

Ordering Information

Part Number		Marking		Voltage	Junction Temp. Range ⁽¹⁾	Package
Standard	Pb-Free	Standard	Pb-Free*			
MIC5305-1.5BML	MIC5305-1.5YML	815	<u>815</u>	1.5V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
MIC5305-1.8BML	MIC5305-1.8YML	818	<u>818</u>	1.8V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
	MIC5305-2.0YML		<u>820</u>	2.0V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
MIC5305-2.5BML	MIC5305-2.5YML	825	<u>825</u>	2.5V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
MIC5305-2.6BML	MIC5305-2.6YML	826	<u>826</u>	2.6V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
MIC5305-2.7BML	MIC5305-2.7YML	827	<u>827</u>	2.7V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
MIC5305-2.8BML	MIC5305-2.8YML	828	<u>828</u>	2.8V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
MIC5305-2.85BML	MIC5305-2.85YML	82J	<u>82J</u>	2.85V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
MIC5305-2.9BML	MIC5305-2.9YML	829	<u>829</u>	2.9V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
MIC5305-3.0BML	MIC5305-3.0YML	830	<u>830</u>	3.0V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
MIC5305-3.3BML	MIC5305-3.3YML	833	<u>833</u>	3.3V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
MIC5305-4.75BML	MIC5305-4.75YML	84H	<u>84H</u>	4.75V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
MIC5305BML	MIC5305YML	8AA	<u>8AA</u>	ADJ	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]
	MIC5305-2.8YMT		828**	2.8V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 Thin MLF [®]
	MIC5305-4.6YMT		846**	4.6V	−40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 2x2 Thin MLF [®]
MIC5305-1.5BD5	MIC5305-1.5YD5	N815	<u>N815</u>	1.5V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT23-5
MIC5305-1.8BD5	MIC5305-1.8YD5	N818	<u>N818</u>	1.8V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT23-5
MIC5305-2.5BD5	MIC5305-2.5YD5	N825	<u>N825</u>	2.5V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT23-5
MIC5305-2.6BD5	MIC5305-2.6YD5	N826	<u>N826</u>	2.6V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT23-5
MIC5305-2.7BD5	MIC5305-2.7YD5	N827	<u>N827</u>	2.7V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT23-5
MIC5305-2.8BD5	MIC5305-2.8YD5	N828	<u>N828</u>	2.8V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT23-5
MIC5305-2.85BD5	MIC5305-2.85YD5	N82J	<u>N82J</u>	2.85V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT23-5
MIC5305-2.9BD5	MIC5305-2.9YD5	N829	<u>N829</u>	2.9V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT23-5
MIC5305-3.0BD5	MIC5305-3.0YD5	N830	<u>N830</u>	3.0V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT23-5
MIC5305-3.3BD5	MIC5305-3.3YD5	N833	<u>N833</u>	3.3V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT23-5
MIC5305-4.75BD5	MIC5305-4.75YD5	N84H	<u>N84H</u>	4.75V	−40°C to +125°C	Thin SOT23-5

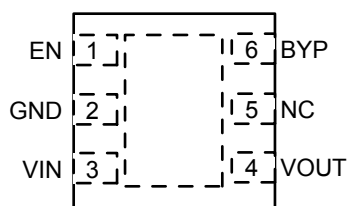
Note:

1. For other output voltage options, contact Micrel marketing.

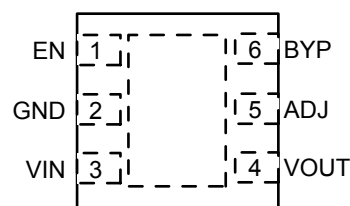
* Underbar/Overbar symbols may not be to scale.

** Pin 1 identifier for 2x2 Thin MLF[®] is “▲” symbol.

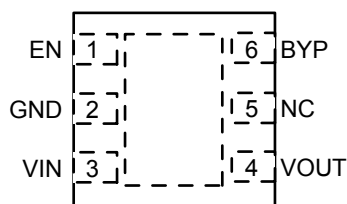
Pin Configuration



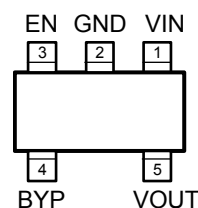
MIC5305-x.xBML/YML (Fixed)
6-Pin 2mm x 2mm MLF[®] (ML)
 (Top View)



MIC5305-x.xBML/YML (Adjustable)
6-Pin 2mm x 2mm MLF[®] (ML)
 (Top View)



MIC5305-x.xYMT (Fixed)
6-Pin 2mm x 2mm Thin MLF[®] (MT)
 (Top View)



MIC5305-x.xBD5/YD5 (Fixed)
TSOT-23-5 (D5)
 (Top View)

Pin Description

Pin Number MLF-6 Fixed	Pin Number MLF-6 Adjustable	Pin Number Thin MLF-6 Fixed	Pin Number TSOT23-5 Fixed	Pin Name	Pin Name
1	1	1	3	EN	Enable Input. Active High. High = on, low = off. Do not leave floating.
2	2	2	2	GND	Ground.
3	3	3	1	VIN	Supply Input.
4	4	4	5	VOUT	Output Voltage.
–	5	–	–	ADJ	Adjust Input: Connect to external resistor voltage divider network.
5	–	5	–	NC	No connection for fixed voltage parts.
6	6	6	4	BYP	Reference Bypass: Connect external 0.1μF to GND for reduced output noise. May be left open.
HS Pad	HS Pad	HS Pad	–	EPAD	Exposed Heatsink Pad connected to ground internally.

Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

Supply Voltage (V_{IN})	0V to 6V
Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN})	0V to 6V
Power Dissipation (P_D)	Internally Limited ⁽³⁾
Junction Temperature (T_J)	–40°C to +125°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 5sec.)	260°C
Storage Temperature (T_s)	–65°C to +150°C
EDS Rating ⁽⁴⁾	2kV

Operating Ratings⁽²⁾

Supply voltage (V_{IN})	2.25V to 5.5V
Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN})	0V to V_{IN}
Junction Temperature (T_J)	–40°C to +125°C
Junction Thermal Resistance	
MLF-6 (θ_{JA})	93°C/W
Thin MLF-6 (θ_{JA})	93°C/W
TSOT-23-5 (θ_{JA})	235°C/W

Electrical Characteristics⁽⁵⁾

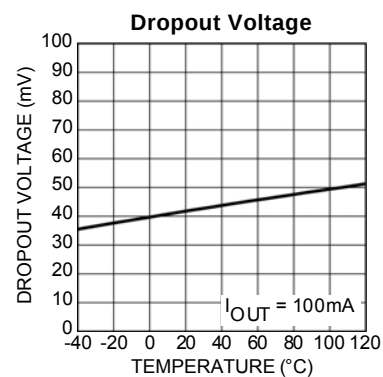
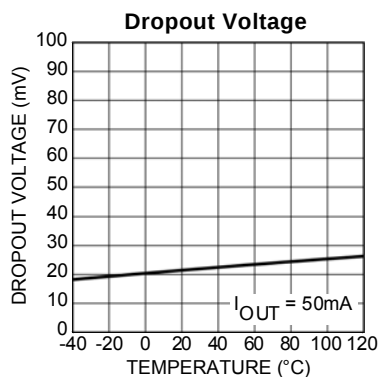
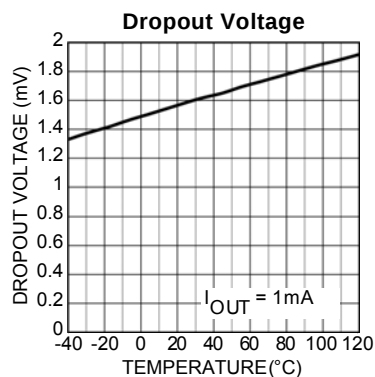
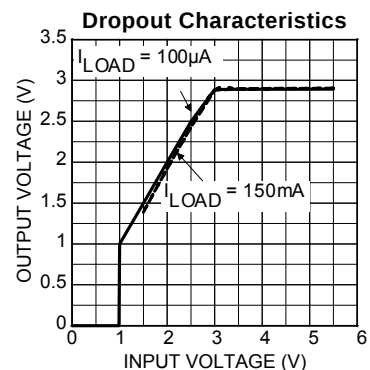
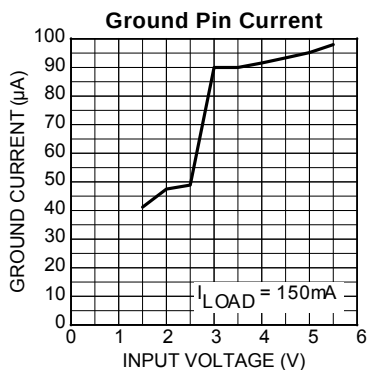
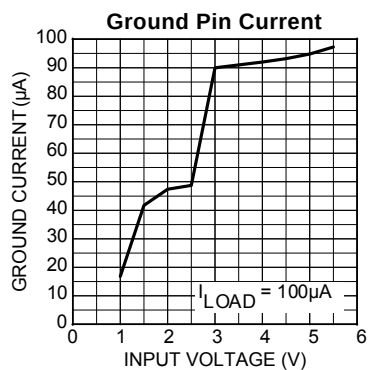
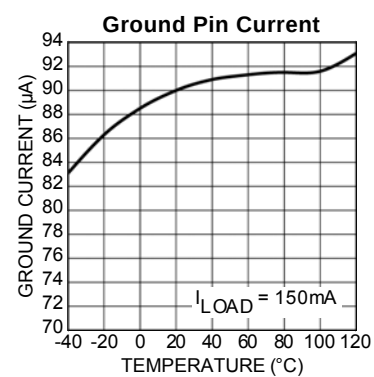
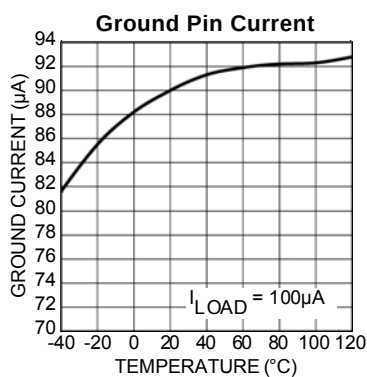
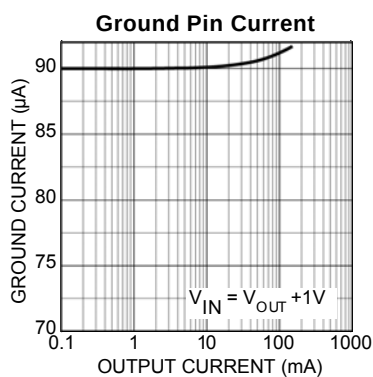
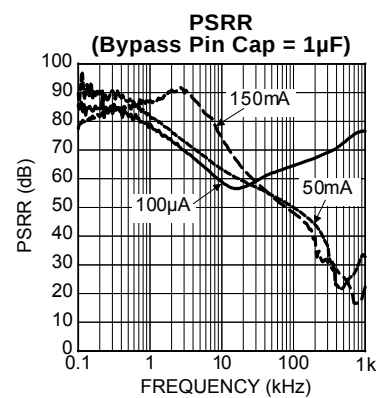
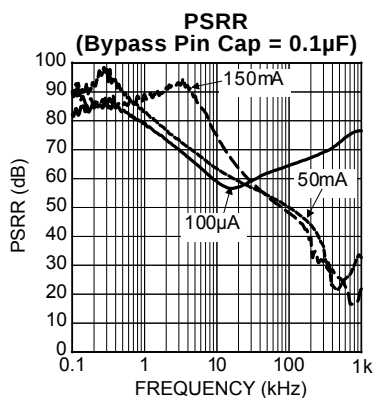
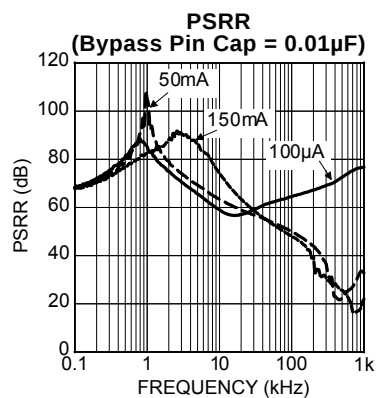
$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1.0V$; $C_{OUT} = 1.0\mu F$; $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$; $T_J = 25^\circ C$, **bold** values indicate –40°C to +125°C, unless noted.

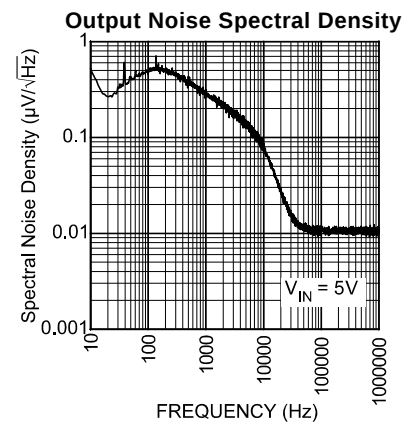
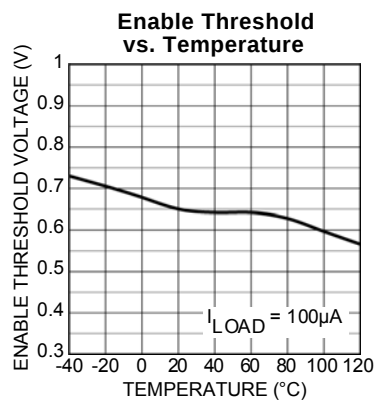
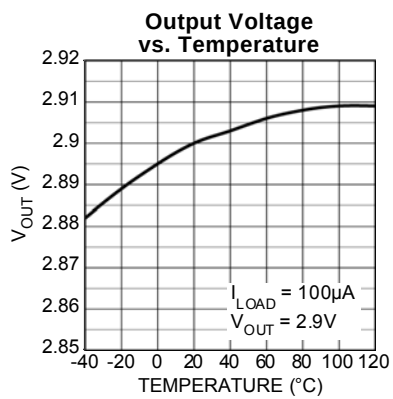
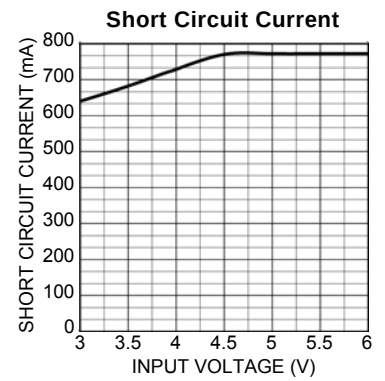
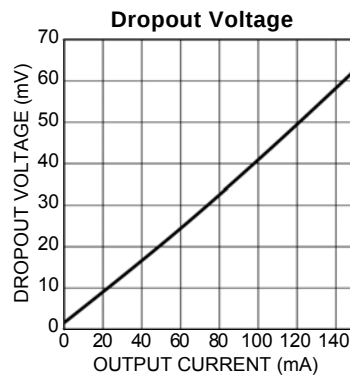
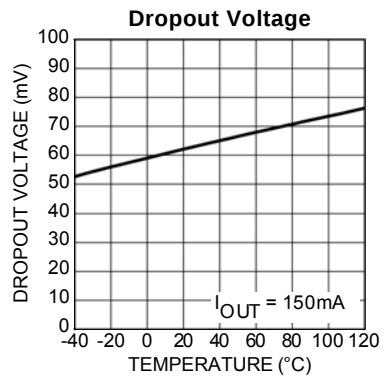
Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Output Voltage Accuracy	Variation from nominal V_{OUT}	–1.0		+1.0	%
	Variation from nominal V_{OUT} , $I_{OUT} = 100mA$ to 150mA	–2.0		+2.0	%
Output Voltage Temp. Coefficient			40		pm/°C
Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ to 5.5V		0.02	0.3	%/V
Load Regulation ⁽⁶⁾	$I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ to 150mA		0.1	0.5	%
Dropout Voltage ⁽⁷⁾	$I_{OUT} = 50mA$, $V_{OUT} > 2.8V$		20	35	mV
	$I_{OUT} = 150mA$, $V_{OUT} > 2.8V$		60	85	mV
	$I_{OUT} = 50mA$, $V_{OUT} > 2.8V$		27	45	mV
	$I_{OUT} = 150mA$, $V_{OUT} > 2.8V$		85	110	mV
Ground Pin Current ⁽⁸⁾	$I_{OUT} = 0$ to 150mA		90	150	μA
Ground Pin Current in Shutdown	$V_{EN} \leq 0.2V$		0.5		μA
Ripple Rejection	$f = \text{up to } 1kHz$; $C_{OUT} = 1.0\mu F$ ceramic; $C_{BYP} = 0.1\mu F$		85		dB
	$f = 10kHz$; $C_{OUT} = 1.0\mu F$ ceramic; $C_{BYP} = 0.1\mu F$		65		dB
Current Limit	$V_{OUT} = 0V$	300	600	900	mA
Output Voltage Noise	$C_{OUT} = 1\mu F$, $C_{BYP} = 0.1\mu F$, 10Hz to 100kHz		20		μV_{rms}
Turn-On Time	$C_{OUT} = 1\mu F$; $C_{BYP} = 0.1\mu F$; $I_{OUT} = 150mA$		30	100	μs
Enable Input					
Enable Input Voltage	Logic Low (Regulator Shutdown)			0.2	V
	Logic High (Regulator Enabled)	1.0			V
Enable Input Current	$V_{IL} \leq 0.2V$ (Regulator Shutdown)		0.01	1	μA
	$V_{IH} \geq 1.0V$ (Regulator Enabled)		0.01	1	μA

Notes:

- Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.
- The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.
- The maximum allowable power dissipation of any T_A (ambient temperature) is $P_{D(max)} = (T_{J(max)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will result in excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown.
- Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended. Human body model.
- Specification for packaged product only.
- 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.
- Dropout voltage is defined as the input-to-output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal V_{OUT} . For outputs below 2.25V, dropout voltage is the input-to-output differential with the minimum input voltage 2.25V.
- 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.

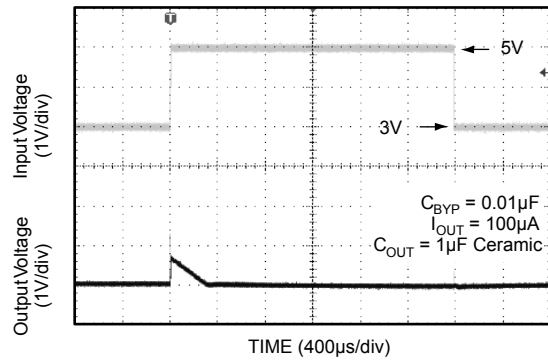
Typical Characteristics



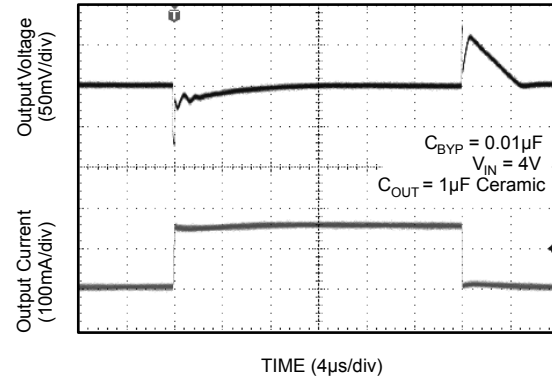


Functional Characteristics

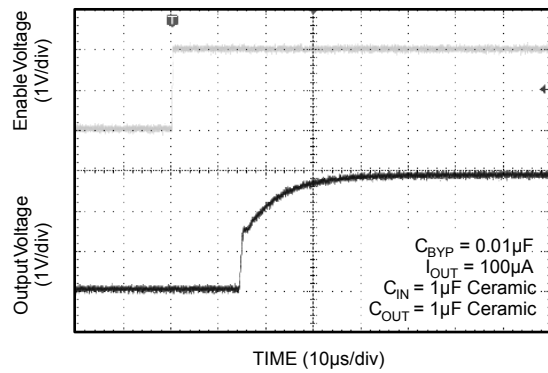
Line Transient Response



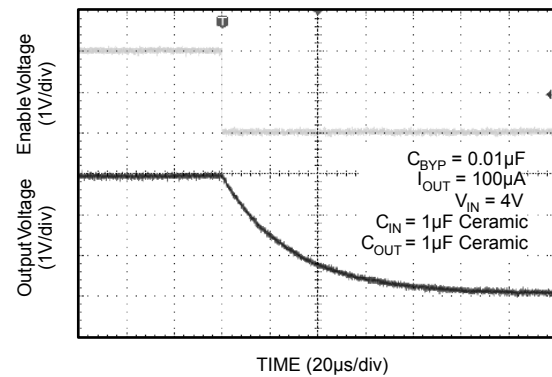
Load Transient Response



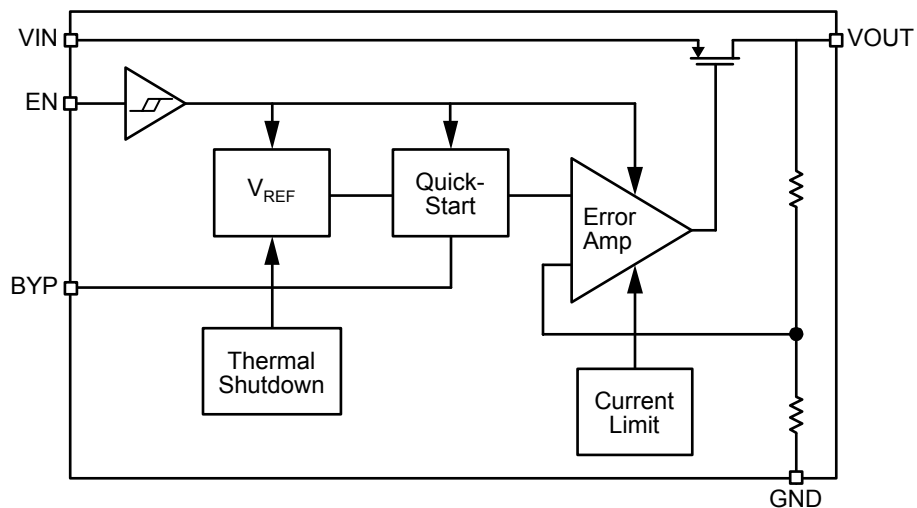
Enable Pin Delay



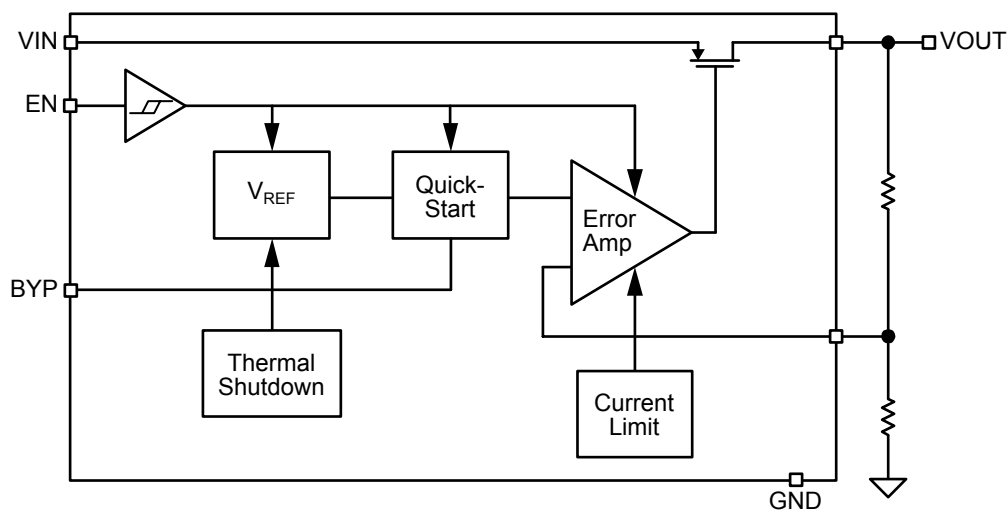
Shutdown Delay



Functional Diagram



MIC5305 Block Diagram – Fixed



MIC5305 Block Diagram – Adjustable

Application Information

Enable/Shutdown

The MIC5305 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 MIC5305 is a high-performance, high bandwidth device. Therefore, it requires a well-bypassed input supply for optimal performance. A 1μF 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 MIC5305 requires an output capacitor of 1μF 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 1μF ceramic output capacitor and does not improve significantly with larger capacitance.

X7R/X5R dielectric-type ceramic capacitors are 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.

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 0.1μF capacitor is recommended for applications that require low-noise outputs. The bypass capacitor can be increased, further reducing noise and improving PSRR. Turn-on time increases slightly with respect to bypass capacitance. A unique, quick-start circuit allows the MIC5305 to drive a large capacitor on the bypass pin without significantly slowing turn-on time. Refer to the Typical Characteristics section for performance with different bypass capacitors.

No-Load Stability

Unlike many other voltage regulators, the MIC5305 will remain stable and in regulation with no load. This is especially important in CMOS RAM keep-alive applications.

Adjustable Regulator Application

Adjustable regulators use the ratio of two resistors to multiply the reference voltage to produce the desired output voltage. The MIC5305 can be adjusted from 1.25V to 5.5V by using two external resistors (Figure 1). The resistors set the output voltage based on the following equation:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right)$$

$$V_{REF} = 1.25V$$

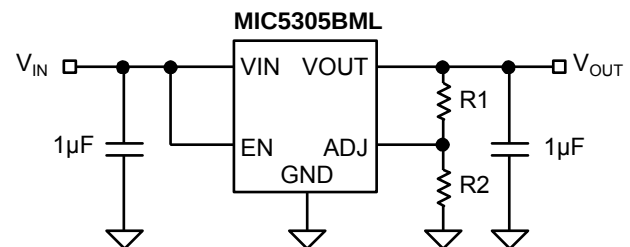


Figure 1. Adjustable Voltage Application

Thermal Considerations

The MIC5305 is designed to provide 150mA of continuous current in a very small package. 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 5.0V, the output voltage is 2.9V and the output current = 150mA.

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 <100μA over the load range, the power dissipation contributed by the ground current is < 1% and can be ignored for this calculation.

$$P_D = (5.0V - 2.9V) \times 150mA \quad P_D = 0.32W$$

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:

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

$T_{J(max)} = 125^{\circ}C$, the max. junction temperature of the die.

θ_{JA} thermal resistance = $93^{\circ}C/W$

Table 1 shows junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the MIC5305 in the 6-pin 2mm × 2mm MLF[®] package.

Package	θ_{JA} Recommended Minimum Footprint	θ_{JC}
6-Pin 2x2 MLF [®]	93°C/W	2°C/W

Table 1. 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 (the minimum amount of copper that you can solder the part to) is 93°C/W, from Table 1. The maximum power dissipation must not be exceeded for proper operation.

For example, when operating the MIC5305-2.9BML at an input voltage of 5.0V and 150mA load with a

minimum footprint layout, the maximum ambient operating temperature T_A can be determined as follows:

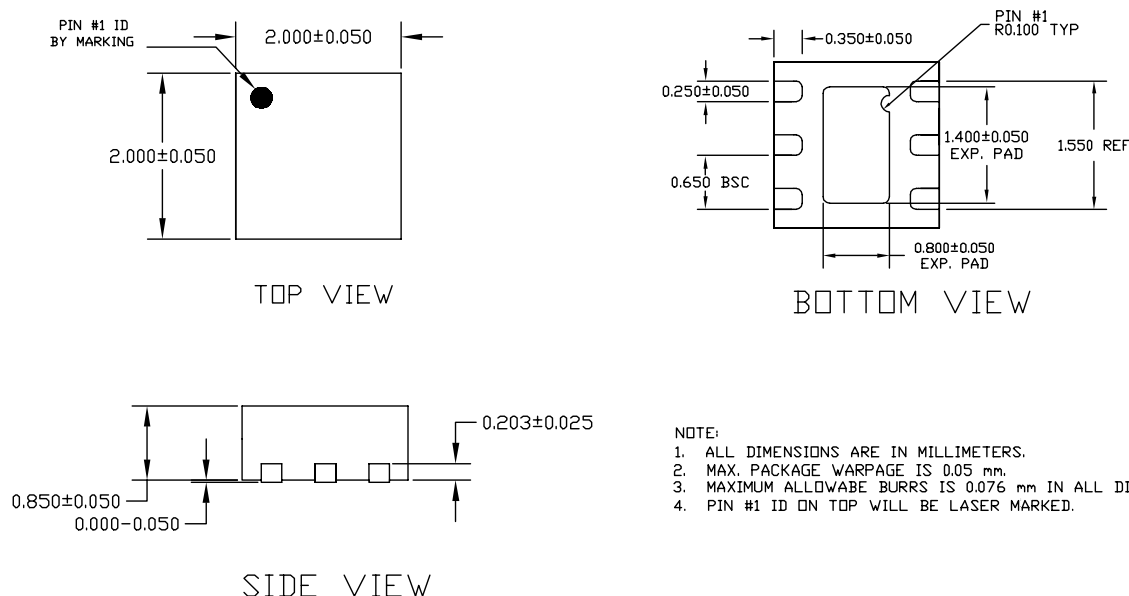
$$0.32W = \frac{125^{\circ}C - T_A}{93^{\circ}C/W}$$

$$T_A = 95.2^{\circ}C$$

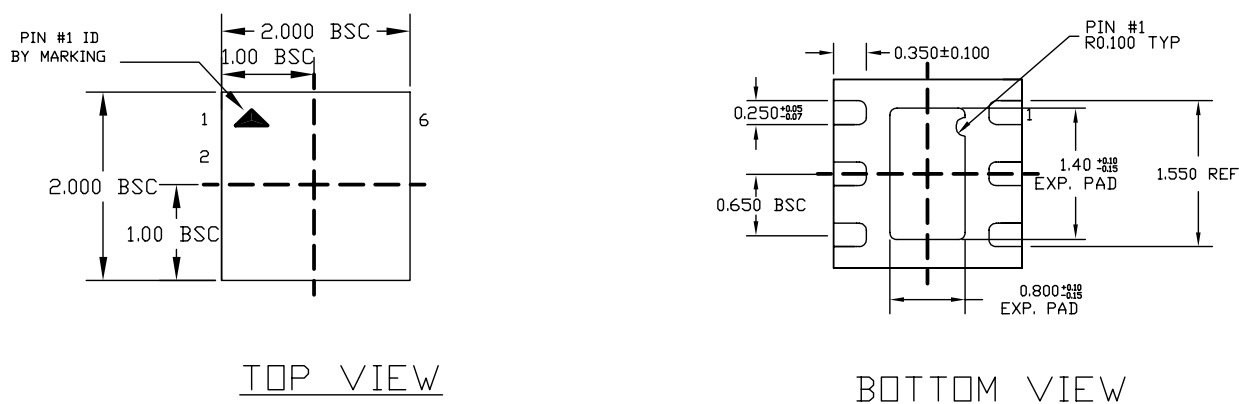
Therefore, a 2.9V application at 150mA of output current can accept an ambient operating temperature of 95.2°C in a 6-pin 2mm x 2mm MLF[®] package. For a full discussion of heat sinking and thermal effects on voltage regulators, refer to the "Regulator Thermals" section of *Micrel's Designing with Low-Dropout Voltage Regulators* handbook. This information can be found on Micrel's website at:

http://www.micrel.com/_PDF/other/LDOBk_ds.pdf

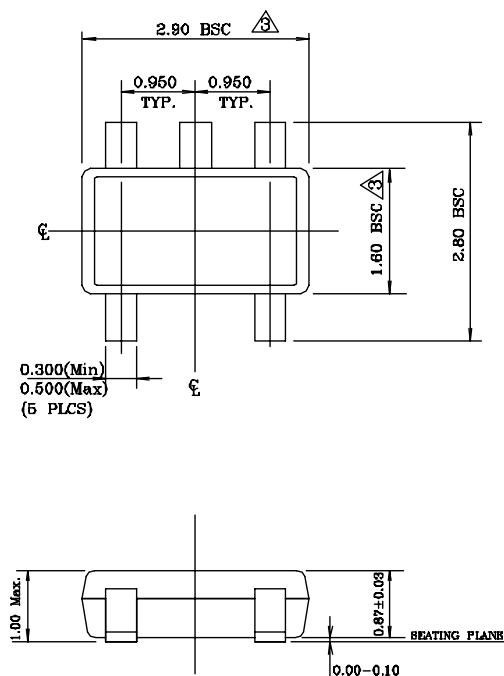
Package Information



6-Pin 2x2 MLF[®] (ML)

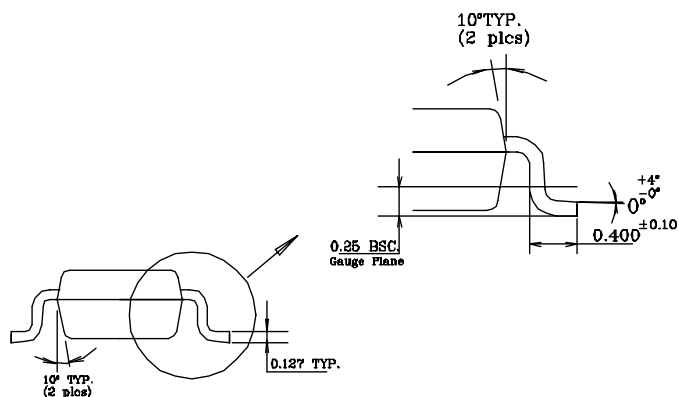


6-Pin 2x2 Thin MLF[®] (MT)



NOTE:

1. Dimensions and tolerances are as per ANSI Y14.5M, 1994.
2. Die is facing up for mold. Die is facing down for trim/form, ie. reverse trim/form.
3. Dimensions are exclusive of mold flash and gate burr.
4. The footlength measuring is based on the gauge plane method.
5. All specification comply to Jedec Spec MO193 Issue C.
6. All dimensions are in millimeters.



5-Pin TSOT-23 (D5)

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