MIC5322

Dual, High Performance 150mA µCap ULDO™

General Description

The MIC5322 is a tiny Dual Ultra Low-Dropout (ULDO™) linear regulator ideally suited for those applications that require high Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR). It provides a bypass pin to increase PSRR for noise sensitive portable electronics. The MIC5322 integrates two high-performance; 150mA ULDOs into a very compact 1.6mm x 1.6mm leadless Thin MLF® package with exceptional thermal package characteristics.

The MIC5322 is a µCap design which enables operation with very small ceramic output capacitors for stability, thereby reducing required board space and component cost. The combination of extremely low-drop-out voltage, very high power supply rejection, very low output noise and exceptional thermal package characteristics makes it ideal for powering RF applications, cellular phones, GPS, imaging sensors for digital still cameras, PDAs, MP3 players and other portable applications.

The MIC5322 ULDO™ is available in fixed-output voltages in a tiny 6-pin 1.6mm x 1.6mm leadless Thin MLF® package which is only 2.56mm^2 in area, - 30% less area than the SOT-23, TSOP and MLF® 3x3 packages. Additional voltage options are available. For more information, contact Micrel marketing department.

Data sheets and support documentation can be found on Micrel's web site at: www.micrel.com.

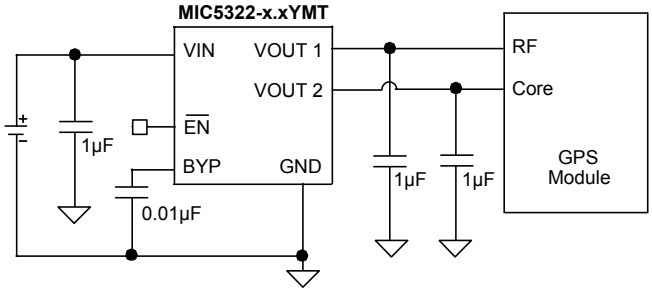
Features

- 2.3V to 5.5V input voltage range
- Ultra-low dropout voltage ULDO™ 35mV @ 150mA
- Tiny 6-pin 1.6mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF® leadless package
- Bypass pin for improved noise performance
- High PSRR – >75dB on each LDO
- Ultra low noise output - > 30µVrms
- Dual 150mA outputs
- µCap stable with 1µF ceramic capacitor
- Low quiescent current – 150µA
- Fast turn-on time – 45µs
- Thermal shutdown protection
- Current Limit protection

Applications

- Mobile phones
- GPS receivers
- Portable media players
- Digital still and video cameras
- PDAs
- Portable electronics

Typical Application



RF Power Supply Circuit

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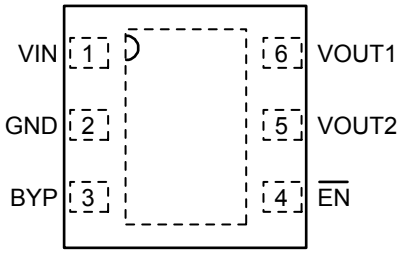
Ordering Information

Part number	Manufacturing Part Number	Marking[1]	Voltage[2]	Junction Temp. Range	Package
MIC5322-2.8/1.5YMT	MIC5322-MFYMT	VMF	2.8V/1.5V	–40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 1.6x1.6 Thin MLF®
MIC5322-2.8/1.8YMT	MIC5322-MGYMT	VMG	2.8V/1.8V	–40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 1.6x1.6 Thin MLF®
MIC5322-2.85/2.85YMT	MIC5322-NNYMT	VNN	2.85V/2.85V	–40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 1.6x1.6 Thin MLF®
MIC5322-3.0/2.8YMT	MIC5322-PMYMT	VPM	3.0V/2.8V	–40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 1.6x1.6 Thin MLF®
MIC5322-3.0/2.85YMT	MIC5322-PNYMT	VPN	3.0V/2.85V	–40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 1.6x1.6 Thin MLF®
MIC5322-3.0/3.0YMT	MIC5322-PPYMT	VPP	3.0V/3.0V	–40°C to +125°C	6-Pin 1.6x1.6 Thin MLF®

Notes:

1. Pin 1 identifier = ▲
2. For other voltage options. Contact Micrel Marketing for details.

Pin Configuration



6-Pin 1.6mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF® (MT)
Top View

Pin Description

Pin Number Thin MLF-6	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	VIN	Supply Input.
2	GND	Ground
3	BYP	Reference Bypass: Connect external 0.01µF to GND to reduce output noise. May be left open.
4	/EN	Enable Input (both regulators): Active Low Input. Logic High = OFF; Logic Low = ON; Do not leave floating.
5	VOUT2	Regulator Output – LDO2
6	VOUT1	Regulator Output – LDO1
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……Internally Limited[3]
Lead Temperature (soldering, 3sec) ..... 260°C
Storage Temperature (T_S) ..... –65°C to +150°C
ESD Rating[4] 2kV

Operating Ratings[2]

Supply Voltage (V_{IN}) ..... +2.3V to +5.5V
Enable Input Voltage ($V_{/EN}$) ..... 0V to V_{IN}
Junction Temperature (T_J) ..... –40°C to +125°C
Junction Thermal Resistance
6-pin 1.6mmx1.6mm Thin MLF® (θ_{JA}) .... 100°C/W

Electrical Characteristics[5]

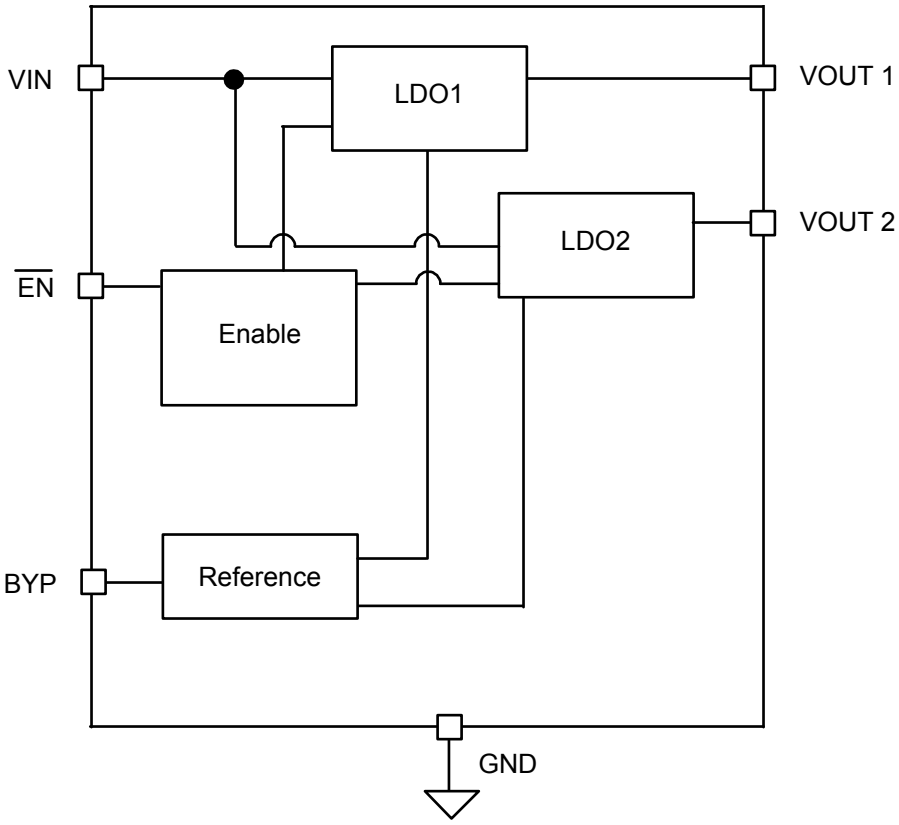
$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1.0V$; higher of the two regulator outputs, $I_{OUTLDO1} = I_{OUTLDO2} = 100\mu A$; $V_{/EN} = 0V$; $C_{OUT1} = C_{OUT2} = 1\mu F$; $C_{BYP} = 0.01\mu F$; $T_J = 25°C$, **bold** values indicate $–40°C \le T_J \le +125°C$, unless noted.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Output Voltage Accuracy	Variation from nominal V_{OUT}	-2.0		+2.0	%
	Variation from nominal V_{OUT}; –40°C to +125°C	**-3.0**		**+3.0**	%
Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ to 5.5V; $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$		0.02	0.3 **0.6**	%/V %/V
Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ to 150mA		0.5	**2.0**	%
Dropout Voltage [6]	$I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$		0.1		mV
	$I_{OUT} = 50mA$		12	**50**	mV
	$I_{OUT} = 100mA$		25	**75**	mV
	$I_{OUT} = 150mA$		35	**100**	mV
Ground Current	$V_{/EN}$ = Low; $I_{OUT1} = 150mA$; $I_{OUT2} = 150mA$		150	**190**	µA
Ground Current in Shutdown	$V_{/EN}$ = High		0.01	2	µA
Ripple Rejection	f = 1kHz; $C_{OUT} = 1.0\mu F$; $C_{BYP} = 0.1\mu F$		75		dB
	f = 20kHz; $C_{OUT} = 1.0\mu F$; $C_{BYP} = 0.1\mu F$		45		dB
Current Limit	$V_{OUT} = 0V$	**300**	550	**950**	mA
Output Voltage Noise	$C_{OUT} = 1.0\mu F$; $C_{BYP} = 0.01\mu F$; 10Hz to 100kHz		30		μV_{RMS}
Enable Inputs (/EN)					
Enable Input Voltage	Logic Low			**0.2**	V
	Logic High	**1.2**			V
Enable Input Current	$V_{IL} \le 0.2V$		0.01	1	µA
	$V_{IH} \ge 1.2V$		0.01	1	µA
Turn-on Time (See Timing Diagram)					
Turn-on Time (LDO1 and 2)	$C_{OUT} = 1.0\mu F$; No C_{BYP}		40	**100**	µs
	$C_{OUT} = 1.0\mu F$; $C_{BYP} = 0.01\mu F$		45	**100**	µs

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 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.
4. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended. Human body model, 1.5k in series with 100pF.
5. Specification for packaged product only.
6. Dropout voltage is defined as the input-to-output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below it's nominal V_{OUT}. For outputs below 2.3V, the dropout voltage is the input-to-output differential with the minimum input voltage 2.3V

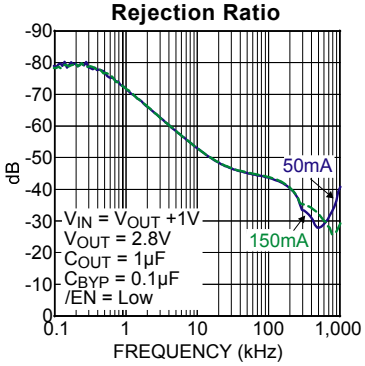
Functional Diagram



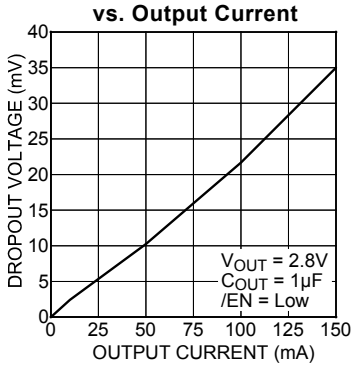
MIC5322 Block Diagram

Typical Characteristics

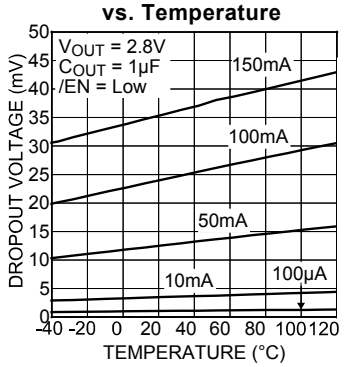
Power Supply Rejection Ratio



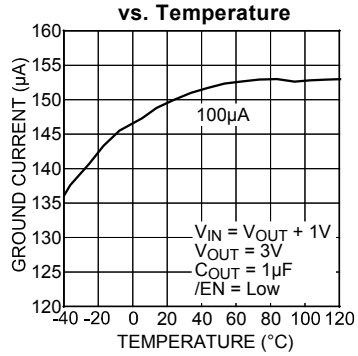
Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



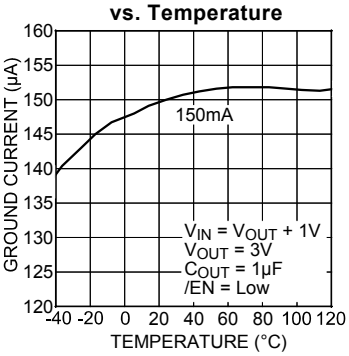
Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature



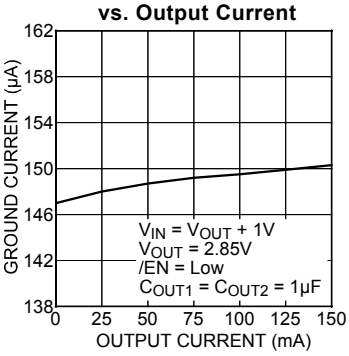
Ground Current vs. Temperature



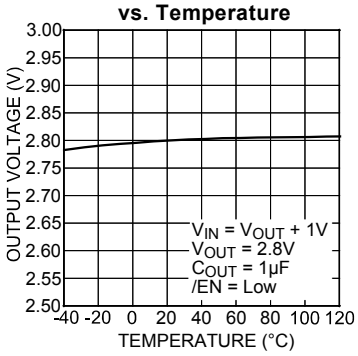
Ground Current vs. Temperature



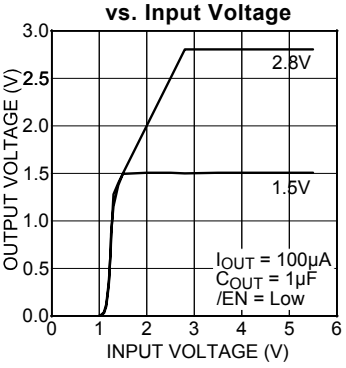
Ground Current vs. Output Current



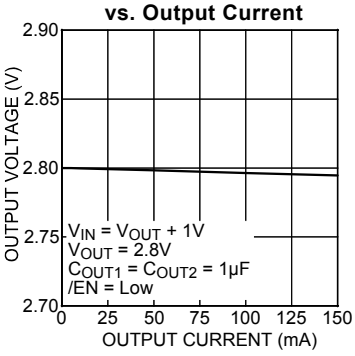
Output Voltage vs. Temperature



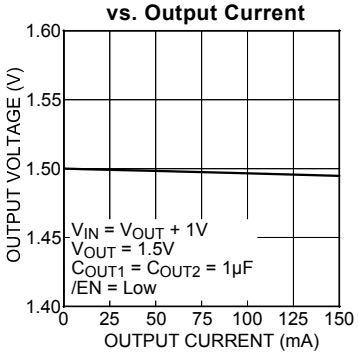
Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage



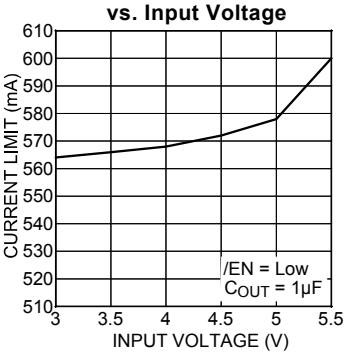
Output Voltage vs. Output Current



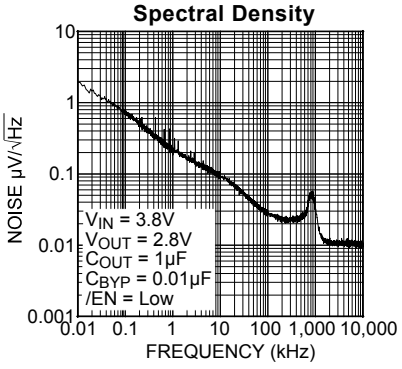
Output Voltage vs. Output Current



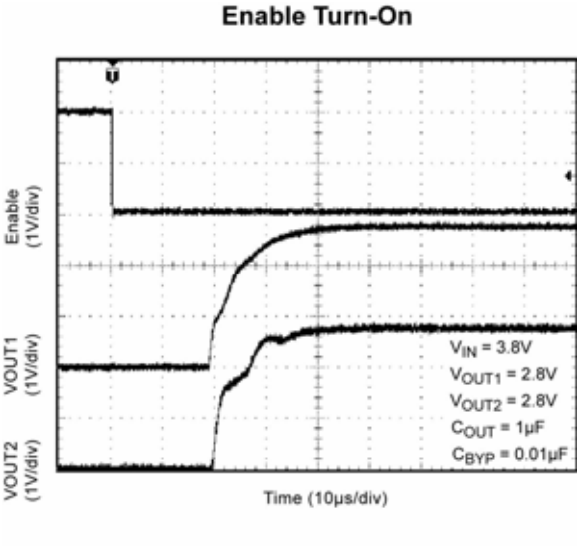
Current Limit vs. Input Voltage

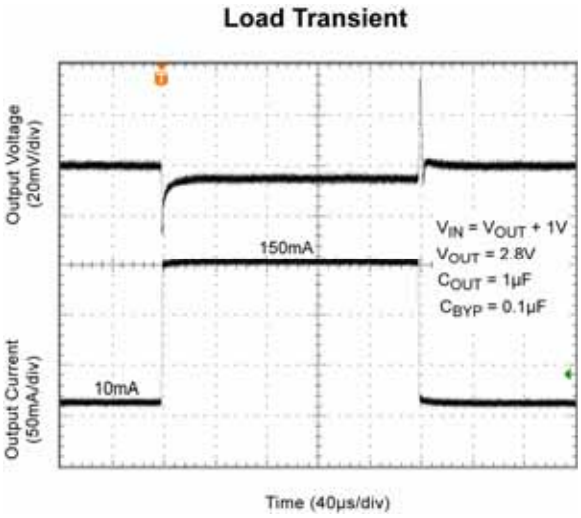


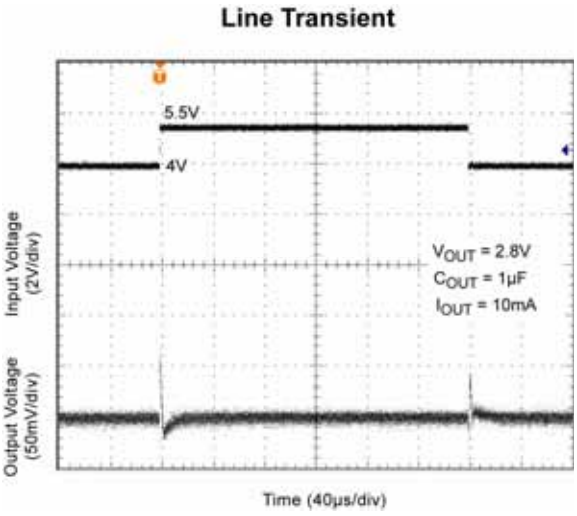
Output Noise Spectral Density



Functional Characteristics







Applications Information

/Enable/Shutdown

The MIC5322 comes with a single active-low enable pin that allows both regulators to be disabled simultaneously. Forcing the enable pin high disables the regulators 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 low enables the output voltages. The active-low enable pin cannot be left floating since a floating enable pin may cause an indeterminate state on the output.

Input Capacitor

The MIC5322 is a high-performance, high bandwidth device. Therefore optimal performance can be achieved by providing a well-bypassed input supply. 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 MIC5322 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 stable 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 MIC5322 to drive a large capacitor on the bypass pin without significantly slowing turn-on time. Refer to the Typical Characteristics section of this datasheet for performance with different bypass capacitors.

No-Load Stability

Unlike many other voltage regulators, the MIC5322 will remain stable and in regulation with no load. This is especially important in CMOS RAM keep-alive applications.

Thermal Considerations

The MIC5322 is designed to provide 150mA of continuous current for both outputs in a very small package. Maximum ambient operating temperature can be calculated based on the output current and the voltage drop across the part. As an example: Given that the input voltage is 3.3V, the output voltage is 2.8V for V_{OUT1}, 1.5V for V_{OUT2} and the output current at 150mA. The actual power dissipation of the regulator circuit can be determined using the equation:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} – V_{OUT1})\ I_{OUT1} + (V_{IN} – V_{OUT2})\ I_{OUT2} + V_{IN}\ I_{GND}$$

Because this device is CMOS and the ground current is typically <150µA over the load range, the power dissipation contributed by the ground current is < 1% and can be ignored for this calculation.

$$P_D = (3.3V – 2.8V) \times 150mA + (3.3V - 1.5) \times 150mA$$

$$PD = 0.345W$$

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°C, the maximum junction temperature of the die θ_{JA} thermal resistance = 100°C/W.

The table below shows junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the MIC5322 in the Thin MLF® package.

Package	θ_{JA} Recommended Minimum Footprint	θ_{JC}
6-Pin 1.6x1.6 Thin MLF®	100°C/W	2°C/W

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 is 100°C/W.

The maximum power dissipation must not be exceeded for proper operation.

For example, when operating the MIC5322-MFYMT at an input voltage of 3.3V and 150mA loads at each output with a minimum footprint layout, the maximum ambient operating temperature T_A can be determined as follows:

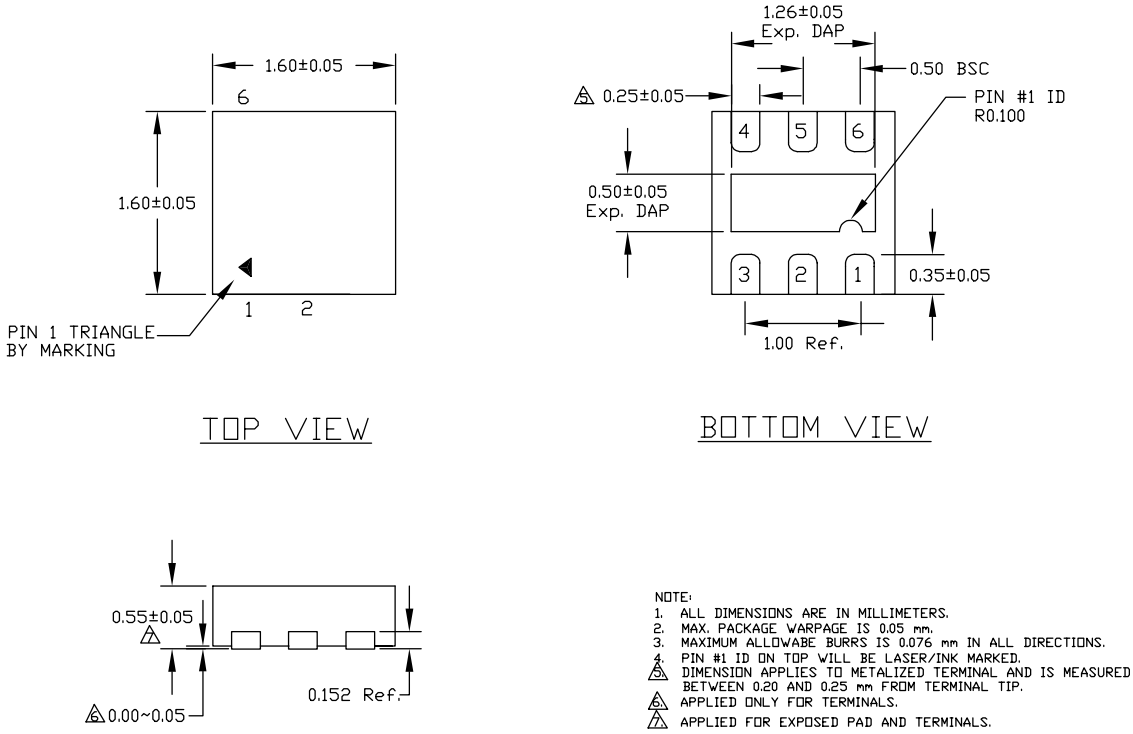
$$0.345W = (125°C – T_A)/(100°C/W)$$

$$T_A = 90.5°C$$

Therefore, a 2.8V/1.5V application with 150mA at each output current can accept an ambient operating temperature of 90.5°C in a 1.6mm x 1.6mm Thin 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 1.6mm x 1.6mm Thin MLF (MT)

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