

## Inductor Built-in Step-Down "micro DC/DC" Converters

☆Green Operation Compatible

## ■GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The XCL201/XCL202 series is a synchronous step-down micro DC/DC converter which integrates an inductor and a control IC in one tiny package (2.5mm×2.0mm, h=1.0mm). A stable power supply with an output current of 400mA is configured using only two capacitors connected externally.

Operating voltage range is from 2.0V to 6.0V. Output voltage is internally set in a range from 0.8V to 4.0V in increments of 0.05V. The device is operated by 1.2MHz, and includes 0.42Ω P-channel driver transistor and 0.52Ω N-channel switching transistor. As for operation mode, the XCL201 series is PWM control, the XCL202 series is automatic PWM/PFM switching control, allowing fast response, low ripple and high efficiency over the full range of loads (from light load to heavy load). During stand-by, the device is shutdown to reduce current consumption to as low as 1.0 μA or less. With the built-in UVLO (Under Voltage Lock Out) function, the internal driver transistor is forced OFF when input voltage becomes 1.4V or lower.

The series provide short-time turn-on by the soft start function internally set in 0.25ms (TYP). The series integrate C<sub>L</sub> auto discharge function which enables the electric charge stored at the output capacitor C<sub>L</sub> to be discharged via the internal auto-discharge switch located between the L<sub>x</sub> and V<sub>SS</sub> pins. When the devices enter stand-by mode, output voltage quickly returns to the V<sub>SS</sub> level as a result of this function.

## ■APPLICATIONS

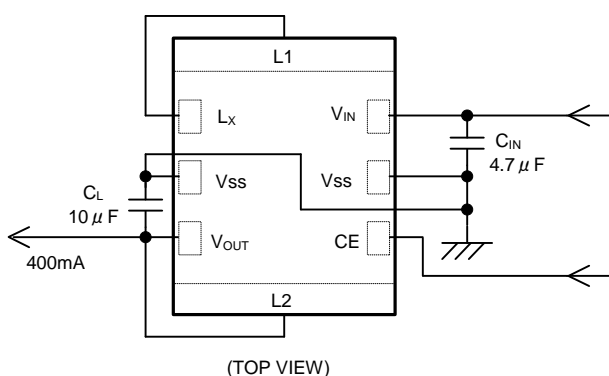
- Mobile phones, Smart phones
- Bluetooth Headsets
- WiMAX PDAs, MIDs, UMPCs
- Portable game consoles
- Digital cameras, Camcorders
- SSD(Solid State Drive)
- PND(Portable Navigation Device)

## ■FEATURES

Ultra Small	: 2.5mm × 2.0mm, h=1.0mm
Input Voltage	: 2.0V ~ 6.0V
Output Voltage	: 0.8V ~ 4.0V (±2.0%)
High Efficiency	: 92% (V <sub>IN</sub> =4.2V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =3.3V)
Output Current	: 400mA
Oscillation Frequency	: 1.2MHz (±15%)
Maximum Duty Cycle	: 100%
Output Capacitor	: Low ESR Ceramic
Function	: Current Limiter Circuit (Constant Current & Latching) Soft-Start Circuit Built-In C <sub>L</sub> Discharge
Control Methods	: PWM (XCL201) PWM/PFM Auto (XCL202)
Operating Ambient Temperature	: -40°C ~ 85°C
Environmentally Friendly	: EU RoHS Compliant, Pb Free

## ■TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

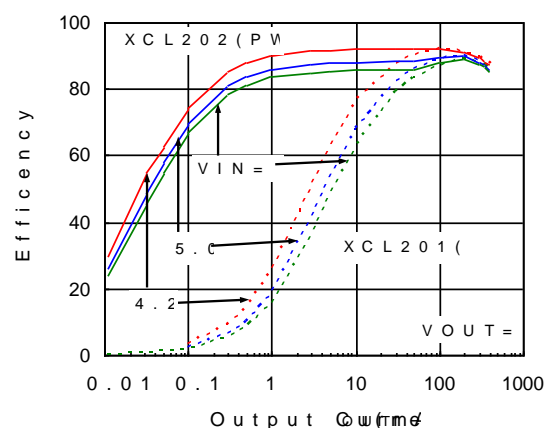
XCL201/XCL202 Series



\* "L1 and L<sub>x</sub>", and "L2 and V<sub>out</sub>" is connected by wiring.

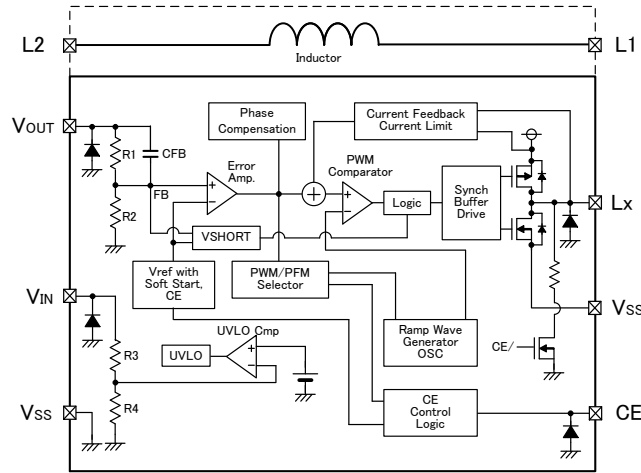
## ■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

XCL201B331BR/XCL202B331BR



## ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM

### ● XCL201B / XCL202B Series



NOTE: The XCL201 offers a fixed PWM control, a signal from CE Control Logic to PWM/PFM Selector is fixed to "L" level inside.  
 The XCL202 control scheme is PWM/PFM automatic switching, a signal from CE Control Logic to PWM/PFM Selector is fixed to "H" level inside. The diodes placed inside are ESD protection diodes and parasitic diodes.

## ■ PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION

### ● Ordering Information

XCL201①②③④⑤⑥-⑦<sup>(\*)</sup> Fixed PWM control

XCL202①②③④⑤⑥-⑦<sup>(\*)</sup> PWM / PFM automatic switching control

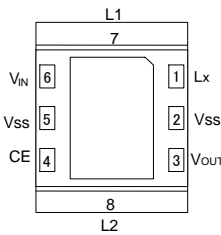
DESIGNATOR	ITEM	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
①	Functions selection	B	CL auto discharge, High speed soft-start
②③	Output Voltage	08 ~ 40	Output voltage options e.g. 1.2V → ②=1, ③=2 1.25V → ②=1, ③=C 0.05V increments : 0.05=A, 0.15=B, 0.25=C, 0.35=D, 0.45=E, 0.55=F, 0.65=H, 0.75=K, 0.85=L, 0.95=M
④	Oscillation Frequency	1	1.2MHz
⑤⑥-⑦	Package (Order Unit)	BR-G <sup>(*)</sup>	CL-2025 (3,000pcs/Reel)
		ER-G <sup>(*)</sup>	CL-2025-02 (3,000pcs/Reel)

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

<sup>(2)</sup> BR-G is storage temperature range "-40°C ~ 105°C".

<sup>(3)</sup> ER-G is storage temperature range "-40°C ~ 125°C".

## ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



(BOTTOM VIEW)

\* It should be connected the Vss pin (No. 2 and 5) to the GND pin.

\* If the dissipation pad needs to be connected to other pins, it should be connected to the GND pin.

\* Please refer to pattern layout page for the connecting to PCB.

## ■ PIN ASSIGNMENT

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	FUNCTIONS
1	L <sub>x</sub>	Switching Output
2,5	V <sub>SS</sub>	Ground
3	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage
4	CE	Chip Enable
6	V <sub>IN</sub>	Power Input
7	L1	Inductor Electrodes
8	L2	

## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNITS
V <sub>IN</sub> Pin Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3 ~ 6.5	V
L <sub>x</sub> Pin Voltage	V <sub>LX</sub>	-0.3 ~ V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3 ≤ 6.5	V
V <sub>OUT</sub> Pin Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.3 ~ 6.5	V
CE Pin Voltage	V <sub>CE</sub>	-0.3 ~ 6.5	V
L <sub>x</sub> Pin Current	I <sub>LX</sub>	1500	mA
Power Dissipation (Ta = 25°C)	Pd	1000 (40mm x 40mm Standard board) <sup>(*)</sup>	mW
Operating Ambient Temperature	Topr	-40 ~ 85	°C
Storage Temperature <sup>(**)</sup>	CL-2025	Tstg	°C
	CL-2025-02		

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

The mounting condition is please refer to PACKAGING INFORMATION

<sup>(\*\*)</sup> Storage temperature, are divided by the product specification of the package.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

XCL201B121BR/XCL202B121BR/XCL201B121ER/XCL202B121ER,  $V_{OUT}=1.2V$ ,  $f_{OSC}=1.2MHz$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CIRCUIT
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	When connected to external components, $V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $I_{OUT}=30mA$	1.176	1.200	1.224	V	①
Operating Voltage Range	$V_{IN}$		2.0	-	6.0	V	①
Maximum Output Current	$I_{OUTMAX}$	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+2.0V$ , $V_{CE}=1.0V$ When connected to external components <sup>(8)</sup>	400	-	-	mA	①
UVLO Voltage	$V_{UVLO}$	$V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ , $V_{OUT}=0V$ Voltage which Lx pin holding "L" level <sup>(1, *10)</sup>	1.00	1.40	1.78	V	②
Supply Current (XCL201)	$I_{DD}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=V_{OUT(T)} \times 1.1V$	-	22	50	$\mu A$	②
Supply Current (XCL202)			-	15	33		
Stand-by Current	$I_{STB}$	$V_{IN}=5.0V$ , $V_{CE}=0V$ , $V_{OUT}=V_{OUT(T)} \times 1.1V$	-	0	1.0	$\mu A$	③
Oscillation Frequency	$f_{OSC}$	When connected to external components, $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+2.0V$ , $V_{CE}=1.0V$ , $I_{OUT}=100mA$	1020	1200	1380	kHz	①
PFM Switching Current <sup>(11)</sup>	$I_{PFM}$	When connected to external components, $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+2.0V$ , $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ , $I_{OUT}=1mA$	140	180	240	mA	⑩
PFM Duty Limit <sup>(11)</sup>	$DTY_{LIMIT\_PFM}$	$V_{CE}=V_{IN}=2.0V$ , $I_{OUT}=1mA$	-	200	300	%	①
Maximum Duty Cycle	$MAXDTY$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=V_{OUT(T)} \times 0.9V$	100	-	-	%	③
Minimum Duty Cycle	$MINDTY$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=V_{OUT(T)} \times 1.1V$	-	-	0	%	③
Efficiency <sup>(2)</sup>	$EFFI$	When connected to external components, $V_{CE}=V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.2V$ , $I_{OUT}=100mA$	-	86	-	%	①
Lx SW "H" ON Resistance 1	$R_{L \times H1}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=0V$ , $I_{LX}=100mA$ <sup>(3)</sup>	-	0.35	0.55	$\Omega$	④
Lx SW "H" ON Resistance 2	$R_{L \times H2}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=3.6V$ , $V_{OUT}=0V$ , $I_{LX}=100mA$ <sup>(3)</sup>	-	0.42	0.67	$\Omega$	④
Lx SW "L" ON Resistance 1	$R_{L \times L1}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ <sup>(4)</sup>	-	0.45	0.65	$\Omega$	-
Lx SW "L" ON Resistance 2	$R_{L \times L2}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=3.6V$ <sup>(4)</sup>	-	0.52	0.77	$\Omega$	-
Lx SW "H" Leakage Current <sup>(5)</sup>	$I_{LeakH}$	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=5.0V$ , $V_{CE}=0V$ , $L_X=0V$	-	0.01	1.0	$\mu A$	⑨
Current Limit <sup>(9)</sup>	$I_{LIM}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=V_{OUT(T)} \times 0.9V$ <sup>(7)</sup>	600	800	1000	mA	⑥
Output Voltage Temperature Characteristics	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{(V_{OUT} \cdot \Delta T_{opr})}$	$I_{OUT}=30mA$ $-40^\circ C \leq T_{opr} \leq 85^\circ C$	-	$\pm 100$	-	ppm/ $^\circ C$	①
CE "H" Voltage	$V_{CEH}$	$V_{OUT}=0V$ , Applied voltage to $V_{CE}$ , Voltage changes Lx to "H" level <sup>(10)</sup>	0.65	-	6.0	V	③
CE "L" Voltage	$V_{CEL}$	$V_{OUT}=0V$ , Applied voltage to $V_{CE}$ , Voltage changes Lx to "L" level <sup>(10)</sup>	$V_{SS}$	-	0.25	V	③
CE "H" Current	$I_{CEH}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=0V$	-0.1	-	0.1	$\mu A$	⑤
CE "L" Current	$I_{CEL}$	$V_{IN}=5.0V$ , $V_{CE}=0V$ , $V_{OUT}=0V$	-0.1	-	0.1	$\mu A$	⑤
Soft Start Time	$t_{SS}$	When connected to external components, $V_{CE}=0V \rightarrow V_{IN}$ , $I_{OUT}=1mA$	-	0.25	0.40	ms	①
Latch Time	$t_{LAT}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=0.8 \times V_{OUT(T)}$ Short Lx at $1\Omega$ resistance <sup>(6)</sup>	1.0	-	20	ms	⑦
Short Protection Threshold Voltage	$V_{SHORT}$	Sweeping $V_{OUT}$ , $V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , Short Lx at $1\Omega$ resistance, $V_{OUT}$ voltage which Lx becomes "L" level within 1ms	0.450	0.600	0.750	V	⑦
$C_L$ Discharge	$R_{DCHG}$	$V_{IN}=5.0V$ , $L_X=5.0V$ , $V_{CE}=0V$ , $V_{OUT}=open$	200	300	450	$\Omega$	⑧
Inductance Value	$L$	Test frequency=1MHz	-	4.7	-	$\mu H$	-
Allowed Inductor Current	$I_{DC}$	$\Delta T=40^\circ C$	-	600	-	mA	-

Test conditions: Unless otherwise stated,  $V_{IN}=5.0V$ ,  $V_{OUT(T)}=Nominal$  Voltage

NOTE:

<sup>(1)</sup> Including hysteresis operating voltage range.

<sup>(2)</sup>  $EFFI = \{ (output\ voltage \times output\ current) / (input\ voltage \times input\ current) \} \times 100$

<sup>(3)</sup> ON resistance ( $\Omega$ ) =  $(V_{IN} - Lx\ pin\ measurement\ voltage) / 100mA$

<sup>(4)</sup> Design value

<sup>(5)</sup> When temperature is high, a current of approximately  $10\mu A$  (maximum) may leak.

<sup>(6)</sup> Time until it short-circuits  $V_{OUT}$  with GND via  $1\Omega$  of resistor from an operational state and is set to  $L_X=0V$  from current limit pulse generating.

<sup>(7)</sup> When  $V_{IN}$  is less than 2.4V, limit current may not be reached because voltage falls caused by ON resistance.

<sup>(8)</sup> When the difference between the input and the output is small, some cycles may be skipped completely before current maximizes.

If current is further pulled from this state, output voltage will decrease because of P-ch driver ON resistance.

<sup>(9)</sup> Current limit denotes the level of detection at peak of coil current.

<sup>(10)</sup> "H" =  $V_{IN} - 1.2V$ , "L" =  $0.1V \sim -0.1V$

<sup>(11)</sup>  $I_{PFM}$  and  $DTY_{LIMIT\_PFM}$  are defined only for the XCL202 series which have PFM control function. (Not for the XCL201 series)

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

XCL201B181BR/XCL202B181BR/XCL201B181ER/XCL202B181ER,  $V_{OUT}=1.8V$ ,  $f_{OSC}=1.2MHz$ ,  $T_a=25^{\circ}C$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CIRCUIT
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	When connected to external components, $V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $I_{OUT}=30mA$	1.764	1.800	1.836	V	①
Operating Voltage Range	$V_{IN}$		2.0	-	6.0	V	①
Maximum Output Current	$I_{OUTMAX}$	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(E)}+2.0V$ , $V_{CE}=1.0V$ When connected to external components <sup>(8)</sup>	400	-	-	mA	①
UVLO Voltage	$V_{UVLO}$	$V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ , $V_{OUT}=0V$ Voltage which Lx pin holding "L" level <sup>(1, *10)</sup>	1.00	1.40	1.78	V	②
Supply Current (XCL201)	$I_{DD}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=V_{OUT(T)} \times 1.1V$	-	22	50	$\mu A$	②
Supply Current (XCL202)			-	15	33		
Stand-by Current	$I_{STB}$	$V_{IN}=5.0V$ , $V_{CE}=0V$ , $V_{OUT}=V_{OUT(T)} \times 1.1V$	-	0	1.0	$\mu A$	③
Oscillation Frequency	$f_{OSC}$	When connected to external components, $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+2.0V$ , $V_{CE}=1.0V$ , $I_{OUT}=100mA$	1020	1200	1380	kHz	①
PFM Switching Current <sup>(11)</sup>	$I_{PFM}$	When connected to external components, $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+2.0V$ , $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$ , $I_{OUT}=1mA$	120	160	200	mA	⑩
PFM Duty Limit <sup>(11)</sup>	$DTY_{LIMIT\_PFM}$	$V_{CE}=V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+0.5V$ , $I_{OUT}=1mA$	-	200	300	%	①
Maximum Duty Cycle	$MAXDTY$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=V_{OUT(T)} \times 0.9V$	100	-	-	%	③
Minimum Duty Cycle	$MINDTY$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=V_{OUT(T)} \times 1.1V$	-	-	0	%	③
Efficiency <sup>(2)</sup>	$EFFI$	When connected to external components, $V_{CE}=V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+1.2V$ , $I_{OUT}=100mA$	-	89	-	%	①
Lx SW "H" ON Resistance 1	$R_{L \times H1}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=0V$ , $I_{LX}=100mA$ <sup>(3)</sup>	-	0.35	0.55	$\Omega$	④
Lx SW "H" ON Resistance 2	$R_{L \times H2}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=3.6V$ , $V_{OUT}=0V$ , $I_{LX}=100mA$ <sup>(3)</sup>	-	0.42	0.67	$\Omega$	④
Lx SW "L" ON Resistance 1	$R_{L \times L1}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ <sup>(4)</sup>	-	0.45	0.65	$\Omega$	-
Lx SW "L" ON Resistance 2	$R_{L \times L2}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=3.6V$ <sup>(4)</sup>	-	0.52	0.77	$\Omega$	-
Lx SW "H" Leakage Current <sup>(5)</sup>	$I_{LeakH}$	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=5.0V$ , $V_{CE}=0V$ , $LX=0V$	-	0.01	1.0	$\mu A$	⑨
Current Limit <sup>(9)</sup>	$I_{LIM}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=V_{OUT(T)} \times 0.9V$ <sup>(7)</sup>	600	800	1000	mA	⑥
Output Voltage Temperature Characteristics	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{V_{OUT}} / \Delta T_{opr}$	$I_{OUT}=30mA$ $-40^{\circ}C \leq T_{opr} \leq 85^{\circ}C$	-	$\pm 100$	-	ppm/ $^{\circ}C$	①
CE "H" Voltage	$V_{CEH}$	$V_{OUT}=0V$ , Applied voltage to $V_{CE}$ , Voltage changes Lx to "H" level <sup>(10)</sup>	0.65	-	6.0	V	③
CE "L" Voltage	$V_{CEL}$	$V_{OUT}=0V$ , Applied voltage to $V_{CE}$ , Voltage changes Lx to "L" level <sup>(10)</sup>	$V_{SS}$	-	0.25	V	③
CE "H" Current	$I_{CEH}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=0V$	-0.1	-	0.1	$\mu A$	⑤
CE "L" Current	$I_{CEL}$	$V_{IN}=5.0V$ , $V_{CE}=0V$ , $V_{OUT}=0V$	-0.1	-	0.1	$\mu A$	⑤
Soft Start Time	$t_{SS}$	When connected to external components, $V_{CE}=0V \rightarrow V_{IN}$ , $I_{OUT}=1mA$	-	0.32	0.50	ms	①
Latch Time	$t_{LAT}$	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , $V_{OUT}=0.8 \times V_{OUT(T)}$ Short Lx at $1\Omega$ resistance <sup>(6)</sup>	1.0	-	20	ms	⑦
Short Protection Threshold Voltage	$V_{SHORT}$	Sweeping $V_{OUT}$ , $V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.0V$ , Short Lx at $1\Omega$ resistance, $V_{OUT}$ voltage which Lx becomes "L" level within 1ms	0.675	0.900	1.125	V	⑦
CL Discharge	$R_{DCHG}$	$V_{IN}=5.0V$ $LX=5.0V$ $V_{CE}=0V$ $V_{OUT}=open$	200	300	450	$\Omega$	⑧
Inductance Value	L	Test frequency=1MHz	-	4.7	-	$\mu H$	-
Allowed Inductor Current	$I_{DC}$	$\Delta T=40^{\circ}C$	-	600	-	mA	-

Test conditions: Unless otherwise stated,  $V_{IN}=5.0V$ ,  $V_{OUT(T)}$ =Nominal Voltage

NOTE:

<sup>(1)</sup> Including hysteresis operating voltage range.

<sup>(2)</sup>  $EFFI = \{ (\text{output voltage} \times \text{output current}) / (\text{input voltage} \times \text{input current}) \} \times 100$

<sup>(3)</sup> ON resistance ( $\Omega$ ) =  $(V_{IN} - Lx \text{ pin measurement voltage}) / 100mA$

<sup>(4)</sup> Design value

<sup>(5)</sup> When temperature is high, a current of approximately 10  $\mu A$  (maximum) may leak.

<sup>(6)</sup> Time until it short-circuits  $V_{OUT}$  with GND via  $1\Omega$  of resistor from an operational state and is set to  $LX=0V$  from current limit pulse generating.

<sup>(7)</sup> When  $V_{IN}$  is less than 2.4V, limit current may not be reached because voltage falls caused by ON resistance.

<sup>(8)</sup> When the difference between the input and the output is small, some cycles may be skipped completely before current maximizes.

If current is further pulled from this state, output voltage will decrease because of P-ch driver ON resistance.

<sup>(9)</sup> Current limit denotes the level of detection at peak of coil current.

<sup>(10)</sup> "H" =  $V_{IN} - V_{IN} - 1.2V$ , "L" =  $+0.1V \sim -0.1V$

<sup>(11)</sup>  $I_{PFM}$  and  $DTY_{LIMIT\_PFM}$  are defined only for the XCL202 series which have PFM control function. (Not for the XCL201 series)

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

The value and conditions are depends on setting output voltage.

### ● PFM Switching Current ( $I_{PFM}$ ) (XCL202)

NOMINAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
$0.8V \leq V_{OUT(T)} \leq 1.2V$	140mA	180mA	240mA
$1.2V < V_{OUT(T)} < 1.8V$	130mA	170mA	220mA
$1.8V \leq V_{OUT(T)} \leq 4.0V$	120mA	160mA	200mA

### ● PFM Duty Limit $DTY_{LIMIT\_PFM}$ (XCL202)

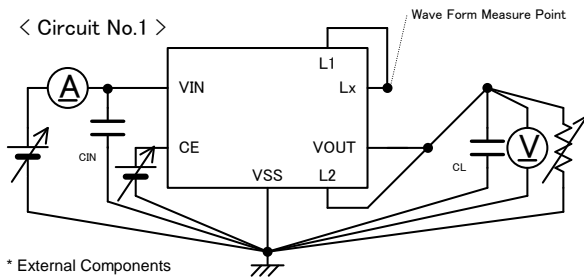
SETTING VOLTAGE	CONDITIONS
$0.8V \leq V_{OUT(T)} < 1.0V$	$V_{CE}=V_{IN}=2.0V, I_{OUT}=1mA$
$1.0V \leq V_{OUT(T)} \leq 4.0V$	$V_{CE}=V_{IN}=V_{OUT(T)}+0.5V, I_{OUT}=1mA$

### ● Soft-Start Time $t_{SS}$

SERIES	OUTPUT VOLTAGE	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
XCL201B	$0.8V \leq V_{OUT(T)} < 1.5V$	-	0.25ms	0.40ms
	$1.5V \leq V_{OUT(T)} < 1.8V$	-	0.32ms	0.50ms
	$1.8V \leq V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5V$	-	0.28ms	0.40ms
	$2.5V \leq V_{OUT(T)} \leq 4.0V$	-	0.32ms	0.50ms
XCL202B	$0.8V \leq V_{OUT(T)} < 2.5V$	-	0.28ms	0.40ms
	$2.5V \leq V_{OUT(T)} \leq 4.0V$	-	0.32ms	0.50ms

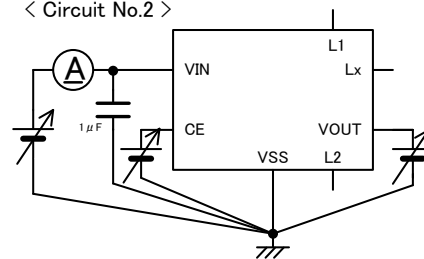
## TEST CIRCUITS

< Circuit No.1 >

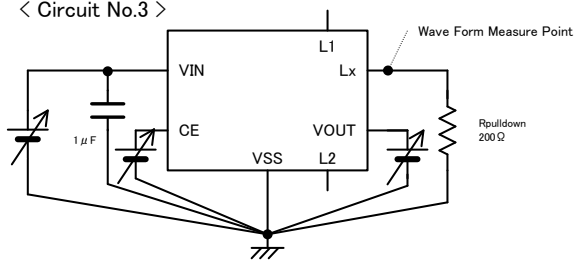


\* External Components  
CIN: 4.7  $\mu$ F (Ceramic)  
CL: 10  $\mu$ F (Ceramic)

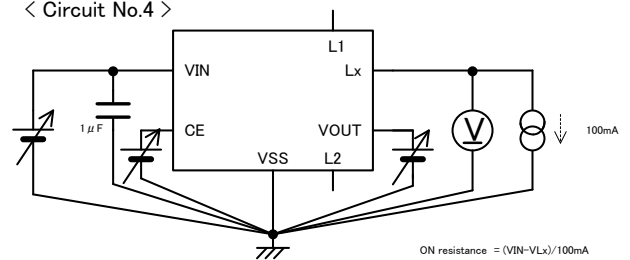
< Circuit No.2 >



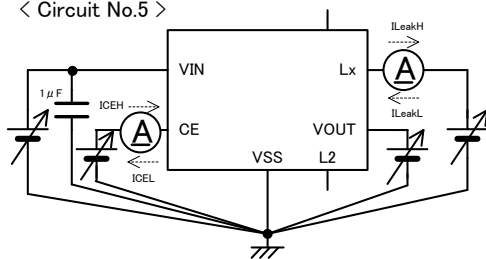
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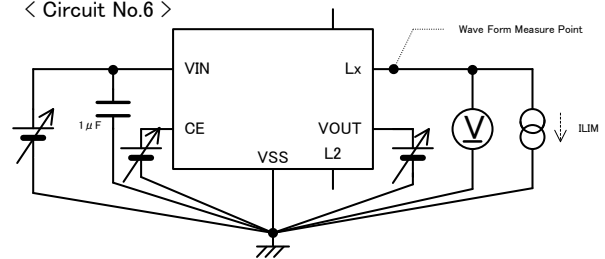
< Circuit No.4 >



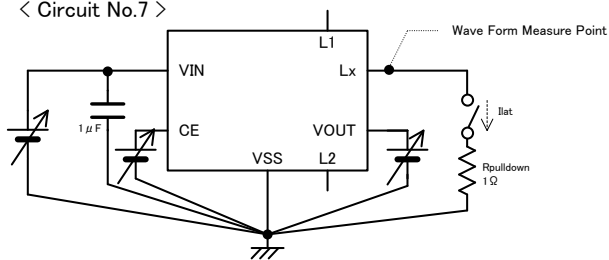
< Circuit No.5 >



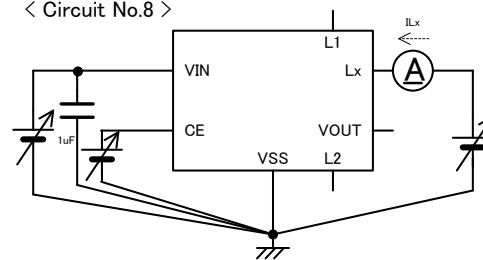
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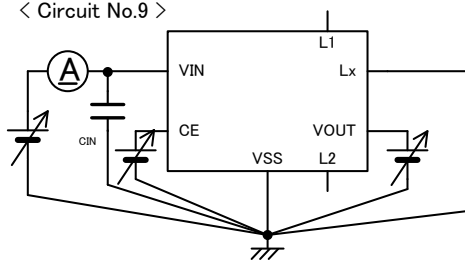
< Circuit No.7 >



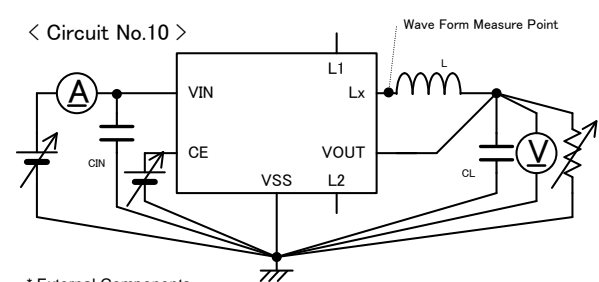
< Circuit No.8 >



< Circuit No.9 >



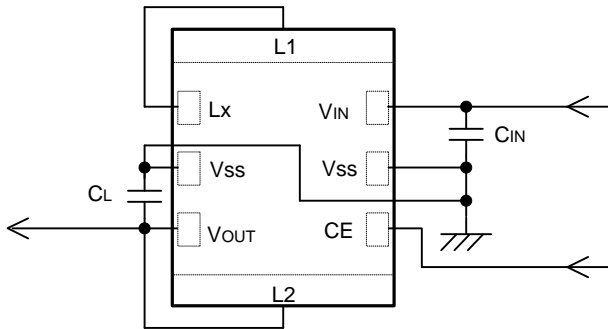
< Circuit No.10 >



\* External Components  
L: 4.7  $\mu$ H (Screening Parts)  
CIN: 4.7  $\mu$ F (Ceramic)  
CL: 10  $\mu$ F (Ceramic)

## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

XCL201/XCL202 Series



### ●External Components

$C_{IN}$  : 10V/4.7  $\mu$  F(Ceramic)

$C_L$  : 6.3V/10  $\mu$  F(Ceramic)

### NOTE:

The Inductor can be used only for this DC/DC converter.

Please do not use this inductor for the other reasons.

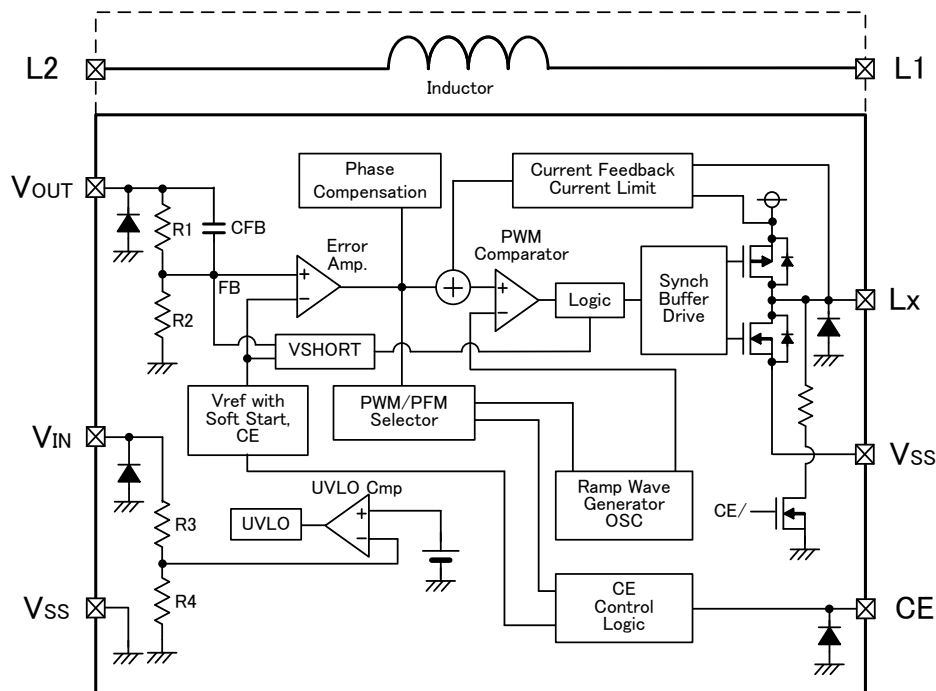
Please use B, X5R, and X7R grades in temperature characteristics for  $C_{IN}$  and  $C_L$  capacitors.

These grade ceramic capacitors minimize capacitance-loss as a function of voltage stress.



## OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION

The XCL201/XCL202 series consists of a reference voltage source, ramp wave circuit, error amplifier, PWM comparator, phase compensation circuit, output voltage adjustment resistors, P-channel MOSFET driver transistor, N-channel MOSFET switching transistor for the synchronous switch, current limiter circuit, UVLO circuit with control IC, and an inductor. (See the block diagram below.)



Using the error amplifier, the voltage of the internal voltage reference source is compared with the feedback voltage from the  $V_{OUT}$  pin through split resistors, R1 and R2. Phase compensation is performed on the resulting error amplifier output, to input a signal to the PWM comparator to determine the turn-on time during PWM operation. The PWM comparator compares, in terms of voltage level, the signal from the error amplifier with the ramp wave from the ramp wave circuit, and delivers the resulting output to the buffer driver circuit to cause the Lx pin to output a switching duty cycle. This process is continuously performed to ensure stable output voltage.

The current feedback circuit monitors the P-channel MOS driver transistor current for each switching operation, and modulates the error amplifier output signal to provide multiple feedback signals. This enables a stable feedback loop even when a low ESR capacitor such as a ceramic capacitor is used ensuring stable output voltage.

### <Reference Voltage Source>

The reference voltage source provides the reference voltage to ensure stable output voltage of the DC/DC converter.

### <Ramp Wave Circuit>

The ramp wave circuit determines switching frequency. The frequency is fixed internally 1.2MHz. Clock pulses generated in this circuit are used to produce ramp waveforms needed for PWM operation, and to synchronize all the internal circuits.

### <Error Amplifier>

The error amplifier is designed to monitor output voltage. The amplifier compares the reference voltage with the feedback voltage divided by the internal split resistors, R1 and R2. When a feedback voltage is lower than the reference voltage, the output voltage of the error amplifier is increased. The gain and frequency characteristics of the error amplifier output are fixed internally to deliver an optimized signal to the mixer.

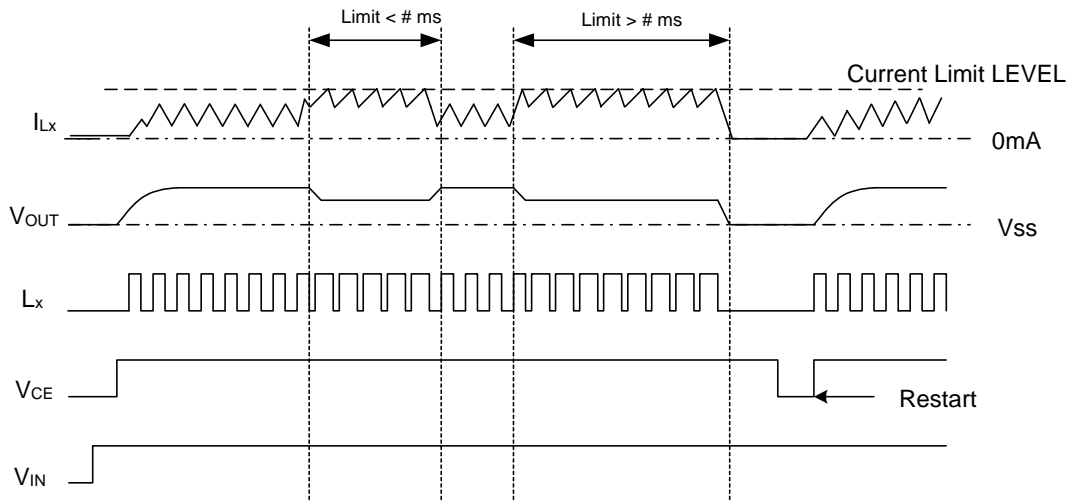
## OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

### <Current Limit>

The current limiter circuit of the XCL201/XCL202 series monitors the current flowing through the P-channel MOS driver transistor connected to the Lx pin, and features a combination of the current limit mode and the operation suspension mode.

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

The IC waits for the over current state to end by repeating the steps ① through ③. If an over current state continues for a few milliseconds and the above three steps are repeatedly performed, the IC performs the function of latching the OFF state of the driver transistor, and goes into operation suspension state. Once the IC is in suspension state, operations can be resumed by either turning the IC off via the CE pin, or by restoring power to the V<sub>IN</sub> pin. The suspension state does not mean a complete shutdown, but a state in which pulse output is suspended; therefore, the internal circuitry remains in operation. The current limit of the XCL201/XCL202 series can be set at 800mA at typical. Depending on the state of the PC Board, latch time may become longer and latch operation may not work. In order to avoid the effect of noise, an input capacitor is placed as close to the IC as possible.



### <Short-Circuit Protection>

The short-circuit protection circuit monitors the internal R1 and R2 divider voltage from the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin (refer to FB point in the block diagram shown in the previous page). In case where output is accidentally shorted to the Ground and when the FB point voltage decreases less than half of the reference voltage (V<sub>ref</sub>) and a current more than the I<sub>LIM</sub> flows to the driver transistor, the short-circuit protection quickly operates to turn off and to latch the driver transistor. In the latch state, the operation can be resumed by either turning the IC off and on via the CE pin, or by restoring power supply to the V<sub>IN</sub> pin.

When sharp load transient happens, a voltage drop at the V<sub>OUT</sub> is propagated to the FB point through C<sub>FB</sub>, as a result, short circuit protection may operate in the voltage higher than 1/2 V<sub>OUT</sub> voltage.

### <UVLO Circuit>

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

## OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

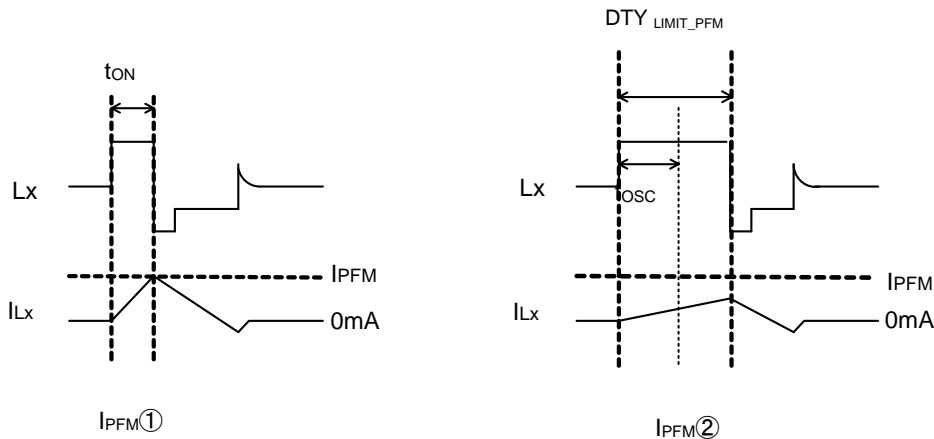
### <PFM Switch Current>

In PFM control operation, until coil current reaches to a specified level ( $I_{PFM}$ ), the IC keeps the P-ch MOSFET on. In this case, on-time ( $t_{ON}$ ) that the P-ch MOSFET is kept on can be given by the following formula.

$$t_{ON} = L \times I_{PFM} / (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \rightarrow IPFM①$$

### <PFM Duty Limit>

In the PFM control operation, the PFM Duty Limit ( $DTY_{LIMIT\_PFM}$ ) is set to 200% (TYP.). Therefore, under the condition that the duty increases (e.g. the condition that the step-down ratio is small), it's possible for P-ch MOSFET to be turned off even when coil current doesn't reach to  $I_{PFM}$ .  $\rightarrow IPFM②$



### <CL High Speed Discharge>

The XCL201/XCL202 series can quickly discharge the electric charge at the output capacitor ( $C_L$ ) when a low signal to the CE pin which enables a whole IC circuit put into OFF state, is inputted via the N-channel transistor located between the  $L_x$  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 may avoid application malfunction. 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

$\tau$  ( $\tau = C \times R$ ), discharge time of the output voltage after discharge via the N channel transistor is calculated by the following formula.

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

$V$  : Output voltage after discharge

$V_{OUT(T)}$  : Output voltage

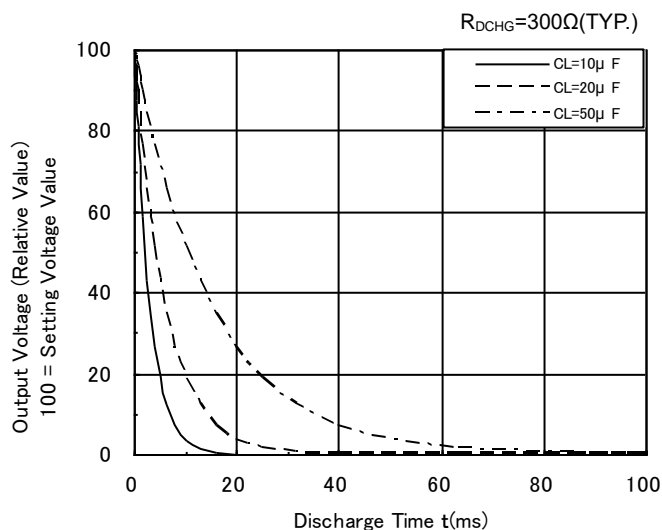
$t$  : Discharge time,

$\tau$  :  $C \times R$

$C$  = Capacitance of output capacitor ( $C_L$ )

$R$  =  $C_L$  auto-discharge resistance

### Output Voltage Discharge Characteristics

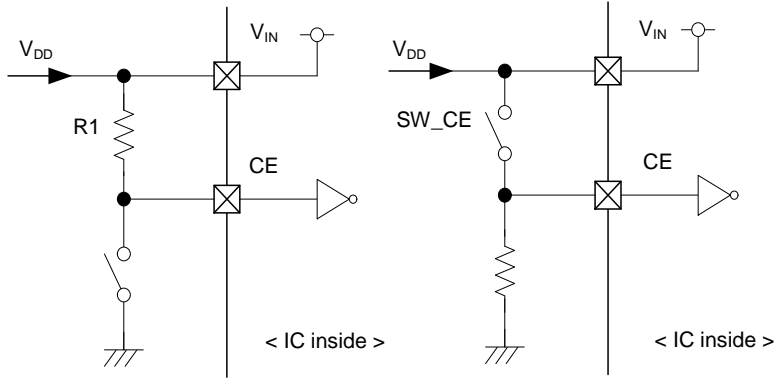


## OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

### <CE Pin Function>

The operation of the XCL201/XCL202 series will enter into the shutdown mode when a low level signal is input to the CE pin. During the shutdown mode, the current consumption of the IC becomes  $0\mu\text{A}$  (TYP.), with a state of high impedance at the Lx pin and  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  pin. The IC starts its operation by inputting a high level signal to the CE pin. The input to the CE pin is a CMOS input and the sink current is  $0\mu\text{A}$  (TYP.).

### ●XCL201/XCL202 series - Examples of how to use CE pin



(A)

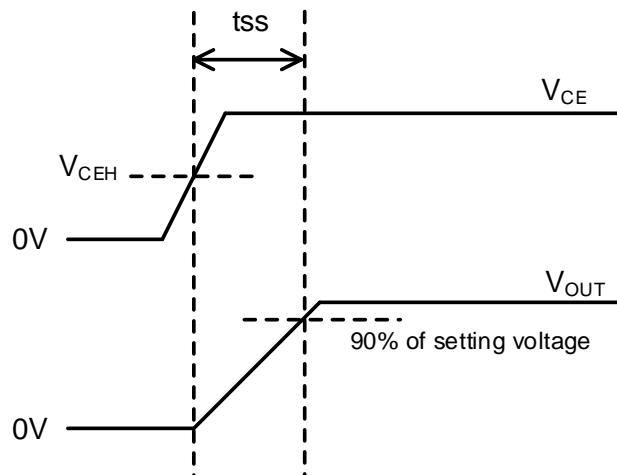
SW_CE	SELECTED STATUS
ON	Stand-by
OFF	Operation

(B)

SW_CE	SELECTED STATUS
ON	Operation
OFF	Stand-by

### <Soft Start>

Soft start time is internally set 0.25ms to 0.32ms (TYP). Soft start time is defined as the time to reach 90% of the output nominal voltage when the CE pin is turned on.



## FUNCTION CHART

CE VOLTAGE LEVEL	OPERATIONAL STATES	
	XCL201	XCL202
H Level <sup>(*)</sup>	Synchronous PWM Fixed Control	Synchronous PWM/PFM Automatic Switching
L Level <sup>(*)</sup>	Stand-by	Stand-by

\* CE pin voltage level range

<sup>(\*)</sup> H level:  $0.65V \leq V_{\text{CE}} \leq 6V$

<sup>(\*)</sup> L level:  $0V \leq V_{\text{CE}} \leq 0.25V$

<sup>(\*)</sup> CE pin should not be left open to avoid unstable operation.

## NOTE ON USE

1. The XCL201/XCL202 series is designed for use with ceramic output capacitors. If, however, the potential difference is too large between the input voltage and the output voltage, a ceramic capacitor may fail to absorb the resulting high switching energy and oscillation could occur on the output. If the input-output potential difference is large, connect an electrolytic capacitor in parallel to compensate for insufficient capacitance.
2. Spike noise and ripple voltage arise in a switching regulator as with a DC/DC converter. These are greatly influenced by external component selection, such as the coil inductance, capacitance values, and board layout of external components. Once the design has been completed, verification with actual components should be done.
3. Depending on the input-output voltage differential, or load current, some pulses may be skipped, and the ripple voltage may increase.
4. When the difference between input and output is large in PWM control, very narrow pulses will be outputted, and there is the possibility that some cycles may be skipped completely.
5. When the difference between input and output is small, and the load current is heavy, very wide pulses will be outputted and there is the possibility that some cycles may be skipped completely.
6. With the IC, the peak current of the coil is controlled by the current limit circuit. Since the peak current increases when dropout voltage or load current is high, current limit starts operation, and this can lead to instability. When peak current becomes high, please adjust the coil inductance value and fully check the circuit operation. In addition, please calculate the peak current according to the following formula:  

$$I_{pk} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times \text{OnDuty} / (2 \times L \times f_{OSC}) + I_{OUT}$$

L: Coil Inductance Value  
 $f_{OSC}$ : Oscillation Frequency
7. When the peak current which exceeds limit current flows within the specified time, the built-in P-ch driver transistor turns off. During the time until it detects limit current and before the built-in transistor can be turned off, the current for limit current flows; therefore, care must be taken when selecting the rating for the external components such as a coil.
8. When  $V_{IN}$  is less than 2.4V, limit current may not be reached because voltage falls caused by ON resistance.
9. Depending on the state of the PC Board, latch time may become longer and latch operation may not work. In order to avoid the effect of noise, the board should be laid out so that input capacitors are placed as close to the IC as possible.
10. Use of the IC at voltages below the recommended voltage range may lead to instability.
11. This IC should be used within the stated absolute maximum ratings in order to prevent damage to the device.
12. When the IC is used in high temperature, output voltage may increase up to input voltage level at no load because of the leak current of the driver transistor.
13. The current limit is set to 1000mA (MAX.) at typical. However, the current of 1000mA or more may flow.  
 In case that the current limit functions while the  $V_{OUT}$  pin is shorted to the GND pin, when P-ch MOSFET is ON, the potential difference for input voltage will occur at both ends of a coil. For this, the time rate of coil current becomes large. By contrast, when N-ch MOSFET is ON, there is almost no potential difference at both ends of the coil since the  $V_{OUT}$  pin is shorted to the GND pin. Consequently, the time rate of coil current becomes quite small. According to the repetition of this operation, and the delay time of the circuit, coil current will be converged on a certain current value, exceeding the amount of current, which is supposed to be limited originally. Even in this case, however, after the over current state continues for several ms, the circuit will be latched. A coil should be used within the stated absolute maximum rating in order to prevent damage to the device.

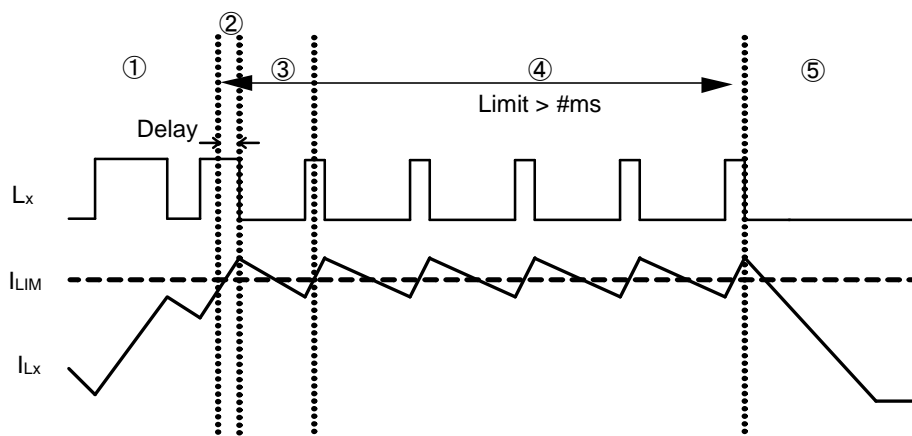
①Current flows into P-ch MOSFET to reach the current limit ( $I_{LIM}$ ).

②The current of  $I_{LIM}$  or more flows since the delay time of the circuit occurs during from the detection of the current limit to OFF of P-ch MOSFET.

③Because of no potential difference at both ends of the coil, the time rate of coil current becomes quite small.

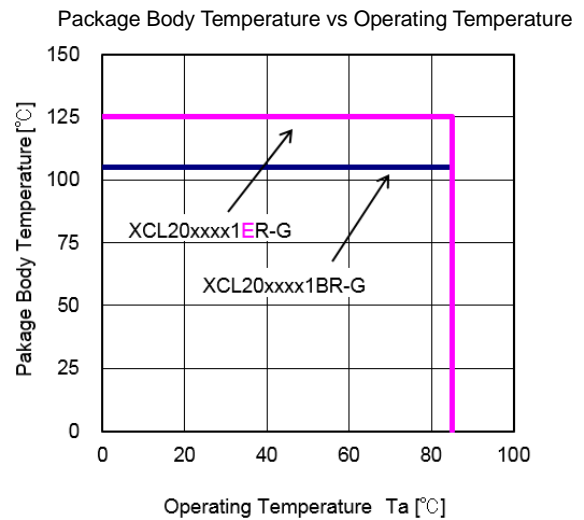
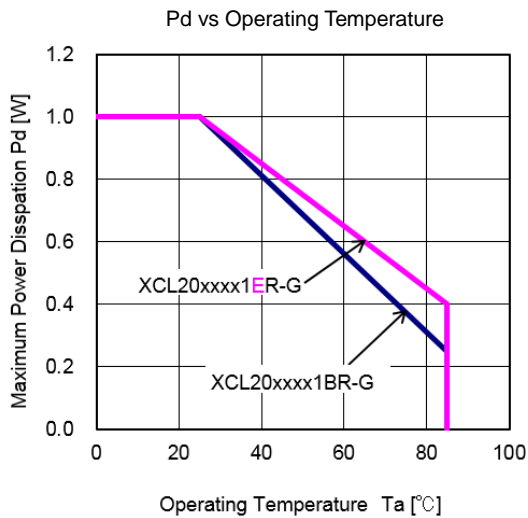
④ $L_x$  oscillates very narrow pulses by the current limit for several ms.

⑤The circuit is latched, stopping its operation.



## NOTE ON USE (Continued)

14. In order to stabilize  $V_{IN}$  voltage level and oscillation frequency, we recommend that a by-pass capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ) be connected as close as possible to the  $V_{IN}$  &  $V_{SS}$  pins.
15. High step-down ratio and very light load may lead an intermittent oscillation when PWM mode.
16. When PWM/PFM automatic switching goes into continuous mode, the IC may be in unstable operation for the range of MAXDUTY area with small input/output differential.
17. Please use within the power dissipation range below. Please also note that the power dissipation may change by test conditions. The power dissipation figure shown is PCB mounted.
18. The proper position of mounting is based on the coil terminal



the power loss of micro DC/DC according to the following formula:

$$power\ loss = V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT} \times ((100/EFFI) - 1) \quad (W)$$

$V_{OUT}$ : Output Voltage (V)

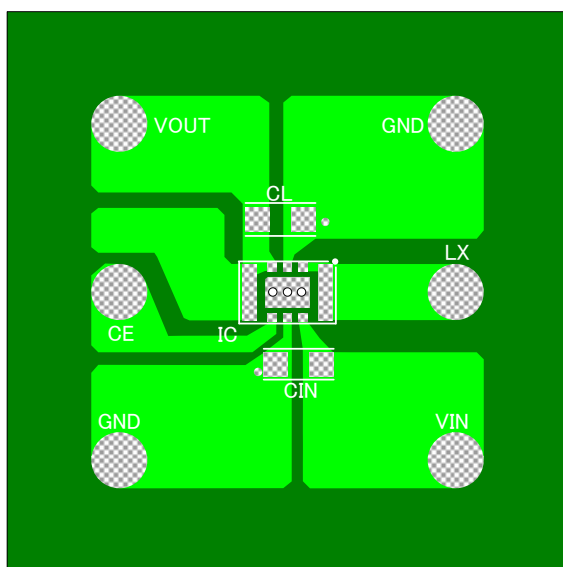
$I_{OUT}$ : Output Current (A)

EFFI: Conversion Efficiency (%)

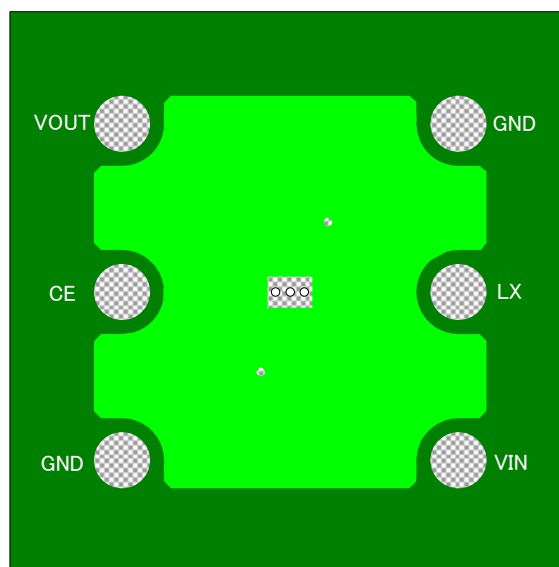
## NOTE ON USE (Continued)

### ● Instructions of pattern layouts

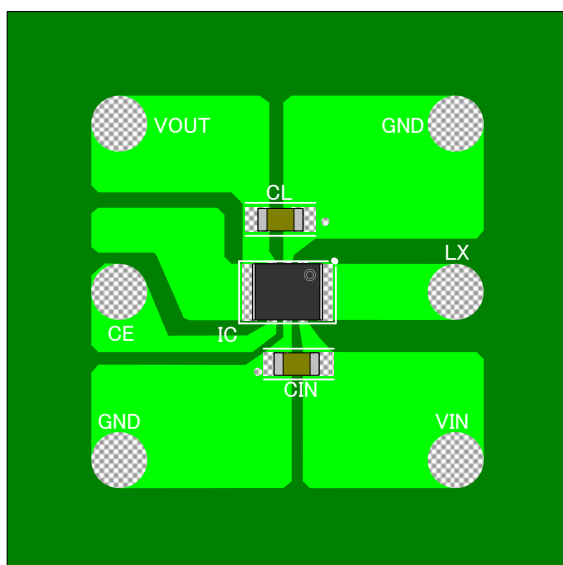
1. In order to stabilize  $V_{IN}$  voltage level, we recommend that a by-pass capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ) be connected as close as possible to the  $V_{IN}$  (No.6) &  $V_{SS}$  (No.5) pins.
2. Please mount each external component as close to the IC as possible.
3. Wire external components as close to the IC as possible and use thick, short connecting traces to reduce the circuit impedance.
4. Make sure that the PCB GND traces are as thick as possible, as variations in ground potential caused by high ground currents at the time of switching may result in instability of the IC.
5. This series' internal driver transistors bring on heat because of the output current and ON resistance of driver transistors.
6. Please connect Lx (No.1) pin and L1 (No.7) pin by wiring on the PCB.
7. Please connect  $V_{OUT}$  (No.3) pin and L2 (No.8) pin by wiring on the PCB.
8. As precautions on mounting, please set the mounting position accuracy within 0.05 mm.



FRONT



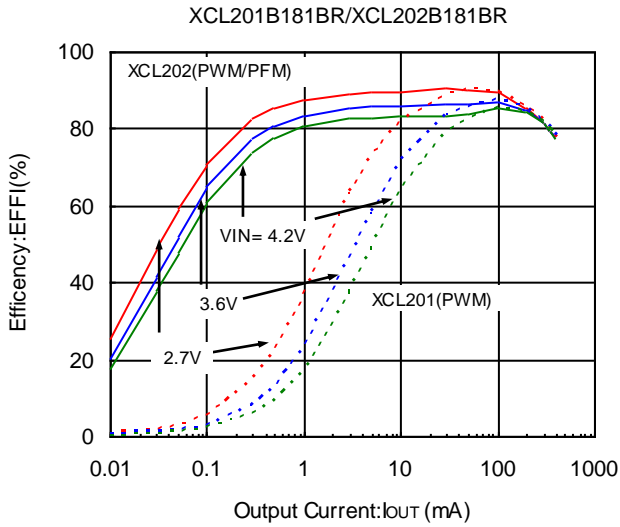
BACK (Flip Horizontal)



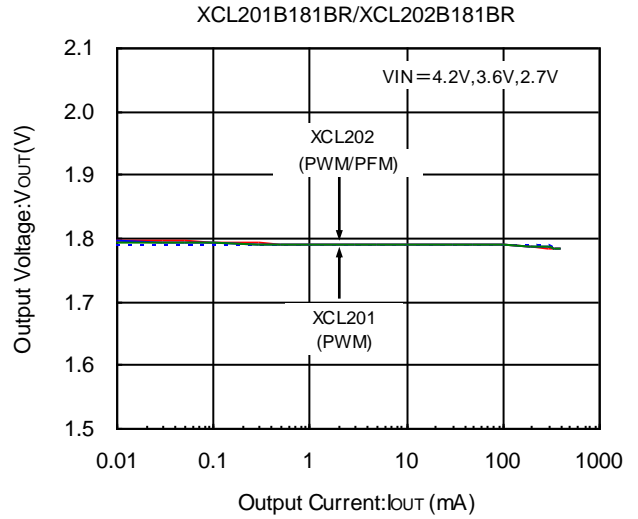
FRONT (PCB mounted)

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

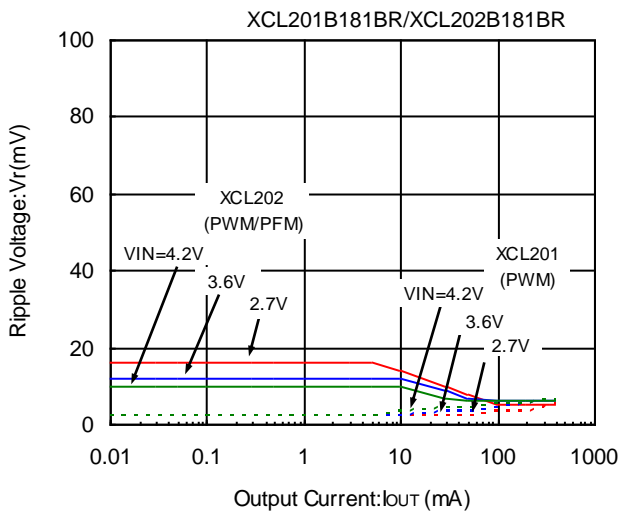
(1) Efficiency vs. Output Current



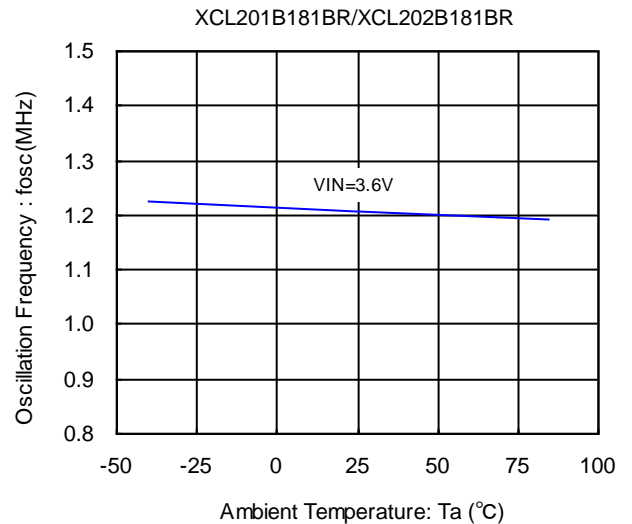
(2) Output Voltage vs. Output Current



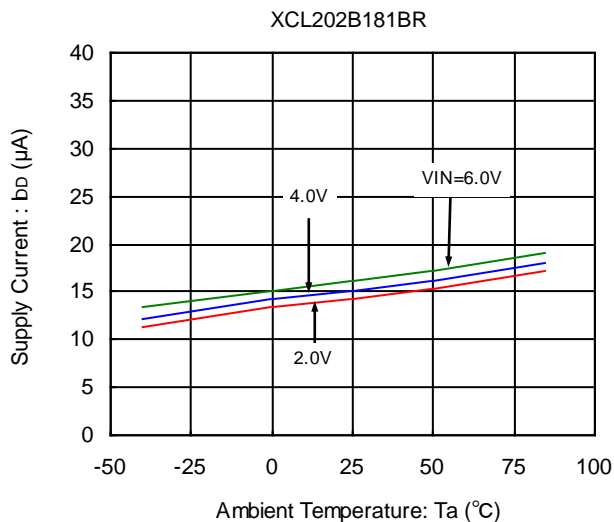
(3) Ripple Voltage vs. Output Current



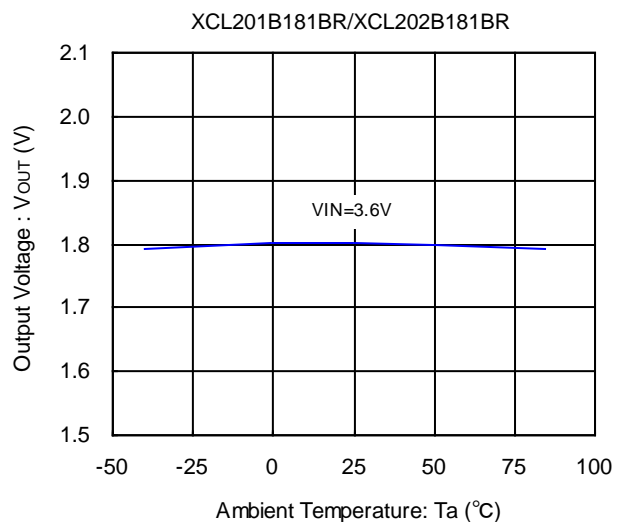
(4) Oscillation Frequency vs. Ambient Temperature



(5) Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature



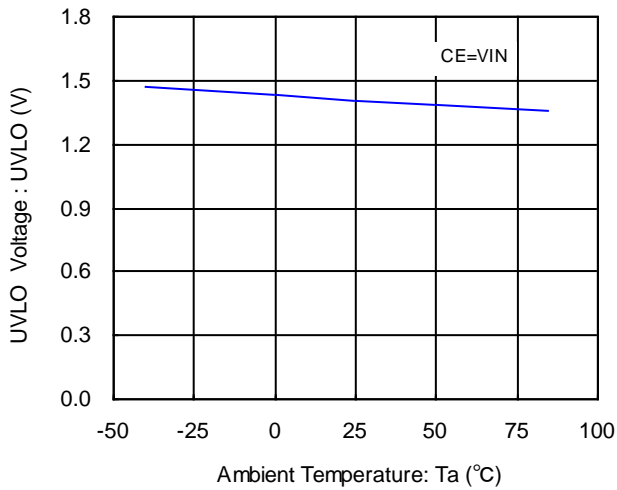
(6) Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



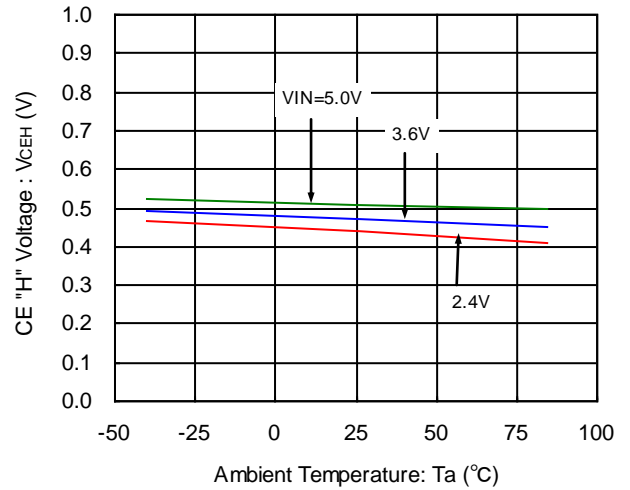


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

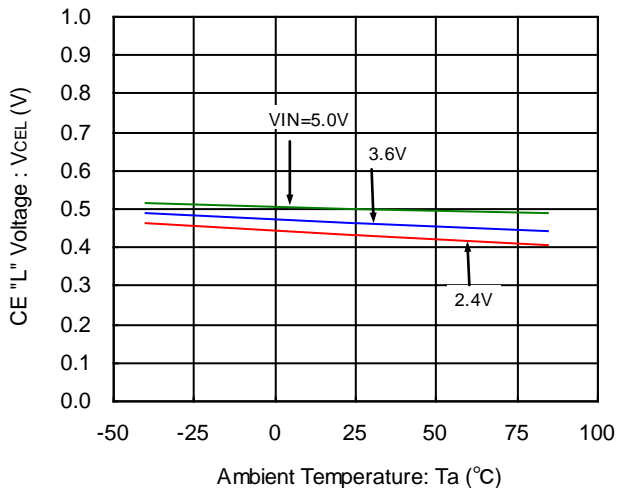
(7) UVLO Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature  
XCL201B181BR/XCL202B181BR



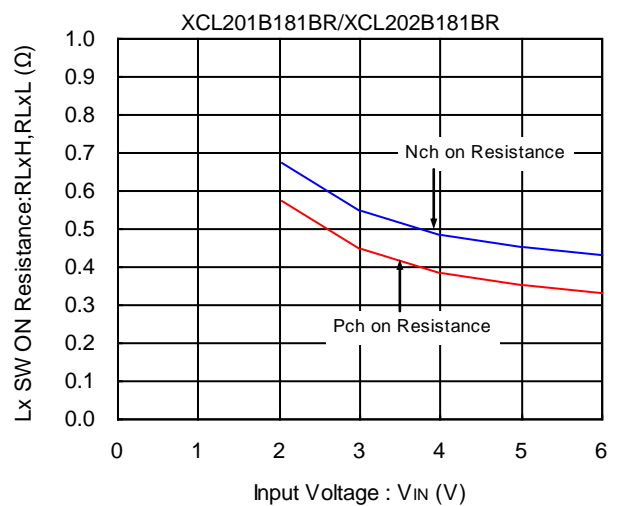
(8) CE "H" Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature  
XCL201B181BR/XCL202B181BR



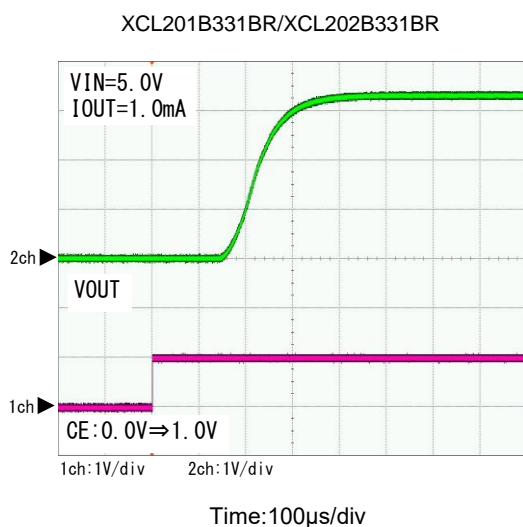
(9) CE "L" Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature  
XCL201B181BR/XCL202B181BR



(10) "Pch / Nch" Driver on Resistance vs. Input Voltage  
XCL201B181BR/XCL202B181BR

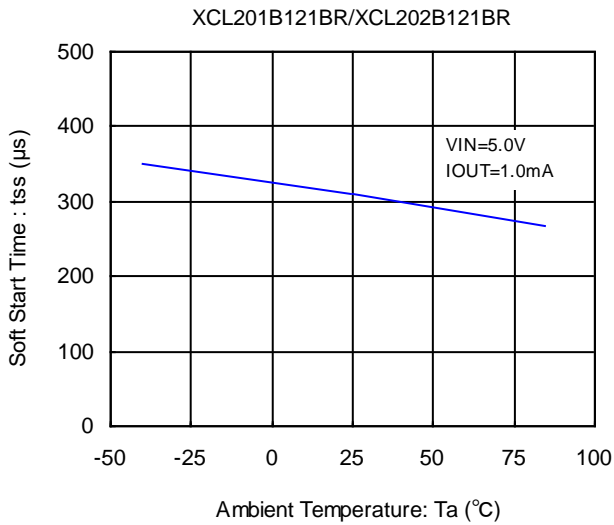


(11) Rise Wave Form

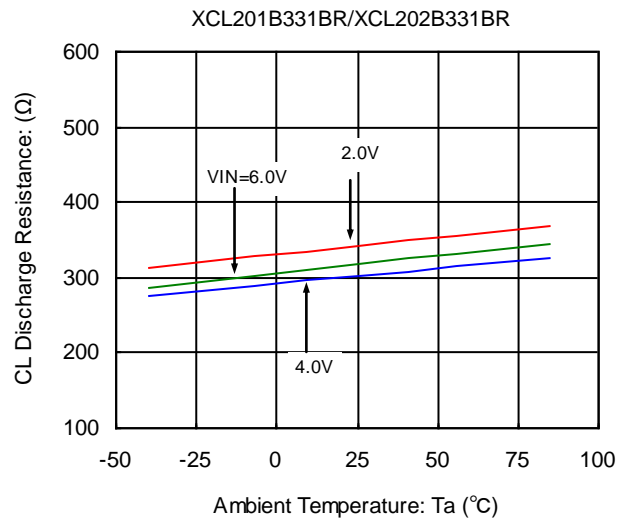


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(12) Soft-Start Time vs. Ambient Temperature

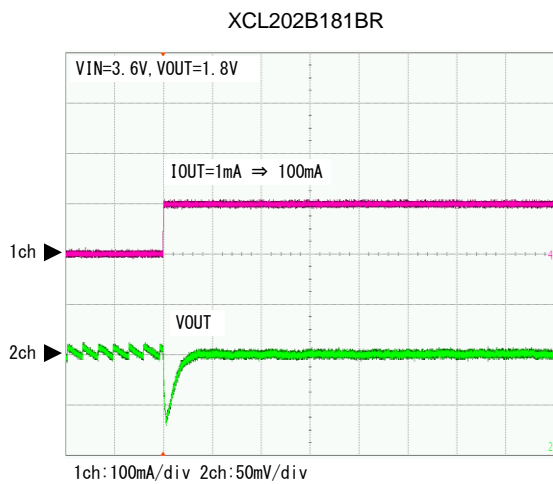


(13) CL Discharge Resistance vs. Ambient Temperature

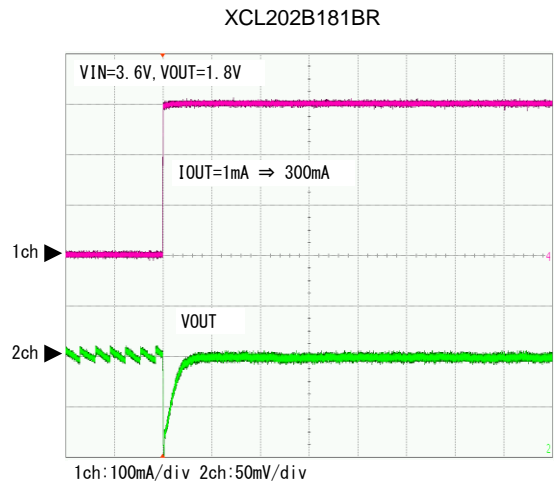


(14) Load Transient Response

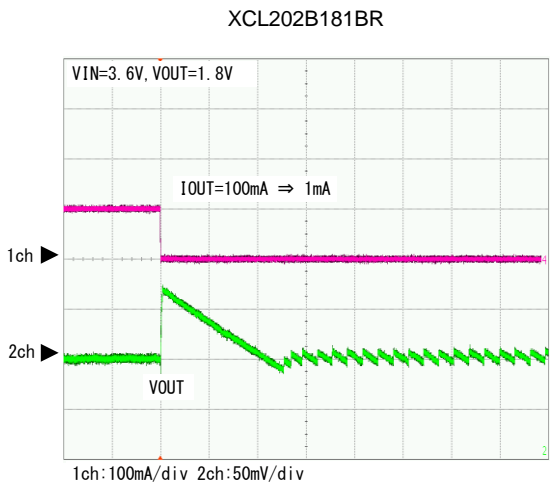
MODE : PWM/PFM Automatic Switching Control



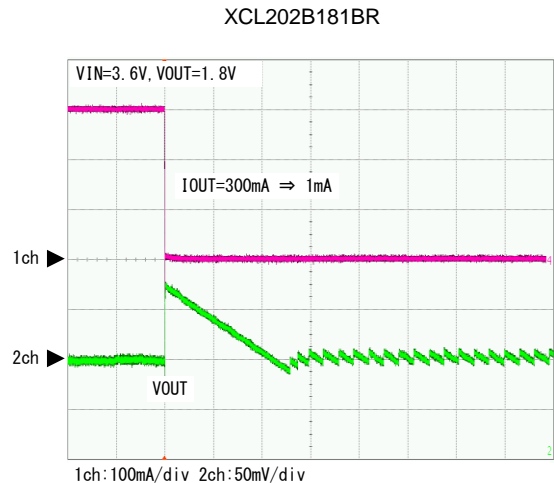
time:200µs/div



time:200µs/div



time:200µs/div

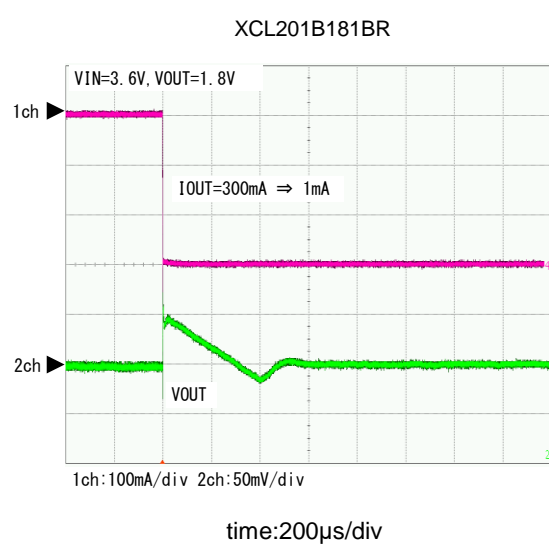
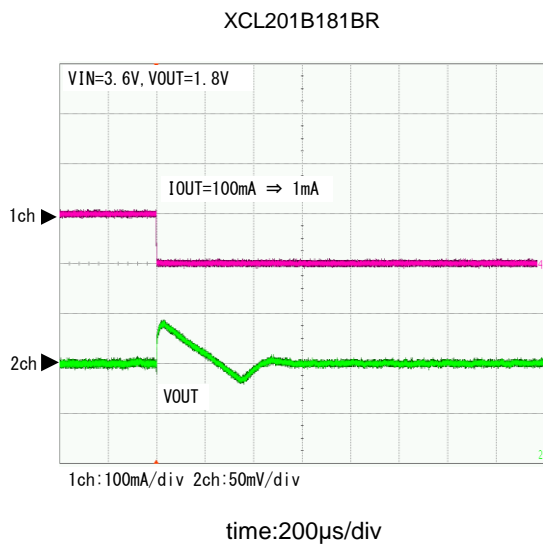
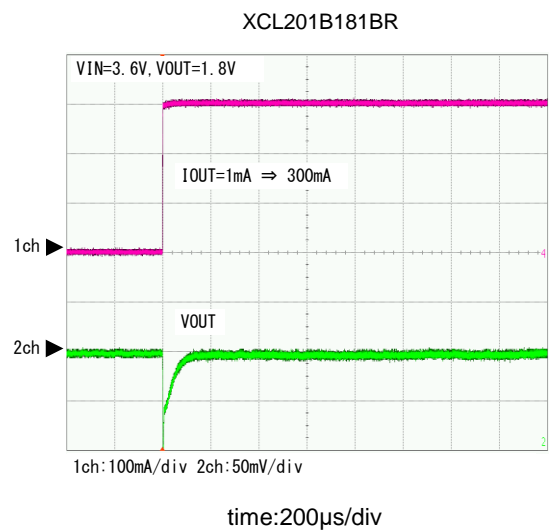
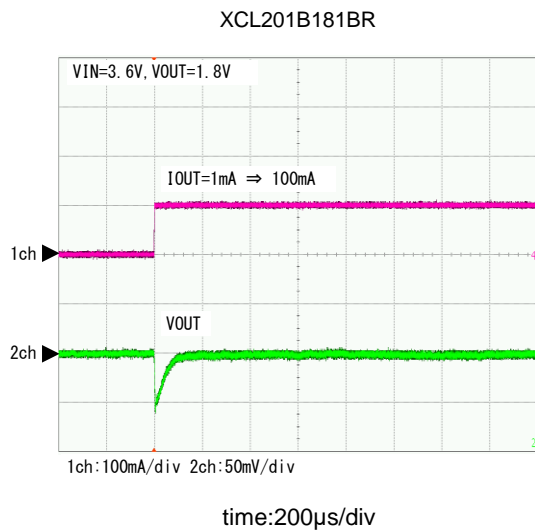


time:200µs/div

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (14) Load Transient Response (Continued)

MODE : PWM Control

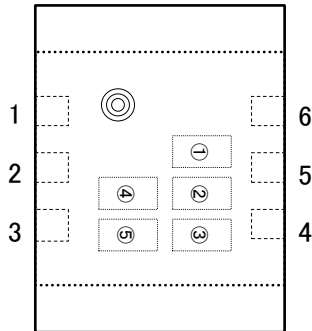


## ■ PACKAGING INFORMATION

For the latest package information go to, [www.torexsemi.com/technical-support/packages](http://www.torexsemi.com/technical-support/packages)

PACKAGE	OUTLINE / LAND PATTERN	THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS
CL-2025	<a href="#">CL-2025 PKG</a>	<a href="#">CL-2025 Power Dissipation</a>
CL-2025-02	<a href="#">CL-2025-02 PKG</a>	<a href="#">CL-2025-02 Power Dissipation</a>

## MARKING RULE



CL-2025/CL-2025-02

① represents products series

MARK	PRODUCT SERIES
F	XCL201B****-G
H	XCL202B****-G

② represents integer of output voltage and oscillation frequency

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	MARK
	OSCILLATION FREQUENCY=1.2MHz (XCL20****1**-G)
0.x	F
1.x	H
2.x	K
3.x	L
4.x	M

③ represents the decimal part of output voltage

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	MARK	PRODUCT SERIES
X.0	0	XCL20***0***-G
X.05	A	XCL20***A***-G
X.1	1	XCL20***1***-G
X.15	B	XCL20***B***-G
X.2	2	XCL20***2***-G
X.25	C	XCL20***C***-G
X.3	3	XCL20***3***-G
X.35	D	XCL20***D***-G
X.4	4	XCL20***4***-G
X.45	E	XCL20***E***-G
X.5	5	XCL20***5***-G
X.55	F	XCL20***F***-G
X.6	6	XCL20***6***-G
X.65	H	XCL20***H***-G
X.7	7	XCL20***7***-G
X.75	K	XCL20***K***-G
X.8	8	XCL20***8***-G
X.85	L	XCL20***L***-G
X.9	9	XCL20***9***-G
X.95	M	XCL20***M***-G

Example (Mark ②, ③)

OSCILLATION FREQUENCY	MARK					
	XCL20**33***-G		XCL20**2C***-G		XCL20**1L***-G	
	②	③	②	③	②	③
1.2MHz	L	3	K	C	H	L

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.