



**THE DATASHEET OF  
XC6601A13BMRN**



## Low Voltage Input LDO Voltage Regulator with Soft-Start Function

## ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The XC6601 series is a low voltage input CMOS LDO regulator which provides highly accurate ( $\pm 20\text{mV}$ ) outputs and can supply current efficiently due to its ultra low on-resistance even at low output voltages. The series is ideally suited to the applications which require very low dropout voltage operation and consists of a voltage reference, an error amplifier, a driver transistor, a current limiter, a fold back circuit, a thermal shutdown (TSD) circuit, an under voltage lock out (UVLO) circuit, soft-start circuit and a phase compensation circuit.

Output voltage is selectable in 0.05V increments within a range of 0.7V to 1.8V using laser trimming technology and ceramic capacitors can be used for the output stabilization capacitor ( $C_L$ ).

The over current protection circuit (the current limiter and the fold back circuit) as well as the thermal shutdown circuit (the TSD circuit) are built-in. These two protection circuits will operate when either the output current reaches the current limit level or the junction temperature reaches the temperature limit level.

With the built-in UVLO function, the regulator output is forced OFF when the voltage level at the VBIAS pin or the VIN pin falls below the UVLO voltage level. With the soft-start function, the inrush current from VIN to VOUT for charging  $C_L$  at start-up can be reduced and makes the  $V_{IN}$  stable.

The CE function enables the output to be turned off and the series to be put in stand-by mode resulting in greatly reduced power consumption. At the time of entering the stand-by mode, the series enables the electric charge at the output capacitor ( $C_L$ ) to be discharged via the internal auto-discharge switch which is located between the VOUT pin and the VSS pin. As a result the VOUT pin quickly returns to the VSS level.

## ■ APPLICATIONS

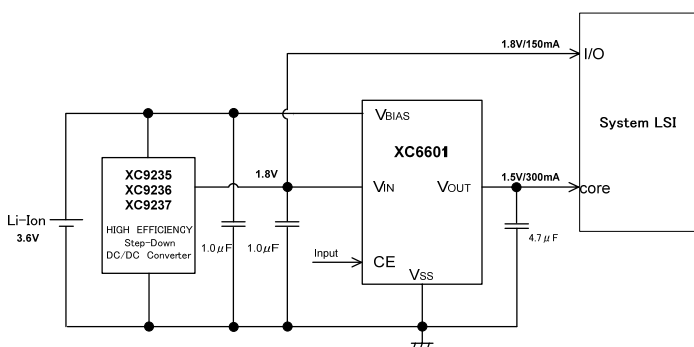
- Smart phones / Mobile phones
- Portable game consoles
- Digital still cameras / Camcorders
- Digital audio equipment
- Mobile devices / terminals

## ■ FEATURES

Maximum Output Current	: 400mA (Limit:550mA TYP.)
Dropout Voltage	: 38mV@IOUT=100mA (TYP.) (at VBIAS - VOUT=2.4V)
Bias Voltage Range	: 2.5V ~ 6.0V (VBIAS - VOUT $\geq$ 1.2V)
Input Voltage Range	: 1.0V ~ 3.0V(VIN $\leq$ VBIAS)
Output Voltage Range	: 0.7V ~ 1.8V (0.05V increments)
Output Voltage Accuracy	: $\pm 20\text{mV}$
Power Consumption	: IBIAS=25 $\mu\text{A}$ , IIN=1.0 $\mu\text{A}$ (TYP.) IBIAS=0.01 $\mu\text{A}$ , IIN=0.01 $\mu\text{A}$ (TYP.)
UVLO	: VBIAS=2.0V, VIN=0.4V (TYP.)
TSD (Detect/Release)	: 150°C/125°C (TYP.)
Soft-Start Time	: 240 $\mu\text{s}$ @ VOUT=1.2V (TYP.)
Operating Temperature Range	: -40°C ~ +85°C
Function	: CL High Speed Auto-Discharge
Low ESR Capacitor	: Ceramic Capacitor Compatible
Packages	: USP-6C, SOT-25, SOT-89-5
Environmentally Friendly	: EU RoHS Compliant, Pb Free

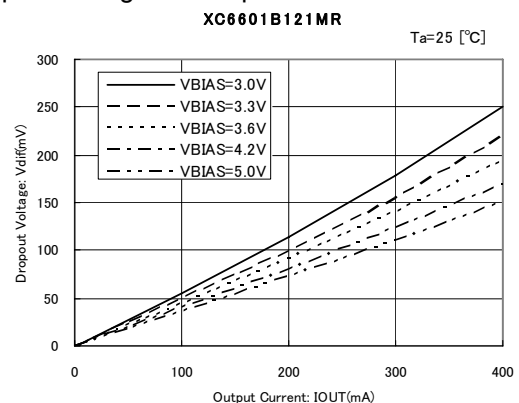
## ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

- VBIAS = 3.6V, VIN = 1.8V, VOUT = 1.5V



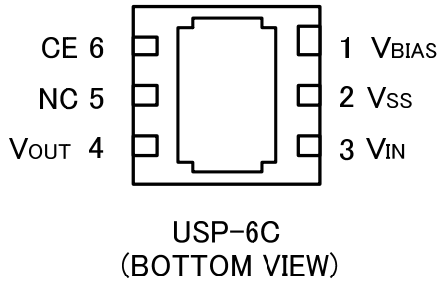
## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

- Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



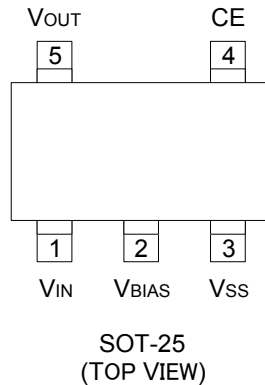
## PIN CONFIGURATION

### ● USP-6C

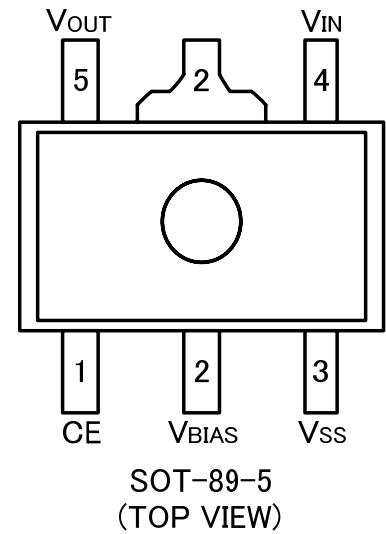


\*The heat dissipation pad of the USP-6C package is recommended to solder as the recommended mount pattern and metal mask pattern for mounting strength. This pad should be electrically opened or connected to the VBIAS (No.1) pin.

### ● SOT-25



### ● SOT-89-5



## PIN ASSIGNMENT

PIN NUMBER			PIN NAME	FUNCTION
USP-6C	SOT-25	SOT-89-5		
1	2	2	VBIAS	Power Supply Input
3	1	4	VIN	Driver Transistor Input
4	5	5	VOUT	Output
2	3	3	VSS	Ground
6	4	1	CE	ON/OFF Control

## PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION

### ● Ordering Information

XC6601①②③④⑤⑥-⑦<sup>(\*)</sup> : CE High Active, Soft-Start Function Built-in, CL Auto Discharge Function

MARK	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
①	Type of Regulators	A	Pull-Down Resistor Built-in
		B	No Pull-Down Resistor Built-in
②③	Output Voltage	07 ~ 18	e.g.) $V_{OUT(T)}=1.2V \Rightarrow ②=1, ③=2$
④	Output Voltage Type	1	0.1V increments e.g.) $1.2V \Rightarrow ②=1, ③=2, ④=1$
		B	0.05V increments e.g.) $1.25V \Rightarrow ②=1, ③=2, ④=B$
⑤⑥-⑦	Packages Taping Type <sup>(2)</sup>	MR	SOT-25
		MR-G	SOT-25
		ER	USP-6C
		ER-G	USP-6C
		PR	SOT-89-5
	PR-G	SOT-89-5	

<sup>(1)</sup> The "-G" suffix indicates that the products are Halogen and Antimony free as well as being fully EU RoHS compliant.

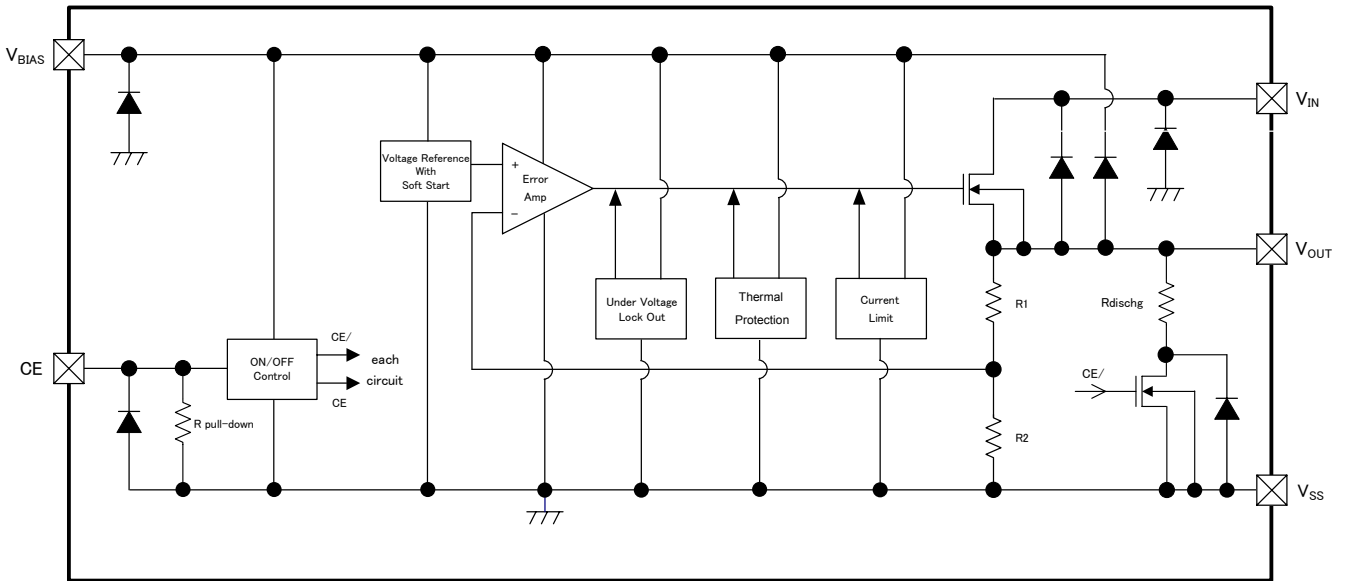
<sup>(2)</sup> The device orientation is fixed in its embossed tape pocket.

For reverse orientation, please contact your local Torex sales office or representative.

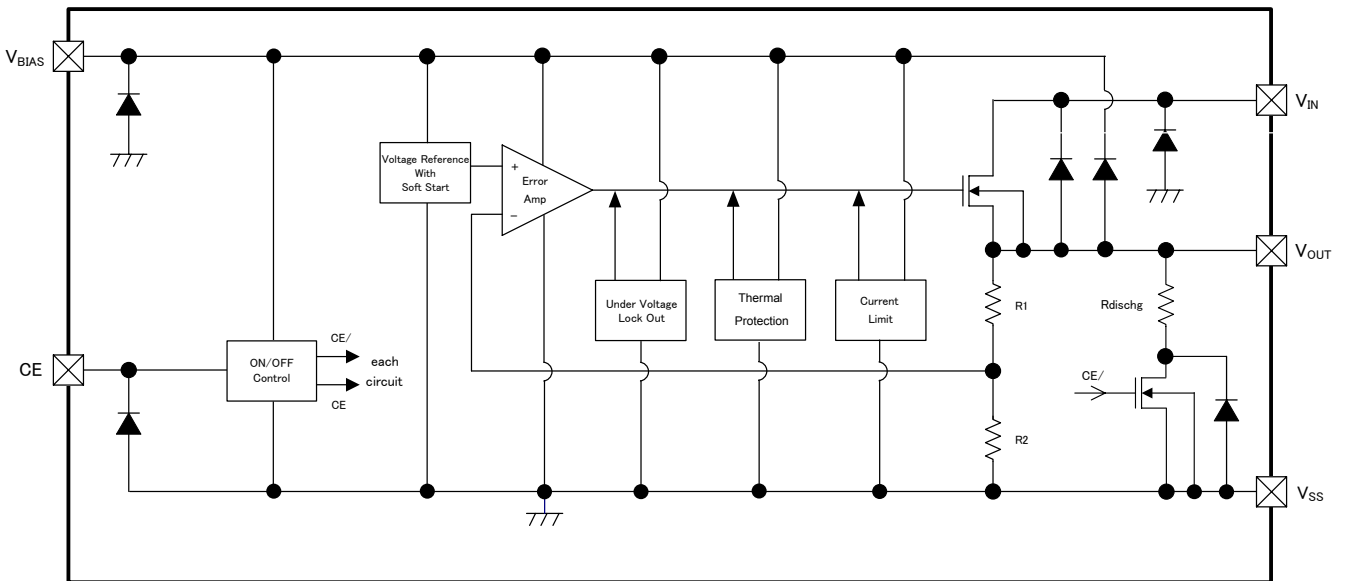
(Standard orientation: ⑤R-⑦, Reverse orientation: ⑤L-⑦)

**■ BLOCK DIAGRAMS**

(1) XC6601A Series



(2) XC6601B Series



\*Diodes inside the circuit are an ESD protection diode and a parasitic diode.

## ■ MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE RATINGS

Ta=25 °C

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNITS
Bias Voltage		VBIAS	Vss-0.3 ~ +7.0	V
Input Voltage		VIN	Vss-0.3 ~ +7.0	V
Output Current		IOUT	700 <sup>(*)1</sup>	mA
Output Voltage		VOUT	Vss-0.3 ~ VBIAS+0.3	V
			Vss-0.3 ~ VIN+0.3	
CE Input Voltage		VCE	Vss-0.3 ~ +7.0	V
Power Dissipation	USP-6C	Pd	100	mW
			1000 (PCB mounted) *2	
	SOT-25		250	
			600 (PCB mounted) *2	
	SOT-89-5		500	
			1300 (PCB mounted) *2	
Operating Temperature Range		Topr	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range		Tstg	-55 ~ +125	°C

<sup>(\*)1</sup> IOUT=Less than Pd / (VIN-VOUT)

<sup>(\*)2</sup> The power dissipation figure shown is PCB mounted. Please refer to pages 29~31 for details.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Ta=25 °C

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CIRCUIT
Bias Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>BIAS</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> , V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.3V	2.5	-	6.0	V	①
Input Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.6V	1.0	-	3.0	V	①
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT(E)</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.6V, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.3V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100mA	-0.02	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>	+0.02	V	①
			E-0 <sup>(5)</sup>				
Maximum Output Current 1	I <sub>OUTMAX 1</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> , V <sub>BIAS</sub> - V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥ 1.2V V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.5V	200	-	-	mA	①
Maximum Output Current 2	I <sub>OUTMAX 2</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> , V <sub>BIAS</sub> - V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥ 1.3V V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.5V	300	-	-	mA	①
Maximum Output Current 3	I <sub>OUTMAX 3</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> , V <sub>BIAS</sub> - V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥ 1.5V V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.5V	400	-	-	mA	①
Load Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.6V, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.3V, 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 300mA	-	8	17	mV	①
Dropout Voltage 1	V <sub>dif1</sub> <sup>(7)</sup>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100mA	E-1 <sup>(6)</sup>			mV	①
Dropout Voltage 2	V <sub>dif2</sub> <sup>(7)</sup>	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> = 200mA	E-2 <sup>(6)</sup>			mV	①
Dropout Voltage 3	V <sub>dif3</sub> <sup>(7)</sup>	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> = 300mA	E-3 <sup>(6)</sup>			mV	①
Dropout Voltage 4	V <sub>dif4</sub> <sup>(7)</sup>	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> = 400mA	E-4 <sup>(6)</sup>			mV	①
Supply Current 1	I <sub>BIAS</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.6V, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.3V V <sub>OUT</sub> = OPEN	8	25	45	μA	①
Supply Current 2	I <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.6V, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.3V V <sub>OUT</sub> = OPEN	0.1	1.0	3.0	μA	①
Bias Current <sup>(10)</sup>	I <sub>BIASMAX</sub>	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥ 1.0V V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.6V, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> - 0.05V	-	1.0	2.5	mA	①
		V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> < 1.0V V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.6V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.0V V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> - 0.05V					
Stand-by Current 1	I <sub>BIAS_STB</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 6.0V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.0V, V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	-	0.01	0.10	μA	①
Stand-by Current 2	I <sub>IN_STB</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 6.0V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.0V, V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	-	0.01	0.35	μA	①
Bias Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> / (ΔV <sub>BIAS</sub> · V <sub>OUT</sub> )	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥ 1.3V V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 1.2V ≤ V <sub>BIAS</sub> ≤ 6.0V, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.3V, V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA	-	0.01	0.3	%V	①
		V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> < 1.3V 2.5V ≤ V <sub>BIAS</sub> ≤ 6.0V, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.3V, V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA					
Input Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> / (ΔV <sub>IN</sub> · V <sub>OUT</sub> )	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥ 0.90V, V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.1V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 3.0V, V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.6V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA	-	0.01	0.1	%V	①
		V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> < 0.90V, 1.0V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 3.0V V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.6V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA					
Bias Voltage UVLO	V <sub>BIAS_UVLO</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> , V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.3V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA	1.37	2.0	2.5	V	①
Input Voltage UVLO	V <sub>IN_UVLO</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.6V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA	0.07	0.4	0.6	V	①
V <sub>BIAS</sub> Ripple Rejection	V <sub>BIAS_PSRR</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.6V <sub>DC</sub> + 0.2V <sub>p-pAC</sub> , V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.3V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA, f = 1kHz	-	40	-	dB	②
V <sub>IN</sub> Ripple Rejection	V <sub>IN_PSRR</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.3V <sub>DC</sub> + 0.2V <sub>p-pAC</sub> , V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 3.6V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA, f = 1kHz	-	60	-	dB	②

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Ta=25 °C

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CIRCUIT
Output Voltage Temperature Characteristics	$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta T_{opr} \cdot V_{OUT}$	VBIAS=VCE=3.6V, VIN=VOUT(T)+0.3V, IOUT=30mA, -40°C ≤ Topr ≤ 85°C	-	±100	-	ppm/°C	①
Limit Current	I <sub>LIM</sub>	VOUT=VOUT(E) × 0.95, VBIAS=VCE=3.6V, VIN=VOUT(T)+0.3V	400	550	-	mA	①
Short Current	I <sub>SHORT</sub>	VBIAS=VCE=3.6V, VIN=VOUT(T)+0.3V, VOUT=0V	-	80	-	mA	①
Thermal Shutdown Detect Temperature	T <sub>TSD</sub>	Junction Temperature	-	150	-	°C	①
Thermal Shutdown Release Temperature	T <sub>TSR</sub>	Junction Temperature	-	125	-	°C	①
Hysteresis Width	T <sub>TSD</sub> - T <sub>TSR</sub>		-	25	-	°C	①
CL Auto-Discharge Resistance	R <sub>dischg</sub>	VBIAS=3.6V, VIN=VOUT(T)+0.3V, VCE=VSS, VOUT=VOUT(T)	290	430	610	Ω	①
CE "H" Level Voltage	V <sub>CEH</sub>	VBIAS=3.6V, VIN=VOUT(T)+0.3V	0.75	-	6.0	V	①
CE "L" Level Voltage	V <sub>CEL</sub>	VBIAS=3.6V, VIN=VOUT(T)+0.3V	-	-	0.16	V	①
CE "H" Level Current (A Series)	I <sub>CEH</sub>	VBIAS=VCE=6.0V, VIN=VOUT(T)+0.3V	2.4	-	8.0	μA	①
CE "H" Level Current (B Series)			-0.1	-	0.1		
CE "L" Level Current	I <sub>CEL</sub>	VBIAS=6.0V, VCE=VSS, VIN=VOUT(T)+0.3V	-0.1	-	0.1	μA	①
Soft-Start Time (*11)	t <sub>SS</sub>	VBIAS=3.6V, VIN=VOUT(T)+0.3V, IOUT=1mA, VCE=0V → 3.6V	100	-	410	μs	③

**NOTE:**

- \* 1: Please use Bias voltage V<sub>BIAS</sub> within the range V<sub>BIAS</sub> - V<sub>OUT(E)</sub><sup>(\*)</sup> ≥ 1.2V
- \* 2: Please use Input voltage V<sub>IN</sub> within the range V<sub>IN</sub> ≤ V<sub>BIAS</sub>
- \* 3: V<sub>OUT(E)</sub> = Effective output voltage (Refer to the voltage chart E-0 and E-1)
- \* 4: V<sub>OUT(T)</sub> = Specified output voltage
- \* 5: E-0 = Please refer to the table named OUTPUT VOLTAGE CHART
- \* 6: E-1 = Please refer to the table named DROPOUT VOLTAGE CHART
- \* 7: V<sub>dif</sub> = {V<sub>IN1</sub><sup>(\*)</sup> - V<sub>OUT1</sub><sup>(\*)</sup>}
- \* 8: V<sub>IN1</sub> = The input voltage when V<sub>OUT1</sub> appears as input voltage is gradually decreased.
- \* 9: V<sub>OUT1</sub> = A voltage equal to 98% of the output voltage while maintaining an amply stabilized output voltage when V<sub>IN</sub>=V<sub>BIAS</sub> at V<sub>BIAS</sub><3.0V, and V<sub>IN</sub>=3.0V at V<sub>BIAS</sub> ≥ 3.0V is input to the V<sub>IN</sub> pin.
- \* 10: I<sub>BIASMAX</sub> = A supply current at the V<sub>BIAS</sub> pin providing for the output current (I<sub>OUT</sub>).
- \* 11: t<sub>SS</sub> is defined as a time V<sub>OUT</sub> reaches V<sub>OUT(E)</sub> × 0.9V from the time when CE H threshold 0.75V is input to the CE pin.

## OUTPUT VOLTAGE CHART

NOMINAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	E-0	
	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	
	V <sub>OUT</sub>	
V <sub>OUT(T)</sub>	MIN.	MAX.
0.70	0.680	0.720
0.75	0.730	0.770
0.80	0.780	0.820
0.85	0.830	0.870
0.90	0.880	0.920
0.95	0.930	0.970
1.00	0.980	1.020
1.05	1.030	1.070
1.10	1.080	1.120
1.15	1.130	1.170
1.20	1.180	1.220
1.25	1.230	1.270

NOMINAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	E-0	
	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	
	V <sub>OUT</sub>	
V <sub>OUT(T)</sub>	MIN.	MAX.
1.30	1.280	1.320
1.35	1.330	1.370
1.40	1.380	1.420
1.45	1.430	1.470
1.50	1.480	1.520
1.55	1.530	1.570
1.60	1.580	1.620
1.65	1.630	1.670
1.70	1.680	1.720
1.75	1.730	1.770
1.80	1.780	1.820

**■ DROPOUT VOLTAGE CHART**

NOMINAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	E-1														
	DROPOUT VOLTAGE 1 (mV)														
	Vdif 1														
	VBIAS=3.0 (V)			VBIAS=3.3 (V)			VBIAS=3.6 (V)			VBIAS=4.2 (V)			VBIAS=5.0 (V)		
	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub>	V <sub>gs</sub> <sup>(*)</sup> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)
		TYP.	MAX.		TYP.	MAX.		TYP.	MAX.		TYP.	MAX.		TYP.	MAX.
0.70	2.30	40	300	2.60	35	300	2.90	33	300	3.50	30	300	4.30	27	300
0.75	2.25	41	250	2.55	36	250	2.85	34	250	3.45	31	250	4.25	28	250
0.80	2.20		200	2.50		200	2.80		200	3.40		200	4.20		200
0.85	2.15	42	150	2.45	38	150	2.75	34	150	3.35	31	150	4.15	28	150
0.90	2.10		100	2.40		100	2.70		100	3.30		100	4.10		100
0.95	2.05	43	68	2.35	40	61	2.65	35	56	3.25	32	50	28	4.05	50
1.00	2.00			2.30			2.60			3.20		49		4.00	44
1.05	1.95	46	72	2.25	41	63	2.55	36	58	3.15	32	50	29	3.95	45
1.10	1.90			2.20			2.50			3.10		3.90			
1.15	1.85	48	75	2.15	42	65	2.45	38	59	3.05	32	51	29	3.85	46
1.20	1.80			2.10			2.40			3.00		3.80			
1.25	1.75	51	81	2.05	43	68	2.35	40	61	2.95	33	52	29	3.75	47
1.30	1.70			2.00			2.30			2.90		3.70			
1.35	1.65	54	87	1.95	46	72	2.25	41	63	2.85	34	53	30	3.65	47
1.40	1.60			1.90			2.20			2.80		3.60			
1.45	1.55	57	92	1.85	48	75	2.15	42	65	2.75	34	54	30	3.55	48
1.50	1.50			1.80			2.10			2.70		3.50			
1.55	1.45	61	94	1.75	51	81	2.05	43	68	2.65	35	56	31	3.45	48
1.60	1.40	63	97	1.70			2.00			2.60		3.40			
1.65	1.35	67	104	1.65	54	87	1.95	46	72	2.55	36	58	31	3.35	49
1.70	1.30	70	113	1.60			1.90			2.50		3.30			
1.75	1.25	74	131	1.55	57	92	1.85	48	75	2.45	38	59	32	3.25	49
1.80	1.20	79	154	1.50			1.80			2.40		3.20			

\*1): V<sub>gs</sub> is a Gate –Source voltage of the driver transistor that is defined as the value of V<sub>BIAS</sub> - V<sub>OUT</sub> (T).

## ■ DROPOUT VOLTAGE CHART (Continued)

NOMINAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	E-2														
	DROPOUT VOLTAGE 2 (mV)														
	Vdif 2														
	V <sub>BIAS</sub> =3.0(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =3.3(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =3.6(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =4.2(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =5.0(V)		
	V <sub>OUT (T)</sub>	V <sub>gs</sub> <sup>(*)</sup> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)
TYP.			MAX.	TYP.		MAX.	TYP.		MAX.	TYP.		MAX.	TYP.		MAX.
0.70	2.30	81	300	2.60	74	300	2.90	68	300	3.50	62	300	4.30	57	300
0.75	2.25	85	250	2.55	76	250	2.85	70	250	3.45	63	250	4.25	58	250
0.80	2.20		200	2.50		200	2.80		200	3.40		200	4.20		200
0.85	2.15	88	150	2.45	78	150	2.75	72	150	3.35	63	150	4.15	58	150
0.90	2.10		131	2.40		117	2.70		110	3.30		100	4.10		100
0.95	2.05	90	139	2.35	81	123	2.65	74	111	3.25	64	98	4.05	58	88
1.00	2.00			2.30		2.60	3.20		4.00						
1.05	1.95	96	146	2.25	85	127	2.55	76	114	3.15	65	101	3.95	59	90
1.10	1.90			2.20		2.50	3.10		3.90						
1.15	1.85	101	154	2.15	88	131	2.45	78	117	3.05	67	103	3.85	59	91
1.20	1.80			2.10		2.40	3.00		3.80						
1.25	1.75	108	170	2.05	90	139	2.35	81	123	2.95	68	106	3.75	60	92
1.30	1.70			2.00		2.30	2.90		3.70						
1.35	1.65	115	179	1.95	96	146	2.25	85	127	2.85	70	108	3.65	61	93
1.40	1.60			1.90		2.20	2.80		3.60						
1.45	1.55	122	192	1.85	101	154	2.15	88	131	2.75	72	110	3.55	62	94
1.50	1.50			1.80		2.10	2.70		3.50						
1.55	1.45	129	197	1.75	108	170	2.05	90	139	2.65	74	111	3.45	63	95
1.60	1.40	135	206	1.70		2.00	2.60		3.40						
1.65	1.35	145	223	1.65	115	179	1.95	96	146	2.55	76	114	3.35	63	97
1.70	1.30	154	248	1.60		1.90	2.50		3.30						
1.75	1.25	165	293	1.55	122	192	1.85	101	154	2.45	78	117	3.25	64	98
1.80	1.20	175	353	1.50		1.80	2.40		3.20						

\*1): V<sub>gs</sub> is a Gate –Source voltage of the driver transistor that is defined as the value of V<sub>BIAS</sub> - V<sub>OUT (T)</sub>.

**■ DROPOUT VOLTAGE CHART (Continued)**

NOMINAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	E-3														
	DROPOUT VOLTAGE 3 (mV)														
	Vdif 3														
	V <sub>BIAS</sub> =3.0(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =3.3(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =3.6(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =4.2(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =5.0(V)		
	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub>	V <sub>gs</sub> <sup>(*)</sup> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)
TYP.			MAX.	TYP.		MAX.	TYP.		MAX.	TYP.		MAX.	TYP.		MAX.
0.70	2.30	130	300	2.60	115	300	2.90	107	300	3.50	95	300	4.30	89	300
0.75	2.25	134	250	2.55	117	250	2.85	109	250	3.45	96	250	4.25	90	250
0.80	2.20		200	2.50		200	2.80		200	3.40		200	4.20		200
0.85	2.15	138	204	2.45	119	181	2.75	111	167	3.35	97	150	4.15	90	150
0.90	2.10			2.40			2.70			3.30		148	4.10		132
0.95	2.05	145	216	2.35	130	190	2.65	115	170	3.25	98	151	4.05	91	134
1.00	2.00			2.30			2.60			3.20		4.00			
1.05	1.95	153	227	2.25	134	197	2.55	117	176	3.15	101	153	3.95	92	137
1.10	1.90			2.20			2.50			3.10		3.90			
1.15	1.85	161	239	2.15	138	204	2.45	119	181	3.05	105	155	3.85	93	139
1.20	1.80			2.10			2.40			3.00		3.80			
1.25	1.75	173	264	2.05	145	216	2.35	130	190	2.95	107	159	3.75	93	140
1.30	1.70			2.00			2.30			2.90		3.70			
1.35	1.65	184	289	1.95	153	227	2.25	134	197	2.85	109	163	3.65	94	141
1.40	1.60			1.90			2.20			2.80		3.60			
1.45	1.55	196	313	1.85	161	239	2.15	138	204	2.75	111	167	3.55	95	142
1.50	1.50			1.80			2.10			2.70		3.50			
1.55	1.45	209	323	1.75	173	264	2.05	145	216	2.65	115	170	3.45	96	145
1.60	1.40	222	344	1.70			2.00			2.60		3.40			
1.65	1.35	239	388	1.65	184	289	1.95	153	227	2.55	117	176	3.35	97	148
1.70	1.30	256	442	1.60			1.90			2.50		3.30			
1.75	1.25	-	-	1.55	196	313	1.85	161	239	2.45	119	181	3.25	98	151
1.80	1.20			1.50			1.80			2.40			3.20		

\*1): V<sub>gs</sub> is a Gate –Source voltage of the driver transistor that is defined as the value of V<sub>BIAS</sub> - V<sub>OUT</sub> (T).

## ■ DROPOUT VOLTAGE CHART (Continued)

NOMINAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	E-4														
	DROPOUT VOLTAGE 4 (mV)														
	Vdif 4														
	V <sub>BIAS</sub> =3.0(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =3.3(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =3.6(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =4.2(V)			V <sub>BIAS</sub> =5.0(V)		
	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub>	V <sub>gs</sub> <sup>(*)</sup> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)		V <sub>gs</sub> (V)	Vdif(mV)
TYP.			MAX.	TYP.		MAX.	TYP.		MAX.	TYP.		MAX.	TYP.		MAX.
0.70	2.30	189	300	2.60	157	300	2.90	146	300	3.50	129	300	4.30	116	300
0.75	2.25	195	277	2.55	164	272	2.85	150	250	3.45	131	250	4.25	118	250
0.80	2.20			2.50			2.80			3.40			246		
0.85	2.15	201	277	2.45	170	272	2.75	153	250	3.35	134	246	4.15	119	231
0.90	2.10			2.40			2.70			3.30			4.10		
0.95	2.05	206	277	2.35	189	272	2.65	157	250	3.25	136	246	4.05	121	231
1.00	2.00			2.30			2.60			3.20			4.00		
1.05	1.95	218	277	2.25	195	272	2.55	164	250	3.15	139	246	3.95	125	231
1.10	1.90			2.20			2.50			3.10			3.90		
1.15	1.85	231	227	2.15	201	272	2.45	170	250	3.05	142	246	3.85	128	231
1.20	1.80		334	2.10			277			2.40			248		
1.25	1.75	248	376	2.05	206	296	2.35	189	255	2.95	146	219	3.75	128	191
1.30	1.70			2.00			2.30			2.90			3.70		
1.35	1.65	264	418	1.95	218	315	2.25	195	266	2.85	150	224	3.65	129	193
1.40	1.60			1.90			2.20			2.80			3.60		
1.45	1.55	281	460	1.85	231	334	2.15	201	277	2.75	153	228	3.55	129	195
1.50	1.50			1.80			2.10			2.70			3.50		
1.55	1.45	-	-	1.75	248	376	2.05	206	296	2.65	157	234	3.45	131	198
1.60	1.40			1.70			2.00			2.60			3.40		
1.65	1.35	-	-	1.65	264	418	1.95	218	315	2.55	164	241	3.35	134	202
1.70	1.30			1.60			1.90			2.50			3.30		
1.75	1.25	-	-	1.55	281	460	1.85	231	334	2.45	170	248	3.25	136	205
1.80	1.20			1.50			1.80			2.40			3.20		

\*1): V<sub>gs</sub> is a Gate –Source voltage of the driver transistor that is defined as the value of V<sub>BIAS</sub> - V<sub>OUT</sub> (T).

## ■ OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION

### <Voltage Regulator>

The voltage divided by resistors R1 & R2 is compared with the internal reference voltage by the error amplifier. The N-channel MOSFET which is connected to the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin is then driven by the subsequent output signal. The output voltage at the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin is controlled & stabilized by a system of negative feedback.

V<sub>BIAS</sub> pin is power supply pin for output voltage control circuit, protection circuit and CE circuit. When output current increase, the V<sub>BIAS</sub> pin supplies output current also. V<sub>IN</sub> pin is connected to a driver transistor and provides output current.

In order to obtain high efficient output current through low on-resistance, please take enough V<sub>gs</sub> (=V<sub>BIAS</sub> - V<sub>OUT(T)</sub>) of the driver transistor. Output current triggers operation of constant current limiter and fold-back circuit, heat generation triggers operation of thermal shutdown circuit, the driver transistor circuit is forced OFF when V<sub>BIAS</sub> or V<sub>IN</sub> voltage goes lower than UVLO voltage. Further, the IC's internal circuitry can be shutdown via the CE pin's signal.

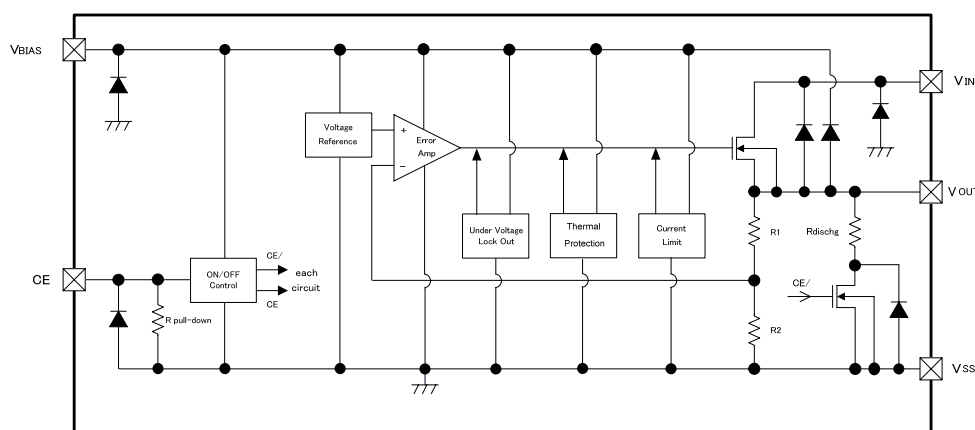


Figure1: XC6601A series

### <Low ESR Capacitor>

With the XC6601 series, a stable output voltage is achievable even if used with low ESR capacitors, as a phase compensation circuit is built-in. The output capacitor (C<sub>L</sub>) should be connected as close to V<sub>OUT</sub> pin and V<sub>SS</sub> pin to obtain stable phase compensation. Values required for the phase compensation are as the table below.

For a stable power input, please connect an bias capacitor (C<sub>BIAS</sub>) of 1.0 μF between the V<sub>BIAS</sub> pin and the V<sub>SS</sub> pin. Also, please connect an input capacitor (C<sub>IN</sub>) of 1.0 μF between the V<sub>IN</sub> pin and the V<sub>SS</sub> pin. In order to ensure the stable phase compensation while avoiding run-out of values, please use the capacitor (C<sub>BIAS</sub>, C<sub>IN</sub>, C<sub>L</sub>) which does not depend on bias or temperature too much. The table below shows recommended values of C<sub>BIAS</sub>, C<sub>IN</sub>, C<sub>L</sub>.

SETTING VOLTAGE	BIAS CAPACITOR	INPUT CAPACITOR	OUTPUT CAPACITOR
	C <sub>BIAS</sub>	C <sub>IN</sub>	C <sub>L</sub>
0.7V~1.8V	C <sub>BIAS</sub> =1.0 μF	C <sub>IN</sub> =1.0 μF	C <sub>L</sub> =4.7 μF

Recommended Values of C<sub>BIAS</sub>, C<sub>IN</sub>, C<sub>L</sub>

## OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION (Continued)

### <Soft-Start Function>

With the XC6601, the inrush current from  $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$  for charging  $C_L$  at start-up can be reduced and makes the  $V_{IN}$  stable. The soft-start time is optimized to 240  $\mu s$  (TYP.) at  $V_{OUT}=1.2V$  internally. Soft-start time is defined as the  $V_{OUT}$  reaches 90% of  $V_{OUT(E)}$  from the time when CE H threshold 0.75V is input to the CE pin.

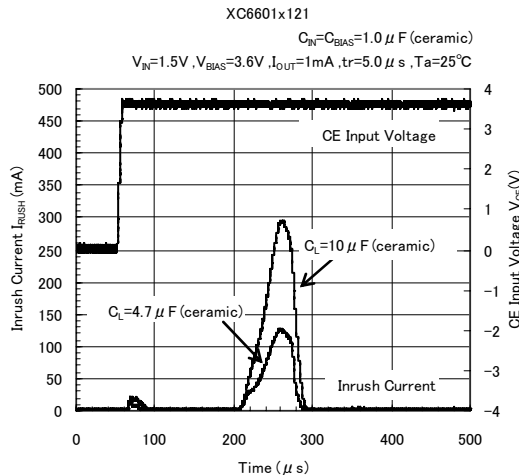


Figure2: Example of the inrush current wave form at IC start-up.

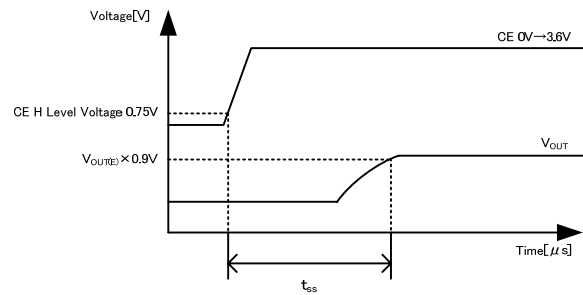


Figure3: Timing chart at IC start-up

### <CL High Speed Auto-Discharge>

XC6601 series can quickly discharge the electric charge at the output capacitor ( $C_L$ ) when a low signal to the EN pin which enables a whole IC circuit put into OFF state, is inputted via the N-channel transistor located between the  $V_{OUT}$  pin and the  $V_{SS}$  pin. When the IC is disabled, electric charge at the output capacitor ( $C_L$ ) is quickly discharged so that it could avoid malfunction. At that time,  $C_L$  discharge resistance is depended on a bias voltage. Discharge time of the output capacitor ( $C_L$ ) is set by the  $C_L$  auto-discharge resistance ( $R$ ) and the output capacitor ( $C_L$ ). By setting time constant of a  $C_L$  auto-discharge resistance value [ $R$ ] and an output capacitor value ( $C_L$ ) as  $\tau$  ( $\tau = C \times R$ ), the output voltage after discharge via the N channel transistor is calculated by the following formulas.

$$V = V_{OUT} \times e^{-t/\tau}, \text{ or } t = \tau \ln( V_{OUT(E)} / V )$$

$V$  : Output voltage after discharge,  $V_{OUT(E)}$  : Output voltage,  $t$  : Discharge time,

$\tau$  :  $C_L$  auto-discharge resistance  $R \times$  Output capacitor ( $C_L$ ) value  $C$

### <Current Limit, Short-Circuit Protection>

The XC6601 series' fold-back circuit operates as an output current limiter and a short protection of the output pin. When the load current reaches the current limit level, the fixed current limiter circuit operates and output voltage drops. When the output pin is shorted to the  $V_{SS}$  level, current flows about 80mA.

### <Thermal Shutdown Circuit (TSD) >

When the junction temperature of the built-in driver transistor reaches the temperature limit level (150°C TYP.), the thermal shutdown circuit operates and the driver transistor will be set to OFF. The IC resumes its operation when the thermal shutdown function is released and the IC's operation is automatically restored because the junction temperature drops to the level of the thermal shutdown release temperature (125°C TYP.).

## ■ OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION (Continued)

### <Under Voltage Lock Out (UVLO) >

When the  $V_{BIAS}$  pin voltage drops below 2.0V (TYP.) or  $V_{IN}$  pin voltage drops below 0.4V (TYP.), the output driver transistor is forced OFF by UVLO function to prevent false output caused by unstable operation of the internal circuitry. When the  $V_{BIAS}$  pin voltage rise at 2.2V (TYP.) or the  $V_{IN}$  pin voltage rises at 0.4V (TYP.), the UVLO function is released. The driver transistor is turned in the ON state and start to operate voltage regulation.

### <CE Pin>

The IC internal circuitry can be shutdown via the signal from the CE pin with the XC6601 series. In shutdown mode, output at the  $V_{OUT}$  pin will be pulled down to the  $V_{SS}$  level via R1 & R2. However, as for the XC6601 series, the CL auto-discharge resistor is connected in parallel to R1 and R2 while the power supply is applied to the  $V_{IN}$  pin. Therefore, time until the  $V_{OUT}$  pin reaches the  $V_{SS}$  level becomes short.

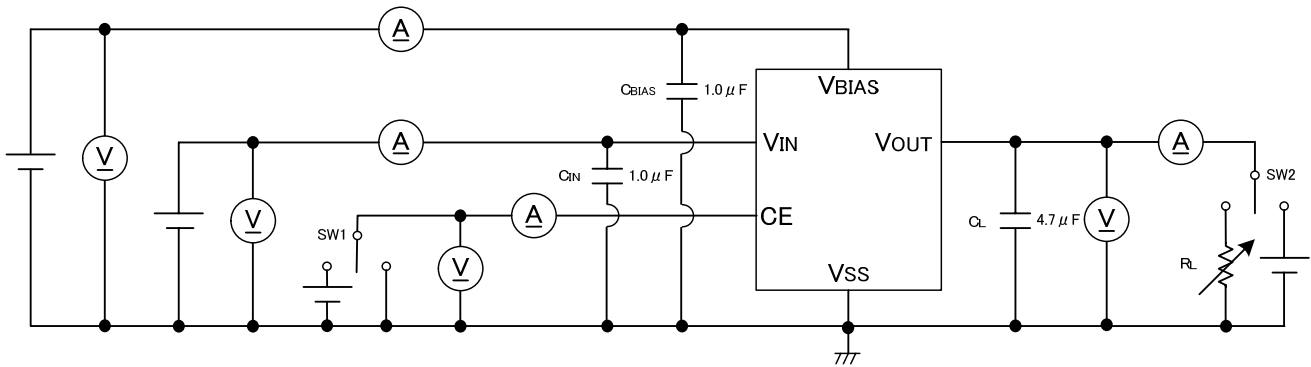
The CE pin of XC6601A has pull-down circuitry so that CE input current increase during IC operation. The CE pin of XC6601B does not have pull-down circuitry so that logic is not fixed when the CE pin is open. If the CE pin voltage is taken from  $V_{BIAS}$  pin or  $V_{SS}$  pin then logic is fixed and the IC will operate normally. However, supply current may increase as a result of through current in the IC's internal circuitry when medium voltage is input.

## ■ NOTE ON USE

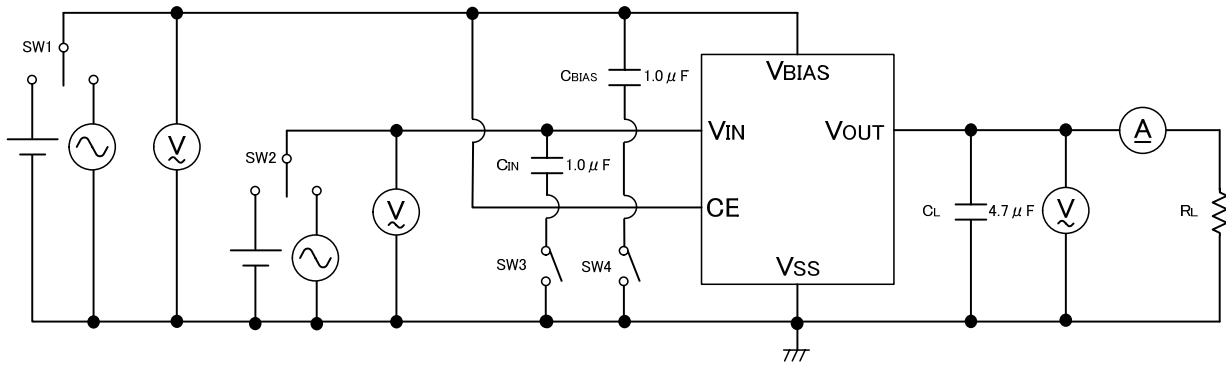
1. Please use this IC within the stated absolute maximum ratings. The IC is liable to malfunction should the ratings be exceeded.
2. Where wiring impedance is high, operations may become unstable due to noise and/or phase lag depending on output current. Please keep the resistance low between  $V_{BIAS}$  and  $V_{SS}$  wiring or  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{SS}$  wiring in particular.
3. Please wire the bias capacitor ( $C_{BIAS}$ ), input capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ) and the output capacitor ( $C_L$ ) as close to the IC as possible.
4. Capacitance values of these capacitors ( $C_{BIAS}$ ,  $C_{IN}$ ,  $C_L$ ) are decreased by the influences of bias voltage and ambient temperature. Care shall be taken for capacitor selection to ensure stability of phase compensation from the point of ESR influence.
5. In case of the output capacitor more than  $C_L=22\ \mu\text{F}$  is used, ringing of input current occurs when rising time.
6.  $V_{IN}$  and CE should be applied at least  $10\ \mu\text{s}$  after the bias voltage  $V_{BIAS}$  reaches the requested voltage.  
If  $V_{IN}$  and CE are applied within  $10\ \mu\text{s}$ , inrush current like 1A may occurs.

## TEST CIRCUITS

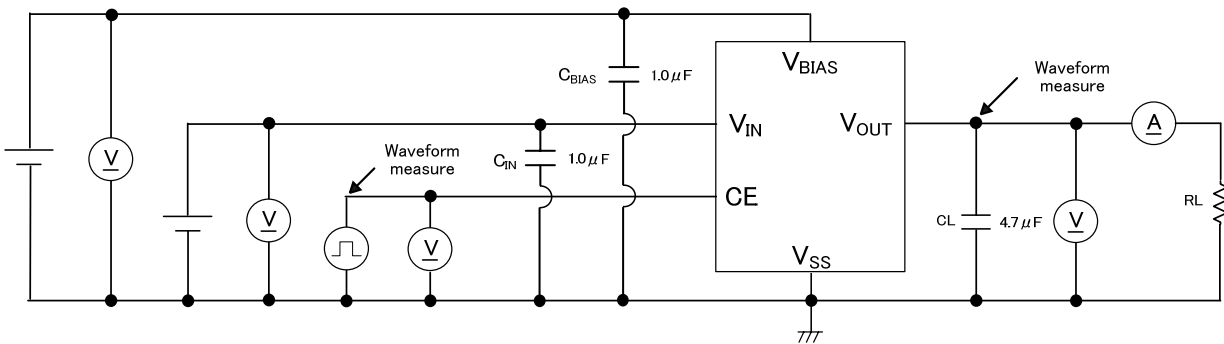
Circuit ①



Circuit ②



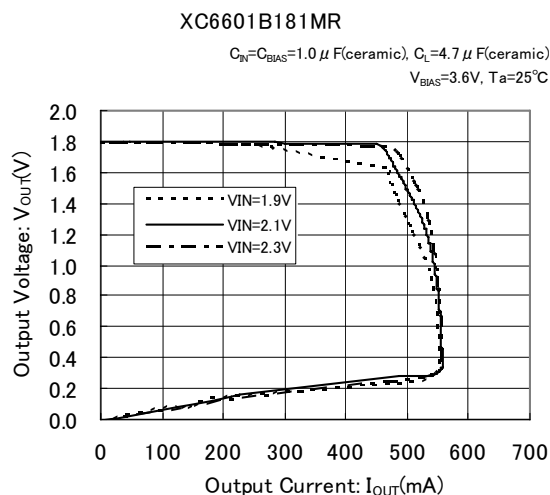
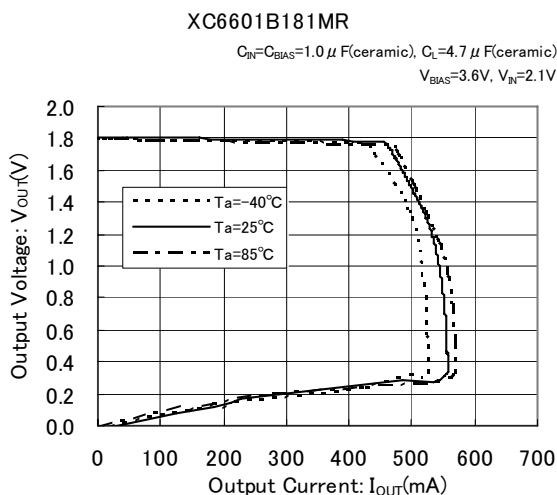
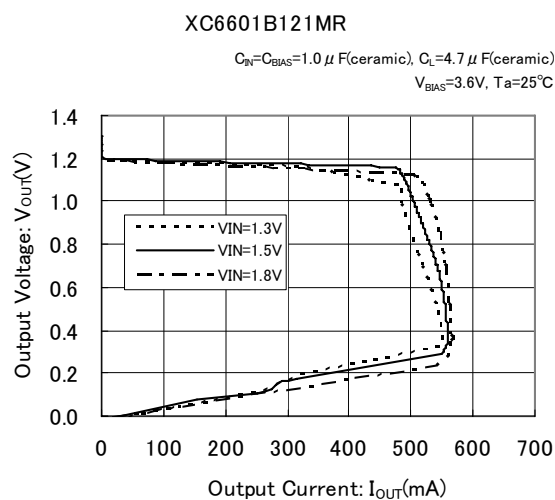
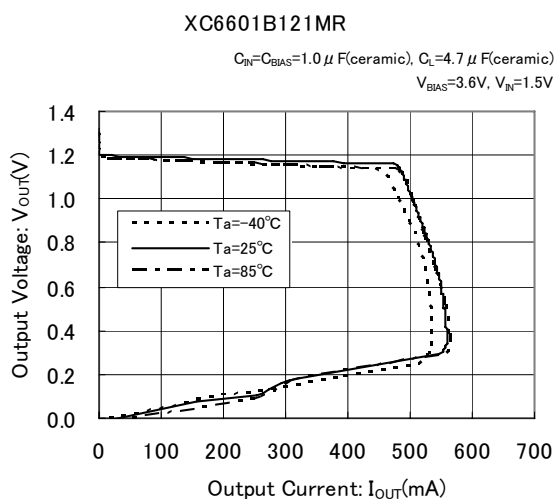
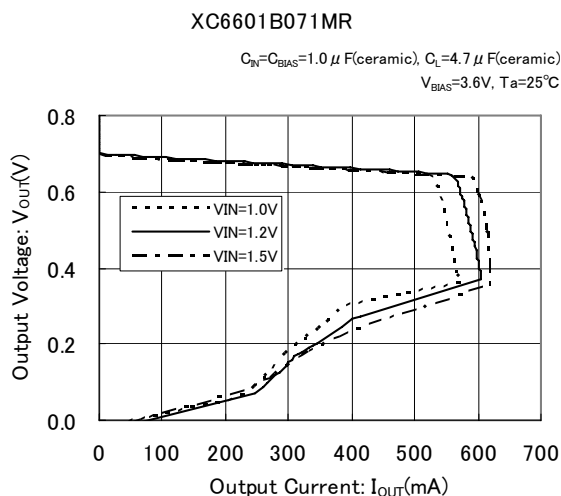
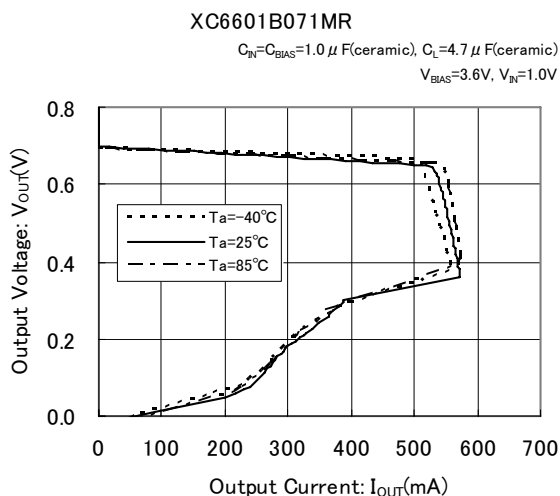
Circuit ③



\* For the timing chart, please refer to page 12 <Soft-Start Function>.

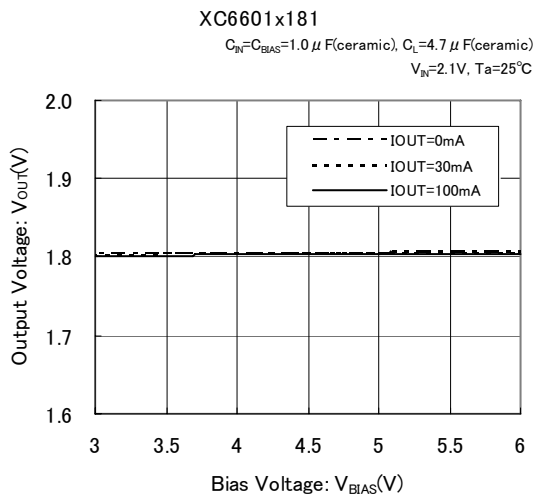
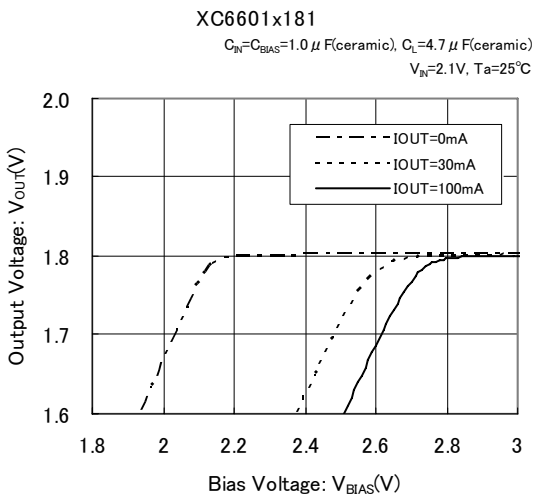
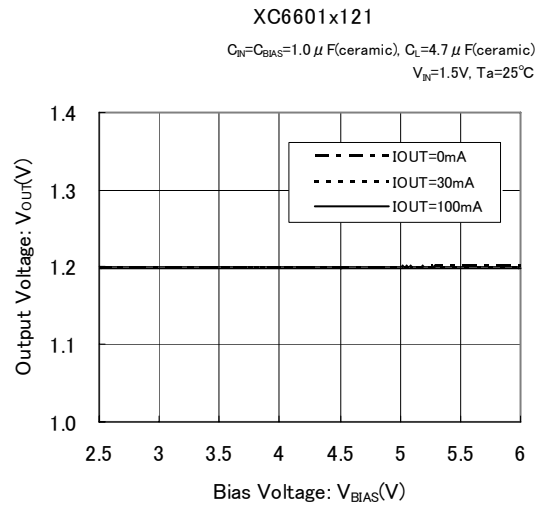
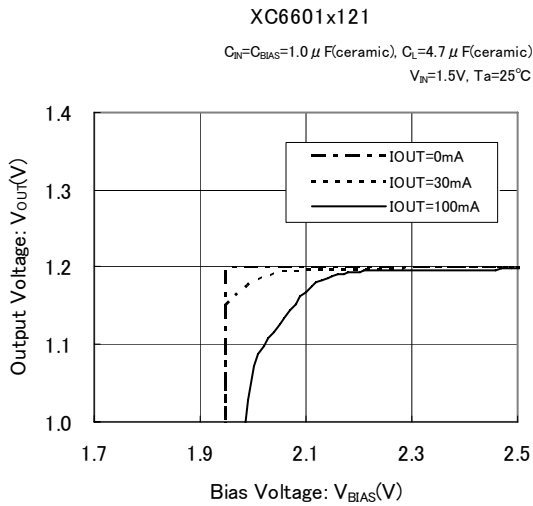
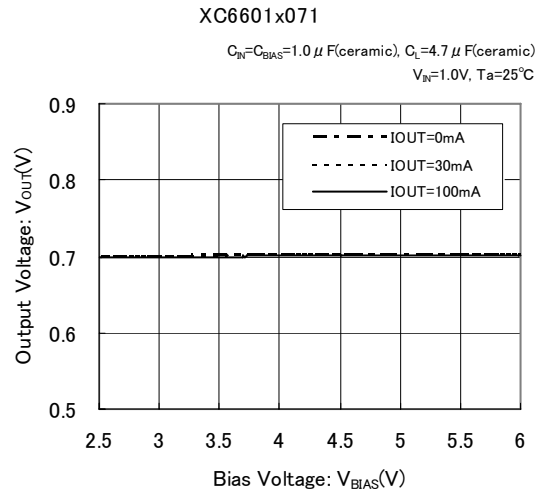
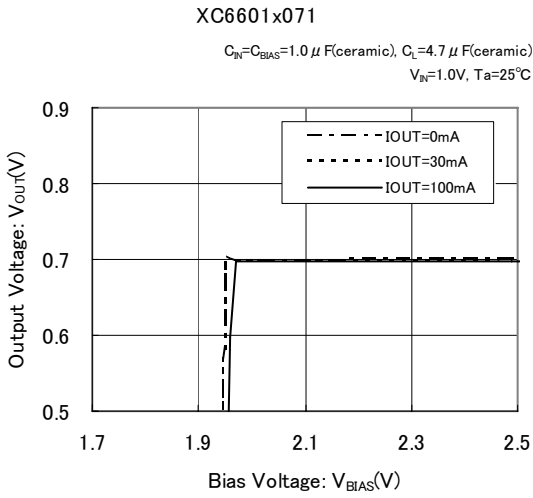
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### (1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current



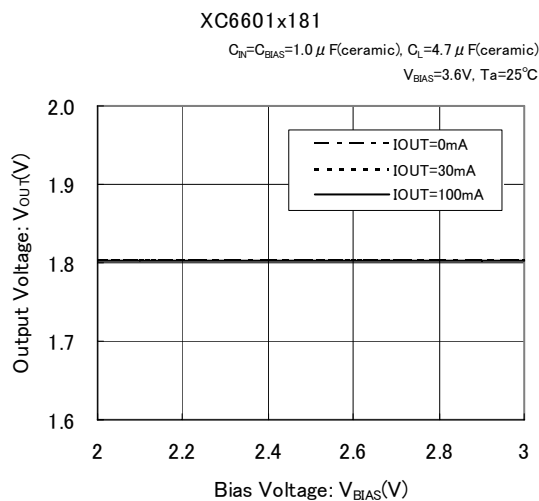
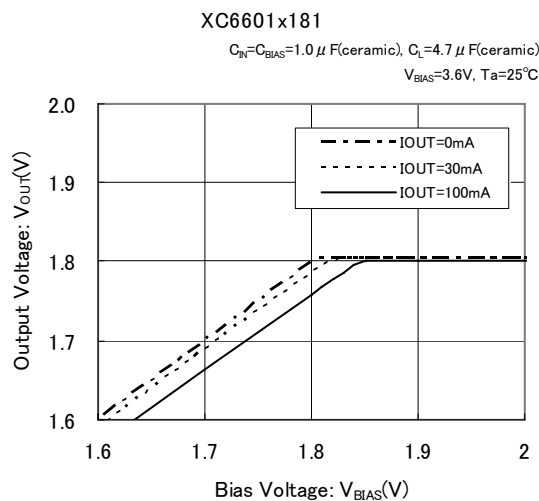
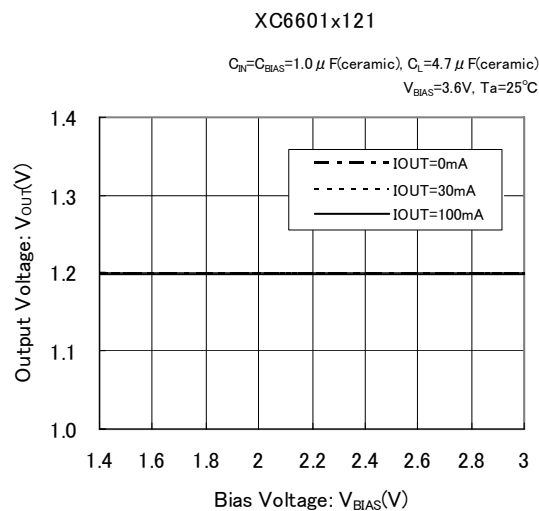
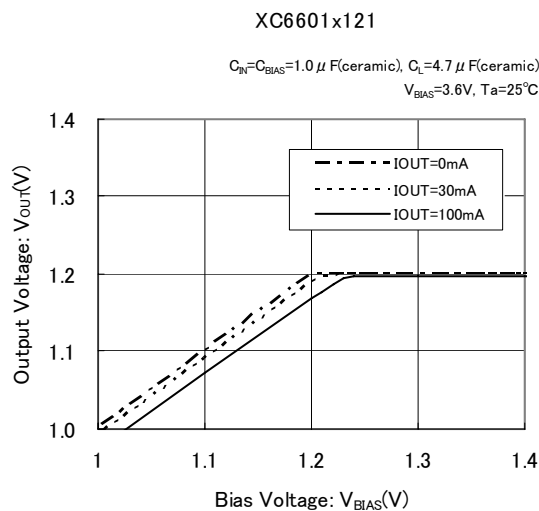
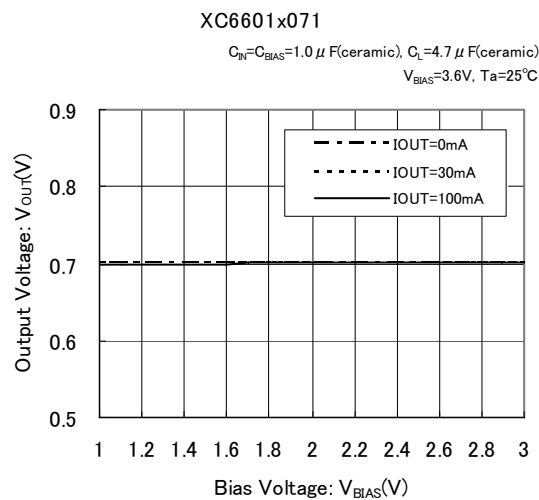
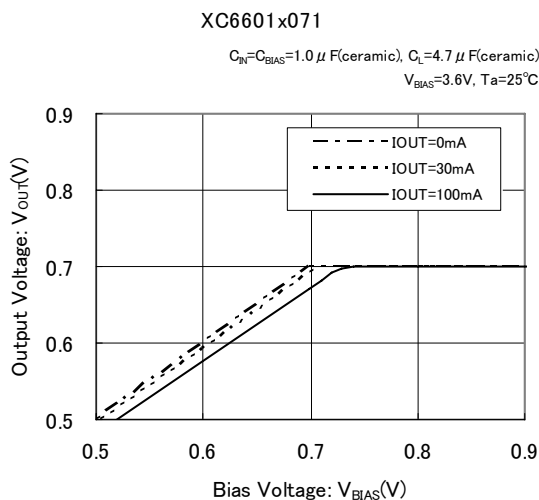
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (2) Output Voltage vs. Bias Voltage



## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (3) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

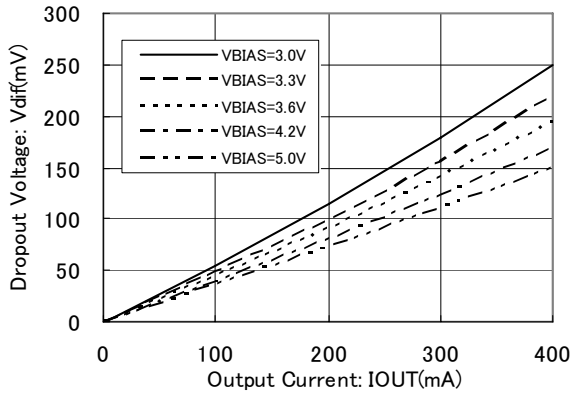


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (4) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

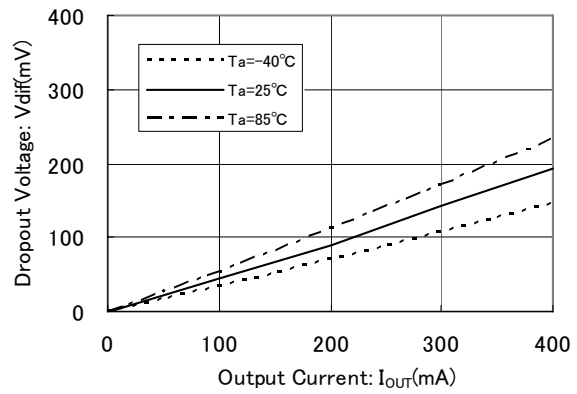
XC6601B121MR

$C_{IN}=C_{BIAS}=1.0\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$ ,  $C_L=4.7\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$   
 $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$



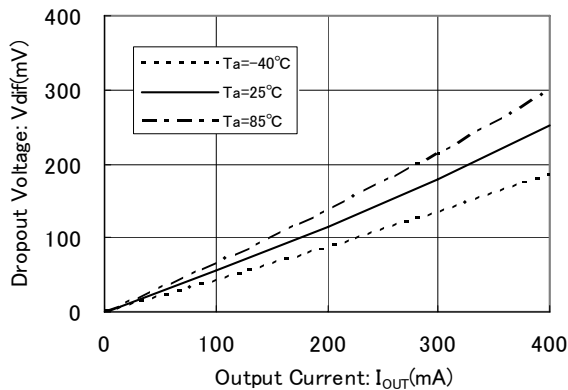
XC6601B121MR ( $V_{gs}^{(*1)}=2.4\text{V}$ )

$C_{IN}=C_{BIAS}=1.0\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$ ,  $C_L=4.7\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$   
 $V_{BIAS}=3.6\text{V}$



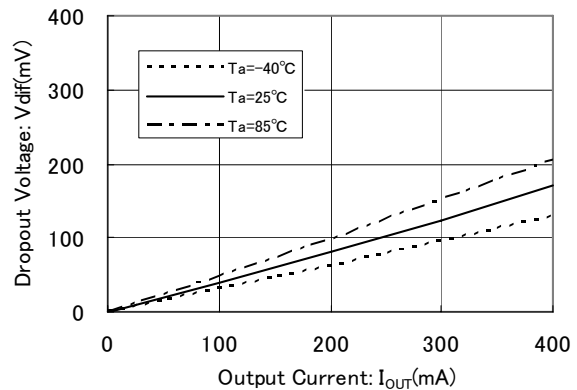
XC6601B121MR ( $V_{gs}^{(*1)}=1.8\text{V}$ )

$C_{IN}=C_{BIAS}=1.0\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$ ,  $C_L=4.7\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$   
 $V_{BIAS}=3.0\text{V}$



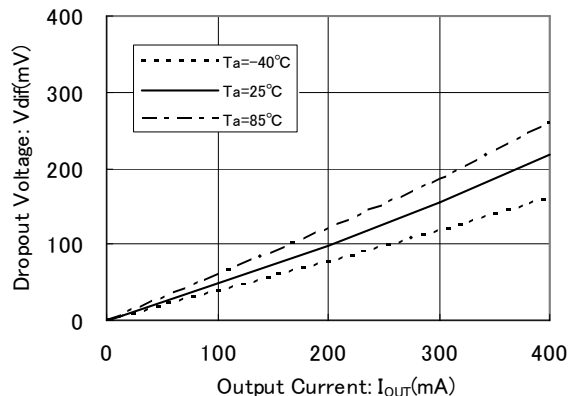
XC6601B121MR ( $V_{gs}^{(*1)}=3.0\text{V}$ )

$C_{IN}=C_{BIAS}=1.0\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$ ,  $C_L=4.7\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$   
 $V_{BIAS}=4.2\text{V}$



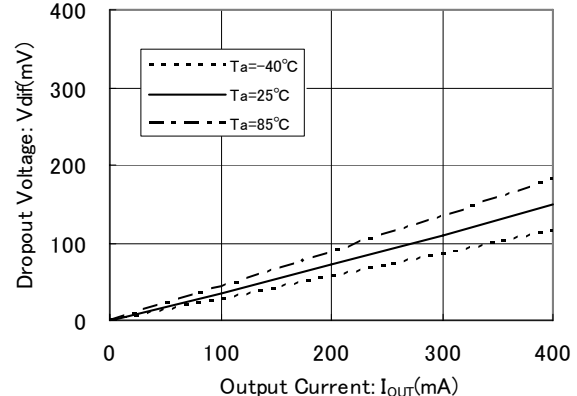
XC6601B121MR ( $V_{gs}^{(*1)}=2.1\text{V}$ )

$C_{IN}=C_{BIAS}=1.0\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$ ,  $C_L=4.7\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$   
 $V_{BIAS}=3.3\text{V}$



XC6601B121MR ( $V_{gs}^{(*1)}=3.8\text{V}$ )

$C_{IN}=C_{BIAS}=1.0\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$ ,  $C_L=4.7\ \mu\text{F(ceramic)}$   
 $V_{BIAS}=5.0\text{V}$

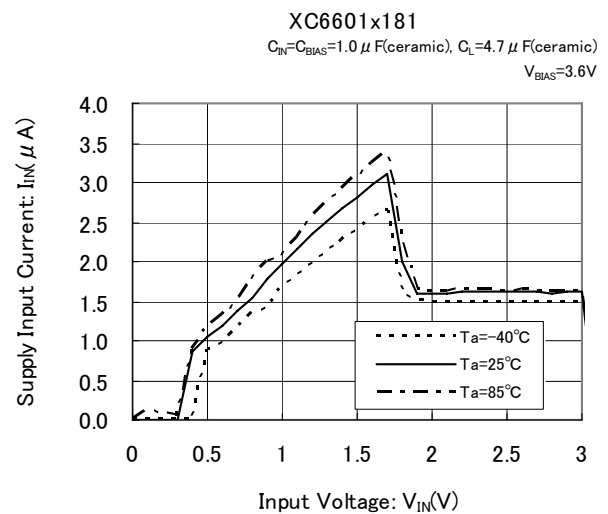
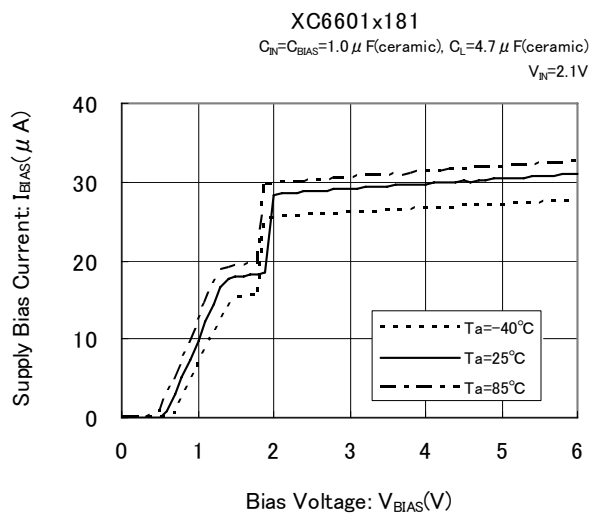
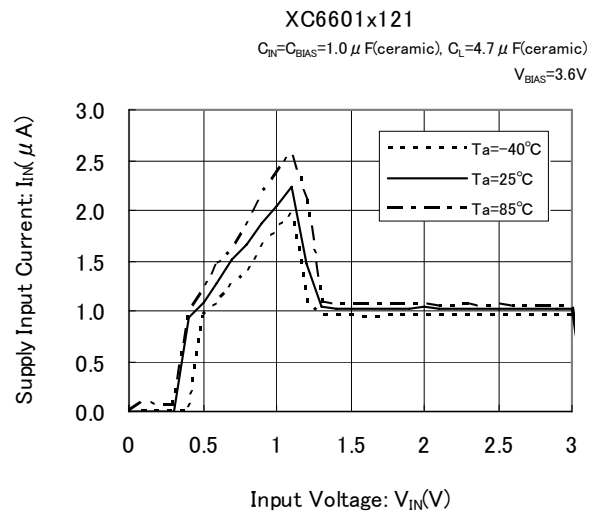
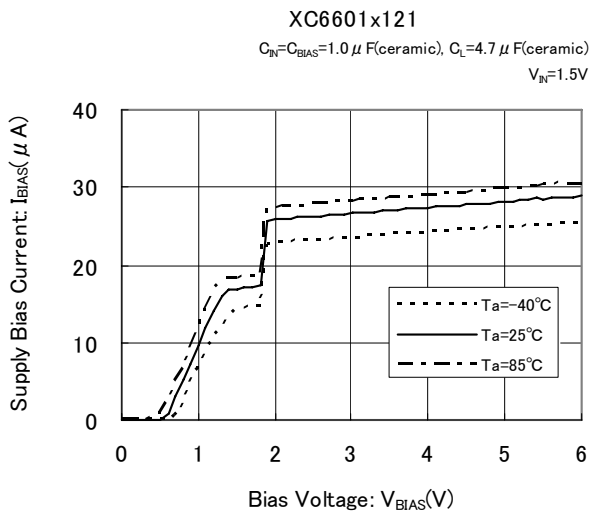
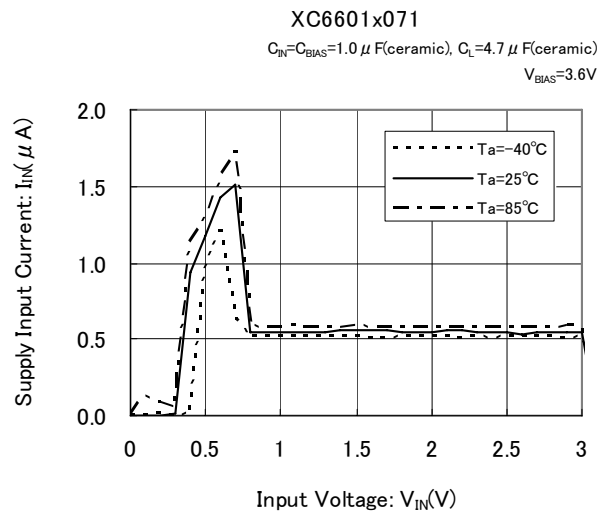
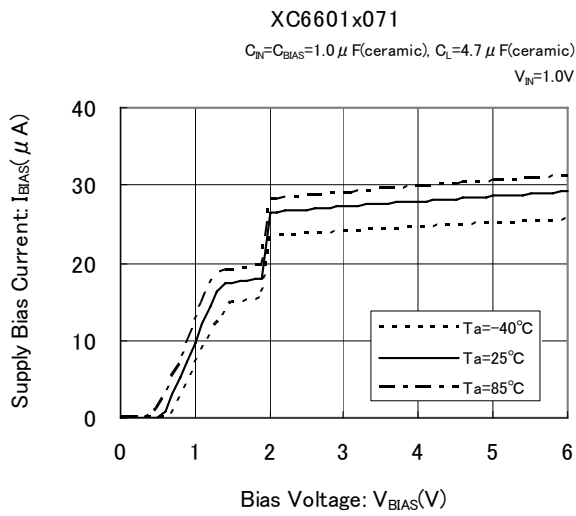


\*1):  $V_{gs}$  is a Gate-Source voltage of the driver transistor that is defined as the value of  $V_{BIAS} - V_{OUT}(T)$ .  
 A value of the dropout voltage is determined by the value of the  $V_{gs}$ .

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)**

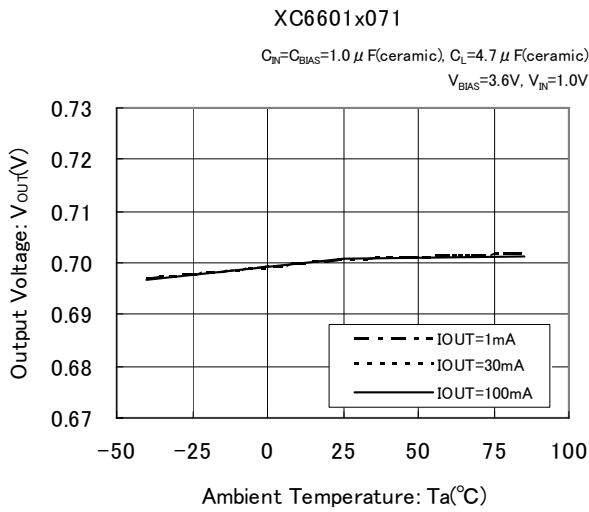
(5) Supply Bias Current vs. Bias Voltage

(6) Supply Input Current vs. Input Voltage

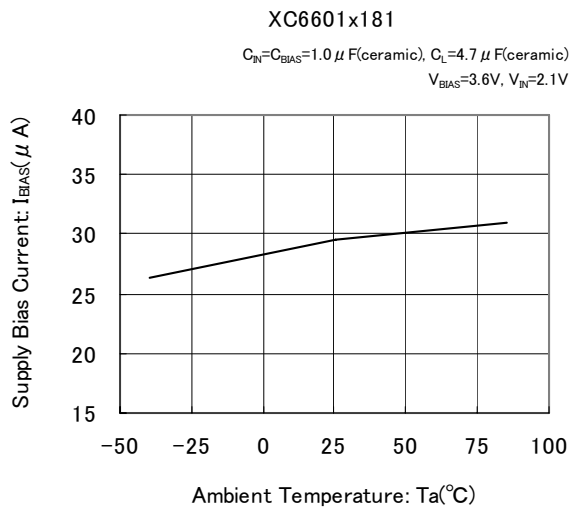
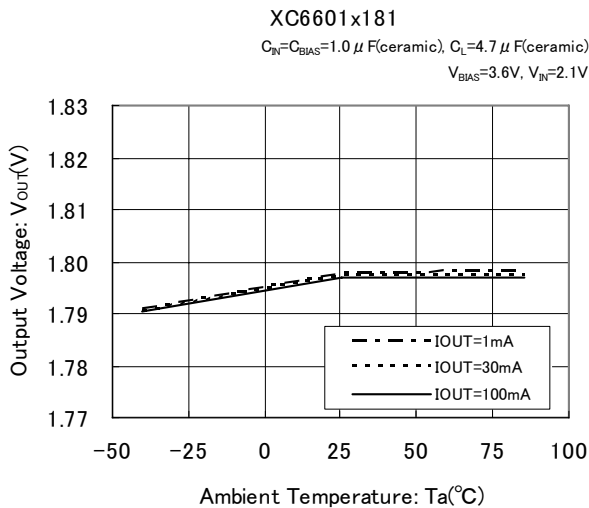
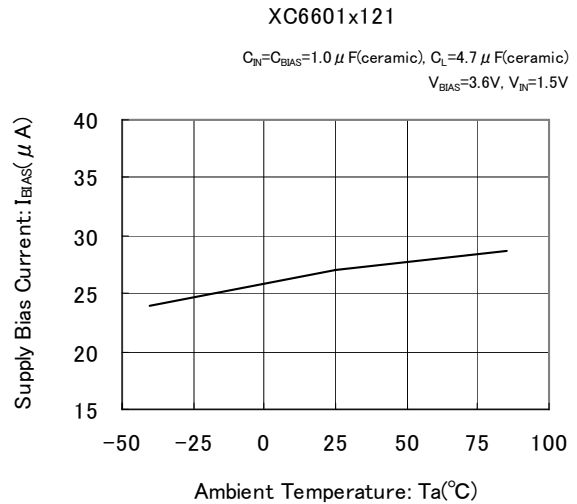
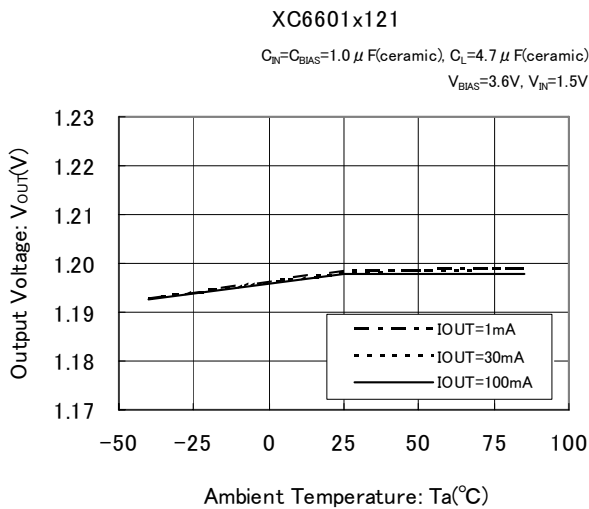
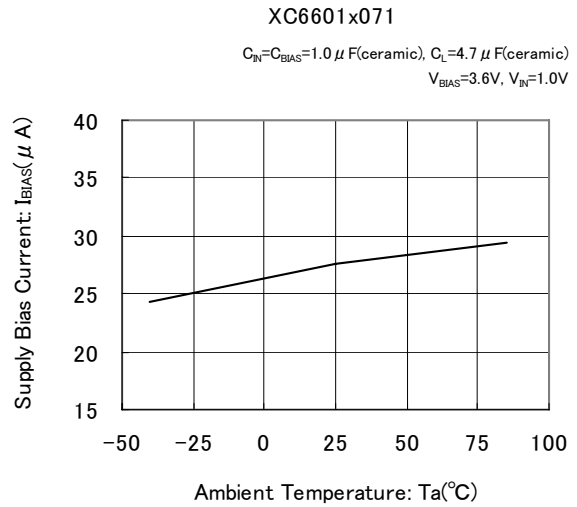


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(7) Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

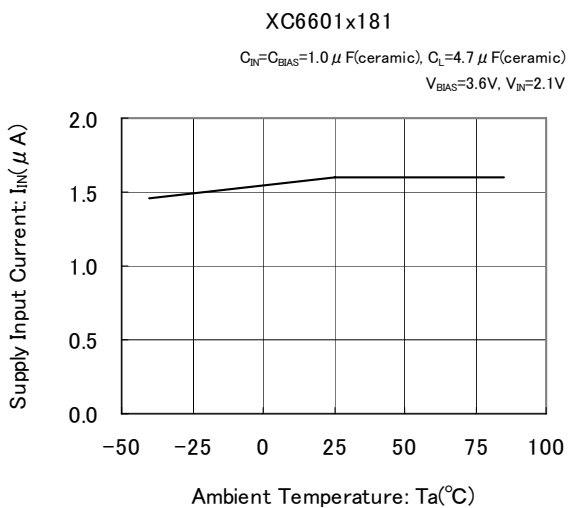
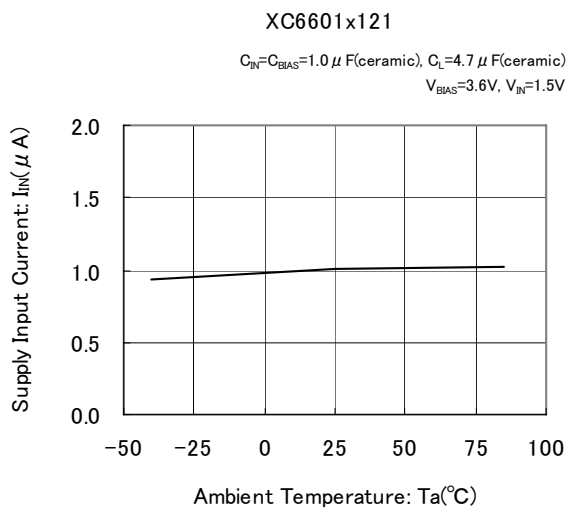
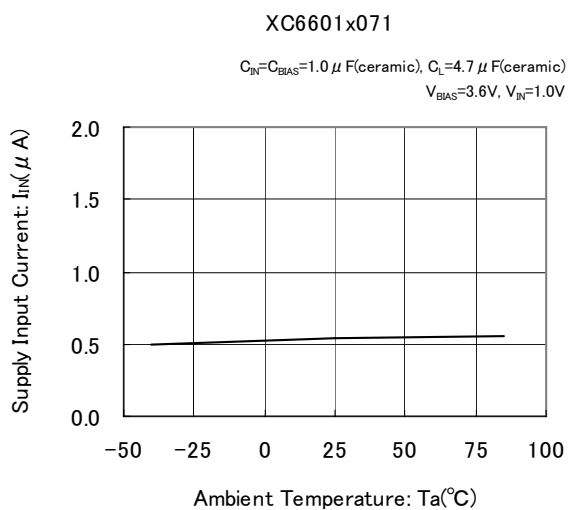


(8) Supply Bias Current vs. Ambient Temperature



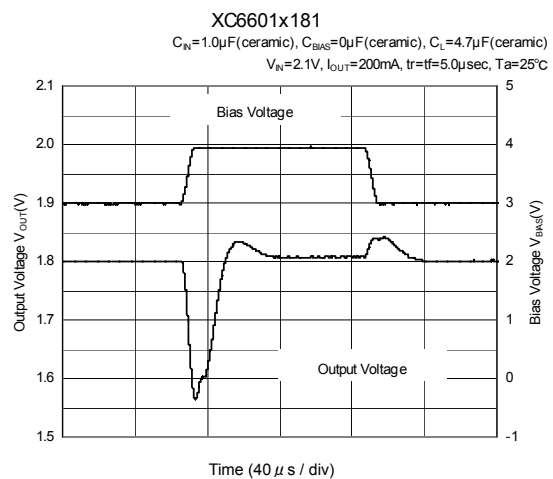
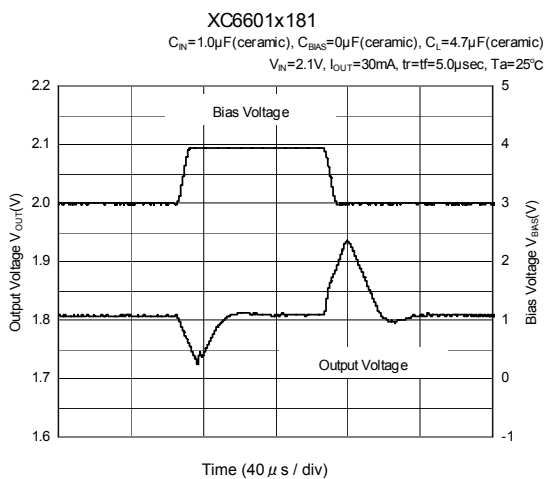
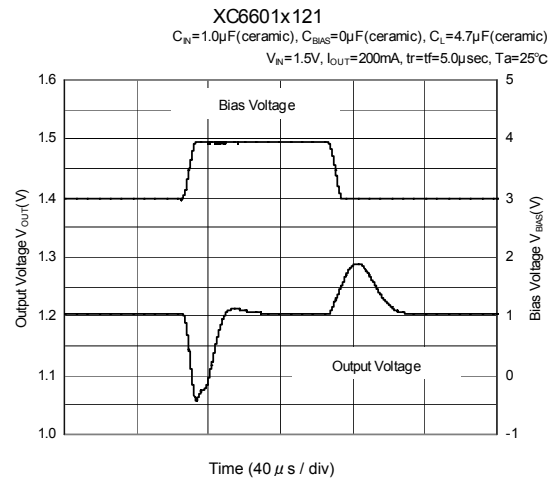
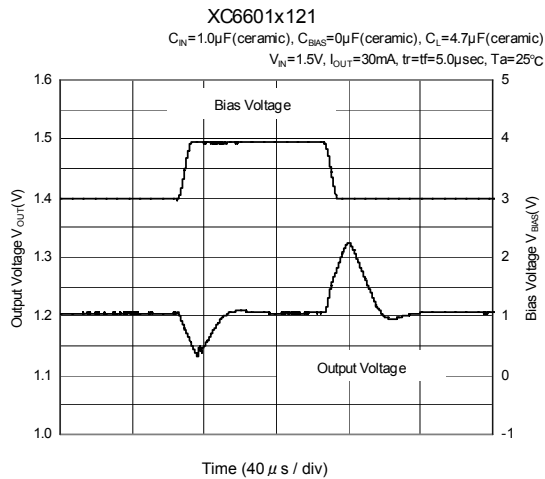
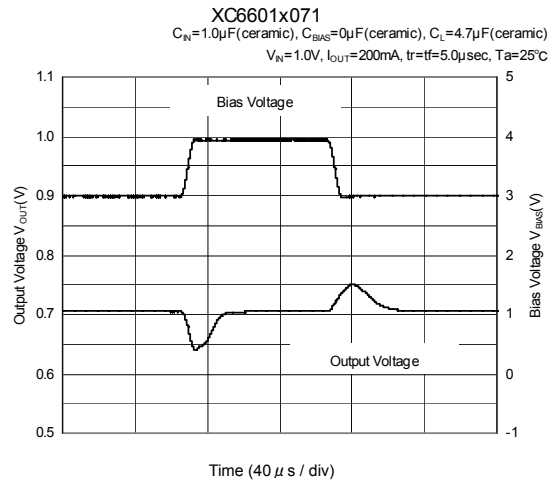
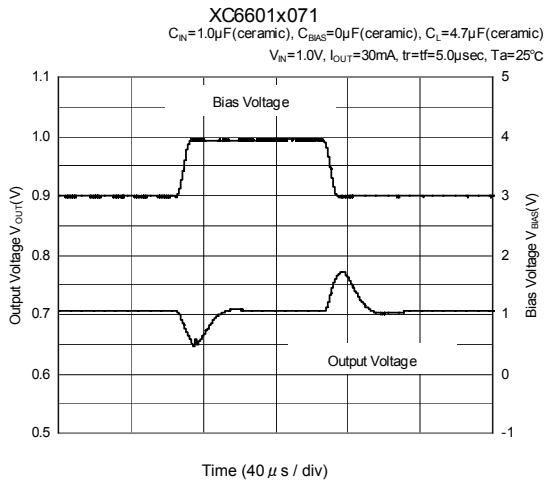
## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (9) Supply Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature



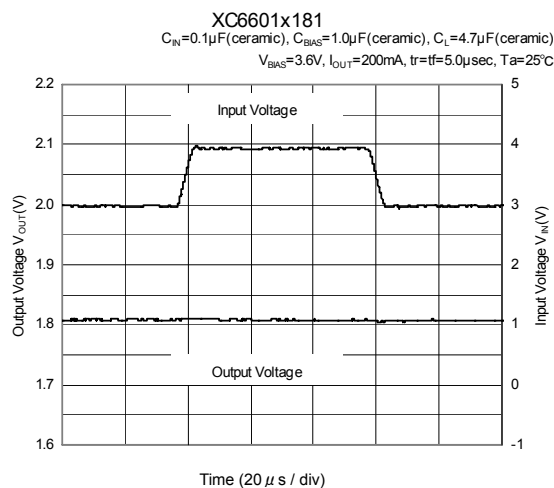
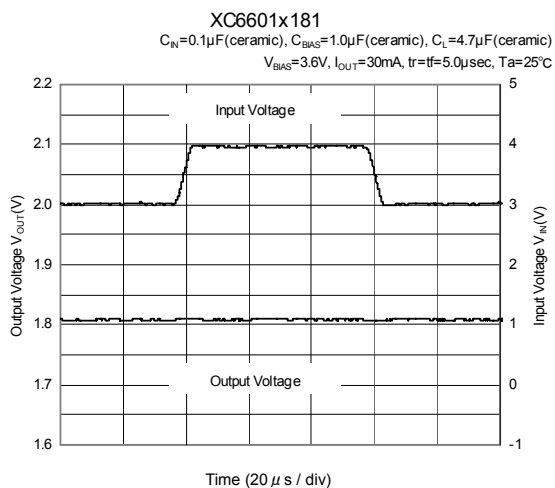
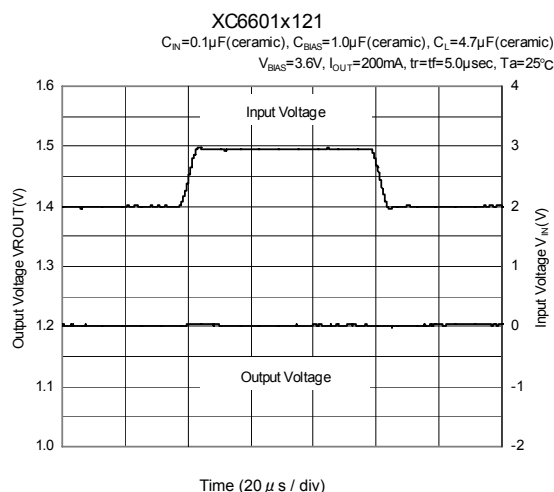
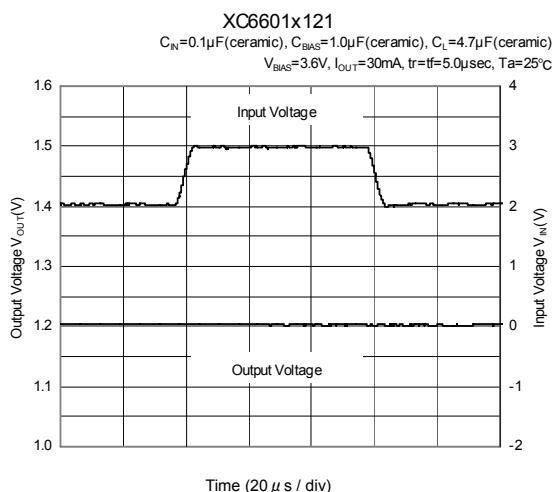
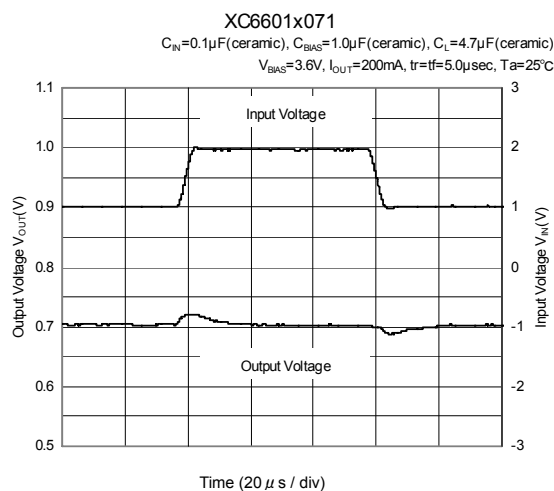
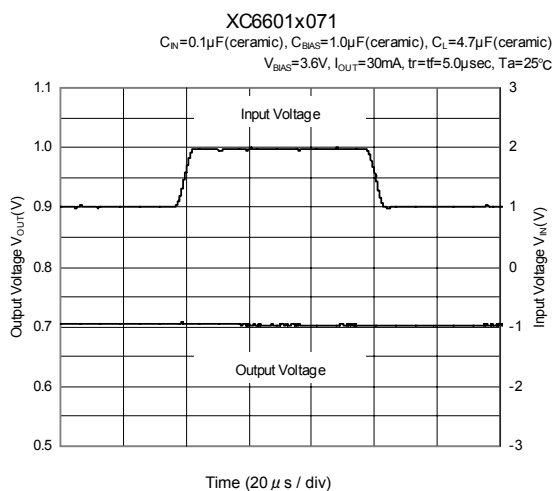
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (10) Bias Transient Response



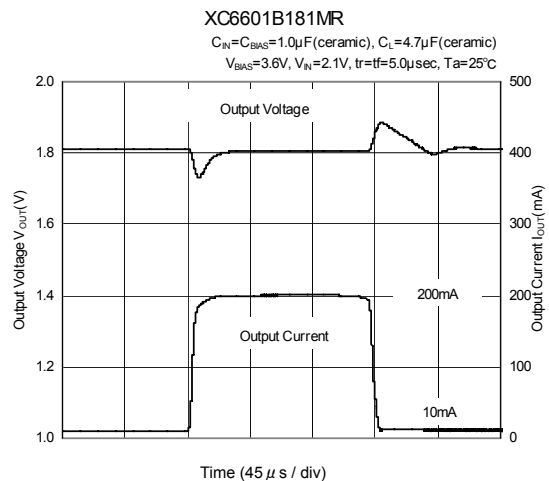
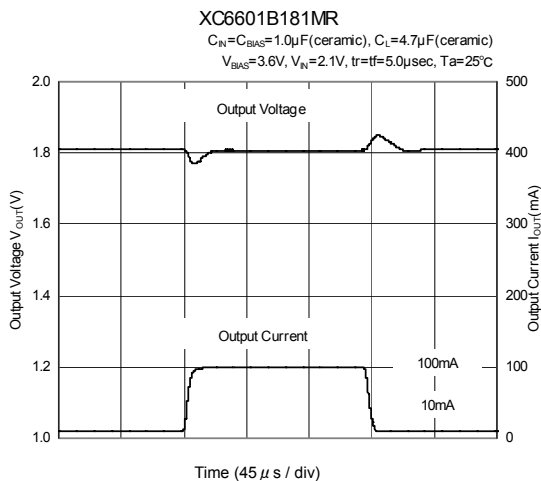
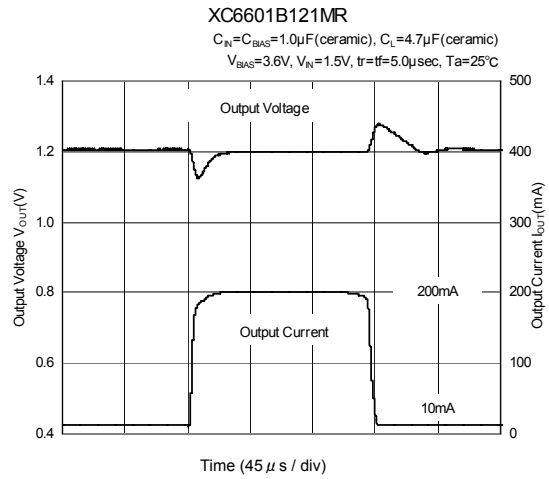
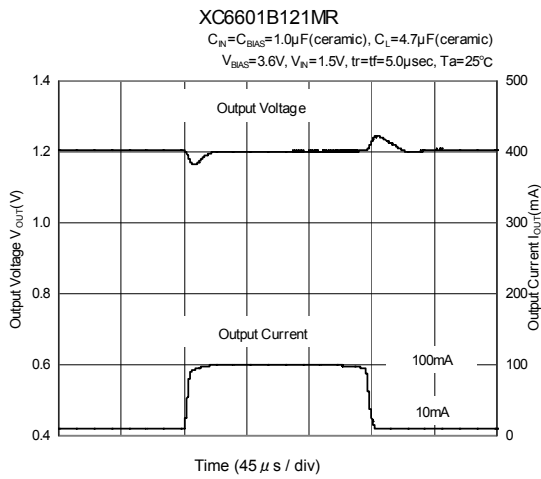
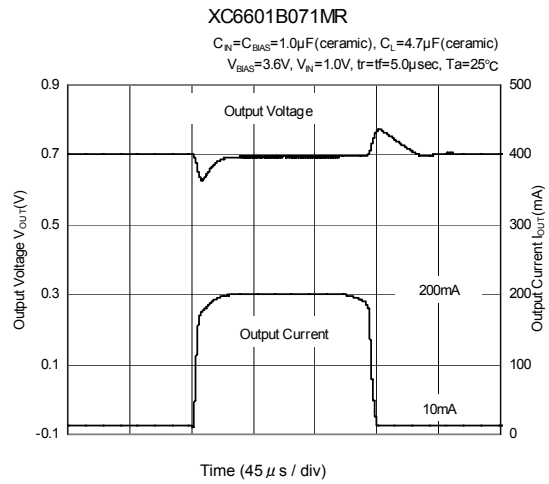
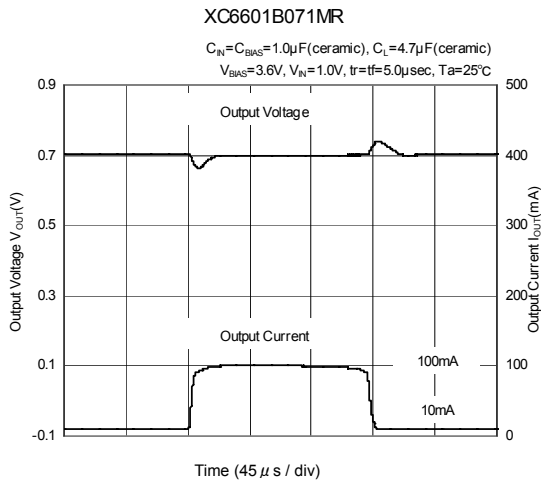
## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (11) Input Transient Response



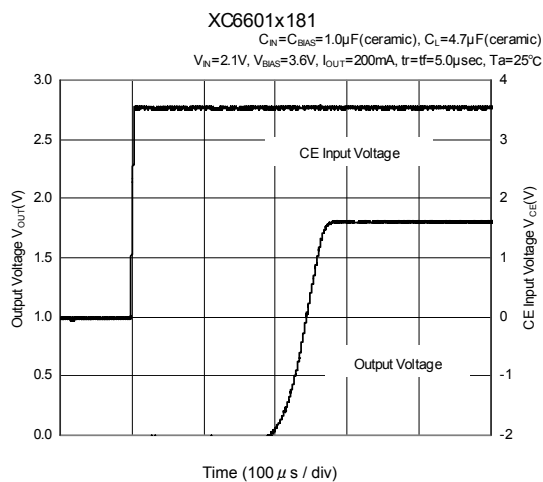
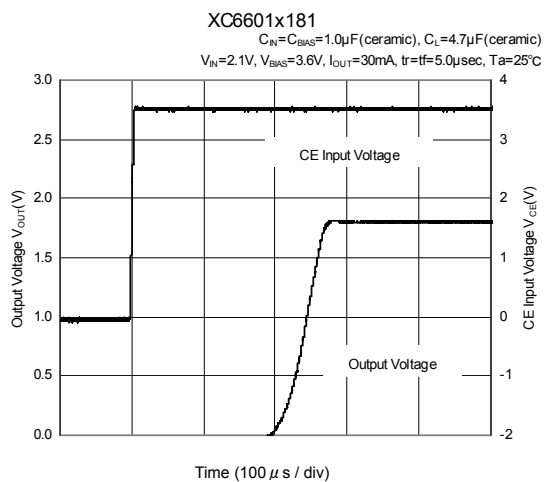
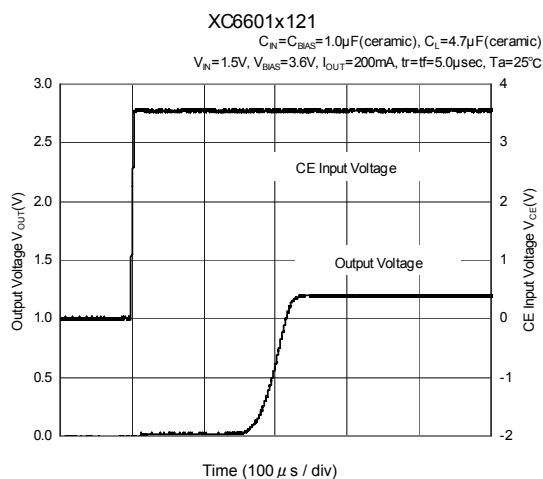
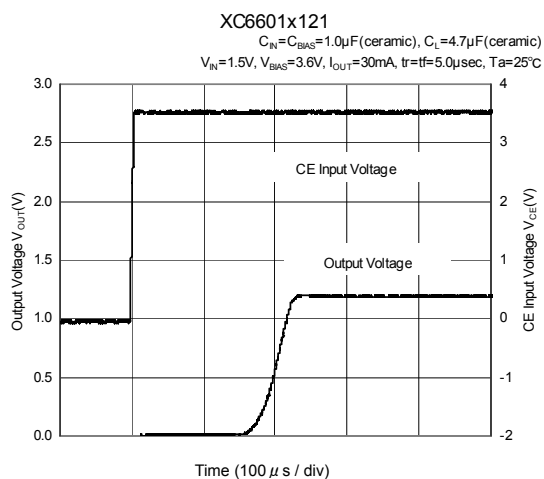
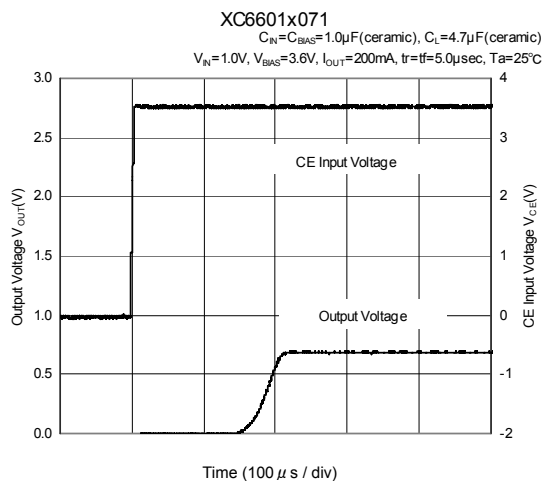
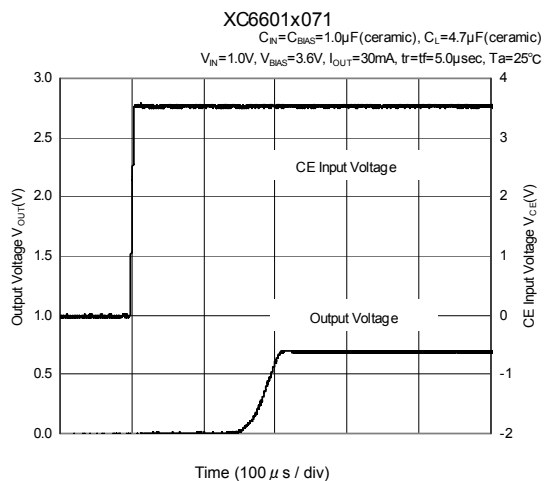
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (12) Load Transient Response



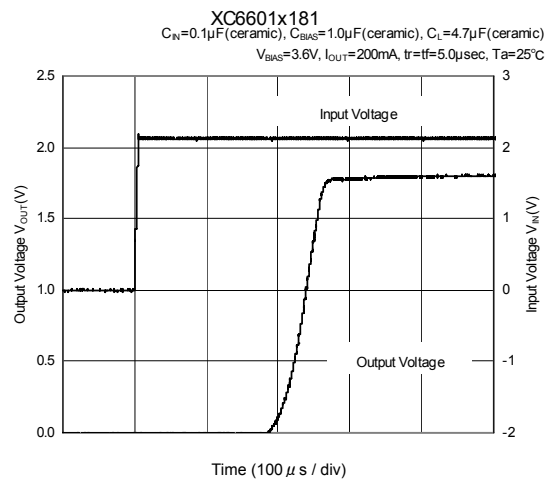
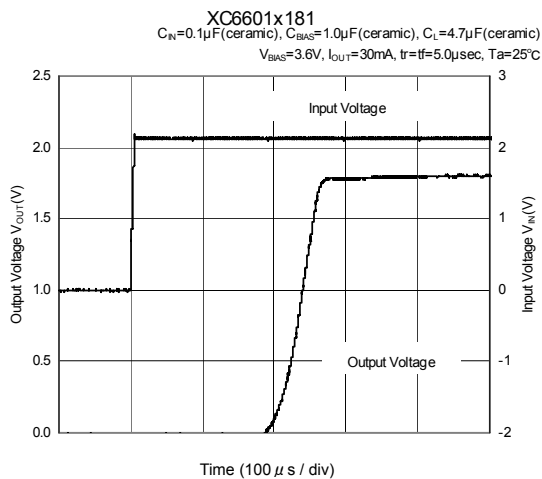
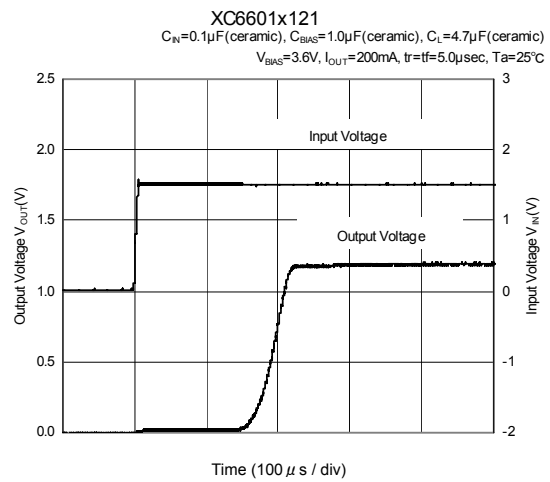
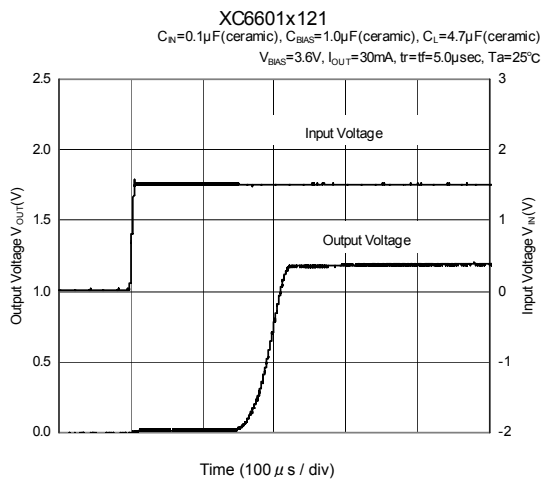
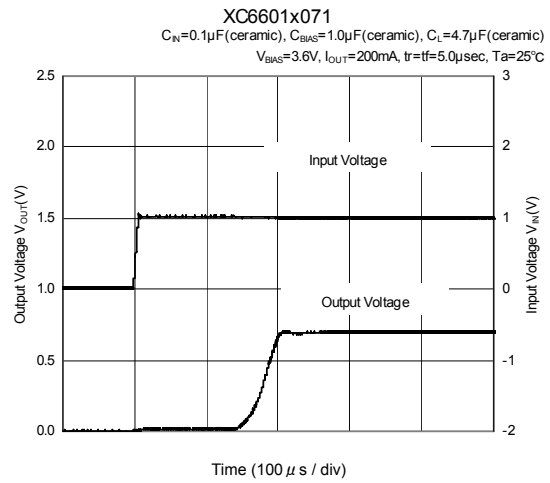
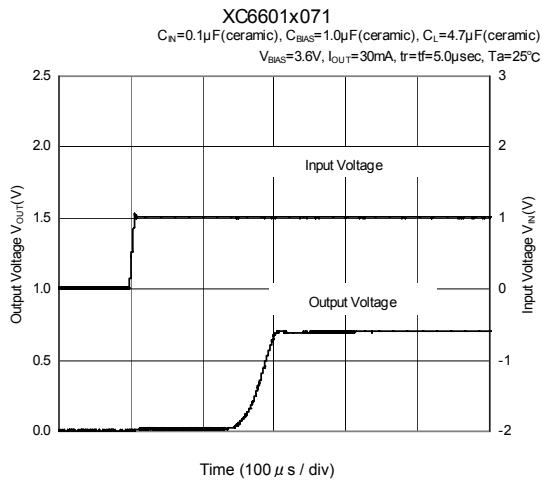
## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (13) CE Rising Response Time



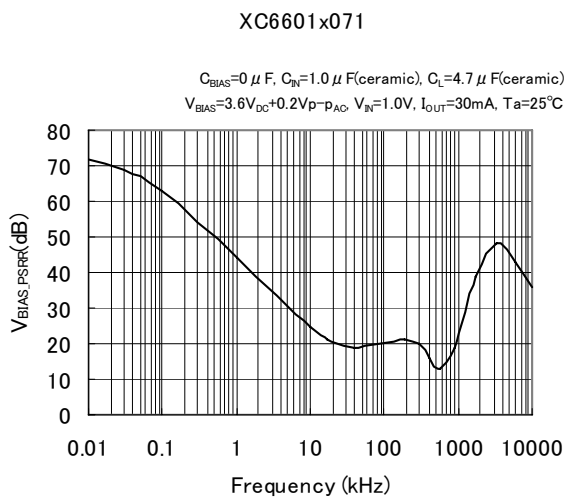
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (14) $V_{IN}$ Rising Response Time

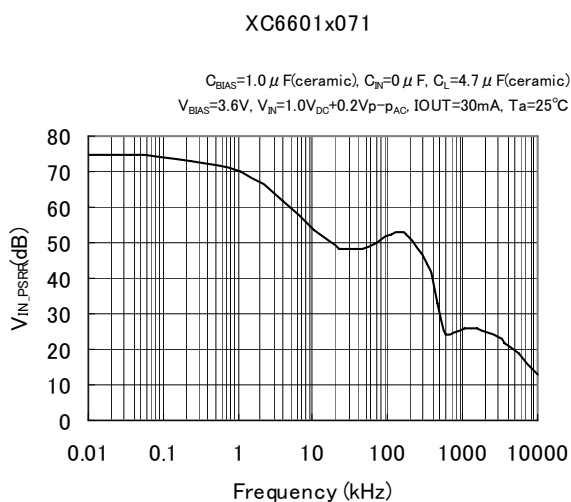


## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

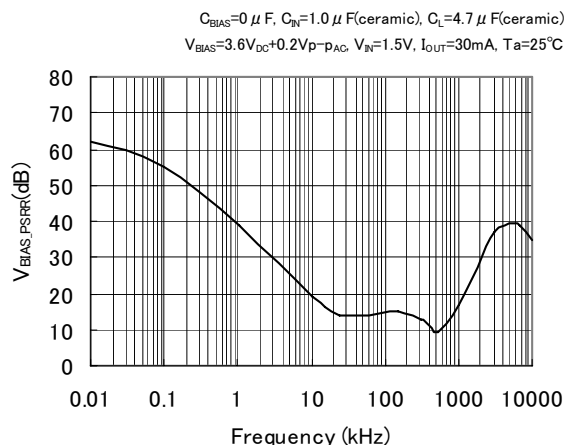
(15) Bias Voltage Ripple Rejection Rate



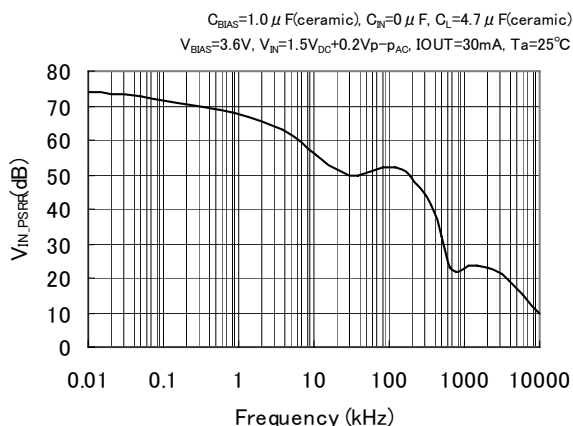
(16) Input Voltage Ripple Rejection Rate



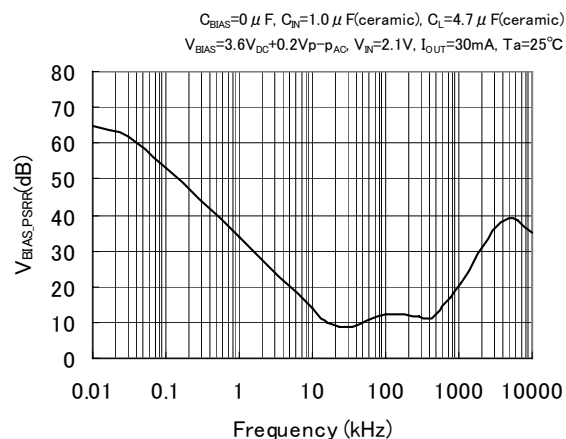
XC6601x121



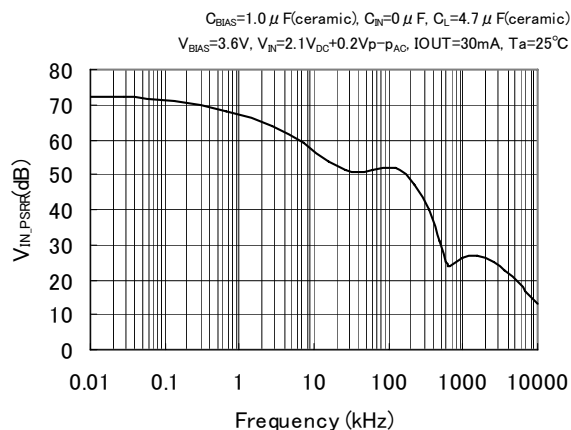
XC6601x121



XC6601x181



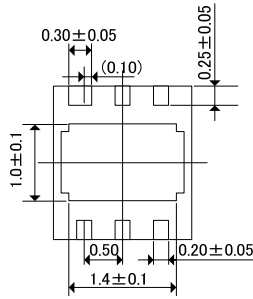
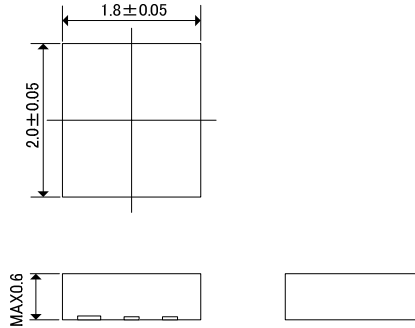
XC6601x181



## PACKAGING INFORMATION

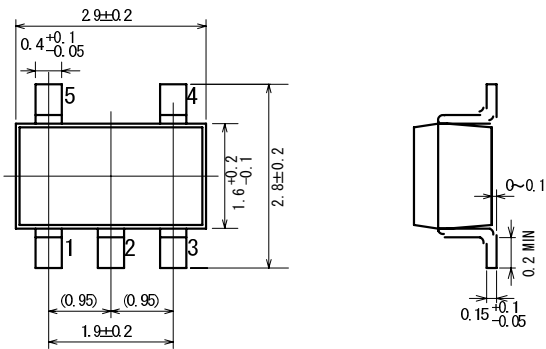
### ● USP-6C

(UNIT : mm)



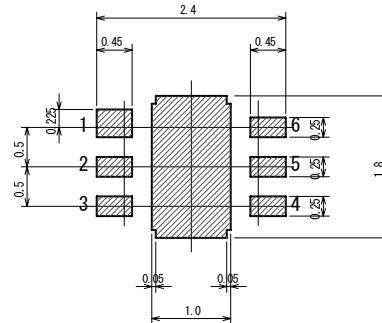
### ● SOT-25

(UNIT : mm)

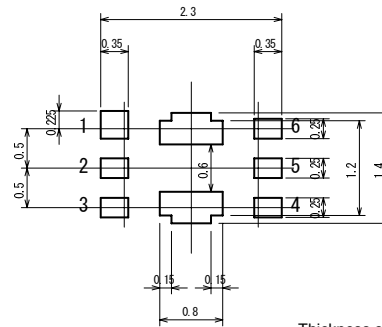


\*The side of pins are not gilded, but nickel is used: Sn  $5 \sim 15 \mu\text{m}$

### ● USP-6C Reference Pattern Layout



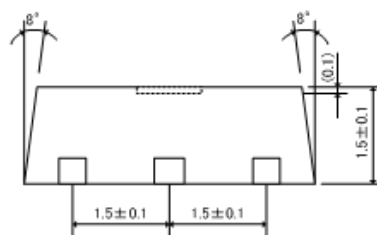
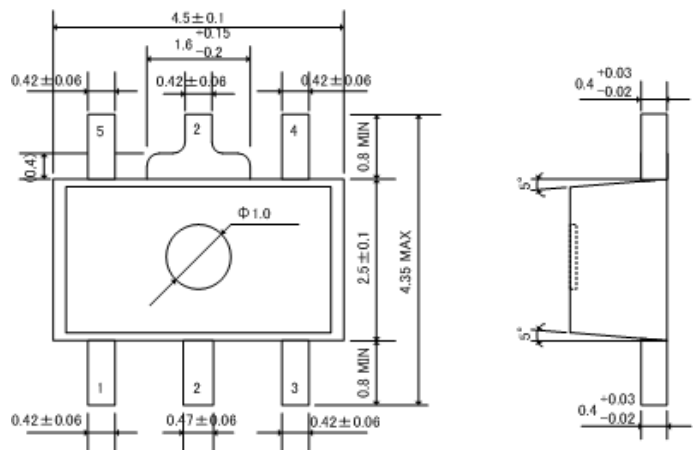
### ● USP-6C Reference Metal Mask Design



Thickness of solder paste:  $120 \mu\text{m}$  (reference)

### ● SOT-89-5

(UNIT : mm)



## ■ PACKAGING INFORMATION (Continued)

● USP-6C Power Dissipation

Power dissipation data for the USP-6C is shown in this page.

The value of power dissipation varies with the mount board conditions.

Please use this data as one of reference data taken in the described condition.

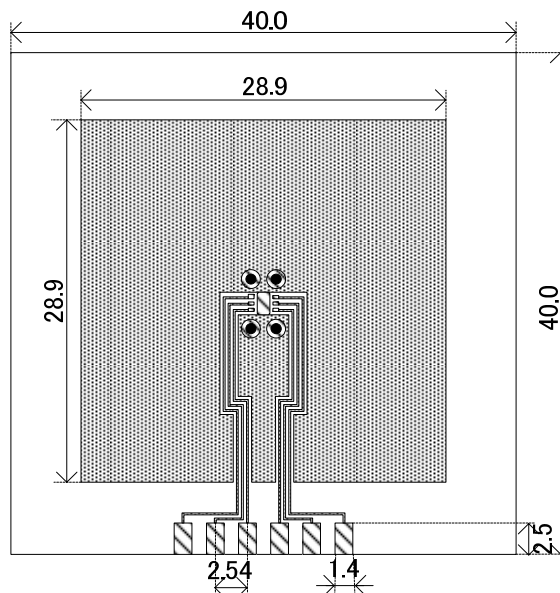
3. Measurement Condition (Reference data)

- Condition: Mount on a board
- Ambient: Natural convection
- Soldering: Lead (Pb) free
- Board: Dimensions 40 x 40 mm (1600 mm<sup>2</sup> in one side)  
Copper (Cu) traces occupy 50% of the board area  
In top and back faces  
Package heat-sink is tied to the copper traces

Material: Glass Epoxy (FR-4)

Thickness: 1.6 mm

Through-hole: 4 x 0.8 Diameter

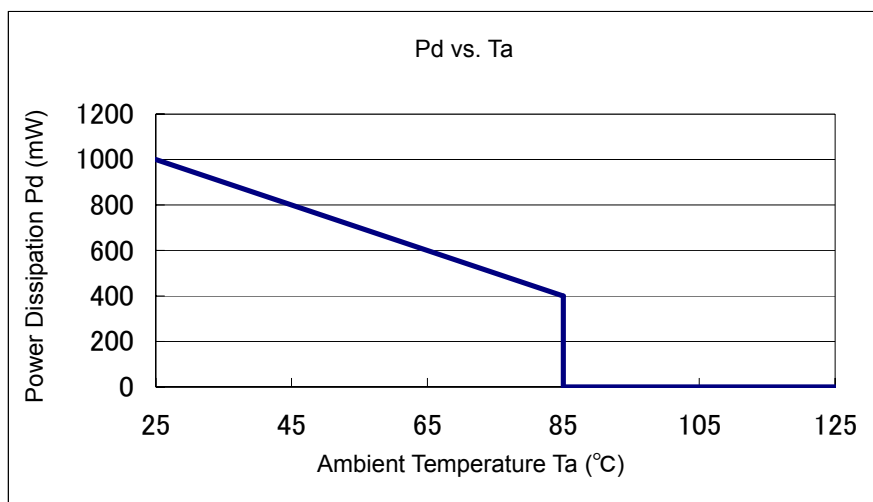


Evaluation Board (Unit: mm)

2. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

Board Mount ( $T_j \text{ max} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )

Ambient Temperature (°C)	Power Dissipation Pd (mW)	Thermal Resistance (°C/W)
25	1000	100.00
85	400	



## PACKAGING INFORMATION (Continued)

- SOT-25 Power Dissipation

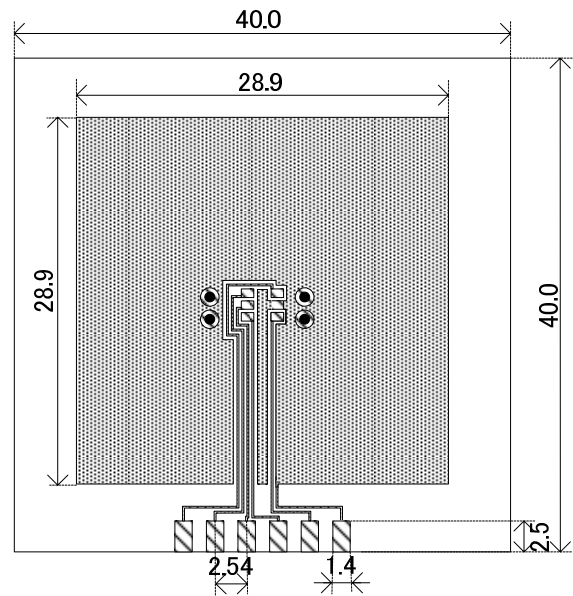
Power dissipation data for the SOT-25 is shown in this page.

The value of power dissipation varies with the mount board conditions.

Please use this data as one of reference data taken in the described condition.

1. Measurement Condition (Reference data)

- Condition: Mount on a board
- Ambient: Natural convection
- Soldering: Lead (Pb) free
- Board: Dimensions 40 x 40 mm (1600 mm<sup>2</sup> in one side)  
Copper (Cu) traces occupy 50% of the board area  
In top and back faces  
Package heat-sink is tied to the copper traces  
(Board of SOT-26 is used.)
- Material: Glass Epoxy (FR-4)
- Thickness: 1.6 mm
- Through-hole: 4 x 0.8 Diameter

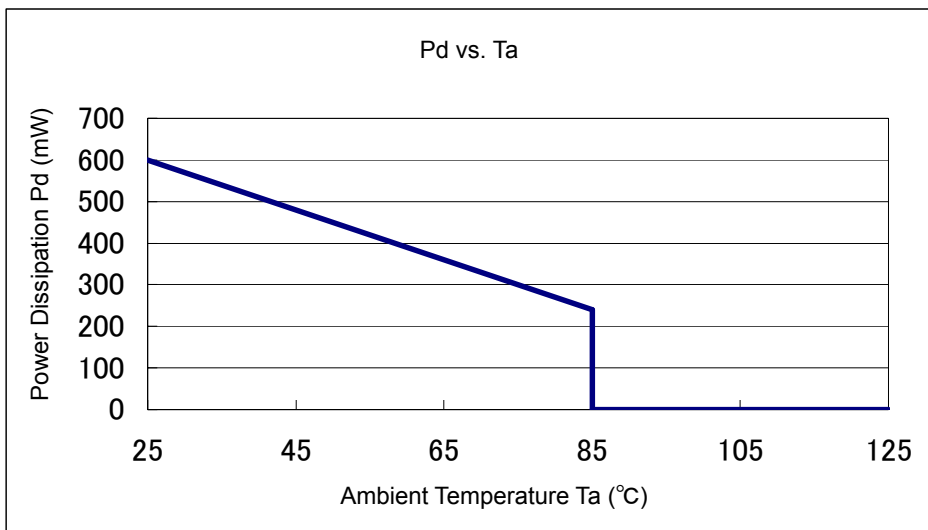


2. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

Evaluation Board (Unit: mm)

Board Mount ( $T_j \text{ max} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )

Ambient Temperature ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	Power Dissipation Pd (mW)	Thermal Resistance ( $^\circ\text{C/W}$ )
25	600	166.67
85	240	



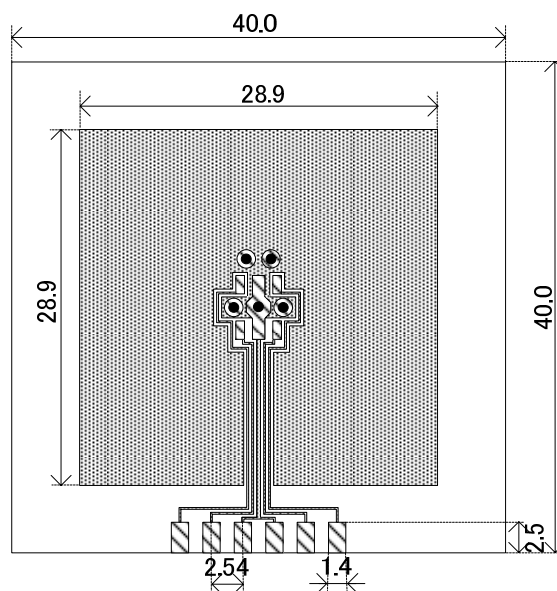
## ■ PACKAGING INFORMATION (Continued)

● SOT-89-5 Power Dissipation

Power dissipation data for the SOT-89-5 is shown in this page.  
The value of power dissipation varies with the mount board conditions.  
Please use this data as one of reference data taken in the described condition.

2. Measurement Condition (Reference data)

- Condition: Mount on a board
- Ambient: Natural convection
- Soldering: Lead (Pb) free
- Board: Dimensions 40 x 40 mm (1600 mm<sup>2</sup> in one side)  
Copper (Cu) traces occupy 50% of the board area  
In top and back faces  
Package heat-sink is tied to the copper traces
- Material: Glass Epoxy (FR-4)
- Thickness: 1.6 mm
- Through-hole: 5 x 0.8 Diameter

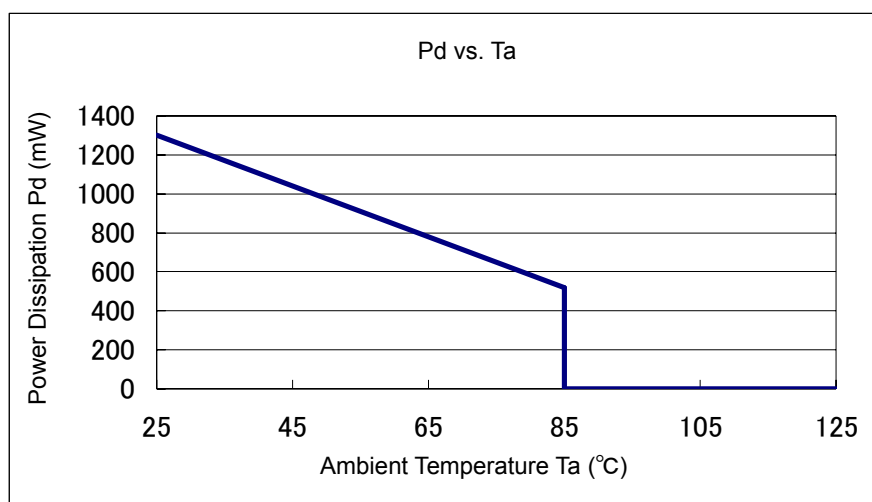


Evaluation Board (Unit: mm)

2. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

Board Mount ( $T_j \text{ max} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )

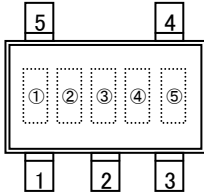
Ambient Temperature ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	Power Dissipation Pd (mW)	Thermal Resistance ( $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ )
25	1300	76.92
85	520	



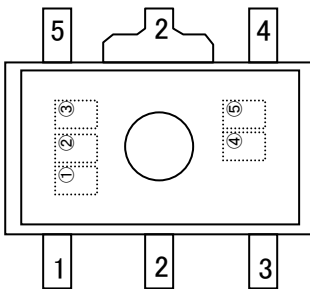
## MARKING RULE

### ● SOT25, 89-5, USP6C

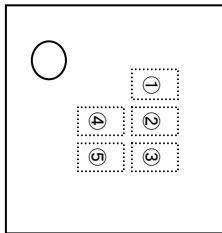
#### SOT25



#### SOT89-5



#### USP6C



① represents product series

MARK	PRODUCT SERIES
9	XC6601*****

② represents type of regulators

MARK	OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE
A	XC6601A*****
B	XC6601B*****

③ represents output voltage

MARK	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	MARK	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)
0	0.7	F	1.45
1	0.75	H	1.5
2	0.8	K	1.55
3	0.85	L	1.6
4	0.9	M	1.65
5	0.95	N	1.7
6	1.0	P	1.75
7	1.05	R	1.8
8	1.1	S	-
9	1.15	T	-
A	1.2	U	-
B	1.25	V	-
C	1.3	X	-
D	1.35	Y	-
E	1.4	Z	-

④,⑤ represents production lot number  
 01~09, 0A~0Z, 11...9Z, A1~A9,  
 AA...Z9, ZA~ZZ repeated  
 (G, I, J, O, Q, W excluded)  
 \*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 or 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. All rights reserved. No part of this datasheet may be copied or reproduced without the prior permission of TOREX SEMICONDUCTOR LTD.

**TOREX SEMICONDUCTOR LTD.**

## Looking for pricing, stock, or lifecycle information?

Click below to explore more details on WIN SOURCE:

- ⊖ [View XC6601A13BMRN on WIN SOURCE](#)
- ⊖ [Torex Semiconductor Ltd Information](#)

## Optimize Your Supply Chain with WIN SOURCE Solutions

- ✓ Global Sourcing Solution
- ✓ Obsolete Management
- ✓ Cost Control Management
- ✓ Shortage Management
- ✓ Alternative Solution
- ✓ Excess Inventory Management