

# 800mA Fixed Output CMOS LDO with Shutdown

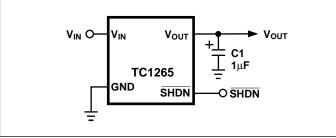
## FEATURES

- Very Low Dropout Voltage
- Guaranteed 800mA Output
- High Output Voltage Accuracy
- Standard or Custom Output Voltages
- Over-Current and Over-Temperature Protection
- SHDN Input for Active Power Management
- ERROR Output to Detect Low Battery (SOIC Only)

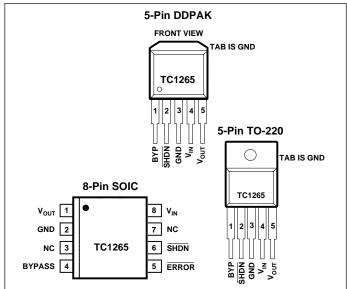
## APPLICATIONS

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

## **TYPICAL APPLICATION**



### PIN CONFIGURATION



## **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The TC1265 is a fixed output, high accuracy (typically  $\pm 0.5\%$ ) CMOS low dropout regulator. Designed specifically for battery-operated systems, the TC1265's CMOS construction eliminates wasted ground current, significantly extending battery life. Total supply current is typically 80µA at full load (20 to 60 times lower than in bipolar regulators!).

TC1265 key features include ultra low noise, very low dropout voltage (typically 450mV at full load), and fast response to step changes in load. The TC1265 incorporates both over-temperature and over-current protection. The TC1265 is stable with an output capacitor of only 1 $\mu$ F and has a maximum output current of 800mA. It is available in 8-Pin SOIC, 5-Pin TO-220, and 5-Pin DDPAK packages.

## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part Number	Package	Junction Temperature Range
TC1265-xxVOA	8-Pin SOIC(Narrow)	- 40°C to +125°C
TC1265-xxVAT	5-Pin TO-220	- 40°C to +125°C
TC1265-xxVET	5-Pin DDPAK	– 40°C to +125°C

### Available Output Voltages:

1.8, 2.5, 3.0, 3.3 xx indicates ouput voltages

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

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS\*

Input Voltage	6.5V
	$(V_{SS} - 0.3)$ to $(V_{IN} + 0.3)$
Power Dissipation	Internally Limited (Note 7)
Operating Temperature	$-40^{\circ}C < T_{J} < 125^{\circ}C$

Storage Temperature ..... - 65°C to +150°C Maximum Voltage on Any Pin ......  $V_{IN}$  + 0.3V to - 0.3V Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 Sec.) ...... +260°C

\*Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate device operation limits beyond damage may occur. Device operation beyond the limits listed in Electrical Characteristics is not recommended.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS:**  $V_{IN} = V_R + 1.5V$  (Note 1),  $I_L = 100\mu A$ ,  $C_L = 3.3\mu F$ ,  $\overline{SHDN} > V_{IH}$ ,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise specified. BOLDFACE type specifications apply for junction temperatures of - 40°C to +125°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Operating Voltage	(Note 2)	2.7		6.0	V
IOUTMAX	Maximum Output Current	(SOIC-8 TBD)	800	_	_	mA
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage	$V_R \ge 2.5V$ $V_R = 1.8V$	V <sub>R</sub> – 2.5% V <sub>R</sub> – 2%	V <sub>R</sub> ± 0.5% V <sub>R</sub> ± 0.5%	V <sub>R</sub> + 2.5% V <sub>R</sub> + 3%	V
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta T$	V <sub>OUT</sub> Temperature Coefficient	(Note 3)		40	_	ppm/°C
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	$(V_R + 1V) \le V_{IN} \le 6V$		0.007	0.35	%
	Load Regulation	$I_L = 0.1 \text{mA to } I_{OUTMAX}$ (Note 4)	-0.01	0.002	0	%/mA
V <sub>IN</sub> – V <sub>OUT</sub>	Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	$\label{eq:result} \begin{array}{ c c c c } V_R \geq 2.5 V, \ I_L = 100 \mu A \\ I_L = 100 m A \\ I_L = 300 m A \\ I_L = 500 m A \\ I_L = 800 m A \ (SOIC \ TBD) \\ V_R = 1.8 V, \ I_L = 500 m A \\ I_L = 800 m A \ (SOIC \ TBD) \end{array}$		20 50 150 260 450 700 890	30 160 480 800 1300 1000 1400	mV
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Current	$\overline{SHDN} = V_{IH, IL} = 0$		80	130	μΑ
I <sub>SHDN</sub>	Shutdown Supply Current	SHDN = 0V		0.05	1	μΑ
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	F ≤ 1KHz		64	_	dB
IOUTSC	Output Short Circuit Current	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V		1200	1400	mA
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta P_D$	Thermal Regulation	(Note 6)		0.04	_	V/W
eN	Output Noise	$I_L = I_{OUTMAX}, F = 10 kHz$		260	—	nV/√Hz
SHDN Input						
VIH	SHDN Input High Threshold		45	—	—	%V <sub>IN</sub>
VIL	SHDN Input Low Threshold		—		15	%V <sub>IN</sub>
ERROR Outp	out (SOIC Only)					
V <sub>MIN</sub>	Minimum Operating Voltage		1.0	_		V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Logic Low Voltage	1mA Flows to ERROR	_	—	400	mV
V <sub>TH</sub>	ERROR Threshold Voltage			0.95 x V <sub>R</sub>	_	V
V <sub>HYS</sub>	ERROR Positive Hysteresis	(Note 8)	_	50		mV

**NOTES:** 1. V<sub>R</sub> is the regulator output voltage setting.

2. The minimum  $V_{IN}$  has to justify the conditions:  $V_{IN \ge} V_R + V_{DROPOUT}$  and  $V_{IN \ge} 2.7V$  for  $I_L = 0.1$ mA to  $I_{OUTMAX}$ . 3.  $T_C V_{OUT} = (\frac{V_{OUTMAX} - V_{OUTMIN}) \times 10^6}{V_{OUT} \times \Delta T}$ 4. 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.

5. Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value measured at a 1.5V 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 6. or line regulation effects. Specifications are for a current pulse equal to ILMAX at VIN = 6V for T = 10msec.

7. 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<sub>A</sub>, T<sub>J</sub>, θ<sub>JA</sub>). Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation causes the device to initiate thermal shutdown. Please see Thermal Considerations section of this data sheet for more details.

8. Hysteresis voltage is referenced to V<sub>R</sub>.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The TC1265 is a precision, fixed output LDO. Unlike bipolar regulators, the TC1265 supply current does not increase with load current. In addition,  $V_{OUT}$  remains stable and within regulation at very low load currents (an important consideration in RTC and CMOS RAM battery backup applications). Figure 1 shows a typical application circuit.

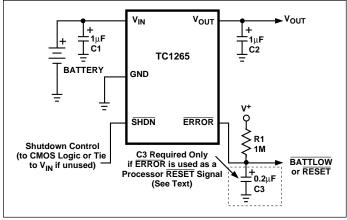


Figure 1: Typical Application Circuit

### **Output Capacitor**

A 1 $\mu$ F (min) capacitor from V<sub>OUT</sub> to ground is required. The output capacitor should have an effective series resistance of 5 $\Omega$  or less. A 1 $\mu$ F capacitor should be connected from V<sub>IN</sub> 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.

### ERROR Output

ERROR is driven low whenever  $V_{OUT}$  falls out of regulation by more than – 5% (typical). This condition may be caused by low input voltage, output current limiting, or thermal limiting.

The ERROR threshold is 5% below rated V<sub>OUT</sub> regardless of the programmed output voltage value (e.g., ERROR = V<sub>OL</sub> at 4.75V (typ) for a 5.0V regulator and 2.85V (typ) for a 3.0V regulator). ERROR output operation is shown in Figure 2. Note that ERROR is active when V<sub>OUT</sub> is at or below V<sub>TH</sub>, and inactive when V<sub>OUT</sub> is above V<sub>TH</sub> + V<sub>H</sub>.

As shown in Figure 1, ERROR can be used as a battery low flag, or as a processor RESET signal (with the addition

of timing capacitor C3). R1 x C3 should be chosen to maintain ERROR below V<sub>IH</sub> of the processor RESET input for at least 200 msec to allow time for the system to stabilize. Pull-up resistor R1 can be tied to V<sub>OUT</sub>, V<sub>IN</sub> or any other voltage less than (V<sub>IN</sub> + 0.3V.)

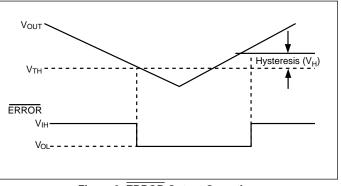


Figure 2: ERROR Output Operation

## **Thermal Considerations**

### **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.

### **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:

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

### Equation 1.

The maximum *allowable* power dissipation (Equation 2) is a function of the maximum ambient temperature ( $T_{AMAX}$ ), the maximum allowable die temperature (125°C) and the thermal resistance from junction-to-air ( $\theta_{JA}$ ).

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{DMAX}} = \frac{(\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{JMAX}} - \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{AMAX}})}{\theta_{\mathsf{JA}}}$$

Where all terms are previously defined.

Equation 2.

Table 1 shows various values of  $\theta_{JA}$  for the TC1265 mounted on a 1/16 inch, 2-layer PCB with 1 oz. copper foil.

# Table 1. Thermal Resistance Guidelines for TC1265 in8-Pin SOIC Package

Copper Area (Topside)*	Copper Area (Backside)	Board Area	Thermal Resistance (θ <sub>JA</sub> )
2500 sq mm	2500 sq mm	2500 sq mm	60°C/W
1000 sq mm	2500 sq mm	2500 sq mm	60°C/W
225 sq mm	2500 sq mm	2500 sq mm	68°C/W
100 sq mm	2500 sq mm	2500 sq mm	74°C/W

NOTES: \*Pin 2 is ground. Device is mounted on topside.

Table 2. Thermal Resistance Guidelines for TC1265 in5-Pin DDPAK/TO-220 Package

Copper Area (Topside)*	Copper Area (Backside)	Board Area	Thermal Resistance (θ <sub>JA</sub> )
2500 sq mm	2500 sq mm	2500 sq mm	25°C/W
1000 sq mm	2500 sq mm	2500 sq mm	27°C/W
125 sq mm	2500 sq mm	2500 sq mm	35°C/W

**NOTES:** \*Tab of device attached to topside copper

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

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

Actual power dissipation:

$$P_D \approx (V_{INMAX} - V_{OUTMIN})I_{LOADMAX}$$
  
= [(3.3 x 1.1) - (2.7 x .995)]275 x 10<sup>-3</sup>

= 260mW

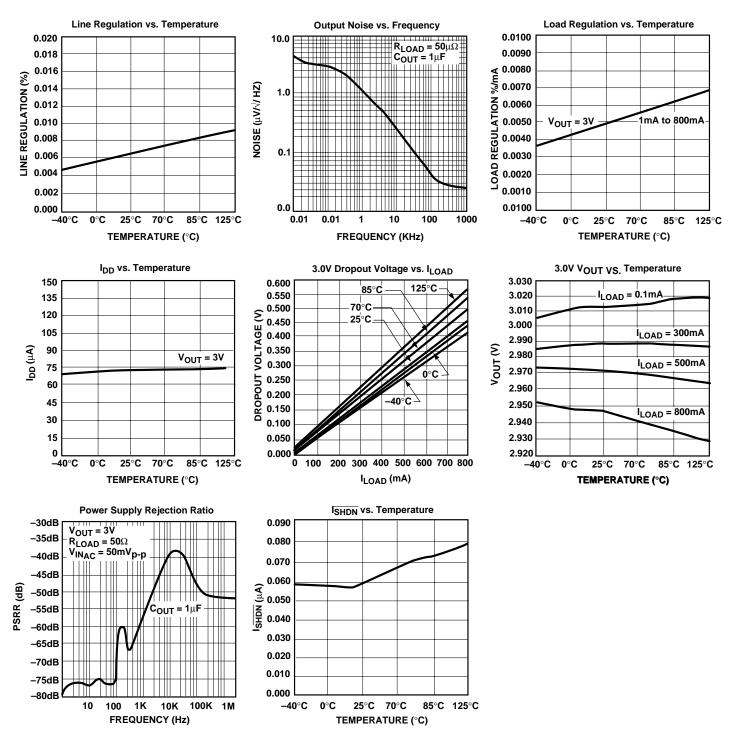
Maximum allowable power dissipation:

$$P_{D_{MAX}} = \frac{(T_{J_{MAX}} - T_{A_{MAX}})}{\theta_{JA}}$$
$$= \frac{(125 - 95)}{60}$$

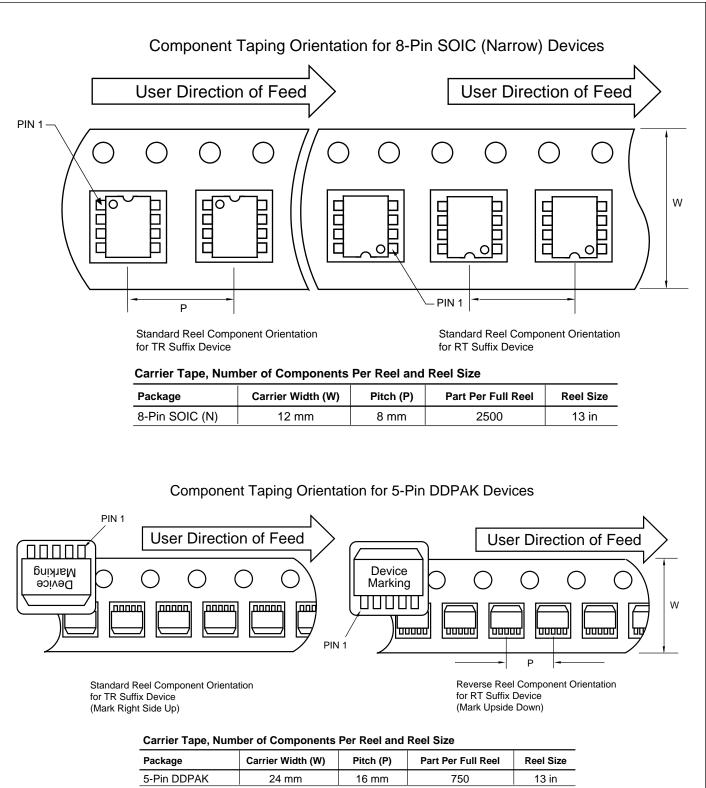
= <u>500mW</u>

In this example, the TC1265 dissipates a maximum of only 260mW; far below the allowable limit of 500 mW. In a similar manner, Equation 1 and Equation 2 can be used to calculate maximum current and/or input voltage limits. For example, the maximum allowable  $V_{IN}$  is found by substituting the maximum allowable power dissipation of 500 mW into Equation 1, from which  $V_{INMAX} = 4.6V$ .

## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



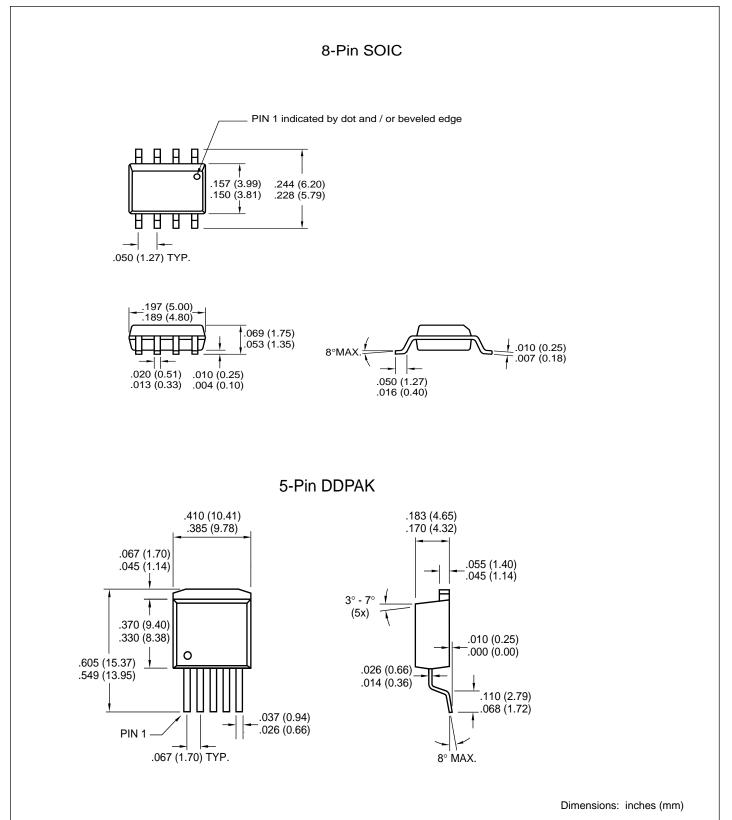
## **TAPING FORM**



# 800mA Fixed Output CMOS LDO with Shutdown

# TC1265

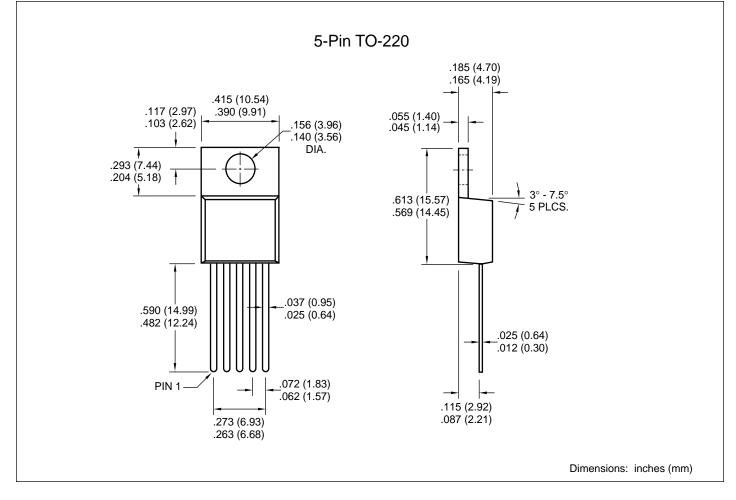
### **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**



# 800mA Fixed Output CMOS LDO with Shutdown

# TC1265

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (CONT.)





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