

50mA and 100mA CMOS LDOs with Shutdown

Features

- Extremely Low Ground Current for Longer Battery Life
- Very Low Dropout Voltage
- Choice of 50mA and 100mA Output (TC1223, TC1224, Respectively)
- High Output Voltage Accuracy
- Standard or Custom Output Voltages
- Power Saving Shutdown Mode
- Over Current and Over Temperature Protection
- Space-Saving 5-Pin SOT-23A Package
- Pin Compatible Upgrades for Bipolar Regulators

Applications

- Battery Operated Systems
- Portable Computers
- Medical Instruments
- Instrumentation
- Cellular/GSM/PHS Phones
- Linear Post-Regulators for SMPS
- Pagers

Device Selection Table

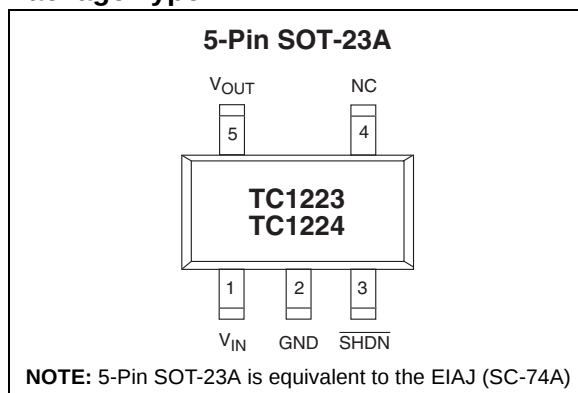
Part Number	Package	Junction Temp. Range
TC1223-xxVCT	5-Pin SOT-23A	-40°C to +125°C
TC1224-xxVCT	5-Pin SOT-23A	-40°C to +125°C

NOTE: xx indicates output voltages

Available Output Voltages: 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.85, 3.0, 3.3, 3.6, 4.0, 5.0.

Other output voltages are available. Please contact Microchip Technology Inc. for details.

Package Type



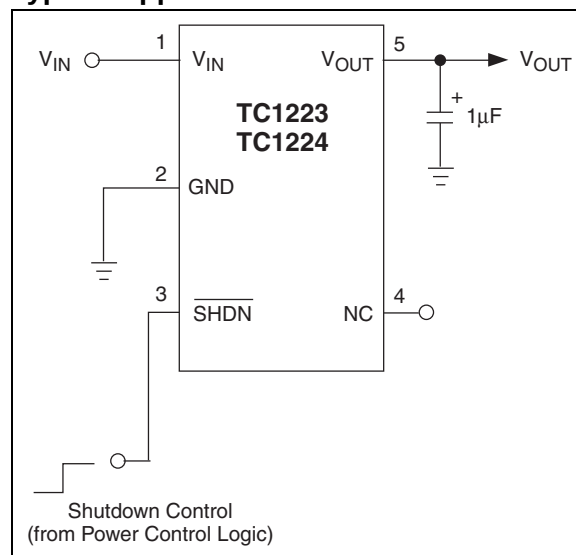
General Description

The TC1223 and TC1224 are high accuracy (typically $\pm 0.5\%$) CMOS upgrades for older (bipolar) low dropout regulators such as the LP2980. Designed specifically for battery-operated systems, the devices' CMOS construction eliminates wasted ground current, significantly extending battery life. Total supply current is typically 50 μ A at full load (20 to 60 times lower than in bipolar regulators).

The devices' key features include ultra low noise operation; very low dropout voltage (typically 85mV, TC1223 and 180mV, TC1224 at full load) and fast response to step changes in load. Supply current is reduced to 0.5 μ A (max) and V_{OUT} falls to zero when the shutdown input is low. The devices incorporate both over temperature and over current protection.

The TC1223 and TC1224 are stable with an output capacitor of only 1 μ F and have a maximum output current of 50mA and 100mA respectively. For higher output current versions, please see the TC1107, TC1108 and TC1173 (I_{OUT} = 300mA) data sheets.

Typical Application



TC1223/TC1224

1.0 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Input Voltage	6.5V
Output Voltage.....	(-0.3V) to ($V_{IN} + 0.3V$)
Power Dissipation.....	Internally Limited
Maximum Voltage on Any Pin	$V_{IN} + 0.3V$ to $-0.3V$
Operating Temperature Range.....	$-40^{\circ}C < T_J < 125^{\circ}C$
Storage Temperature.....	$-65^{\circ}C$ to $+150^{\circ}C$

Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

TC1223/TC1224 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$, $I_L = 100\mu A$, $C_L = 3.3\mu F$, $\overline{SHDN} > V_{IH}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** type specifications apply for junction temperatures of $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
V_{IN}	Input Operating Voltage	2.7	—	6.0	V	Note 8
I_{OUTMAX}	Maximum Output Current	50 100	— —	— —	mA	TC1223 TC1224
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	$V_R - 2.5\%$	$V_R \pm 0.5\%$	$V_R + 2.5\%$	V	Note 1
TCV_{OUT}	V_{OUT} Temperature Coefficient	— —	20 40	— —	ppm/ $^{\circ}C$	Note 2
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	—	0.05	0.35	%	$(V_R + 1V) \leq V_{IN} \leq 6V$
$\Delta V_{OUT}/I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation	—	0.5	2	%	$I_L = 0.1mA$ to I_{OUTMAX} (Note 3)
$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$	Dropout Voltage	— — — —	2 65 85 180	— — 120 250	mV	$I_L = 100\mu A$ $I_L = 20mA$ $I_L = 50mA$ $I_L = 100mA$ (Note 4)
I_{IN}	Supply Current	—	50	80	μA	$\overline{SHDN} = V_{IH}$, $I_L = 0$ (Note 7)
I_{INSD}	Shutdown Supply Current	—	0.05	0.5	μA	$\overline{SHDN} = 0V$
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	—	64	—	dB	$F_{RE} \leq 1kHz$
I_{OUTSC}	Output Short Circuit Current	—	300	450	mA	$V_{OUT} = 0V$
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta P_D$	Thermal Regulation	—	0.04	—	V/W	Notes 5, 6
T_{SD}	Thermal Shutdown Die Temperature	—	160	—	$^{\circ}C$	
ΔT_{SD}	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	—	10	—	$^{\circ}C$	
eN	Output Noise	—	260	—	nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$	$I_L = I_{OUTMAX}$
SHDN Input						
V_{IH}	$\overline{SHDN}$ Input High Threshold	45	—	—	% V_{IN}	$V_{IN} = 2.5V$ to $6.5V$
V_{IL}	$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Low Threshold	—	—	15	% V_{IN}	$V_{IN} = 2.5V$ to $6.5V$

Note 1: V_R is the regulator output voltage setting. For example: $V_R = 2.5V, 2.7V, 2.85V, 3.0V, 3.3V, 3.6V, 4.0V, 5.0V$.

Note 2: $TC V_{OUT} = \frac{(V_{OUTMAX} - V_{OUTMIN}) \times 10^6}{V_{OUT} \times \Delta T}$

- Regulation is measured at a constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Load regulation is tested over a load range from 0.1mA to the maximum specified output current. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.
- Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value at a 1V differential.
- Thermal Regulation is defined as the change in output voltage at a time T after a change in power dissipation is applied, excluding load or line regulation effects. Specifications are for a current pulse equal to I_{LMAX} at $V_{IN} = 6V$ for $T = 10$ msec.
- The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of ambient temperature, the maximum allowable junction temperature and the thermal resistance from junction-to-air (i.e., T_A, T_J, θ_{JA}). Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation causes the device to initiate thermal shutdown. Please see Section 4.0 Thermal Considerations for more details.
- Apply for Junction Temperatures of $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$.
- The minimum V_{IN} has to justify the conditions: $V_{IN} \geq V_R + V_{DROPOUT}$ and $V_{IN} \geq 2.7V$ for $I_L = 0.1mA$ to I_{OUTMAX} .

2.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 2-1.

TABLE 2-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

Pin No. (5-Pin SOT-23A)	Symbol	Description
1	V_{IN}	Unregulated supply input.
2	GND	Ground terminal.
3	SHDN	Shutdown control input. The regulator is fully enabled when a logic high is applied to this input. The regulator enters shutdown when a logic low is applied to this input. During shutdown, output voltage falls to zero and supply current is reduced to 0.5 μ A (max).
4	NC	No connect.
5	V_{OUT}	Regulated voltage output.

TC1223/TC1224

3.0 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

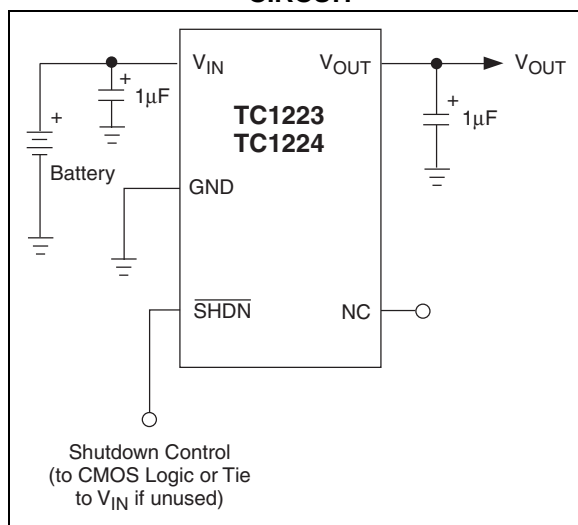
The TC1223 and TC1224 are precision fixed output voltage regulators. Unlike bipolar regulators, the TC1223 and TC1224's supply current does not increase with load current. In addition, V_{OUT} remains stable and within regulation over the entire 0mA to I_{OUTMAX} operating load current range, (an important consideration in RTC and CMOS RAM battery back-up applications).

Figure 3-1 shows a typical application circuit. The regulator is enabled any time the shutdown input ($\overline{SHDN}$) is at or above V_{IH} , and shutdown (disabled) when $\overline{SHDN}$ is at or below V_{IL} . $\overline{SHDN}$ may be controlled by a CMOS logic gate, or I/O port of a microcontroller. If the $\overline{SHDN}$ input is not required, it should be connected directly to the input supply. While in shutdown, supply current decreases to 0.05 μ A (typical) and V_{OUT} falls to zero volts.

3.1 Output Capacitor

A 1 μ F (min) capacitor from V_{OUT} to ground is recommended. The output capacitor should have an effective series resistance greater than 0.1 Ω and less than 5.0 Ω , and a resonant frequency above 1MHz. A 1 μ F capacitor should be connected from V_{IN} to GND if there is more than 10 inches of wire between the regulator and the AC filter capacitor, or if a battery is used as the power source. Aluminum electrolytic or tantalum capacitor types can be used. (Since many aluminum electrolytic capacitors freeze at approximately -30°C, solid tantalums are recommended for applications operating below -25°C.) When operating from sources other than batteries, supply-noise rejection and transient response can be improved by increasing the value of the input and output capacitors and employing passive filtering techniques.

FIGURE 3-1: TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



4.0 THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Thermal Shutdown

Integrated thermal protection circuitry shuts the regulator off when die temperature exceeds 160°C. The regulator remains off until the die temperature drops to approximately 150°C.

4.2 Power Dissipation

The amount of power the regulator dissipates is primarily a function of input and output voltage, and output current. The following equation is used to calculate worst case actual power dissipation:

EQUATION 4-1:

$$P_D \approx (V_{INMAX} - V_{OUTMIN})I_{LOADMAX}$$

Where:

P_D = Worst case actual power dissipation
 V_{INMAX} = Maximum voltage on V_{IN}
 V_{OUTMIN} = Minimum regulator output voltage
 $I_{LOADMAX}$ = Maximum output (load) current

The maximum allowable power dissipation (Equation 4-2) is a function of the maximum ambient temperature (T_{AMAX}), the maximum allowable die temperature (T_{JMAX}) and the thermal resistance from junction-to-air (θ_{JA}). The 5-Pin SOT-23A package has a θ_{JA} of approximately 220°C/Watt.

EQUATION 4-2:

$$P_{DMAX} = \frac{(T_{JMAX} - T_{AMAX})}{\theta_{JA}}$$

Where all terms are previously defined.

Equation 4-1 can be used in conjunction with Equation 4-2 to ensure regulator thermal operation is within limits. For example:

Given:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{INMAX} &= 3.0V \pm 10\% \\ V_{OUTMIN} &= 2.7V - 2.5\% \\ I_{LOADMAX} &= 40mA \\ T_{JMAX} &= 125^\circ C \\ T_{AMAX} &= 55^\circ C \end{aligned}$$

Find: 1. Actual power dissipation
 2. Maximum allowable dissipation

Actual power dissipation:

$$\begin{aligned} P_D &\approx (V_{INMAX} - V_{OUTMIN})I_{LOADMAX} \\ &= [(3.0 \times 1.1) - (2.7 \times .975)]40 \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 26.7mW \end{aligned}$$

Maximum allowable power dissipation:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DMAX} &= \frac{(T_{JMAX} - T_{AMAX})}{\theta_{JA}} \\ &= \frac{(125 - 55)}{220} \\ &= 318mW \end{aligned}$$

In this example, the TC1223 dissipates a maximum of 26.7mW; below the allowable limit of 318mW. In a similar manner, Equation 4-1 and Equation 4-2 can be used to calculate maximum current and/or input voltage limits.

4.3 Layout Considerations

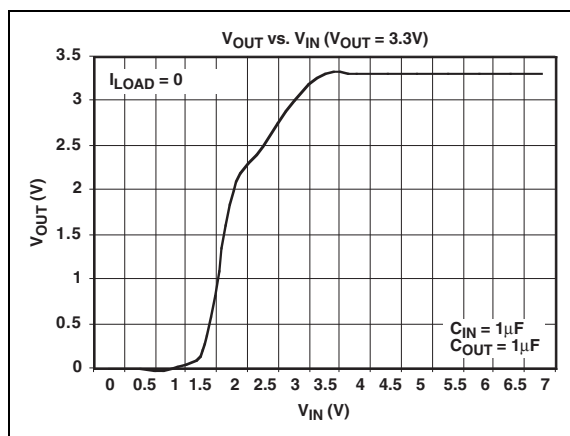
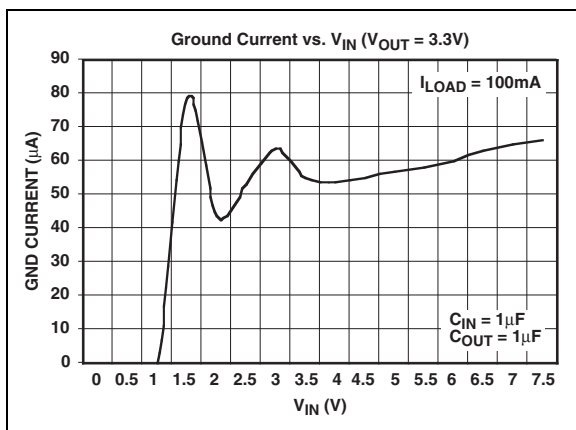
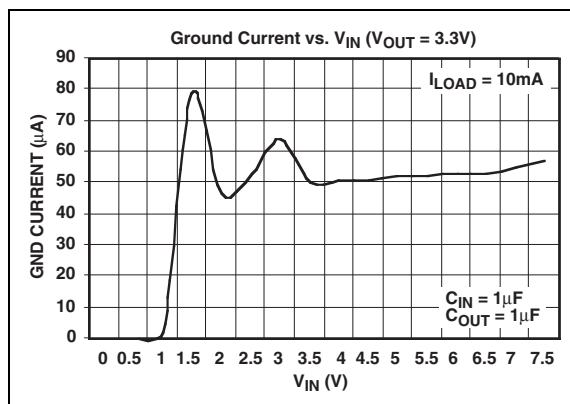
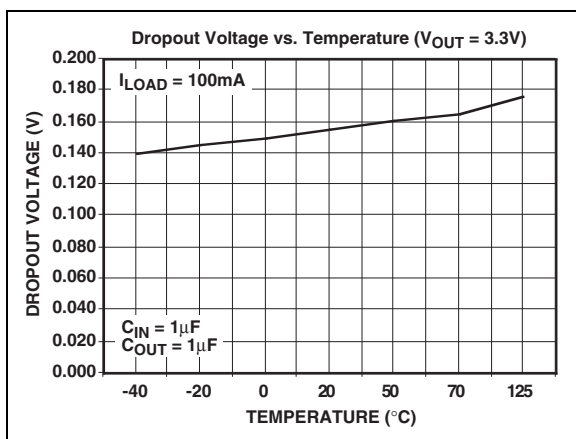
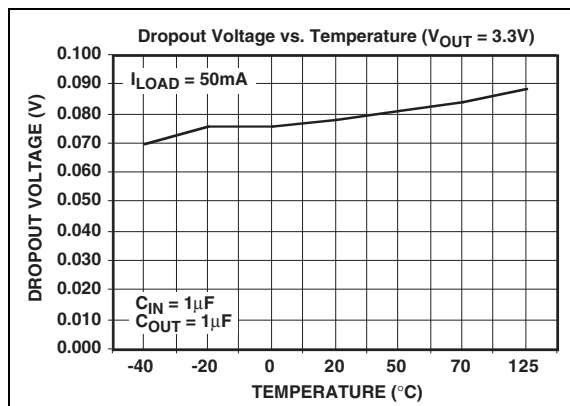
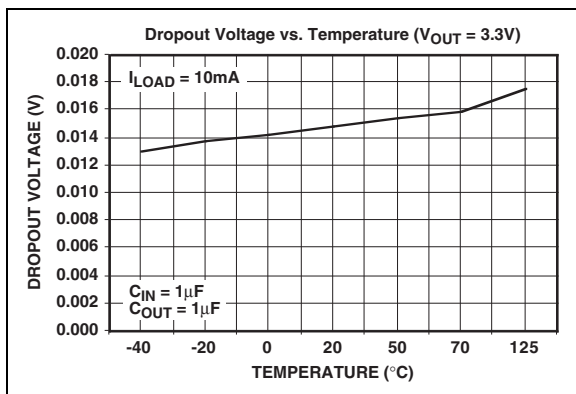
The primary path of heat conduction out of the package is via the package leads. Therefore, layouts having a ground plane, wide traces at the pads, and wide power supply bus lines combine to lower θ_{JA} and therefore increase the maximum allowable power dissipation limit.

TC1223/TC1224

5.0 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

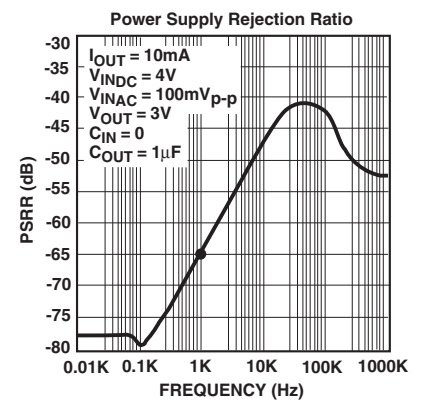
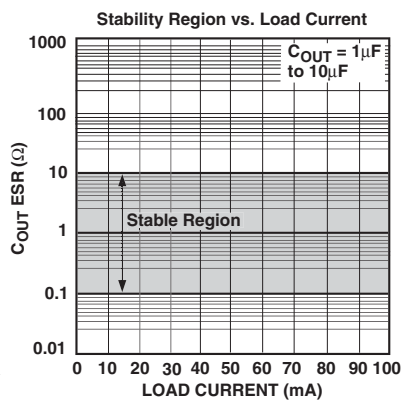
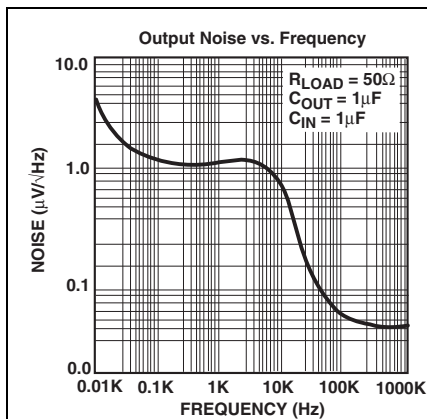
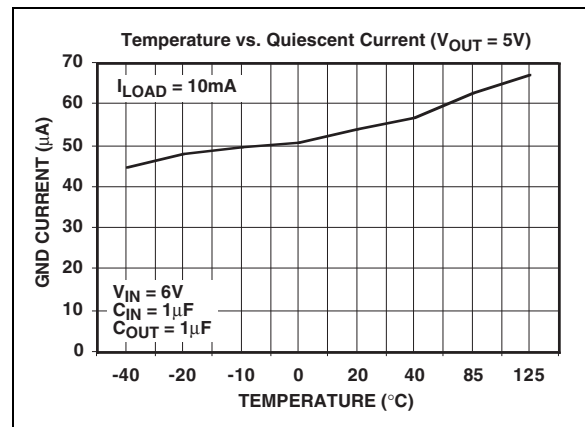
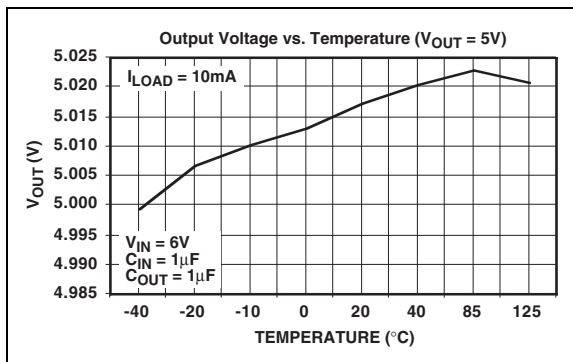
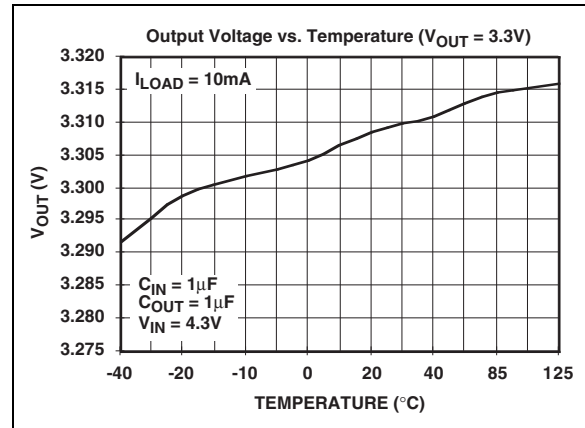
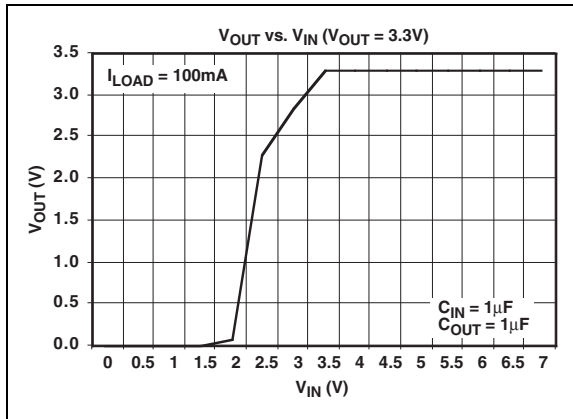
(Unless Otherwise Specified, All Parts Are Measured At Temperature = 25°C)

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.



5.0 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

(Unless Otherwise Specified, All Parts Are Measured At Temperature = 25°C)

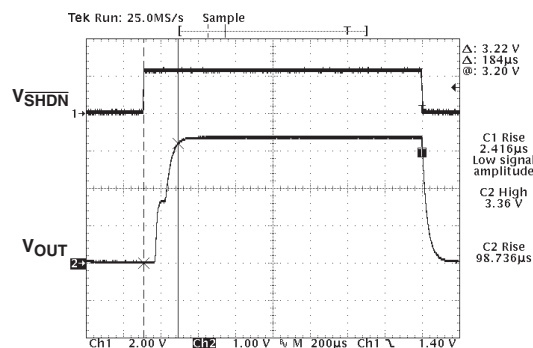


TC1223/TC1224

5.0 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

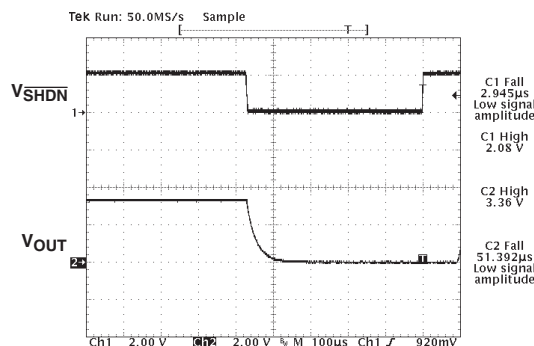
Measure Rise Time of 3.3V LDO

Conditions: $C_{IN} = 1\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 1\mu F$, $I_{LOAD} = 100mA$, $V_{IN} = 4.3V$,
Temp = 25°C, Fall Time = 184 μs



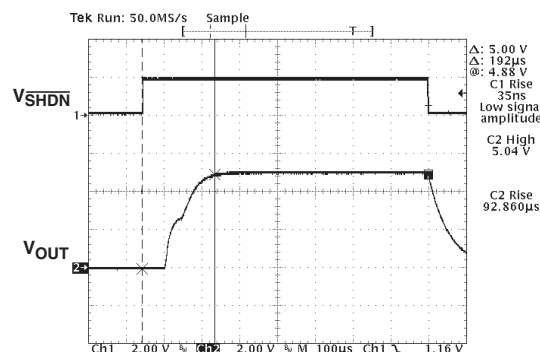
Measure Fall Time of 3.3V LDO

Conditions: $C_{IN} = 1\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 1\mu F$, $I_{LOAD} = 100mA$, $V_{IN} = 4.3V$,
Temp = 25°C, Fall Time = 52 μs



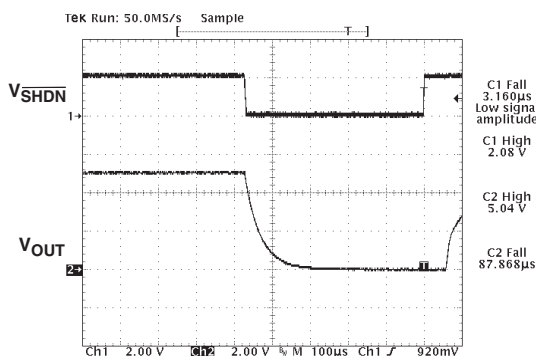
Measure Rise Time of 5.0V LDO

Conditions: $C_{IN} = 1\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 1\mu F$, $I_{LOAD} = 100mA$, $V_{IN} = 6V$,
Temp = 25°C, Fall Time = 192 μs



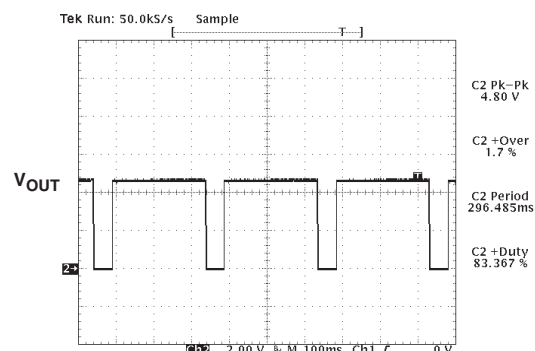
Measure Fall Time of 5.0V LDO

Conditions: $C_{IN} = 1\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 1\mu F$, $I_{LOAD} = 100mA$, $V_{IN} = 6V$,
Temp = 25°C, Fall Time = 88 μs



Thermal Shutdown Response of 5.0V LDO

Conditions: $V_{IN} = 6V$, $C_{IN} = 0\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 1\mu F$



I_{LOAD} was increased until temperature of die reached about 160°C, at which time integrated thermal protection circuitry shuts the regulator off when die temperature exceeds approximately 160°C. The regulator remains off until die temperature drops to approximately 150°C.

6.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

6.1 Package Marking Information

“1” & “2” = part number code + temperature range and voltage

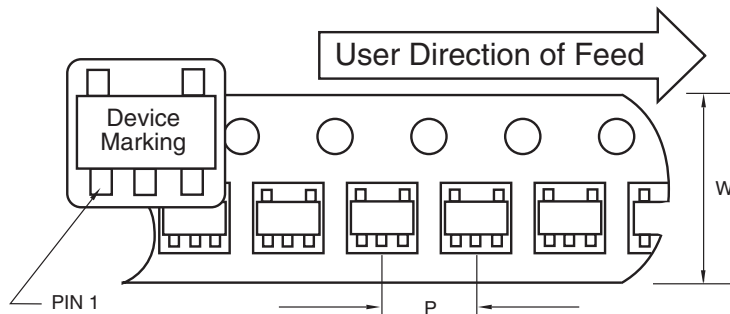
(V)	TC1223 Code	TC1224 Code
2.5	L1	M1
2.7	L2	M2
2.8	LZ	MZ
2.85	L8	M8
3.0	L3	M3
3.3	L5	M5
3.6	L9	M9
4.0	L0	M0
5.0	L7	M7

“3” represents year and quarter code

“4” represents lot ID number

6.2 Taping Form

Component Taping Orientation for 5-Pin SOT-23A (EIAJ SC-74A) Devices



Standard Reel Component Orientation
TR Suffix Device
(Mark Right Side Up)

Carrier Tape, Number of Components Per Reel and Reel Size

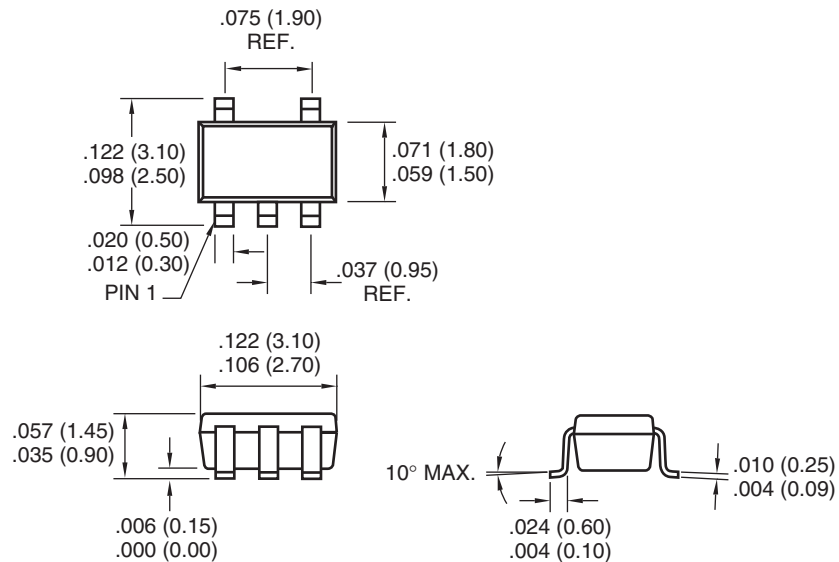
Package	Carrier Width (W)	Pitch (P)	Part Per Full Reel	Reel Size
5-Pin SOT-23A	8 mm	4 mm	3000	7 in

TC1223/TC1224

6.3 Package Dimensions

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>

SOT-23A-5



Dimensions: inches (mm)

7.0 REVISION HISTORY

Revision C (November 2012)

Added a note to each package outline drawing.

TC1223/TC1224

NOTES:

SALES AND SUPPORT

Data Sheets

Products supported by a preliminary Data Sheet may have an errata sheet describing minor operational differences and recommended workarounds. To determine if an errata sheet exists for a particular device, please contact one of the following:

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2. The Microchip Worldwide Site (www.microchip.com)

Please specify which device, revision of silicon and Data Sheet (include Literature #) you are using.

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TC1223/TC1224

NOTES:

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China - Nanjing
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China - Qingdao
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China - Xian
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China - Xiamen
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China - Zhuhai
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India - New Delhi
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India - Pune
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Japan - Osaka
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Japan - Yokohama
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Fax: 81-45-471-6122

Korea - Daegu
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Fax: 82-53-744-4302

Korea - Seoul
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Fax: 82-2-558-5932 or
82-2-558-5934

Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur
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Fax: 60-3-6201-9859

Malaysia - Penang
Tel: 60-4-227-8870
Fax: 60-4-227-4068

Philippines - Manila
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Fax: 63-2-634-9069

Singapore
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Fax: 65-6334-8850

Taiwan - Hsin Chu
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Fax: 886-3-5770-955

Taiwan - Kaohsiung
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Taiwan - Taipei
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