RICOH

R1240x SERIES

1.2A, 30V Step Down DC_DC converter

NO.EA-190-090903

OUTLINE

The R1240x series are CMOS based Step down DC_DC converter. It has internal Nch high side Tr.(0.35ΩTyp.) and can provide Maximum 1.2A output current. It consists of an Oscillator, a PWM control circuit, a Reference Voltage unit, an Error amplifier, phase compensation circuits, a slope circuit, a soft-start circuit, protection circuits, internal voltage regulators, a switch for boot strap circuit and so on.
The R1240x series are current mode operating type DC_DC converter which does not require external current sense resistor, and it works high speed response time, high efficiency and compatible with ceramic capacitors. Operating frequency is internally set at 1.25MHz.
As a protection function it has cycle by cycle peak current limit function, short protection function (* ver. A or ver. B), thermal shutdown function and UVLO.

* Ver. A : Latch type. After detect the over current condition , if output voltage is keep low more than latch timer period the R1240x will be latched to OFF.
* Ver. B : Fold back protection Type. Keep operating at lower operating frequency in case of short condition and limiting the Lx current.

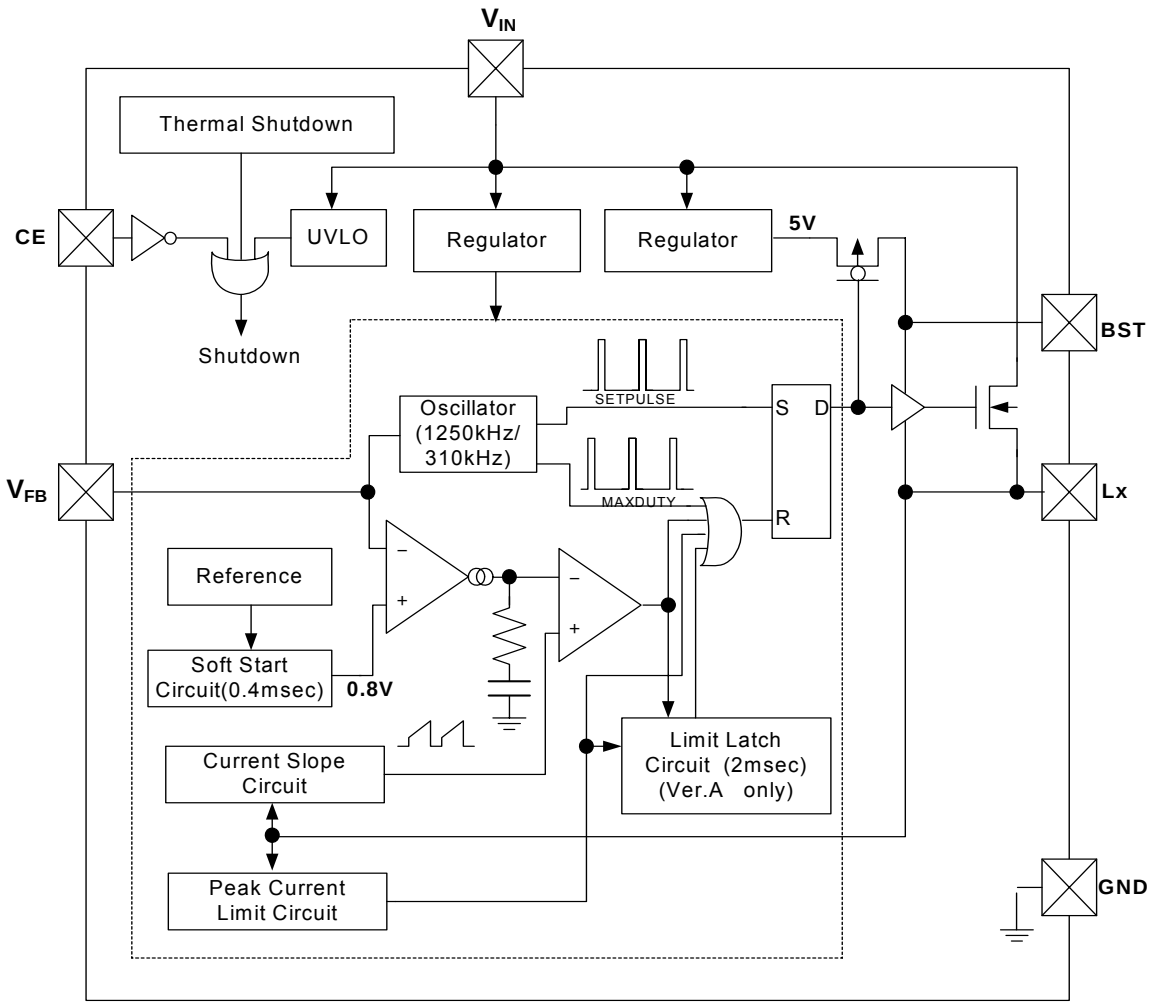
FEATURES

- Operating Voltage ····· 4.5V~30V
- Internal Nch MOSFET Driver····· Ron=0.35Ω Typ.
- Adjustable output voltage with external resistor ····· 0.8V~15V
- Feed back voltage ····· 0.8V±1.5%
- Peak Current limit function ····· 2.0A Typ.
- UVLO function
- Operating Frequency····· 1.25MHz (310kHz : fold condition :Ver. B only)
- Short protection for output ····· Ver. A: Latch with 2ms delay or Ver. B: Fold Back
- Ceramic Capacitor compatible
- Stand-by function ····· 0μA Typ.
- Package····· SOT-23-6W & DFN(PLP)2527-10 Package

APPLICATIONS

- Power source for digital home appliance
- Power source for hand-held communication equipment, cameras, video instruments such as VCRs, camcorders.
- Power source for battery-powered equipment.
- Battery Charger

BLOCK DIAGRAMS



SELECTION GUIDE

In the R1240x Series, the Package, type of short protection (Latch or Fold back) can be selected at the user's request. The selection can be made with designating the part number as shown below

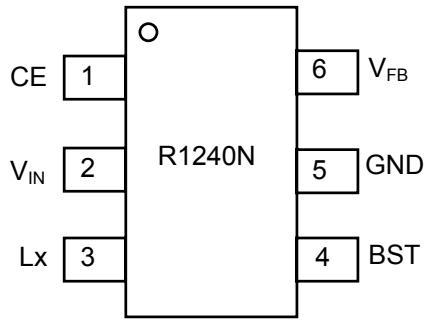
R1240x 00X X - TR-X ←Part Number

a b c d e

Code	Contents
a	Designation of the Package K : DFN(PLP)2527-10 N : SOT-23-6W
b	001:without Test Pin (SOT-23-6W) 003:with Test Pin (DFN(PLP)2527-10)
c	Designation of Optional Function A : Latch Type protection B : Fold back Type protection
d	Designation of Taping Type: TR Refer to Taping Specifications
e	-F : Lead free plating (SOT-23-6W) None : Au plating (DFN(PLP)2527-10)

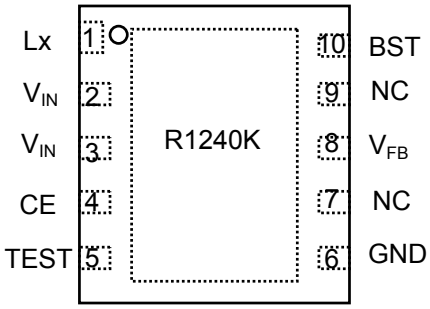
PIN CONFIGURATION

R1240N (SOT-23-6W)

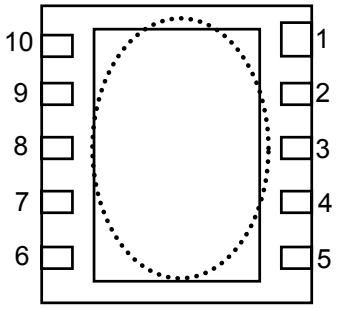


R1240K003x (DFN(PLP)2527-10)

Top View



Bottom View



PIN DESCRIPTION

R1240N001x

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	CE	Chip Enable Pin (Active with ”H”)
2	V_{IN}	Power Supply Pin
3	Lx	Lx Switching Pin
4	BST	Bootstrap Pin
5	GND	Ground Pin
6	V_{FB}	Feedback Pin

R1240K003x

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	Lx	Lx Switching Pin
2	V_{IN}	Power Supply Pin
3	V_{IN}	Power Supply Pin
4	CE	Chip Enable Pin (Active with ”H”)
5	TEST	Test Pin (Open, do not connect to any line.)
6	GND	Ground Pin
7	NC	No Connection
8	V_{FB}	Feedback Pin
9	NC	No Connection
10	BST	Bootstrap Pin

*Tab in the ◌ parts have GND level. Do not connect to other wires or land patterns.

ABSOLUTE MAXMUM RATINGS

(GND=0V)

Symbol	Item		Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage		-0.3V~32V	V
V_{BST}	BST Pin Voltage		V_{Lx}-0.3V~V_{Lx}+6V	V
V_{Lx}	Lx Pin Voltage		-0.3V~ V_{IN} +0.3	V
I_{Lx}	Lx Pin Current		2	A
V_{CE}	CE Pin input Voltage		-0.3V~ V_{IN} +0.3	V
V_{FB}	V_{FB} Pin Voltage		-0.3V~4V	V
P_D	Power Dissipation	SOT-23-6W	430	mW
		DFN(PLP)2527-10	1400	
Ta	Operating Temperature Range		-40~85	ºC
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range		-55~125	ºC

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

Otherwise notified in Conditions, V_{IN}= 12V (Ta=25ºC)

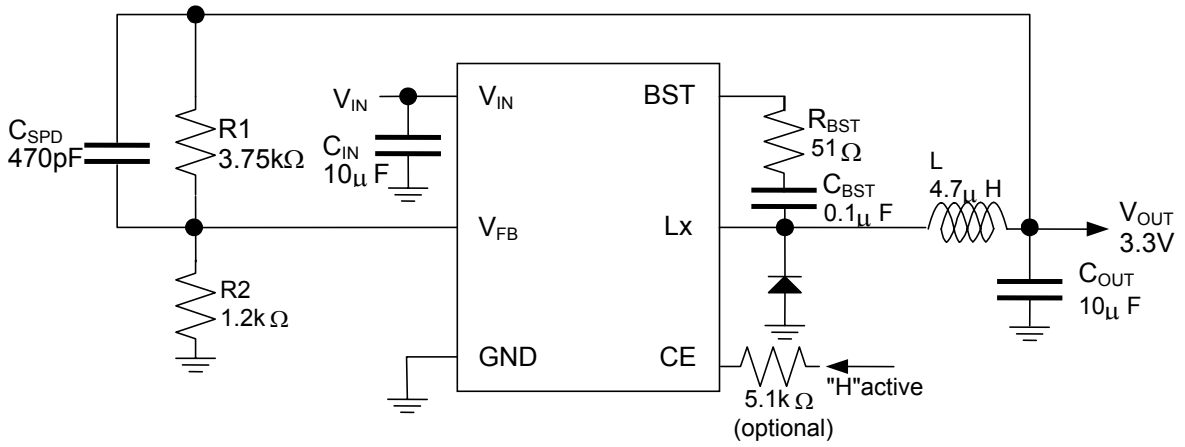
Symbol	Item	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
V_{IN}	Operating Input Voltage		4.5		30	V
I_{IN}	V_{IN} consumption current	V_{IN}=30V, V_{FB}=1.0V		0.5	1.0	mA
$V_{UVLO}1$	UVLO detect voltage	Falling	3.6	3.8	4.0	V
$V_{UVLO}2$	UVLO released voltage	Rising		$V_{UVLO}1$ +0.2	4.2	V
V_{FB}	V_{FB} voltage tolerance		0.788	0.800	0.812	V
$\Delta V_{FB}/\Delta T$	V_{FB} voltage temperature coefficient	-40ºC ≤ Ta ≤ 85ºC		±150		ppm/ºC
fosc	Oscillator frequency		1000	1250	1500	kHz
f_{FLB}	Fold back frequency (Ver.B)	V_{FB} <0.56V		310		kHz
Maxduty	Max. Duty cycle		75	85	90	%
T_{MIN}	Minimum on time			100		nsec
T_{SS}	Soft Start Time	V_{FB} =0.72V	0.2	0.4	0.6	ms
T_{DLY}	Delay time for latch protection (Ver.A)		1	2	4	ms
R_{LXH}	Lx High side switch ON resistance			0.35		Ω
I_{LXHOFF}	Lx High side switch leakage current			0	5	μA
I_{LIMLXH}	Lx High side switch limited current			2.0		A
V_{CEL}	CE “L” input voltage				0.3	V
V_{CEH}	CE “H” input voltage		1.6			V
I_{FB}	V_{FB} Input Current		-1.0		1.0	μA
I_{CEL}	CE “L” input current		-1.0		1.0	μA
I_{CEH}	CE “H” input current		-1.0		1.0	μA
T_{TSD}	Thermal Shutdown Detect Temperature	Hysteresis 30ºC		160		ºC
I_{STB}	Standby Current	V_{IN}=30V		0	5	μA

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.

TYPICAL APLICATION



(external parts)

C_{IN}	10μF KTS500B106M55N0T00 (Nippon Chemi-Con)
C_{OUT}	10μF GRM31CR71E106K (Murata)
C_{BST}	0.1μF GRM21BB11H104KA01L (Murata)
L	4.7μH SLF7045T-4R7M2R0-PF (TDK)
D	MA24D60 (Panasonic)

Notes concerning external parts

External components must be connected as close as possible to the ICs and make wiring as short as possible. Especially, the capacitor connected in between V_{IN} and GND pin must be wiring the shortest. The operating may be unstable due to the change of the electric potential of internal ICs by the switching current when the impedance of the power supply line and GND line is high. Make the power supply and GND lines sufficient. It is also necessary to give careful consideration to design the wiring of the power supply, GND, Lx, V_{OUT} and the inductor because of the large current by the function of switching is flowing into them. Besides, the wiring between the resistance (R1), which set the output voltage, and the wiring of the inductor must separate from the load wiring.

The ceramic capacitors have low ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) type are recommended for the ICs. The recommendation of C_{IN} capacitor between V_{IN} and GND is more than 10μF, and C_{OUT} capacitor is more than 10μF in the case $V_{OUT} \geq 1.8V$ or more than 20μF in the case $1.8V > V_{OUT}$. Please check the bias dependence and the temperature variations of the ceramic capacitors.

Normally, please select the inductor value in the range between 4.7μH and 10μH in the case of $V_{OUT} \geq 5V$, 4.7μH in the case of $5V > V_{OUT} \geq 1.8V$ and 2.2μH in the case of $1.8V > V_{OUT}$. The internal phase compensation of this IC is designed with the above-mentioned inductor value and C_{OUT} ceramic capacitor value. When the inductor value is small, there is a possibility to trigger the over-current protection circuit by the peak switching current. As the peak switching current might reach to the limited value when the load current increase a lot.

Please note; the over-current protection circuit is influenced by the temperature shift caused by operation of the IC.

For the diode, please use the Schottky diode, which parasitic capacitance is small as possible, as, there is a possibility that the operating of IC becomes unstable by the large switching current.

Output voltage is set by $V_{OUT}=V_{FB} \times (R1+R2)/R2$. If the values of R1 and R2 are large, the impedance of V_{FB} pin increases, and pickup the noise may result. The recommendation value range of R2 is approximately between 1.2kΩ to 16kΩ. If the operation may be unstable, reduce the impedance of V_{FB} pin.

Recommended value for each output voltage

V_{OUT}(V)	0.8	1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8~6	6~15
R1(kΩ)	0	$=(V_{OUT} / 0.8 - 1) \times 1.2$					
R2 (kΩ)	open	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
C_{SPD} (pF)	open	3300	2200	1500	470	470	330
C_{OUT}(μF)	22 x 2	10 x 2	10 x 2	10 x 2	10 x 2	10	10
L (μH)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.7	10.0(4.7)

Recommended external Compornents

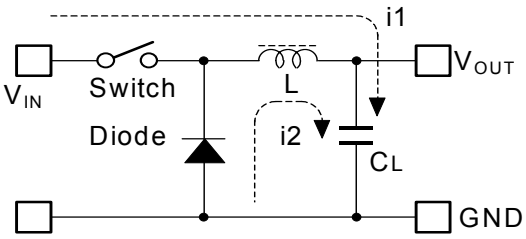
Symbol	Condition	Value	Parts Name	MFR
C_{IN}		10 uF/50V	KTS500B106M55N0T00	Nippon Chemi-Con
C_{OUT}	V_{OUT} >10V 10V> V_{OUT} >1.8V V_{OUT} <1.8V	10 uF/50V 10 uF/25V 22uF/10V	KTS500B106M55N0T00 GRM31CR71E106K GRM31CR71A226M NOTE: The value of C_{OUT} depends upon the setting output voltage.	Nippon Chemi-Con muRata muRata
C_{BST}		0.1 uF/50V	GRM21BB11H104KA01L	muRata
R_{BST}		51.0 Ω		
L	40V/2.0A	10 uH 4.7 uH 2.2 uH	SLF6045T-100M1R6-3PF SLF7045T-4R7M2R0-PF VLCF4020T-2R2N1R7	TDK TDK TDK
D	30V/1.5A 40V/2.0A	0.42V 0.43V	MA22D28 MA24D60 NOTE: Diode depends upon the input voltage and output Current.	Panasonic Panasonic
R_{CE}	The UP DIODE is connected between the CE pin and the Vin pin as the ESD protection element. If there is the possibility that the voltage of the CE pin becomes higher than the voltage of the Vin pin, it is recommended to connect the 5.1kohm resistance with the CE pin for preventing a large current flows into the Vin pin from the CE pin.			

*The performance of power circuit using those 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. (such as the voltage, current , and power)

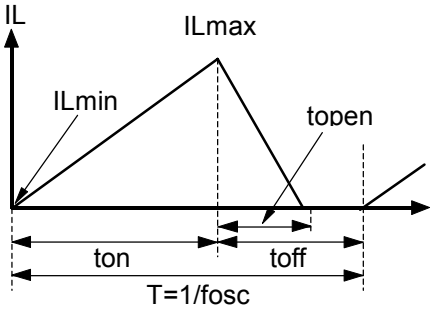
Operation of The Buck Converter and The Output Current

The DC/DC converter charges energy in the inductor when switch is ON, and discharges the energy from the inductor when switch 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:

<Basic Circuits>



<Current through>



Step 1: Switch turns on and current IL (=i1) flows, and energy is charged into CL. At this moment, IL increases from ILmin (=0) to reach ILmax in proportion to the on-time period (ton) of Switch.

Step 2: When Switch turns off, Synchronous rectifier Diode turns on in order that L maintains IL at ILmax, and current IL (=i2) flows.

Step 3: IL (=i2) decreases gradually and reaches IL=ILmin=0 after a time period of topen, and Diode turns off. Provided that in the continuous mode, next cycle starts before IL becomes to 0 because toff time is not enough. In this case, IL value increases from this ILmin (>0).

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

Output Current and Selection of External Components

The relation between the output current and external components is as follows:

When Switch of Lx is ON:

(Wherein, Ripple Current P-P value is described as I_{RP}, ON resistance of Switch and Diode of Lx are respectively described as R_{ONH} and Vf and the DC resistor of the inductor is described as R_L.)

$$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + (R_{ONH} + R_L) \times I_{OUT} + L \times I_{RP} / ton \quad \cdots\cdots \text{Equation 1}$$

When Switch is "OFF"(Diode is "ON") as toff:

$$Lx\ I_{RP} / toff = V_f + V_{OUT} + R_L \times I_{OUT} \quad \cdots\cdots \text{Equation 2}$$

Put Equation 2 to Equation 1 and solve for ON duty of Switch, ton /(toff + ton) = D_{ON},

$$D_{ON} = (V_{OUT} + Vf + R_L \times I_{OUT}) / (V_{IN} + Vf - R_{ONH} \times I_{OUT}) \quad \cdots\cdots \text{Equation 3}$$

Ripple Current is as follows:

$$I_{RP} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT} - R_{ONH} \times I_{OUT} - R_L \times I_{OUT}) \times D_{ON} / fosc / L \quad \cdots\cdots \text{Equation 4}$$

wherein, peak current that flows through L, and Switch is as follows:

$$I_{Lx}max = I_{OUT} + I_{RP}/2 \quad \cdots\cdots \text{Equation 5}$$

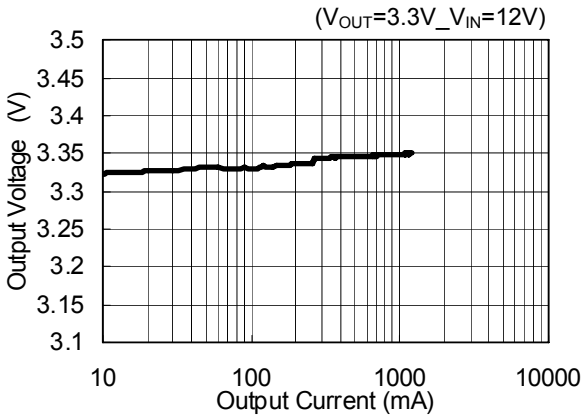
Consider ILmax, condition of input and output and select external components.

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

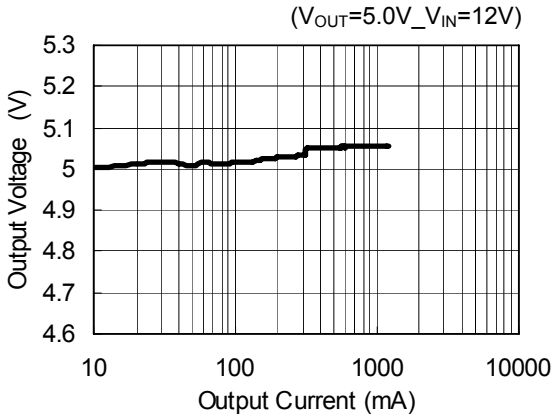
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1) Output Voltage VS. Output Current

R1240x00Xx

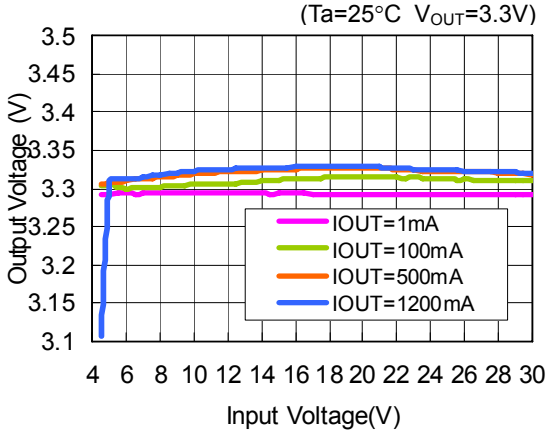


R1240x00Xx

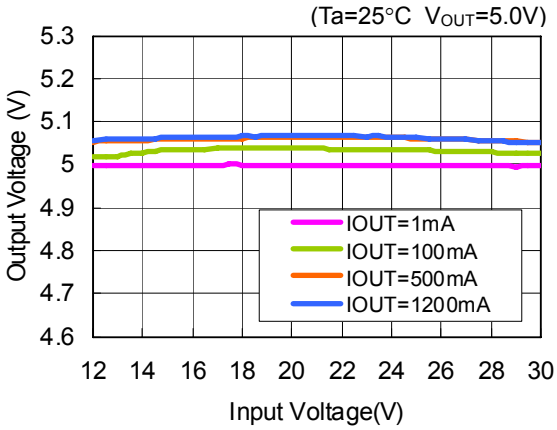


2) Output Voltage VS. Input Voltage

R1240x00Xx

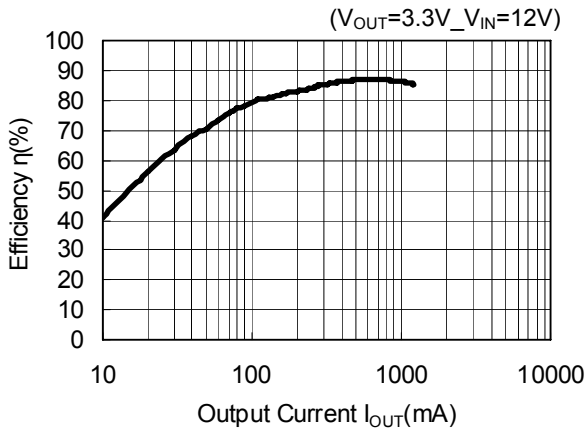


R1240x00Xx

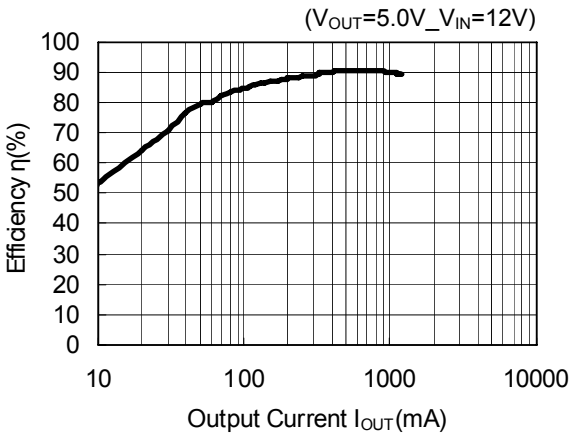


3) Efficiency VS. output Current

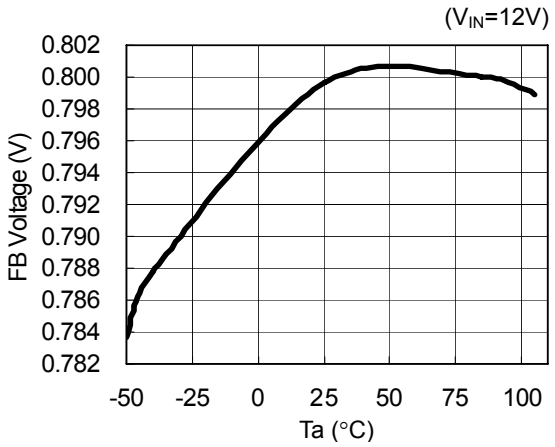
R1240x00Xx



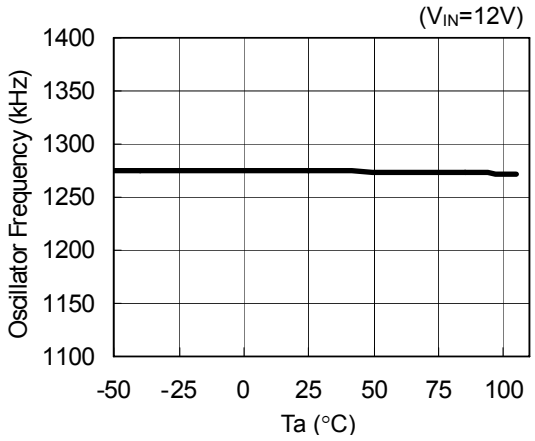
R1240x00Xx



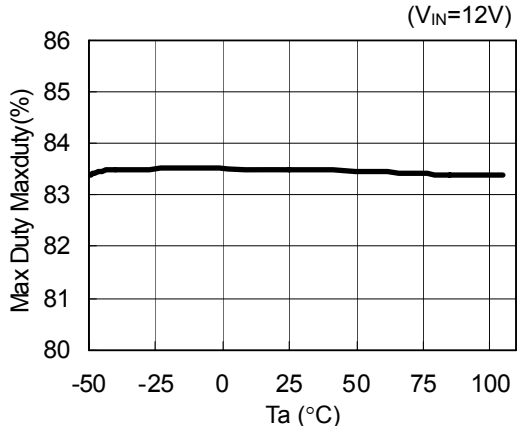
4) FB Voltage VS. Temperature
R1240x00Xx



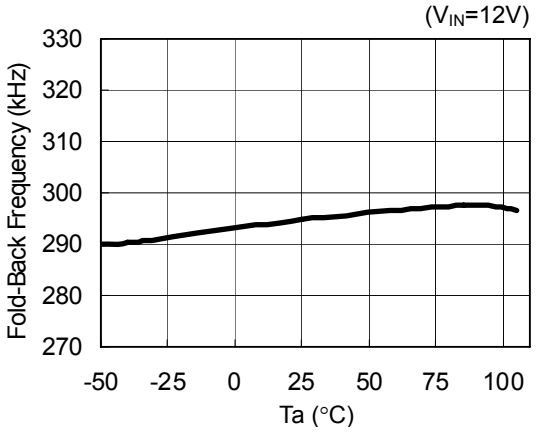
5) Oscillator Frequency VS. Temperature
R1240x00Xx



6) Maxduty VS. Temperature
R1240x00Xx



7) Fold-Back Frequency VS. Temperature
R1240x00XB



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■Ricoh awarded ISO 14001 certification.
The Ricoh Group was awarded ISO 14001 certification, which is an international standard for environmental management systems, at both its domestic and overseas production facilities. Our current aim is to obtain ISO 14001 certification for all of our business offices.

RoHS Compliant
Ricoh completed the organization of the Lead-free production for all of our products. After Apr. 1, 2006, we will ship out the lead free products only. Thus, all products that will be shipped from now on comply with RoHS Directive.

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