

## 200mA High Speed LDO Regulator with ON/OFF Switch

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The XC6234 series is a 200mA high speed LDO regulator that features high accurate, high ripple rejection and low dropout. The series consists of a voltage reference, an error amplifier, a driver transistor, a current limiter, a phase compensation circuit and an inrush current protection circuit.

The output voltage is selectable from 1.2V, 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V and 3.3V.

The CE function enables the circuit to be in stand-by mode by inputting low level signal. In the stand-by mode, the series enables the electric charge at the output capacitor  $C_L$  to be discharged via the internal switch, and as a result the  $V_{OUT}$  pin quickly returns to the  $V_{SS}$  level.

The series is also compatible with low ESR ceramic capacitors, which provides stable output voltage. This stability can be maintained even during load fluctuations due to the excellent transient response.

The over current protection circuit is integrated and operates when the output current reaches current limit level.

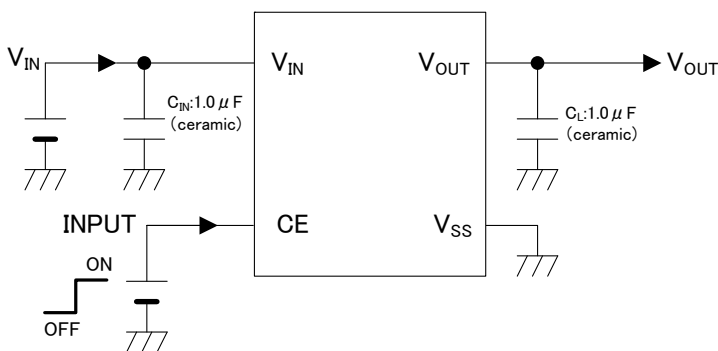
### APPLICATIONS

- Mobile
- Wireless LAN
- Module
- Cell phones
- Smartphones

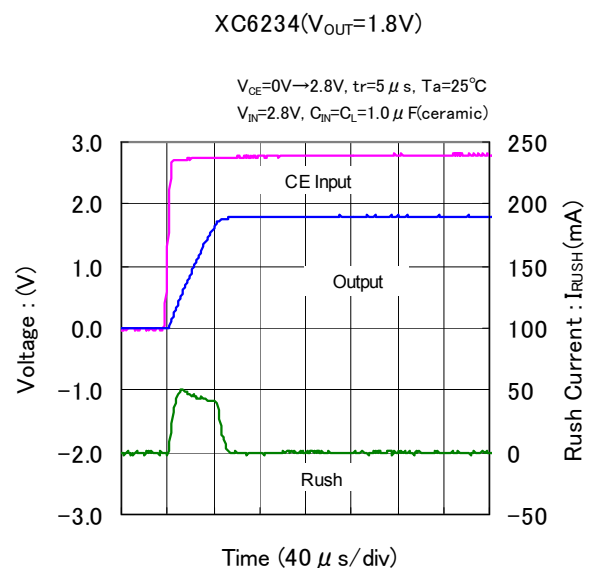
### FEATURES

Maximum Output Current	: 200mA
Input Voltage Range	: 1.7V~5.5V
Output Voltages	: 1.2V, 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V
Dropout Voltage	: 240mV @ $I_{OUT}=200mA$ ( $V_{OUT}=3.0V$ )
Low Power Consumption	: 45 $\mu A$ (TYP.)
Stand-by Current	: 0.1 $\mu A$
High Ripple Rejection	: 75dB@1kHz
CE Pin Function	: Active High $C_L$ Auto Discharge
Protection Circuit	: Current Limit 255mA (TYP.) Short Circuit Protection 60mA (TYP.)
External Capacitor	: Ceramic Capacitor Compatible 1.0 $\mu F$
Operating Ambient Temperature	: -40°C~+85°C
Package	: SOT-25J
Environmentally Friendly	: EU RoHS Compliant, Pb Free

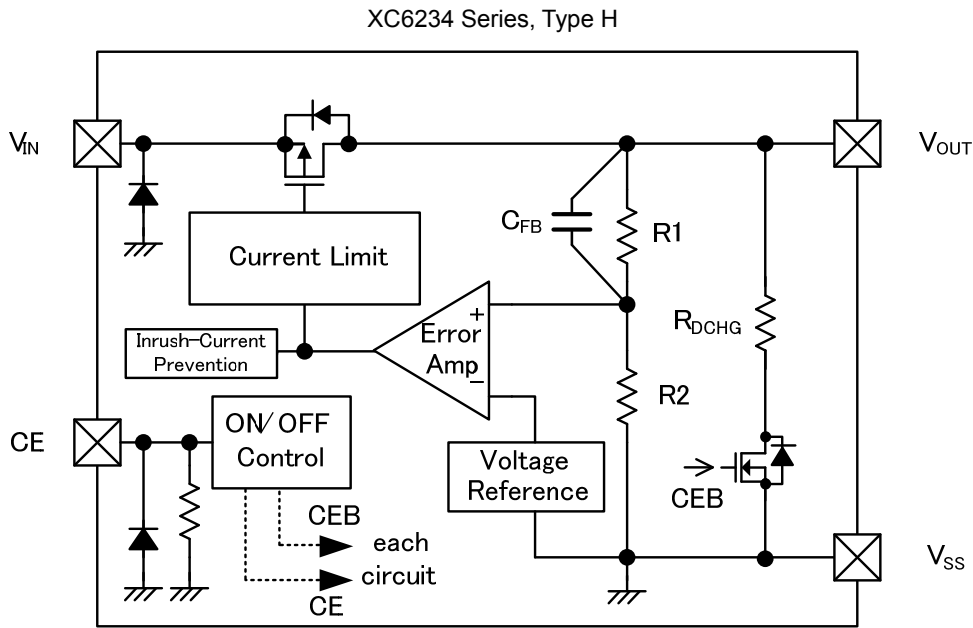
### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



## ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



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

## ■ PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION

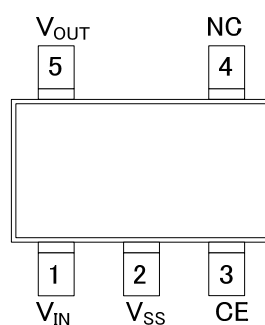
### ● Ordering Information

XC6234①②③④⑤⑥-⑦

DESIGNATOR	ITEM	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
①	Type (CE Active High)	H	Includes Inrush Current Prevention, CE Pull-down and C <sub>L</sub> Auto-discharge
②③	Output Voltage	12~33	②③=12 : 1.2V ②③=15 : 1.5V ②③=18 : 1.8V ②③=25 : 2.5V ②③=28 : 2.8V ②③=30 : 3.0V ②③=33 : 3.3V
④	Output Voltage Accuracy	1	±1% (V <sub>OUT</sub> ≥ 2.00V), ±0.02V (V <sub>OUT</sub> < 2.00V)
⑤⑥-⑦ (*1)	Package (Order Unit)	VR-G	SOT-25J (3,000/Reel)

(\*1) The "-G" suffix denotes Halogen and Antimony free as well as being fully RoHS compliant.

## ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



SOT-25J  
(TOP VIEW)

## PIN ASSIGNMENT

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

## ■ PIN FUNCTION ASSIGNMENT

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

\* For H type, CE pin voltage is fixed as L level because of internal pull-down resistor.

## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Ta=25

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNITS
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3 ~ +6.0	V
Output Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	275 <sup>(1)</sup>	mA
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.3 ~ V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3 or +6.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	V
CE Input Voltage	V <sub>CE</sub>	-0.3 ~ +6.0	V
Power Dissipation	SOT-25J Pd	500 (PCB mounted) <sup>(3)</sup>	mW
Operating Ambient Temperature	Topr	-40 ~ +85	
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 ~ +125	

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

<sup>(1)</sup> I<sub>OUT</sub> = Pd / (V<sub>IN</sub> - V<sub>OUT</sub>)

<sup>(2)</sup> The maximum value should be either V<sub>IN</sub>+0.3 or +6.0 in the lowest.

<sup>(3)</sup> This is a reference data taken by using the test board. Please refer to page 21 for details.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

XC6234 Series

Ta=25°C

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CIRCUIT
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT(E)</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥ 2.0V	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> × 0.99 <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> × 1.01 <sup>(2)</sup>	V	①
			E-0 <sup>(3)</sup>				
		V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> < 2.0V	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> - 0.02 <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.02 <sup>(2)</sup>		
			E-0 <sup>(3)</sup>				
Maximum Output Current	I <sub>OUTMAX</sub>	-	200	-	-	mA	①
Load Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub>	0.1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 200mA	-	25	45	mV	①
Dropout Voltage	V <sub>dif</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 200mA	-	E-1 <sup>(5)</sup>		mV	①
Supply Current	I <sub>DD</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0mA	-	45	87	μA	②
Stand-by Current	I <sub>STB</sub>	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> )	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> < 2.0V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA 2.5V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 5.5V	-	0.02	0.10	%V	①
		V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥ 2.0V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 0.5V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 5.5V					
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-	1.7	-	5.5	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	-	±80	-	ppm/°C	①
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> < 2.5V V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.0V <sub>DC</sub> + 0.5V <sub>p-pAC</sub> V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 1.0V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA, f = 1kHz	-	75	-	dB	③
		V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≥ 2.5V V <sub>IN</sub> = {V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 1.0} + 0.5V <sub>p-pAC</sub> V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 1.0V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA, f = 1kHz					
Current Limit	I <sub>LIM</sub>	-	200	255	-	mA	①
Short Current	I <sub>SHORT</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	-	60	-	mA	①
CE "H" Level Voltage	V <sub>CEH</sub>	-	0.9	-	5.5	V	①
CE "L" Level Voltage	V <sub>CEL</sub>	-	V <sub>SS</sub>	-	0.3	V	①
CE "H" Level Current (Type H)	I <sub>CEH</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5V	2.5	6.0	9.5	μA	①
CE "L" Level Current	I <sub>CEL</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	-0.1	-	0.1	μA	①
C <sub>L</sub> Auto-discharge Resistance	R <sub>DCHG</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.0V	-	270	-	Ω	①
Inrush Current	I <sub>RUSH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>CE</sub> = 0 → 5.5V	-	95	-	mA	④

**NOTE:**

Unless otherwise stated V<sub>IN</sub> = V<sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 1V, V<sub>CE</sub> = V<sub>IN</sub>, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA

<sup>(1)</sup> V<sub>OUT(E)</sub> is Effective output voltage

<sup>(2)</sup> V<sub>OUT(T)</sub> is Nominal output voltage

<sup>(3)</sup> E-0: OUTPUT VOLTAGE (Refer to the Voltage Chart)

<sup>(4)</sup> 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.

<sup>(5)</sup> E-1: DROPOUT VOLTAGE (Refer to the dropout Voltage Chart)

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS(Continued)

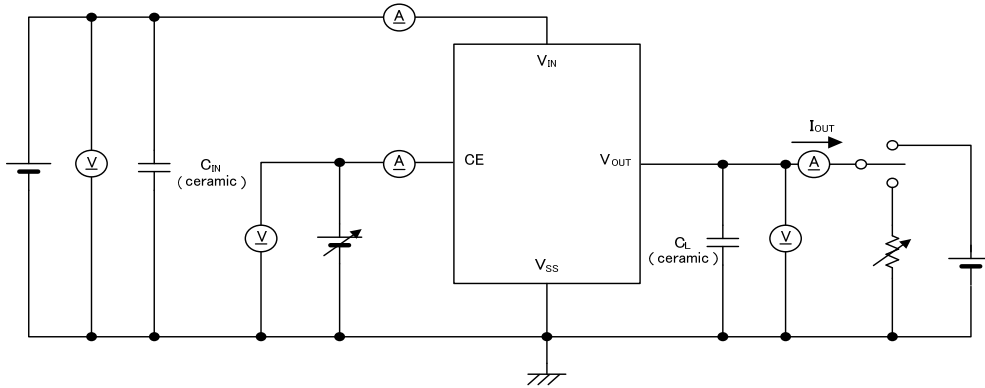
Voltage Chart

NOMINAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	E-0		E-1	
	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)		DROPOUT VOLTAGE (mV)	
$V_{OUT(T)}$	$V_{OUT(E)}$		Vdif	
	MIN.	MAX.	TYP.	MAX.
1.20	1.1800	1.2200	680	950
1.50	1.4800	1.5200	600	695
1.80	1.7800	1.8200	400	600
2.50	2.4750	2.5250	310	420
2.80	2.7720	2.8280		
3.00	2.9700	3.0300	240	380
3.30	3.2670	3.3330		

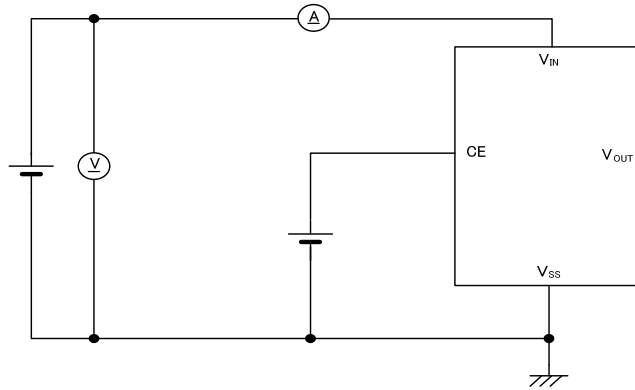
## TEST CIRCUITS

$C_{IN}=1.0\ \mu F$ ,  $C_L=1.0\ \mu F$

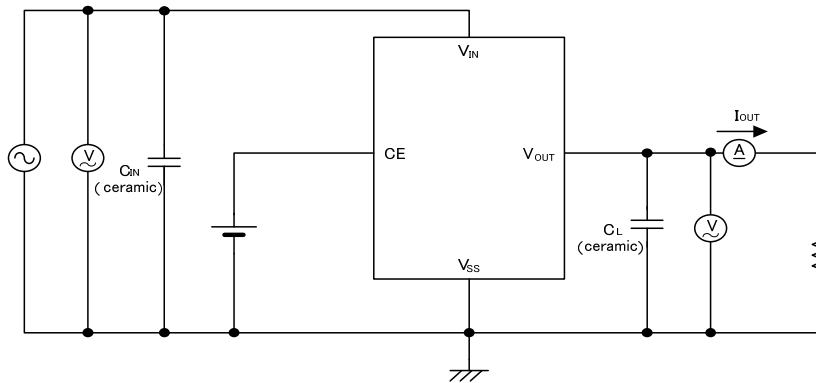
Circuit ①



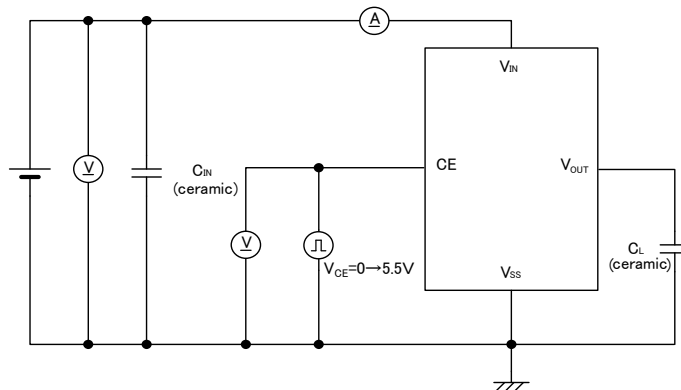
Circuit ②



Circuit ③

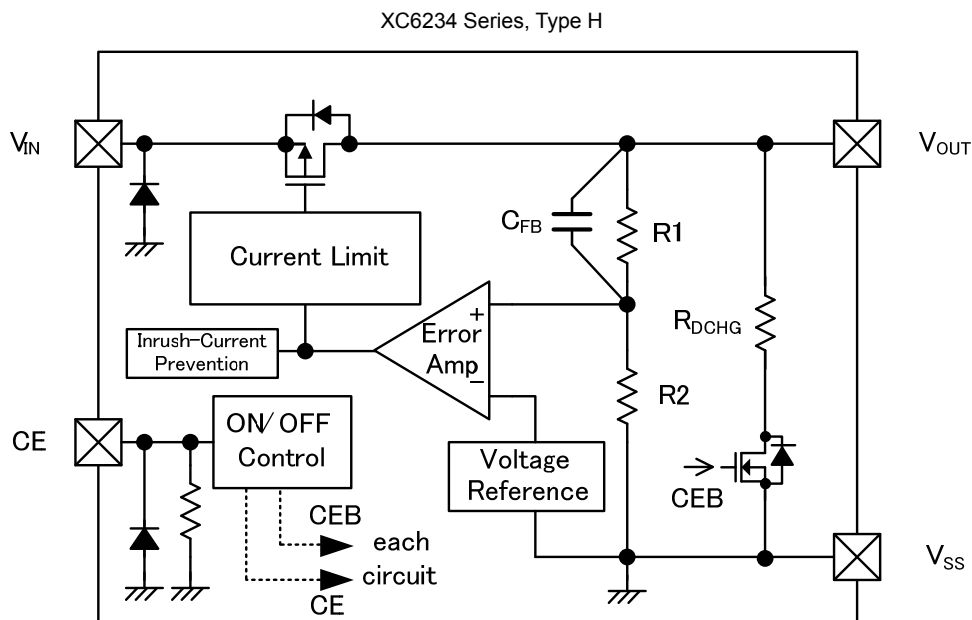


Circuit ④



## ■ OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION

The voltage divided by resistors R1 & R2 is compared with the internal reference voltage by the error amplifier. The P-channel MOSFET which is connected to the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin is then driven by the subsequent control signal. The output voltage at the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin is controlled and stabilized by a system of negative feedback. The current limit circuit and short circuit protection operate in relation to the level of output voltage and output current.



### < Low ESR Capacitor >

The XC6234 series needs an output capacitor (C<sub>L</sub>) for phase compensation. In order to ensure the stable phase compensation, please place an output capacitor of 1.0 μF at the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin and V<sub>SS</sub> pin as close as possible. For a stable power input, please connect an input capacitor (C<sub>IN</sub>) of 1.0 μF between the input pin (V<sub>IN</sub>) and the ground pin (V<sub>SS</sub>).

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

The XC6234 series has current limiter and droop shape of fold-back circuit. When the load current reaches the current limit, the droop current limiter circuit operates and the output voltage drops with keeping the load current. After that, the output voltage drops to a certain level, the fold-back circuit operates and the output current goes to decrease with a degree of output voltage decreasing. The output current finally reaches at the level of 60mA (TYP.) when the output pin is short-circuited.

### <CE Pin>

The IC's internal circuitry can be shutdown via the signal of the CE pin. The XC6234 series has a pull-down resistor at the CE pin inside. Even the CE pin is left open, the CE pin is fixed as Low level. However, inflow current is generated into the CE pin.

## ■ OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION (Continued)

### <C<sub>L</sub> High-speed Discharge Function>

The N-ch transistor located between the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin and the V<sub>SS</sub> pin and the C<sub>L</sub> discharge resistance is set to 270Ω (TYP.) when V<sub>IN</sub> is 5.5V (TYP.) and V<sub>OUT</sub> is 2.0V (TYP.).

This N-ch transistor can quickly discharge the electric charge at the output capacitor (C<sub>L</sub>), when a low signal is inputted to the CE pin. 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 capacitance (C<sub>L</sub>).

By setting time constant of a C<sub>L</sub> auto-discharge resistance (R<sub>DCHG</sub>) and an output capacitance (C<sub>L</sub>) as  $\tau$  ( $\tau = C_L \times R_{DCHG}$ ), the output voltage after discharge via the N-ch transistor is calculated by the following formula.

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

V: Output voltage after discharge

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

t: Discharge time

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

C<sub>L</sub>: Output capacitance

R<sub>DCHG</sub>: C<sub>L</sub> auto-discharge resistance

or discharge time is calculated by the next formula.

$$t = \tau \ln (V_{OUT(E)} / V)$$

### < Inrush Current Prevention >

The inrush current prevention circuit is built in the XC6234 series.

When the IC starts to operate, the prevention circuit limits the inrush current as 95mA (TYP.) from input pin (V<sub>IN</sub>) to output pin (V<sub>OUT</sub>) for charging C<sub>L</sub> capacitor. However, the device can not provide the output current beyond 95mA (TYP.) for a period of approximately 100 μs because internal control of the IC.

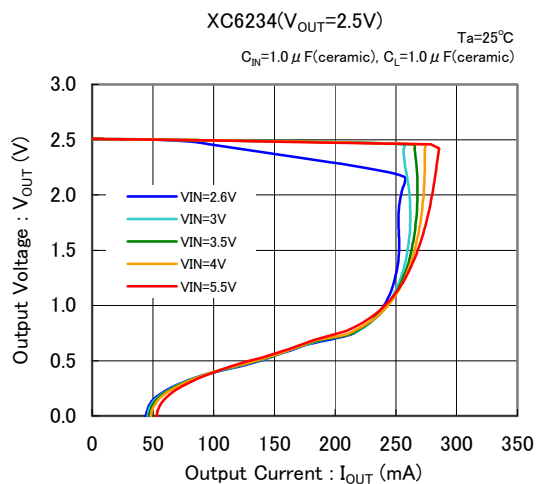
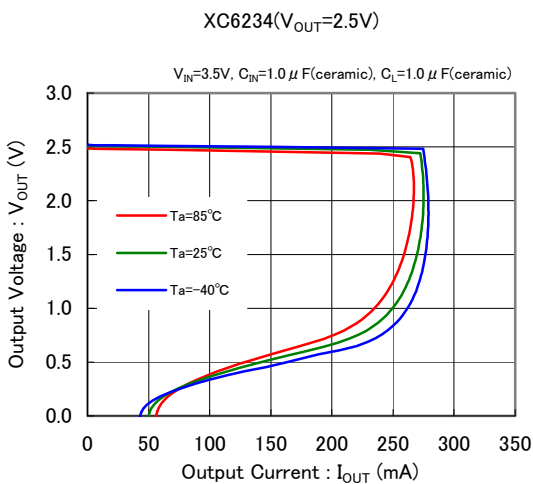
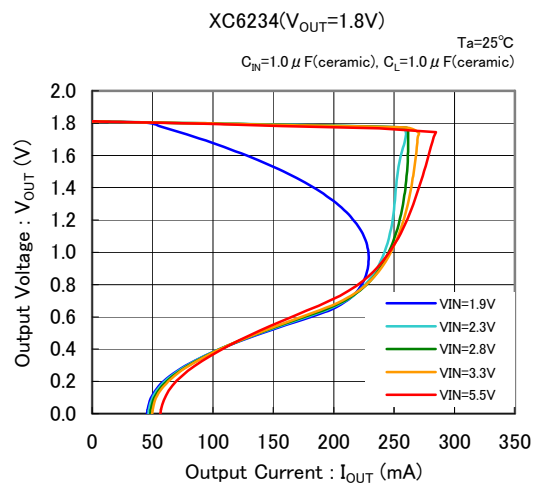
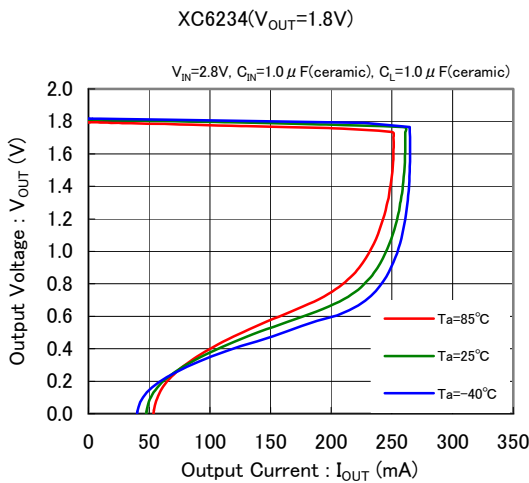
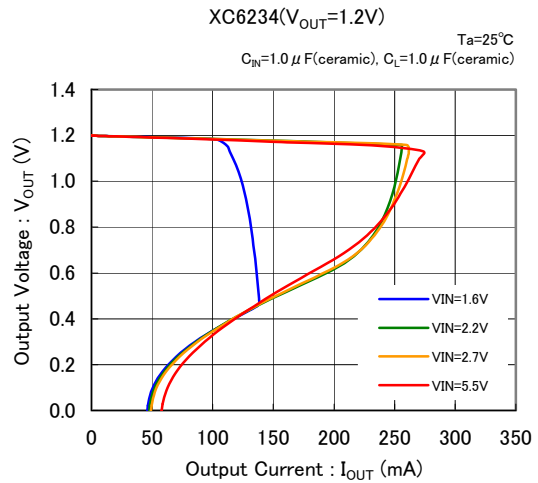
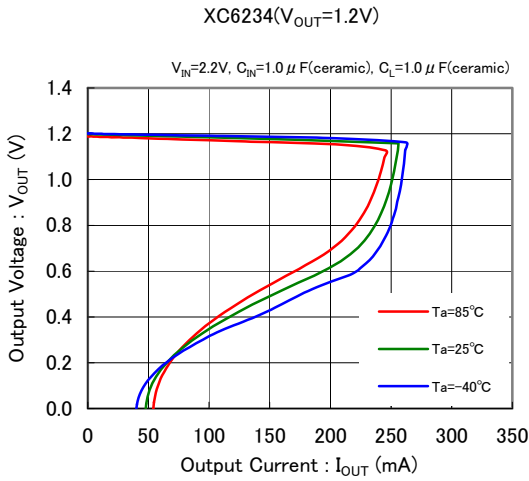


## ■ NOTES ON USE

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 strengthen  $V_{IN}$  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. 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.

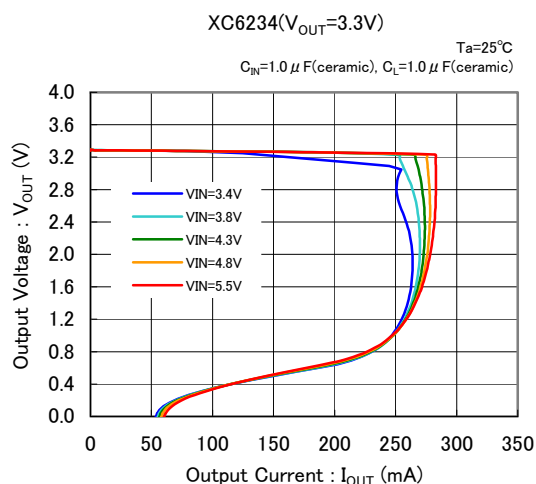
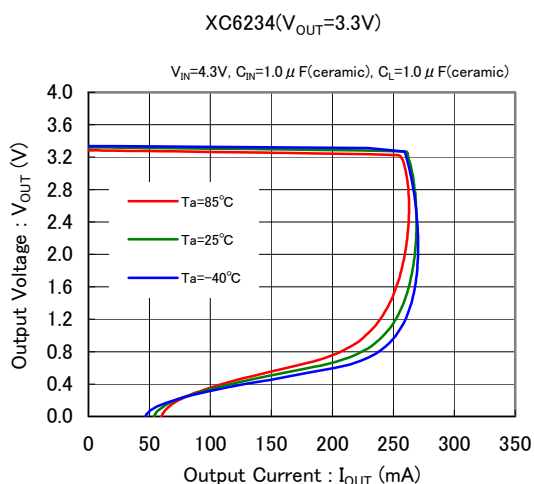
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

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

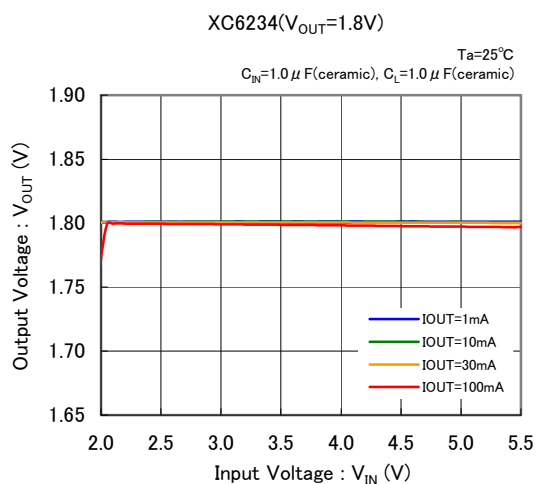
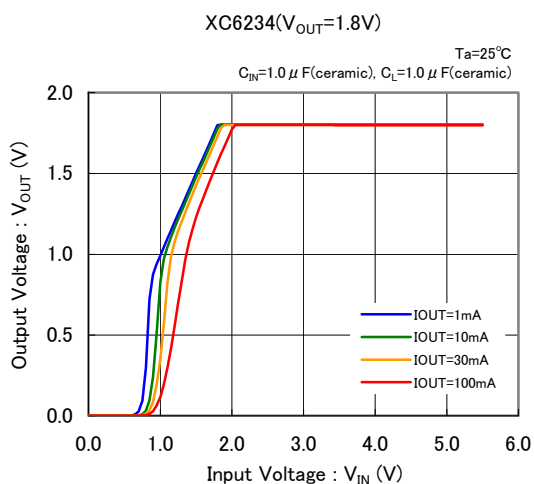
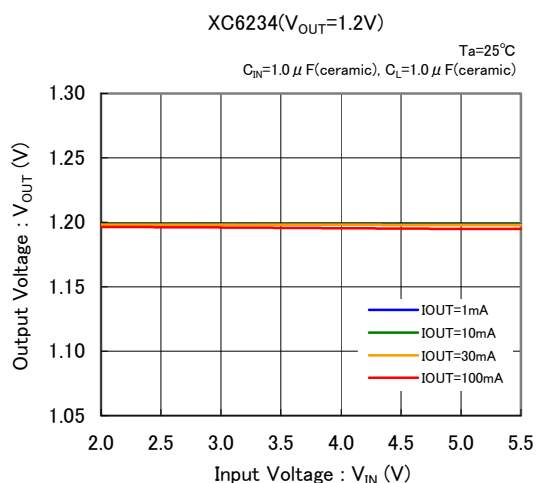
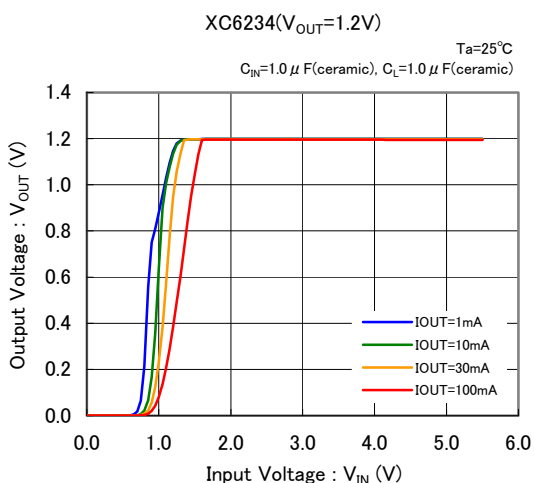


## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

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

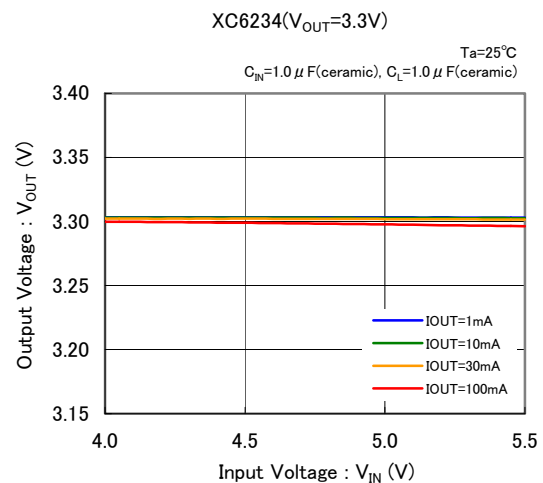
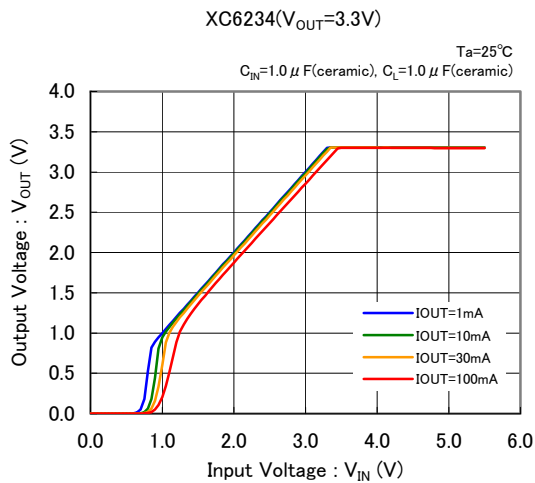
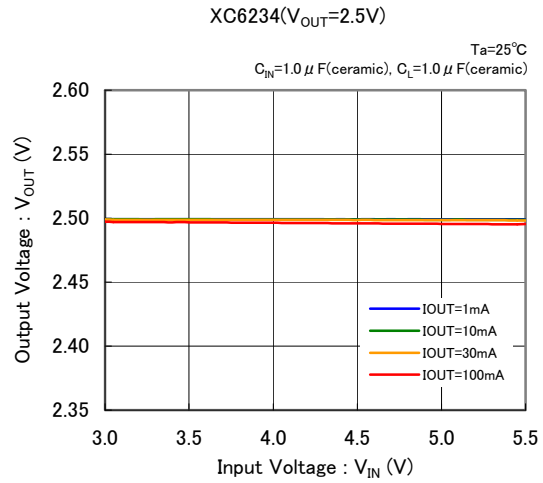
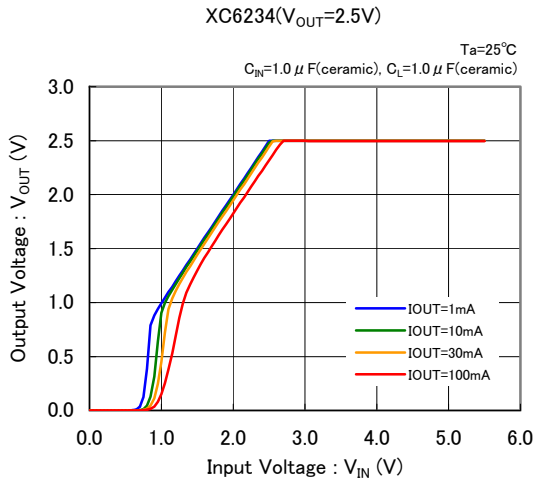


### (2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

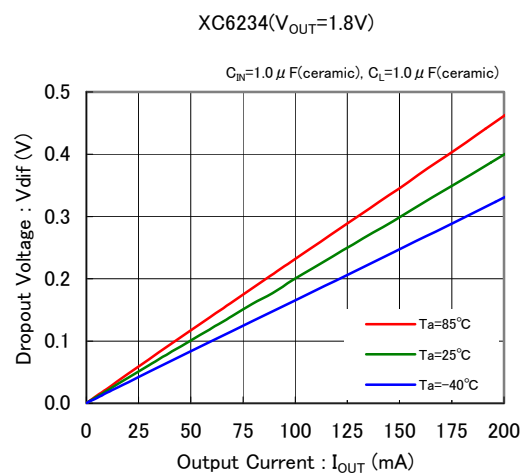
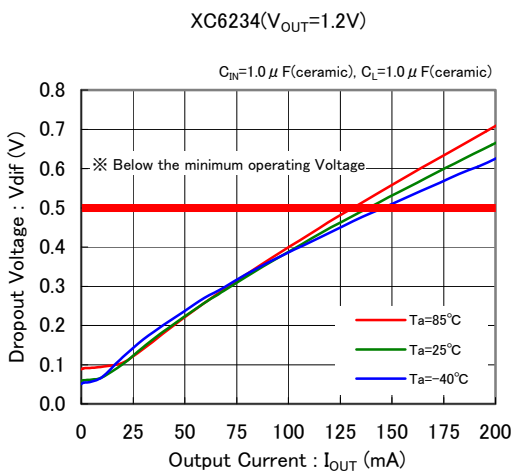


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

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

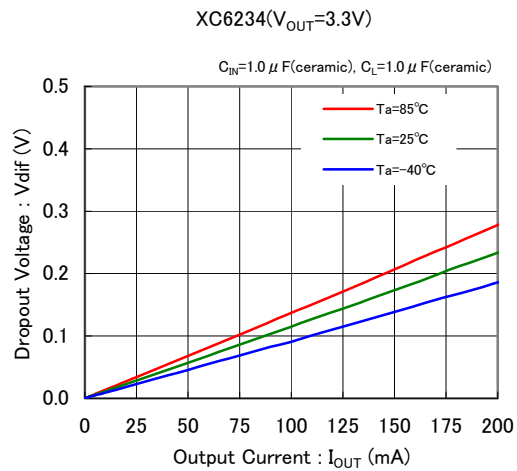
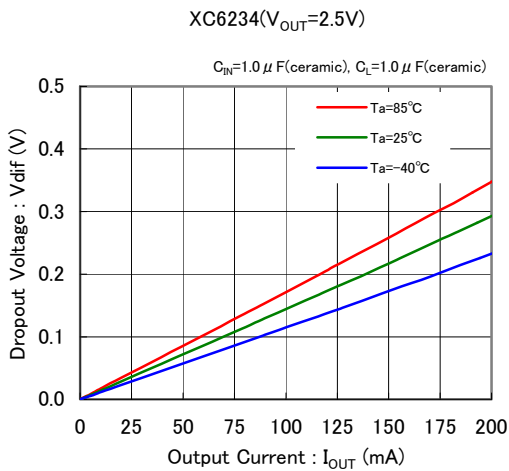


### (3) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

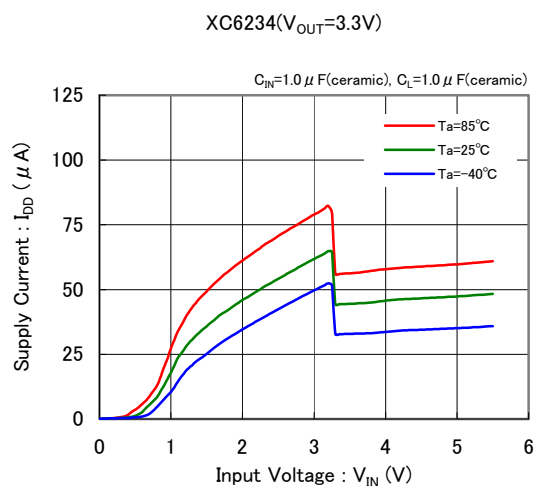
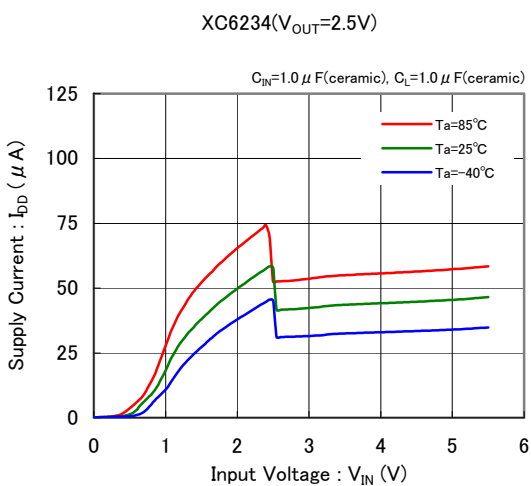
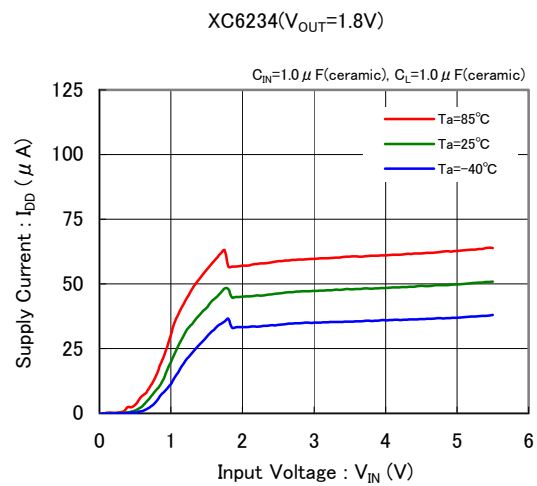
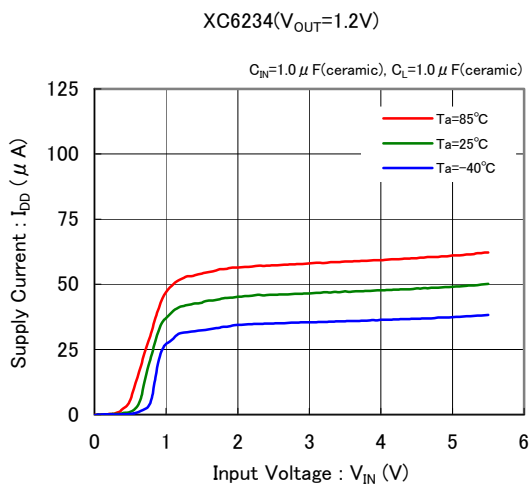


## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

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

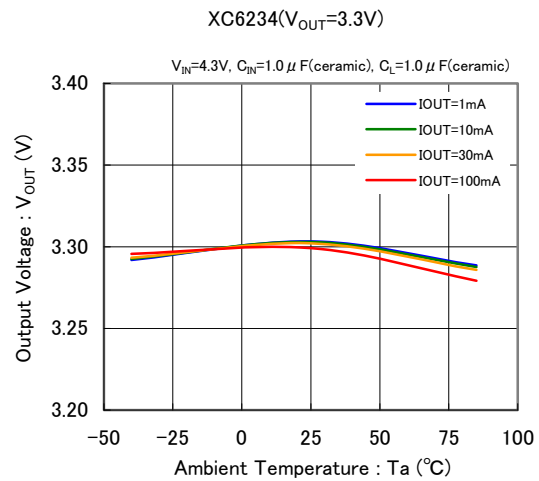
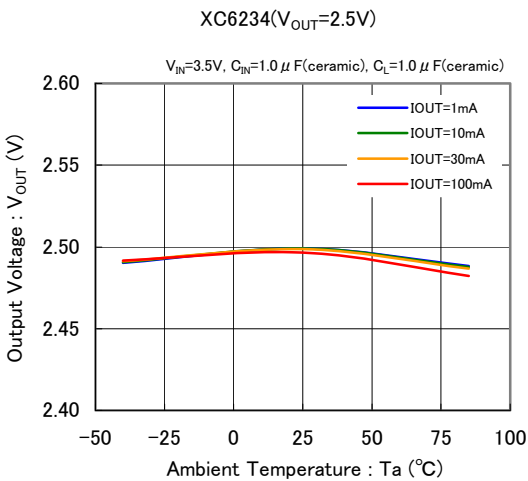
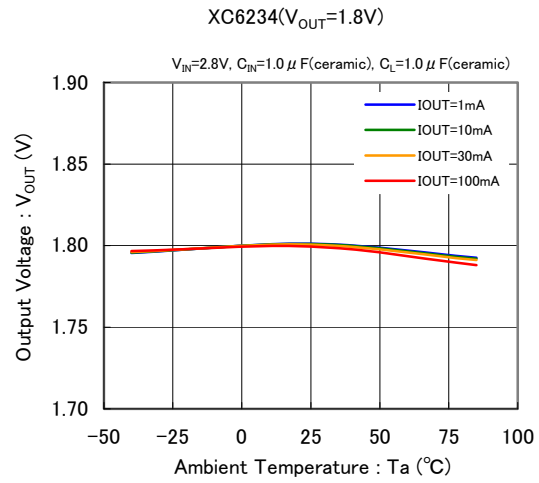
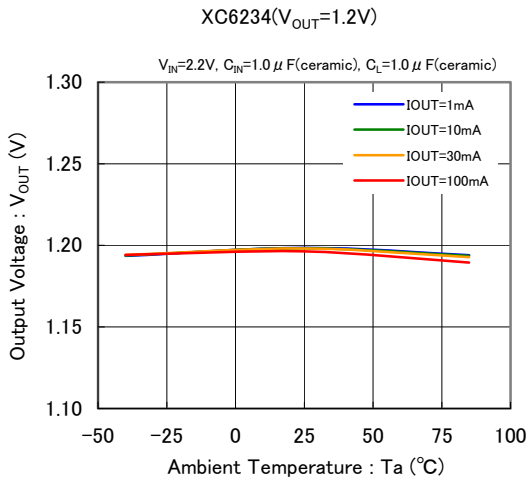


### (4) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

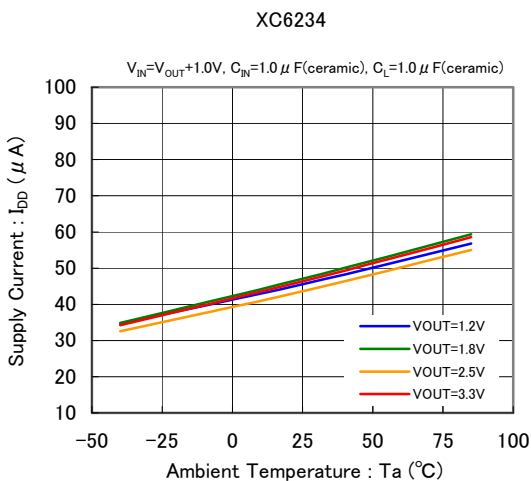


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

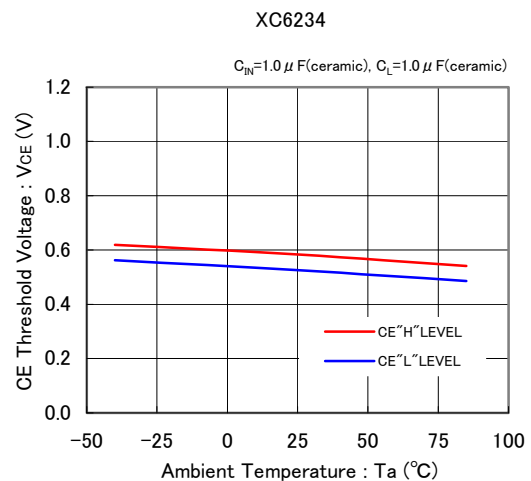
(5) Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



(6) Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature

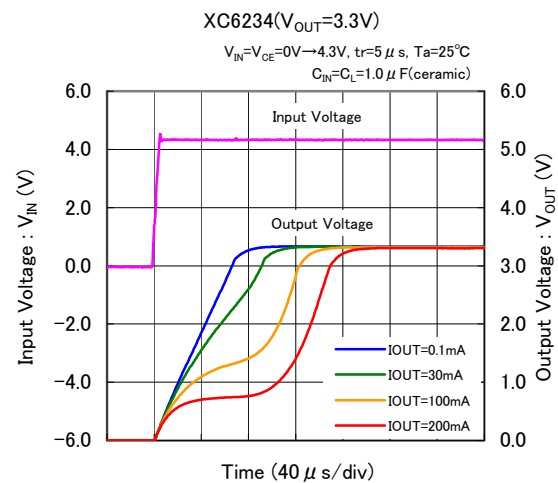
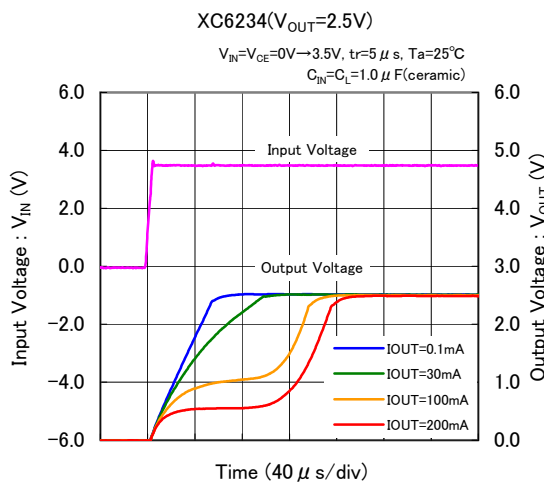
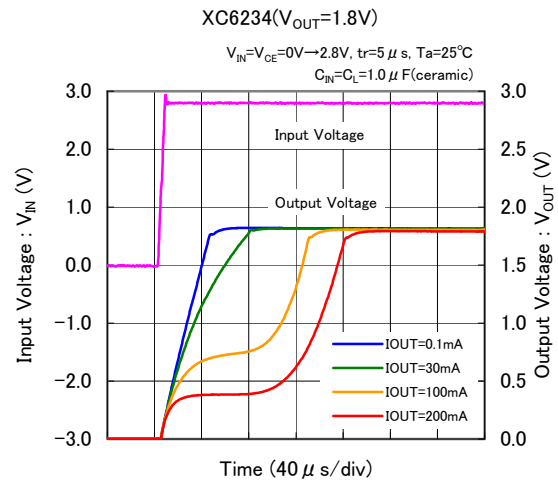
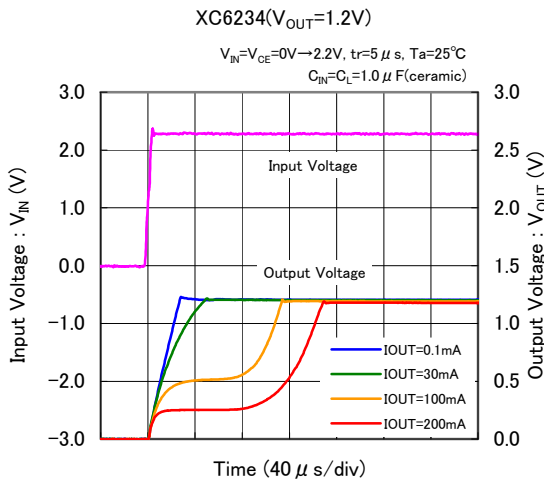


(7) CE Threshold Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

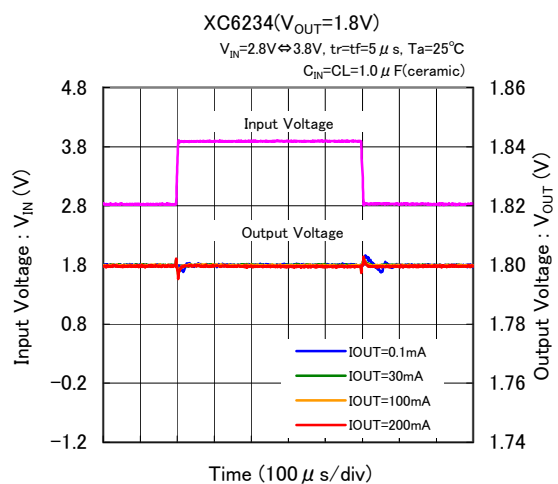
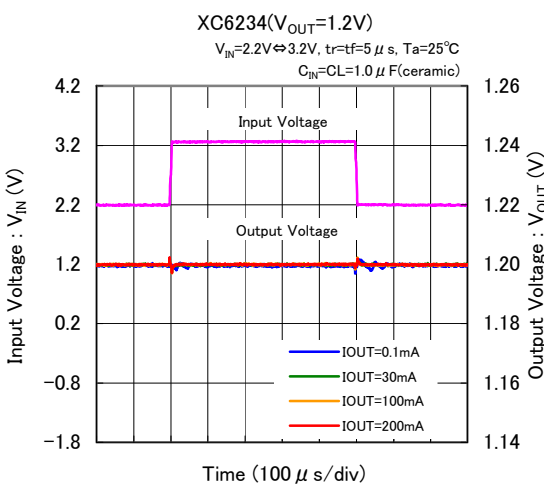


## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (8) Rising Response Time

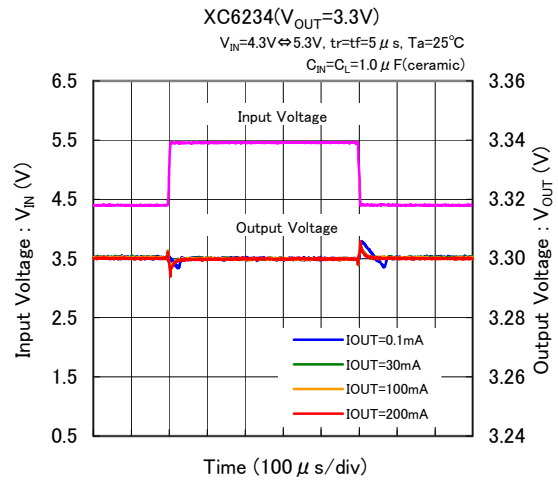
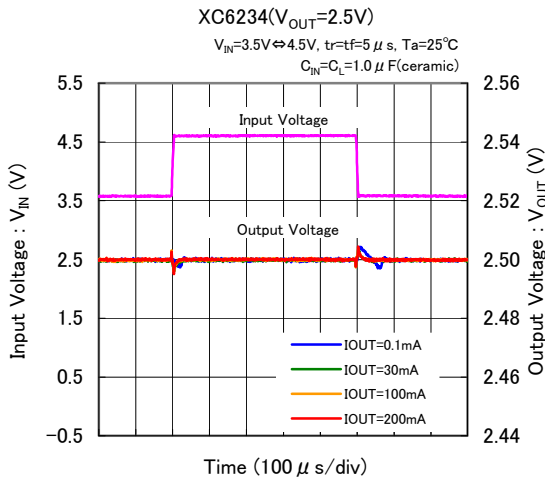


### (9) Input Transient Response

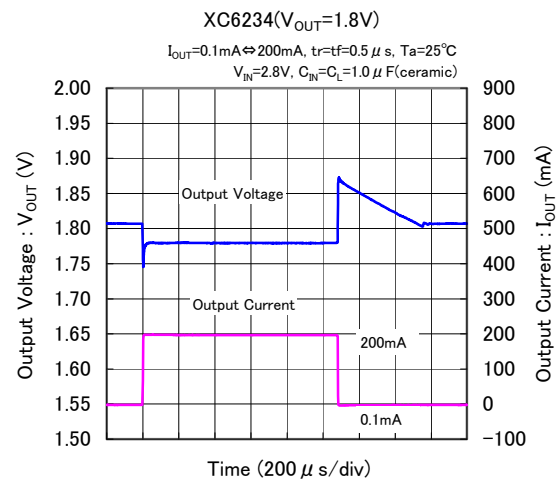
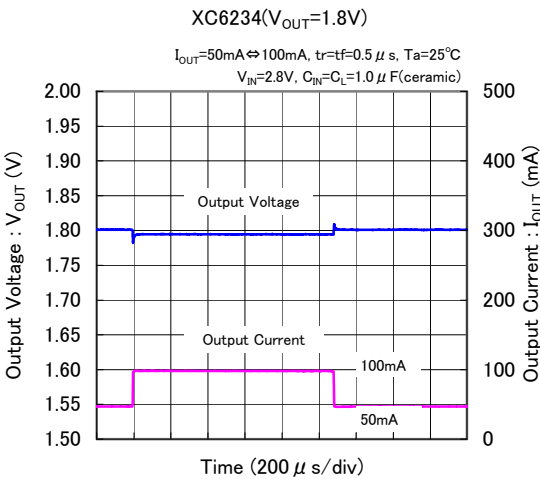
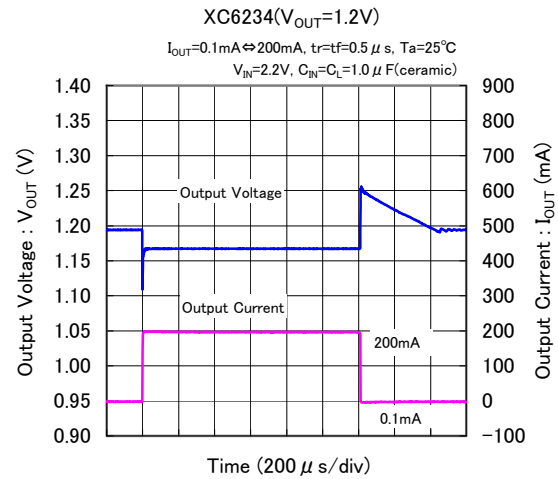
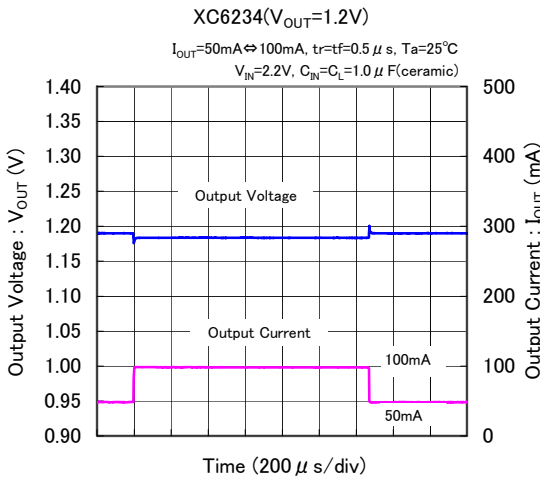


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (9) Input Transient Response (Continued)



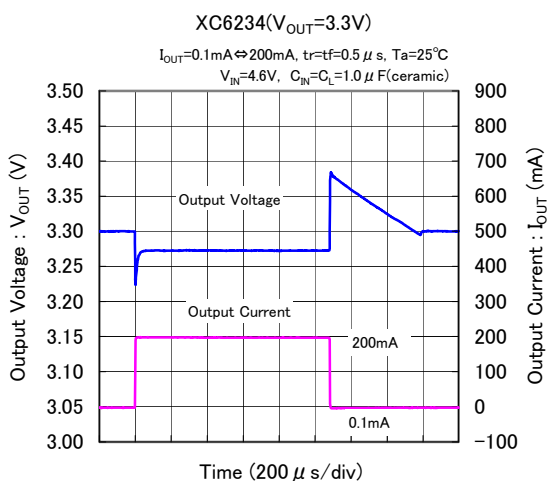
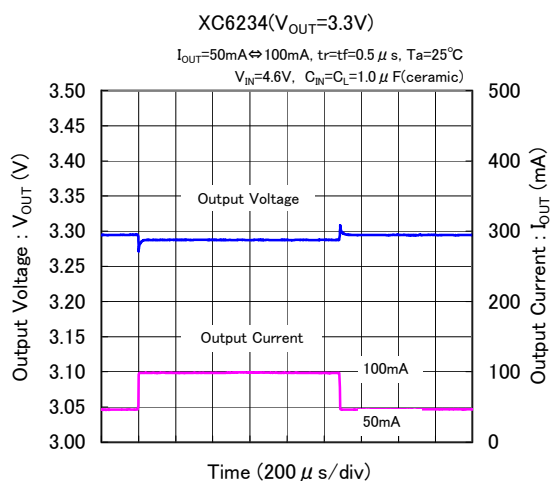
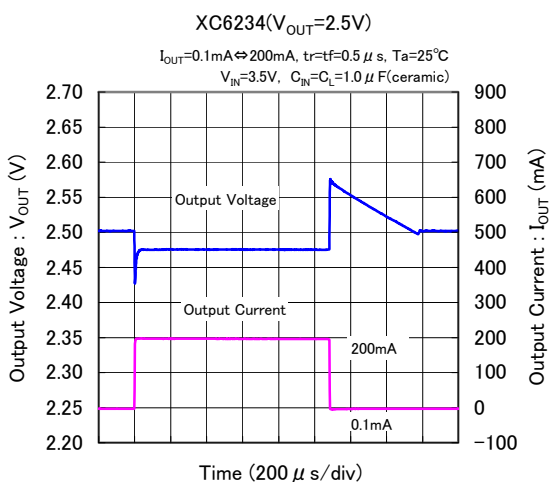
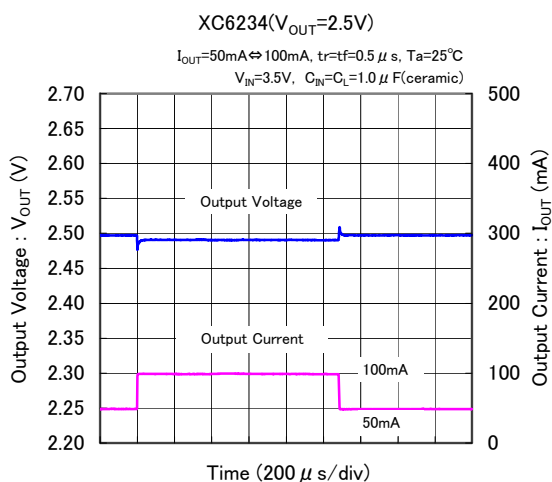
### (10) Load Transient Response



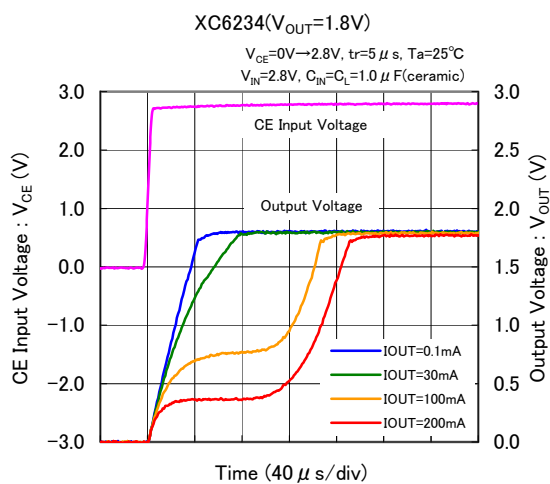
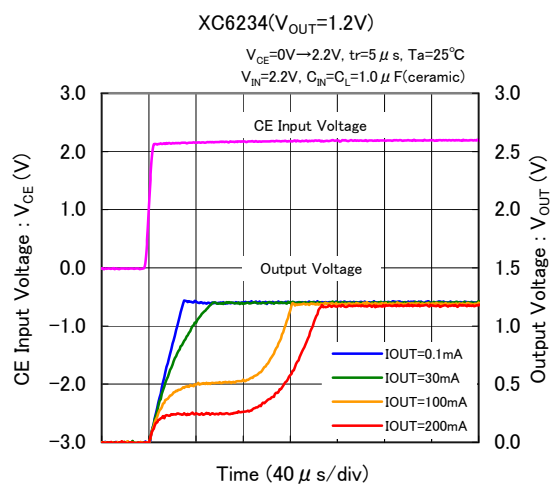


## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (10) Load Transient Response (Continued)

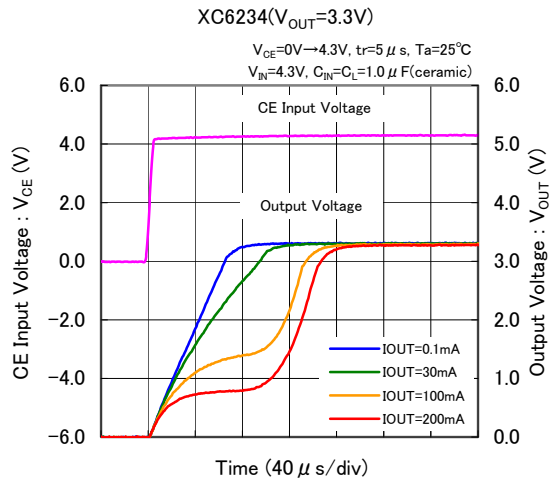
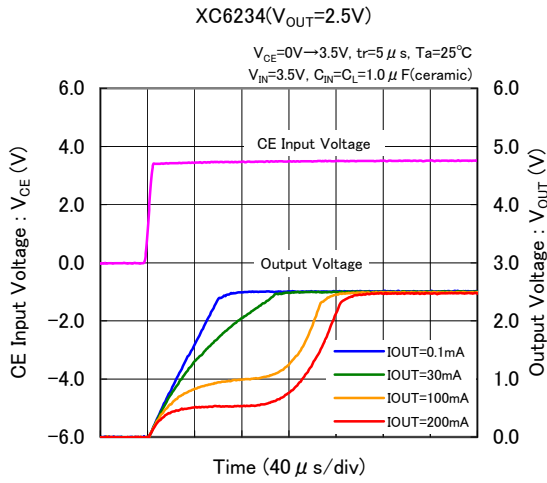


### (11) CE Rising Response Time

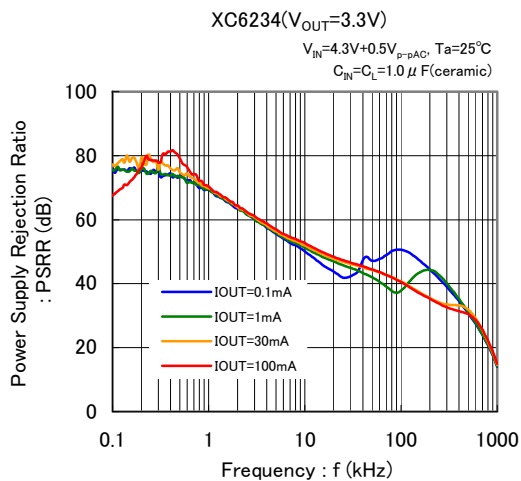
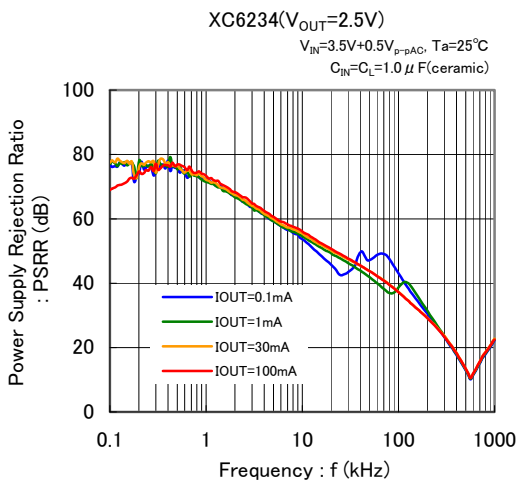
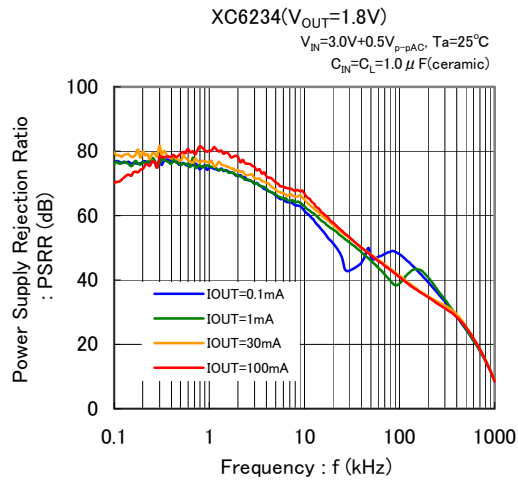
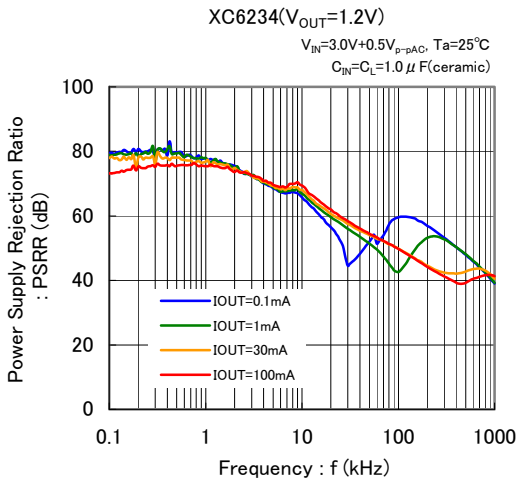


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(11) CE Rising Response Time (Continued)

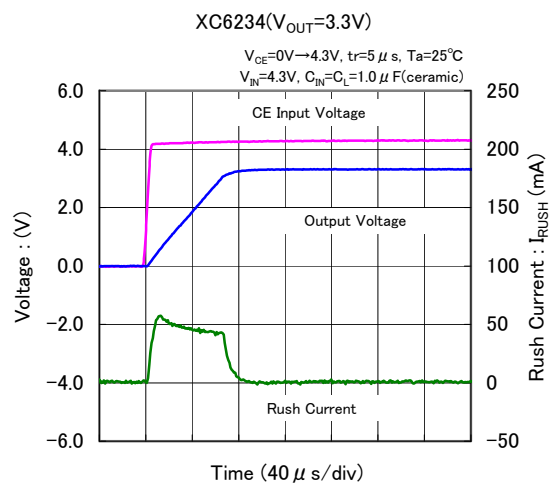
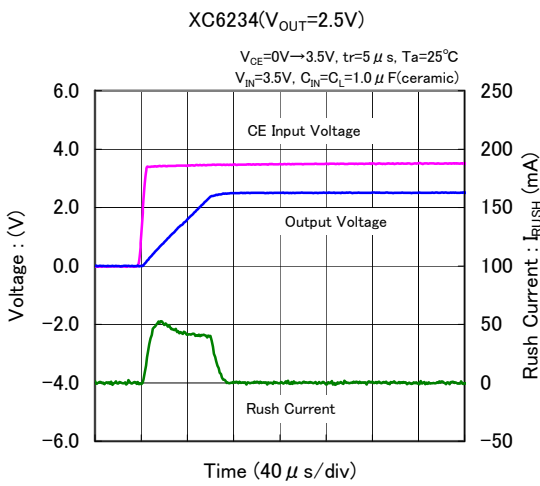
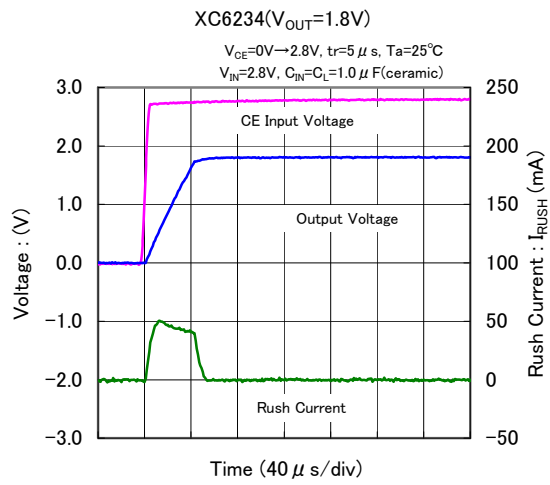
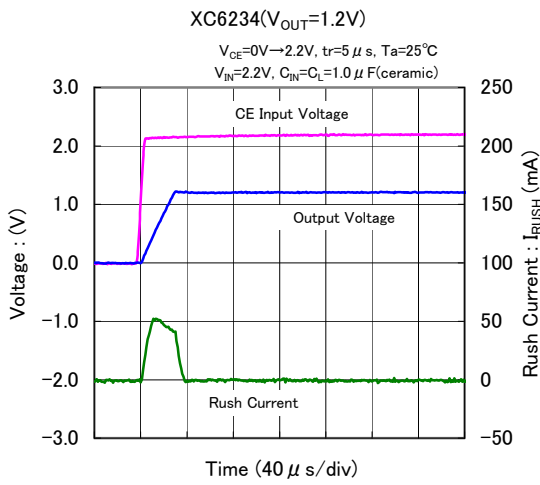


(12) Power Supply Rejection Ratio



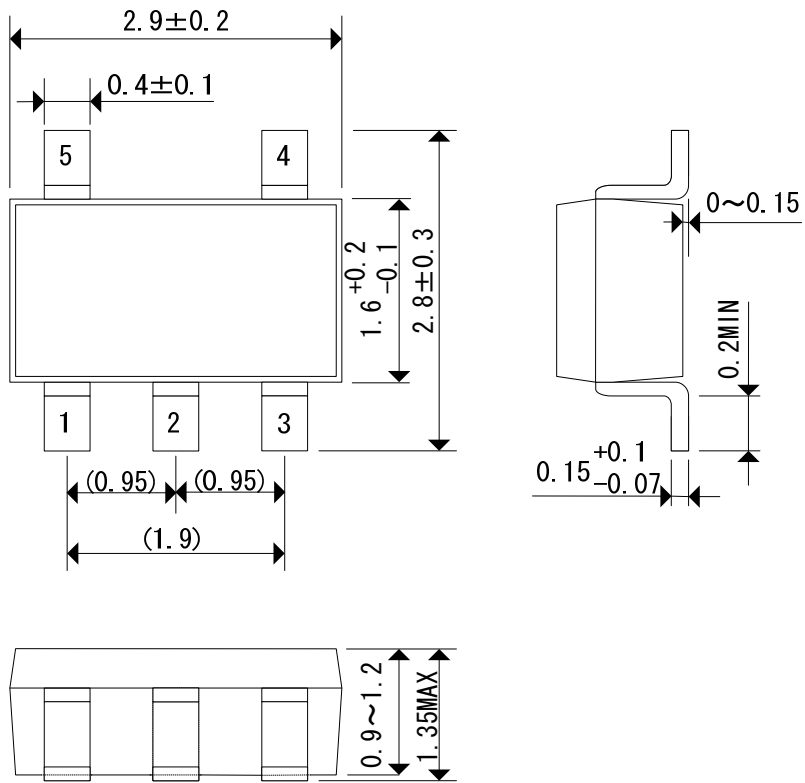
## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### (13) Inrush Current Response



## PACKAGING INFORMATION

● SOT-25J (unit: mm)



## ■ PACKAGING INFORMATION (Continued)

### ● SOT-25J Power Dissipation

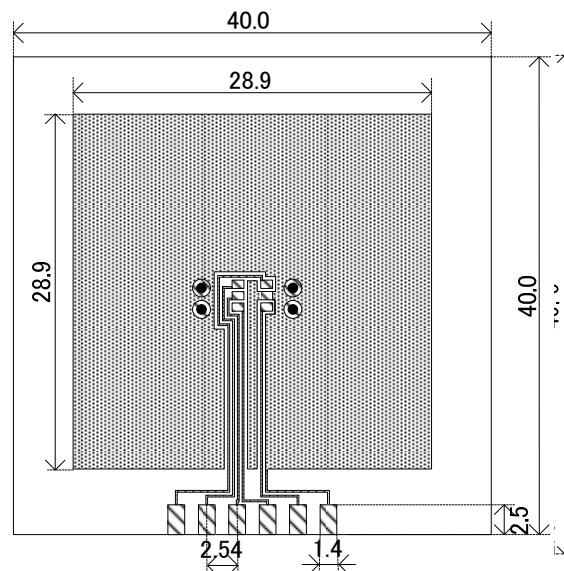
Power dissipation data for the SOT-25J is shown in this page.

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 (1600mm <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

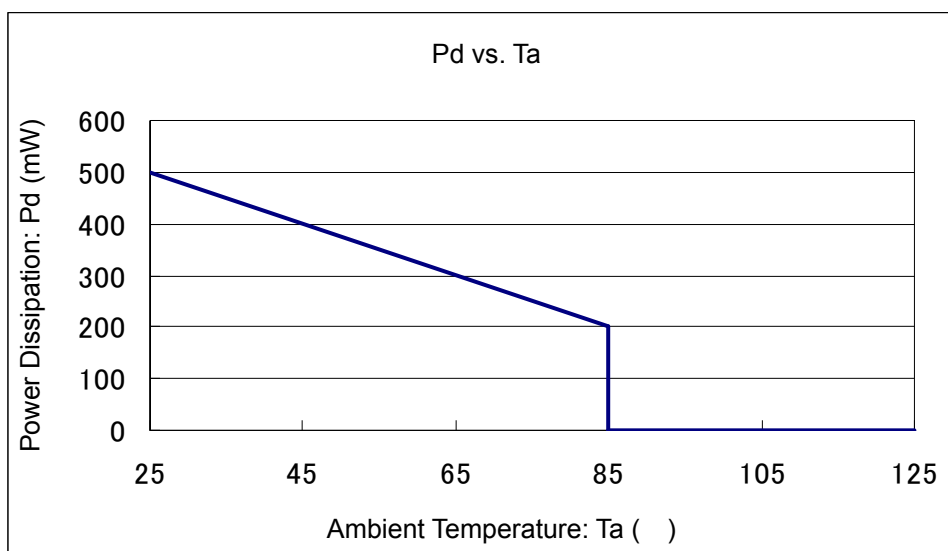


Evaluation Board (Unit: mm)

#### 2. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

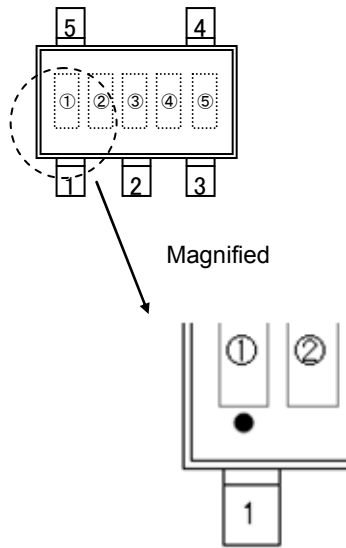
Board Mount ( $T_{jmax}=125^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Ambient Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	Power Dissipation Pd (mW)	Thermal Resistance ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ )
25	500	200.00
85	200	



## MARKING RULE

SOT-25J (Under dot)



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

① represents products series

MARK	PRODUCT SERIES
1	XC6234*****-G

② represents type of regulator

MARK	PRODUCT SERIES
P	XC6234H*****-G

③ represents output voltage

MARK	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)
0	1.2
3	1.5
6	1.8
D	2.5
H	2.8
L	3.0
P	3.3

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.

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