

### Advance Information

## **Micropower Voltage Regulator**

The MC78LC00 series voltage regulators are specifically designed for use as a power source for video instruments, handheld communication equipment, and battery powered equipment.

The MC78LC00 series features an ultra-low quiescent current of 1.1 µA and a high accuracy output voltage. Each device contains a voltage reference, an error amplifier, a driver transistor and resistors for setting the output voltage. These devices are available in either SOT-89, 3 pin, or SOT-23, 5 pin, surface mount packages.

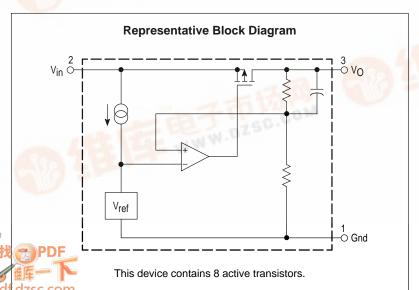
### MC78LC00 Series Features:

- Low Quiescent Current of 1.1 μA Typical
- Low Dropout Voltage (220 mV at 10 mA)
- Excellent Line Regulation (0.1%)
- High Accuracy Output Voltage (±2.5%)
- Wide Output Voltage Range (2.0 V to 6.0 V)
- Output Current for Low Power (up to 80 mA)
- Two Surface Mount Packages (SOT-89, 3 Pin, or SOT-23, 5 Pin)

### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Output Voltage	Operating Temperature Range	Package
MC78LC30HT1	3.0		
MC78LC33HT1	3.3		SOT-89
MC78LC40HT1	4.0		301-09
MC78LC50HT1	5.0	T 200 to 1900C	
MC78LC30NTR	3.0	$T_A = -30^{\circ} \text{ to } +80^{\circ}\text{C}$	200
MC78LC33NTR	3.3	- 554	00T 00
MC78LC40NTR	4.0	471 (31)	SOT-23
MC78LC50NTR	5.0	Man Man	

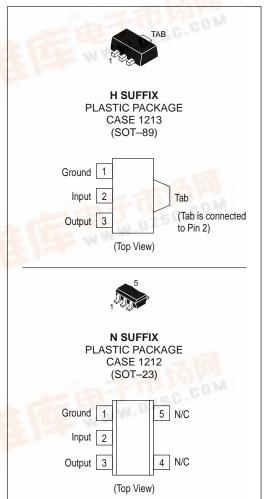
Other voltages from 2.0 to 6.0 V, in 0.1 V increments, are available upon request. Consult factory for information.

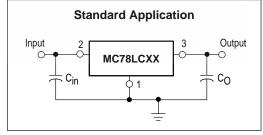


### MC78LC00 Series

# MICROPOWER ULTRA-LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA





### **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage	Vcc	10	Vdc
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics Maximum Power Dissipation Case 1213 (SOT–89) H Suffix Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Ambient	P <sub>D</sub> R <sub>θJA</sub>	300 333	mW °C/W
Case 1212 (SOT–23) N Suffix Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Ambient	P <sub>D</sub> R <sub>θ</sub> JA	150 667	mW °C/W
Operating Junction Temperature	TJ	125	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-30 to +80	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +125	°C

NOTE: ESD data available upon request.

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{in} = V_O + 1.0 \text{ V}$ , $I_O = 10 \text{ mA}$ , $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ [Note 1], unless otherwise noted.)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERIOTICS (VIN = VO + 1.5 V, 10 =		Ť .		i	
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Output Voltage	Vo				V
30HT1 and 30NTR Suffixes (Vin = 5.0 V)		2.950	3.0	3.075	
33HT1 and 33NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 5.0 V)		3.218	3.3	3.382	
40HT1 and 40NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 6.0 V)		3.900	4.0	4.100	
50HT1 and 50NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 7.0 V)		4.875	5.0	5.125	
Line Regulation	Reg <sub>line</sub>	_	0.05	0.2	mV
$V_{in} = [V_O + 1.0] V \text{ to } 10 V, I_O = 1.0 \text{ mA}$					
Load Regulation (I <sub>O</sub> = 1.0 to 10 mA)	Reg <sub>load</sub>				mV
30HT1 and 30NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 5.0 V)		_	40	60	
33HT1 and 33NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 6.0 V)		_	40	60	
40HT1 and 40NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 7.0 V)		_	50	70	
50HT1 and 50NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 8.0 V)		_	60	90	
Output Current	IO				mA
30HT1 and 30NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 5.0 V)		35	50	_	
33HT1 and 33NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 6.0 V)		35	50	_	
40HT1 and 40NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 7.0 V)		45	65	-	
50HT1 and 50NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 8.0 V)		55	80	-	
Dropout Voltage	$V_{in} - V_{O}$				V
30HT1 and 30NTR Suffixes ( $I_O = 1.0 \text{ mA}$ )		_	40	60	
33HT1 and 33NTR Suffixes (I <sub>O</sub> = 1.0 mA)		_	35	53	
40HT1 and 40NTR Suffixes (I <sub>O</sub> = 1.0 mA)		_	25	38	
50HT1 and 50NTR Suffixes (I <sub>O</sub> = 1.0 mA)		_	25	38	
Quiescent Current	Icc				μΑ
30HT1 and 30NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 5.0 V)		_	1.1	3.3	
33HT1 and 33NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 5.0 V)		_	1.1	3.3	
40HT1 and 40NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 6.0 V)		_	1.2	3.6	
50HT1 and 50NTR Suffixes (V <sub>in</sub> = 7.0 V)		_	1.3	3.9	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	T <sub>C</sub>	_	±100	_	ppm/°C

NOTE: 1. Low duty pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

# MC78LC00 Series DEFINITIONS

**Dropout Voltage** – The input/output voltage differential at which the regulator output no longer maintains regulation against further reductions in input voltage. Measured when the output drops 100 mV below its nominal value (which is measured at 1.0 V differential), dropout voltage is affected by junction temperature, load current and minimum input supply requirements.

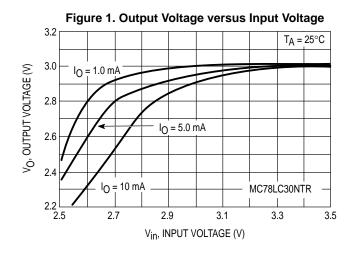
**Line Regulation** – The change in output voltage for a change in input voltage. The measurement is made under conditions

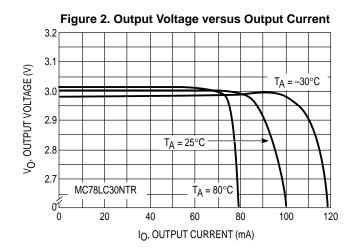
of low dissipation or by using pulse techniques such that average chip temperature is not significantly affected.

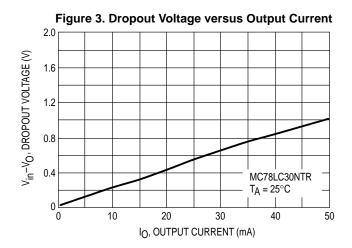
**Load Regulation** – The change in output voltage for a change in load current at constant chip temperature.

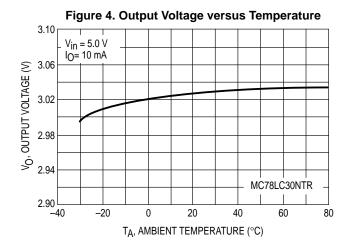
**Maximum Power Dissipation** – The maximum total device dissipation for which the regulator will operate within specifications.

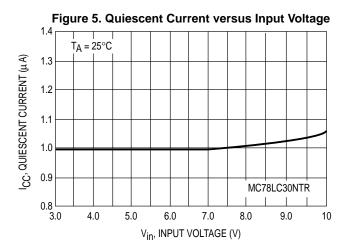
**Quiescent Bias Current** – Current which is used to operate the regulator chip and is not delivered to the load.

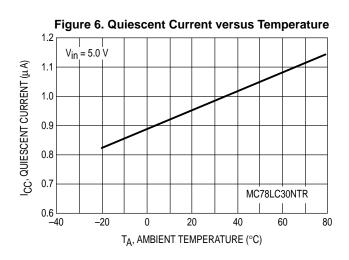


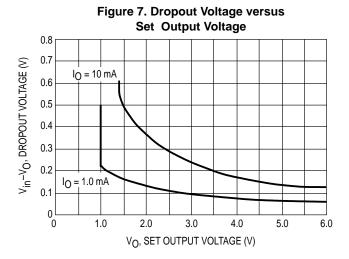


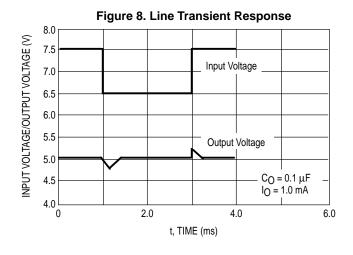












# MC78LC00 Series APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

#### Introduction

The MC78LC00 micropower voltage regulators are specifically designed with high accuracy output voltage and ultra low quiescent current by CMOS process making them ideal for battery powered applications and hand–held communication equipment. An input bypass capacitor is recommended if the regulator is located an appreciable distance ( $\geq 4$  inches) from the input voltage source. These regulators require  $\geq 0.1~\mu F$  capacitance between the output terminal and ground for stability. Most types of aluminum, tantalum or multilayer ceramic will perform adequately. Solid tantalums or other appropriate capacitors are recommended for operation below 25°C. The bypass capacitors should be mounted with the shortest possible leads or track lengths directly across the regulator input and output terminals.

With economical electrolytic capacitors, cold temperature operation can pose a serious stability problem. As the

electrolyte freezes, around  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the capacitance will decrease and the equivalent series resistance (ESR) will increase drastically, causing the circuit to oscillate. Quality electrolytic capacitors with extended temperature ranges of  $-40^{\circ}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$  are readily available. Solid tantalum capacitors may be the better choice if small size is a requirement. However, a maximum ESR limit of 3.0  $\Omega$  must be observed over temperature to maintain stability.

In the Current Boost Circuit, shown in Figures 10 and 12, an output current of up to 600 mA can be delivered by the circuit. The circuit of Figure 10 has no current limit. In each case, the external transistor must be rated for the expected power dissipation. Figure 11 shows how a fixed output may be programmed, using R1 and R2, to provide a higher output voltage.

Figure 9. Typical Application

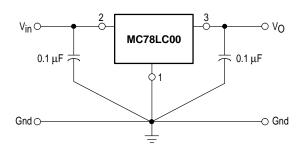


Figure 10. Current Boost Circuit

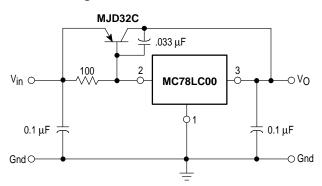
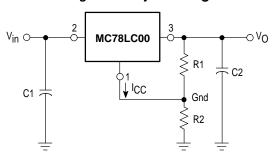
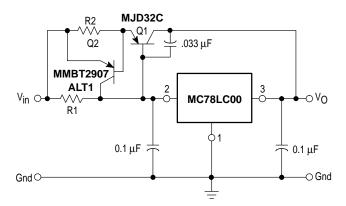


Figure 11. Adjustable Vo



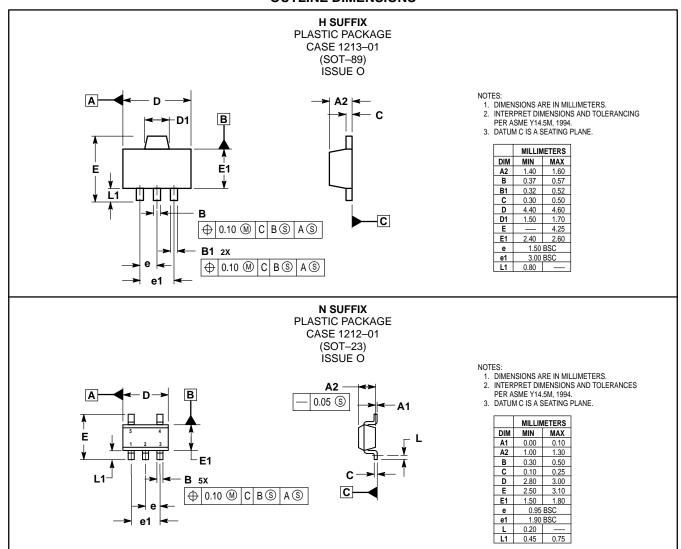
$$V_{O} = V_{O(Reg)} \left( 1 + \frac{R2}{R1} \right) + I_{CC} R2$$

Figure 12. Current Boost Circuit with Overcurrent Limit Circuit



$$I_{O(short\;circuit)} \; \approx \frac{V_{BE2}}{R2} \; + \; \frac{V_{BE1} \; + \; V_{BE2}}{R1}$$

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