MIC5219

500 mA Peak Output LDO Regulator

Features

- 500 mA Output Current Capability
  - SOT23-5 Package - 500 mA Peak
  - 2 mm x 2 mm x 0.9 mm VDFN Package - 500 mA Continuous
  - 2 mm x 2 mm x 0.6 mm Thin DFN Package - 500 mA Continuous
  - MSOP-8 Package - 500 mA Continuous
- Low 500 mV Maximum Dropout Voltage at Full Load
- Extremely Tight Load and Line Regulation
- Tiny SOT-23-5 and Power MSOP-8 Package
- Ultra-Low Noise Output
- Low Temperature Coefficient
- Current and Thermal Limiting
- Reversed-Battery Protection
- CMOS/TTL-Compatible Enable/Shutdown Control
- Near-Zero Shutdown Current

Applications

- Laptop, Notebook, and Palmtop Computers
- Cellular Telephones and Battery-Powered Equipment
- Consumer and Personal Electronics
- PC Card V_{CC} and V_{PP} Regulation and Switching
- SMPS Post-Regulator/DC-to-DC Modules
- High-Efficiency Linear Power Supplies

General Description

The MIC5219 is an efficient linear voltage regulator with high peak output current capability, very low dropout voltage, and better than 1% output voltage accuracy. Dropout is typically 10 mV at light loads and less than 500 mV at full load.

The MIC5219 is designed to provide a peak output current for start-up conditions where higher inrush current is demanded. It features a 500 mA peak output rating. Continuous output current is limited only by package and layout.

The MIC5219 can be enabled or shut down by a CMOS- or TTL-compatible signal. When disabled, power consumption drops nearly to zero. Dropout ground current is minimized to help prolong battery life. Other key features include reversed-battery protection, current limiting, overtemperature shutdown, and low noise performance with an ultra-low noise option.

The MIC5219 is available in adjustable or fixed output voltages in the space-saving 6-pin (2 mm × 2 mm) VDFN, 6-pin (2 mm × 2 mm) Thin DFN, SOT23-5, and 8-pin power MSOP packages. For higher power requirements see the MIC5209 or MIC5237.

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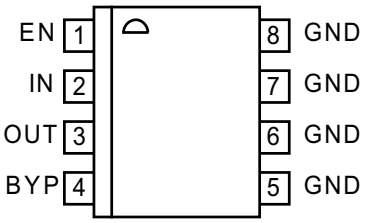
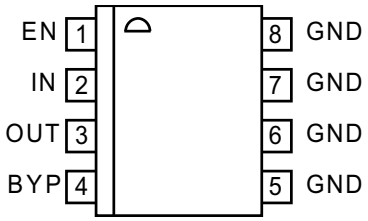
Package Types

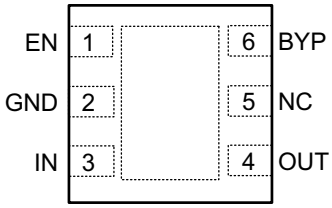
MIC5219-x.xYMM
MSOP-8 (MM)
Fixed Voltages
(Top View)



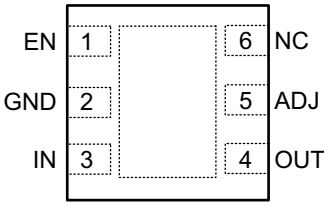
MIC5219YMM
MSOP-8 (MM)
Adjustable Voltages
(Top View)



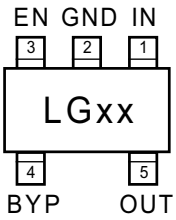
MIC5219-x.xYML
6-Pin VDFN (ML)
(Top View)



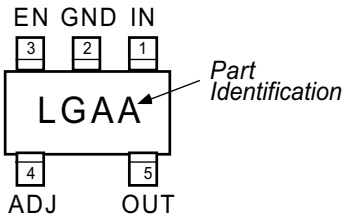
MIC5219YMT
6-Pin TDFN (MT)
(Top View)



MIC5219-x.xYM5
SOT23-5 (M5)
Fixed Voltages
(Top View)



MIC5219YM5
SOT23-5 (M5)
Adjustable Voltage
(Top View)



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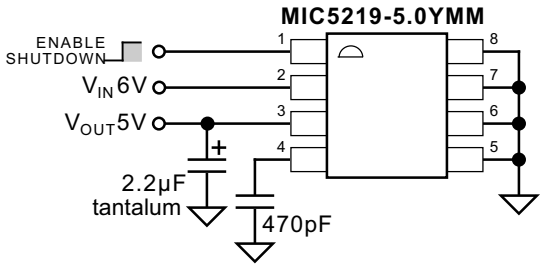
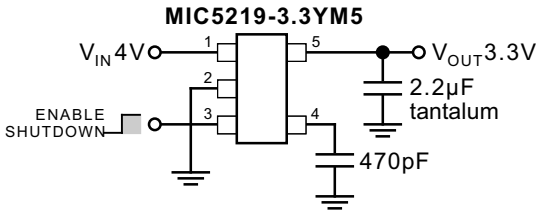
Typical Application Circuits

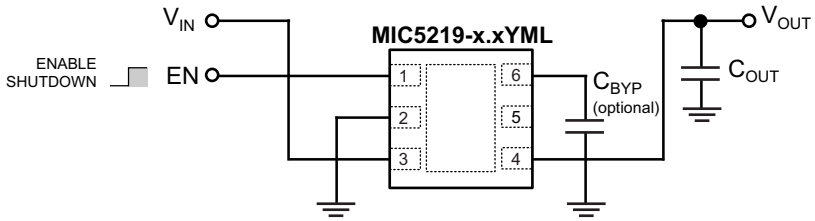
MIC5219
5V Ultra-Low Noise Regulator



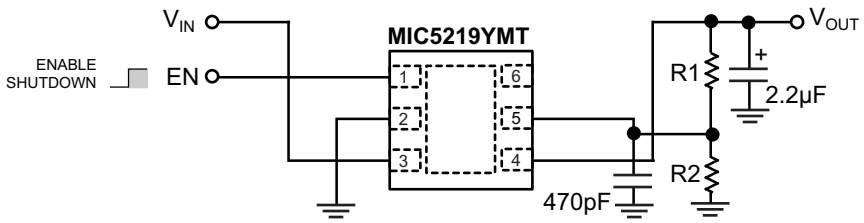
MIC5219
3.3V Ultra-Low Noise Regulator



MIC5219
Ultra-Low Noise Regulator (Fixed)



MIC5219
Ultra-Low Noise Regulator (Adjustable)



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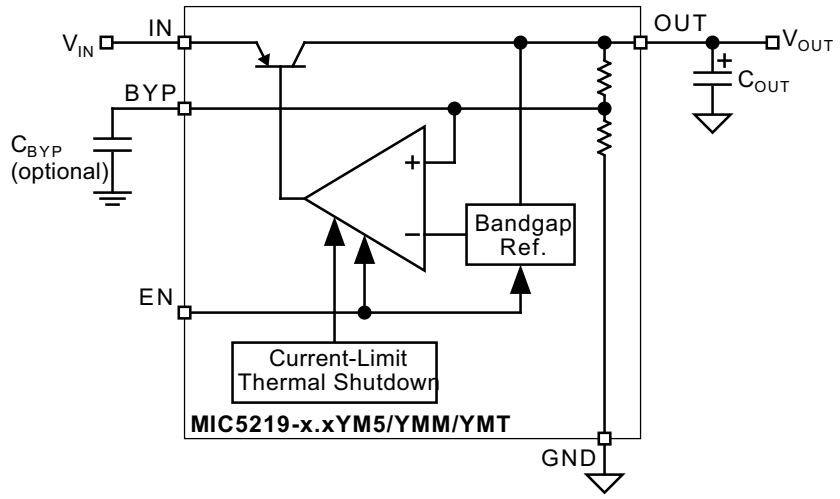
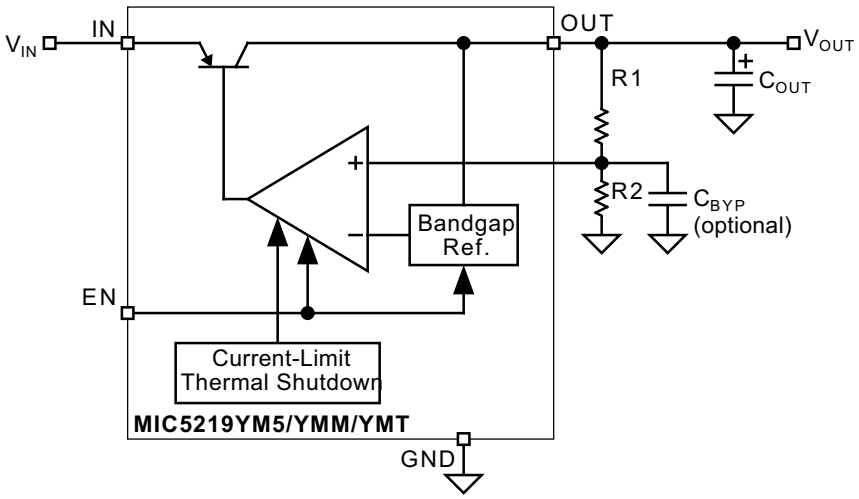
Block Diagrams

Ultra-Low Noise Fixed Regulator



Ultra-Low Noise Adjustable Regulator



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1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings †

Supply Input Voltage (V_{IN}) ..... –20V to +20V
Power Dissipation (P_D) ..... Internally Limited

Operating Ratings ††

Supply Input Voltage (V_{IN}) ..... +2.5V to +12V
Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN}) .....0V to V_{IN}

† Notice: Absolute maximum ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the component may occur. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device outside of its operating ratings. The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature, $T_{J(MAX)}$, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, θ_{JA}, and the ambient temperature, T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated using: $P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} – T_A) \div \theta_{JA}$. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will result in excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. See Table 4-1 and the Thermal Considerations section for details.

†† Notice: The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1.0V$; $C_{OUT} = 4.7\ \mu F$, $I_{OUT} = 100\ \mu A$; $T_J = +25°C$, **bold** values indicate $–40°C \le T_J \le +125°C$.

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	–1	—	1	%	Variation from Nominal V_{OUT}
		–2	—	**2**	%	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T$	—	**40**	—	ppm/°C	Note 1
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/V_{OUT}$	—	0.009	0.05	%/V	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ to 12V
		—	—	**0.1**		
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/V_{OUT}$	—	0.05	0.5	%	I_{OUT} = 100 µA to 500 mA, Note 2
		—	—	**0.7**		

Note 1: Output voltage temperature coefficient is defined as the worst case voltage change divided by the total temperature range.

2: Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Parts are tested for load regulation in the load range from 100 µA to 500 mA. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.

3: 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.

4: 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.

5: V_{EN} is the voltage externally applied to devices with the EN (enable) input pin.

6: 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 500 mA load pulse at V_{IN} = 12V for t = 10 ms.

7: C_{BYP} is an optional, external bypass capacitor connected to devices with a BYP (bypass) or ADJ (adjust) pin.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1.0V$; $C_{OUT} = 4.7\ \mu F$, $I_{OUT} = 100\ \mu A$; $T_J = +25°C$, **bold** values indicate $–40°C \le T_J \le +125°C$.

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Dropout Voltage (Note 3)	$V_{IN} – V_{OUT}$	—	10	60	mV	I_{OUT} = 100 µA
		—	—	**80**		
		—	115	175	mV	I_{OUT} = 50 mA
		—	—	**250**		
		—	175	300	mV	I_{OUT} = 150 mA
		—	—	**400**		
		—	350	500	mV	I_{OUT} = 500 mA
		—	—	**600**		
Ground Pin Current (Note 4, 5)	I_{GND}	—	80	130	µA	$V_{EN} \ge 3.0V$, I_{OUT} = 100 µA
		—	—	**170**		
		—	350	650	µA	$V_{EN} \ge 3.0V$, I_{OUT} = 50 mA
		—	—	**900**		
		—	1.8	2.5	mA	$V_{EN} \ge 3.0V$, I_{OUT} = 150 mA
		—	—	**3.0**		
		—	12	20	mA	$V_{EN} \ge 3.0V$, I_{OUT} = 500 mA
		—	—	**25**		
Ground Pin Quiescent Current (Note 4)		—	0.05	3	µA	$V_{EN} \le 0.4V$
		—	0.10	**8**	µA	$V_{EN} \le 0.18V$
Ripple Rejection	PSRR	—	75	—	dB	f = 120 Hz
Current Limit	I_{LIMIT}	—	700	**1000**	mA	V_{OUT} = 0V
Thermal Regulation (Note 3)	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta P_D$	—	**0.05**	—	%/W	Note 6
Output Noise (Note 7)	e_{no}	—	500	—	nV/√ Hz	I_{OUT} = 50 mA, C_{OUT} = 2.2 µF, C_{BYP} = 0
		—	300	—	nV/√ Hz	I_{OUT} = 50 mA, C_{OUT} = 2.2 µF, C_{BYP} = 470 pF

Note 1: Output voltage temperature coefficient is defined as the worst case voltage change divided by the total temperature range.

2: Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Parts are tested for load regulation in the load range from 100 µA to 500 mA. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.

3: 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.

4: 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.

5: V_{EN} is the voltage externally applied to devices with the EN (enable) input pin.

6: 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 500 mA load pulse at V_{IN} = 12V for t = 10 ms.

7: C_{BYP} is an optional, external bypass capacitor connected to devices with a BYP (bypass) or ADJ (adjust) pin.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1.0V$; $C_{OUT} = 4.7\ \mu F$, $I_{OUT} = 100\ \mu A$; $T_J = +25°C$, **bold** values indicate $–40°C \le T_J \le +125°C$.

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
ENABLE Input						
Enable Input Logic-Low Voltage	V_{ENL}	—	—	0.4	V	V_{EN} = logic low (regulator shutdown)
		—	—	**0.18**		
		2.0	—	—	V	V_{EN} = logic high (regulator enabled)
Enable Input Current	I_{ENL}	—	0.01	–1	µA	$V_{ENL} \le 0.4V$
		—	**0.01**	**–2**		$V_{ENL} \le 0.18V$
	I_{ENH}	2	5	20	µA	$V_{ENH} \ge 2.0V$
		—	—	**25**		

Note 1: Output voltage temperature coefficient is defined as the worst case voltage change divided by the total temperature range.

2: Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Parts are tested for load regulation in the load range from 100 µA to 500 mA. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.

3: 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.

4: 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.

5: V_{EN} is the voltage externally applied to devices with the EN (enable) input pin.

6: 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 500 mA load pulse at $V_{IN} = 12V$ for t = 10 ms.

7: C_{BYP} is an optional, external bypass capacitor connected to devices with a BYP (bypass) or ADJ (adjust) pin.

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TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS (Note 1)

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Temperature Ranges						
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T_A	–40	—	+125	°C	—
Maximum Junction Temperature Range	T_J	–40	—	+125	°C	—
Storage Temperature Range	T_S	–65	—	+150	°C	—
Lead Temperature	—	—	260	—	°C	Soldering, 5 sec.
Package Thermal Resistances						
Thermal Resistance, MSOP-8Ld	θ_{JA}	—	160	—	°C/W	Minimum footprint area.
Thermal Resistance, SOT23-5Ld	θ_{JA}	—	220	—	°C/W	Minimum footprint area.
Thermal Resistance, VDFN-6Ld	θ_{JA}	—	90	—	°C/W	Minimum footprint area.
Thermal Resistance, TDFN-6Ld	θ_{JA}	—	90	—	°C/W	Minimum footprint area.

Note 1: The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of ambient temperature, the maximum allowable junction temperature and the thermal resistance from junction to air (i.e., T_A, T_J, θ_{JA}). Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause the device operating junction temperature to exceed the maximum +125°C rating. Sustained junction temperatures above +125°C can impact the device reliability.

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2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

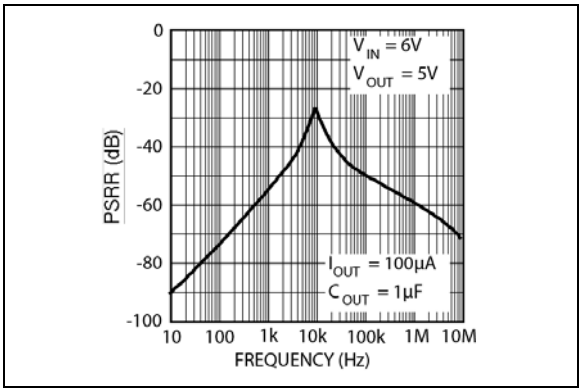

FIGURE 2-1: *Power Supply Rejection Ratio.*

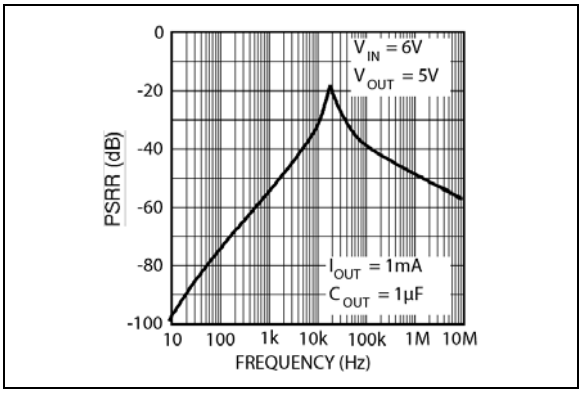

FIGURE 2-2: *Power Supply Rejection Ratio.*

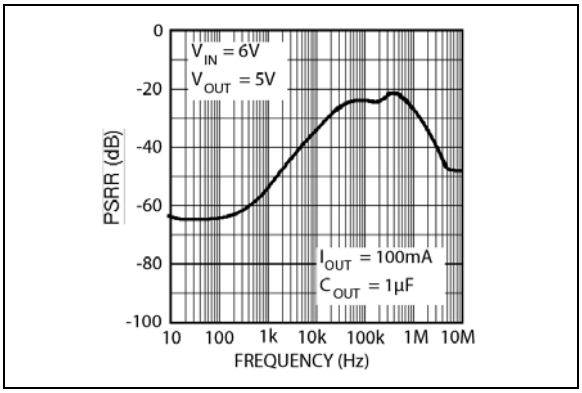

FIGURE 2-3: *Power Supply Rejection Ratio.*

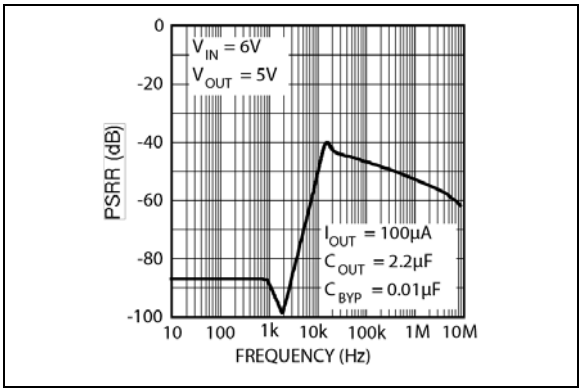

FIGURE 2-4: *Power Supply Rejection Ratio.*

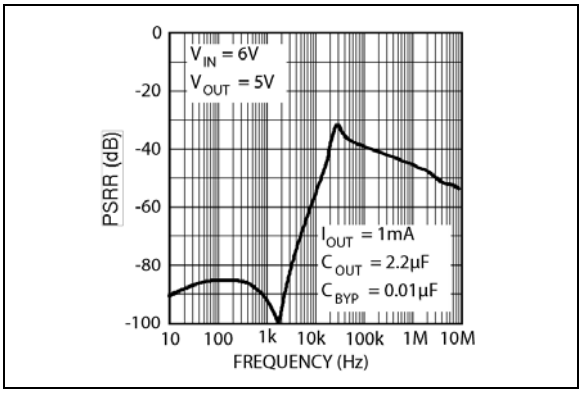

FIGURE 2-5: *Power Supply Rejection Ratio.*

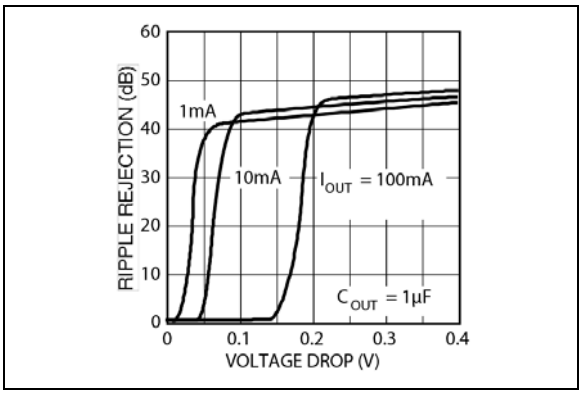

FIGURE 2-6: *Power Supply Ripple Rejection vs. Voltage Drop.*

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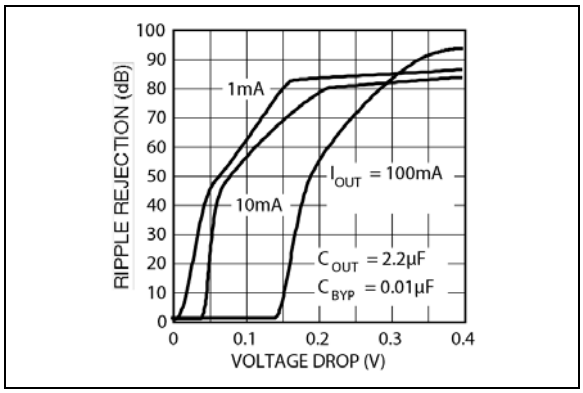

FIGURE 2-7: *Power Supply Ripple Rejection vs. Voltage Drop.*

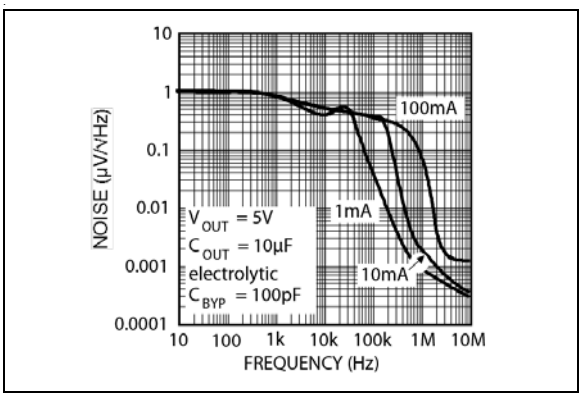

FIGURE 2-10: *Noise Performance.*

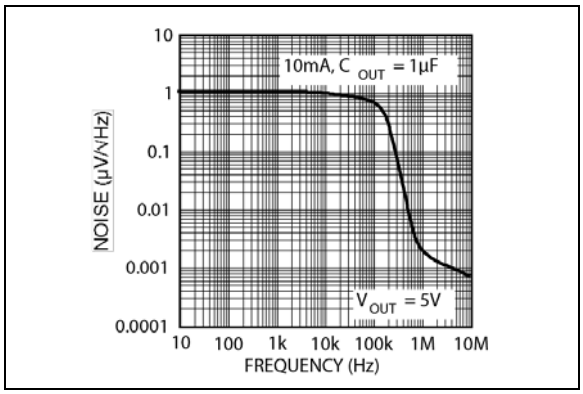

FIGURE 2-8: *Noise Performance.*

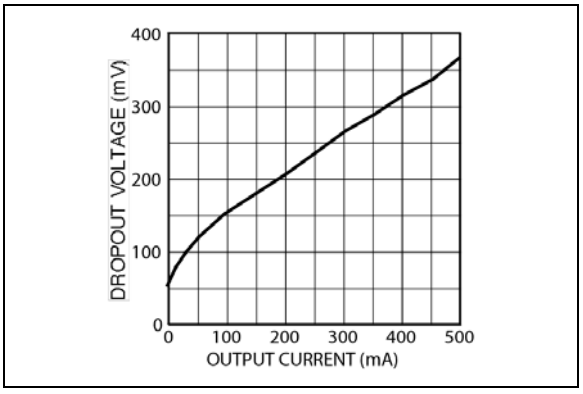

FIGURE 2-11: *Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current.*

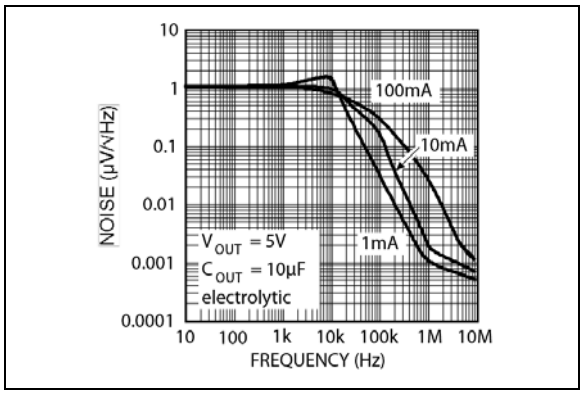

FIGURE 2-9: *Noise Performance.*

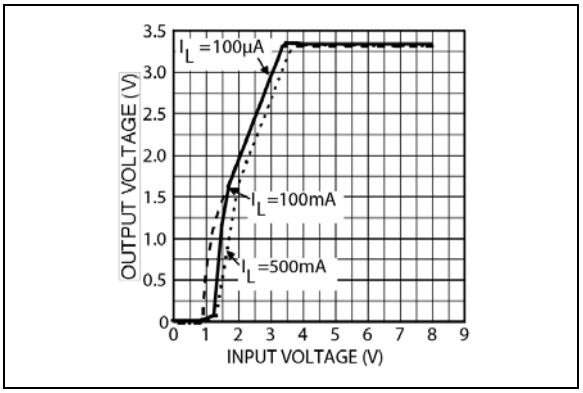

FIGURE 2-12: *Dropout Characteristics.*

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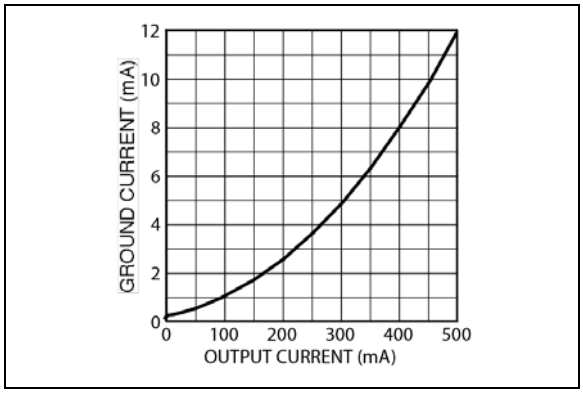

FIGURE 2-13: *Ground Current vs. Output Current.*

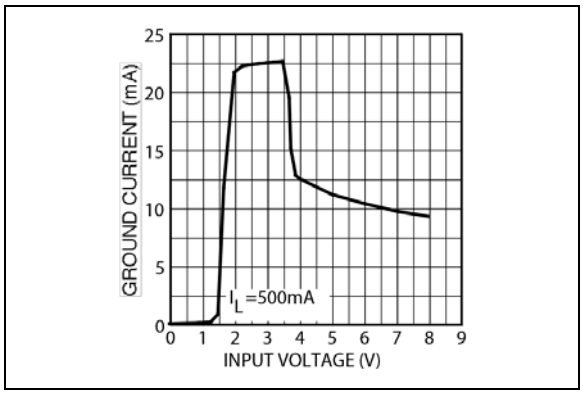

FIGURE 2-14: *Ground Current vs. Supply Voltage.*

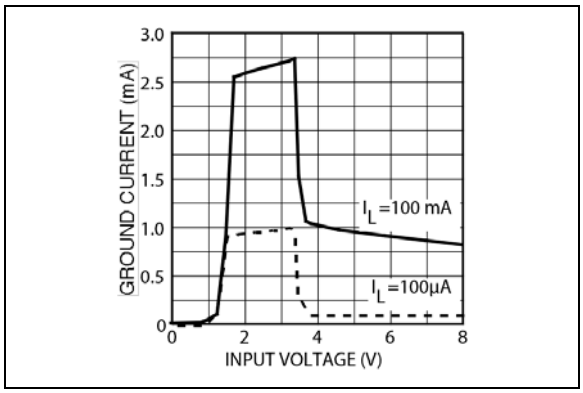

FIGURE 2-15: *Ground Current vs. Supply Voltage.*

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3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

Pin Number VDFN-6 TDFN-6	Pin Number MSOP-8	Pin Number SOT23-5	Pin Name	Description
3	2	1	IN	Supply input.
2	5 - 8	2	GND	Ground: MSOP-8 pins 5 through 8 are internally connected.
4	3	5	OUT	Regulator output.
1	1	3	EN	Enable (input): CMOS-compatible control input. Logic-high = enable; logic-low or open = shutdown.
6	4 (FIXED)	4 (FIXED)	BYP	Reference bypass: Connect an external 470 pF capacitor to GND to reduce output noise. May be left open.
5 (NC)	4 (ADJ)	4 (ADJ)	ADJ	Adjust (input): Feedback input. Connect to resistive voltage-divider network.
EP	—	—	GND	Ground: Internally connected to the exposed pad. Connect externally to GND pin.

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4.0 APPLICATION INFORMATION

The MIC5219 is designed for 150 mA to 200 mA output current applications where a high-current spike (500 mA) is needed for short, start-up conditions. Basic application of the device will be discussed initially followed by a more detailed discussion of higher current applications.

4.1 Enable/Shutdown

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). See Figure 4-5.

4.2 Input Capacitor

A 1 µF 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.

4.3 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. 1 µF minimum is recommended when C_{BYP} is not used (see Figure 4-5). 2.2 µF minimum is recommended when C_{BYP} is 470 pF (see Figure 4-6). For applications <3V, the output capacitor should be increased to 22 µF minimum to reduce start-up overshoot. Larger values improve the regulator's transient response. The output capacitor value may be increased without limit.

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

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

4.4 No-Load Stability

The MIC5219 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.

4.5 Reference Bypass Capacitor

BYP is connected to the internal voltage reference. A 470 pF capacitor (C_{BYP}) connected from BYP to GND quiets this reference, providing a significant reduction in output noise (ultra-low noise performance). C_{BYP} reduces the regulator phase margin; when using C_{BYP}, output capacitors of 2.2 µF or greater are generally required to maintain stability.

The start-up speed of the MIC5219 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}.

4.6 Thermal Considerations

The MIC5219 is designed to provide 200 mA of continuous current in two very small profile packages. 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 thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient, of the device and the following basic equation.

EQUATION 4-1:

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

$T_{J(MAX)}$ is the maximum junction temperature of the die, +125°C, and T_A is the ambient operating temperature. θ_{JA} is layout-dependent; Table 4-1 shows examples of thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient, for the MIC5219.

TABLE 4-1: MIC5219 THERMAL RESISTANCE

Package	θ_{JA} Rec. Min. Footprint	θ_{JA} 1" Square 2 oz. Copper	θ_{JC}
MSOP-8	160°C/W	70°C/W	30°C/W
SOT23-5	220°C/W	170°C/W	130°C/W
2x2 VDFN	90°C/W	—	—
2x2TDFN	90°C/W	—	—

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The actual power dissipation of the regulator circuit can be determined using one simple equation.

EQUATION 4-2:

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

Substituting $P_{D(MAX)}$ 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, if we are operating the MIC5219-3.3YM5 at room temperature, with a minimum footprint layout, we can determine the maximum input voltage for a set output current.

EQUATION 4-3:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{125°C - 25°C}{220°C/W} = 455mW$$

The thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient, for the minimum footprint is 220°C/W, taken from Table 4-1. The maximum power dissipation number cannot be exceeded for proper operation of the device. Using the output voltage of 3.3V, and an output current of 150 mA, we can determine the maximum input voltage. Ground current, maximum of 3 mA for 150 mA of output current, can be taken from the Electrical Characteristics section of the data sheet.

EQUATION 4-4:

$$455mW = (V_{IN} - 3.3V) \times 150mA + V_{IN} \times 3mA$$

$$455mW = 150mA \times V_{IN} + 3mA \times V_{IN} - 495mW$$

$$950mW = 153mA \times V_{IN}$$

$$V_{IN(MAX)} = 6.2V_{MAX}$$

Therefore, a 3.3V application at 150 mA of output current can accept a maximum input voltage of 6.2V in a SOT23-5 package. For a full discussion of heat sinking and thermal effects on voltage regulators, refer to the “Regulator Thermals” section of Microchip’s Designing with Low-Dropout Voltage Regulators handbook.

4.7 Peak Current Applications

The MIC5219 is designed for applications where high start-up currents are demanded from space constrained regulators. This device will deliver 500 mA start-up current from a SOT23-5 or MSOP-8 package, allowing high power from a very low profile device. The MIC5219 can subsequently provide output current that is only limited by the thermal characteristics of the device. You can obtain higher continuous currents from the device with the proper design. This is easily proved with some thermal calculations.

If we look at a specific example, it may be easier to follow. The MIC5219 can be used to provide up to 500 mA continuous output current. First, calculate the maximum power dissipation of the device, as was done in the Thermal Considerations section. Worst case thermal resistance (θ_{JA} = 220°C/W for the MIC5219-x.xYM5), will be used for this example.

EQUATION 4-5:

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

Assuming a 25°C room temperature, we have a maximum power dissipation value calculated in Equation 4-6.

EQUATION 4-6:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{125°C - 25°C}{220°C/W} = 455mW$$

Then we can determine the maximum input voltage for a 5 volt regulator operating at 500 mA, using worst case ground current.

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EQUATION 4-7:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = 455mW = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} + V_{IN} \times I_{GND}$$

Where:

I_{OUT} = 500 mA
V_{OUT} = 5V
I_{GND} = 20 mA

$$455mW = (V_{IN} - 5V) \times 500mA + V_{IN} \times 20mA$$

$$2.995W = 520mA \times V_{IN}$$

$$V_{IN(MAX)} = \frac{2.995W}{520mA} = 5.683V$$

Therefore, to be able to obtain a constant 500 mA output current from the MIC5219-5.0YM5 at room temperature, you need extremely tight input-output voltage differential, barely above the maximum dropout voltage for that current rating.

You can run the part from larger supply voltages if the proper precautions are taken. Varying the duty cycle using the enable pin can increase the power dissipation of the device by maintaining a lower average power figure. This is ideal for applications where high current is only needed in short bursts. Figure 4-1 shows the safe operating regions for the MIC5219-x.xYM5 at three different ambient temperatures and at different output currents. The data used to determine this figure assumed a minimum footprint PCB design for minimum heat sinking. Figure 4-2 incorporates the same factors as the first figure, but assumes a much better heat sink. A 1" square copper trace on the PC board reduces the thermal resistance of the device. This improved thermal resistance improves power dissipation and allows for a larger safe operating region.

Figure 4-3 and Figure 4-4 show safe operating regions for the MIC5219-x.xYMM, the power MSOP package part. These graphs show three typical operating regions at different temperatures. The lower the temperature, the larger the operating region. The graphs were obtained in a similar way to the graphs for the MIC5219-x.xYM5, taking all factors into consideration and using two different board layouts, minimum footprint and 1" square copper PC board heat sink. For further discussion of PC board heat sink characteristics, refer to Application Hint 17, Designing PC Board Heat Sinks.

The information used to determine the safe operating regions can be obtained in a similar manner such as determining typical power dissipation, already discussed. Determining the maximum power dissipation based on the layout is the first step, this is done in the same manner as in the previous two sections. Then, a larger power dissipation number multiplied by a set maximum duty cycle would give that maximum power dissipation number for the layout. This is best shown through an example. If the application calls for 5V at 500 mA for short pulses, but the only supply voltage available is 8V, then the duty cycle has to be adjusted to determine an average power that does not exceed the maximum power dissipation for the layout.

EQUATION 4-8:

$$Avg P_D = \left(\frac{\%DC}{100}\right)(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} + V_{IN} \times I_{GND}$$

$$455mW = \left(\frac{\%DC}{100}\right)(8V - 5V) \times 500mA + 8V \times 20mA$$

$$455mW = \left(\frac{\%DC}{100}\right) \times 1.66W$$

$$0.274 = \frac{\%DC}{100}$$

$$\%DC = 27.4\% (\text{Duty Cycle Max.})$$

With an output current of 500 mA and a three volt drop across the MIC5219-xxYMM, the maximum duty cycle is 27.4%.

Applications also call for a set nominal current output with a greater amount of current needed for short durations. This is a tricky situation, but it is easily remedied. Calculate the average power dissipation for each current section, then add the two numbers giving the total power dissipation for the regulator. For example, if the regulator is operating normally at 50 mA, but for 12.5% of the time it operates at 500 mA output, the total power dissipation of the part can be easily determined. First, calculate the power dissipation of the device at 50 mA. We will use the MIC5219-3.3YM5 with 5V input voltage as our example.

EQUATION 4-9:

$$P_D \times 50mA = (5V - 3.3V) \times 50mA + 5V \times 650\mu A$$

$$P_D \times 50mA = 88.25mW$$

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However, this is continuous power dissipation, the actual on-time for the device at 50 mA is (100% – 12.5%) or 87.5% of the time, or 87.5% duty cycle. Therefore, P_D must be multiplied by the duty cycle to obtain the actual average power dissipation at 50 mA.

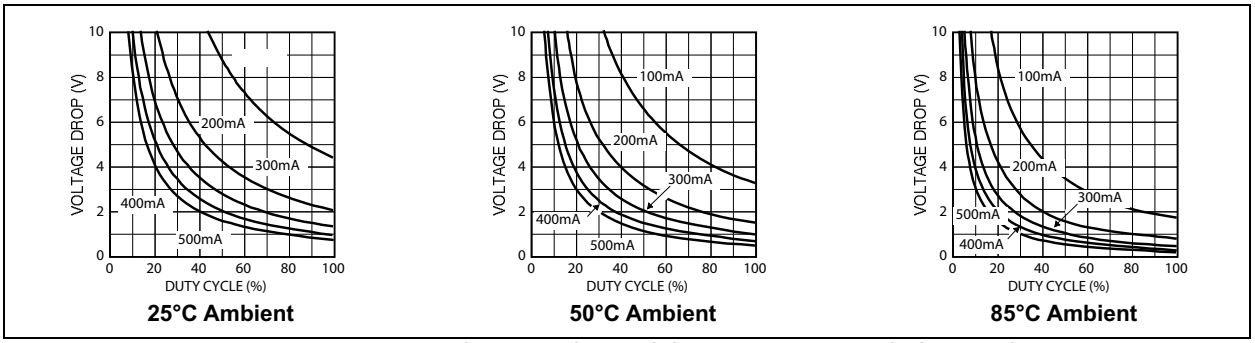

FIGURE 4-1: *MIC5219-x.xYM5 (SOT23-5) on Minimum Recommended Footprint.*

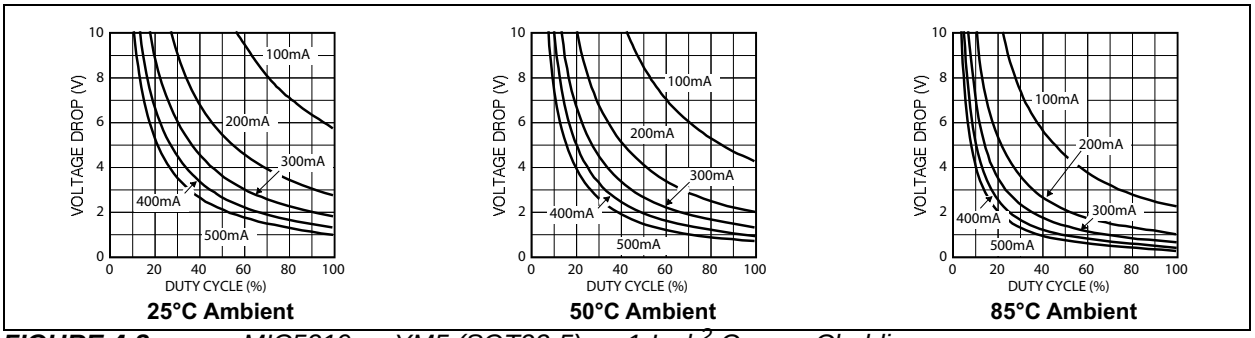

FIGURE 4-2: *MIC5219-x.xYM5 (SOT23-5) on 1-Inch^2 Copper Cladding.*

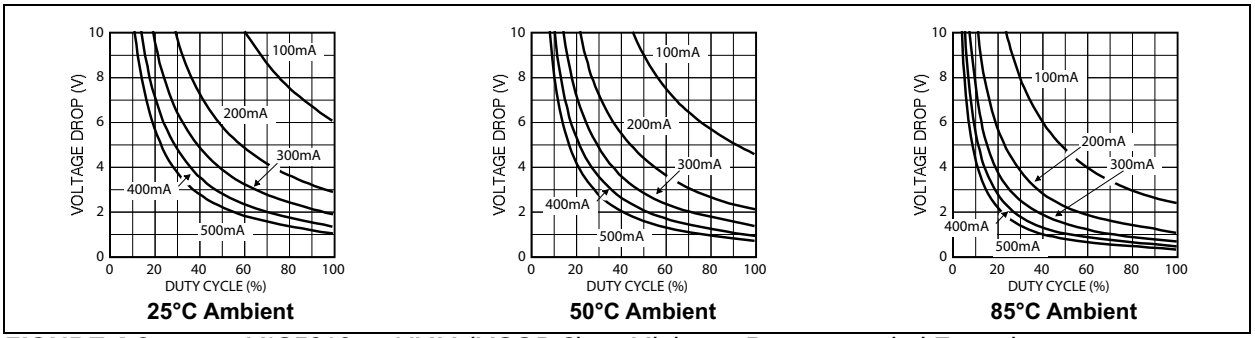

FIGURE 4-3: *MIC5219-x.xYMM (MSOP-8) on Minimum Recommended Footprint.*

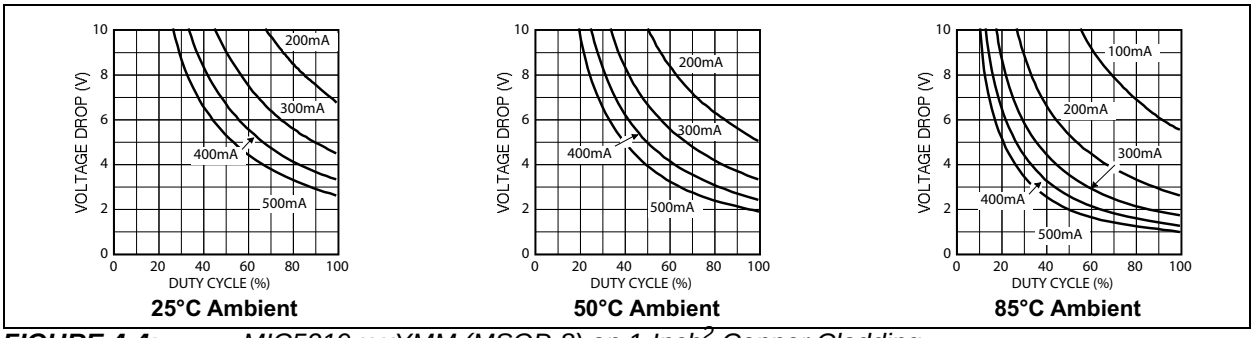

FIGURE 4-4: *MIC5219-x.xYMM (MSOP-8) on 1-Inch^2 Copper Cladding.*

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EQUATION 4-10:

$$P_D \times 50mA = 0.875 \times 88.25mW$$

$$P_D \times 50mA = 77.22mW$$

The power dissipation at 500 mA must also be calculated.

EQUATION 4-11:

$$P_D \times 500mA = (5V - 3.3V) \times 500mA + 5V \times 20mA$$

$$P_D \times 500mA = 950mW$$

This number must be multiplied by the duty cycle at which it would be operating: 12.5%.

EQUATION 4-12:

$$P_D = 0.125 \times 950mW$$

$$P_D = 118.75mW$$

The total power dissipation of the device under these conditions is the sum of the two power dissipation figures.

EQUATION 4-13:

$$P_{D(TOTAL)} = P_D \times 50mA + P_D \times 500mA$$

$$P_{D(TOTAL)} = 77.22mW + 118.75mW$$

$$P_{D(TOTAL)} = 196mW$$

The total power dissipation of the regulator is less than the maximum power dissipation of the SOT23-5 package at room temperature, on a minimum footprint board and therefore would operate properly.

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

For additional heat sink characteristics, please refer to Application Hint 17, Designing P.C. Board Heat Sinks. For a full discussion of heat sinking and thermal effects on voltage regulators, refer to “Regulator Thermals” section of Microchip’s Designing with Low-Dropout Voltage Regulators handbook.

4.8 Fixed Regulator Circuits

Figure 4-5 shows a basic MIC5219-x.xYMX fixed-voltage regulator circuit. A 1µF minimum output capacitor is required for basic fixed-voltage applications.

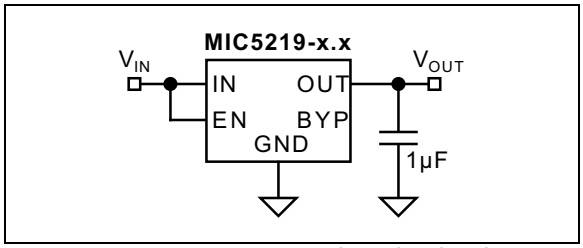

FIGURE 4-5: *Low-Noise Fixed Voltage Regulator.*

Figure 4-6 includes the optional 470 pF 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.

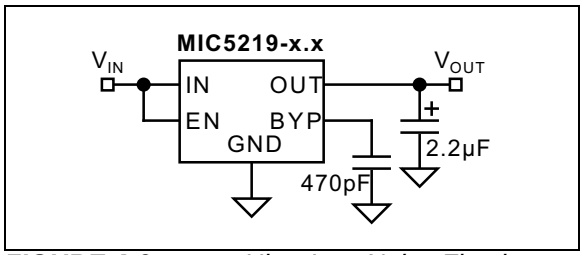

FIGURE 4-6: *Ultra-Low Noise Fixed Voltage Regulator.*

4.9 Adjustable Regulator Circuits

Figure 4-7 shows the basic circuit for the MIC5219 adjustable regulator. The output voltage is configured by selecting values for R1 and R2 using the following formula.

EQUATION 4-14:

$$V_{OUT} = 1.242V \times \left(\frac{R2}{R1} + 1\right)$$

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 and have a different V_{OUT} equation.

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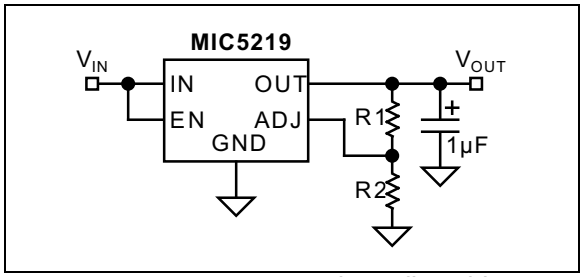

FIGURE 4-7: *Low-Noise Adjustable Voltage Regulator.*

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

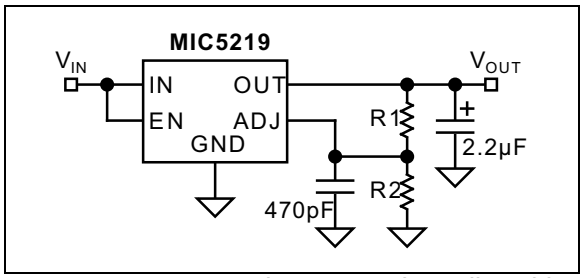

FIGURE 4-8: *Ultra-Low Noise Adjustable Application.*

Figure 4-8 includes the optional 470 pF bypass capacitor from ADJ to GND to reduce output noise.

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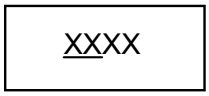
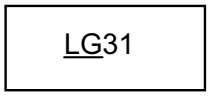
5.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

5.1 Package Marking Information

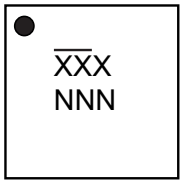
5-Lead SOT23*



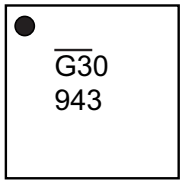
Example



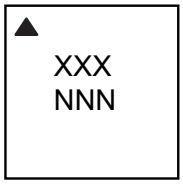
6-Lead VDFN*



Example

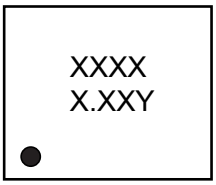


6-Lead TDFN*

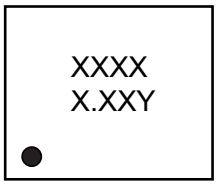


Example

8-Lead MSOP*



Example



Legend:	XX...X	Product code or customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC® designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.
	●, ▲, ▼	Pin one index is identified by a dot, delta up, or delta down (triangle mark).
Note:	In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information. Package may or may not include the corporate logo.	
	Underbar (_) and/or Overbar (¯) symbol may not be to scale.	

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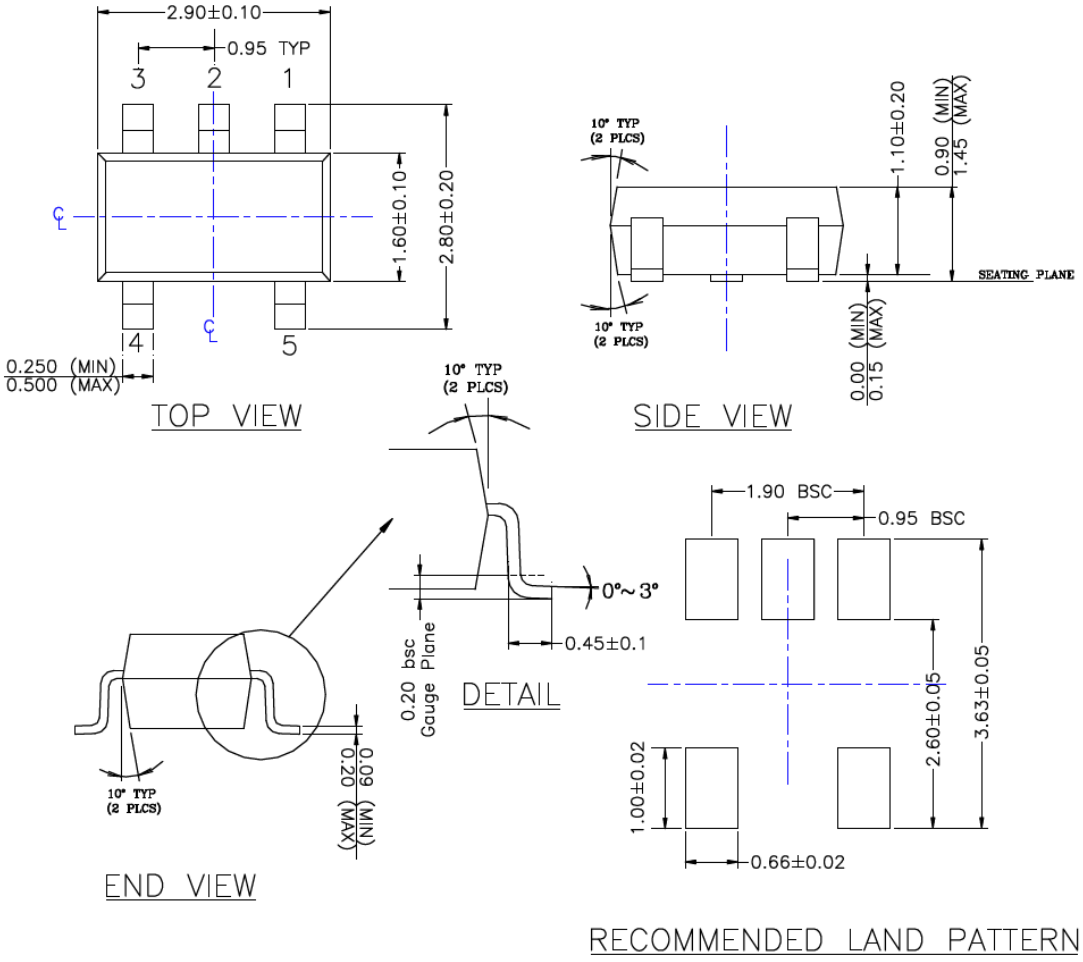
5-Lead SOT23 Package Outline and Recommended Land Pattern

TITLE
5 LEAD SOT23 PACKAGE OUTLINE & RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

DRAWING #	SOT23-5LD-PL-1	UNIT	MM



NOTE:
1. PACKAGE OUTLINE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH & BURR.
2. PACKAGE OUTLINE INCLUSIVE OF SOLER PLATING.
3. DIMENSION AND TOLERANCE PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
4. FOOT LENGTH MEASUREMENT BASED ON GAUGE PLANE METHOD.
5. DIE FACES UP FOR MOLD, AND FACES DOWN FOR TRIM/FORM.
6. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging.

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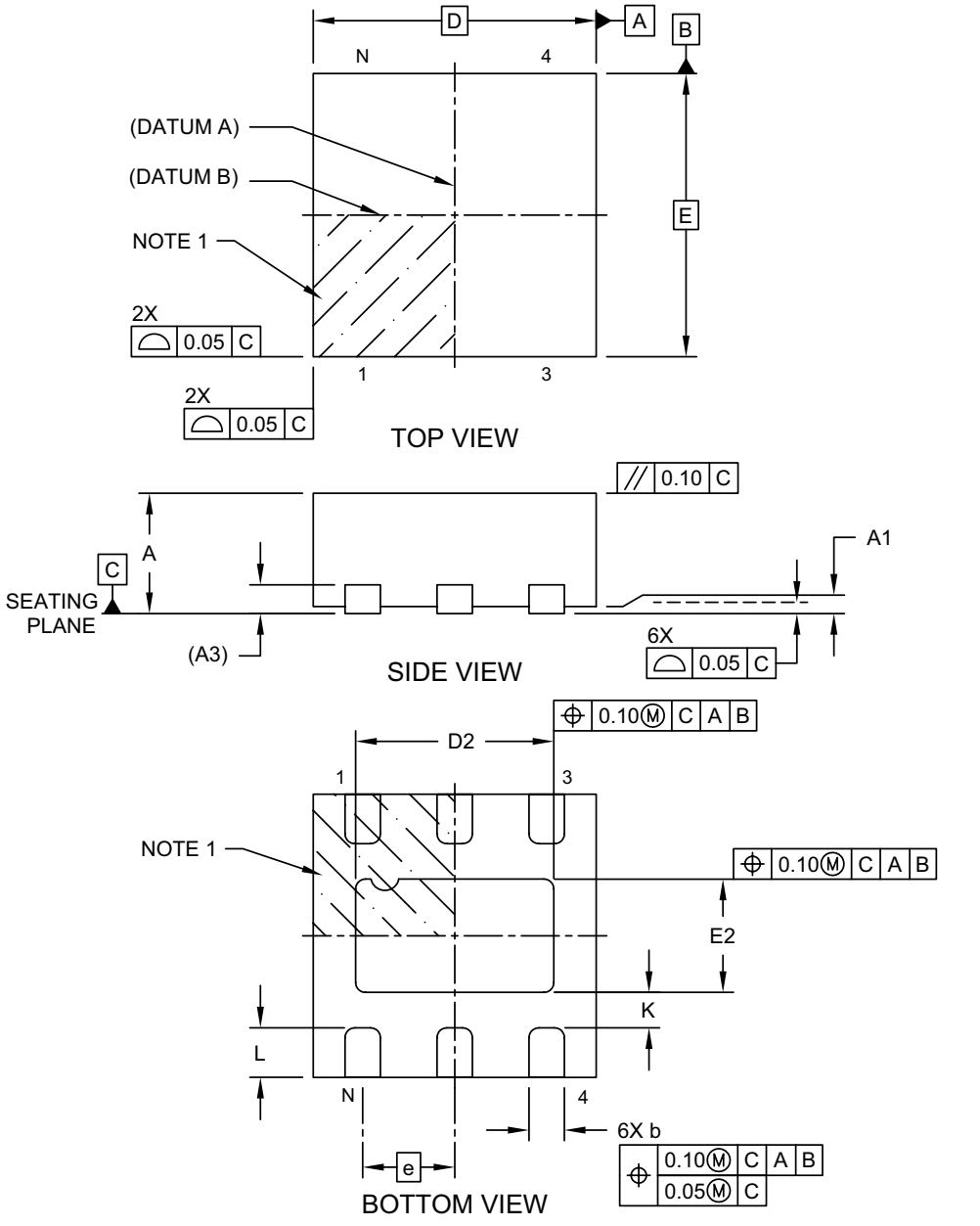
6-Lead VDFN 2 mm x 2 mm Package Outline and Recommended Land Pattern

6-Lead Very Thin Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (JDA) - 2x2 mm Body [VDFN]
Micrel Legacy Package

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-1016A Sheet 1 of 2

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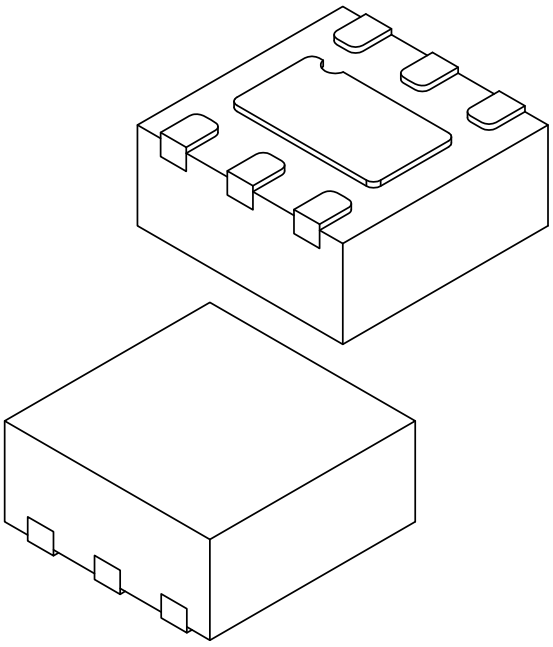
6-Lead Very Thin Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (JDA) - 2x2 mm Body [VDFN] Micrel Legacy Package

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Terminals	N		6	
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.85	0.90
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Terminal Thickness	A3		0.203 REF	
Overall Length	D		2.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	1.35	1.40	1.45
Overall Width	E		2.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Width	E2	0.75	0.80	0.85
Terminal Width	b	0.20	0.25	0.30
Terminal Length	L	0.30	0.35	0.40
Terminal-to-Exposed-Pad	K	0.20	-	-

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-1016A Sheet 2 of 2

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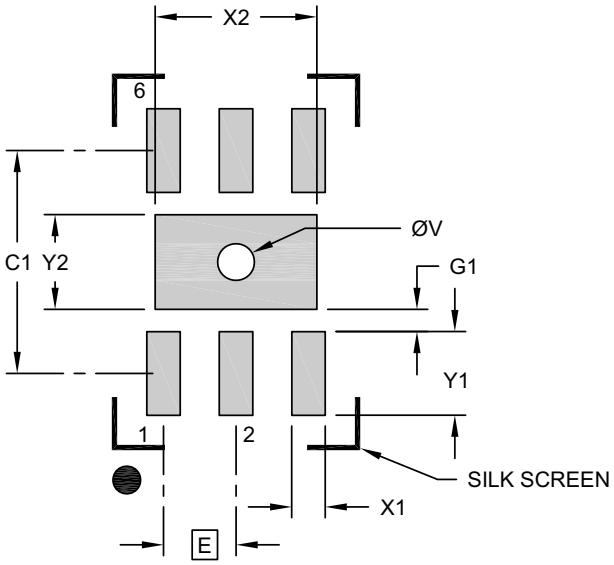
6-Lead Very Thin Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (JDA) - 2x2 mm Body [VDFN] Micrel Legacy Package

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.65 BSC	
Optional Center Pad Width	X2			0.85
Optional Center Pad Length	Y2			1.45
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		2.00	
Contact Pad Width (X6)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (X6)	Y1			0.75
Contact Pad to Center Pad (X6)	G1	0.20		
Thermal Via Diameter	V	0.27	0.30	0.33

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

2. For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-21016A

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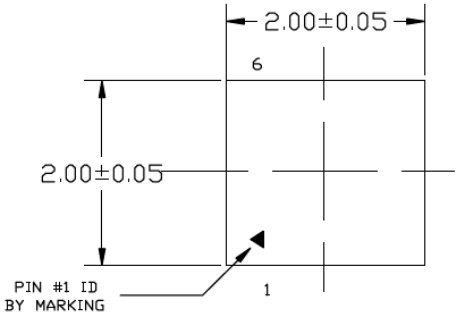
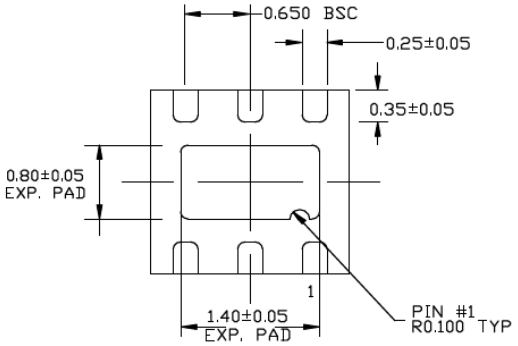
6-Lead 2 mm x 2 mm TDFN Package Outline and Recommended Land Pattern

TITLE
6 LEAD TDFN 2x2mm PACKAGE OUTLINE & RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (0.65mm lead pitch)

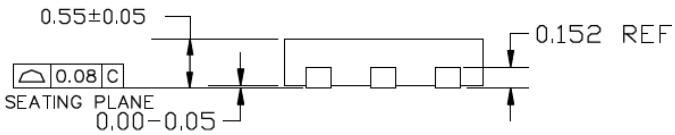
DRAWING #	TDFN22-6LD-PL-1	UNIT	MM



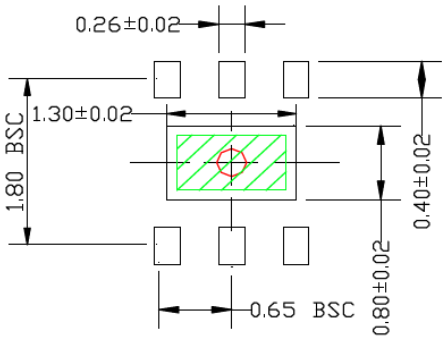
TOP VIEW
NOTE: 1, 2, 3



BOTTOM VIEW
NOTE: 1, 2, 3



END VIEW
NOTE: 1, 2, 3



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN
NOTE: 4, 5

NOTE:
1. MAX PACKAGE WARPAGE IS 0.08 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 REPRESENTS THERMAL VIA. SIZE SHOULD BE 0.30-0.3 MM IN DIAMETER AND SHOULD BE CONNECTED TO GND FOR MAX THERMAL PERFORMANCE
5. GREEN RECTANGLES (SHADED AREA) REPRESENTS SOLDER STENCIL OPENING ON EXPOSED PAD AREA. SIZE SHOULD BE 1.10x0.60 MM.

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging.

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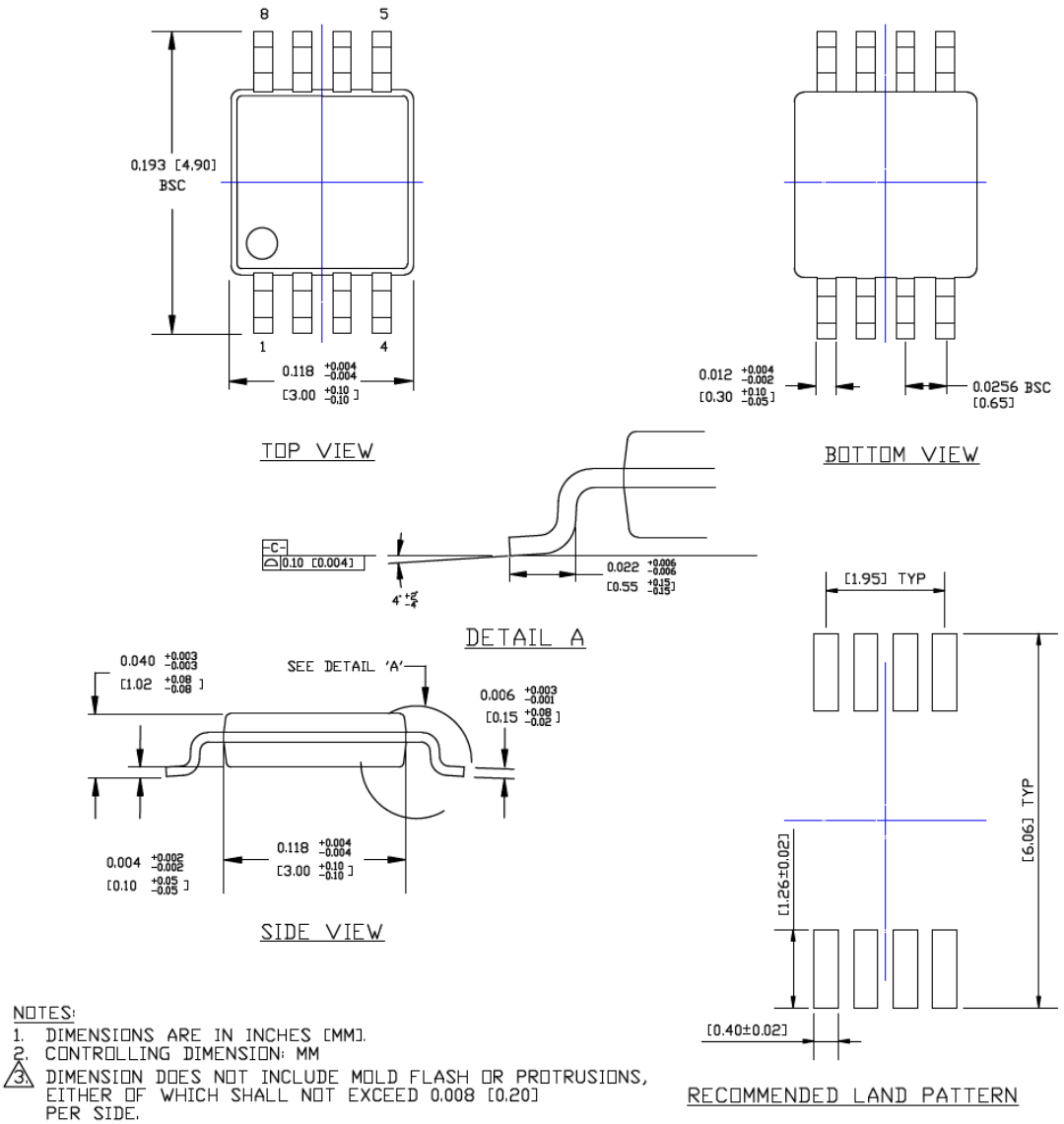
8-Lead MSOP Package Outline and Recommended Land Pattern

TITLE
8 LEAD MSOP PACKAGE OUTLINE & RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

DRAWING #	MSOP-8LD-PL-1	UNIT	INCH [MM]



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES [MM].
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MM
3. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS, EITHER OF WHICH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.008 [0.20] PER SIDE.

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging.

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NOTES:

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APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (May 2018)

- Converted Micrel document MIC5219 to Microchip data sheet DS20006021A.
- Minor text changes throughout.

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NOTES:

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PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, contact your local Microchip representative or sales office.

Device	X.X	X	XX	-XX
Part No.	Voltage	Junction Temp. Range	Package	Media Type

Device:	MIC5219:	500 mA Peak Output LDO Regulator
Voltage:	2.5 =	2.5V (SOT23, MSOP Packages)
	2.6 =	2.6V (SOT23 Package)
	2.7 =	2.7V (SOT23 Package)
	2.8 =	2.8V (VDFN Package)
	2.85 =	2.85V (SOT23, MSOP Packages)
	2.9 =	2.9V (SOT23 Package)
	3.0 =	3.0V (SOT23, MSOP, VDFN Packages)
	3.1 =	3.1V (SOT23 Package)
	3.3 =	3.3V (SOT23, MSOP, VDFN Packages)
	3.6 =	3.6V (SOT23, MSOP Packages)
	5.0 =	5.0V (SOT23, MSOP, TDFN Packages)
	<blank> =	ADJ (SOT23, MSOP, TDFN Packages)
Junction Temperature Range:	Y =	–40°C to +125°C
Package:	M5 =	5-Lead SOT23
	ML =	6-Lead 2 mm x 2 mm x 0.9 mm VDFN
	MT =	6-Lead 2 mm x 2 mm x 0.6 mm TDFN
	MM =	8-Lead MSOP
Media Type:	TR =	3,000/Reel (SOT23)
	TX =	3,000/Reel (SOT23 Reverse Pin 1 orientation)
	TR =	2,500/Reel (MSOP)
	TR =	5,000/Reel (VDFN and TDFN)
	<blank>=	100/Tube (MSOP)

Note: Other voltage options available. Contact your Microchip Sales Office.

Examples:

a) 5-Lead SOT23, 500 mA Peak Output Current Capability, Adjustable & Fixed Output Voltages, 3,000/Reel.

Catalog P/N	Output Voltage	Marking Code
MIC5219-2.5YM5-TR	2.5V	LG25
MIC5219-2.6YM5-TR	2.6V	LG26
MIC5219-2.7YM5-TR	2.7V	LG27
MIC5219-2.8YM5-TR	2.8V	LG28
MIC5219-2.85YM5-TR	2.85V	LG2J
MIC5219-2.9YM5-TR	2.9V	LG29
MIC5219-3.0YM5-TR	3.0V	LG30
MIC5219-3.1YM5-TR	3.1V	LG31
MIC5219-3.3YM5-TR	3.3V	LG33
MIC5219-3.6YM5-TR	3.6V	LG36
MIC5219-5.0YM5-TR	5.0V	LG50
MIC5219YM5-TR	Adjustable	

b) 6-Lead VDFN, 500 mA Continuous Output Current Capability, Adjustable & Fixed Output Voltages, 5,000/Reel

Catalog P/N	Output Voltage	Marking Code
MIC5219-2.8YML-TR	2.8V	G28
MIC5219-3.0YML-TR	3.0V	G30
MIC5219-3.3YML-TR	3.3V	G33
MIC5219-3.6YML-TR	3.6V	G36

c) 6-Lead TDFN, 500 mA Continuous Output Current Capability, Adjustable & Fixed Output Voltages, 5,000/Reel

Catalog P/N	Output Voltage	Marking Code
MIC5219-5.0YMT-TR	5.0V	G50
MIC5219YMT-TR	Adjustable	GAA

d) 8-Lead MSOP, 500 mA Continuous Output Current Capability, Adjustable & Fixed Output Voltages, 100/Tube or 2,500/Reel

CPN Bulk	Qty	CPN T/R	Qty
MIC5219-2.5YMM	100/Tube	MIC5219-2.5YMM-TR	2,500/Reel
MIC5219-2.85YMM	100/Tube	MIC5219-2.85YMM-TR	2,500/Reel
MIC5219-3.0YMM	100/Tube	MIC5219-3.0YMM-TR	2,500/Reel
MIC5219-3.3YMM	100/Tube	MIC5219-3.3YMM-TR	2,500/Reel
MIC5219-3.6YMM	100/Tube	MIC5219-3.6YMM-TR	2,500/Reel
MIC5219-5.0YMM	100/Tube	MIC5219-5.0YMM-TR	2,500/Reel
MIC5219YMM	100/Tube	MIC5219YMM-TR	2,500/Reel

Note 1: Tape and Reel identifier only appears in the catalog part number description. This identifier is used for ordering purposes and is not printed on the device package. Check with your Microchip Sales Office for package availability with the Tape and Reel option.

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- Microchip is willing to work with the customer who is concerned about the integrity of their code.
- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of their code. Code protection does not mean that we are guaranteeing the product as "unbreakable."

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