TC1173

1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Input Voltage 6.5V

Output Voltage.................. $(V_{SS} - 0.3V)$ to $(V_{IN} + 0.3V)$

Power Dissipation................Internally Limited **(Note 6)**

Maximum Voltage on Any Pin ....V_{IN} +0.3V to -0.3V

Operating Temperature Range...... -40°C < T_J < 125°C

Storage Temperature..........................-65°C to +150°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.

TC1173 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$, $I_L = 0.1mA$, $C_L = 3.3\mu F$, $\overline{SHDN} > V_{IH}$, $T_A = 25°C$, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** type specifications apply for junction temperatures of -40°C to +125°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	**300**	—	—	mA	
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	— $V_R - 2.5\%$	$V_R \pm 0.5\%$ —	— $V_R + 2.5\%$	V	**Note 1**
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T$	V_{OUT} Temperature Coefficient	—	**40**	—	ppm/°C	**Note 2**
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	—	0.05	**0.35**	%	$(V_R + 1V) \leq V_{IN} \leq 6V$
$\Delta V_{OUT}/V_{OUT}$	Load Regulation	—	0.5	**2.0**	%	$I_L = 0.1mA$ to I_{OUTMAX} **(Note 3)**
V_{IN}-V_{OUT}	Dropout Voltage	— — —	20 80 240	**30** **160** **480**	mV	$I_L = 0.1mA$ $I_L = 100mA$ $I_L = 300mA$ **(Note 4)**
I_{SS1}	Supply Current	—	50	**90**	μA	$\overline{SHDN} = V_{IH}$,
I_{SS2}	Shutdown Supply Current	—	0.05	0.5	μA	$\overline{SHDN} = 0V$
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	—	60	—	dB	$F_{RE} \leq 1kHz$
I_{OUTSC}	Output Short Circuit Current	—	550	650	mA	$V_{OUT} = 0V$
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta P_D$	Thermal Regulation	—	0.04	—	V/W	**Note 5**
eN	Output Noise	—	260	—	nV/√Hz	F = 1kHz, $C_{OUT} = 1\mu F$, $R_{LOAD} = 50\Omega$
$\overline{SHDN}$ Input						
V_{IH}	$\overline{SHDN}$ Input High Threshold	**45**	—	—	%V_{IN}	
V_{IL}	$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Low Threshold	—	—	**15**	%V_{IN}	
$\overline{ERROR}$ Output						
V_{MIN}	Minimum Operating Voltage	1.0	—	—	V	
V_{OL}	Output Logic Low Voltage	—	—	**400**	mV	1 mA Flows to $\overline{ERROR}$
V_{TH}	$\overline{ERROR}$ Threshold Voltage	—	$0.95 \times V_R$	—	V	
V_{OL}	$\overline{ERROR}$ Positive Hysteresis	—	50	—	mV	**Note 7**

Note   **1:** V_R is the user-programmed regulator output voltage setting.

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

        3:   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.

        4:   Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value measured at a 1V differential.

        5:   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.

        6:   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.

        7:   Hysteresis voltage is referenced by V_R.

        8:   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. (8-Pin SOIC) (8-Pin MSOP)	Symbol	Description
1	V_{OUT}	Regulated voltage output.
2	GND	Ground terminal.
3	NC	No connect.
4	Bypass	Reference bypass input. Connecting a 470pF to this input further reduces output noise.
5	$\overline{ERROR}$	Out-of-Regulation Flag. (Open drain output). This output goes low when V_{OUT} is out-of-tolerance by approximately – 5%.
6	$\overline{SHDN}$	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 0.05μA (typical).
7	NC	No connect.
8	V_{IN}	Unregulated supply input.

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3.0 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The TC1173 is a fixed output, low drop-out regulator. Unlike bipolar regulators, the TC1173'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 0.05µA (typical), V_{OUT} falls to zero and $\overline{ERROR}$ is disabled.

FIGURE 3-1: TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT
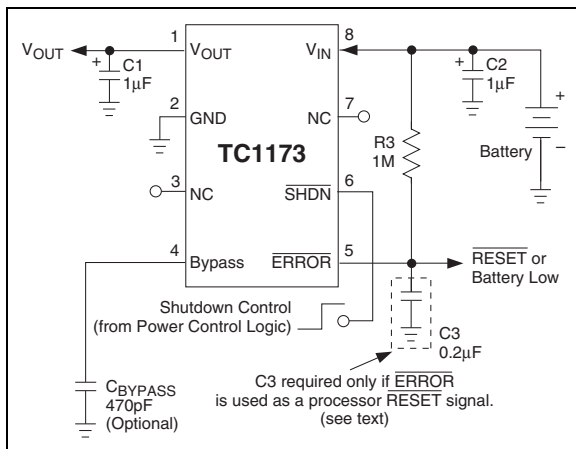
3.1 $\overline{ERROR}$ Output

$\overline{ERROR}$ 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 $\overline{ERROR}$ threshold is 5% below rated V_{OUT} regardless of the programmed output voltage value (e.g., $\overline{ERROR}$ = V_{OL} at 4.75V (typ.) for a 5.0V regulator and 2.85V (typ.) for a 3.0V regulator). $\overline{ERROR}$ output operation is shown in Figure 3-2.

Note that $\overline{ERROR}$ is active when V_{OUT} is at or below V_{TH}, and inactive when V_{OUT} is above V_{TH} + V_H.

As shown in Figure 3-1, $\overline{ERROR}$ can be used as a battery low flag, or as a processor $\overline{RESET}$ signal (with the addition of timing capacitor C3). R1 x C3 should be chosen to maintain $\overline{ERROR}$ below V_{IH} of the processor $\overline{RESET}$ input for at least 200 msec to allow time for the system to stabilize. Pull-up resistor R1 can be tied to V_{OUT}, V_{IN} or any other voltage less than (V_{IN} + 0.3V).

FIGURE 3-2: $\overline{ERROR}$ OUTPUT OPERATION
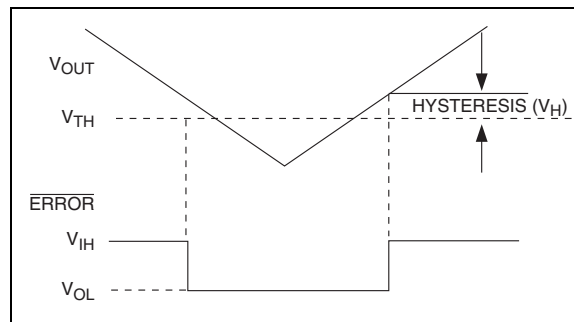
3.2 Output Capacitor

A 1µF (min) capacitor from V_{OUT} to ground is recommended. The output capacitor should have an effective series resistance greater than 0.1Ω and less than 5.0Ω. A 1µF 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.

3.3 Bypass Input

A 470pF capacitor connected from the Bypass input to ground reduces noise present on the internal reference, which in turn significantly reduces output noise. If output noise is not a concern, this input may be left unconnected. Larger capacitor values may be used, but results in a longer time period to rated output voltage when power is initially applied.

4.0   THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

4.1   Thermal Shutdown

Integrated thermal protection circuitry shuts the regulator off when die temperature exceeds 150°C. The regulator remains off until the die temperature drops to approximately 140°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 8-Pin SOIC package has a θ_{JA} of approximately 160°C/Watt, while the 8-Pin MSOP package has a θ_{JA} of approximately 200°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:

V_{INMAX} = 3.0V ± 10%
V_{OUTMIN} = 2.7V ± 0.5%
$I_{LOADMAX}$ = 250mA
T_{JMAX} = 125°C
T_{AMAX} = 55°C
θ_{JA} = 200°C/W
8-Pin MSOP Package

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

Actual power dissipation:

$P_D \approx (V_{INMAX} - V_{OUTMIN})I_{LOADMAX}$
= [(3.0 x 1.1) − (2.7 x .995)]250 x 10⁻³
= 155mW

Maximum allowable power dissipation:

$$P_{DMAX} = \frac{(T_{JMAX} - T_{AMAX})}{\theta_{JA}}$$
$$= \frac{(125 - 55)}{200}$$
$$= 350mW$$

In this example, the TC1173 dissipates a maximum of 155mW; below the allowable limit of 350mW. In a similar manner, Equation 4-1 and Equation 4-2 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 250mW into Equation 4-1, from which V_{INMAX} = 4.1V.
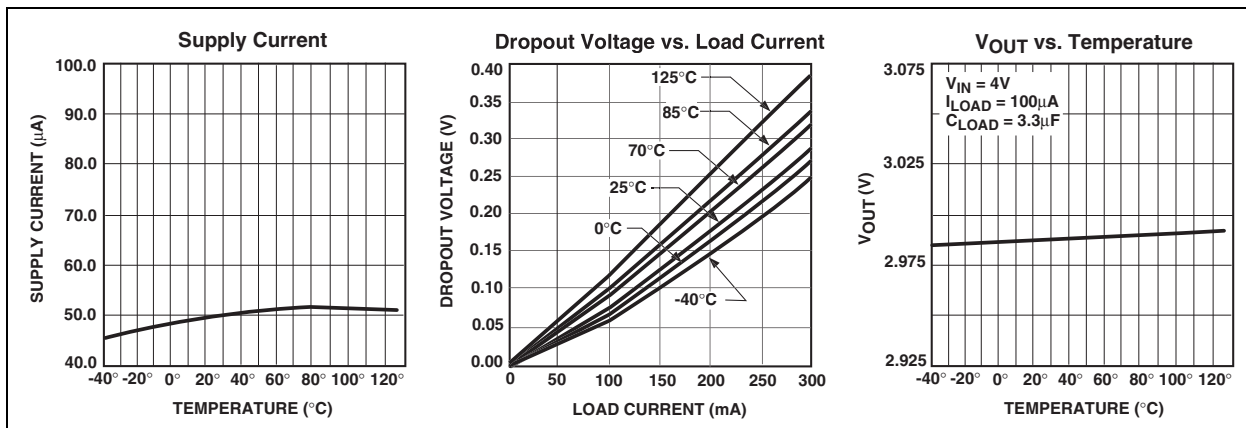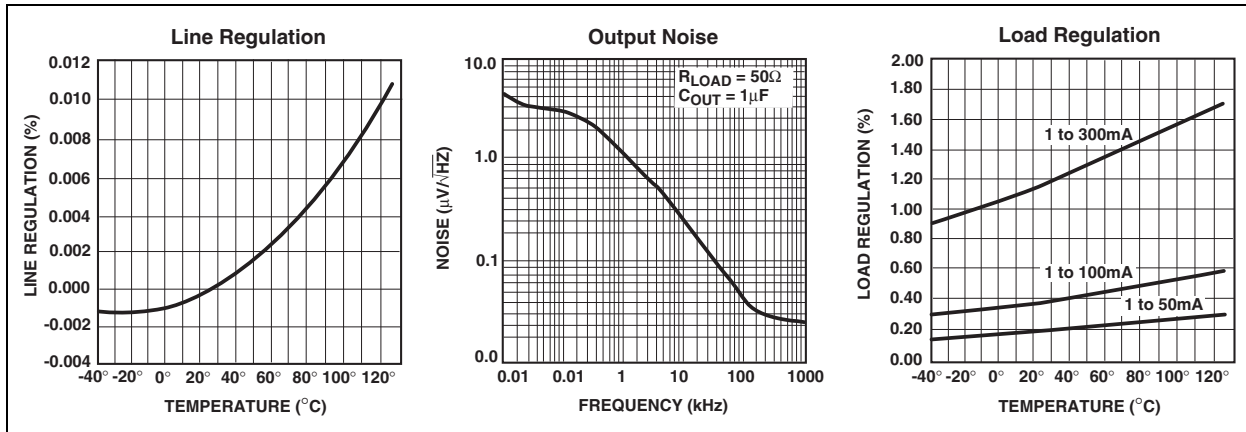
4.3   Layout Considerations

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.

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5.0   TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

> **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.
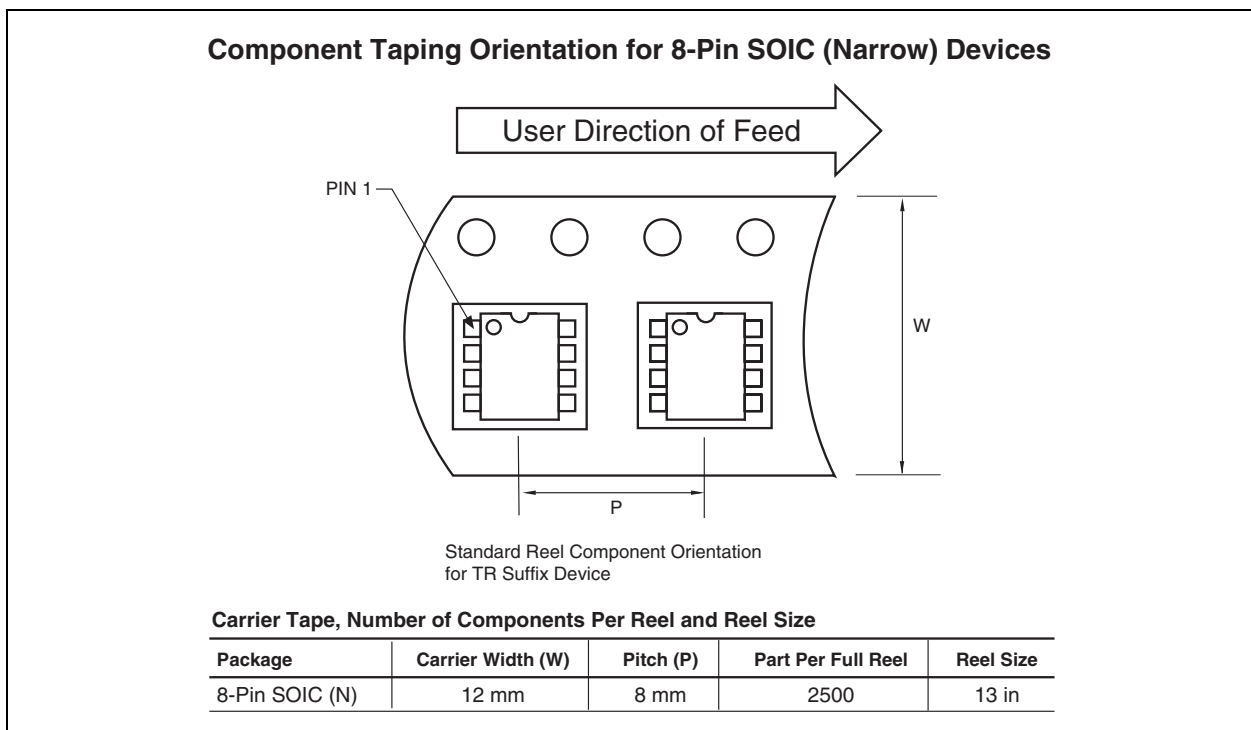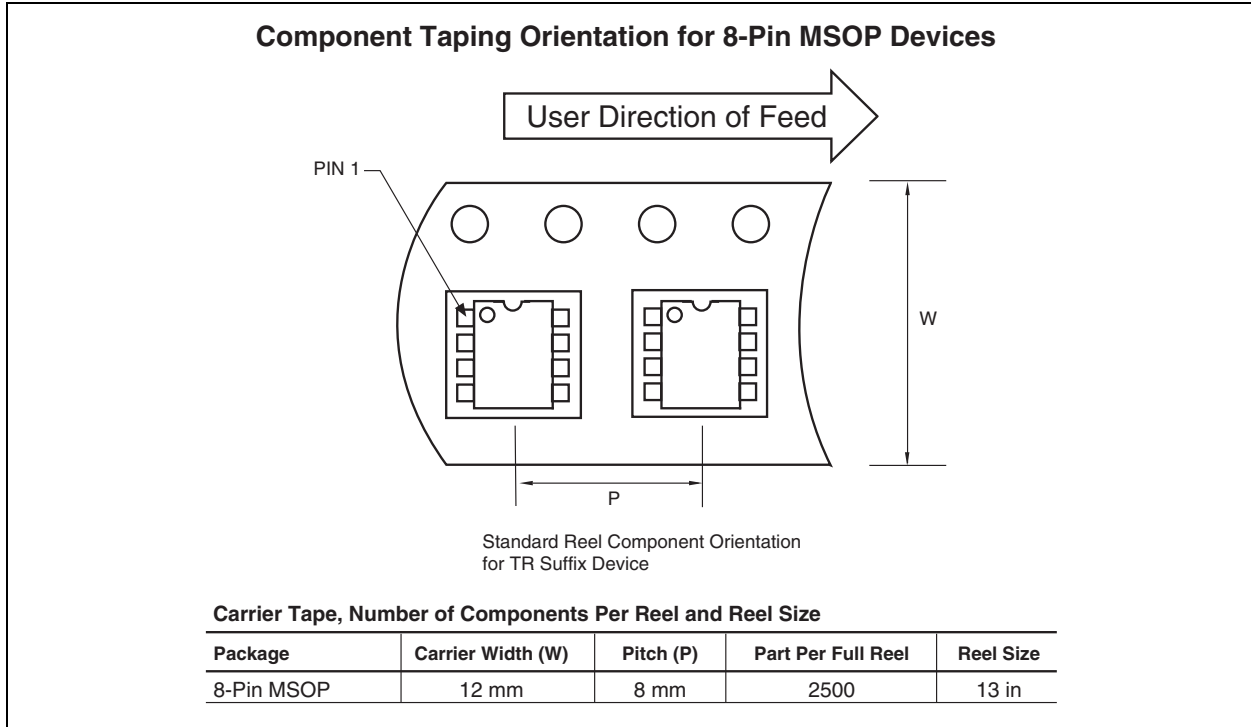
Line Regulation

Output Noise

Load Regulation

Supply Current

Dropout Voltage vs. Load Current

V_OUT vs. Temperature

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6.0   PACKAGING INFORMATION

6.1   Package Marking Information

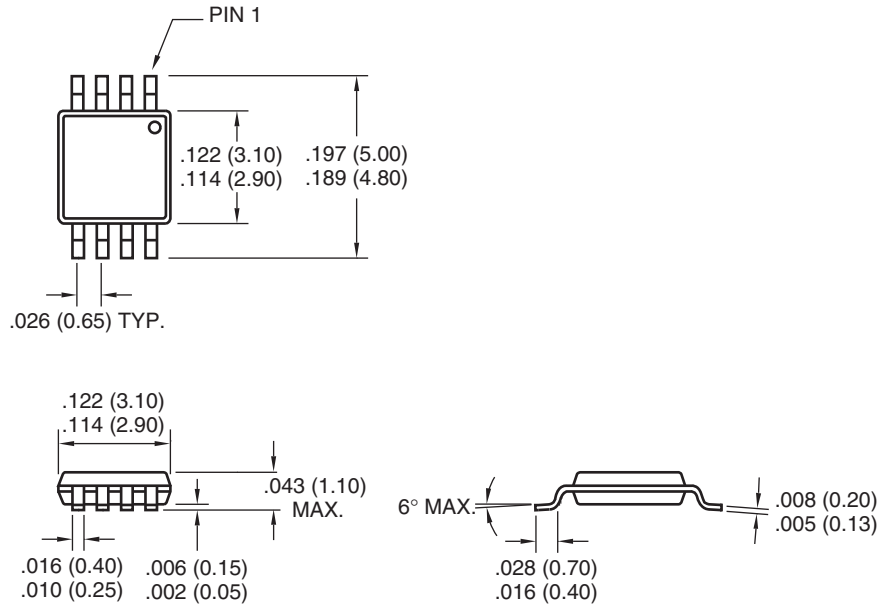Package marking data not available at this time.

6.2   Taping Form

Component Taping Orientation for 8-Pin MSOP Devices

User Direction of Feed

PIN 1

W

P

Standard Reel Component Orientation
for TR Suffix Device

Carrier Tape, Number of Components Per Reel and Reel Size

Package	Carrier Width (W)	Pitch (P)	Part Per Full Reel	Reel Size
8-Pin MSOP	12 mm	8 mm	2500	13 in

Component Taping Orientation for 8-Pin SOIC (Narrow) Devices

User Direction of Feed

PIN 1

W

P

Standard Reel Component Orientation
for TR Suffix Device

Carrier Tape, Number of Components Per Reel and Reel Size

Package	Carrier Width (W)	Pitch (P)	Part Per Full Reel	Reel Size
8-Pin SOIC (N)	12 mm	8 mm	2500	13 in

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6.3   Package Dimensions

8-Pin MSOP

PIN 1

.122 (3.10)
.114 (2.90)

.197 (5.00)
.189 (4.80)

.026 (0.65) TYP.

.122 (3.10)
.114 (2.90)

.043 (1.10)
MAX.

6° MAX.

.008 (0.20)
.005 (0.13)

.016 (0.40)
.010 (0.25)

.006 (0.15)
.002 (0.05)

.028 (0.70)
.016 (0.40)

Dimensions: inches (mm)

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

8-Pin SOIC

PIN 1

.157 (3.99)
.150 (3.81)

.244 (6.20)
.228 (5.79)

.050 (1.27) TYP.

.197 (5.00)
.189 (4.80)

.069 (1.75)
.053 (1.35)

8° MAX

.010 (0.25)
.007 (0.18)

.020 (0.51)
.013 (0.33)

.010 (0.25)
.004 (0.10)

.050 (1.27)
.016 (0.40)

Dimensions: inches (mm)

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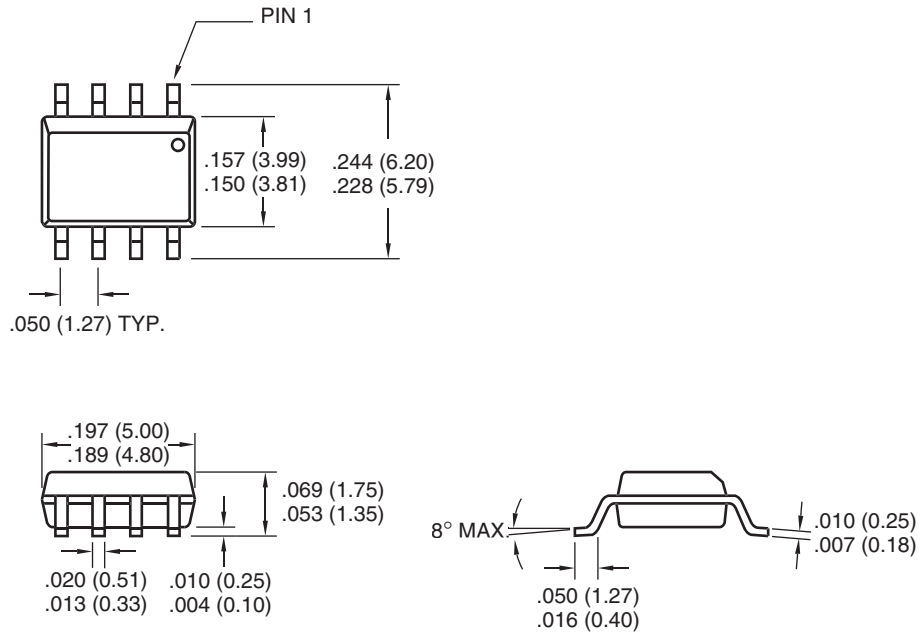
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REVISION HISTORY

Revision C (November 2012)

Added a note to each package outline drawing.

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ISBN: 9781620767375

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