XC9509 Series

Synchronous Step-Down DC/DC Converter with Built-In LDO Regulator in Parallel Plus Voltage Detector

■GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The XC9509 series consists of a step-down DC/DC converter and a high-speed LDO regulator connected in parallel with the DC/DC converter's output. A voltage detector is also built-in. Since the input for the LDO voltage regulator block comes from the input power supply, it is suited for use with various applications.
The DC/DC converter block incorporates a P-channel driver transistor and a synchronous N-channel switching transistor. With an external coil, diode and two capacitors, the XC9509 can deliver output currents up to 600mA at efficiencies over 90%. The XC9509 is designed for use with small ceramic capacitors.
A choice of three switching frequencies are available, 300kHz, 600kHz, and 1.2MHz. Output voltage settings for the DC/DC and VR are set-up internally in 100mV steps within the range of 0.9V to 4.0V (± 2.0%). For the VD, the range is of 0.9V to 5.0V (± 2.0%). The soft start time of the series is internally set to 5ms. With the built-in U.V.L.O. (Under Voltage Lock Out) function, the internal P-channel driver transistor is forced OFF when input voltage becomes 1.4 V or lower. The functions of the MODE pin can be selected via the external control pin to switch the DC/DC control mode and the disable pin to shut down either the DC/DC block or the regulator block.

■APPLICATIONS

- ●CD-R / RW, DVD
- ●HDD
- ●PDAs, portable communication modem
- ●Cellular phones
- ●Palmtop computers
- ●Cameras, video recorders

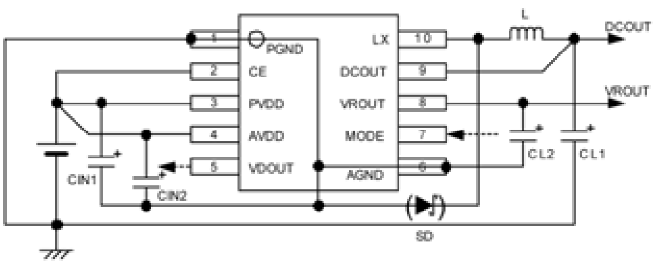
■FEATURES

Input Voltage Range : 2.4V ~ 6.0V
Low ESR Capacitor : Ceramic capacitor compatible
VD Function : Sense internally either V_{DD}, D_{COUT}, or V_{ROUT}. N-ch open drain output
Small Package : MSOP-10, USP-10

<DC/DC Converter Block>
Output Voltage Range : 0.9V ~ 4.0V (Accuracy±2%)
Output Current : 600mA (for MSOP-10 package)
400mA (for USP-10 package)
Control Method : PWM or PWM/PFM Selectable
Oscillation Frequency : 300kHz, 600kHz, 1.2MHz

<Regulator Block>
Reglator Output : Parallel Input to DC/DC Converter
Output Voltage Range : 0.9V ~ 4.0V (Accuracy±2%)
Current Limit : 300mA
Dropout Voltage : 80mV @ I_{OUT}=100mA (V_{OUT}=2.8V)
High Ripple Rejection : 60dB @1kHz (V_{OUT}=2.8V)

■TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



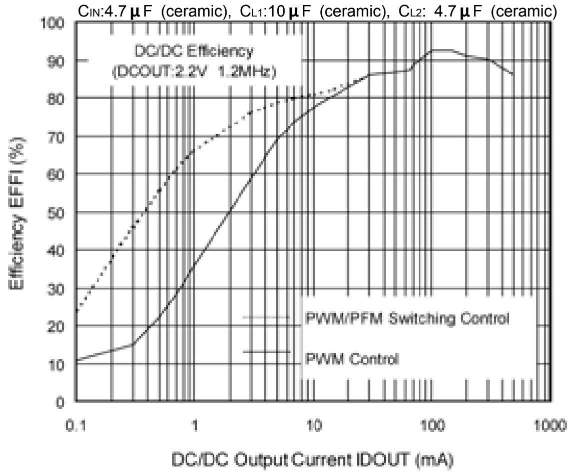
MSOP-10 (TOP VIEW)

* Please refer to the typical application circuit when external components are selected.

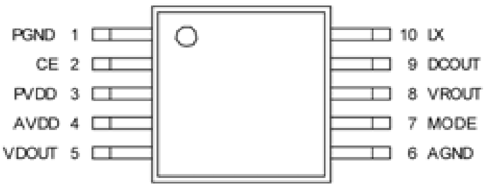
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

XC9509Hxxxx

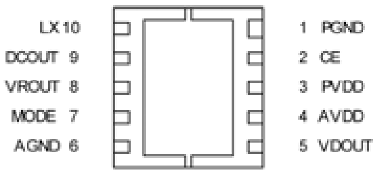
V_{IN}=3.6V, Topr=25℃, L=4.7μH (CDRH4D28C), C_{IN}:4.7μF (ceramic), C_{L1}:10μF (ceramic), C_{L2}: 4.7μF (ceramic)



■PIN CONFIGURATION



MSOP-10 (TOP VIEW)



USP-10 (BOTTOM VIEW)

*The dissipation pad for the USP-10 package should be solder-plated in recommended mount pattern and metal masking so as to enhance mounting strength and heat release. If the pad needs to be connected to other pins, it should be connected to the AGND pin.

■PIN ASSIGNMENT

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	FUNCTION
1	PGND	Power Ground
2	CE	Chip Enable
3	PVDD	Power Supply 1
4	AVDD	Power Supply 2
5	VDOUT	VD Input
6	AGND	Analog Ground
7	MODE	Mode Switch
8	VROUT	VR Output
9	DCOUT	DC/DC Output Sense
10	LX	Switch

■PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION

●Ordering Information

XC9509①②③④⑤⑥ : The input for the voltage regulator block comes from VDD.

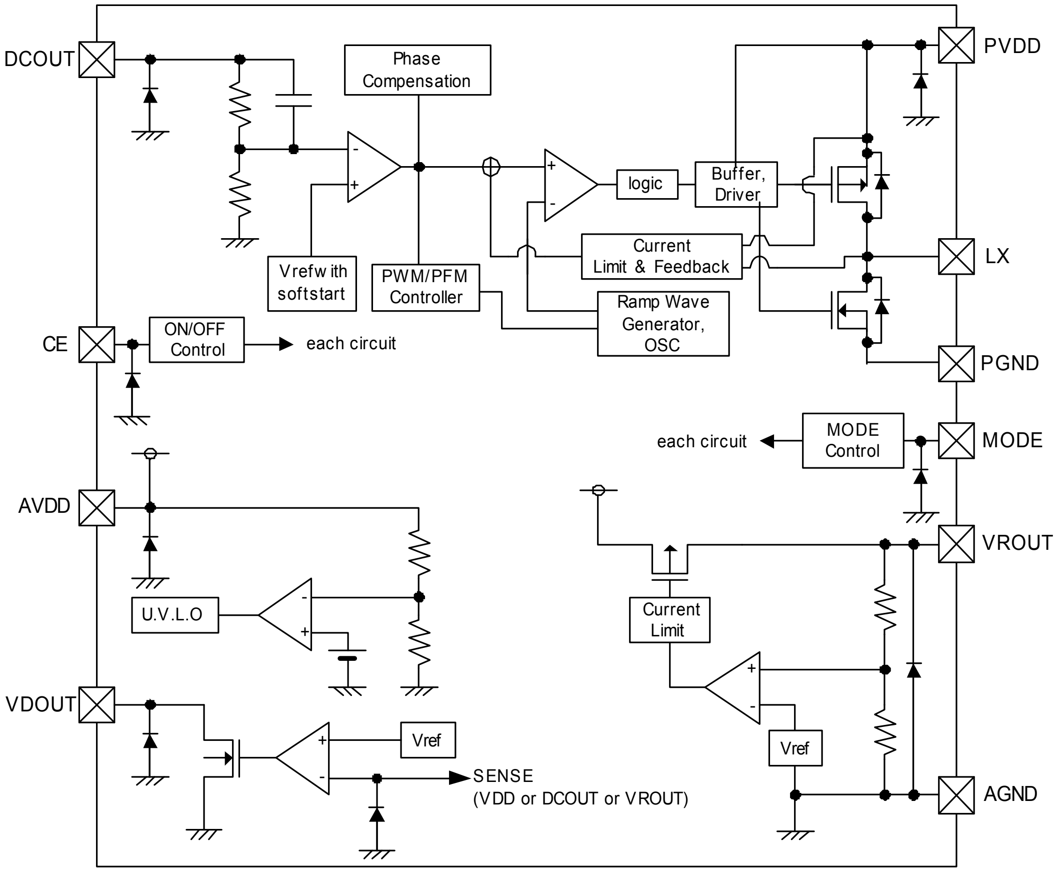
DESIGNATOR	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
①	Control Methods, the MODE Pin, & the VD Sense Pin	As chart below	: -
②③	Setting Voltage & Specifications	Internal standard	: Setting voltage and specifications of each DC/DC, VR, and VD (Based on the internal standard)
④	DC/DC Oscillation Frequency	3	: 300kHz
		6	: 600kHz
		C	: 1.2MHz
⑤	Package & DC/DC Current Limit	A	: MSOP-10, Current limiter: 1.1A (TYP.)
		D	: USP-10, Current limiter: 0.7A (TYP.)
⑥	Device Orientation	R	: Embossed Tape, standard feed
		L	: Embossed Tape, reverse feed

●Control Methods, MODE Pins, VD SENSE Pins

SERIES	①	DC/DC CONTROL METHODS	MODE PINS (H LEVEL)	MODE PINS (L LEVEL)	VD SENSE
XC9509	A	PWM Control	VR: OFF	VR: ON	VDD
	B				DCOUT
	C				VROUT
	D		DC/DC: OFF	DC/DC: ON	VDD
	E				DCOUT
	F				VROUT
	H	PWM, PFM/PWM Manual Switch	PFM/PWM Auto Switch	PWM Control	VDD
	K				DCOUT
	L				VROUT

* The XC9509A to F series' MODE pin switches either the regulator block or DC/DC block to stand-by mode.
When the CE mode is off, every function except for the VD function enters into the stand-by mode.
(The MODE pin does not operate independently.)

■BLOCK DIAGRAM



* Diodes shown in the above circuit are protective diodes.

■ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Ta = 25℃

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
AVDD Pin Voltage		AVDD	- 0.3 ~ 6.5	V
PVDD Pin Voltage		PVDD	AVDD - 0.3 ~ AVDD + 0.3	V
DCOUT Pin Voltage		DCOUT	- 0.3 ~ AVDD + 0.3	V
VROUT Pin Voltage		VROUT	- 0.3 ~ AVDD + 0.3	V
VROUT Pin Current		IROUT	800	mA
VDOUT Pin Voltage		VDOUT	- 0.3 ~ AVDD + 0.3	V
VDOUT Pin Current		IVD	50	mA
Lx Pin Voltage		Lx	- 0.3 ~ AVDD + 0.3	V
Lx Pin Current	MSOP-10	ILx	1300	mA
	USP-10		900	
CE Pin Voltage		CE	- 0.3 ~ AVDD + 0.3	V
MODE Pin Voltage		MODE	- 0.3 ~ AVDD + 0.3	V
Power Dissipation	MSOP-10	Pd	350 (*)	mW
	USP-10		150	
Operating Temperature Range		Topr	- 40 ~ + 85	℃
Storage Temperature Range		Tstg	- 55 ~ + 125	℃

(*) When PC board mounted.

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

XC9509xxxCAx

●Common Characteristics

Topr=25℃

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CIRCUIT
Supply Current 1	IDD1	VIN=CE=DCOUT=5.0V	-	250	310	μA	1
Supply Current 2	IDD2	VIN=CE=5.0V, DCOUT=0V	-	300	360	μA	1
Stand-by Current (*1)	ISTB	VIN=6.5V, CE=0V	-	3.0	7.0	μA	1
Input Voltage Range	VIN		2.4	-	6.0	V	-
CE 'H' Level Voltage	VCEH		0.6	-	VDD	V	3
CE 'L' Level Voltage	VCEL		Vss	-	0.25	V	3
CE 'H' Level Current	ICEH		- 0.1	-	0.1	μA	1
CE 'L' Level Current	ICEL		- 0.1	-	0.1	μA	1
MODE 'H' Level Voltage *XC9509A/B/C	VMH		0.6	-	VDD	V	2
MODE 'H' Level Voltage *XC9509D/E/F/H/K/L	VMH		0.6	-	VDD	V	3
MODE 'L' Level Voltage *XC9509A/B/C	VML		Vss	-	0.25	V	2
MODE 'L' Level Voltage *XC9509D/E/F/H/K/L	VML		Vss	-	0.25	V	3
MODE 'H' Level Current	IMH		- 0.1	-	0.1	μA	1
MODE 'L' Level Current	IML		- 0.1	-	0.1	μA	1

●DC/DC Converter (1.5V product)

Topr=25℃

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CIRCUIT
Supply Current 1 *XC9509A/B/C	IDD_DC1	VIN=CE=DCOUT=5.0V	-	200	280	μA	1
Supply Current 2 *XC9509A/B/C	IDD_DC2	VIN=CE=5.0V, DCOUT=0V		250	330	μA	1
PFM Supply Current 1 * XC9509H/K/L	IDD_PFM1	VIN=CE=DCOUT=5.0V		250	310	μA	1
PFM Supply Current 2 * XC9509H/K/L	IDD_PFM2	VIN=CE=5.0V, DCOUT=0V		300	360	μA	1
Output Voltage	DCOUT(E)	Connected to the external components, IDOUT=30mA	1.470	1.500	1.530	V	3
Oscillation Frequency	FOSC	Connected to the external components, IDOUT=10mA	1.02	1.20	1.38	MHz	3
Maximum Duty Ratio	MAXDUTY	DCOUT=0V	100	-	-	%	4
Minimum Duty Ratio	MINDUTY	DCOUT=VIN	-	-	0	%	4
PFM Duty Ratio *XC9509H/K/L	PFMDUTY	Connected to the external components, No load	21	30	38	%	3
U.V.L.O. Voltage (*2)	VUVLO	Connected to the external components	1.00	1.40	1.78	V	3
LX SW 'High' ON Resistance (*3)	RLXH	DCOUT=0V, LX=VIN-0.05V	-	0.5	1.0	Ω	5
LX SW 'Low' ON Resistance	RLXL	Connected to the external components, VIN=5.0V	-	0.5	0.9	Ω	3
LX SW 'High' Leak Current (*12)	IleakH	VIN=LX=6.0V, CE=0V	-	0.05	1.00	μA	11
LX SW 'Low' Leak Current (*12)	IleakL	VIN=6.0V, LX=CE=0V	-	0.05	1.00	μA	11
Maximum Output Current	Imax1	Connected to the external components	600	-	-	mA	3
Current Limit (*9)	Ilim1		1.0	1.1	-	A	6
Efficiency (*4)	EFFI	Connected to the external components, IDOUT=100mA	-	90	-	%	3
Output Voltage Temperature Characteristics	△DCOUT (△Topr • DCOUT)	IDOUT=30mA -40℃≤Topr≤85℃	-	±100	-	ppm/℃	3
Soft-Start Time	Tss	Connected to the external components, CE=0V→VIN, IDOUT=1mA	2	5	10	ms	3
Latch Time (*5, 10)	Tlat	Connected to the external components, VIN=CE=5.0V, Short DCOUT by 1Ω resistor	-	8	25	ms	10

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

XC9509xxxCAx (Continued)

●Regulator (3.3V product)

Topr=25℃

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CIRCUIT
Supply Current * XC9509H/K/L	I_{DD_VR}		-	40	80	μA	1
Output Voltage	$V_{ROUT(E)}$	I_{ROUT}=30mA	3.234	3.300	3.366	V	2
Maximum Output Current	I_{max2}		200	-	-	mA	2
Load Regulation	△ V_{ROUT}	1mA≦I_{ROUT}≦100mA	-	15	50	mV	2
Dropout Voltage 1 (*6)	Vdif 1	I_{ROUT}=30mA	-	20	50	mV	2
Dropout Voltage 2	Vdif 2	I_{ROUT}=100mA	-	60	110	mV	2
Line Regulation	△ V_{ROUT} / (△V_{IN} • V_{ROUT})	I_{ROUT}=30mA 4.3V≦V_{IN}≦6.0V	-	0.05	0.25	%/V	2
Current Limit	I_{lim2}	V_{ROUT}=V_{ROUT}(E) x 0.9	240	300	-	mA	7
Short-Circuit Current	Ishort	V_{ROUT}=V_{SS}	-	30	-	mA	7
Ripple Rejection Rate	PSRR	V_{IN}=4.3V_{DC}+0.5Vp-pAC, I_{ROUT}=30mA, f=1kHz	-	60	-	dB	12
Output Voltage Temperature Characteristics	△ V_{ROUT} / (△Topr • V_{ROUT})	I_{ROUT}=30mA -40°C≦Topr≦85℃	-	±100	-	ppm/℃	2

●Detector (2.7V product)

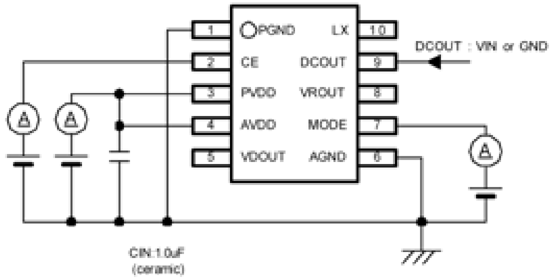
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CIRCUIT
Detect Voltage	$V_{DF(E)}$	CE=0V	2.646	2.700	2.754	V	8
Hysteresis Range	V_{HYS}	V_{HYS}=[V_{DR}(E) (*11) - V_{DF}(E)] / V_{DF}(E) x 100	2	5	8	%	8
Output Current * XC9509A/D/H	I_{VD}	V_{IN}=2.4V, V_{DOUT}=0.5V, CE=0V	0.5	-	-	mA	9
Output Current * XC9509B/C/E/F/K/L	I_{VD}	V_{IN}=2.4V, V_{DOUT}=0.5V, CE=0V	1.0	-	-	mA	9
Output Voltage Temperature Characteristics	△ V_{DF} / (△Topr • V_{DF})	-40°C≦Topr≦85℃	-	±100	-	ppm/℃	8

Test conditions: Unless otherwise stated:
DC/DC : V_{IN}=3.6V [@ D_{COUT}:1.5V]
VR: V_{IN} = 4.3V (V_{IN}=$V_{ROUT(T)}$ + 1.0V)
VD: V_{IN}=5.0V
Common conditions for all test items: CE=V_{IN}, MODE=0V
●$V_{ROUT(T)}$: Setting Output Voltage

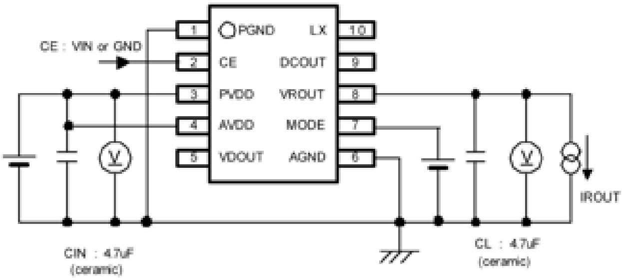
NOTE:
*1 : Including VD supply current (VD operates when in stand-by mode.)
*2 : Including hysteresis operating voltage range.
*3 : ON resistance (Ω)= 0.05 (V) / I_{LX} (A)
*4 : EFFI = { (output voltage x output current) / (input voltage x input current) } x 100
*5 : Time until it short-circuits D_{COUT} with GND through 1Ω of resistance from a state of operation and is set to D_{COUT}=0V from current limit pulse generating.
*6 : Vdif = (V_{IN}1 (*7) - V_{ROUT}1 (*8))
*7 : V_{IN} 1 = The input voltage when V_{ROUT1} appears as input voltage is gradually decreased.
*8 : V_{ROUT1} = A voltage equal to 98% of the output voltage whenever an amply stabilized I_{OUT} {$V_{ROUT(T)}$ + 1.0V} is input.
*9 : Current limit = When V_{IN} is low, limit current may not be reached because of voltage falls caused by ON resistance or serial resistance of coils.
*10: Integral latch circuit=latch time may become longer and latch operation may not work when V_{IN} is 3.0V or more.
*11: $V_{DR(E)}$ = VD release voltage
*12: When temperature is high, a current of approximately 5.0μA (maximum) may leak.
*13: When using the IC with a regulator output at almost no load, a capacitor should be placed as close as possible between A_{VDD} and A_{GND} (C_{IN2}), connected with low impedance. Please also see the recommended pattern layout for your reference. Should it not be possible to place the input capacitor nearby, the regulated output level may increase up to the V_{DD} level while the load of the DC/DC converter increases and the regulator output is at almost no load.

■TEST CIRCUITS

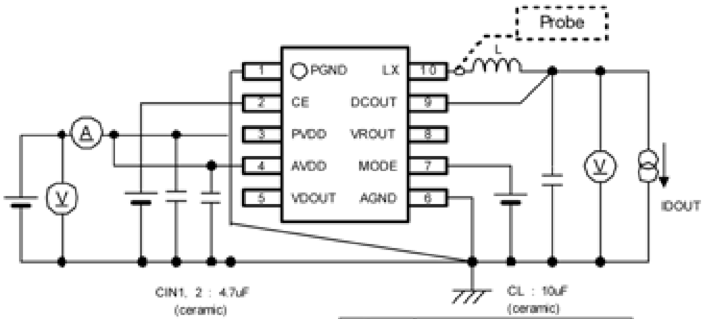
Circuit 1 Supply Current, Stand-by Current, CE Current, MODE Current



Circuit 2 Output Voltage (VR), Load Regulation, Dropout Voltage, Maximum Output Current, (MODE Voltage)

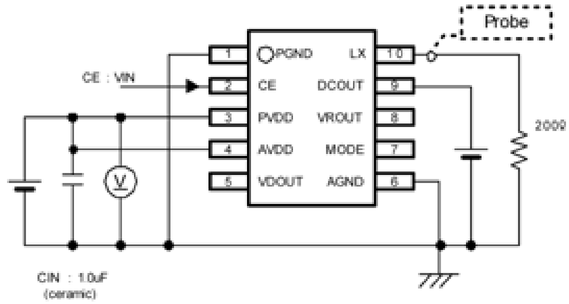


Circuit 3 Output Voltage (DC/DC), Oscillation Frequency, U.V.L.O. Voltage, Soft-start Time, CE Voltage, Maximum Output Current, Efficiency, (PFM Duty Cycle), (MODE Voltage)

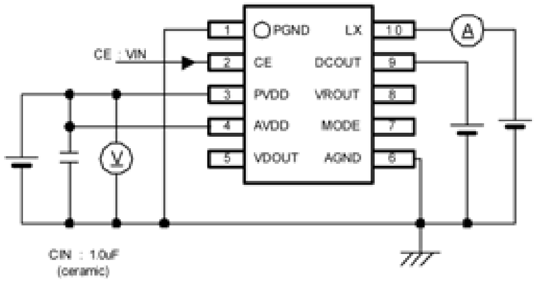


Fosc	L
300kHz	22uH(CDRH6D38, SUMIDA)
600kHz	10uH(CDRH5D28, SUMIDA)
1.2MHz	4.7uH(CDRH4D28C, SUMIDA)

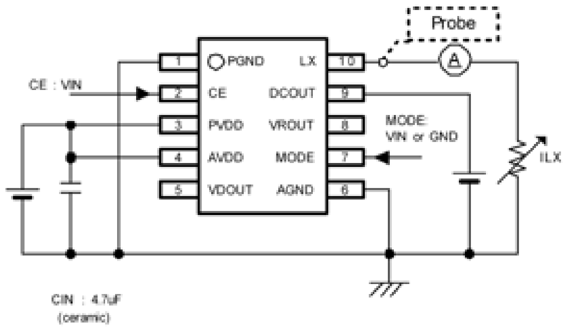
Circuit 4 Minimum Duty Cycle, Maximum Duty Cycle



Circuit 5 Lx ON Resistance

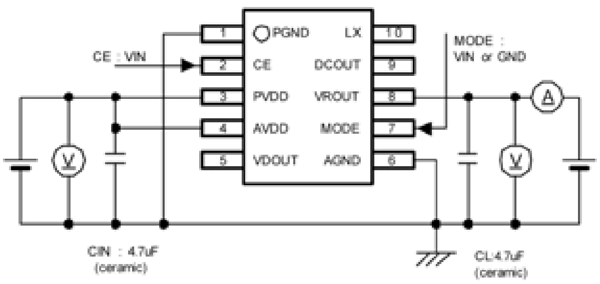


Circuit 6 Current Limit 1 (DC/DC)

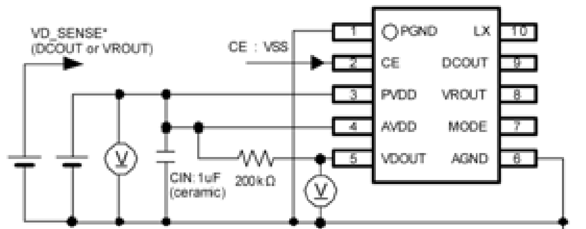


■TEST CIRCUITS (Continued)

Circuit 7 Current Limit 2 (VR), Short Circuit Current (VR)

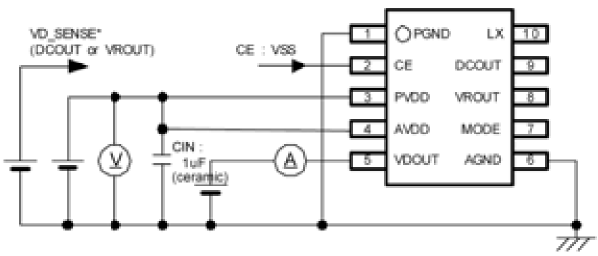


Circuit 8 Detect Voltage, Release Voltage (Hysteresis Range)



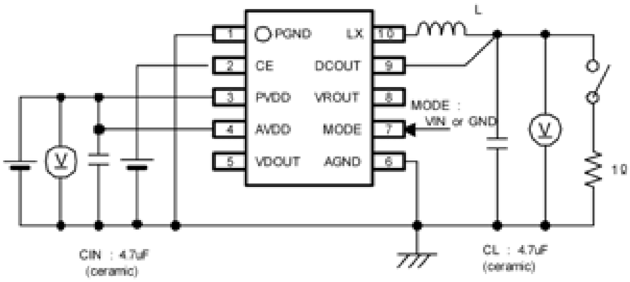
* For the measurement of the VDD_Sense products,
the input voltage was controlled.

Circuit 9 VD Output Current



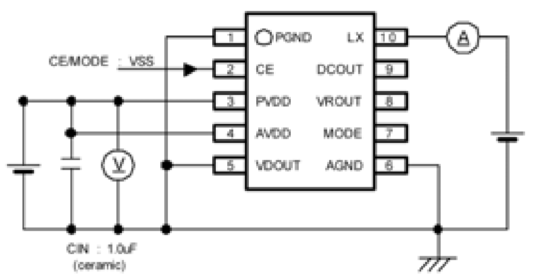
* For the measurement of the VDD_Sense products,
the input voltage was controlled.

Circuit 10 Latch Time

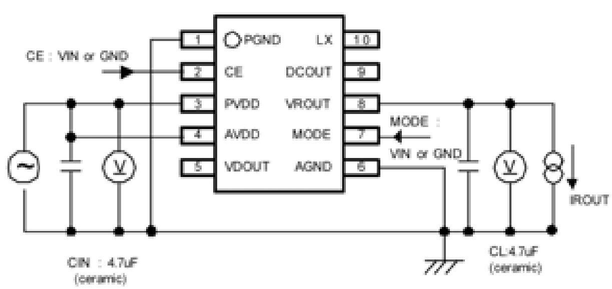


Fosc	L
300kHz	22uH(CDRH6D38, SUMIDA)
600kHz	10uH(CDRH5D28, SUMIDA)
1.2MHz	4.7uH(CDRH4D28C, SUMIDA)

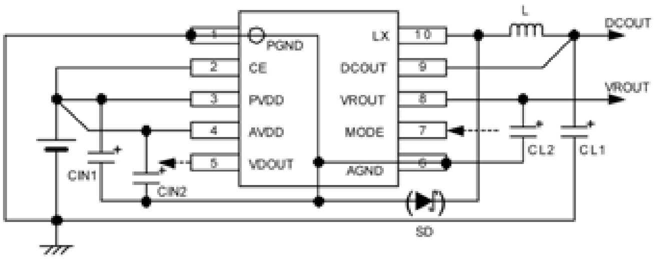
Circuit 11 Off-Leak



Circuit 12 Ripple Rejection Rate



■TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



FOSC	L
1.2MHz	4.7µH (CDRH4D28C, SUMIDA)
600kHz	10µH (CDRH5D28, SUMIDA)
300kHz	22µH (CDRH6D28, SUMIDA)

MSOP-10 (TOP VIEW)

<table>
<tr><th>C_{IN}</th><th>C_{L1}</th><th colspan="3">C_{L2} (*2)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">4.7µF
(ceramic, TAIYO YUDEN)</td><td rowspan="3">10µF
(ceramic, TAIYO YUDEN)</td><td>V_{ROUT}≦2.0V</td><td colspan="2">4.7µF (ceramic, TAIYO YUDEN)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">V_{ROUT}>2.0V</td><td>Vdif>1.0V</td><td>1.0µF (ceramic, TAIYO YUDEN)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vdif≦1.0V</td><td>4.7µF (ceramic, TAIYO YUDEN)</td></tr>
</table>

SD *1 : XB0ASB03A1BR (TOREX)

*1 The DC/DC converter of the XC9508 series automatically switches between synchronous / non-synchronous. The Schottky diode is not normally needed. However, in cases where high efficiency is required when using the DC/DC converter during in the light load while in non-synchronous operation, please connect a Schottky diode externally.

*2 Please be noted that the recommend value above of the CL2 may be changed depending on the input voltage value and setting voltage value.

■OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION

The XC9509 series consists of a synchronous step-down DC/DC converter, a high speed LDO voltage regulator, and a voltage detector.

●DC/DC Converter

The series consists of a reference voltage source, ramp wave circuit, error amplifier, PWM comparator, phase compensation circuit, output voltage adjustment resistors, driver transistor, synchronous switch, current limiter circuit, U.V.L.O. circuit and others. The series ICs compare, using the error amplifier, the voltage of the internal voltage reference source with the feedback voltage from the V_{OUT} pin through split resistors. Phase compensation is performed on the resulting error amplifier output, to input a signal to the PWM comparator to determine the turn-on time during PWM operation. The PWM comparator compares, in terms of voltage level, the signal from the error amplifier with the ramp wave from the ramp wave circuit, and delivers the resulting output to the buffer driver circuit to cause the Lx pin to output a switching duty cycle. This process is continuously performed to ensure stable output voltage. The current feedback circuit monitors the P-channel MOS driver transistor current for each switching operation, and modulates the error amplifier output signal to provide multiple feedback signals. This enables a stable feedback loop even when a low ESR capacitor, such as a ceramic capacitor, is used, ensuring stable output voltage.

<Reference Voltage Source>
The reference voltage source provides the reference voltage to ensure stable output voltage of the DC/DC converter.

<Ramp Wave Circuit>
The ramp wave circuit determines switching frequency. The frequency is fixed internally and can be selected from 300kHz, 600 kHz and 1.2 MHz. Clock pulses generated in this circuit are used to produce ramp waveforms needed for PWM operation, and to synchronize all the internal circuits.

<Error Amplifier>
The error amplifier is designed to monitor output voltage. The amplifier compares the reference voltage with the feedback voltage divided by the internal split resistors. When a voltage lower than the reference voltage is fed back, the output voltage of the error amplifier increases. The gain and frequency characteristics of the error amplifier output are fixed internally to deliver an optimized signal to the mixer.

■OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION (Continued)

●DC/DC Converter (Continued)

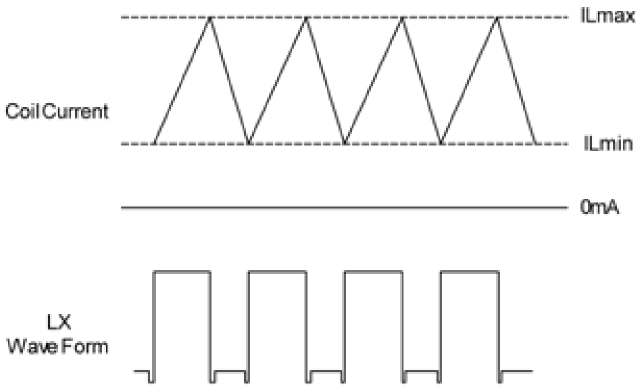
<PWM/PFM>

The PWM control of the XC9509A to F series are controlled on a specified frequency from light loads through the heavy loads. Since the frequency is specified, the composition of a noise filter etc. becomes easy. However, the efficiency at the time of the light load may become low. The XC9509H to L series can switch in any timing between PWM control and PWM/PFM automatic switching control. The series cannot control only PFM mode. If needed, the operation can be set on a specified frequency; therefore, the control of the noise etc. is possible and the high efficiency at the time of the light load during PFM control mode is possible. With the automatic PWM/PFM switching control function, the series ICs are automatically switched from PWM control to PFM control mode under light load conditions. If during light load conditions the coil current becomes discontinuous and on-time rate falls lower than 30%, the PFM circuit operates to output a pulse with 30% of a fixed on-time rate from the Lx pin. During PFM operation with this fixed on-time rate, pulses are generated at different frequencies according to conditions of the moment. This causes a reduction in the number of switching operations per unit of time, resulting in efficiency improvement under light load conditions. However, since pulse output frequency is not constant, consideration should be given if a noise filter or the like is needed. Necessary conditions for switching to PFM operation depend on input voltage, load current, coil value and other factors.

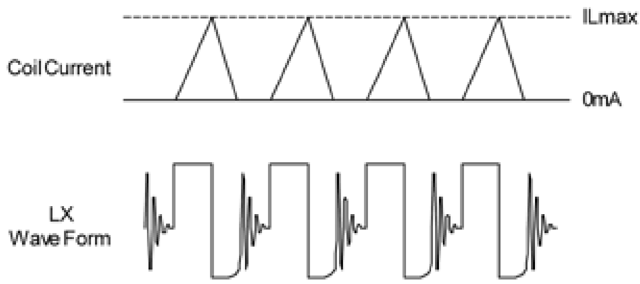
<Synchronous / Non-synchronous>

The XC9509 series automatically switches between synchronous / non-synchronous according to the state of the DC/DC converter. Highly efficient operations are achievable using the synchronous mode while the coil current is in a continuous state. The series enters non-synchronous operation when the built-in N-ch switching transistor for synchronous operation is shutdown, which happens when the load current becomes low and the operation changes to a discontinuous state. The IC can operate without an external schottky diode because the parasitic diode in the N-ch switching transistor provides the circuit's step-down operation. However, since Vf of the parasitic diode is a high 0.6V, the efficiency level during non-synchronous operation shows a slight decrease. Please use an external schottky diode if high efficiency is required during light load current.

●Continuous Mode: Synchronous



●Discontinuous Mode: Non-Synchronous



■OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION (Continued)

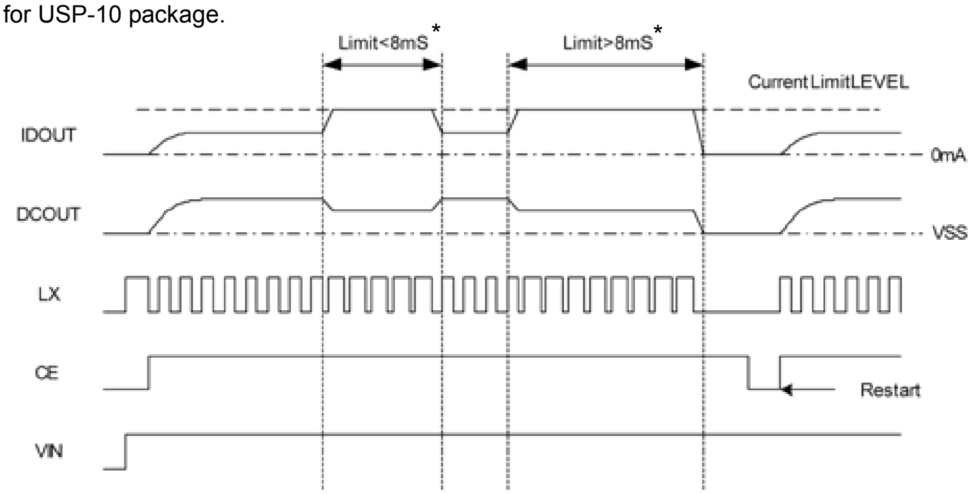
●DC/DC Converter (Continued)

<Current Limit>

The current limiter circuit of the XC9509 series monitors the current flowing through the P-channel MOS driver transistor connected to the Lx pin, and features a combination of the constant-current type current limit mode and the operation suspension mode..

① When the driver current is greater than a specific level, the constant-current type current limit function operates to turn off the pulses from the Lx pin at any given timing.
② When the driver transistor is turned off, the limiter circuit is then released from the current limit detection state.
③ At the next pulse, the driver transistor is turned on. However, the transistor is immediately turned off in the case of an over current state.
④ When the over current state is eliminated, the IC resumes its normal operation.

The IC waits for the over current state to end by repeating the steps ① through ③. If an over current state continues for 8msec* and the above three steps are repeatedly performed, the IC performs the function of latching the OFF state of the driver transistor, and goes into operation suspension mode. Once the IC is in suspension mode, operations can be resumed by either turning the IC off via the CE pin, or by restoring power to the V_{IN} pin. The suspension mode does not mean a complete shutdown, but a state in which pulse output is suspended; therefore, the internal circuitry remains in operation. The constant-current type current limit of the XC9509 series can be set at 1.1A for MSOP-10 package and 0.7A for USP-10 package.



*1.2MHz,Typical

<U.V.L.O. Circuit>

When the V_{IN} pin voltage becomes 1.4 V or lower, the P-channel output driver transistor is forced OFF to prevent false pulse output caused by unstable operation of the internal circuitry. When the V_{IN} pin voltage becomes 1.8 V or higher, switching operation takes place. By releasing the U.V.L.O. function, the IC performs the soft start function to initiate output startup operation. The soft start function operates even when the V_{IN} pin voltage falls momentarily below the U.V.L.O. operating voltage. The U.V.L.O. circuit does not cause a complete shutdown of the IC, but causes pulse output to be suspended; therefore, the internal circuitry remains in operation.

●High Speed LDO Voltage Regulator

The voltage regulator block of the XC9509 series consists of a reference voltage source, error amplifier, and current limiter circuit. The voltage divided by split resistors is compared with the internal reference voltage by the error amplifier. The P-channel MOSFET, which is connected to the V_{ROUT} pin, is then driven by the subsequent output signal. The output voltage at the V_{ROUT} pin is controlled and stabilized by a system of negative feedback. A stable output voltage is achievable even if used with low ESR capacitors as a phase compensation circuit is built-in.

<Reference Voltage Source>

The reference voltage source provides the reference voltage to ensure stable output voltage of the regulator.

<Error Amplifier>

The error amplifier compares the reference voltage with the signal from V_{ROUT}, and the amplifier controls the output of the Pch driver transistor.

<Current Limit Circuit>

The voltage regulator block includes a combination of a constant current limiter circuit and a foldback circuit. The voltage regulator senses output current of the built-in P channel output driver transistor inside. When the load current reaches the current limit level, the current limiter circuit operates and the output voltage of the voltage regulator block drops. As a result of this drop in output voltage, the foldback circuit operates, output voltage drops further and the load current decreases. When the V_{ROUT} and GND pin are shorted, the load current of about 30mA flows.

■OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION (Continued)

●Voltage Detector

The detector block of the XC9509 series detects output voltage from the V_{DOUT} pin while sensing either V_{DD}, D_{COUT}, or V_{ROUT} internally.
(N-channel Open Drain Type)

<CE Pin Function>

The operation of the XC9509 series' DC/DC converter block and voltage regulator block will enter into the shut down mode when a low level signal is input to the CE pin. During the shut down mode, the current consumption occurs only in the detector and is 3.0μA (TYP.), with a state of high impedance at the Lx pin and the D_{COUT} pin. The IC starts its operation by inputting a high level signal to the CE pin. The input to the CE pin is a CMOS input and the sink current is 0μA (TYP.).

<MODE Pin Function>

The operation of the XC9509A to C series' voltage detector block will enter into stand-by mode when a high level signal is input to the MODE pin. When a low level signal is input, the voltage regulator block will enter into stand-by mode. However, if the IC enters into stand-by mode via the CE pin, the voltage regulator block also shuts down. Likewise, if the XC9509D to F series enters into stand-by mode via the CE pin, the DC/DC converter block can also shut down. With the XC9509H to L series control can be PWM control when the MODE pin is 'H' level and PWM/PFM automatic switching control when the MODE pin is 'L' level.

■NOTES ON USE

●Application Information

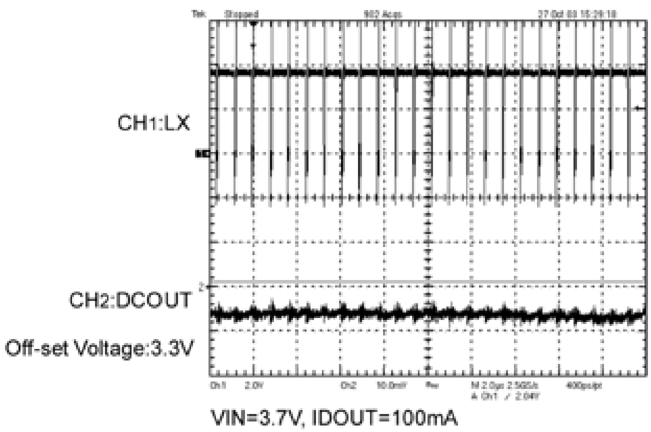
1. The XC9509 series is designed for use with a ceramic output capacitor. If, however, the potential difference between dropout voltage or output current is too large, a ceramic capacitor may fail to absorb the resulting high switching energy and oscillation could occur on the output. If the input-output potential difference is large, connect an electrolytic capacitor in parallel to compensate for insufficient capacitance.

2. Spike noise and ripple voltage arise in a switching regulator as with a DC/DC converter. These are greatly influenced by external component selection, such as the coil inductance, capacitance values, and board layout of external components. Once the design has been completed, verification with actual components should be done.

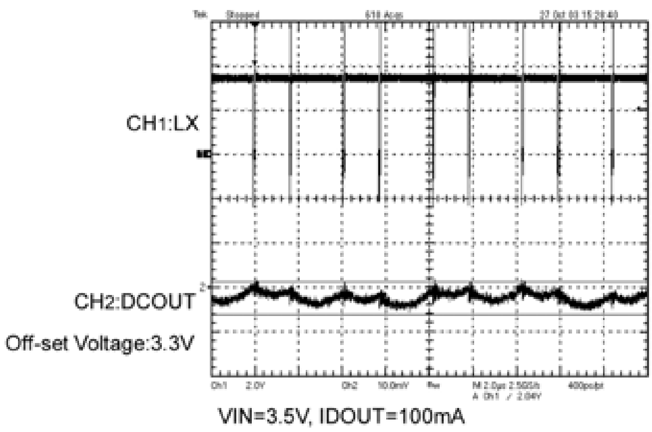
3. When the difference between V_{IN} and V_{OUT} is large in PWM control, very narrow pulses will be outputted, and there is the possibility that some cycles may be skipped completely.

4. When the difference between V_{IN} and V_{OUT} is small, and the load current is heavy, very wide pulses will be outputted and there is the possibility that some cycles may be skipped completely: in this case, the Lx pin may not go low at all.

●DC/DC Waveform (3.3V, 1.2MHz)



<External Components>
L :4.7μH(CDRH4D28C,SUMIDA)
CIN :4.7μF(ceramic)
CL :10μF(ceramic)



<External Components>
L :4.7μH(CDRH4D28C,SUMIDA)
CIN :4.7μF(ceramic)
CL :10μF(ceramic)

■NOTES ON USE (Continued)

●DC/DC Waveform (3.3V, 1.2MHz)(Continued)

5. The IC's DC/DC converter operates in synchronous mode when the coil current is in a continuous state and non-synchronous mode when the coil current is in a discontinuous state. In order to maintain the load current value when synchronous switches to non-synchronous and vise versa, a ripple voltage may increase because of the repetition of switching between synchronous and non-synchronous. When this state continues, the increase in the ripple voltage stops. To reduce the ripple voltage, please increase the load capacitance value or use a schottky diode externally. When the current used becomes close to the value of the load current when synchronous switches to non- synchronous and vise versa, the switching current value can be changed by changing the coil inductance value. In case changes to coil inductance are to values other than the recommended coil inductance values, verification with actual components should be done.

   Ics = $(V_{IN} - DC_{OUT}) \times OnDuty / (L \times Fosc)$

   Ics: Switching current from synchronous rectification to non-synchronous rectification
   OnDuty: OnDuty ratio of P-ch driver transistor (≒step down ratio : DC_{OUT} / V_{IN})
   L: Coil inductance value
   Fosc: Oscillation frequency
   ID_{OUT}: The DC/DC load current

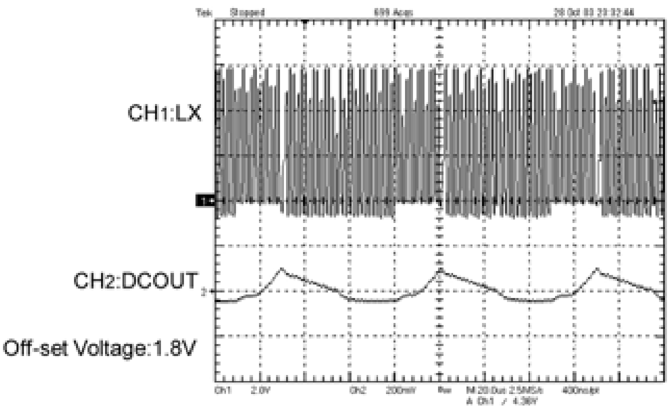
6. When the XC9509H to L series operate in PWM/PFM automatic switching control mode, the reverse current may become quite high around the load current value when synchronous switches to non-synchronous and vise versa (also refer to no. 5 above). Under this condition, switching synchronous rectification and non-synchronous rectification may be repeated because of the reverse current, and the ripple voltage may be increased to 100mV or more. The reverse current is the current that flows in the PGND direction through the N-ch driver transistor from the coil. The conditions, which cause this operation are as follows.

   PFM Duty < Step down ratio = $DC_{OUT} / V_{IN} \times 100$ *(%)*

   PFM Duty: 30% (TYP.)

   Please switch to PWM control via the MODE function in cases where the load current value of the DC/DC converter is close to synchronous.

●DC/DC Waveform (1.8V, 600kHz) @ VIN=6.0V



VIN=6.0V, IDOUT=50mA

<External Components>
L 10μH(CDRH5D28C,SUMIDA)
CIN :4.7μF(ceramic)
CL :10μF(ceramic)
Step Down ratio: 1.8V / 6.0V = 30%<PFM Duty 31%>

■NOTES ON USE (Continued)

●DC/DC Waveform (3.3V, 1.2MHz) (Continued)

7. With the DC/DC converter of the IC, the peak current of the coil is controlled by the current limit circuit. Since the peak current increases when dropout voltage or load current is high, current limit starts operating, and this can lead to instability. When peak current becomes high, please adjust the coil inductance value and fully check the circuit operation. In addition, please calculate the peak current according to the following formula:

   Peak current: $Ipk = (V_{IN} - DC_{OUT}) \times OnDuty / (2 \times L \times Fosc) + ID_{OUT}$

8. When the peak current, which exceeds limit current flows within the specified time, the built-in driver transistor is turned off (the integral latch circuit). During the time until it detects limit current and before the built-in transistor can be turned off, the current for limit current flows; therefore, care must be taken when selecting the rating for the coil or the Schottky diode.

9. When V_{IN} is low, limit current may not be reached because of voltage falls caused by ON resistance or serial resistance of the coil.

10. In the integral latch circuit, latch time may become longer and latch operation may not work when V_{IN} is 3.0V or more.

11. Use of the IC at voltages below the recommended voltage range may lead to instability.

12. This IC and the external components should be used within the stated absolute maximum ratings in order to prevent damage to the device.

13. When using IC with a regulator output at almost no load, a capacitor should be placed as close as possible between AVDD and AGND ($C_{IN}2$), connected with low impedance. Please also see the recommended pattern layout on page 14 for your reference. Should it not be possible to place the input capacitor nearby, the regulated output level may increase up to the V_{DD} level while the load of the DC/DC converter increases and the regulator output is at almost no load.

14. Should the bi-directional load current of the synchronous DC/DC converter and the regulator become large, please be careful of the power dissipation when in use. Please calculate power dissipation by using the following formula.

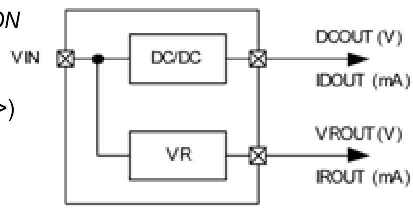
   $Pd = PdDC/DC + PdVR$

   DC/DC power dissipation (when in synchronous operation) : $PdDC/DC = ID_{OUT}^2 \times RON$

   VR power dissipation: $PdVR = (DC_{OUT} - VR_{OUT}) \times IR_{OUT}$

   RON: ON resistance of the built-in driver transistor to the DC/DC (= 0.5Ω <TYP.>)

   $RON = Rpon \times P\text{-}chOnDuty / 100$
   $\quad + Rnon \times (1 - P\text{-}chOnDuty / 100)$



15. The voltage detector circuit built-in the XC9509 series internally monitor the V_{DD} pin voltage, the DC/DC output pin voltage and VR output pin voltage. For the XC9509B/C/E/F/K/L series, which voltage detector circuit monitors the DC/DC output pin voltage and the VR output pin voltage, please determine the detect voltage value (VDF) by the following equation.

   $V_{DF} \leqq$ *(Setting voltage on both the* DC_{OUT} *voltage and the* VR_{OUT} *voltage)* $\times$ *85%**

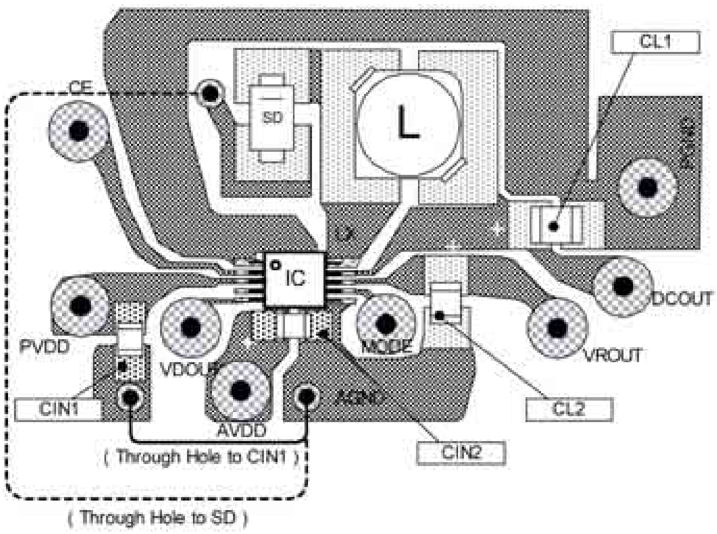
   * An assumed value of tolerance among the DC_{OUT} voltage, the VR_{OUT} voltage, and the VD release voltage
   (The VD detect voltage and hysteresis range).

■NOTES ON USE (Continued)

●Instructions on Pattern Layout

1. In order to stabilize V_{IN}'s voltage level, we recommend that a by-pass capacitor (C_{IN}) be connected as close as possible to the AVDD & AGND pins. Should it not be possible to place the input capacitors nearby, the regulated output level may increase because of the switching noise of the DC/DC converter.
2. Please mount each external component as close to the IC as possible.
3. Wire external components as close to the IC as possible and use thick, short connecting traces to reduce the circuit impedance.
4. Make sure that the PCB GND traces are as thick as possible, as variations in ground potential caused by high ground currents at the time of switching may result in instability of the DC/DC converter and have adverse influence on the regulator output.
5. If using a Schottky diode, please connect the anode side to the AGND pin through C_{IN}. Characteristic degradation caused by the noise may occur depending on the arrangement of the Schottky diode.
6. Please use the AVDD and PVDD pins with the same electric potential.

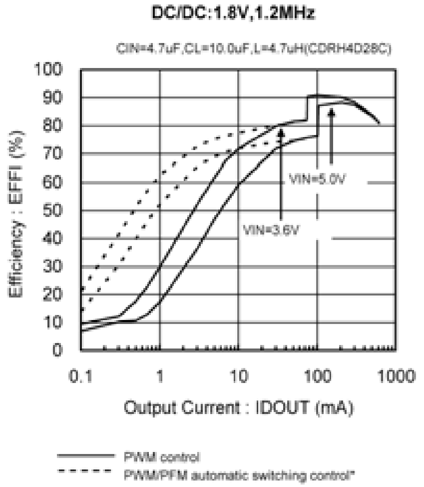
<MSOP-10 Reference pattern layout>

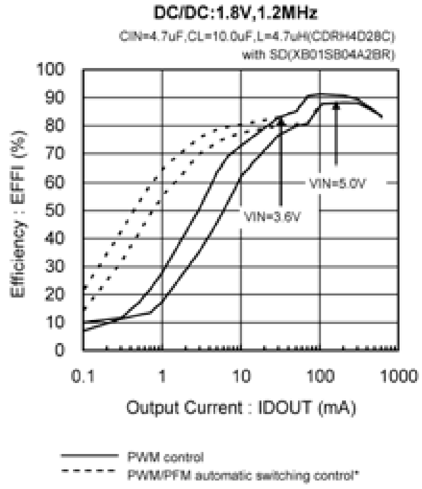


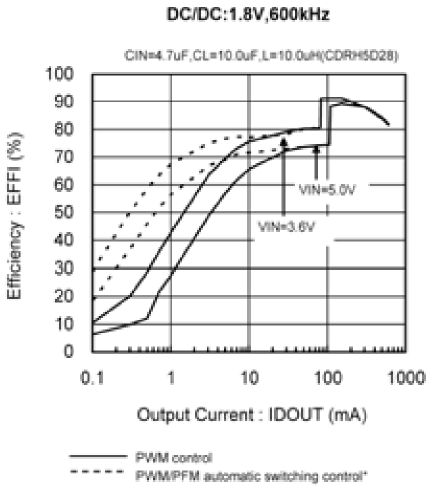
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

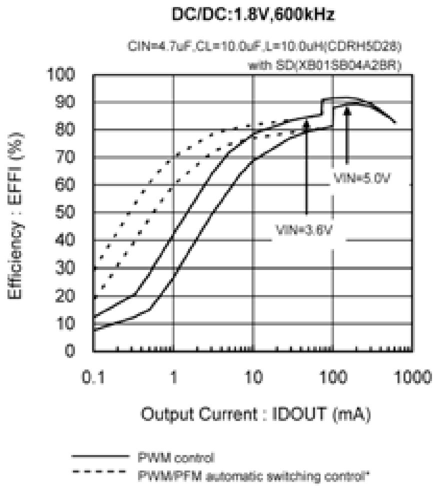
(A) DC/DC CONVERTER

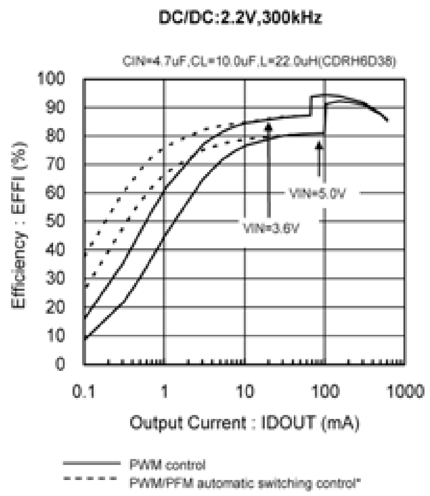
(1) Efficiency vs. Output Current

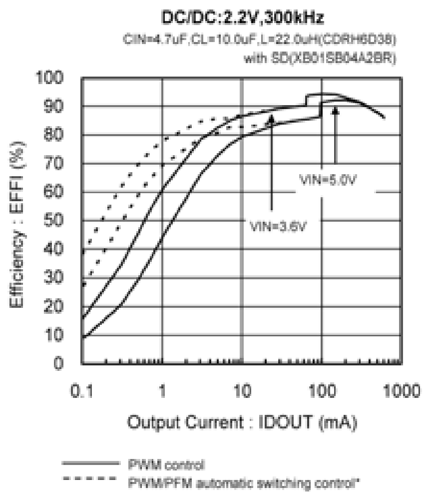










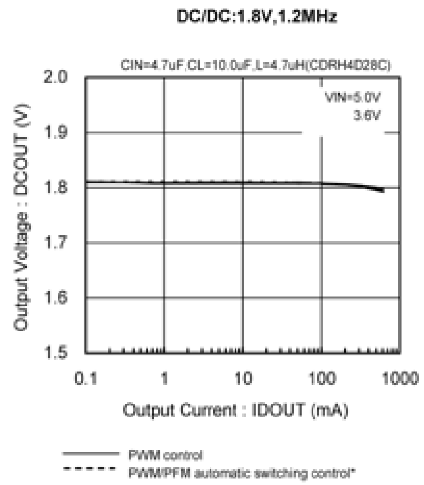


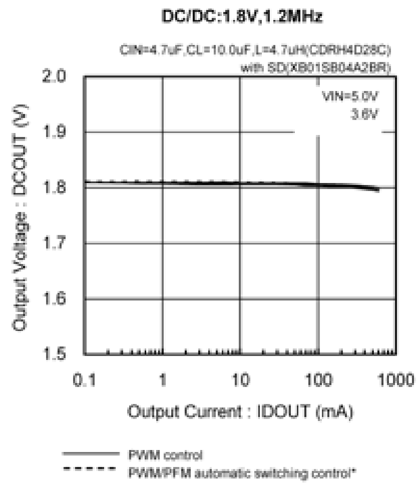
*XC9509H/K/L series only

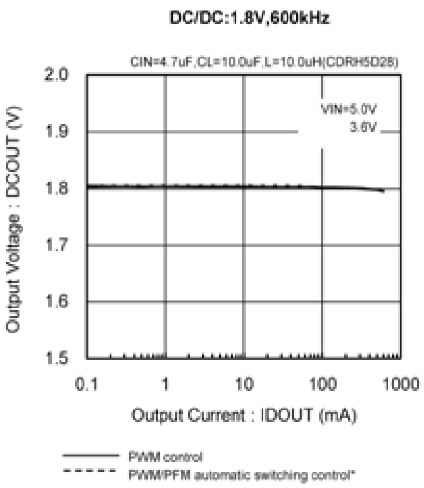
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

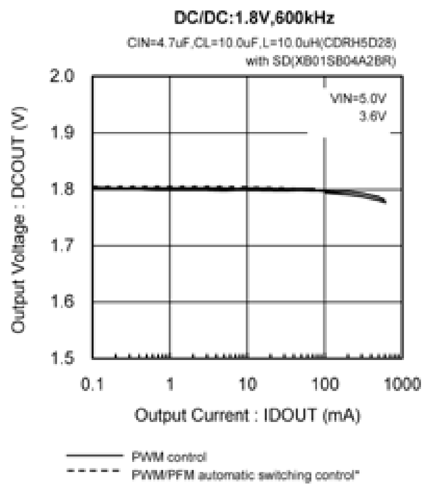
(A) DC/DC CONVERTER (Continued)

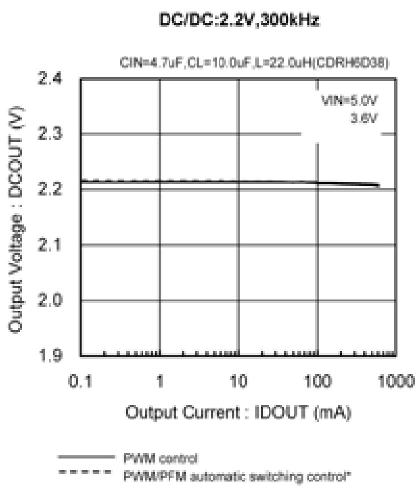
(2) Output Voltage VS. Output Current

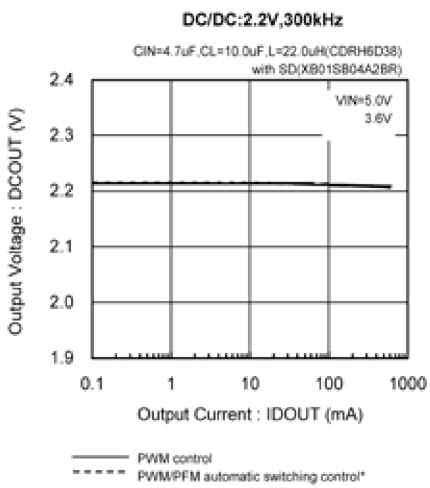












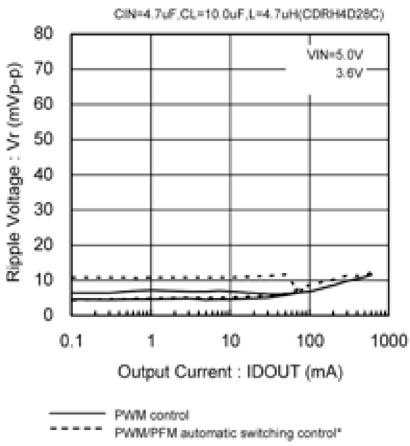
*XC9509H/K/L series only

■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

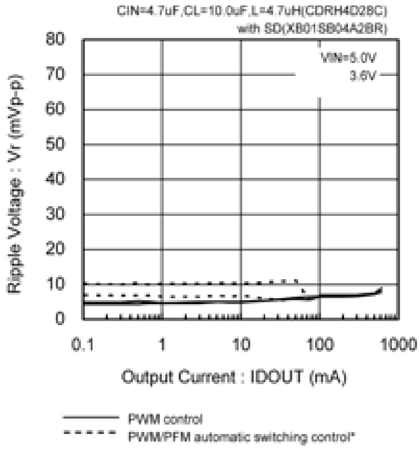
(A) DC/DC CONVERTER (Continued)

(3) Output Voltage vs. Ripple Voltage

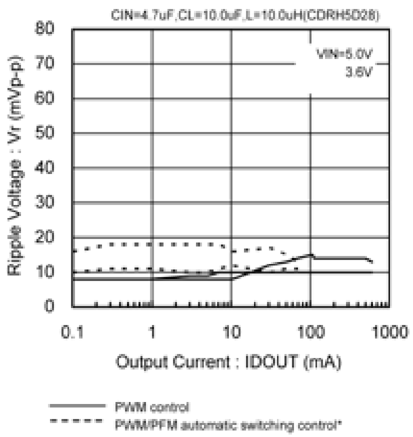
DC/DC:1.8V,1.2MHz



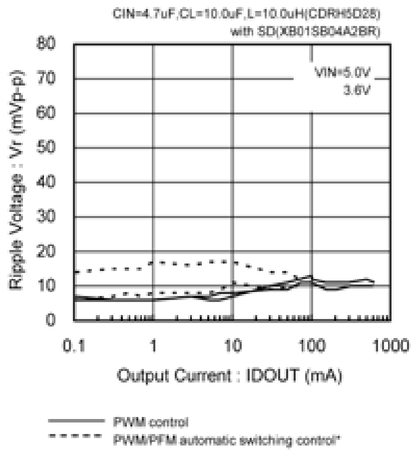
DC/DC:1.8V,1.2MHz



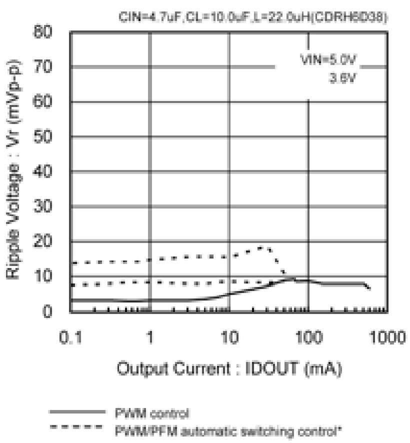
DC/DC:1.8V,600kHz



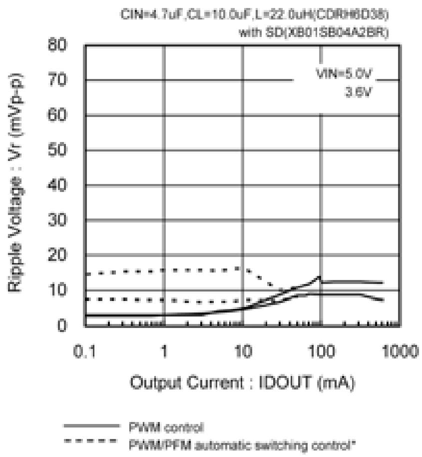
DC/DC:1.8V,600kHz



DC/DC:2.2V,300kHz



DC/DC:2.2V,300kHz

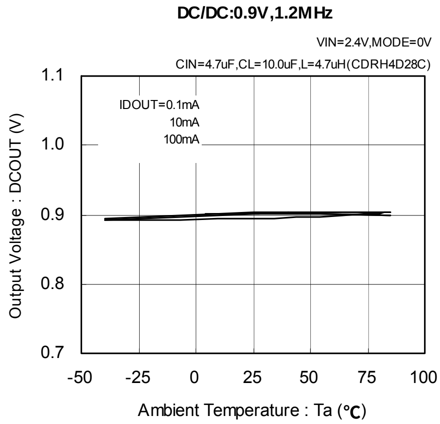


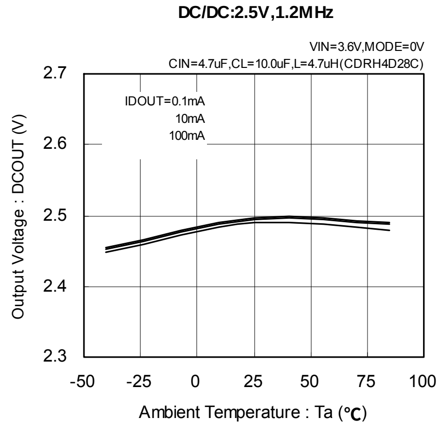
*XC9509H/K/L series only

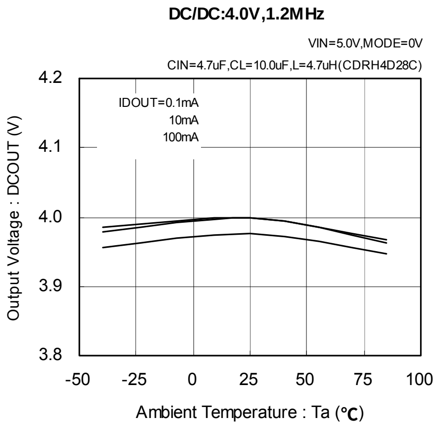
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(A) DC/DC CONVERTER (Continued)

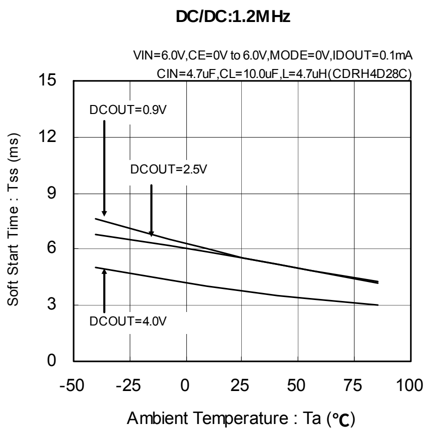
(4) Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

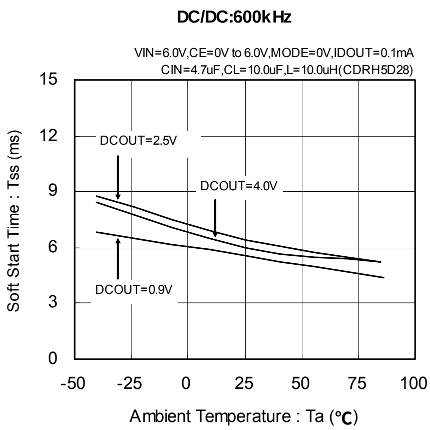






(5) Soft Start Time vs. Ambient Temperature



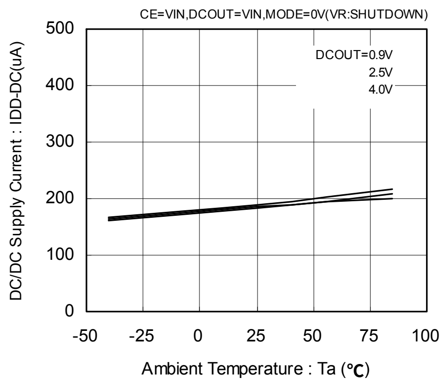


■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

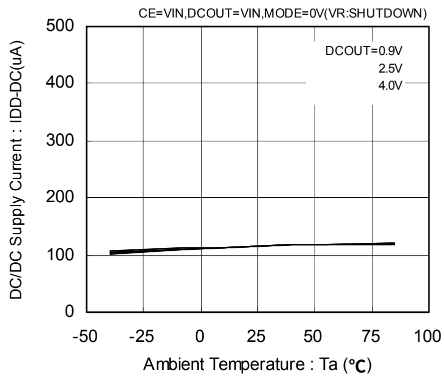
(A) DC/DC CONVERTER (Continued)

(6) DC/DC Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature (VR: Shutdown)*

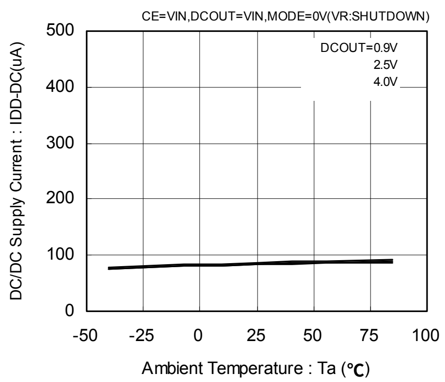
DC/DC:1.2MHz



DC/DC:600kHz



DC/DC:300kHz

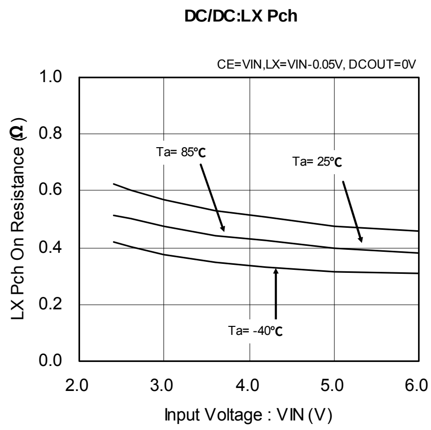


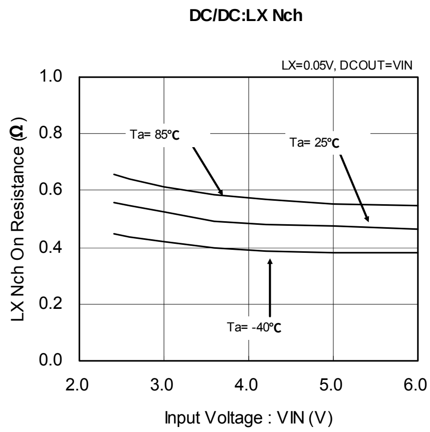
*XC9509A/B/C series only

■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

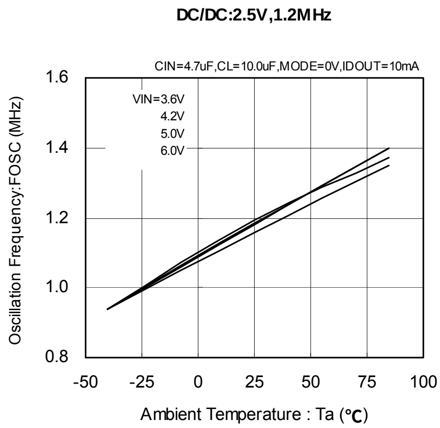
(A) DC/DC CONVERTER (Continued)

(7) LX Pch/Nch ON Resistance vs. Input Voltage

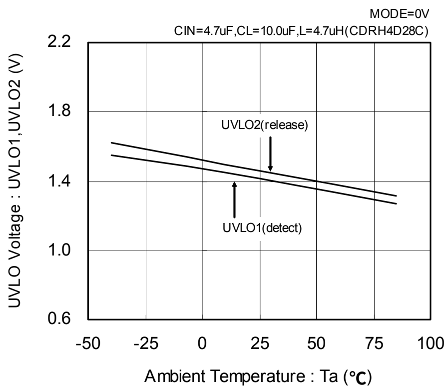




(8) Oscillation Frequency vs. Ambient Temperature



(9) U.V.L.O. Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

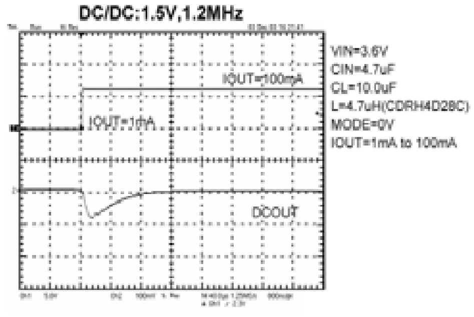


■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

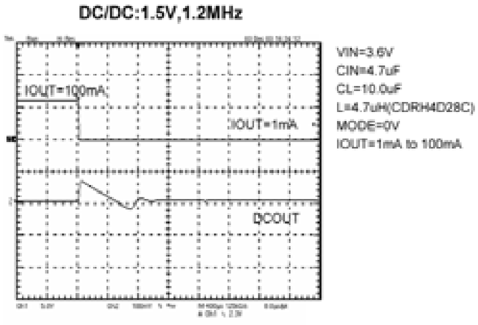
(A) DC/DC CONVERTER (Continued)

(10-1) DC/DC Load Transient Response (DCOUT: 1.8V, FOSC: 1.2MHz)

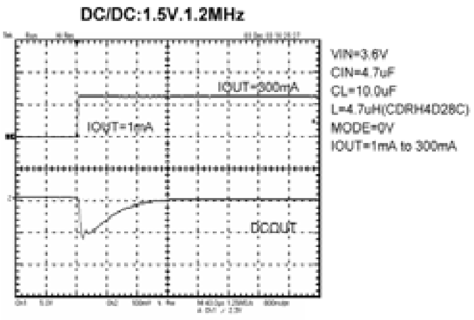
(a) PWM Control



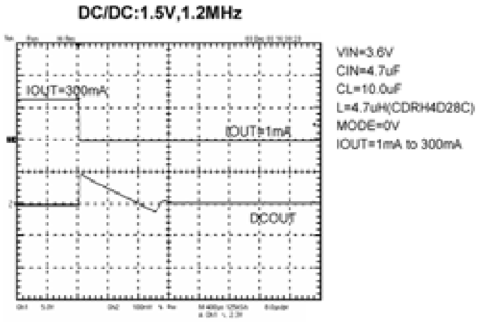
DCOUT: 100mV/div   Time : 40usec/div



DCOUT: 100mV/div   Time : 400usec/div

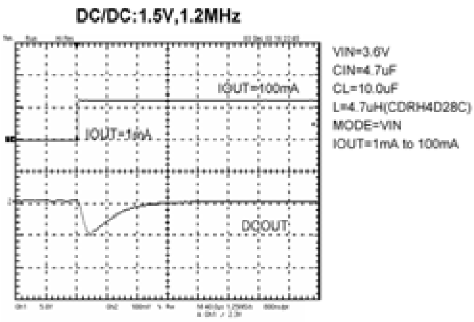


DCOUT: 100mV/div   Time : 40usec/div

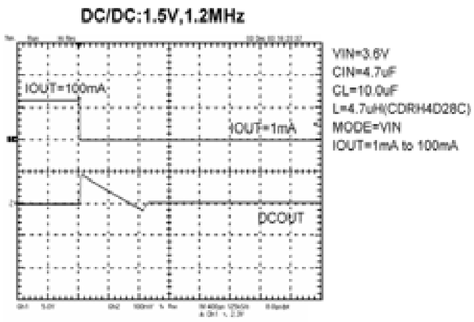


DCOUT: 100mV/div   Time : 400usec/div

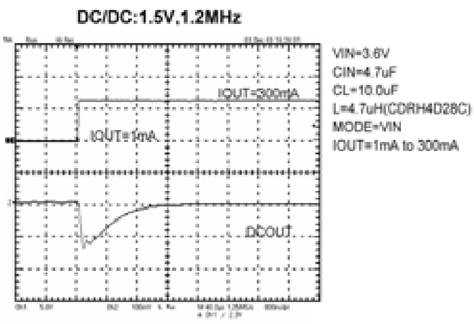
(b) PWM/PFM Automatic Switching Control* (*XC9509H/K/L Series Only)



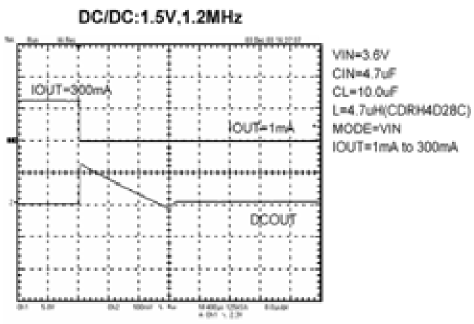
DCOUT: 100mV/div   Time : 40usec/div



DCOUT: 100mV/div   Time : 400usec/div



DCOUT: 100mV/div   Time : 40usec/div



DCOUT: 100mV/div   Time : 400usec/div

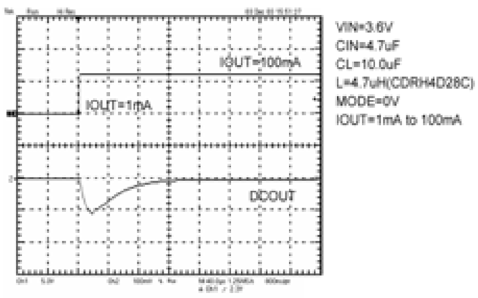
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(A) DC/DC CONVERTER (Continued)

(10-2) DC/DC Load Transient Response (*DCOUT: 3.3V, FOSC: 1.2MHz)

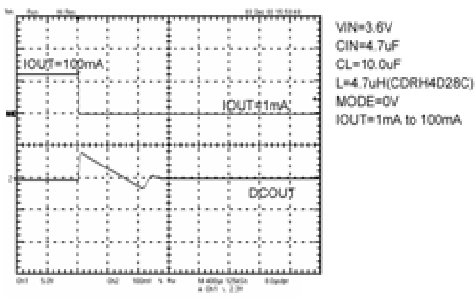
(a) PWM Control

DC/DC:1.8V,1.2MHz



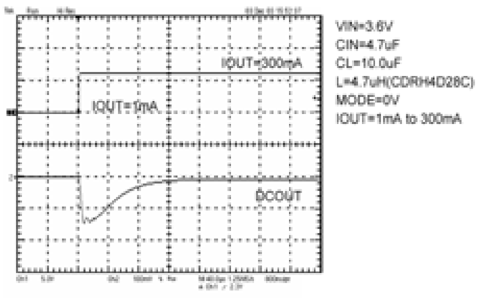
DCOUT: 100mV/div Time : 40usec/div

DC/DC:1.8V,1.2MHz



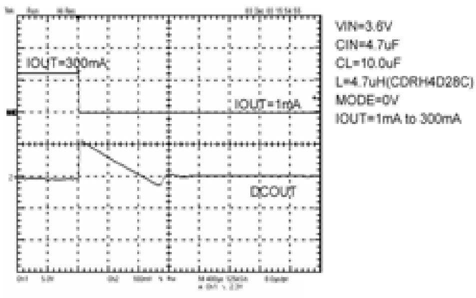
DCOUT: 100mV/div Time : 400usec/div

DC/DC:1.8V,1.2MHz



DCOUT: 100mV/div Time : 40usec/div

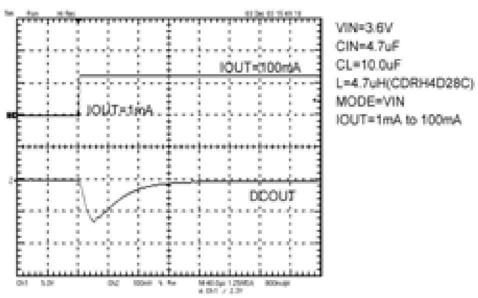
DC/DC:1.8V,1.2MHz



DCOUT: 100mV/div Time : 40usec/div

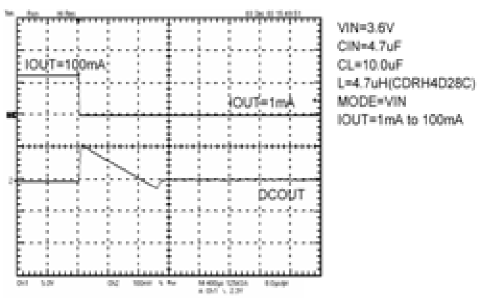
(b) PMM/PFM Automatic Switching Control* (*XC9509H/K/L Series Only)

DC/DC:1.8V,1.2MHz



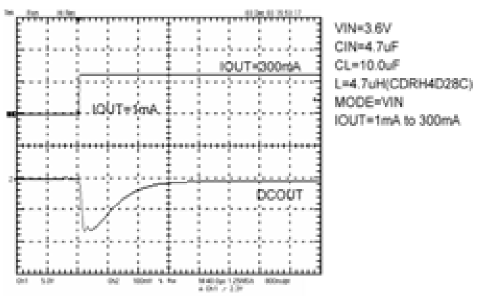
DCOUT: 100mV/div Time : 40usec/div

DC/DC:1.8V,1.2MHz



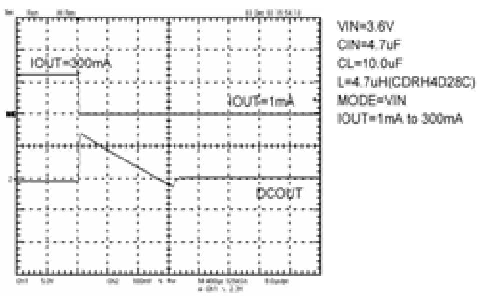
DCOUT: 100mV/div Time : 400usec/div

DC/DC:1.8V,1.2MHz



DCOUT: 100mV/div Time : 40usec/div

DC/DC:1.8V,1.2MHz



DCOUT: 100mV/div Time : 400usec/div

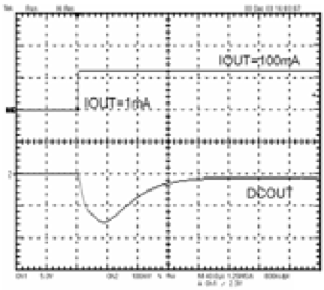
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(A) DC/DC CONVERTER (Continued)

(10-3) DC/DC Load Transient Response (*DCOUT: 1.8V, FOSC: 600kHz)

(a) PWM Control

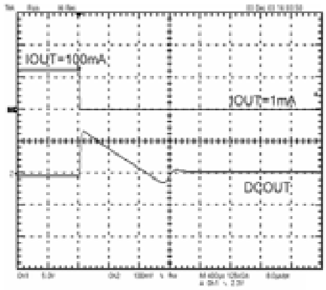
DC/DC:3.3V,1.2MHz



VIN=5.0V
CIN=4.7uF
CL=10.0uF
L=4.7uH(CDRH4D28C)
MODE=0V
IOUT=1mA to 100mA

DCOUT : 100mV/div Time : 40usec/div

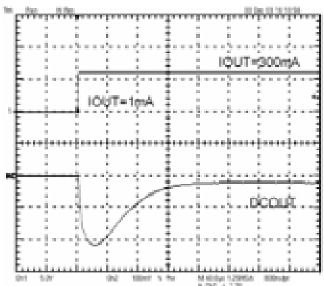
DC/DC:3.3V,1.2MHz



VIN=5.0V
CIN=4.7uF
CL=10.0uF
L=4.7uH(CDRH4D28C)
MODE=0V
IOUT=1mA to 100mA

DCOUT : 100mV/div Time : 400usec/div

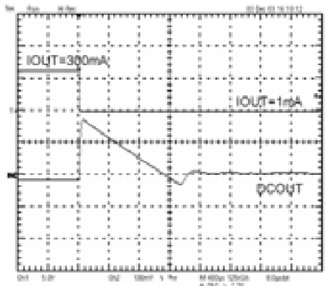
DC/DC:3.3V,1.2MHz



VIN=5.0V
CIN=4.7uF
CL=10.0uF
L=4.7uH(CDRH4D28C)
MODE=0V
IOUT=1mA to 300mA

DCOUT : 100mV/div Time : 40usec/div

DC/DC:3.3V,1.2MHz

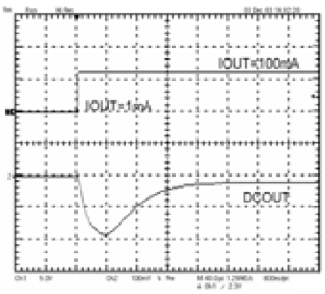


VIN=5.0V
CIN=4.7uF
CL=10.0uF
L=4.7uH(CDRH4D28C)
MODE=0V
IOUT=1mA to 300mA

DCOUT : 100mV/div Time : 400usec/div

(b) PMM/PFM Automatic Switching Control* (*XC9509H/K/L Series Only)

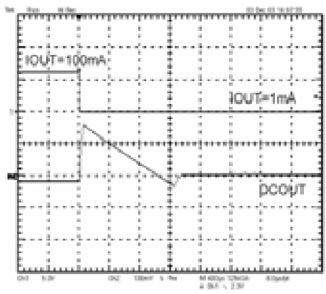
DC/DC:3.3V,1.2MHz



VIN=5.0V
CIN=4.7uF
CL=10.0uF
L=4.7uH(CDRH4D28C)
MODE=VIN
IOUT=1mA to 100mA

DCOUT : 100mV/div Time : 40usec/div

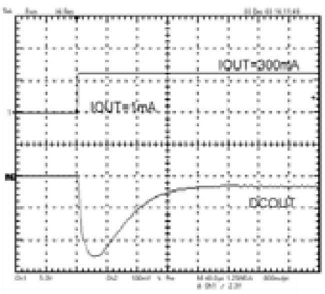
DC/DC:3.3V,1.2MHz



VIN=5.0V
CIN=4.7uF
CL=10.0uF
L=4.7uH(CDRH4D28C)
MODE=VIN
IOUT=1mA to 100mA

DCOUT : 100mV/div Time : 400usec/div

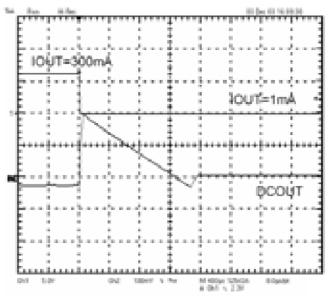
DC/DC:3.3V,1.2MHz



VIN=5.0V
CIN=4.7uF
CL=10.0uF
L=4.7uH(CDRH4D28C)
MODE=VIN
IOUT=1mA to 300mA

DCOUT : 100mV/div Time : 40usec/div

DC/DC:3.3V,1.2MHz



VIN=5.0V
CIN=4.7uF
CL=10.0uF
L=4.7uH(CDRH4D28C)
MODE=VIN
IOUT=1mA to 300mA

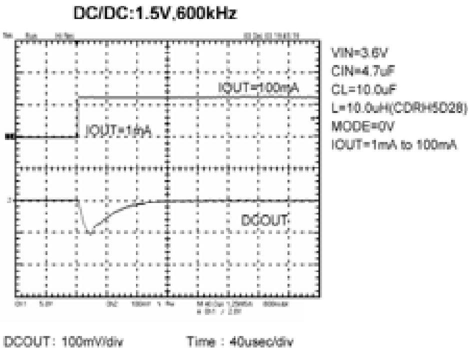
DCOUT : 100mV/div Time : 400usec/div

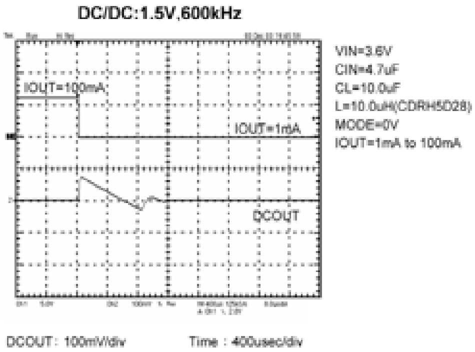
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

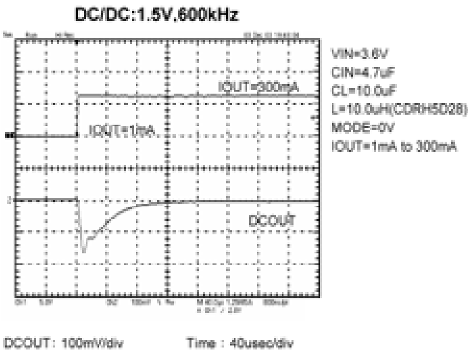
(A) DC/DC CONVERTER (Continued)

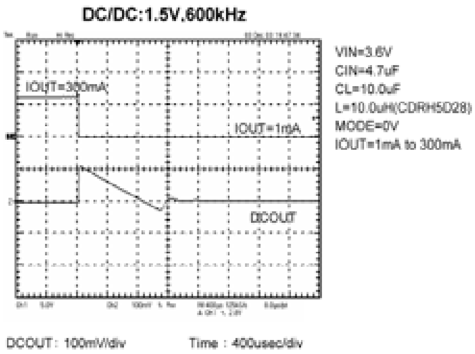
(10-4) DC/DC Load Transient Response (DCOUT: 3.3V, FOSC: 600kHz)

(a) PWM Control

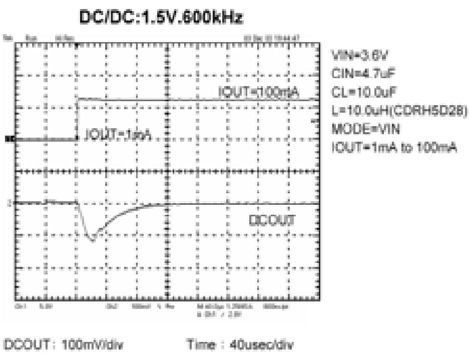


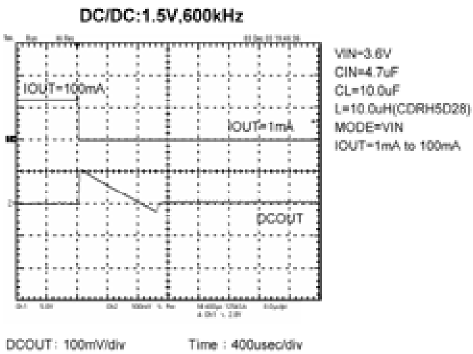


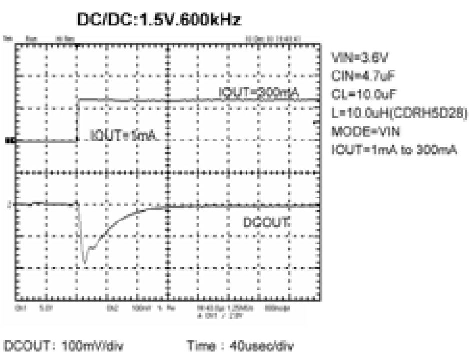


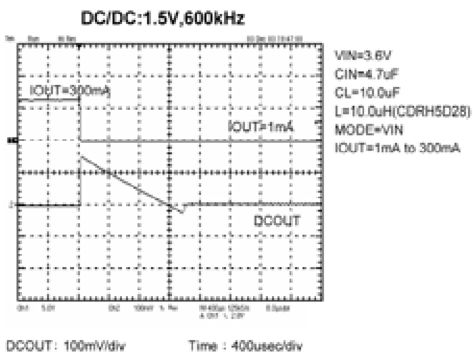


(b) PMM/PFM Automatic Switching Control* (*XC9509H/K/L Series Only)







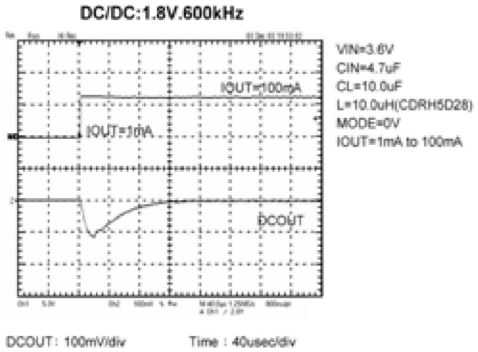


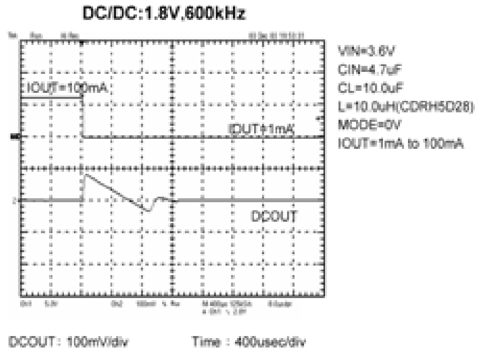
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

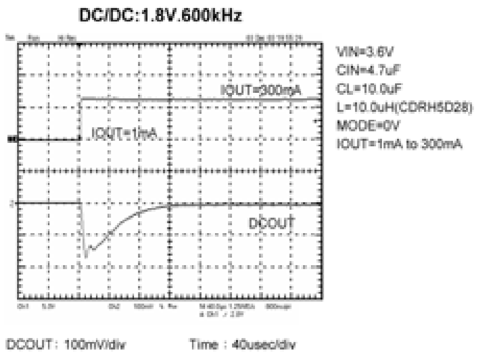
(A) DC/DC CONVERTER (Continued)

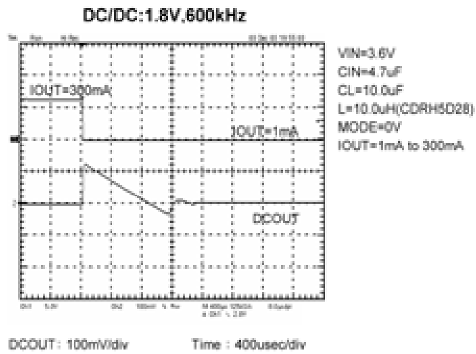
(10-5) DC/DC Load Transient Response (DCOUT: 1.8V, FOSC: 600kHz)

(a) PWM Control

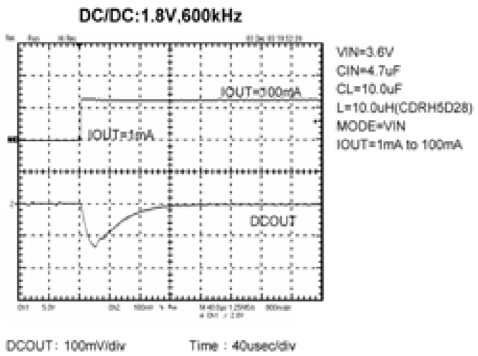


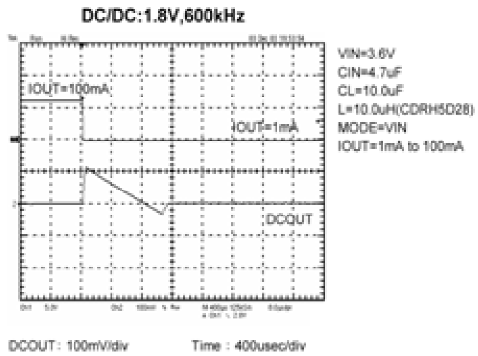


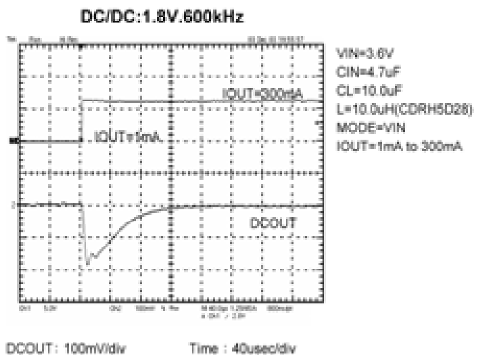


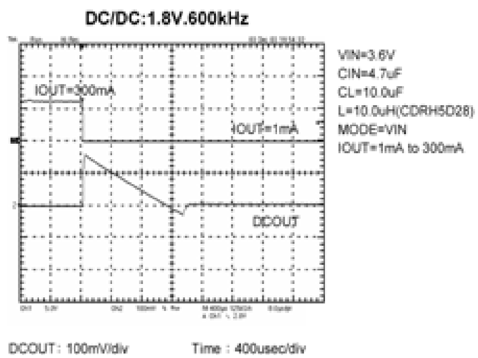


(b) PMM/PFM Automatic Switching Control* (*XC9509H/K/L Series Only)







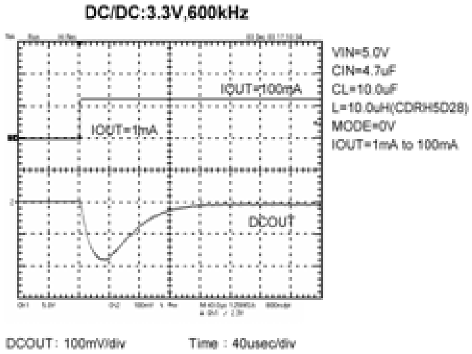


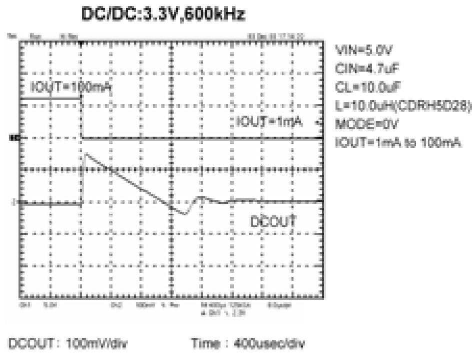
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

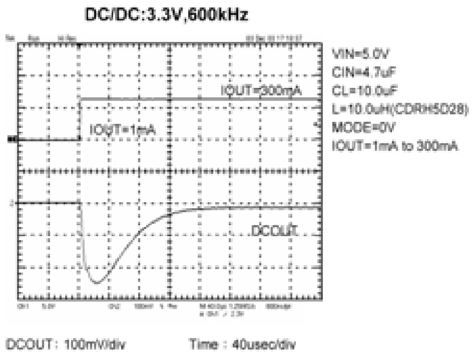
(A) DC/DC CONVERTER (Continued)

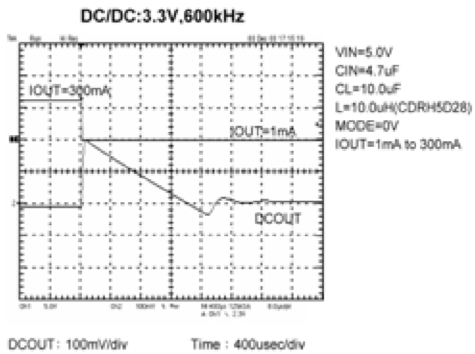
(10-6) DC/DC Load Transient Response (DCOUT: 3.3V, FOSC: 600kHz)

(a) PWM Control

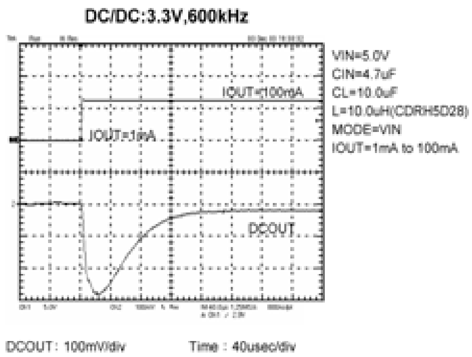


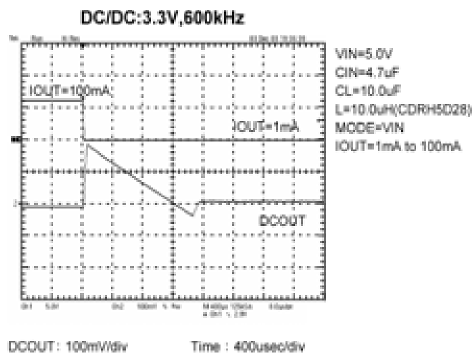


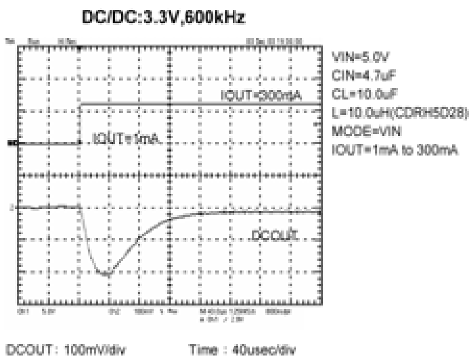


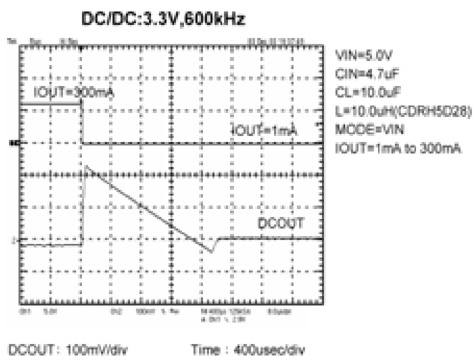


(b) PMM/PFM Automatic Switching Control* (*XC9509H/K/L Series Only)





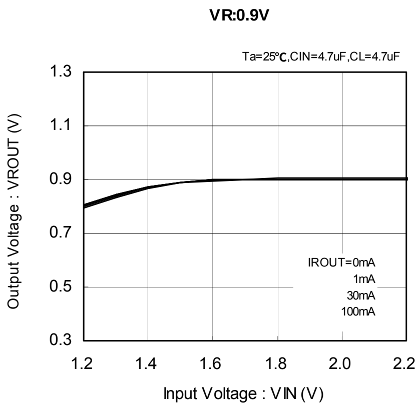


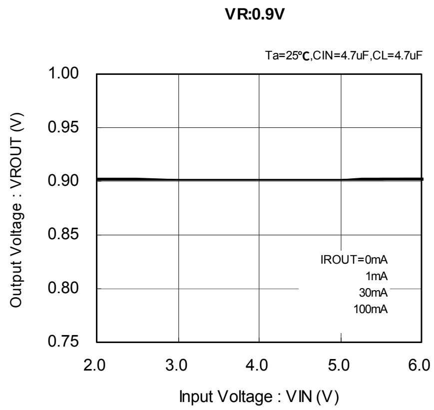


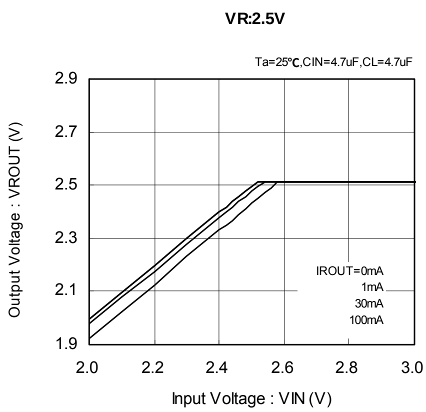
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

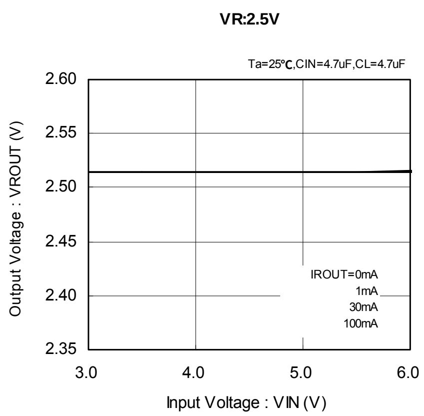
(B) VOLTAGE REGULATOR

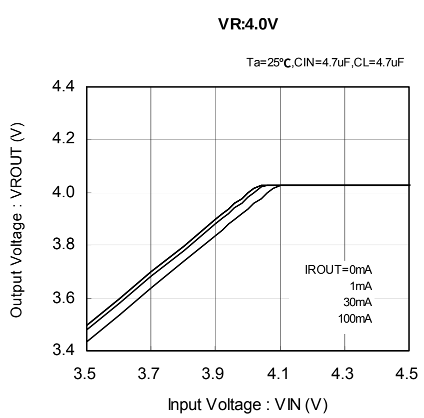
(1) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

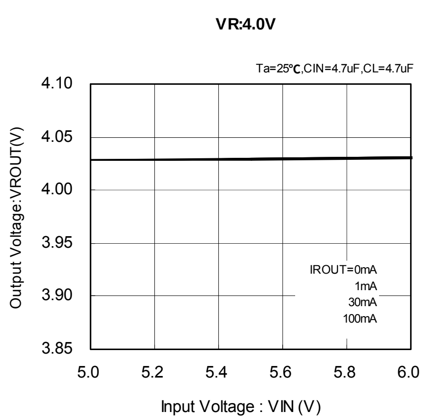










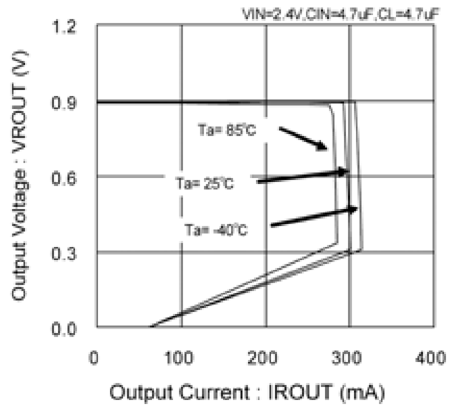


■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

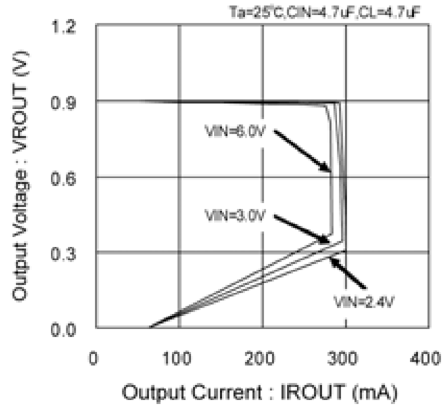
(B) VOLTAGE REGULATOR (Continued)

(2) Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Current Limit)

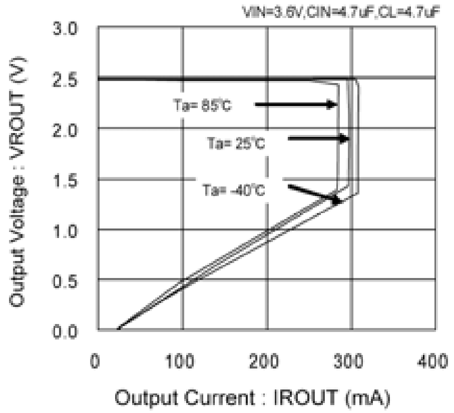
VR:0.9V



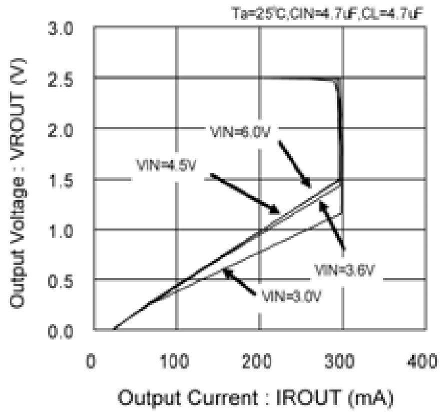
VR:0.9V



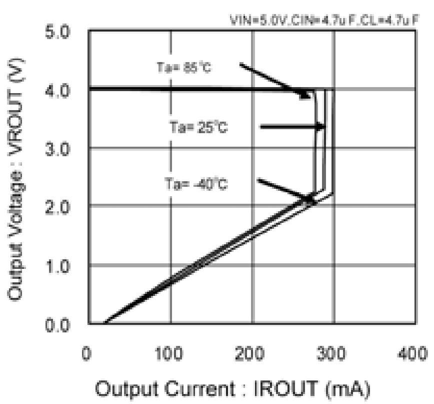
VR:2.5V



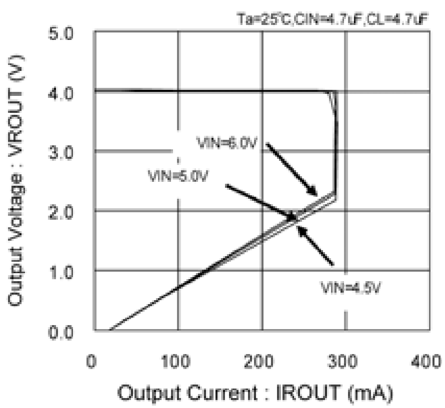
VR:2.5V



VR:4.0V



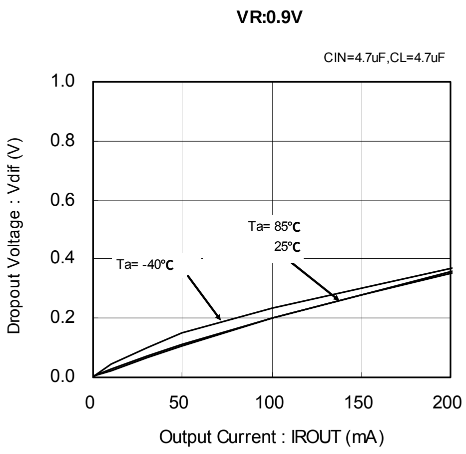
VR:4.0V

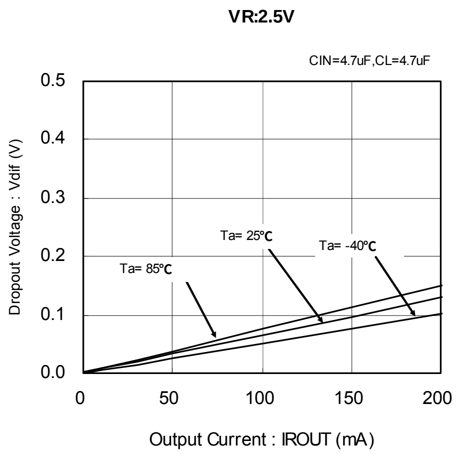


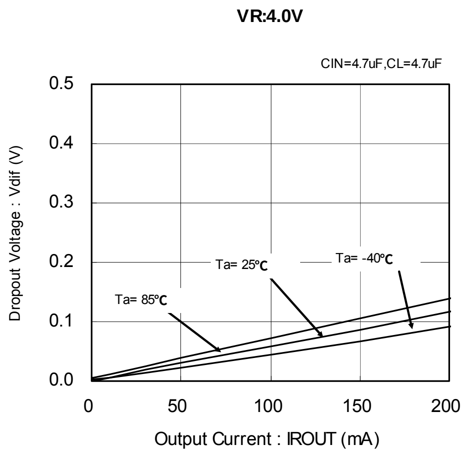
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(B) VOLTAGE REGULATOR (Continued)

(3) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



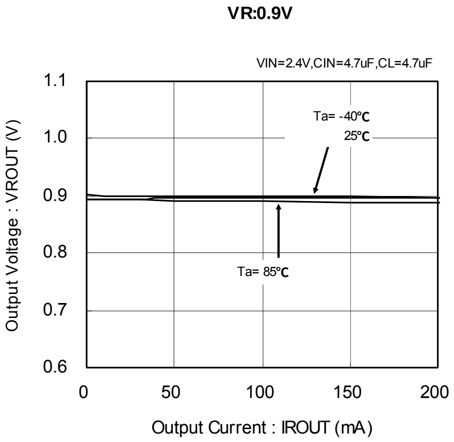


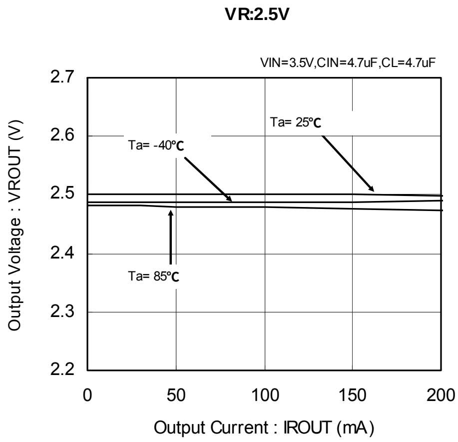


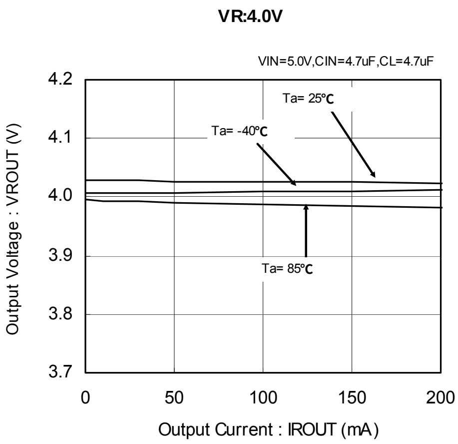
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(B) VOLTAGE REGULATOR (Continued)

(4) Output Voltage vs. Output Current



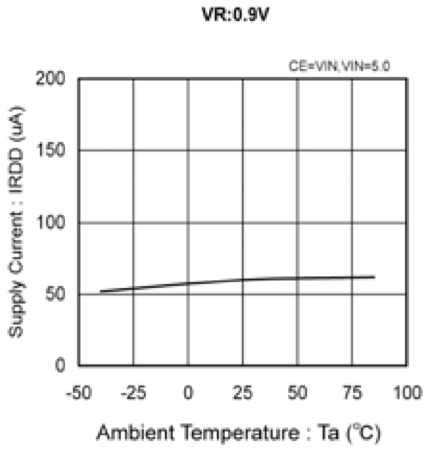


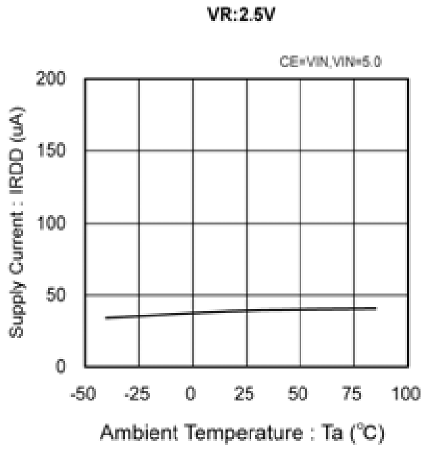


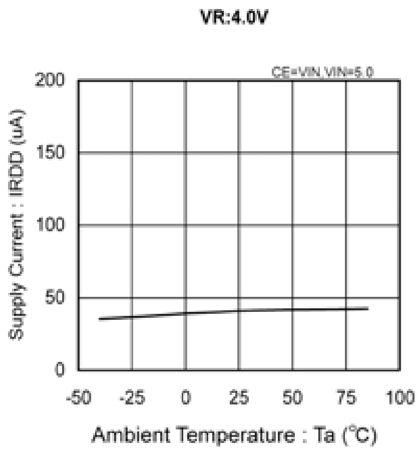
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(B) VOLTAGE REGULATOR (Continued)

(5) VR Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature (DC/DC Shutdown)*





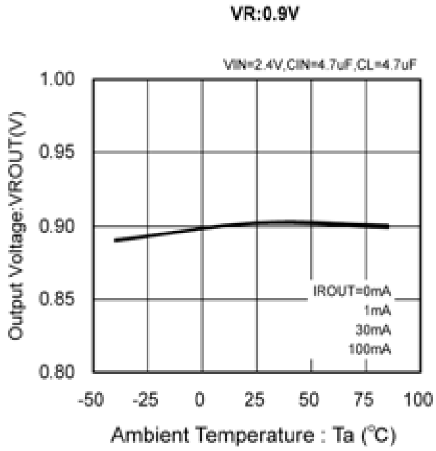


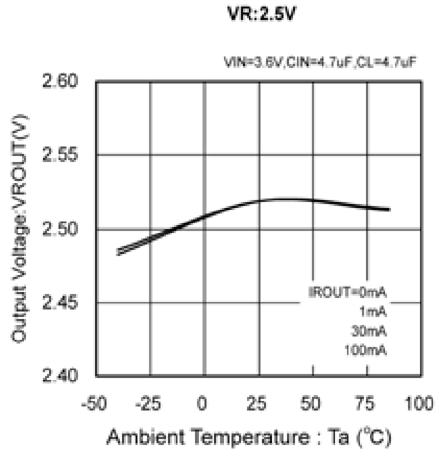
*XC9509D/E/F series only

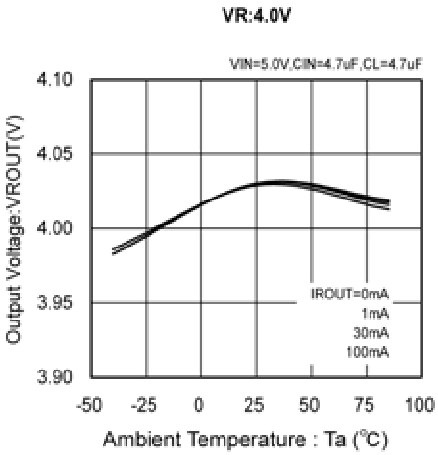
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(B) VOLTAGE REGULATOR (Continued)

(6) Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



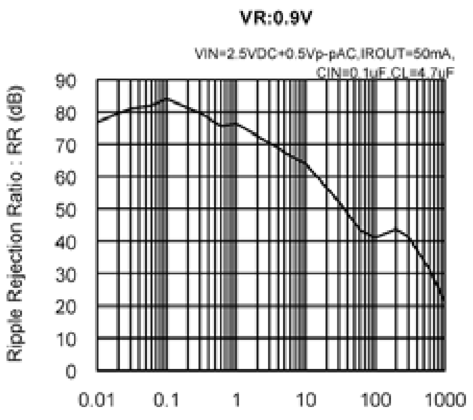


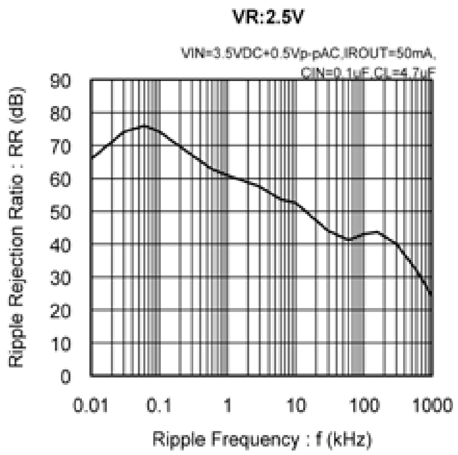


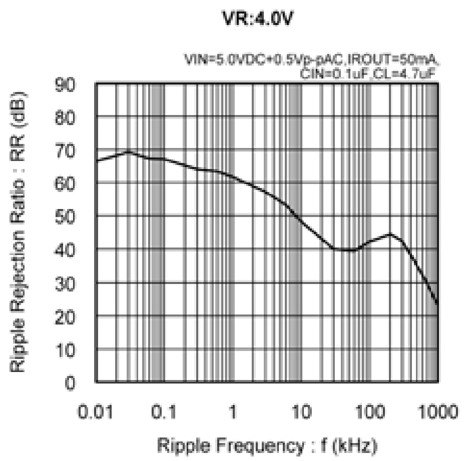
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(B) VOLTAGE REGULATOR (Continued)

(7) Ripple Rejection Ratio vs. Ripple Frequency







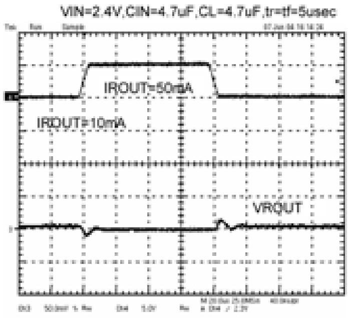
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(B) VOLTAGE REGULATOR (Continued)

(8) VR Load Transient Response

VR:0.9V

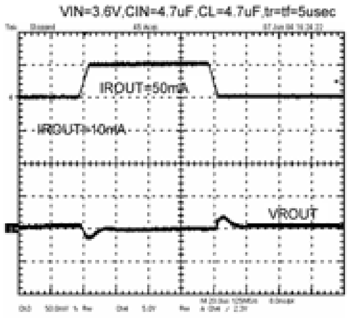
IROUT=10mA to 50mA



VR : 50mV/div Time : 20usec/div

VR:2.5V

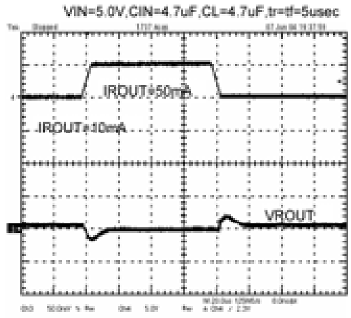
IROUT=10mA to 50mA



VR : 50mV/div Time : 20usec/div

VR:4.0V

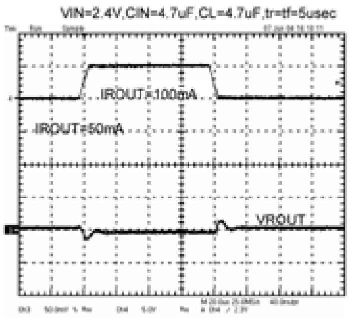
IROUT=10mA to 50mA



VR : 50mV/div Time : 20usec/div

VR:0.9V

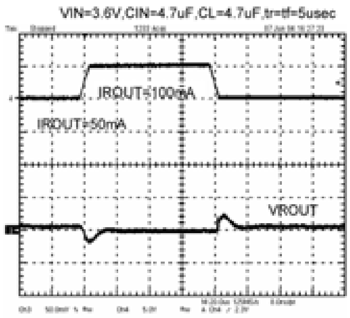
IROUT=50mA to 100mA



VR : 50mV/div Time : 20usec/div

VR:2.5V

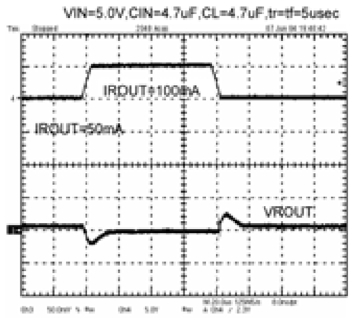
IROUT=50mA to 100mA



VR : 50mV/div Time : 20usec/div

VR:4.0V

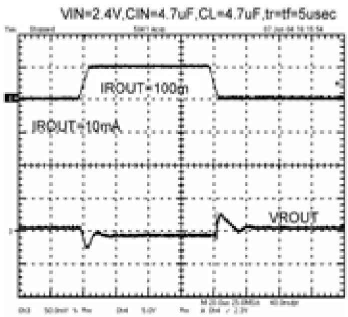
IROUT=50mA to 100mA



VR : 50mV/div Time : 20usec/div

VR:0.9V

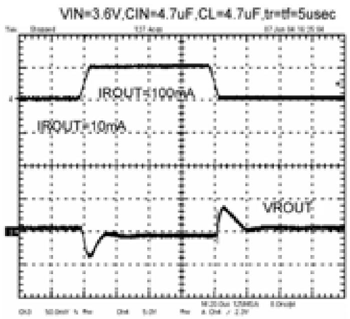
IROUT=10mA to 100mA



VR : 50mV/div Time : 20usec/div

VR:2.5V

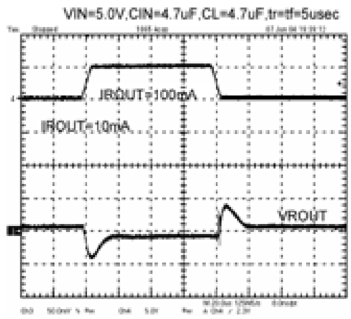
IROUT=10mA to 100mA



VR : 50mV/div Time : 20usec/div

VR:4.0V

IROUT=10mA to 100mA

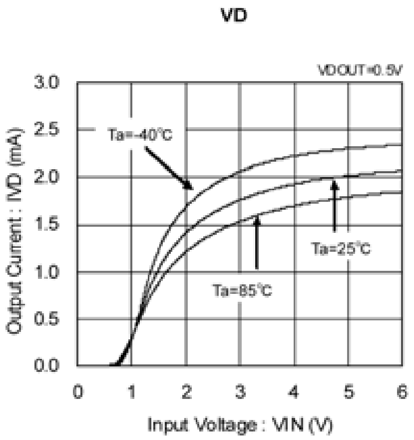


VR : 50mV/div Time : 20usec/div

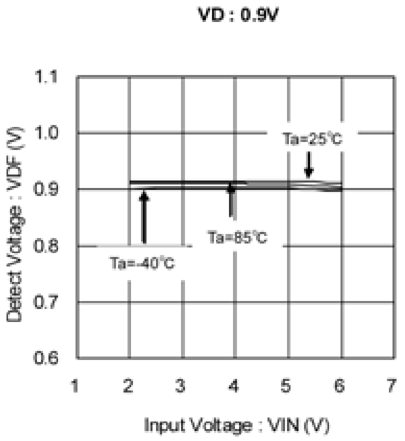
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

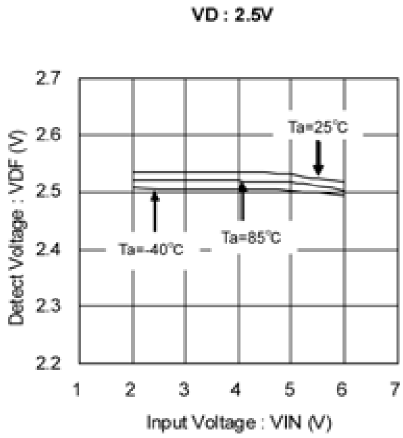
(C) VOLTAGE DETECTOR

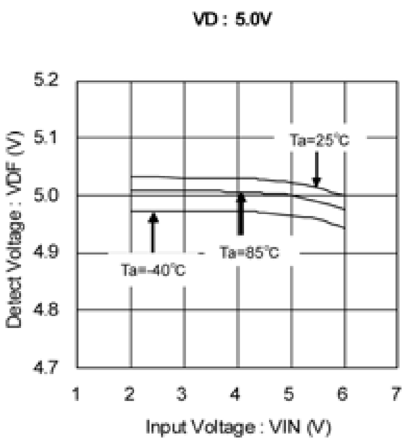
(1) Output Current vs. Input Voltage



(2) Detect Voltage vs. Input Voltage



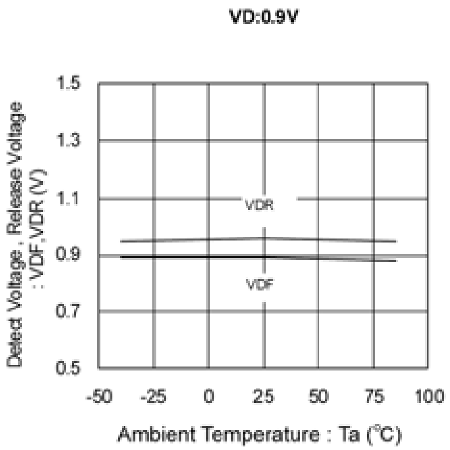


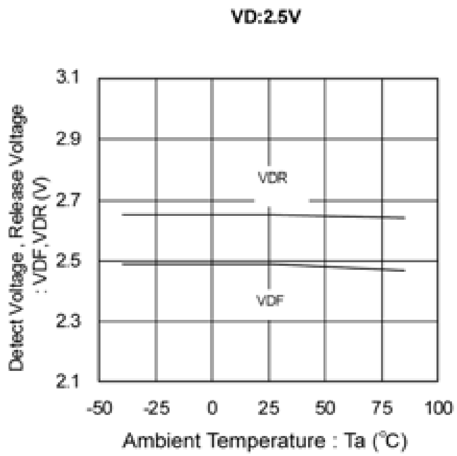


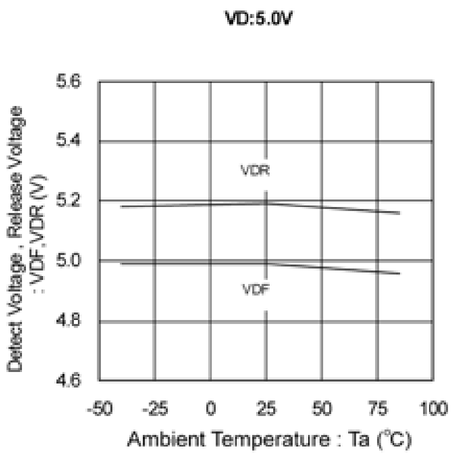
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(C) VOLTAGE DETECTOR (Continued)

(3) Detect Voltage, Release Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



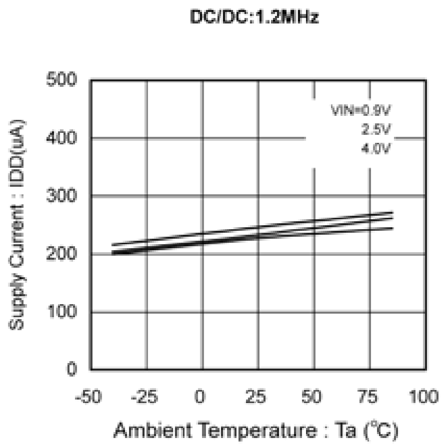


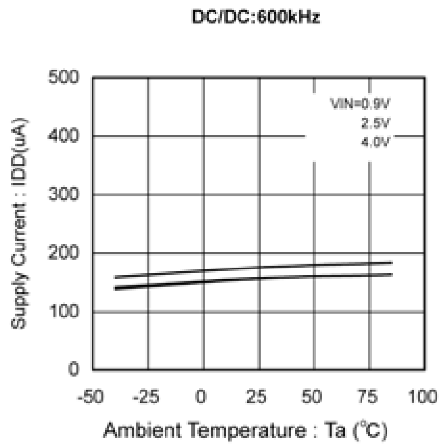


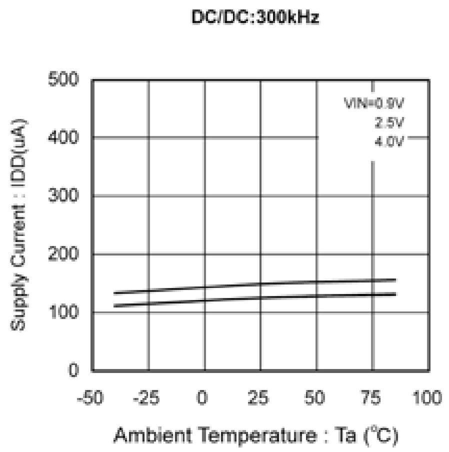
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(D) COMMON

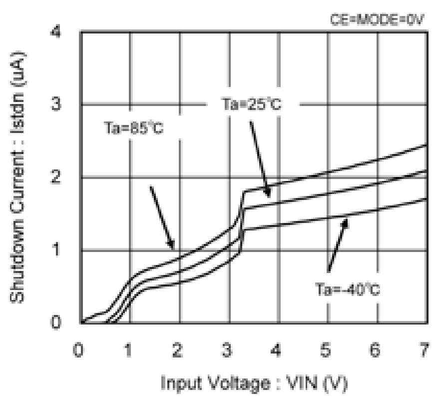
(1) Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature (DC/DC & VR & VD)



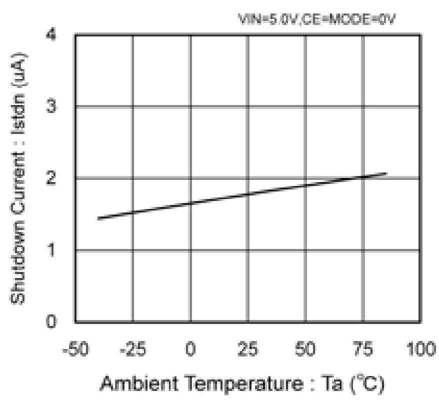




(2) Shutdown Current vs. Input Voltage



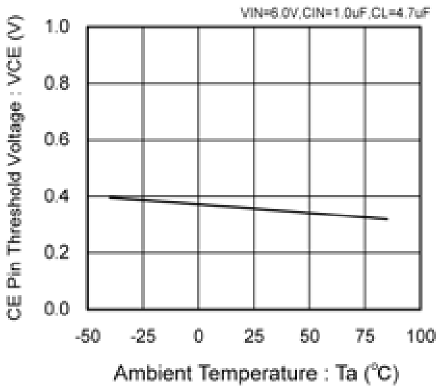
(3) Shutdown Current vs. Ambient Temperature



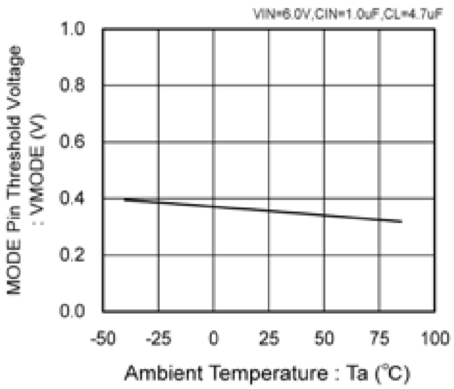
■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(D) COMMON (Continued)

(4) CE Pin Threshold Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

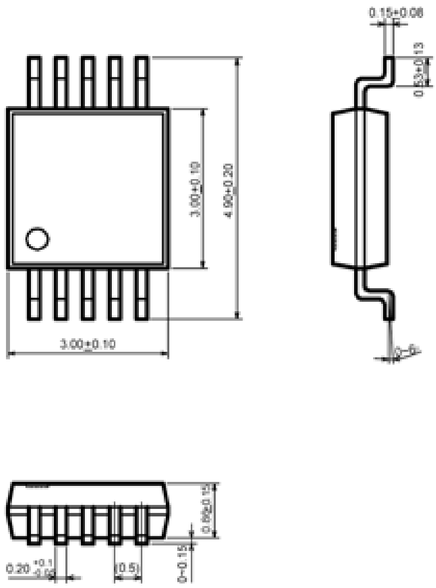


(5) MODE Pin Threshold Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

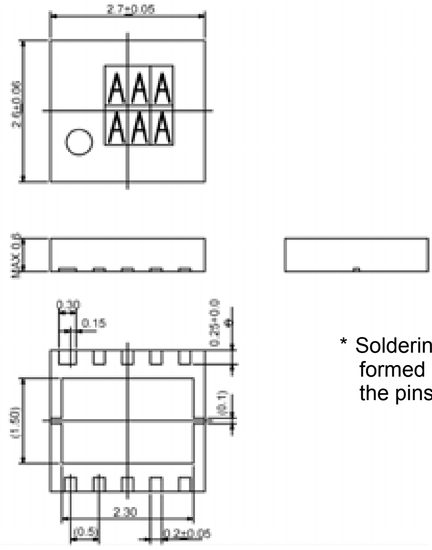


■PACKAGING INFORMATION

●MSOP-10

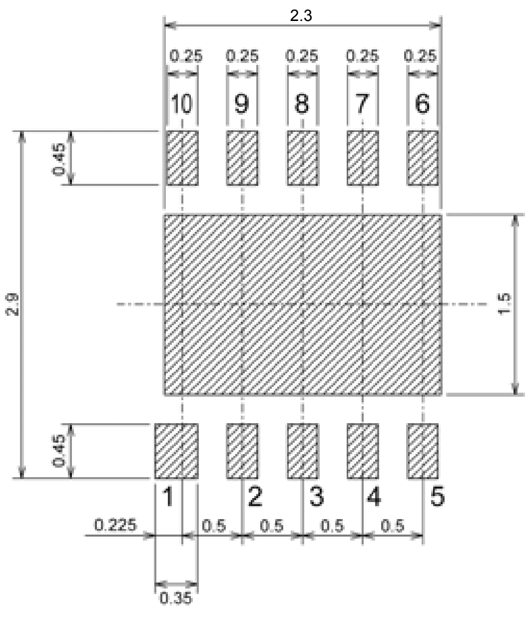


●USP-10

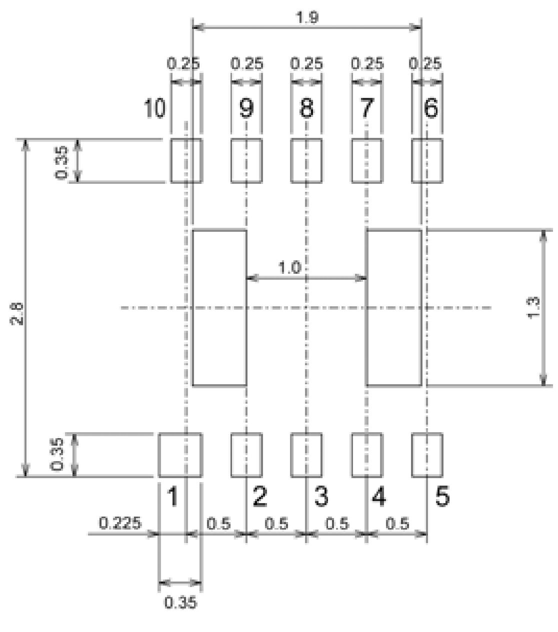


* Soldering fillet surface is not formed because the sides of the pins are not plated

●USP-10 Recommended Pattern Layout

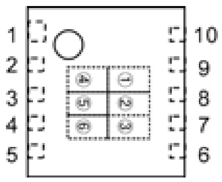


●USP-10 Recommended Metal Mask Design

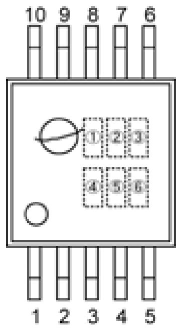


■MARKING RULE

●MSOP-10, USP-10



USP-10
(TOP VIEW)



MSOP-10
(TOP VIEW)

①Represents product series

MARK	PRODUCT SERIES
8	XC9509xxxxxx

②Represents DC/DC control methods and MODE pin

MARK	DC/DC CONTROL	MODE PIN (H level)	MODE PIN (L level)	PRODUCT SERIES
A	PWM Control	VR: OFF	VR:ON	XC9509Axxxxx
B				XC9509Bxxxxx
C				XC9509Cxxxxx
D		DC/DC: OFF	DC/DC: ON	XC9509Dxxxxx
E				XC9509Exxxxx
F				XC9509Fxxxxx
H	PWM, PFM/PWM Manual Switch	PFM/PWM Auto Switching	PWM Control	XC9509Hxxxxx
K				XC9509Kxxxxx
L				XC9509Lxxxxx

③④Represents detect voltage DC/DC,VR and VD (ex.)

MARK		DC/DC	VR	VD	PRODUCT SERIES
③	④				
0	3	1.8V	3.3V	3.0V	XC9509x03xxx

⑤Represents oscillation frequency

MARK	OSCILLATION FREQUENCY	PRODUCT SERIES
3	300kHz	XC9509xxx3xx
6	600kHz	XC9509xxx6xx
C	1.2MHz	XC9509xxxCxx

⑥Represents production lot number
0 to 9,A to Z reverse character 0 to 9, A to Z repeated (G, I, J, O, Q, W excepted)
Note: No character inversion used.

1. The products and product specifications contained herein are subject to change without notice to improve performance characteristics. Consult us, or our representatives before use, to confirm that the information in this datasheet is up to date.
2. We assume no responsibility for any infringement of patents, patent rights, or other rights arising from the use of any information and circuitry in this datasheet.
3. Please ensure suitable shipping controls (including fail-safe designs and aging protection) are in force for equipment employing products listed in this datasheet.
4. The products in this datasheet are not developed, designed, or approved for use with such equipment whose failure of malfunction can be reasonably expected to directly endanger the life of, or cause significant injury to, the user.
   (e.g. Atomic energy; aerospace; transport; combustion and associated safety equipment thereof.)
5. Please use the products listed in this datasheet within the specified ranges.
   Should you wish to use the products under conditions exceeding the specifications, please consult us or our representatives.
6. We assume no responsibility for damage or loss due to abnormal use.
7.

TOREX SEMICONDUCTOR LTD.