Δf _{osc} / ΔT _{opt}	Oscillator Frequency Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _{opt} ≤ 85°C		0.5		kHz/°C (××1A/C)
				0.6		kHz/°C (××1D)
Maxdty	Oscillator Maximum Duty Cycle	V _{OUT} = V _{CE} = V _{SET} × 0.96, (V _{LX} “L” Side)	70	85	97	%
V _{LXlim}	V _{LX} Limit Voltage	V _{OUT} = V _{CE} = V _{SET} × 0.96, (V _{LX} “L” Side)	0.4	0.6	0.8	V
V _{CEH}	CE “H” Input Voltage	V _{OUT} = V _{SET} × 0.96	0.9			V
V _{CEL}	CE “L” Input Voltage	V _{OUT} = V _{SET} × 0.96			0.3	V
I _{CEH}	CE “H” Input Current	V _{OUT} = V _{CE} = 6.5V	-0.1	0	0.1	μA
I _{CEL}	CE “L” Input Current	V _{IN} = 6.5V, V _{CE} = 0V	-0.1	0	0.1	μA

Symbol	Item	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
I _{LX}	L _x Switching Current	$2.2V \leq V_{SET} \leq 2.4V$ $V_{LX} = 0.4V$	70			mA
		$2.5V \leq V_{SET} \leq 2.9V$ $V_{LX} = 0.4V$	85			mA
		$3.0V \leq V_{SET} \leq 3.4V$ $V_{LX} = 0.4V$	100			mA
		$3.5V \leq V_{SET} \leq 3.9V$ $V_{LX} = 0.4V$	120			mA
		$4.0V \leq V_{SET} \leq 4.4V$ $V_{LX} = 0.4V$	140			mA
		$4.5V \leq V_{SET} \leq 4.9V$ $V_{LX} = 0.4V$	150			mA
		$5.0V \leq V_{SET} \leq 5.4V$ $V_{LX} = 0.4V$	170			mA
		$5.5V \leq V_{SET} \leq 6.0V$ $V_{LX} = 0.4V$	190			mA
fosc2	Change-over frequency	$V_{IN} = V_{SET} \times 0.6$, $I_{OUT} = 0.5mA$ (only for xx1A)	10	35	70	KHz

*Note: V_{SET} means setting Output Voltage.

TEST CIRCUITS



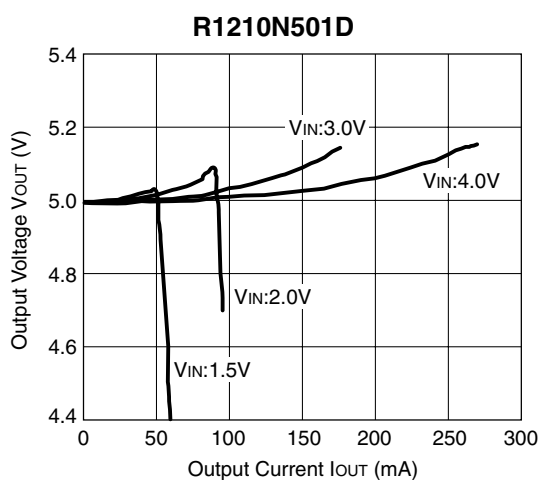
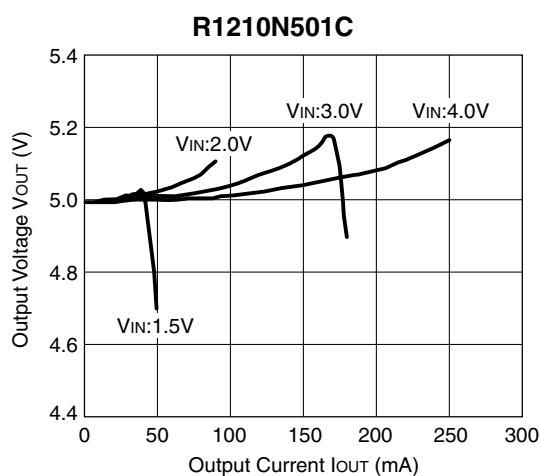
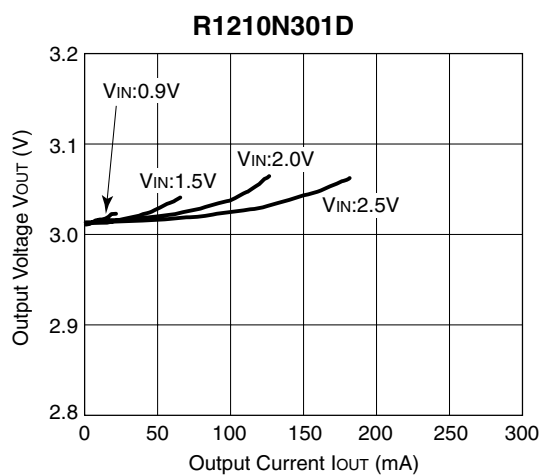
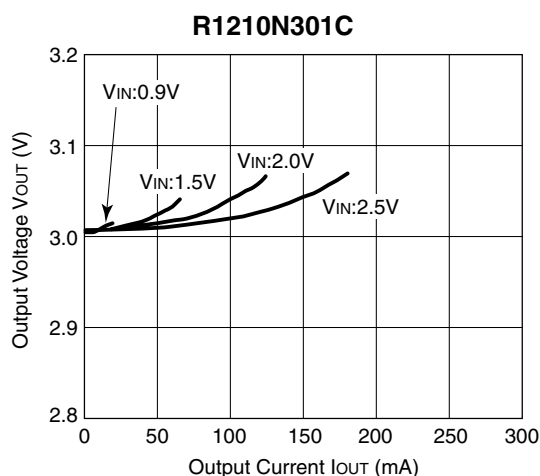
L: 100 μ H CD54 (Sumida Electric Co, LTD)

SD: MA721 (Matsushita Electronics Corporation, Schottky Type)

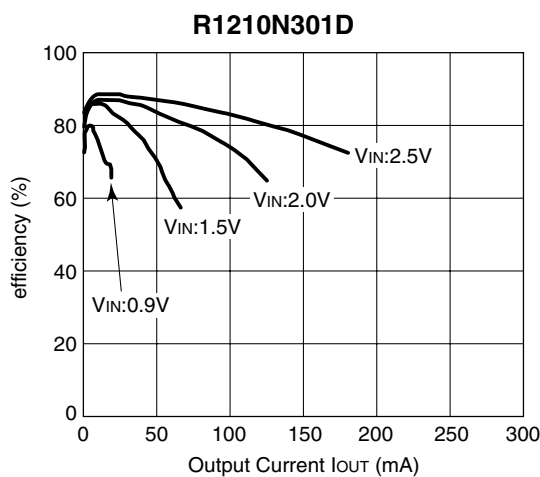
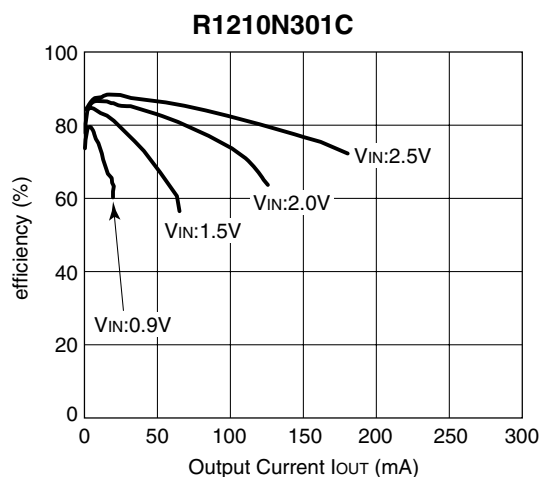
CL: 22 μ F $\times$ 2 (Tantalum Type)

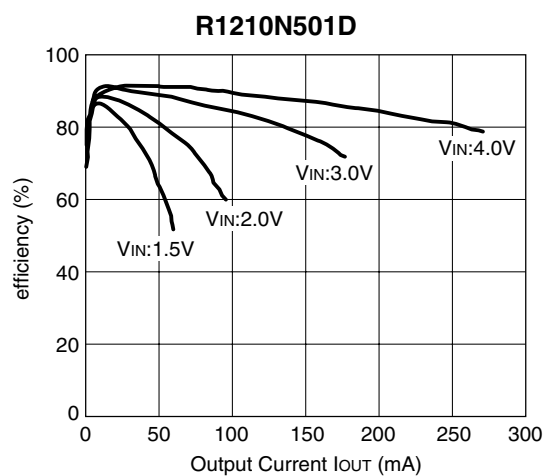
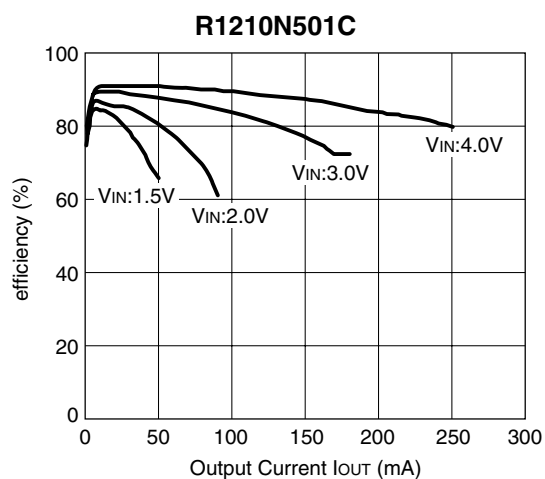
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current

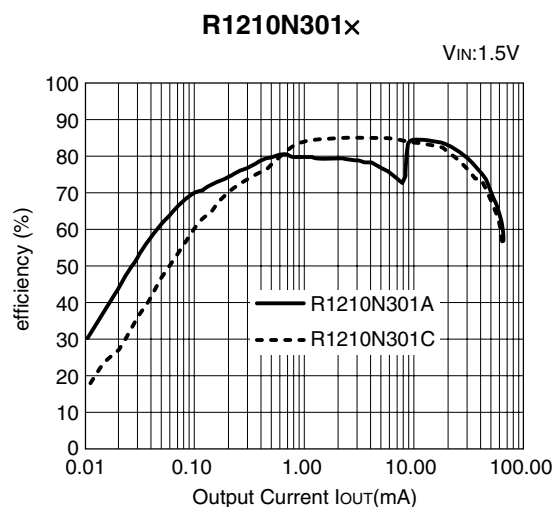


2) Efficiency vs. Output Current

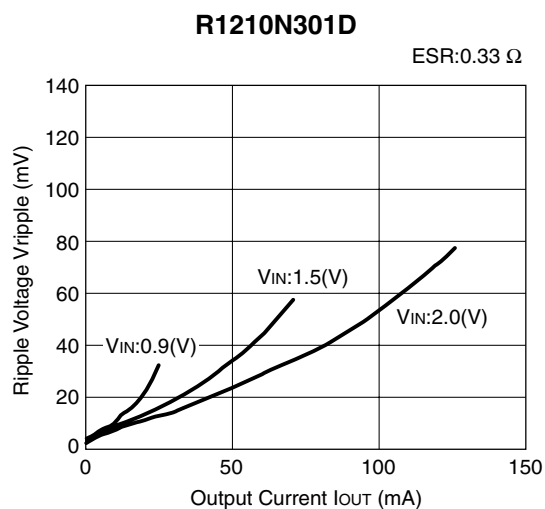
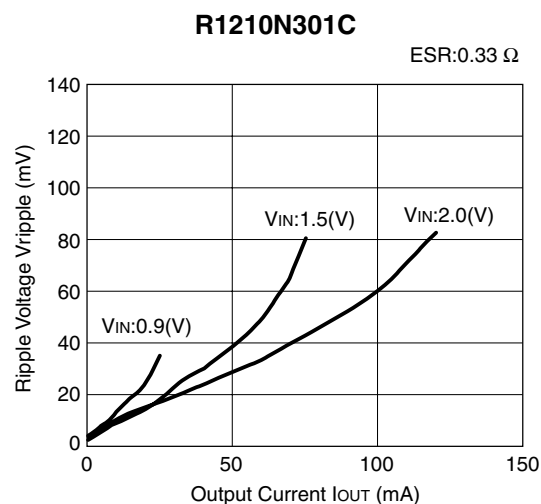


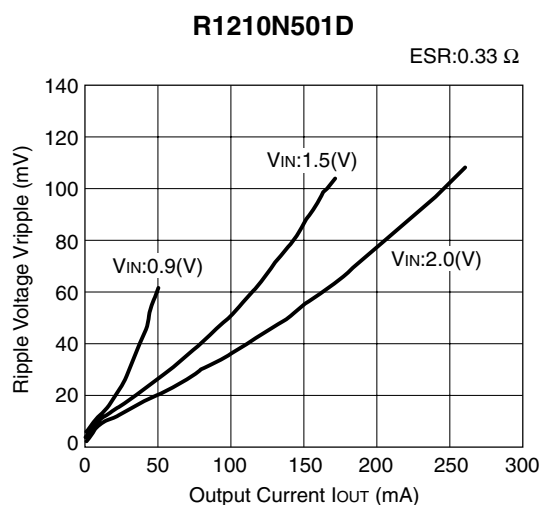
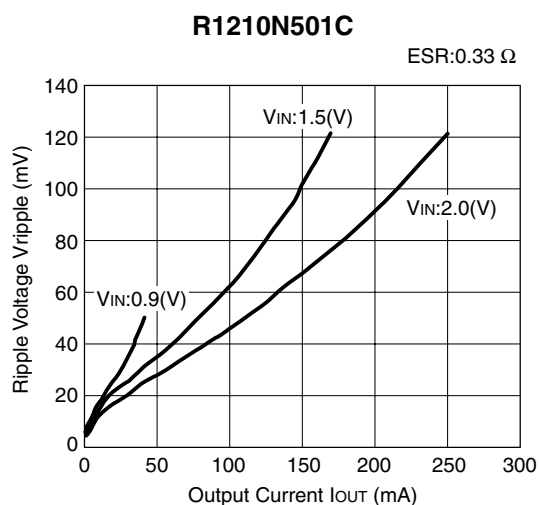


3) R1210Nxx1A/C Efficiency

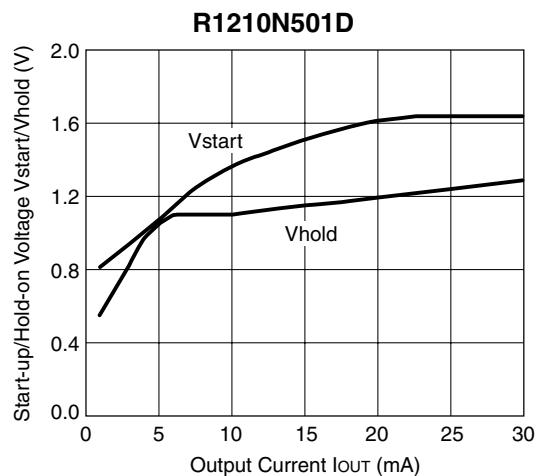
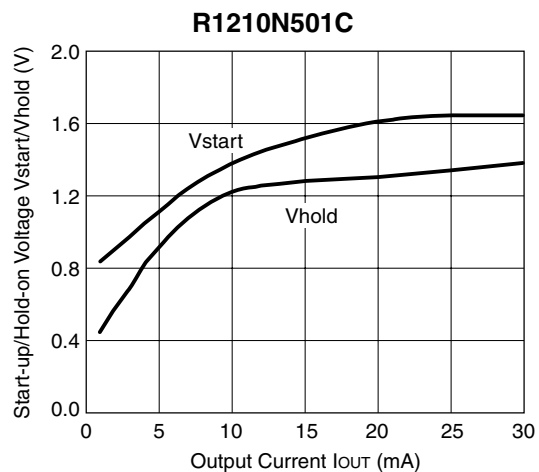
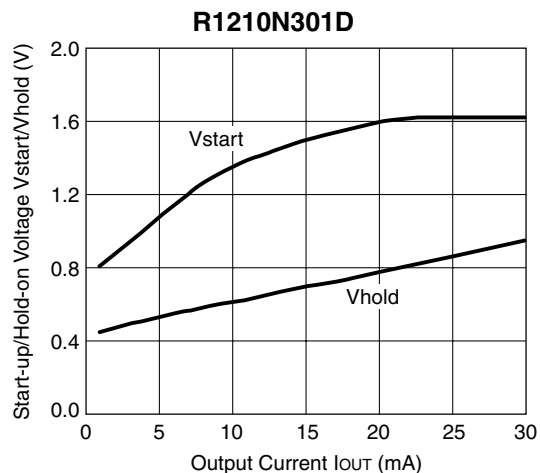
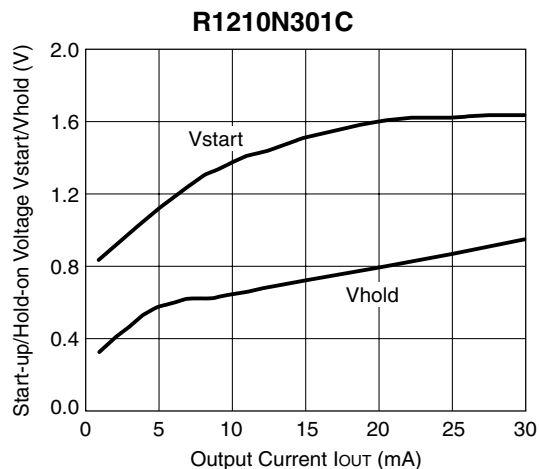


4) Ripple Voltage vs. Output Current

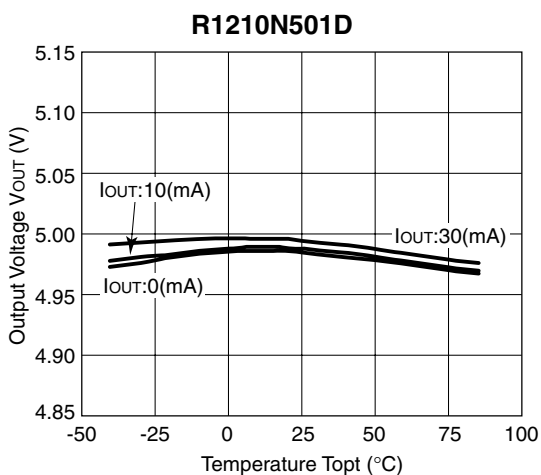
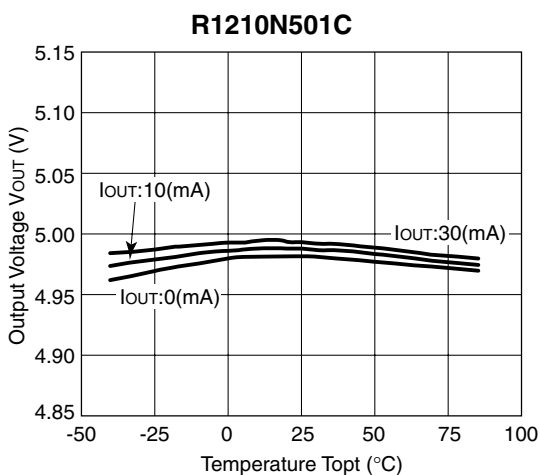
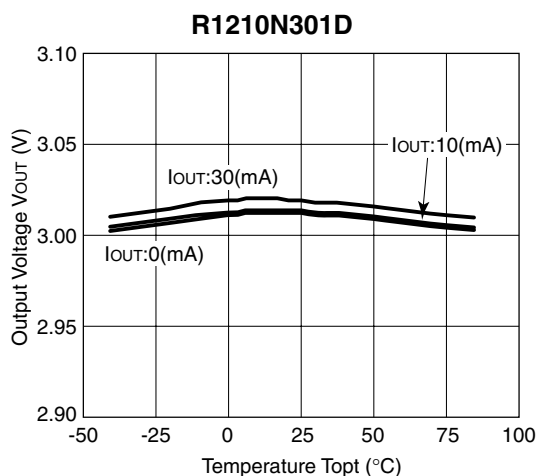
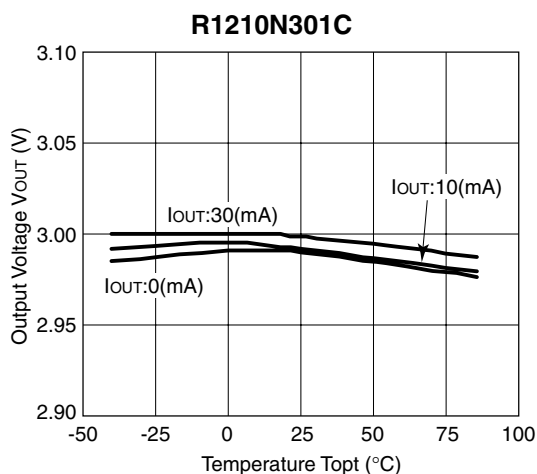




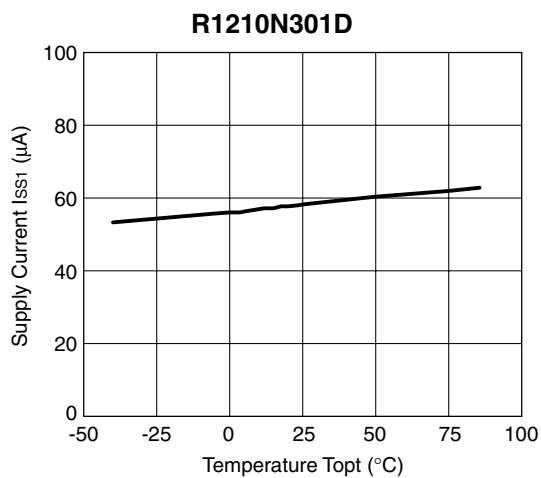
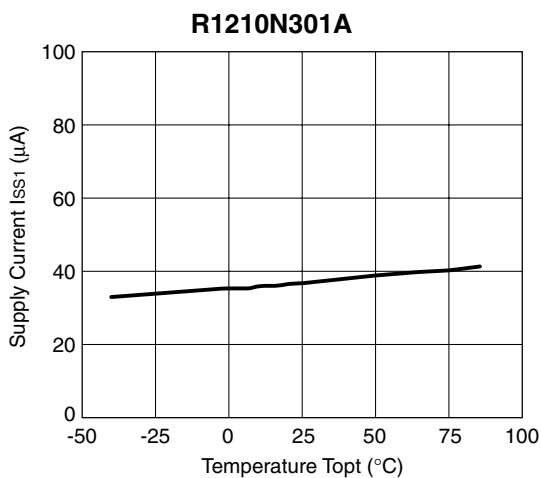
5) Start-up Voltage/Hold-on Voltage vs. Output Current (T_{opt}=25°C)

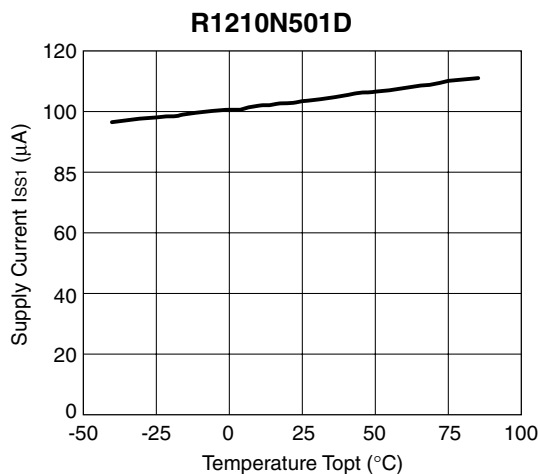
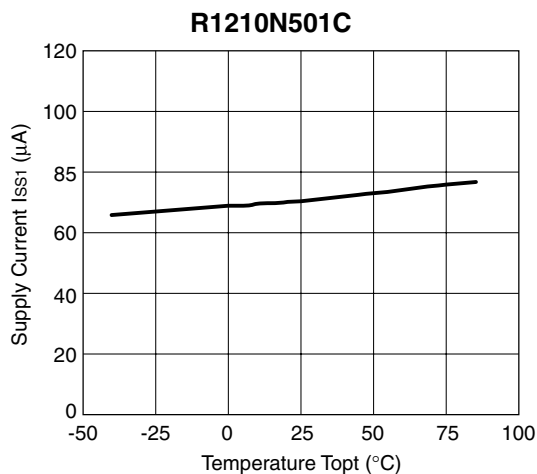


6) Output Voltage vs. Temperature

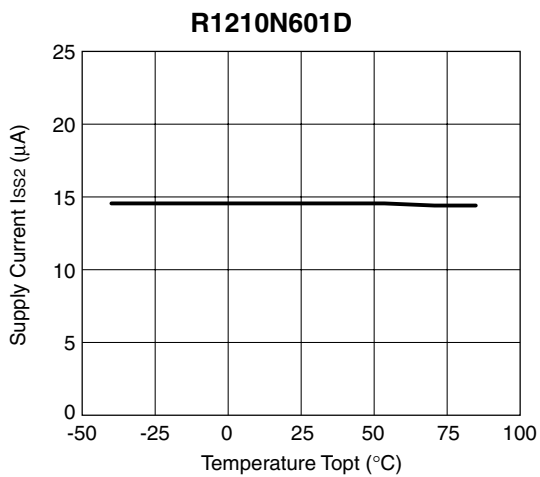
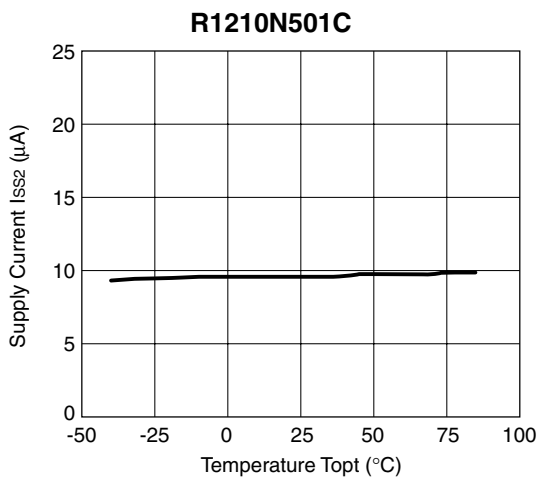
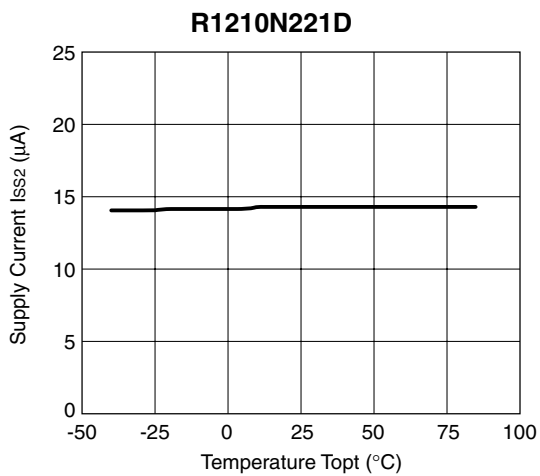
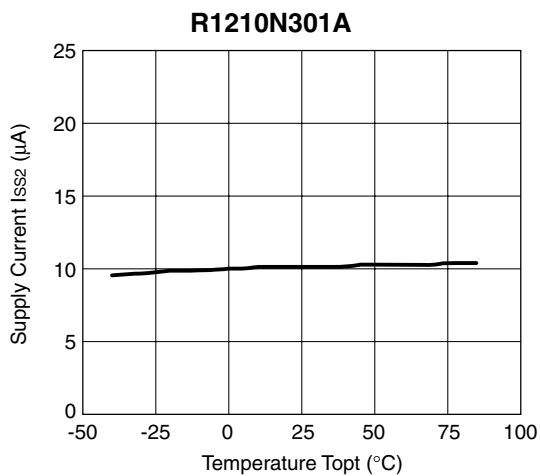


7) Supply Current 1 vs. Temperature

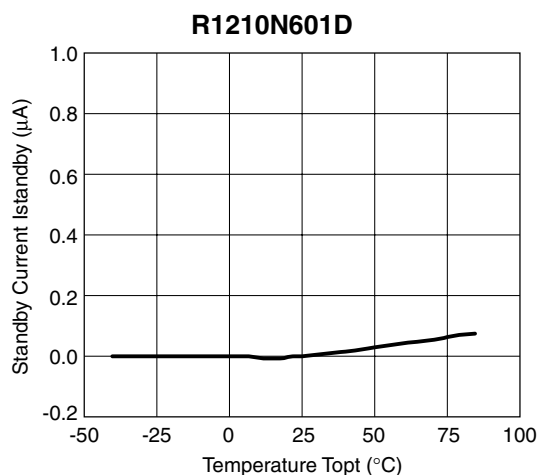
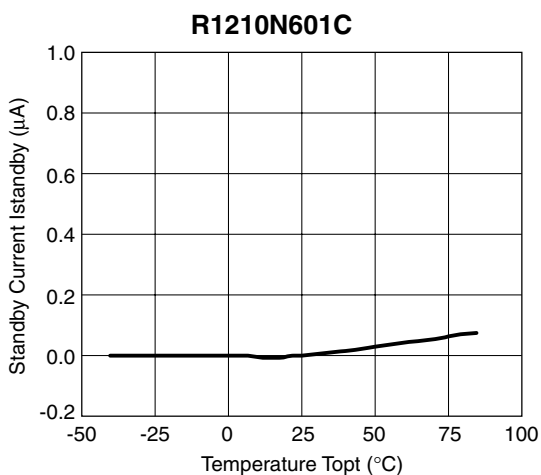
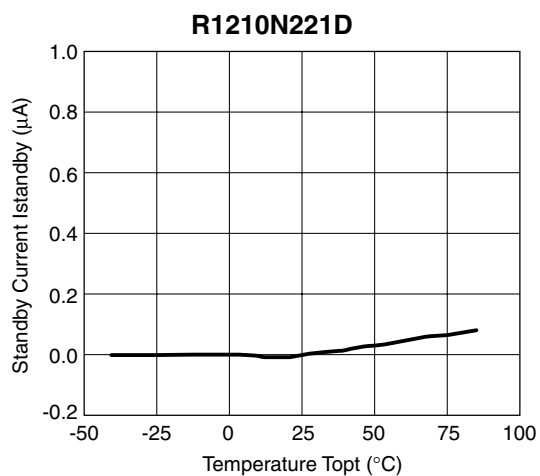
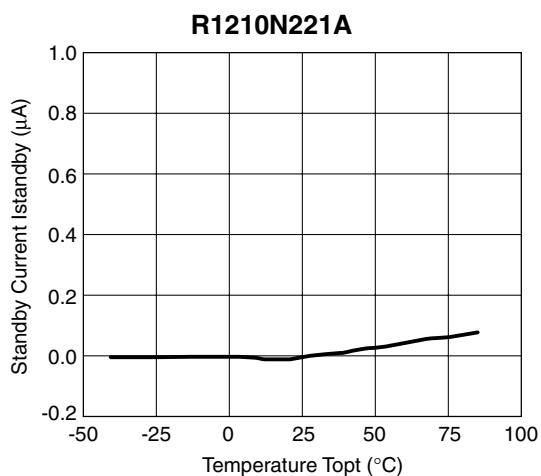




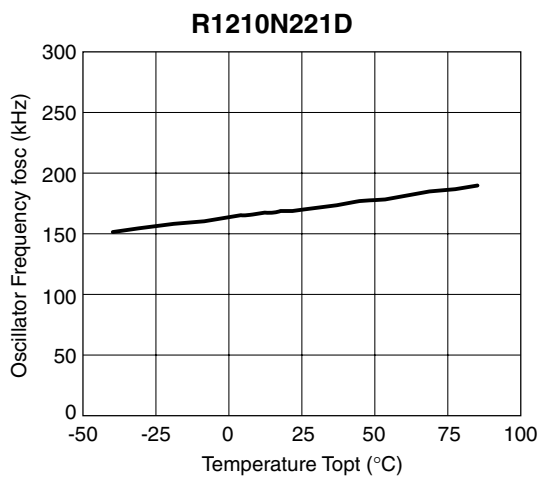
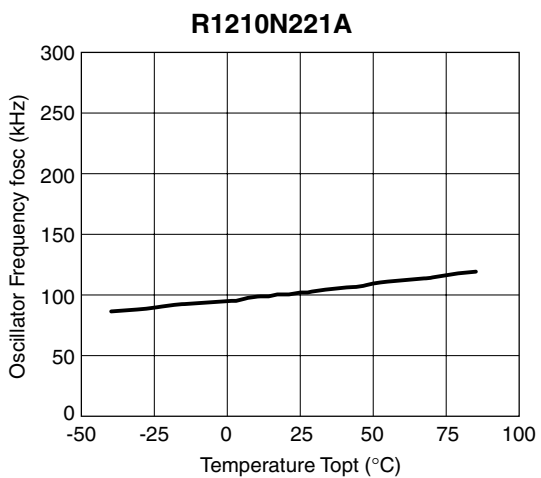
8) Supply Current2 vs. Temperature

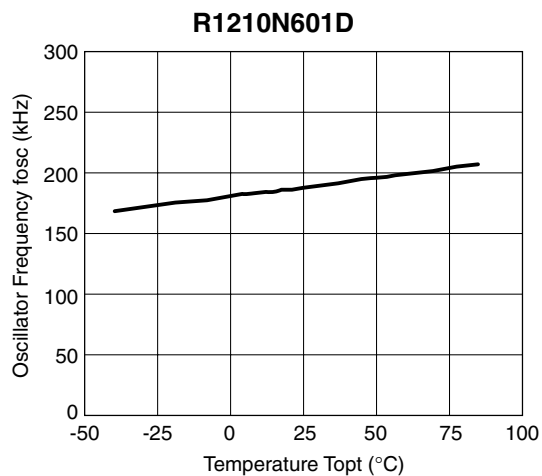
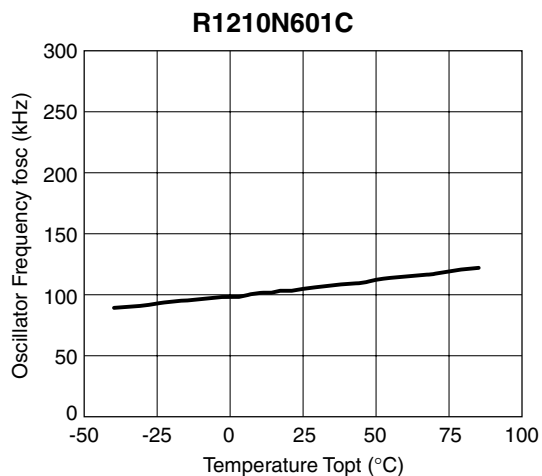


9) Standby Current vs. Temperature

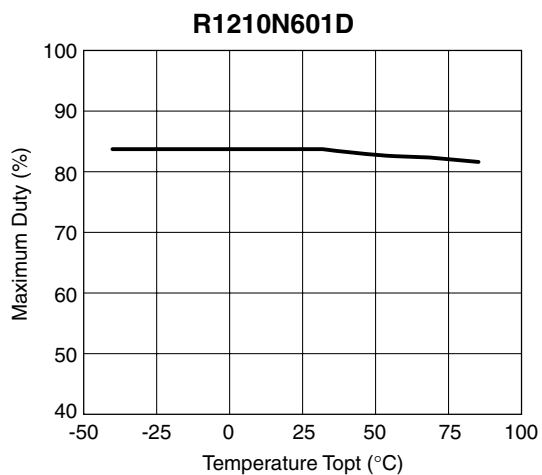
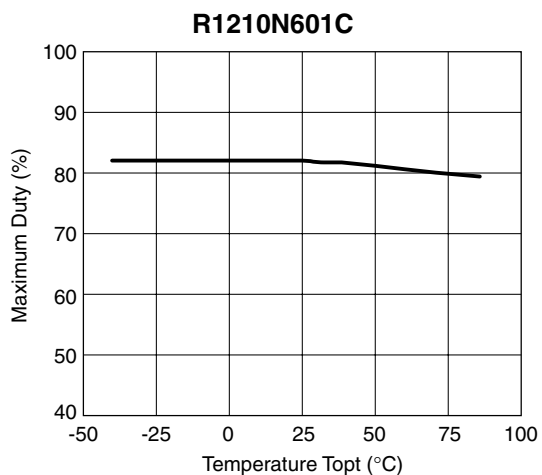
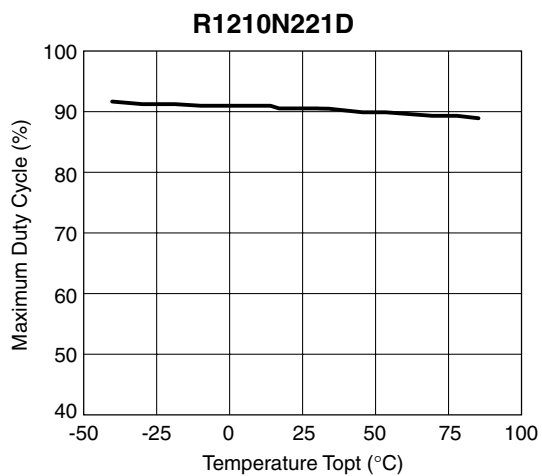
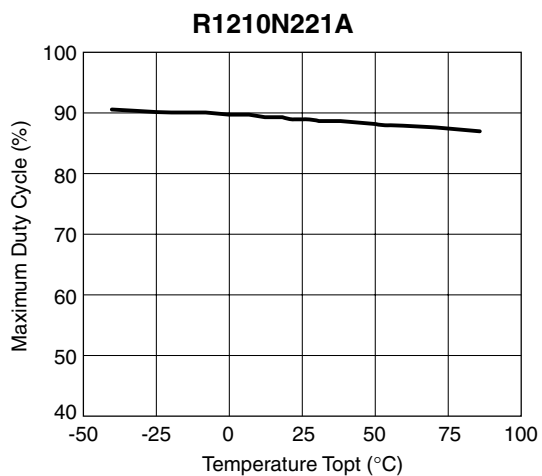


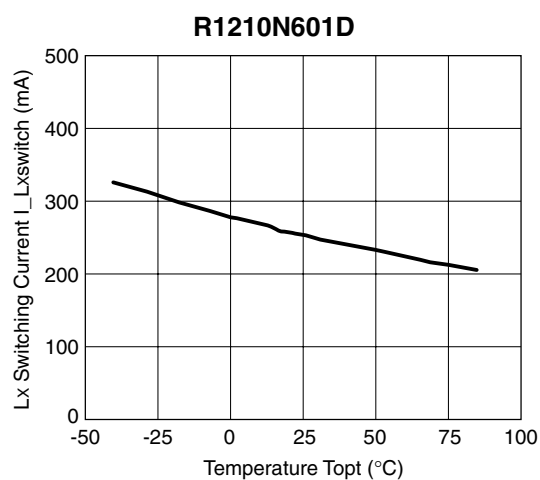
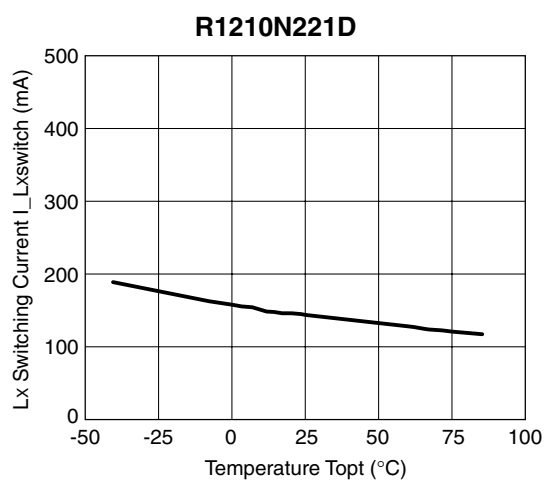
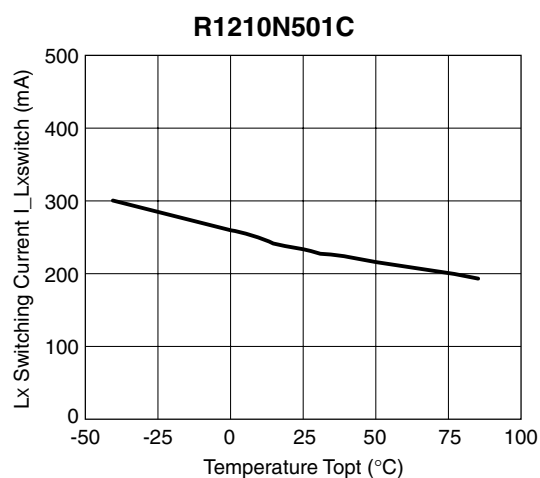
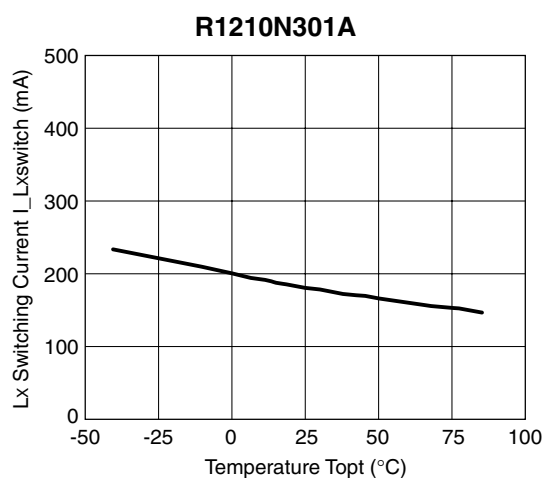
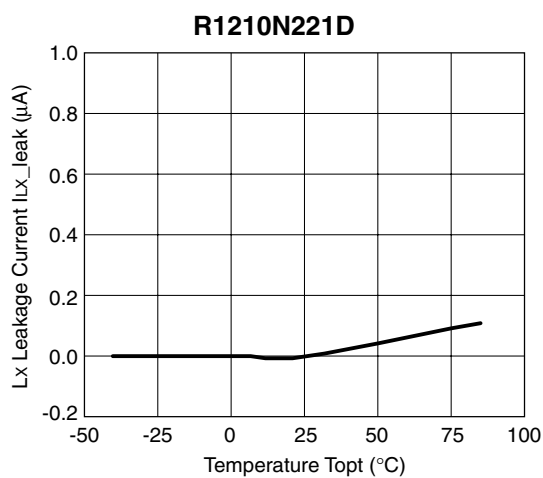
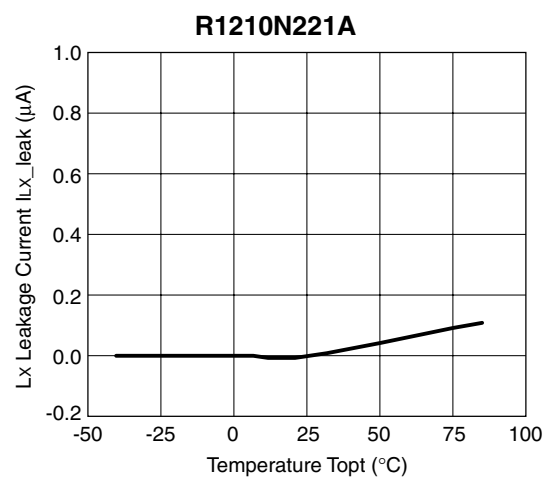
10) Oscillator Frequency vs. Temperature

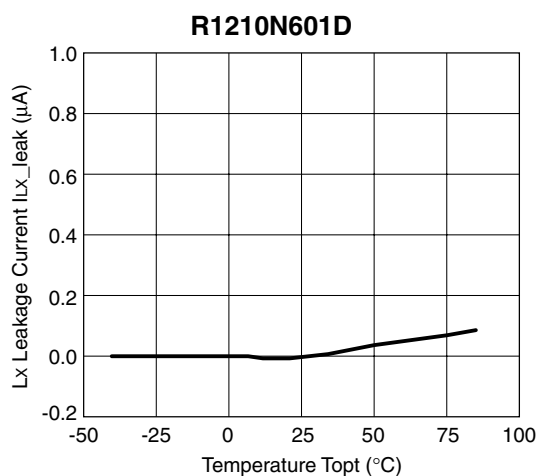
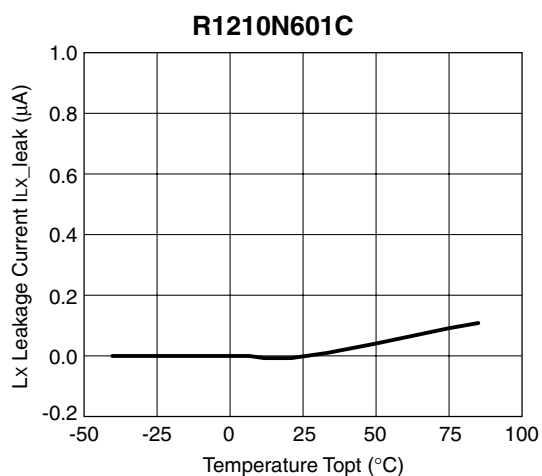




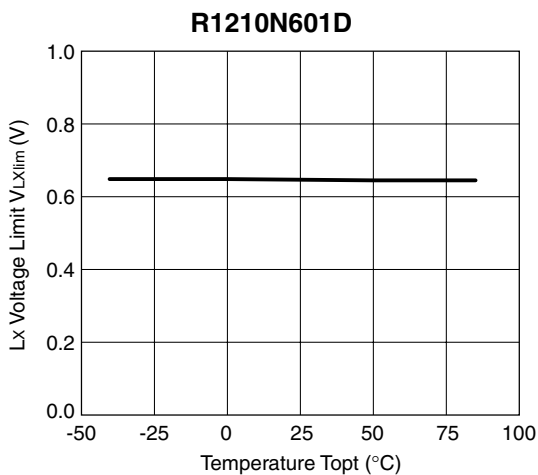
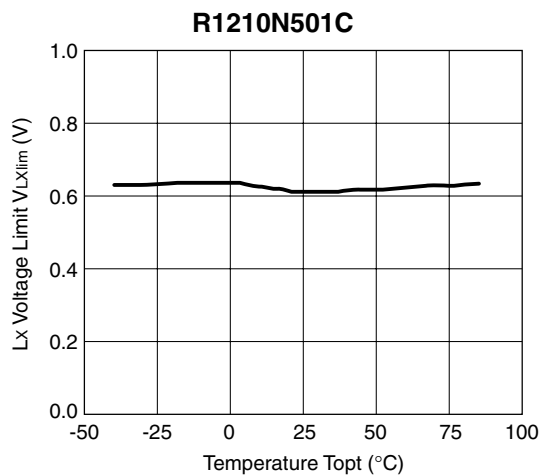
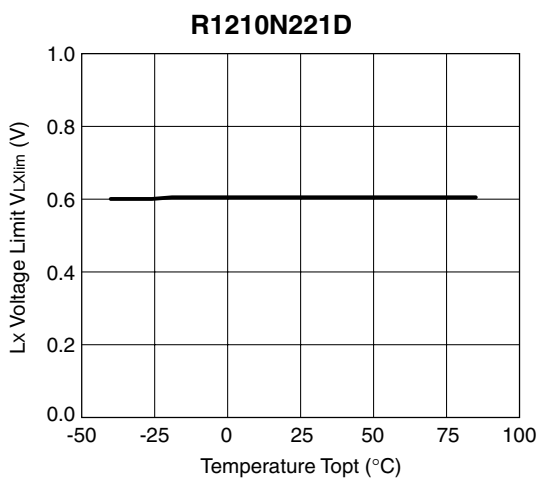
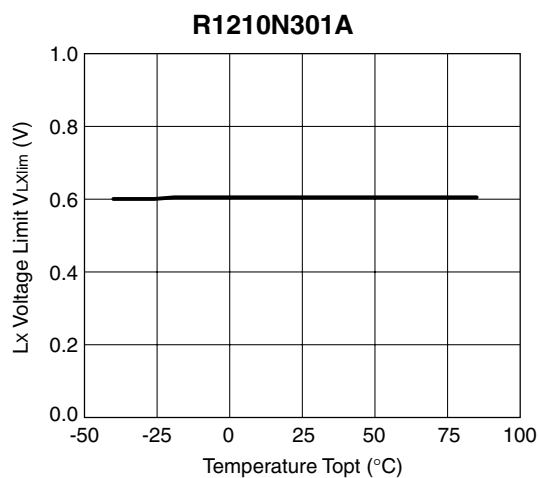
11) Maximum Duty Cycle vs. Temperature



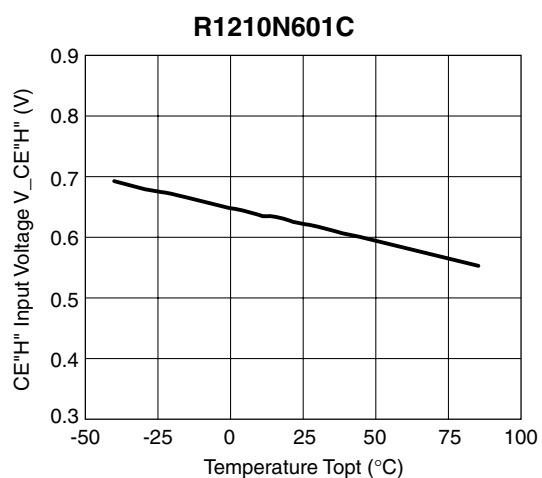
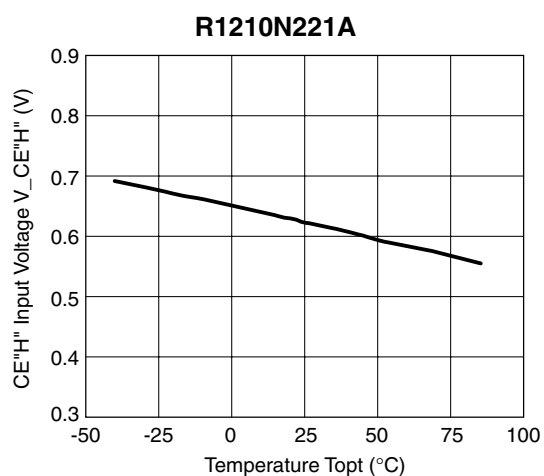
12) L_x Switching Current vs. Temperature13) L_x leakage Current vs. Temperature



14) V_{Lx} Voltage Limit vs. Temperature



15) CE "H" Input Voltage vs. Temperature



16) CE "L" Input Voltage vs. Temperature

