

0.6  $\mu$ A Ultra Low Power Consumption Small Voltage Regulator ( $C_L$  Capacitor-Less)

## ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The XC6504 series is a highly accurate CMOS voltage regulator that achieves very low supply current operation of 0.6  $\mu$ A. Even output current is 1  $\mu$ A (when light load), the XC6504 can provide high accurate outputs, which is ideally suited for the applications to draw less output current. The usage of super small package USPN-4B02 (0.75 x 0.95mm) and the advantage of capacitor-less stable operation can contribute the board space saving outstandingly. The IC consists of a reference voltage source, an error amplifier, a driver transistor, over-current protection circuit, and a phase compensation circuit.

The device is compatible with a low ESR ceramic output capacitor  $C_L$ . Moreover, the device can provide stable output even without a  $C_L$  output capacitor because of the excellent internal phase compensation.

Output voltage is fixed internally by laser trimming technology and can be selectable in 0.1V increments within the range of 1.1V to 5.0V. The CE function enables the device to be put into standby mode by inputting a low level signal to the CE pin thereby reducing current consumption to less than 0.1  $\mu$ A. In the standby mode, if a  $C_L$  output capacitor is used, the electric charge stored at  $C_L$  can be discharged via the internal switch and as a result, the  $V_{OUT}$  pin quickly returns to the  $V_{SS}$  level.

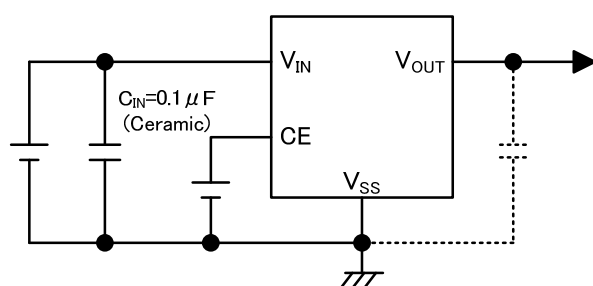
## ■ APPLICATIONS

- Mobile devices / terminals
- Wireless LAN
- Modules (wireless, cameras, etc.)

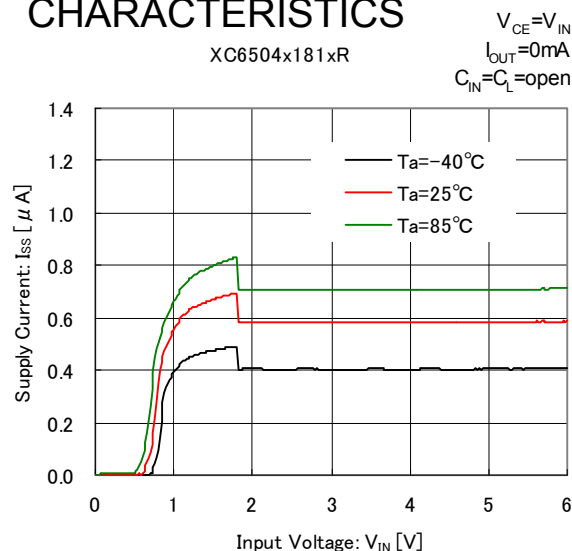
## ■ FEATURES

Supply Current	: 0.6 $\mu$ A
Input Voltage Range	: 1.4V~6.0V
Output Voltage Range	: 1.1V~5.0V (0.1V increments)
Output Accuracy	: $\pm 0.02V @ V_{OUT} < 2.0V$ $\pm 1% @ V_{OUT} \geq 2.0V$
Temperature Stability	: $\pm 50\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$
Maximum Output Current	: 150mA
Low On Resistance	: $3.3\Omega @ V_{OUT}=3.0V$
Standby Current	: 0.01 $\mu$ A
Protection Current	: Current Limiter Shot Circuit Protection
CE Function	: $C_L$ Auto Discharge ON/OFF Logic=Enable High
Output Capacitor	: Low ESR Ceramic Capacitor ( $C_L$ Capacitor-Less Compatible)
Operating Ambient Temperature	: $-40^\circ\text{C} \sim +85^\circ\text{C}$
Packages	: USPN-4B02 SSOT-24 SOT-25 USPQ-4B04
Environmentally Friendly	: EU RoHS Compliant, Pb Free

## ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



## ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM

XC6504 Series, Type A



\* Diodes inside the circuits are ESD protection diodes and parasitic diodes.

## ■ PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION

### ● Ordering Information

XC6504①②③④⑤⑥-⑦

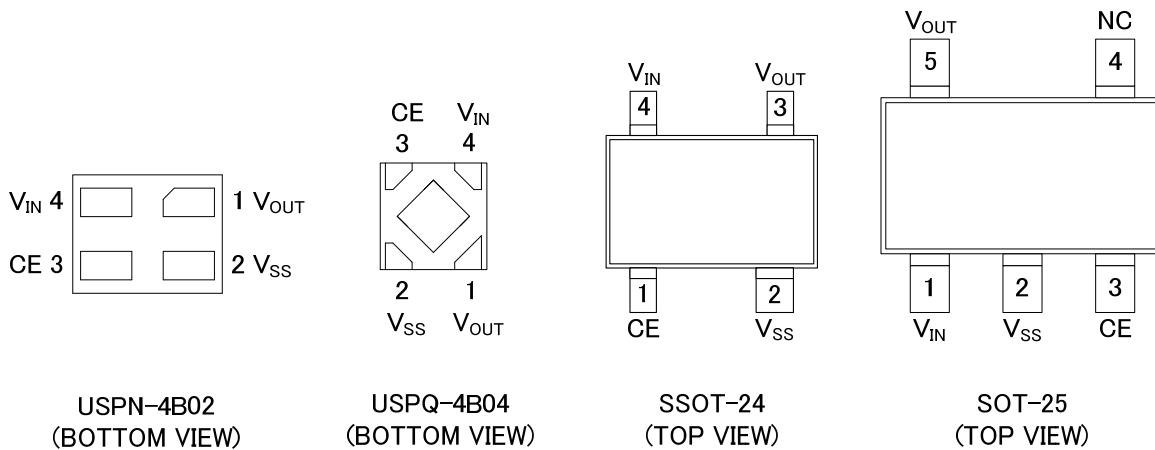
DESIGNATOR	ITEM	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
①	Type	A	Refer to Selection Guide
②③	Output Voltage	11~50	e.g. 1.8V → ②=1, ③=8
④	Output Voltage Accuracy	1	$\pm 0.02V$ ( $V_{OUT} < 2.0V$ ), $\pm 1\%$ ( $V_{OUT} \geq 2.0V$ )
⑤⑥-⑦ <sup>(*)</sup>	Packages (Order Unit)	7R-G	USPN-4B02 (5,000pcs/Reel)
		NR-G	SSOT-24 (3,000pcs/Reel)
		MR-G	SOT-25 (3,000pcs/Reel)
		9R-G	USPQ-4B04 (3,000pcs/Reel)

<sup>(\*)</sup> The "-G" suffix denotes Halogen and Antimony free as well as being fully EU RoHS compliant.

### ● Selection Guide

TYPE	CURRENT LIMITTER	CE PULL-DOWN RESISTOR	CL AUTO-DISCHARGE
A	Yes	No	Yes

## ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



\*The dissipation pad for the USPQ-4B04 package should be solder-plated in reference 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 V<sub>SS</sub> (No. 2) pin.

## ■ PIN ASSIGNMENT

PIN NUMBER				PIN NAME	FUNCTIONS
USPN-4B02	USPQ-4B04	SSOT-24	SOT-25		
1	1	3	5	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output
2	2	2	2	V <sub>SS</sub>	Ground
3	3	1	3	CE	ON/OFF Control
4	4	4	1	V <sub>IN</sub>	Power Supply Input
-	-	-	4	NC	No Connection

## ■ FUNCTION CHART

PIN NAME	SIGNAL	STATUS
CE	L	Stand-by
	H	Active
	OPEN	Unstable

\* Please avoid the state of OPEN, and connect CE pin to any arbitrary voltage.

## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Ta=25°C				
PARAMETER		SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNITS
Input Voltage		V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3~+6.5	V
Output Current		I <sub>OUT</sub>	470 <sup>(*)1</sup>	mA
Output Voltage		V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.3~V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3 or +6.5 <sup>(*)2</sup>	V
CE Input Voltage		V <sub>CE</sub>	-0.3~+6.5	V
Power Dissipation	USPQ-4B04	Pd	100	mW
			550 (40mm x 40mm Standard board) <sup>(*)3</sup>	
	USPN-4B02		100	
			550 (40mm x 40mm Standard board) <sup>(*)3</sup>	
	SSOT-24		150	
			500 (40mm x 40mm Standard board) <sup>(*)3</sup>	
	SOT-25		250	
600 (40mm x 40mm Standard board) <sup>(*)3</sup>				
Operating Ambient Temperature		Topr	-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature		Tstg	-55~+125	°C

All voltages are described based on the V<sub>SS</sub>.

<sup>(\*)1</sup> Please use within the range of  $I_{OUT} \leq Pd / (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$

<sup>(\*)2</sup> The maximum rating corresponds to the lowest value between V<sub>IN</sub>+0.3 or +6.5.

<sup>(\*)3</sup> The power dissipation figure shown is PCB mounted and is for reference only

Please see the power dissipation page for the mounting condition.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta=25°C

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CIRCUIT
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =1 μA	1.4	-	6.0	V	①
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT(E)</sub> <sup>(*)</sup>	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> <2.0V V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥2.0V	-0.02 × 0.99	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> <sup>(**)</sup>	+0.02 × 1.01	V	①
Maximum Output Current	I <sub>OUTMAX</sub>		150	-	-	mA	①
Load Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub>	1 μA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1mA 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 150mA	- -	3 17	16 50	mV	①
Dropout Voltage	V <sub>dif1</sub> <sup>(***)</sup> V <sub>dif2</sub> <sup>(***)</sup>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =50mA I <sub>OUT</sub> =150mA	- -	E-1 <sup>(****)</sup> E-2 <sup>(****)</sup>		V	①
Supply Current	I <sub>SS</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =0mA V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> <1.9V 1.9V ≤ V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> <4.0V V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥4.0V	- - -	0.60 0.65 0.80	1.27 1.50 1.80	μA	②
Stand-by Current	I <sub>STB</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =6.0V, V <sub>CE</sub> =V <sub>SS</sub>	-	0.01	0.10	μA	②
Line Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> / (ΔV <sub>IN</sub> ·V <sub>OUT</sub> )	I <sub>OUT</sub> =1 μA I <sub>OUT</sub> =1mA V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +0.5V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6.0V V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> <1.2V, 1.7V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6.0V V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥1.2V, V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +0.5V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6.0V	- -	0.01 0.01	0.13 0.19	%/V	①
Output Voltage Temperature Characteristics	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> / (ΔT <sub>opr</sub> · V <sub>OUT</sub> )	I <sub>OUT</sub> =10mA, -40°C ≤ T <sub>opr</sub> ≤ 85°C	-	±50	-	ppm/°C	①
Current Limit	I <sub>LIM</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> =V <sub>OUT(E)</sub> × 0.95	150	270	-	mA	①
Short-Circuit Current	I <sub>SHORT</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> =V <sub>SS</sub>	-	80	-	mA	①
C <sub>L</sub> Auto-Discharge Resistance	R <sub>DCHG</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> =V <sub>SS</sub> , V <sub>OUT</sub> =V <sub>OUT(T)</sub>	280	450	640	Ω	①
CE "H" Level Voltage	V <sub>CEH</sub>		0.91	-	6.00	V	③
CE "L" Level Voltage	V <sub>CEL</sub>		V <sub>SS</sub>	-	0.38	V	③
CE "H" Level Current	I <sub>CEH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =6.0V	-0.1	-	0.1	μA	③
CE "L" Level Current	I <sub>CEL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =6.0V, V <sub>CE</sub> =V <sub>SS</sub>	-0.1	-	0.1	μA	③

**NOTE:**

Unless otherwise stated, V<sub>CE</sub>=V<sub>IN</sub>, I<sub>OUT</sub>=1mA, C<sub>IN</sub>=C<sub>L</sub>=open, V<sub>IN</sub> is below:

$$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5V : V_{IN} = 3.5V$$

$$V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5V : V_{IN} = V_{OUT(T)} + 1.0V$$

(\*) V<sub>OUT(E)</sub> is Effective output voltage

(\*\*) V<sub>OUT(T)</sub> is Nominal output voltage

(\*\*\*) V<sub>dif</sub>={V<sub>IN1</sub>-V<sub>OUT1</sub>}

V<sub>IN1</sub> is the input voltage when V<sub>OUT1</sub> appears at the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin while input voltage is gradually decreased.

V<sub>OUT1</sub> is the voltage equal to 98% of the normal output voltage when amply stabilized V<sub>OUT(T)</sub>+1.0V is input at the V<sub>IN</sub> pin.

(\*\*\*\*) E-1 / E-2: DROPOUT VOLTAGE (Refer to the Voltage Chart)

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

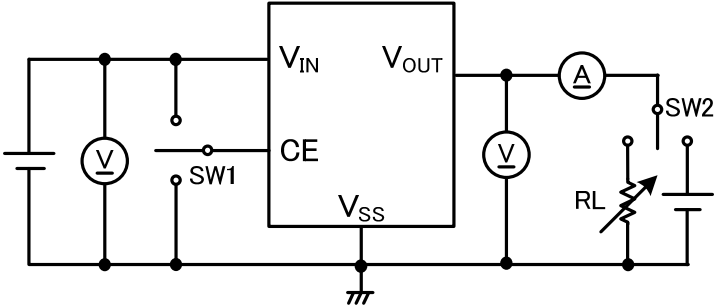
Voltage Chart

Ta=25°C

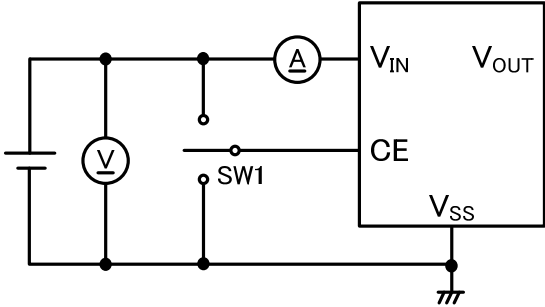
NOMINAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE	-		E-1		E-2	
	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)		DROPOUT VOLTAGE (V)			
V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> (V)	V <sub>OUT(E)</sub>		Vdif1		Vdif2	
	MIN.	MAX.	TYP.	MAX.	TYP.	MAX.
1.1	1.0800	1.1200	0.96	1.35	1.51	2.05
1.2	1.1800	1.2200	0.87	1.23	1.41	1.93
1.3	1.2800	1.3200	0.77	1.12	1.33	1.83
1.4	1.3800	1.4200	0.69	1.01	1.24	1.72
1.5	1.4800	1.5200	0.62	0.91	1.17	1.63
1.6	1.5800	1.6200	0.56	0.84	1.10	1.54
1.7	1.6800	1.7200	0.51	0.77	1.04	1.47
1.8	1.7800	1.8200	0.47	0.72	0.99	1.40
1.9	1.8800	1.9200	0.42	0.64	0.92	1.29
2.0	1.9800	2.0200	0.37	0.58	0.86	1.20
2.1	2.0790	2.1210				
2.2	2.1780	2.2220	0.31	0.47	0.75	1.05
2.3	2.2770	2.3230				
2.4	2.3760	2.4240	0.26	0.40	0.67	0.92
2.5	2.4750	2.5250				
2.6	2.5740	2.6260	0.23	0.34	0.60	0.82
2.7	2.6730	2.7270				
2.8	2.7720	2.8280	0.20	0.30	0.54	0.74
2.9	2.8710	2.9290				
3.0	2.9700	3.0300	0.17	0.26	0.50	0.67
3.1	3.0690	3.1310				
3.2	3.1680	3.2320				
3.3	3.2670	3.3330				
3.4	3.3660	3.4340				
3.5	3.4650	3.5350	0.15	0.22	0.43	0.59
3.6	3.5640	3.6360				
3.7	3.6630	3.7370				
3.8	3.7620	3.8380				
3.9	3.8610	3.9390				
4.0	3.9600	4.0400	0.13	0.19	0.38	0.51
4.1	4.0590	4.1410				
4.2	4.1580	4.2420				
4.3	4.2570	4.3430				
4.4	4.3560	4.4440				
4.5	4.4550	4.5450	0.11	0.17	0.35	0.47
4.6	4.5540	4.6460				
4.7	4.6530	4.7470				
4.8	4.7520	4.8480				
4.9	4.8510	4.9490				
5.0	4.9500	5.0500	0.10	0.16	0.32	0.43

■ TEST CIRCUITS

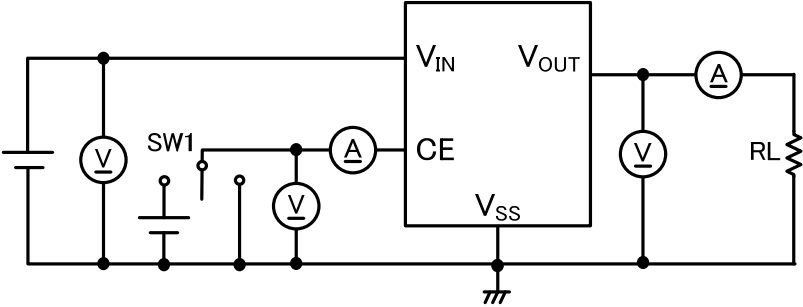
Circuit ①



Circuit ②

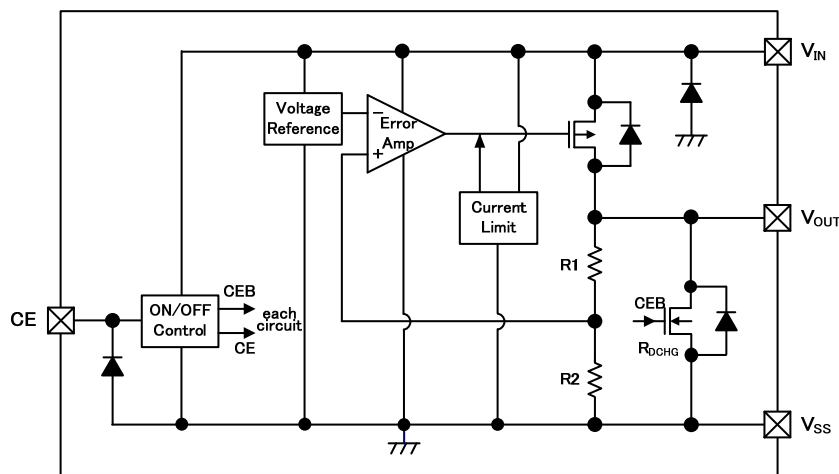


Circuit ③



## OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION

The voltage divided by resistors R1 & R2 is compared with the internal reference voltage by the error amplifier. 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 and stabilized by a system of negative feedback.



XC6504 Series, Type A

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

The XC6504 series includes a combination of a fixed current limiter circuit & a foldback circuit, which aid the operations of the current limiter and circuit protection. When the load current reaches the current limit level, the fixed current limiter circuit operates and output voltage drops. As a result of this drop in output voltage, the foldback circuit operates, output voltage drops further and output current decreases.

### <CE Pin>

The XC6504 internal circuitry can be shutdown via the signal from the CE pin with the XC6504 series. In shutdown mode with CE low level voltage is input, output at the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin will be pulled down to the V<sub>SS</sub> level via parallel to R1 & R2 and C<sub>L</sub> discharge resistance (R<sub>DCHG</sub>).

If this IC is used with the correct output voltage for the CE pin, the 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. The output voltage becomes unstable when the CE pin is opened.

### <CL Auto-Discharge Function>

The XC6504 series can quickly discharge the electric charge at the output capacitor (C<sub>L</sub>), when a low signal to the CE pin, which enables a whole IC circuit put into OFF state, is inputted via an internal switch located between the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin and the V<sub>SS</sub> pin. In this state, the application is protected from a glitch operation caused by the electric charge at the output capacitor (C<sub>L</sub>).

Moreover, discharge time of the output capacitor (C<sub>L</sub>) is set by the C<sub>L</sub> auto-discharge resistance (R<sub>DCHG</sub>) and the output capacitor (C<sub>L</sub>). By setting time constant of a C<sub>L</sub> auto-discharge resistance value (R<sub>DCHG</sub>) and an output capacitor value (C<sub>L</sub>) as  $\tau$  ( $\tau = C_L \times R_{DCHG}$ ), the output voltage after discharge via the internal switch is calculated by the following formulas. Please also note R<sub>DCHG</sub> is depended on V<sub>IN</sub> and When V<sub>IN</sub> is high, R<sub>DCHG</sub> is low.

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

V: Output voltage after discharge

V<sub>OUT(E)</sub>: Output voltage

t: Discharge time

$\tau$  : C<sub>L</sub> x R<sub>DCHG</sub>

### <Low ESR Capacitors>

The XC6504 series can provide a stable output voltage even if without C<sub>L</sub> capacitor or with a low ESR C<sub>L</sub> capacitor because of a built-in phase compensation circuit. In case of adding a C<sub>L</sub> capacitor, we suggest that an output capacitor (C<sub>L</sub>) is connected as close as possible to the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin and the V<sub>SS</sub> pin. When V<sub>IN</sub> stabilization is needed, please place an input capacitor (C<sub>IN</sub>) as close as to the V<sub>IN</sub> pin and the V<sub>SS</sub> pin.



## ■ NOTES ON USE

1. For temporary, transitional voltage drop or voltage rising phenomenon, 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  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{SS}$  wiring in particular.
3. Please wire the input capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ) and the output capacitor ( $C_L$ ) as close to the IC as possible.
4. Capacitances of these capacitors ( $C_{IN}$ ,  $C_L$ ) 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. Torex places an importance on improving our products and their reliability.  
We request that users incorporate fail-safe designs and post-aging prevention treatment when using Torex products in their systems.

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN}=C_L=\text{open}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  is below.

$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=3.5\text{V}$

$V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.0\text{V}$

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



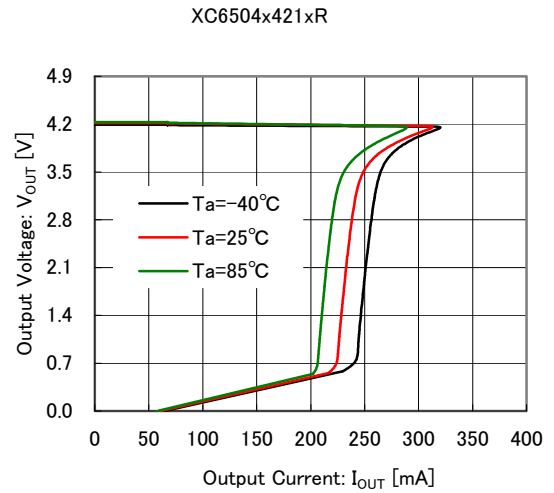
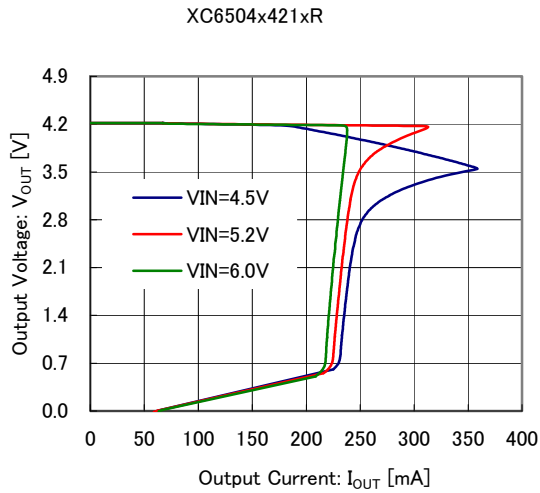
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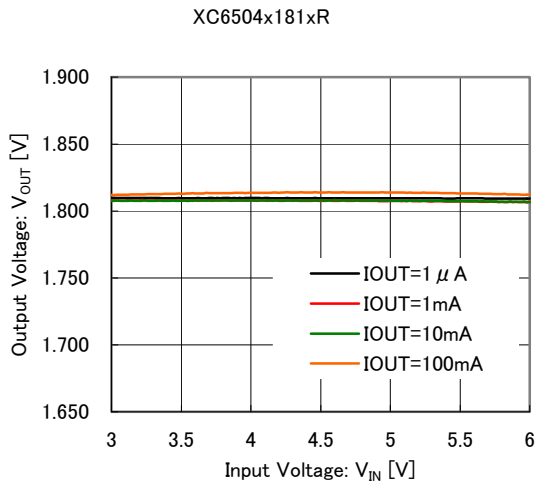
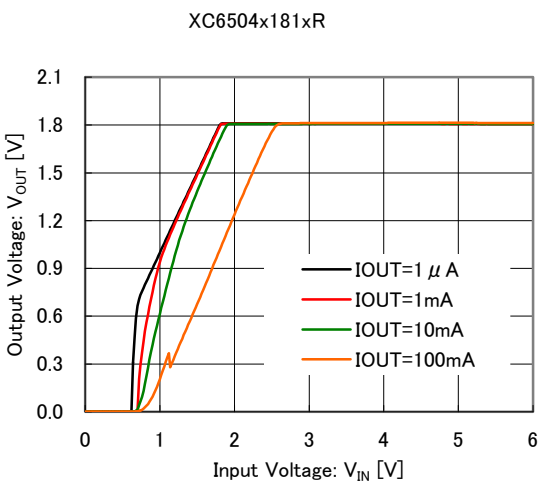
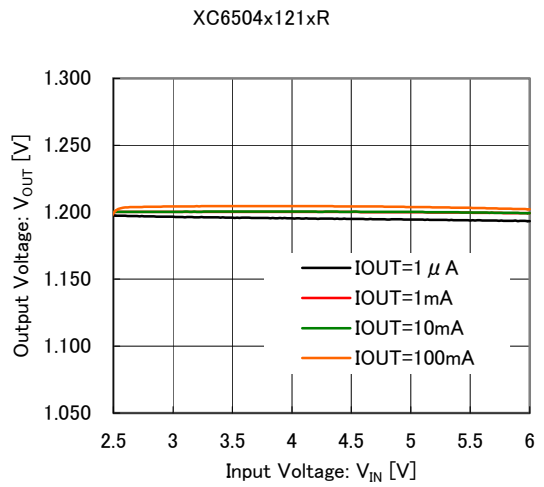
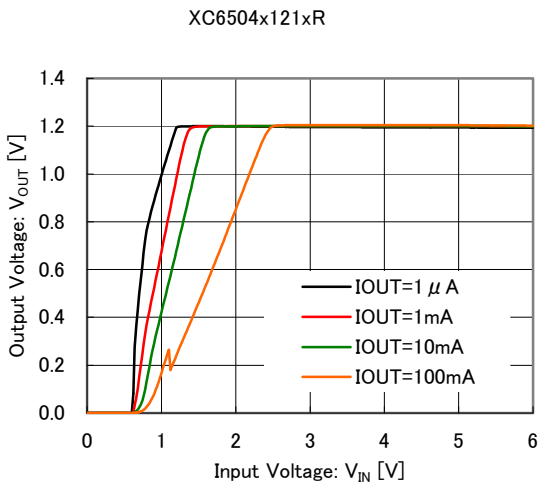
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### (1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current



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



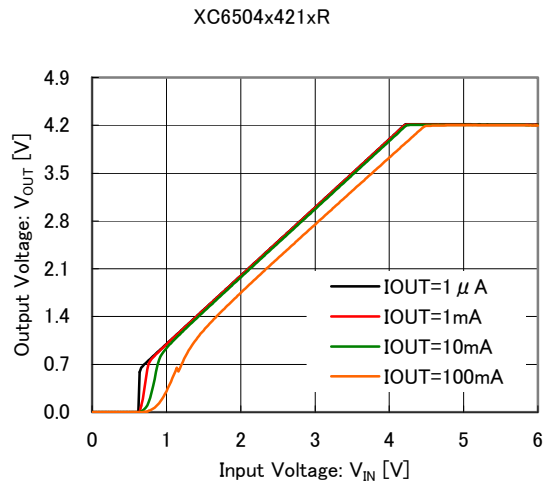
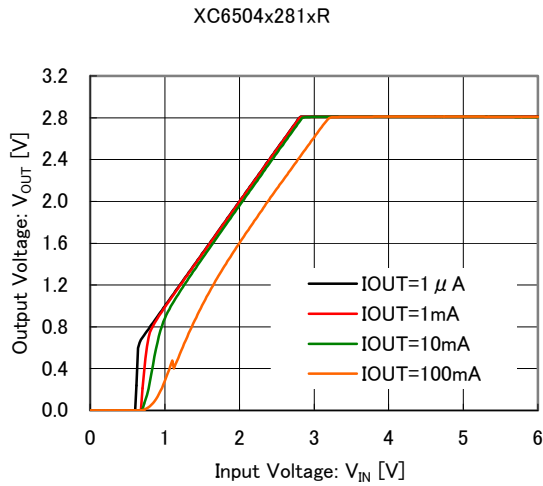
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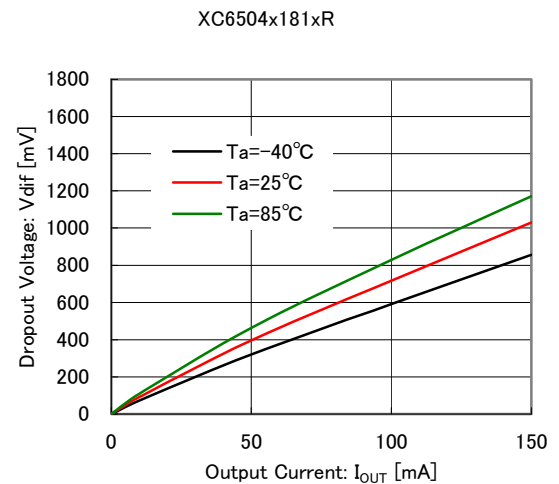
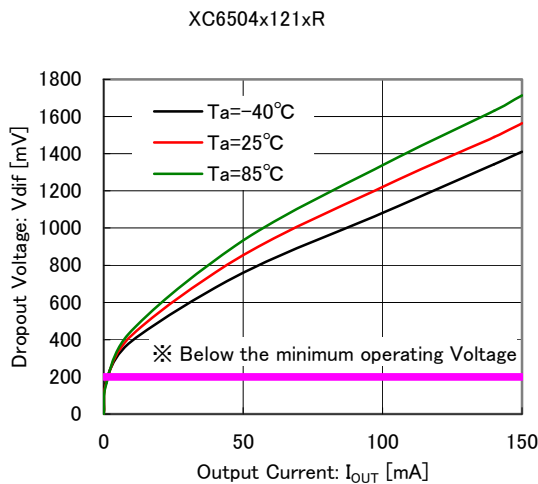
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### (2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage



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



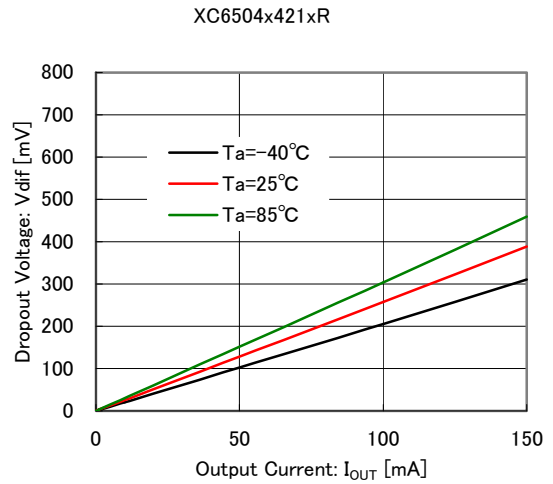
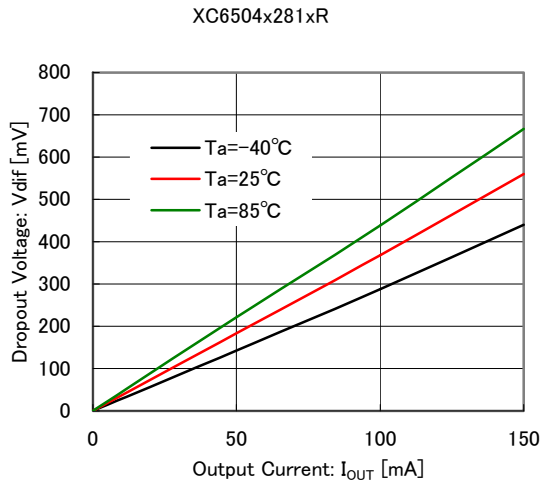
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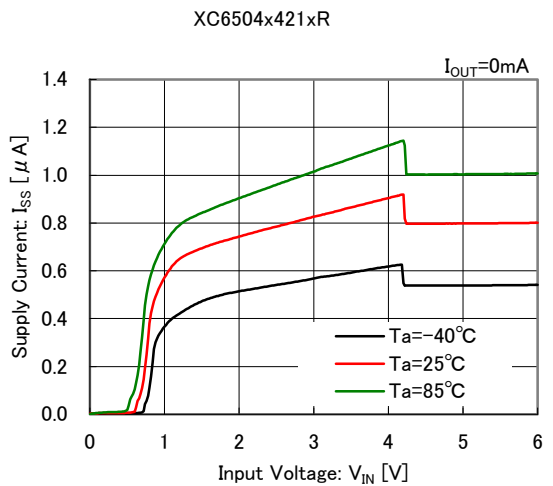
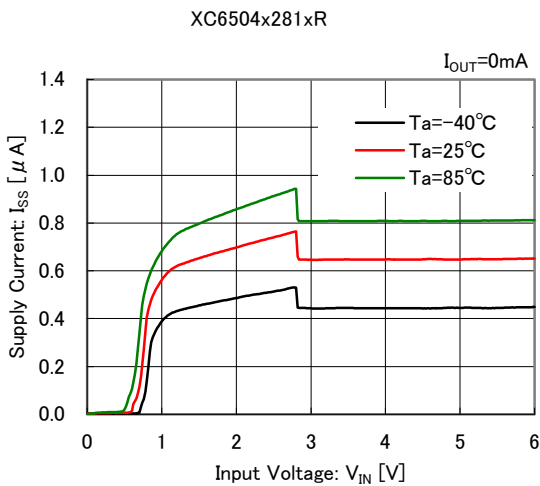
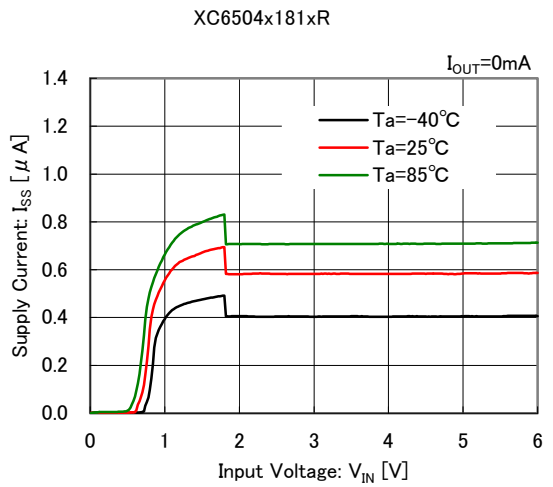
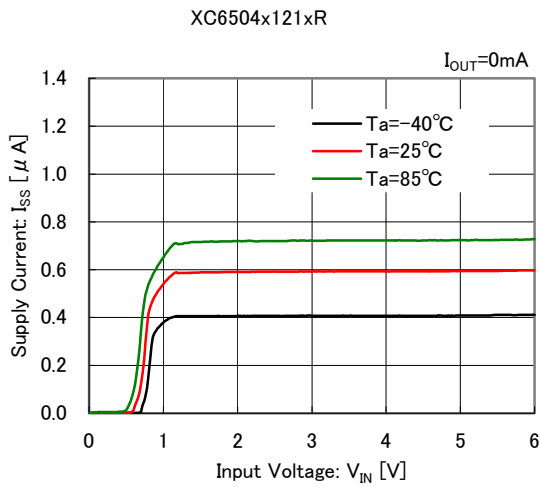
$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=3.5\text{V}$

$V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.0\text{V}$

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



### (4) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage



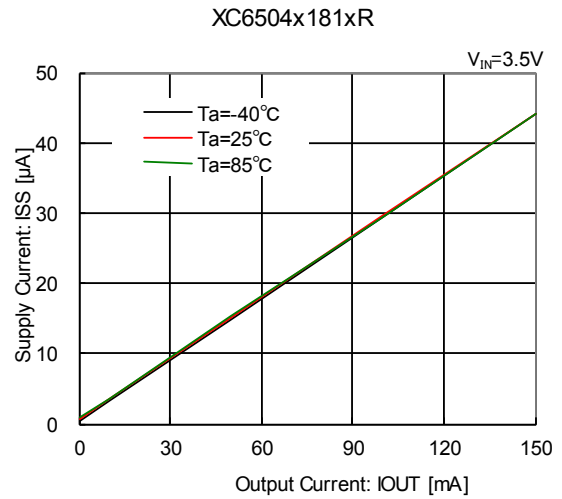
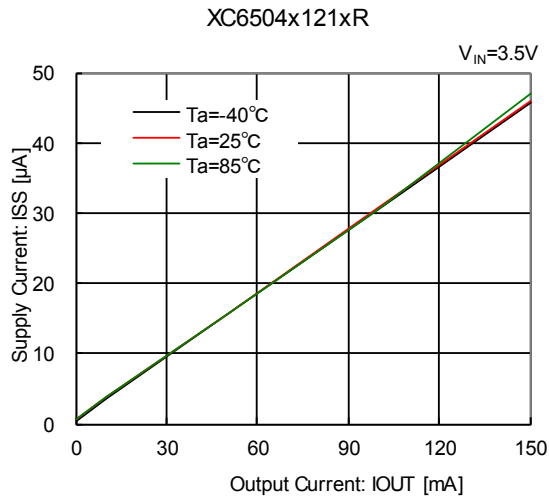
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN}=C_L=\text{open}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  is below.

$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=3.5\text{V}$

$V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.0\text{V}$

### (5) Supply Current vs. Output Current



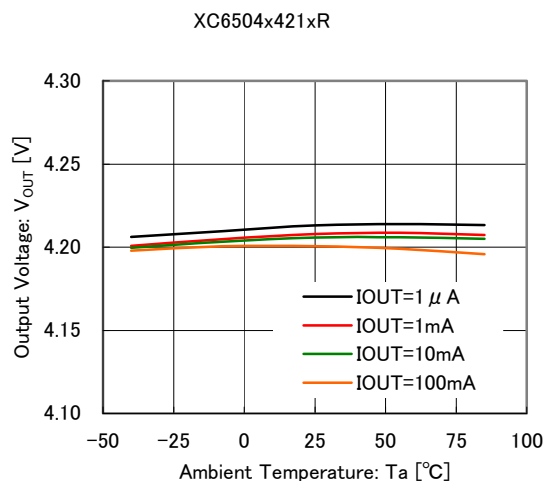
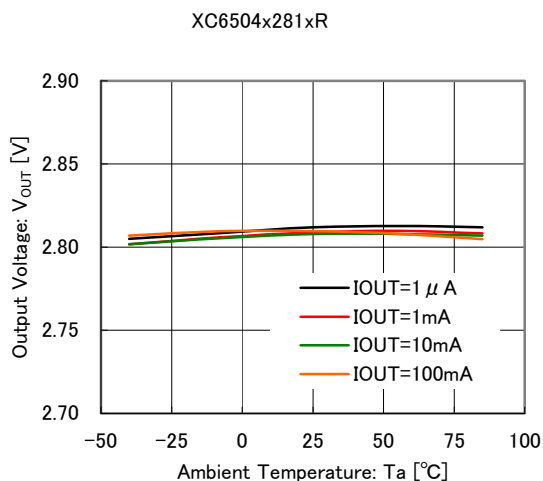
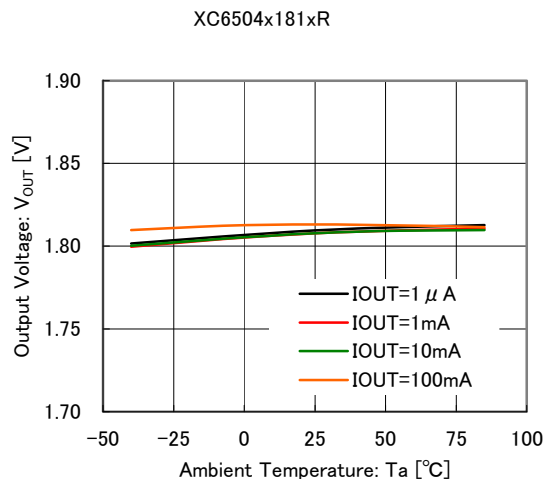
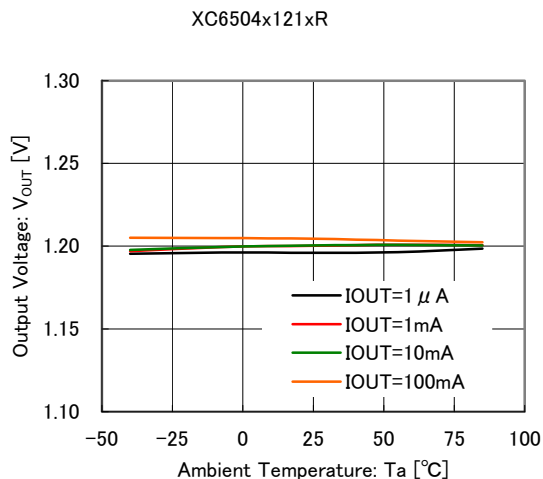
## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN}=C_L=\text{open}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  is below.

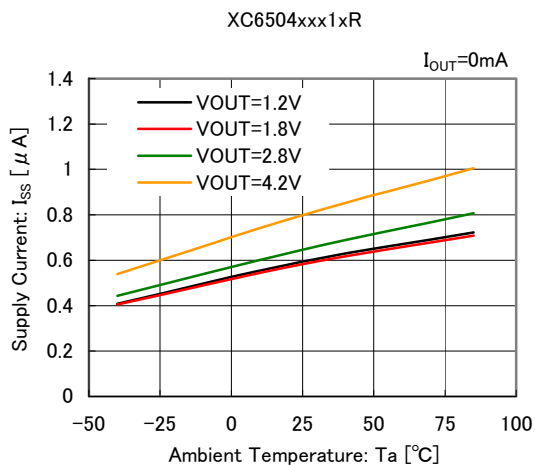
$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=3.5\text{V}$

$V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.0\text{V}$

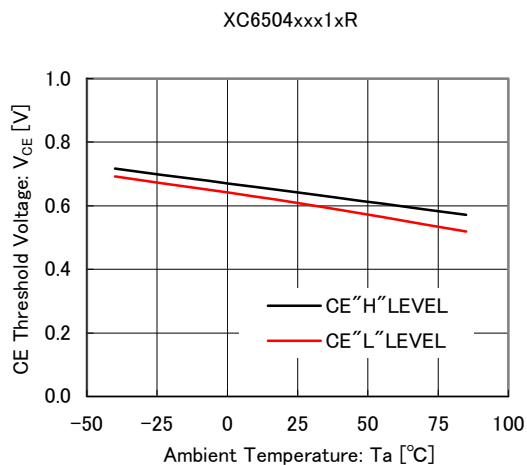
### (6) Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



### (7) Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature



### (8) CE Threshold Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



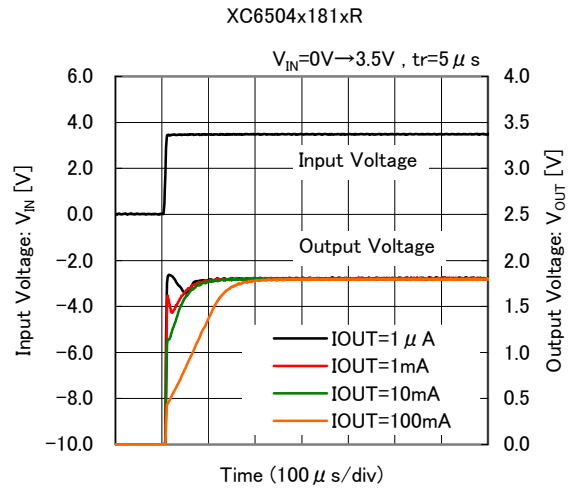
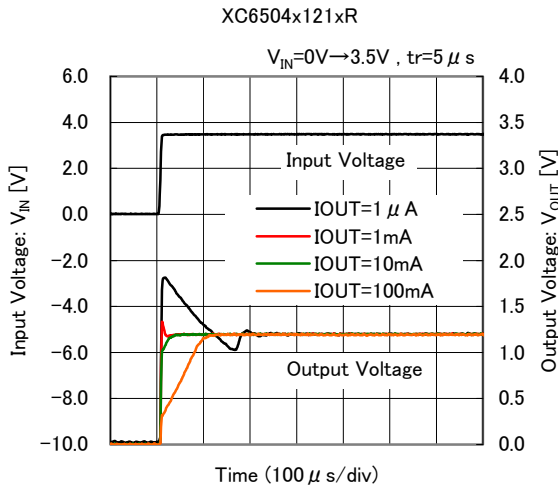
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN}=C_L=\text{open}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  is below.

$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=3.5\text{V}$

$V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.0\text{V}$

### (9) Rising Response Time



### (10) Input Transient Response



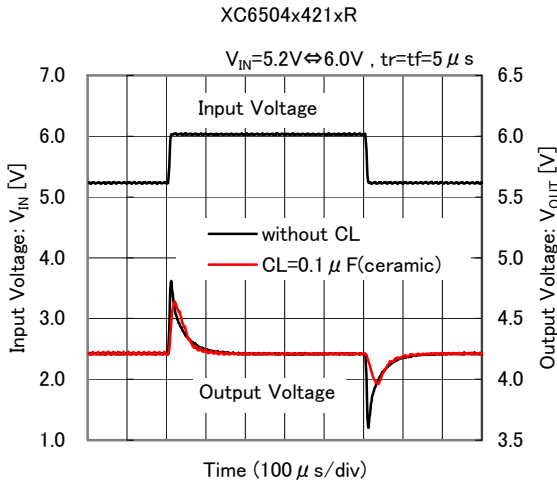
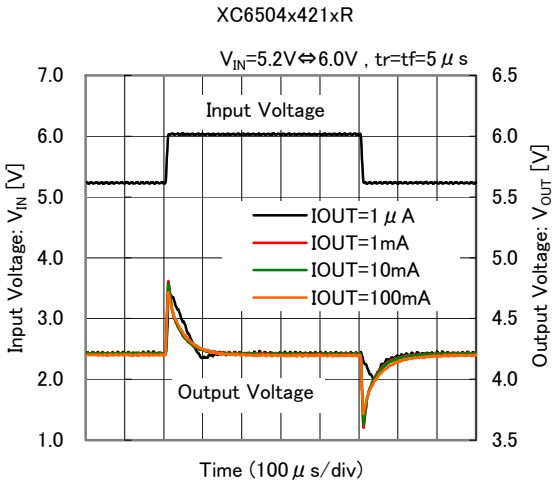
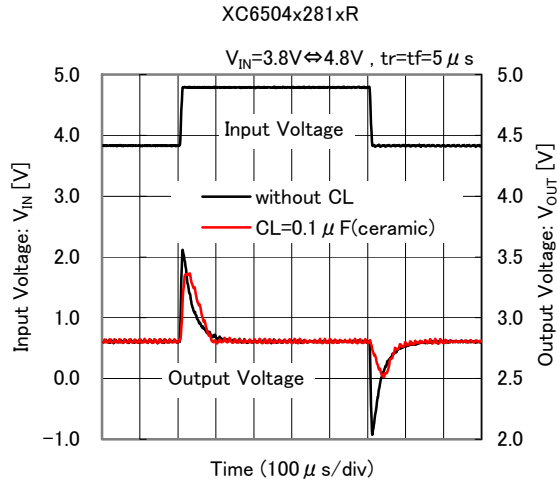
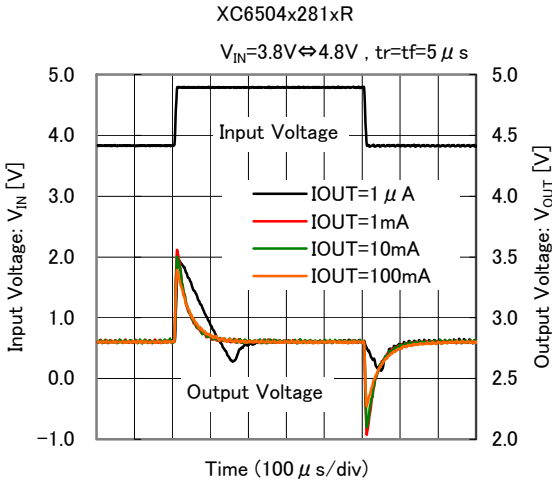
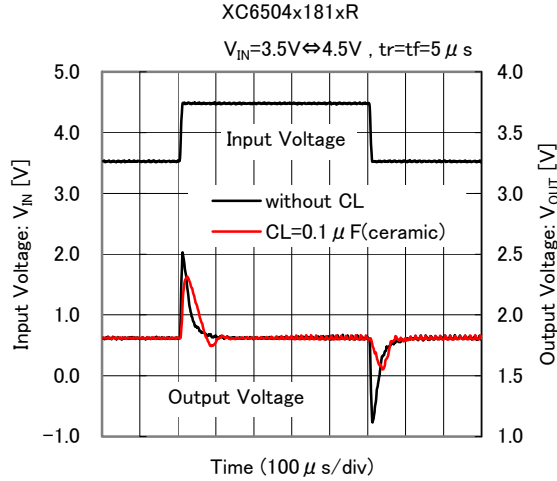
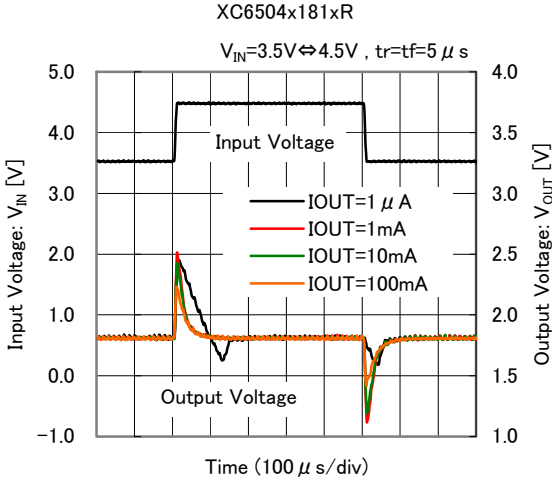


# ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN}=C_L=\text{open}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  is below.

$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=3.5\text{V}$   
 $V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.0\text{V}$

## (10) Input Transient Response



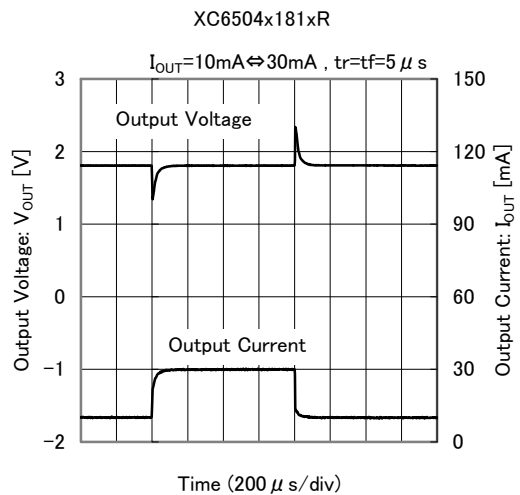
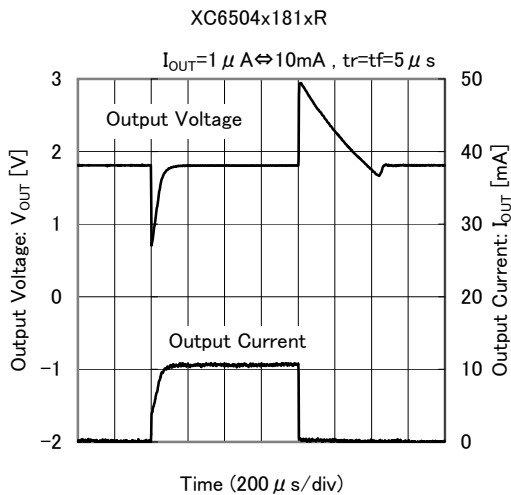
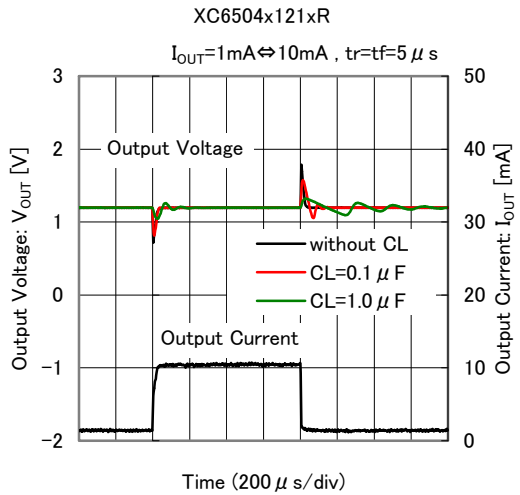
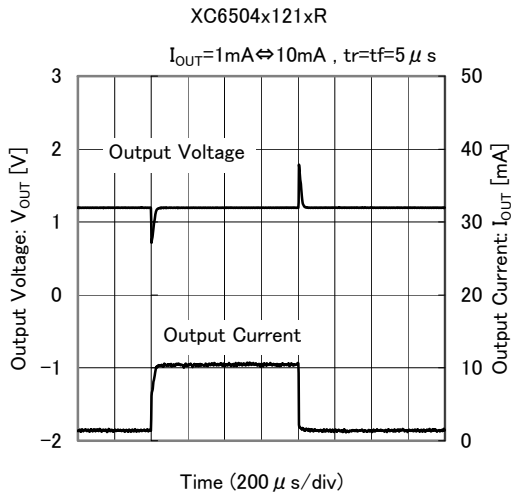
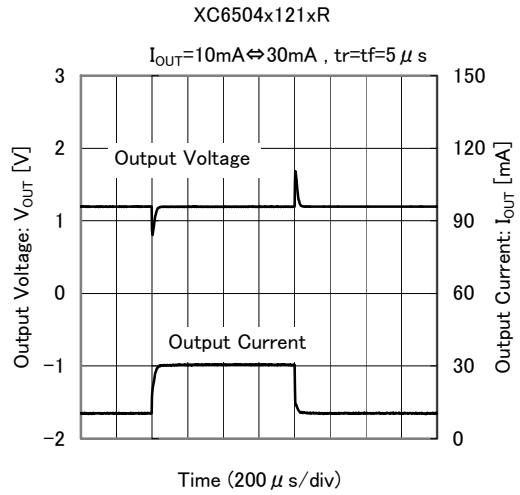
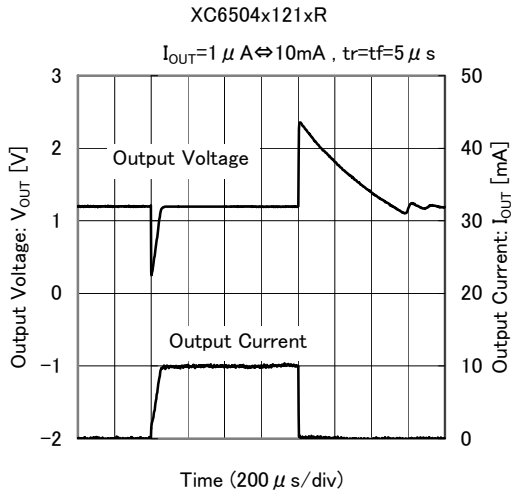
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN}=C_L=\text{open}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  is below.

$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=3.5\text{V}$

$V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.0\text{V}$

### (11) Load Transient Response



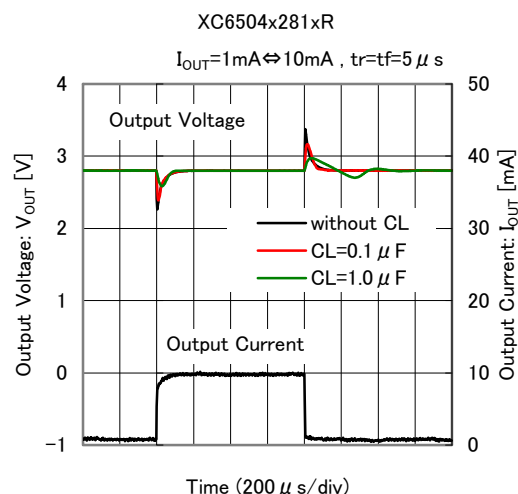
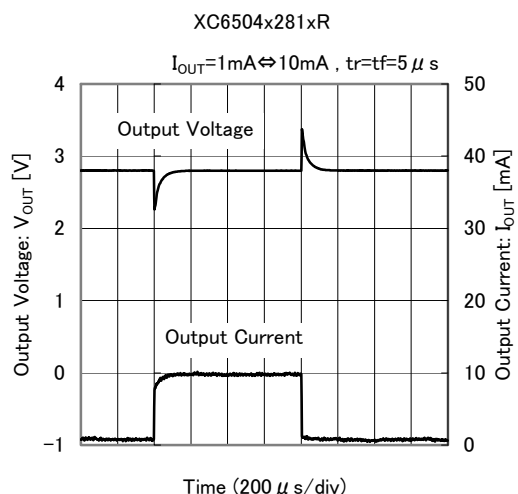
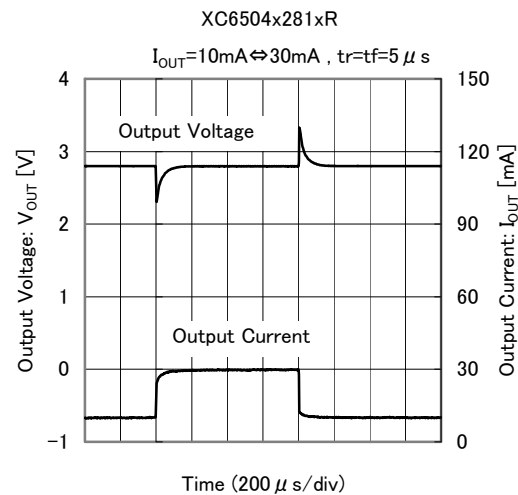
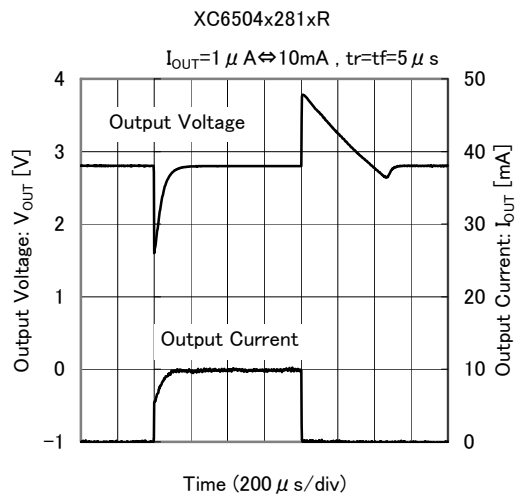
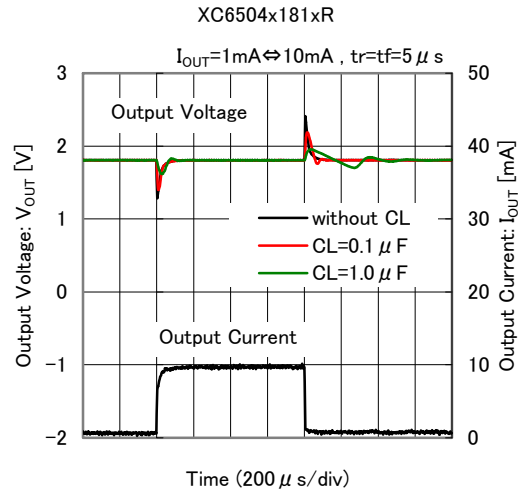
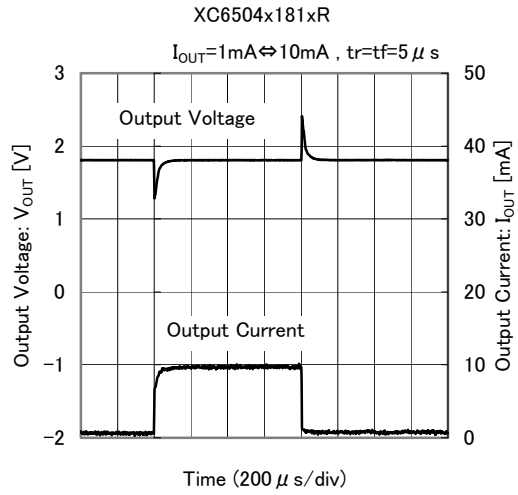
# ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN}=C_L=\text{open}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  is below.

$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=3.5\text{V}$

$V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.0\text{V}$

## (11) Load Transient Response



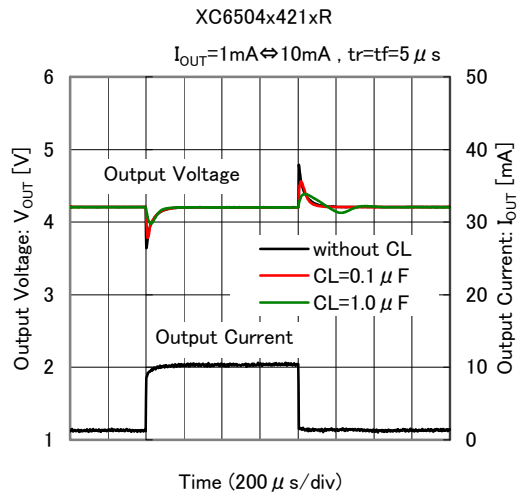
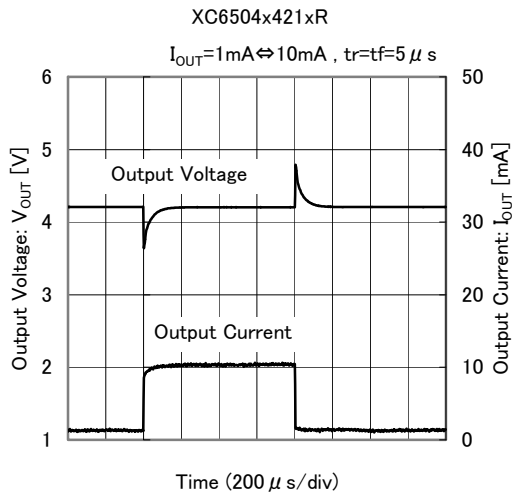
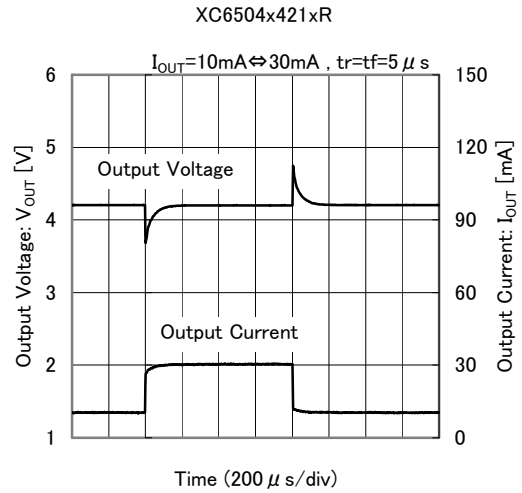
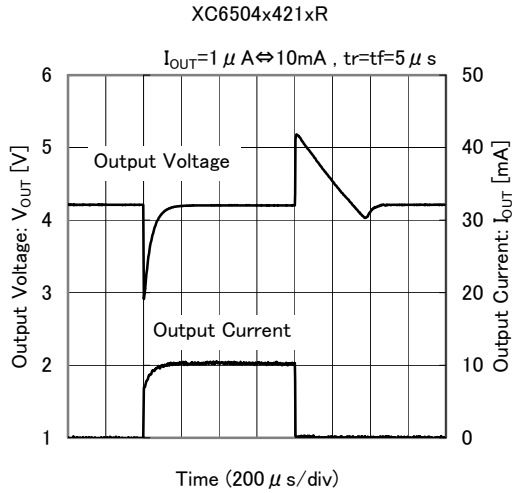
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN}=C_L=\text{open}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  is below.

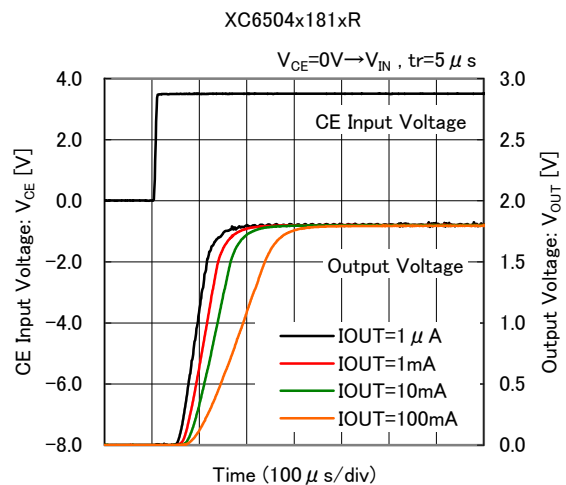
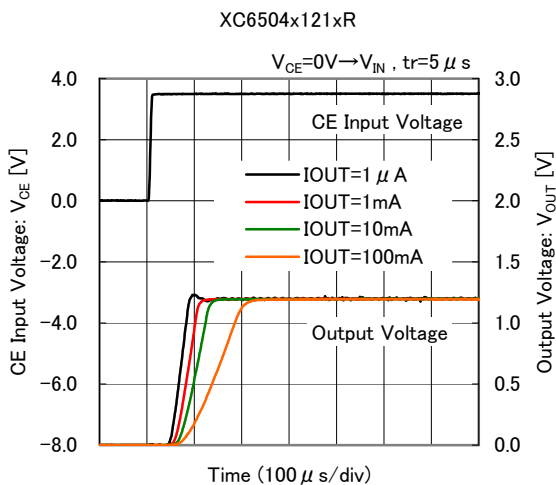
$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=3.5\text{V}$

$V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.0\text{V}$

### (11) Load Transient Response



### (12) CE Rising Response Time



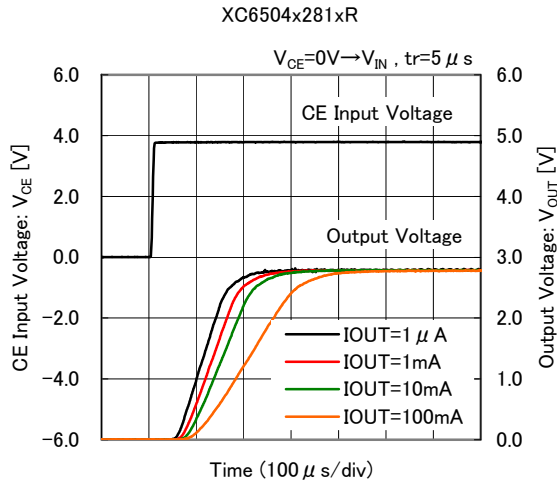
## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN}=C_L=\text{open}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  is below.

$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=3.5\text{V}$

$V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.0\text{V}$

### (12) CE Rising Response Time



### (13) Power Supply Rejection Ratio



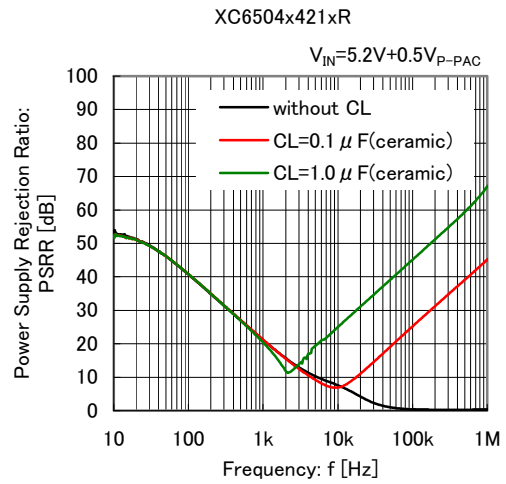
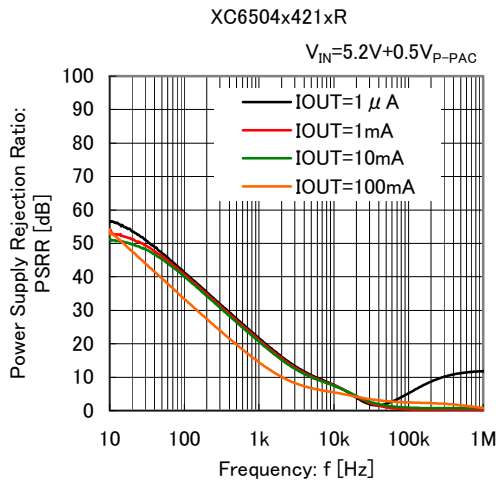
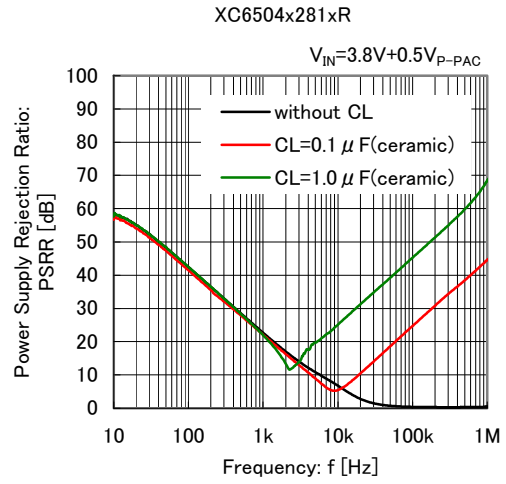
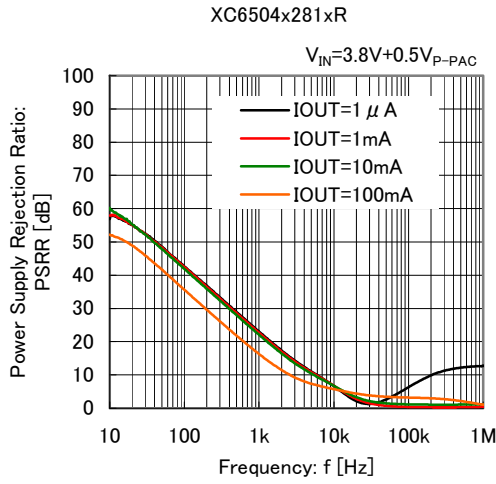
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN}=C_L=\text{open}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  is below.

$V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=3.5\text{V}$

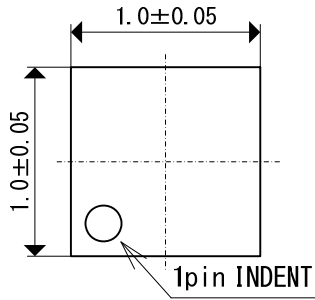
$V_{OUT(T)} \geq 2.5\text{V}$  :  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.0\text{V}$

### (13) Power Supply Rejection Ratio



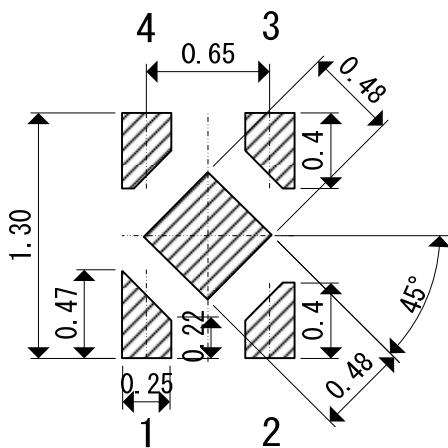
■ PACKAGING INFORMATION

● USPQ-4B04 (unit:mm)



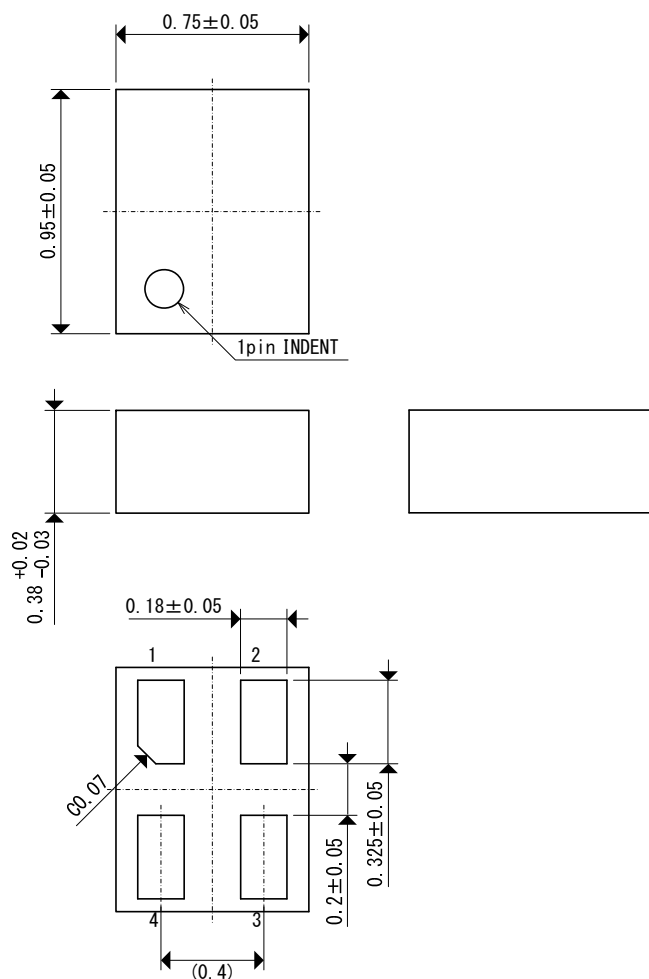
● USPQ-4B04 Reference Pattern Layout

● USPQ-4B04 Reference Metal Mask Design

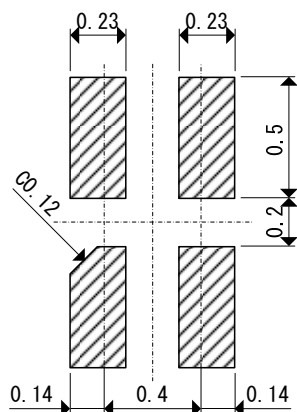


## PACKAGING INFORMATION (Continued)

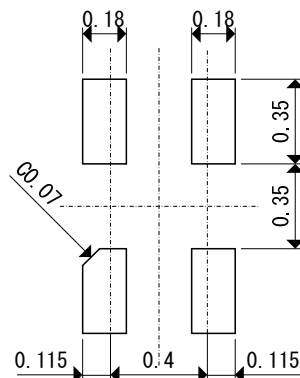
### ●USPN-4B02 (unit: mm)



### ●USPN-4B02 Reference Pattern Layout



### ●USPN-4B02 Reference Metal Mask Design





■ PACKAGING INFORMATION (Continued)

● SSOT-24 (unit: mm)



● SOT-25 (unit: mm)



## PACKAGING INFORMATION (Continued)

### ●USPQ-4B04 Power Dissipation (40mm x 40mm Standard board)

Power dissipation data for the USPQ-4B03/04/05, UFN-4A01 is shown in this page.  
 The value of power dissipation varies with the mount board conditions.  
 Please use this data as the reference data taken in the following condition.

#### 1. Measurement Condition

- 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)
- 4 Copper Layers
- Each layer is connected to the package heat-sink and terminal pin No.1.
- Each layer has approximately 800mm<sup>2</sup> copper area
- Material: Glass Epoxy (FR-4)
- Thickness: 1.6mm
- Through-hole: 4 x 0.8 Diameter

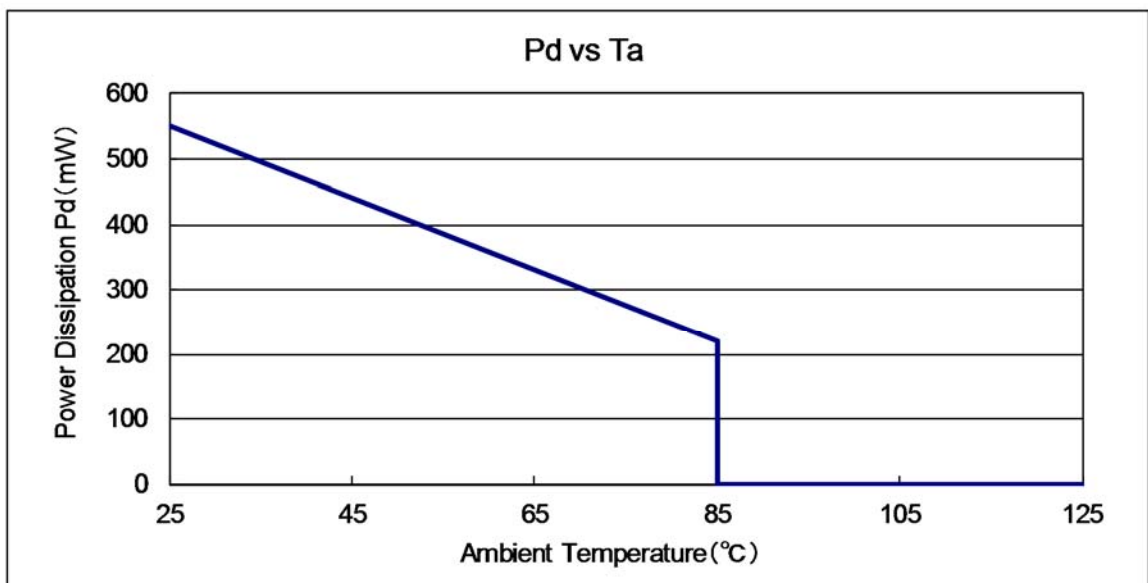


Evaluation Board (Unit: mm)

#### 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	550	181.82
85	220	



**PACKAGING INFORMATION (Continued)**

**USPN-4B02 Power Dissipation (40mm x 40mm Standard board)**

Power dissipation data for the USPN-4B02 is shown in this page.  
The value of power dissipation varies with the mount board conditions.  
Please use this data as the reference data taken in the following condition.

1. Measurement Condition

- 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 front and 50% of the back.
- The copper area is divided into four block, one block is 12.5% of total.
- The USPN-4 package has for terminals.
- Each terminal connects one copper block in the front and one in the back.
- Material: Glass Epoxy (FR-4)
- Thickness: 1.6 mm
- Through-hole: 4 x 0.4 Diameter

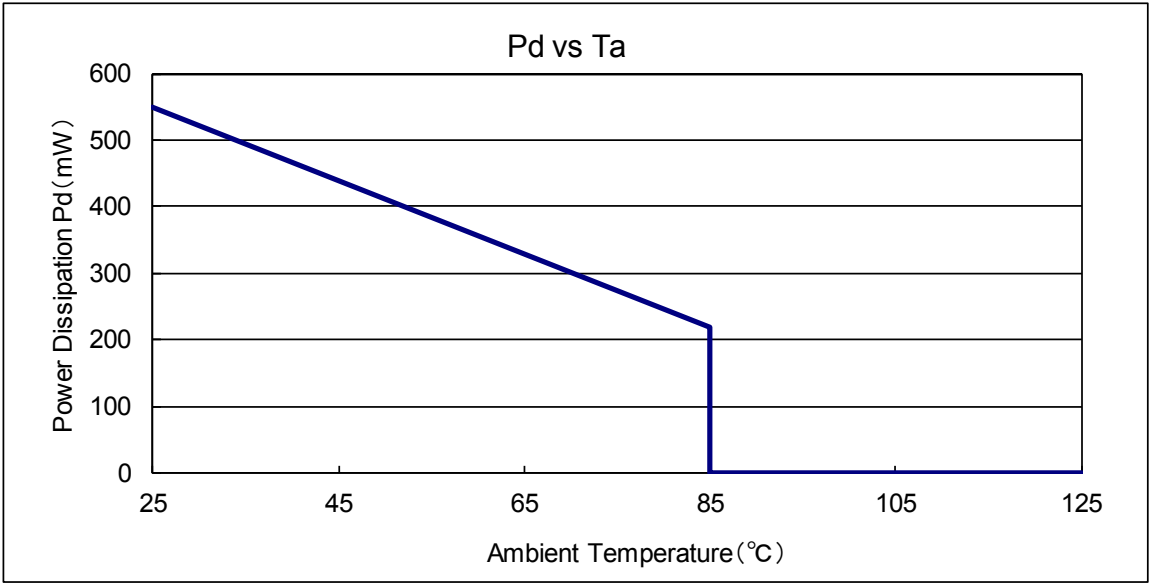


Evaluation Board (Unit: mm)

2. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

Board Mount (T<sub>j</sub> max = 125°C)

Ambient Temperature (°C)	Power Dissipation Pd (mW)	Thermal Resistance (°C/W)
25	550	181.82
85	220	



## PACKAGING INFORMATION (Continued)

### SSOT-24 Power Dissipation(40mm x 40mm Standard board)

Power dissipation data for the SSOT-24 is shown in this page.  
 The value of power dissipation varies with the mount board conditions.  
 Please use this data as the reference data taken in the following condition.

#### 1. Measurement Condition

- 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 : 1.6mm
- 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 ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	Power Dissipation $P_d$ (mW)	Thermal Resistance ( $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ )
25	500	200.00
85	200	



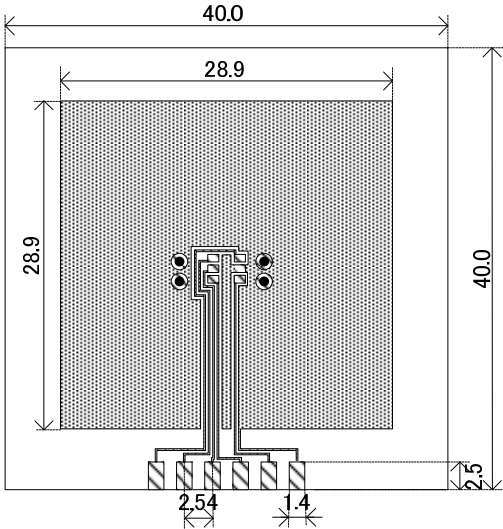
**PACKAGING INFORMATION (Continued)**

**SOT-25 Power Dissipation (40mm x 40mm Standard board)**

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 the reference data taken in the following condition.

1. Measurement Condition

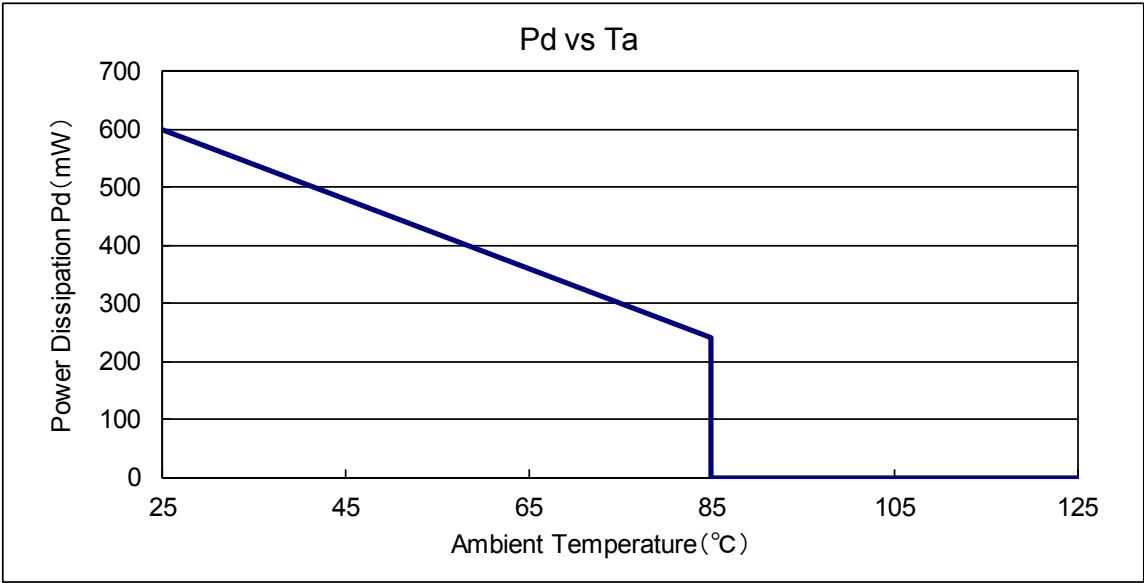
- Condition: Mount on a board
- Ambient: Natural convection
- Soldering: Lead (Pb) free
- Board: Dimensions 40 x 40 mm  
(1600 mm<sup>2</sup> in one side)
- Copper (Cu) traces occupy 50% of the board area in top and back faces
- Package heat-sink is tied to the copper traces  
(Board of SOT-26 is used.)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



2. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

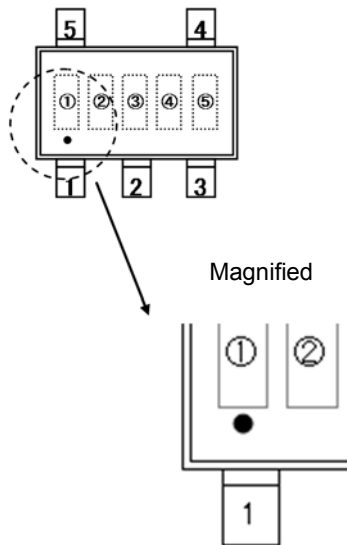
Board Mount (T<sub>j</sub> max = 125°C)

Ambient Temperature (°C)	Power Dissipation Pd (mW)	Thermal Resistance (°C/W)
25	600	166.67
85	240	



## MARKING RULE

SOT-25 (Under-dot)



\* SOT-25 with the under-dot marking is used.

① represents products series

MARK	PRODUCT SERIES
9	XC6504A****-G

② represents output voltage range

MARK		PRODUCT SERIES
OUTPUT VOLTAGE	OUTPUT VOLTAGE	
1.1V~3.9V	4.0V~5.0V	XC6504A****-G
A	B	

③ represents output voltage

MARK	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)		MARK	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	
0	-	4.00	F	2.50	-
1	1.10	4.10	H	2.60	-
2	1.20	4.20	K	2.70	-
3	1.30	4.30	L	2.80	-
4	1.40	4.40	M	2.90	-
5	1.50	4.50	N	3.00	-
6	1.60	4.60	P	3.10	-
7	1.70	4.70	R	3.20	-
8	1.80	4.80	S	3.30	-
9	1.90	4.90	T	3.40	-
A	2.00	5.00	U	3.50	-
B	2.10	-	V	3.60	-
C	2.20	-	X	3.70	-
D	2.30	-	Y	3.80	-
E	2.40	-	Z	3.90	-

④,⑤ represents production lot number

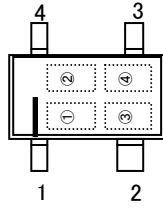
01~09, 0A~0Z, 11~9Z, A1~A9, AA~AZ, B1~ZZ in order.

(G, I, J, O, Q, W excluded)

\*No character inversion used.

## ■ MARKING RULE (Continued)

● SSOT-24 (With the orientation bar at the bottom)



● USPQ-4B04



\* SSOT-24 with the orientation bar at the bottom is used.

① represents output voltage range

MARK		PRODUCT SERIES
OUTPUT VOLTAGE 1.1V~3.9V	OUTPUT VOLTAGE 4.0V~5.0V	
P	R	XC6504A****-G

② represents output voltage

MARK	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)		MARK	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	
0	-	4.00	F	2.50	-
1	1.10	4.10	H	2.60	-
2	1.20	4.20	K	2.70	-
3	1.30	4.30	L	2.80	-
4	1.40	4.40	M	2.90	-
5	1.50	4.50	N	3.00	-
6	1.60	4.60	P	3.10	-
7	1.70	4.70	R	3.20	-
8	1.80	4.80	S	3.30	-
9	1.90	4.90	T	3.40	-
A	2.00	5.00	U	3.50	-
B	2.10	-	V	3.60	-
C	2.20	-	X	3.70	-
D	2.30	-	Y	3.80	-
E	2.40	-	Z	3.90	-

③,④ represents production lot number

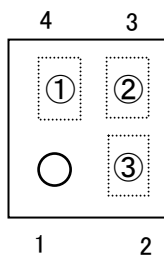
01~09, 0A~0Z, 11~9Z, A1~A9, AA~AZ, B1~ZZ in order.

(G, I, J, O, Q, W excluded)

\*No character inversion used.

## MARKING RULE (Continued)

USPN-4B02



① represents output voltage range

MARK		PRODUCT SERIES
OUTPUT VOLTAGE 1.1V~3.9V	OUTPUT VOLTAGE 4.0V~5.0V	
A	B	XC6504A****-G

② represents output voltage

MARK	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)		MARK	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	
0	-	4.00	F	2.50	-
1	1.10	4.10	H	2.60	-
2	1.20	4.20	K	2.70	-
3	1.30	4.30	L	2.80	-
4	1.40	4.40	M	2.90	-
5	1.50	4.50	N	3.00	-
6	1.60	4.60	P	3.10	-
7	1.70	4.70	R	3.20	-
8	1.80	4.80	S	3.30	-
9	1.90	4.90	T	3.40	-
A	2.00	5.00	U	3.50	-
B	2.10	-	V	3.60	-
C	2.20	-	X	3.70	-
D	2.30	-	Y	3.80	-
E	2.40	-	Z	3.90	-

③ represents production lot number

0~9, A~Z in order.

(G, I, J, O, Q, W excluded)

\*No character inversion used.



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