R1210Nxx1x Series

NO. EA-075-0204

OUTLINE

The R1210Nxx1x Series are CMOS-based PWM step-up DC/DC Converter, with high accuracy, low supply current.

Each of the R1210Nxx1x 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, 'Lx switch', and a protection circuit for Lx switch and an output voltage detector. R1210Nxx1A 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 R1210Nxx1A 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.

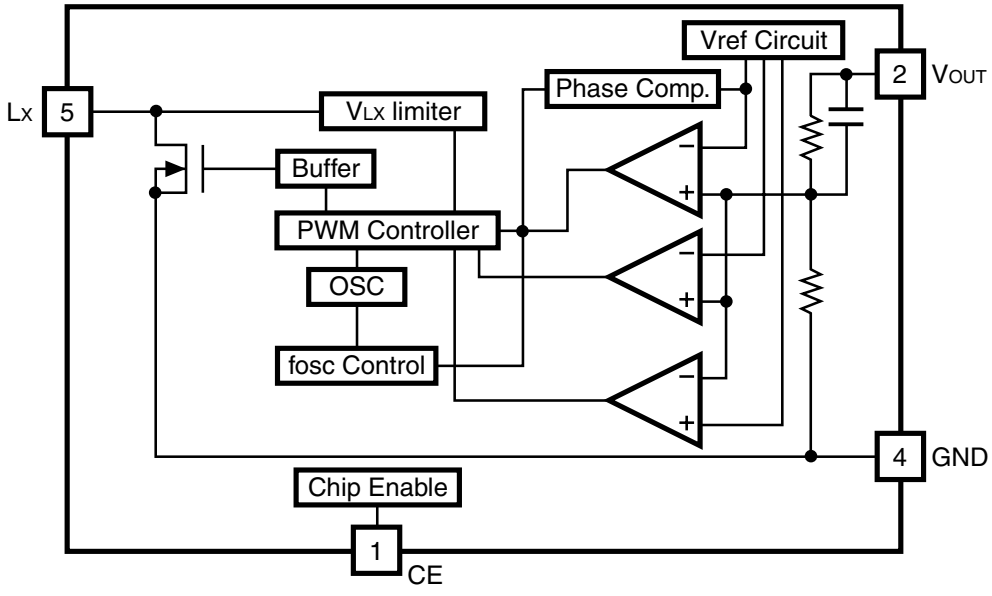
FEATURES

- 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 (xx1C/D)
  2.2V to 3.5V (xx1A)
- Two choices of Basic Oscillator Frequency..... 100kHz (xx1A/C), 180kHz (xx1D)
- 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 xx1A 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.

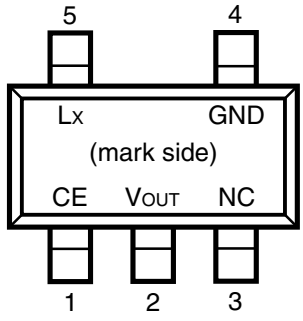
The selection can be made by designating the part number as shown below ;

R1210N<u>xx</u>1<u>x</u>-<u>xx</u>
↑ ↑ ↑
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

SOT-23-5



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	LX	Switching Pin (Nch Open Drain)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V_{OUT}	V_{OUT} Pin Output Voltage	9.0	V
V_{LX}	LX Pin Output Voltage	9.0	V
V_{CE}	CE Pin Input Voltage	9.0	V
I_{LX}	LX Pin Output Current	400	mA
P_D	Power Dissipation	250	mW
Topt	Operating Temperature Range	-40~+85	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range	-55~+125	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- **R1210Nxx1x**

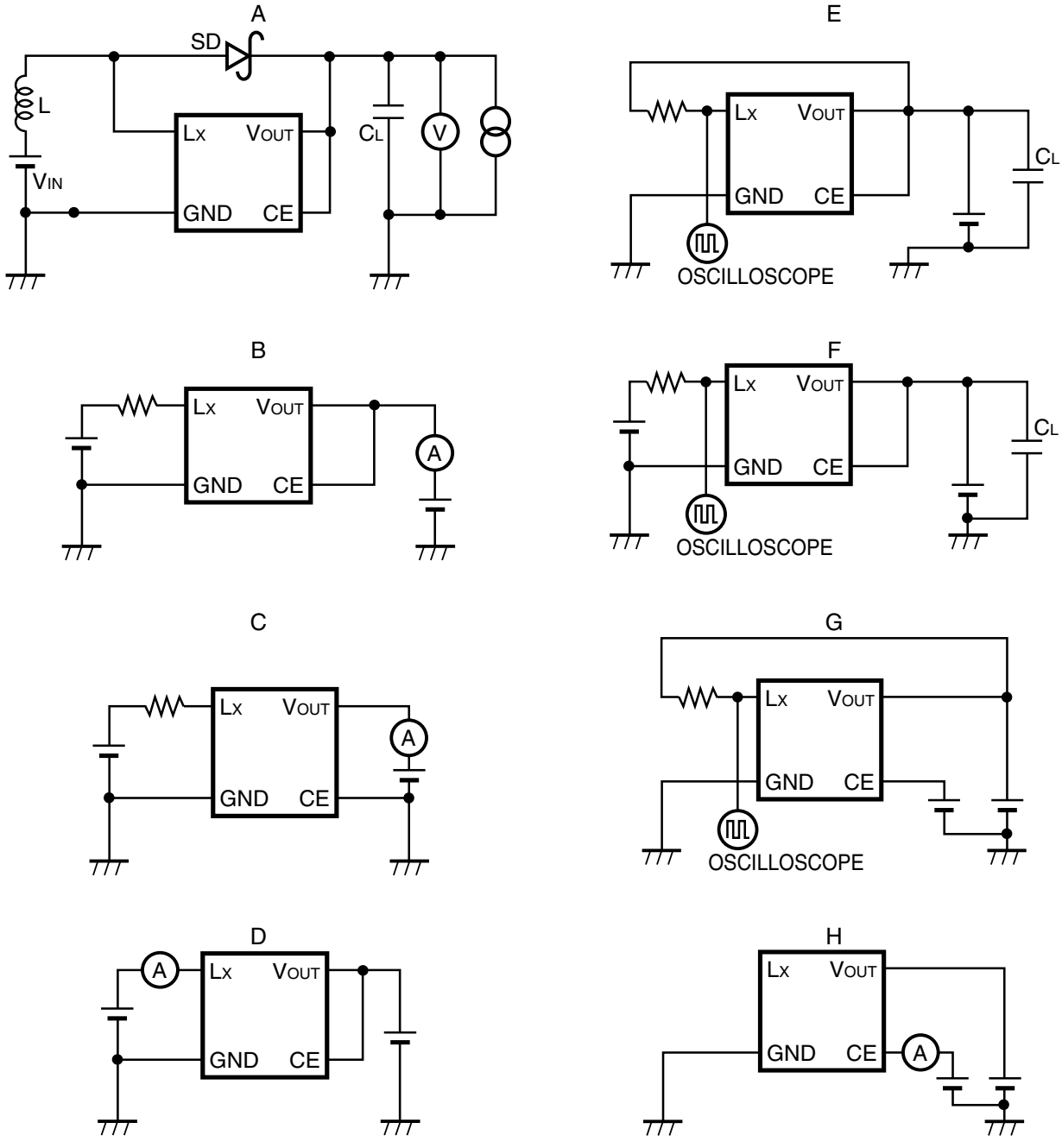
(Topt=25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	$V_{IN}=V_{SET}\times0.6$, $I_{OUT}=1mA$	×0.975		×1.025	V
V_{IN}	Maximum Input Voltage				8	V
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta Topt$	Step-up Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±100		ppm/°C
Vstart	Start-up Voltage	$V_{IN}=0V\rightarrow2V$ V_{OUT}:1.8kΩ pull-down			0.9	V
ΔVstart/ΔTopt	Start-up Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		-3.2		mV/°C
Vhold	Hold-on Voltage	$V_{IN}=2V\rightarrow0V$, $I_{OUT}=1mA$	0.7			V (xx1A/C)
			0.9			V (xx1D)
I_{DD1}	Supply Current1	2.2V≤V_{SET}≤2.5V $V_{OUT}=V_{SET}\times0.96$		30	55	μA (xx1A/C)
				50	80	μA (xx1D)
		2.6V≤V_{SET}≤3.0V $V_{OUT}=V_{SET}\times0.96$		35	60	μA (xx1A/C)
				60	90	μA (xx1D)
		3.1V≤V_{SET}≤3.5V $V_{OUT}=V_{SET}\times0.96$		40	70	μA (xx1A/C)
				70	100	μA (xx1D)
		3.6V≤V_{SET}≤4.0V $V_{OUT}=V_{SET}\times0.96$		45	80	μA (xx1C)
				80	110	μA (xx1D)
		4.1V≤V_{SET}≤4.5V $V_{OUT}=V_{SET}\times0.96$		50	90	μA (xx1C)
				90	120	μA (xx1D)
I_{DD1}	Supply Current1	4.6V≤V_{SET}≤5.0V $V_{OUT}=V_{SET}\times0.96$		70	100	μA (xx1C)
				100	130	μA (xx1D)
		5.1V≤V_{SET}≤5.5V $V_{OUT}=V_{SET}\times0.96$		80	110	μA (xx1C)
				110	150	μA (xx1D)
		5.6V≤V_{SET}≤6.0V $V_{OUT}=V_{SET}\times0.96$		90	120	μA (xx1C)
				130	170	μA (xx1D)
I_{DD2}	Supply Current2	$V_{OUT}=V_{CE}=V_{SET}+0.5V$		10	17	μA (xx1A/C)
				15	24	μA (xx1D)
Istandby	Standby Current	$V_{OUT}=6V$, $V_{CE}=0V$			0.5	μA
I_{LXleak}	Lx Leakage Current	$V_{OUT}=V_{LX}=8V$			0.5	μA

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
fosc	Maximum Oscillator Frequency	$V_{OUT}=V_{CE}=V_{SET}\times0.96$	80	100	120	kHz (xx1A/C)
			144	180	216	kHz (xx1D)
Δfosc/ ΔTopt	Oscillator Frequency Temperature Coefficient	-40°C≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		0.5		kHz/°C (xx1A/C)
				0.6		kHz/°C (xx1D)
Maxdty	Oscillator Maximum Duty Cycle	$V_{OUT}=V_{CE}=V_{SET}\times0.96$, ($V_{LX}$ "L" Side)	70	85	97	%
V_{LXlim}	V_{LX} Limit Voltage	$V_{OUT}=V_{CE}=V_{SET}\times0.96$, ($V_{LX}$ "L" Side)	0.4	0.6	0.8	V
V_{CEH}	CE "H" Input Voltage	$V_{OUT}=V_{SET}\times0.96$	0.9			V
V_{CEL}	CE "L" Input Voltage	$V_{OUT}=V_{SET}\times0.96$			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
I_{LX}	L_X Switching Current	2.2V≤V_{SET}≤2.4V V_{LX}=0.4V	70			mA
		2.5V≤V_{SET}≤2.9V V_{LX}=0.4V	85			mA
		3.0V≤V_{SET}≤3.4V V_{LX}=0.4V	100			mA
		3.5V≤V_{SET}≤3.9V V_{LX}=0.4V	120			mA
		4.0V≤V_{SET}≤4.4V V_{LX}=0.4V	140			mA
		4.5V≤V_{SET}≤4.9V V_{LX}=0.4V	150			mA
		5.0V≤V_{SET}≤5.4V V_{LX}=0.4V	170			mA
		5.5V≤V_{SET}≤6.0V V_{LX}=0.4V	190			mA
fosc2	Change-over frequency	$V_{IN}=V_{SET}\times0.6$, I_{OUT}=0.5mA (only for xx1A)	10	35	70	kHz

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

TEST CIRCUITS



L: 100μH CD54 (Sumida Electric Co, LTD)

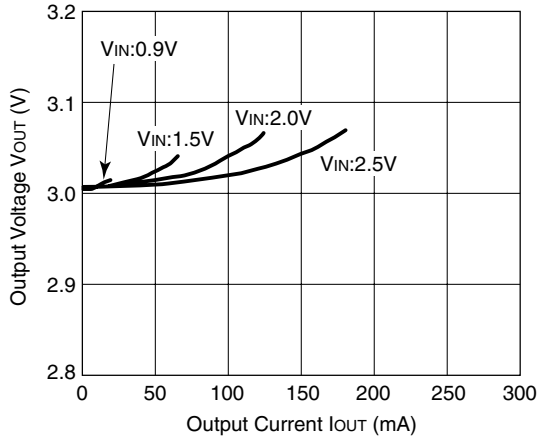
SD: MA721 (Matsushita Electronics Corporation, Schottky Type)

CL: 22μF×2 (Tantalum Type)

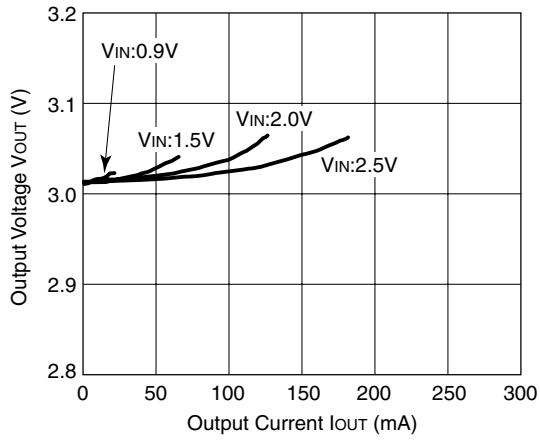
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current

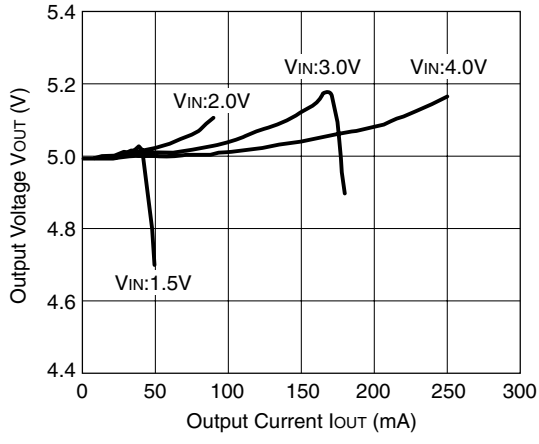
R1210N301C



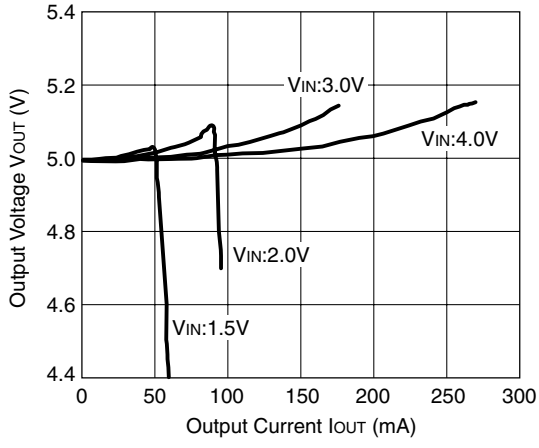
R1210N301D



R1210N501C

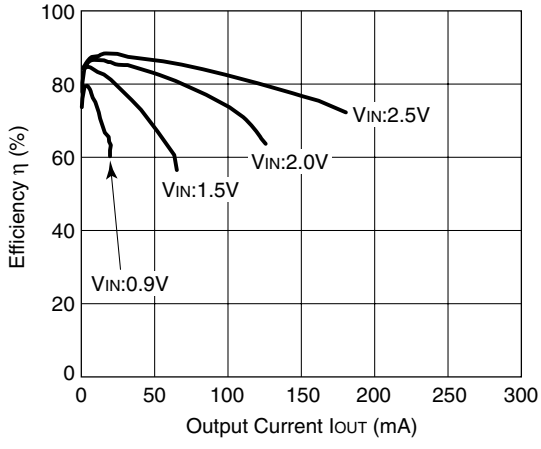


R1210N501D

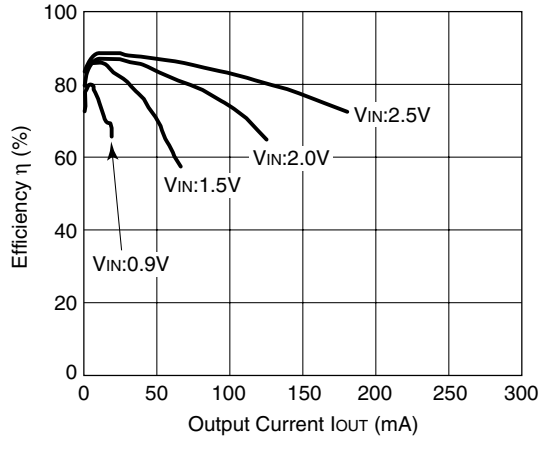


2) Efficiency vs. Output Current

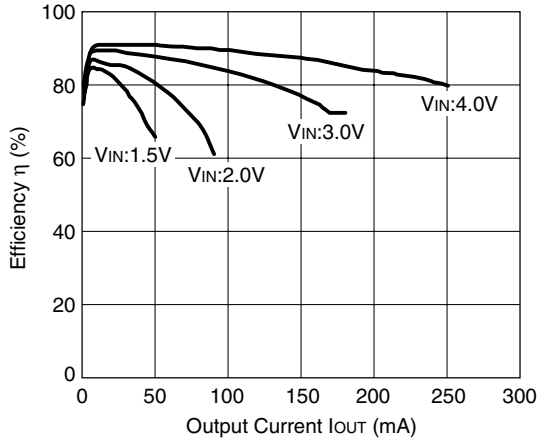
R1210N301C



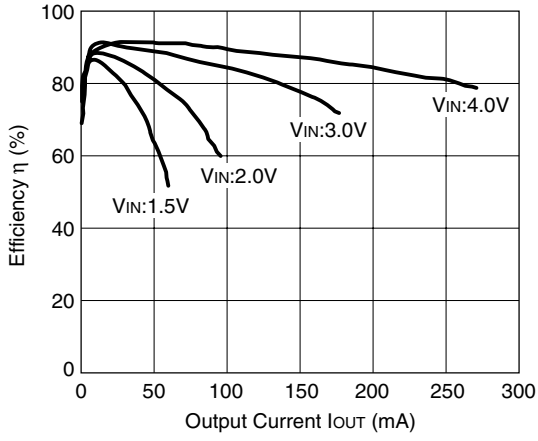
R1210N301D



R1210N501C

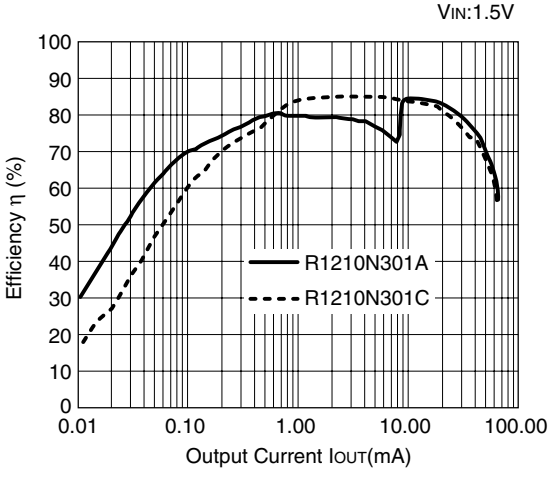


R1210N501D



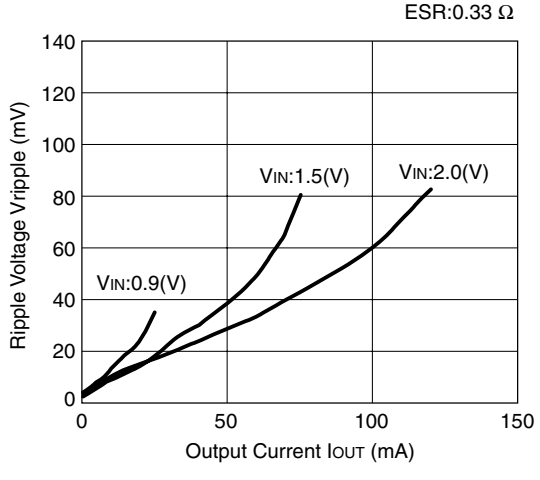
3) R1210Nxx1A/C Efficiency

R1210N301x

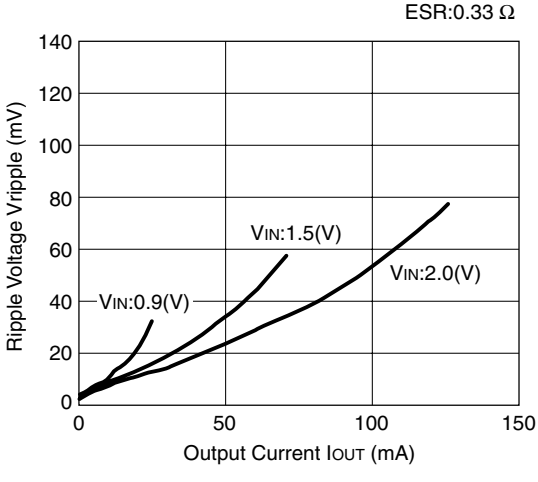


4) Ripple Voltage vs. Output Current

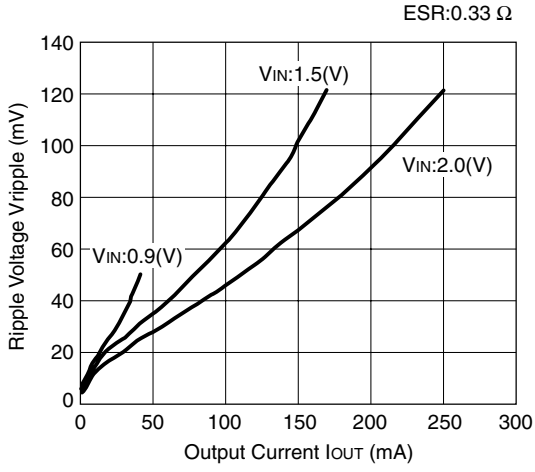
R1210N301C



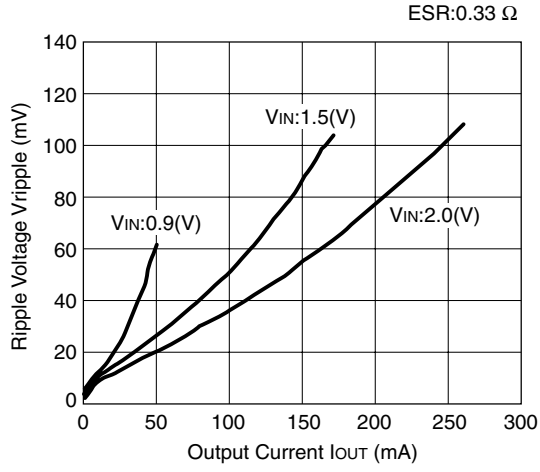
R1210N301D



R1210N501C

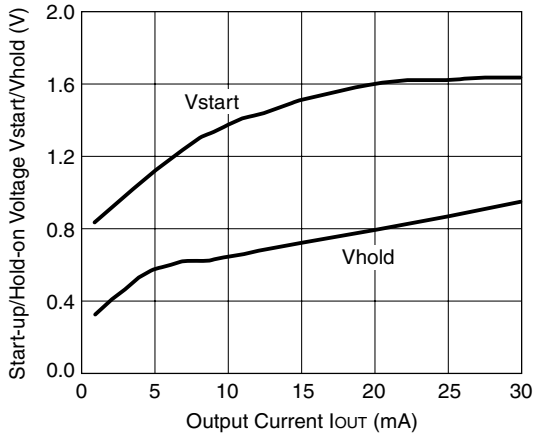


R1210N501D

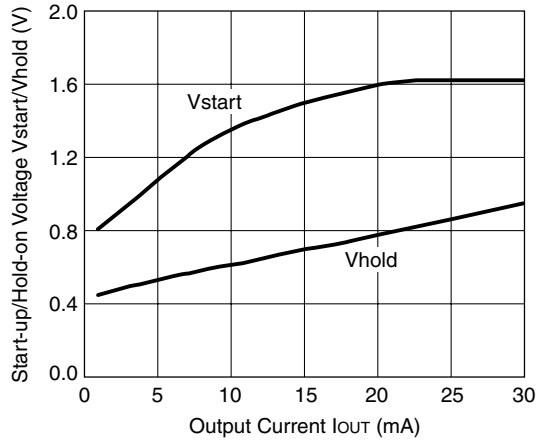


5) Start-up Voltage/Hold-on Voltage vs. Output Current (Topt=25°C)

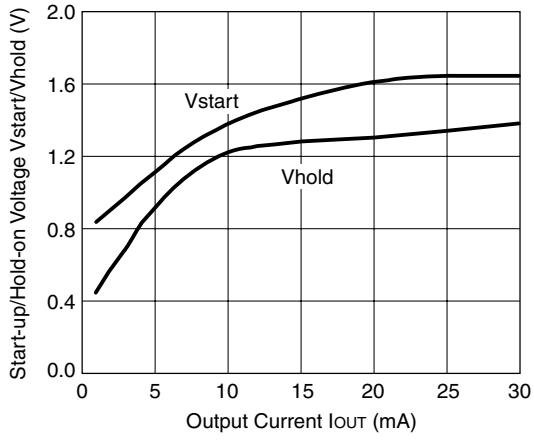
R1210N301C



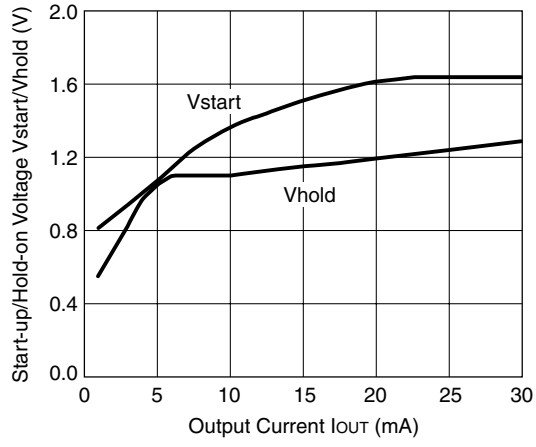
R1210N301D



R1210N501C

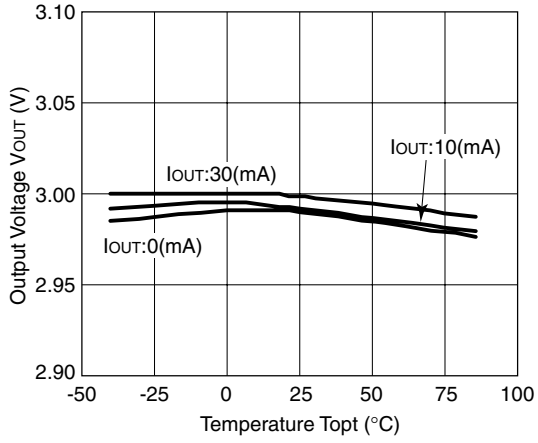


R1210N501D

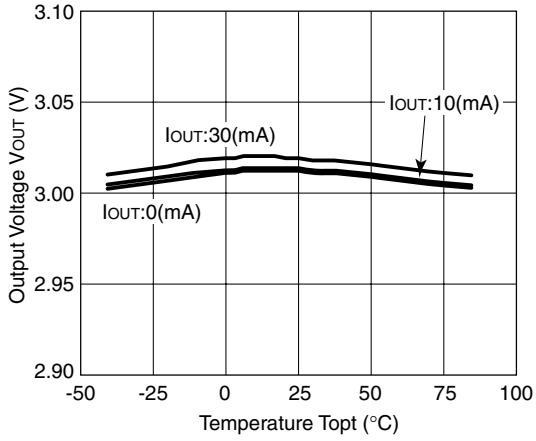


6) Output Voltage vs. Temperature

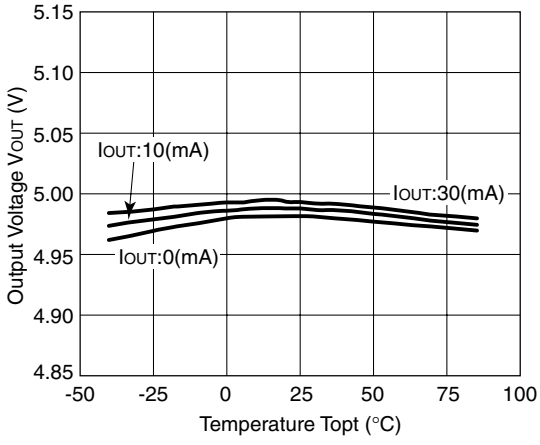
R1210N301C



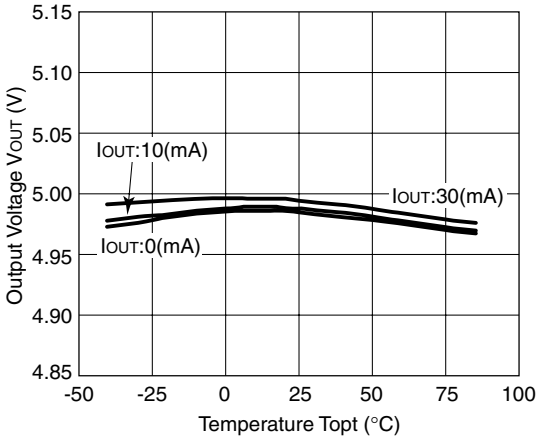
R1210N301D



R1210N501C

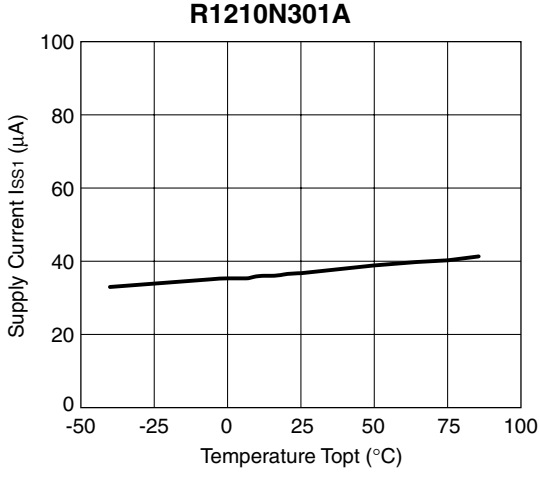


R1210N501D

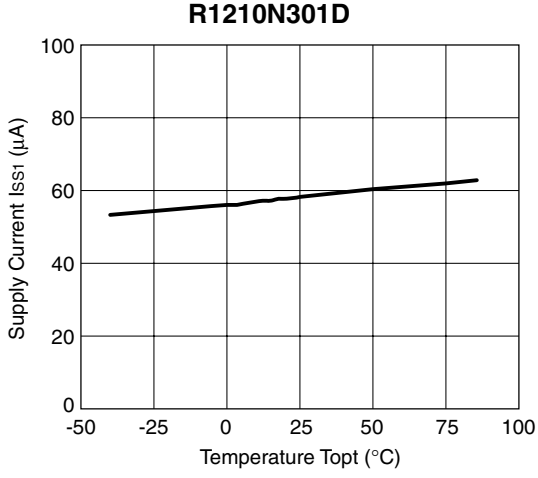


7) Supply Current 1 vs. Temperature

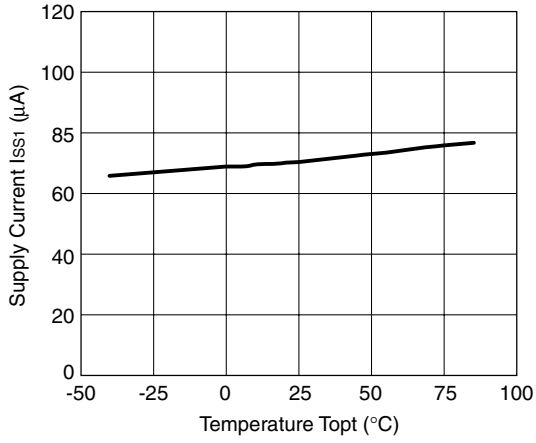
R1210N301A



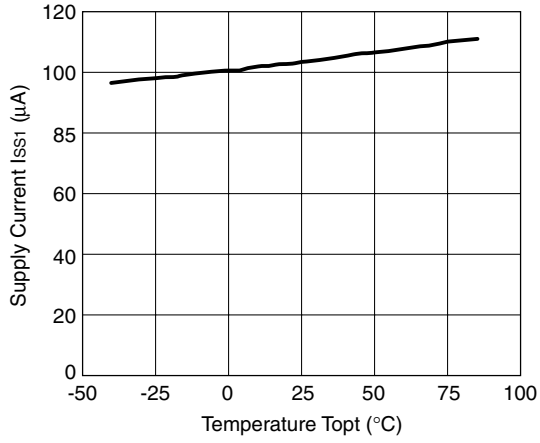
R1210N301D



R1210N501C

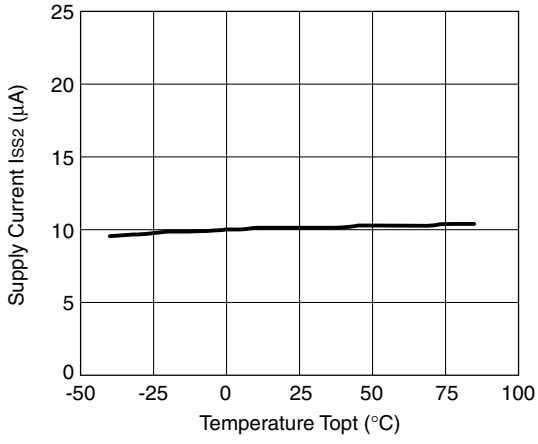


R1210N501D

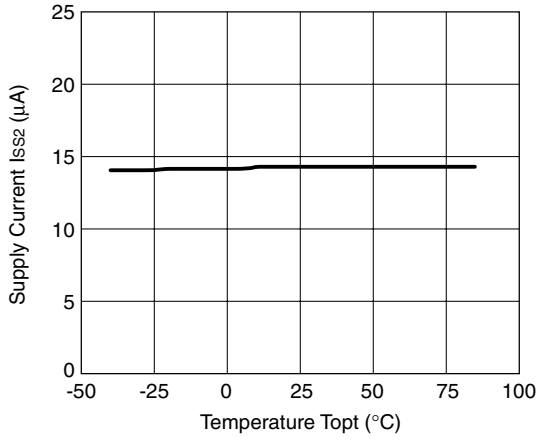


8) Supply Current2 vs. Temperature

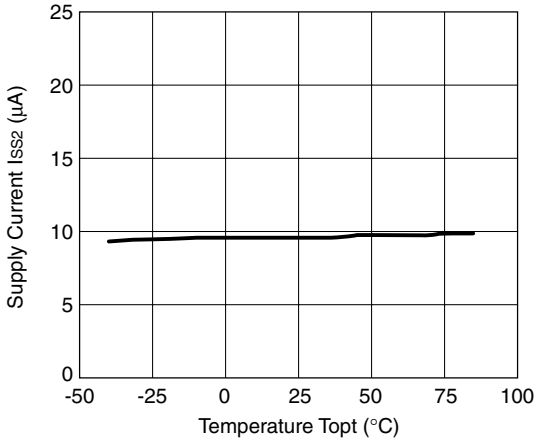
R1210N301A



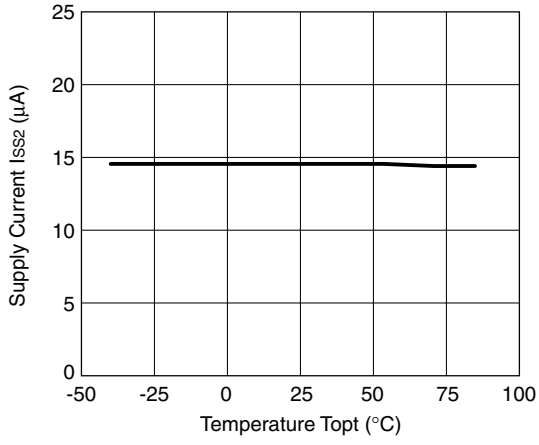
R1210N221D



R1210N501C

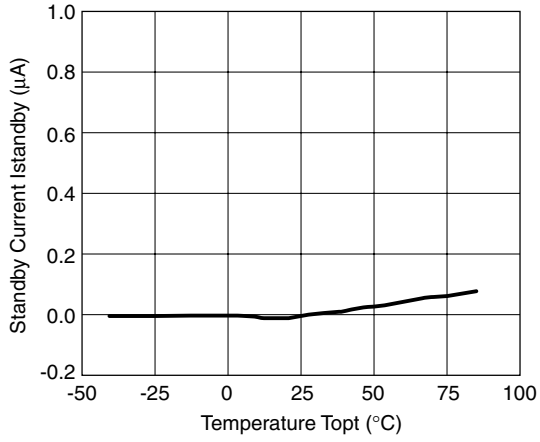


R1210N601D

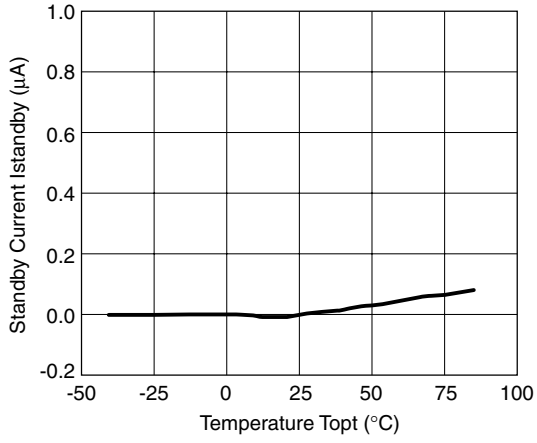


9) Standby Current vs. Temperature

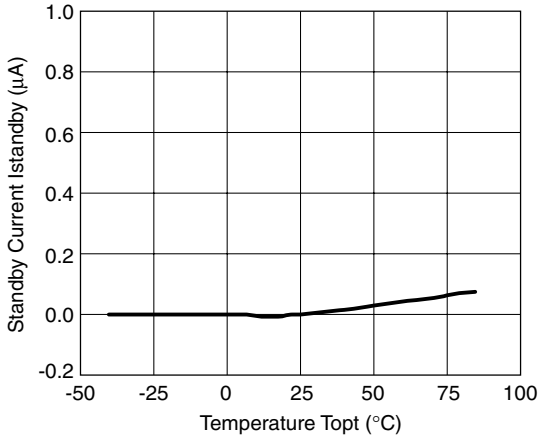
R1210N221A



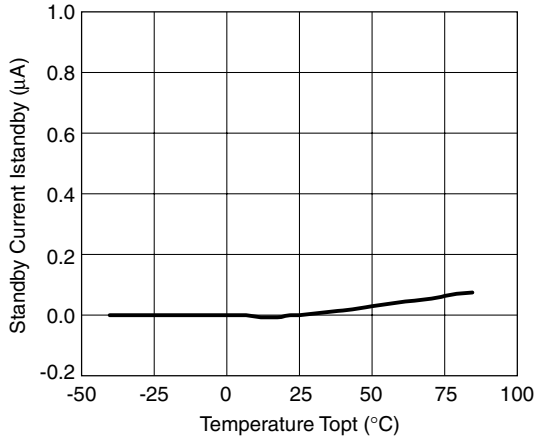
R1210N221D



R1210N601C

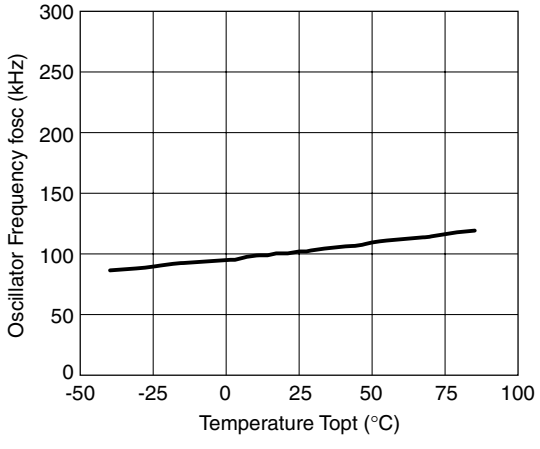


R1210N601D

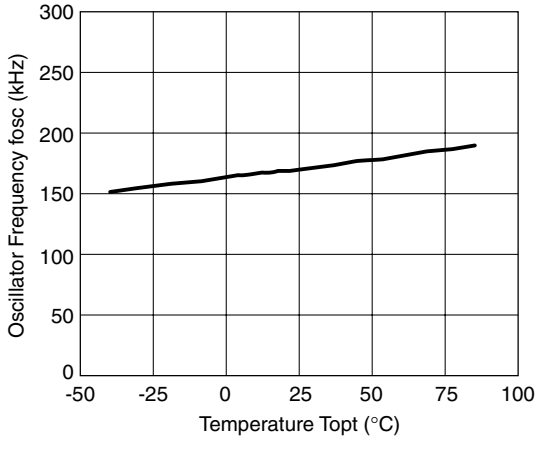


10) Oscillator Frequency vs. Temperature

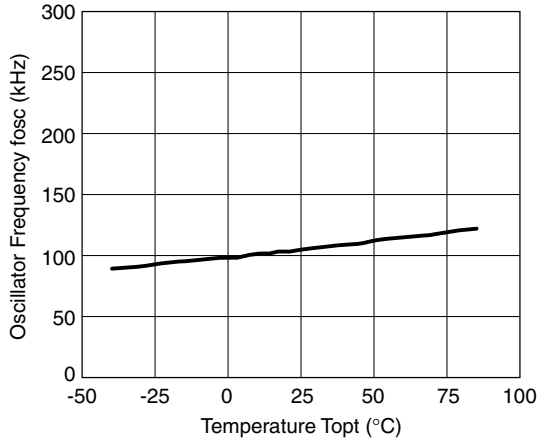
R1210N221A



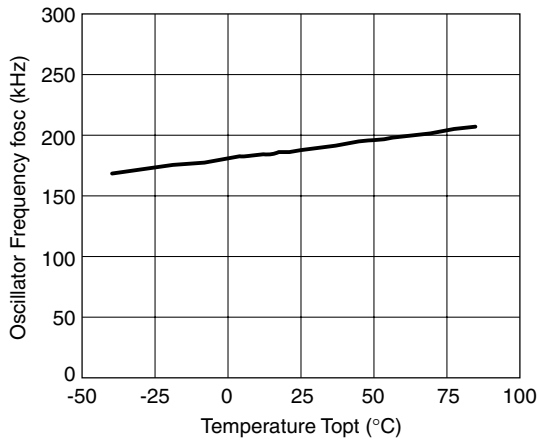
R1210N221D



R1210N601C

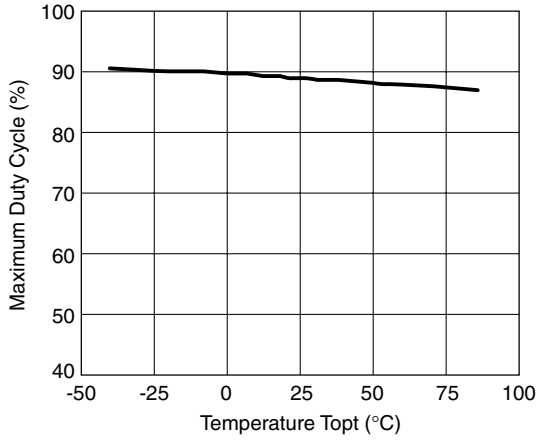


R1210N601D

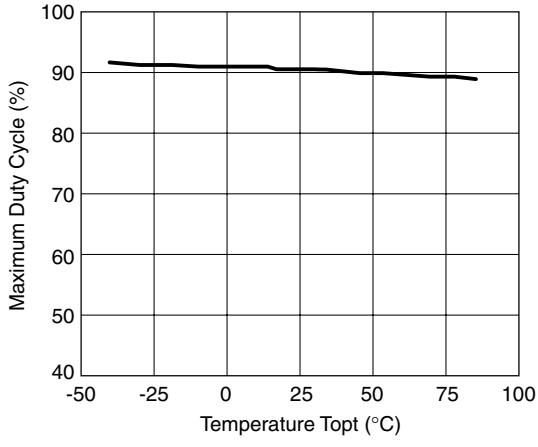


11) Maximum Duty Cycle vs. Temperature

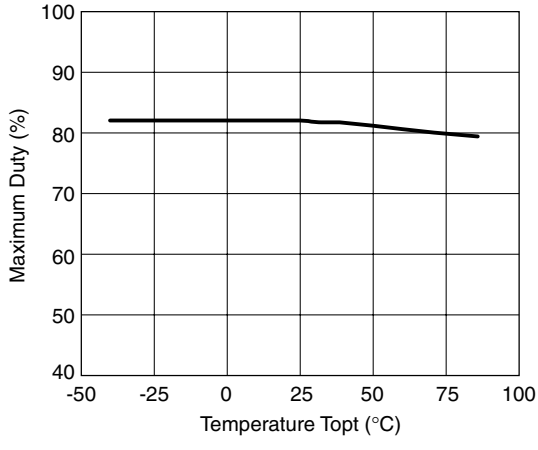
R1210N221A



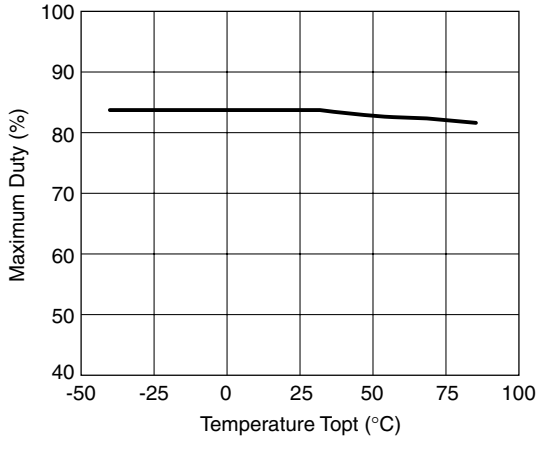
R1210N221D



R1210N601C

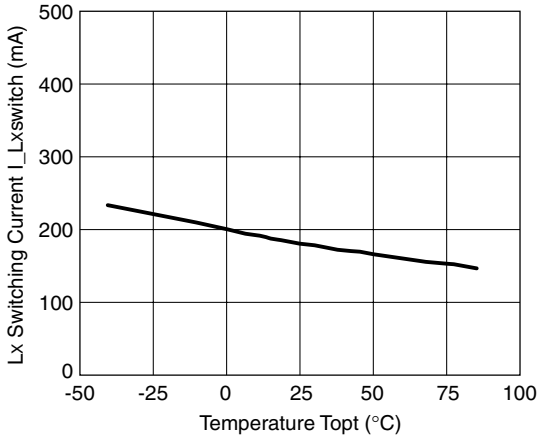


R1210N601D

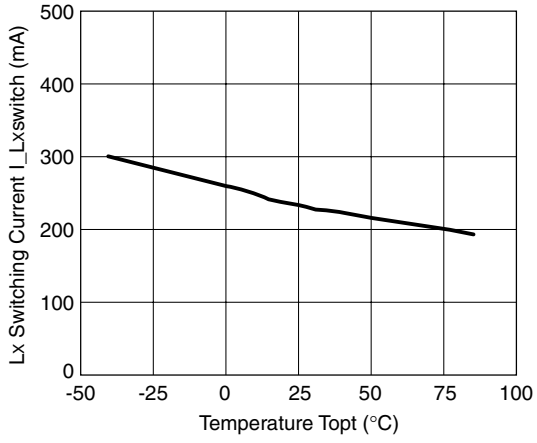


12) Lx Switching Current vs. Temperature

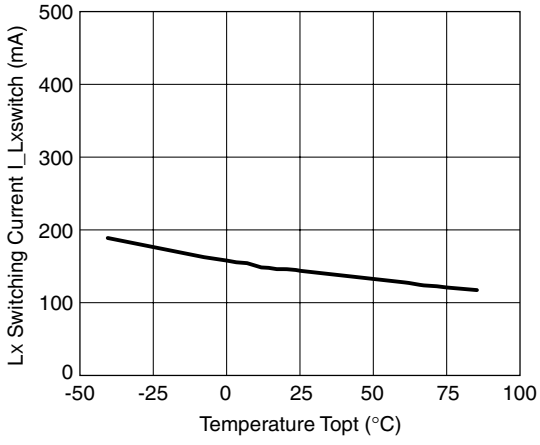
R1210N301A



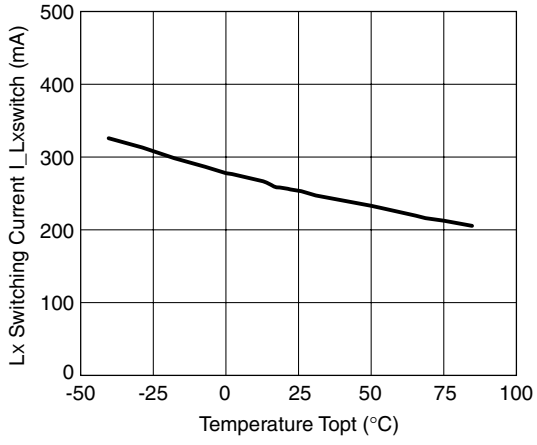
R1210N501C



R1210N221D

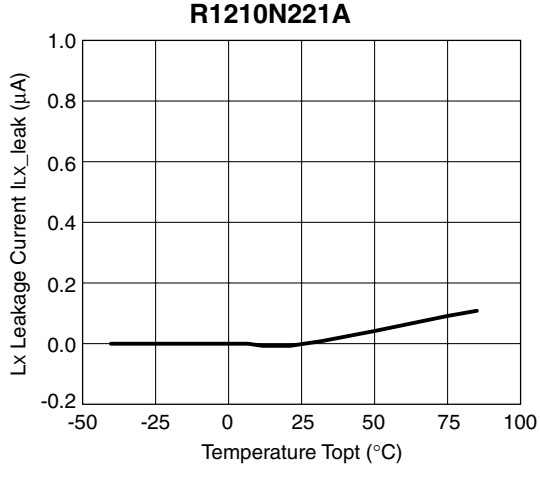


R1210N601D

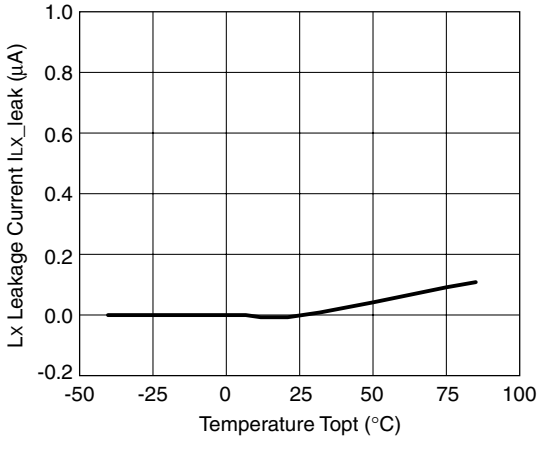


13) Lx leakage Current vs. Temperature

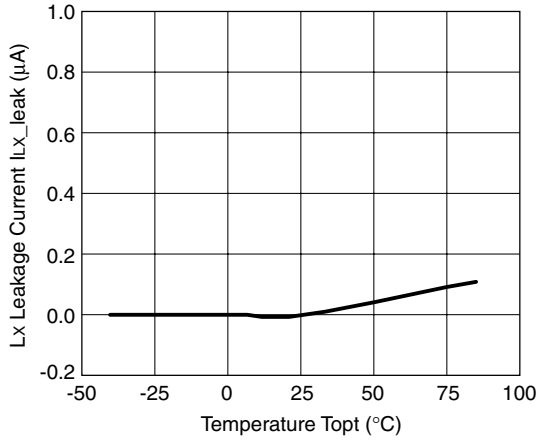
R1210N221A



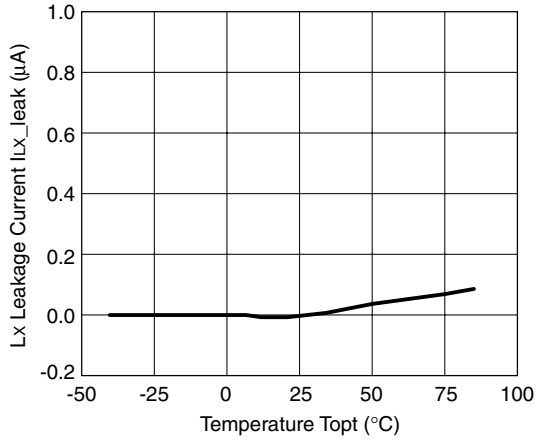
R1210N221D



R1210N601C

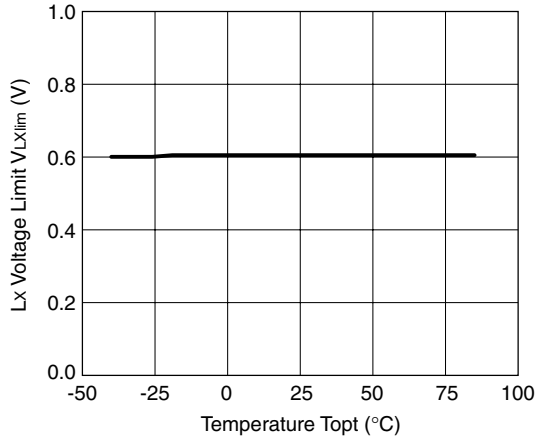


R1210N601D

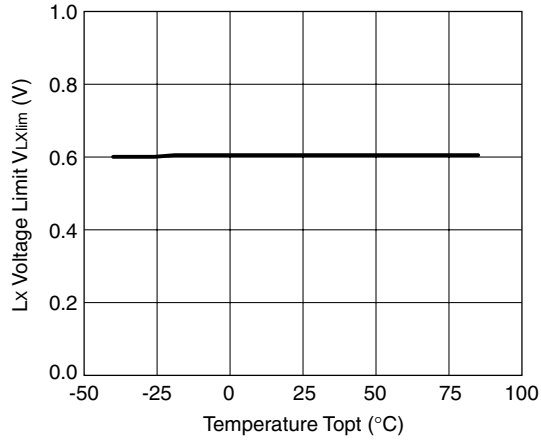


14) V_{LX} Voltage Limit vs. Temperature

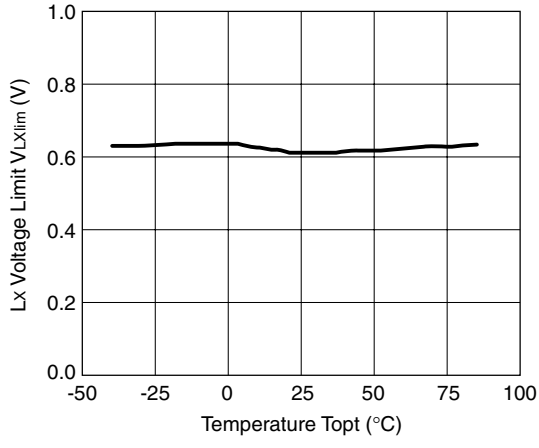
R1210N301A



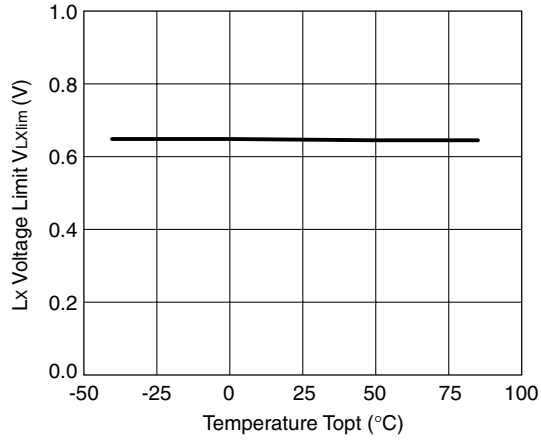
R1210N221D



R1210N501C

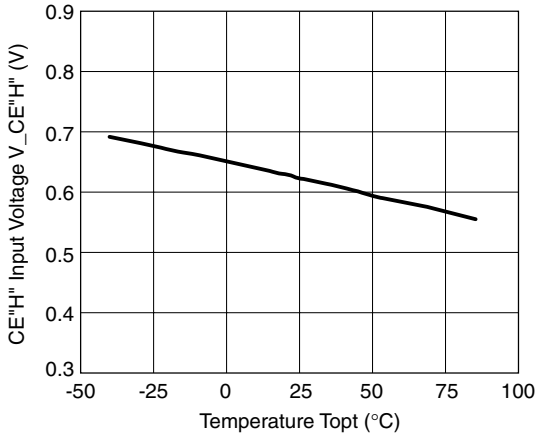


R1210N601D

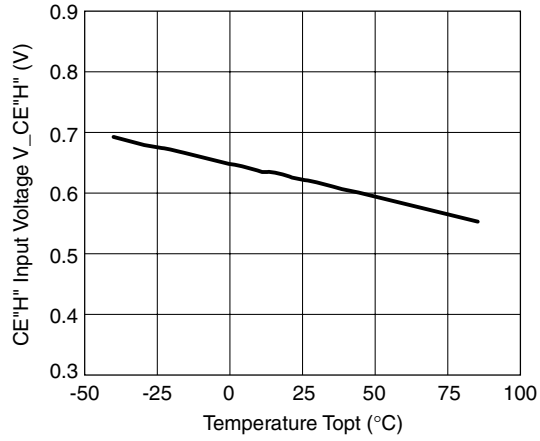


15) CE “H” Input Voltage vs. Temperature

R1210N221A

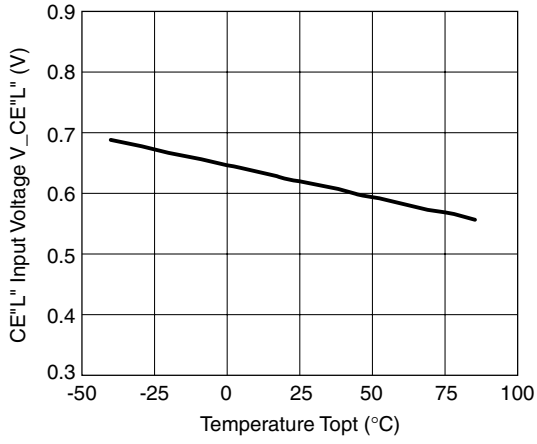


R1210N601C



16) CE “L” Input Voltage vs. Temperature

R1210N221A



R1210N601C