

50 mA, 100 mA, 150 mA CMOS LDOs with Shutdown and Reference Bypass

Features

- Low Supply Current: 80 μ A (Max)
- Low Dropout Voltage: 140 mV (Typ.) @ 150 mA
- High-Output Voltage Accuracy: $\pm 0.4\%$ (Typ.)
- Standard or Custom Output Voltages
- Power-Saving Shutdown Mode
- Reference Bypass Input for Ultra Low-Noise Operation
- Fast Shutdown Response Time: 60 μ sec (Typ.)
- Overcurrent and Overtemperature Protection
- Space-Saving 5-Pin SOT-23A Package
- Pin-Compatible Upgrades for Bipolar Regulators
- Wide Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +125°C
- Standard Output Voltage Options:
 - 1.8V, 2.5V, 2.6V, 2.7V, 2.8V, 2.85V, 3.0V, 3.3V, 5.0V

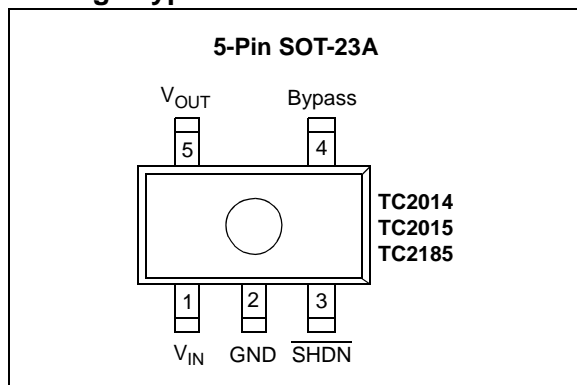
Applications

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

Related Literature

- Application Notes: AN765, AN766, AN776 and AN792

Package Type



General Description

The TC2014, TC2015 and TC2185 are high-accuracy (typically $\pm 0.4\%$) CMOS upgrades for bipolar Low Drop-out Regulators (LDOs), such as the LP2980. Total supply current is typically 55 μ A; 20 to 60 times lower than in bipolar regulators.

The key features of the device include low noise operation (plus bypass reference), low dropout voltage – typically 45 mV for the TC2014, 90 mV for the TC2015, and 140 mV for the TC2185, 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. These devices also incorporate overcurrent and overtemperature protection.

The TC2014, TC2015 and TC2185 are stable with an output capacitor of 1 μ F and have maximum output currents of 50 mA, 100 mA and 150 mA, respectively. For higher-output current versions, see the TC1107 (DS21356), TC1108 (DS21357) and TC1173 (DS21362) ($I_{OUT} = 300$ mA) data sheets.

Typical Application



TC2014/2015/2185

1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings †

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Input Voltage | 7.0V |
| Output Voltage | (- 0.3) to (V _{IN} + 0.3) |
| Operating Temperature | - 40°C < T _J < 125°C |
| Storage Temperature..... | - 65°C to +150°C |
| Maximum Voltage on Any Pin | V _{IN} +0.3V to - 0.3V |
| Maximum Junction Temperature | 150°C |

† **Notice:** 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.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise specified, V _{IN} = V _R + 1V, I _L = 100 μA, C _{OUT} = 3.3 μF, $\overline{\text{SHDN}} > V_{IH}$, T _A = +25°C. BOLDFACE type specifications apply for junction temperature of -40°C to +125°C. | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------|---|
| Parameters | Sym | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
| Input Operating Voltage | V _{IN} | 2.7 | — | 6.0 | V | Note 1 |
| Maximum Output Current | I _{OUTMAX} | 50 | — | — | mA | TC2014 |
| | | 100 | — | — | | TC2015 |
| | | 150 | — | — | | TC2185 |
| Output Voltage | V _{OUT} | V_R - 2.0% | V _R ± 0.4% | V_R + 2.0% | V | Note 2 |
| V _{OUT} Temperature Coefficient | TCV _{OUT} | — | 20 | — | ppm/°C | Note 3 |
| | | — | 40 | — | | |
| Line Regulation | ΔV _{OUT} /ΔV _{IN} | — | 0.05 | 0.5 | % | (V _R + 1V) ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 6V |
| Load Regulation (Note 4) | ΔV _{OUT} /V _{OUT} | -1.0 | 0.33 | +1.0 | % | TC2014; TC2015: I _L = 0.1 mA to I _{OUTMAX} |
| | | -2.0 | 0.43 | +2.0 | | TC2185: I _L = 0.1 mA to I _{OUTMAX} (Note 4) |
| Dropout Voltage | V _{IN} - V _{OUT} | — | 2 | — | mV | Note 5 I _L = 100 μA |
| | | — | 45 | 70 | | I _L = 50 mA |
| | | — | 90 | 140 | | TC2015; TC2185 I _L = 100 mA |
| | | — | 140 | 210 | | TC2185 I _L = 150 mA |
| Supply Current | I _{IN} | — | 55 | 80 | μA | $\overline{\text{SHDN}} = V_{IH}$, I _L = 0 |
| Shutdown Supply Current | I _{INSD} | — | 0.05 | 0.5 | μA | $\overline{\text{SHDN}} = 0V$ |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio | PSRR | — | 55 | — | dB | F ≤ 1 kHz, C _{bypass} = 0.01 μF |
| Output Short Circuit Current | I _{OUTSC} | — | 160 | 300 | mA | V _{OUT} = 0V |

- Note 1:** The minimum V_{IN} has to meet two conditions: V_{IN} = 2.7V and V_{IN} = V_R + V_{DROPOUT}.
2: V_R is the regulator output voltage setting. For example: V_R = 1.8V, 2.7V, 2.8V, 2.85V, 3.0V, 3.3V.
3:

$$TCV_{OUT} = \frac{(V_{OUTMAX} - V_{OUTMIN}) \times 10^{-6}}{V_{OUT} \times \Delta T}$$

- 4:** Regulation is measured at a constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Load regulation is tested over a load range from 1.0 mA 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.
6: 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_{MAX} at V_{IN} = 6V for T = 10 ms.
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_A, T_J, θ_{JA}).
8: Time required for V_{OUT} to reach 95% of V_R (output voltage setting), after V_{SHDN} is switched from 0 to V_{IN}.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise specified, $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$, $I_L = 100 \mu A$, $C_{OUT} = 3.3 \mu F$, $\overline{SHDN} > V_{IH}$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$. **BOLDFACE** type specifications apply for junction temperature of $-40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$.

| Parameters | Sym | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|-----------------|--|
| Thermal Regulation | $\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta P_D$ | — | 0.04 | — | V/W | Note 6, Note 7 |
| Thermal Shutdown Die Temperature | T_{SD} | — | 160 | — | $^\circ C$ | |
| Output Noise | eN | — | 200 | — | nV/ \sqrt{Hz} | $I_L = I_{OUTMAX}$, $F = 10 \text{ kHz}$ 470 pF from Bypass to GND |
| Response Time (from Shutdown Mode) (Note 8) | T_R | — | 60 | — | μs | $V_{IN} = 4V$, $I_L = 30 \text{ mA}$, $C_{IN} = 1 \mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 10 \mu F$ |
| SHDN Input | | | | | | |
| SHDN Input High Threshold | V_{IH} | 60 | — | — | % V_{IN} | $V_{IN} = 2.5V$ to $6.0V$ |
| SHDN Input Low Threshold | V_{IL} | — | — | 15 | % V_{IN} | $V_{IN} = 2.5V$ to $6.0V$ |

- Note 1:** The minimum V_{IN} has to meet two conditions: $V_{IN} = 2.7V$ and $V_{IN} = V_R + V_{DROPOUT}$
Note 2: V_R is the regulator output voltage setting. For example: $V_R = 1.8V, 2.7V, 2.8V, 2.85V, 3.0V, 3.3V$.
Note 3:

$$TCV_{OUT} = \frac{(V_{OUTMAX} - V_{OUTMIN}) \times 10^{-6}}{V_{OUT} \times \Delta T}$$

- Note 4:** Regulation is measured at a constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Load regulation is tested over a load range from 1.0 mA to the maximum specified output current. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the Thermal Regulation specification.
Note 5: Dropout Voltage is defined as the input-to-output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value.
Note 6: 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_{MAX} at $V_{IN} = 6V$ for $T = 10 \text{ ms}$.
Note 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_A, T_J, θ_{JA}).
Note 8: Time required for V_{OUT} to reach 95% of V_R (output voltage setting), after V_{SHDN} is switched from 0 to V_{IN} .

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise noted, $V_{DD} = +2.7V$ to $+6.0V$ and $V_{SS} = GND$.

| Parameters | Sym | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|------|--------------|------------|
| Temperature Ranges: | | | | | | |
| Extended Temperature Range | T_A | -40 | — | +125 | $^\circ C$ | |
| Operating Temperature Range | T_A | -40 | — | +125 | $^\circ C$ | |
| Storage Temperature Range | T_A | -65 | — | +150 | $^\circ C$ | |
| Thermal Package Resistances: | | | | | | |
| Thermal Resistance, 5L-SOT-23 | θ_{JA} | — | 255 | — | $^\circ C/W$ | |

2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

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.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$, $I_L = 100 \mu A$, $C_{OUT} = 3.3 \mu F$, $SHDN > V_{IH}$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$.



FIGURE 2-1: Supply Current vs. Junction Temperature.



FIGURE 2-4: Output Voltage vs. Junction Temperature.



FIGURE 2-2: Load Regulation vs. Supply Voltage.



FIGURE 2-5: Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage.



FIGURE 2-3: Output Voltage vs. Junction Temperature.



FIGURE 2-6: Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$, $I_L = 100 \mu A$, $C_{OUT} = 3.3 \mu F$, $\overline{SHDN} > V_{IH}$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$.



FIGURE 2-7: Supply Current vs. Junction Temperature.



FIGURE 2-10: Output Voltage vs. Junction Temperature.



FIGURE 2-8: Load Regulation vs. Supply Voltage.



FIGURE 2-11: Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage.



FIGURE 2-9: Output Voltage vs. Junction Temperature.



FIGURE 2-12: Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature.

TC2014/2015/2185

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$, $I_L = 100 \mu A$, $C_{OUT} = 3.3 \mu F$, $\overline{SHDN} > V_{IH}$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$.



FIGURE 2-13: Supply Current vs. Junction Temperature.

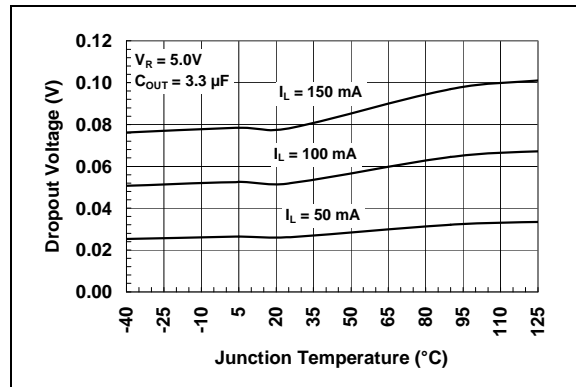


FIGURE 2-16: Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature.



FIGURE 2-14: Output Voltage vs. Junction Temperature.

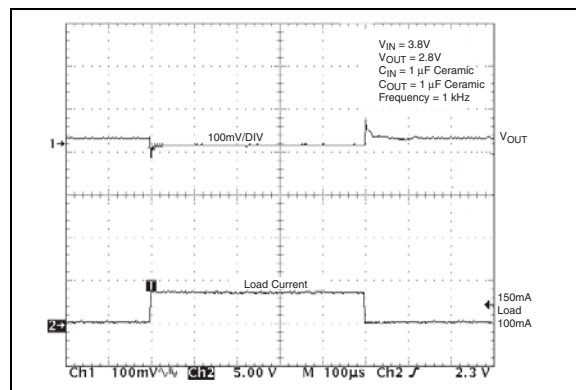


FIGURE 2-17: Load Transient Response. ($C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F$).



FIGURE 2-15: Load Regulation vs. Junction Temperature.

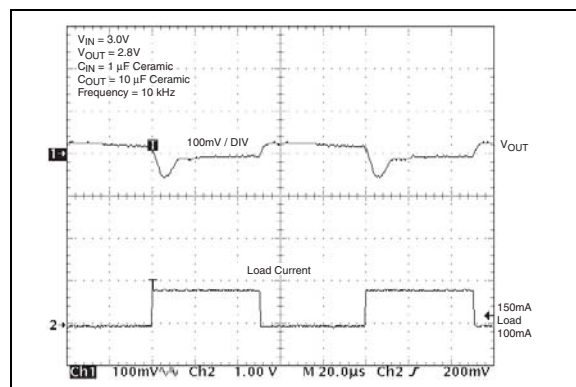


FIGURE 2-18: Load Transient Response. ($C_{OUT} = 10 \mu F$).

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$, $I_L = 100 \mu A$, $C_{OUT} = 3.3 \mu F$, $\overline{SHDN} > V_{IH}$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$.

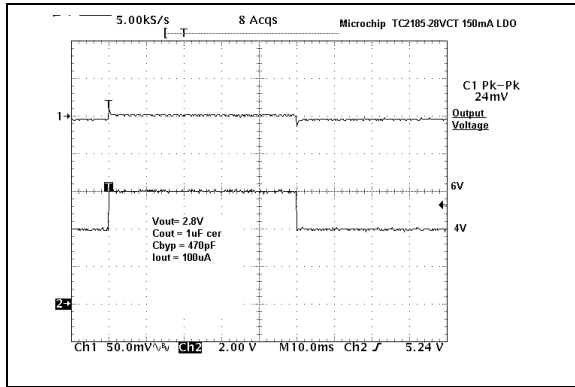


FIGURE 2-19: Line Transient Response. ($C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F$).



FIGURE 2-22: Wake-Up Response.

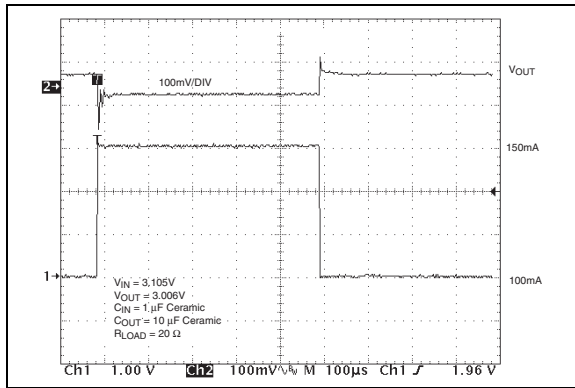


FIGURE 2-20: Load Transient Response in Dropout. ($C_{OUT} = 10 \mu F$).



FIGURE 2-23: PSRR vs. Frequency ($C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F$ Ceramic).

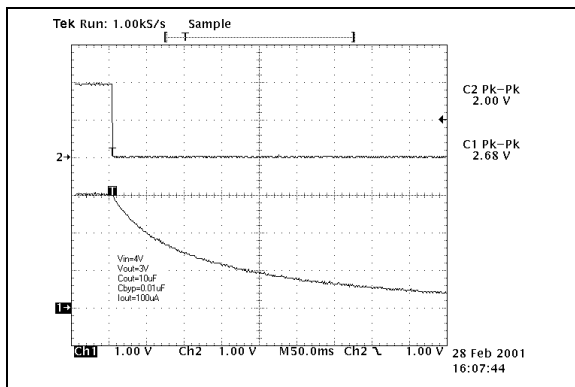


FIGURE 2-21: Shutdown Delay Time.



FIGURE 2-24: PSRR vs. Frequency ($C_{OUT} = 10 \mu F$ Ceramic).

TC2014/2015/2185

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$, $I_L = 100 \mu A$, $C_{OUT} = 3.3 \mu F$, $\overline{SHDN} > V_{IH}$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$.



FIGURE 2-25: PSRR vs. Frequency ($C_{OUT} = 10 \mu F$ Tantalum).

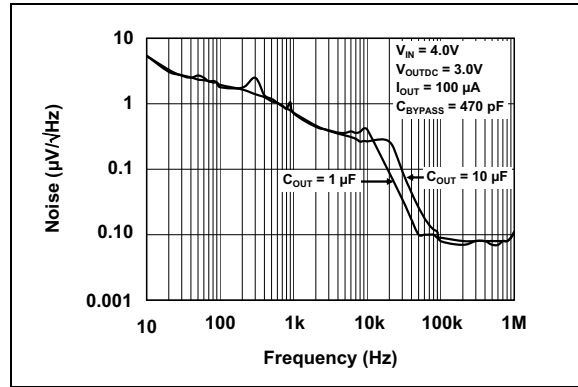


FIGURE 2-26: Output Noise vs. Frequency.

3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are described in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

| Pin No. | Symbol | Description |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | V_{IN} | Unregulated supply input |
| 2 | GND | Ground terminal |
| 3 | $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ | Shutdown control input |
| 4 | Bypass | Reference bypass input |
| 5 | V_{OUT} | Regulated voltage output |

3.1 Unregulated Supply Input (V_{IN})

Connect the unregulated input supply to the V_{IN} pin. If there is a large distance between the input supply and the LDO regulator, some input capacitance is necessary for proper operation. A 1 μF capacitor, connected from V_{IN} to ground, is recommended for most applications.

3.2 Ground Terminal (GND)

Connect the unregulated input supply ground return to GND. Also connect one side of the 1 μF typical input decoupling capacitor close to this pin and one side of the output capacitor C_{OUT} to this pin.

3.3 Shutdown Control Input ($\overline{\text{SHDN}}$)

The regulator is fully enabled when a logic-high is applied to $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$. The regulator enters shutdown when a logic-low is applied to this input. During shutdown, the output voltage falls to zero and the supply current is reduced to 0.5 μA (max).

3.4 Reference Bypass Input (Bypass)

Connecting a low-value ceramic capacitor to Bypass will further reduce output voltage noise and improve the Power Supply Ripple Rejection (PSRR) performance of the LDO. Typical values from 470 pF to 0.01 μF are suggested. While smaller and larger values can be used, these affect the speed at which the LDO output voltage rises when input power is applied. The larger the bypass capacitor, the slower the output voltage will rise.

3.5 Regulated Voltage Output (V_{OUT})

Connect the output load to V_{OUT} of the LDO. Also connect one side of the LDO output de-coupling capacitor as close as possible to the V_{OUT} pin.

TC2014/2015/2185

4.0 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The TC2014, TC2015 and TC2185 are precision fixed-output voltage regulators (if an adjustable version is needed, see the TC1070, TC1071 and TC1187 (DS21353) data sheet). Unlike bipolar regulators, the TC2014, TC2015 and TC2185 supply current does not increase with load current. In addition, the LDO's output voltage is stable using 1 μF of ceramic or tantalum capacitance over the entire specified input voltage range and output current range.

Figure 4-1 shows a typical application circuit. The regulator is enabled anytime the shutdown input (SHDN) is at or above V_{IH} , and disabled (shutdown) when SHDN is at or below V_{IL} . SHDN may be controlled by a CMOS logic gate or I/O port of a microcontroller. If the SHDN input is not required, it should be connected directly to the input supply. While in shutdown, the supply current decreases to 0.05 μA (typical) and V_{OUT} falls to zero volts.



FIGURE 4-1: Typical Application Circuit.

4.1 Bypass Input

A 0.01 μF ceramic 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 the result is a longer time period to rated output voltage when power is initially applied.

4.2 Output Capacitor

A 1 μF (min) capacitor from V_{OUT} to ground is required. The output capacitor should have an Effective Series Resistance (ESR) of 0.01 Ω to 5 Ω for $V_{OUT} \geq 2.5\text{V}$, and 0.05 Ω to 5 Ω for $V_{OUT} < 2.5\text{V}$. Ceramic, tantalum or aluminum electrolytic capacitors can be used. When using ceramic capacitors, X5R and X7R dielectric material are recommended due to their stable tolerance over temperature. However, other dielectrics can be used as long as the minimum output capacitance is maintained.

4.3 Input Capacitor

A 1 μF capacitor should be connected from V_{IN} to GND if there is more than 10 inches of wire between the regulator and this AC filter capacitor, or if a battery is used as the power source. Aluminum electrolytic or tantalum capacitors can be used (since many aluminum electrolytic capacitors freeze at approximately -30°C , solid tantalum 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.

5.0 THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Thermal Shutdown

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

5.2 Power Dissipation

The amount of power the regulator dissipates is primarily a function of input voltage, output voltage and output current.

The following equation is used to calculate worst-case power dissipation.

EQUATION 5-1:

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

Where:

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

The maximum allowable power dissipation (P_{DMAX}) is a function of the maximum ambient temperature (T_{AMAX}), the maximum allowable die temperature (T_{JMAX}) (+125°C) 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 when mounted on a typical two-layer FR4 dielectric copper-clad PC board.

EQUATION 5-2:

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

Where all terms are previously defined.

The P_D equation can be used in conjunction with the P_{DMAX} equation to ensure that regulator thermal operation is within limits. For example:

Given:

| | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| V_{INMAX} | = | 3.0V +10% |
| V_{OUTMIN} | = | 2.7V - 2.5% |
| $I_{LOADMAX}$ | = | 40 mA |
| T_{JMAX} | = | +125°C |
| T_{AMAX} | = | +55°C |

Find:

1. Actual power dissipation
2. Maximum allowable dissipation

Actual power dissipation:

$$\begin{aligned} P_D &= (V_{INMAX} - V_{OUTMIN})I_{LMAX} \\ &= [(3.0 \times 1.1) - (2.7 \times 0.975)]40 \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 26.7mW \end{aligned}$$

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 TC2014 dissipates a maximum of only 26.7 mW; far below the allowable limit of 318 mW. In a similar manner, the P_D and P_{DMAX} equations can be used to calculate maximum current and/or input voltage limits.

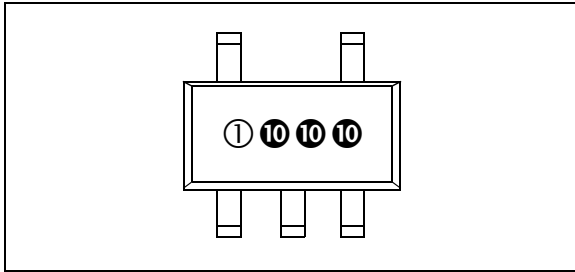
5.3 Layout Considerations

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.

TC2014/2015/2185

6.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

6.1 Package Marking Information



- ① & ⑩ represents part number code + temperature range and voltage
- ⑩ represents year and 2-month period code
- ⑩ represents lot ID number

TABLE 6-1: PART NUMBER CODE AND TEMPERATURE RANGE

| (V) | TC2014 | TC2015 | TC2185 |
|------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1.8 | PA | RA | UA |
| 2.5 | PB | RB | UB |
| 2.6 | PH | RH | UH |
| 2.7 | PC | RC | UC |
| 2.8 | PD | RD | UD |
| 2.85 | PE | RE | UE |
| 3.0 | PF | RF | UF |
| 3.3 | PG | RG | UG |
| 5.0 | PJ | RJ | UJ |

6.2 Taping Form

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

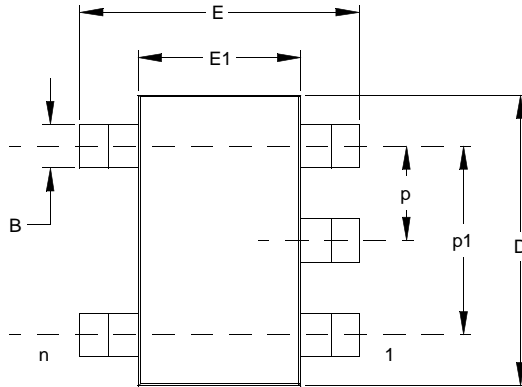
Standard Reel Component Orientation
for 713 Suffix Device
(Mark Right Side Up)

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. |

5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (OT) (SOT23)

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



| Units | | INCHES* | | | MILLIMETERS | | |
|----------------------------|----|---------|------|------|-------------|------|------|
| Dimension Limits | | MIN | NOM | MAX | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Number of Pins | n | | 5 | | | 5 | |
| Pitch | p | | .038 | | | 0.95 | |
| Outside lead pitch (basic) | p1 | | .075 | | | 1.90 | |
| Overall Height | A | .035 | .046 | .057 | 0.90 | 1.18 | 1.45 |
| Molded Package Thickness | A2 | .035 | .043 | .051 | 0.90 | 1.10 | 1.30 |
| Standoff | A1 | .000 | .003 | .006 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.15 |
| Overall Width | E | .102 | .110 | .118 | 2.60 | 2.80 | 3.00 |
| Molded Package Width | E1 | .059 | .064 | .069 | 1.50 | 1.63 | 1.75 |
| Overall Length | D | .110 | .116 | .122 | 2.80 | 2.95 | 3.10 |
| Foot Length | L | .014 | .018 | .022 | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.55 |
| Foot Angle | f | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| Lead Thickness | c | .004 | .006 | .008 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.20 |
| Lead Width | B | .014 | .017 | .020 | 0.35 | 0.43 | 0.50 |
| Mold Draft Angle Top | a | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| Mold Draft Angle Bottom | b | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 10 |

* Controlling Parameter

Notes:

Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .005" (0.127mm) per side.

EIAJ Equivalent: SC-74A

Drawing No. C04-091

Revised 09-12-05

NOTES:

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision F (December 2012)

- Added a note to each package outline drawing.

Revision E (May 2006)

- Page 1: Added overtemperature to bullet for over-current protection in features and general description verbiage.
- Page 3: Added Thermal Shutdown die Temperature to electrical characteristics table.
- Page 3: Added Thermal Characteristics Table.
- Page 5: Added new section 5.1 and new verbiage.
- Page 13: Updated package outline drawing.

Revision D (November 2004)

- Page 2: Changed Absolute Maximum Ratings from 6.5V to 7.0V.
- Packaging Information: Added package codes for 2.6V and 5.0V options.
- Product Identification System: Added 2.6V and 5.0V to Output voltage options.

Revision C (December 2002)

- Numerous changes

Revision B (May 2002)

- Numerous changes

Revision A (May 2001)

- Original Release of this Document.

NOTES:

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

| <u>PART NO.</u> | <u>-XX</u> | <u>X</u> | <u>XXXX</u> | Examples: |
|--------------------|---|---|----------------|--|
| Device | Output Voltage | Temperature Range | Package | |
| Device: | TC2014: | 50 mA LDO with Shutdown and V_{REF} Bypass | | a) TC2014-1.8VCTTR: 5LD SOT-23-A, 1.8V, Tape and Reel. |
| | TC2015: | 100 mA LDO with Shutdown and V_{REF} Bypass | | b) TC2014-2.85VCTTR: 5LD SOT-23-A, 2.85V, Tape and Reel. |
| | TC2185: | 150 mA LDO with Shutdown and V_{REF} Bypass | | c) TC2014-3.3VCTTR: 5LD SOT-23-A, 3.3V, Tape and Reel. |
| Output Voltage: | XX = 1.8V | | | a) TC2015-1.8VCTTR: 5LD SOT-23-A, 1.8V, Tape and Reel. |
| | XX = 2.5V | | | b) TC2015-2.85VCTTR: 5LD SOT-23-A, 2.85V, Tape and Reel. |
| | XX = 2.6V | | | c) TC2015-3.0VCTTR: 5LD SOT-23-A, 3.0V, Tape and Reel. |
| | XX = 2.7V | | | a) TC2185-1.8VCTTR: 5LD SOT-23-A, 1.8V, Tape and Reel. |
| | XX = 2.8V | | | b) TC2185-2.8VCTTR: 5LD SOT-23-A, 2.8V, Tape and Reel. |
| | XX = 2.85V | | | |
| | XX = 3.0V | | | |
| | XX = 3.3V | | | |
| | XX = 5.0V | | | |
| Temperature Range: | V = -40°C to +125°C | | | |
| Package: | CTTR = Plastic Small Outline Transistor (SOT-23), 5-lead, Tape and Reel | | | |

NOTES:

Note the following details of the code protection feature on Microchip devices:

- Microchip products meet the specification contained in their particular Microchip Data Sheet.
- Microchip believes that its family of products is one of the most secure families of its kind on the market today, when used in the intended manner and under normal conditions.
- There are dishonest and possibly illegal methods used to breach the code protection feature. All of these methods, to our knowledge, require using the Microchip products in a manner outside the operating specifications contained in Microchip's Data Sheets. Most likely, the person doing so is engaged in theft of intellectual property.
- Microchip is willing to work with the customer who is concerned about the integrity of their code.
- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of their code. Code protection does not mean that we are guaranteeing the product as “unbreakable.”

Code protection is constantly evolving. We at Microchip are committed to continuously improving the code protection features of our products. Attempts to break Microchip's code protection feature may be a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. If such acts allow unauthorized access to your software or other copyrighted work, you may have a right to sue for relief under that Act.

Information contained in this publication regarding device applications and the like is provided only for your convenience and may be superseded by updates. It is your responsibility to ensure that your application meets with your specifications. MICROCHIP MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WRITTEN OR ORAL, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, RELATED TO THE INFORMATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ITS CONDITION, QUALITY, PERFORMANCE, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PURPOSE. Microchip disclaims all liability arising from this information and its use. Use of Microchip devices in life support and/or safety applications is entirely at the buyer's risk, and the buyer agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless Microchip from any and all damages, claims, suits, or expenses resulting from such use. No licenses are conveyed, implicitly or otherwise, under any Microchip intellectual property rights.

Trademarks

The Microchip name and logo, the Microchip logo, dsPIC, FlashFlex, KEELOQ, KEELOQ logo, MPLAB, PIC, PICmicro, PICSTART, PIC³² logo, rPIC, SST, SST Logo, SuperFlash and UNI/O are registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A. and other countries.

FilterLab, Hampshire, HI-TECH C, Linear Active Thermistor, MTP, SEEVAL and The Embedded Control Solutions Company are registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A.

Silicon Storage Technology is a registered trademark of Microchip Technology Inc. in other countries.

Analog-for-the-Digital Age, Application Maestro, BodyCom, chipKIT, chipKIT logo, CodeGuard, dsPICDEM, dsPICDEM.net, dsPICworks, dsSPEAK, ECAN, ECONOMONITOR, FanSense, HI-TIDE, In-Circuit Serial Programming, ICSP, Mindi, MiWi, MPASM, MPF, MPLAB Certified logo, MPLIB, MPLINK, mTouch, Omniclient Code Generation, PICC, PICC-18, PICDEM, PICDEM.net, PICkit, PICtail, REAL ICE, rLAB, Select Mode, SQI, Serial Quad I/O, Total Endurance, TSHARC, UniWinDriver, WiperLock, ZENA and Z-Scale are trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A. and other countries.

SQTP is a service mark of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A.

GestIC and ULPP are registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Germany II GmbH & Co. & KG, a subsidiary of Microchip Technology Inc., in other countries.

All other trademarks mentioned herein are property of their respective companies.

© 2001-2012, Microchip Technology Incorporated, Printed in the U.S.A., All Rights Reserved.

 Printed on recycled paper.

ISBN: 9781620768884

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
CERTIFIED BY DNV
== ISO/TS 16949 ==

Microchip received ISO/TS-16949:2009 certification for its worldwide headquarters, design and wafer fabrication facilities in Chandler and Tempe, Arizona; Gresham, Oregon and design centers in California and India. The Company's quality system processes and procedures are for its PIC[®] MCUs and dsPIC[®] DSCs, KEELOQ[®] code hopping devices, Serial EEPROMs, microperipherals, nonvolatile memory and analog products. In addition, Microchip's quality system for the design and manufacture of development systems is ISO 9001:2000 certified.



MICROCHIP

Worldwide Sales and Service

AMERICAS

Corporate Office
2355 West Chandler Blvd.
Chandler, AZ 85224-6199
Tel: 480-792-7200
Fax: 480-792-7277
Technical Support:
<http://www.microchip.com/support>
Web Address:
www.microchip.com

Atlanta
Duluth, GA
Tel: 678-957-9614
Fax: 678-957-1455

Boston
Westborough, MA
Tel: 774-760-0087
Fax: 774-760-0088

Chicago
Itasca, IL
Tel: 630-285-0071
Fax: 630-285-0075

Cleveland
Independence, OH
Tel: 216-447-0464
Fax: 216-447-0643

Dallas
Addison, TX
Tel: 972-818-7423
Fax: 972-818-2924

Detroit
Farmington Hills, MI
Tel: 248-538-2250
Fax: 248-538-2260

Indianapolis
Noblesville, IN
Tel: 317-773-8323
Fax: 317-773-5453

Los Angeles
Mission Viejo, CA
Tel: 949-462-9523
Fax: 949-462-9608

Santa Clara
Santa Clara, CA
Tel: 408-961-6444
Fax: 408-961-6445

Toronto
Mississauga, Ontario,
Canada
Tel: 905-673-0699
Fax: 905-673-6509

ASIA/PACIFIC

Asia Pacific Office
Suites 3707-14, 37th Floor
Tower 6, The Gateway
Harbour City, Kowloon
Hong Kong
Tel: 852-2401-1200
Fax: 852-2401-3431

Australia - Sydney
Tel: 61-2-9868-6733
Fax: 61-2-9868-6755

China - Beijing
Tel: 86-10-8569-7000
Fax: 86-10-8528-2104

China - Chengdu
Tel: 86-28-8665-5511
Fax: 86-28-8665-7889

China - Chongqing
Tel: 86-23-8980-9588
Fax: 86-23-8980-9500

China - Hangzhou
Tel: 86-571-2819-3187
Fax: 86-571-2819-3189

China - Hong Kong SAR
Tel: 852-2943-5100
Fax: 852-2401-3431

China - Nanjing
Tel: 86-25-8473-2460
Fax: 86-25-8473-2470

China - Qingdao
Tel: 86-532-8502-7355
Fax: 86-532-8502-7205

China - Shanghai
Tel: 86-21-5407-5533
Fax: 86-21-5407-5066

China - Shenyang
Tel: 86-24-2334-2829
Fax: 86-24-2334-2393

China - Shenzhen
Tel: 86-755-8864-2200
Fax: 86-755-8203-1760

China - Wuhan
Tel: 86-27-5980-5300
Fax: 86-27-5980-5118

China - Xian
Tel: 86-29-8833-7252
Fax: 86-29-8833-7256

China - Xiamen
Tel: 86-592-2388138
Fax: 86-592-2388130

China - Zhuhai
Tel: 86-756-3210040
Fax: 86-756-3210049

ASIA/PACIFIC

India - Bangalore
Tel: 91-80-3090-4444
Fax: 91-80-3090-4123

India - New Delhi
Tel: 91-11-4160-8631
Fax: 91-11-4160-8632

India - Pune
Tel: 91-20-2566-1512
Fax: 91-20-2566-1513

Japan - Osaka
Tel: 81-6-6152-7160
Fax: 81-6-6152-9310

Japan - Tokyo
Tel: 81-3-6880-3770
Fax: 81-3-6880-3771

Korea - Daegu
Tel: 82-53-744-4301
Fax: 82-53-744-4302

Korea - Seoul
Tel: 82-2-554-7200
Fax: 82-2-558-5932 or
82-2-558-5934

Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 60-3-6201-9857
Fax: 60-3-6201-9859

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

Philippines - Manila
Tel: 63-2-634-9065
Fax: 63-2-634-9069

Singapore
Tel: 65-6334-8870
Fax: 65-6334-8850

Taiwan - Hsin Chu
Tel: 886-3-5778-366
Fax: 886-3-5770-955

Taiwan - Kaohsiung
Tel: 886-7-213-7828
Fax: 886-7-330-9305

Taiwan - Taipei
Tel: 886-2-2508-8600
Fax: 886-2-2508-0102

Thailand - Bangkok
Tel: 66-2-694-1351
Fax: 66-2-694-1350

EUROPE

Austria - Wels
Tel: 43-7242-2244-39
Fax: 43-7242-2244-393

Denmark - Copenhagen
Tel: 45-4450-2828
Fax: 45-4485-2829

France - Paris
Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20
Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79

Germany - Munich
Tel: 49-89-627-144-0
Fax: 49-89-627-144-44

Italy - Milan
Tel: 39-0331-742611
Fax: 39-0331-466781

Netherlands - Drunen
Tel: 31-416-690399
Fax: 31-416-690340

Spain - Madrid
Tel: 34-91-708-08-90
Fax: 34-91-708-08-91

UK - Wokingham
Tel: 44-118-921-5869
Fax: 44-118-921-5820

11/29/12



Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

Телефон: 8 (812) 309 58 32 (многоканальный)

Факс: 8 (812) 320-02-42

Электронная почта: org@eplast1.ru

Адрес: 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, дом 2, корпус 4, литера А.