## MIC5303



### Single 300mA CMOS Ultra Small ULDO™

### **General Description**

The MIC5303 is an ultra small, Ultra Low Dropout CMOS regulator, ULDO™ that is ideal for today's most demanding portable applications including cellular phone RF power, camera modules, imaging sensors for digital still and video cameras, PDAs, portable media players (PMP) and PC cameras where board space is limited. It offers extremely low dropout voltage, very low output noise and can operate from a 2.3V to 5.5V input while delivering up to 300mA.

It offers 2% initial accuracy, low ground current (typically  $85\mu A$  total), thermal and current limit protection. The MIC5303 can also be put into a zero-off-mode current state, drawing no current when disabled.

The MIC5303 is available in the ultra small 4-pin 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF® package, occupying only 1.92mm² of PCB area, a 50% reduction in board area compared to SC-70 and 2mm x 2mm MLF® packages. It's operating junction temperature range is  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$  and is available in fixed output voltages in lead-free (RoHS compliant) Thin MLF® package.

Data sheets and support documentation can be found on Micrel's web site at www.micrel.com.

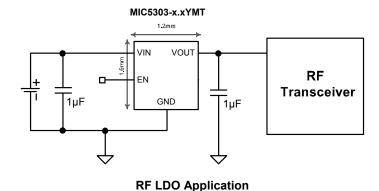
#### **Features**

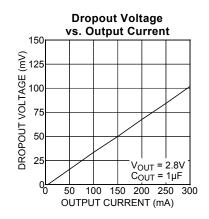
- Ultra Small 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF® package
- Low Dropout Voltage: 100mV at 300mA
- Output noise 120µVrms
- Input voltage range: 2.3V to 5.5V
- 300mA guaranteed output current
- · Stable with ceramic output capacitors
- Low quiescent current 85µA total
- 35µs turn-on time
- · High output accuracy
  - ±2% initial accuracy
  - ±3% over temperature
- Thermal shutdown and current limit protection

### **Applications**

- Mobile Phones
- PDAs
- GPS Receivers
- Portable Media Players
- · Portable Electronics
- · Digital Still & Video Cameras

## **Typical Application**



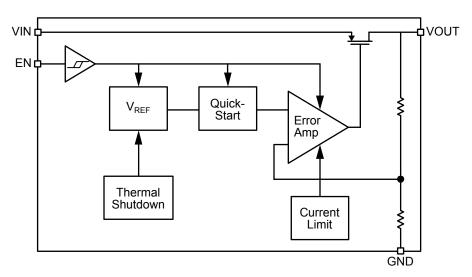


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# **Block Diagram**



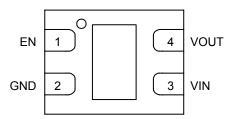
MIC5303 Block Diagram

# Ordering Information<sup>(1)</sup>

Part Number	Marking Code	Voltage	Temperature Range	Package	Lead Finish
MIC5303-1.5YMT	1M5	1.5V	–40°C to +125°C	4-Pin 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free
MIC5303-1.8YMT	1M8	1.8V	–40°C to +125°C	4-Pin 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free
MIC5303-2.1YMT	2M1	2.1V	–40°C to +125°C	4-Pin 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free
MIC5303-2.8YMT	2M8	2.8V	–40°C to +125°C	4-Pin 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free
MIC5303-2.85YMT	2MN	2.85V	–40°C to +125°C	4-Pin 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free
MIC5303-2.9YMT	2M9	2.9V	–40°C to +125°C	4-Pin 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free
MIC5303-3.0YMT	3M0	3.0V	–40°C to +125°C	4-Pin 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free
MIC5303-3.3YMT	3M3	3.3V	–40°C to +125°C	4-Pin 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free

#### Note:

# **Pin Configuration**



4-Pin 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF® (MT)

## **Pin Description**

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function	
1	EN	Enable Input. Active High. High = on, low = off. Do not leave floating.	
2	GND	Ground	
3	VIN	Supply Input	
4	VOUT	Output Voltage	

<sup>1.</sup> Other voltages available. Contact Micrel Marketing for details.

# Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

Supply Voltage (V <sub>IN</sub> )	0V to +6V
Enable Input (V <sub>EN</sub> )	0V to +6V
Enable Input (V <sub>EN</sub> ) Power Dissipation <sup>(3)</sup>	Internally Limited
Lead Temperature (soldering, 5 sec.)	260°C
Junction Temperature (T <sub>J</sub> )	40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature (T <sub>s</sub> )	65°C to +150°C

# Operating Ratings<sup>(2)</sup>

Supply voltage (V <sub>IN</sub> )	+2.3V to +5.5V
Enable Input (V <sub>EN</sub> )	0V to V <sub>IN</sub>
Junction Temperature (T <sub>A</sub> )	40°C to +125°C
Junction Thermal Resistance	
Thin MLF $^{ ext{ iny R}}$ -4 $( heta_{ ext{ iny JA}})$	173°C/W

## Electrical Characteristics<sup>(4)</sup>

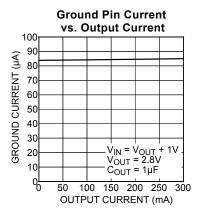
 $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ ;  $C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F$ ;  $I_{OUT} = 100 \mu A$ ;  $T_J = 25 ^{\circ}C$ , **bold** values indicate  $-40 ^{\circ}C$  to  $+125 ^{\circ}C$ , unless noted.

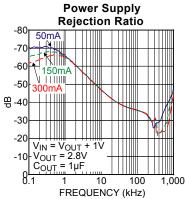
Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Output Voltage Accuracy	Variation from nominal V <sub>OUT</sub>	-2		+2	%
	Variation from nominal V <sub>OUT</sub> ; –40°C to +125°C	-3		+3	%
Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ to 5.5V; $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$		0.02	0.3	%/V
	·			0.6	
Load Regulation <sup>(5)</sup>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100μA to 150mA		0.5	2.0	%
Dropout Voltage <sup>(6)</sup>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100μA		0.1		mV
	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 50mA		15	35	mV
	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150mA		50	100	mV
	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 300mA		100	200	mV
Ground Pin Current <sup>(7)</sup>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 to 300mA, EN = High		85	120	μA
Ground Pin Current in Shutdown	V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V		0.1	2	μA
Ripple Rejection	f = up to 1kHz; C <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0μF		65		dB
	$f = 1kHz - 20kHz$ ; $C_{OUT} = 1.0\mu F$		42		dB
Current Limit	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V	350	460	850	mA
Output Voltage Noise	C <sub>OUT</sub> =1μF, 10Hz to 100kHz		120		$\mu V_{RMS}$
Enable Input				•	•
Enable Input Voltage	Logic Low			0.2	V
	Logic High	1.1			V
Enable Input Current	V <sub>IL</sub> ≤ 0.2V		0.01		μA
	 V <sub>IH</sub> ≥ 1.0V		0.01		μA
Turn-on Time	 C <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0μF		35	100	μs

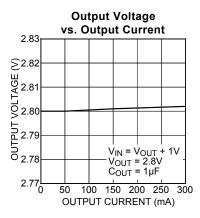
#### Notes:

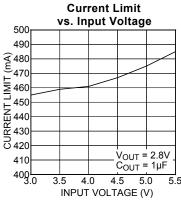
- 1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.
- 2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.
- The maximum allowable power dissipation of any T<sub>A</sub> (ambient temperature) is P<sub>D(max)</sub> = (T<sub>J(max)</sub> T<sub>A</sub>) / θ<sub>JA</sub>. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will result in excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown.
- 4. Specification for packaged product only.
- 5. Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing, changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.
- 6. Dropout voltage is defined as the input-to-output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value measured at 1V differential.
- 7. Ground pin current is the regulator quiescent current. The total current drawn from the supply is the sum of the load current plus the ground pin current.

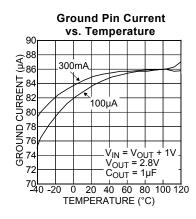
## **Typical Characteristics**

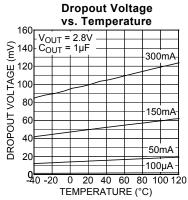


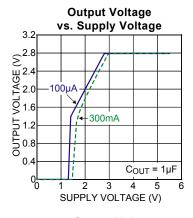


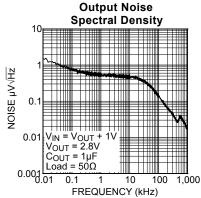


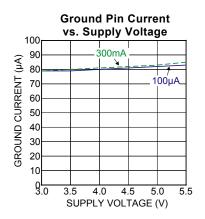


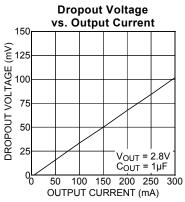


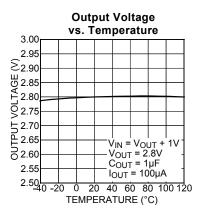






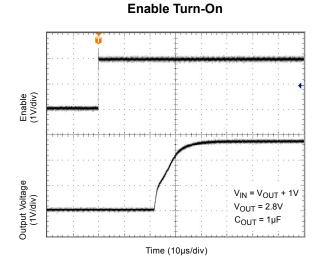




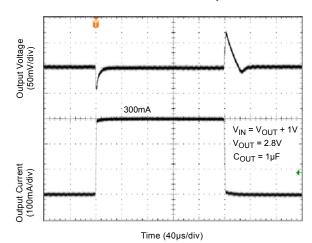


# **Functional Characteristics**

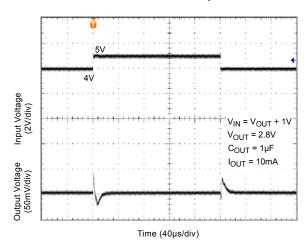




### **Load Transient Response**



### **Line Transient Response**



### **Application Information**

#### Enable/Shutdown

The MIC5303 comes with an active-high enable pin that allows the regulator to be disabled. Forcing the enable pin low disables the regulator and sends it into a "zero" off-mode-current state. In this state, current consumed by the regulator goes nearly to zero. Forcing the enable pin high enables the output voltage. The active-high enable pin uses CMOS technology and the enable pin cannot be left floating; a floating enable pin may cause an indeterminate state on the output.

### **Input Capacitor**

The MIC5303 is a high-performance, high bandwidth device. Therefore, it requires a well-bypassed input supply for optimal performance. A  $1\mu F$  capacitor is required from the input-to-ground to provide stability. Low-ESR ceramic capacitors provide optimal performance at a minimum of space. Additional high-frequency capacitors, such as small-valued NPO dielectric-type capacitors, help filter out high-frequency noise and are good practice in any RF-based circuit.

#### **Output Capacitor**

The MIC5303 requires an output capacitor of  $1\mu F$  or greater to maintain stability. The design is optimized for use with low-ESR ceramic chip capacitors. High ESR capacitors may cause high frequency oscillation. The output capacitor can be increased, but performance has been optimized for a  $1\mu F$  ceramic output capacitor and does not improve significantly with larger capacitance.

X7R/X5R dielectric-type ceramic capacitors recommended because of their temperature performance. X7R-type capacitors change capacitance by 15% over their operating temperature range and are the most stable type of ceramic capacitors. Z5U and Y5V dielectric capacitors change value by as much as 50% and 60%, respectively, over their operating temperature ranges. To use a ceramic chip capacitor with Y5V dielectric, the value must be much higher than an X7R ceramic capacitor to ensure the same minimum capacitance over the equivalent operating temperature range.

#### **No-Load Stability**

Unlike many other voltage regulators, the MIC5303 will remain stable and in regulation with no load. This is especially important in CMOS RAM keep-alive applications.

### **Thermal Considerations**

The MIC5303 is designed to provide 300mA of continuous current. Maximum ambient operating temperature can be calculated based on the output current and the voltage drop across the part. Given that the input voltage is 3.6V, the output voltage is 2.8V and the output current = 300mA.

The actual power dissipation of the regulator circuit can be determined using the equation:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) I_{OUT} + V_{IN} I_{GND}$$

Because this device is CMOS and the ground current is typically  $<100\mu$ A over the load range, the power dissipation contributed by the ground current is <1% and can be ignored for this calculation.

$$P_D = (3.6V - 2.8V) \times 300 \text{mA}$$

$$P_D = 0.24W$$

To determine the maximum ambient operating temperature of the package, use the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the device and the following basic equation:

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

 $T_{J(max)}$  = 125°C, the maximum junction temperature of the die  $\theta_{JA}$  thermal resistance = 173°C/W.

The table below shows junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the MIC5303 in the 4-pin 1.2mm  $\times$  1.6mm MLF<sup>®</sup> package.

Package	θ <sub>JA</sub> Recommended Minimum Footprint
4-Pin 1.2x1.6 MLF <sup>®</sup>	173°C/W

#### **Thermal Resistance**

Substituting  $P_D$  for  $P_{D(max)}$  and solving for the ambient operating temperature will give the maximum operating conditions for the regulator circuit. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the minimum footprint is  $173^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ .

The maximum power dissipation must not be exceeded for proper operation.

For example, when operating the MIC5303-2.8YML at an input voltage of 3.6V and 300mA load with a minimum footprint layout, the maximum ambient operating temperature  $T_A$  can be determined as follows:

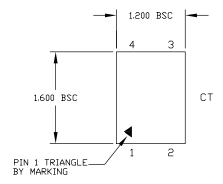
$$0.24W = (125^{\circ}C - T_A)/(173^{\circ}C/W)$$

$$T_A=83$$
°C

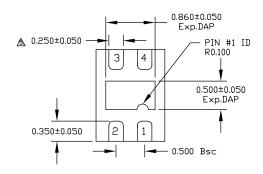
Therefore, a 2.8V application with 300mA of output current can accept an ambient operating temperature of 83°C in a 1.2mm x 1.6mm MLF® package. For a full discussion of heat sinking and thermal effects on voltage regulators, refer to the "Regulator Thermals" section of *Micrel's Designing with Low-Dropout Voltage Regulators* handbook. This information can be found on Micrel's website at:

http://www.micrel.com/ PDF/other/LDOBk ds.pdf

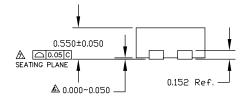
### **Package Information**



TOP VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW



NOTE:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

2. MAX. PACKAGE WARPAGE IS 0.05 mm.

3. MAXIMUM ALLOWABE BURRS IS 0.076 mm IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

4. PIN #1 ID ON TOP WILL BE LASER/INK MARKED.

5. DIMENSION APPLIES TO METALIZED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.20 AND 0.25 mm FROM TERMINAL TIP.

4. APPLIED ONLY FOR TERMINALS.

APPLIED FOR EXPOSED PAD AND TERMINALS.

SIDE VIEW

4-Pin 1.2mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF® (MT)

#### MICREL, INC. 2180 FORTUNE DRIVE SAN JOSE, CA 95131 USA

TEL +1 (408) 944-0800 FAX +1 (408) 474-1000 WEB http://www.micrel.com

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