

## 50mA, 100mA, and 150mA CMOS LDOs with Shutdown and Error Output

### Features

- Very Low Supply Current (55µA Typ.) for Longer Battery Life
- Very Low Dropout Voltage: 140mV (Typ.) @ 150mA
- High Output Voltage Accuracy: ±0.4% (Typ)
- Standard or Custom Output Voltages
- Power-Saving Shutdown Mode
- ERROR Output Can Be Used as a Low Battery Detector or Processor Reset Generator
- Fast Shutdown Reponse Time: 60µsec (Typ)
- Over-Current Protection
- Space-Saving 5-Pin SOT-23A Package
- Pin Compatible Upgrades for Bipolar Regulators

### Applications

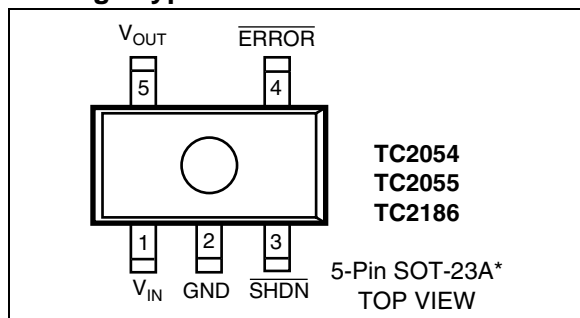
- Battery Operated Systems
- Portable Computers
- Medical Instruments
- Instrumentation
- Cellular / GSMS / PHS Phones
- Pagers

### Device Selection Table

Part Number	Package	Junction Temp. Range
TC2054-xxVCT	5-Pin SOT-23A*	-40°C to +125°C
TC2055-xxVCT	5-Pin SOT-23A*	-40°C to +125°C
TC2186-xxVCT	5-Pin SOT-23A*	-40°C to +125°C

Note: \*5-Pin SOT-23A is equivalent to EIAJ (SC-74A).

### Package Type



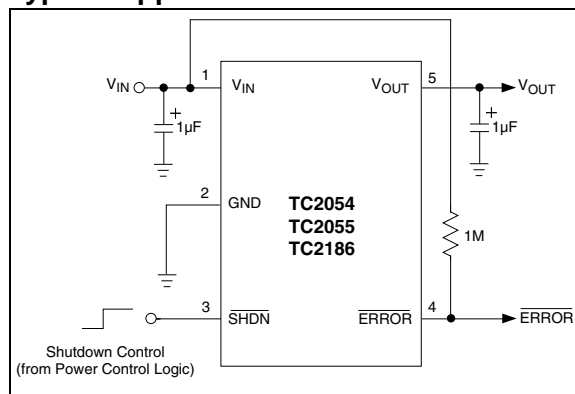
### General Description

The TC2054, TC2055 and TC2186 are high accuracy (typically ±0.4%) CMOS upgrades for older (bipolar) low dropout regulators. Designed specifically for battery-operated systems, the devices' total supply current is typically 55µA at full load (20 to 60 times lower than in bipolar regulators).

The devices' key features include ultra low noise operation, very low dropout voltage - typically 45mV (TC2054); 90mV (TC2055); and 140mV (TC2186) at full load - and fast response to step changes in load. An error output ( $\overline{\text{ERROR}}$ ) is asserted when the devices are out-of-regulation (due to a low input voltage or excessive output current). Supply current is reduced to 0.5µA (max) and both  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  and  $\overline{\text{ERROR}}$  are disabled when the shutdown input is low. The devices also incorporate over-current protection.

The TC2054, TC2055 and TC2186 are stable with a low esr ceramic output capacitor of 1µF and have a maximum output current of 50mA, 100mA and 150mA, respectively. This LDO Family also features a fast response time (60µsec typically) when released from shutdown.

### Typical Application



# TC2054/2055/2186

## 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS\*

Input Voltage .....	6.5V
Output Voltage.....	(-0.3) to (V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3)
Operating Temperature .....	-40°C < T <sub>J</sub> < 125°C
Storage Temperature.....	-65°C to +150°C
Maximum Voltage on Any Pin .....	V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3V to -0.3V

\*Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### TC2054/2055/2186 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

**Electrical Characteristics:** V<sub>IN</sub> = V<sub>R</sub> + 1V, I<sub>L</sub> = 100μA, C<sub>L</sub> = 3.3μF,  $\overline{\text{SHDN}} > V_{IH}$ , T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise noted. **BOLDFACE** type specifications apply for junction temperature of -40°C to +125°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Operating Voltage	<b>2.7</b>	—	<b>6.0</b>	V	<b>Note 1</b>
I <sub>OUTMAX</sub>	Maximum Output Current	<b>50</b> <b>100</b> <b>150</b>	— — —	— — —	mA	TC2054 TC2055 TC2186
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage	<b>V<sub>R</sub> - 2.0%</b>	V <sub>R</sub> ± 0.4%	<b>V<sub>R</sub> + 2.0%</b>	V	<b>Note 2</b>
TCV <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> Temperature Coefficient	—	20 <b>40</b>	—	ppm/°C	<b>Note 3</b>
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔV <sub>IN</sub>	Line Regulation	—	0.05	<b>0.5</b>	%	(V <sub>R</sub> + 1V) ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /V <sub>OUT</sub>	Load Regulation	<b>-1.5</b> <b>-2.5</b>	0.5 0.5	<b>0.5</b> <b>0.5</b>	%	TC2054;TC2055 I <sub>L</sub> = 0.1mA to I <sub>OUTMAX</sub> TC2186 I <sub>L</sub> = 0.1mA to I <sub>OUTMAX</sub> <b>Note 4</b>
V <sub>IN</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub>	Dropout Voltage, <b>Note 5</b>	—	2 45 90 140	— <b>70</b> <b>140</b> <b>210</b>	mV	I <sub>L</sub> = 100μA I <sub>L</sub> = 50mA TC2015; TC2185 I <sub>L</sub> = 100mA TC2185 I <sub>L</sub> = 150mA <b>Note 5</b>
I <sub>IN</sub>	Supply Current	—	55	<b>80</b>	μA	$\overline{\text{SHDN}} = V_{IH}$ , I <sub>L</sub> = 0
I <sub>INSD</sub>	Shutdown Supply Current	—	0.05	0.5	μA	$\overline{\text{SHDN}} = 0V$
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	—	50	—	dB	F <sub>RE</sub> ≤ 120kHz
I <sub>OUTSC</sub>	Output Short Circuit Current	160	300	—	mA	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> ΔP <sub>D</sub>	Thermal Regulation	—	0.04	—	V/W	<b>Note 6</b>
eN	Output Noise	—	600	—	nV / √Hz	I <sub>L</sub> = I <sub>OUTMAX</sub> , F = 10kHz
t <sub>R</sub>	Response Time (from Shutdown Mode)	—	60	—	μsec	V <sub>IN</sub> = 4V C <sub>IN</sub> = 1μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 10μF I <sub>L</sub> = 0.1mA, <b>Note 9</b>

- Note 1:** The minimum V<sub>IN</sub> has to meet two conditions: V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.7V and V<sub>IN</sub> = V<sub>R</sub> + V<sub>DROPOUT</sub>.  
**Note 2:** V<sub>R</sub> is the regulator output voltage setting. For example: V<sub>R</sub> = 1.8V, 2.7V, 2.8V, 2.85V, 3.0V, 3.3V.

**Note 3:** 
$$TCV_{OUT} = \frac{(V_{OUTMAX} - V_{OUTMIN}) \times 10^6}{V_{OUT} \times \Delta T}$$

- 4:** Regulation is measured at a constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Load regulation is tested over a load range from 1.0mA to the maximum specified output current. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.  
**5:** Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value at a 1V differential.  
**6:** Thermal Regulation is defined as the change in output voltage at a time T after a change in power dissipation is applied, excluding load or line regulation effects. Specifications are for a current pulse equal to I<sub>MAX</sub> at V<sub>IN</sub> = 6V for T = 10msec.  
**7:** The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of ambient temperature, the maximum allowable junction temperature and the thermal resistance from junction-to-air (i.e. T<sub>A</sub>, T<sub>J</sub>, θ<sub>JA</sub>).  
**8:** Hysteresis voltage is referenced by V<sub>R</sub>.  
**9:** Time required for V<sub>OUT</sub> to reach 95% of V<sub>R</sub> (output voltage setting), after V<sub>SHDN</sub> is switched from 0 to V<sub>IN</sub>.

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
<b>SHDN Input</b>						
$V_{IH}$	SHDN Input High Threshold	<b>60</b>	—	—	% $V_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = 2.5V$ to $6.0V$
$V_{IL}$	SHDN Input Low Threshold	—	—	<b>15</b>	% $V_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = 2.5V$ to $6.0V$
<b>ERROR OUTPUT</b>						
$V_{INMIN}$	Minimum $V_{IN}$ Operating Voltage	1.0	—	—	V	$V_{OUT} \geq 2.7V$
$V_{OL}$	Output Logic Low Voltage	—	—	400	mV	1 mA Flows to $\overline{ERROR}$
$V_{TH}$	$\overline{ERROR}$ Threshold Voltage	—	$0.95 \times V_R$	—	V	See Figure 4-2
$V_{HYS}$	$\overline{ERROR}$ Positive Hysteresis	—	50	—	mV	<b>Note 8</b>
$t_{DELAY}$	$V_{OUT}$ to $\overline{ERROR}$ Delay	—	2	—	msec	$V_{OUT}$ from $V_R = 3V$ to $2.8V$
$R_{ERROR}$	Resistance from $\overline{ERROR}$ to GND	—	126	—	$\Omega$	$V_{DD} = 2.5V$ , $V_{OUT} = 2.5V$

- Note 1:** The minimum  $V_{IN}$  has to meet two conditions:  $V_{IN} = 2.7V$  and  $V_{IN} = V_R + V_{DROPOUT}$ .  
**Note 2:**  $V_R$  is the regulator output voltage setting. For example:  $V_R = 1.8V, 2.7V, 2.8V, 2.85V, 3.0V, 3.3V$ .  
**Note 3:**  $TCV_{OUT} = \frac{(V_{OUTMAX} - V_{OUTMIN}) \times 10^6}{V_{OUT} \times \Delta T}$

- 4:** Regulation is measured at a constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Load regulation is tested over a load range from 1.0mA to the maximum specified output current. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.  
**5:** Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value at a 1V differential.  
**6:** Thermal Regulation is defined as the change in output voltage at a time T after a change in power dissipation is applied, excluding load or line regulation effects. Specifications are for a current pulse equal to  $I_{MAX}$  at  $V_{IN} = 6V$  for  $T = 10msec$ .  
**7:** The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of ambient temperature, the maximum allowable junction temperature and the thermal resistance from junction-to-air (i.e.  $T_A, T_J, \theta_{JA}$ ).  
**8:** Hysteresis voltage is referenced by  $V_R$ .  
**9:** Time required for  $V_{OUT}$  to reach 95% of  $V_R$  (output voltage setting), after  $V_{SHDN}$  is switched from 0 to  $V_{IN}$ .

## 2.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 2-1.

**TABLE 2-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE**

Pin Number	Symbol	Description
1	$V_{IN}$	Unregulated supply input.
2	GND	Ground terminal.
3	$\overline{SHDN}$	Shutdown control input. The regulator is fully enabled when a logic high is applied to this input. The regulator enters shutdown when a logic low is applied to this input. During shutdown, output voltage falls to zero, $\overline{ERROR}$ is open circuited and supply current is reduced to $0.5\mu A$ (max).
4	$\overline{ERROR}$	Out-of-Regulation Flag. (Open drain output). This output goes low when $V_{OUT}$ is out-of-tolerance by approximately -5%.
5	$V_{OUT}$	Regulated voltage output.

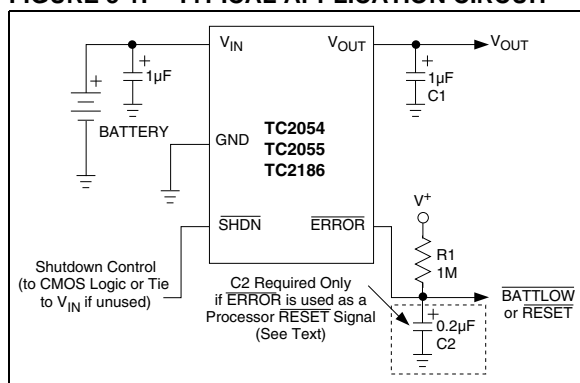
# TC2054/2055/2186

## 3.0 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The TC2054, TC2055 and TC2186 are precision fixed output voltage regulators. (If an adjustable version is desired, please see the TC1070, TC1071 or TC1187 data sheets.) Unlike bipolar regulators, the TC2054, TC2055 and TC2186 supply current does not increase with load current. In addition,  $V_{OUT}$  remains stable and within regulation over the entire 0mA to maximum output current operating load range.

Figure 3-1 shows a typical application circuit. The regulator is enabled any time the shutdown input (SHDN) is at or above  $V_{IH}$ , and shutdown (disabled) when SHDN is at or below  $V_{IL}$ . SHDN may be controlled by a CMOS logic gate, or I/O port of a microcontroller. If the SHDN input is not required, it should be connected directly to the input supply. While in shutdown, supply current decreases to 0.05 $\mu$ A (typical),  $V_{OUT}$  falls to zero volts, and ERROR is open-circuited.

FIGURE 3-1: TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



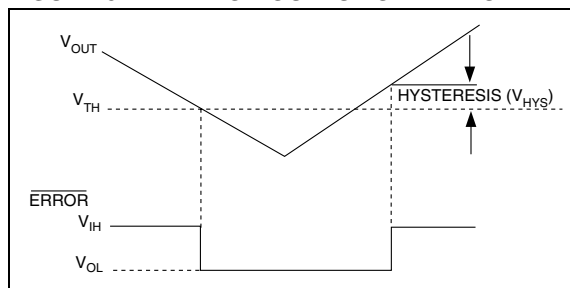
### 3.1 ERROR Open Drain Output

$\overline{\text{ERROR}}$  is driven low whenever  $V_{OUT}$  falls out of regulation by more than -5% (typical). This condition may be caused by low input voltage, output current limiting or thermal limiting. The ERROR threshold is 5% below rated  $V_{OUT}$  regardless of the programmed output voltage value (e.g.  $\overline{\text{ERROR}} = V_{OL}$  at 4.75V (typ.) for a 5.0V regulator and 2.85V (typ.) for a 3.0V regulator).  $\overline{\text{ERROR}}$  output operation is shown in Figure 4-2.

Note that  $\overline{\text{ERROR}}$  is active when  $V_{OUT}$  falls to  $V_{TH}$ , and inactive when  $V_{OUT}$  rises above  $V_{TH}$  by  $V_{HYS}$ .

As shown in Figure 3-1,  $\overline{\text{ERROR}}$  can be used as a battery low flag or as a processor  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  signal (with the addition of timing capacitor C2).  $R1 \times C2$  should be chosen to maintain  $\overline{\text{ERROR}}$  below  $V_{IH}$  of the processor  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  input for at least 200msec to allow time for the system to stabilize. Pull-up resistor R1 can be tied to  $V_{OUT}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  or any other voltage less than  $(V_{IN} + 0.3V)$ . The ERROR pin sink current is self-limiting to approximately 18mA.

FIGURE 3-2: ERROR OUTPUT OPERATION



### 3.2 Output Capacitor

A 1 $\mu$ F (min) capacitor from  $V_{OUT}$  to ground is required. The output capacitor should have an effective series resistance of 0.01 $\Omega$  to 5 $\Omega$  for  $V_{OUT} = 2.5V$ , and 0.05 $\Omega$  to 5 $\Omega$  for  $V_{OUT} < 2.5V$ . A 1 $\mu$ F capacitor should be connected from  $V_{IN}$  to GND if there is more than 10 inches of wire between the regulator and the AC filter capacitor, or if a battery is used as the power source. Ceramic, tantalum and aluminum electrolytic capacitors can be used. (Since many aluminum electrolytic capacitors freeze at approximately -30 $^{\circ}$ C, solid tantalums are recommended for applications operating below -25 $^{\circ}$ C). When operating from sources other than batteries, supply-noise rejection and transient response can be improved by increasing the value of the input and output capacitors and employing passive filtering techniques.

## 4.0 THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 4.1 Power Dissipation

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

The following equation is used to calculate worst case power dissipation:

#### EQUATION 4-1:

$$P_D \approx (V_{IN} - V_{OUTMIN}) I_{LOADMAX}$$

Where:

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

The maximum allowable power dissipation (Equation 4-2) is a function of the maximum ambient temperature ( $T_{AMAX}$ ), the maximum allowable die temperature (125 °C) and the thermal resistance from junction-to-air ( $\theta_{JA}$ ). The 5-Pin SOT-23A package has a  $\theta_{JA}$  of approximately 220°C/Watt when mounted on a typical two layer FR4 dielectric copper clad PC board.

#### EQUATION 4-2:

$$P_{D_{MAX}} = \frac{T_{J_{MAX}} - T_{A_{MAX}}}{\theta_{JA}}$$

Where all terms are previously defined

Equation 4-1 can be used in conjunction with Equation 4-2 to ensure regulator thermal operation is within limits. For example:

Given:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{INMAX} &= 3.0V \pm 5\% \\ V_{OUTMIN} &= 2.7V - 2.5\% \\ I_{LOADMAX} &= 40mA \\ T_{AMAX} &= 55^\circ C \end{aligned}$$

Find 1. Actual power dissipation

:

2. Maximum allowable dissipation

Actual power dissipation:

$$\begin{aligned} P_D &\approx (V_{INMAX} - V_{OUTMIN}) I_{LOADMAX} \\ &= [(3.0 \times 1.05) - (2.7 \times .975)] 40 \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 20.7mW \end{aligned}$$

Maximum allowable power dissipation:

$$P_{D_{MAX}} = \frac{(T_{J_{MAX}} - T_{A_{MAX}})}{\theta_{JA}}$$

$$\frac{(125 - 55)}{220}$$

$$= 318mW$$

In this example, the TC2054 dissipates a maximum of only 20.7mW; far below the allowable limit of 318mW. In a similar manner, Equation 4-1 and Equation 4-2 can be used to calculate maximum current and/or input voltage limits.

### 4.2 Layout Considerations

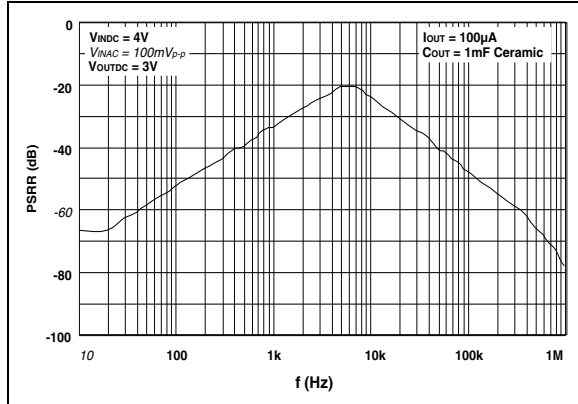
The primary path of heat conduction out of the package is via the package leads. Therefore, layouts having a ground plane, wide traces at the pads, and wide power supply bus lines combine to lower  $\theta_{JA}$  and, therefore, increase the maximum allowable power dissipation limit.

# TC2054/2055/2186

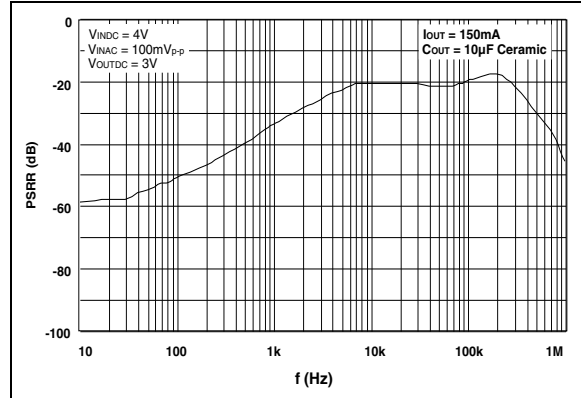
## 5.0 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Note:** The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

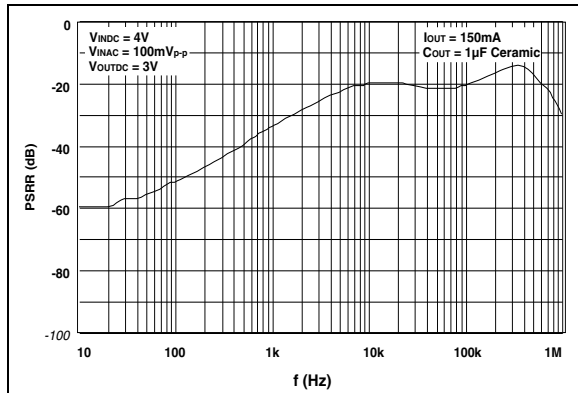
**FIGURE 5-1: POWER SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO**



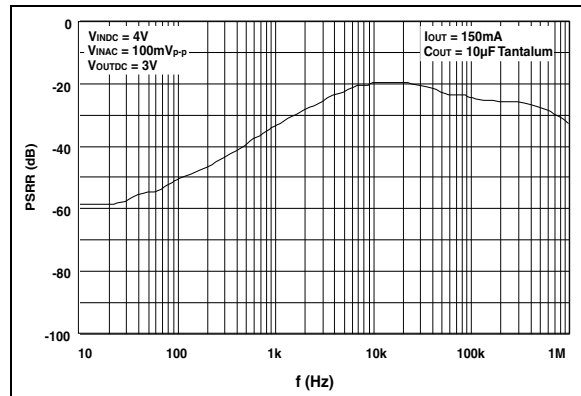
**FIGURE 5-4: POWER SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO**



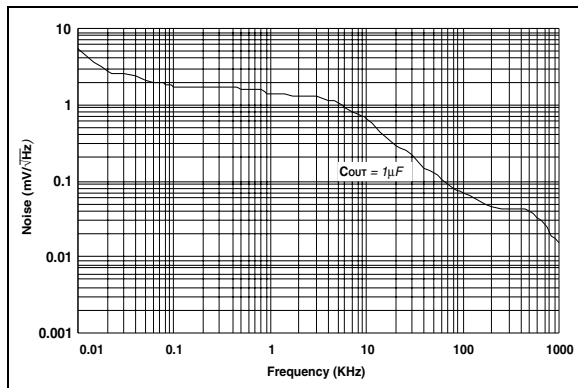
**FIGURE 5-2: POWER SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO**



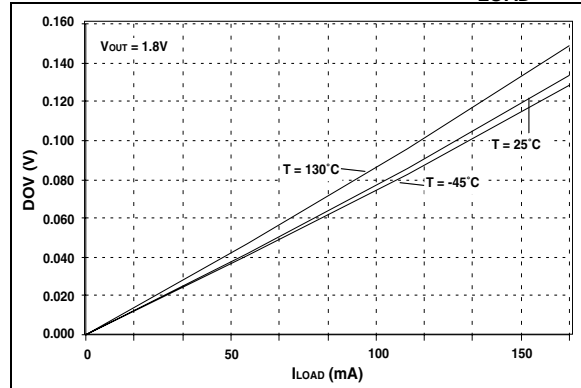
**FIGURE 5-5: POWER SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO**



**FIGURE 5-3: OUTPUT NOISE**



**FIGURE 5-6: DROPOUT VOLTAGE VS.  $I_{LOAD}$**



## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONT)

FIGURE 5-7:  $I_{DD}$  VS. TEMPERATURE

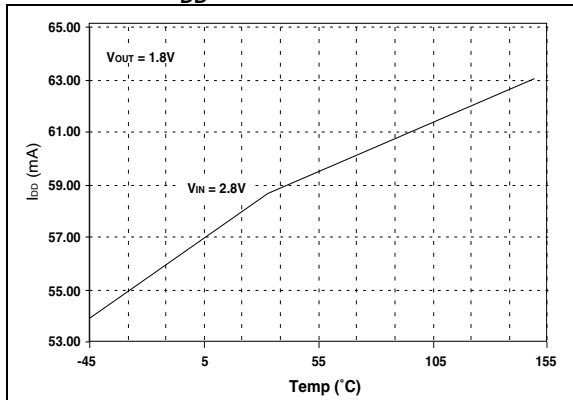


FIGURE 5-8: OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS. TEMPERATURE

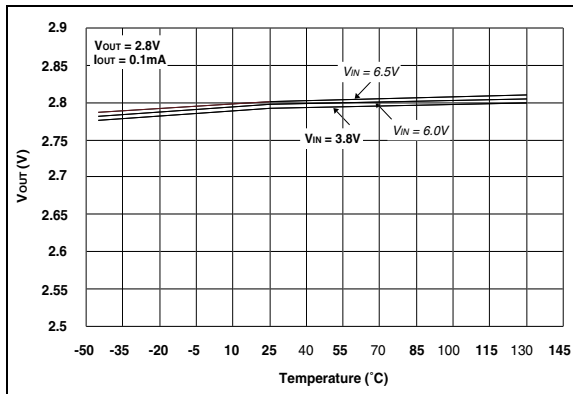


FIGURE 5-9: OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS. TEMPERATURE

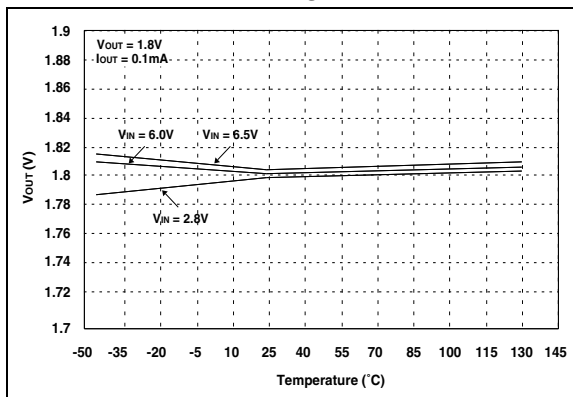


FIGURE 5-10: OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS. OUTPUT CURRENT

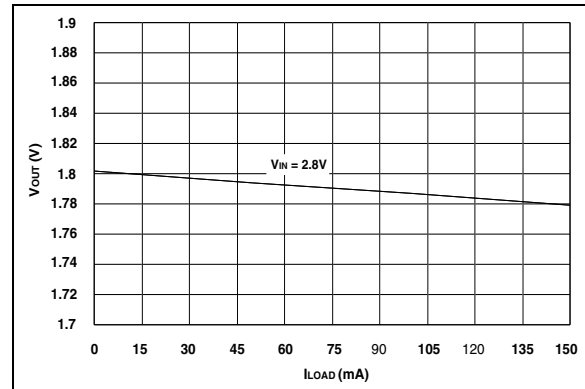


FIGURE 5-11: OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE

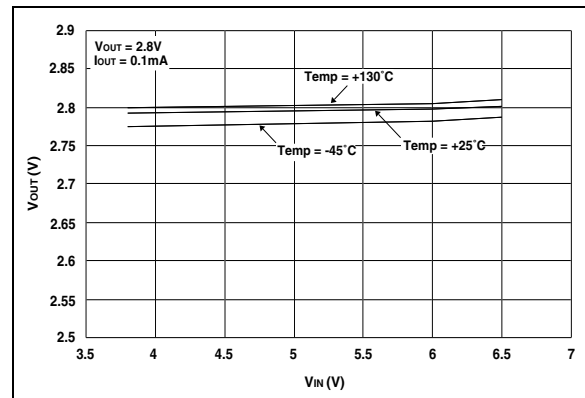
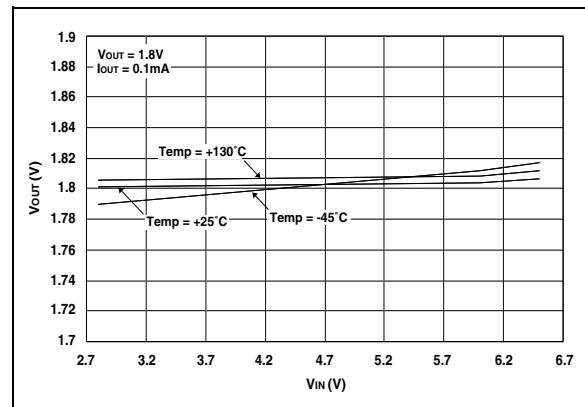


FIGURE 5-12: OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



# TC2054/2055/2186

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONT)

FIGURE 5-13: LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

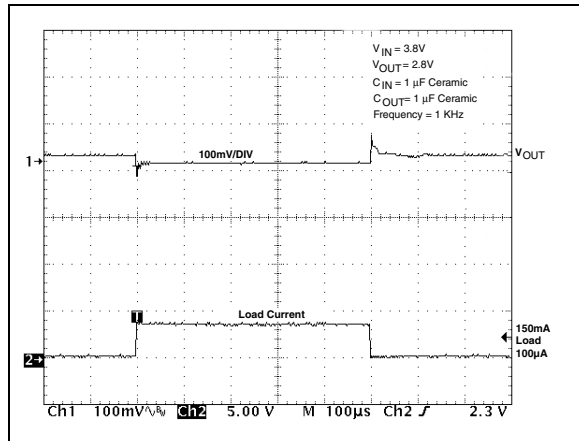


FIGURE 5-14: LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE IN DROPOUT MODE

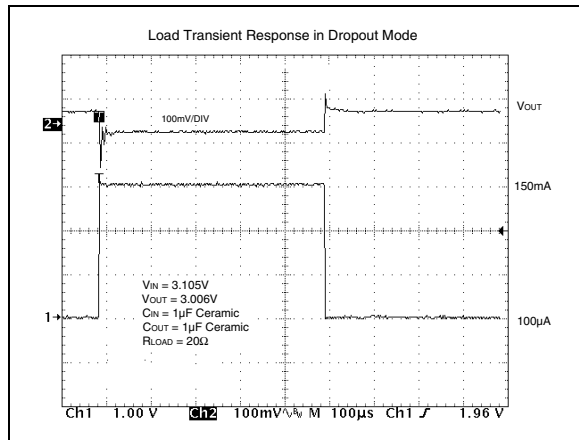


FIGURE 5-15: LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

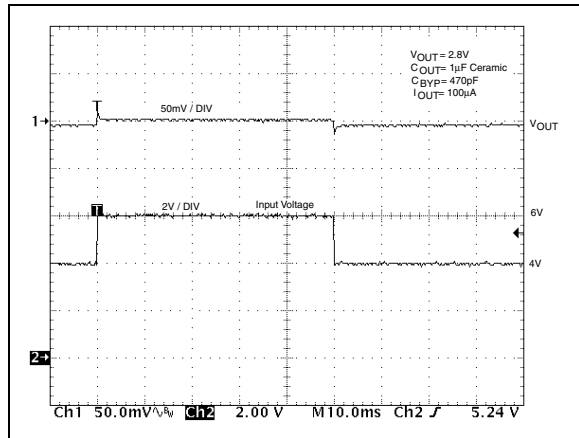


FIGURE 5-16: LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

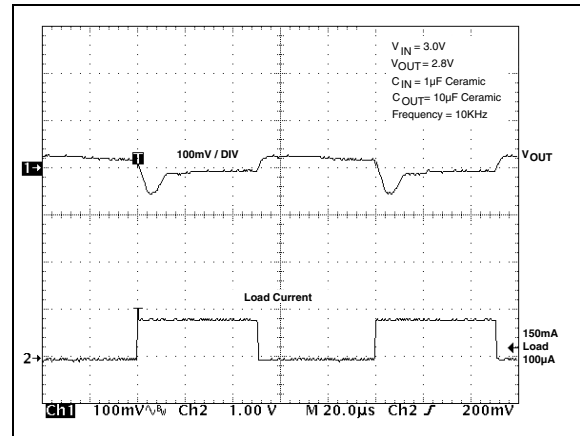


FIGURE 5-17: SHUTDOWN DELAY

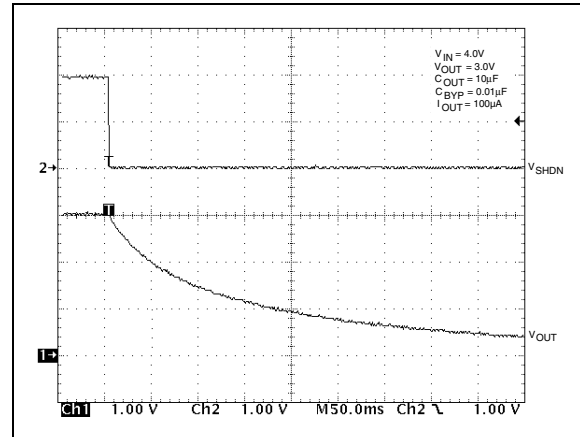
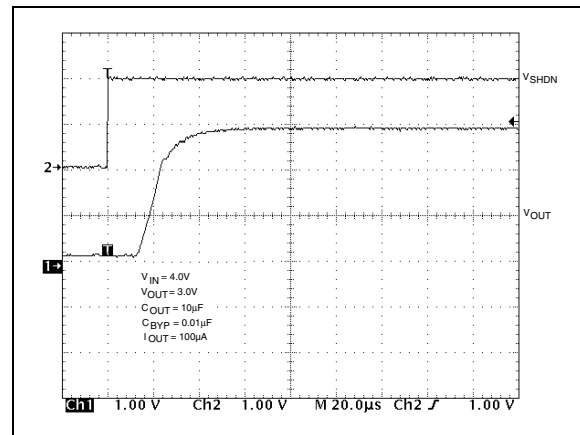


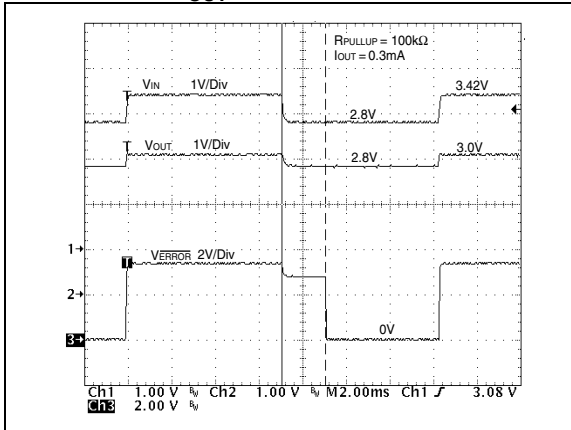
FIGURE 5-18: SHUTDOWN WAKE-UP TIME





## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONT)

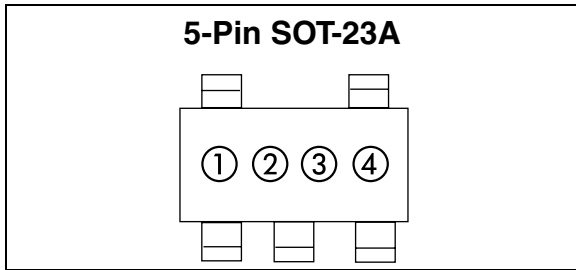
FIGURE 5-19:  $V_{OUT}$  TO  $\overline{ERROR}$  DELAY



# TC2054/2055/2186

## 6.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

### 6.1 Package Marking Information



1 & 2 = part number code + temperature range and voltage

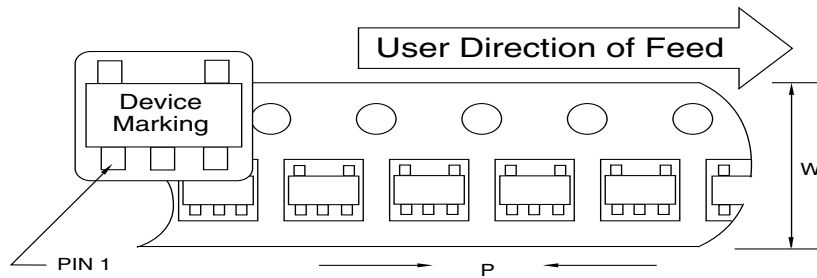
(V)	<u>TC2054</u> Code	<u>TC2055</u> Code	<u>TC2186</u> Code
1.8	SA	TA	VA
2.5	SB	TB	VB
2.7	SC	TC	VC
2.8	SD	TD	VD
2.85	SE	TE	VE
3.0	SF	TF	VF
3.3	SG	TG	VG

3 represents year and 2-month period code

4 represents lot ID number

### 6.2 Taping Information

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



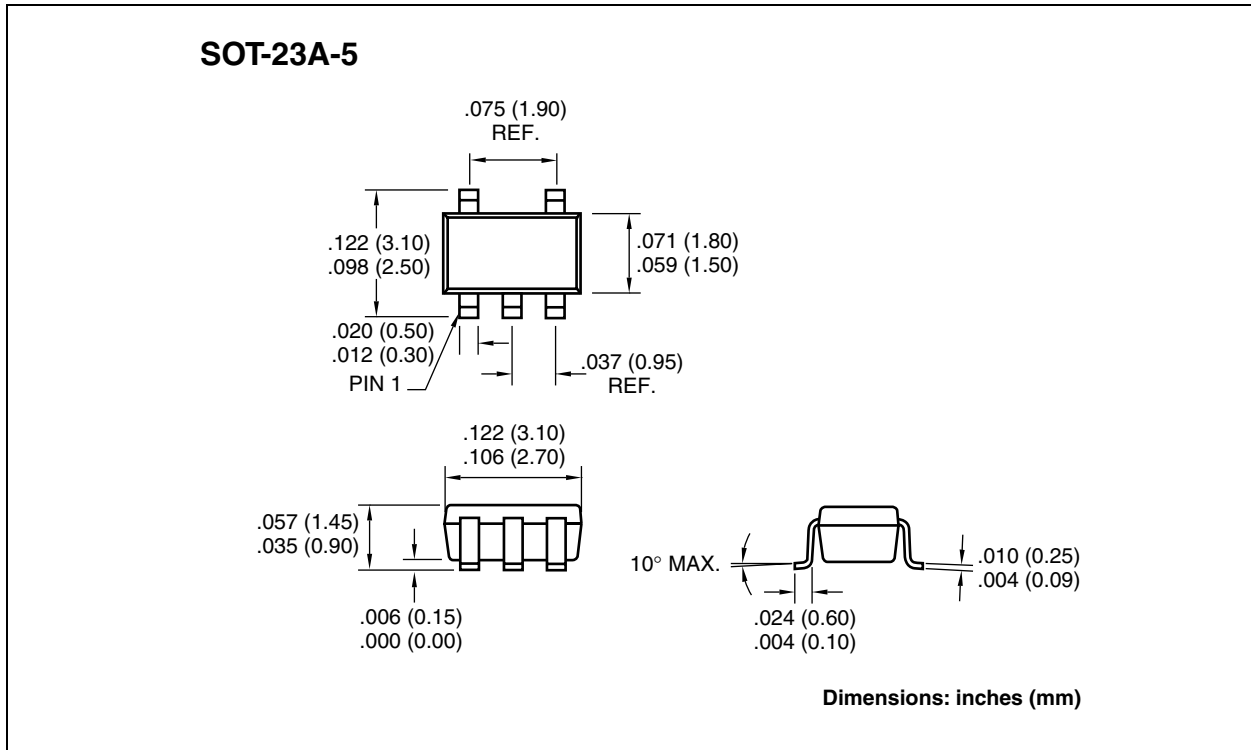
Standard Reel Component Orientation  
TR Suffix Device  
(Mark Right Side Up)

Reverse Reel Component Orientation  
RT Suffix Device  
(Mark Upside Down)

#### Carrier Tape, Number of Components Per Reel and Reel Size

Package	Carrier Width (W)	Pitch (P)	Part Per Full Reel	Reel Size
5-Pin SOT-23A	8 mm	4 mm	3000	7 in

## 6.3 Package Dimensions



NOTES:

## SALES AND SUPPORT

### **Data Sheets**

Products supported by a preliminary Data Sheet may have an errata sheet describing minor operational differences and recommended workarounds. To determine if an errata sheet exists for a particular device, please contact one of the following:

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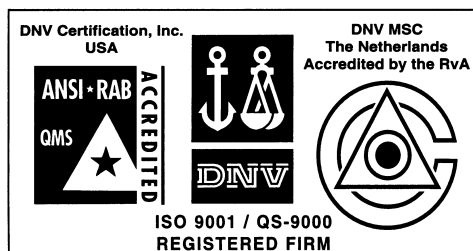
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#### New York

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Tel: 631-273-5305 Fax: 631-273-5335

#### San Jose

Microchip Technology Inc.  
2107 North First Street, Suite 590  
San Jose, CA 95131  
Tel: 408-436-7950 Fax: 408-436-7955

#### Toronto

6285 Northam Drive, Suite 108  
Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1X5, Canada  
Tel: 905-673-0699 Fax: 905-673-6509

### ASIA/PACIFIC

#### Australia

Microchip Technology Australia Pty Ltd  
Suite 22, 41 Rawson Street  
Epping 2121, NSW  
Australia  
Tel: 61-2-9868-6733 Fax: 61-2-9868-6755

#### China - Beijing

Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai)  
Co., Ltd., Beijing Liaison Office  
Unit 915  
Bei Hai Wan Tai Bldg.  
No. 6 Chaoyangmen Beidajie  
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Tel: 86-10-85282100 Fax: 86-10-85282104

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Unit 28F, World Trade Plaza  
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Far East International Plaza  
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#### China - Shenzhen

Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai)  
Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Liaison Office  
Rm. 1315, 13/F, Shenzhen Kerry Centre,  
Renminnan Lu  
Shenzhen 518001, China  
Tel: 86-755-2350361 Fax: 86-755-2366086

#### Hong Kong

Microchip Technology Hongkong Ltd.  
Unit 901-6, Tower 2, Metroplaza  
223 Hing Fong Road  
Kwai Fong, N.T., Hong Kong  
Tel: 852-2401-1200 Fax: 852-2401-3431

#### India

Microchip Technology Inc.  
India Liaison Office  
Divyasree Chambers  
1 Floor, Wing A (A3/A4)  
No. 11, O'Shaugnessey Road  
Bangalore, 560 025, India  
Tel: 91-80-2290061 Fax: 91-80-2290062

### Japan

Microchip Technology Japan K.K.  
Benex S-1 6F  
3-18-20, Shinyokohama  
Kohoku-Ku, Yokohama-shi  
Kanagawa, 222-0033, Japan  
Tel: 81-45-471-6166 Fax: 81-45-471-6122

### Korea

Microchip Technology Korea  
168-1, Youngbo Bldg. 3 Floor  
Samsung-Dong, Kangnam-Ku  
Seoul, Korea 135-882  
Tel: 82-2-554-7200 Fax: 82-2-558-5934

### Singapore

Microchip Technology Singapore Pte Ltd.  
200 Middle Road  
#07-02 Prime Centre  
Singapore, 188980  
Tel: 65-6334-8870 Fax: 65-6334-8850

### Taiwan

Microchip Technology Taiwan  
11F-3, No. 207  
Tung Hua North Road  
Taipei, 105, Taiwan  
Tel: 886-2-2717-7175 Fax: 886-2-2545-0139

### EUROPE

#### Denmark

Microchip Technology Nordic ApS  
Regus Business Centre  
Lautrup høj 1-3  
Ballerup DK-2750 Denmark  
Tel: 45 4420 9895 Fax: 45 4420 9910

#### France

Microchip Technology SARL  
Parc d'Activite du Moulin de Massy  
43 Rue du Saule Trapu  
Batiment A - 1er Etage  
91300 Massy, France  
Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20 Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79

#### Germany

Microchip Technology GmbH  
Gustav-Heinemann Ring 125  
D-81739 Munich, Germany  
Tel: 49-89-627-144 0 Fax: 49-89-627-144-44

#### Italy

Microchip Technology SRL  
Centro Direzionale Colleoni  
Palazzo Taurus 1 V. Le Colleoni 1  
20041 Agrate Brianza  
Milan, Italy  
Tel: 39-039-65791-1 Fax: 39-039-6899883

#### United Kingdom

Arizona Microchip Technology Ltd.  
505 Eskdale Road  
Winnersh Triangle  
Wokingham  
Berkshire, England RG41 5TU  
Tel: 44 118 921 5869 Fax: 44-118 921-5820

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