

# **Ultra-Low Quiescent Current LDO Regulator** for Long-Life Battery-Powered Applications

#### **Features**

- · Ultra-Low Quiescent Current: 250 nA (typical)
- · Ultra-Low Shutdown Supply Current:
  - 10 nA typical for MCP1811A/12A
  - 5 nA typical for MCP1811B/12B
- · Output Current Capability:
  - 150 mA for MCP1811X (Note 1)
  - 300 mA for MCP1812X
- Input Voltage Range: 1.8V to 5.5V
- Standard Output Voltages (V<sub>R</sub>): 1V, 1.2V, 1.8V, 2.0V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V and 4.0V; for any other voltage options (between 1V to 4V), please contact your local sales office
- Stable with Ceramic Output Capacitor:
   1.0 μF (MCP1811X) and 2.2 μF (MCP1812X)
- · Overcurrent Protection
- Output Discharge (Shutdown mode, SHDN = GND) MCP1811A/12A
- · Available for the Following Packages:
  - 3-Lead SOT-23
  - 3-Lead SC70
  - 5-Lead SOT-23
  - 5-Lead SC70
  - 4-Lead 1 x 1 mm UDFN (Note 2)

#### **Applications**

- · Energy Harvesting
- · Long-Life, Battery-Powered Applications
- · Smart Cards
- · Ultra-Low Consumption "Green" Products
- Wearable Electronics (smart watches, bracelets, headsets)
- · Medical Devices (hearing aids)

#### **Description**

The MCP1811X/12X devices are 150 mA (MCP1811X) and 300 mA (MCP1812X) Low-Dropout (LDO) linear regulators that provide high-current and low-output voltages while maintaining an ultra-low 250 nA of quiescent current during device operation. In addition, the MCP1811B/12B can be shut down for 5 nA (typical) supply current draw.

The MCP1811X/12X family comes in nine standard fixed output voltage versions: 1V, 1.2V, 1.8V, 2.0V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V and 4.0V.

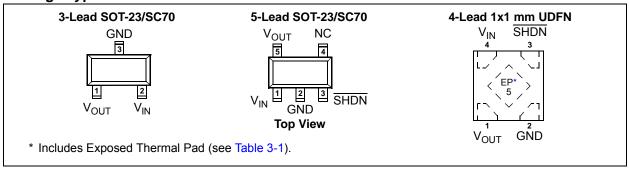
The 150/300 mA output current capability, combined with the low output voltage capability, make the MCP1811X/12X device family a good choice for new ultra-long life LDO applications that have high-current demands, but require ultra-low power consumption during Sleep periods.

The MCP1811X/12X devices are stable with ceramic output capacitors that inherently provide lower output noise, and reduce the size and cost of the entire regulator solution. Only 1  $\mu\text{F}$  (2.2  $\mu\text{F}$  for MCP1812X) of output capacitance is needed to assure the stability of the system with a low noise output.

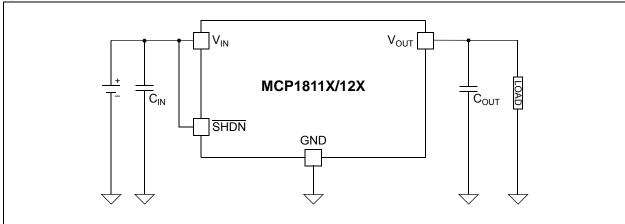
The MCP1811X/12X family can be paired with other ultra-low current devices, such as Microchip's eXtreme Low-Power (XLP) technology devices, for a complete ultra-low power solution.

- Note 1: The MCP1811X and MCP1812X designations refer to MCP1811A/11B and MCP1812A/12B, respectively.
  - **2:** For UDFN package, please contact your local sales office.

### **Package Types**



### **Typical Application**



### **Functional Block Diagram**

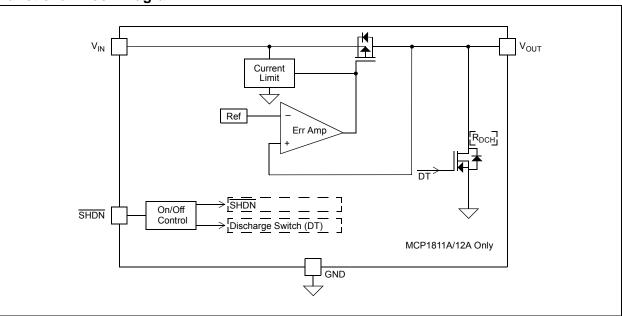


TABLE 1: MCP1811X/12X FAMILY MEMBERS

Device	Description
MCP1811A	Ultra-Low Quiescent Current LDO Regulator with Output Discharge and 150 mA Output Current
MCP1811B	Ultra-Low Quiescent Current LDO Regulator with No Output Discharge and 150 mA Output Current
MCP1812A	Ultra-Low Quiescent Current LDO Regulator with Output Discharge and 300 mA Output Current
MCP1812B	Ultra-Low Quiescent Current LDO Regulator with No Output Discharge and 300 mA Output Current

#### 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings†**

Input Voltage, V <sub>IN</sub>	+6.0V
Maximum Voltage on Any Pin	GND $- 0.3V$ to $V_{IN} + 0.3V$
Output Short-Circuit Duration	Unlimited (Note 1)
Storage Temperature	55°C to +150°C
Maximum Junction Temperature, T <sub>J</sub>	+125°C
Operating Junction Temperature, T <sub>J</sub>	40°C to +85°C
ESD Protection on All Pins (HBM)	≥ 4 kV

**† Notice:** Stresses above those listed under "Absolute 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 intended. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### AC/DC CHARACTERISTICS

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$  (Note 2),  $I_{OUT} = 1$  mA,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1$  µF (MCP1811X) or 2.2 µF (MCP1812X) ceramic (X7R),  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $\overline{SHDN} > 1.4V$ . **Boldface** type applies for junction temperatures  $T_{II}$  of -40°C to +85°C (Note 4).

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Input Operating Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	1.8	_	5.5	V	I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 50 mA (MCP1811X, MCP1812X)
		2.0	_	5.5	V	I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 150 mA (MCP1811X, MCP1812X)
		2.4	_	5.5	V	I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 300 mA (MCP1812X)
Output Voltage Range	V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> – 4%	$V_{R}$	V <sub>R</sub> + 4%		(MCP1811X, MCP1812X) (Note 2)
Input Quiescent Current	ΙQ	_	250	500	nA	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 (MCP1811X, MCP1812X)
Input Quiescent Current for	I <sub>SHDN</sub>	_	10	250	nA	SHDN = GND (MCP1811A/12A)
SHDN Mode		_	5	125	nA	SHDN = GND (MCP1811B/12B)
Ground Current	I <sub>GND</sub>	_	90	110	μA	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 to 150 mA (MCP1811X)
		_	180	220		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 to 300 mA (MCP1812X)
Maximum Continuous	I <sub>OUT</sub>	150	_	_	mA	MCP1811X
Output Current		300	_	_		MCP1812X
Current Limit	I <sub>LIMIT</sub>	_	250	420	mA	MCP1811X
		_	500	840		MCP1812X

- 1: 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<sub>A</sub>, T<sub>J</sub>, θ<sub>JA</sub>).
  Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause the operating junction temperature to exceed the maximum +85°C rating. Sustained junction temperatures above +85°C can impact device reliability.
- 2:  $V_R$  is a nominal regulator output voltage. The minimum  $V_{IN}$  must meet two conditions:  $V_{IN} \ge V_{IN(MIN)}$  and  $V_{IN} \ge V_R + V_{DROPOUT(MAX)}$ .
- **3:** Load regulation is measured at a constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Load regulation is tested over a load range from 1 mA to the maximum specified output current.
- **4:** The junction temperature is approximated by soaking the device under test at an ambient temperature equal to the desired Junction temperature. The test time is small enough such that the rise in the junction temperature over the ambient temperature is not significant.
- 5: Dropout voltage is defined as the input-to-output voltage differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value that was measured with an input voltage of V<sub>IN</sub> = V<sub>R</sub> + 1V.

### AC/DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$  (Note 2),  $I_{OUT} = 1$  mA,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1$  μF (MCP1811X) or 2.2 μF (MCP1812X) ceramic (X7R),  $T_A = +25$ °C, SHDN > 1.4V. **Boldface** type applies for junction temperatures  $T_J$  of -40°C to +85°C (Note 4).

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
Foldback Current		_	50	_	mA	$R_{LOAD} = 1\Omega (MCP1811X)$	
		_	100	_		$R_{LOAD} = 1\Omega (MCP1812X)$	
Start-up Voltage Overshoot	V <sub>OVER</sub>	_	5	10	%V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V to 5.5V	
Line Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub>	_	±20	_	mV	1.8V < V <sub>IN</sub> < 5.5V (MCP1811X), 2.4V < V <sub>IN</sub> < 5.5V (MCP1812X)	
Load Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub>	_	±25	_	mV	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1 mA to 150 mA (MCP1811X) <b>(Note 3)</b>	
		_	±50	_		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA to 300 mA (MCP1812X) <b>(Note 3)</b>	
Dropout Voltage	V <sub>DROPOUT</sub>	_	400	600	mV	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA (MCP1811X), I <sub>OUT</sub> = 300 mA (MCP1812X) (Note 5)	
Shutdown Input							
Logic High Input	V <sub>SHDN-HIGH</sub>	70	_	_	%V <sub>IN</sub>		
Logic Low Input	V <sub>SHDN-LOW</sub>	_	_	20	%V <sub>IN</sub>		
Shutdown Input Leakage	SHDN <sub>ILK</sub>	_	0.100	0.500	nA	SHDN = GND	
Current		_	1.0	20.0	nA	<u>SHDN</u> = 5.5V	
Discharge Transistor R <sub>DCH</sub>		_	100	_	Ω	MCP1811A/12A	
AC Performance							
Start-up Delay from SHDN	T <sub>DELAY</sub>	_	400	_	μs	$\overline{SHDN} = GND \text{ to } V_{IN},$ $V_{OUT} = GND \text{ to } 10\%V_{R},$ $V_{IN} = V_{R} + 1V \text{ to } 5.5V$	
Start-up Rise Time	T <sub>RISE</sub>	200	_	1000	μs	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ = GND to V <sub>IN</sub> , V <sub>OUT</sub> = 10%V <sub>R</sub> to 95% V <sub>R</sub> , V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>R</sub> + 1V to 5.5V	
Power Supply Ripple Rejection Ratio	PSRR	_	-50	_	dB	$\begin{split} &C_{IN}=0~\mu\text{F},\\ &V_{IN}=V_{R}+1\text{V}+V_{INAC}/2~\text{or}\\ &V_{IN}=V_{IN\_Min}+1\text{V}+V_{INAC}/2,\\ &I_{OUT}=10~\text{mA}~\text{and}~\text{Full}~\text{Load},\\ &V_{INAC}=0.2\text{V}_{pk-pk},\\ &f=1~\text{kHz} \end{split}$	

- 1: 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<sub>A</sub>, T<sub>J</sub>, θ<sub>JA</sub>). Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause the operating junction temperature to exceed the maximum +85°C rating. Sustained junction temperatures above +85°C can impact device reliability.
- 2:  $V_R$  is a nominal regulator output voltage. The minimum  $V_{IN}$  must meet two conditions:  $V_{IN} \ge V_{IN(MIN)}$  and  $V_{IN} \ge V_R + V_{DROPOUT(MAX)}$ .
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- **4:** The junction temperature is approximated by soaking the device under test at an ambient temperature equal to the desired Junction temperature. The test time is small enough such that the rise in the junction temperature over the ambient temperature is not significant.
- 5: Dropout voltage is defined as the input-to-output voltage differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value that was measured with an input voltage of  $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$ .

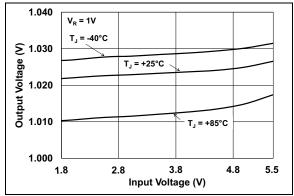
### **TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS**

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions		
Temperature Ranges								
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub>	-40	_	+85	°C	Steady state		
Maximum Junction Temperature	T <sub>J</sub>	_	_	+125	°C	Transient		
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>A</sub>	-65	_	+150	°C			
Thermal Package Resistance	es							
Thermal Resistance,	$\theta_{JA}$		91.05	_	°C/W	JEDEC standard 4-layer FR4 board with		
4-Lead 1x1 mm UDFN	θ <sub>JC(Top)</sub>		285.89	_	°C/W	1 oz. copper and thermal vias		
Thermal Resistance,	$\theta_{JA}$		211.33	_	°C/W	JEDEC standard 4-layer FR4 board with		
3-Lead SOT-23	$\theta_{\text{JC(Top)}}$	_	138.72	_	°C/W	1 oz. copper		
Thermal Resistance,	$\theta_{JA}$		184.82	_	°C/W			
5-Lead SOT-23	$\theta_{\text{JC(Top)}}$		151.05	_	°C/W			
Thermal Resistance,	$\theta_{JA}$		300.6	_	°C/W			
3-Lead SC70	θ <sub>JC(Top)</sub>	_	130.03	_	°C/W			
Thermal Resistance,	$\theta_{JA}$	_	237.83	_	°C/W			
5-Lead SC70	$\theta_{\text{JC(Top)}}$	_	144.91	_	°C/W			

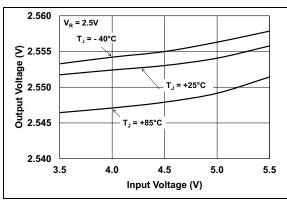
#### 2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

**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.

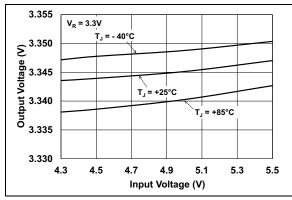
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F$  (MCP1811X) or 2.2  $\mu F$  (MCP1812X) ceramic type (X7R),  $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_A = +25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_R + 1 V$ ,  $\overline{SHDN} = 1 \, \text{M}\Omega$  pull-up to  $V_{IN}$ .



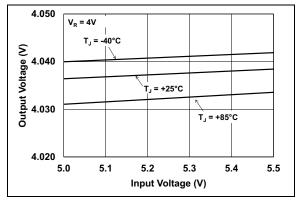
**FIGURE 2-1:** Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).



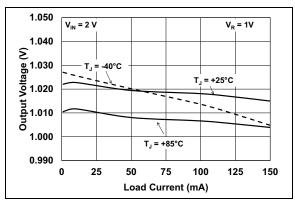
**FIGURE 2-2:** Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).



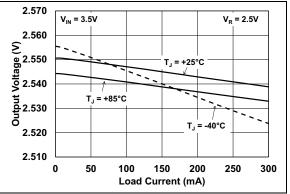
**FIGURE 2-3:** Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-4:** Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).

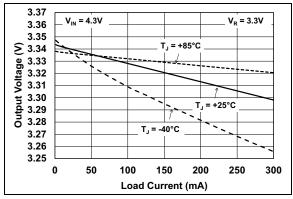


**FIGURE 2-5:** Output Voltage vs. Load Current (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).

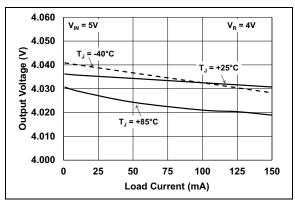


**FIGURE 2-6:** Output Voltage vs. Load Current (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).

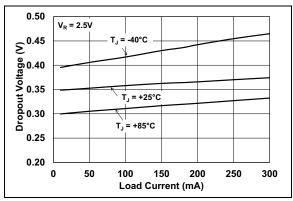
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $C_{IN}$  =  $\underline{C_{OUT}}$  = 1  $\mu F$  (MCP1811X) or 2.2  $\mu F$  (MCP1812X) ceramic type (X7R),  $I_{OUT}$  = 1 mA,  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_R$  + 1V,  $\overline{SHDN}$  = 1 M $\Omega$  pull-up to  $V_{IN}$ .



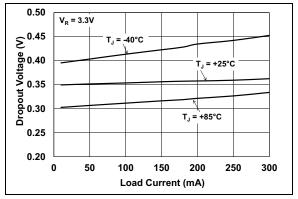
**FIGURE 2-7:** Output Voltage vs. Load Current (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).



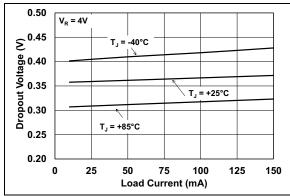
**FIGURE 2-8:** Output Voltage vs. Load Current (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).



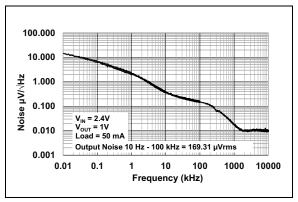
**FIGURE 2-9:** Dropout Voltage vs. Load Current (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ )



**FIGURE 2-10:** Dropout Voltage vs. Load Current (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).

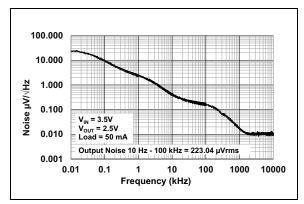


**FIGURE 2-11:** Dropout Voltage vs. Load Current (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).

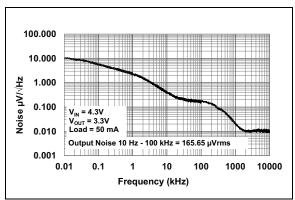


**FIGURE 2-12:** Noise vs. Frequency  $(MCP1812X, V_R = 1.0V)$ .

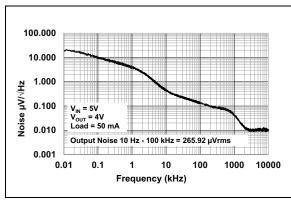
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F$  (MCP1811X) or 2.2  $\mu F$  (MCP1812X) ceramic type (X7R),  $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_A = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_R + 1 \text{V}$ ,  $\overline{SHDN} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$  pull-up to  $V_{IN}$ .



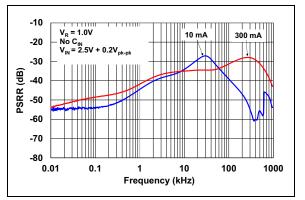
**FIGURE 2-13:** Noise vs. Frequency (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).



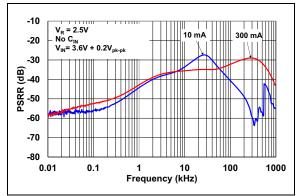
**FIGURE 2-14:** Noise vs. Frequency (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).



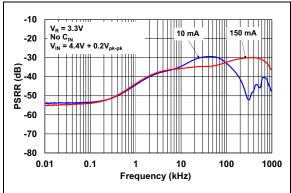
**FIGURE 2-15:** Noise vs. Frequency (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-16:** Power Supply Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).

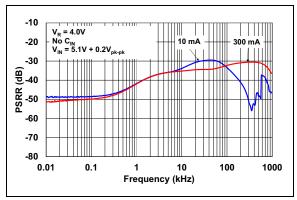


**FIGURE 2-17:** Power Supply Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).

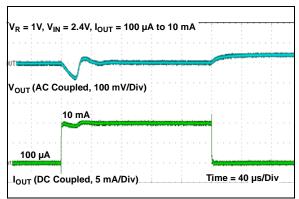


**FIGURE 2-18:** Power Supply Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency (MCP1811X, V<sub>R</sub> = 3.3V).

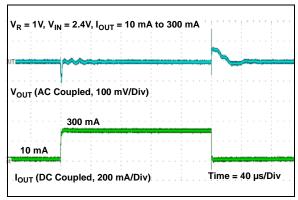
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $C_{IN}$  =  $\underline{C_{OUT}}$  = 1  $\mu F$  (MCP1811X) or 2.2  $\mu F$  (MCP1812X) ceramic type (X7R),  $I_{OUT}$  = 1 mA,  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_R$  + 1V,  $\overline{SHDN}$  = 1 M $\Omega$  pull-up to  $V_{IN}$ .



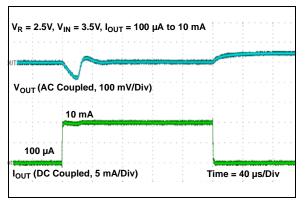
**FIGURE 2-19:** Power Supply Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).



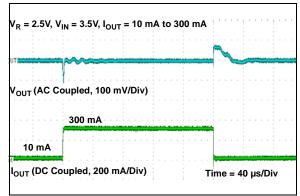
**FIGURE 2-20:** Dynamic Load Step (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).



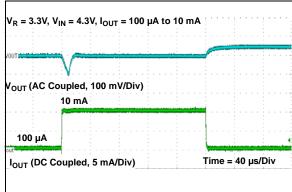
**FIGURE 2-21:** Dynamic Load Step (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-22:** Dynamic Load Step (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).

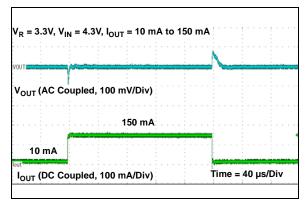


**FIGURE 2-23:** Dynamic Load Step (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).

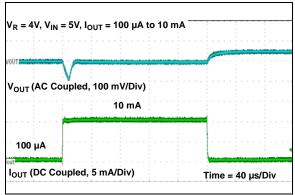


**FIGURE 2-24:** Dynamic Load Step (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).

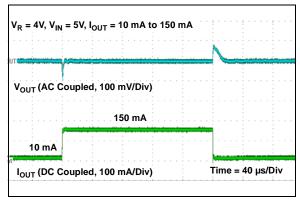
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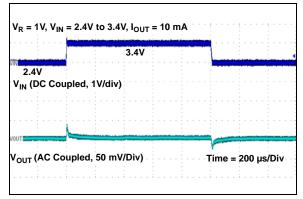
**FIGURE 2-25:** Dynamic Load Step (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).



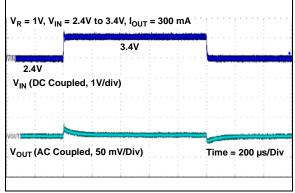
**FIGURE 2-26:** Dynamic Load Step (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).



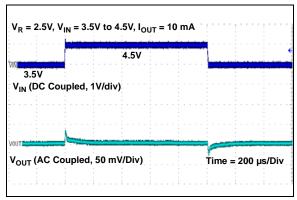
**FIGURE 2-27:** Dynamic Load Step (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-28:** Dynamic Line Step (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).

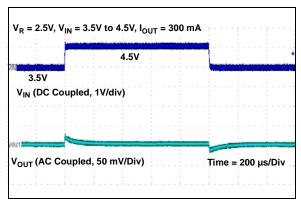


**FIGURE 2-29:** Dynamic Line Step (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).

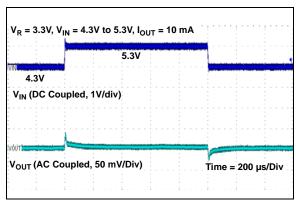


**FIGURE 2-30:** Dynamic Line Step (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).

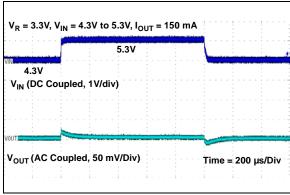
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F$  (MCP1811X) or 2.2  $\mu F$  (MCP1812X) ceramic type (X7R),  $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_A = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_R + 1 \text{V}$ ,  $\overline{SHDN} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$  pull-up to  $V_{IN}$ .



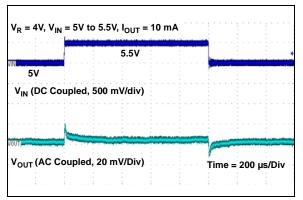
**FIGURE 2-31:** Dynamic Line Step (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).



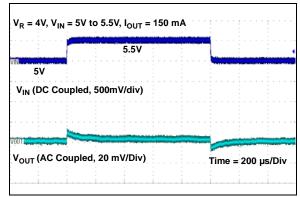
**FIGURE 2-32:** Dynamic Line Step (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).



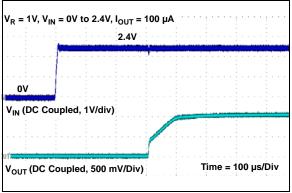
**FIGURE 2-33:** Dynamic Line Step (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-34:** Dynamic Line Step (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).

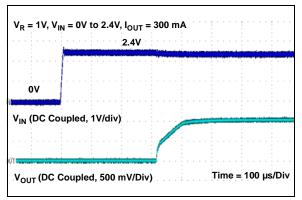


**FIGURE 2-35:** Dynamic Line Step (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).

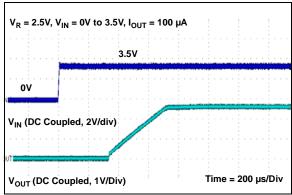


**FIGURE 2-36:** Start-up from  $V_{IN}$  (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).

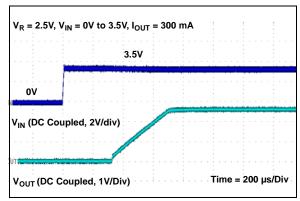
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1~\mu F$  (MCP1811X) or 2.2  $\mu F$  (MCP1812X) ceramic type (X7R),  $I_{OUT} = 1~mA$ ,  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$ ,  $\overline{SHDN} = 1~M\Omega$  pull-up to  $V_{IN}$ .



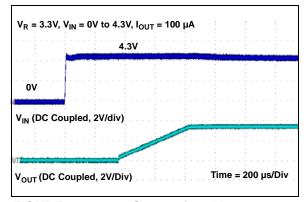
**FIGURE 2-37:** Start-up from  $V_{IN}$  (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).



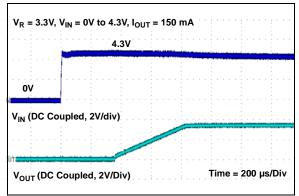
**FIGURE 2-38:** Start-up from  $V_{IN}$  (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).



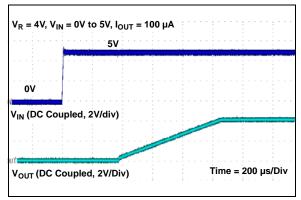
**FIGURE 2-39:** Start-up from  $V_{IN}$  (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-40:** Start-up from  $V_{IN}$  (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).

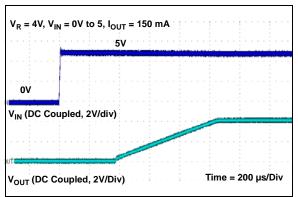


**FIGURE 2-41:** Start-up from  $V_{IN}$  (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).

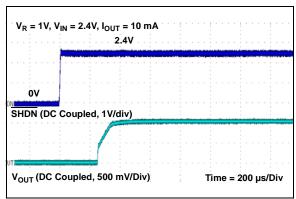


**FIGURE 2-42:** Start-up from  $V_{IN}$  (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).

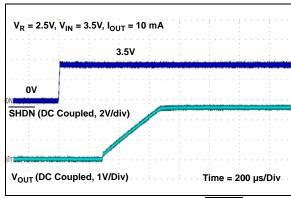
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $C_{IN}$  =  $\underline{C_{OUT}}$  = 1  $\mu F$  (MCP1811X) or 2.2  $\mu F$  (MCP1812X) ceramic type (X7R),  $I_{OUT}$  = 1 mA,  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_R$  + 1V,  $\overline{SHDN}$  = 1 M $\Omega$  pull-up to  $V_{IN}$ .



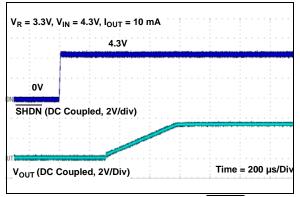
**FIGURE 2-43:** Start-up from  $V_{IN}$  (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).



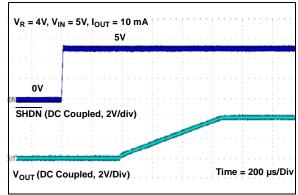
**FIGURE 2-44:** Start-up from  $\overline{SHDN}$  (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).



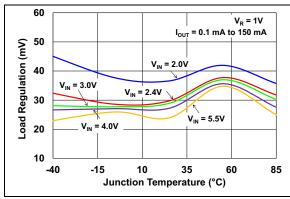
**FIGURE 2-45:** Start-up from  $\overline{SHDN}$  (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-46:** Start-up from SHDN (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).

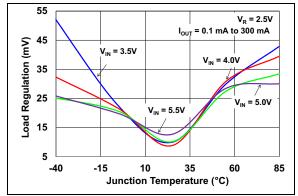


**FIGURE 2-47:** Start-up from  $\overline{SHDN}$  (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).

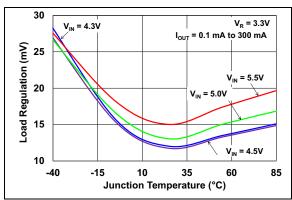


**FIGURE 2-48:** Load Regulation vs. Junction Temperature (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).

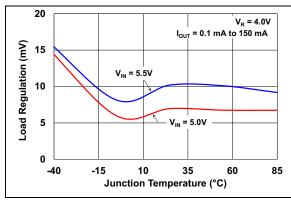
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1~\mu F$  (MCP1811X) or 2.2  $\mu F$  (MCP1812X) ceramic type (X7R),  $I_{OUT} = 1~mA$ ,  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$ ,  $\overline{SHDN} = 1~M\Omega$  pull-up to  $V_{IN}$ .



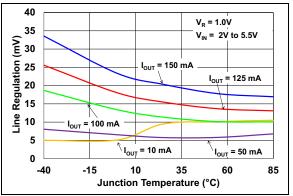
**FIGURE 2-49:** Load Regulation vs. Junction Temperature (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).



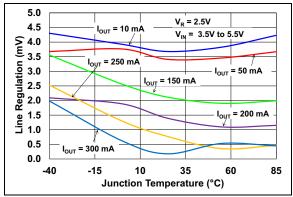
**FIGURE 2-50:** Load Regulation vs. Junction Temperature (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).



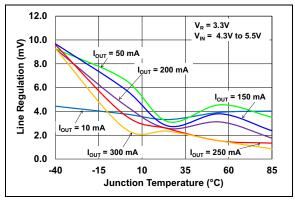
**FIGURE 2-51:** Load Regulation vs. Junction Temperature (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-52:** Line Regulation vs. Junction Temperature (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).

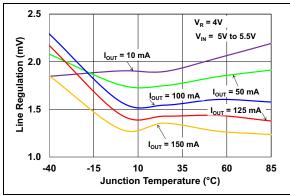


**FIGURE 2-53:** Line Regulation vs. Junction Temperature (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).

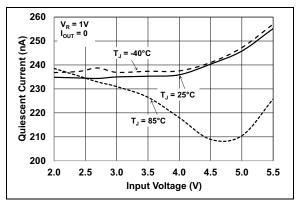


**FIGURE 2-54:** Line Regulation vs. Junction Temperature (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).

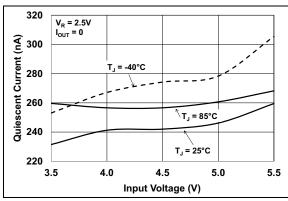
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $C_{IN}$  =  $\underline{C_{OUT}}$  = 1  $\mu F$  (MCP1811X) or 2.2  $\mu F$  (MCP1812X) ceramic type (X7R),  $I_{OUT}$  = 1 mA,  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_R$  + 1V,  $\overline{SHDN}$  = 1 M $\Omega$  pull-up to  $V_{IN}$ .



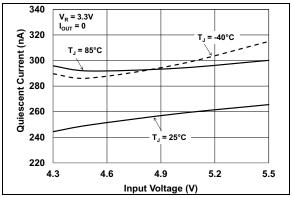
**FIGURE 2-55:** Line Regulation vs. Junction Temperature (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).



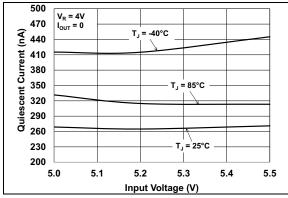
**FIGURE 2-56:** Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).



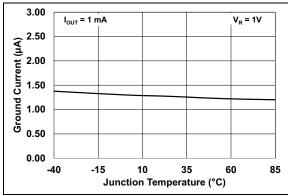
**FIGURE 2-57:** Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-58:** Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).

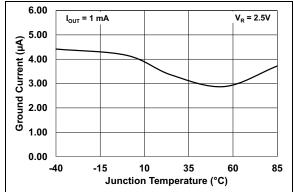


**FIGURE 2-59:** Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).

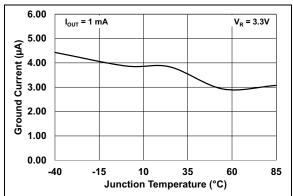


**FIGURE 2-60:** Ground Current vs. Temperature (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).

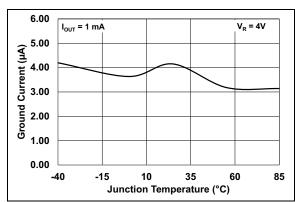
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1~\mu F$  (MCP1811X) or 2.2  $\mu F$  (MCP1812X) ceramic type (X7R),  $I_{OUT} = 1~mA$ ,  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_R + 1V$ ,  $\overline{SHDN} = 1~M\Omega$  pull-up to  $V_{IN}$ .



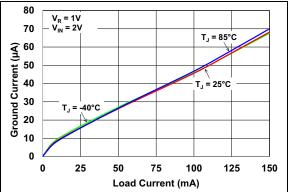
**FIGURE 2-61:** Ground Current vs. Temperature (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).



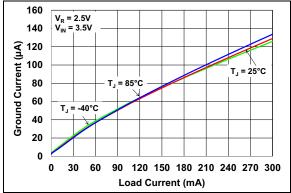
**FIGURE 2-62:** Ground Current vs. Temperature (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).



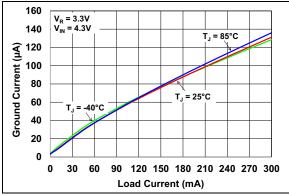
**FIGURE 2-63:** Ground Current vs. Temperature (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-64:** Ground Current vs. Load Current (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).

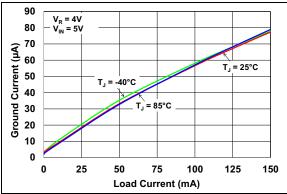


**FIGURE 2-65:** Ground Current vs. Load Current (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).

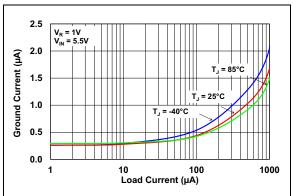


**FIGURE 2-66:** Ground Current vs. Load Current (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).

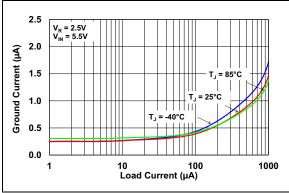
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $C_{IN}$  =  $C_{OUT}$  = 1  $\mu$ F (MCP1811X) or 2.2  $\mu$ F (MCP1812X) ceramic type (X7R),  $I_{OUT}$  = 1 mA,  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_R$  + 1V,  $V_R$  SHDN = 1 M $\Omega$  pull-up to  $V_R$ .



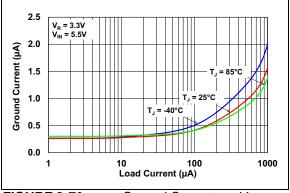
**FIGURE 2-67:** Ground Current vs. Load Current (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).



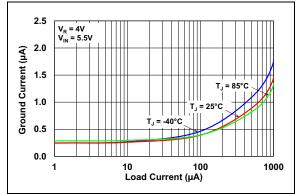
**FIGURE 2-68:** Ground Current vs. Very Low Load Current (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 1.0V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-69:** Ground Current vs. Very Low Load Current (MCP1812X,  $V_R = 2.5V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-70:** Ground Current vs. Very Low Load Current (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 3.3V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-71:** Ground Current vs. Very Low Load Current (MCP1811X,  $V_R = 4.0V$ ).

#### 3.0 PIN DESCRIPTION

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

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

MCP1811X/12X 4-Lead 1x1 mm UDFN	MCP1811X/12X 3-Lead SOT-23/SC70	MCP1811X/12X 5-Lead SOT-23/SC70	Symbol	Description
2	3	2	GND	Ground
1	1	5	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Regulated Output Voltage V <sub>R</sub>
_	_	4	NC	Not Connected Pins (should either be left floated or connected to ground)
4	2	1	V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage Supply
3	_	3	SHDN	Shutdown Control Input (active-low); do not leave this pin floating
5	_	_	EP	Exposed Thermal Pad, connected to GND

#### 3.1 Ground Pin (GND)

For optimal noise and Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) performance, the GND pin of the LDO should be tied to an electrically "quiet" ground circuit. The GND pin of the LDO conducts only the ground current, so a wider trace is not required. For powered applications that have switching or noisy circuits, tie the GND pin to the return of the output capacitor. Ground planes help lower the inductance and voltage spikes caused by fast transient load currents.

## 3.2 Regulated Output Voltage Pin (V<sub>OUT</sub>)

The  $V_{OUT}$  pin is the regulated output voltage  $V_R$  of the LDO. A minimum output capacitance of 1.0  $\mu$ F (MCP1811X) and 2.2  $\mu$ F (MCP1812X) are required for LDO stability. The MCP1811X/12X is stable with ceramic capacitors. See **Section 4.2 "Output Capacitor"** for output capacitor selection guidance.

#### 3.3 Input Voltage Supply Pin (V<sub>IN</sub>)

Connect the input voltage source to  $V_{IN}$ . If the input voltage source is located several inches away from the LDO or is a battery, it is recommended that an input capacitor be used. A typical input capacitance value of 1 µF to 10 µF is sufficient for most applications (1 µF is typical for MCP1811X and 2.2 µF is typical for MCP1812X). The type of capacitor used is ceramic. However, the low-ESR characteristics of the ceramic capacitor will yield better noise and PSRR performance at high frequency.

### 3.4 Shutdown Control 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 (with output discharge for MCP1811A/12A). When the SHDN input is pulled low, the LDO enters in a low-current shutdown state, where the typical quiescent current is 10 nA for MCP1811A/12A and 5 nA for MCP1811B/12B.

#### 4.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

The MCP1811X/12X family is a 150 mA/300 mA output current, Low-Dropout (LDO) voltage regulator. The Low-Dropout voltage of 400 mV, typical, at 300 mA of current, makes it recommended for long-life battery-powered applications. The input voltage ranges from a minimum of 1.8V to 5.5V. The MCP1811X/12X family features a shutdown control input pin and is available in nine standard fixed output voltage options: 1V, 1.2V, 1.8V, 2.0V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V and 4.0V. It uses a proprietary voltage reference and sensing scheme to maintain the ultra-low 250 nA quiescent current.

### 4.1 Output Capabilities and Current Limiting

The MCP1811X/12X LDO is tested and ensured to supply a minimum of 150 mA of output current for MCP1811X and 300 mA of output current for MCP1812X.

The MCP1811X/12X devices do not incorporate an internal voltage divider. This is another design key of achieving ultra-low power consumption. In addition, there is a pull-down switch on the output to limit the overshoot in case of powering an ultra-light load. Due to the increased leakage through the power transistor at elevated temperature (> 60°C), the output voltage can be drifted up (to approximately 210 mV) when the input supply to the output differential is larger than 3V. It is recommended to add a very small dummy load (25 nA, typical) to compensate for the leakage. In conditions other than mentioned above, the device does not require a minimum load to regulate the output voltage within the specified tolerance.

The MCP1811X/12X family also incorporates an output current foldback protection during overload conditions. The MCP1811X/12X devices enter foldback when  $V_{OLIT}$  falls below 0.6V (typical).

#### 4.2 Output Capacitor

The MCP1811X/12X devices require a minimum output capacitance of 1  $\mu$ F (2.2  $\mu$ F for MCP1812X) for output voltage stability. Ceramic capacitors are recommended because of their size, cost and robust environmental qualities.

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  $\mu F$  X7R 0805 capacitor has an ESR of 20  $m\Omega$ .

#### 4.3 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 1  $\mu F$  (2.2  $\mu F$  for MCP1812X) to 10  $\mu F$  of capacitance 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 must provide a low-impedance source. This allows the LDO to respond quickly to the output load step. For good step response performance, the input capacitor should be equivalent to, or of 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, as well as the effects of any inductance that exists between the input source voltage and the input capacitance of the LDO.

### 4.4 Shutdown Input (SHDN)

The  $\overline{SHDN}$  input is an active-low input signal that turns the LDO on and off. The  $\overline{SHDN}$  threshold is a percentage of the input voltage. The maximum input low logic level is 20% of  $V_{IN}$  and the minimum high logic level is 70% of  $V_{IN}$ .

The SHDN pin ignores low going pulses that are up to 400 ns. This small bit of filtering helps to reject any system noise spikes on the SHDN input signal.

On the rising edge of the SHDN input, the shutdown circuitry has a typical 400 µs delay before allowing the regulator output to turn on. This delay helps to reject any false turn-on signals or noise on the SHDN input signal. After the typical 400 µs delay, the regulator starts charging the load capacitor as the output rises from 0V to its final regulated value. The charging current will be limited by the short-circuit current value of the device. If the SHDN input signal is pulled low during the typical 400 µs delay period, the timer will be reset and the delay time will start over again on the next rising edge of the SHDN input. The total time from the SHDN input going high (turn-on) to the output being in regulation shall typically be 400 µs delay time plus output voltage rise time, which is V<sub>R</sub>-dependent and may vary from 200  $\mu s$  up to 1000  $\mu s$  for a  $C_{LOAD}$  = 1.0  $\mu F$ and for a  $C_{LOAD}$  = 2.2  $\mu$ F. Figure 4-1 shows a timing diagram of the SHDN input.

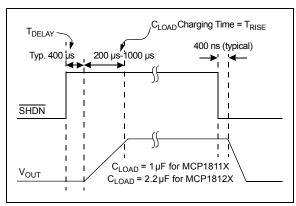


FIGURE 4-1: Shutdown Input Timing Diagram.

#### 4.5 Dropout Voltage

Dropout voltage is defined as the input-to-output voltage differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below the nominal value that was measured with a  $V_R$  + 1V differential applied. The MCP1811X/12X LDO devices show a Low-Dropout voltage specification of 400 mV (typical) for all  $V_R$ , and presents small variations in the dropout value with load and temperature changes.

See **Section 1.0** "**Electrical Characteristics**" for maximum dropout voltage specifications.

#### 5.0 APPLICATION CIRCUITS

### 5.1 Typical Application

The MCP1811A/11B/12A/12B family is used for applications that require ultra-low quiescent current draw.

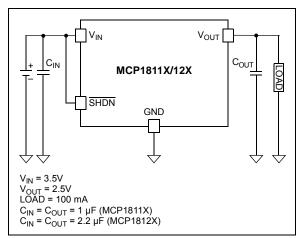


FIGURE 5-1:

Typical Application Circuit.

#### 5.2 Power Calculations

#### 5.2.1 POWER DISSIPATION

The internal power dissipation within the MCP1811X/12X devices is a function of input voltage, output voltage, output current and ground current. Equation 5-1 can be used to calculate the internal power dissipation for the LDO.

#### **EQUATION 5-1:**

$$P_{LDO} = (V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT(MIN)}) \times I_{OUT(MAX)} \label{eq:plower}$$
 Where:

 $P_{LDO}$  = Internal power dissipation of the LDO active element

 $V_{IN(MAX)}$  = Maximum input voltage

 $V_{OUT(MIN)}$  = LDO minimum output voltage

 $I_{OUT(MAX)}$  = Maximum output current

In addition to the LDO pass element power dissipation, there is power dissipation within the MCP1811X/12X devices as a result of quiescent or ground current. The power dissipation, as a result of the ground current, can be calculated by applying Equation 5-2.

#### **EQUATION 5-2:**

$$P_{(IGND)} = V_{IN(MAX)} \times I_{GND}$$

Where:

 $P_{(IGND)}$  = Power dissipation due to the ground current of the LDO

 $V_{IN(MAX)}$  = Maximum input voltage

 $I_{GND}$  = Current flowing out of the GND pin

The total power dissipated within the MCP1811X/12X devices is the sum of the power dissipated in the LDO pass device and the  $P(I_{GND})$  term. Because of the CMOS construction, the typical  $I_{GND}$  for the MCP1811X/12X devices is 90  $\mu A$  for MCP1811X and 180  $\mu A$  for MCP1812X at full load. Operating at a maximum  $V_{IN}$  of 5.5V results in a power dissipation of 0.5 mW for MCP1811X and 1 mW for MCP1812X. For most applications, this is small compared to the LDO pass device power dissipation and can be neglected.

The maximum continuous operating junction temperature specified for the MCP1811X/12X family is +85°C. To estimate the internal junction temperature of the MCP1811X/12X devices, the total internal power dissipation is multiplied by the thermal resistance from junction-to-ambient ( $\theta_{JA}$ ) of the device. For example, the thermal resistance from junction to ambient for the 5-Lead SOT-23 package is estimated at 184.82°C/W.

#### **EQUATION 5-3:**

$$T_{I(MAX)} = P_{IDO} \times \theta_{IA} + T_{A(MAX)}$$

Where:

 $T_{J(MAX)}$  = Maximum continuous junction temperature

 $P_{IDO}$  = Total power dissipation of the device

 $\theta_{JA}$  = Thermal resistance from junction to ambient (see "Temperature Specifications")

,

 $T_{A(MAX)}$  = 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. Equation 5-4 can be used to determine the package maximum internal power dissipation.

#### **EQUATION 5-4:**

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{(T_{J(MAX)} - T_{A(MAX)})}{\theta_{JA}}$$

Where:

 $P_{D(MAX)}$  = Maximum power dissipation of the device

#### **EQUATION 5-5:**

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

Where:

 $T_{J(RISE)}$  = Rise in the device junction temperature over the ambient temperature

#### **EQUATION 5-6:**

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

Where:

 $T_J$  = Junction temperature

 $T_A$  = Ambient temperature

### 5.3 Typical Application Examples

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.

#### 5.3.1 POWER DISSIPATION EXAMPLE

#### **EXAMPLE 5-1:**

#### **Package**

Package Type = 5-Lead SOT-23

Input Voltage

 $V_{IN} = 3.5V \pm 5\%$ 

**LDO Output Voltage and Current** 

 $V_{OUT} = 2.5V$ 

 $I_{OUT} = 100 \text{ mA}$ 

**Maximum Ambient Temperature** 

 $T_{A(MAX)} = +60^{\circ}C$ 

**Internal Power Dissipation** 

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

 $P_{LDO} = ((3.5 \text{V} \times 1.05) - (2.5 \text{V} \times 0.96)) \times$ 

100 mA

 $P_{LDO} = 0.127W$ 

#### 5.3.1.1 Device Junction Temperature Rise

The internal junction temperature rise is a function of internal power dissipation and of the thermal resistance, from junction to ambient, for the application. The thermal resistance, from junction to ambient  $(\theta_{JA})$ , is derived from EIA/JEDEC standards for measuring thermal resistance. The EIA/JEDEC specification is JESD51. 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 Application Note AN792, "A Method to Determine How Much Power a SOT-23 Can Dissipate in an Application" (DS00792) for more information regarding this subject.

#### **EXAMPLE 5-2:**

 $T_{J(RISE)} = P_{TOTAL} x \theta_{JA}$ 

 $T_{J(RISE)} = 0.127W \times 184.82^{\circ}C/W$ 

 $T_{J(RISF)} = 23.47^{\circ}C$ 

#### 5.3.1.2 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 below:

#### **EXAMPLE 5-3:**

 $T_J = T_{J(RISE)} + T_{A(MAX)}$ 

 $T_1 = 23.47^{\circ}C + 60.0^{\circ}C$ 

 $T_{.1} = 83.47^{\circ}C$ 

5.3.1.3 Maximum Package Power
Dissipation at +60°C Ambient
Temperature

#### **EXAMPLE 5-4:**

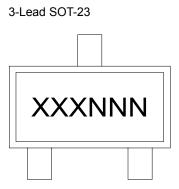
### 5-Lead SOT-23 ( $\theta_{JA} = 184.82$ °C/W):

 $P_{D(MAX)} = (85^{\circ}C - 60^{\circ}C)/184.82^{\circ}C/W$ 

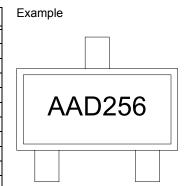
 $P_{D(MAX)} = 0.135W$ 

#### 6.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

### 6.1 Package Marking Information



Part Number	Code
MCP1811AT-010/TT	AADNNN
MCP1811AT-012/TT	AAHNNN
MCP1811AT-018/TT	AAMNNN
MCP1811AT-020/TT	AASNNN
MCP1811AT-025/TT	AAWNNN
MCP1811AT-028/TT	ABVNNN
MCP1811AT-030/TT	ABANNN
MCP1811AT-033/TT	ABENNN
MCP1811AT-040/TT	ABONNN
MCP1811BT-010/TT	AAENNN
MCP1811BT-012/TT	AAJNNN
MCP1811BT-018/TT	AAPNNN
MCP1811BT-020/TT	AATNNN
MCP1811BT-025/TT	AAXNNN
MCP1811BT-028/TT	ABWNNN
MCP1811BT-030/TT	ABBNNN
MCP1811BT-033/TT	ABFNNN
MCP1811BT-040/TT	ABPNNN
MCP1812AT-010/TT	AAFNNN
MCP1812AT-012/TT	AAKNNN
MCP1812AT-018/TT	AAQNNN
MCP1812AT-020/TT	AAUNNN
MCP1812AT-025/TT	AAYNNN
MCP1812AT-028/TT	ABTNNN
MCP1812AT-030/TT	ABCNNN
MCP1812AT-033/TT	ABGNNN
MCP1812AT-040/TT	ABRNNN
MCP1812BT-010/TT	AAGNNN
MCP1812BT-012/TT	AALNNN
MCP1812BT-018/TT	AARNNN
MCP1812BT-020/TT	AAVNNN
MCP1812BT-025/TT	AAZNNN
MCP1812BT-028/TT	ABUNNN
MCP1812BT-030/TT	ABDNNN
MCP1812BT-033/TT	ABHNNN
MCP1812BT-040/TT	ABSNNN



**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

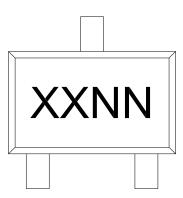
e3 Pb-free JEDEC® designator for Matte Tin (Sn)

This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (@3)

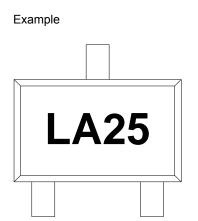
can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

**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.

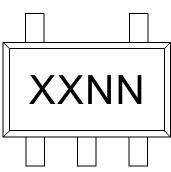


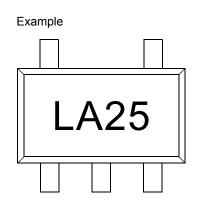


Part Number Code				
3-Lead SC70				
MCP1811AT-010/LB	LANN			
MCP1811AT-012/LB	LENN			
MCP1811AT-018/LB	LINN			
MCP1811AT-020/LB	LMNN			
MCP1811AT-025/LB	LQNN			
MCP1811AT-028/LB	MMNN			
MCP1811AT-030/LB	LUNN			
MCP1811AT-033/LB	LYNN			
MCP1811AT-040/LB	MGNN			
MCP1811BT-010/LB	LBNN			
MCP1811BT-012/LB	LFNN			
MCP1811BT-018/LB	LJNN			
MCP1811BT-020/LB	LNNN			
MCP1811BT-025/LB	LRNN			
MCP1811BT-028/LB	MNNN			
MCP1811BT-030/LB	LVNN			
MCP1811BT-033/LB	LZNN			
MCP1811BT-040/LB	MHNN			
MCP1812AT-010/LB	LCNN			
MCP1812AT-012/LB	LGNN			
MCP1812AT-018/LB	LKNN			
MCP1812AT-020/LB	LONN			
MCP1812AT-025/LB	LSNN			
MCP1812AT-028/LB	MKNN			
MCP1812AT-030/LB	LWNN			
MCP1812AT-033/LB	MANN			
MCP1812AT-040/LB	MINN			
MCP1812BT-010/LB	LDNN			
MCP1812BT-012/LB	LHNN			
MCP1812BT-018/LB	LLNN			
MCP1812BT-020/LB	LPNN			
MCP1812BT-025/LB	LTNN			
MCP1812BT-028/LB	MLNN			
MCP1812BT-030/LB	LXNN			
MCP1812BT-033/LB	MBNN			
MCP1812BT-040/LB	MJNN			
5-Lead SC70	1			
MCP1811AT-010/LT	DXNN			
MCP1811AT-012/LT	EBNN			
MCP1811AT-018/LT	EGNN			
MCP1811AT-020/LT	EKNN			
MCP1811AT-025/LT	EPNN			
MCP1811AT-028/LT	FNNN			
MCP1811AT-030/LT	ETNN			
MCP1811AT-033/LT	EXNN			
MCP1811AT-040/LT	FHNN			
MCP1811BT-010/LT	DYNN			
MCP1811BT-012/LT	ECNN			
MCP1811BT-018/LT	EHNN			

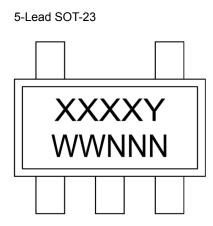


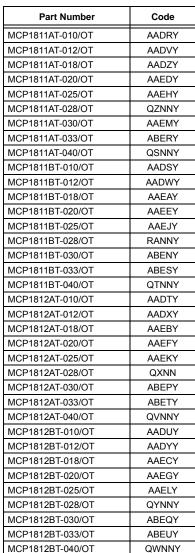


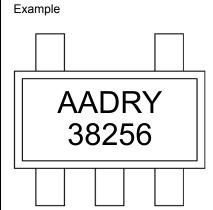




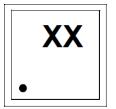
Part Number	Code				
5-Lead SC70 (Continued)					
MCP1811BT-020/LT	EMNN				
MCP1811BT-025/LT	EQNN				
MCP1811BT-028/LT	FONN				
MCP1811BT-030/LT	EUNN				
MCP1811BT-033/LT	EXNN				
MCP1811AT-040/LT	FHNN				
MCP1811BT-010/LT	DYNN				
MCP1811BT-012/LT	ECNN				
MCP1811BT-018/LT	EHNN				
MCP1811BT-020/LT	EMNN				
MCP1811BT-025/LT	EQNN				
MCP1811BT-028/LT	FONN				
MCP1811BT-030/LT	EUNN				
MCP1811BT-033/LT	EYNN				
MCP1811BT-040/LT	FINN				
MCP1812AT-010/LT	DZNN				
MCP1812AT-012/LT	EDNN				
MCP1812AT-018/LT	EINN				
MCP1812AT-020/LT	ENNN				
MCP1812AT-025/LT	ERNN				
MCP1812AT-028/LT	FLNN				
MCP1812AT-030/LT	EVNN				
MCP1812AT-033/LT	EZNN				
MCP1812AT-040/LT	FJNN				
MCP1812BT-010/LT	EANN				
MCP1812BT-012/LT	EFNN				
MCP1812BT-018/LT	EJNN				
MCP1812BT-020/LT	EONN				
MCP1812BT-025/LT	ESNN				
MCP1812BT-028/LT	FMNN				
MCP1812BT-030/LT	EWNN				
MCP1812BT-033/LT	FANN				
MCP1812BT-040/LT	FKNN				





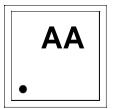


4-Lead 1x1 mm UDFN



Part Number	Code
MCP1811AT-010/7QX	AA
MCP1811AT-012/7QX	AE
MCP1811AT-018/7QX	AJ
MCP1811AT-020/7QX	AN
MCP1811AT-025/7QX	AS
MCP1811AT-028/7QX	BN
MCP1811AT-030/7QX	AW
MCP1811AT-033/7QX	BA
MCP1811AT-040/7QX	▲H2
MCP1811BT-010/7QX	AB
MCP1811BT-012/7QX	AF
MCP1811BT-018/7QX	AK
MCP1811BT-020/7QX	AP
MCP1811BT-025/7QX	AT
MCP1811BT-028/7QX	BP
MCP1811BT-030/7QX	AX
MCP1811BT-033/7QX	BB
MCP1811BT-040/7QX	<b>▲</b> H3
MCP1812AT-010/7QX	AC
MCP1812AT-012/7QX	AG
MCP1812AT-018/7QX	AL
MCP1812AT-020/7QX	AQ
MCP1812AT-025/7QX	AU
MCP1812AT-028/7QX	BK
MCP1812AT-030/7QX	AY
MCP1812AT-033/7QX	BC
MCP1812AT-040/7QX	<b>▲</b> H4
MCP1812BT-010/7QX	AD
MCP1812BT-012/7QX	AH
MCP1812BT-018/7QX	AM
MCP1812BT-020/7QX	AR
MCP1812BT-025/7QX	AV
MCP1812BT-028/7QX	BL
MCP1812BT-030/7QX	AZ
MCP1812BT-033/7QX	BD
MCP1812BT-040/7QX	▲H5

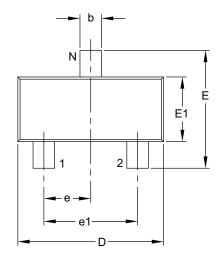
Example

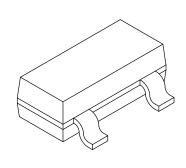


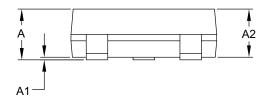
Note: For UDFN package, please contact your local sales office.

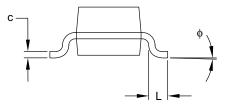
### 3-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (TT) [SOT-23]

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









	Units	MILLIMETERS				
	Dimension Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX		
Number of Pins	N		3			
Lead Pitch	е		0.95 BSC			
Outside Lead Pitch	e1		1.90 BSC			
Overall Height	A	0.89	_	1.12		
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.79	0.95	1.02		
Standoff	A1	0.01	_	0.10		
Overall Width	E	2.10	_	2.64		
Molded Package Width	E1	1.16	1.30	1.40		
Overall Length	D	2.67	2.90	3.05		
Foot Length	L	0.13	0.50	0.60		
Foot Angle	ф	0°	_	10°		
Lead Thickness	С	0.08	_	0.20		
Lead Width	b	0.30	_	0.54		

#### Notes:

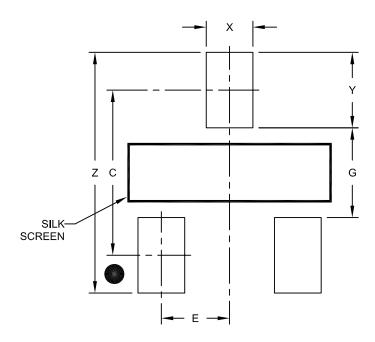
- 1. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-104B

### 3-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (TT) [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

	Units				
Dimension	Dimension Limits			MAX	
Contact Pitch	Е	0.95 BSC			
Contact Pad Spacing	С	2.30			
Contact Pad Width (X3) X				0.65	
Contact Pad Length (X3) Y				1.05	
Distance Between Pads	G	1.25			
Overall Width Z				3.35	

#### Notes:

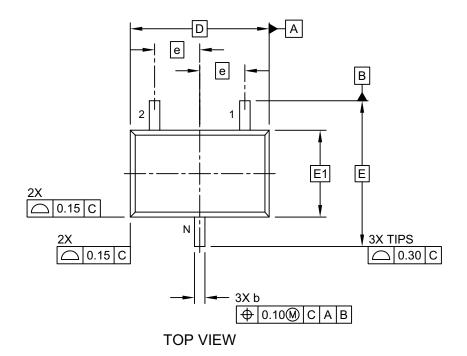
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

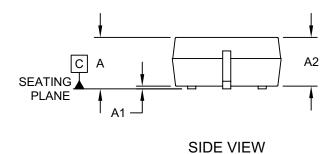
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

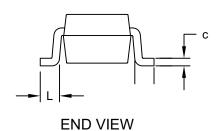
Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2104A

### 3-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (LB) [SC70]

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



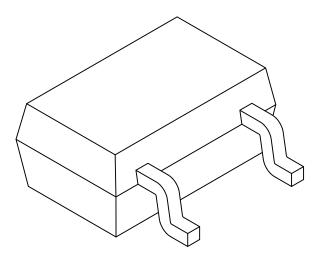




Microchip Technology Drawing C04-060C Sheet 1 of 2

### 3-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (LB) [SC70]

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



Units		MILLIMETERS			
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Number of Pins	N	3			
Pitch	е	0.65 BSC			
Overall Height	Α	0.80	-	1.10	
Standoff	A1	0.00	-	0.10	
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.80	-	1.00	
Overall Length	D	2.00 BSC			
Exposed Pad Length	D2	2.50	2.60	2.70	
Overall Width	Е	2.10 BSC			
Exposed Pad Width	E1	1.25 BSC			
Terminal Width	b	0.15	-	0.40	
Terminal Length	L	0.10	0.20	0.46	
Lead Thickness	С	0.20	-	0.26	

#### Notes:

Note:

- 1. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm per side.

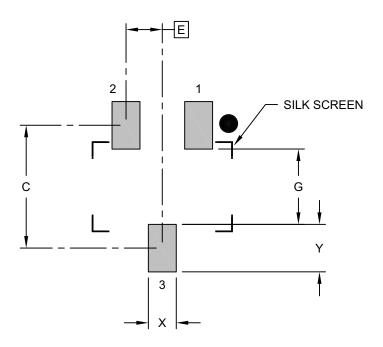
Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
 BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-060C Sheet 2 of 2

### 3-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (LB) [SC70]

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



#### RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

	Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimensior	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.65 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	С		2.20	
Contact Pad Width	Х			0.50
Contact Pad Length	Υ			0.85
Distance Between Pads	G	1.25		

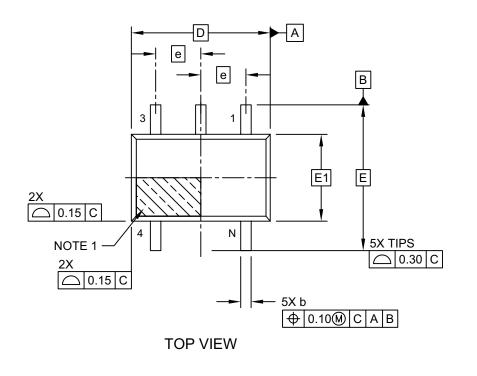
#### Notes:

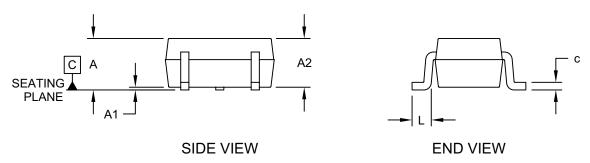
Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
 BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2060B

### 5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (LT) [SC70]

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

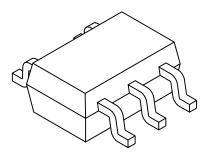




Microchip Technology Drawing C04-061D Sheet 1 of 2

### 5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (LT) [SC70]

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



	Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	5		
Pitch	е	0.65 BSC		
Overall Height	Α	0.80	-	1.10
Standoff	A1	0.00	-	0.10
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.80	-	1.00
Overall Length	D	2.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Length	D2	2.50	2.60	2.70
Overall Width	Е	2.10 BSC		
Exposed Pad Width	E1	1.25 BSC		
Terminal Width	b	0.15	-	0.40
Terminal Length	Ĺ	0.10	0.20	0.46
Lead Thickness	С	0.08	-	0.26

#### Notes:

Note:

- 1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm per side.
- 3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

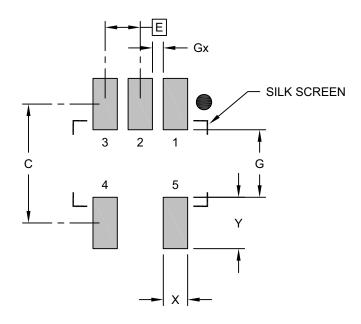
 ${\tt BSC: Basic \ Dimension. \ Theoretically \ exact \ value \ shown \ without \ tolerances.}$ 

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-061D Sheet 2 of 2

### 5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (LT) [SC70]

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



#### RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

	Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	Е	0.65 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	С		2.20	
Contact Pad Width	Х			0.45
Contact Pad Length	Υ			0.95
Distance Between Pads	G	1.25		
Distance Between Pads	Gx	0.20		

#### Notes:

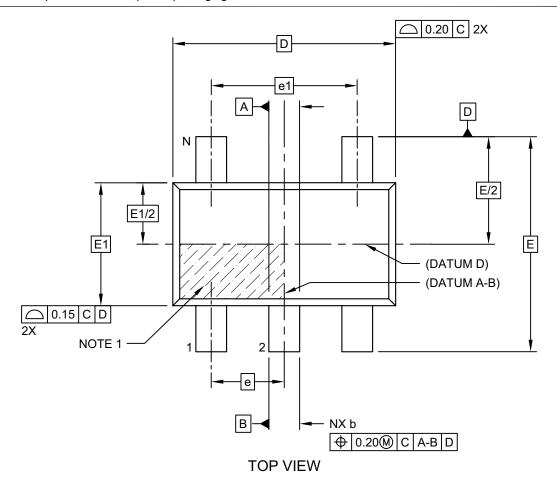
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

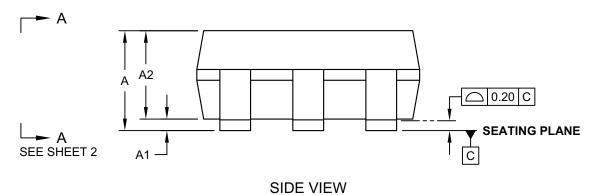
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2061B

# 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

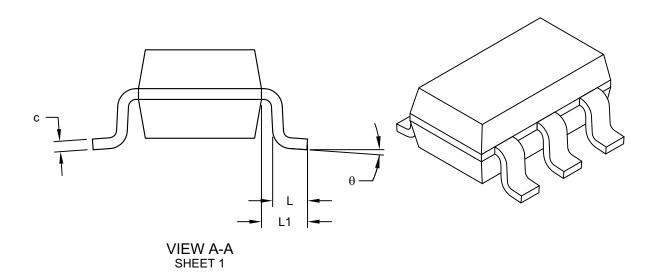




Microchip Technology Drawing C04-091-OT Rev E Sheet 1 of 2

### 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			MILLIMETERS			
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX			
Number of Pins	N		5				
Pitch	е		0.95 BSC				
Outside lead pitch	e1	1.90 BSC					
Overall Height	Α	0.90	-	1.45			
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.89	-	1.30			
Standoff	A1	-	-	0.15			
Overall Width	E	2.80 BSC					
Molded Package Width	E1	1.60 BSC					
Overall Length	D	2.90 BSC					
Foot Length	L	0.30	-	0.60			
Footprint	L1	0.60 REF					
Foot Angle	ф	0°	-	10°			
Lead Thickness	С	0.08	-	0.26			
Lead Width	b	0.20	-	0.51			

#### Notes:

- Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25mm per side.
- 2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

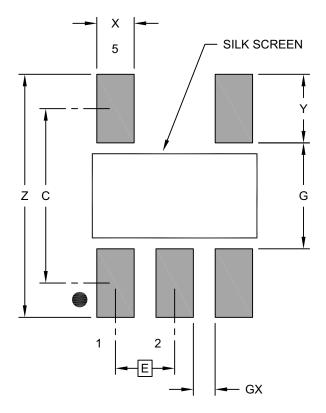
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-091-OT Rev E Sheet 2 of 2  $\,$ 

### 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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

	MILLIMETERS				
Dimension	Dimension Limits			MAX	
Contact Pitch	Е		0.95 BSC 2.80		
Contact Pad Spacing	С		2.80		
Contact Pad Width (X5)	Х			0.60	
Contact Pad Length (X5)	Υ			1.10	
Distance Between Pads	G	1.70			
Distance Between Pads	GX	0.35			
Overall Width	Z			3.90	

#### Notes:

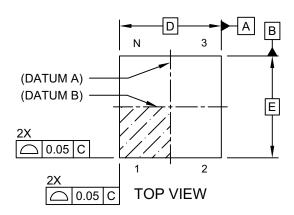
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

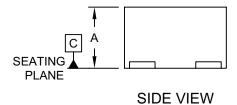
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

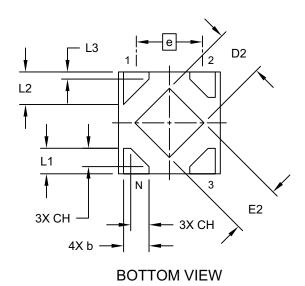
Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2091B [OT]

# 4-Lead Plastic Ultra Thin Quad Flatpack No-Leads (5X) - 1x1x0.6mm [UQFN] (Formerly USPQ-4B04)

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



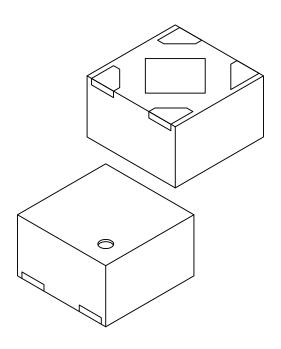




Microchip Technology Drawing C04-393B Sheet 1 of 2

# 4-Lead Plastic Ultra Thin Quad Flatpack No-Leads (5X) - 1x1x0.6mm [UQFN] (Formerly USPQ-4B04)

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



	Units	MILLIMETERS				
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX		
Number of Terminals	N		4			
Pitch	е	0.65 BSC				
Overall Height	A					
Overall Width	Е	1.00 BSC				
Exposed Pad Width	E2	0.43	0.48	0.53		
Overall Length	D	1.00 BSC				
Exposed Pad Length	D2	0.43	0.48	0.53		
Terminal Width	b	0.20	0.25	0.30		
Terminal Length	L1	0.20	0.25	0.30		
Terminal Length	L2	0.27	0.32	0.37		
-	L3	0.02	0.07	0.12		
Terminal Chamfer	СН	-	0.18	-		

#### Notes:

- 1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- 2. Package is saw singulated
- 3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

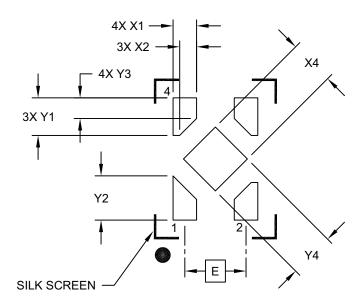
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-393B Sheet 2 of 2

# 4-Lead Plastic Ultra Thin Quad Flatpack No-Leads (5X) - 1x1x0.6mm [UQFN] (Formerly USPQ-4B04)

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



### RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units	MILLIMETERS				
Dimension Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX		
E	0.65 BSC				
X1		0.25			
X2		0.18			
X4		0.48			
Y1		0.40			
Y2		0.47			
Y3		0.22			
Y4		0.48			

### Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2393B

### **APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY**

### **Revision A (September 2018)**

· Initial 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.

PART NO.	<u>x</u> (1)	)	– <u>xx</u>	<u>/XX</u>		Exampl	es:	
Device	Tape and Option		el Output Voltage	Package		a) MCP1	1811AT-010/LB:	Tape and Reel, 1V Output Voltage, 3-Lead SC70 Package
		AT: Ultra-Low Quiescent Current LDO Regulator		b) MCP1	1811BT-020/LB:	Tape and Reel, 2V Output Voltage, 3-Lead SC70 Package		
	for Lon	Ü	fe Battery-Powered	, ,	and Reel	c) MCP1	1811AT-040/OT:	Tape and Reel 4.0V Output Voltage, 5-Lead SOT-23 Package
Tape and Reel Option:	Blank T		Standard packaging Tape and Reel <sup>(1)</sup>	(tube or tray)		d) MCP1	812BT-025/5X:	Tape and Reel, 2.5V Output Voltage, 4-Lead UQFN Package
Standard Output	010	=	1V					
Voltages*	012	=	1.2V					
	018	=	1.8V					
	020	= :	2.0V			Note 1:	Tane and Reel	identifier only appears in the
	025	= :	2.5V			11010 11	catalog part nui	mber description. This identi-
	028	= :	2.8V					ordering purposes and is not levice package. Check with
	030	= :	3.0V				your Microchip Sales Office for p	
	033	= :	3.3V				availability with	the Tape and Reel option.
	040	= .	4.0V					
Package:	TT LB LT OT 5X	= ; = ; = ;	3-Lead Plastic Smal 3-Lead Plastic Sma 5-Lead Plastic Sma 5-Lead Plastic Smal 4-Lead Plastic Ultra No Lead Package (	II Outline Transisto II Outline Transisto Outline Transistor Thin Quad Flatpa	or (SC70) or (SC70) (SOT-23)			

**NOTES:** 

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