## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

XC9120/9121/9122 Series are PWM, PWM/PFM auto/external switching controlled step-up DC/DC converter controller ICs. Since maximum duty ratio is as large as $93 \%$, the series is the best for the applications used as high step-up ratios, such as the LCD panels and OLED. In this series, even if it is a high step-up ratio, the output voltage stabilized at high efficiency can be obtained. With $0.9 \mathrm{~V}( \pm 2.0 \%)$ of reference voltage supply internal, and using external resistors, RFB1 and 2, output voltage can be set up freely within a range of 1.5 V to 30 V . For a current sense, with the use of RSENSE, ceramic capacitors can be used as load capacitors and allows for lower output ripple and reduced PCB area requirements.
Control automatically switches from PWM to PFM during light loads with the XC9121 series and the XC9122 series can switch the control from PWM to PFM using external signals depending on the circuit conditions..
During stand-by (when the CE pin is low), all circuits are shutdown to reduce current consumption to as low as $1.0 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. The overcurrent limit circuit of this IC is designed to monitor the ripple voltage of the FB pin and operates the IC to stop when the ripple voltage runs over 250 mV . The IC resumes its operation with a toggle of the CE pin or by turning the power supply back on.

## APPLICATIONS

- Power Supply for the LCDs.
- High Step-Up Ratio Equipment (OLED, etc.)

FEATURES
Input Voltage Range : $0.9 \mathrm{~V} \sim 6.0 \mathrm{~V}$
Operating Voltage Range : $1.8 \mathrm{~V} \sim 6.0 \mathrm{~V}$
Output Voltage Range : $1.5 \mathrm{~V} \sim 30 \mathrm{~V}$ (externally set)
Reference voltage 0.9 V ( $\pm 2.0 \%$ )
Oscillation Frequency: $100 \mathrm{kHz}( \pm 15 \%)$
Output Current $\quad: \geq 80 \mathrm{~mA}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\operatorname{IN}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=15 \mathrm{~V}\right)^{*}$
Control
: XC9120 (PWM)
: XC9121 (PWM/PFM Automatic)
: XC9122 (PWM/PFM Externally)
: 85\% (TYP.)
$:\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=15 \mathrm{~V}\right.$,
lout $=10 \mathrm{~mA})^{*}$
Stand-by Function : ISTB=1.0 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ (MAX.)
Load Capacitors
Current Limiter
Maximum Duty Ratio
Package
: Low ESR capacitor compatible
: Operates when ripple is 250 mV
: 93\% (TYP.) for High Step-up Ratio
: SOT-25, USP-6C

* When using external components showing in the circuit below.


## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



## -TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS <br> XC9122D091 (100kHz, 15.0V)



## PIN CONFIGURATION



SOT-25 (TOP VIEW)


* The dissipation pad for the USP-6C package should be solder-plated in recommended mount pattern and metal masking so as to enhance mounting strength and heat release. If the pad needs to be connected to other pins, it should be connected to the Vdd pin (Pin \#2).

■PIN ASSIGNMENT

| PIN NUMBER |  | PIN NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOT-25 | USP-6C |  |  |
| 1 | 6 | FB | Output Voltage Setting Resistor Connection |
| 2 | 2 | VDD | Supply Voltage |
| 3 | 4 | CE | Chip Enable (Operates when "H" Level) |
|  |  | CE (/PWM) | PWM/PFM Switch* |
| 4 | 3 | GND | Ground |
| 5 | 1 | EXT | External Transistor Drive Connection |
| - | 5 | NC | No Connection |

* The XC9122 series combines the CE pin and PWM/PFM switch pin.

FUNCTION
XC9120/9121 Series

| CE PIN | IC OPERATIONAL STATE |
| :---: | :---: |
| $H$ | Operation |
| L | Shut-Down |

XC9122 Series

| CE/PWM PIN |  | IC OPERATIONAL STATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $H$ | More than VDD $-0.2(\mathrm{~V})$ | Operation (PWM control) |
| M | $0.65 \sim$ VDD $-1.0(\mathrm{~V})$ | Operation (PWM/PFM automatic switching control |
| L | $0 \sim 0.2(\mathrm{~V})$ | Shut-Down |

## - PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION

## Ordering Information

XC9120(1)(2)(4)(5)(6): PWM Control
XC9121(1)(3)(4)(5)6: PWM/PFM Automatic Switching Control
XC9122(1)(2)(4)(5): PWM/PFM Externally Switching Control

| DESIGNATOR | DESCRIPTION | SYMBOL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| (1) | Type of DC/DC Controller | B | DESCRIPTION |
|  |  | D | $:$ Wo current limiter current limiter |
| (2) (3) | Output Voltage | 09 | $:$ FB Voltage (ex. FB Voltage $=0.9 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow$ (2) $=0$, (3) $=9)$ |
| (4) | Oscillation Frequency | 1 | $: 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| (5) | Package | M | $:$ SOT-25 (SOT-23-5) |
|  |  | E | $:$ USP-6C |
| (6) | Device Orientation | R | $:$ Embossed tape, standard feed |
|  |  | L | $:$ Embossed tape, reverse feed |

## ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| PARAMETER |  | SYMBOL | RATINGS | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vdd Pin Voltage |  | VDD | -0.3 ~ 12.0 | V |
| FB Pin Voltage |  | VFb | -0.3 ~ 12.0 | V |
| CE Pin Voltage |  | Vce | -0.3 ~ 12.0 | V |
| EXT Pin Voltage |  | Vext | -0.3 ~ VDD +0.3 | V |
| EXT Pin Current |  | IEXT | $\pm 100$ | mA |
| Power Dissipation | SOT-25 | Pd | 150 | mW |
|  | USP-6C |  | 100 |  |
| Operating Temperature Range |  | Topr | -40~+85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range |  | Tstg | $-55 \sim+125$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

[^0]
## IELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## XC9120B091, XC9121B091, XC9122B091 <br> XC9120D091, XC9121D091, XC9122D091

(FOSC $=100 \mathrm{kHz}) \quad \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT | CIRCUIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FB Voltage | VFB |  | 0.882 | 0.900 | 0.918 | V | (4) |
| Supply Voltage Range <br> (*1) | VDD |  | 1.8 | - | 6.0 | V | (1) |
| Output Voltage Setting Range | Voutset | Recommended circuit using 2SD1628, <br> $\mathrm{VIN}=$ Voutset $\times 0.6$, Vdd $=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$, <br> IOUT $=1.0 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 1.5 | - | 30.0 | V | (2) |
| Operation Start Voltage | VsT1 | Recommended circuit using 2SD1628 VOUT $=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, IOUT $=1.0 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | - | 0.9 | V | (3) |
| Oscillation Start Voltage (*1) | Vst2 | No external components, CE connected to VDD, Voltage applied, FB=0V | - | - | 0.8 | V | (4) |
| Operation Hold Voltage | VHLD | Recommended circuit using 2SD1628 Vout $=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, IOUT $=1.0 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | - | 0.7 | V | (3) |
| Supply Voltage 1 | IDD1 | Same as Vst2, Vdd $=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 25 | 50 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | (4) |
| Supply Voltage 2 | IDD2 | Same as IDD1, FB=1.2V | - | 13 | 30 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | (4) |
| Stand-by Current | Istb | Same as IDD1, CE=0V | - | - | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | (5) |
| Oscillation Frequency | Fosc | Same as IDD1 | 85 | 100 | 115 | kHz | (4) |
| Maximum Duty Ratio | MAXDTY | Same as IDD1 | 89 | 93 | 96 | \% | (4) |
| PFM Duty Ratio | PFMDTY | No Load (XC9121B/D, XC9122B/D types) | 24 | 32 | 40 | \% | (6) |
| Over Current Sense Voltage (*2) | Vlmt | Step input to FB <br> (Pulse width: $2.0 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ or more) <br> EXT= Low level voltage <br> (XC9120/9122/9122B type) | 150 | 250 | 400 | mV | (6) |
| Efficiency (*3) | EFFI | I l UT $=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | 85 | - | \% | (1) |
| Soft-Start Time | Tss |  | 5.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | ms | (1) |
| CE "H" Voltage | Vcen | Same as IDD1 | 0.65 | - | - | V | (5) |
| CE "L" Voltage | Vcel | Same as IDD1 | - | - | 0.20 | V | (5) |
| EXT "H" ON Resistance | Rexth | Same as IDD1, VExT=Vout-0.4V | - | 24 | 36 | $\Omega$ | (4) |
| EXT "L" ON Resistance | Rextl | Same as IDD1, VEXT $=0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 16 | 24 | $\Omega$ | (4) |
| PWM 'H' Voltage (*4) | VPWmh | lout=1mA (XC9122B/D type) | Vdd-0.2 | - | - | V | (1) |
| PWM 'L' Voltage (*4) | VPWML | Iout=1mA (XC9122B/D type) | - | - | VDD-1.0 | V | (1) |
| CE "H" Current | ICEH | Same as IDD2, CE=VDD | - | - | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | (5) |
| CE "L" Current | Icel | Same as IDD2, CE=0V | - | - | -0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | (5) |
| FB "H" Current | IFBH | Same as IDD2, FB=VDD | - | - | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | (5) |
| FB "L" Current | IFBL | Same as IDD2, FB=0V | - | - | -0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | (5) |

Test Conditions: Unless otherwise stated, CL: ceramic, recommended MOSFET should be connected.
When Vout is set at $15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VIN}=\mathrm{V} D \mathrm{D}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$.
NOTE:
*1: Although the IC starts step-up operations from a VDD=0.8V, the output voltage and oscillation frequency are stabilized at $\mathrm{VDD} \geq 1.8 \mathrm{~V}$. Therefore, a VDD of more than 1.8 V is recommended when VDD is supplied from Vin or other power sources.
*2: The overcurrent limit circuit of this IC is designed to monitor the ripple voltage so please select your external components carefully to prevent VLmt being reached under low temperature conditions as well as normal operating conditions. Following current limiter circuit operation, which in turn causes the IC's operations to stop, the IC resumes its operation with a toggle of the CE pin or by turning the power supply back on.
*3: EFFI: \{(output voltage) $\times$ (output current)\} / \{(input voltage) $\times$ (input current)\} $\times 100$
*4: The XC9122 series' CE pin combines PWM/PFM external switch pin. In the operation state, PWM control becomes effective when the CE pin is more than VDD-0.2V. When the CE pin is less than VDD- 1.0 V and more than $\mathrm{VCEH}, \mathrm{PWM} / \mathrm{PFM}$ automatic switching control becomes effective with $32 \%$ duty.

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT


When obtaining VDD from a source other than VIN (VOUT), please insert a by-pass capacitor CdD between the Vdd pin and the GND pin in order to provide stable operations. Please place CL and CIN as close as to the Vout and Vdd pins respectively and also close to the GND pin. Strengthen the wiring sufficiently.
RSENSE should be removed and shorted when the CL capacitor except for ceramic or low ESR capacitor is used.


Insert $\mathrm{RB}_{\mathrm{B}}$ and CB when using a bipolar NPN transistor.

## - OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION

The XC9120/9121/9122 series consists of a reference voltage source, ramp wave circuit, error amplifier, PWM comparator, phase compensation circuit, and current limiter circuit. The series ICs compare, using the error amplifier, the voltage of the internal voltage reference source with the feedback voltage from the FB pin. 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 EXT pin to output a switching duty cycle. This process is continuously performed to ensure stable output voltage.

## <Error Amp.>

Error amplifier is designed to monitor the output voltage, comparing the feedback voltage (FB) with the reference voltage Vref. In response to feedback of a voltage lower than the reference voltage Vref, the output voltage of the error amp. decreases.

## <OSC Generator>

The circuit generates the internal reference clock. The frequency is set to 100 kHz (TYP.).
<Ramp Wave Generator>
The ramp wave generator generates a saw-tooth waveform based on outputs from the OSC Generator.
<PWM Comparator>
The PWM comparator compares outputs from the error amp. and saw-tooth waveform. When the voltage from the error amp's output is low, the external switch will be set to ON.

## <PWM/PFN Comparator>

The circuit generates PFM pulses.
The XC9122 series can switch PWM control and PWM/PFM switching control by external signal. The PWM/PFM automatic switching control becomes effective when the voltage of the CE pin is less than VDD-1.0V, and the control switches between PWM and PFM automatically depending on the load. The PWM/PFM control turns into the PFM control when threshold voltage becomes lower then voltage of error amps. The PWM control becomes effective when the CE pin voltage is more than VDD-0.2V. Noise is easily reduced with the PWM control since the switching frequency is fixed. Because of this, the series gives the best control suitable for your application.
<Vref with Soft Start>
The reference voltage, Vref (FB pin voltage) $=0.9 \mathrm{~V}$, is adjusted and fixed by laser trimming (for output voltage settings, please refer to the output voltage setting.). Soft-start circuit protects against inrush current, when the power is switched on, and also protects against voltage overshoot. It should be noted, however, that this circuit does not protect the load capacitor (CL) form inrush current. With the Vref voltage limited and depending on the input to the error amps, the operation maintains a balance between the two inputs of the error amps and controls the EXT pin's ON time so that it does not increase more than is necessary.
<Enable Function>
The function controls the operation and shutdown of the IC. When the voltage of the CE pin is 0.2 V or less, the mode will be disable, the channel's operations will stop and the EXT pin will be kept at a low level (the external N-ch MOSFET will be OFF). When the IC is in a state of disable, current consumption will be no more than $1.0 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. When the CE pin's voltage is 0.65 V or more, the mode will be enabled and operations will recommence.
<Current Limiter Circuit>
The current limiter circuit of the XC9120 series is designed to monitor a ripple output voltage. Following current limiter circuit operation, which in turn causes the IC's operations to stop, the IC resumes its operation with a toggle of the CE pin or by turning the power supply back on.

## ■ OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION (Continued)

<Output Voltage Setting>
Output voltage can be set by adding external split resistors. Output voltage is determined by the following equation, based on the values of RFB1 and RFB2. The sum of RFB1 and RFB2 should normally be $2 M \Omega$.

VOUT $=0.9 \times($ RFB1 + RFB2 $) / R F B 2$
The value of CFB1, speed-up capacitor for phase compensation, should result in fzfb $=1 /(2 \times \pi \times$ CFB $\times$ RFB1 $)$ equal to 15 kHz . Adjustments are required between 5 kHz to 30 kHz depending on the application, value of inductance (L), and value of load capacitance (CL).
ex.) Output Voltage Setting

| Vout <br> $(\mathrm{V})$ | RFB1 <br> $(\mathrm{k} \Omega)$ | RFB2 <br> $(\mathrm{k} \Omega)$ | CFB <br> $(\mathrm{pF})$ | Vout <br> $(\mathrm{V})$ | RFB1 <br> $(\mathrm{k} \Omega)$ | RFB2 <br> $(\mathrm{k} \Omega)$ | CFB <br> $(\mathrm{pF})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30.0 | 390 | 12 | 27 | 15.0 | 470 | 30 | 22 |
| 25.0 | 270 | 10 | 39 | 10.0 | 150 | 15 | 68 |
| 20.0 | 470 | 22 | 22 | 7.0 | 150 | 22 | 68 |
| 18.0 | 510 | 27 | 18 | 3.3 | 150 | 56 | 68 |

<The Use of Ceramic Capacitor CL>
The circuit of the XC9120 series is organized by a specialized circuit, which reenacts negative feedback of both voltage and current. Also by insertion of approximately $50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ of a low and inexpensive sense resistor as current sense, a high degree of stability is possible even using a ceramic capacitor, a condition which used to be difficult to achieve. Compared to a tantalum condenser, because the series can be operated in a very small capacity, it is suited to use of the ceramic capacitor, which is cheap and small.
<External Components>
$\mathrm{Tr} \quad: *$ When a MOSFET is used
XP161A1355PR (N-Channel Power MOSFET, TOREX)
Note: As the breakdown voltage of XP161A1355PR is 20V, take care with the output voltage. With output voltages over 17V, use the XP161A11A1PR with a breakdown voltage of 30 V .
VST1: XP161A1355PR=1.2V (MAX.)
XP161A11A1PR=2.5V (MAX.)
SD :XB01SB04A2 (Schottky Barrier Diode, TOREX)
$\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{CL} \quad$ :Please set up as follows according to an operating condition or external components.
$\mathrm{L} \quad: 47 \mu \mathrm{H}$ (CDRH5D28, SUMIDA)
: $22 \mu \mathrm{H}$ (CDRH5D28, SUMIDA)
CL $\quad: 25 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (Ceramic type, TMK316BJ106KL, TAIYO YUDEN)
:10V, $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (Ceramic type, LMK325BJ106ML, TAIYO YUDEN)
Use the formula below when step-up ratio and output current is large.
$C L=(C L$ standard value $) \times($ Iout $(m A) / 100 m A \times$ Vout $/$ VIN $)$
RSENSE $: 50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (FOSC $=100 \mathrm{kHz}$ )
CL $\quad$ Tantalum Type
L $\quad: 47 \mu \mathrm{H}$ (CDRH5D28, SUMIDA)
$: 22 \mu \mathrm{H}$ (CDRH5D28, SUMIDA)
CL $\quad: 25 \mathrm{~V}, 47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (Tantalum type, TAJ series, KYOCERA)
:16V, $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (Tantalum type, TAJ series, KYOCERA)
Strengthen appropriately when step-up ratio and output current is large.
$C L=(C L$ standard value) $\times$ (IOUT (mA) $/ 100 \mathrm{~mA} \times$ Vout $/$ VIN $)$
RSENSE :Not required, but short out the wire.
*When a NPN Transistor is used:
2SD1628 (SANYO)
Rb: $500 \Omega$ (Adjust with Tr's HSE or load)
Cв : 2200pF (Ceramic type)
$C_{B} \leq 1 /(2 \pi \times R B \times F O S C \times 0.7)$

## ■ TEST CIRCUITS

Circuit (1)


Circuit (2)


Circuit (3)


Circuit (4)


Circuit (5)


## Circuit (6)

Pulse voltage is applied at the FB pin using the test circuit (1).


## ■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

(1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current

XC9122D091 (100kHz, 15.0V)

(2) Efficiency vs. Output Current

(3) Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

XC9122D091 (100kHz)


XC9122D091 (100kHz, 20.0V)


(4) Supply Current 1 vs. Supply Voltage

XC9122D091 (100kHz)


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)


(7) Oscillation Frequency vs. Supply Voltage XC9122D091 (100kHz)

(9) Over Current Sense Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

XC9122B091 (100kHz)

(6) Stand-by Current vs. Supply Voltage

XC9122D091 (100kHz)

(8) Maximum Duty Ratio vs. Supply Voltage XC9122D091 (100kHz)

(10) Soft-Start Time vs. Supply Voltage

XC9122D091 (100kHz)


## ■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(11) CE "H" Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

XC9122D091 (100kHz)

(13) EXT H ON Resistance vs. Supply Voltage

XC9122D091 (100kHz)

(15) Operation Start Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature XC9122D091 (100kHz)

(12) CE "L" Voltage vs. Supply Voltage XC9122D091 (100kHz)

(14) EXT L ON Resistance vs. Supply Voltage

XC9122D091 (100kHz)

(16) Operation Hold Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

XC9122D091 (100kHz)
L=22uH(CDRH5D28),SD:XB01SB04A2


■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(19) PWM ' H ' Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

## XC9122D091 (100kHz)


(18) PFM Duty Ratio vs. Supply Voltage

XC9122D091 (100kHz)

(20) PWM 'L' Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

XC9122D091 (100kHz)


## ■TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(21) Load Transient Response


VOUT=15V,

$4.0 \mathrm{msec} / \mathrm{div}$.
1ch: VOUT, $100 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$.
2ch: IOUT, $10 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{div}$.

## - PACKAGING INFORMATION

-SOT-25

-USP-6C


Note: The side of pins are not gilded, but nickel is used.

## PACKAGING INFORMATION (Continued)

-USP-6C Recommended Pattern Layout

-USP-6C Recommended Metal Mask Design


## MARKING RULE

## -SOT-25


(1)Represents product series

| MARK | PRODUCT SERIES |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{M}$ | XC9120x091Mx |
| $\mathbf{N}$ | XC9121x091Mx |
| $\mathbf{P}$ | XC9122x091Mx |

(2)Represents current limit function

| MARK | FUNCTION | PRODUCT SERIES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | With Current Limit | XC9120/9121/9122B091Mx |
| D | Without Current Limit | XC9120/9121/9122D091Mx |

(3)Represents oscillation frequency

| MARK | OSCILLATION FREQUENCY | PRODUCT SERIES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 100 kHz | XC9120/9121/9122x091Mx |

(4)Represents production lot number

0 to 9 , A to $Z$, and inverted 0 to 9 , $A$ to $Z$ repeated.
(G, I, J, O, Q, W excepted.)
OUSP-6C


USP-6C (TOP VIEW)
(1)Represents product series

| MARK | PRODUCT SERIES |
| :---: | :---: |
| E | XC9120x091Ex |
| F | XC9121x091Ex |
| H | XC9122x091Ex |

(2)Represents current limit function

| MARK | FUNCTION | PRODUCT SERIES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | With current limit | XC9120/9121/9122B091Ex |
| D | Without current limit | XC9120/9121/9122D091Ex |

(3)4)Represents FB voltage

| MARK |  | FB VOLTAGE | PRODUCT SERIES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(3)$ | 4 |  |  |
| 0 | 9 | 09 | $\times$ XC9120/9121/9122×091Ex |

(5)Represents Oscillation Frequency

| MARK | OSCILLATION FREQUENCY | PRODUCT SERIES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 100 kHz | XC9120/9121/9122×091Ex |

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[^0]:    * Voltage is all ground standardized.

[^1]:    (4) Represents production lot number

    0 to 9 , A to Z repeated. (G, I, J, O, Q, W excepted.)
    ${ }^{*}$ No inversion is used.

