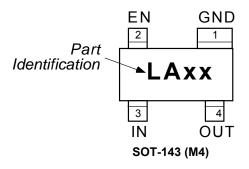
# Ordering Information<sup>(1)</sup>

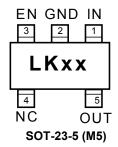
Part Number			V-14	Tamanamatuwa Banana			
Standard	Marking	Pb-Free	Marking	Voltage	Temperature Range	Package	
MIC5203-2.6BM4	LA26	MIC5203-2.6YM4	<u>LA</u> 26	2.6V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-143	
MIC5203-2.8BM4	LA28	MIC5203-2.8YM4	<u>LA</u> 28	2.8V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-143	
MIC5203-3.0BM4	LA30	MIC5203-3.0YM4	<u>LA</u> 30	3.0V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-143	
MIC5203-3.3BM4	LA33	MIC5203-3.3YM4	<u>LA</u> 33	3.3V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-143	
MIC5203-3.6BM4	LA36	MIC5203-3.6YM4	<u>LA</u> 36	3.6V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-143	
MIC5203-3.8BM4	LA38	MIC5203-3.8YM4	<u>LA</u> 38	3.8V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-143	
MIC5203-4.0BM4	LA40	MIC5203-4.0YM4	<u>LA</u> 40	4.0V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-143	
MIC5203-4.5BM4	LA45	MIC5203-4.5YM4	<u>LA</u> 45	4.5V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-143	
MIC5203-4.7BM4	LA47	MIC5203-4.7YM4	<u>LA</u> 47	4.7V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-143	
MIC5203-5.0BM4	LA50	MIC5203-5.0YM4	<u>LA</u> 50	5.0V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-143	
MIC5203-2.6BM5	LK26	MIC5203-2.6YM5	<u>LK</u> 26	2.6V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-23-5	
MIC5203-2.8BM5	LK28	MIC5203-2.8YM5	<u>LK</u> 28	2.8V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-23-5	
MIC5203-3.0BM5	LK30	MIC5203-3.0YM5	<u>LK</u> 30	3.0V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-23-5	
MIC5203-3.3BM5	LK33	MIC5203-3.3YM5	<u>LK</u> 33	3.3V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-23-5	
MIC5203-3.6BM5	LK36	MIC5203-3.6YM5	<u>LK</u> 36	3.6V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-23-5	
MIC5203-3.8BM5	LK38	MIC5203-3.8YM5	<u>LK</u> 38	3.8V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-23-5	
MIC5203-4.0BM5	LK40	MIC5203-4.0YM5	<u>LK</u> 40	4.0V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-23-5	
MIC5203-4.5BM5	LK45	MIC5203-4.5YM5	<u>LK</u> 45	4.5V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-23-5	
MIC5203-4.7BM5	LK47	MIC5203-4.7YM5	<u>LK</u> 47	4.7V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-23-5	
MIC5203-5.0BM5	LK50	MIC5203-5.0YM5	<u>LK</u> 50	5.0V	–40° to +125°C	SOT-23-5	

#### Note:

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

# **Pin Configuration**





# **Pin Description**

Pin Number SOT-143	Pin Number SOT-23-5	Pin Name	Pin Name
1	2	GND	Ground.
2	3	EN	Enable (Input): TTL/CMOS compatible control input. Logic high = enabled; logic low or open = shutdown.
3	1	IN	Supply input.
	4	NC	Not internally connected.
4	5	OUT	Regulator output.

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**(1)

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

Supply Voltage (V <sub>IN</sub> )	20V to +20V
Enable Input Voltage (V <sub>EN</sub> )	20V to +20V
Power Dissipation (P <sub>D</sub> )	Internally Limited
Storage Temperature (Ts)	60°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, #sec.)	260°C

Input Voltage (V <sub>IN</sub> )	υV
Enable Input Voltage (V <sub>EN</sub> )0V to	$V_{IN}$
Junction Temperature Range40°C to +125	
Thermal Resistance (θ <sub>JA</sub> )Not	e 3

## **Electrical Characteristics**

 $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V; \ I_L = 1 mA; \ C_L = 0.47 \mu F; \ V_{EN} \geq 2.0V; \ T_J = 25 ^{\circ}C, \ \textbf{bold} \ values \ indicate - 40 ^{\circ}C \leq T_J \leq +125 ^{\circ}C, \ unless \ noted.$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Vo	Output voltage accuracy		-3		3	- %
			-4		4	
$\Delta V_{O}/\Delta T$	Output voltage temperature coefficient	Note 4		50	200	pm/°C
$\Delta V_0/V_0$	Line regulation	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V to 16V		0.008	0.3	- %
7000					0.5	
$\Delta V_{O}/V_{O}$	Load regulation	I <sub>L</sub> = 0.1mA to 80mA <sup>(5)</sup>		0.08	0.3	- %
7000					0.5	
	Dropout voltage <sup>(6)</sup>	I <sub>L</sub> = 100 μA		20		mV
$\Delta V_{O} - V_{O}$		I <sub>L</sub> = 20mA		200	350	
		I <sub>L</sub> = 50mA		250		
		I <sub>L</sub> = 80mA		300	600	
lα	Quiescent current	V <sub>EN</sub> ≤ 0.4V (shutdown)		0.01	10	μΑ
I <sub>GND</sub>	Ground pin current <sup>(7)</sup>	I <sub>L</sub> = 100 μA, V <sub>EN</sub> ≥ 2.0V (active)		180		μΑ
		I <sub>L</sub> = 20mA, V <sub>EN</sub> ≥ 2.0V (active)		225	750	
		I <sub>L</sub> = 50mA, V <sub>EN</sub> ≥ 2.0V (active)		850		
		I <sub>L</sub> = 80mA, V <sub>EN</sub> ≥ 2.0V (active)		1800	3000	
I <sub>GNDDO</sub>	Ground pin current at dropout	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nominal)} - 0.5V^{(7)}$		200	300	μΑ
I <sub>LIMIT</sub>	Current limit	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V		180	250	mA
$\Delta V_{O/}\Delta P_D$	Thermal regulation	Note 8		0.05		%/W

## **Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

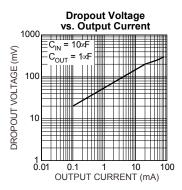
 $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ ;  $I_L = 1mA$ ;  $C_L = 0.47 \mu F$ ;  $V_{EN} \ge 2.0V$ ;  $T_J = 25 ^{\circ}C$ , **bold** values indicate  $-40 ^{\circ}C \le T_J \le +125 ^{\circ}C$ , unless noted.

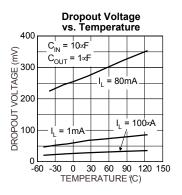
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units	
Enable Input							
V <sub>IL</sub>	Enable input voltage level	Logic low (off)			0.6	V	
V <sub>IH</sub>		Logic high (on)	2.0			V	
I <sub>IL</sub>	- Enable input current	V <sub>IL</sub> ≤ 0.6V		0.01	1	μA	
I <sub>IH</sub>		V <sub>IH</sub> ≥ 2.0V		15	50	μΑ	

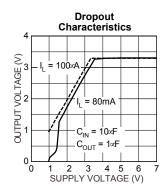
#### Notes:

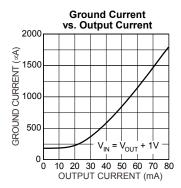
- 1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.
- 2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.
- 3. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any  $T_A$  (ambient temperature) is  $P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} T_A) \div \theta_{JA}$ . Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will result in excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. The  $\theta_{JA}$  is 250°C/W for the SOT-143 and 220°C/W for the SOT-23-5 mounted on a printed circuit board.
- 4. Output voltage temperature coefficient is defined as the worst-case voltage change divided by the total temperature range.
- 5. 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.
- 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 plus pass transistor base current. The total current drawn from the supply is the sum of the load current plus the ground pin current.
- 8. 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 150mA load pulse at  $V_{IN}$  = 16V for t = 10ms.

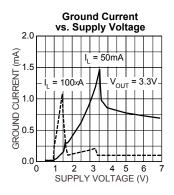
# **Typical Characteristics**

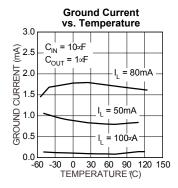


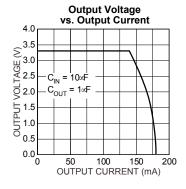


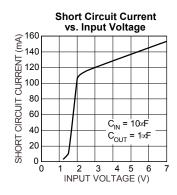


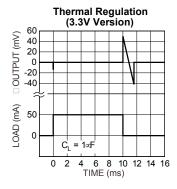


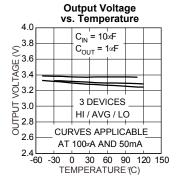


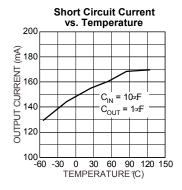


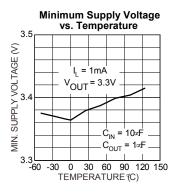




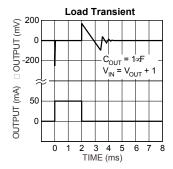


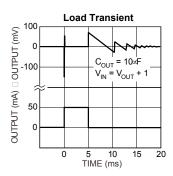


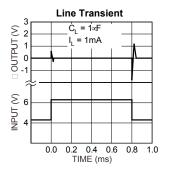


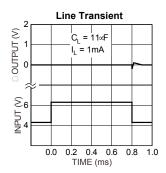


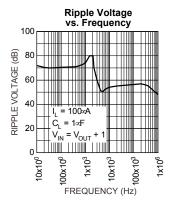
## **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

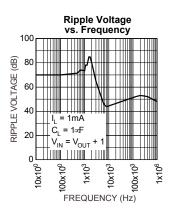


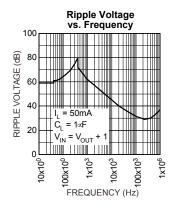


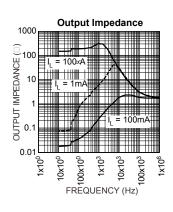


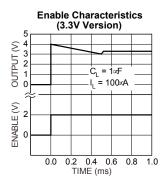


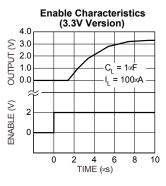


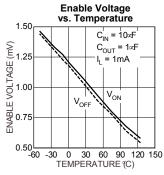


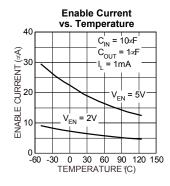












### **Applications Information**

#### **Input Capacitor**

A  $0.1\mu F$  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 when a battery is used as the input.

#### **Output Capacitor**

Typical PNP based regulators require an output capacitor to prevent oscillation. The MIC5203 is ultrastable, requiring only  $0.47\mu F$  of output capacitance for stability. The regulator is stable with all types of capacitors, including the tiny, low-ESR ceramic chip capacitors. The output capacitor value can be increased without limit to improve transient response.

The capacitor should have a resonant frequency above 500kHz. Ceramic capacitors work, but some dielectrics have poor temperature coefficients, which will affect the value of the output capacitor over temperature. Tantalum capacitors are much more stable over temperature, but typically are larger and more expensive. Aluminum electrolytic capacitors will also work, but they have electrolytes that freeze at about -30°C. Tantalum or ceramic capacitors are recommended for operation below -25°C.

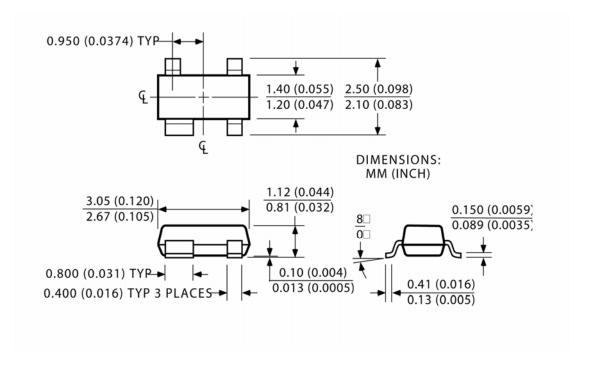
### **No-Load Stability**

The MIC5203 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.

#### **Enable Input**

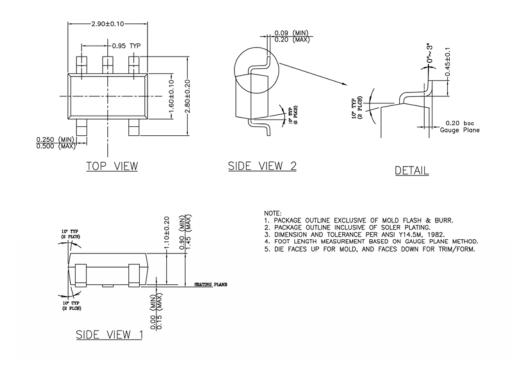
The MIC5203 features nearly zero off-mode current. When EN (enable input) is held below 0.6V, all internal circuitry is powered off. Pulling EN high (over 2.0V) reenables the device and allows operation. EN draws a small amount of current, typically 15 $\mu$ A. While the logic threshold is TTL/CMOS compatible, EN may be pulled as high as 20V, independent of V<sub>IN</sub>.

## **Package Information**



SOT-143 (M4)

## **Package Information (continued)**



SOT-23-5 (M5)

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