



The Infinite Bandwidth Company™

MIC29150/29300/29500/29750 Series

High-Current Low-Dropout Regulators

General Description

The MIC29150/29300/29500/29750 are high current, high accuracy, low-dropout voltage regulators. Using Micrel's proprietary Super β PNP™ process with a PNP pass element, these regulators feature 300mV to 370mV (full load) dropout voltages and very low ground current. Designed for high current loads, these devices also find applications in lower current, extremely low dropout-critical systems, where their tiny dropout voltage and ground current values are important attributes.

The MIC29150/29300/29500/29750 are fully protected against overcurrent faults, reversed input polarity, reversed lead insertion, overtemperature operation, and positive and negative transient voltage spikes. Five pin fixed voltage versions feature logic level ON/OFF control and an error flag which signals whenever the output falls out of regulation. Flagged states include low input voltage (dropout), output current limit, overtemperature shutdown, and extremely high voltage spikes on the input.

On the MIC29xx1 and MIC29xx2, the ENABLE pin may be tied to V_{IN} if it is not required for ON/OFF control. The MIC29150/29300/29500 are available in 3- and 5-pin TO-220 and surface mount TO-263 packages. The MIC29750 7.5A regulators are available in 3- and 5-pin TO-247 packages.

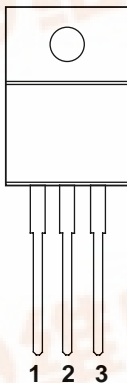
Features

- High Current Capability
MIC29150/29151/29152/29153 1.5A
MIC29300/29301/29302/29303 3A
MIC29500/29501/29502/29503 5A
MIC29750/29751/29752 7.5A
- Low-Dropout Voltage 350mV at Full Load
- Low Ground Current
- Accurate 1% Guaranteed Tolerance
- Extremely Fast Transient Response
- Reverse-battery and "Load Dump" Protection
- Zero-Current Shutdown Mode (5-Pin versions)
- Error Flag Signals Output Out-of-Regulation (5-Pin versions)
- Also Characterized For Smaller Loads With Industry-Leading Performance Specifications
- Fixed Voltage and Adjustable Versions

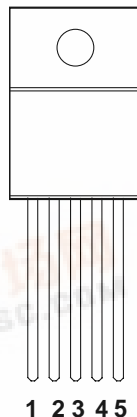
Applications

- Battery Powered Equipment
- High-Efficiency "Green" Computer Systems
- Automotive Electronics
- High-Efficiency Linear Power Supplies
- High-Efficiency Post-Regulator For Switching Supply

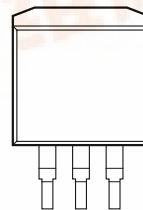
Pin Configuration



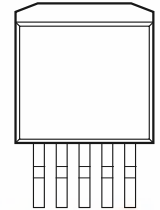
MIC29150/29300/
29500BT and
MIC29750BWT



MIC29151/29152/29153BT
MIC29301/29302/29303BT
MIC29501/29502/29503BT
MIC29751/29752BWT



MIC29150/29300BU



MIC29151/29152/29153BU
MIC29301/29302/29303BU
MIC29501/29502/29503BU

Pinout On all devices, the Tab is grounded.

MIC29150/29300/29500/29750 Three Terminal Devices:

Pin 1 = Input, 2 = Ground, 3 = Output

MIC29151/29301/29501/29751 Five Terminal Fixed Voltage Devices:

Pin 1 = Enable, 2 = Input, 3 = Ground, 4 = Output, 5 = Flag

MIC29152/29302/29502/29752 Adjustable with ON/OFF Control

Pin 1 = Enable, 2 = Input, 3 = Ground, 4 = Output, 5 = Adjust

MIC29153/29303/29503 Adjustable with Flag

Pin 1 = Flag, 2 = Input, 3 = Ground, 4 = Output, 5 = Adjust



Ordering Information

Part Number	Temp. Range*	Volts	Current	Package
MIC29150-3.3BT	-40 to +125°C	3.3	1.5A	TO-220
MIC29150-4.2BT	-40 to +125°C	4.2	1.5A	TO-220
MIC29150-5.0BT	-40 to +125°C	5.0	1.5A	TO-220
MIC29150-12BT	-40 to +125°C	12	1.5A	TO-220
MIC29150-3.3BU	-40 to +125°C	3.3	1.5A	TO-263
MIC29150-5.0BU	-40 to +125°C	5.0	1.5A	TO-263
MIC29150-12BU	-40 to +125°C	12	1.5A	TO-263
MIC29151-3.3BT	-40 to +125°C	3.3	1.5A	TO-220-5
MIC29151-5.0BT	-40 to +125°C	5.0	1.5A	TO-220-5
MIC29151-12BT	-40 to +125°C	12	1.5A	TO-220-5
MIC29151-3.3BU	-40 to +125°C	3.3	1.5A	TO-263-5
MIC29151-5.0BU	-40 to +125°C	5.0	1.5A	TO-263-5
MIC29151-12BU	-40 to +125°C	12	1.5A	TO-263-5
MIC29152BT	-40 to +125°C	Adj	1.5A	TO-220-5
MIC29152BU	-40 to +125°C	Adj	1.5A	TO-263-5
MIC29153BT	-40 to +125°C	Adj	1.5A	TO-220-5
MIC29153BU	-40 to +125°C	Adj	1.5A	TO-263-5
MIC29300-3.3BT	-40 to +125°C	3.3	3.0A	TO-220
MIC29300-5.0BT	-40 to +125°C	5.0	3.0A	TO-220
MIC29300-12BT	-40 to +125°C	12	3.0A	TO-220
MIC29300-3.3BU	-40 to +125°C	3.3	3.0A	TO-263
MIC29300-5.0BU	-40 to +125°C	5.0	3.0A	TO-263
MIC29300-12BU	-40 to +125°C	12	3.0A	TO-263
MIC29301-3.3BT	-40 to +125°C	3.3	3.0A	TO-220-5
MIC29301-5.0BT	-40 to +125°C	5.0	3.0A	TO-220-5
MIC29301-12BT	-40 to +125°C	12	3.0A	TO-220-5
MIC29301-3.3BU	-40 to +125°C	3.3	3.0A	TO-263-5
MIC29301-5.0BU	-40 to +125°C	5.0	3.0A	TO-263-5
MIC29301-12BU	-40 to +125°C	12	3.0A	TO-263-5
MIC29302BT	-40 to +125°C	Adj	3.0A	TO-220-5
MIC29302BU	-40 to +125°C	Adj	3.0A	TO-263-5
MIC29303BT	-40 to +125°C	Adj	3.0A	TO-220-5
MIC29303BU	-40 to +125°C	Adj	3.0A	TO-263-5

* Junction Temperature

Part Number	Temp. Range*	Volts	Current	Package
MIC29500-3.3BT	-40 to +125°C	3.3	5.0A	TO-220
MIC29500-5.0BT	-40 to +125°C	5.0	5.0A	TO-220
MIC29501-3.3BT	-40 to +125°C	3.3	5.0A	TO-220-5
MIC29501-5.0BT	-40 to +125°C	5.0	5.0A	TO-220-5
MIC29501-3.3BU	-40 to +125°C	3.3	5.0A	TO-263-5
MIC29501-5.0BU	-40 to +125°C	5.0	5.0A	TO-263-5
MIC29502BT	-40 to +125°C	Adj	5.0A	TO-220-5
MIC29502BU	-40 to +125°C	Adj	5.0A	TO-263-5
MIC29503BT	-40 to +125°C	Adj	5.0A	TO-220-5
MIC29503BU	-40 to +125°C	Adj	5.0A	TO-263-5
MIC29750-3.3BWT	-40 to +125°C	3.3	7.5A	TO-247-3
MIC29750-5.0BWT	-40 to +125°C	5.0	7.5A	TO-247-3
MIC29751-3.3BWT	-40 to +125°C	3.3	7.5A	TO-247-5
MIC29751-5.0BWT	-40 to +125°C	5.0	7.5A	TO-247-5
MIC29752BWT	-40 to +125°C	Adj	7.5A	TO-247-5

MIC29xx0 versions are 3-terminal fixed voltage devices. MIC29xx1 are fixed voltage devices with ENABLE and ERROR flag. MIC29xx2 are adjustable regulators with ENABLE control. MIC29xx3 are adjustables with an ERROR flag.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Power Dissipation Internally Limited
 Lead Temperature (Soldering, 5 seconds) 260°C
 Storage Temperature Range -65°C to +150°C
 Input Supply Voltage (Note 1) -20V to +60V

Operating Ratings

Operating Junction Temperature -40°C to +125°C
 Maximum Operating Input Voltage 26V
 TO-220 θ_{JC} 2°C/W
 TO-263 θ_{JC} 2°C/W
 TO-247 θ_{JC} 1.5°C/W

Electrical Characteristics

All measurements at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted. **Bold** values are guaranteed across the operating temperature range. Adjustable versions are programmed to 5.0V.

Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Output Voltage	$I_O = 10\text{mA}$	-1		1	%
	$10\text{mA} \leq I_O \leq I_{FL}$, $(V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}) \leq V_{IN} \leq 26\text{V}$ (Note 2)	-2		2	%
Line Regulation	$I_O = 10\text{mA}$, $(V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}) \leq V_{IN} \leq 26\text{V}$		0.06	0.5	%
Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 5\text{V}$, $10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq I_{FULL\ LOAD}$ (Note 2, 6)		0.2	1	%
$\frac{\Delta V_O}{\Delta T}$	Output Voltage (Note 6) Temperature Coef.		20	100	ppm/°C
Dropout Voltage	$\Delta V_{OUT} = -1\%$, (Note 3)				
	MIC29150 $I_O = 100\text{mA}$		80	200	mV
	$I_O = 750\text{mA}$		220		
	$I_O = 1.5\text{A}$		350	600	
	MIC29300 $I_O = 100\text{mA}$		80	175	
	$I_O = 1.5\text{A}$		250		
	$I_O = 3\text{A}$		370	600	
	MIC29500 $I_O = 250\text{mA}$		125	250	
	$I_O = 2.5\text{A}$		250		
	$I_O = 5\text{A}$		370	600	
	MIC29750 $I_O = 250\text{mA}$		80	200	
	$I_O = 4\text{A}$		270		
	$I_O = 7.5\text{A}$		425	600	
Ground Current	MIC29150 $I_O = 750\text{mA}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}$		8	20	mA
	$I_O = 1.5\text{A}$		22		
	MIC29300 $I_O = 1.5\text{A}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}$		10	35	mA
	$I_O = 3\text{A}$		37		
	MIC29500 $I_O = 2.5\text{A}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}$		15	50	mA
	$I_O = 5\text{A}$		70		
	MIC29750 $I_O = 4\text{A}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}$		35	75	mA
	$I_O = 7.5\text{A}$		120		
I_{GNDPO} Ground Pin Current at Dropout	$V_{IN} = 0.5\text{V}$ less than specified V_{OUT} , $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$				
	MIC29150		0.9		mA
	MIC29300		1.7		
	MIC29500		2.1		
	MIC29750		3.1		
Current Limit	MIC29150 $V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}$ (Note 4)		2.1	3.5	A
	MIC29300 $V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}$ (Note 4)		4.5	5.0	
	MIC29500 $V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}$ (Note 4)		7.5	10.0	
	MIC29750 $V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}$ (Note 4)		9.5	15	
e_n , Output Noise Voltage (10Hz to 100kHz) $I_L = 100\text{mA}$	$C_L = 10\mu\text{F}$		400		μV (rms)
	$C_L = 33\mu\text{F}$		260		
Ground Current in Shutdown	MIC29150/1/2/3 only $V_{EN} = 0.4\text{V}$		2	10 30	μA μA

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)**Reference MIC29xx2/MIC29xx3**

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Reference Voltage		1.228 1.215	1.240	1.252 1.265	V V max
Reference Voltage	(Note 8)	1.203		1.277	V
Adjust Pin Bias Current			40	80 120	nA
Reference Voltage Temperature Coefficient	(Note 7)		20		ppm/°C
Adjust Pin Bias Current Temperature Coefficient			0.1		nA/°C

Flag Output (Error Comparator) MIC29xx1/29xx3

Output Leakage Current	$V_{OH} = 26V$		0.01	1.00 2.00	μA
Output Low Voltage	Device set for 5V. $V_{IN} = 4.5V$ $I_{OL} = 250\mu A$		220	300 400	mV
Upper Threshold Voltage	Device set for 5V (Note 9)	40 25	60		mV
Lower Threshold Voltage	Device set for 5V (Note 9)		75	95 140	mV
Hysteresis	Device set for 5V (Note 9)		15		mV

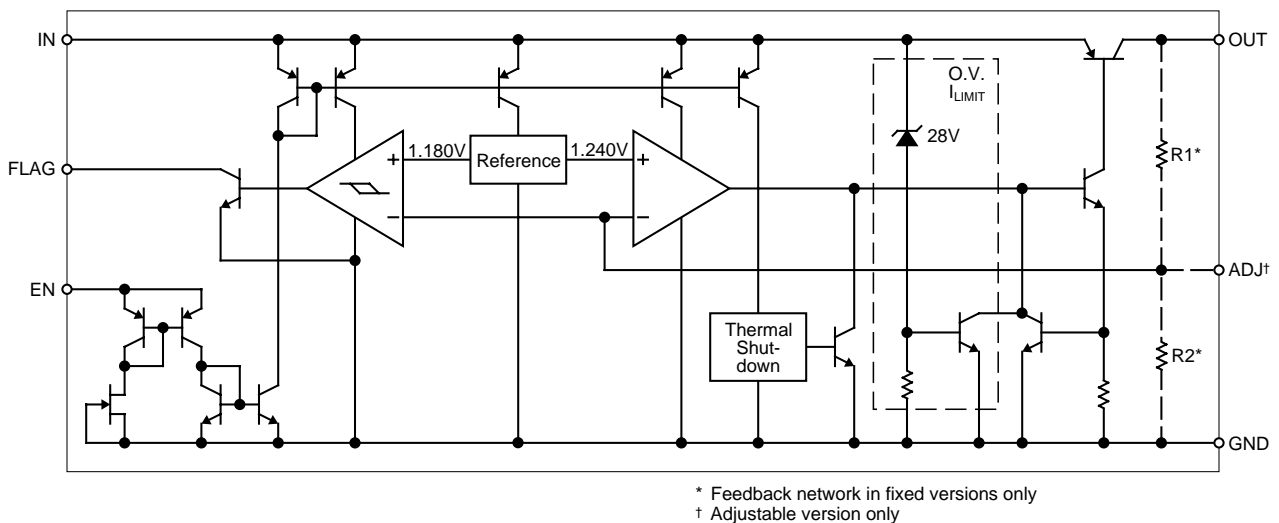
ENABLE Input MIC29xx1/MIC29xx2

Input Logic Voltage Low (OFF) High (ON)		2.4		0.8	V
Enable Pin Input Current	$V_{EN} = 26V$		100	600 750	μA
	$V_{EN} = 0.8V$			1 2	μA
Regulator Output Current in Shutdown	(Note 10)		10	500	μA

Notes

- Note 1:** Maximum positive supply voltage of 60V must be of limited duration (<100msec) and duty cycle ($\leq 1\%$). The maximum continuous supply voltage is 26V.
- Note 2:** Full Load current (I_{FL}) is defined as 1.5A for the MIC29150, 3A for the MIC29300, 5A for the MIC29500, and 7.5A for the MIC29750 families.
- Note 3:** Dropout voltage is defined as the input-to-output differential when the output voltage drops to 99% of its nominal value with $V_{OUT} + 1V$ applied to V_{IN} .
- Note 4:** $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nominal)} + 1V$. For example, use $V_{IN} = 4.3V$ for a 3.3V regulator or use 6V for a 5V regulator. Employ pulse-testing procedures to minimize temperature rise.
- Note 5:** Ground pin current is the regulator quiescent current. The total current drawn from the source is the sum of the load current plus the ground pin current.
- Note 6:** Output voltage temperature coefficient is defined as the worst case voltage change divided by the total temperature range.
- Note 7:** 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 200mA load pulse at $V_{IN} = 20V$ (a 4W pulse) for T = 10ms.
- Note 8:** $V_{REF} \leq V_{OUT} \leq (V_{IN} - 1V)$, $2.3V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$, $10mA < I_L \leq I_{FL}$, $T_J \leq T_{JMAX}$.
- Note 9:** Comparator thresholds are expressed in terms of a voltage differential at the Adjust terminal below the nominal reference voltage measured at 6V input. To express these thresholds in terms of output voltage change, multiply by the error amplifier gain = $V_{OUT}/V_{REF} = (R1 + R2)/R2$. For example, at a programmed output voltage of 5V, the Error output is guaranteed to go low when the output drops by $95mV \times 5V/1.240V = 384mV$. Thresholds remain constant as a percent of V_{OUT} as V_{OUT} is varied, with the dropout warning occurring at typically 5% below nominal, 7.7% guaranteed.
- Note 10:** $V_{EN} \leq 0.8V$ and $V_{IN} \leq 26V$, $V_{OUT} = 0$.
- Note 11:** When used in dual supply systems where the regulator load is returned to a negative supply, the output voltage must be diode clamped to ground.

Block Diagram



Typical Applications

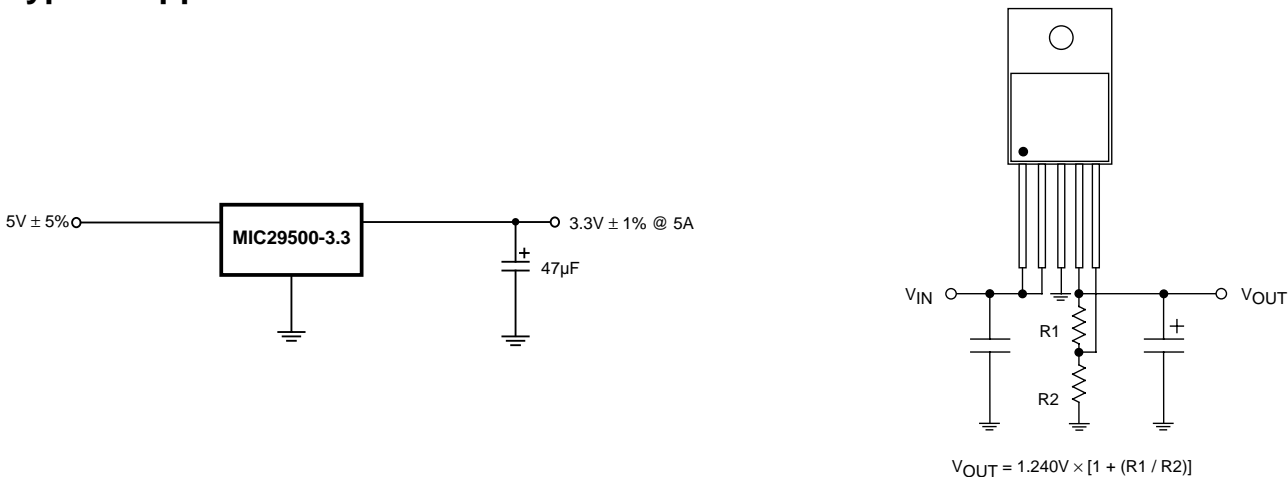
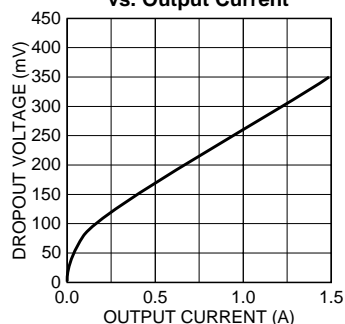


Figure 1. Fixed output voltage.

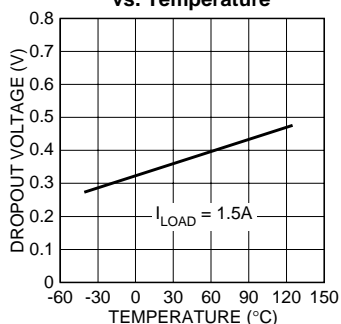
Figure 2. Adjustable output voltage configuration. For best results, the total series resistance should be small enough to pass the minimum regulator load current.

Typical Characteristics MIC2915x

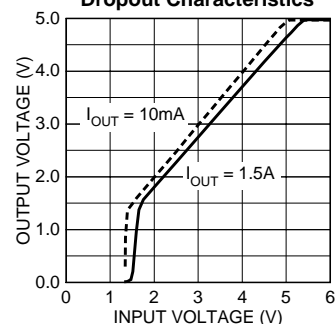
MIC2915x Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



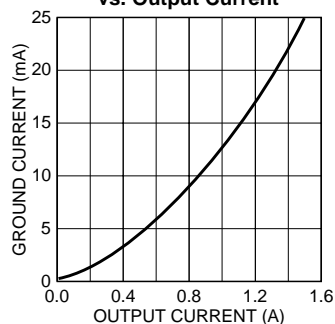
MIC2915x Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature



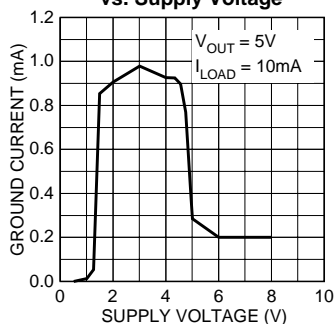
MIC29150-5.0 Dropout Characteristics



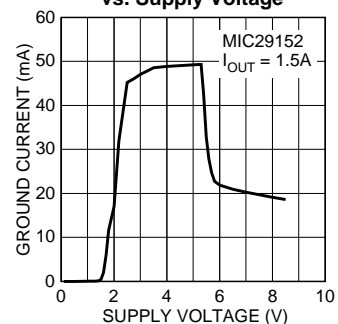
MIC2915x Ground Current vs. Output Current



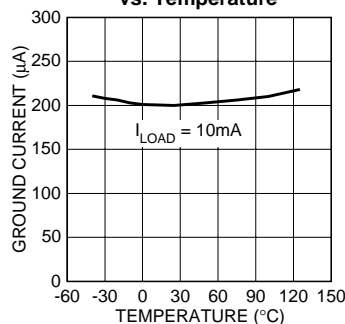
MIC2915x Ground Current vs. Supply Voltage



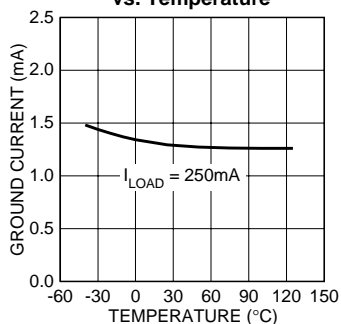
MIC2915x Ground Current vs. Supply Voltage



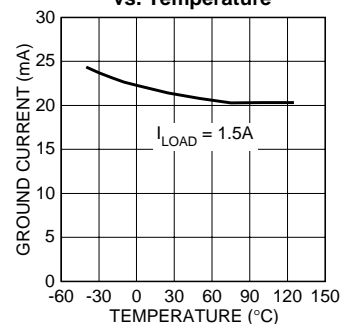
MIC2915x Ground Current vs. Temperature



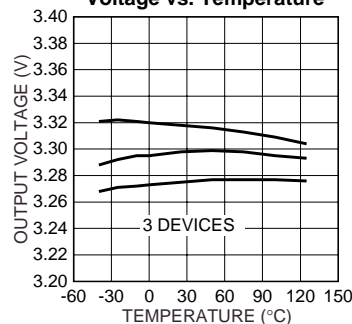
MIC2915x Ground Current vs. Temperature



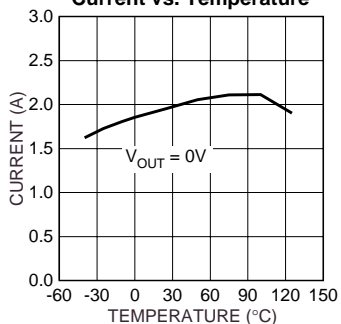
MIC2915x Ground Current vs. Temperature



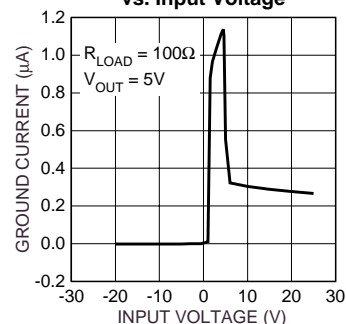
MIC29150-3.3 Output Voltage vs. Temperature

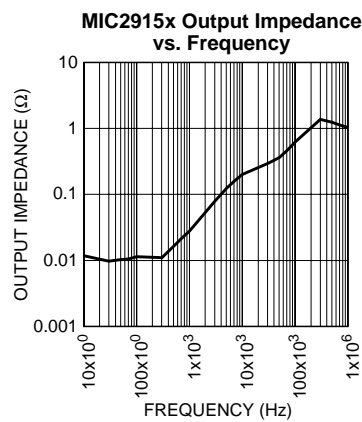
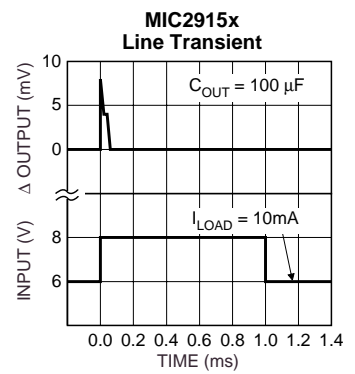
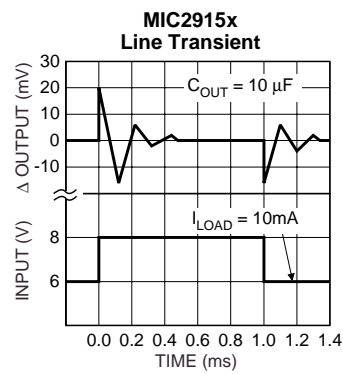
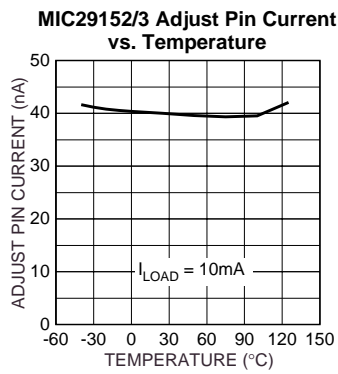
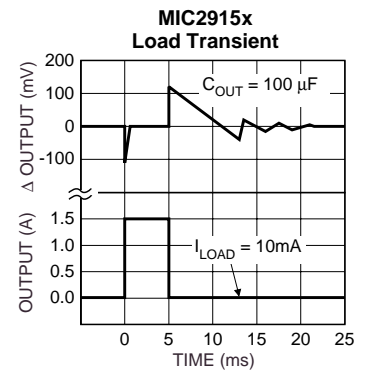
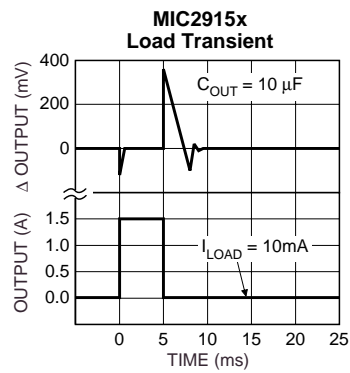
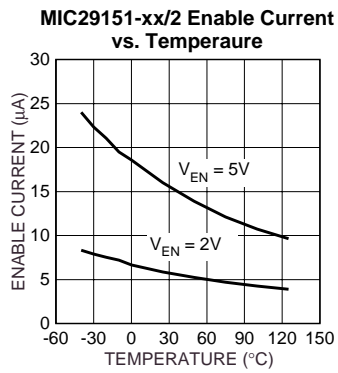


MIC29150-3.3 Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature



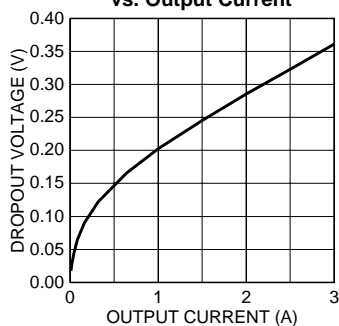
MIC2915x Ground Current vs. Input Voltage



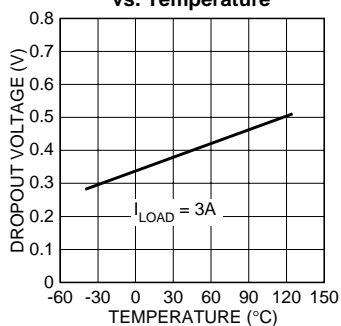


Typical Characteristics MIC2930x

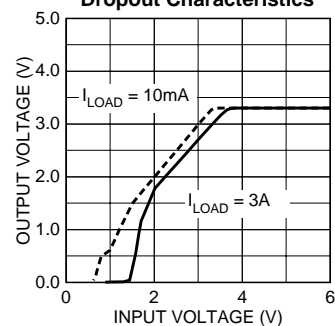
MIC2930x Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



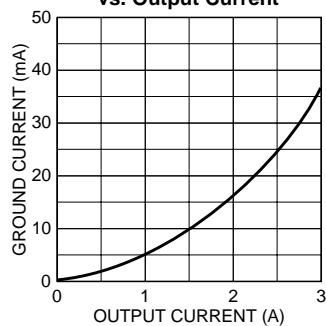
MIC2930x Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature



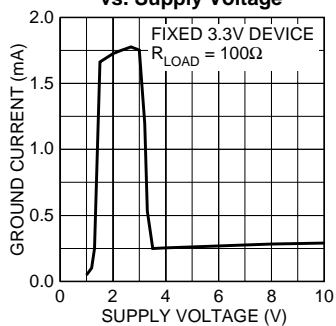
MIC29300-3.3 Dropout Characteristics



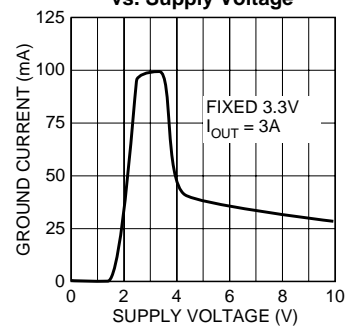
MIC2930x Ground Current vs. Output Current



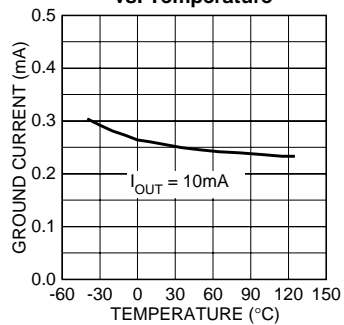
MIC2930x Ground Current vs. Supply Voltage



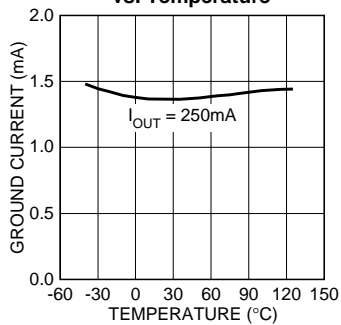
MIC2930x Ground Current vs. Supply Voltage



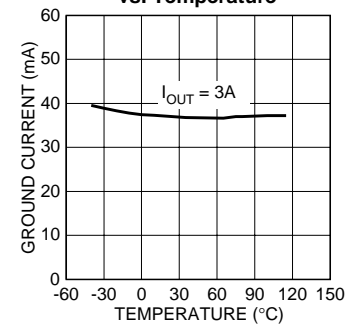
MIC2930x Ground Current vs. Temperature



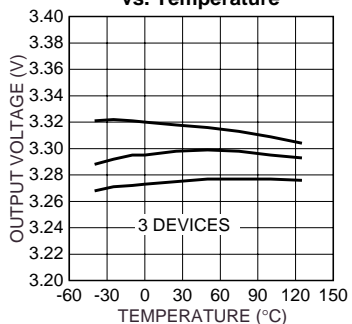
MIC2930x Ground Current vs. Temperature



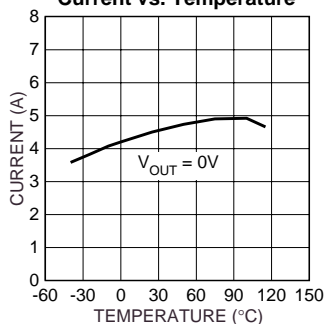
MIC2930x Ground Current vs. Temperature



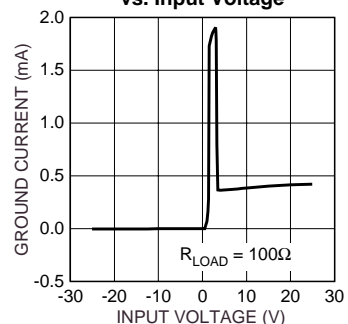
MIC29300-3.3 Output Voltage vs. Temperature

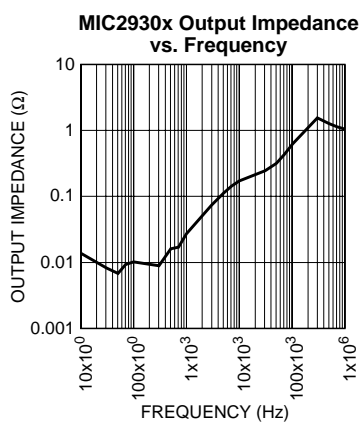
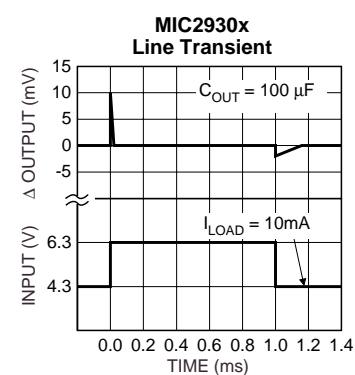
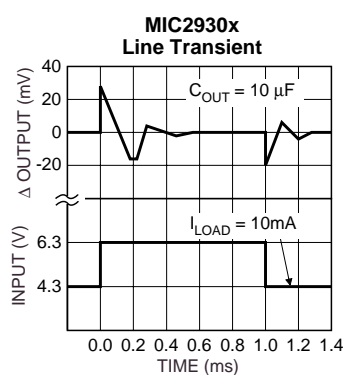
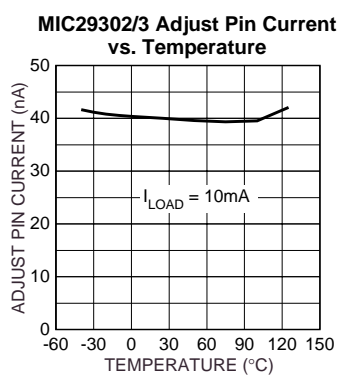
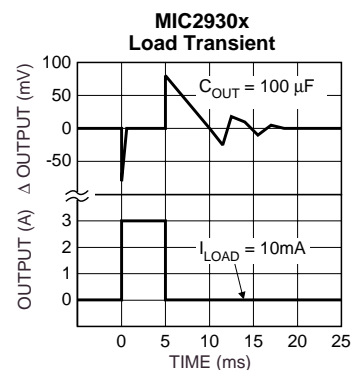
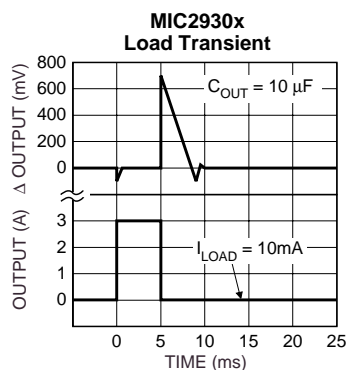
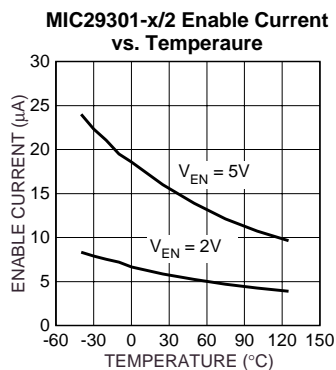


MIC29300-5.0 Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature



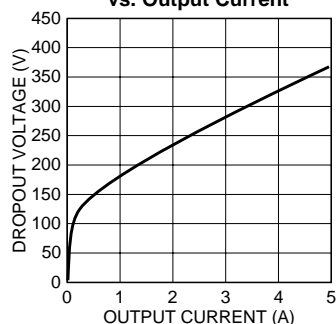
MIC2930x Ground Current vs. Input Voltage



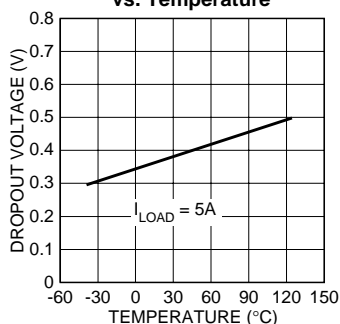


Typical Characteristics MIC2950x

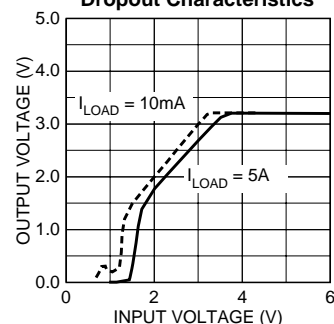
**MIC2950x Dropout Voltage
vs. Output Current**



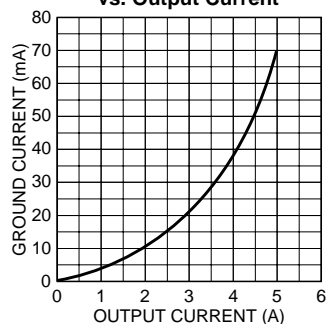
**MIC2950x Dropout Voltage
vs. Temperature**



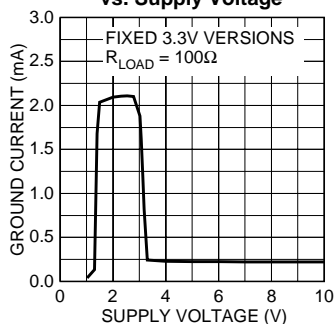
**MIC29500-3.3
Dropout Characteristics**



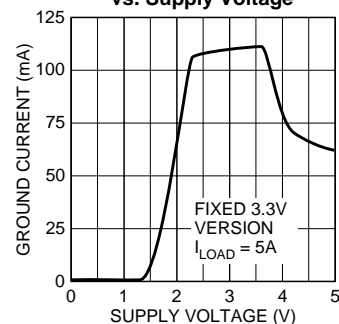
**MIC2950x Ground Current
vs. Output Current**



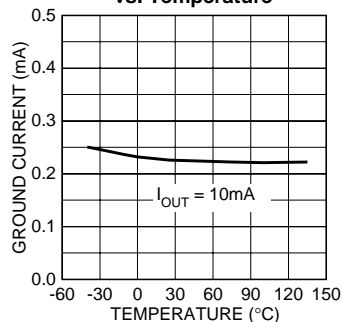
**MIC2950x Ground Current
vs. Supply Voltage**



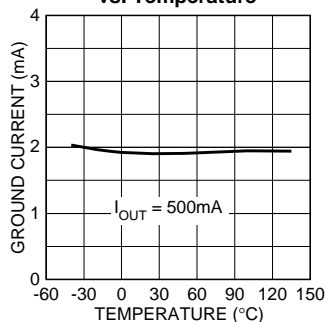
**MIC2950x Ground Current
vs. Supply Voltage**



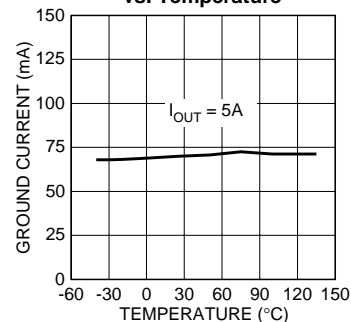
**MIC2950x Ground Current
vs. Temperature**



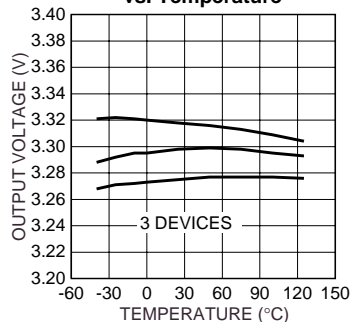
**MIC2950x Ground Current
vs. Temperature**



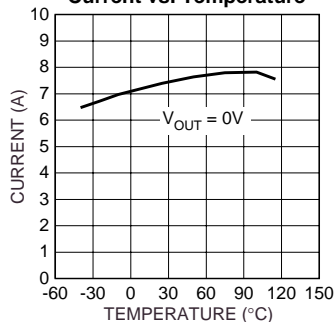
**MIC2950x Ground Current
vs. Temperature**



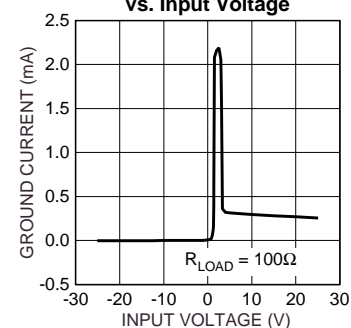
**MIC29500-3.3 Output Voltage
vs. Temperature**

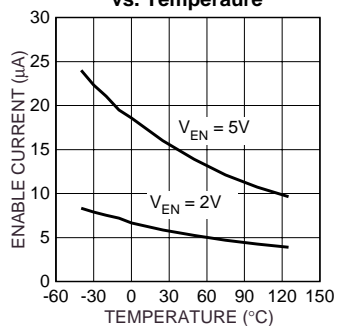
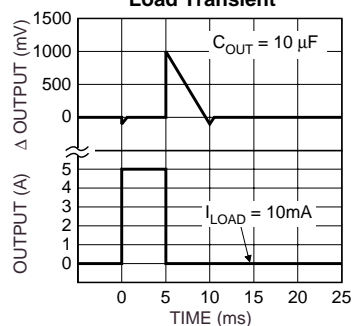
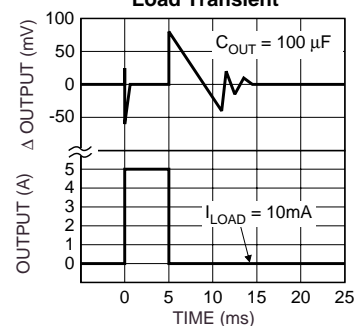
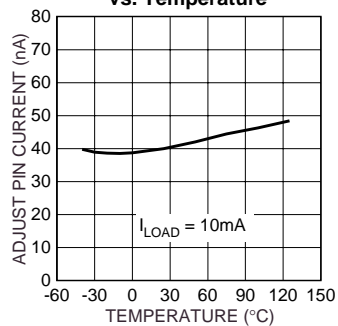
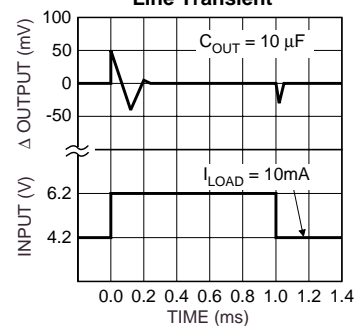
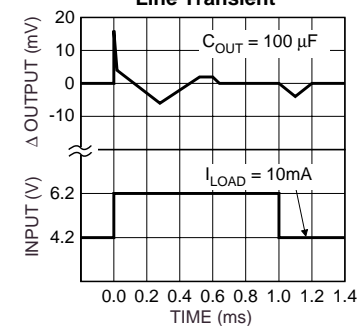
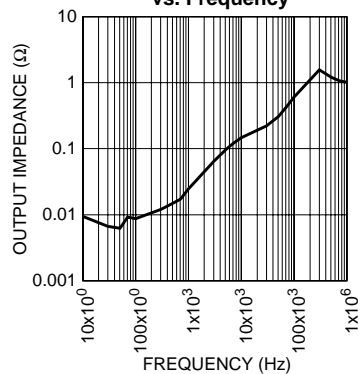


**MIC2950x-5.0 Short Circuit
Current vs. Temperature**



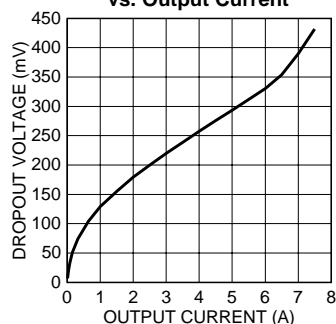
**MIC2950x Ground Current
vs. Input Voltage**



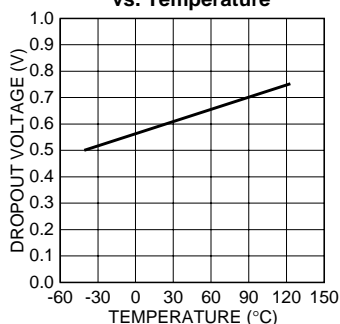
MIC29501-xx/2 Enable Current vs. Temperature**MIC2950x Load Transient****MIC2950x Load Transient****MIC29502/3 Adjust Pin Current vs. Temperature****MIC2950x Line Transient****MIC2950x Line Transient****MIC2950x Output Impedance vs. Frequency**

Typical Characteristics MIC2975x

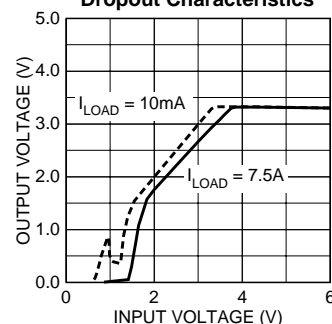
**MIC2975x Dropout Voltage
vs. Output Current**



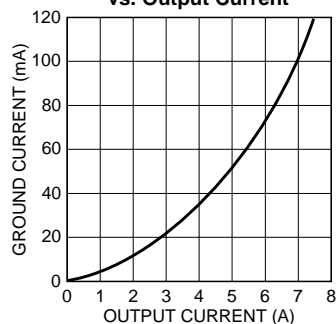
**MIC2975x Dropout Voltage
vs. Temperature**



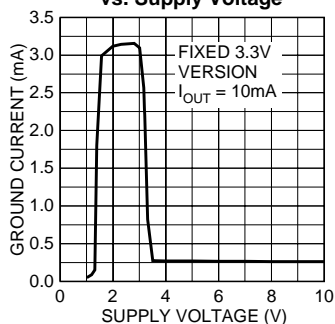
**MIC29750-3.3
Dropout Characteristics**



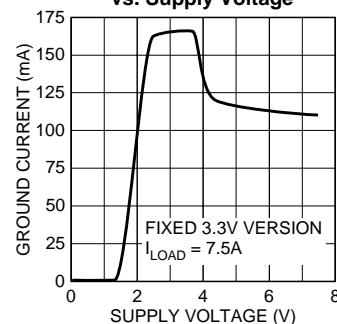
**MIC2975x Ground Current
vs. Output Current**



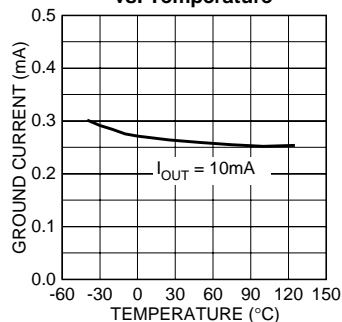
**MIC2975x Ground Current
vs. Supply Voltage**



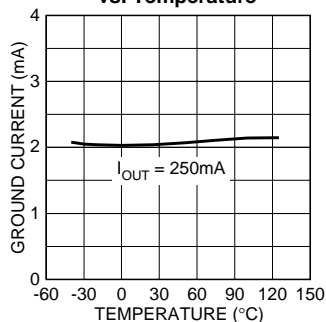
**MIC2975x Ground Current
vs. Supply Voltage**



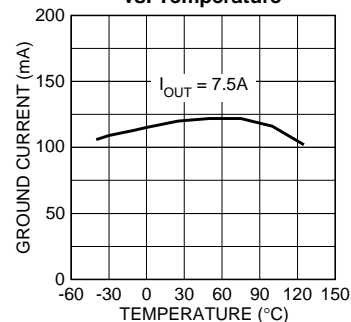
**MIC2975x Ground Current
vs. Temperature**



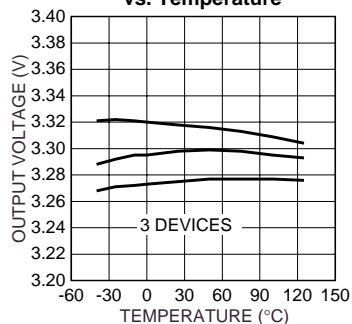
**MIC2975x Ground Current
vs. Temperature**



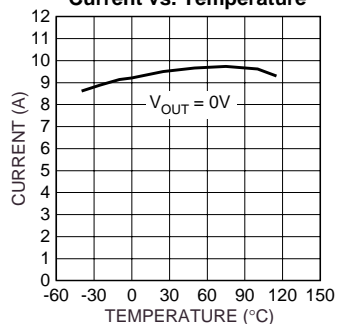
**MIC2975x Ground Current
vs. Temperature**



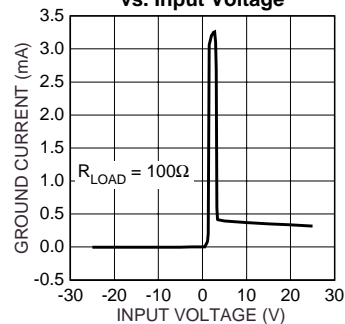
**MIC29750-3.3 Output Voltage
vs. Temperature**

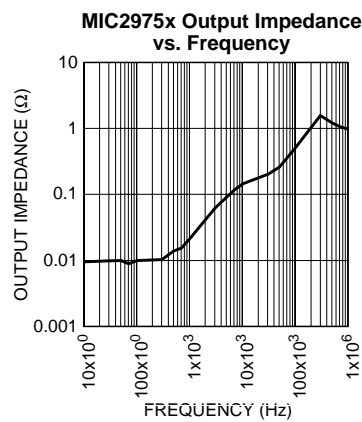
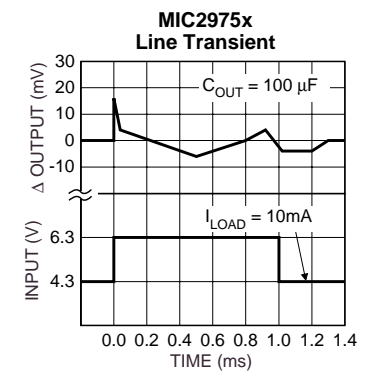
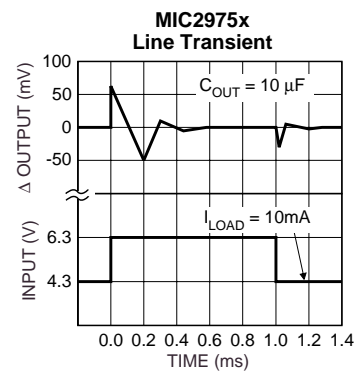
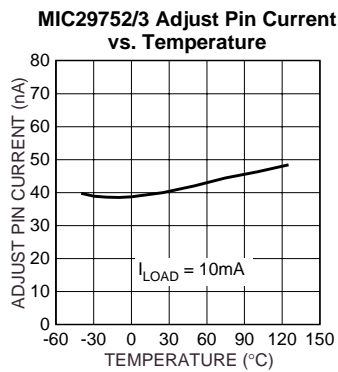
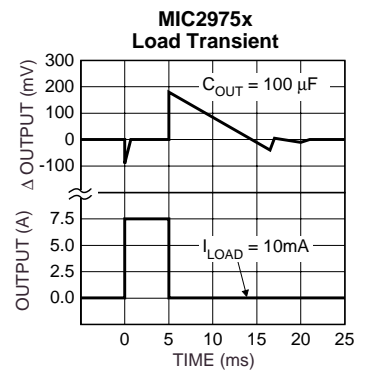
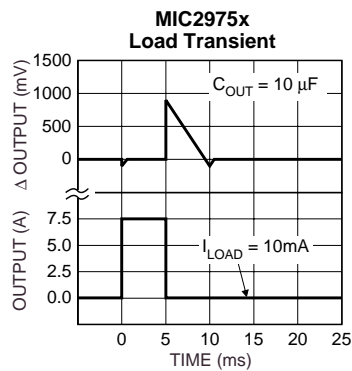
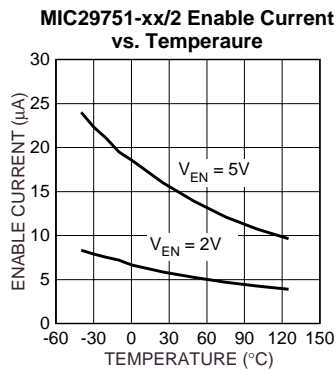


**MIC29750-5.0 Short Circuit
Current vs. Temperature**



**MIC2975x Ground Current
vs. Input Voltage**





Applications Information

The MIC29150/29300/29500/29750 are high performance low-dropout voltage regulators suitable for all moderate to high-current voltage regulator applications. Their 300mV to 400mV dropout voltage at full load make them 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-emitter voltage drop and collector-emitter saturation voltage, dropout performance of the PNP output of these devices is limited merely by the low V_{CE} saturation voltage.

A trade-off for the low dropout voltage is a varying base drive requirement. But Micrel's Super β PNP™ process reduces this drive requirement to merely 1% of the load current.

The MIC29150–29750 family of regulators is fully protected from damage due to fault conditions. Current limiting is provided. This limiting is linear; output current under overload conditions is constant. Thermal shutdown disables the device when the die temperature exceeds the 125°C maximum safe operating temperature. Transient protection allows device (and load) survival even when the input voltage spikes between –20V and +60V. When the input voltage exceeds about 35V to 40V, the overvoltage sensor temporarily disables the regulator. The output structure of these regulators allows voltages in excess of the desired output voltage to be applied without reverse current flow. MIC29xx1 and MIC29xx2 versions offer a logic level ON/OFF control: when disabled, the devices draw nearly zero current.

An additional feature of this regulator family is a common pinout: a design's current requirement may change up or down yet use the same board layout, as all of these regulators have identical pinouts.

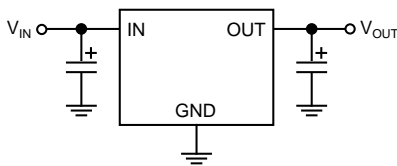


Figure 3. Linear regulators require only two capacitors for operation.

Thermal Design

Linear regulators are simple to use. The most complicated design parameters to consider are thermal characteristics. Thermal design requires the following application-specific parameters:

- Maximum ambient temperature, T_A
- Output Current, I_{OUT}
- Output Voltage, V_{OUT}
- Input Voltage, V_{IN}

First, we calculate the power dissipation of the regulator from these numbers and the device parameters from this datasheet.

$$P_D = I_{OUT}(1.01V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$$

Where the ground current is approximated by 1% of I_{OUT} . Then the heat sink thermal resistance is determined with this formula:

$$\theta_{SA} = \frac{T_{J\ MAX} - T_A}{P_D} - (\theta_{JC} + \theta_{CS})$$

Where $T_{J\ MAX} \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ and θ_{CS} is between 0 and 2°C/W .

The heat sink may be significantly reduced in applications where the minimum input voltage is known and is large compared with the dropout voltage. Use a series input resistor to drop excessive voltage and distribute the heat between this resistor and the regulator. The low dropout properties of Micrel Super β PNP regulators allow very significant reductions in regulator power dissipation and the associated heat sink without compromising performance. When this technique is employed, a capacitor of at least 0.1 μF is needed directly between the input and regulator ground.

Please refer to Application Note 9 and Application Hint 17 for further details and examples on thermal design and heat sink specification.

Capacitor Requirements

For stability and minimum output noise, a capacitor on the regulator output is necessary. The value of this capacitor is dependent upon the output current; lower currents allow smaller capacitors. MIC29150–29750 regulators are stable with the following minimum capacitor values at full load:

Device	Full Load Capacitor
MIC29150	10 μF
MIC29300	10 μF
MIC29500	10 μF
MIC29750	22 μF

This capacitor need not be an expensive low ESR type: aluminum electrolytics are adequate. In fact, extremely low ESR capacitors may contribute to instability. Tantalum capacitors are recommended for systems where fast load transient response is important.

Where the regulator is powered from a source with a high AC impedance, a 0.1 μF capacitor connected between Input and GND is recommended. This capacitor should have good characteristics to above 250kHz.

Minimum Load Current

The MIC29150–29750 regulators are specified between finite loads. If the output current is too small, leakage currents dominate and the output voltage rises. The following minimum load current swamps any expected leakage current across the operating temperature range:

Device	Minimum Load
MIC29150	5mA
MIC29300	7mA
MIC29500	10mA
MIC29750	10mA

Adjustable Regulator Design

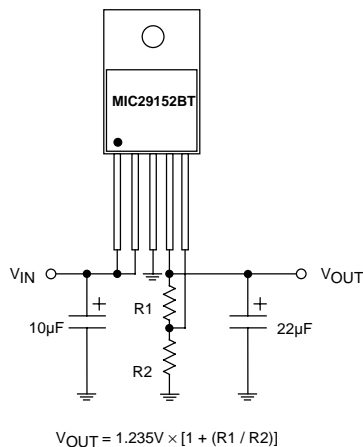


Figure 4. Adjustable Regulator with Resistors

The adjustable regulator versions, MIC29xx2 and MIC29xx3, allow programming the output voltage anywhere between 1.25V and the 26V 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:

$$R_1 = R_2 \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{1.240} - 1 \right)$$

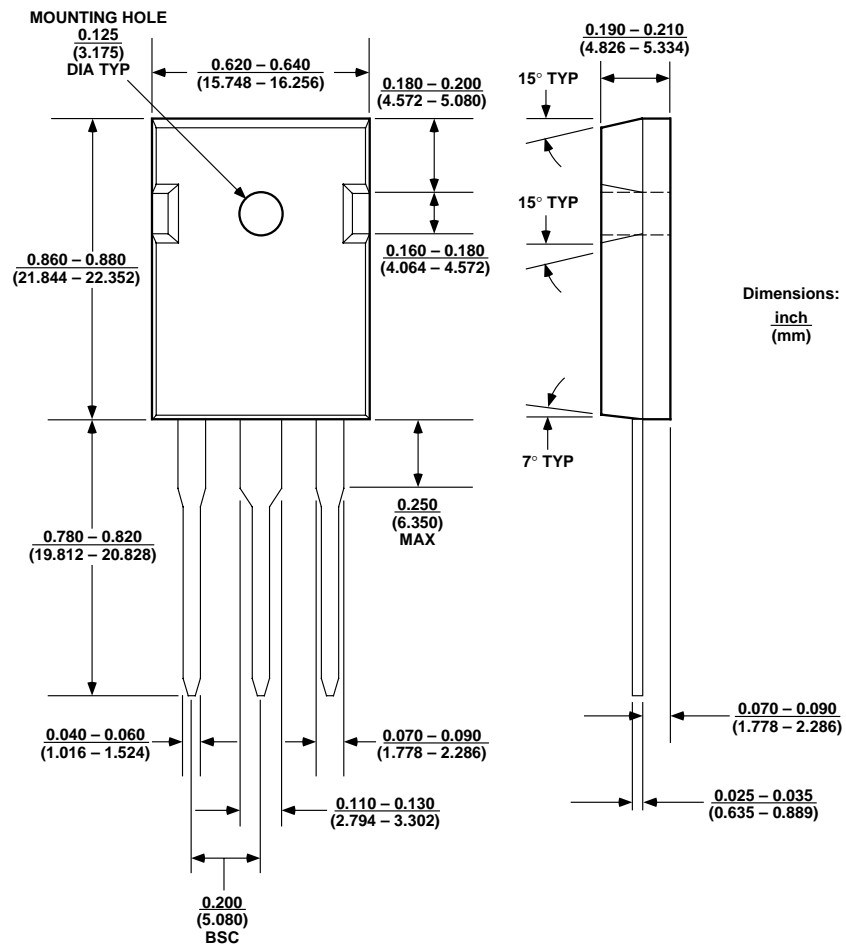
Where V_O is the desired output voltage. Figure 4 shows component definition. Applications with widely varying load currents may scale the resistors to draw the minimum load current required for proper operation (see above).

Error Flag

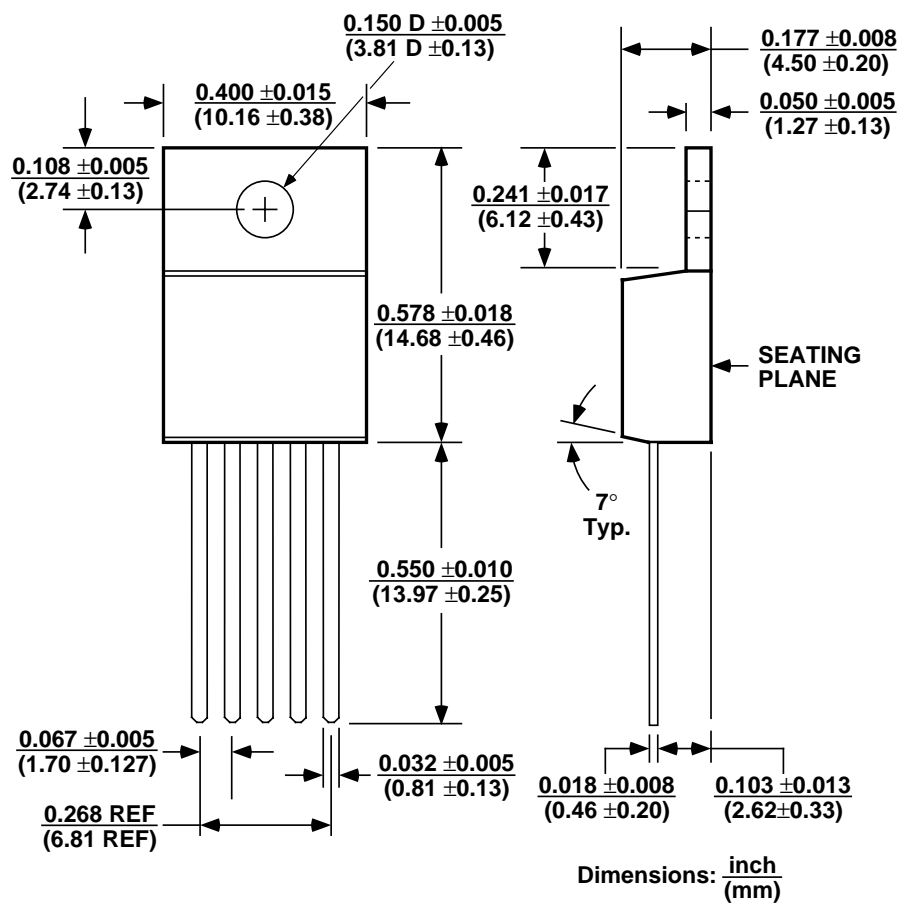
MIC29xx1 and MIC29xx3 versions feature an Error Flag, which looks at the output voltage and signals an error condition when this voltage drops 5% below its expected value. The error flag is an open-collector output that pulls low under fault conditions. It may sink 10mA. Low output voltage signifies a number of possible problems, including an over-current fault (the device is in current limit) and low input voltage. The flag output is inoperative during overtemperature shutdown conditions.

Enable Input

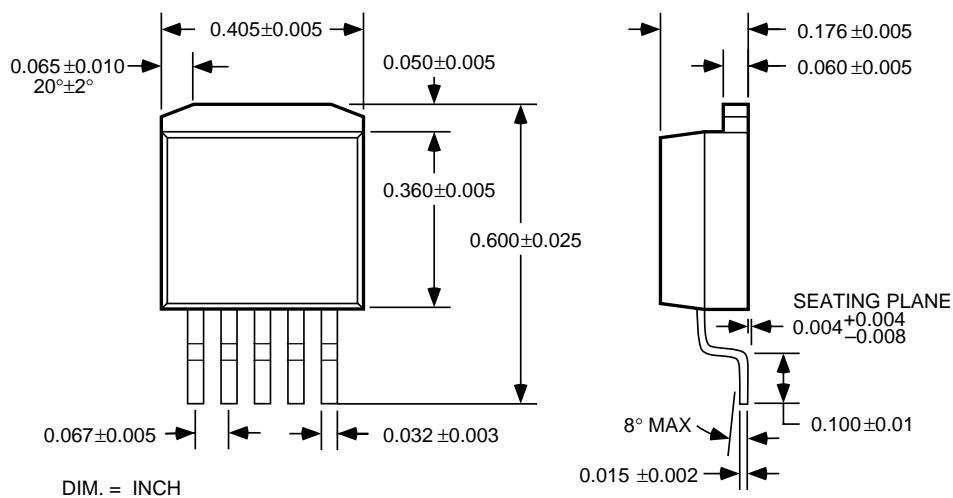
MIC29xx1 and MIC29xx2 versions feature an enable (EN) input that allows ON/OFF control of the device. Special design allows “zero” current drain when the device is disabled—only microamperes of leakage current flows. The EN input has TTL/CMOS compatible thresholds for simple interfacing with logic, or may be directly tied to ≤30V. Enabling the regulator requires approximately 20µA of current.



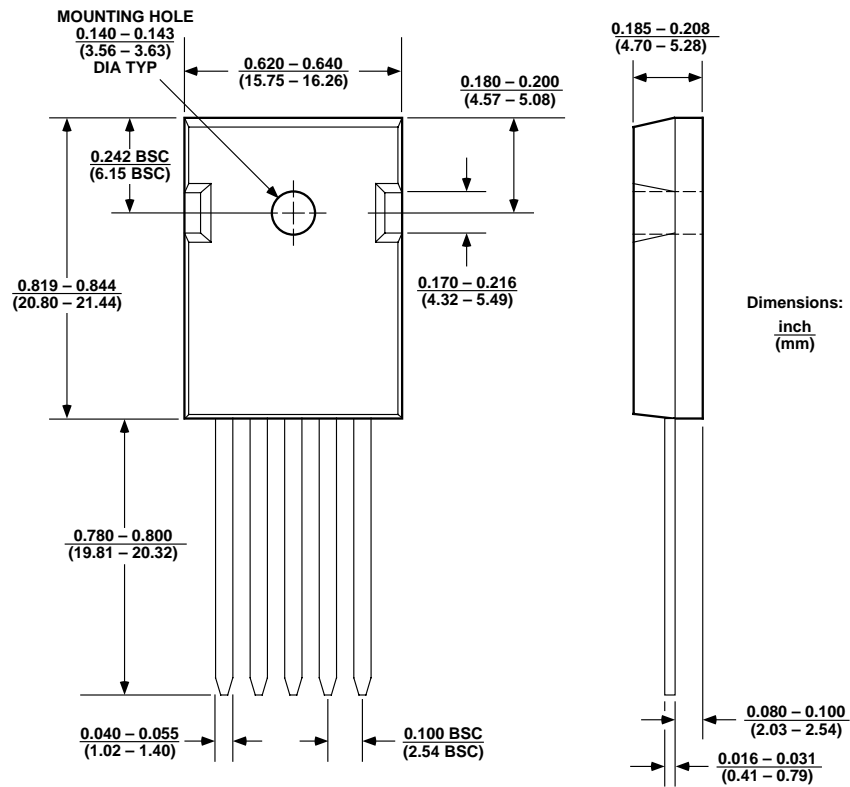
3-Lead TO-247 (WT)



5-Lead TO-220 (T)



5-Lead TO-263 (U)



5-Lead TO-247 (WT)

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