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## PWM/VFM step-down DC/DC Controller

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NO.EA-065-130424

### OUTLINE

The R1223N Series are CMOS-based PWM step-down DC/DC Converter controllers with low supply current.

Each of these ICs consists of an oscillator, a PWM control circuit, a reference voltage unit, an error amplifier, a soft-start circuit, a protection circuit, a PWM/VFM alternative circuit, a chip enable circuit, and resistors for voltage detection. A low ripple, high efficiency step-down DC/DC converter can be easily composed of this IC with only four external components, or a power-transistor, an inductor, a diode and a capacitor.

With a PWM/VFM alternative circuit, when the load current is small, the operation is automatically switching into the VFM oscillator from PWM oscillator, therefore the efficiency at small load current is improved. The R1223NxxxB type, which is without a PWM/VFM alternative circuit, is also available.

If the term of maximum duty cycle keeps on a certain time, the embedded protection circuit works. There are two types of protection function. One is latch-type protection circuit, and it works to latch an external Power MOSFET with keeping it disable. To release the condition of protection, after disable this IC with a chip enable circuit, enable it again, or restart this IC with power-on. The other is Reset-type protection circuit, and it works to restart the operation with soft-start and repeat this operation until maximum duty cycle condition is released. Either of these protection circuits can be designated by users' request.

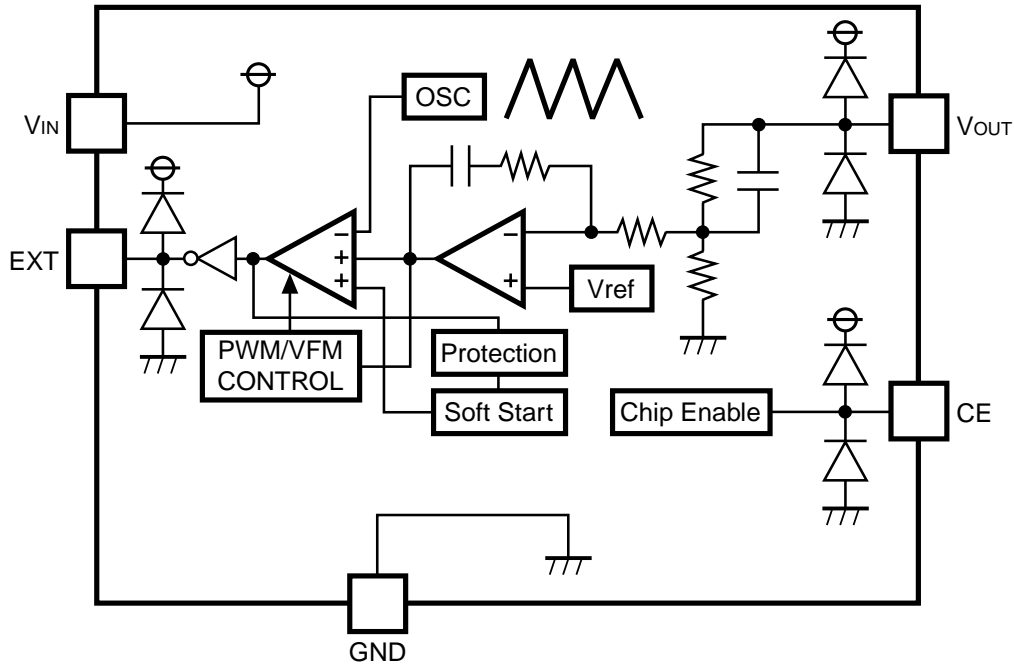
### FEATURES

- Input Voltage Range ..... 2.3V to 13.2V
- Output Voltage Range..... 1.5V to 5.0V (0.1V step)
- Output Voltage Accuracy..... ±2.0%
- Oscillator Frequency ..... 300kHz, 500kHz
- High Efficiency ..... Typ. 90%
- Standby Current ..... Typ. 0μA
- Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Output Voltage ..... Typ. ±100ppm/°C
- Built-in Soft-start Circuit
- Built-in Latch-type or Reset type Protection Circuit
- Package ..... SOT-23-5

### APPLICATION

- Power source for hand-held communication equipment, cameras, video instruments such as VCRs, camcorders.
- Power source for battery-powered equipment.
- Power source for household electrical appliances.

**BLOCK DIAGRAM**



**SELECTION GUIDE**

In the R1223N Series, the output voltage, the oscillator frequency, switching mode and type of short protection (Latch or Reset) for the IC are selectable at the user's request.

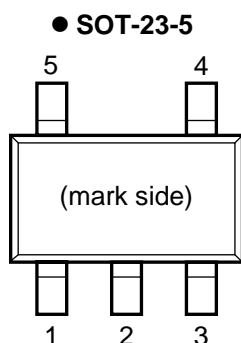
Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
R1223Nxx2*-TR-FE	SOT-23-5	3,000pcs	Yes	Yes

xx : The output voltage can be designated in the range from 1.5V(15) to 5.0V(50) in 0.1V<sup>\*1</sup> steps.

\* : Designation of the oscillator frequency, switching mode and type of short protection.

- A) 300kHz, with a PWM/VFM alternative circuit, Latch-type protection
- B) 500 kHz, with a PWM/VFM alternative circuit, Latch-type protection
- C) 300kHz, without a PWM/VFM alternative circuit, Latch-type protection
- D) 500kHz, without a PWM/VFM alternative circuit, Latch-type protection
- E) 300kHz, with a PWM/VFM alternative circuit, Reset-type protection
- F) 500 kHz, with a PWM/VFM alternative circuit, Reset-type protection
- G) 300kHz, without a PWM/VFM alternative circuit, Reset-type protection
- H) 500kHz, without a PWM/VFM alternative circuit, Reset-type protection

## PIN CONFIGURATION



## PIN DESCRIPTION

● SOT-23-5

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Description
1	CE	Chip Enable Pin
2	GND	Ground Pin Input Pin
3	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Pin for Monitoring Output Voltage
4	EXT	External Transistor Drive Pin
5	V <sub>IN</sub>	Power Supply Pin

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(GND=0V)

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> Supply Voltage	15	V
V <sub>EXT</sub>	EXT Pin Output Voltage	-0.3 to V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3	V
V <sub>CE</sub>	CE Pin Input Voltage	-0.3 to V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> Pin Input Voltage	-0.3 to V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3	V
I <sub>EXT</sub>	EXT Pin Inductor Drive Output Current	±25	mA
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation (Standard Test Land Pattern)* <sup>1</sup>	420	mW
T <sub>opt</sub>	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 85	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 125	°C

\*<sup>1</sup> For Power Dissipation and Standard Test Land Pattern, 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.

## 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.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## • R1223Nxx2A (,C,E,G) Output Voltage : Vo

(Topt=25°C)

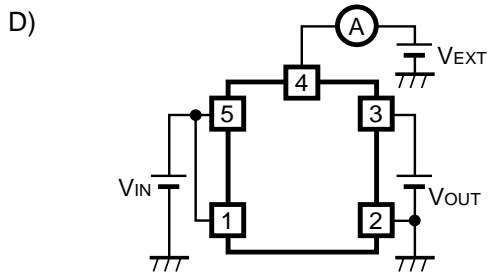
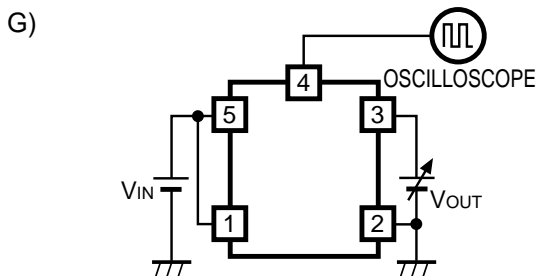
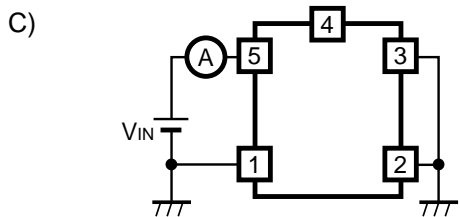
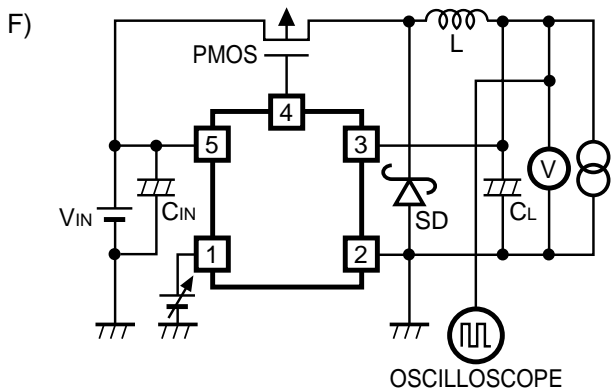
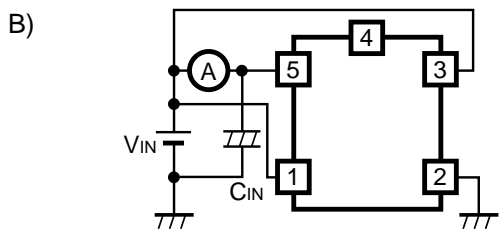
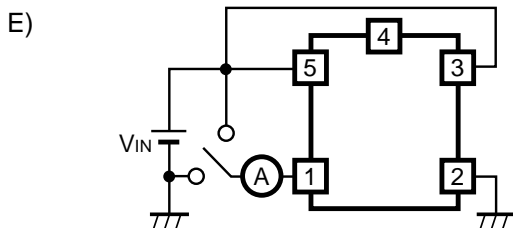
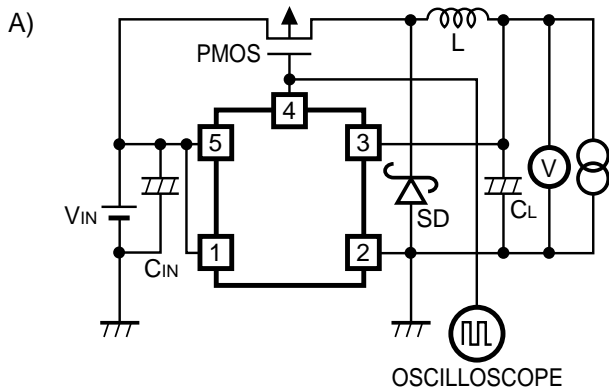
Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub>	Operating Input Voltage		2.3		13.2	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Step-down Output Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>CE</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =-10mA	V <sub>O</sub> × 0.98	V <sub>O</sub>	V <sub>O</sub> × 1.02	V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔT	Step-down Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±100		ppm/°C
fosc	Oscillator Frequency	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>CE</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =-100mA	240	300	360	kHz
Δfosc/ΔT	Oscillator Frequency Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±0.3		%/°C
I <sub>DD1</sub>	Supply Current1	V <sub>IN</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>CE</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =13.2V		100	160	μA
I <sub>stb</sub>	Standby Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>CE</sub> =0V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V		0.0	0.5	μA
I <sub>EXTH</sub>	EXT “H” Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =8V, V <sub>EXT</sub> =7.9V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =8V, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V		-10	-6	mA
I <sub>EXTL</sub>	EXT “L” Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =8V, V <sub>EXT</sub> =0.1V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V	10	20		mA
I <sub>CEH</sub>	CE “H” Input Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>CE</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =13.2V		0.0	0.5	μA
I <sub>CEL</sub>	CE “L” Input Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>CE</sub> =0V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =13.2V	-0.5	0.0		μA
V <sub>CEH</sub>	CE “H” Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> =8V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V→1.5V		0.8	1.2	V
V <sub>CEL</sub>	CE “L” Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> =8V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.5V→0V	0.3	0.8		V
Maxdty	Oscillator Maximum Duty Cycle		100			%
VFMdty	VFM Duty Cycle	only for A, E version		25		%
T <sub>start</sub>	Delay Time by Soft-Start function	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V, V <sub>CE</sub> =0V→V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V specified at 80% for rising edge	5	10	16	ms
T <sub>prot</sub>	Delay Time for protection circuit	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>CE</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V V <sub>OUT</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V→0V	1	3	5	ms

## • R1223Nxx2B (,D,F,H) Output Voltage : Vo

(Topt=25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub>	Operating Input Voltage		2.3		13.2	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Step-down Output Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>CE</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =-10mA	V <sub>O</sub> × 0.98	V <sub>O</sub>	V <sub>O</sub> × 1.02	V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔT	Step-down Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±100		ppm/°C
Fosc	Oscillator Frequency	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>CE</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =-100mA	400	500	600	kHz
Δfosc/ΔT	Oscillator Frequency Temperature Coefficient	-40°C ≤ Topt ≤ 85°C		±0.3		%/°C
I <sub>DD1</sub>	Supply Current1	V <sub>IN</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>CE</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =13.2V		140	200	μA
I <sub>stb</sub>	Standby Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>CE</sub> =0V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V		0.0	0.5	μA
I <sub>EXTH</sub>	EXT “H” Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =8V, V <sub>EXT</sub> =7.9V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =8V, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V		-10	-6	mA
I <sub>EXTL</sub>	EXT “L” Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =8V, V <sub>EXT</sub> =0.1V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V	10	20		mA
I <sub>CEH</sub>	CE “H” Input Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>CE</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =13.2V		0.0	0.5	μA
I <sub>CEL</sub>	CE “L” Input Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =13.2V, V <sub>CE</sub> =0V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =13.2V	-0.5	0.0		μA
V <sub>CEH</sub>	CE “H” Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> =8V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V→1.5V		0.8	1.2	V
V <sub>CEL</sub>	CE “L” Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> =8V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.5V→0V	0.3	0.8		V
Maxdty	Oscillator Maximum Duty Cycle		100			%
VFMdty	VFM Duty Cycle	only for B, F version		25		%
T <sub>start</sub>	Delay Time by Soft-Start function	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V, V <sub>CE</sub> =0V→V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V specified at 80% for rising edge	3	6	10	ms
T <sub>prot</sub>	Delay Time for protection circuit	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>CE</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V V <sub>OUT</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> +1.2V→0V	1	2	4	ms

**TEST CIRCUITS**



The typical characteristics were obtained by use of these test circuits.

Test Circuit A: Typical characteristics 1), 2), 3), 4), 5), 6), 7)

Test Circuit B: Typical characteristics 8)

Test Circuit C : Standby Current

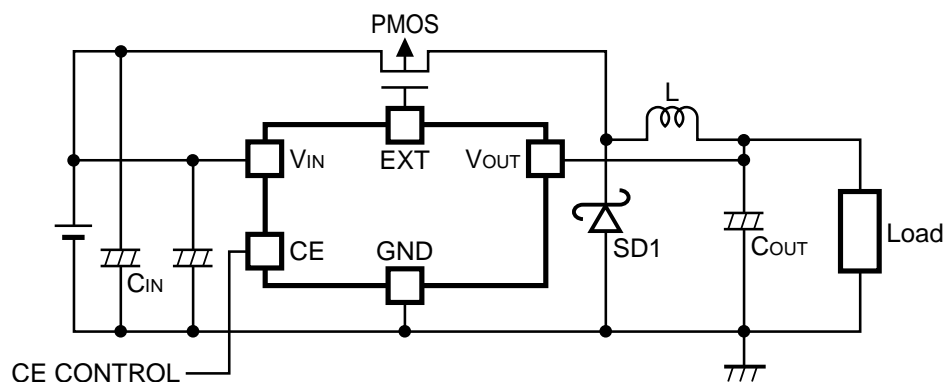
Test Circuit D : Typical characteristics 12), 13)

Test Circuit E : CE input current "H" and "L"

Test Circuit F : Typical characteristics 9)

Test Circuit G : Typical characteristics 10), 11)

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS AND APPLICATION HINTS



PMOS : HAT1020R (Hitachi), Si3443DV (Siliconix) L : CD105 (Sumida, 27 $\mu$ H)

SD1 : RB491D (Rohm)

C<sub>OUT</sub> : 47 $\mu$ F (Tantalum Type)

C<sub>IN</sub> : 10 $\mu$ F $\times$ 2 (Tantalum Type)

When you use these ICs, consider the following issues;

- As shown in the block diagram, a parasitic diode is formed in each terminal, each of these diodes is not formed for load current, therefore do not use it in such a way. When you control the CE pin by another power supply, do not make its “H” level more than the voltage level of  $V_{IN}$  pin.

- The operation of latch-type protection circuit is as follows;

When the maximum duty cycle continues longer than the delay time for protection circuit, (Refer to the Electrical Characteristics) the protection circuit works to shut-down Power MOSFET with its latching operation. Therefore when an input/output voltage difference is small, the protection circuit may work with small load current.

To release the protection latch state, after disable this IC with a chip enable circuit, enable it again, or restart this IC with power-on. However, in the case of restarting this IC with power-on, after the power supply is turned off, if a certain amount of charge remains in  $C_{IN}$ , or some voltage is forced to  $V_{IN}$  from  $C_{IN}$ , this IC might not be restarted even after power-on.

If rising transition speed of supply voltage is too slow, or the time which is required for  $V_{IN}$  voltage to reach Output voltage of DC/DC converter is longer than soft-starting time plus delay time for protection circuit, protection circuit works before  $V_{IN}$  voltage reaches Output voltage of DC/DC converter. To prevent this action, while power supply voltage is not ready, make this IC be standby mode (CE=“L”), and when the power supply is ready (the voltage level of  $V_{IN}$  is equal or more than the voltage level of  $V_{OUT}$ ), make it enable (CE=“H”).

- The operation of Reset-type protection circuit is as follows;

When the maximum duty cycle continues longer than the delay time for protection circuit, (Refer to the Electrical Characteristics) the protection circuit works to restart with soft-start operation. Therefore when an input/output voltage difference is small, the protection circuit may work with small load current.

- Set external components as close as possible to the IC and minimize the connection between the components and the IC. In particular, a capacitor should be connected to  $V_{OUT}$  pin with the minimum connection. And make sufficient grounding and reinforce supplying. A large switching current flows through the connection of power supply, an inductor and the connection of  $V_{OUT}$ . If the impedance of the connection of power supply is high, the voltage level of power supply of the IC fluctuates with the switching current. This may cause unstable operation of the IC.
- Use capacitors with a capacity of  $22\mu\text{F}$  or more for  $V_{OUT}$  pin, and with good high frequency characteristics such as tantalum capacitors. We recommend you to use capacitors with an allowable voltage which is at least twice as much as setting output voltage. This is because there may be a case where a spike-shaped high voltage is generated by an inductor when an external transistor is on and off.
- Choose an inductor that has sufficiently small DC resistance and large allowable current and is hard to reach magnetic saturation. And if the value of inductance of an inductor is extremely small, the  $I_{LX}$  may exceed the absolute maximum rating at the maximum loading.  
Use an inductor with appropriate inductance.
- Use a diode of a Schottky type with high switching speed, and also pay attention to its current capacity.
- Do not use this IC under the condition at  $V_{IN}$  voltage less than minimum operating voltage.

☆ The performance of power source circuits using these ICs extremely depends upon the peripheral circuits.

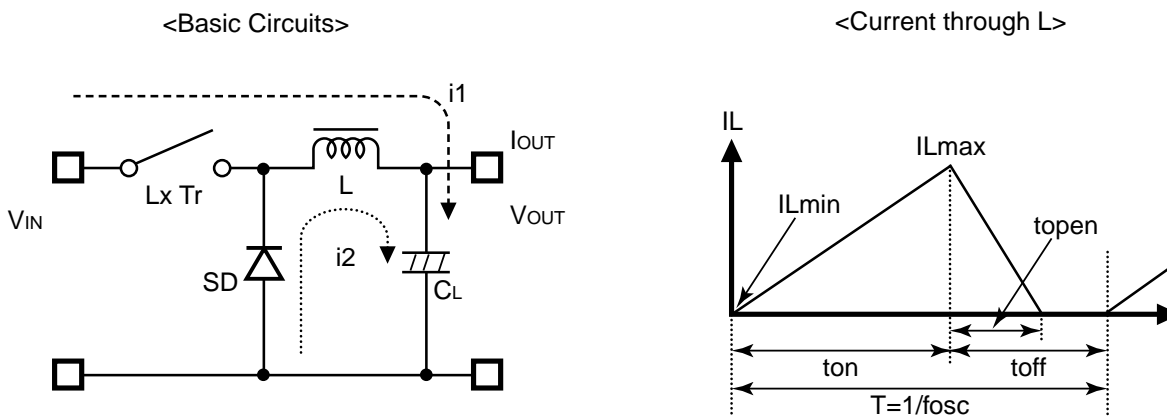
Pay attention in the selection of the peripheral circuits. In particular, design the peripheral circuits in a way that



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 Lx transistor is ON, and discharges the energy from the inductor when Lx 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 :LxTr turns on and current  $I_L (=i_1)$  flows, and energy is charged into CL. At this moment,  $I_L$  increases from  $I_{Lmin} (=0)$  to reach  $I_{Lmax}$  in proportion to the on-time period ( $t_{on}$ ) of LxTr.
- Step 2 :When LxTr turns off, Schottky diode (SD) turns on in order that L maintains  $I_L$  at  $I_{Lmax}$ , and current  $I_L (=i_2)$  flows.
- Step 3 : $I_L$  decreases gradually and reaches  $I_{Lmin}$  after a time period of  $t_{open}$ , and SD turns off, provided that in the continuous mode, next cycle starts before  $I_L$  becomes to 0 because  $t_{off}$  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 ( $t_{on}$ ), with the oscillator frequency ( $f_{osc}$ ) being maintained constant.

### • Discontinuous Conduction Mode and Continuous Conduction Mode

The maximum value ( $I_{Lmax}$ ) and the minimum value ( $I_{Lmin}$ ) of the current which flows through the inductor are the same as those when LxTr is ON and when it is off.

The difference between  $I_{Lmax}$  and  $I_{Lmin}$ , which is represented by  $\Delta I$  ;

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

wherein  $T = 1/f_{osc} = t_{on} + t_{off}$   
 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  $(V_{IN}-V_{OUT}) \times t_{on}/L$  respectively show the change of the current at on state, and the change of the current at off state.

When the output current ( $I_{OUT}$ ) is relatively small,  $t_{open} < t_{off}$  as illustrated in the above diagram. In this case, the energy is charged in the inductor during the time period of  $t_{on}$  and is discharged in its entirety during the time period of  $t_{off}$ , therefore  $I_{Lmin}$  becomes to zero ( $I_{Lmin}=0$ ). When  $I_{OUT}$  is gradually increased, eventually,  $t_{open}$  becomes to  $t_{off}$  ( $t_{open}=t_{off}$ ), and when  $I_{OUT}$  is further increased,  $I_{Lmin}$  becomes larger than zero ( $I_{Lmin}>0$ ). The former mode is referred to as the discontinuous mode and the latter mode is referred to as 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  $t_{on} < t_{onC}$ , the mode is the discontinuous mode, and when  $t_{on} = t_{onC}$ , the mode is the continuous mode.

## Output Current and Selection of External Components

When LxTr is ON:

(Wherein, Ripple Current P-P value is described as  $I_{RP}$ , ON resistance of LxTr is described as  $R_P$  the direct current resistance of the inductor is described as  $R_L$ .)

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

When LxTr is OFF:

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

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

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

Ripple Current is as follows;

$$I_{RP} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT} - R_P \times I_{OUT} - R_L \times I_{OUT}) \times D_{ON} / f \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 6}$$

wherein, peak current that flows through L, LxTr, and SD 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.

## 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 make transform efficiency worse.

When the load current is 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. Diode

Use a diode with low  $V_F$  (Schottky type is recommended.) and high switching speed.

Reverse voltage rating should be more than  $V_{IN}$  and current rating should be equal or more than  $I_{Lmax}$ .

### 3. Capacitor

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

$C_{OUT}$  can reduce ripple of Output Voltage, therefore  $47$  to  $100\mu F$  tantalum type is recommended.

### 4. Lx Transistor

Pch Power MOS FET is required for this IC.

Its breakdown voltage between gate and source should be a few volt higher than Input Voltage.

In the case of Input Voltage is low, to turn on MOS FET completely, select a MOS FET with low threshold voltage.

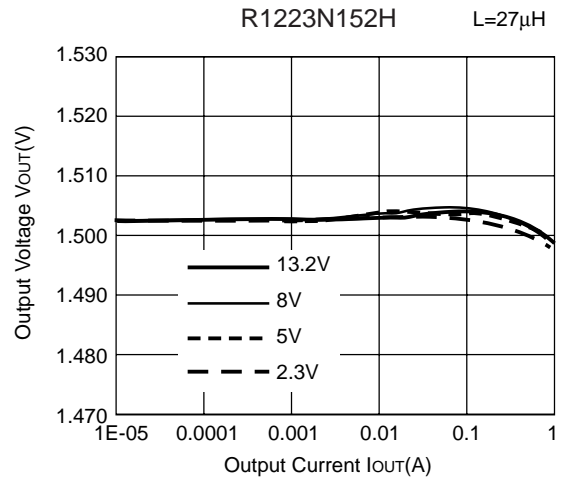
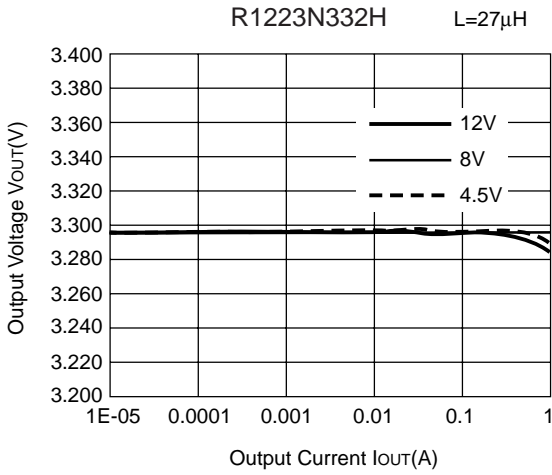
If a large load current is necessary for your application and important, choose a MOS FET with low ON resistance for good efficiency.

If a small load current is mainly necessary for your application, choose a MOS FET with low gate capacity for good efficiency.

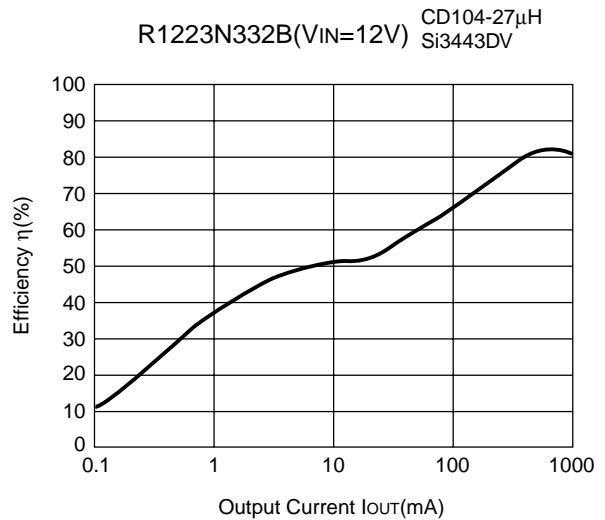
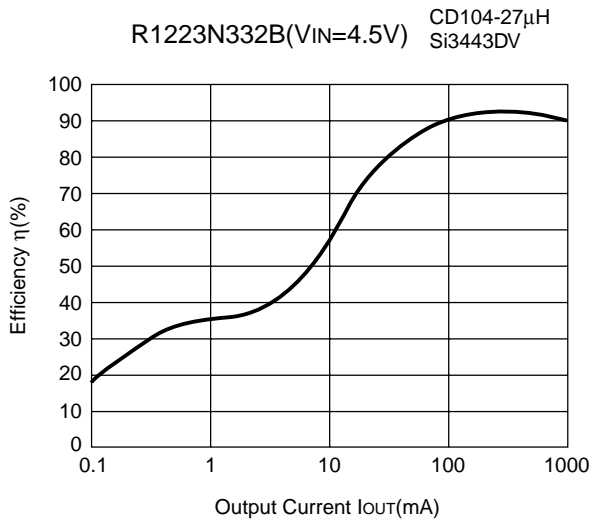
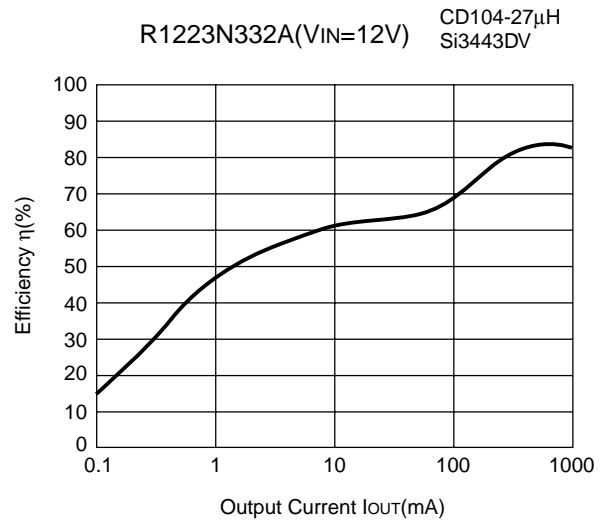
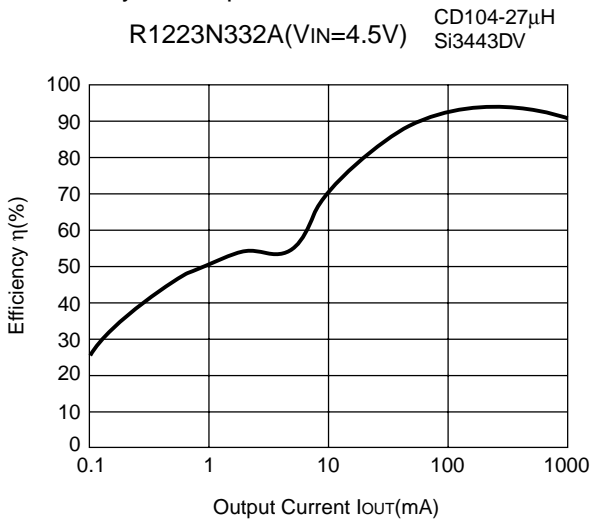
Maximum continuous drain current of MOS FET should be larger than peak current,  $I_{Lmax}$ .

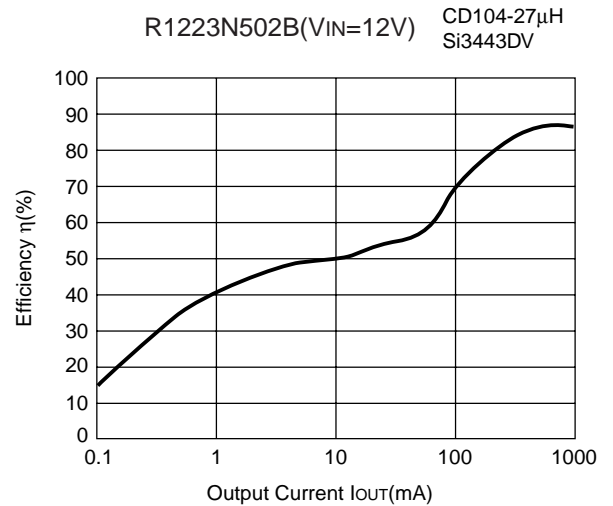
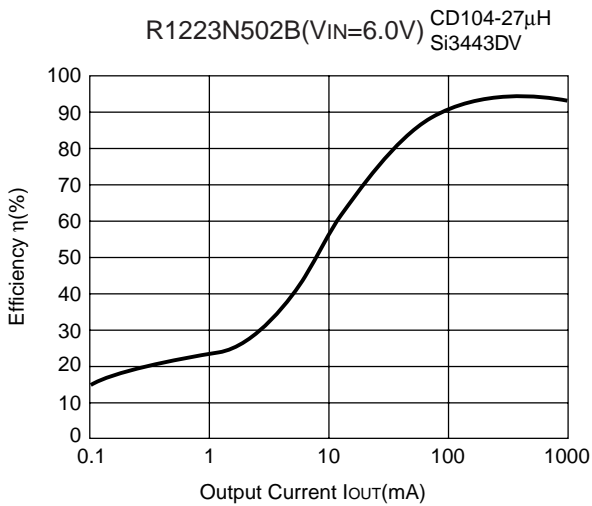
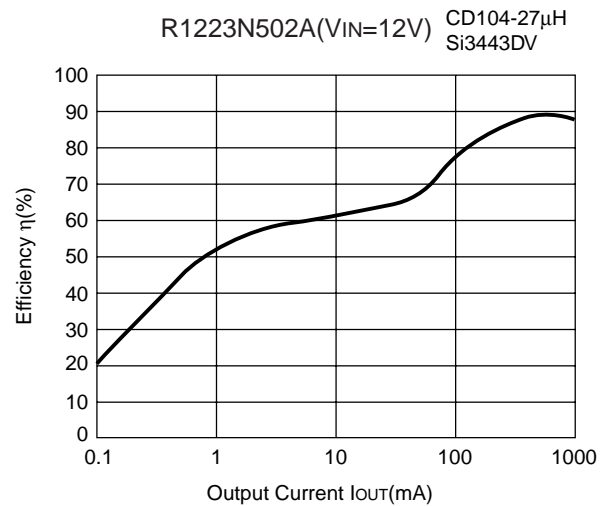
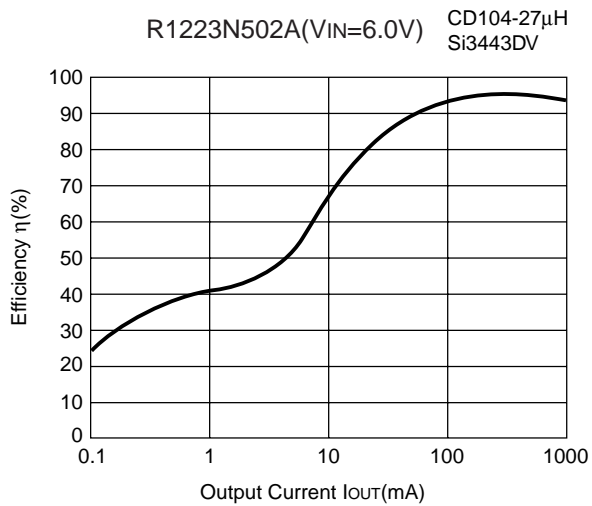
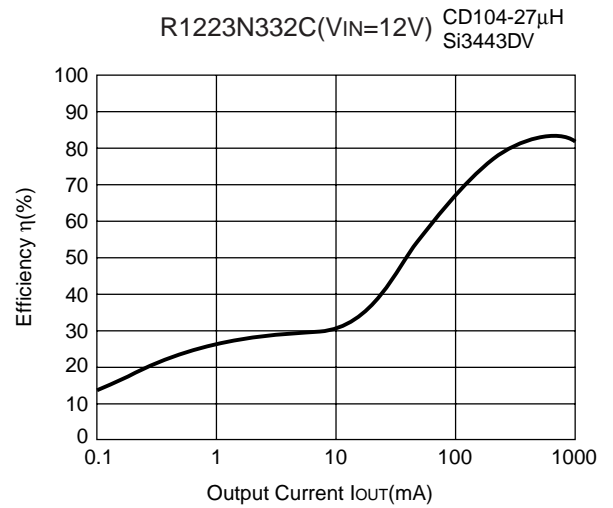
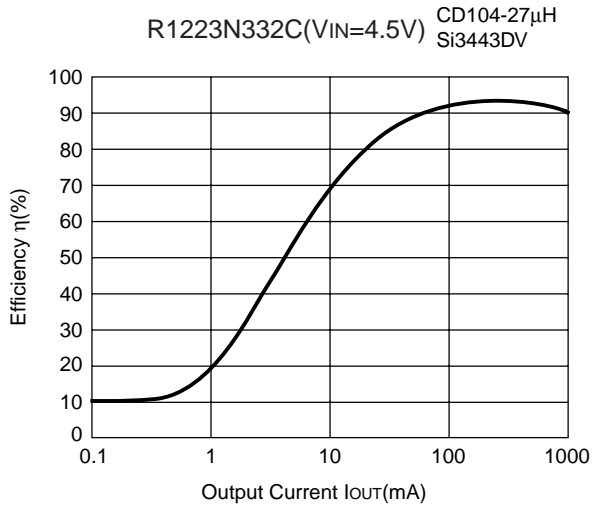
# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## 1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current

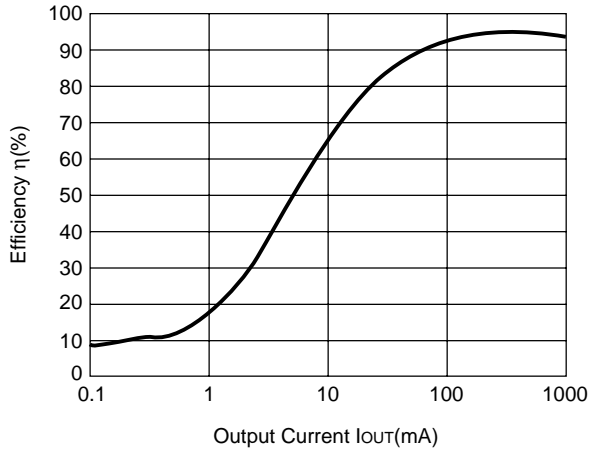


## 2) Efficiency vs. Output Current

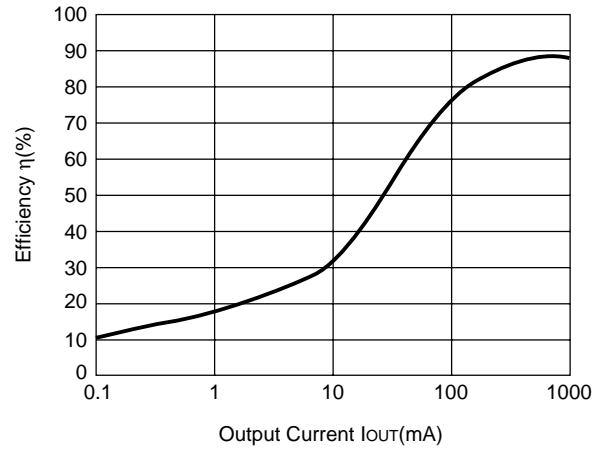




R1223N502C(V<sub>IN</sub>=6.0V) CD104-27μH  
Si3443DV

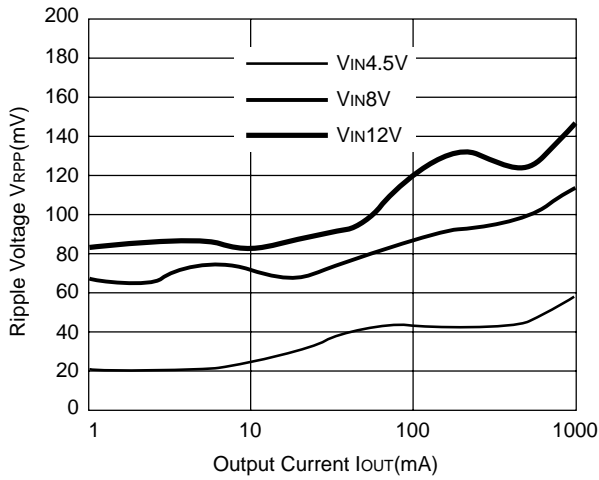


R1223N502C(V<sub>IN</sub>=12V) CD104-27μH  
Si3443DV

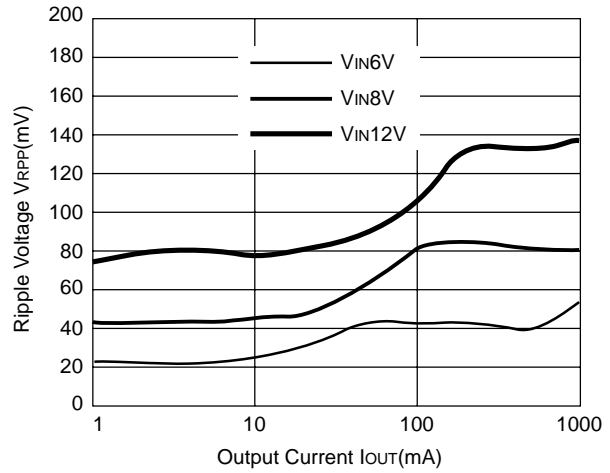


3) Ripple Voltage vs. Output Current

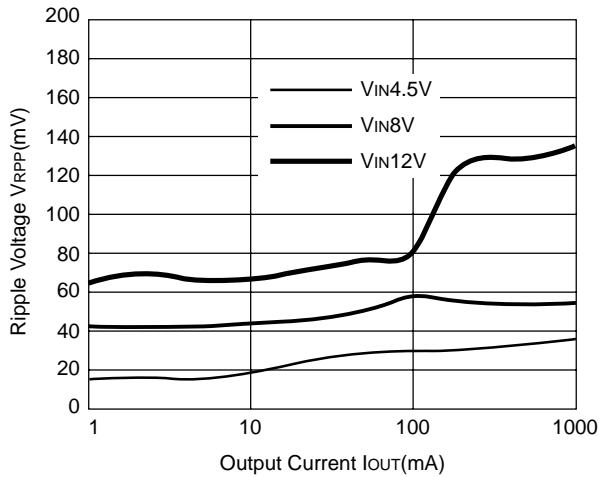
R1223N332A L=27μH



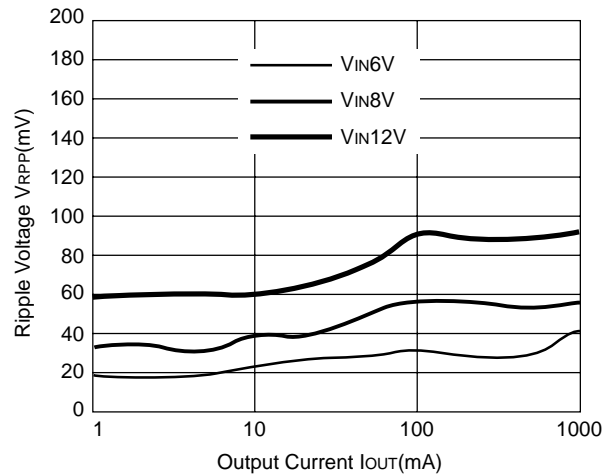
R1223N502A L=27μH

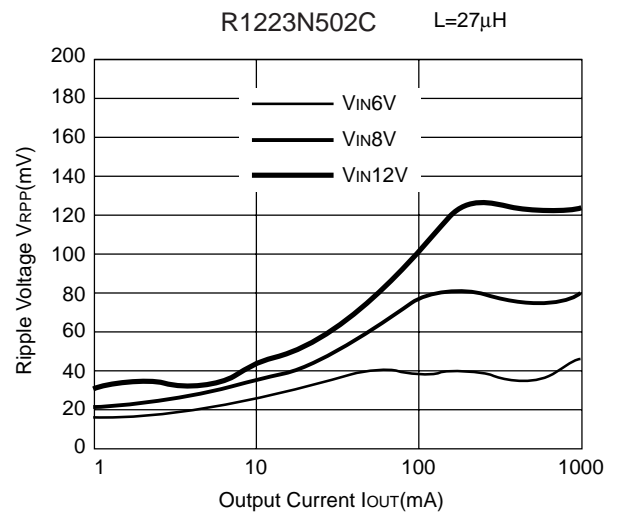
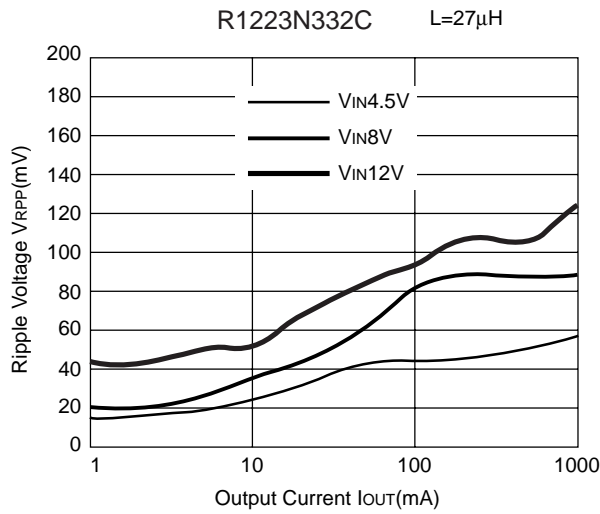


R1223N332B L=27μH

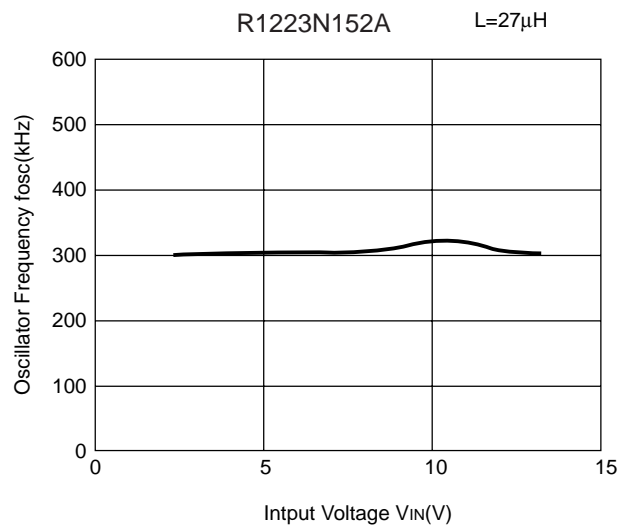
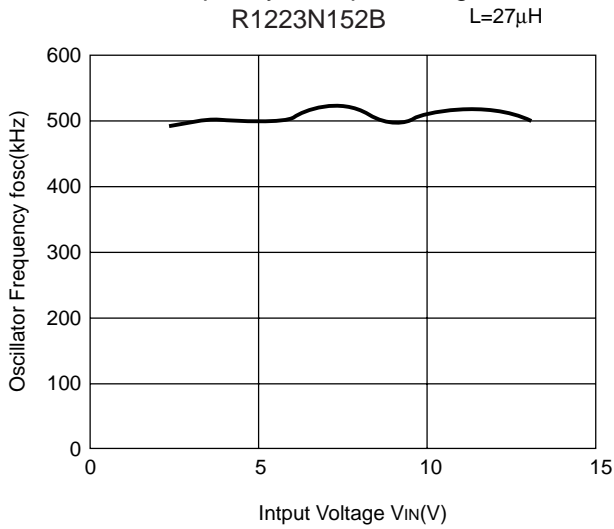


R1223N332H L=27μH

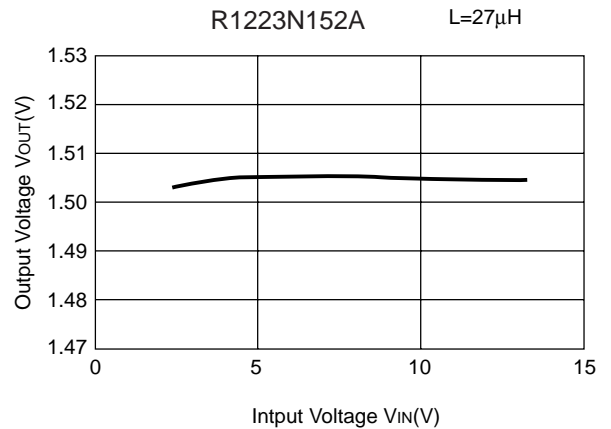
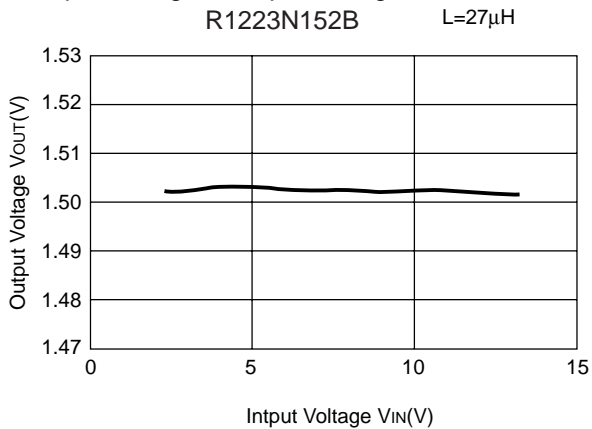


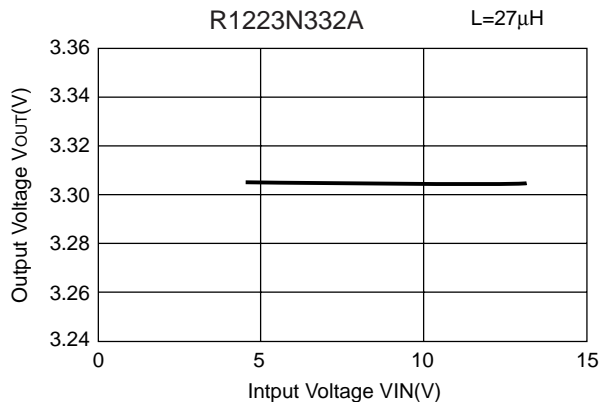
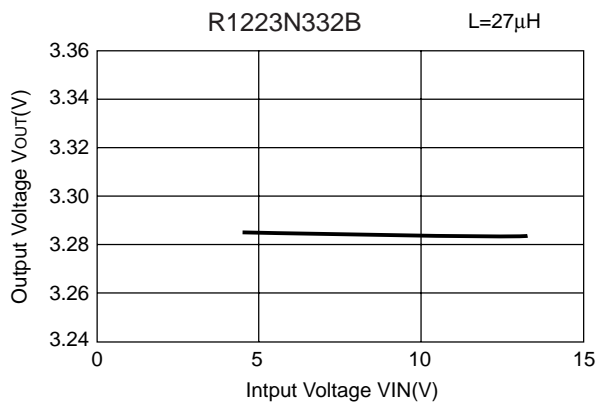


4) Oscillator Frequency vs. Input Voltage

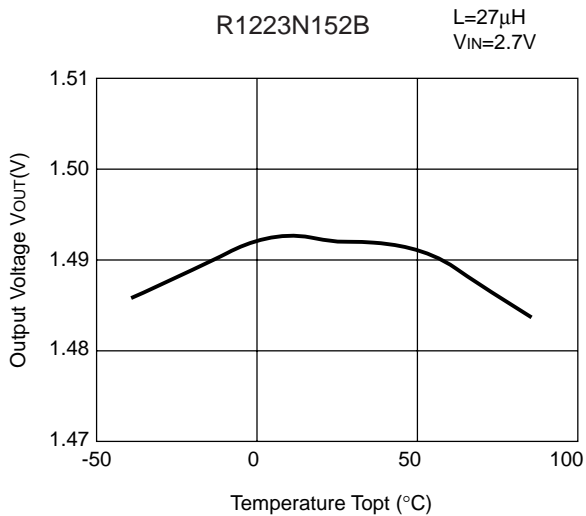
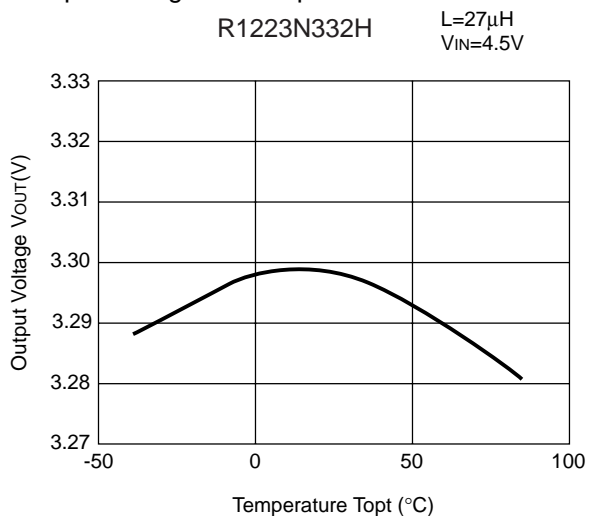


5) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

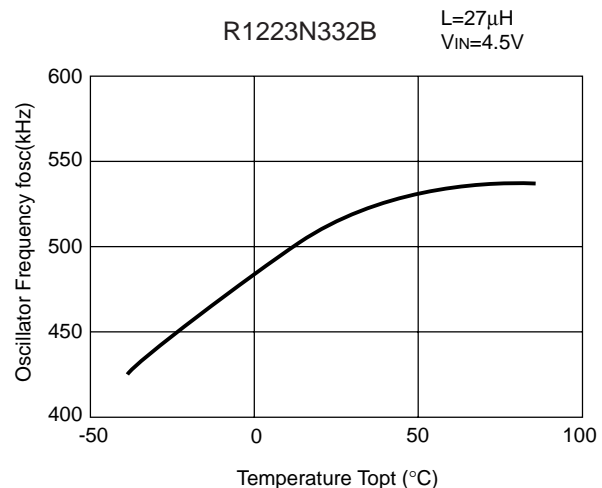
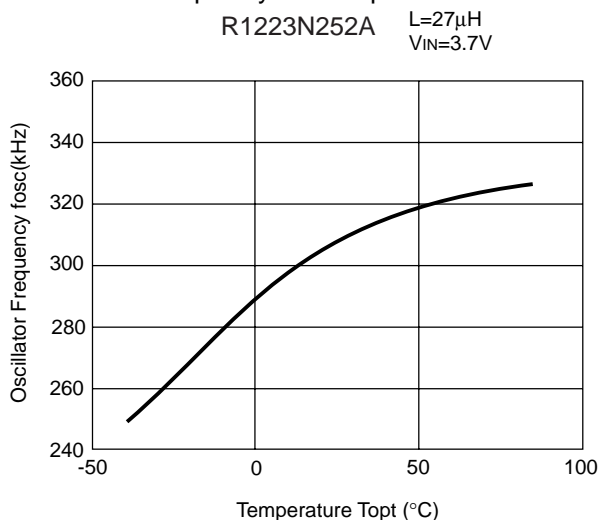




6) Output Voltage vs. Temperature

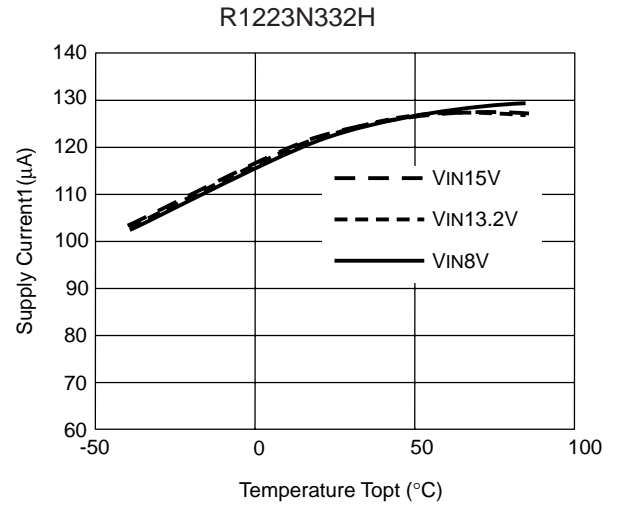
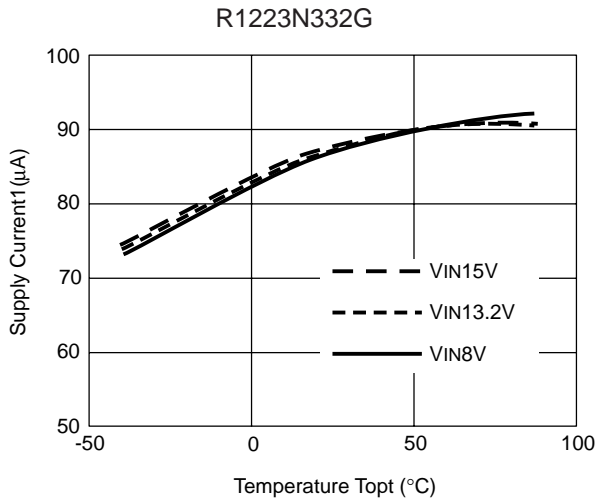


7) Oscillator Frequency vs. Temperature

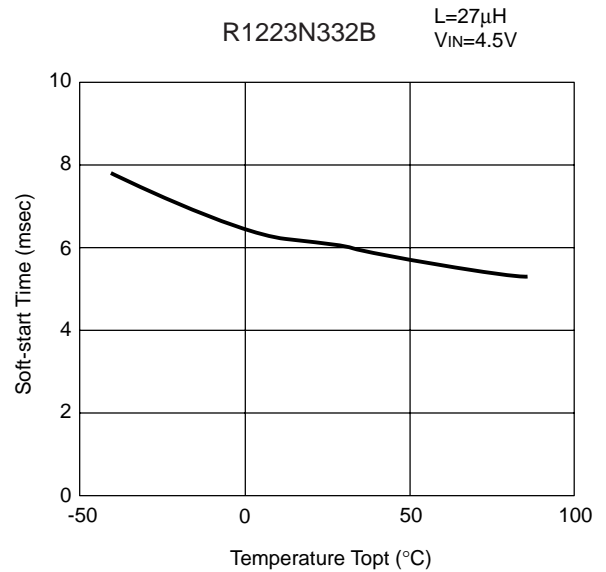
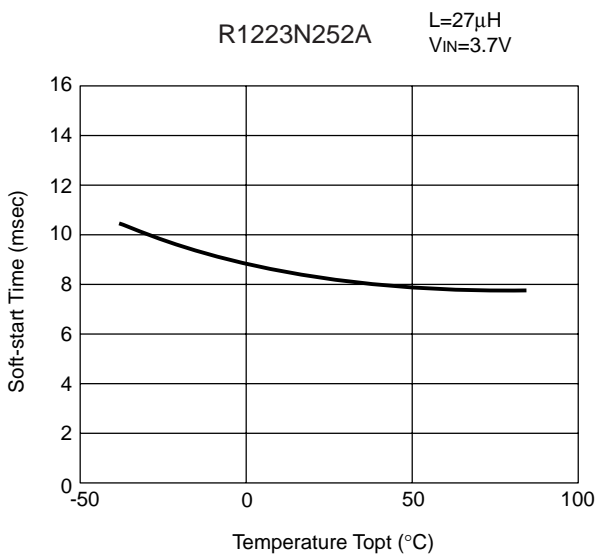




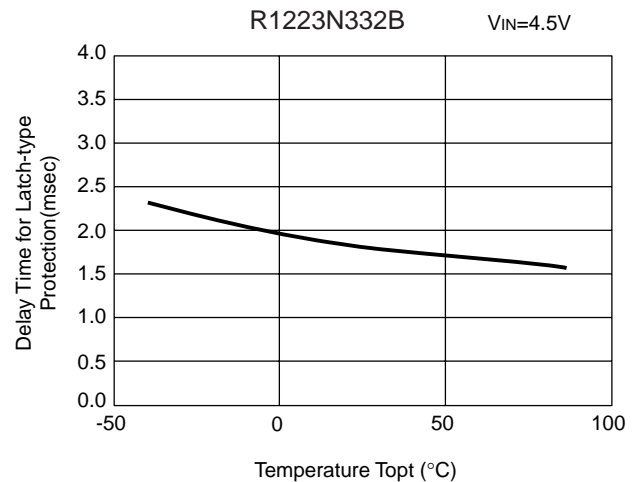
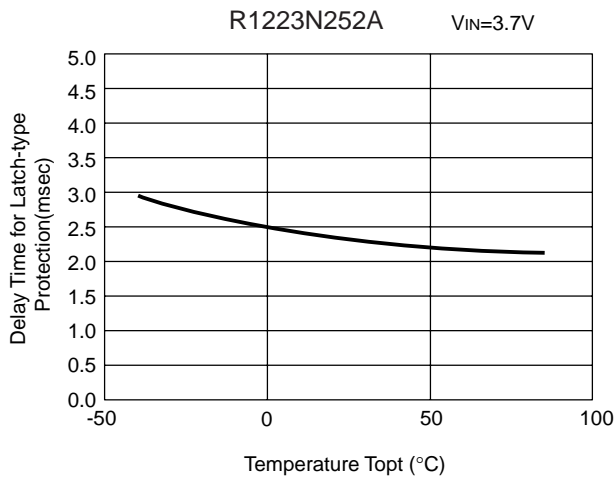
8) Supply Current vs. Temperature



9) Soft-start time vs. Temperature

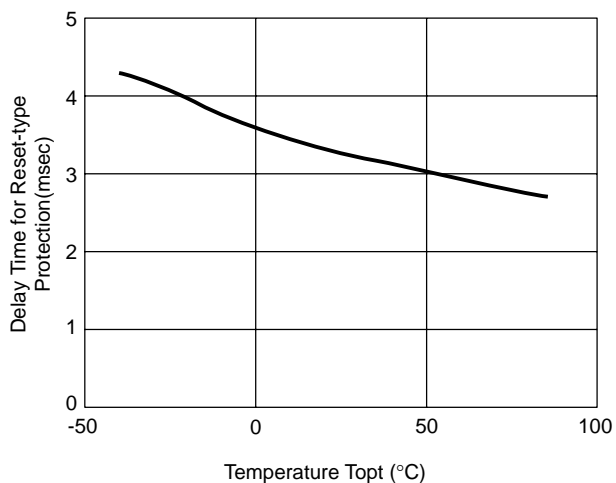


10) Delay Time for Latch-type protection vs. Temperature

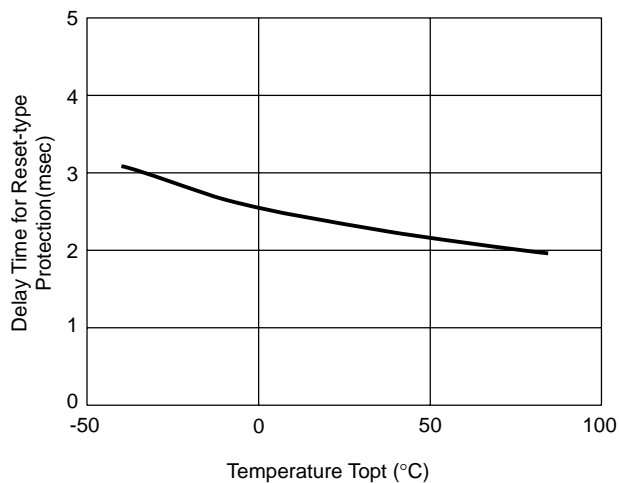


11) Delay Time for Reset-type Protection vs. Temperature

R1223N332G  $V_{IN}=4.5V$

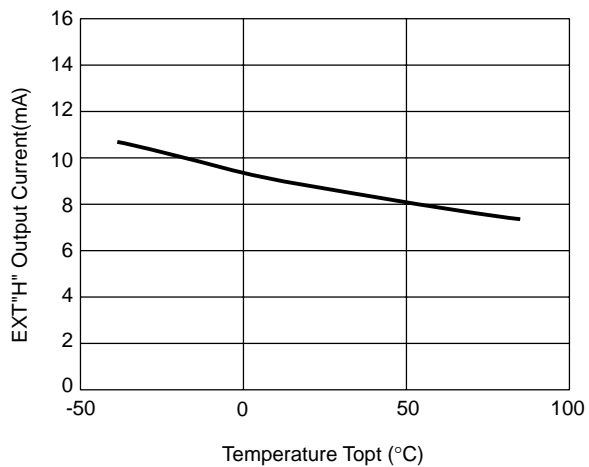


R1223N332H  $V_{IN}=4.5V$



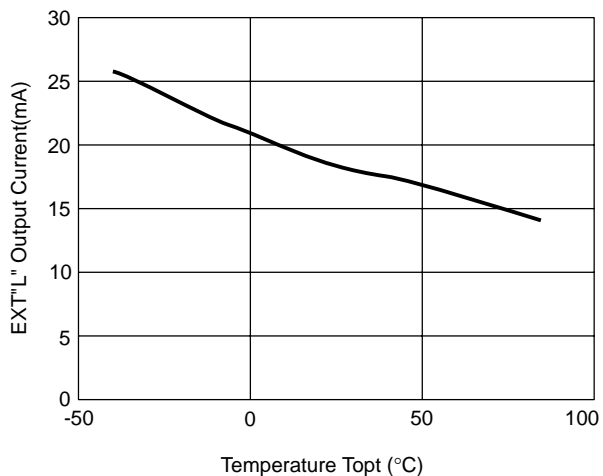
12) EXT "H" Output Current vs. Temperature

R1223N332B

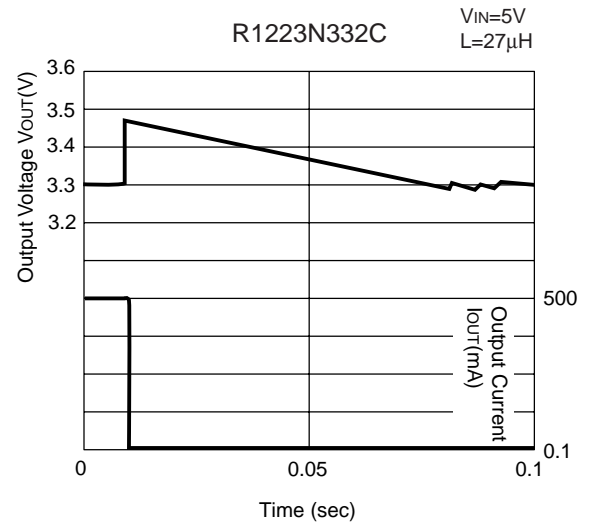
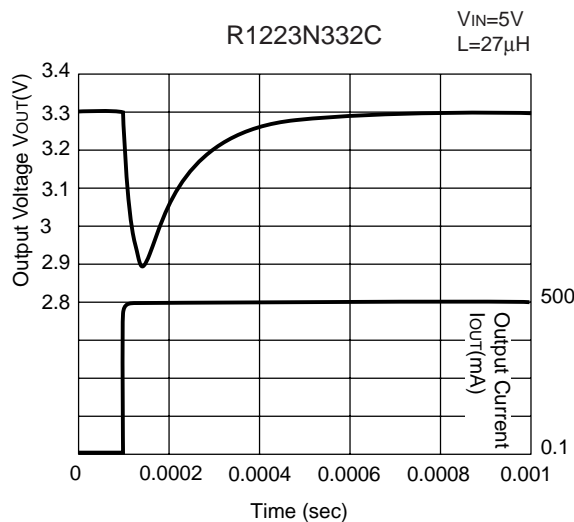
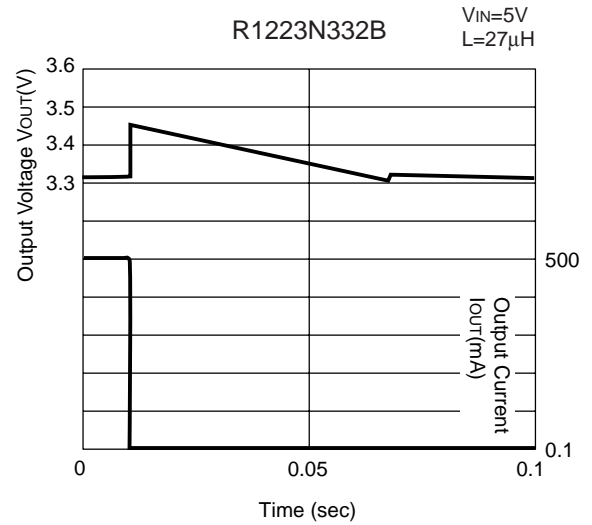
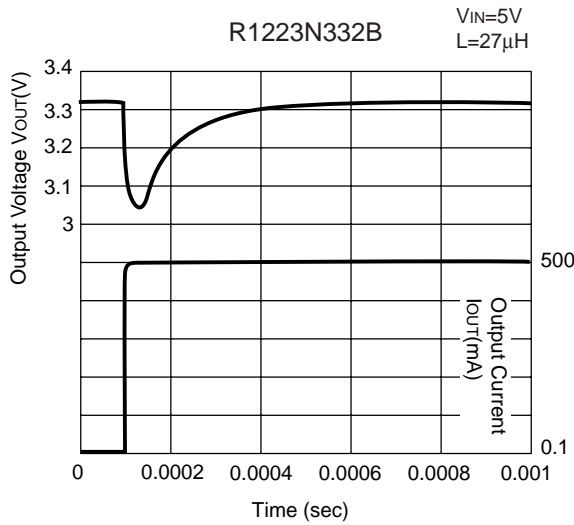
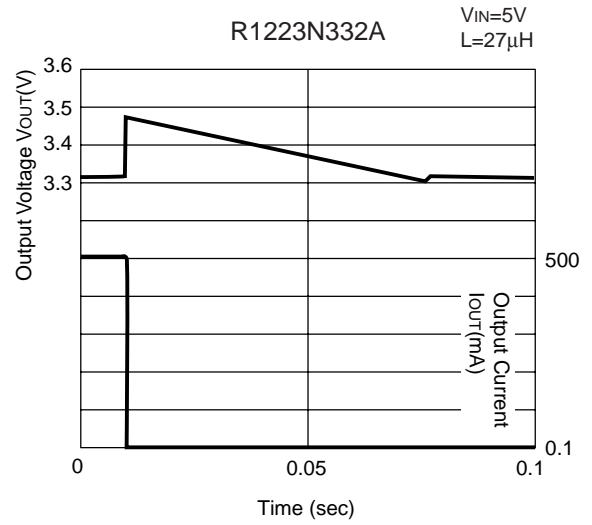
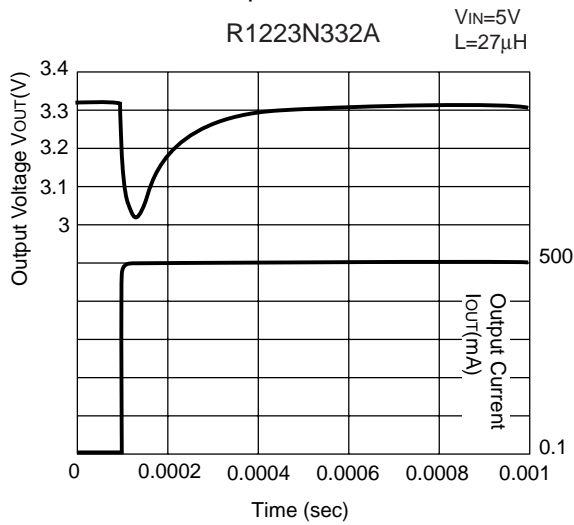


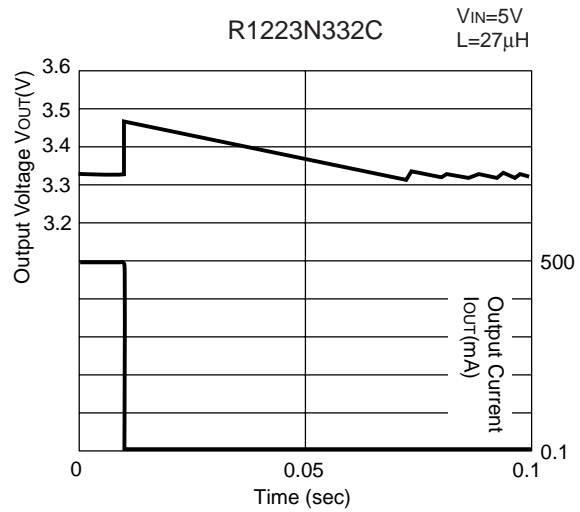
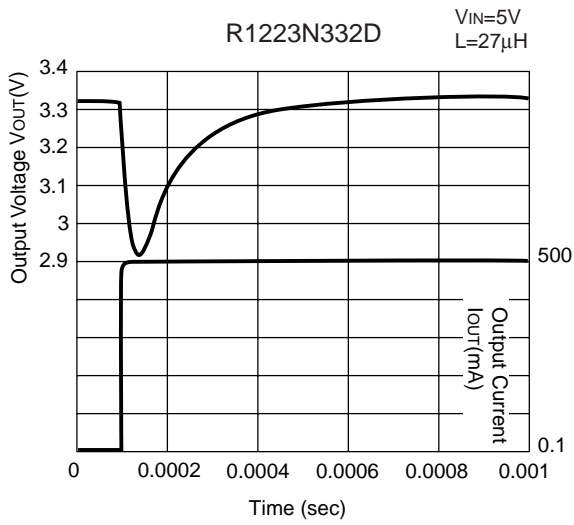
13) EXT "L" Output Current vs. Temperature

R1223N332B



14) Load Transient Response

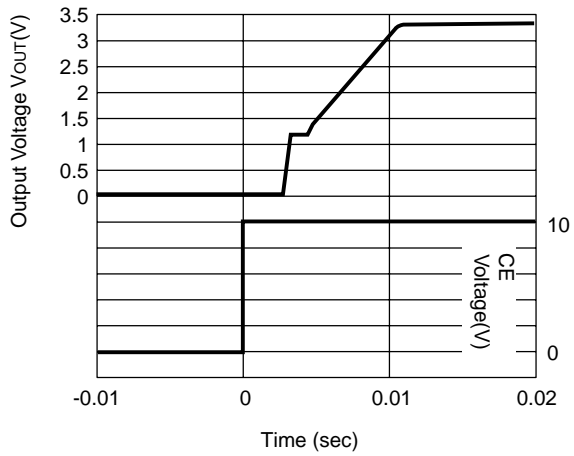




15) Turn-on Waveform

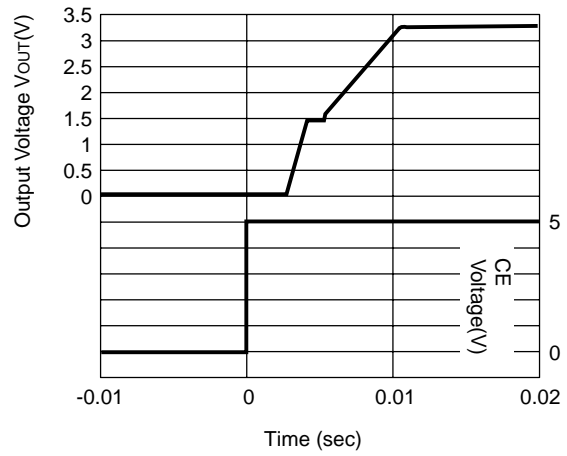
R1223N332A ( $V_{IN}=10V, I_{OUT}=0mA$ )

$L=27\mu H$



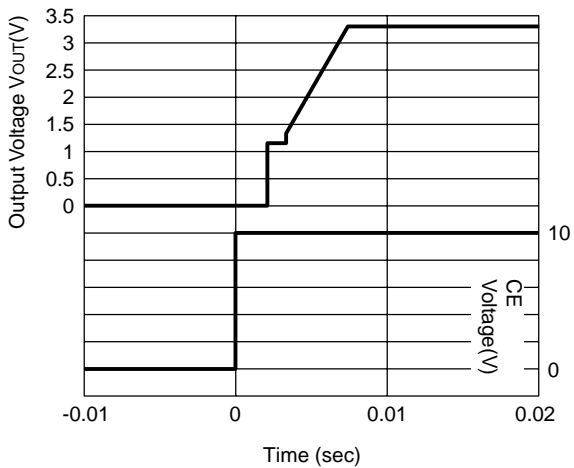
R1223N332A ( $V_{IN}=5V, I_{OUT}=0mA$ )

$L=27\mu H$



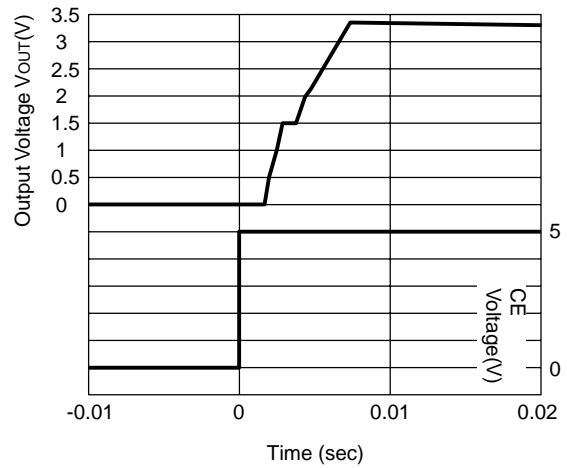
R1223N332B ( $V_{IN}=10V, I_{OUT}=0mA$ )

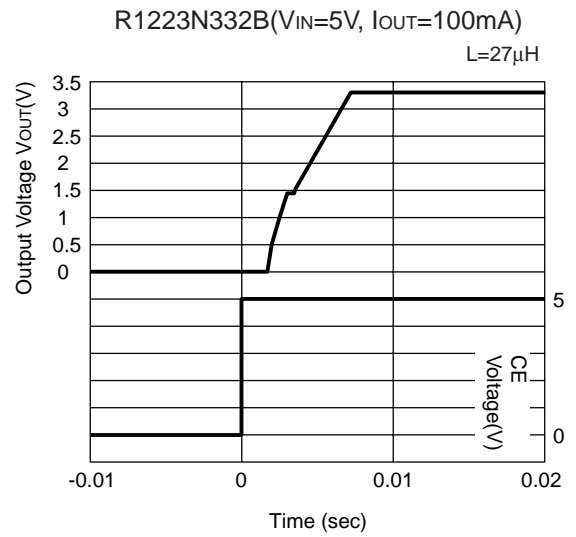
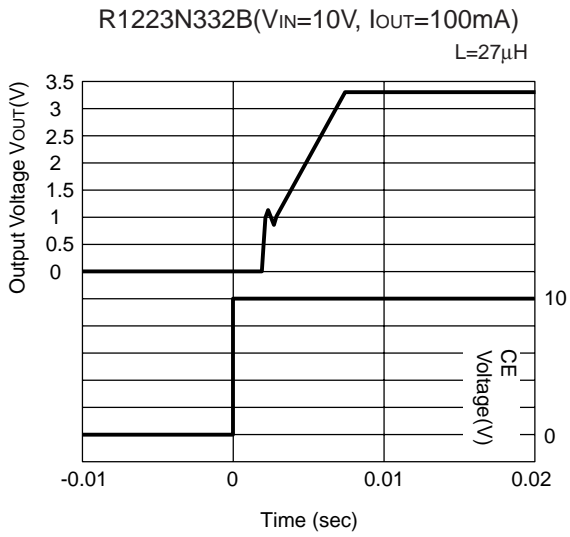
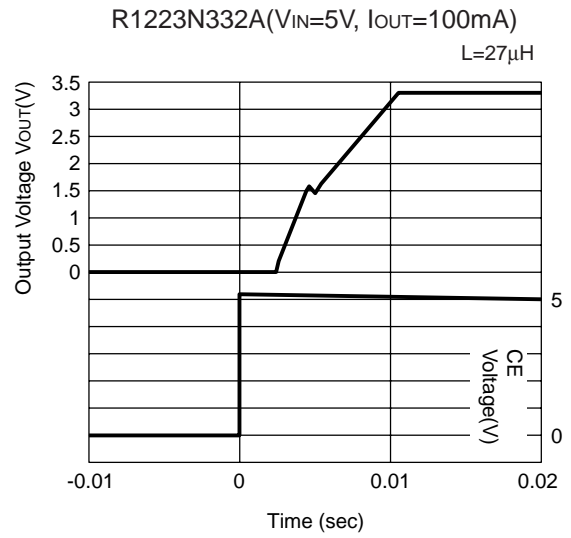
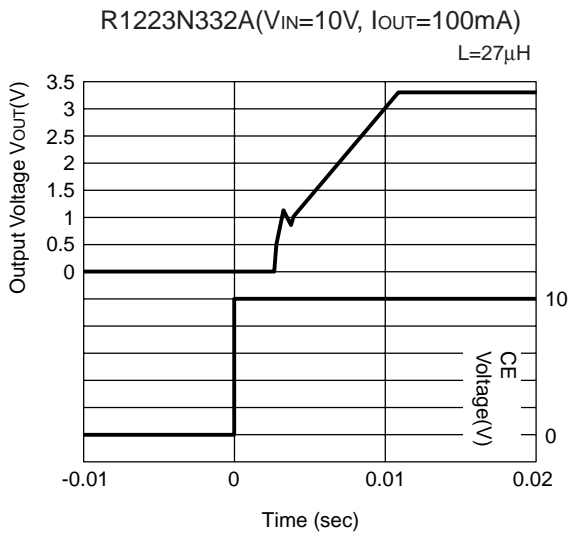
$L=27\mu H$



R1223N332B ( $V_{IN}=5V, I_{OUT}=0mA$ )

$L=27\mu H$







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#### Sales & Support Offices

##### **RICOH ELECTRONIC DEVICES CO., LTD.**

**Higashi-Shinagawa Office (International Sales)**  
3-32-3, Higashi-Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 140-8655, Japan  
Phone: +81-3-5479-2857 Fax: +81-3-5479-0502

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##### **RICOH ELECTRONIC DEVICES KOREA CO., LTD.**

3F, Haesung Bldg. 504, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, 135-725, Korea  
Phone: +82-2-2135-5700 Fax: +82-2-2051-5713

##### **RICOH ELECTRONIC DEVICES SHANGHAI CO., LTD.**

Room 403, No.2 Building, No.690 Bilbo Road, Pu Dong New District, Shanghai 201203,  
People's Republic of China  
Phone: +86-21-5027-3200 Fax: +86-21-5027-3299

##### **RICOH ELECTRONIC DEVICES CO., LTD.**

**Taipei office**  
Room 109, 10F-1, No.51, Hengyang Rd., Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)  
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