

## 34 V Input Synchronous Step-down DC / DC Controller Evaluation Board

NO.EEV-351-032A033-0500-220218

**R1272S032A033-0500EV is the evaluation board for R1272 which has the below features, benefits and specifications.**

### OUTLINE

The R1272S is a step-down DC/DC controller which can generate an output voltage of 0.7 V to 5.3 V by driving external high- / low-side NMOSs. By the adoption of a unique current mode PWM architecture without an external current sense resistor, the R1272S can make up a stable DC/DC converter with high-efficiency even if adding low Ron MOSFETs and a low DCR inductor externally. And, by the frequency characteristics optimization with using external phase compensation capacitor, the R1272S can achieve a high-speed response to variations of input voltage and load current. The user-settable oscillation frequency is adjustable over a range of 250 kHz to 1 MHz<sup>(1)</sup> by external resistors, and also can be synchronized to an external clock. Output Voltage Control Methods have three operating modes: Forced PWM mode, PLL\_PWM mode, and PWM/VFM Auto-switching mode. These modes are selectable according to conditions of the MODE pin. Especially, the PWM/VFM Auto-switching mode can improve efficiency under light load conditions.

The R1272S can minimize the output voltage drop caused by an input voltage drop at cranking, with reducing the operating frequency (the lowest possible limit is a quarter of the frequency) so that the off-duty is reduced. Protection functions include a current limit function, an UVLO (Under Voltage Lock Out) function, an OVP (Over Voltage Protection) function, a soft-start function, a low-inductor current shutdown function, and so on. Also, a power good function provides the status of output with using a power good (PGOOD) pin.

For EMI reduction, SSCG (Spread-Spectrum Clock Generator) for diffused oscillation frequency at the PWM operation is optionally available.

### FEATURES

- Operating Voltage (Maximum Rating) ..... 4.0 V to 34 V (36 V)
- Operating Temperature Range ..... -40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 105°C  
(Usable in high-temperature environment)
- Start-up Voltage ..... 4.5 V
- Output Voltage ..... 3.3 V
- Feedback Voltage Tolerance ..... 0.64 V ± 1%
- Consumption Current at No Load (at VFM mode) ..... Typ.15 μA
- Adjustable Oscillation Frequency..... 500 kHz
- Synchronizable Clock Frequency..... 250 kHz to 1 MHz
- Spreading Rate for SSCG ..... Typ. ±3.6%
- Minimum On-Time ..... Typ.100 ns
- Minimum Off-Time ..... Typ.120 ns (at regulation mode)  
At dropout, actual minimum off-time is reduced.
- Adjustable Soft-start Time <sup>(1)</sup> ..... Typ.500 μs
- Pre-bias Start-up

<sup>(1)</sup> 500 μs (Typ.) as a lower limit with using an external capacitor. Otherwise, available the tracking function through the application of an external voltage.

- Anti-phase Clock Output
- Thermal Shutdown Function .....  $T_j = 160^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Typ.)
- Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO) Function..... Typ. 3.3 V
- Over Voltage Detection (OVD) Function .....  $V_{\text{FB}}$  pin voltage ( $V_{\text{FB}}$ ) + 10% (Typ.)  
Detection/Release Hysteresis .....  $V_{\text{FB}}$  pin voltage ( $V_{\text{FB}}$ ) x 3% (Typ.)
- Under Voltage Detection (UVD) Function · .....  $V_{\text{FB}}$  pin voltage ( $V_{\text{FB}}$ ) - 10% (Typ.)  
Detection/Release Hysteresis .....  $V_{\text{FB}}$  pin voltage ( $V_{\text{FB}}$ ) x 3% (Typ.)
- Over-current Protection ..... Hiccup-mode / Latch mode
- Selectable Current Limit Threshold· ..... 70 mV
- Power Good Output · ..... NMOS Open-drain Output
- Package · ..... HSOP-18
- For more details on R1272 IC, please refer to  
<https://www.nisshinbo-microdevices.co.jp/en/pdf/datasheet/r1272-ea.pdf>.

## PART NUMBER INFORMATION

Product Name	Package
R1272S032A033-0500	HSOP-18

03: Combination of processing and function.

Over Current Protection	SSCG
Latch mode	Enable

2: 70 mV, Set Voltage for Current Limit Threshold (Typ.)

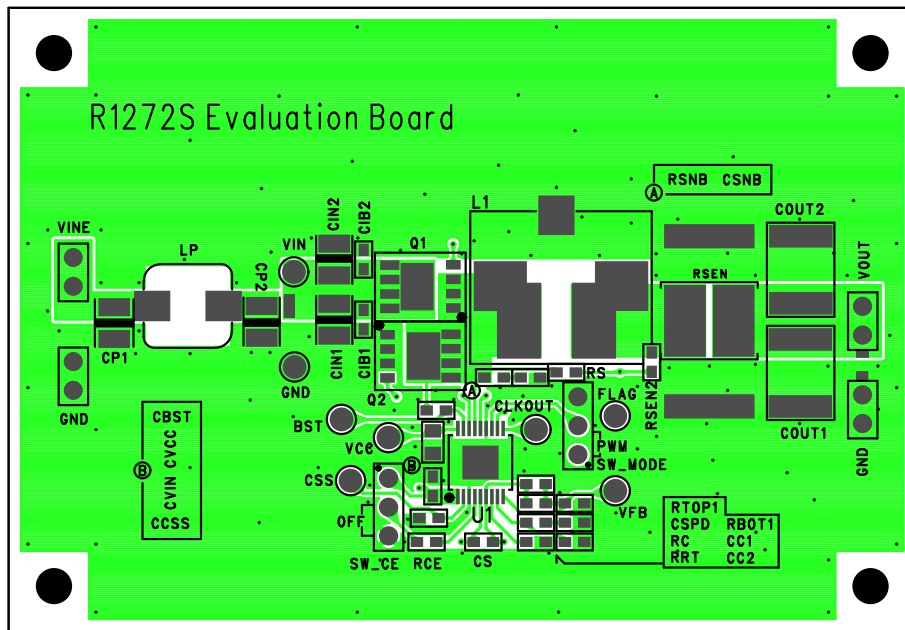
A: Fixed

033: 3.3 V, Output Voltage

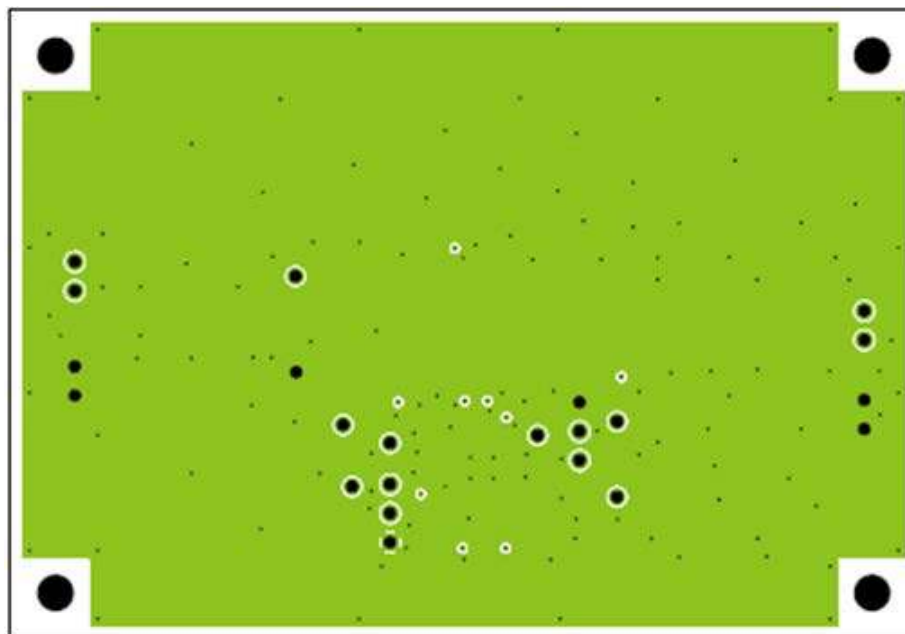
0500: 500 kHz, Frequency

# PCB LAYOUT

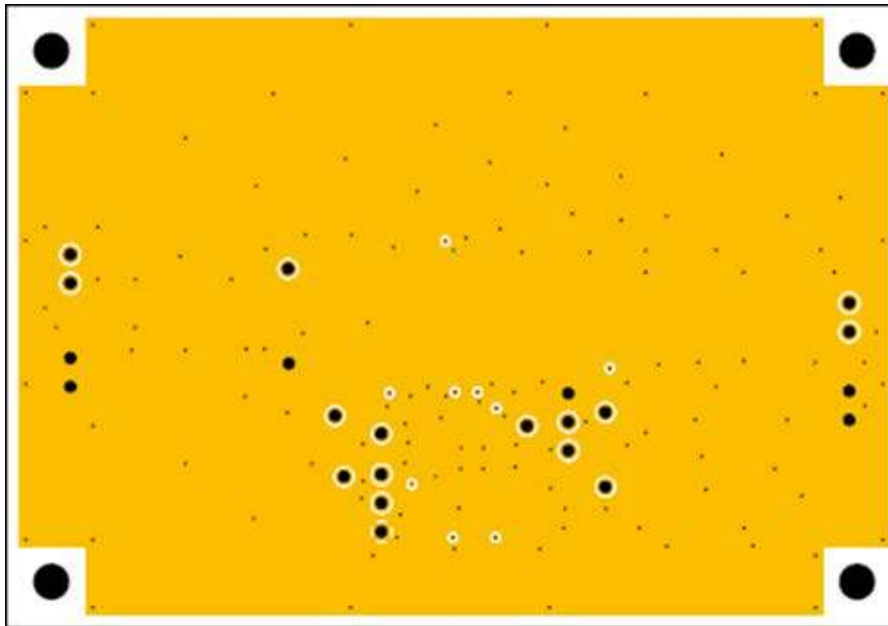
## R1272SxxxA PCB Layouts



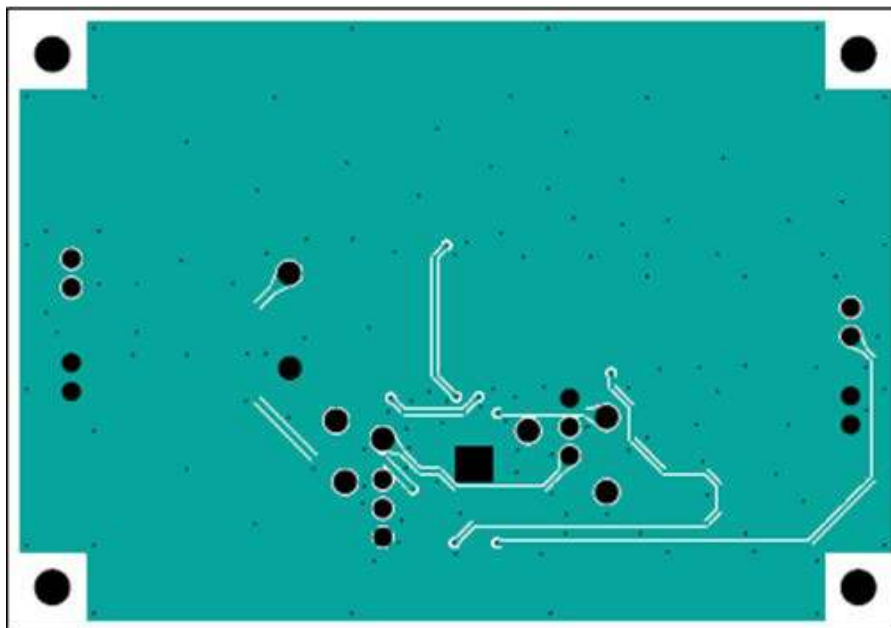
PCB Layout – 1<sup>st</sup> Layer (Top Layer)



PCB Layout – 2<sup>nd</sup> Layer

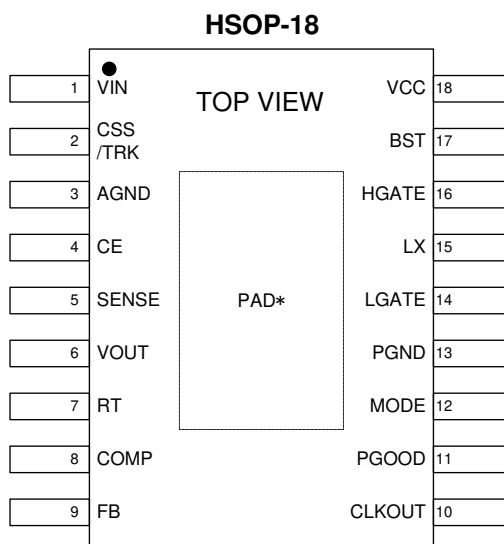


PCB Layout - 3<sup>rd</sup> Layer



PCB Layout - 4<sup>th</sup> Layer (Bottom Layer)  
R1272SxxxA

## PIN DESCRIPTIONS



### HSOP-18 Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	VIN	Power supply pin
2	CSS/TRK	Soft-start adjustment pin
3	AGND	Analog GND pin
4	CE	Chip enable pin (Active "H")
5	SENSE	Sense pin for inductor current
6	VOUT	Output voltage feedback input pin
7	RT	Oscillation adjustment pin
8	COMP	Capacitor connecting pin for phase compensation of error amplifier
9	FB	Feedback input pin to the error amplifier
10	CLKOUT	Clock output pin
11	PGOOD	Power-good output pin
12	MODE	Mode-set input pin
13	PGND	Power GND pin
14	LGATE	L-side FET control pin
15	LX	Switching pin
16	HGATE	H-side FET control pin
17	BST	Bootstrap pin
18	VCC	VCC output pin

\* The tab on the bottom of the package must be electrically connected to GND (substrate level) when mounted on the board.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub>	VIN pin voltage	-0.3 to 36	V
V <sub>CE</sub>	CE pin voltage	-0.3 to 36	V
V <sub>CSS/V<sub>TRK</sub></sub>	CSS/TRK pin voltage	-0.3 to 3	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	VOUT pin voltage	-0.3 to 6	V
V <sub>SENSE</sub>	SENSE pin voltage	-0.3 to 6	V
V <sub>RT</sub>	RT pin voltage	-0.3 to 3	V
V <sub>COMP</sub>	COMP pin voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.3 to 6	V
V <sub>FB</sub>	FB pin voltage	-0.3 to 3	V
V <sub>CC</sub>	VCC pin voltage	-0.3 to 6	V
	Output current for VCC pin	Internally limited	mA
V <sub>BST</sub>	BST pin voltage	LX-0.3 to LX+6	V
V <sub>HGATE</sub>	HGATE pin voltage	LX-0.3 to BST	V
V <sub>LX</sub>	LX pin voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.3 to 36	V
V <sub>LGATE</sub>	LGATE pin voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.3 to 6	V
V <sub>MODE</sub>	MODE pin voltage	-0.3 to 6	V
V <sub>PGOOD</sub>	PGOOD pin voltage	-0.3 to 6	V
V <sub>CLKOUT</sub>	CLKOUT pin voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.3 to 6	V
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation <sup>(3)</sup> (HSOP-18, JEDEC STD.51-7 Test Land Pattern)	3100	mW
T <sub>j</sub>	Junction Temperature	-40 to 125	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 125	°C

**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 are not assured.

**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage	4.0 to 34	V
T <sub>a</sub>	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 105	°C
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage Range	0.7 to 5.3	V

**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 ratings by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

<sup>(1)</sup> The pin voltage must be prevented from exceeding V<sub>CC</sub> +0.3V.

<sup>(2)</sup> The pin voltage must be prevented from exceeding V<sub>IN</sub> +0.3V.

<sup>(3)</sup> Refer to *POWER DISSIPATION* for detailed information.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $CE = V_{IN}$ , unless otherwise specified.

The specifications surrounded by   are guaranteed by design engineering at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 105^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### R1272SxxxA

( $T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{START}$	Start-up Voltage				<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">4.5</span>	V
$V_{CC}$	VCC Pin Voltage (VCC-AGND)	$V_{FB} = 0.672\text{ V}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">4.9</span>	5.1	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">5.3</span>	V
$I_{STANDBY}$	Standby Current	$V_{IN} = 34\text{ V}$ , $CE = 0\text{ V}$		3	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">20</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{VIN1}$	VIN Consumption Current 1 at Switching Stop in PWM mode	R1272S0xx $V_{FB} = 0.672\text{ V}$ , MODE = 5 V, $V_{OUT} = SENSE = LX = 5\text{ V}$		1.0	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.3</span>	mA
$I_{VIN2}$	VIN Consumption Current 2 at Switching Stop in VFM mode	R1272S0xx $V_{FB} = 0.672\text{ V}$ , MODE = 0 V, $V_{OUT} = SENSE = LX = 5\text{ V}$		15	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">75</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{UVLO2}$	UVLO Threshold Voltage	$V_{CC}$ Rising	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">3.85</span>	4.0	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">4.2</span>	V
$V_{UVLO1}$		$V_{CC}$ Falling	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">3.1</span>	3.3	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">3.4</span>	V
$V_{FB}$	FB Voltage Accuracy	$T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 105^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.6336 <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.6272</span>	0.64	0.6464 <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.6528</span>	V
$f_{OSC0}$	Oscillation Frequency 0	$R_T = 135\text{ k}\Omega$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">225</span>	250	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">275</span>	kHz
$f_{OSC1}$	Oscillation Frequency 1	$R_T = 32\text{ k}\Omega$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">900</span>	1000	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1100</span>	kHz
$t_{OFF}$	Minimum OFF Time	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$		120	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">190</span>	ns
$t_{ON}$	Minimum ON Time			100	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">120</span>	ns
$f_{SYNC}$	Synchronizing Frequency	$f_{OSC}$ as the reference	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>f_{OSC} \times 0.5</math></span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">250</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>f_{OSC} \times 1.5</math></span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1000</span>	kHz
$t_{SS1}$	Soft-start Time 1	CSS / TRK = OPEN	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.4</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.75</span>	ms
$t_{SS2}$	Soft-start Time 2	$C_{SS} = 4.7\text{ nF}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.4</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">2.0</span>	ms
$I_{TSS}$	Charge Current for Soft-start Pin	CSS / TRK = 0 V	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.8</span>	2	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">2.2</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{SSEND}$	CSS/TRK Pin Voltage at End of Soft-start		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>V_{FB}</math></span>	$V_{FB} + 0.03$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>V_{FB} + 0.06</math></span>	V
$R_{DIS\_CSS}$	Discharge Resistance for CSS/TRK Pin	$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , $CE = 0\text{ V}$ , CSS / TRK = 3 V	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">2.0</span>	3.0	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">5.0</span>	k $\Omega$
$R_{UPHGATE}$	On-resistance of Pull-up Transistor (HGATE Pin)	(BST - LX) = 5 V, $I_{HGATE} = -100\text{ mA}$		2.5	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">5.0</span>	$\Omega$

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## R1272SxxxA Continued

(Ta = 25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$R_{\text{DOWNHGATE}}$	On-resistance of Pull-down Transistor (HGATE Pin)	(BST – LX) = 5 V, $I_{\text{HGATE}} = 100\text{ mA}$		1.5	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">3.5</span>	$\Omega$
$R_{\text{UPLGATE}}$	On-resistance of Pull-up Transistor (LGATE Pin)	(VCC – PGND) = 5 V, $I_{\text{LGATE}} = -100\text{ mA}$		4.0	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">7.0</span>	$\Omega$
$R_{\text{DOWNLGATE}}$	On-resistance of Pull-down Transistor (LGATE Pin)	(VCC – PGND) = 5 V, $I_{\text{LGATE}} = 100\text{ mA}$		1.5	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">3.5</span>	$\Omega$
$V_{\text{LIMIT}}$	Current Limit Threshold Voltage (SENSE – VOUT)		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">40</span>	50	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">60</span>	mV
			<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">60</span>	70	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">80</span>	mV
			<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">90</span>	100	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">110</span>	mV
$V_{\text{IREVLIMIT}}$	Reverse Current Sense Threshold (SENSE – VOUT)	MODE = H / CLK	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-35</span>	-25	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-15</span>	mV
			<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-45</span>	-35	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-25</span>	mV
			<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-60</span>	-50	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-40</span>	mV
$V_{\text{LXSHORTL}}$	LX Shot to GND Detector Threshold Voltage (VIN – LX)		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.345</span>	0.43	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.520</span>	V
$V_{\text{LXSHORTH}}$	LX Short to VCC Detector Threshold Voltage (LX – PGND)		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.330</span>	0.43	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.515</span>	V
$V_{\text{CEH}}$	CE "High" Input Voltage		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.27</span>			V
$V_{\text{CEL}}$	CE "Low" Input Voltage				<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.14</span>	V
$I_{\text{CEH}}$	CE "High" Input Current	CE = 34 V	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.20</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">2.45</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{CEL}}$	CE "Low" Input Current	CE = 0 V	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-1.00</span>	0	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.00</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{FBH}}$	FB "High" Input Current	$V_{\text{FB}} = 3\text{ V}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-0.10</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.10</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{FBL}}$	FB "Low" Input Current	$V_{\text{FB}} = 0\text{ V}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-0.10</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.10</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{\text{MODEH}}$	MODE "High" Input Voltage		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.33</span>			V
$V_{\text{MODEL}}$	MODE "Low" Input Voltage				<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.74</span>	V
$I_{\text{MODEH}}$	MODE "High" Input Current	MODE = 6 V	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.00</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">6.60</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{MODEL}}$	MODE "Low" Input Current	MODE = 0 V	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-1.00</span>	0	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.00</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{\text{CLKOUTH}}$	CLKOUT Pin "High" Output Voltage	CLKOUT = Hi-z	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">4.7</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>V_{\text{CC}}</math></span>	V
$V_{\text{CLKOUTL}}$	CLKOUT Pin "Low" Output Voltage	CLKOUT = Hi-z	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.1</span>	V
$T_{\text{TSD}}$	Thermal Shutdown Threshold Temperature	Ta Rising	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">150</span>	160		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{\text{TSR}}$		Ta Falling	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">125</span>	140		$^{\circ}\text{C}$

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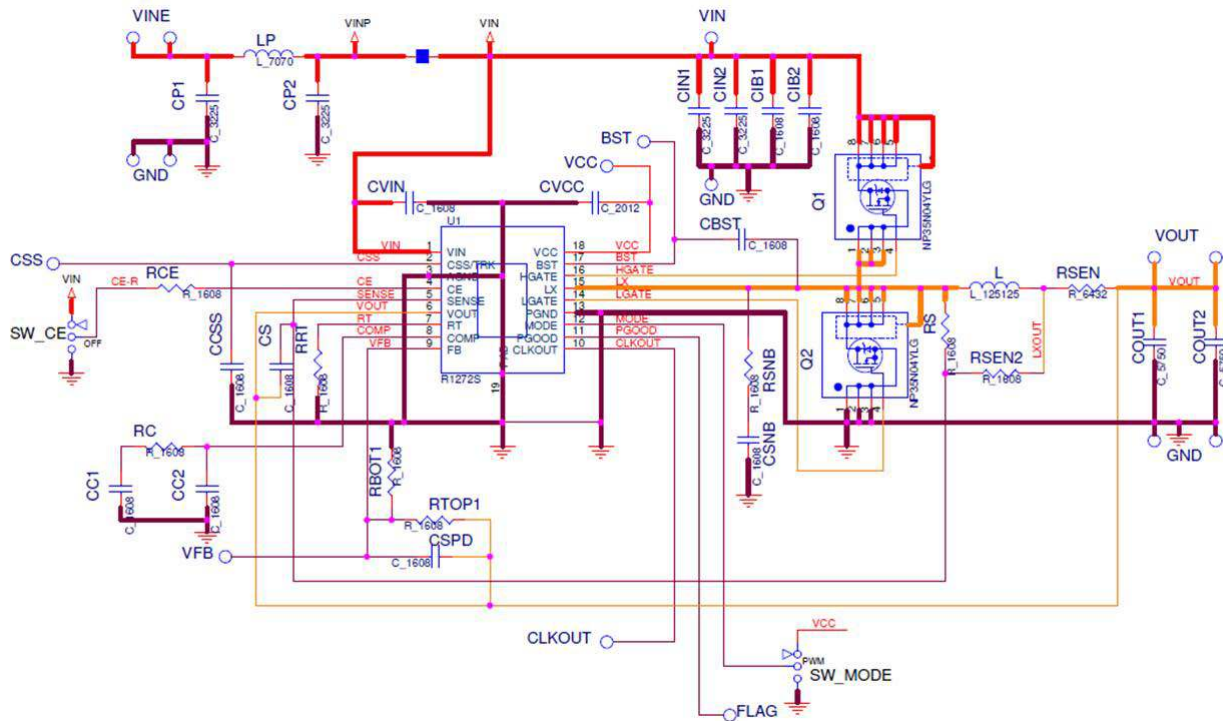
**R1272SxxxA Continued**

(Ta = 25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min..	Typ	Max.	Unit
V <sub>PGOODOFF</sub>	PGOOD Pin "OFF" Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> = 4.0 V, PGOOD = 1 mA		0.26	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">0.54</span>	V
I <sub>PGOODOFF</sub>	PGOOD Pin "OFF" Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = 34 V, CE = 0 V, PGOOD = 6 V	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">-0.10</span>	0	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">0.10</span>	μA
V <sub>FBOVD1</sub>	FB Pin OVD Threshold Voltage	V <sub>FB</sub> Rising	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">0.680</span>	V <sub>FB</sub> ×1.10	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">0.740</span>	V
V <sub>FBOVD2</sub>		V <sub>FB</sub> Falling	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">0.664</span>	V <sub>FB</sub> ×1.07	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">0.712</span>	V
V <sub>FBUVD1</sub>	FB Pin UVD Threshold Voltage	V <sub>FB</sub> Falling	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">0.556</span>	V <sub>FB</sub> ×0.90	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">0.604</span>	V
V <sub>FBUVD2</sub>		V <sub>FB</sub> Rising	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">0.574</span>	V <sub>FB</sub> ×0.93	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">0.628</span>	V
gm (EA)	Trans Conductance Amplifier	COMP = 1.5 V	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">0.35</span>	1	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">1.55</span>	mS

All test items listed under Electrical Characteristics are done under the pulse load condition (T<sub>j</sub> ≈ T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C).

APPLICATION INFORMAITON



R1272SxxxA Typical Application Circuit at 500 kHz

R1272S032A033-0500 Recommended External Components<sup>(1)</sup>

CP1 [μF]	LP [μH]	CP2 [μF]	Q1(FET)	Q2(FET)	L [μH]	CIN1 [μF]	CIN2 [μF]
10	1.0	10	—	—	2.2	10	10
CVIN	COUT 1 [μF]	COUT2 [μF]	CBST [μF]	CVCC [μF]	CCSS [nF]	CSPD [pF]	CC1 [nF]
OPEN	100	22*2	0.22	2.2	3.3	100	6.8
CC2 [pF]	RTOP1 [kΩ]	RBOT1 [kΩ]	RC [kΩ]	RRT [kΩ]	RS	RSEN [mΩ]	RSEN2 [kΩ]
47	91.43	22	12	68	OPEN	3	1
RCE [Ω]							
0							

<sup>(1)</sup> The bill of materials will be attached on the shipment of each purchased evaluation board.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

The performance of power source circuits using this IC largely depends on peripheral circuits. When selecting the peripheral components, please consider the conditions of use. Do not allow each component, PCB pattern or the IC to exceed their respected rated values (voltage, current, and power) when designing the peripheral circuits.

- 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 VIN pin and GND pin must be wiring the shortest. If their impedance is high, internal voltage of the IC may shift by the switching current, and the operating may be unstable. Make the power supply and GND lines sufficient.
- Place a capacitor ( $C_{OUT}$ ) to keep a distance between  $C_{IN}$  and  $C_{OUT}$  in order to avoid the high-frequency noise by input.
- AGND and PGND for the controller must be wired to the GND line at the low impedance point of the same layer with  $C_{IN}$  and  $C_{OUT}$ .
- Place a capacitor ( $C_{BST}$ ) as close as possible to the LX pin and the BST pin. If controlling slew rate for EMI, a resistor ( $R_{BST}$ ) should be in series between the BST pin and the capacitor ( $C_{BST}$ ), but not be in series to FET for HGATE and LGATE pins. Because connecting the resistor in series to the FET becomes a cause of a through-current.
- The tab on the bottom of the HSOP-18 package must be connected to GND when mounted on the board. To improve thermal dissipation on the multilayer board, set via to release the heat to the other layer in the connecting part of the tab on the bottom. Likewise, thermal dissipation for FET is required.
- The MODE pin requires the H / L voltages with the high stability when the forced PWM mode (MODE = "H") or the VFM mode (MODE = "L") is enabled. If the voltage with the high stability cannot be applied, connection to the VCC pin as "H" level or the AGND pin as "L" level is recommended. If connecting to the PGND pin as noisy, a malfunction may occur. Avoid the use of the MODE pin being "Open".
- If  $V_{OUT}$  is a minus potential, the setup cannot occur.
- The power for the controller and for the high-side FET must be used on the same power supply, since the internal slope compensation is applied as the power supply voltage of the high-side FET is equal to the controller's. If applying the other power supply voltage, the controller will become unstable owing to the inappropriate slope compensation.



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