## Ordering Information

| Part Number | Voltage | Junction Temperature Range | Package | Pb-Free |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIC5209-2.5BS | 2.5V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | |
| MIC5209-2.5YS | 2.5V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | X |
| MIC5209-3.0BS | 3.0V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | |
| MIC5209-3.0YS | 3.0V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | X |
| MIC5209-3.3BS | 3.3V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | |
| MIC5209-3.3YS | 3.3V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | X |
| MIC5209-3.6BS | 3.6V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | |
| MIC5209-3.6YS | 3.6V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | X |
| MIC5209-4.2BS | 4.2V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | |
| MIC5209-4.2YS | 4.2V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | X |
| MIC5209-5.0BS | 5.0V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | |
| MIC5209-5.0YS | 5.0V | -40°C to +125°C | SOT-223 | X |
| MIC5209-1.8BM[(1)] | 1.8V | -0°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | |
| MIC5209-1.8YM[(1)] | 1.8V | -0°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | X |
| MIC5209-2.5BM | 2.5V | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | |
| MIC5209-2.5YM | 2.5V | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | X |
| MIC5209-3.0BM | 3.0V | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | |
| MIC5209-3.0YM | 3.0V | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | X |
| MIC5209-3.3BM | 3.3V | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | |
| MIC5209-3.3YM | 3.3V | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | X |
| MIC5209-3.6BM | 3.6V | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | |
| MIC5209-3.6YM | 3.6V | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | X |
| MIC5209-5.0BM | 5.0V | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | |
| MIC5209-5.0YM | 5.0V | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | X |
| MIC5209BM | Adjustable (2.5V – 5.0V) | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | |
| MIC5209YM | Adjustable (2.5V – 5.0V) | -40°C to +125°C | SOIC-8 | X |
| MIC5209-1.8YU[(1)] | 1.8V | -0°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | X |
| MIC5209-2.5BU | 2.5V | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | |
| MIC5209-2.5YU | 2.5V | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | X |

**Note:**

1. Contact Micrel for availability.



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## Ordering Information (Continued)

| Part Number | Voltage | Junction Temperature Range | Package | Pb-Free |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIC5209-3.0BU | 3.0V | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | |
| MIC5209-3.0YU | 3.0V | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | X |
| MIC5209-3.3BU | 3.3V | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | |
| MIC5209-3.3YU | 3.3V | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | X |
| MIC5209-3.6BU | 3.6V | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | |
| MIC5209-3.6YU | 3.6V | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | X |
| MIC5209-5.0BU | 5.0V | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | |
| MIC5209-5.0YU | 5.0V | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | X |
| MIC5209BU | Adjustable (2.5V – 5.0V) | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | |
| MIC5209YU | Adjustable (2.5V – 5.0V) | -40°C to +125°C | TO-263-5 | X |
| MIC5209YML | Adjustable (2.5V – 5.0V) | –40°C to +125°C | 8-Pin DFN | X |



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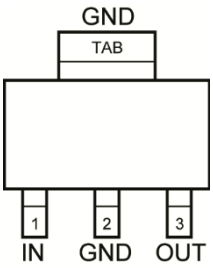
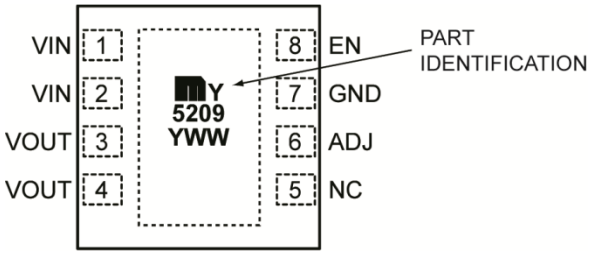
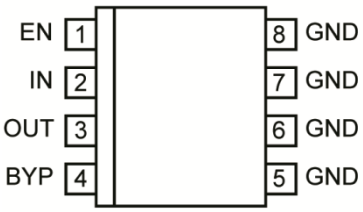
## Pin Configuration



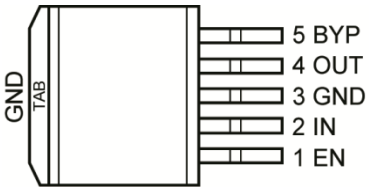

**MIC5209-x.xBS**
**SOT-223**
**Fixed Voltages**



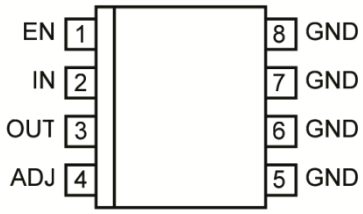

**MIC5209YML**
**8-Pin 3mm × 3mm DFN**
**Adjustable Voltages**



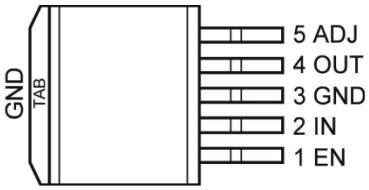

**MIC5209-x.xBM**
**SO-8**
**Fixed Voltages**




**MIC5209-x.xBU**
**TO-263-5**
**Fixed Voltages**




**MIC5209BM**
**SO-8**
**Adjustable Voltages**




**MIC5209BU**
**TO-263-5**
**Adjustable Voltages**



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## Pin Description

| Pin Number 8-Pin DFN | Pin Number SOT-223 | Pin Number SO-8 | Pin Number TO-263-5 | Pin Name | Pin Function |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1, 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | IN | Supply Input. |
| 7 | 2, TAB | 5 – 8 | 3 | GND | Ground: SOT-223 Pin 2 and TAB are internally connected. SO-8 Pins 5 through 8 are internally connected. |
| 3, 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | OUT | Regulator Output: Pins 3 and 4 must be tied together. |
| 8 | | 1 | 1 | EN | Enable (Input): CMOS-compatible control input. Logic High = Enable; Logic Low = Shutdown. |
| | | 4 (Fixed) | 5 (Fixed) | BYP | Reference Bypass: Connect external 470pF capacitor to GND to reduce output noise. Can be left open. For 1.8V or 2.5V operation, see *Application Information*. |
| 6 | | 4 (Adjustable) | 5 (Adjustable) | ADJ | Adjust (Input): Feedback input. Connect to resistive voltage-divider network. |



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## Absolute Maximum Ratings[2]

Supply Voltage ($V_{IN}$) ..... –20V to +20V
Power Dissipation ($P_D$). ..... Internally Limited[4]
Junction Temperature ($T_J$)
All Except 1.8V ..... –40°C to +125°C
1.8V Only ..... 0°C to +125°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 5s) ..... 260°C
Storage Temperature ($T_S$) ..... –65°C to +150°C

## Operating Ratings[3]

Supply Voltage ($V_{IN}$) ..... +2.5V to +16V
Output Voltage ($V_{OUT}$) Range ..... +1.8V to 5.0V
Junction Temperature ($T_J$)
2.5V – 5.0V ..... –40°C to +125°C
1.8V ≤ $V_{OUT}$ < 2.5V ..... 0°C to +125°C
Package Thermal Resistance ..... Note 4

## Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$, $C_{OUT} = 4.7\mu F$, $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$; $T_J = 25°C$, **bold** values indicate $–40°C \le T_J \le +125°C$, except $0°C \le T_J \le +125°C$ for $1.8V \le V_{OUT} < 2.5V$, unless noted.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{OUT}$ | Output Voltage Accuracy | Variation from nominal $V_{OUT}$ | –1 | | 1 | % |
| | | | **–2** | | **2** | |
| $\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T$ | Output Voltage Temperature Co-Efficient | Note 5 | | **40** | | ppm/°C |
| $\Delta V_{OUT}/ V_{OUT}$ | Line Regulation | $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ to 16V | | 0.009 | 0.05 | %/V |
| | | | | | **0.1** | |
| | Load Regulation | $I_{OUT}$ = 100µA to 500mA[6] | | 0.05 | 0.5 | % |
| | | | | | **0.7** | |
| $V_{IN} – V_{OUT}$ | Dropout Voltage[7] | $I_{OUT}$ = 100µA | | 10 | 60 | mV |
| | | | | | **80** | |
| | | $I_{OUT}$ = 50mA | | 115 | 175 | |
| | | | | | **250** | |
| | | $I_{OUT}$ = 150mA | | 165 | 300 | |
| | | | | | **400** | |
| | | $I_{OUT}$ = 500mA | | 350 | 500 | |
| | | | | | **600** | |

**Notes:**

2. Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device.
3. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating ratings.
4. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any $T_A$ (ambient temperature) is calculated using: $P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} – T_A)\ \theta_{JA}$. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will result in excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. See Table 1 and the "Thermal Considerations" sub-section in *Application Information* for details.
5. Output voltage temperature coefficient is the worst case voltage change divided by the total temperature range.
6. Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Parts are tested for load regulation in the load range from 100µA to 500mA. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. $V_{EN}$ is the voltage externally applied to devices with the EN (enable) input pin. [SO-8 (M) and TO-263-5 (U) packages only.]



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## Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$, $C_{OUT} = 4.7\mu F$, $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$; $T_J = 25°C$, **bold** values indicate $–40°C \le T_J \le +125°C$, except $0°C \le T_J \le +125°C$ for $1.8V \le V_{OUT} < 2.5V$, unless noted.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $I_{GND}$ | Ground Pin Current[8, 9] | $V_{EN} \ge 3.0V$, $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ | | 80 | 130 | µA |
| | | | | | **170** | |
| | | $V_{EN} \ge 3.0V$, $I_{OUT} = 50mA$ | | 350 | 650 | |
| | | | | | **900** | |
| | | $V_{EN} \ge 3.0V$, $I_{OUT} = 150mA$ | | 1.8 | 2.5 | mA |
| | | | | | **3.0** | |
| | | $V_{EN} \ge 3.0V$, $I_{OUT} = 500mA$ | | 8 | 20 | |
| | | | | | **25** | |
| $I_{GND}$ | Ground Pin Quiescent Current[9] | $V_{EN} \le 0.4V$ (Shutdown) | | 0.05 | **3** | µA |
| | | $V_{EN} \le 0.18V$ (Shutdown) | | 0.10 | **8** | |
| PSRR | Ripple Rejection | f = 120Hz | | 75 | | dB |
| $I_{LIMIT}$ | Current Limit | $V_{OUT} = 0V$ | | 700 | 900 | mA |
| | | | | | **1000** | |
| $\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta P_D$ | Thermal Regulation | Note 10 | | 0.05 | | %/W |
| $e_{NO}$ | Output Noise[11] | $V_{OUT} = 2.5V$, $I_{OUT} = 50mA$<br>$C_{OUT} = 2.2\mu F$, $C_{BYP} = 0$ | | 500 | | nV √Hz |
| | | $I_{OUT} = 50mA$, $C_{OUT} = 2.2\mu F$<br>$C_{BYP} = 470pF$ | | 300 | | |
| $V_{ENL}$ | Enable Input Logic-Low Voltage | $V_{EN}$ = Logic Low<br>(Regulator Shutdown) | | | 0.4 | V |
| | | | | | 0.18 | |
| | | $V_{EN}$ = Logic High<br>(Regulator Enabled) | 2.0 | | | |
| $I_{ENL}$ | Enable Input Current | $V_{ENL} \le 0.4V$ | | 0.01 | –1 | µA |
| | | $V_{ENL} \le 0.18V$ | | **0.01** | **–2** | |
| $I_{ENH}$ | | $V_{ENH} \ge 2.0V$ | | 5 | 20 | µA |
| | | | | | **25** | |
| | | $V_{ENH} \ge 16V$ | | | 30 | |
| | | | | | **50** | |

**Notes:**

10. Thermal regulation is 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 500mA load pulse at V N = 16V for t = 10ms.
11. $C_{BYP}$ is an optional, external bypass capacitor connected to devices with a BYP (bypass) or ADJ (adjust) pin. [SO-8 (M) and TO-263-5 (U) packages only].



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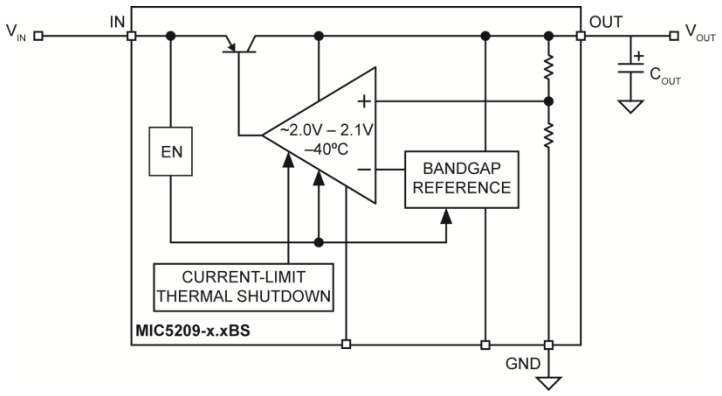
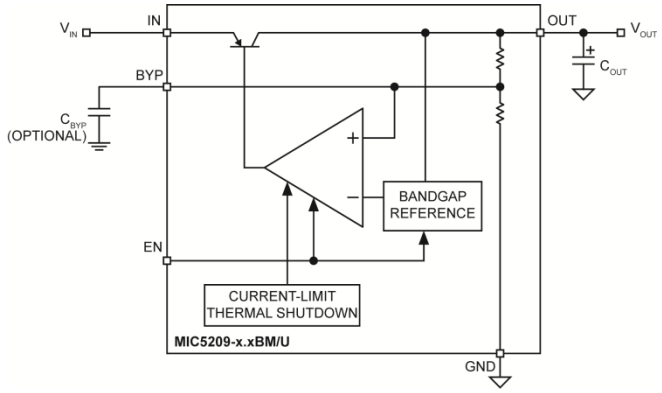
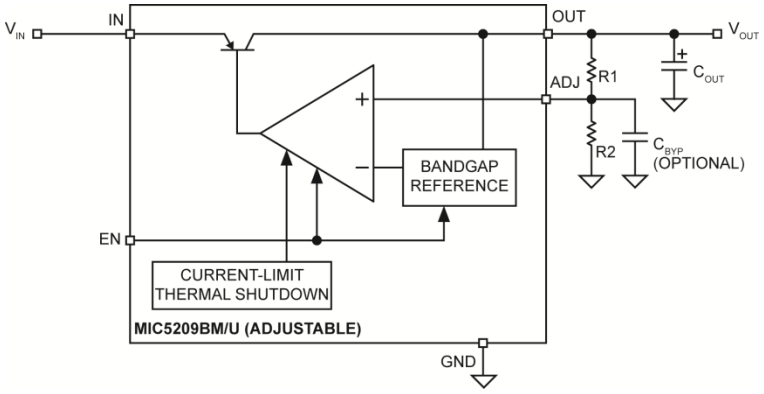
## Block Diagrams




**Low-Noise Fixed Regulator (SOT-223 Version Only)**




**Ultra-Low-Noise Fixed Regulator**




**Ultra-Low-Noise Adjustable Regulator**



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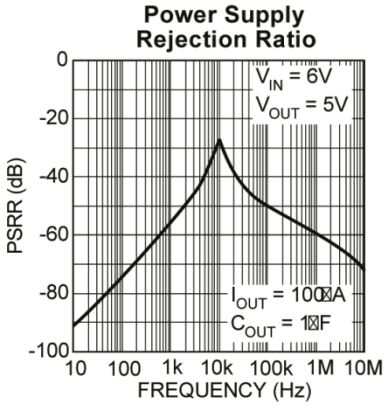
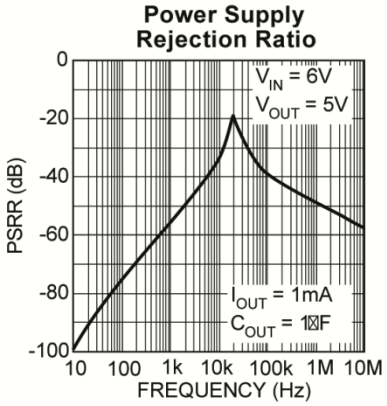
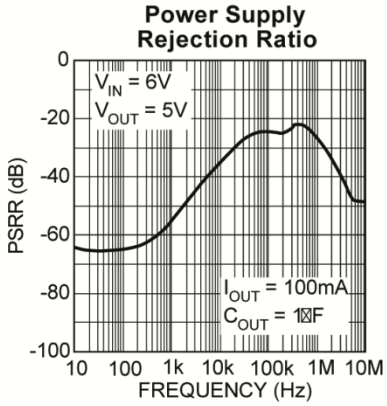
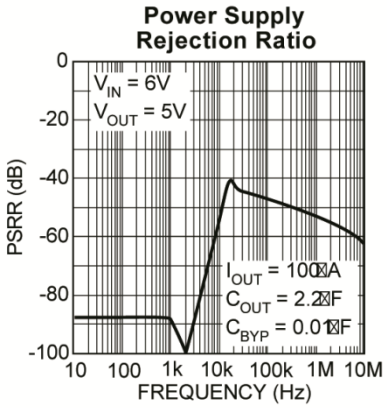
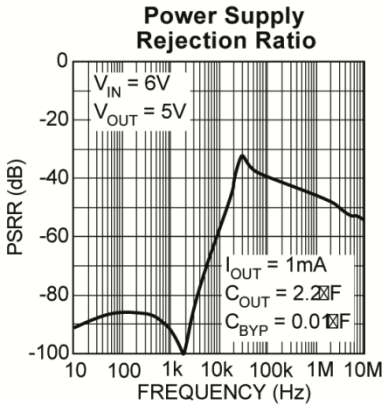
## Typical Characteristics

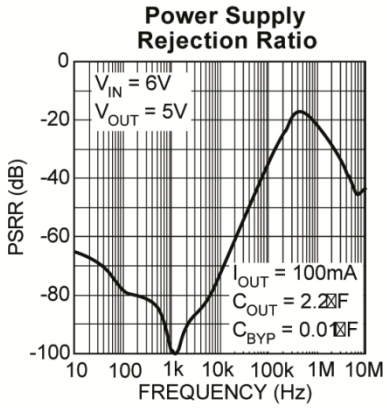


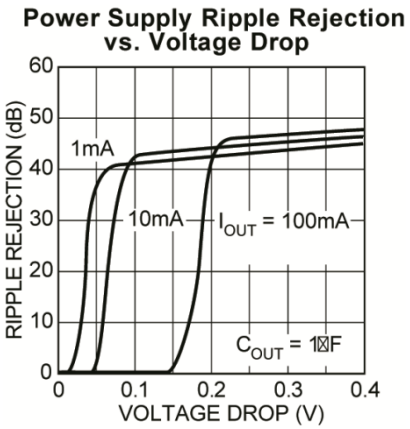



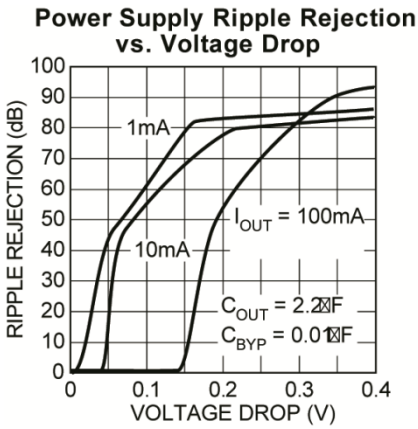



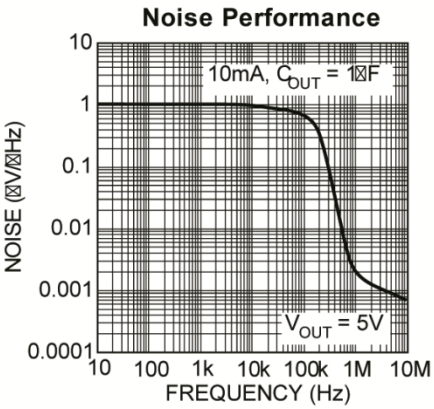



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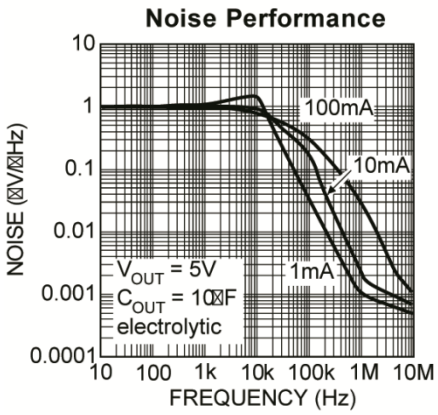


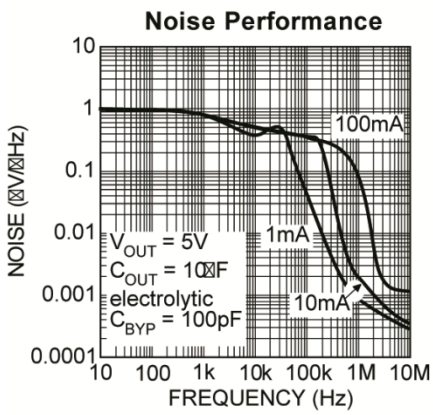


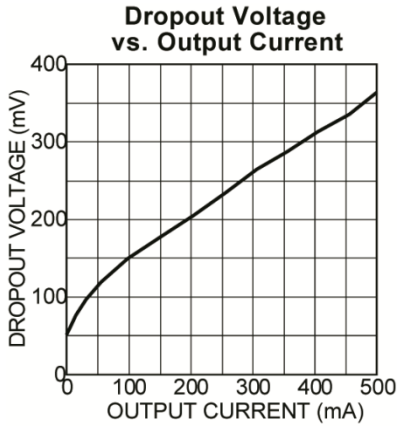


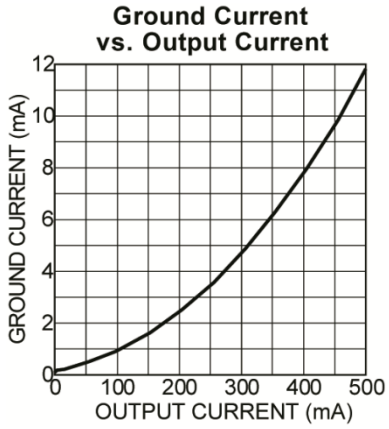


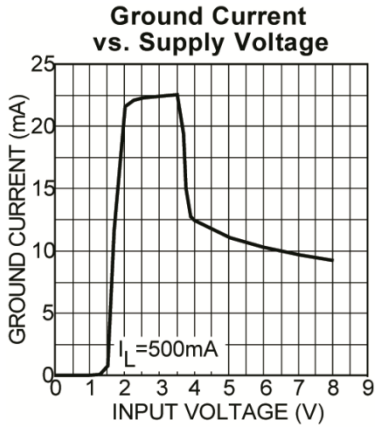


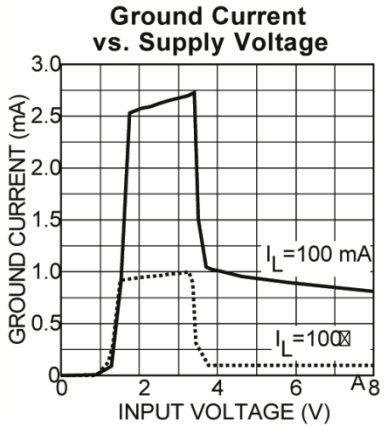




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## Application Information

### Enable Shutdown

Enable is available only on devices in the SO-8 (M) and TO-263-5 (U) packages.

Forcing EN (enable/shutdown) high (> 2V) enables the regulator. EN is compatible with CMOS logic. If the enable/shutdown feature is not required, connect EN to IN (supply input).

### Input Capacitor

A 1µF capacitor should be placed from IN to GND if there is more than 10 inches of wire between the input and the AC filter capacitor or if a battery is used as the input.

### Output Capacitor

An output capacitor is required between OUT and GND to prevent oscillation. The minimum size of the output capacitor is dependent upon whether a reference bypass capacitor is used. 1µF minimum is recommended when CBYP is not used (see Figure 1). 2.2µF minimum is recommended when CBYP is 470pF (see Figure 2). Larger values improve the regulator's transient response.

The output capacitor should have an ESR (equivalent series resistance) of about 1Ω and a resonant frequency above 1MHz. Ultra-low-ESR capacitors can cause a low amplitude oscillation on the output and/or underdamped transient response. Most tantalum or aluminum electrolytic capacitors are adequate; film types will work, but are more expensive. Since many aluminum electrolytics have electrolytes that freeze at about –30°C, solid tantalums are recommended for operation below –25°C.

At lower values of output current, less output capacitance is needed for output stability. The capacitor can be reduced to 0.47µF for current below 10mA or 0.33µF for currents below 1mA.

### No-Load Stability

The MIC5209 will remain stable and in regulation with no load (other than the internal voltage divider) unlike many other voltage regulators. This is especially important in CMOS RAM keep-alive applications.

### Reference Bypass Capacitor

BYP (reference bypass) is available only on devices in SO-8 and TO-263-5 packages.

BYP is connected to the internal voltage reference. A 470pF capacitor ($C_{BYP}$) connected from BYP to GND quiets this reference, providing a significant reduction in output noise (ultra-low-noise performance). Because $C_{BYP}$ reduces the phase margin, the output capacitor should be increased to at least 2.2µF to maintain stability.

The start-up speed of the MIC5209 is inversely proportional to the size of the reference bypass capacitor. Applications requiring a slow ramp-up of output voltage should consider larger values of $C_{BYP}$. Likewise, if rapid turn-on is necessary, consider omitting $C_{BYP}$.

If output noise is not critical, omit $C_{BYP}$ and leave BYP open.

### Thermal Considerations

The SOT-223 has a ground tab which allows it to dissipate more power than the SO-8 (refer to the "Slot-1 Power Supply" sub-section for details). At 25°C ambient, it will operate reliably at 2W dissipation with "worst-case" mounting (no ground plane, minimum trace widths, and FR4 printed circuit board).

Thermal resistance values for the SO-8 represent typical mounting on a 1"-square, copper-clad, FR4 circuit board. For greater power dissipation, SO-8 versions of the MIC5209 feature a fused internal lead frame and die bonding arrangement that reduces thermal resistance when compared to standard SO-8 packages.

**Table 1. MIC5209 Thermal Resistance**

| Package | $\theta_{JA}$ | $\theta_{JC}$ |
|---|---|---|
| SOT-223 (S) | 50°C/W | 8°C/W |
| SO-8 (M) | 50°C/W | 20°C/W |
| TO-263-5 (U) | – | 2°C/W |
| 3mm × 3mm DFN (ML) | 63°C/W | 2°C/W |

Multilayer boards with a ground plane, wide traces near the pads, and large supply-bus lines will have better thermal conductivity and will also allow additional power dissipation.

For additional heat sink characteristics, refer to Micrel Application Hint 17, *Designing P.C. Board Heat Sinks*, included in Micrel's Databook. 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.



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### Low-Voltage Operation

The MIC5209-1.8 and MIC5209-2.5 require special consideration when used in voltage-sensitive systems. They may momentarily overshoot their nominal output voltages unless appropriate output and bypass capacitor values are chosen.

During regulator power up, the pass transistor is fully saturated for a short time, while the error amplifier and voltage reference are being powered up more slowly from the output (see *Block Diagrams*). Selecting larger output and bypass capacitors allows additional time for the error amplifier and reference to turn on and prevent overshoot.

To ensure that no overshoot is present when starting up into a light load (100µA), use a 4.7µF output capacitance and 470pF bypass capacitance. This slows the turn-on enough to allow the regulator to react and keep the output voltage from exceeding its nominal value. At heavier loads, use a 10µF output capacitance and 470pF bypass capacitance. Lower values of output and bypass capacitance can be used, depending on the sensitivity of the system.

Applications that can withstand some overshoot on the output of the regulator can reduce the output capacitor and/or reduce or eliminate the bypass capacitor. Applications that are not sensitive to overshoot due to power-on reset delays can use normal output and bypass capacitor configurations.

Please note the junction temperature range of the regulator output less than 2.5V (fixed and adjustable) is 0°C to +125°C.

### Fixed Regulator Circuits

Figure 1 shows a basic MIC5209-x.xBM (SO-8) fixed-voltage regulator circuit. See Figure 5 for a similar configuration using the more thermally-efficient MIC5209-x.xBS (SOT-223). A 1µF minimum output capacitor is required for basic fixed- voltage applications.

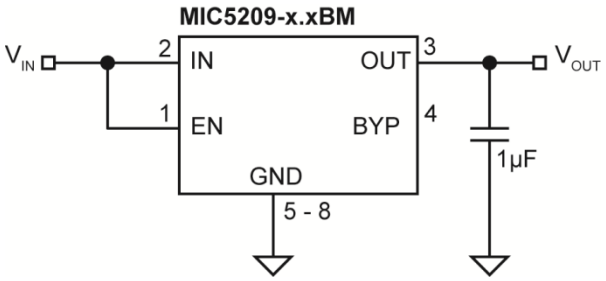


**Figure 1. Low-Noise Fixed Voltage Regulator**

Figure 2 includes the optional 470pF noise bypass capacitor between BYP and GND to reduce output noise. Note that the minimum value of $C_{OUT}$ must be increased when the bypass capacitor is used.

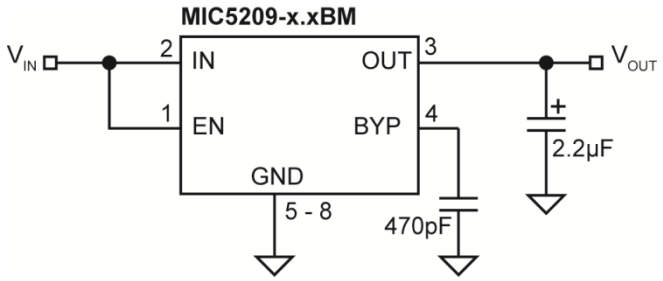


**Figure 2. Ultra-Low-Noise Fixed Voltage Regulator**

### Adjustable Regulator Circuits

The MIC5209BM/U can be adjusted to a specific output voltage by using two external resistors (Figure 3). The resistors set the output voltage based on the equation:

$$V_{OUT} = 1.242V\left(1+\frac{R2}{R1}\right) \qquad \text{Eq. 1}$$

This equation is correct due to the configuration of the bandgap reference. The bandgap voltage is relative to the output, as seen in the block diagram. Traditional regulators normally have the reference voltage relative to ground; therefore, their equations are different from the equation for the MIC5209BM/U.

Although ADJ is a high-impedance input and, for best performance, R2 should not exceed 470kΩ.

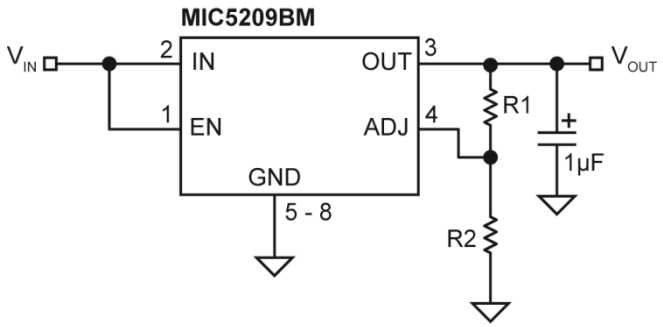


**Figure 3. Low-Noise Adjustable Voltage Regulator**



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Figure 4 includes the optional 470pF bypass capacitor from ADJ to GND to reduce output noise.

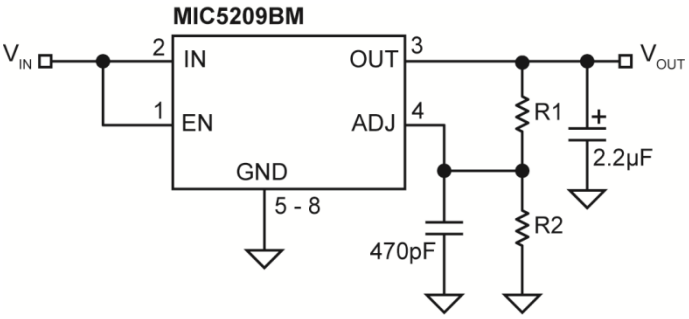


**Figure 4. Ultra-Low-Noise Adjustable Application**

## Slot-1 Power Supply

Intel's Pentium II processors have a requirement for a 2.5V ±5% power supply for a clock synthesizer and its associated loads. The current requirement for the 2.5V supply is dependent upon the clock synthesizer used, the number of clock outputs, and the type of level shifter (from core logic levels to 2.5V levels). Intel estimates a "worst-case" load of 320mA.

The MIC5209 was designed to provide the 2.5V power requirement for Slot-1 applications. Its guaranteed performance of 2.5V ±3% at 500mA allows adequate margin for all systems, and the dropout voltage of 500mV means that it operates from a "worst-case" 3.3V supply where the voltage can be as low as 3.0V.

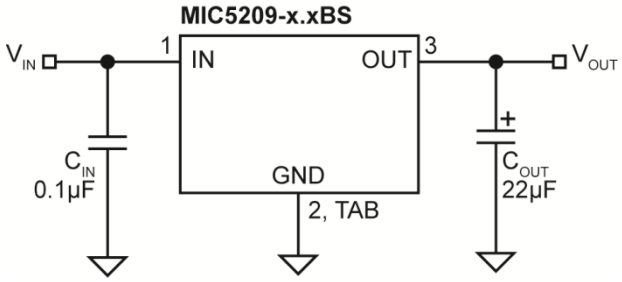


**Figure 5. Slot-1 Power Supply**

A Slot-1 power supply (Figure 5) is easy to implement. Only two capacitors are necessary, and their values are not critical. $C_{IN}$ bypasses the internal circuitry and should be at least 0.1µF. COUT provides output filtering, improves transient response, and compensates the internal regulator control loop. Its value should be at least 22µF. $C_{IN}$ and $C_{OUT}$ can be increased as much as desired.

### *Slot-1 Power Supply Power Dissipation*

Powered from a 3.3V supply, the Slot-1 power supply illustrated in Figure 5 has a nominal efficiency of 75%. At the maximum anticipated Slot-1 load (320mA), the nominal power dissipation is only 256mW.

The SOT-223 package has sufficient thermal characteristics for wide design margins when mounted on a single-layer copper-clad printed circuit board. The power dissipation of the MIC5209 is calculated using the voltage drop across the device output current plus supply voltage ground current.

Considering "worst-case" tolerances, the power dissipation could be as high as:

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

$$[(3.6V - 2.375V) \times 320mA] + (3.6V \times 4mA)$$

$$P_D = 407mW$$

Using the maximum junction temperature of 125°C and a $\theta_{JC}$ of 8°C/W for the SOT-223, 25°C/W for the SO-8, or 2°C/W for the TO-263 package, the following worst-case heat-sink thermal resistance ($\theta_{SA}$) requirements are:

$$\theta_{JA} = \frac{T_{J(MAX)} - T_A}{P_D}$$

$$\theta_{SA} = \theta_{JA} = \theta_{JC}$$



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Table 2 and Figure 6 show that the Slot-1 power supply application can be implemented with a minimum footprint layout.

**Table 2. Maximum Allowable Thermal Resistance**

| $T_A$ | 40°C | 50°C | 60°C | 75°C |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $\theta_{JA}$ (Limit) | 209°C/W | 184°C/W | 160°C/W | 123°C/W |
| $\theta_{SA}$ SOT-223 | 201°C/W | 176°C/W | 152°C/W | 115°C/W |
| $\theta_{SA}$ SO-8 | 184°C/W | 159°C/W | 135°C/W | 98°C/W |
| $\theta_{SA}$ TO-263-5 | 207°C/W | 182°C/W | 158°C/W | 121°C/W |

Figure 6 shows the necessary copper pad area to obtain specific heatsink thermal resistance ($\theta_{SA}$) values. The $\theta_{SA}$ values highlighted in Table 2 require much less than 500mm2 of copper and, per Figure 6, can be easily accomplished with the minimum footprint.

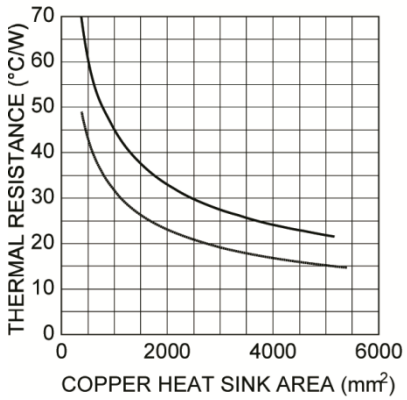


**Figure 6. PCB Heatsink Thermal Resistance**



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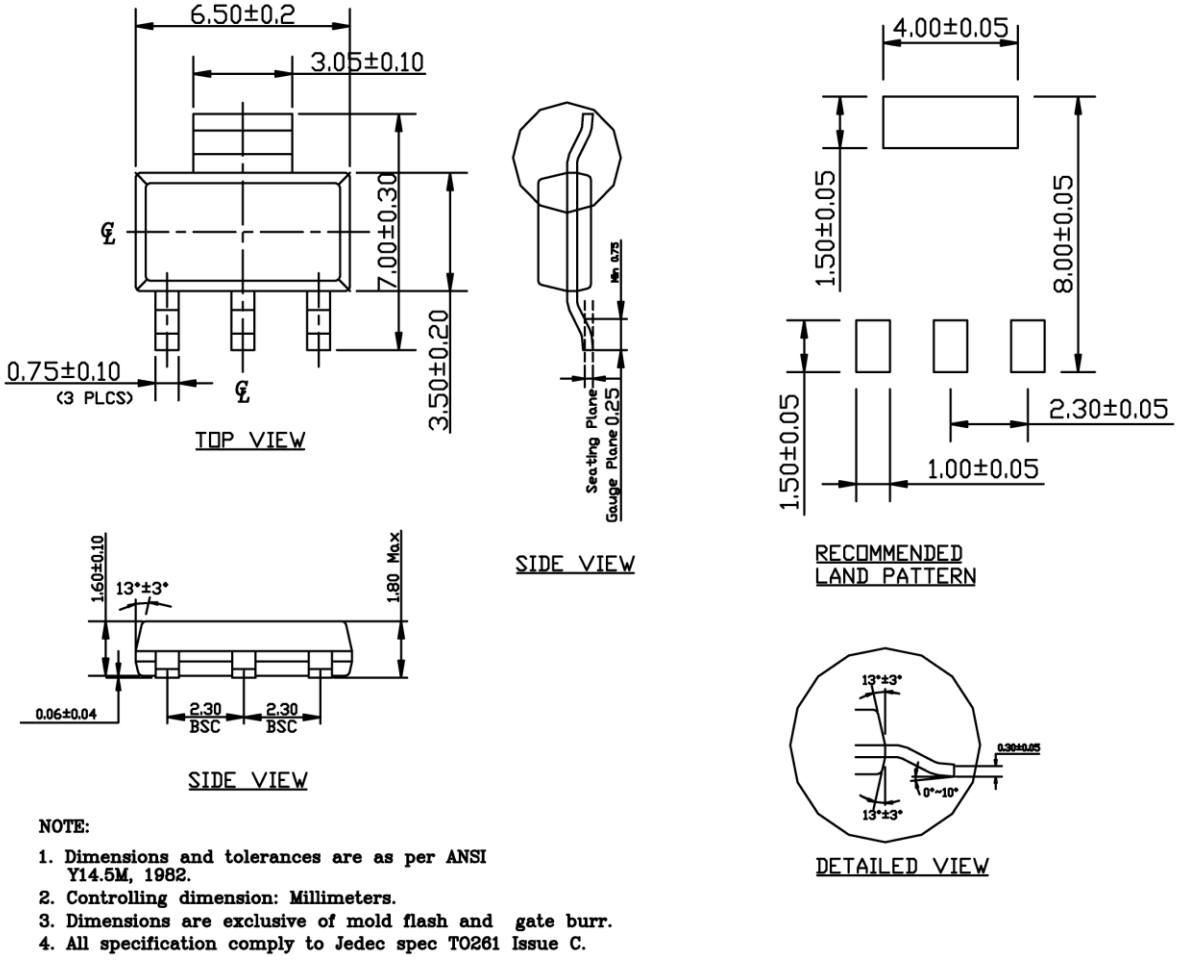
## Package Information[12]




**NOTE:**

1. **Dimensions and tolerances are as per ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.**
2. **Controlling dimension: Millimeters.**
3. **Dimensions are exclusive of mold flash and gate burr.**
4. **All specification comply to Jedec spec TO261 Issue C.**

**SOT-223 (S)**

**Note:**

12. Package information is correct as of the publication date. For updates and most current information, go to www.micrel.com.



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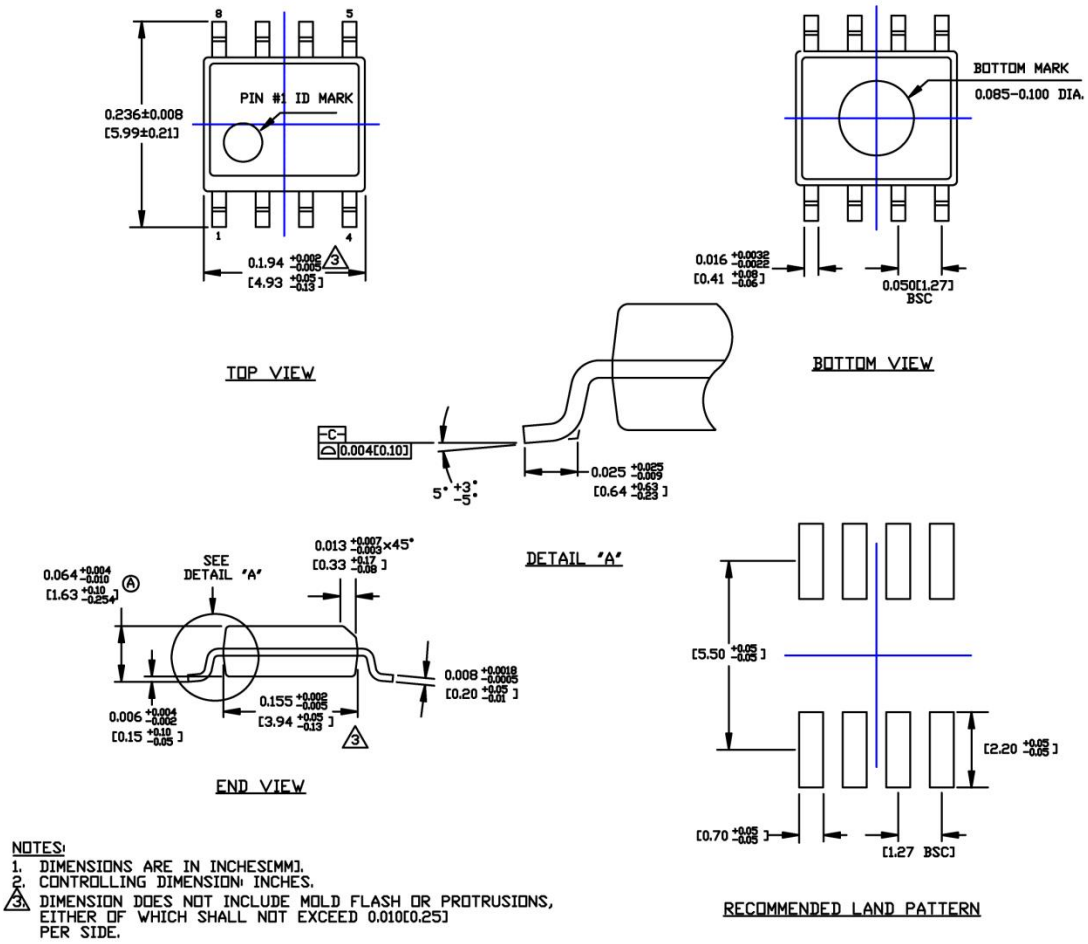
## Package Information[12] (Continued)




**8-Pin SOIC (M)**



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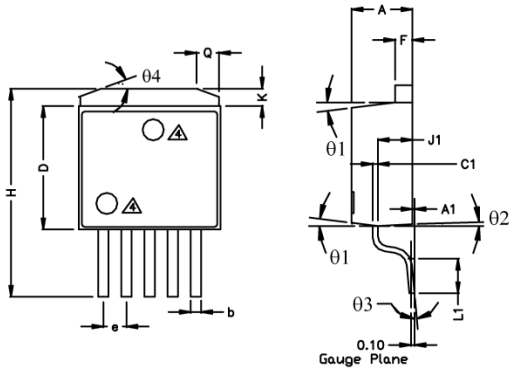
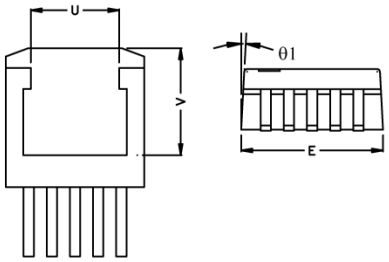
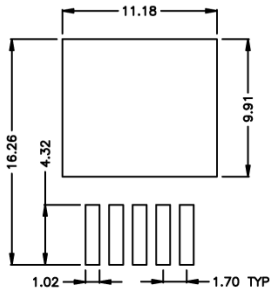
## Package Information[12] (Continued)




| POS | INCH | | MM | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| A | 0.170 | 0.181 | 4.318 | 4.597 |
| A1 | 0.000 | 0.012 | 0.000 | 0.305 |
| b | 0.026 | 0.036 | 0.660 | 0.914 |
| C1 | 0.012 | 0.023 | 0.305 | 0.584 |
| D | 0.330 | 0.361 | 8.392 | 9.169 |
| E | 0.396 | 0.420 | 10.058 | 10.668 |
| e | 0.062 | 0.072 | 1.575 | 1.829 |
| F | 0.045 | 0.055 | 1.143 | 1.397 |
| H | 0.575 | 0.625 | 14.605 | 15.875 |
| J1 | 0.080 | 0.120 | 2.032 | 3.048 |
| K | 0.045 | 0.066 | 1.143 | 1.676 |
| L1 | 0.090 | 0.110 | 2.286 | 2.794 |
| θ1 | 3° | 10° | 3° | 10° |
| θ2 | 1° | 7° | 1° | 7° |
| θ3 | 0° | 8° | 0° | 8° |
| θ4 | 18° | 22° | 18° | 22° |
| Q | 0.055 | 0.075 | 1.397 | 1.905 |
| U | 0.256 Ref. | | 6.502 Ref. | |
| V | 0.305 Ref. | | 7.747 Ref. | |




NOTE:
1. PACKAGE OUTLINE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH & METAL BURR.
2. PACKAGE OUTLINE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING THICKNESS.
3. FOOT LENGTH USING GAUGE PLANE METHOD MEASUREMENT 0.010"
4. ⚠ PACKAGE TOP MARK MAY BE IN TOP CENTER OR LOWER LEFT CORNER
5. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES/MILLIMETERS.




RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN
(UNIT : mm)

**TO-263-5 (U)**



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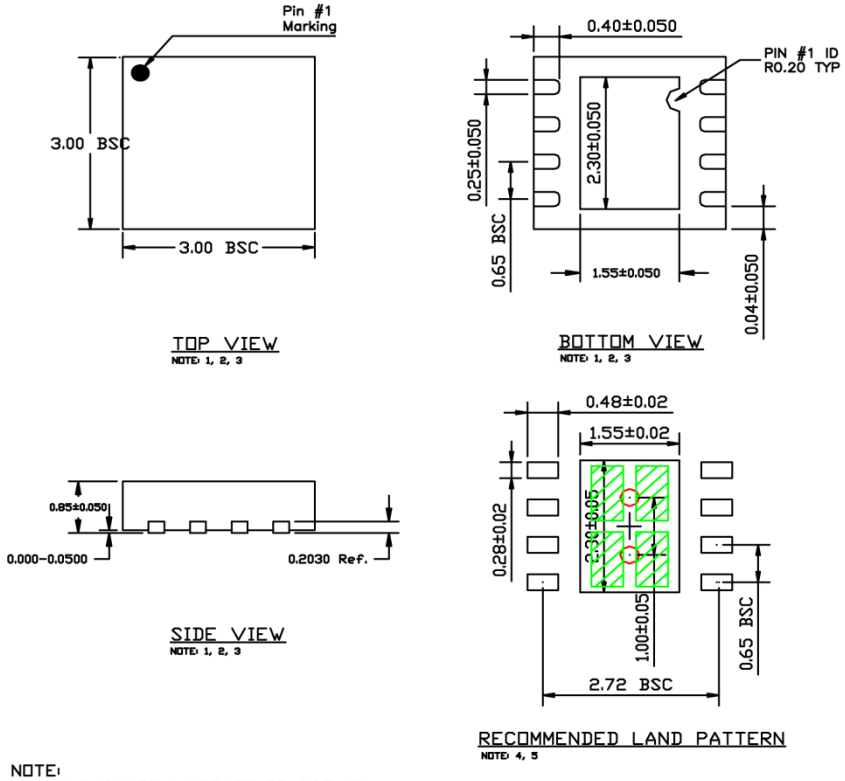
## Package Information[12] (Continued)




NOTE:
1. MAX PACKAGE WARPAGE IS 0.05 MM
2. MAX ALLOWABLE BURR IS 0.076MM IN ALL DIRECTIONS
3. PIN #1 IS ON TOP WILL BE LASER MARKED
4. RED CIRCLE IN LAND PATTERN INDICATE THERMAL VIA. SIZE SHOULD BE 0.30~0.3M IN DIAMETER AND SHOULD BE CONNECTED TO GND FOR MAX THERMAL PERFORMANCE
5. GREEN RECTANGLES (SHADED AREA) INDICATE SOLDER STENCIL OPENING ON EXPOSED PAD AREA. SIZE SHOULD BE 0.50x0.95 MM IN SIZE, 0.20 MM SPACING.

**8-Pin 3mm × 3mm DFN (ML)**

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