



The Infinite Bandwidth Company™

MIC37100/37101/37102

1A Low-Voltage μ Cap LDO Regulator

Final

General Description

The MIC37100, MIC37101, and MIC37102 are 1A low-dropout linear voltage regulators that provide low-voltage, high-current output from an extremely small package. Utilizing Micrel's proprietary Super β PNP™ pass element, the MIC37100/01/02 offers extremely low dropout (typically 280mV at 1A) and low ground current (typically 11mA at 1A).

The MIC37100 is a fixed output regulator offered in the SOT-223 package. The MIC37101 and MIC37102 are fixed and adjustable regulators, respectively, in a thermally enhanced power 8-lead SOIC (small outline package) and the SOT-223 package.

The MIC37100/01/02 is ideal for PC add-in cards that need to convert from standard 5V to 3.3V, 3.3V to 2.5V or 2.5V to 1.8V or lower. A guaranteed maximum dropout voltage of 500mV over all operating conditions allows the MIC37100/01/02 to provide 2.5V from a supply as low as 3V and 1.8V from a supply as low as 2.3V.

The MIC37100/01/02 is fully protected with overcurrent limiting and thermal shutdown. Fixed output voltages of 1.5V, 1.65V, 1.8V, 2.5V and 3.3V are available on MIC37100/01 with adjustable output voltages to 1.24V on MIC37102.

For other voltages, contact Micrel.

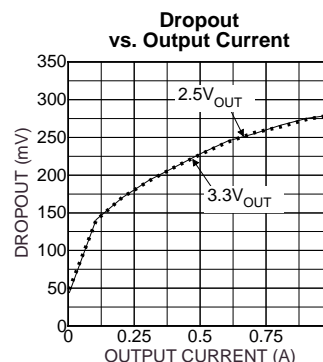
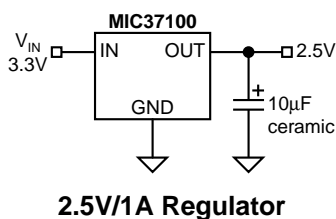
Features

- Fixed and adjustable output voltages to 1.24V
- **μ Cap Regulator, 10 μ F ceramic output capacitor stable**
- 280mV typical dropout at 1A
 - **Ideal for 3.0V to 2.5V conversion**
 - **Ideal for 2.5V to 1.8V, 1.65V or 1.5V conversion**
- 1A minimum guaranteed output current
- 1% initial accuracy
- Low ground current
- Current limiting and thermal shutdown
- Reversed-leakage protection
- Fast transient response
- Low-profile SOT-223 package
- Power SO-8 package

Applications

- LDO linear regulator for PC add-in cards
- PowerPC™ power supplies
- High-efficiency linear power supplies
- SMPS post regulator
- Multimedia and PC processor supplies
- Battery chargers
- Low-voltage microcontrollers and digital logic

Typical Applications



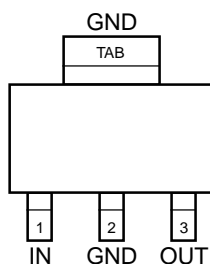
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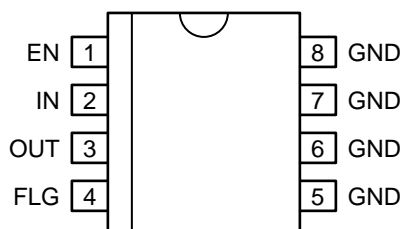
Ordering Information

Part Number	Voltage	Junction Temp. Range	Package
MIC37100-1.5BS	1.5V	-40°C to +125°C	SOT-223
MIC37100-1.65BS	1.65V	-40°C to +125°C	SOT-223
MIC37100-1.8BS	1.8V	-40°C to +125°C	SOT-223
MIC37100-2.5BS	2.5V	-40°C to +125°C	SOT-223
MIC37100-3.3BS	3.3V	-40°C to +125°C	SOT-223
MIC37101-1.5BM	1.5V	-40°C to +125°C	SOIC-8
MIC37101-1.65BM	1.65V	-40°C to +125°C	SOIC-8
MIC37101-1.8BM	1.8V	-40°C to +125°C	SOIC-8
MIC37101-2.5BM	2.5V	-40°C to +125°C	SOIC-8
MIC37101-3.3BM	3.3V	-40°C to +125°C	SOIC-8
MIC37102BM	Adj.	-40°C to +125°C	SOIC-8

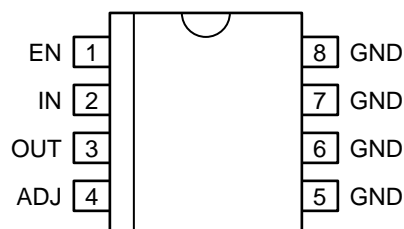
Pin Configuration



MIC37100-x.x
Fixed
SOT-223 (S)



MIC37101-x.x
Fixed
SOIC-8 (M)



MIC37102
Adjustable
SOIC-8 (M)

Pin Description

Pin No. MIC37100 SOT-8	Pin No. MIC37101 SOIC-8	Pin No. MIC37102 SOIC-8	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	1	1	EN	Enable (Input): CMOS-compatible control input. Logic high = enable, logic low or open = shutdown.
	2	2	IN	Supply (Input)
3	3	3	OUT	Regulator Output
	4		FLG	Flag (Output): Open-collector error flag output. Active low = output under voltage.
		4	ADJ	Adjustment Input: Feedback input. Connect to resistive voltage-divider network.
2, TAB	5-8	5-8	GND	Ground

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage (V_{IN})	0V to +6.5V
Enable Voltage (V_{EN})	+6.5V
Storage Temperature (T_S)	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 5 sec.)	260°C
ESD	Note 3

Operating Ratings (Note 2)

Supply Voltage (V_{IN})	+2.25V to +6V
Enable Voltage (V_{EN})	0V to +6V
Maximum Power Dissipation ($P_{D(max)}$)	Note 4
Junction Temperature (T_J)	-40°C to +125°C
Package Thermal Resistance	
SOT-223 (θ_{JC})	15°C/W
SOIC-8 (θ_{JC})	20°C/W

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$; $V_{EN} = 2.25V$; $T_J = 25^\circ C$, **bold** values indicate $-40^\circ C \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ C$; unless noted

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V _{OUT}	Output Voltage	10mA 10mA ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 1A, V _{OUT} + 1V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 6V	−1 −2		1 2	% %
	Line Regulation	I _{OUT} = 10mA, V _{OUT} + 1V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 6V		0.06	0.5	%
	Load Regulation	V _{IN} = V _{OUT} + 1V, 10mA ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 1A,		0.2	1	%
ΔV _{OUT} /ΔT	Output Voltage Temp. Coefficient, Note 5			40		ppm/°C
V _{DO}	Dropout Voltage, Note 6	I _{OUT} = 100mA, ΔV _{OUT} = −1%		125	200	mV
		I _{OUT} = 500mA, ΔV _{OUT} = −1%		210	350	mV
		I _{OUT} = 750mA, ΔV _{OUT} = −1%		250	400	mV
		I _{OUT} = 1A, ΔV _{OUT} = −1%		280	500	mV
I _{GND}	Ground Current, Note 7	I _{OUT} = 100mA, V _{IN} = V _{OUT} + 1V		650		μA
		I _{OUT} = 500mA, V _{IN} = V _{OUT} + 1V		3.5		mA
		I _{OUT} = 750mA, V _{IN} = V _{OUT} + 1V		6.7		mA
		I _{OUT} = 1A, V _{IN} = V _{OUT} + 1V		11	25	mA
I _{OUT(lim)}	Current Limit	V _{OUT} = 0V, V _{IN} = V _{OUT} + 1V		1.6	2.5	A
Enable Input						
V _{EN}	Enable Input Voltage	logic low (off)			0.8	V
		logic high (on)	2.25			V
I _{EN}	Enable Input Current	V _{EN} = 2.25V	1	10	30	μA
		V _{EN} = 0.8V			2 4	μA μA
Flag Output						
I _{FLG(leak)}	Output Leakage Current	V _{OH} = 6V		0.01	1 2	μA μA
V _{FLG(do)}	Output Low Voltage	V _{IN} = 2.250V, I _{OL} = 250μA		210	500	mV
V _{FLG}	Low Threshold	% of V _{OUT}	93			%
	High Threshold	% of V _{OUT}			99.2	%
	Hysteresis			1		%

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
MIC37102 Only						
	Reference Voltage		1.228 1.215	1.240	1.252 1.265	V V
	Adjust Pin Bias Current			40	80 120	nA nA

Note 1. Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device.

Note 2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.

Note 3. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended.

Note 4. $P_{D(max)} = (T_{J(max)} - T_A) \div \theta_{JA}$, where θ_{JA} depends upon the printed circuit layout. See "Applications Information."

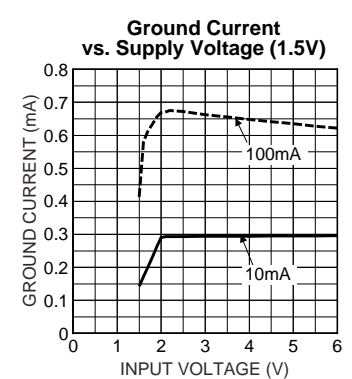
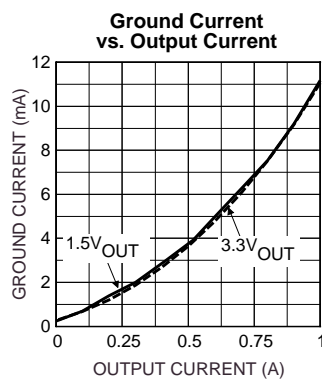
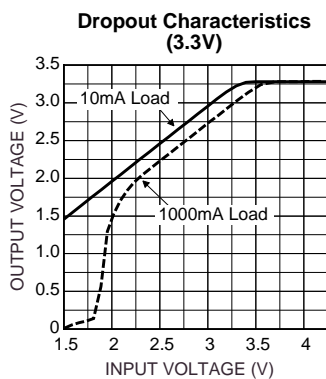
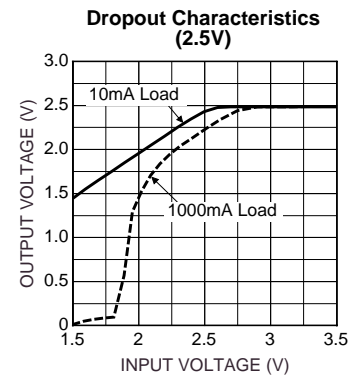
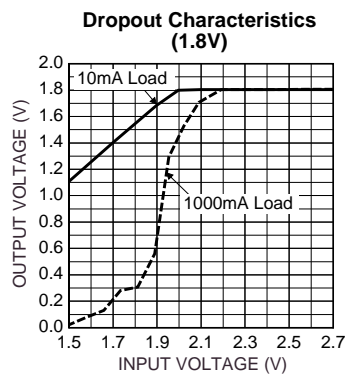
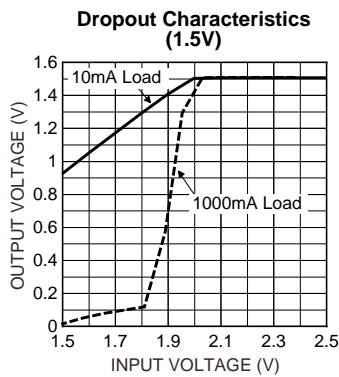
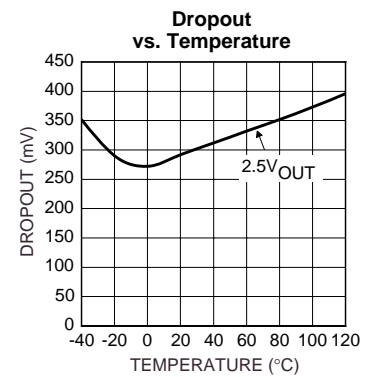
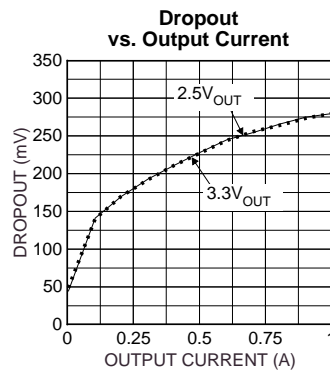
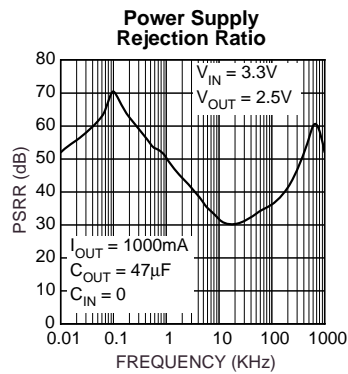
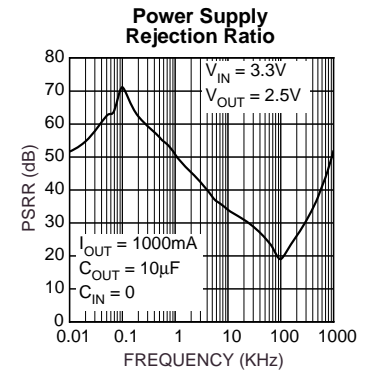
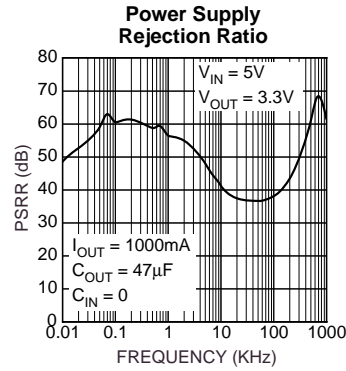
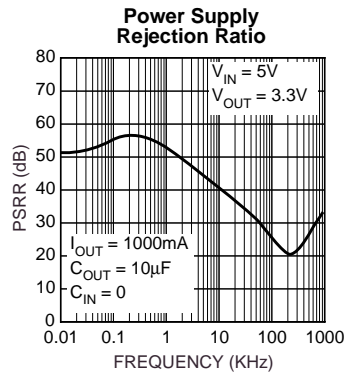
Note 5. Output voltage temperature coefficient is $\Delta V_{OUT(worst\ case)} \div (T_{J(max)} - T_{J(min)})$ where $T_{J(max)}$ is +125°C and $T_{J(min)}$ is -40°C.

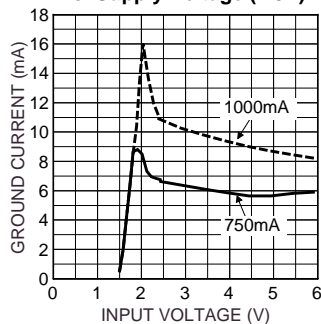
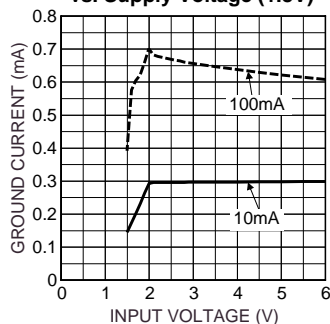
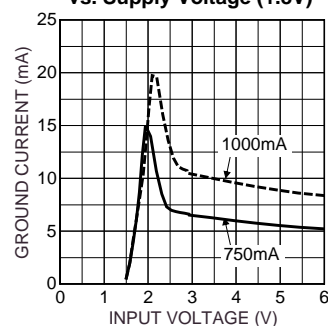
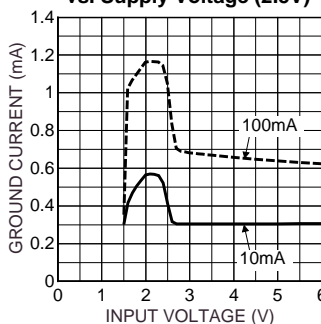
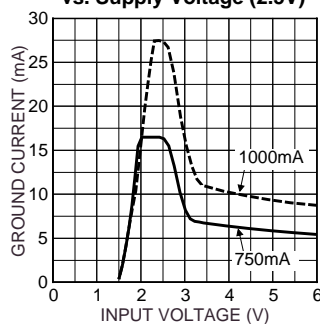
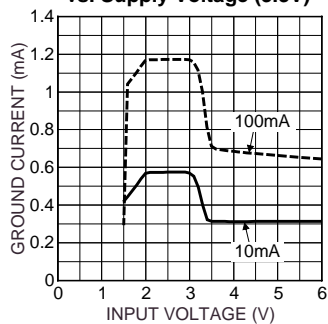
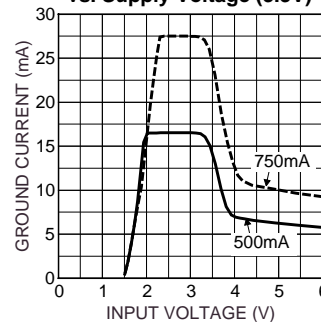
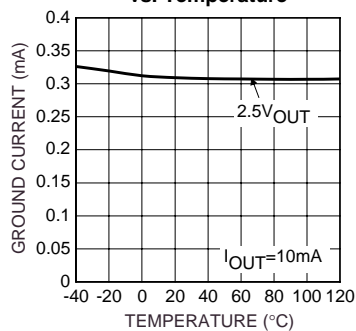
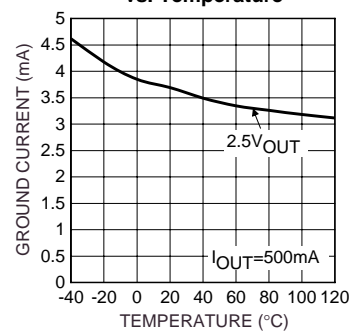
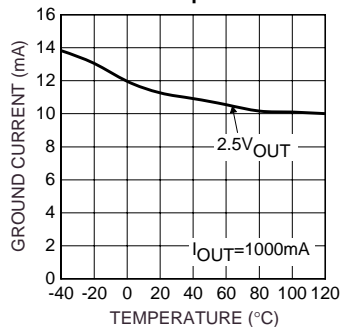
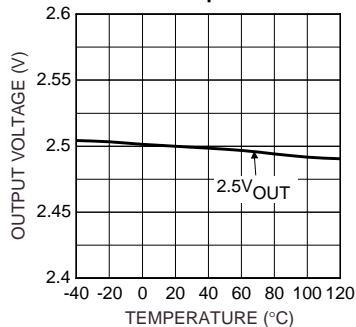
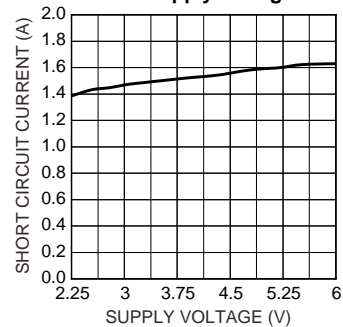
Note 6. $V_{DO} = V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$ when V_{OUT} decreases to 98% of its nominal output voltage with $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$. For output voltages below 2.25V, dropout voltage is the input-to-output voltage differential with the minimum input voltage being 2.25V. Minimum input operating voltage is 2.25V.

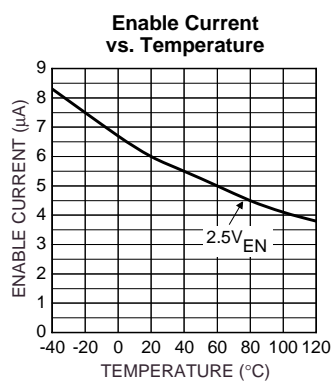
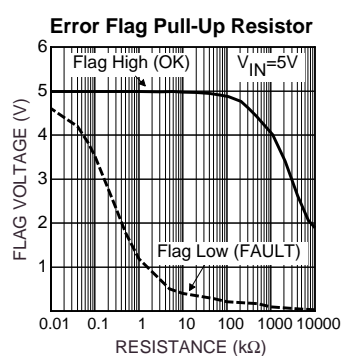
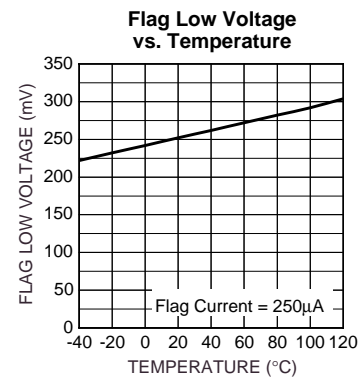
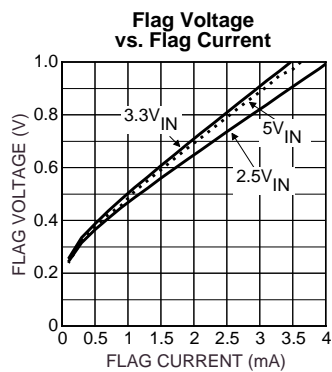
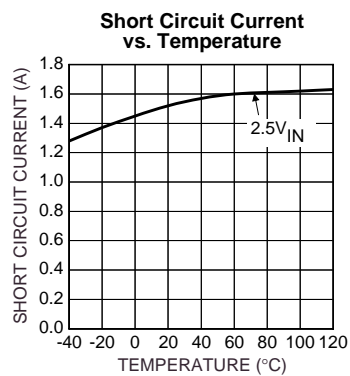
Note 7. I_{GND} is the quiescent current. $I_{IN} = I_{GND} + I_{OUT}$.

Note 8. $V_{EN} \leq 0.8V$, $V_{IN} \leq 6V$, and $V_{OUT} = 0V$.

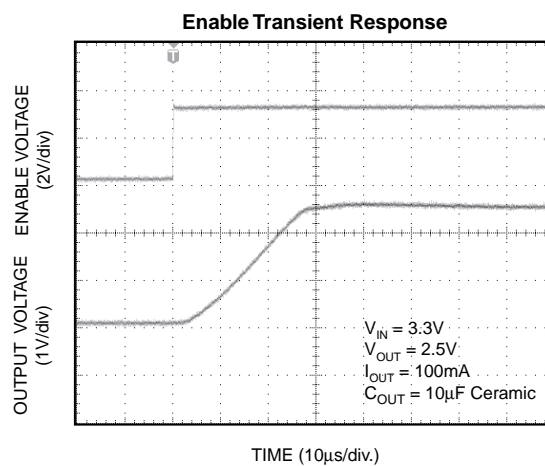
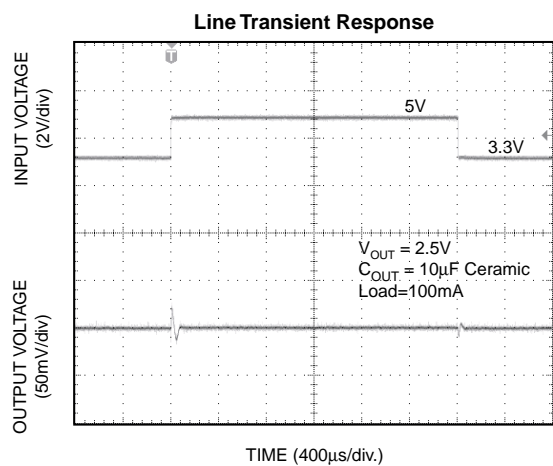
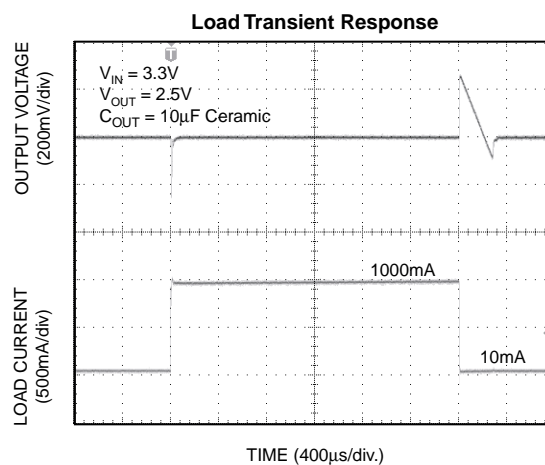
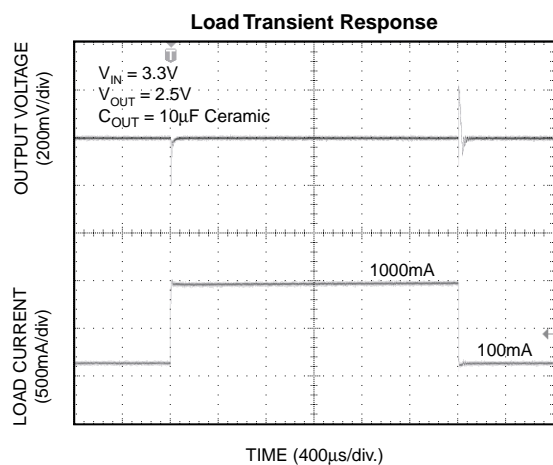
Typical Characteristics



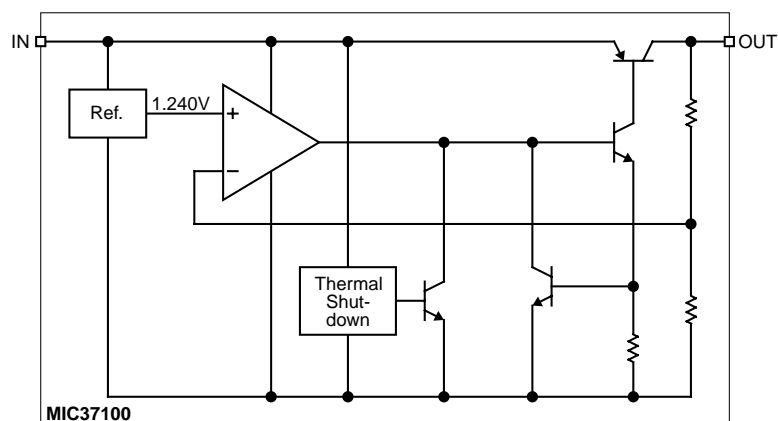
**Ground Current
vs. Supply Voltage (1.5V)****Ground Current
vs. Supply Voltage (1.8V)****Ground Current
vs. Supply Voltage (1.8V)****Ground Current
vs. Supply Voltage (2.5V)****Ground Current
vs. Supply Voltage (2.5V)****Ground Current
vs. Supply Voltage (3.3V)****Ground Current
vs. Supply Voltage (3.3V)****Ground Current
vs. Temperature****Ground Current
vs. Temperature****Ground Current
vs. Temperature****Output Voltage
vs. Temperature****Short Circuit Current
vs. Supply Voltage**



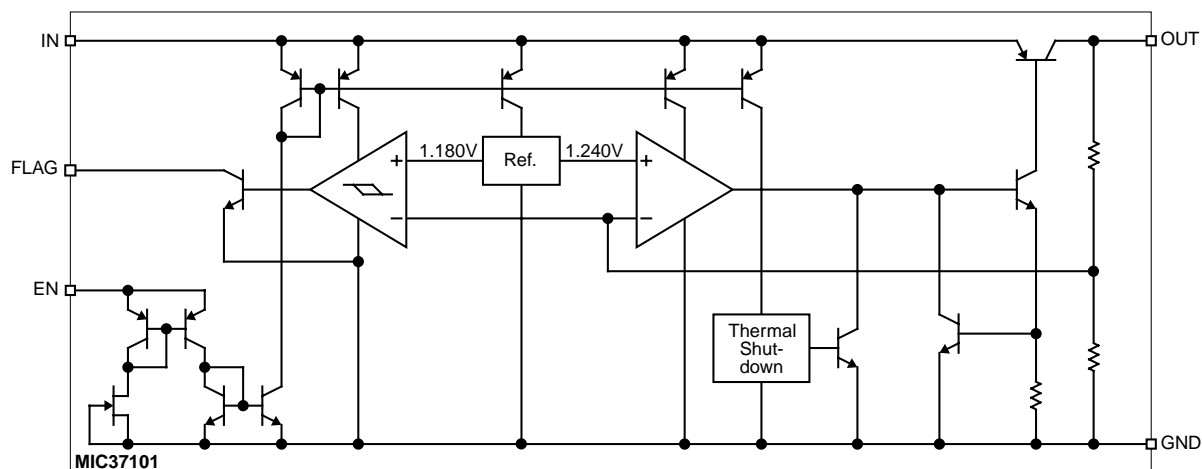
Functional Characteristics



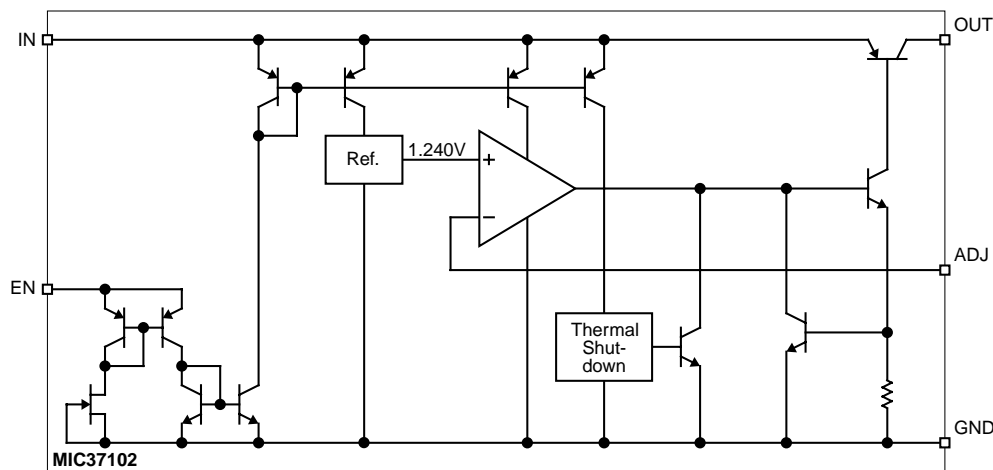
Functional Diagrams



MIC37100 Fixed Regulator Block Diagram



MIC37101 Fixed Regulator with Flag and Enable Block Diagram



MIC37102 Adjustable Regulator Block Diagram

Applications Information

The MIC37100/01/02 is a high-performance low-dropout voltage regulator suitable for moderate to high-current voltage regulator applications. Its 500mV dropout voltage at full load and overtemperature makes it especially valuable in battery-powered systems and as high-efficiency noise filters in post-regulator applications. Unlike older NPN-pass transistor designs, where the minimum dropout voltage is limited by the base-to-emitter voltage drop and collector-to-emitter saturation voltage, dropout performance of the PNP output of these devices is limited only by the low V_{CE} saturation voltage.

A trade-off for the low dropout voltage is a varying base drive requirement. Micrel's Super β PNP™ process reduces this drive requirement to only 2% of the load current.

The MIC37100/01/02 regulator is fully protected from damage due to fault conditions. Linear current limiting is provided. Output current during overload conditions is constant. Thermal shutdown disables the device when the die temperature exceeds the maximum safe operating temperature. The output structure of these regulators allows voltages in excess of the desired output voltage to be applied without reverse current flow.

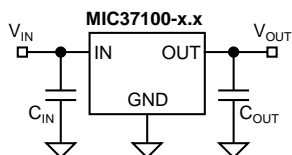


Figure 1. Capacitor Requirements

Output Capacitor

The MIC37100/01/02 requires an output capacitor to maintain stability and improve transient response. As a μ Cap LDO, the MIC37100/01/02 can operate with ceramic output capacitors as long as the amount of capacitance is 10 μ F or greater. For values of output capacitance lower than 10 μ F, the recommended ESR range is 200m Ω to 2 Ω . The minimum value of output capacitance recommended for the MIC37100/01/02 is 4.7 μ F.

For 10 μ F or greater the ESR range recommended is less than 1 Ω . Ultra-low ESR ceramic capacitors are recommended for output capacitance of 10 μ F or greater to help improve transient response and noise reduction at high frequency. X7R/X5R dielectric-type ceramic capacitors are recommended because of their temperature performance. X7R-type capacitors change capacitance by 15% over their operating temperature range and are the most stable type of ceramic capacitors. Z5U and Y5V dielectric capacitors change value by as much as 50% and 60% respectively over their operating temperature ranges. To use a ceramic chip capacitor with Y5V dielectric, the value must be much higher than an X7R ceramic capacitor to ensure the same minimum capacitance over the equivalent operating temperature range.

Input Capacitor

An input capacitor of 1 μ F or greater is recommended when the device is more than 4 inches away from the bulk ac supply capacitance or when the supply is a battery. Small, surface mount, ceramic chip capacitors can be used for bypassing. Larger values will help to improve ripple rejection by bypassing the input to the regulator, further improving the integrity of the output voltage.

Error Flag

The MIC37101 features an error flag (FLG), which monitors the output voltage and signals an error condition when this voltage drops 5% below its expected value. The error flag is an open-collector output that pulls low under fault conditions and may sink up to 10mA. Low output voltage signifies a number of possible problems, including an overcurrent fault (the device is in current limit) or low input voltage. The flag output is inoperative during overtemperature conditions. A pull-up resistor from FLG to either V_{IN} or V_{OUT} is required for proper operation. For information regarding the minimum and maximum values of pull-up resistance, refer to the graph in the "Typical Characteristics" section of the data sheet.

Enable Input

The MIC37101 and MIC37102 versions feature an active-high enable input (EN) that allows on-off control of the regulator. Current drain reduces to "zero" when the device is shutdown, with only microamperes of leakage current. The EN input has TTL/CMOS compatible thresholds for simple logic interfacing. EN may be directly tied to V_{IN} and pulled up to the maximum supply voltage.

Transient Response and 3.3V to 2.5V or 2.5V to 1.8V, 1.65V or 1.5V Conversion

The MIC37100/01/02 has excellent transient response to variations in input voltage and load current. The device has been designed to respond quickly to load current variations and input voltage variations. Large output capacitors are not required to obtain this performance. A standard 10 μ F output capacitor, is all that is required. Larger values help to improve performance even further.

By virtue of its low-dropout voltage, this device does not saturate into dropout as readily as similar NPN-based designs. When converting from 3.3V to 2.5V or 2.5V to 1.8V, or lower, the NPN based regulators are already operating in dropout, with typical dropout requirements of 1.2V or greater. To convert down to 2.5V or 1.8V without operating in dropout, NPN-based regulators require an input voltage of 3.7V at the very least. The MIC37100 regulator will provide excellent

performance with an input as low as 3.0V or 2.5V respectively. This gives the PNP based regulators a distinct advantage over older, NPN based linear regulators.

Minimum Load Current

The MIC37100/01/02 regulator is specified between finite loads. If the output current is too small, leakage currents dominate and the output voltage rises. A 10mA minimum load current is necessary for proper regulation.

Adjustable Regulator Design

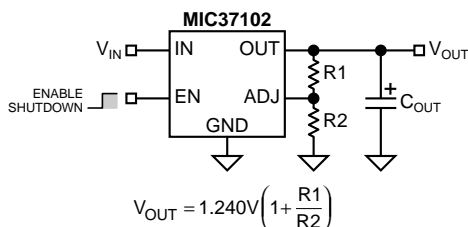


Figure 2. Adjustable Regulator with Resistors

The MIC37102 allows programming the output voltage anywhere between 1.24V and the 6V maximum operating rating of the family. Two resistors are used. Resistors can be quite large, up to 1MΩ, because of the very high input impedance and low bias current of the sense comparator: The resistor values are calculated by:

$$R1 = R2 \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{1.240} - 1 \right)$$

Where V_O is the desired output voltage. Figure 2 shows component definition. Applications with widely varying load currents may scale the resistors to draw the minimum load current required for proper operation (see above).

Power SOIC-8 Thermal Characteristics

One of the secrets of the MIC37101/02's performance is its power SO-8 package featuring half the thermal resistance of a standard SO-8 package. Lower thermal resistance means more output current or higher input voltage for a given package size.

Lower thermal resistance is achieved by joining the four ground leads with the die attach paddle to create a single-piece electrical and thermal conductor. This concept has been used by MOSFET manufacturers for years, proving very reliable and cost effective for the user.

Thermal resistance consists of two main elements, θ_{JC} (junction-to-case thermal resistance) and θ_{CA} (case-to-ambient thermal resistance). See Figure 3. θ_{JC} is the resistance from the die to the leads of the package. θ_{CA} is the resistance from the leads to the ambient air and it includes θ_{CS} (case-to-sink thermal resistance) and θ_{SA} (sink-to-ambient thermal resistance).

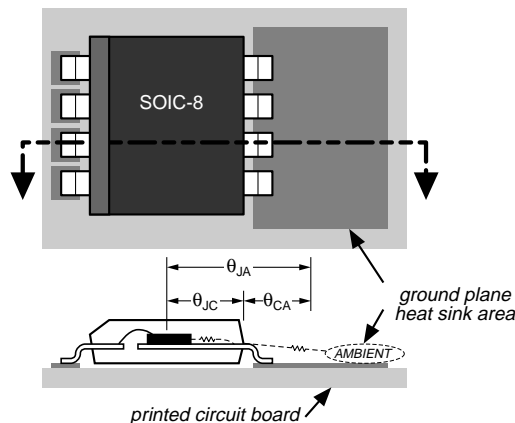


Figure 3. Thermal Resistance

Using the power SOIC-8 reduces the θ_{JC} dramatically and allows the user to reduce θ_{CA} . The total thermal resistance, θ_{JA} (junction-to-ambient thermal resistance) is the limiting factor in calculating the maximum power dissipation capability of the device. Typically, the power SOIC-8 has a θ_{JC} of 20°C/W, this is significantly lower than the standard SOIC-8 which is typically 75°C/W. θ_{CA} is reduced because pins 5 through 8 can now be soldered directly to a ground plane which significantly reduces the case-to-sink thermal resistance and sink to ambient thermal resistance.

Low-dropout linear regulators from Micrel are rated to a maximum junction temperature of 125°C. It is important not to exceed this maximum junction temperature during operation of the device. To prevent this maximum junction temperature from being exceeded, the appropriate ground plane heat sink must be used.

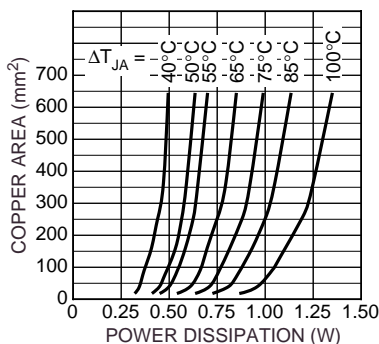


Figure 4. Copper Area vs. Power SO-8 Power Dissipation

Figure 4 shows copper area versus power dissipation with each trace corresponding to a different temperature rise above ambient.

From these curves, the minimum area of copper necessary for the part to operate safely can be determined. The maximum allowable temperature rise must be calculated to determine operation along which curve.

$$\Delta T = T_{J(max)} - T_{A(max)}$$

$$T_{J(max)} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{A(max)} = \text{maximum ambient operating temperature}$$

For example, the maximum ambient temperature is 50°C , the ΔT is determined as follows:

$$\Delta T = 125^{\circ}\text{C} - 50^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T = 75^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Using Figure 4, the minimum amount of required copper can be determined based on the required power dissipation. Power dissipation in a linear regulator is calculated as follows:

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

If we use a 2.5V output device and a 3.3V input at an output current of 1A, then our power dissipation is as follows:

$$P_D = (3.3\text{V} - 2.5\text{V}) \times 1\text{A} + 3.3\text{V} \times 11\text{mA}$$

$$P_D = 800\text{mW} + 36\text{mW}$$

$$P_D = 836\text{mW}$$

From Figure 4, the minimum amount of copper required to operate this application at a ΔT of 75°C is 160mm^2 .

Quick Method

Determine the power dissipation requirements for the design along with the maximum ambient temperature at which the device will be operated. Refer to Figure 5, which shows safe operating curves for three different ambient temperatures: 25°C , 50°C and 85°C . From these curves, the minimum amount of copper can be determined by knowing the maximum power dissipation required. If the maximum ambient temperature is 50°C and the power dissipation is as above, 836mW , the curve in Figure 5 shows that the required area of copper is 160mm^2 .

The θ_{JA} of this package is ideally 63°C/W , but it will vary depending upon the availability of copper ground plane to which it is attached.

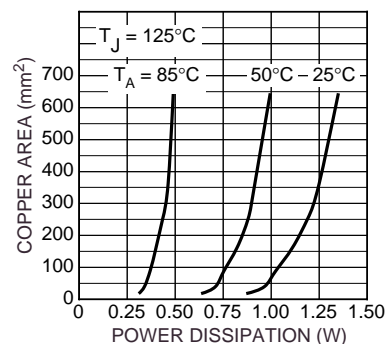
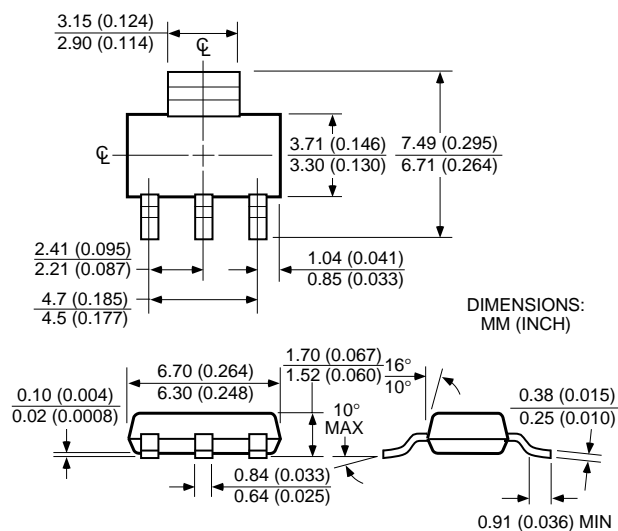
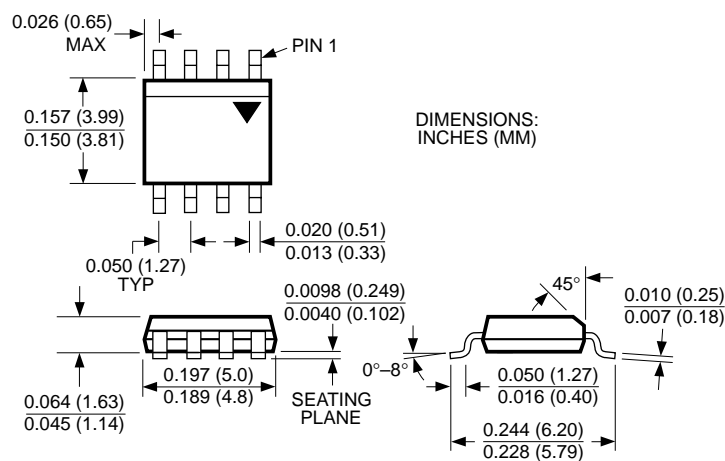


Figure 5. Copper Area vs. Power-SOIC Power Dissipation

Package Information



SOT-223 (S)



8-Lead SOIC (M)

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