



MOTOROLA

Advance Information

Micropower Voltage Regulators with On/Off Control

The MC33264 series are micropower low dropout voltage regulators available in SO-8 and Micro-8 surface mount packages and a wide range of output voltages. These devices feature a very low quiescent current (100 μ A in the ON mode; 0.1 μ A in the OFF mode), and are capable of supplying output currents up to 100 mA. Internal current and thermal limiting protection is provided.

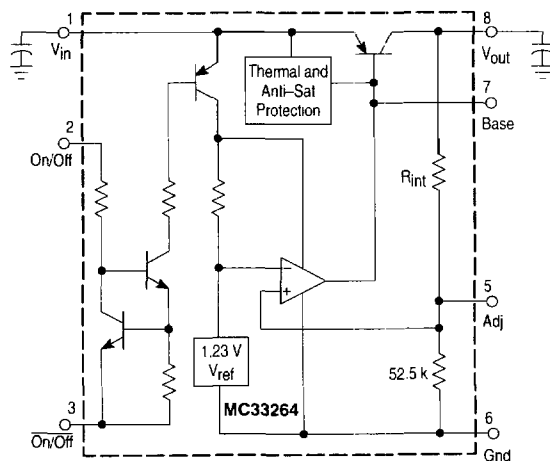
Additionally, the MC33264 has either active HIGH or active LOW control (Pins 2 and 3) that allows a logic level signal to turn-off or turn-on the regulator output.

Due to the low input-to-output voltage differential and bias current specifications, these devices are ideally suited for battery powered computer, consumer, and industrial equipment where an extension of useful battery life is desirable.

MC33264 Features:

- Low Quiescent Current (0.3 μ A in OFF Mode; 95 μ A in ON Mode)
- Low Input-to-Output Voltage Differential of 47 mV at 10 mA, and 131 mV at 50 mA
- Multiple Output Voltages Available
- Extremely Tight Line and Load Regulation
- Stable with Output Capacitance of Only 0.33 μ F for 5.0 V, 6.0 V and 4.75 V Output Voltages 0.22 μ F for 2.8 V, 3.0 V and 3.3 V Output Voltages
- Internal Current and Thermal Limiting
- Logic Level ON/OFF Control
- Functionally Equivalent to TK115XXMC and LP2980

Representative Block Diagram



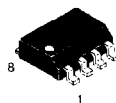
This device contains 37 active transistors.

MC33264

LOW DROPOUT MICROPOWER VOLTAGE REGULATORS WITH ON/OFF CONTROL

SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA

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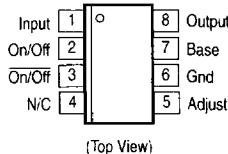


D SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 751
(SO-8)



DM SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 846A
(Micro-8)

PIN CONNECTIONS



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package
MC33264D-2.8 MC33264D-3.0 MC33264D-3.3 MC33264D-3.8 MC33264D-4.0 MC33264D-4.75 MC33264D-5.0	$T_A = -40^\circ$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	SO-8
MC33264DM-2.8 MC33264DM-3.0 MC33264DM-3.3 MC33264DM-3.8 MC33264DM-4.0 MC33264DM-4.75 MC33264DM-5.0		Micro-8

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MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_C = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage	V _{CC}	13	V _{dc}
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics			
Maximum Power Dissipation	P _D	Internally Limited	W
Case 751 (SO-8) D Suffix			
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	R _{θJA}	180	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	R _{θJC}	45	°C/W
Case 846A (Micro-8) DM Suffix			
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	R _{θJA}	240	°C/W
Output Current	I _O	100	mA
Maximum Adjustable Output Voltage	V _O	1.15 x V _{nom}	V _{dc}
Operating Junction Temperature	T _J	125	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature	T _A	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-65 to +150	°C

NOTE: ESD data available upon request.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{in} = 6.0 V, I_O = 10 mA, C_O = 1.0 μF, T_J = 25°C (Note 1), unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage (I _O = 0 mA)	V _O				V
2.8 Suffix (V _{CC} = 3.8 V)		2.74	2.8	2.86	
3.0 Suffix (V _{CC} = 4.0 V)		2.96	3.0	3.04	
3.3 Suffix (V _{CC} = 4.3 V)		3.23	3.3	3.37	
3.8 Suffix (V _{CC} = 4.8 V)		3.72	3.8	3.88	
4.0 Suffix (V _{CC} = 5.0 V)		3.92	4.0	4.08	
4.75 Suffix (V _{CC} = 5.75 V)		4.66	4.75	4.85	
5.0 Suffix (V _{CC} = 6.0 V)		4.9	5.0	5.1	
V _{in} = (V _O + 1.0) V to 12 V, I _O < 60 mA, T _A = -40° to +85°C					
2.8 Suffix		2.7	—	2.9	
3.0 Suffix		2.9	—	3.1	
3.3 Suffix		3.18	—	3.42	
3.8 Suffix		3.67	—	3.93	
4.0 Suffix		3.86	—	4.14	
4.75 Suffix		4.58	—	4.92	
5.0 Suffix		4.83	—	5.17	
Line Regulation (V _{in} = [V _O + 1.0] V to 12 V, I _O = 60 mA)	Reg _{line}	—	2.0	10	mV
All Suffixes					
Load Regulation (V _{in} = [V _O + 1.0], I _O = 0 mA to 60 mA)	Reg _{load}	—	16	25	mV
All Suffixes					
Dropout Voltage	V _I - V _O				mV
I _O = 10 mA		—	47	90	
I _O = 50 mA		—	131	200	
I _O = 60 mA		—	147	230	
Quiescent Current	I _Q				μA
ON Mode (V _{in} = [V _O + 1.0] V, I _O = 0 mA)		—	95	150	
OFF Mode		—	0.3	2.0	
ON Mode (V _{in} = [V _O - 0.5] V, I _O = 0 mA) [Note2]		—	540	900	
Ripple Rejection (V _{in} peak-to-peak = [V _O + 1.5] to [V _O + 5.5] V at f = 1.0 kHz)	—	55	65	—	dB
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	TC	—	±120	—	ppm/°C
Current Limit (V _{in} = [V _O + 1.0], V _O Shorted)	I _{Limit}	100	150	—	mA
Output Noise Voltage (10 Hz to 100 kHz) (Note 3)	V _n				μVrms
C _L = 1.0 μF		—	110	—	
C _L = 100 μF		—	46	—	

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

2. Quiescent current is measured where the PNP pass transistor is in saturation. V_{CE} = -0.5 V guarantees this condition.

3. Noise tests on the MC33264 are made with a 0.01 μF capacitor connected across Pins 8 and 5.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) ($V_{in} = 6.0\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $C_O = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Note 1), unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ON/OFF INPUTS					
On/Off Input (Pin 3 Tied to Ground) Logic "1" (Regulator ON) Logic "0" (Regulator OFF)	$V_{On/Off}$	2.4	–	V_{in}	V
On/Off Input (Pin 2 Tied to V_{in}) Logic "0" (Regulator ON) Logic "1" (Regulator OFF)		0	–	0.5	
On/Off Pin Input Current (Pin 3 Tied to Ground) $V_{On/Off} = 2.4\text{ V}$	$I_{On/Off}$	–	1.9	–	μA
On/Off Pin Input Current (Pin 2 Tied to V_{in}) $V_{On/Off} = V_{in} - 2.4\text{ V}$		–	12	–	

NOTES: 1. Low duty pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.
2. Quiescent current is measured where the PNP pass transistor is in saturation. $V_{CE} = -0.5\text{ V}$ guarantees this condition.
3. Noise tests on the MC33264 are made with a $0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ capacitor connected across Pins 8 and 5.

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

Output Noise Voltage – The rms ac voltage at the output, with constant load and no input ripple, measured over a specified frequency range.

Figure 1. Quiescent Current versus Load Current

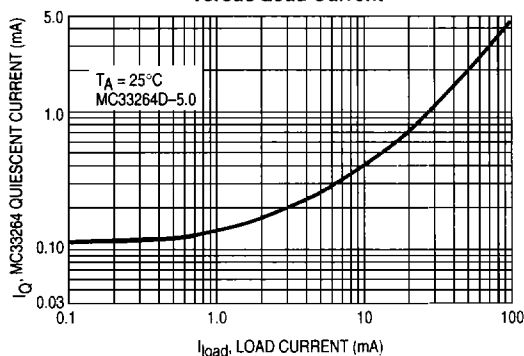


Figure 2. Dropout Voltage versus Input Voltage

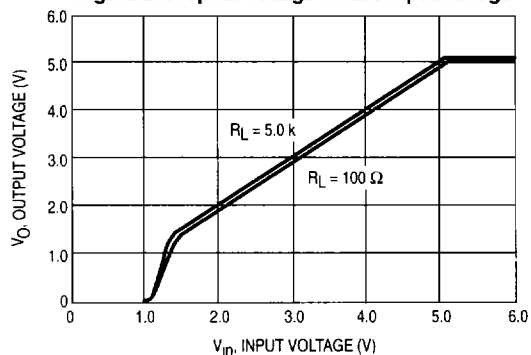


Figure 3. Input Current versus Input Voltage

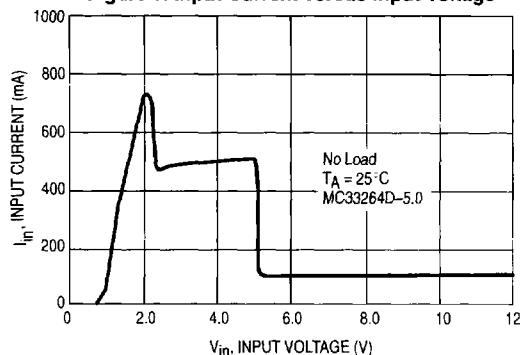


Figure 4. Output Voltage versus Temperature

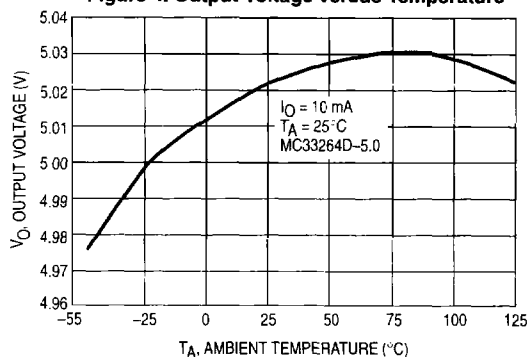


Figure 5. Dropout Voltage versus Output Current

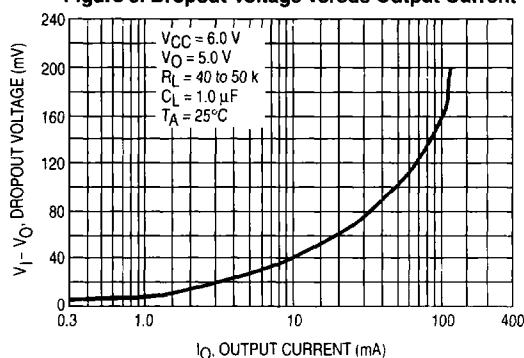
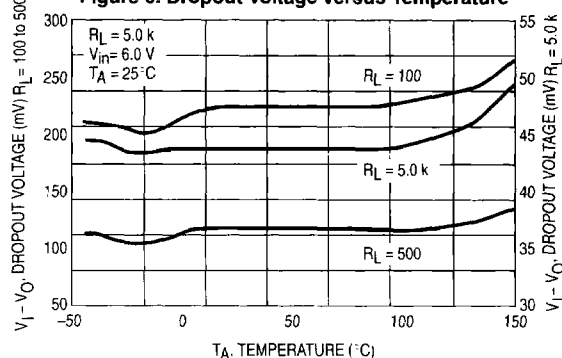


Figure 6. Dropout Voltage versus Temperature



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Introduction

The MC33264 regulators are designed with internal current limiting and thermal shutdown making them user-friendly. These regulators require only 0.33 μF (or greater) capacitance between the output terminal and ground for stability for 2.8 V, 3.0 V, and 3.3 V output voltage options. Output voltage options of 5.0 V, 6.0 V and 4.75 V require only 0.22 μF for stability. The output capacitor must be mounted as close to the MC33264 as possible. If the output capacitor must be mounted further than two centimeters away from the MC33264, then a larger value of output capacitor may be required for stability. A value of 0.68 μF or larger is recommended. Most types of aluminum, tantalum or multilayer ceramic will perform adequately. Solid tantalums or appropriate multilayer ceramic capacitors are recommended for operation below 25°C.

A bypass capacitor is recommended across the MC33264 input to ground if more than 4.0 inches of wire connects the input to either a battery or power supply filter capacitor.

On/Off Control

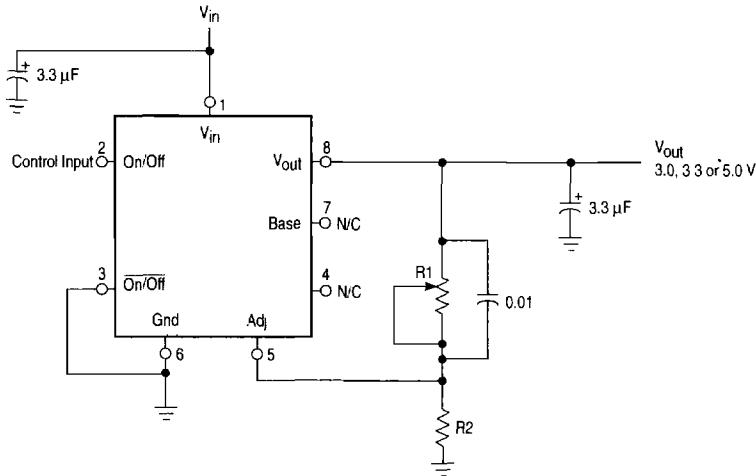
On/Off control of the regulator may be accomplished in either of two ways. Pin 3 may be tied to circuit ground and a positive logic control applied to Pin 2. The regulator will be turned on by a positive (>2.4 V) level, typically 5.0 V with respect to ground, sourcing a typical current of 6.0 μA . The regulator will turn off if the control input is a logic "0" (<0.5 V). Alternatively, Pin 2 may be tied to the regulator input voltage and a negative logic control applied to Pin 3. The regulator will be turned on when the control voltage is less than $V_{\text{IN}} - 2.4$ V, sinking a typical current of 18 μA when $V_{\text{IN}} = 6.0$ V. The regulator is off when the control input is open or greater than $V_{\text{IN}} - 0.2$ V.

Programming The Output Voltage

The MC33264 output voltage is automatically set using its internal voltage divider. Alternatively, it may be programmed within a typical $\pm 15\%$ range of its preset output voltage. An external pair of resistors is required, as shown in Figure 7.

MC33264

Figure 7. Regulator Output Voltage Trim



The complete equation for the output voltage is:

$$V_{out} = V_{ref} \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right) + I_{FB} R1$$

where V_{ref} is the nominal 1.235 V reference voltage and I_{FB} is the feedback pin bias current, nominally -20 nA. The minimum recommended load current of 1.0 μ A forces an upper limit of 1.2 M Ω on the value of $R2$, if the regulator must work with no load. I_{FB} will produce a 2% typical error in V_{out} which may be eliminated at room temperature by adjusting $R1$. For better accuracy, choosing $R2 = 100$ K reduces this error to 0.17% while increasing the resistor program current to 12 μ A.

Output Noise

In many applications it is desirable to reduce the noise present at the output. Reducing the regulator bandwidth by

increasing the size of the output capacitor is the only method for reducing noise.

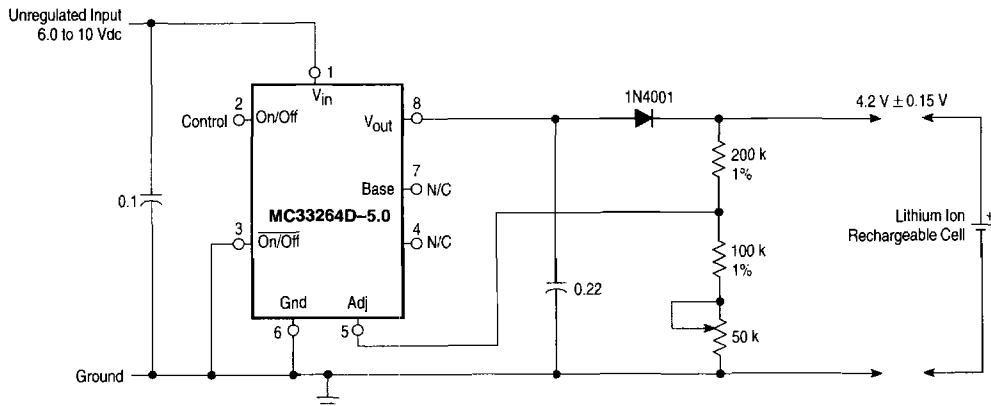
Noise can be reduced fourfold by a bypass capacitor across $R1$, since it reduces the high frequency gain from 4 to unity for the MC33264D-5.0. Pick

$$C_{BYPASS} = \frac{1}{2\pi R1 \times 200 \text{ Hz}}$$

or about 0.01 μ F. When doing this, the output capacitor must be increased to 3.3 μ F to maintain stability. These changes reduce the output noise from 430 μ V to 100 Vrms for a 100 kHz bandwidth for the 5.0 V output device. With the bypass capacitor added, noise no longer scales with output voltage so that improvements are more dramatic at higher output voltages.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Figure 8. Lithium Ion Battery Cell Charger



MC33264

Figure 9. Low Drift Current Source

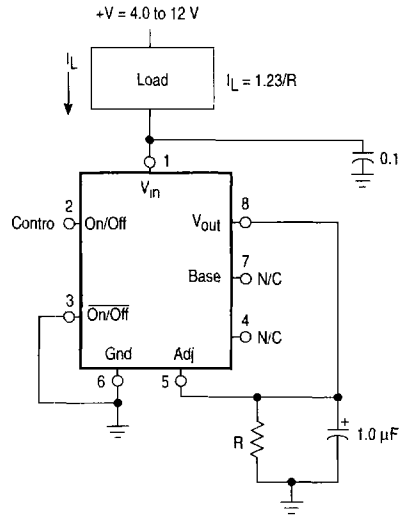
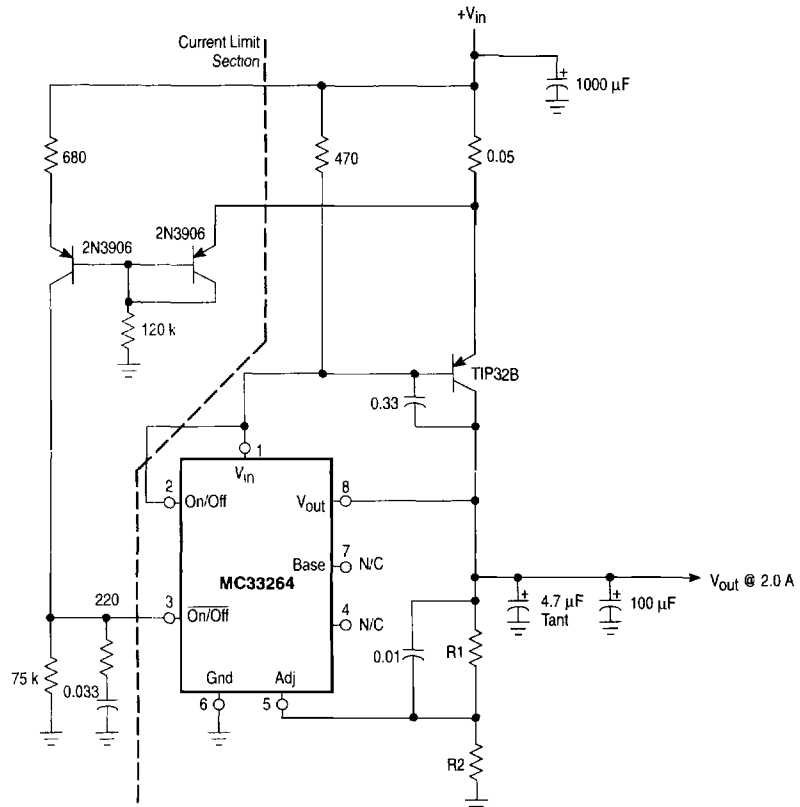


Figure 10. 2.0 Ampere Low Dropout Regulator



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The diagram illustrates the internal architecture of the MC33169 and its connection to the MC33264 in a 5.0 V, 0.5 A transmitter. The MC33169 is shown as a dashed box containing several functional blocks: a VBB Generator (Voltage Tripler), a Priority Management block, a Charge Pump, and a Negative Generator. The VBB Generator is connected to a 1.0 V source and a 0.1 μF capacitor. The Priority Management block has inputs for Tx On Input, On/Off, and Idle Mode Input, and a Sense input. The Charge Pump and Negative Generator are connected to a 1.0 V source and a 1N5819 diode. The MC33264 is connected to the MC33169 via its On/Off and Sense Input pins. The MC33264 has a V_in pin connected to a 100 μF capacitor and a V_out pin connected to a 200 Ω resistor and a TIP32B transistor. The transistor's base is connected to a 0.33 μF capacitor and its emitter is connected to a 3.0 kΩ resistor and a 0.01 μF capacitor. The collector of the transistor is connected to a 4.7 μF capacitor and a 100 μF capacitor. The output of the transistor is connected to a Power Amplifier, which has an RF In input and an RF Out output. The Power Amplifier is connected to a 100 Ω resistor and a 0.1 μF capacitor.