### MIC5310



## Dual 150mA μCap LDO in 2mm x 2mm MLF®

### **General Description**

The MIC5310 is a tiny Dual Ultra Low Dropout  $(ULDO^{TM})$  linear regulator ideally suited for portable electronics due to its high power supply ripple rejection (PSRR) and ultra low output noise. The MIC5310 integrates two high-performance 150mA ULDOs into a tiny 2mm x 2mm leadless MLF® package, which provides exceptional thermal package characteristics.

The MIC5310 is a  $\mu$ Cap 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, high power supply rejection and exceptional thermal package characteristics makes it ideal for powering RF/noise sensitive circuitry, cellular phone camera modules, imaging sensors for digital still cameras, PDAs, MP3 players and WebCam applications

The MIC5310 ULDO $^{\text{TM}}$  is available in fixed-output voltages in the tiny 8-pin 2mm x 2mm leadless MLF $^{\text{®}}$  package which occupies less than half the board area of a single SOT-6 package. Additional voltage options are available. For more information, contact Micrel marketing department.

Data sheets and support documentation are found on the Micrel web site <a href="https://www.micrel.com">www.micrel.com</a>.

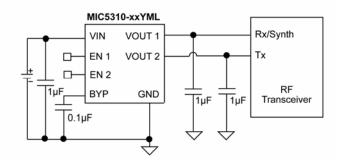
### **Features**

- 2.3V to 5.5V input voltage range
- Ultra-low dropout voltage ULDO™ 35mV @ 150mA
- High PSRR >70dB @ 1KHz
- Ultra-low output noise: 30μV<sub>RMS</sub>
- ±2% initial output accuracy
- Tiny 8-pin 2mm x 2mm MLF® leadless package
- Excellent Load/Line transient response
- Fast start up time: 30µs
- µCap stable with 1µF ceramic capacitor
- Thermal shutdown protection
- Low quiescent current: 75µA per output
- Current limit protection

## **Applications**

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

# **Typical Application**



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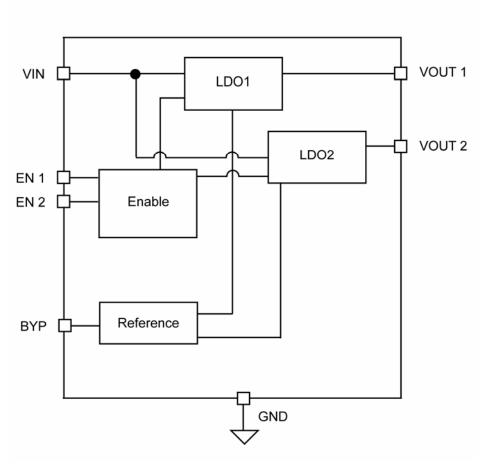
MLF and MicroLeadFrame are registered trademarks of Amkor Technology, Inc.

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### **RF Power Supply Circuit**

# **Block Diagram**



MIC5310 Fixed Block Diagram

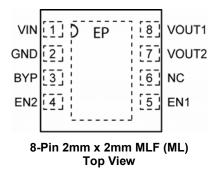
# **Ordering Information**

Functional Part number	Ordering Part Number	Marking <sup>1</sup>	V <sub>OUT1</sub> /V <sub>OUT2</sub> <sup>2</sup>	Junction Temperature Range	Package <sup>3</sup>
MIC5310-1.8/1.5YML	MIC5310-GFYML	GFZ	1.8V/1.5V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-1.8/1.8YML	MIC5310-GGYML	GGZ	1.8V/1.8V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-1.8/1.6YML	MIC5310-GWYML	Ğ₩Z	1.8V/1.6V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.5/1.8YML	MIC5310-JGYML	JGZ	2.5V/1.8V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.5/2.5YML	MIC5310-JJYML	JJZ	2.5V/2.5V	-40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.6/1.85YML	MIC5310-KDYML	KDZ	2.6V/1.85	-40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.6/1.8YML	MIC5310-KGYML	KGZ	2.6V/1.8V	-40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.7/2.7YML	MIC5310-LLYML	LLZ	2.7V/2.7V	-40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.8/1.5YML	MIC5310-MFYML	MFZ	2.8V/1.5V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.8/1.8YML	MIC5310-MGYML	MGZ	2.8V/1.8V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.8/2.6YML	MIC5310-MKYML	MKZ	2.8V/2.6V	-40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.8/2.8YML	MIC5310-MMYML	MMZ	2.8V/2.8V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.85/1.85YML	MIC5310-NDYML	NDZ	2.85V/1.85V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.85/2.6YML	MIC5310-NKYML	NKZ	2.85V/2.6V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.85/2.85YML	MIC5310-NNYML	NNZ	2.85V/2.85V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.9/1.5YML	MIC5310-OFYML	<del>OF</del> Z	2.9V/1.5V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.9/1.8YML	MIC5310-OGYML	ŌĠZ	2.9V/1.8V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-2.9/2.9YML	MIC5310-OOYML	<del>00</del> z	2.9V/2.9V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.0/1.8YML	MIC5310-PGYML	PGZ	3.0V/1.8V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.0/2.5YML	MIC5310-PJYML	PJZ	3.0V/2.5V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.0/2.6YML	MIC5310-PKYML	PKZ	3.0V/2.6V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.0/2.8YML	MIC5310-PMYML	PMZ	3.0V/2.8V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.0/2.85YML	MIC5310-PNYML	PNZ	3.0V/2.85V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.0/3.0YML	MIC5310-PPYML	PPZ	3.0V/3.0V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.3/1.5YML	MIC5310-SFYML	SFZ	3.3V/1.5V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.3/1.8YML	MIC5310-SGYML	<u>s</u> Gz	3.3V/1.8V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.3/2.5YML	MIC5310-SJYML	SJZ	3.3V/2.5V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.3/2.6YML	MIC5310-SKYML	SKZ	3.3V/2.6V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF®
MIC5310-3.3/2.8YML	MIC5310-SMYML	SMZ	3.3V/2.8V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF®
MIC5310-3.3/2.85YML	MIC5310-SNYML	SNZ	3.3V/2.85V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.3/2.9YML	MIC5310-SOYML	SOZ	3.3V/2.9V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.3/3.0YML	MIC5310-SPYML	SPZ	3.3V/3.0V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.3/3.2YML	MIC5310-SRYML	SRZ	3.3V/3.2V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>
MIC5310-3.3/3.3YML	MIC5310-SSYML	<del>SS</del> Z	3.3V/3.3V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2x2 MLF <sup>®</sup>

### Notes:

- 1. Over bar symbol ( ) may not be to scale. Over bar at Pin 1.
- 2. Other voltage options available. Contact Micrel for more details.
- 3. MLF® is a GREEN RoHS compliant package. Lead finish is NiPdAu. Mold compound is Halogen Free.

# **Pin Configuration**



# **Pin Description**

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	VIN	Supply Input.
2	GND	Ground
3	BYP	Reference Bypass: Connect external 0.1µF to GND to reduce output noise. May be left open when bypass capacitor is not required.
4	EN2	Enable Input (regulator 2). Active High Input. Logic High = On; Logic Low = Off; Do not leave floating.
5	EN1	Enable Input (regulator 1). Active High Input. Logic High = On; Logic Low = Off; Do not leave floating.
6	NC	Not internally connected
7	VOUT2	Regulator Output – LDO2
8	VOUT1	Regulator Output – LDO1
_	EP	Exposed Pad. Connect EP to GND.

# Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

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

Supply voltage (V <sub>IN</sub> )	+2.3V to +5.5V
Enable Input Voltage (V <sub>EN</sub> )	0V to V <sub>IN</sub>
Junction Temperature	40°C to +125°C
Junction Thermal Resistance	
MLF-8 ( $\theta_{JA}$ )	90°C/W

## Electrical Characteristics<sup>(5)</sup>

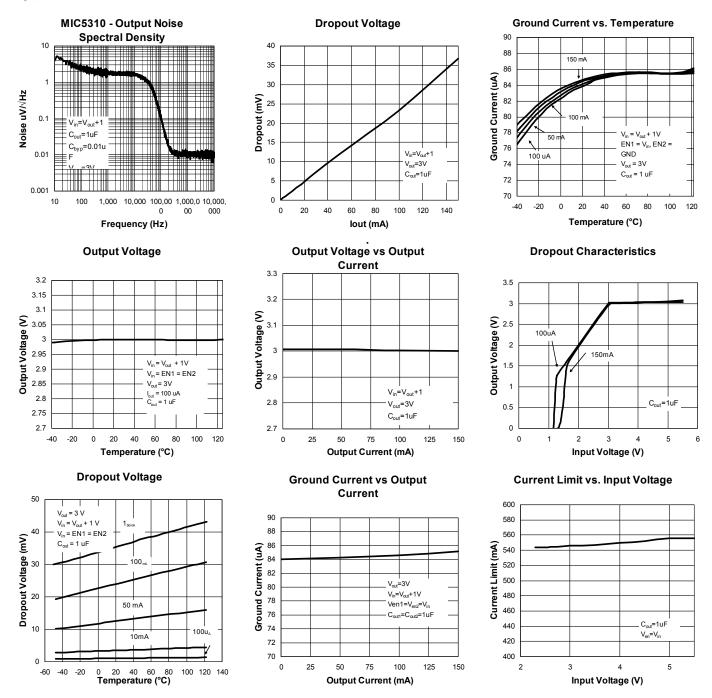
 $V_{IN}$  = EN1 = EN2 =  $V_{OUT}$  + 1.0V; higher of the two regulator outputs,  $I_{OUTLDO1}$  =  $I_{OUTLDO2}$  = 100 $\mu$ A;  $C_{OUT1}$  =  $C_{OUT2}$  = 1 $\mu$ F;  $C_{BYP}$  = 0.1 $\mu$ F;  $T_J$  = 25°C, **bold** values indicate -40°C  $\leq T_J \leq +125$ °C, unless noted.

Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Variation from nominal V <sub>OUT</sub>	-2.0		+2.0	%
Variation from nominal V <sub>OUT</sub> ; –40°C to +125°C	-3.0		+3.0	%
$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V \text{ to } 5.5V; I_{OUT} = 100 \mu\text{A}$		0.02	0.3 <b>0.6</b>	%/V %/V
I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100μA to 150mA		0.5	2.0	%
I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100μA		0.1		mV
I <sub>OUT</sub> = 50mA		12	50	mV
I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100mA		25	75	mV
I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150mA		35	100	mV
EN1 = High; EN2 = Low; I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100μA to 150mA		85	120	μΑ
EN1 = Low; EN2 = High; I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100μA to 150mA		85	120	μΑ
EN1 = EN2 = High; I <sub>OUT1</sub> = 150mA, I <sub>OUT2</sub> = 150mA		150	190	μΑ
EN1 = EN2 = 0V		0.01	2	μΑ
$f = 1kHz; C_{OUT} = 1.0\mu F; C_{BYP} = 0.1\mu F$		70		dB
$f = 20kHz$ ; $C_{OUT} = 1.0\mu F$ ; $C_{BYP} = 0.1\mu F$		65		dB
V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V	300	550	950	mA
$C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F; C_{BYP} = 0.1 \mu F; 10 Hz to 100 kHz$		30		$\mu V_{RMS}$
	•			
Logic Low			0.2	V
Logic High	1.1			V
V <sub>IL</sub> ≤ 0.2V		0.01		μΑ
V <sub>IH</sub> ≥ 1.0V		0.01		μΑ
iagram)	•	•		-
$C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F; C_{BYP} = 0.01 \mu F$		30	100	μs
	Variation from nominal $V_{OUT}$ ; $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$ $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ to $5.5V$ ; $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ to $150mA$ $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ $I_{OUT} = 50mA$ $I_{OUT} = 150mA$ $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ to $150mA$ $I_{OUT} = 150mA$ $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ to $150mA$ $I_{OUT} = 150mA$ $I_{OUT} $	Variation from nominal V <sub>OUT</sub> : $-40^{\circ}$ C to $+125^{\circ}$ C	Variation from nominal V <sub>OUT</sub> ; -40°C to +125°C -3.0  Variation from nominal V <sub>OUT</sub> ; -40°C to +125°C -3.0 $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V \text{ to } 5.5V; I_{OUT} = 100 \mu\text{A} \qquad 0.02$ $I_{OUT} = 100 \mu\text{A} \text{ to } 150 \text{mA} \qquad 0.5$ $I_{OUT} = 100 \mu\text{A} \qquad 0.1$ $I_{OUT} = 50 \text{mA} \qquad 12$ $I_{OUT} = 150 \text{mA} \qquad 25$ $I_{OUT} = 150 \text{mA} \qquad 35$ $EN1 = \text{High}; EN2 = \text{Low}; I_{OUT} = 100 \mu\text{A} \text{ to } 150 \text{mA} \qquad 85$ $EN1 = \text{Low}; EN2 = \text{High}; I_{OUT} = 100 \mu\text{A} \text{ to } 150 \text{mA} \qquad 85$ $EN1 = \text{EN2} = \text{High}; I_{OUT1} = 150 \text{mA}, I_{OUT2} = 150 \text{mA} \qquad 150$ $EN1 = \text{EN2} = 0V \qquad 0.01$ $f = 1k\text{Hz}; C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu\text{F}; C_{BYP} = 0.1 \mu\text{F} \qquad 70$ $f = 20k\text{Hz}; C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu\text{F}; C_{BYP} = 0.1 \mu\text{F} \qquad 65$ $V_{OUT} = 0V \qquad 300 \qquad 550$ $C_{OUT} = 1.0 \ \mu\text{F}; C_{BYP} = 0.1 \mu\text{F}; 10 \text{Hz} \text{ to } 100 \text{kHz} \qquad 30$ $Logic Low$ $Logic Low$ $Logic High \qquad 1.1$ $V_{IL} \le 0.2V \qquad 0.01$ $V_{IH} \ge 1.0V \qquad 0.01$ iagram)	Variation from nominal V <sub>OUT</sub> -2.0       +2.0         Variation from nominal V <sub>OUT</sub> ; -40°C to +125°C       -3.0       +3.0         V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V to 5.5V; I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100µA       0.02       0.3         I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100µA to 150mA       0.5       2.0         I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100µA       0.1       12       50         I <sub>OUT</sub> = 50mA       12       50         I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150mA       35       100         EN1 = High; EN2 = Low; I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100µA to 150mA       85       120         EN1 = High; I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100µA to 150mA       85       120         EN1 = EN2 = High; I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150mA, I <sub>OUT2</sub> = 150mA       150       190         EN1 = EN2 = OV       0.01       2         f = 1kHz; C <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0µF; C <sub>BYP</sub> = 0.1µF       70       70         f = 20kHz; C <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0µF; C <sub>BYP</sub> = 0.1µF       65         V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V       300       550       950         C <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0 µF; C <sub>BYP</sub> = 0.1µF; 10Hz to 100kHz       30       0.2         Logic Low       0.01       0.01         V <sub>IL</sub> ≤ 0.2V       0.01       0.01         V <sub>IH</sub> ≥ 1.0V       0.01       0.01         iagram)       1.1       0.01

### Notes:

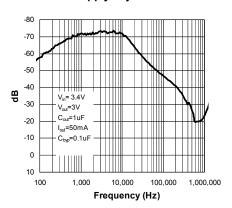
- 1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.
- 2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.
- 3. The maximum allowable power dissipation of any T<sub>A</sub> (ambient temperature) is P<sub>D(max)</sub> = (T<sub>J(max)</sub> T<sub>A</sub>) / θ<sub>JA</sub>. 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.
- Dropout voltage is defined as the input-to-output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal V<sub>OUT</sub>. For outputs below 2.3V, the dropout voltage is the input-to-output differential with the minimum input voltage 2.3V.

# **Typical Characteristics**

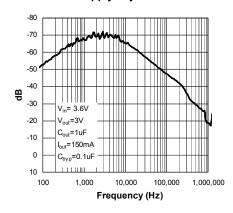


# **Typical Characteristics (Continued)**

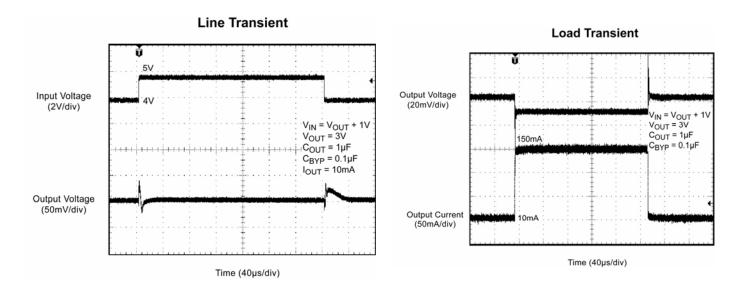
### **Power Supply Rejection Ratio**

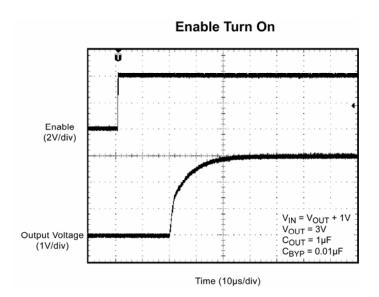


**Power Supply Rejection Ratio** 



### **Functional Characteristics**





### **Applications Information**

#### Enable/Shutdown

The MIC5310 comes with dual active-high enable pins that allow each regulator to be enabled independently. 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 MIC5310 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 MIC5310 requires an output capacitor of  $1\mu F$  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  $1\mu F$  ceramic output capacitor and does not improve significantly with larger capacitance.

X7R/X5R dielectric type ceramic capacitors are recommended because of their temperature X7R performance. 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 MIC5310 to drive a large capacitor on the bypass pin without significantly slowing turn on time.

#### **No-Load Stability**

Unlike many other voltage regulators, the MIC5310 will remain stable and in regulation with no load. This is especially important in CMOS RAM keep alive applications.

#### **Thermal Considerations**

The MIC5310 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. Given that the input voltage is 3.3V, the output voltage is 2.8V for  $V_{\text{OUT1}}$ , 1.5V for  $V_{\text{OUT2}}$  and the output current = 150mA. The actual power dissipation of the regulator circuit can be determined using the equation:

$$\begin{split} P_D &= (V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT1}}) \ I_{\text{OUT1}} + (V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT2}}) \ I_{\text{OUT2}} + V_{\text{IN}} \ I_{\text{GND}} \\ \text{Because this device is CMOS and the ground current is typically <100µA over the load range, the power dissipation contributed by the ground current is < 1% and can be ignored for this calculation. \end{split}$$

$$P_D = (3.3V - 2.8V) \times 150\text{mA} + (3.3V - 1.5) \times 150\text{mA}$$
  
 $P_D = 0.345W$ 

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  $\theta_{JA}$  thermal resistance = 90°C/W.

The table below shows junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the MIC5310 in different packages.

Package	θ <sub>JA</sub> Recommended Minimum Footprint		
8-Pin 2x2 MLF®	90°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  $90^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ .

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

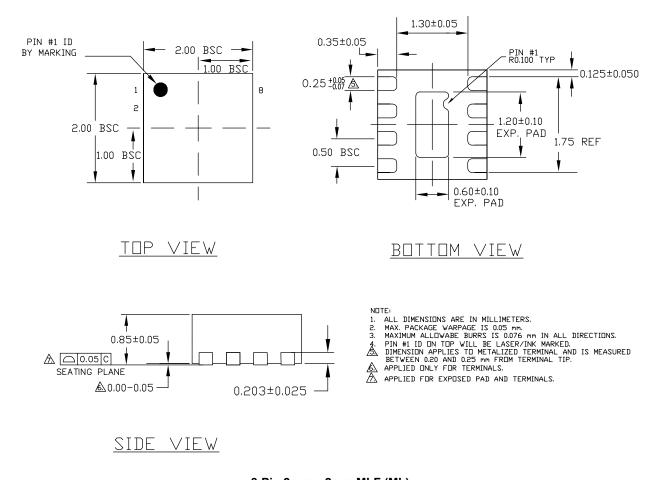
For example, when operating the MIC5310-MFYML at an input voltage of 3.3V and 150mA loads at each output with a minimum footprint layout, the maximum ambient operating temperature  $T_A$  can be determined as follows:

$$0.345W = (125^{\circ}C - T_A)/(90^{\circ}C/W)$$
  
 $T_A = 93.95^{\circ}C$ 

Therefore, a 2.8V/1.5V application with 150mA at each output current can accept an ambient operating temperature of 93.95°C in a 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**



8-Pin 2mm x 2mm MLF (ML)

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