# onsemi

# <u>Voltage Regulator</u> -Micropower

# **MC78LC00 Series**

The MC78LC00 series of fixed output low dropout linear regulators are designed for handheld communication equipment and portable battery powered applications which require low quiescent current. The MC78LC00 series features an ultra-low quiescent current of 1.1  $\mu$ A. Each device contains a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, a PMOS power transistor, and resistors for setting output voltage.

The MC78LC00 has been designed to be used with low cost ceramic capacitors and requires a minimum output capacitor of 0.1  $\mu$ F. The device is housed in the micro–miniature Thin SOT23–5 surface mount package Standard voltage versions are 1.8, 2.5, 3.0, 3.3, V.

#### Features

- Low Quiescent Current of 1.1 µA Typical
- Excellent Line and Load Regulation
- Maximum Operating Voltage of 12 V
- Low Output Voltage Option
- High Accuracy Output Voltage of 2.5%
- Industrial Temperature Range of -40°C to 85°C
- Surface Mount Packages (SOT-23, 5 Pin)
- These are Pb-Free Devices

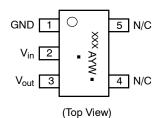
#### **Typical Applications**

- Battery Powered Instruments
- Hand-Held Instruments
- Camcorders and Cameras



TSOP-5 NTR SUFFIX CASE 483

#### MARKING DIAGRAMS AND PIN CONNECTION



(Tab is connected to Pin 2)

XXX= Specific Device Code

- A = Assembly Location
- Y = Year
- W = Work Week
- = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 10 of this data sheet.

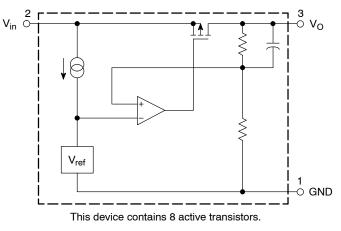


Figure 1. Representative Block Diagram

#### **PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION**

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description		
1	GND	Power supply ground		
2	V <sub>in</sub>	Positive power supply input voltage		
3	V <sub>out</sub>	Regulated Output		
4	N/C	No Internal Connection		
5	N/C	No Internal Connection		

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage	V <sub>in</sub>	12	V
Output Voltage	V <sub>out</sub>	–0.3 to V <sub>in</sub> +0.3	V
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics Case 483–01 (Thin SOT23–5) NTR Suffix Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Ambient	Ρ <sub>D</sub> R <sub>θJA</sub>	140 280	mW °C/W
Operating Junction Temperature	TJ	+125	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	–55 to +150	°C
Lead Soldering Temperature @ 260°C	T <sub>solder</sub>	10	S

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Output Voltage (T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, I <sub>out</sub> = 1.0 mA) 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.7 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.3 V 4.0 V 5.0 V	Vout	1.455 1.746 2.425 2.646 2.744 2.94 3.234 3.9 4.90	1.5 1.8 2.5 2.7 2.8 3.0 3.3 4.0 5.0	1.545 1.854 2.575 2.754 2.856 3.06 3.366 4.1 5.10	V
Output Voltage (T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to 85°C) 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.7 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.3 V 4.0 V 5.0 V	V <sub>out</sub>	1.455 1.746 2.425 2.619 2.716 2.910 3.201 3.9 4.90	1.5 1.8 2.5 2.7 2.8 3.0 3.3 4.0 5.0	1.545 1.854 2.575 2.781 2.884 3.09 3.399 4.1 5.10	V
Line Regulation ( $V_{in} = V_{O(nom.)} + 1.0 \text{ V}$ to 12 V, $I_{out} = 1.0 \text{ mA}$ )	Reg <sub>line</sub>	-	0.05	0.2	%/V
Load Regulation (I <sub>out</sub> = 1.0 mA to 10 mA)	Reg <sub>load</sub>	-	40	60	mV
$\begin{array}{l} \text{Output Current (Note 6)} \\ 1.5 \text{ V}, 1.8 \text{ V} (V_{in} = 4.0 \text{ V}) \\ 2.5 \text{ V}, 2.7 \text{ V}, 2.8 \text{ V}, 3.0 \text{ V} (V_{in} = 5.0 \text{ V}) \\ 3.3 \text{ V} (V_{in} = 6.0 \text{ V}) \\ 4.0 \text{ V} (V_{in} = 7.0 \text{ V}) \\ 5.0 \text{ V} (V_{in} = 8.0 \text{ V}) \end{array}$	l <sub>out</sub>	35 50 50 80 80	50 80 80 80 100	- - - -	mA
Dropout Voltage (I <sub>out</sub> = 1.0 mA, Measured at V <sub>out</sub> -3.0%) 1.5 V 1.6 V-3.2 V 3.3 V-3.9 V 4.0 V-5.0 V	V <sub>in</sub> -V <sub>out</sub>		35 30 30 30	70 60 53 38	mV
Quiescent Current (I <sub>out</sub> = 1.0 mA to I <sub>O(nom.)</sub> )	Ι <sub>Q</sub>	-	1.1	3.6	μA
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	T <sub>c</sub>	-	±100	-	ppm/°C
Output Noise Voltage (f = 1.0 kHz to 100 kHz)	Vn	-	89	-	μVrms

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{in} = V_{out(nom.)} + 1.0 V$ ,  $C_{in} = 1.0 \mu$ F,  $C_{out} = 1.0 \mu$ F,  $T_J = 25^{\circ}$ C, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 5) NTR SUFFIX

1. This device series contains ESD protection and exceeds the following tests: Human Body Model 2000 V per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015 Machine Model Method 200 V

2. Latch up capability (85°C)  $\pm$  100 mA

3. Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.

$$PD = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_{A}}{R_{\theta}JA}$$

4. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

5. Low duty pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient as possible. 6. Output Current is measured when  $V_{out} = V_{O1} - 3\%$  where  $V_{O1} = V_{out}$  at  $I_{out} = 0$  mA.

### DEFINITIONS

#### Load Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in output current at a constant temperature.

#### **Dropout Voltage**

The input/output differential at which the regulator output no longer maintains regulation against further reductions in input voltage. Measured when the output drops 3% below its nominal. The junction temperature, load current, and minimum input supply requirements affect the dropout level.

#### **Maximum Power Dissipation**

The maximum total dissipation for which the regulator will operate within its specifications.

#### **Quiescent Current**

The quiescent current is the current which flows through the ground when the LDO operates without a load on its output: internal IC operation, bias, etc. When the LDO becomes loaded, this term is called the Ground current. It is actually the

difference between the input current (measured through the LDO input pin) and the output current.

#### Line Regulation

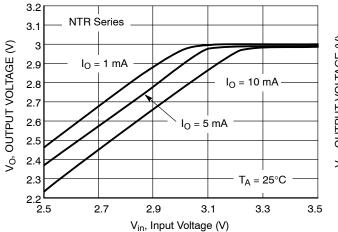
The change in output voltage for a change in input voltage. The measurement is made under conditions of low dissipation or by using pulse technique such that the average chip temperature is not significantly affected.

#### Line Transient Response

Typical over and undershoot response when input voltage is excited with a given slope.

#### **Maximum Package Power Dissipation**

The maximum power package dissipation is the power dissipation level at which the junction temperature reaches its maximum operating value, i.e. 125°C. Depending on the ambient power dissipation and thus the maximum available output current.



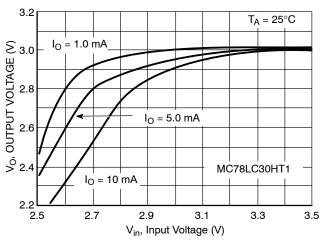


Figure 2. Output Voltage versus Input Voltage



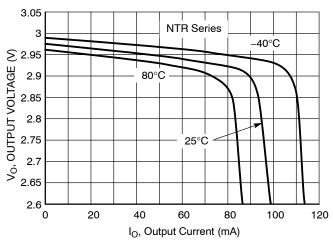


Figure 4. Output Voltage versus Output Current

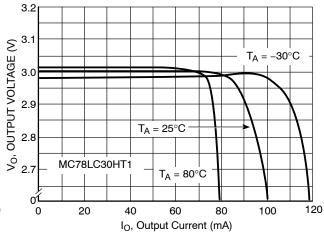
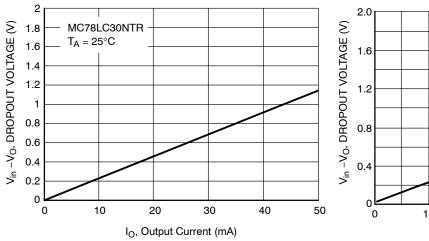


Figure 5. Output Voltage versus Output Current





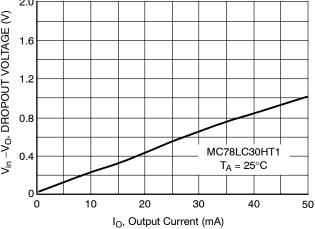


Figure 7. Dropout Voltage versus Output Current

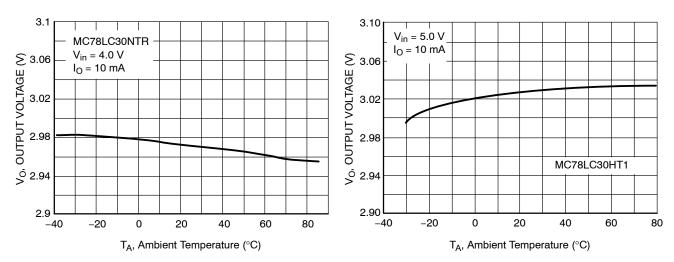




Figure 9. Output Voltage versus Temperature

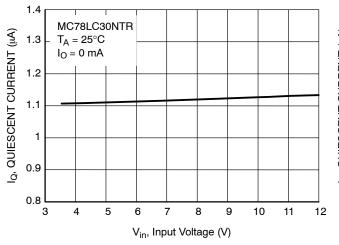


Figure 10. Quiescent Current versus Input Voltage

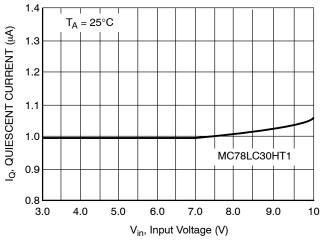
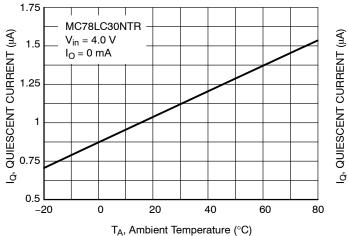


Figure 11. Quiescent Current versus Input Voltage





1.2 V<sub>in</sub> = 5.0 V 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.8 MC78LC30HT1 0.7 0.6└ \_40 -20 0 20 40 60 80 T<sub>A</sub>, Ambient Temperature (°C)



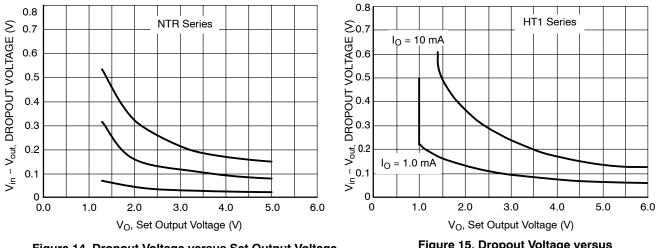
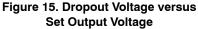


Figure 14. Dropout Voltage versus Set Output Voltage



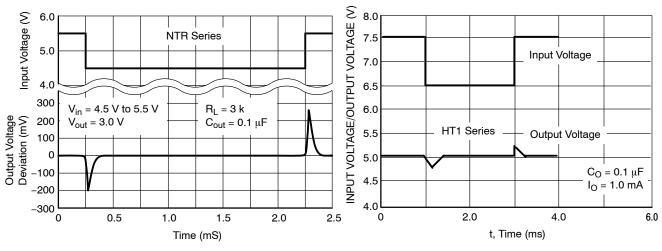


Figure 16. Line Transient

Figure 17. Line Transient Response

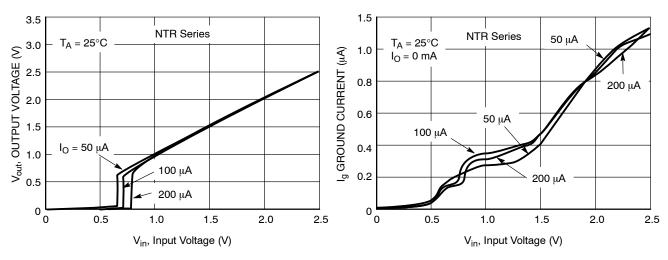




Figure 19. Ground Current versus Input Voltage

#### **APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

A typical application circuit for the MC78LC00 series is shown in Figure 20.

#### Input Decoupling (C1)

A 0.1  $\mu$ F capacitor either ceramic or tantalum is recommended and should be connected close to the MC78LC00 package. Higher values and lower ESR will improve the overall line transient response.

#### **Output Decoupling (C2)**

The MC78LC00 is a stable component and does not require any specific Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) or a minimum output current. Capacitors exhibiting ESRs ranging from a few m $\Omega$  up to 3.0  $\Omega$  can thus safely be used. The minimum decoupling value is 0.1  $\mu$ F and can be augmented to fulfill stringent load transient requirements. The regulator accepts ceramic chip capacitors as well as tantalum devices. Larger values improve noise rejection and load regulation transient response.

#### Hints

Please be sure the Vin and GND lines are sufficiently wide. When the impedance of these lines is high, there is a chance to pick up noise or cause the regulator to malfunction.

Set external components, especially the output capacitor, as close as possible to the circuit, and make leads as short as possible.

#### Thermal

As power across the MC78LC00 increases, it might become necessary to provide some thermal relief. The maximum power dissipation supported by the device is dependent upon board design and layout. Mounting pad configuration on the PCB, the board material, and also the ambient temperature effect the rate of temperature rise for the part. This is stating that when the MC78LC00 has good thermal conductivity through the PCB, the junction temperature will be relatively low with high power dissipation applications.

The maximum dissipation the package can handle is given by:

$$\mathsf{PD} = \frac{\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{J}(\mathsf{max})} - \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{A}}}{\mathsf{R}_{\theta}\mathsf{J}\mathsf{A}}$$

If junction temperature is not allowed above the maximum  $125^{\circ}$ C, then the MC78LC00NTR can dissipate up to  $357 \text{ mW} @ 25^{\circ}$ C.

The power dissipated by the MC78LC00NTR can be calculated from the following equation:

$$\mathsf{P}_{tot} = \left[\mathsf{V}_{in} * \mathsf{I}_{gnd} (\mathsf{I}_{out})\right] + \left[\mathsf{V}_{in} - \mathsf{V}_{out}\right] * \mathsf{I}_{out}$$

or

$$V_{inMAX} = \frac{P_{tot} + V_{out} * I_{out}}{I_{gnd} + I_{out}}$$

If an 80 mA output current is needed then the ground current from the data sheet is  $1.1 \mu A$ . For an MC78LC30NTR (3.0 V), the maximum input voltage will then be 7.4 V.

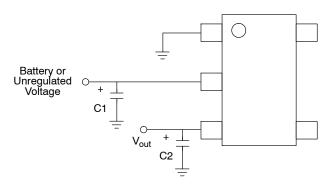


Figure 20. Basic Application Circuit for NTR Suffixes

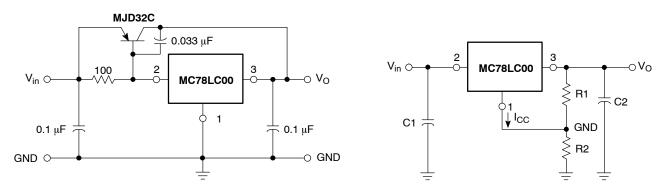




Figure 22. Adjustable V<sub>O</sub>

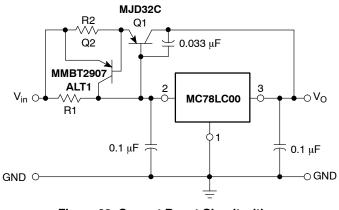


Figure 23. Current Boost Circuit with Overcurrent Limit Circuit

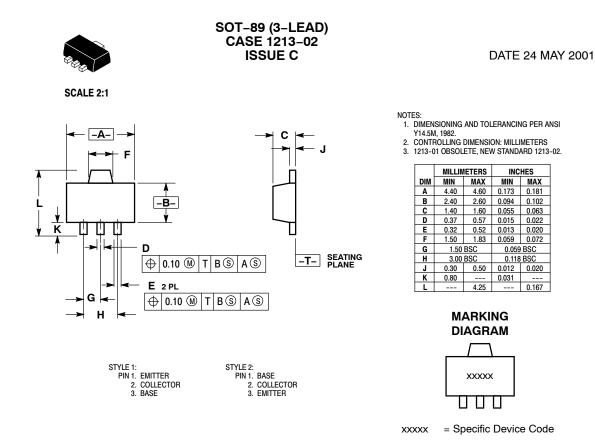
$V_{O} = V_{O(Reg)} \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right) + I_{CC} R2$	$I_{O(\text{short circuit})} \approx \frac{V_{BE2}}{R2} + \frac{V_{BE1} + V_{BE2}}{R1}$
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#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Nominal Output Voltage	Marking	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
MC78LC18NTRG	1.8	LAH		3000 Units/7″ Tape & Reel
MC78LC25NTRG	2.5	LAI		
MC78LC30NTRG	3.0	LAL	Thin SOT23–5 (Pb–Free)	
MC78LC33NTRG	3.3	LAM		
MC78LC50NTRG	5.0	LAN	1	

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D. Additional voltages in 100 mV steps are available upon request by contacting your **onsemi** representative.

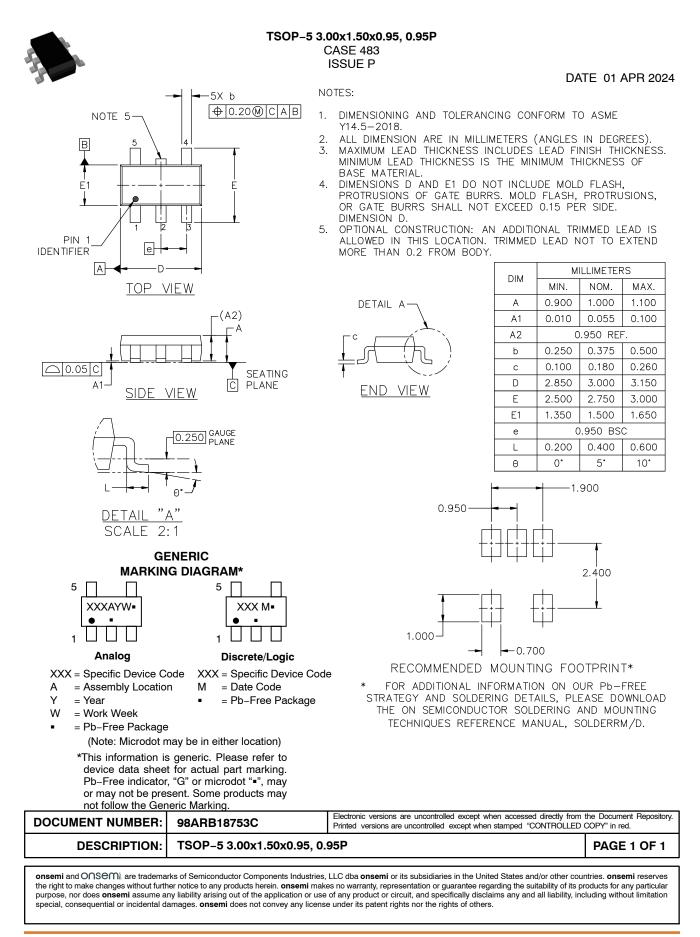
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