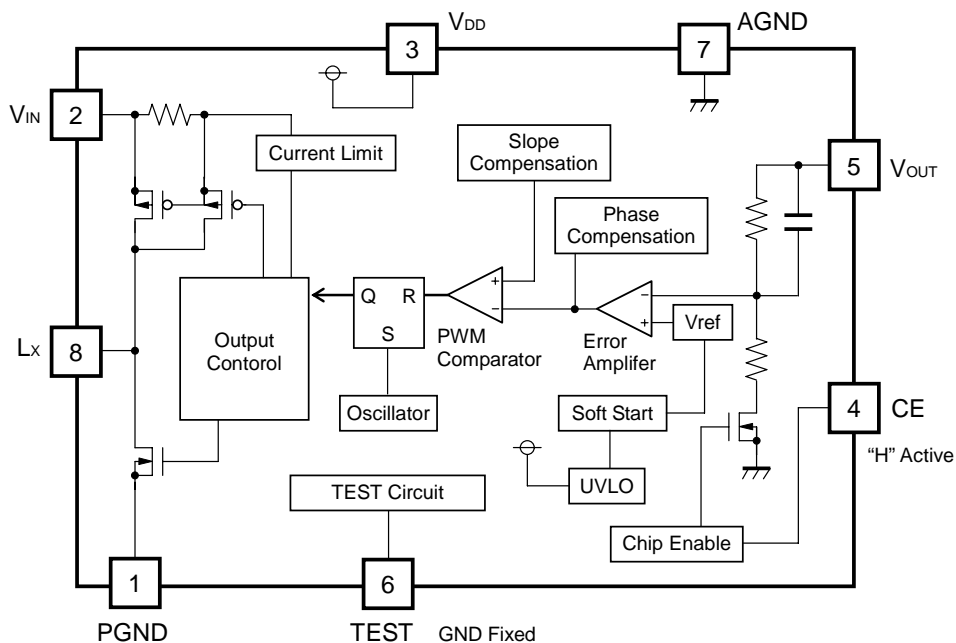
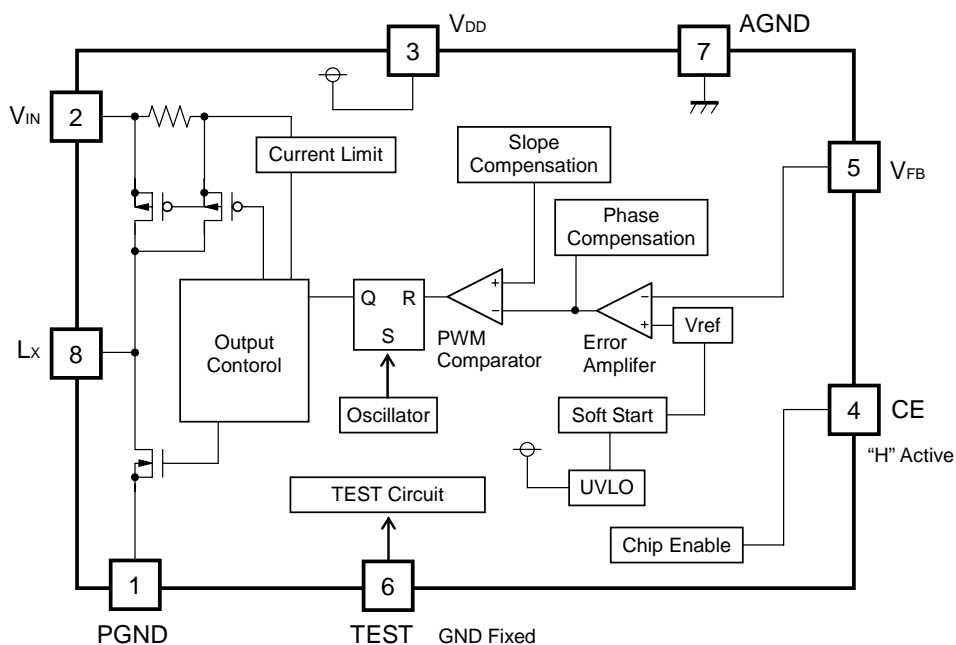


BLOCK DIAGRAMS

R1232Dxx1A/B



R1232D001C/D



SELECTION GUIDE

In the R1232D Series, the output voltage, the oscillator frequency and the output voltage adjustment for the ICs can be selected at the user's request.

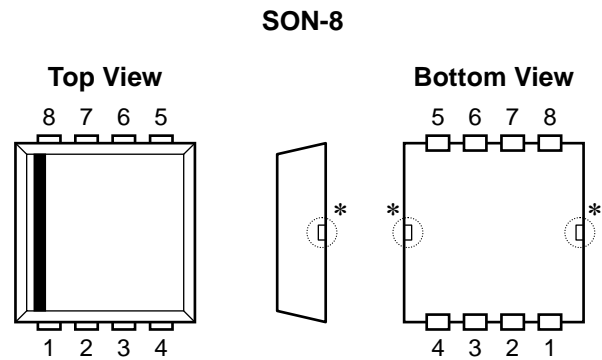
Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
R1232Dxx1*-TR-FE	SON-8	3,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

xx: The output voltage can be designated in the range from 0.9 V(09) to 3.3V(33) in 0.1V steps.
(For externally adjustable output voltage type, (00).)

* : The oscillator frequency and the output voltage adjustment are options as follows.

Code	Oscillator frequency	Output voltage adjustment
A	1MHz	No
B	2.25MHz	No
C	1MHz	Yes
D	2.25MHz	Yes

PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Description
1	PGND	Ground Pin
2	V _{IN}	Voltage Supply Pin
3	V _{DD}	Voltage Supply Pin
4	CE	Chip Enable Pin (active with "H")
5	V _{OUT} /V _{FB}	Output/Feedback Pin
6	TEST	Test Pin (Forced to the GND level.)
7	AGND	Ground Pin
8	L _x	L _x Switching Pin (CMOS Output)

* Tab is GND level. (They are connected to the reverse side of this IC.) The tab is better to be connected to the GND, but leaving it open is also acceptable.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(AGND=PGND=0V)

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	V_{IN} Supply Voltage	−0.3 to 6.5	V
V_{DD}	V_{DD} Pin Voltage	−0.3 to 6.5	V
V_{LX}	L_X Pin Voltage	−0.3 to $V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
V_{CE}	CE Pin Input Voltage	−0.3 to $V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
V_{TEST}	TEST Pin Input Voltage	−0.3 to $V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
V_{OUT}/V_{FB}	V_{OUT}/V_{FB} Pin Input Voltage	−0.3 to $V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
I_{LX}	L_X Pin Output Current	±1.5	V
P_D	Power Dissipation (SON-8)*	480	mW
T_a	Operating Temperature Range	−40 to 85	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	−55 to 125	°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.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

• R1232DxxxA/C

Ta=25°C

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{IN}	Operating Input Voltage		2.6		5.5	V
V _{OUT}	Step-down Output Voltage	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =5.0V, I _{OUT} =10mA	×0.980		×1.020	V
V _{FB}	Feedback Voltage	R1232D001C	0.784	0.800	0.816	V
ΔV _{OUT} /ΔTa	Step-down Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
fosc	Oscillator Frequency	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =V _{SET} +1.5V	0.75	1.00	1.25	MHz
I _{DD}	Supply Current	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =5.5V, V _{OUT} (V _{FB})=5.5V	70	140	190	μA
I _{standby}	Standby Current	V _{CE} =V _{OUT} (V _{FB})=0V, V _{IN} =5.5V		0.0	5.0	μA
I _{LXleak}	L _X Leakage Current	V _{IN} =5.5V, V _{CE} =0V V _{LX} =5.5V or 0V	-5.0	0.0	5.0	μA
R _{ONP}	ON Resistance of Pch Transistor	V _{IN} =5.0V, I _{LX} =200mA		0.20	0.35	Ω
R _{ONN}	ON Resistance of Nch Transistor	V _{IN} =5.0V, I _{LX} =200mA		0.20	0.35	Ω
Maxduty	Oscillator Maximum Duty Cycle		100			%
t _{start}	Soft-start Time	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =5.0V, at no load	0.5	1.0	1.4	ms
t _{prot}	Protection Delay Time	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =5.0V	0.1	2.0	10.0	ms
I _{LXlimit}	L _X Current Limit	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =5.0V	1.0	1.4		A
V _{UVLO1}	UVLO Detector Threshold	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =2.6V->1.5V	2.10	2.25	2.40	V
V _{UVLO2}	UVLO Released Voltage	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =1.5V->2.6V	2.20	V _{UVLO1} +0.10	2.50	V
I _{CE}	CE Input Current	V _{IN} =5.5V, V _{CE} =5.5V or 0V	-0.1	0.0	0.1	μA
I _{VOUT} (I _{VFB})	V _{OUT} /I _{VFB} Leakage Current	V _{IN} =5.5V, V _{CE} =0V, V _{OUT} (I _{VFB})=5.5V or 0V	-0.1	0.0	0.1	μA
V _{CEH}	CE "H" Input Voltage	V _{IN} =5.5V	1.5			V
V _{CEL}	CE "L" Input Voltage	V _{IN} =3.0V			0.3	V

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.

• R1232DxxxB/D

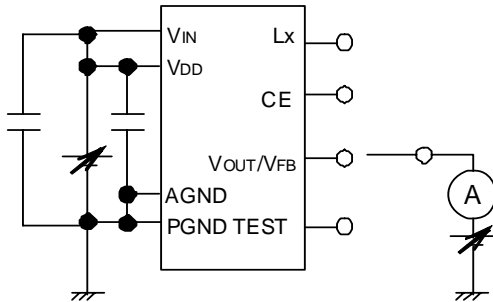
Ta=25°C

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{IN}	Operating Input Voltage		2.6		5.5	V
V _{OUT}	Step-down Output Voltage	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =5.0V, I _{OUT} =10mA	×0.980		×1.020	V
V _{FB}	Feedback Voltage	R1232D001D	0.784	0.800	0.816	V
ΔV _{OUT} /ΔTa	Step-down Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C
fosc	Oscillator Frequency	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =V _{SET} +1.5V	1.91	2.25	2.58	MHz
I _{DD}	Supply Current	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =5.5V, V _{OUT} (V _{FB})=5.5V	170	240	310	μA
I _{standby}	Standby Current	V _{CE} =V _{OUT} (V _{FB})=0V, V _{IN} =5.5V		0.0	5.0	μA
I _{LXleak}	L _X Leakage Current	V _{IN} =5.5V, V _{CE} =0V, V _{LX} =5.5V or 0V	-5.0	0.0	5.0	μA
R _{ONP}	ON Resistance of Pch Transistor	V _{IN} =5.0V, I _{LX} =200mA		0.20	0.35	Ω
R _{ONN}	ON Resistance of Nch Transistor	V _{IN} =5.0V, I _{LX} =200mA		0.20	0.35	Ω
Maxduty	Oscillator Maximum Duty Cycle		100			%
t _{start}	Soft-start Time	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =5.0V, at no load	0.15	0.4	0.7	ms
t _{prot}	Protection Delay Time	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =5.0V	0.1	2.0	10.0	ms
I _{LXlimit}	L _X Current Limit	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =5.0V	1.0	1.4		A
V _{UVLO1}	UVLO Detector Threshold	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =2.6V → 1.5V	2.10	2.25	2.40	V
V _{UVLO2}	UVLO Released Voltage	V _{IN} =V _{CE} =1.5V → 2.6V	2.20	V _{UVLO1} +0.10	2.50	V
I _{CE}	CE Input Current	V _{IN} =5.5V, V _{CE} =5.5V/0V	-0.1	0.0	0.1	μA
I _{VOUT} (I _{VFB})	V _{OUT} /I _{VFB} Leakage Current	V _{IN} =5.5V, V _{CE} =0V, V _{OUT} (I _{VFB})=5.5V or 0V	-0.1	0.0	0.1	μA
V _{CEH}	CE "H" Input Voltage	V _{IN} =5.5V	1.5			V
V _{CEL}	CE "L" Input Voltage	V _{IN} =3.0V			0.3	V

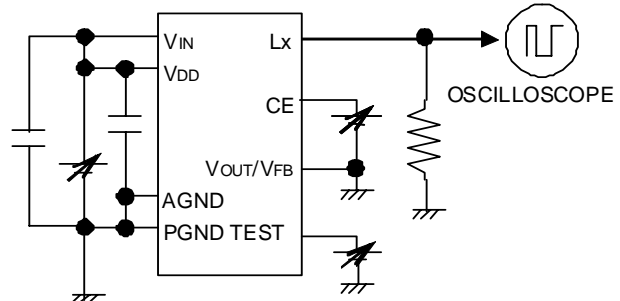
RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS)

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.

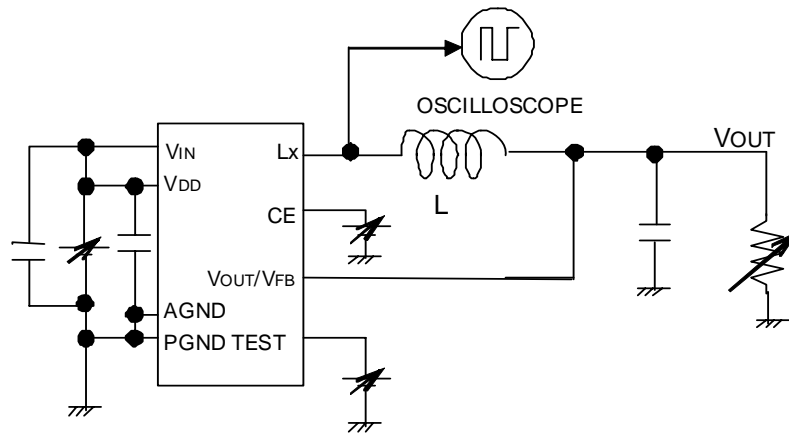
TEST CIRCUIT



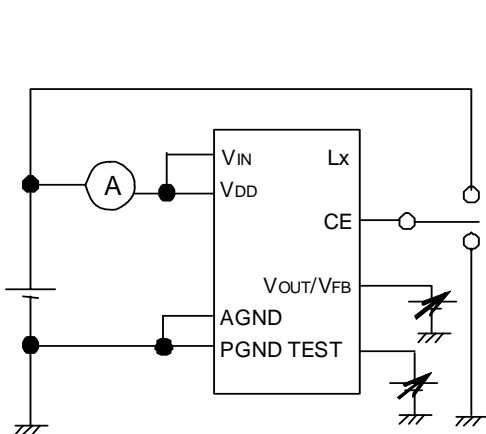
Test Circuit for Input Current and Leakage Current



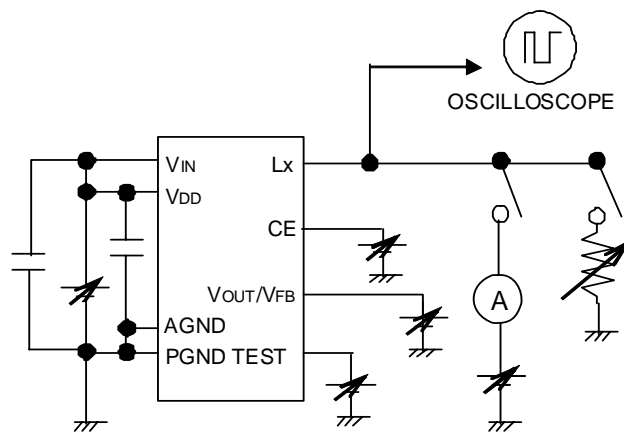
Test Circuit for Input Voltage and UVLO voltage



Test Circuit for Output Voltage, Oscillator Frequency, Soft-Starting Time



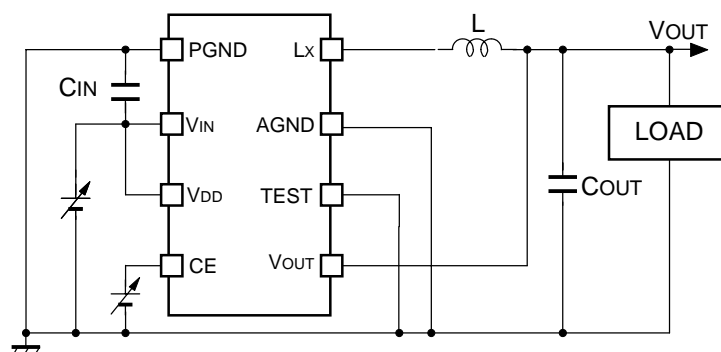
Test Circuit for Supply Current and Standby Current



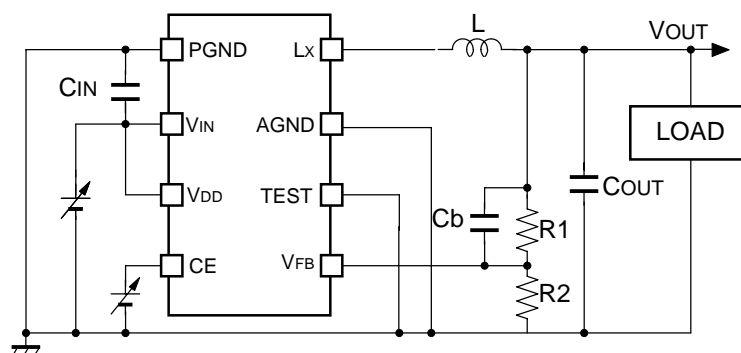
Test Circuit for ON resistance of L_x, Limit Current, Delay Time of Protection Circuit

TYPICAL APPLICATION AND TECHNICAL NOTES

• Fixed Output Voltage Type



• Adjustable Output Type



C_{IN}	10 μ F C2012JB0J106MT (TDK), 10 μ F CM21B106M06AB (Kyocera)
C_{OUT}	10 μ F C2012JB0J106MT (TDK), 10 μ F CM21B106M06AB (Kyocera)
L	4.7 μ H/2.7 μ H VLP5610-4R7MR90, VLP5610-2R7M1R0 (TDK) *2.2 μ H is also suitable for B/D version.

In terms of setting R1, R2, Cb, refer to the technical notes.

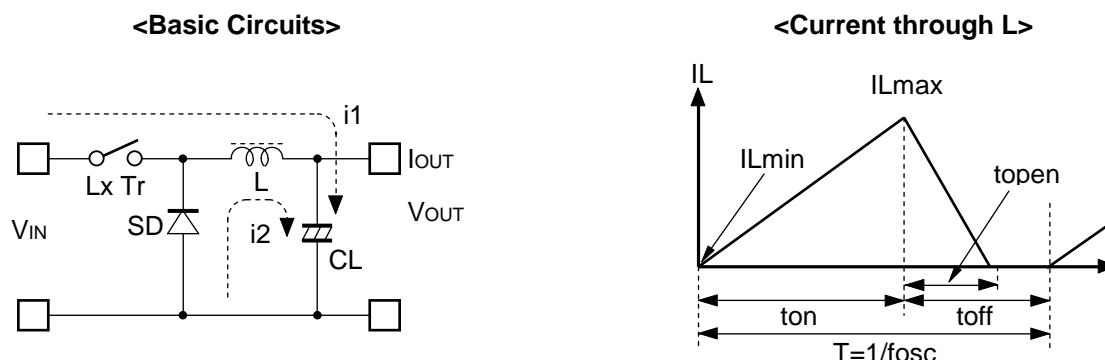
When you use these ICs, consider the following issues;

- Input the same voltage into power supply pins, V_{IN} and V_{DD} . Set the same level as AGND and PGND.
- When you control the CE pin by another power supply, do not make its "H" level more than the voltage level of V_{IN} / V_{DD} pin.
- Set external components such as an inductor, C_{IN} , C_{OUT} as close as possible to the IC, in particular, minimize the wiring to V_{IN} pin and PGND pin.
- At stand by mode, (CE="L"), the LX output is Hi-Z, or both P-channel transistor and N-channel transistor of L_X pin turn off.
- Set the "Test pin" to the GND. Do not make the test pin voltage as floating or other voltage.
- Reinforce the V_{IN} , PGND, and V_{OUT} lines sufficiently. Large switching current may flow in these lines. If the impedance of V_{IN} and PGND lines is too large, the internal voltage level in this IC may shift caused by the switching current, and the operation might be unstable.
- Over current protection circuit supervises the inductor peak current (the current flowing Pch transistor) at all each switching cycle, and if the current beyond the L_X current limit, Pch transistor is turned off. Further, if the over current status continues equal or longer than protection delay time, or when the L_X limit current is exceeded even once when the driver operates by duty 100%, Pch transistor is latched in the OFF state and the operation of DC/DC converter stops.

The performance of power source circuits using these ICs extremely depends upon the peripheral circuits. Pay attention in the selection of the peripheral circuits. In particular, design the peripheral circuits in a way that the values such as voltage, current, and power of each component, PCB patterns and the IC do not exceed their respected rated values.

OPERATION of step-down DC/DC converter and Output Current

The step-down DC/DC converter charges energy in the inductor when L_x transistor is ON, and discharges the energy from the inductor when L_x transistor is OFF and controls with less energy loss, so that a lower output voltage than the input voltage is obtained. The operation will be explained with reference to the following diagrams:



Step 1: P-channel Tr. turns on and current $I_L (=i1)$ flows, and energy is charged into C_L . At this moment, I_L increases from I_{Lmin} ($=0$) to reach I_{Lmax} in proportion to the on-time period (ton) of P-channel Tr.

Step 2: When P-channel Tr. turns off, Synchronous rectifier N-channel Tr. turns on in order that L maintains I_L at I_{Lmax} , and current $I_L (=i2)$ flows.

Step 3: $I_L (=i2)$ decreases gradually and reaches $I_L = I_{Lmin} = 0$ after a time period of t_{open} , and N-channel Tr. Turns off. Provided that in the continuous mode, next cycle starts before I_L becomes to 0 because $toff$ time is not enough. In this case, I_L value increases from this I_{Lmin} (>0).

In the case of PWM control system, the output voltage is maintained by controlling the on-time period (ton), with the oscillator frequency (f_{osc}) being maintained constant.

• Continuous Conduction Mode

The maximum value (I_{Lmax}) and the minimum value (I_{Lmin}) of the current flowing through the inductor are the same as those when P-channel Tr. turns on and off.

The difference between I_{Lmax} and I_{Lmin} , which is represented by ΔI ;

$$\Delta I = I_{Lmax} - I_{Lmin} = V_{OUT} \times t_{open} / L = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times t_{on} / L \dots \dots \dots \text{Equation 1}$$

Where, $t = 1/f_{osc} = t_{on} + t_{off}$

$$\text{duty (\%)} = t_{on} / t \times 100 = t_{on} \times f_{osc} \times 100$$

$$t_{open} \leq t_{off}$$

In Equation 1, $V_{OUT} \times t_{open} / L$ and $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times t_{on} / L$ are respectively shown the change of the current at ON, and the change of the current at OFF.

Even if the output current (I_{OUT}) is, $t_{open} < t_{off}$ as illustrated in the above diagram is not realized with this IC. At least, t_{open} is equal t_{off} ($t_{open} = t_{off}$), and when I_{OUT} is further increased, I_{Lmin} becomes larger than zero ($I_{Lmin} > 0$). The mode is referred to as the continuous mode.

In the continuous mode, when Equation 1 is solved for t_{on} and assumed that the solution is t_{onc}

$$t_{onc} = t \times V_{OUT} / V_{IN} \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 2}$$

When the $t_{on} = t_{onc}$, the mode is the continuous mode.

OUTPUT CURRENT AND SELECTION OF EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

When P-channel Tr. of L_x is ON:

(Wherein, Ripple Current P-P value is described as I_{RP} , ON resistance of P-channel Tr. and N-channel Tr. of L_x are respectively described as R_{ONP} and R_{ONN} , and the DC resistor of the inductor is described as R_L .)

$$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + (R_{ONP} + R_L) \times I_{OUT} + L \times I_{RP} / t_{on} \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 3}$$

When P-channel Tr. of L_x is "OFF" (N-channel Tr. is "ON"):

$$L \times I_{RP} / t_{off} = V_F + V_{OUT} + R_{ONN} \times I_{OUT} \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 4}$$

Put Equation 4 to Equation 3 and solve for ON duty of P-channel transistor, $D_{ON} = t_{on} / (t_{off} + t_{on})$,

$$D_{ON} = (V_{OUT} - R_{ONN} \times I_{OUT} + R_L \times I_{OUT}) / (V_{IN} + R_{ONN} \times I_{OUT} - R_{ONP} \times I_{OUT}) \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 5}$$

Ripple Current is as follows;

$$I_{RP} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT} - R_{ONP} \times I_{OUT} - R_L \times I_{OUT}) \times D_{ON} / f_{osc} / L \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 6}$$

wherein, peak current that flows through L, and L_x Tr. is as follows;

$$I_{Lmax} = I_{OUT} + I_{RP} / 2 \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 7}$$

Consider I_{Lmax} , condition of input and output and select external components.

★The above explanation is directed to the calculation in an ideal case in continuous mode.

How to Adjust Output Voltage and about Phase Compensation

As for Adjustable Output type, feedback pin (V_{FB}) voltage is controlled to maintain 0.8V.

Output Voltage, V_{OUT} is as following equation;

$$V_{OUT} R1 + R2 = V_{FB} : R2$$

$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} \times (R1 + R2) / R2$$

Thus, with changing the value of R1 and R2, output voltage can be set in the specified range.

In the DC/DC converter, with the load current and external components such as L and C, phase might be behind 180 degree. In this case, the phase margin of the system will be less and stability will be worse. To prevent this, phase margin should be secured with proceeding the phase. A pole is formed with external components L and C_{OUT} .

$$f_{pole} \sim 1/2\pi\sqrt{LC_{OUT}}$$

A zero (signal back to zero) is formed with R1 and Cb.

$$\cong f_{zero} \sim 1/(2\pi \times R1 \times Cb)$$

First, choose the appropriate value of R1, R2 and Cb.

Set $R1 + R2$ value 100k Ω or less.

For example, if $L = 4.7\mu H$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu F$, the cut off frequency of the pole is approximately 23kHz.

To make the cut off frequency of the zero by R1, R2, and Cb be higher than 23kHz,
set $R1 = 33k\Omega$ and $Cb = 100pF$. If V_{OUT} is set at 2.0V, $R2 = 22k\Omega$ is appropriate.

External Components

1. Inductor

Select an inductor that peak current does not exceed I_{Lmax} . If larger current than allowable current flows, magnetic saturation occurs and makes transform efficiency be worse.

Supposed that the load current is at the same, the smaller value of L is used, the larger the ripple current is.

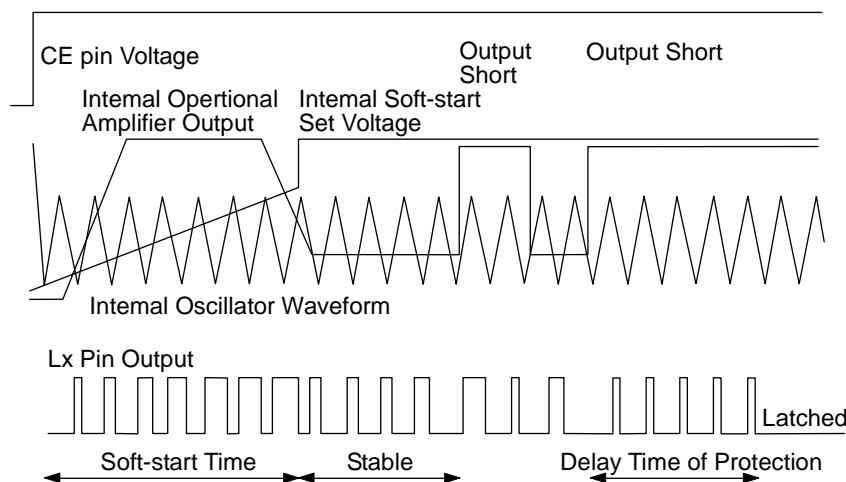
Provided that the allowable current is large in that case and DC current is small, therefore, for large output current, efficiency is better than using an inductor with a large value of L and vice versa.

2. Capacitor

As for C_{IN} , use a capacitor with low ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) Ceramic type of a capacity at least $10\mu F$ for stable operation.

C_{OUT} can reduce ripple of the output voltage, therefore as much as $10\mu F$ ceramic type is recommended.

TIMING CHART



The timing chart as shown above describes the waveforms starting from the IC is enabled with CE and latched with protection. During the soft-start time, until the level is rising up to the internal soft-start set voltage, the duty cycle of L_x is gradually wider and wider to prevent the over-shoot of the voltage. During the term, the output of amplifier is "H". After the output voltage reaches the set output voltage, they are balanced well. Herein, if the output pin would be short circuit, the output of amplifier would become "H" again, and the condition would continue for 2.0ms (Typ.), or the L_x limit current is exceeded even once when the driver operates by duty 100%, latch circuit would work and the output of L_x would be latched with "OFF". (Output ="High-Z")

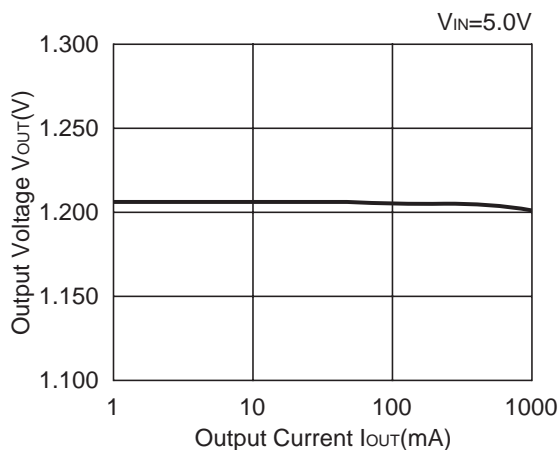
If the output short is released before the latch circuit works (within 2ms after output shorted), the output of amplifier is balanced in the stable state again.

Once the IC is latched, to release the protection, input "L" with CE pin, or make the supply voltage at UVLO level or less.

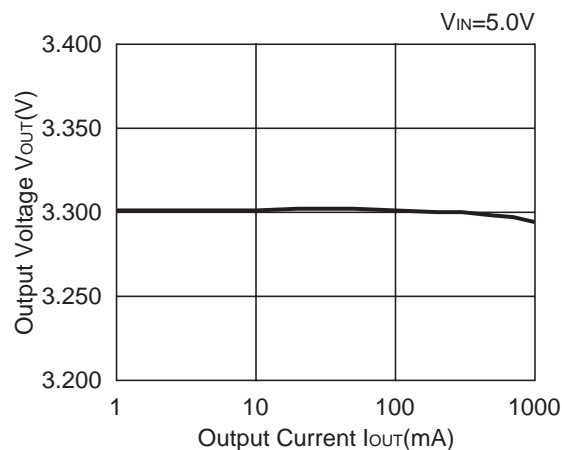
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current ($C_{IN} = 10\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu F$)

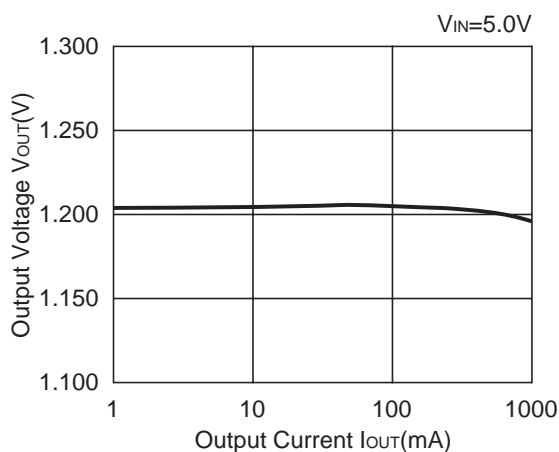
R1232D121A



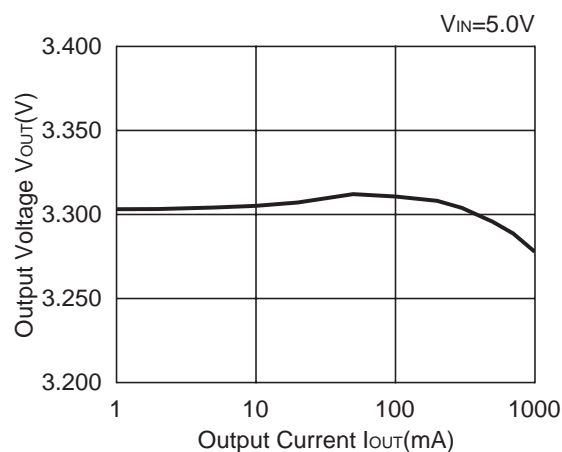
R1232D331A



R1232D121B

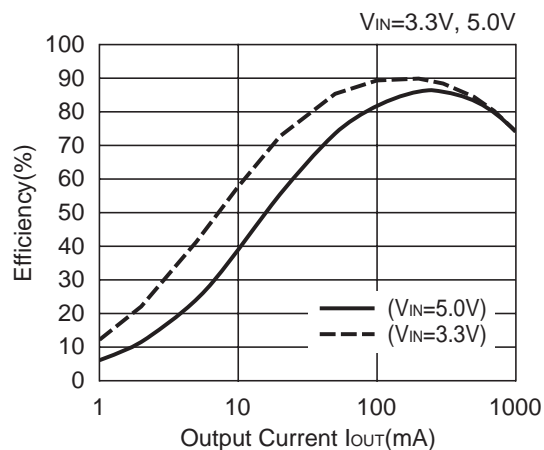


R1232D331B

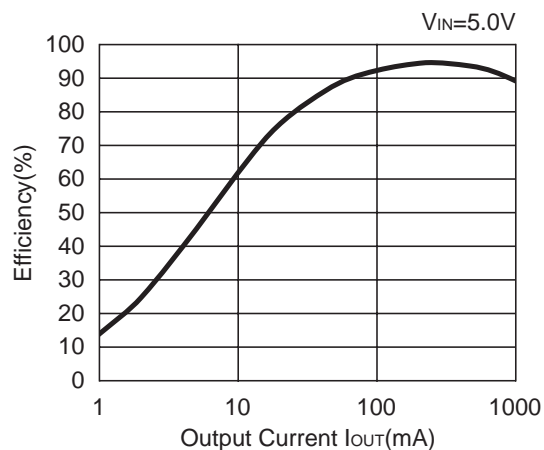


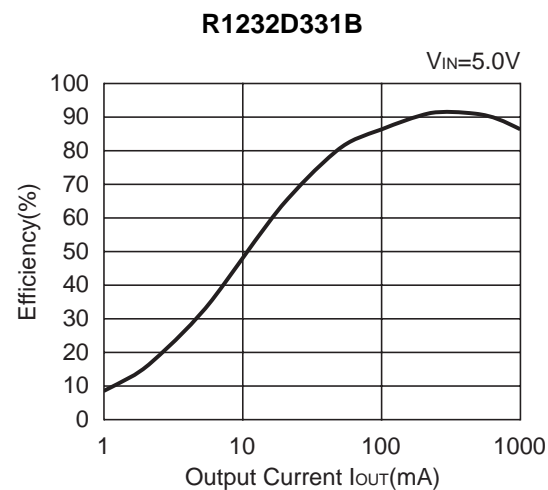
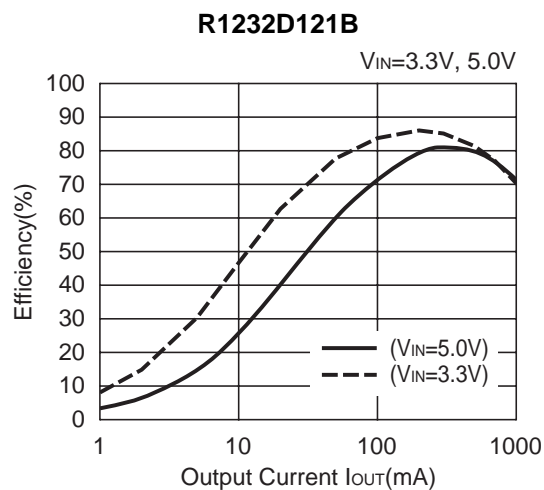
2) Efficiency vs. Output Current ($C_{IN} = 10\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu F$)

R1232D121A

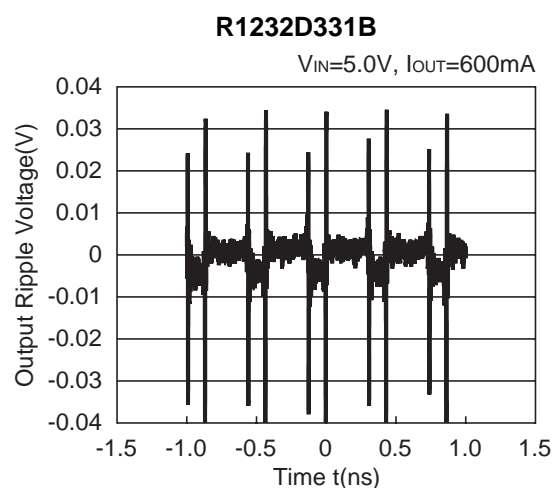
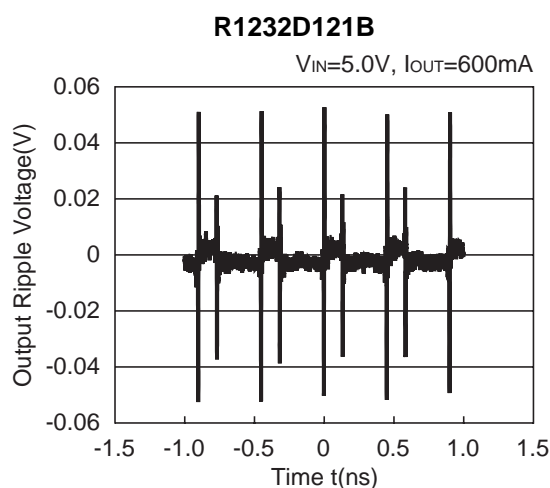
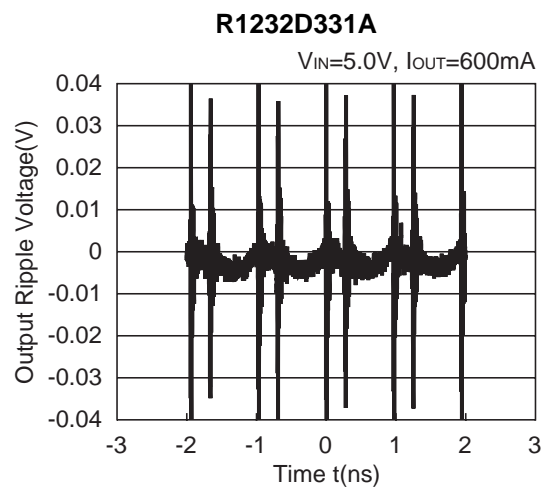
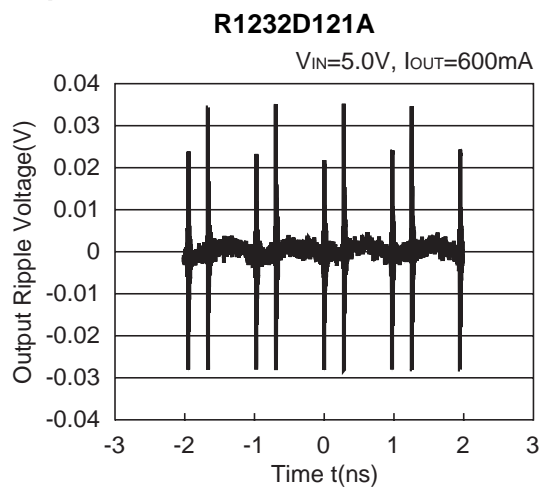


R1232D331A



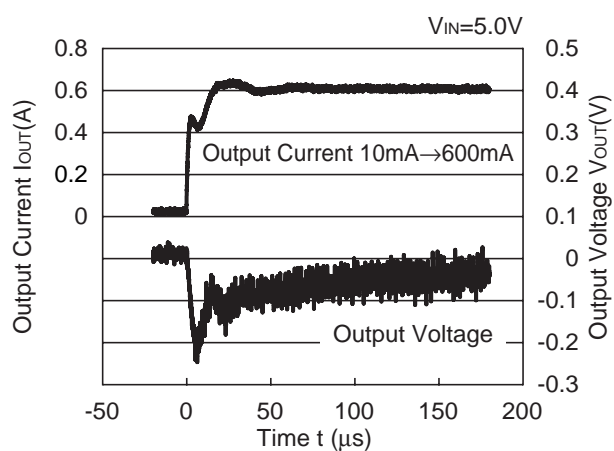


3) Output Waveform

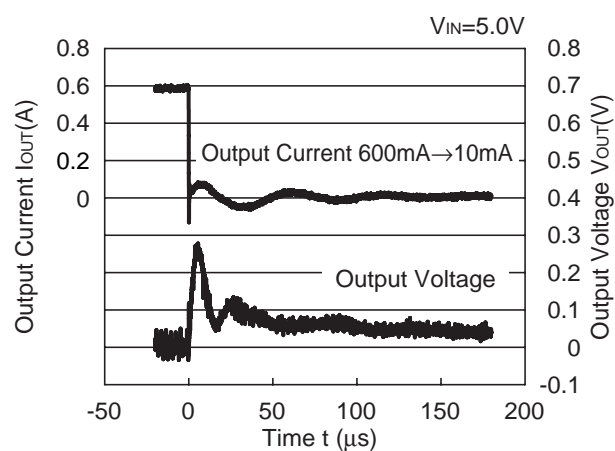


4) Load Transient Response

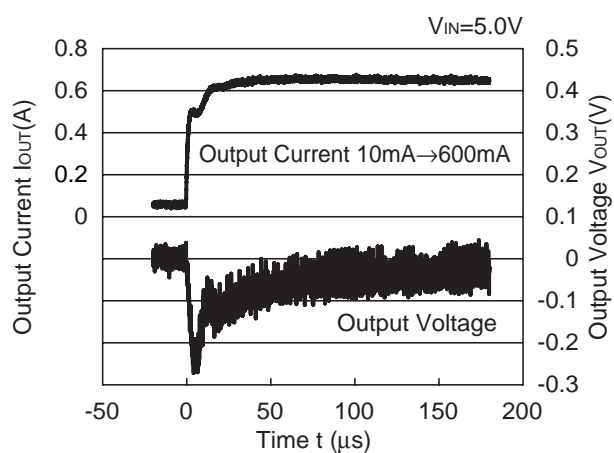
R1232D121A



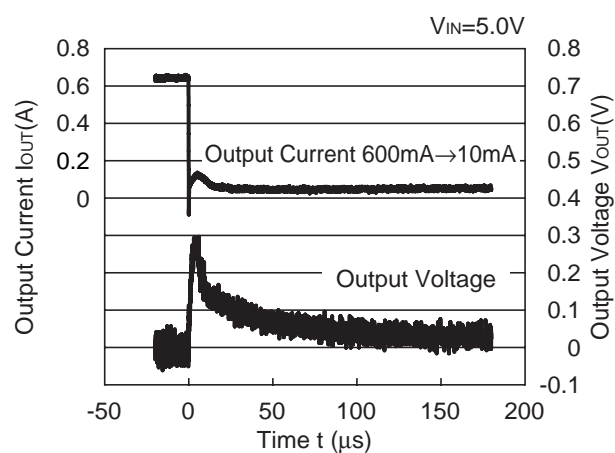
R1232D121A



R1232D121B

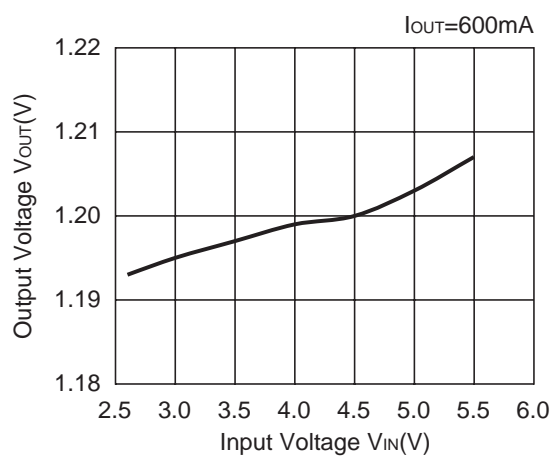


R1232D121B

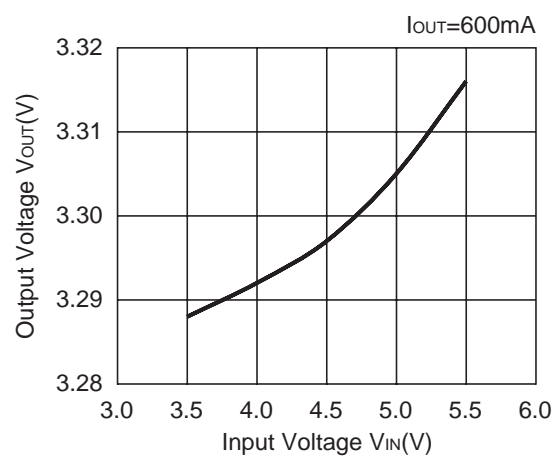


5) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

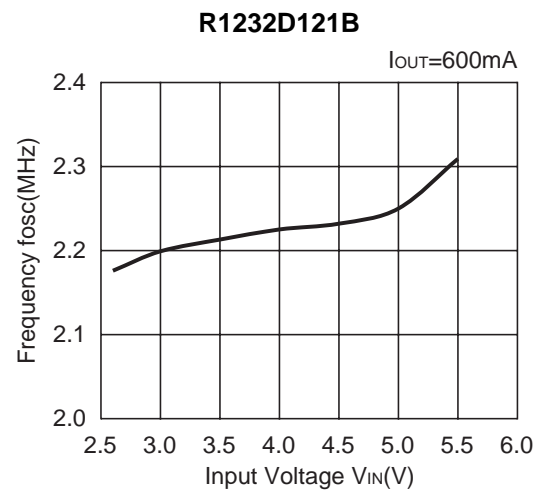
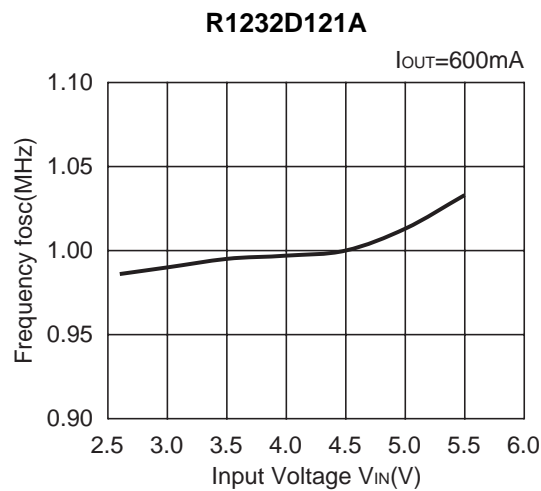
R1232D121A



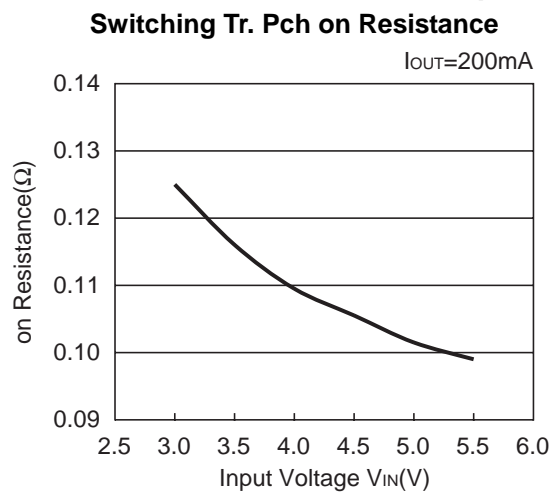
R1232D331A



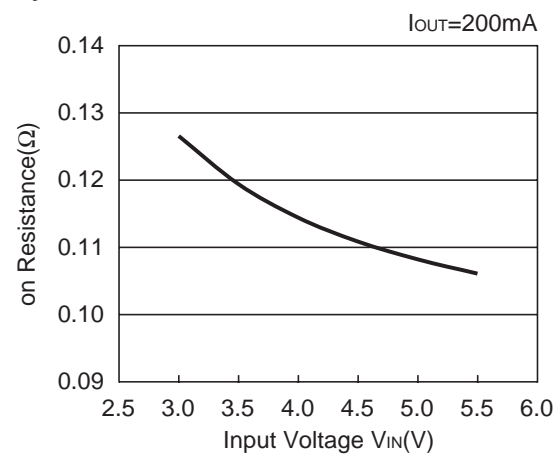
6) Oscillator Frequency vs. Input Voltage



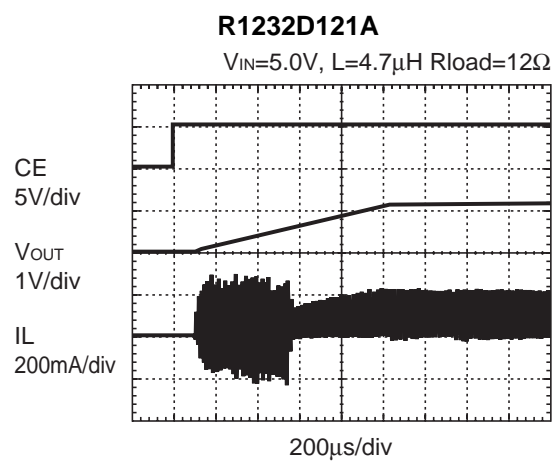
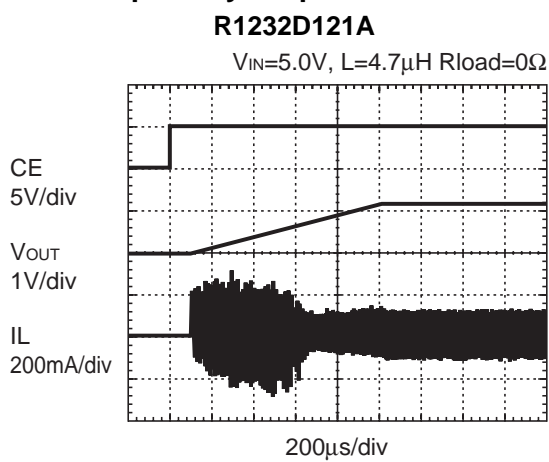
7) Lx Transistor On Resistance vs. Input Voltage

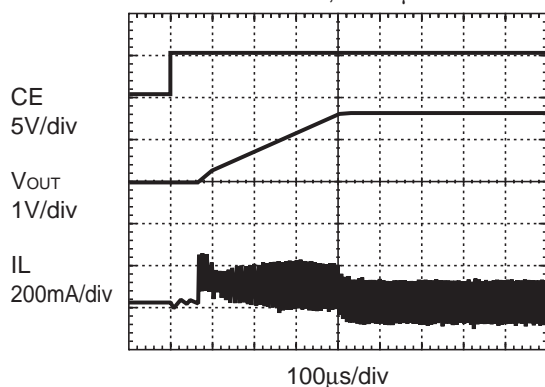
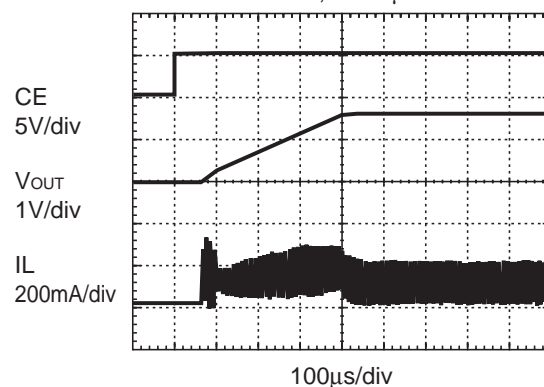
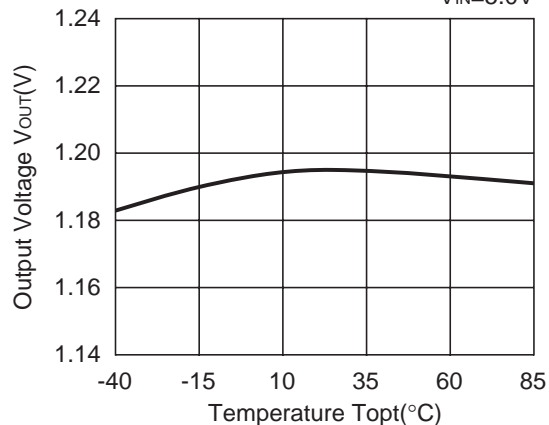
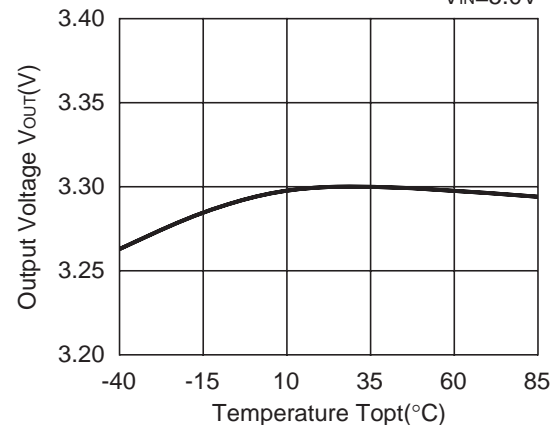
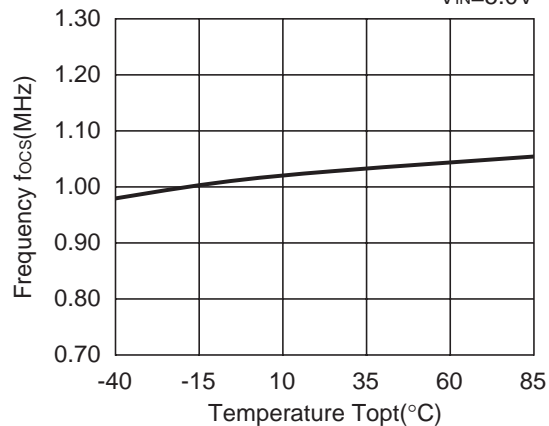
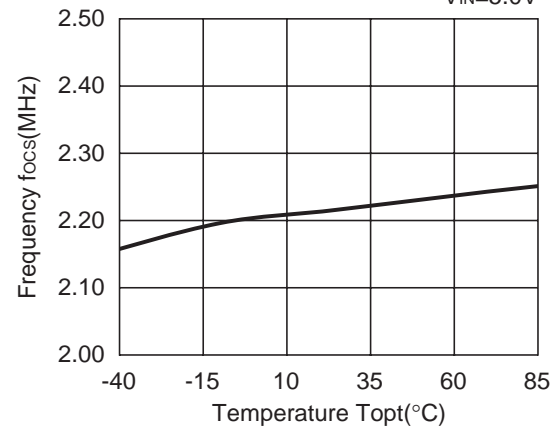


Synchronous Rectifier Tr. Nch on Resistance



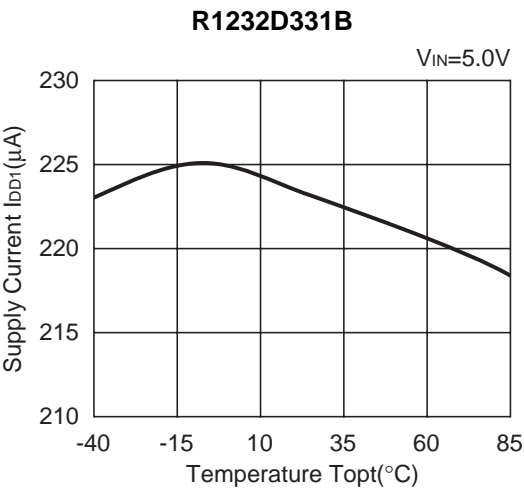
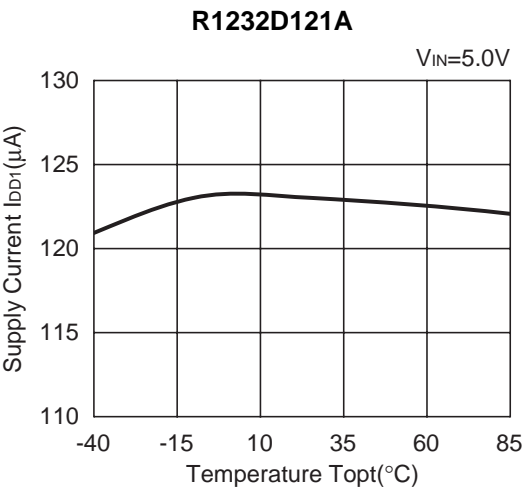
8) Turn-on speed by CE pin



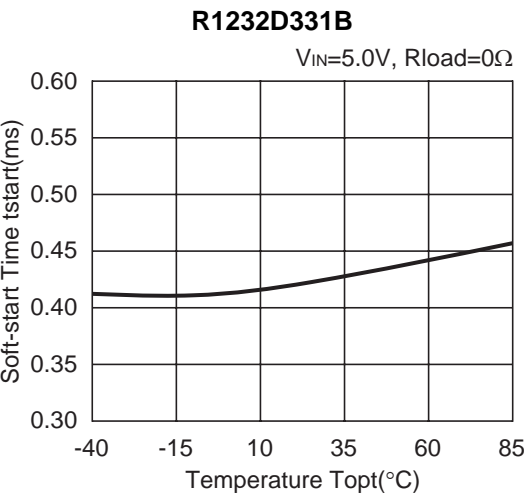
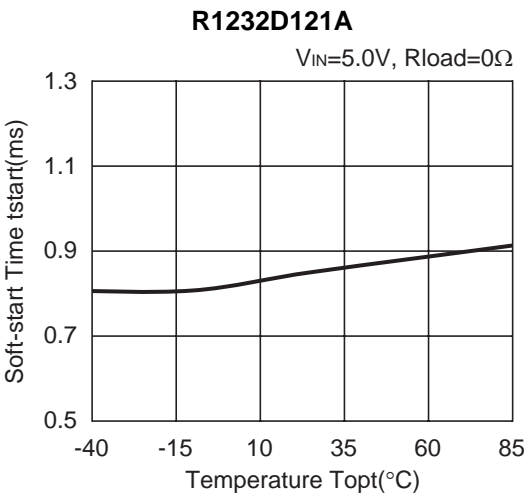
R1232D331B $V_{IN}=5.0V$, $L=2.7\mu H$ $R_{load}=0\Omega$ **R1232D331B** $V_{IN}=5.0V$, $L=2.7\mu H$ $R_{load}=33\Omega$ **9) Output Voltage vs. Temperature****R1232D121A** $V_{IN}=5.0V$ **R1232D331A** $V_{IN}=5.0V$ **10) Oscillator Frequency vs. Temperature****R1232D121A** $V_{IN}=5.0V$ **R1232D331B** $V_{IN}=5.0V$ 

R1232D

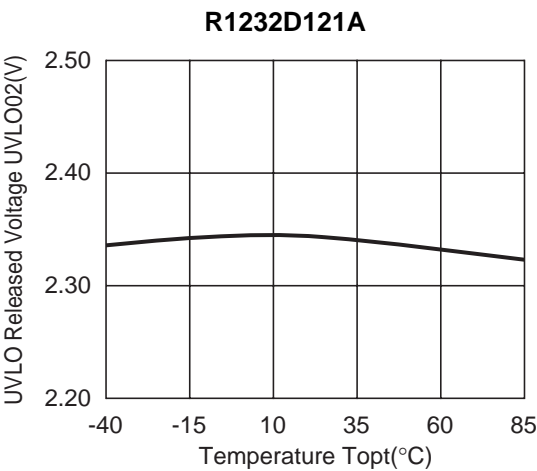
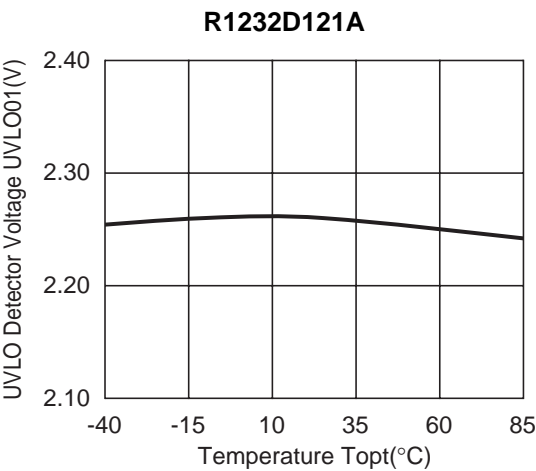
11) Supply Current vs. Temperature



12) Soft-start time vs. Temperature

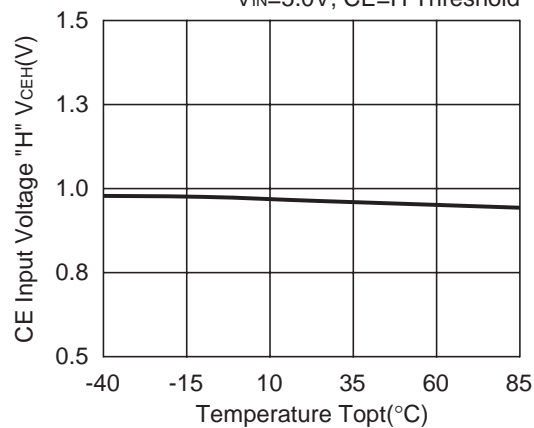


13) UVLO Voltage vs. Temperature

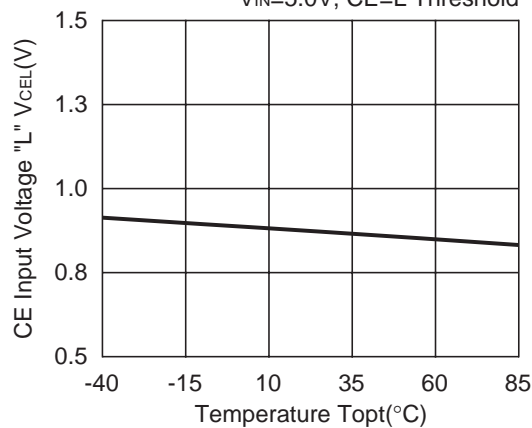


14) CE Input Voltage vs. Temperature

R1232D121A

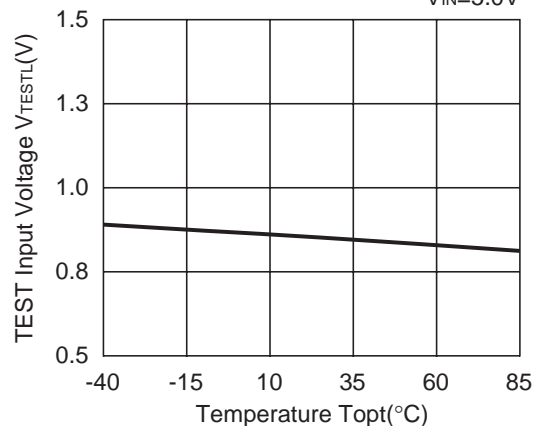
 $V_{IN}=5.0V$, CE=H Threshold

R1232D121A

 $V_{IN}=5.0V$, CE=L Threshold

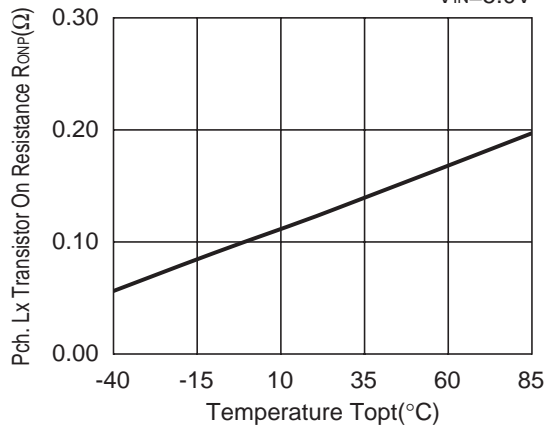
15) TEST Input Voltage vs. Temperature

R1232D121A

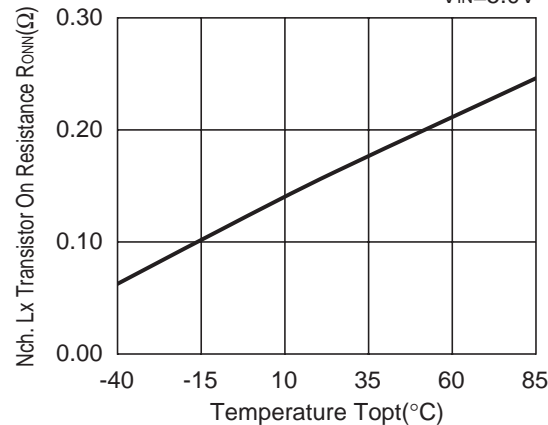
 $V_{IN}=5.0V$ 

16) Lx Transistor On Resistance vs. Temperature

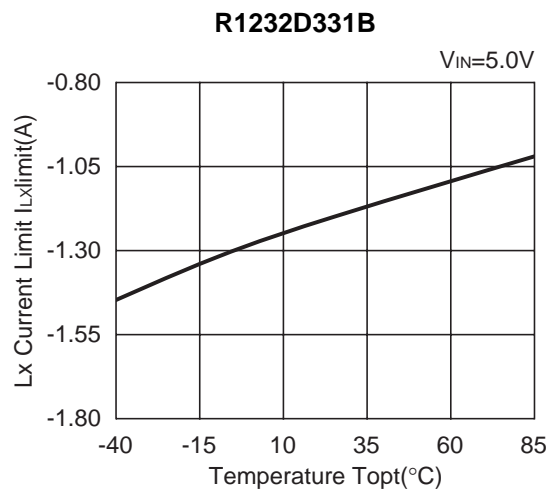
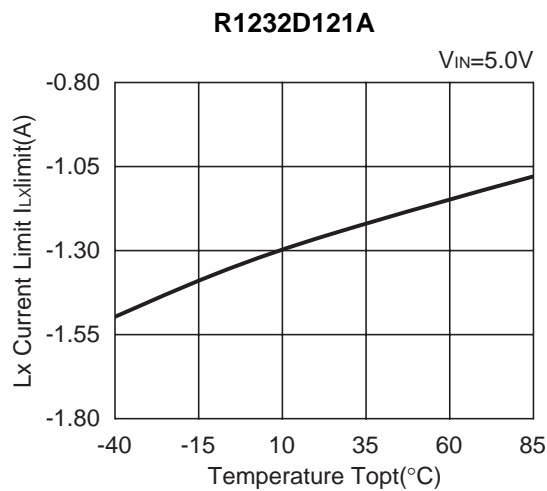
Driver Tr. Pch ON Resistance

 $V_{IN}=5.0V$ 

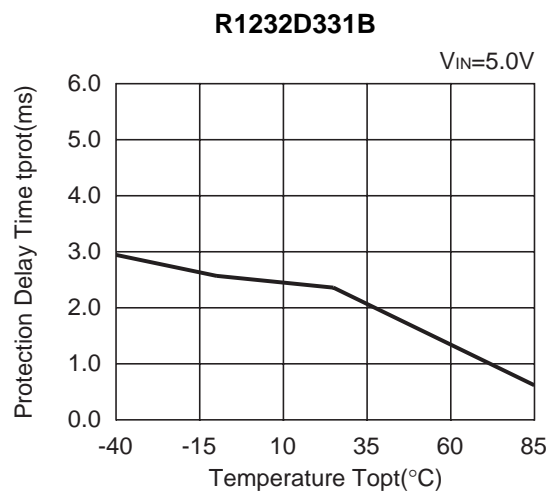
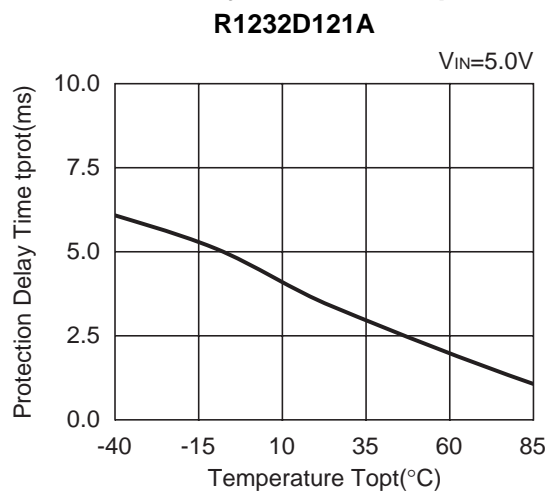
Rectifier Tr.Nch ON Resistance

 $V_{IN}=5.0V$ 

17) Current Limit vs. Temperature



18) Protection Delay Time vs. Temperatures





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