

STEP-UP DC/DC CONVERTER with SHUTDOWN FUNCTION

NO.EA-255-210322

OUTLINE

The R1202x Series are CMOS-based PWM step-up DC/DC converter ICs with low supply current.

Each of these ICs consists of an NMOS FET, NPN transistor, an oscillator, a PWM comparator, a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, a current limit circuit, an under voltage lockout circuit (UVLO), an over-voltage protection circuit (OVP), a soft-start circuit, a Maxduty limit circuit, and a thermal shutdown protection circuit. By simply using an inductor, a resistor, and capacitors as external components, a high-efficiency step-up DC/DC converter can be easily configured. At the standby mode, a rectifier transistor can separate the output from the input.

The R1202x Series include a thermal shut-down circuit and an under-voltage lockout circuit (UVLO) which separate the output from the input to shut down the current when the overheat caused when the output is connected to the Gnd is detected and also during the UVLO detection. As other protection functions, the R1202x Series contain a cycle by cycle current limit circuit that limits the Lx peak current, and an over-voltage protection circuit (OVP) that detects the output overvoltage.

The R1202x Series offer three versions: the R1202xxxxA/B versions, which are optimized for constant-voltage power supply and the R1202xxxxD version, which is optimized to drive serial white LEDs with constant current. While the R1202xxxxA version discharges the V_{OUT} output to 0V at the shutdown, the R1202xxxxB version doesn't. The brightness of the white LEDs can be adjusted quickly by applying a PWM signal (200Hz to 300kHz) to the CE pin.

The R1202x Series are available in DFN1616-6B and TSOT-23-6 packages.

FEATURES

- Input Voltage Range 2.3V to 5.5V (R1202xxxxA/B)
1.8V to 5.5V (R1202xxxxD)
- Supply Current Typ. 800μA
- Standby Current Max. 5μA
- Feedback Voltage 1.0V±15mV (R1202xxxxA/B)
0.2V±10mV (R1202xxxxD)
- Oscillator Frequency Typ. 1.2MHz
- Maximum Duty Cycle Typ. 91%
- UVLO Function Typ.2.0V (Hys.Typ.0.2V) (R1202xxxxA/B)
Typ.1.6V (Hys.Typ.0.1V) (R1202xxxxD)
- Lx Current Limit Function Select from 350mA, 700mA
- Over Voltage Protection Select from 14V-23V (Refer the Selection Guide)
- LED dimming control for R1202xxxxD by external PWM signal (Frequency 200Hz to 300kHz)
- Thermal Protection Function Typ.150°C(Hys.Typ.50°C)
- Built-in Auto Discharge Function R1202xxxxA
- NMOS ON Resistance 1.35Ω
- Packages DFN1616-6B, TSOT-23-6

APPLICATION

- Constant Voltage Power Source for portable equipment
- OLED power supply for portable equipment
- White LED Backlight for portable equipment

SELECTION GUIDE

The OVP threshold voltage, current limit, package and V_{FB} /Auto discharge are user-selectable options.

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
R1202Lyz1*-TR	DFN1616-6B	5,000 pcs	Yes	Yes
R1202Nyz3*-TR-FE	TSOT-23-6	3,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

y : Designation of OVP threshold

(3) 14V : R1202xxxxA/B/D

(4) 17V : R1202xxxxA/B

(5) 19V : R1202xxxxA/B

(6) 21V : R1202xxxxA/B

(7) 23V : R1202xxxxA/B/D

z : Designation of current limit

(1) 350mA

(2) 700mA

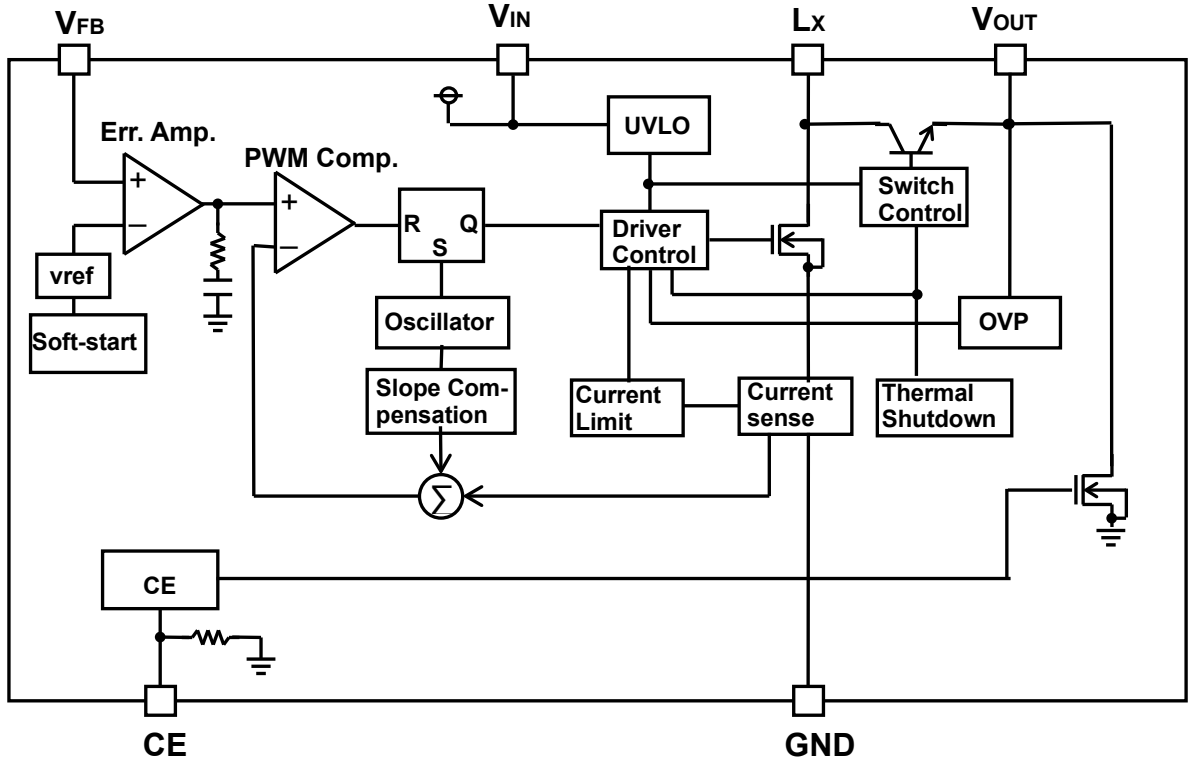
* : Designation of VFB, auto discharge function

	VFB	Auto discharge
A	1.0V	○
B	1.0V	×
D	0.2V	×

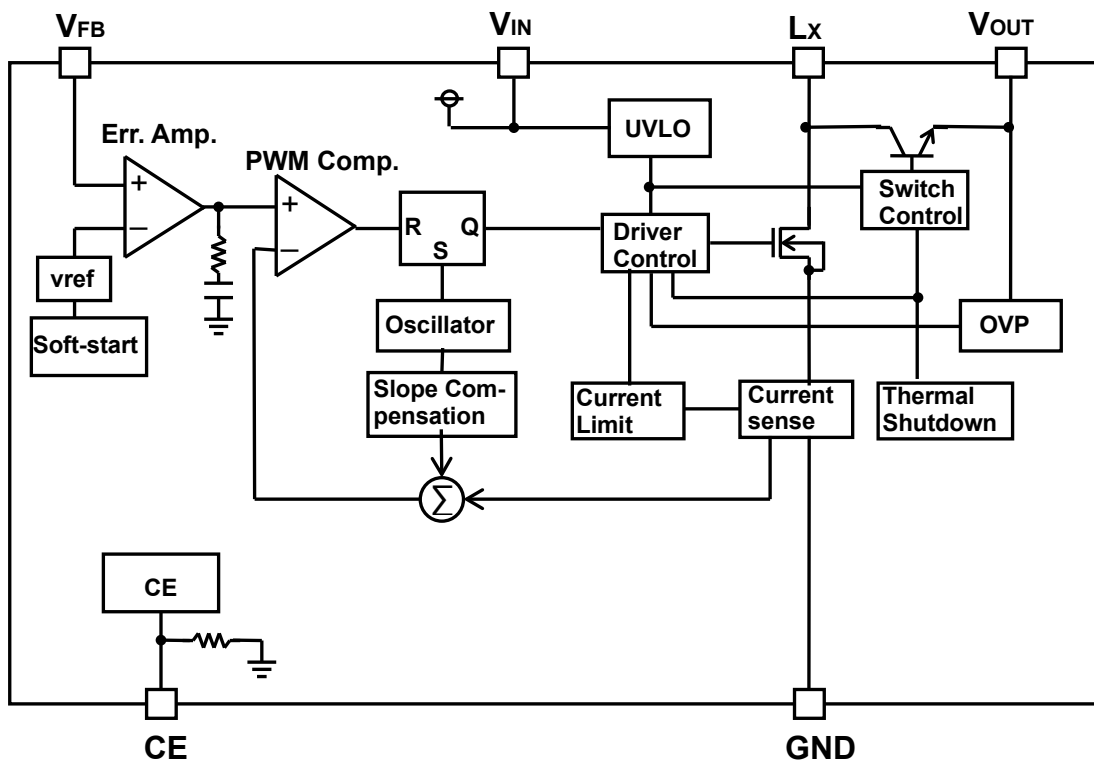
Auto-discharge function quickly lowers the output voltage to 0V, when the chip enable signal is switched from the active mode to the standby mode, by releasing the electrical charge accumulated in the external capacitor.

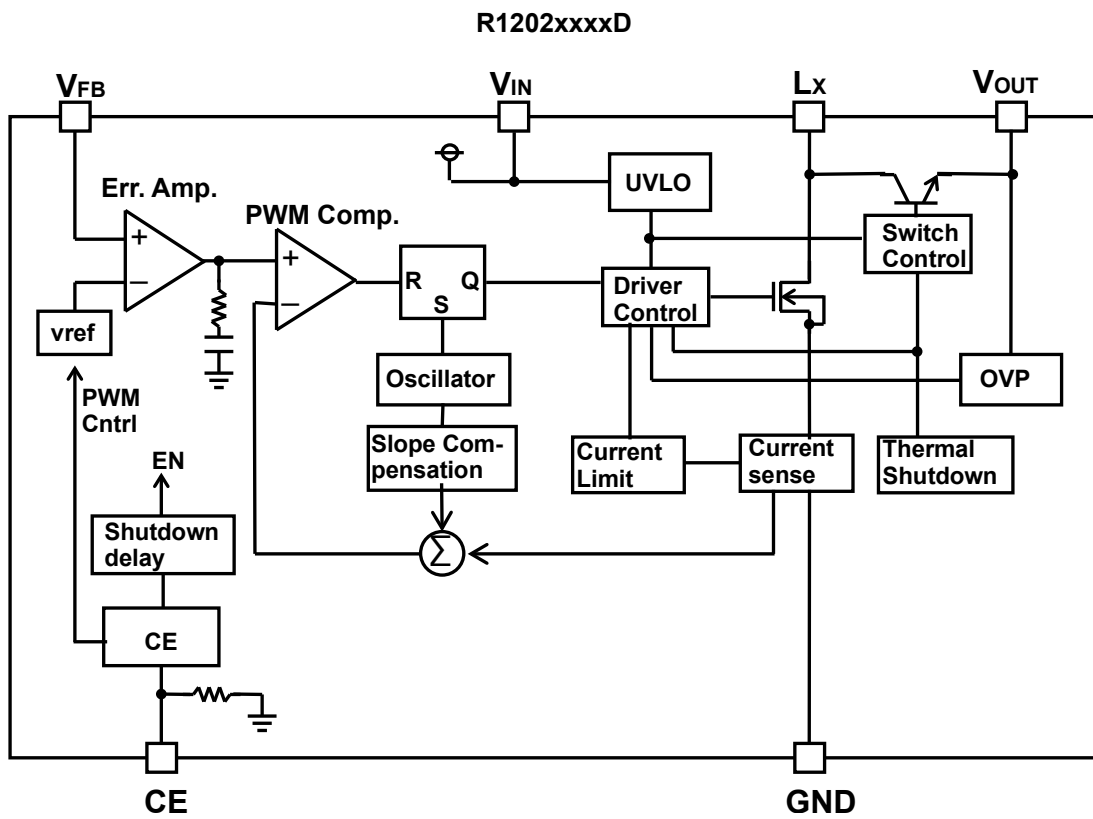
BLOCK DIAGRAMS

R1202xxxxA



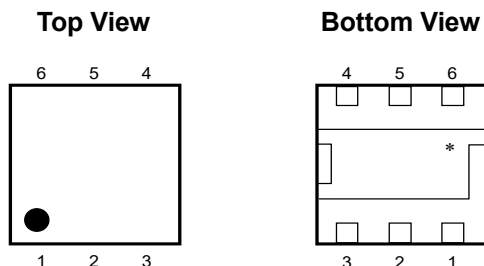
R1202xxxxB



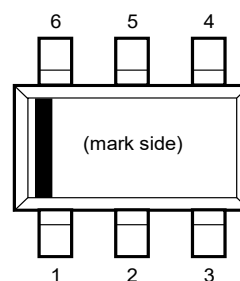


PIN DESCRIPTIONS

• DFN1616-6B



• TSOT-23-6



DFN1616-6B

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Description
1	CE	Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active)
2	V_{FB}	Feedback Pin
3	L_X	Switching Pin (Open Drain Output)
4	GND	Ground Pin
5	V_{IN}	Input Pin
6	V_{OUT}	Output Pin

*) The tab is substrate level (GND). The tab is better to be connected to the GND, but leaving it open is also acceptable.

TSOT-23-6

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Description
1	CE	Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active)
2	V_{OUT}	Output Pin
3	V_{IN}	Input Pin
4	L_X	Switching Pin (Open Drain Output)
5	GND	Ground Pin
6	V_{FB}	Feedback Pin

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(GND=0V)

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit	
V _{IN}	V _{IN} Pin Voltage	-0.3 to 6.5	V	
V _{CE}	CE Pin Voltage	-0.3 to 6.5	V	
V _{FB}	V _{FB} Pin Voltage	-0.3 to 6.5	V	
V _{OUT}	V _{OUT} Pin Voltage	-0.3 to 25	V	
V _{LX}	L _x Pin Voltage	-0.3 to 25	V	
I _{LX}	L _x Pin Current	1000	mA	
P _D	Power Dissipation *	DFN1616-6B (JEDEC STD. 51-7 Test Land Pattern)	2400	mW
		TSOT-23-6 (Standard Test Land Pattern)	460	
T _j	Junction Temperature Range	-40 to 125	°C	
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 125	°C	

*) Refer to *POWER DISSIPATION* for detailed information.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage 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

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit	
V _{IN}	Operating Input Voltage	R1202xxxxA/B	2.3 V to 5.5 V	V
		R1202xxxxD	1.8 V to 5.5 V	V
T _a	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 85	°C	

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

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 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.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

R1202x

(Ta=25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
I _{DD}	Supply Current	V _{IN} =5.5V, V _{FB} =0V, L _X at no load		0.8	1.2	mA	
I _{standby}	Standby Current	V _{IN} =5.5V, V _{CE} =0V		1.0	5.0	μA	
V _{UVLO1}	UVLO Detect Threshold Voltage	V _{IN} falling	R1202xxxxA/B	1.9	2.0	2.1	V
			R1202xxxxD	1.5	1.6	1.7	V
V _{UVLO2}	UVLO Release Voltage	V _{IN} rising	R1202xxxxA/B		V _{UVLO1} +0.2	2.3	V
			R1202xxxxD		V _{UVLO1} +0.1	1.8	V
V _{CEH}	CE Input Voltage "H"	V _{IN} =5.5V	1.5			V	
V _{CEL}	CE Input Voltage "L"				0.5	V	
R _{CE}	CE Pull Down Resistance			1200		kΩ	
V _{FB}	V _{FB} Voltage Accuracy	V _{CE} =3.6V	R1202xxxxA/B	0.985	1.000	1.015	V
			R1202xxxxD	0.19	0.2	0.21	
ΔV _{FB} /ΔTa	V _{FB} Voltage Temperature Coefficient	V _{CE} =3.6V, -40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C		±150		ppm/°C	
I _{FB}	V _{FB} Input Current	V _{IN} =5.5V, V _{FB} =0V or 5.5V	-0.1		0.1	μA	
t _{start}	Soft-start Time	*R1202xxxxA/B		2.0		ms	
R _{ON}	Driver ON Resistance	V _{CE} =3.6V, I _{LX} =100mA		1.35		Ω	
I _{OFF}	Driver Leakage Current	V _{LX} =22V			3.0	μA	
I _{LIM}	Driver Current Limit	V _{IN} =3.6V	R1202xx1xx	250	350	450	mA
			R1202xx2xx	500	700	900	
V _F	NPN Forward Voltage	I _{LX} =100mA		0.8		V	
I _{SWOFF1}	NPN Leakage Current 1	V _{OUT} =22V, V _{LX} =0V			10	μA	
I _{SWOFF2}	NPN Leakage Current 2	V _{OUT} =0V, V _{LX} =5.5V			3	μA	
f _{osc}	Oscillator Frequency	V _{IN} =3.6V, V _{FB} =0V	1000	1200	1400	kHz	

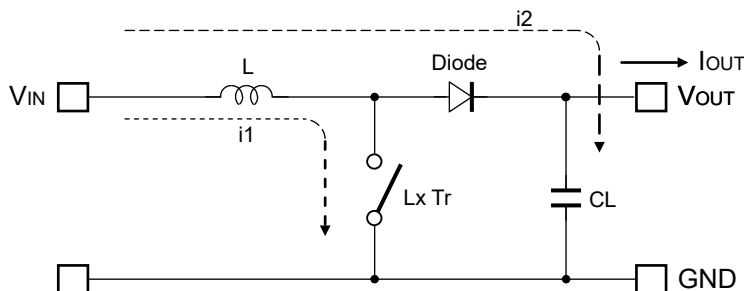
(Ta=25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Maxduty	Maximum Duty Cycle	$V_{IN}=3.6V$, $V_{FB}=0V$	86	91		%	
V_{OVP1}	OVP Detect Voltage	$V_{IN}=3.6V$, V_{OUT} rising	R1202x3xxA/B/D	13.2	14	14.8	V
			R1202x4xxA/B	16.2	17	17.8	
			R1202x5xxA/B	18.2	19	19.8	
			R1202x6xxA/B	20.2	21	21.8	
			R1202x7xxA/B/D	22.2	23	23.8	
V_{OVP2}	OVP Release Voltage	$V_{IN}=3.6V$, V_{OUT} falling	R1202x3xxA/B/D		V_{OVP1} -1.1		V
			R1202x4xxA/B		V_{OVP1} -1.3		
			R1202x5xxA/B		V_{OVP1} -1.4		
			R1202x6xxA/B		V_{OVP1} -1.5		
			R1202x7xxA/B/D		V_{OVP1} -1.7		
T_{TSD}	Thermal Shutdown Detect Temperature	$V_{IN}=3.6V$		150		°C	
T_{TSR}	Thermal Shutdown Release Temperature	$V_{IN}=3.6V$		100		°C	

THEORY OF OPERATION

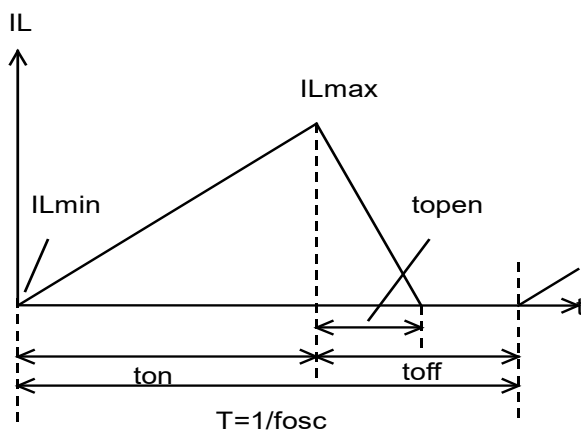
Operation of Step-Up DC/DC Converter and Output Current

<Basic Circuit>

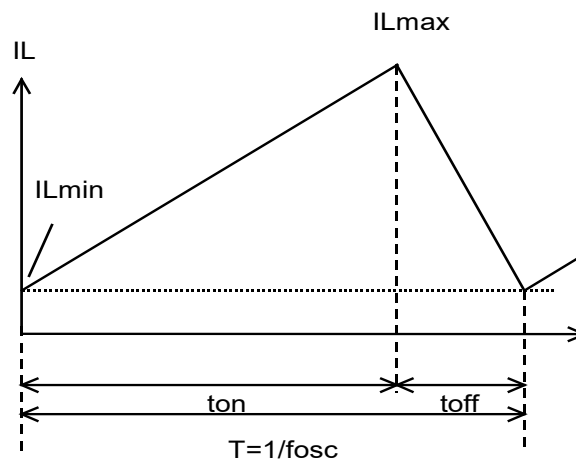


<Current through L>

Discontinuous mode



Continuous mode



There are two operation modes of the step-up PWM control-DC/DC converter. That is the continuous mode and discontinuous mode by the continuousness inductor.

When the transistor turns ON, the voltage of inductor L becomes equal to V_{IN} voltage. The increase value of inductor current (i_1) will be

$$\Delta i_1 = V_{IN} \times t_{on} / L \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 1}$$

As the step-up circuit, during the OFF time (when the transistor turns OFF) the voltage is continually supply from the power supply. The decrease value of inductor current (i_2) will be

$$\Delta i_2 = (V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) \times t_{open} / L \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 2}$$

At the PWM control-method, the inductor current become continuously when $t_{open}=t_{off}$, the DC/DC converter operate as the continuous mode.

In the continuous mode, the variation of current of i_1 and i_2 is same at regular condition.

$$V_{IN} \times t_{on} / L = (V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) \times t_{off} / L \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 3}$$

The duty at continuous mode will be

$$\text{duty (\%)} = t_{on} / (t_{on} + t_{off}) = (V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) / V_{OUT} \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 4}$$

The average of inductor current at $t_f = t_{off}$ will be

$$I_L(\text{Ave.}) = V_{IN} \times t_{on} / (2 \times L) \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 5}$$

If the input voltage = output voltage, the I_{OUT} will be

$$I_{OUT} = V_{IN}^2 \times t_{on} / (2 \times L \times V_{OUT}) \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 6}$$

If the I_{OUT} value is large than above the calculated value (Formula 6), it will become the continuous mode, at this status, the peak current (I_{Lmax}) of inductor will be

$$I_{Lmax} = I_{OUT} \times V_{OUT} / V_{IN} + V_{IN} \times t_{on} / (2 \times L) \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 7}$$

$$I_{Lmax} = I_{OUT} \times V_{OUT} / V_{IN} + V_{IN} \times T \times (V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) / (2 \times L \times V_{OUT}) \dots\dots\dots \text{Formula 8}$$

The peak current value is larger than the I_{OUT} value. In case of this, selecting the condition of the input and the output and the external components by considering of I_{Lmax} value.

The explanation above is based on the ideal calculation, and the loss caused by L_x switch and the external components are not included.

The actual maximum output current will be between 50% and 80% by the above calculations. Especially, when the I_L is large or V_{IN} is low, the loss of V_{IN} is generated with on resistance of the switch. Moreover, it is necessary to consider V_f of the diode (approximately 0.8V) about V_{OUT} .

Soft-Start**R1202xxxxA/B**

After inputting "H" to the CE pin, the error amplifier in the DC/DC converter starts from 0V and slowly rises with a time (typ. 2ms) until the set output voltage is reached.

However, immediately after startup, (the input voltage (V_{IN}) – NPN Forward voltage) is output without the soft start control.

R1202xxxxD

By gradually increasing the duty of the PWM signal input to the CE pin, the LED current (luminance) can be slowly increased in the same way as the soft start operation.

Protect Function

If the over current is detected, internal mosfet will turn-off soon. At the next operating period, mosfet will turn-on again and continue to watch the current.

The UVLO function and the thermal shutdown function are turned off the NMOS-driver and NPN-transistor when the V_{IN} decreases more than the UVLO detect threshold voltage or the inside of IC exceeds the thermal shutdown detect temperature, and reset IC when the V_{IN} rises more than the UVLO release voltage or the inside of IC falls below the thermal shutdown release temperature, and restart the operation.

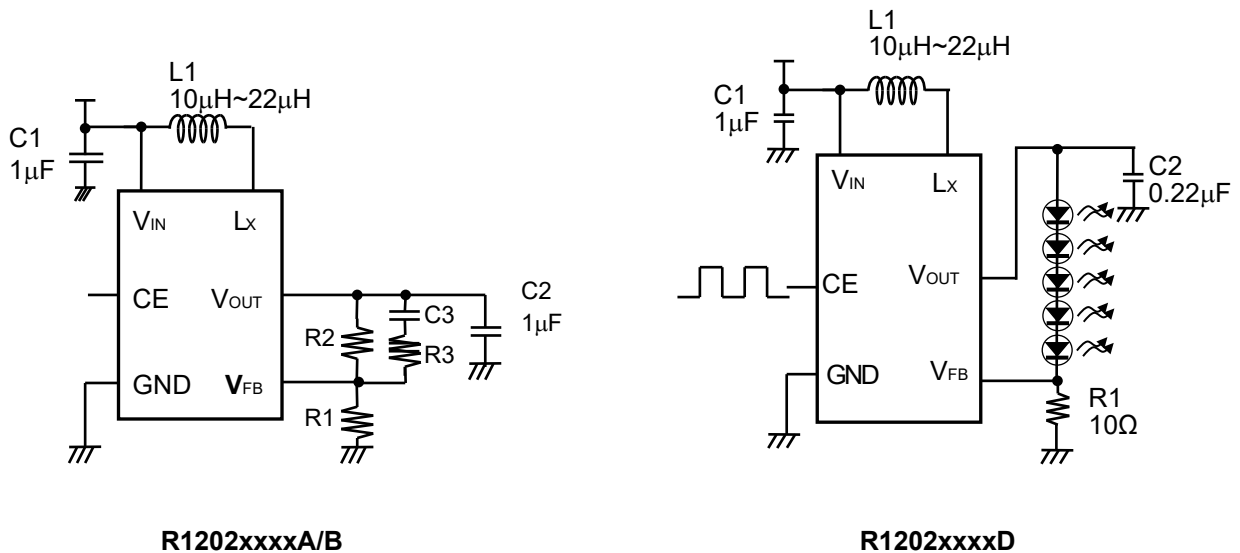
Shutdown

At standby mode, the output is completely separated from the input and shutdown by the NPN transistor of internal IC. However, the leakage current is generated when the L_x pin voltage is higher than V_{IN} pin voltage at standby mode.

R1202xxxxA (with auto discharge function): In the term of standby mode, the switch between V_{OUT} to GND is turned ON and output capacitor is discharged.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Typical Applications



R1202xxxxA/B

R1202xxxxD

● Selection of Inductor

The peak current of the inductor at normal mode can be estimated as the next formula when the efficiency is 80%.

$$I_{Lmax} = 1.25 \times I_{OUT} \times V_{OUT} / V_{IN} + 0.5 \times V_{IN} \times (V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) / (L \times V_{OUT} \times f_{osc})$$

In the case of start-up or dimming control by CE pin, inductor transient current flows, and the peak current of it must be equal or less than the current limit of the IC. The peak current should not be beyond the rated current of the inductor. The recommended inductance value is 10µH -22µH.

Table 1 Peak current value in each condition

Condition				
V _{IN} (V)	V _{OUT} (V)	I _{OUT} (mA)	L (µH)	I _{Lmax} (mA)
3	14	20	10	215
3	14	20	22	160
3	21	20	10	280
3	21	20	22	225

Table 2 Recommended inductors

L (µH)	Part No.	Rated current (mA)	Size (mm)
10	LQH32CN100K53	450	3.2x2.5x1.55
10	LQH2MC100K02	225	2.0x1.6x0.9
10	VLF3010A-100	490	2.8x2.6x0.9
10	VLS252010-100	520	2.5x2.0x1.0
10	VLF403212MT-100M	900	4.0x3.2x1.2
22	LQH32CN220K53	250	3.2x2.5x1.55
22	LQH2MC220K02	185	2.0x1.6x0.9
22	VLF3010A-220	330	2.8x2.6x0.9
22	VLF504015MT-220M	930	5.0x4.0x1.5

● **Selection of Capacitor**

Set 1 μ F or more value bypass capacitor C1 between V_{IN} pin and GND pin as close as possible.

R1202xxxxA/R1202xxxxB

Set 1 μ F – 4.7 μ F or more capacitor C2 between V_{OUT} and GND pin.

Table 3-A Recommended components for R1202xxxxA/R1202xxxxB

	Rated voltage(V)	Part No.
C1	6.3	CM105B105K06
C2	25	GRM21BR11E105K
C3	25	22pF
R1		For V _{OUT} Setting
R2		For V _{OUT} Setting
R3		2k Ω

If the transient drop of output voltage by the load fluctuation is large and exceeds the allowable range in above setting, refer to Table 3-B to change the capacitors of C2 and C3 for the response improvement and the transient voltage drop reduction.

Table 3-B Recommended components for R1202xxxxA/R1202xxxxB

	Rated voltage(V)	Part No.
C1	6.3	CM105B105K06
C2	50	GRM31CR71H475M
C3	25	220pF
R1		For V _{OUT} Setting
R2		For V _{OUT} Setting
R3		2k Ω

R1202xxxxD

Set 0.22 μ F or more capacitor C2 between V_{OUT} and GND pin.

The rated voltage of C2 should be 25V or more.

Table 4 Recommended components for R1202xxxxD

	Rated voltage(V)	Part No.
C1	6.3	CM105B105K06
C2	25	GRM21BR11E224

● External Components Setting

If the spike noise of V_{OUT} may be large for R1202xxxxA/B, the spike noise may be picked into V_{FB} pin and make the operation unstable. In this case, use a R3 of the resistance value in the range from 1k Ω to 5k Ω to reduce a noise level of V_{FB} .

● The Method of Output Voltage Setting (R1202xxxxA/B)

The output voltage (V_{OUT}) can be calculated with divider resistors (R1 and R2) values as the following formula:

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

The total value of R1 and R2 should be equal or less than 300k Ω . Make the V_{IN} and GND line sufficient. The large current flows through the V_{IN} and GND line due to the switching. If this impedance (V_{IN} and GND line) is high, the internal voltage of the IC may shift by the switching current, and the operating may become unstable. Moreover, when the built-in L_x switch is turn OFF, the spike noise caused by the inductor may be generated. As a result of this, recommendation voltage rating of capacitor (C2) value is equal 1.5 times larger or more than the setting output voltage.

● LED Current setting (R1202xxxxD)

When CE pin input is "H" (Duty=100%), LED current can be set with feedback resistor (R1)

$$I_{LED} = V_{FB} / R1$$

● LED Dimming Control (R1202xxxxD)

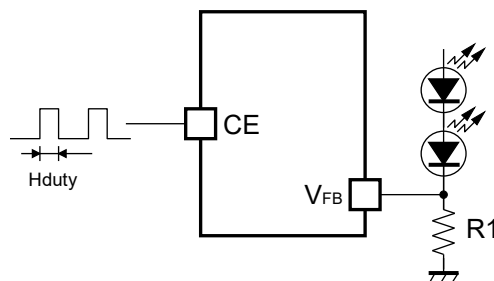
The LED brightness can be controlled by inputting the PWM signal to the CE pin. If the CE pin input is "L" in the fixed time (Typ.0.5ms), the IC becomes the standby mode and turns OFF LEDs.

The current of LEDs can be controlled by Duty of the PWM signal of the input CE pin. The current of LEDs when High-Duty of the CE input is "Hduty" reaches the value as calculatable following formula.

$$I_{LED} = Hduty \times V_{FB} / R1$$

The frequency of the PWM signal is using the range between 200Hz to 300kHz.

When controlling the LED brightness by the PWM signal of 20kHz or less, the increasing or decreasing of the inductor current might be make a sounds in the hearable sound wave area. In that case, please use the PWM signal in the high frequency area.



Dimming control by CE pin input

● I_{LED} accuracy (R1202xxxxD)

LED current (I_{LED}) is affected by the offset voltage of the error amplifier in the DC/DC converter.

LED might turn off due to the offset voltage variation, when brightness is controlled by low PWM duty cycle.

It is recommended to input PWM signal with 10% or more duty cycle to prevented LED turn off (T_a=25°C).

The table below shows the I_{LED} accuracy at low PWM duty cycle input (low brightness).

I_{LED} accuracy when low PWM Duty is applied (R1 = 10 Ω)

PWM Duty applied to CE Pin	I_{LED} Min.	I_{LED} Max.
10% (Frequency = 20kHz to 300kHz)	0.1mA ⁽¹⁾	5.1mA ⁽¹⁾

(1) Design guaranteed value (T_a = 25 °C)

TECHNICAL NOTES

● Current Path on PCB

The current paths in an application circuit are shown in Fig. 1 and 2.

A current flows through the paths shown in Fig. 1 at the time of MOSFET-ON, and shown in Fig. 2 at the time of MOSFET-OFF. In the paths pointed with red arrows in Fig. 2, current flows just in MOSFET-ON period or just in MOSFET-OFF period. Parasitic impedance / inductance and the capacitance of these paths influence stability of the system and cause noise outbreak. So please minimize this side effect. In addition, please shorten the wiring of other current paths shown in Fig. 1 and 2 except for the paths of LED load.

● Layout Guide for PCB

- Please shorten the wiring of the input capacitor (C1) between V_{IN} pin and GND pin of IC. The GND pin should be connected to the strong GND plane.
- The area of L_x land pattern should be smaller.
- Please put output capacitor (C2) close to the V_{OUT} pin.
- Please make the GND side of output capacitor (C2) close to the GND pin of IC.

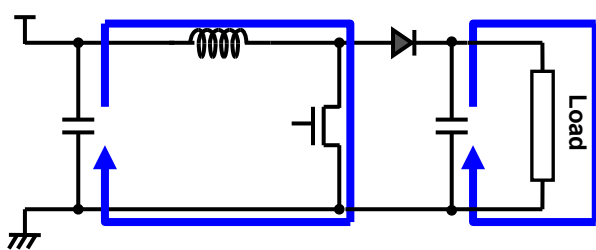


Fig. 1 MOSFET-ON

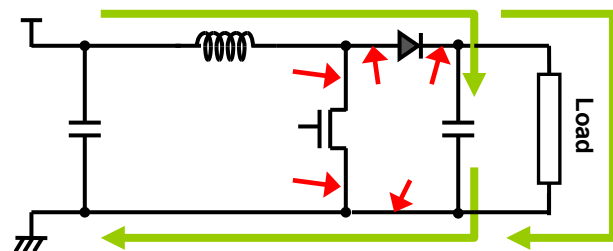
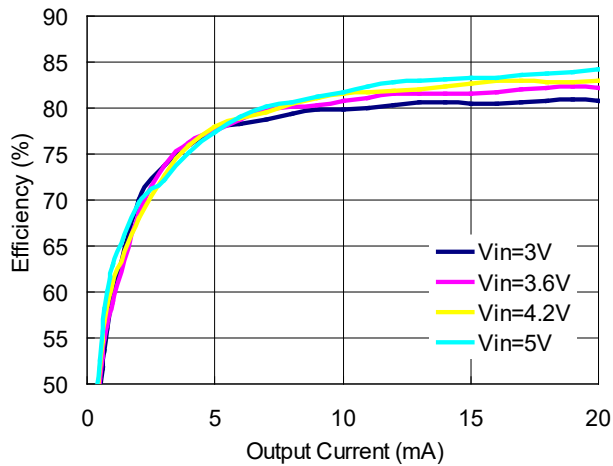


Fig. 2 MOSFET-OFF

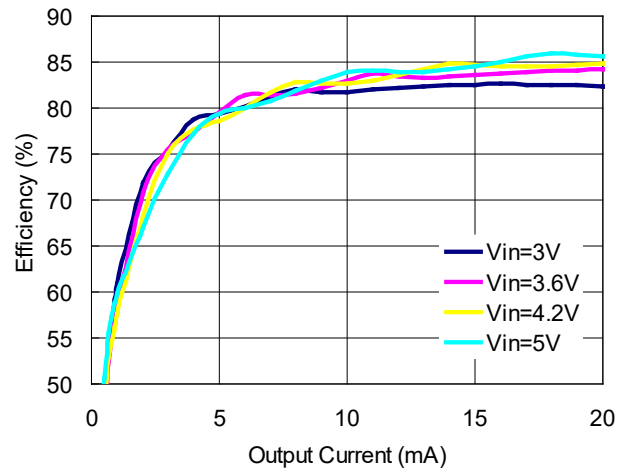
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1) Efficiency vs. Output Current (R1202N723A)

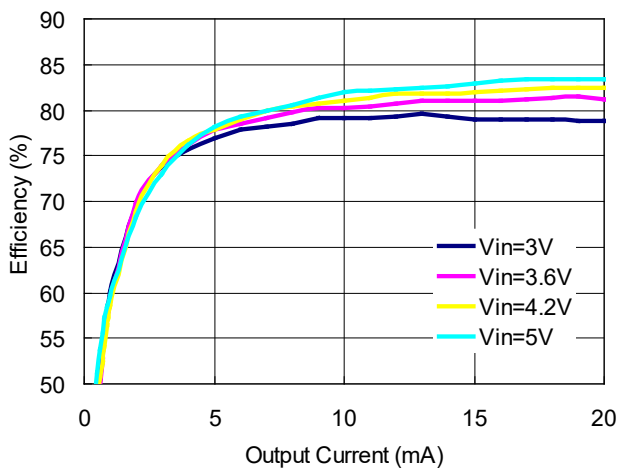
V_{OUT}=10V, L=10μH (LQH32CN100K53)



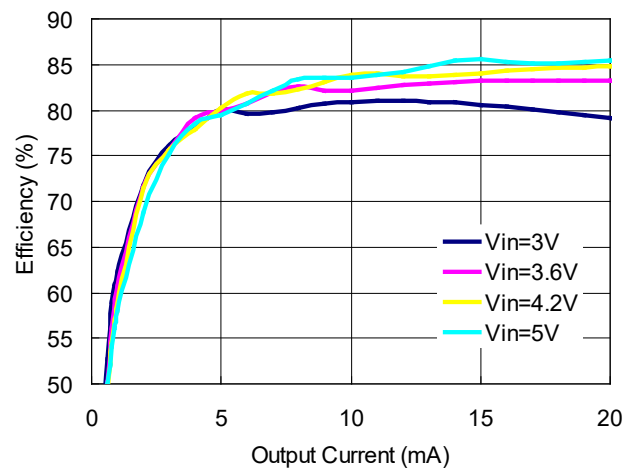
V_{OUT}=10V, L=22μH (LQH32CN220K53)



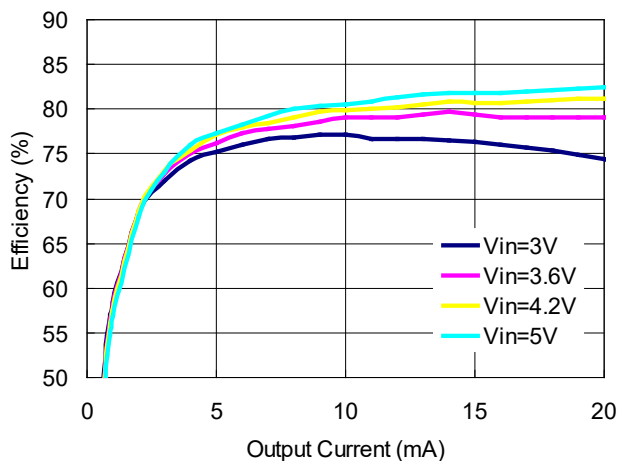
V_{OUT}=15V, L=10μH(LQH32CN100K53)



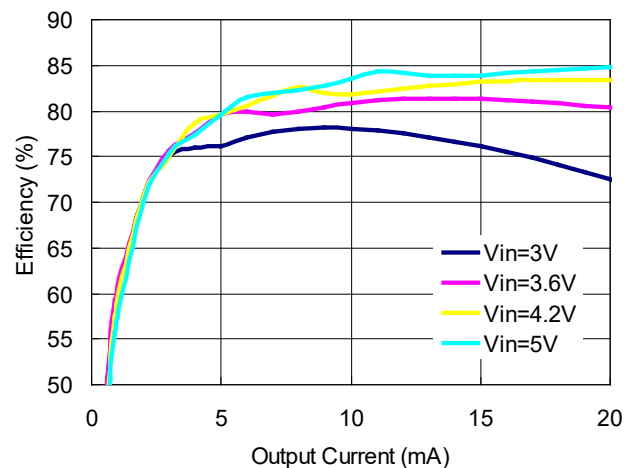
V_{OUT}=15V, L=22μH (LQH32CN220K53)



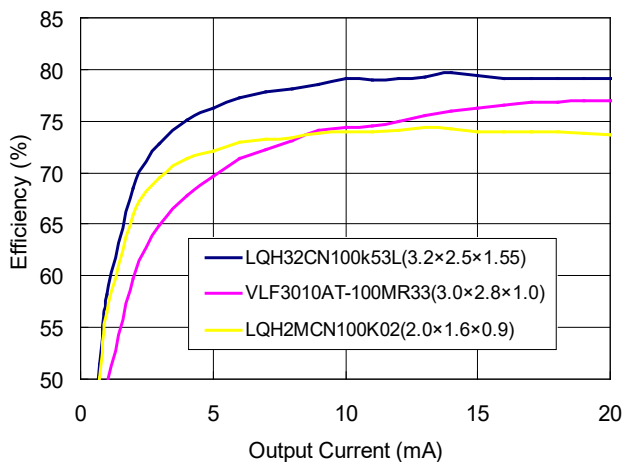
V_{OUT}=20V, L=10μH (LQH32CN100K53)



V_{OUT}=20V, L=22μH (LQH32CN220K53)

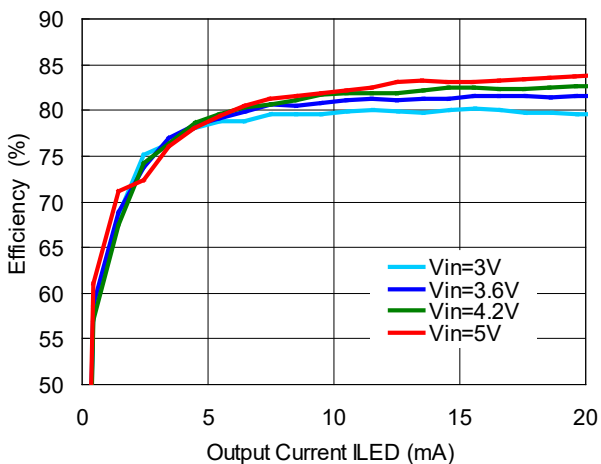


V_{OUT}=20V, V_{IN}=3.6V

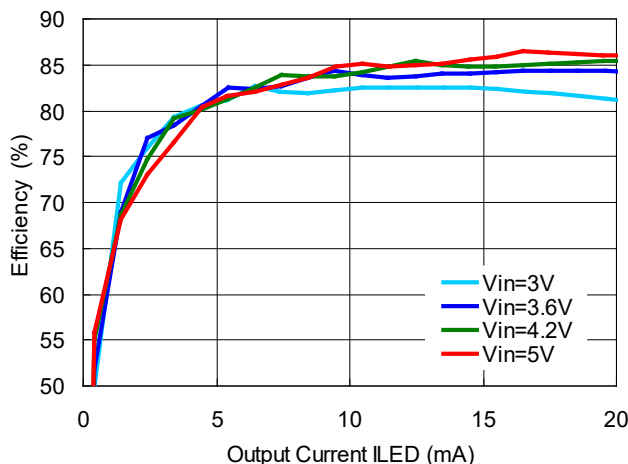


2) Efficiency vs. Output Current (R1202N713D)

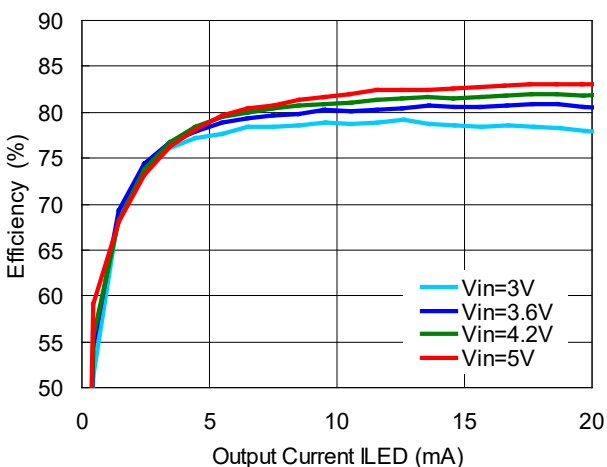
4LED, L=10μH (LQH32CN100K53)



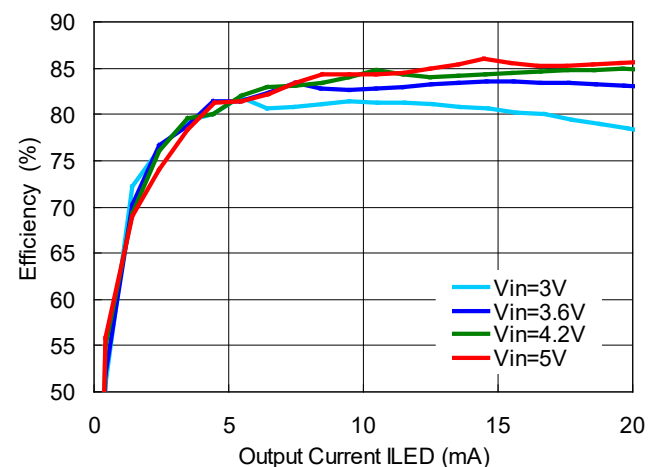
4LED, L=22μH (LQH32CN220K53)



5LED, L=10μH (LQH32CN100K53)

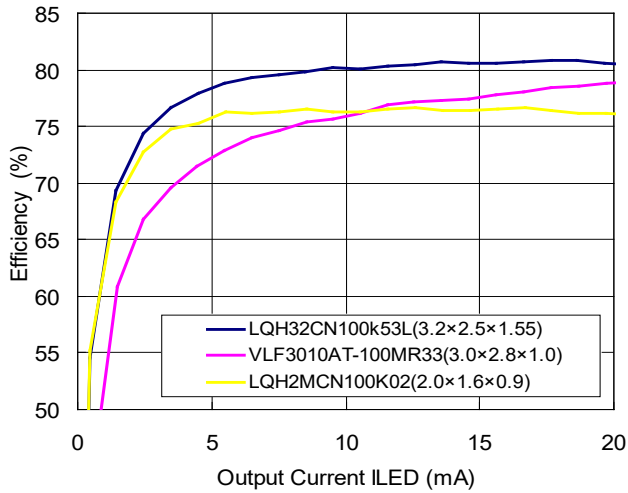


5LED, L=22μH (LQH32CN220K53)



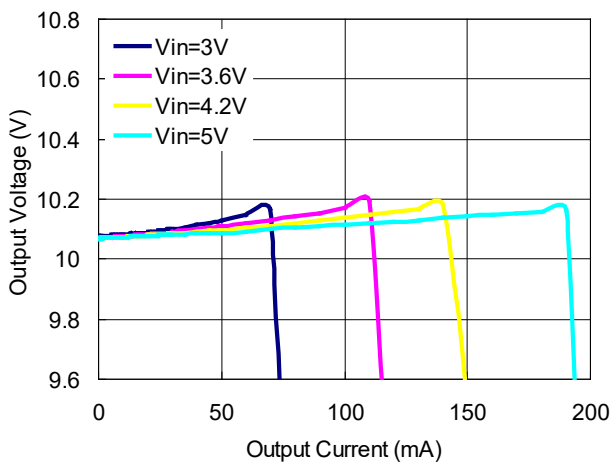
3) Efficiency vs. Output Current (R1202N713D)

5LED, $V_{IN}=3.6V$

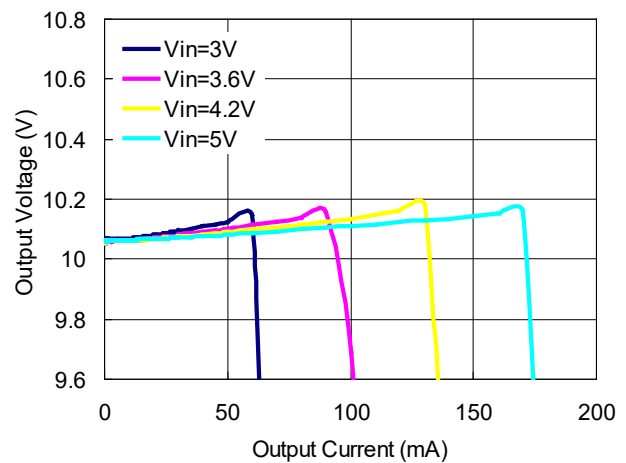


4) Output Voltage vs. Output Current (R1202N723A)

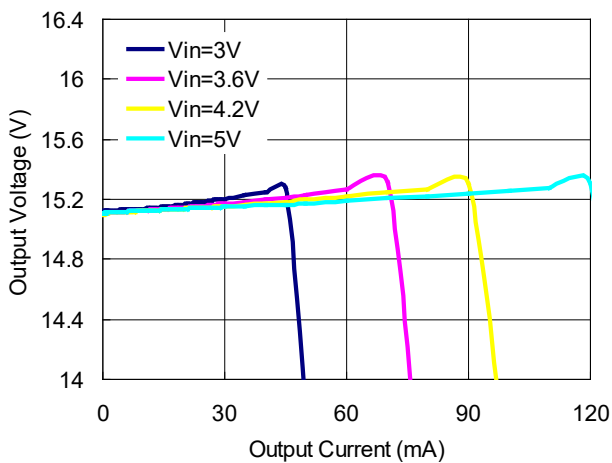
$V_{OUT}=10V$, $L=10\mu H$ (LQH32CN100K53)



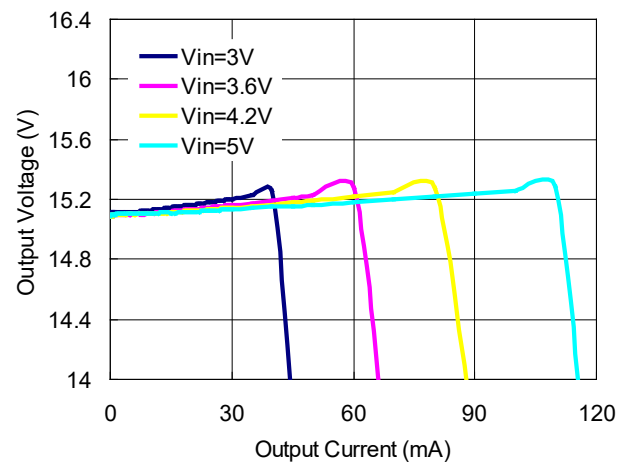
$V_{OUT}=10V$, $L=22\mu H$ (LQH32CN220K53)



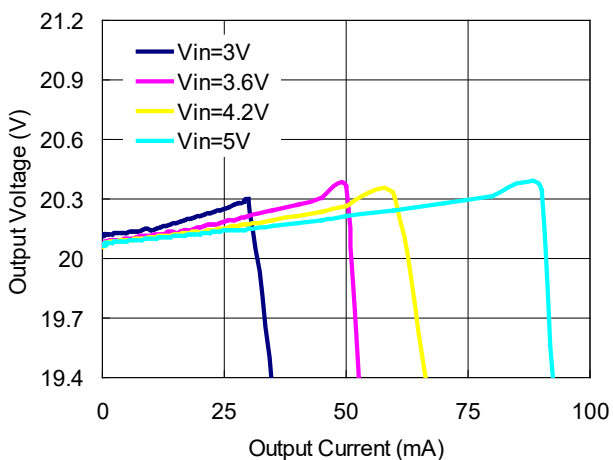
$V_{OUT}=15V$, $L=10\mu H$ (LQH32CN100K53)



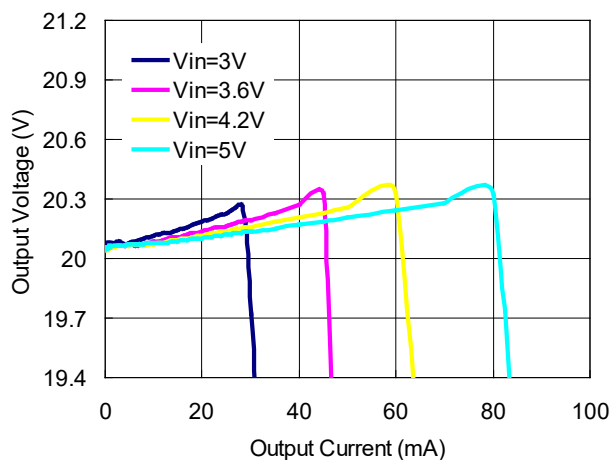
$V_{OUT}=15V$, $L=22\mu H$ (LQH32CN220K53)



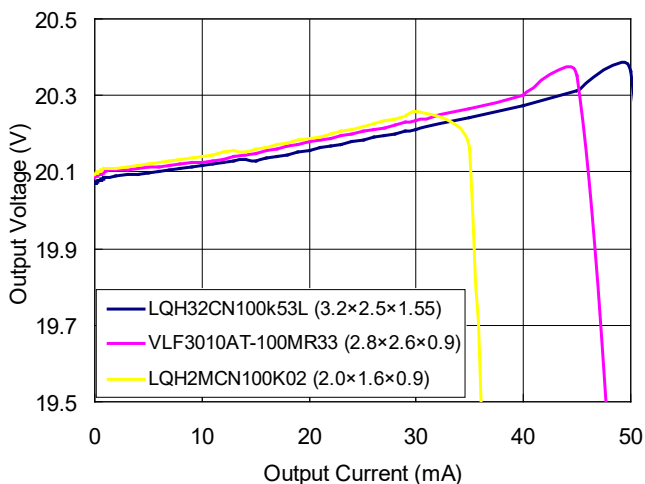
V_{OUT}=20V, L=10μH (LQH32CN100K53)



V_{OUT}=20V, L=22μH (LQH32CN220K53)

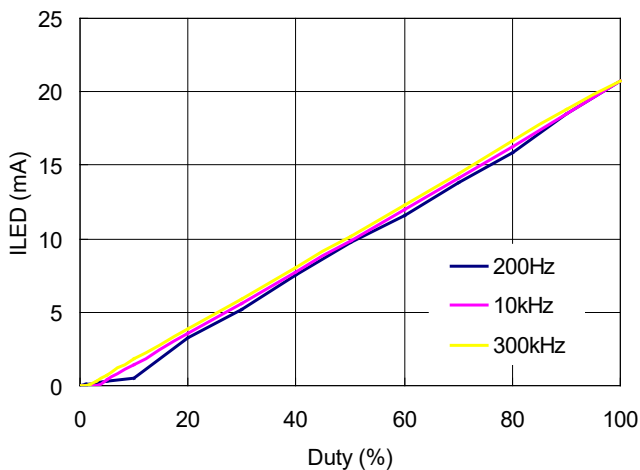


V_{OUT}=20V, V_{IN}=3.6V



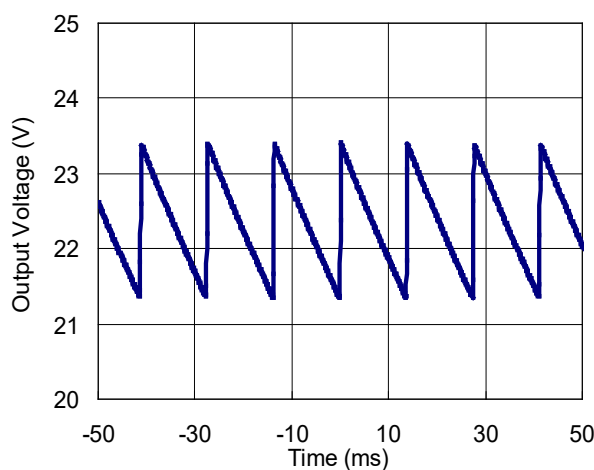
5) Maxduty vs. ILED

R1202N713D



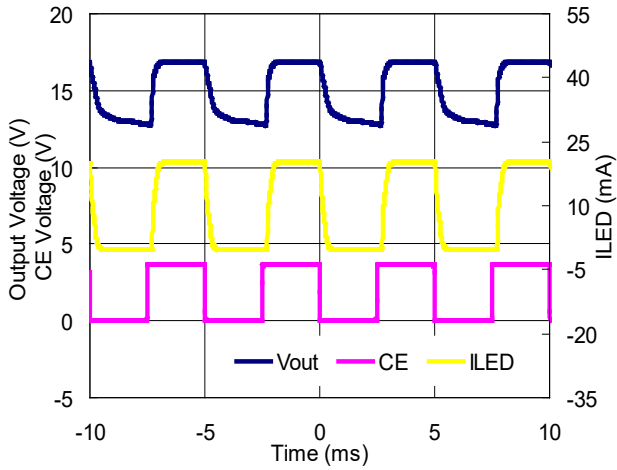
6) OVP Output Waveform

R1202N713D

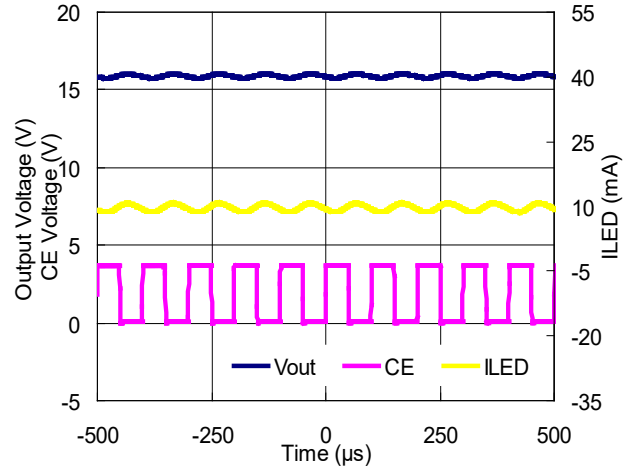


7) Waveform (5LED)

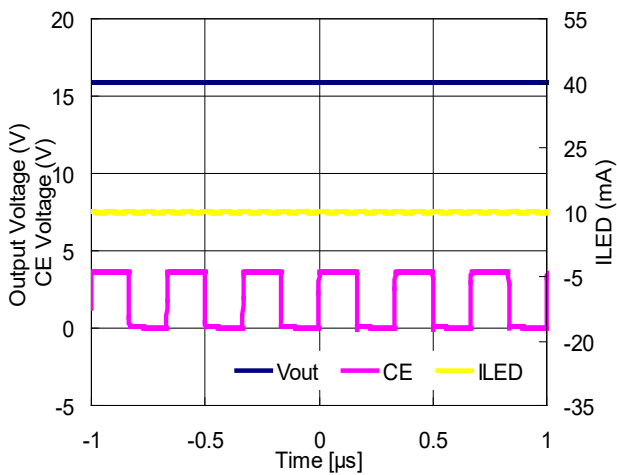
R1202N713D (CE Freq=200Hz)



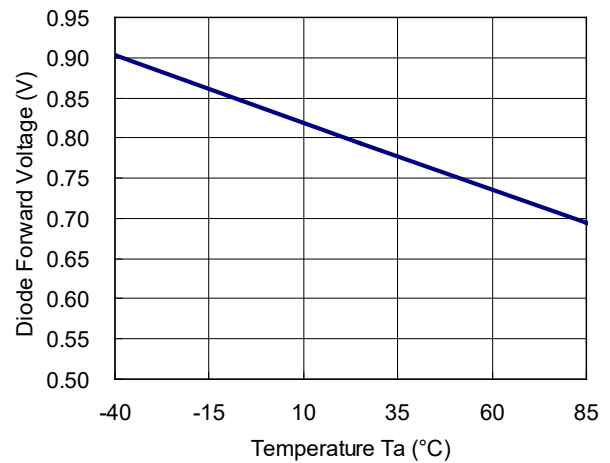
R1202N713D (CE Freq=10KHz)



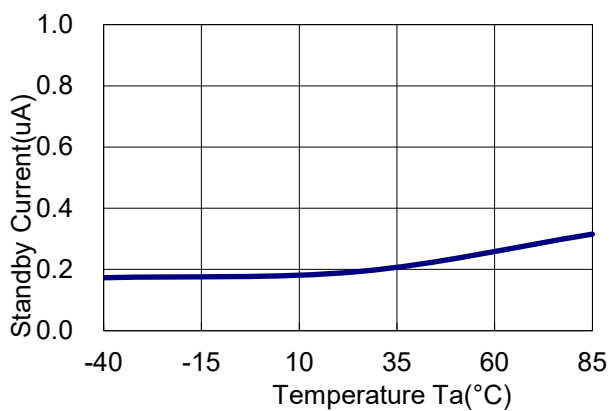
R1202N713D (CE Freq=300KHz)



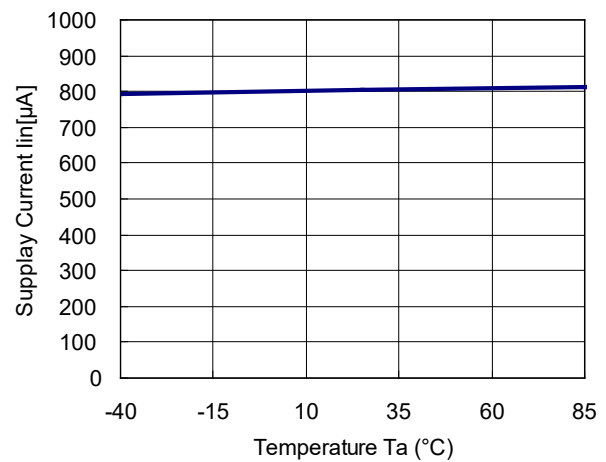
8) Diode Forward Voltage vs. Temperature



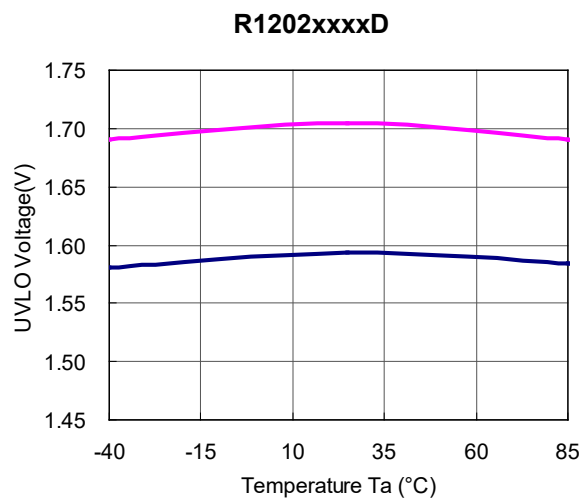
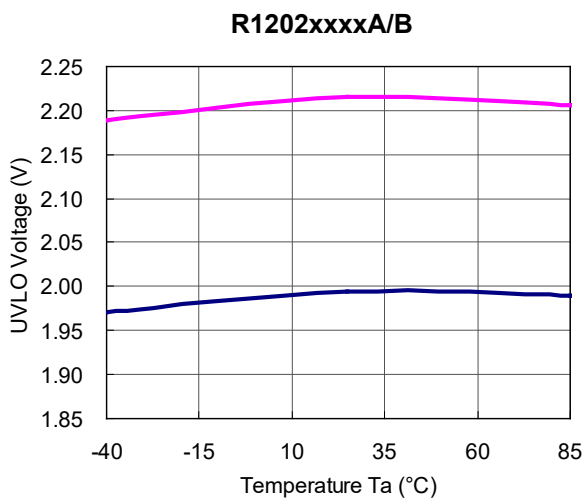
9) Standby Current vs. Temperature



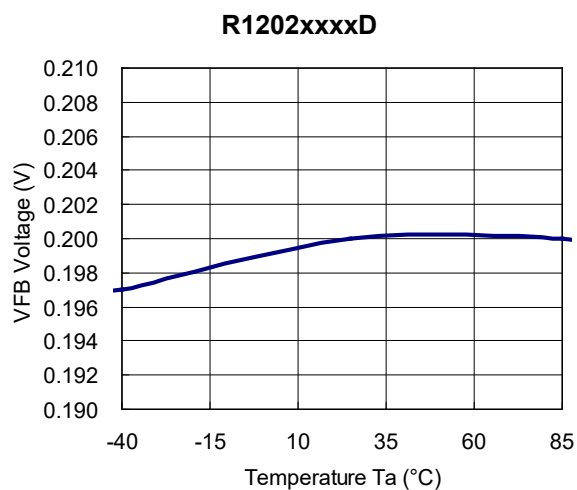
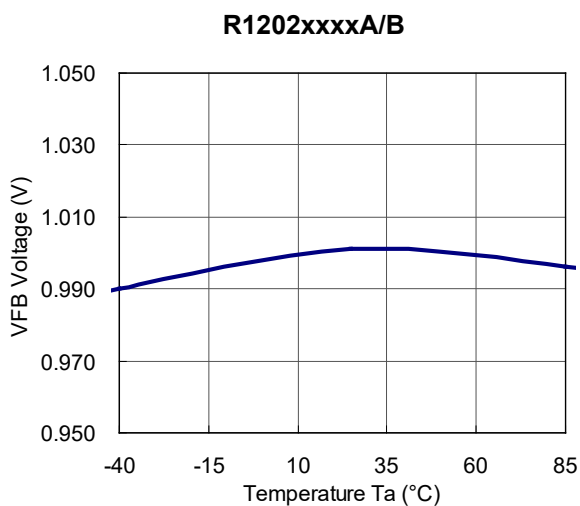
10) Supply Current Iin vs. Temperature



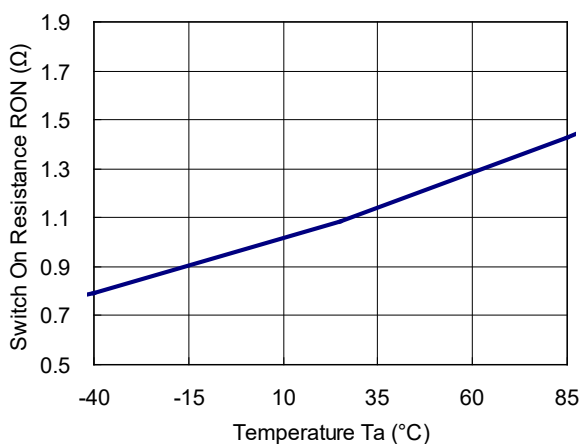
11) UVLO Voltage vs. Temperature



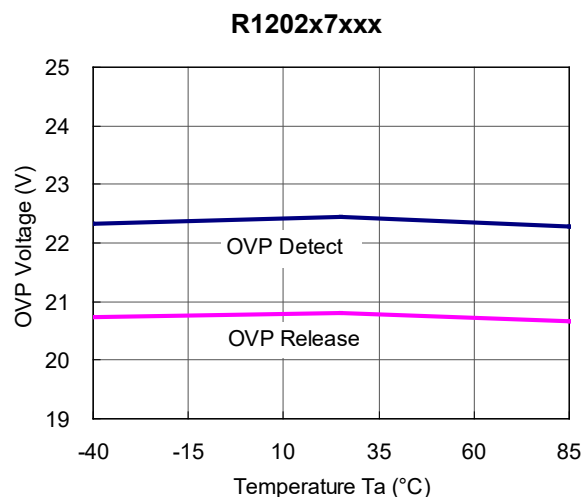
12) VFB Voltage vs. Temperature



13) Switch ON Resistance RON vs. Temperature

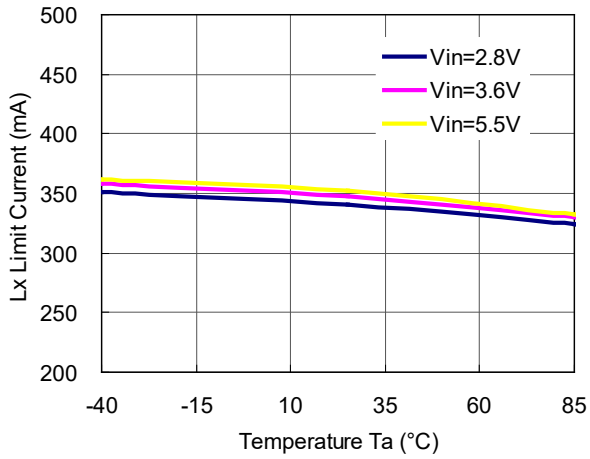


14) OVP Voltage vs. Temperature

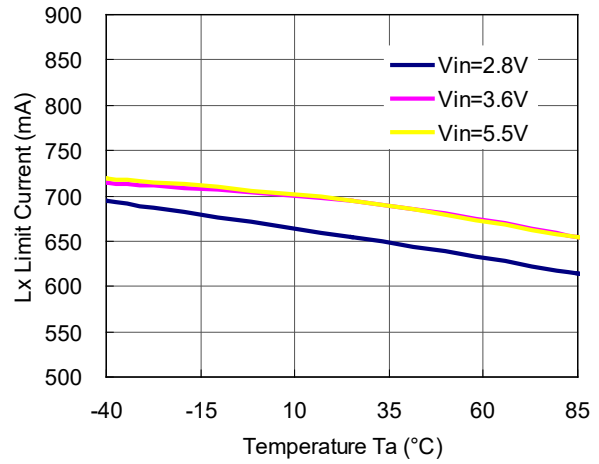


15) Lx Limit Current vs. Temperature

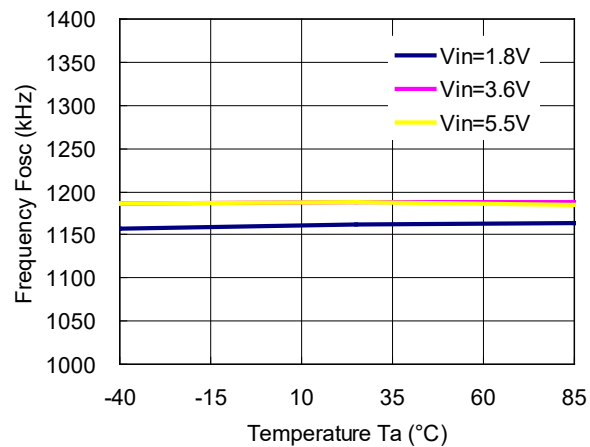
R1202xx1xx



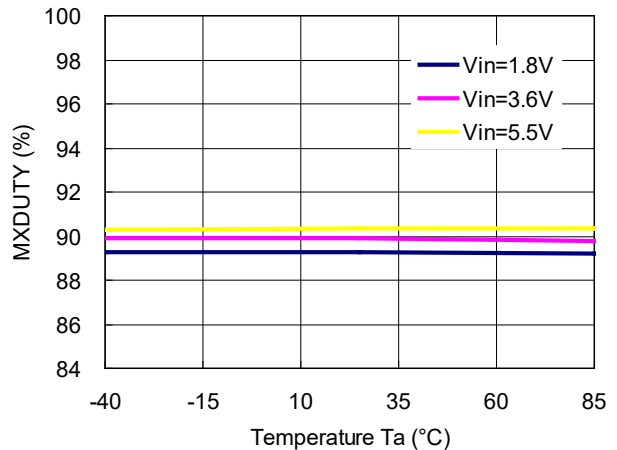
R1202xx2xx



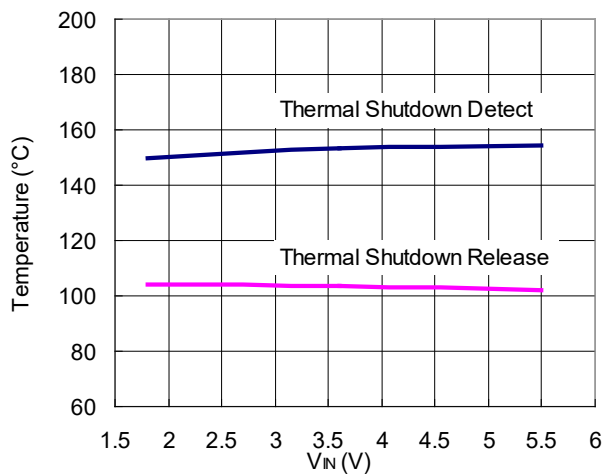
16) Frequency Fosc vs. Temperature

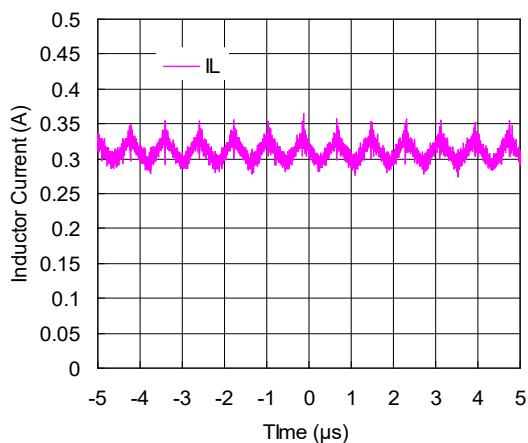
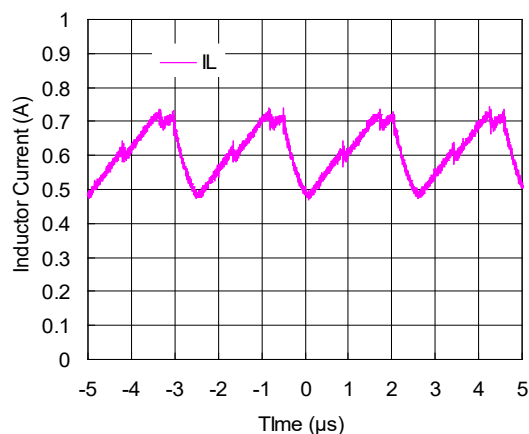
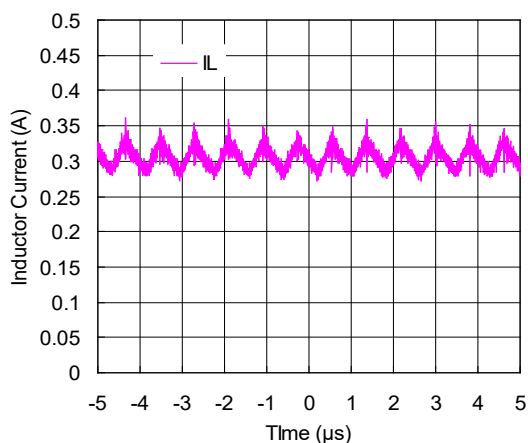
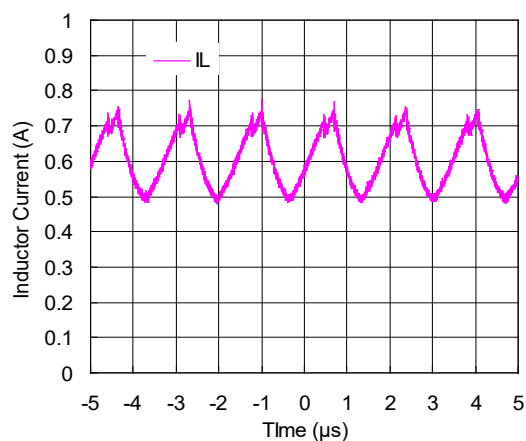
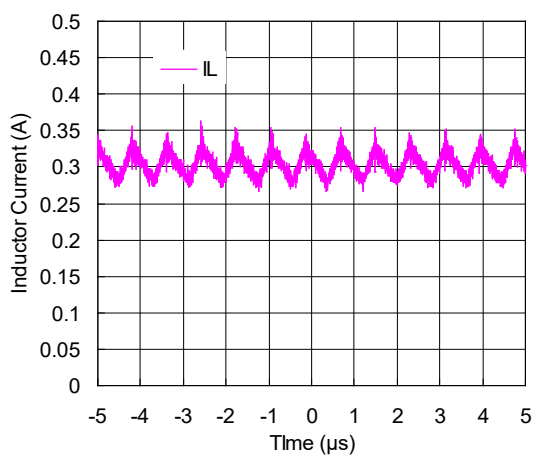
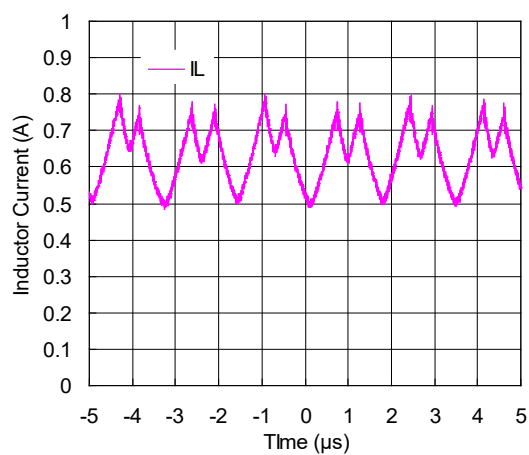


17) MaxDuty vs. Temperature



18) Thermal Shutdown Detect / Release Temperature vs. Input Voltage

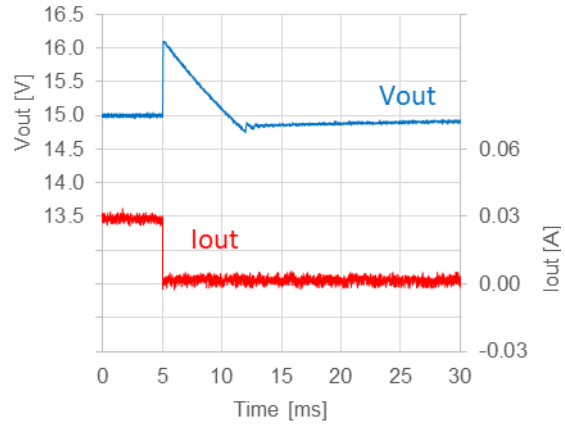
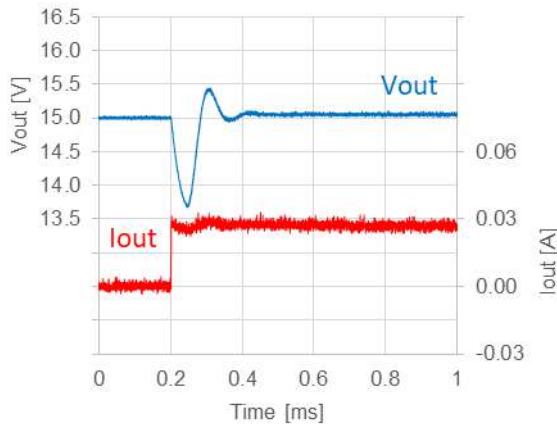


19) Inductor Current (output-GND short)**5LED(V_{IN}=3V)****R1202N713D****5LED(V_{IN}=3V)****R1202N723D****5LED(V_{IN}=3.6V)****R1202N713D****5LED(V_{IN}=3.6V)****R1202N723D****5LED(V_{IN}=4.2V)****R1202N713D****5LED(V_{IN}=4.2V)****R1202N723D**

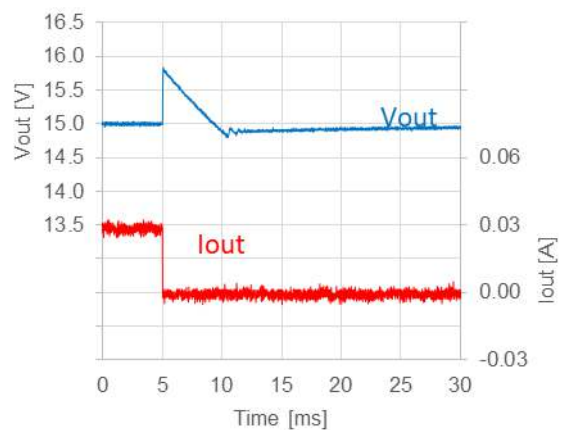
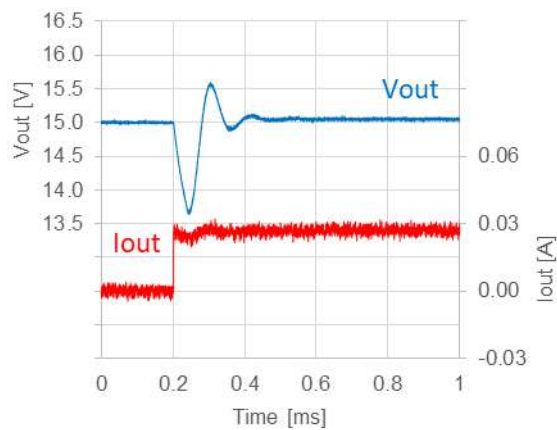
20) Load Transient Response

$V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 15\text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA} \leftrightarrow 30\text{ mA}$

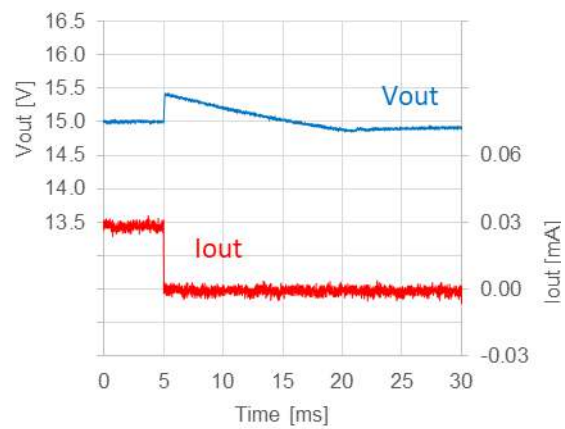
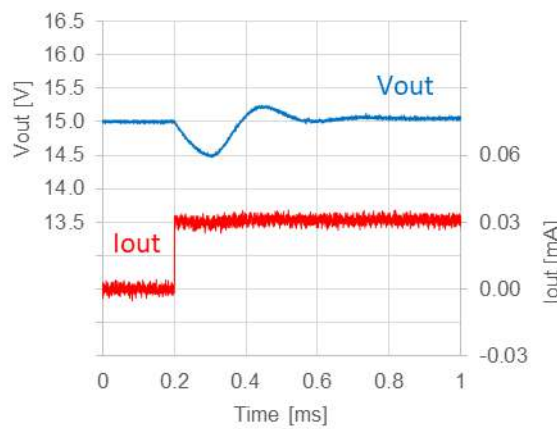
$L = 10\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ Setting : Table 3-A



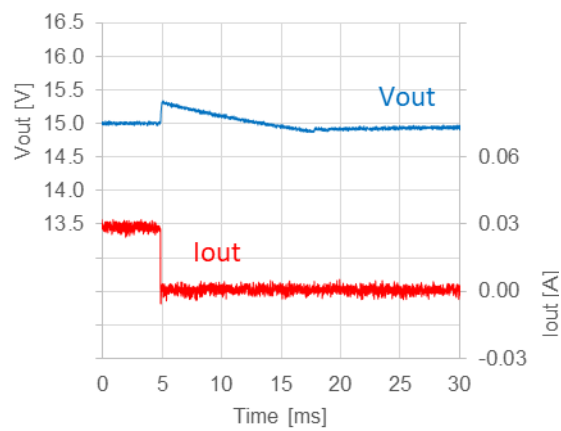
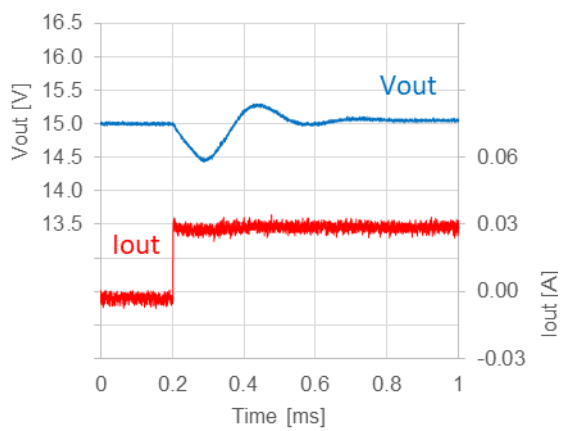
$L = 22\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ Setting : Table 3-A



$L = 10\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ Setting : Table 3-B



L = 22 μ H Setting : Table 3-B



The power dissipation of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following measurement conditions are based on JEDEC STD. 51-7.

Measurement Conditions

Item	Measurement Conditions
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Four-Layer Board)
Board Dimensions	76.2 mm × 114.3 mm × 0.8 mm
Copper Ratio	Outer Layer (First Layer): Less than 95% of 50 mm Square Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square
Through-holes	φ 0.2 mm × 15 pcs

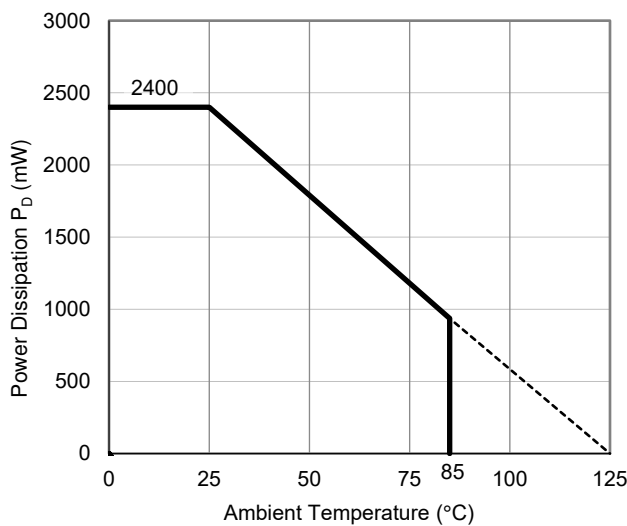
Measurement Result

(Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

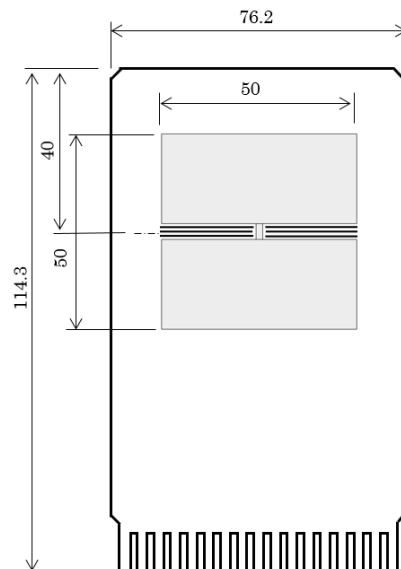
Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	2400 mW
Thermal Resistance (θja)	θja = 41°C/W
Thermal Characterization Parameter (ψjt)	ψjt = 11°C/W

θja: Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

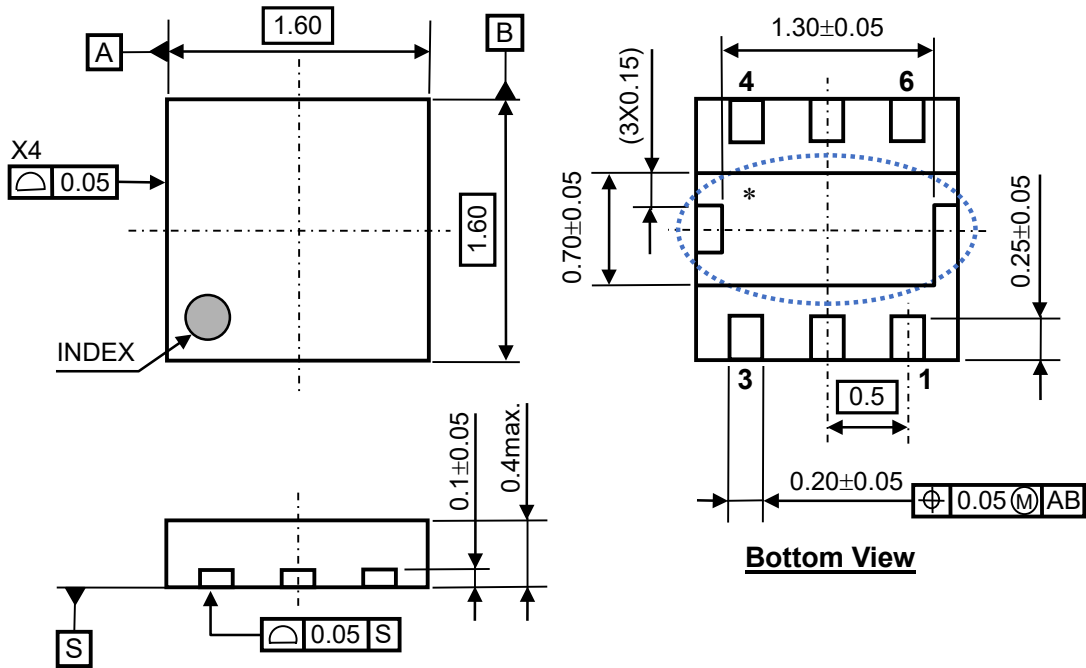
ψjt: Junction-to-Top Thermal Characterization Parameter



Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



Measurement Board Pattern



DFN1616-6B Package Dimensions (Unit: mm)

* The tab on the bottom of the package shown by blue circle is a substrate potential (GND). It is recommended that this tab be connected to the ground plane pin on the board but it is possible to leave the tab floating.

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

Item	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

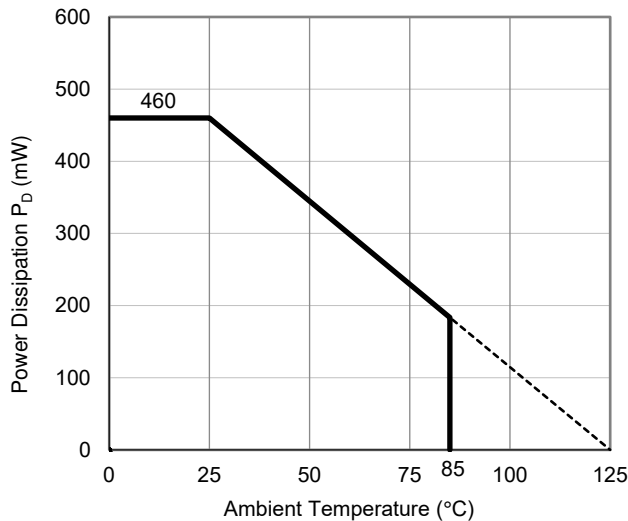
Measurement Result

(Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

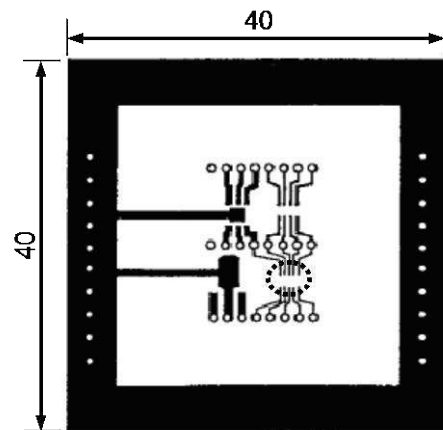
Item	Standard Test Land Pattern
Power Dissipation	460 mW
Thermal Resistance (θ_{ja})	$\theta_{ja} = 217^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
Thermal Characterization Parameter (ψ_{jt})	$\psi_{jt} = 40^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

θ_{ja} : Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

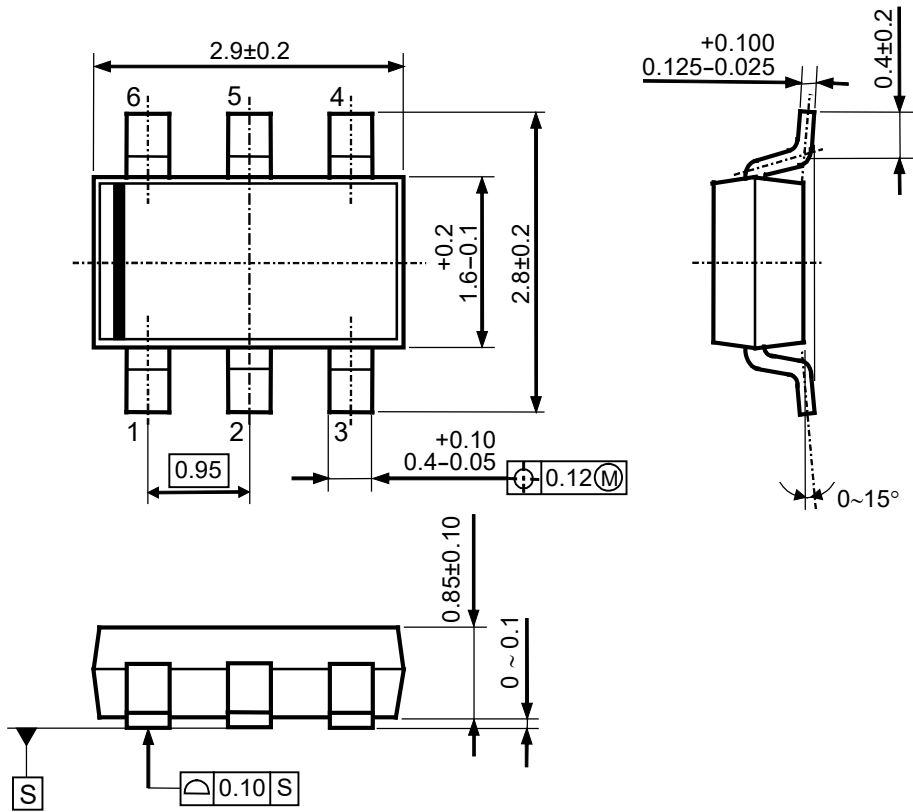
ψ_{jt} : Junction-to-Top Thermal Characterization Parameter



Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



Measurement Board Pattern



TSOT-23-6 Package Dimensions (Unit: mm)



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8. The X-ray exposure can influence functions and characteristics of the products. Confirm the product functions and characteristics in the evaluation stage.
9. WLCSP products should be used in light shielded environments. The light exposure can influence functions and characteristics of the products under operation or storage.
10. There can be variation in the marking when different AOI (Automated Optical Inspection) equipment is used. In the case of recognizing the marking characteristic with AOI, please contact our sales or our distributor before attempting to use AOI.
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