

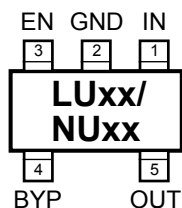
## Ordering Information

Part Number				Voltage*	Junction Temp. Range	Package
Standard	Marking	Pb-Free	Marking**			
MIC5247-1.5BM5	LU15	MIC5247-1.5YM5	<u>LU</u> 15	1.5V	−40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5247-1.6BM5	LU16	MIC5247-1.6YM5	<u>LU</u> 16	1.6V	−40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5247-1.8BM5	LU18	MIC5247-1.8YM5	<u>LU</u> 18	1.8V	−40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5247-1.85BM5	LU1J	MIC5247-1.85YM5	<u>LU</u> 1J	1.85V	−40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5247-2.0BM5	LU20	MIC5247-2.0YM5	<u>LU</u> 20	2.0V	−40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5247-2.1BM5	LU21	MIC5247-2.1YM5	<u>LU</u> 21	2.1V	−40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5247-2.2BM5	LU22	MIC5247-2.2YM5	<u>LU</u> 22	2.2V	−40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5247-2.4BM5	LU24	MIC5247-2.4YM5	<u>LU</u> 24	2.4V	−40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5247-1.8BD5	NU18	MIC5247-1.8YD5	<u>NU</u> 18	1.8V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT-23-5
MIC5247-2.0BD5	NU20	MIC5247-2.0YD5	<u>NU</u> 20	2.0V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT-23-5
MIC5247-1.5BML	U15	MIC5247-1.5YML	<u>U</u> 15	1.5V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2mm x 2mm MLF™
MIC5247-1.6BML	U16	MIC5247-1.6YML	<u>U</u> 16	1.6V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2mm x 2mm MLF™
MIC5247-1.8BML	U18	MIC5247-1.8YML	<u>U</u> 18	1.8V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2mm x 2mm MLF™
MIC5247-1.85BML	U1J	MIC5247-1.85YML	<u>U</u> 1J	1.85V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2mm x 2mm MLF™

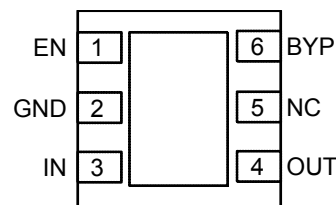
\* Other voltage options available, please contact Micrel Marketing for details.

\*\* Over and under bar ( ¯ ) ( ¯ ) symbols may not be to scale.

## Pin Configuration



**MIC5247-x.xBM5 / YM5**  
**MIC5247-x.xBD5 / YD5**  
 (Top View)



**MIC5247-x.xBML / YML**  
**6-Pin 2mm x 2mm MLF™ (ML)**  
 (Top View)

## Pin Description

Pin Number SOT-23-5	Pin Number MLF™-6	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	3	IN	Supply input.
2	2	GND	Ground.
3	1	EN	Enable/Shutdown (Input): CMOS-compatible input. Logic high = enable; logic low = shutdown. Do not leave open.
4	6	BYP	Reference bypass: Connect external 0.01pF capacitor to GND to reduce output noise. May be left open.
5	4	OUT	Regulator output.
—	5	NC	No internal connection.
—	EP	GND	Ground. Internally connected to the exposed pad. Connect to ground pin.

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

Supply Input Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ )	0V to +7V
Enable Input Voltage ( $V_{EN}$ )	0V to $V_{IN}$
Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ )	+150°C
Storage Temperature ( $T_S$ )	–65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 5 sec.)	260°C
ESD Rating <sup>(3)</sup>	

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

Input Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ )	+2.7V to +6V
Enable Input Voltage ( $V_{EN}$ )	0V to $V_{IN}$
Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ )	–40°C to +125°C
Package Thermal Resistance	
SOT-23-5 ( $\theta_{JA}$ )	235°C/W
2mm × 2mm MLF™ ( $\theta_{JA}$ )	90°C/W

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

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$V_O$	Output Voltage Accuracy	$I_{OUT} = 0mA$	–1 <b>–2</b>		1 <b>2</b>	% %
$\Delta V_{LNR}$	Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = 2.7V$ to 6V	–0.3		+0.3	%/V
$\Delta V_{LDR}$	Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0.1mA$ to 150mA <sup>(5)</sup>		2	3	%
	Load Regulation for 1.5V and 1.6V	$I_{OUT} = 0.1mA$ to 150mA, $V_{OUT} = 1.5V$ or 1.6V		3	4	%
$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$	Dropout Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 150mA$ <sup>(6)</sup>		150		mV
$I_Q$	Quiescent Current	$V_{EN} \leq 0.4V$ (shutdown)		0.2	1	$\mu A$
$I_{GND}$	Ground Pin Current <sup>(7)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = 0mA$		85	150	$\mu A$
		$I_{OUT} = 150mA$		85	150	$\mu A$
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection	$f \leq 1kHz$		50		dB
$I_{LIM}$	Current Limit	$V_{OUT} = 0V$	160	300		mA
$e_n$	Output Voltage Noise	$C_{OUT} = 10\mu F$ , $C_{BYP} = 0.01\mu F$ , $f = 10Hz$ to 100kHz		30		$\mu V_{rms}$

**Enable Input**

$V_{IL}$	Enable Input Logic-Low Voltage	$V_{IN} = 2.7V$ to 5.5V, regulator shutdown		0.8	<b>0.4</b>	V
$V_{IH}$	Enable Input Logic-High Voltage	$V_{IN} = 2.7V$ to 5.5V, regulator enabled	<b>1.6</b>	1		V
$I_{EN}$	Enable Input Current	$V_{IL} \leq 0.4V$		0.01		$\mu A$
		$V_{IH} \geq 1.6V$		0.01		$\mu A$
	Shutdown Resistance Discharge			500		$\Omega$

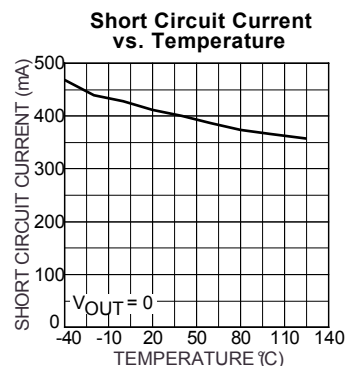
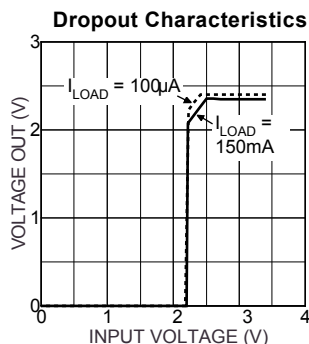
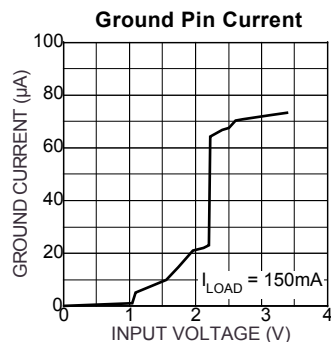
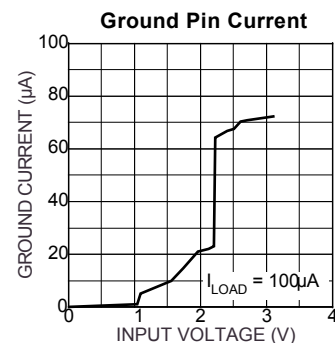
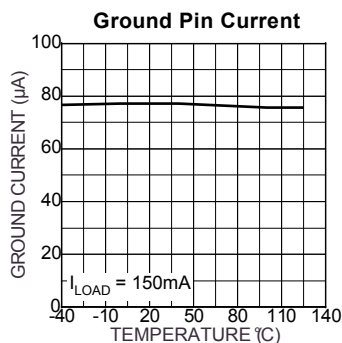
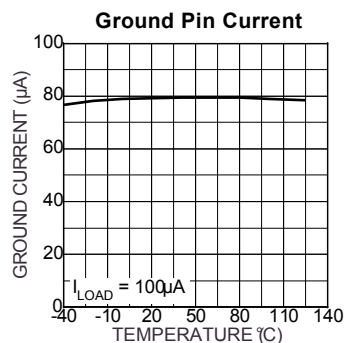
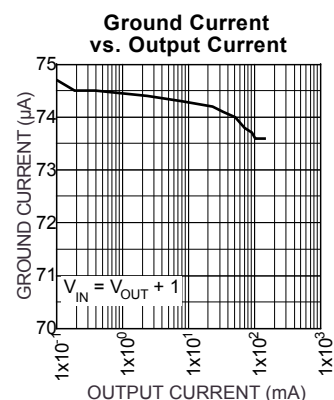
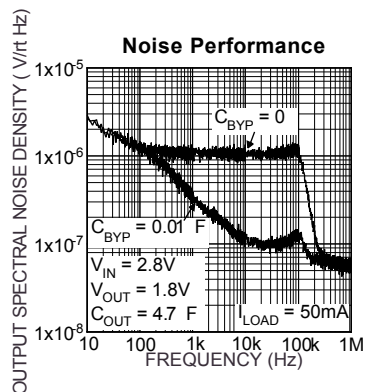
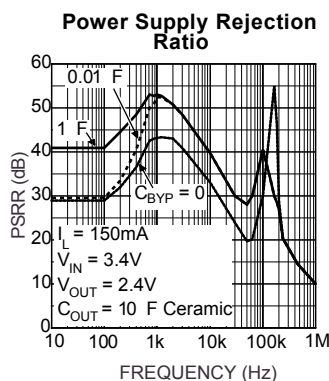
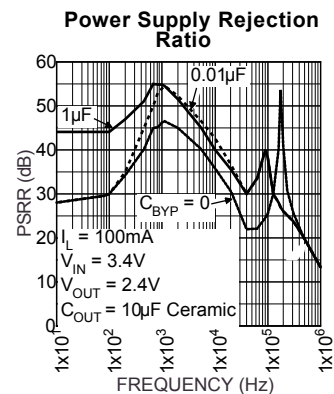
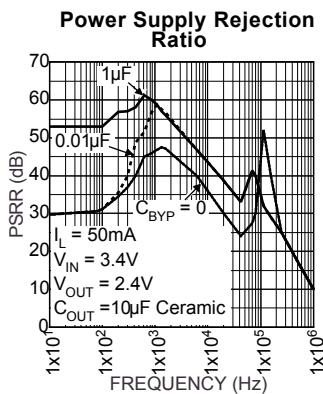
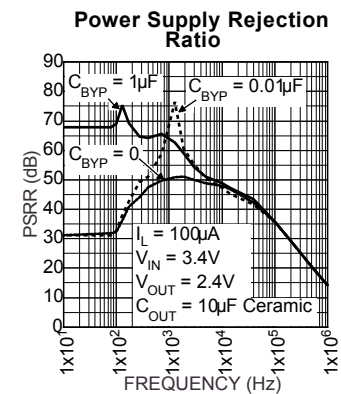
**Thermal Protection**

	Thermal Shutdown Temperature			150		°C
	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis			10		°C

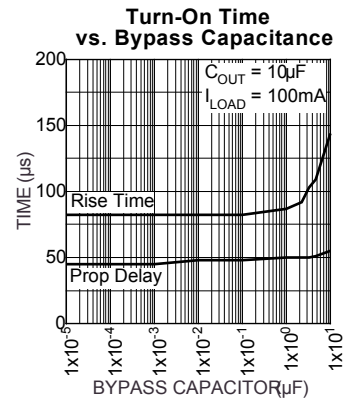
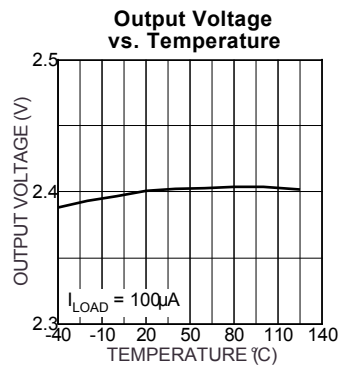
**Notes:**

- Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device.
- The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating ratings.
- Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended.
- Specification for packaged product only.
- Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Parts are tested for load regulation in the load range from 0.1mA to 150mA. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.
- Dropout voltage is defined as the input-to-output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value measured a1V differential. For outputs below 2.7V, dropout voltage is the input-to-output voltage differential with the minimum input voltage 2.7V. Minimum input operating voltage is 2.7V.
- Ground pin current is the regulator quiescent current plus pass transistor base current. The total current drawn from the supply is the sum of the load current plus the ground pin current.

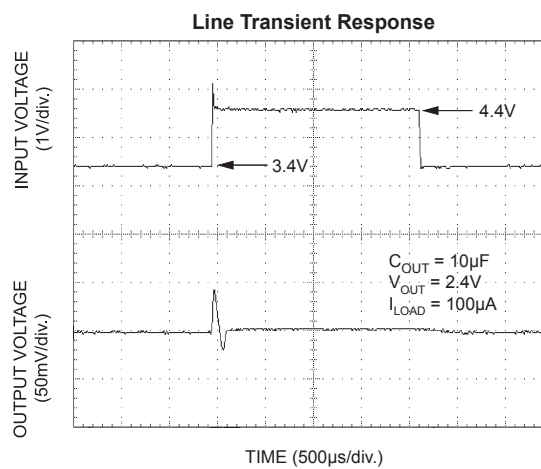
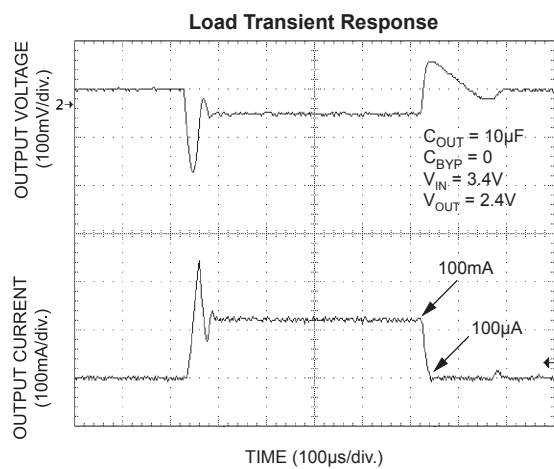
# Typical Characteristics



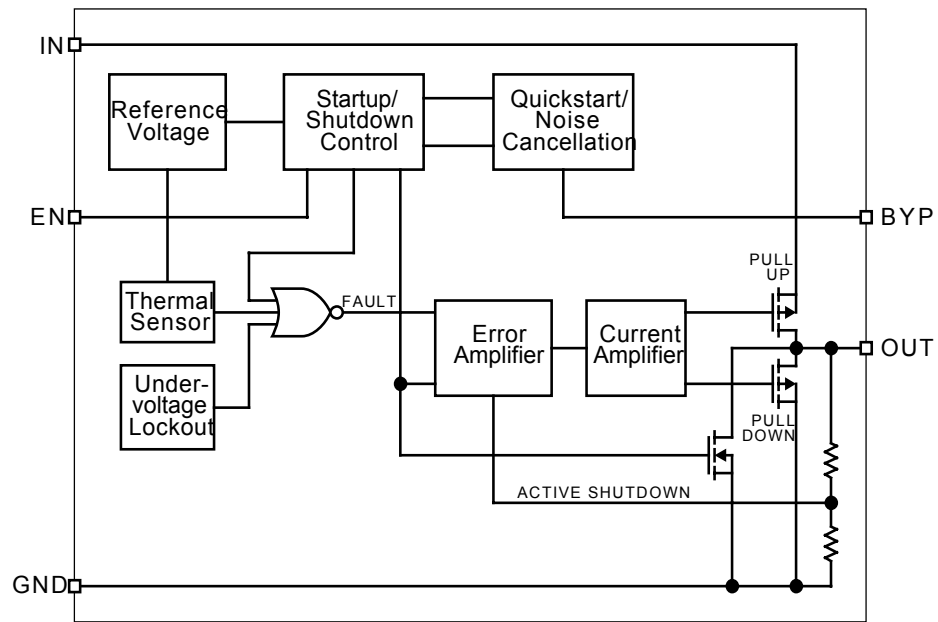
## Typical Characteristics, cont.



## Functional Characteristics



## Block Diagram



## Applications Information

### Enable/Shutdown

The MIC5247 comes with an active-high enable pin that can disable the regulator. 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. This part is CMOS and the enable pin cannot be left floating; a floating enable pin may cause an indeterminate state on the output.

### Input Capacitor

An input capacitor is not required for stability. A 1 $\mu$ F input capacitor is recommended when the bulk AC supply capacitance is more than 10 inches away from the device, or when the supply is a battery.

### Output Capacitor

The MIC5247 requires an output capacitor for stability. The design requires 1 $\mu$ F or greater on the output to maintain stability. The capacitor can be a low-ESR ceramic chip capacitor. The MIC5247 has been designed to work specifically with low-cost, small chip capacitors. Tantalum capacitors can also be used for improved capacitance over temperature. The value of the capacitor can be increased without bound.

### Bypass Capacitor

A capacitor can be placed from the noise bypass pin to ground to reduce output voltage noise. The capacitor bypasses the internal reference. A 0.01 $\mu$ F capacitor is recommended for applications that require low-noise outputs.

The bypass capacitor can be increased without bound, further reducing noise and improving PSRR. Turn-on time remains constant with respect to bypass capacitance. Refer to the “Typical Characteristics” section for a graph of turn-on time vs. bypass capacitor.

### Transient Response

The MIC5247 implements a unique output stage to dramatically improve transient response recovery time. The output is a totem-pole configuration with a P-Channel MOSFET pass device and an N-Channel MOSFET clamp. The N-Channel clamp is a significantly smaller device that prevents the output voltage from overshooting when a heavy load is removed. This feature helps to speed up the transient response by significantly decreasing transient response recovery time during the transition from heavy load (100mA) to light load (85 $\mu$ A).

### Active Shutdown

The MIC5247 also features an active shutdown clamp, which is an N-Channel MOSFET that turns on when the device is disabled. This allows the output capacitor and load to discharge, de-energizing the load.

### Thermal Considerations

The MIC5247 is designed to provide 150mA of continuous current in a very small package. Maximum power dissipation can be calculated based on the output current and the voltage drop across the part. To determine the maximum power dissipation of the package, use the junction-to-ambient thermal

resistance of the device and the following basic equation:

$$P_D(\text{max}) = \left( \frac{T_J(\text{max}) - T_A}{\theta_{JA}} \right)$$

$T_J(\text{max})$  is the maximum junction temperature of the die, 125°C, and  $T_A$  is the ambient operating temperature.  $\theta_{JA}$  is layout dependent; Table 1 shows examples of junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the MIC5247.

Package	$\theta_{JA}$ Recommended Minimum Footprint	$\theta_{JA}$ 1" Square Copper Clad	$\theta_{JC}$
SOT-23-5 (M5)	235°C/W	185°C/W	145°C/W

**Table 1. SOT-23-5 Thermal Resistance**

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

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

Substituting  $P_D(\text{max})$  for  $P_D$  and solving for the operating conditions that are critical to the application will give the maximum operating conditions for the regulator circuit. For example, when operating the MIC5247-2.4BM5 at room temperature with a minimum footprint layout, the maximum input voltage for a set output current can be determined as follows:

$$P_D(\text{max}) = \left( \frac{125^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}}{235^\circ\text{C/W}} \right)$$

$$P_D(\text{max}) = 425\text{mW}$$

The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the minimum footprint is 235°C/W, from Table 1. The maximum power dissipation must not be exceeded for proper operation. Using the output voltage of 2.4V and an output current of 150mA, the maximum input voltage can be determined. 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.

$$425\text{mW} = (V_{IN} - 2.4\text{V}) 150\text{mA}$$

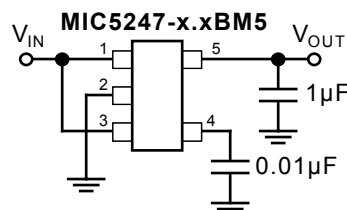
$$425\text{mW} = V_{IN} \times 150\text{mA} - 360\text{mW}$$

$$785\text{mW} = V_{IN} \times 150\text{mA}$$

$$V_{IN}(\text{max}) = 5.2\text{V}$$

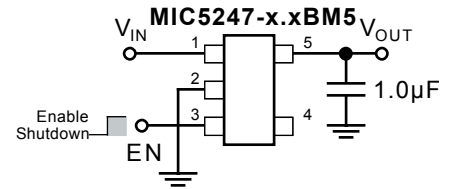
Therefore, a 2.4V application at 150mA of output current can accept a maximum input voltage of 5.2V in a SOT-23-5 package. For a full discussion of heat sinking and thermal effects on voltage regulators, refer to the “Regulator Thermals” section of *Micrel's Designing with Low-Dropout Voltage Regulators* handbook.

### Fixed Regulator Applications



**Figure 1. Ultra-Low-Noise Fixed Voltage Application**

Figure 1 includes a  $0.01\mu\text{F}$  capacitor for low-noise operation and shows EN (pin 3) connected to IN (pin 1) for an application where enable/shutdown is not required.  $C_{\text{OUT}} = 1\mu\text{F}$  minimum.

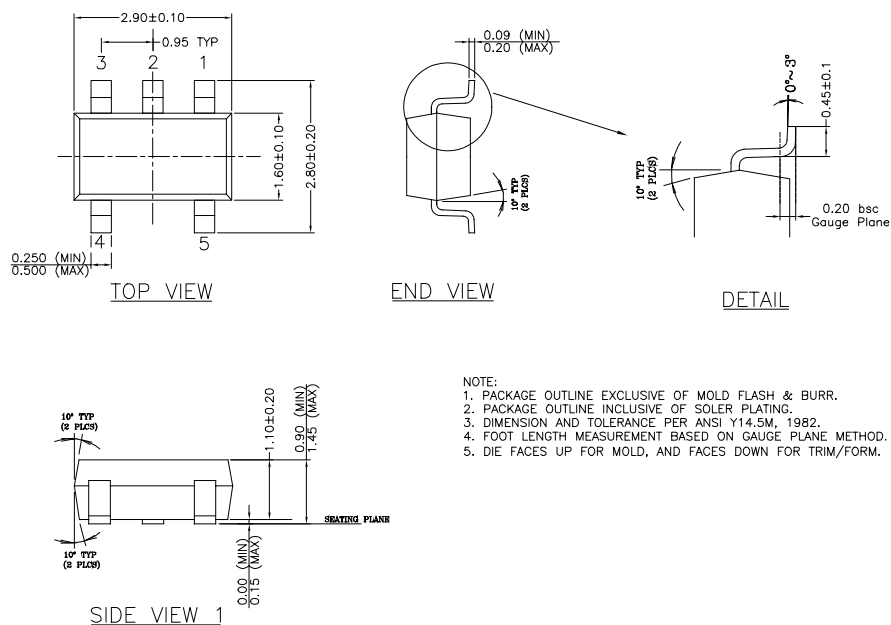


**Figure 2. Low-Noise Fixed Voltage Application**

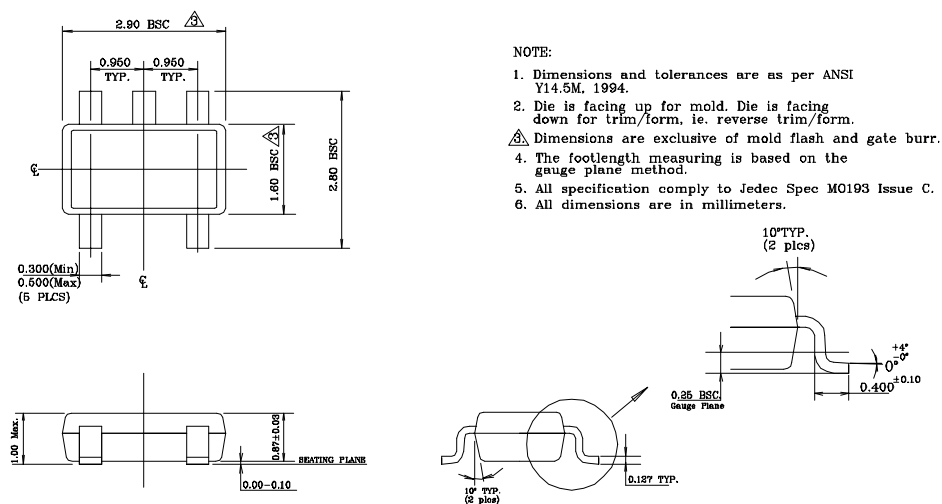
Figure 2 is an example of a low-noise configuration where  $C_{\text{BYP}}$  is not required.  $C_{\text{OUT}} = 1\mu\text{F}$  minimum.



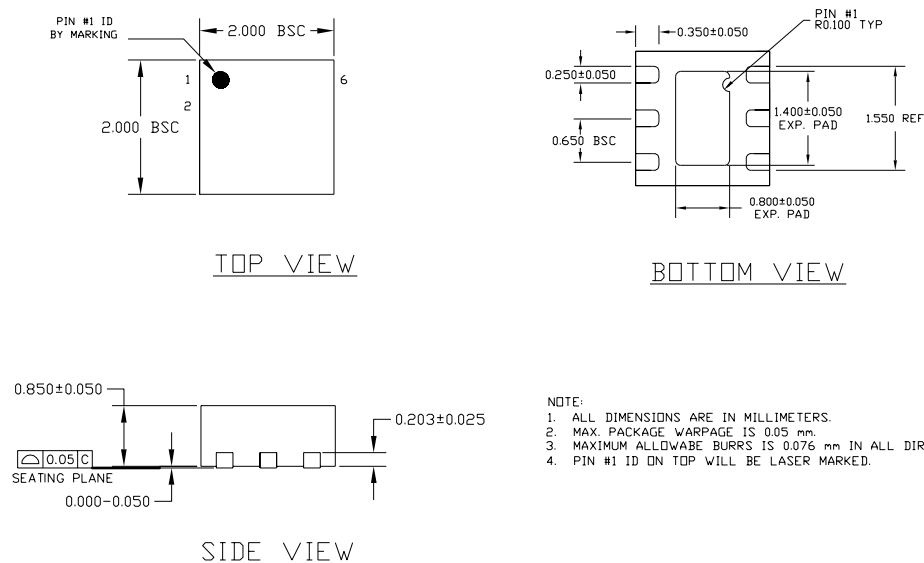
# Package Information



## SOT-23-5 (M)



## TSOT-23-5 (D5)



### 6-Pin MLF™ (ML)

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