MCP1802

300 mA, High PSRR, Low Quiescent Current LDO

Features:
• 300 mA Maximum Output Current
• Low Dropout Voltage, 200 mV typical @ 100 mA
• 25 µA Typical Quiescent Current
• 0.01 µA Typical Shutdown Current
• Input Operating Voltage Range: 2.0V to 10.0V
• Standard Output Voltage Options:
  - (0.9V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.0V, 3.3V, 5.0V, 6.0V)
• Output voltage accuracy:
  - ±2% (V_R > 1.5V), ±30 mV (V_R ≤ 1.5V)
• Stable with Ceramic output capacitors
• Current Limit Protection
• Shutdown pin
• High PSRR: 70 dB typical @ 10 kHz

Applications:
• Battery-powered Devices
• Battery-powered Alarm Circuits
• Smoke Detectors
• CO² Detectors
• Pagers and Cellular Phones
• Wireless Communications Equipment
• Smart Battery Packs
• Low Quiescent Current Voltage Reference
• PDAs
• Digital Cameras
• Microcontroller Power
• Solar-Powered Instruments
• Consumer Products
• Battery Powered Data Loggers

Description:
The MCP1802 is a family of CMOS low dropout (LDO) voltage regulators that can deliver up to 300 mA of current while consuming only 25 µA of quiescent current (typical). The input operating range is specified from 2.0V to 10.0V, making it an ideal choice for two to six primary cell battery-powered applications, 9V alkaline and one or two cell Li-Ion-powered applications.

The MCP1802 is capable of delivering 100 mA with only 200 mV (typical) of input to output voltage differential (V_OUT = 3.0V). The output voltage tolerance of the MCP1802 at +25°C is typically ±0.4% with a maximum of ±2%. Line regulation is ±0.01% typical at +25°C.

The LDO output is stable with a minimum of 1 µF of output capacitance. Ceramic, tantalum or aluminum electrolytic capacitors can all be used for input and output. Overcurrent limit with current foldback provides short-circuit protection. A shutdown (SHDN) function allows the output to be enabled or disabled. When disabled, the MCP1802 draws only 0.01 µA of current (typical).

The MCP1802 is available in a SOT-23-5 package.

Related Literature:
• AN765, “Using Microchip’s Micropower LDOs”, DS00765, Microchip Technology Inc., 2002
• AN766, “Pin-Compatible CMOS Upgrades to Bipolar LDOs”, DS00766, Microchip Technology Inc., 2002

Package Types

SOT-23-5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VOUT</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>VOUT</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>SHDN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MCP1802

Functional Block Diagram

Typical Application Circuit
1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings †

Input Voltage ................................................................. +12V
Output Current (Continuous) ..................... \( P_O(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})\) mA
Output Current (Peak) ............................................... 500 mA
Output Voltage ............................... \((V_{SS} - 0.3V)\) to \((V_{IN} + 0.3V)\)
SHDN Voltage..................................\((V_{SS} - 0.3V)\) to \((V_{IN} + 0.3V)\)
Continuous Power Dissipation:
5-Pin SOT-23-5 .................................................... 250 mW

† Notice: Stresses above those listed under “Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise specified, all limits are established for \( V_{IN} = V_R + 1.0V \), \( C_{IN} = 1 \mu F \) (X7R), \( V_{SHDN} = V_{IN} \), \( T_A = +25^\circ C \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Sym</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input / Output Characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Operating Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{IN} )</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Quiescent Current</td>
<td>( I_{IQ} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown Current</td>
<td>( I_{SHDN} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Current</td>
<td>( I_{OUT_{mA}} )</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>260</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Limiter</td>
<td>( I_{LIMIT} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Short Circuit Current</td>
<td>( I_{OUT_{SC}} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage Regulation</td>
<td>( V_{OUT} )</td>
<td>( V_R \pm 2.0% )</td>
<td>( V_R \pm 2.0% )</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_R - 30 \text{ mV} )</td>
<td>( V_R )</td>
<td>( V_R + 30 \text{ mV} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{OUT} ) Temperature Coefficient</td>
<td>( TCV_{OUT} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ppm/°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Regulation</td>
<td>( \Delta V_{OUT} / (V_{OUT} \times \Delta T) )</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>±0.01</td>
<td>+0.2</td>
<td>%/V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Regulation</td>
<td>( \Delta V_{OUT} / V_{OUT} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropout Voltage, Note 5</td>
<td>( V_{DROPOUT} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.07 - ( V_R )</td>
<td>2.10 - ( V_R )</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.23 - ( V_R )</td>
<td>2.33 - ( V_R )</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply Ripple Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>( e_n )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Noise</td>
<td>( e_n )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>µV/√Hz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: The minimum \( V_{IN} \) must meet two conditions: \( V_{IN} \geq 2.0V \) and \( V_{IN} \geq (V_R + 1.0V) \).
2: \( V_R \) is the nominal regulator output voltage. For example: \( V_R = 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.0V, 3.3V, \) or 5.0V.
3: \( TCV_{OUT} = (V_{OUT_{HIGH}} - V_{OUT_{LOW}}) \times 10^6 / (V_R \times \Delta T) \). \( V_{OUT_{HIGH}} \) is highest voltage measured over the temperature range. \( V_{OUT_{LOW}} \) is lowest voltage measured over the temperature range.
4: Load regulation is measured at a constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are determined using thermal regulation specification \( TCV_{OUT} \).
5: Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its measured value with an applied input voltage of \( V_R + 1.0V \) or 2.0V, whichever is greater.
### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

**Temperature Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Sym</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature Range</td>
<td>$T_A$</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+85</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>$T_{stg}$</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+125</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Package Resistance</td>
<td>$\theta_{JA}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
<td>EIAJEDC JESD51-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\theta_{JC}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
<td>FR-4 0.063 4-Layer Board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise specified, all limits are established for $V_{IN} = V_R + 1.0V$. **Note 1:** $C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F$ (X7R), $C_{IN} = 1 \mu F$ (X7R), $V_{SHDN} = V_{IN}$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Sym</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown Input</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logic High Input</td>
<td>$V_{SHDN-HIGH}$</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logic Low Input</td>
<td>$V_{SHDN-LOW}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** The minimum $V_{IN}$ must meet two conditions: $V_{IN} \geq 2.0V$ and $V_{IN} \geq (V_R + 1.0V)$.

**Note 2:** $V_R$ is the nominal regulator output voltage. For example: $V_R = 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.0V, 3.3V, or 5.0V$.

**Note 3:** $TC_{VOUT} = (V_{OUT-HIGH} - V_{OUT-LOW}) \times 10^6 / (V_R \times \Delta \text{Temperature})$, $V_{OUT-HIGH}$ = highest voltage measured over the temperature range. $V_{OUT-LOW}$ = lowest voltage measured over the temperature range.

**Note 4:** Load regulation is measured at a constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are determined using thermal regulation specification $TC_{VOUT}$.

**Note 5:** Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its measured value with an applied input voltage of $V_R + 1.0V$ or 2.0V, whichever is greater.
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: \( V_R = 3.3\text{V} \), \( C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F} \) Ceramic (X7R), \( C_{IN} = 1\ \mu\text{F} \) Ceramic (X7R), \( I_L = 100\ \mu\text{A} \), \( T_A = +25^\circ\text{C} \), \( V_{IN} = V_R + 1.0\text{V} \), SOT-23-5.

Note: Junction Temperature (\( T_J \)) is approximated by soaking the device under test to an ambient temperature equal to the desired junction temperature. The test time is small enough such that the rise in Junction temperature over the Ambient temperature is not significant.

FIGURE 2-1: Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage.

FIGURE 2-2: Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage.

FIGURE 2-3: Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage.

FIGURE 2-4: Ground Current vs Load Current.

FIGURE 2-5: Ground Current vs Load Current.

FIGURE 2-6: Quiescent Current vs. Junction Temperature.
Note: Unless otherwise indicated: \( V_R = 3.3V, C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F \) Ceramic (X7R), \( C_{IN} = 1 \mu F \) Ceramic (X7R), \( I_L = 100 \mu A, T_A = +25^\circ C, V_{IN} = V_R + 1.0V, SOT-23-5. \)

**FIGURE 2-7:** Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage.

**FIGURE 2-8:** Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage.

**FIGURE 2-9:** Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage.

**FIGURE 2-10:** Output Voltage vs. Load Current.

**FIGURE 2-11:** Output Voltage vs. Load Current.

**FIGURE 2-12:** Output Voltage vs. Load Current.
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated: $V_R = 3.3V$, $C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F$ Ceramic (X7R), $C_{IN} = 1 \mu F$ Ceramic (X7R), $I_L = 100 \mu A$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_{IN} = V_R + 1.0V$, SOT-23-5.

**FIGURE 2-13:** Dropout Voltage vs. Load Current.

**FIGURE 2-14:** Dropout Voltage vs. Load Current.

**FIGURE 2-15:** Dynamic Line Response.

**FIGURE 2-16:** Dynamic Line Response.

**FIGURE 2-17:** Short Circuit Current vs. Input Voltage.

**FIGURE 2-18:** Load Regulation vs. Temperature.
Note: Unless otherwise indicated: \( V_R = 3.3\text{V} \), \( C_{OUT} = 1 \mu\text{F} \) Ceramic (X7R), \( C_{IN} = 1 \mu\text{F} \) Ceramic (X7R), \( I_L = 100 \mu\text{A} \), \( T_A = +25^\circ\text{C} \), \( V_{IN} = V_R + 1.0\text{V} \), SOT-23-5.

**FIGURE 2-19:** Load Regulation vs. Temperature.

**FIGURE 2-20:** Load Regulation vs. Temperature.

**FIGURE 2-21:** Line Regulation vs. Temperature.

**FIGURE 2-22:** Line Regulation vs. Temperature.

**FIGURE 2-23:** Line Regulation vs. Temperature.

**FIGURE 2-24:** PSRR vs. Frequency.
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated: \( V_R = 3.3V \), \( C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F \) Ceramic (X7R), \( C_{IN} = 1 \mu F \) Ceramic (X7R), \( I_L = 100 \mu A \), \( T_A = +25^\circ C \), \( V_{IN} = V_R + 1.0V \), SOT-23-5.

**FIGURE 2-25:** PSRR vs Frequency.

**FIGURE 2-26:** Power Up Timing.

**FIGURE 2-27:** Dynamic Load Response.

**FIGURE 2-28:** Dynamic Load Response.

**FIGURE 2-29:** Power Up Timing From SHDN.

**FIGURE 2-30:** Noise Graph.
3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

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

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No. SOT-23-5</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VIN</td>
<td>Unregulated Supply Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground Terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SHDN</td>
<td>Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>No connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>VOUT</td>
<td>Regulated Voltage Output</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Unregulated Input Voltage (VIN)

Connect VIN to the input unregulated source voltage. Like all low dropout linear regulators, low source impedance is necessary for the stable operation of the LDO. The amount of capacitance required to ensure low source impedance will depend on the proximity of the input source capacitors or battery type. For most applications, 0.1 µF of capacitance will ensure stable operation of the LDO circuit. The type of capacitor used can be ceramic, tantalum or aluminum electrolytic. The low ESR characteristics of the ceramic will yield better noise and PSRR performance at high frequency.

3.2 Ground Terminal (GND)

Regulator ground. Tie GND to the negative side of the output and the negative side of the input capacitor. Only the LDO bias current (25 µA typical) flows out of this pin; there is no high current. The LDO output regulation is referenced to this pin. Minimize voltage drops between this pin and the negative side of the load.

3.3 Shutdown Input (SHDN)

The SHDN input is used to turn the LDO output voltage on and off. When the SHDN input is at a logic-high level, the LDO output voltage is enabled. When the SHDN input is pulled to a logic-low level, the LDO output voltage is disabled and the LDO enters a low quiescent current shutdown state where the typical quiescent current is 0.01 µA. The SHDN pin does not have an internal pull-up or pull-down resistor. The the SHDN pin must be connected to either VIN or GND to prevent the device from becoming unstable.

3.4 Regulated Output Voltage (VOUT)

Connect VOUT to the positive side of the load and the positive terminal of the output capacitor. The positive side of the output capacitor should be physically located as close to the LDO VOUT pin as is practical. The current flowing out of this pin is equal to the DC load current.
4.1 Output Regulation

A portion of the LDO output voltage is fed back to the internal error amplifier and compared with the precision internal bandgap reference. The error amplifier output will adjust the amount of current that flows through the P-Channel pass transistor, thus regulating the output voltage to the desired value. Any changes in input voltage or output current will cause the error amplifier to respond and adjust the output voltage to the target voltage (refer to Figure 4-1).

4.2 Overcurrent

The MCP1802 internal circuitry monitors the amount of current flowing through the P-Channel pass transistor. In the event that the load current reaches the current limiter level of 380 mA (typical), the current limiter circuit will operate and the output voltage will drop. As the output voltage drops, the internal current foldback circuit will further reduce the output voltage causing the output current to decrease. When the output is shorted, a typical output current of 50 mA flows.

4.3 Shutdown

The SHDN input is used to turn the LDO output voltage on and off. When the SHDN input is at a logic-high level, the LDO output voltage is enabled. When the SHDN input is pulled to a logic-low level, the LDO output voltage is disabled and the LDO enters a low quiescent current shutdown state where the typical quiescent current is 0.01 µA. The SHDN pin does not have an internal pull-up or pull-down resistor. Therefore the SHDN pin must be pulled either high or low to prevent the device from becoming unstable. The internal device current will increase when the device is operational and current flows through the pull-up or pull-down resistor to the SHDN pin internal logic. The SHDN pin internal logic is equivalent to an inverter input.

4.4 Output Capacitor

The MCP1802 requires a minimum output capacitance of 1 µF for output voltage stability. Ceramic capacitors are recommended because of their size, cost and environmental robustness qualities.

Aluminum-electrolytic and tantalum capacitors can be used on the LDO output as well. The output capacitor should be located as close to the LDO output as is practical. Ceramic materials X7R and X5R have low temperature coefficients and are well within the acceptable ESR range required. A typical 1 µF X7R 0805 capacitor has an ESR of 50 milli-ohms.

Larger LDO output capacitors can be used with the MCP1802 to improve dynamic performance and power supply ripple rejection performance. Aluminum-electrolytic capacitors are not recommended for low temperature applications of ≤ 25°C.

4.5 Input Capacitor

Low input source impedance is necessary for the LDO output to operate properly. When operating from batteries, or in applications with long lead length (> 10 inches) between the input source and the LDO, some input capacitance is recommended. A minimum of 0.1 µF to 4.7 µF is recommended for most applications.

For applications that have output step load requirements, the input capacitance of the LDO is very important. The input capacitance provides the LDO with a good local low-impedance source to pull the transient currents from in order to respond quickly to the output load step. For good step response performance, the input capacitor should be of equivalent (or higher) value than the output capacitor. The capacitor should be placed as close to the input of the LDO as is practical. Larger input capacitors will also help reduce any high-frequency noise on the input and output of the LDO and reduce the effects of any inductance that exists between the input source voltage and the input capacitance of the LDO.
FIGURE 4-1: Block Diagram.
5.0 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION
The MCP1802 CMOS low dropout linear regulator is intended for applications that need the low current consumption while maintaining output voltage regulation. The operating continuous load range of the MCP1802 is from 0 mA to 300 mA. The input operating voltage range is from 2.0V to 10.0V, making it capable of operating from three or more alkaline cells or single and multiple Li-Ion cell batteries.

5.1 Input
The input of the MCP1802 is connected to the source of the P-Channel PMOS pass transistor. As with all LDO circuits, a relatively low source impedance (10Ω) is needed to prevent the input impedance from causing the LDO to become unstable. The size and type of the capacitor needed depends heavily on the input source type (battery, power supply) and the output current range of the application. For most applications a 0.1 µF ceramic capacitor will be sufficient to ensure circuit stability. Larger values can be used to improve circuit AC performance.

5.2 Output
The maximum rated continuous output current for the MCP1802 is 300 mA.
A minimum output capacitance of 1.0 µF is required for small signal stability in applications that have up to 300 mA output current capability. The capacitor type can be ceramic, tantalum or aluminum electrolytic.
6.0 APPLICATION CIRCUITS & ISSUES

6.1 Typical Application

The MCP1802 is most commonly used as a voltage regulator. Its low quiescent current and low dropout voltage make it ideal for many battery-powered applications.

**FIGURE 6-1: Typical Application Circuit.**

6.1.1 APPLICATION INPUT CONDITIONS

- Package Type = SOT-23-5
- Input Voltage Range = 2.4V to 5.0V
- $V_{IN}$ maximum = 5.0V
- $V_{OUT}$ typical = 1.8V
- $I_{OUT}$ = 50 mA maximum

6.2 Power Calculations

6.2.1 POWER DISSIPATION

The internal power dissipation of the MCP1802 is a function of input voltage, output voltage and output current. The power dissipation, as a result of the quiescent current draw, is so low, it is insignificant (25.0 µA x $V_{IN}$). The following equation can be used to calculate the internal power dissipation of the LDO.

**EQUATION 6-1:**

$$ P_{LDO} = (V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT(MIN)}) \times I_{OUT(MAX)} $$

Where:

- $P_{LDO}$ = LDO Pass device internal power dissipation
- $V_{IN(MAX)}$ = Maximum input voltage
- $V_{OUT(MIN)}$ = LDO minimum output voltage

The maximum continuous operating temperature specified for the MCP1802 is +85°C. To estimate the internal junction temperature of the MCP1802, the total internal power dissipation is multiplied by the thermal resistance from junction to ambient ($R_{0JA}$). The thermal resistance from junction to ambient for the SOT-23-5 package is estimated at 256°C/W.

**EQUATION 6-2:**

$$ T_{J(MAX)} = P_{TOTAL} \times R_{0JA} + T_{AMAX} $$

Where:

- $T_{J(MAX)}$ = Maximum continuous junction temperature
- $P_{TOTAL}$ = Total device power dissipation
- $R_{0JA}$ = Thermal resistance from junction to ambient
- $T_{AMAX}$ = Maximum ambient temperature

The maximum power dissipation capability for a package can be calculated given the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance and the maximum ambient temperature for the application. The following equation can be used to determine the package maximum internal power dissipation.

**EQUATION 6-3:**

$$ P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{(T_{J(MAX)} - T_{AMAX})}{R_{0JA}} $$

Where:

- $P_{D(MAX)}$ = Maximum device power dissipation
- $T_{J(MAX)}$ = Maximum continuous junction temperature
- $T_{AMAX}$ = Maximum ambient temperature
- $R_{0JA}$ = Thermal resistance from junction to ambient

**EQUATION 6-4:**

$$ T_{J(RISE)} = P_{D(MAX)} \times R_{0JA} $$

Where:

- $T_{J(RISE)}$ = Rise in device junction temperature over the ambient temperature
- $P_{TOTAL}$ = Maximum device power dissipation
- $R_{0JA}$ = Thermal resistance from junction to ambient

**EQUATION 6-5:**

$$ T_J = T_{J(RISE)} + T_A $$

Where:

- $T_J$ = Junction Temperature
- $T_{J(RISE)}$ = Rise in device junction temperature over the ambient temperature
- $T_A$ = Ambient temperature
6.3 Voltage Regulator

Internal power dissipation, junction temperature rise, junction temperature and maximum power dissipation are calculated in the following example. The power dissipation, as a result of ground current, is small enough to be neglected.

6.3.1 POWER DISSIPATION EXAMPLE

Package
Package Type = SOT-23-5
Input Voltage
V_{IN} = 2.4V to 5.0V
LDO Output Voltages and Currents
V_{OUT} = 1.8V
I_{OUT} = 50 mA

Maximum Ambient Temperature
T_{A(MAX)} = +40°C

Internal Power Dissipation
Internal power dissipation is the product of the LDO output current times the voltage across the LDO (V_{IN} to V_{OUT}).

\[ P_{LDO(MAX)} = (V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT(MIN)}) \times I_{OUT(MAX)} \]
\[ P_{LDO} = (5.0V - (0.98 \times 1.8V)) \times 50 mA \]
\[ P_{LDO} = 161.8 \text{ milli-Watts} \]

Device Junction Temperature Rise

The internal junction temperature rise is a function of internal power dissipation and the thermal resistance from junction to ambient for the application. The thermal resistance from junction to ambient (R_{JJA}) is derived from an EIA/JEDEC standard for measuring thermal resistance for small surface mount packages. The EIA/JEDEC specification is JESD51-7, “High Effective Thermal Conductivity Test Board for Leaded Surface Mount Packages”. The standard describes the test method and board specifications for measuring the thermal resistance from junction to ambient. The actual thermal resistance for a particular application can vary depending on many factors, such as copper area and thickness. Refer to AN792, “A Method to Determine How Much Power a SOT23 Can Dissipate in an Application”, (DS00792), for more information regarding this subject.

\[ T_{J(RISE)} = P_{TOTAL} \times R_{JJA} \]
\[ T_{J(RISE)} = 161.8 \text{ milli-Watts} \times 256.0°C/Watt \]
\[ T_{J(RISE)} = 41.42°C \]

Junction Temperature Estimate

To estimate the internal junction temperature, the calculated temperature rise is added to the ambient or offset temperature. For this example, the worst-case junction temperature is estimated in the following table.

\[ T_J = T_{J(RISE)} + T_{A(MAX)} \]
\[ T_J = 81.42°C \]

Maximum Package Power Dissipation at +25°C Ambient Temperature

SOT-23-5 (256°C/Watt = R_{JJA})

\[ P_{D(MAX)} = (85°C - 25°C) / 256°C/W \]
\[ P_{D(MAX)} = 234 \text{ milli-Watts} \]

6.4 Voltage Reference

The MCP1802 can be used not only as a regulator, but also as a low quiescent current voltage reference. In many microcontroller applications, the initial accuracy of the reference can be calibrated using production test equipment or by using a ratio measurement. When the initial accuracy is calibrated, the thermal stability and line regulation tolerance are the only errors introduced by the MCP1802 LDO. The low cost, low quiescent current and small ceramic output capacitor are all advantages when using the MCP1802 as a voltage reference.

6.5 Pulsed Load Applications

For some applications, there are pulsed load current events that may exceed the specified 300 mA maximum specification of the MCP1802. The internal current limit of the MCP1802 will prevent high peak load demands from causing non-recoverable damage. The 300 mA rating is a maximum average continuous rating. As long as the average current does not exceed 300 mA nor the max power dissipation of the packaged device, pulsed higher load currents can be applied to the MCP1802. The typical current limit for the MCP1802 is 380 mA (T_{A} +25°C).
7.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

7.1 Package Marking Information

5-Lead SOT-23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Voltage *</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Voltage *</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9X_8#</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>9X_Z#</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9X_B#</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>9B_2#</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9X_K#</td>
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<td>9B_M#</td>
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<tr>
<td>9X_T#</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>9B_Z#</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Custom output voltages available upon request. Contact your local Microchip sales office for more information.

Legend:  
XX...X Customer-specific information  
Y Year code (last digit of calendar year)  
YY Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)  
WW Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)  
NNN Alphanumeric traceability code  
*e3* Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)  
*  This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (*e3*) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.
5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (OT) [SOT-23]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outside Lead Pitch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Height</td>
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<td>Molded Package Thickness</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standoff</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Width</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molded Package Width</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Length</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
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<td>Foot Length</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot Angle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead Thickness</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Width</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.127 mm per side.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (OT) [SOT-23]

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

---

**RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN**

---

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<th>CONTACT POINTS</th>
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**Notes:**
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2091A
APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision C (October 2010)
The following is the list of modifications:
1. Removed Note 1 reference from the Dropout Voltage Parameter in the Electrical Characteristics table.
2. Added Land Pattern package outline drawing C04-2091A.

Revision B (January 2009)
The following is the list of modifications:
1. Added Shutdown Input information to the “Electrical characteristics” table.
2. Added Figure 2-30.

Revision A (June 2007)
• Original Release of this Document.
MCP1802

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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

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<tr>
<th>PART NO.</th>
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<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X/</th>
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<td>T</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Output Voltage *</td>
<td>09 = 0.9V “Standard”</td>
<td>12 = 1.2V “Standard”</td>
<td>18 = 1.8V “Standard”</td>
<td>25 = 2.5V “Standard”</td>
<td>30 = 3.0V “Standard”</td>
<td>33 = 3.3V “Standard”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temp.</td>
<td>I</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

a) MCP1802T-0902I/OT: Tape and Reel, 0.9V
b) MCP1802T-1202I/OT: Tape and Reel, 1.2V
c) MCP1802T-1802I/OT: Tape and Reel, 1.8V
d) MCP1802T-2502I/OT: Tape and Reel, 2.5V
e) MCP1802T-3002I/OT: Tape and Reel, 3.0V
f) MCP1802T-3302I/OT: Tape and Reel, 3.3V
g) MCP1802T-5002I/OT: Tape and Reel, 5.0V
h) MCP1802T-6002I/OT: Tape and Reel, 6.0V

Device: MCP1802: 150 mA, Low Quiescent Current LDO

Tape and Reel: T = Tape and Reel

Output Voltage *: 09 = 0.9V “Standard”
12 = 1.2V “Standard”
18 = 1.8V “Standard”
25 = 2.5V “Standard”
30 = 3.0V “Standard”
33 = 3.3V “Standard”
50 = 5.0V “Standard”
60 = 6.0V “Standard”

“Contact factory for other output voltage options.

Extra Feature Code: 0 = Fixed

Tolerance: 2 = 2.0% (Standard)

Temperature: I = -40°C to +85°C

Package Type: OT = Plastic Small Outline Transistor (SOT-23) 5-lead,
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