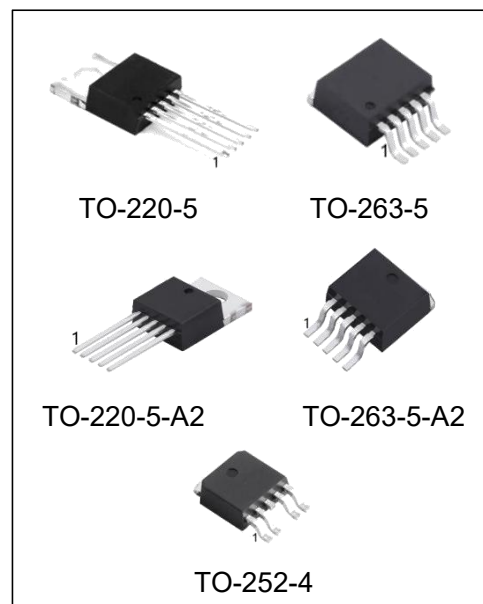


## 3A Fast Response LDO Regulator

### Features

- High-Current Capability
- Operating Input Voltage Range: 3V to 16V
- Low Dropout Voltage
- Low Ground Current
- Accurate 1% Tolerance
- Fast Transient Response
- 1.24V to 15V Adjustable Output Voltage
- Packages: TO-263-5、TO-220-5 and TO-252-4



### Ordering Information

DEVICE	Package Type	MARKING	Packing	Packing Qty
MIC29302WT	TO-220-5/TO-220-5-A2	MIC29302W	TUBE	1000pcs/box
MIC29302WS/TR	TO-263-5/TO-263-5-A2	MIC29302W	REEL	500pcs/reel
MIC29302WMDT/TR	TO-252-4	MIC29302W	REEL	2500pcs/reel

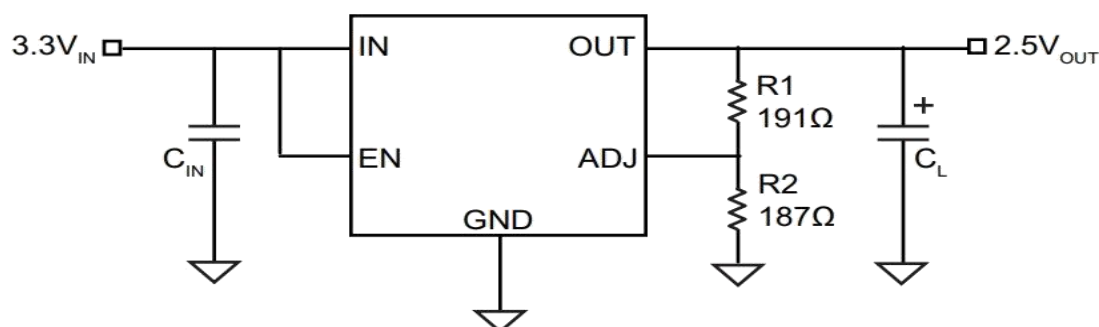
## General Description

The MIC29302W is a high-current, low-dropout voltage regulator that uses proprietary Super  $\beta$  PNP process with a PNP pass element. The 3A LDO regulator features 300mV to 370mV (full load) dropout voltage and very low ground current. Designed for high-current loads, these devices also find applications in lower current, low-dropout critical systems, where their dropout voltages and ground current values are important attributes.

Along with a total accuracy of  $\pm 2\%$  (over temperature, line, and load regulation) the regulator features very fast transient recovery from input voltage surges and output load current changes.

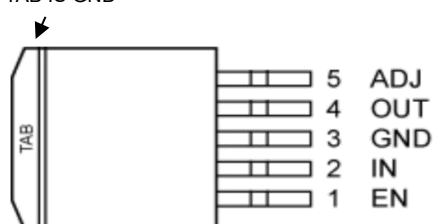
The MIC29302W has an adjustable output that can be set by two external resistors to a voltage between 1.24V and 15V. In addition, the device is fully protected against overcurrent faults, reversed input polarity, reversed lead insertion, and over temperature operation. A TTL/CMOS logic enable (EN) pin is available in the MIC29302W to shutdown the regulator. When not used, the device can be set to continuous operation by connecting EN to the input (IN). The MIC29302W is available in the standard TO263-5L, TO220-5L and TO-252 package with an operating junction temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## Typical Application Circuit

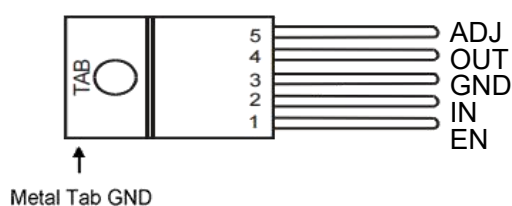


## Pin Configuration

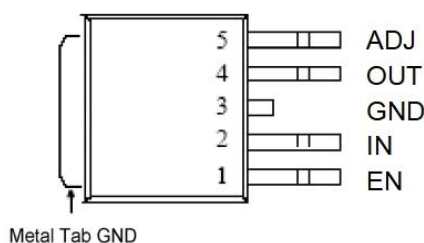
TAB IS GND



TO-263-5

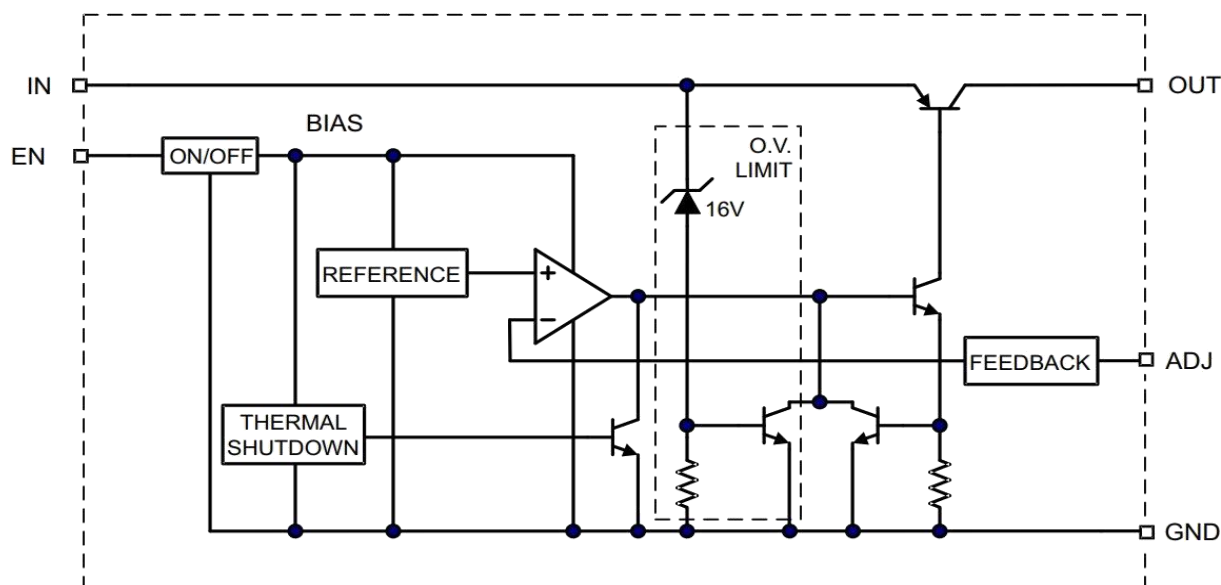


TO-220-5



TO-252-4

## Functional Block Diagram



## Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25°C)

Rating		Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Supply Voltage		$V_{IN}$	26	V
Enable Input Voltage		$V_{EN}$	$V_{IN}$	V
Operating Junction Temperature Range		$T_J$	- 40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range		$T_{stg}$	- 65 to +150	°C
Operating Input Voltage		$V_{OP}$	3~18	V
Package Thermal Resistances	TO-263	$\theta_{JC}$	3	°C/W
	TO-252		3	°C/W
Package Thermal Resistances	TO-263	$\theta_{JA}$	28	°C/W
	TO-252		56	°C/W
Lead Temperature (soldering 10sec.)	TO-263/TO-220	$T_L$	245	°C
	TO-252		260	°C

**Note:** Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not ensured.

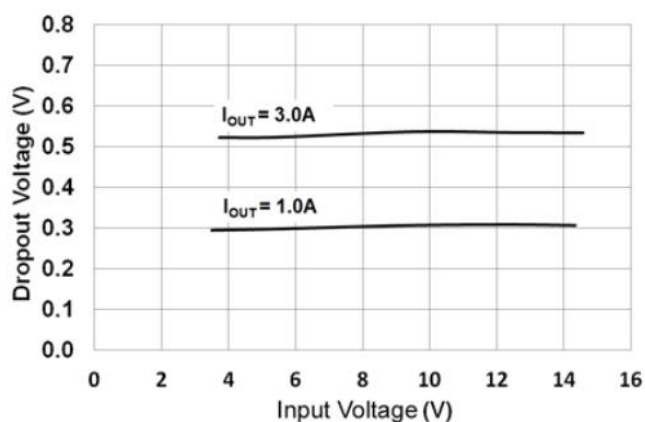
## Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = 4.184V$ ;  $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$ ;  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , **bold** values indicate  $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ , unless noted. Note 1

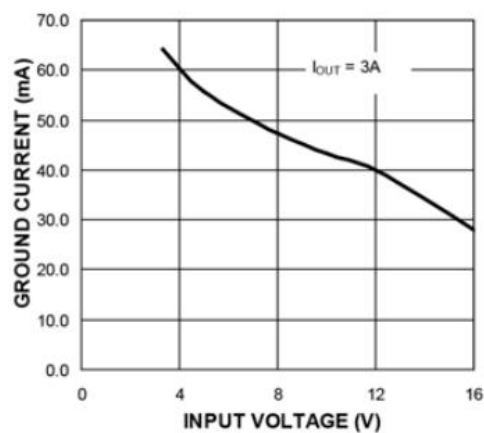
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Output Voltage						
Output Voltage Accuracy	$\Delta V_{OUT}$	−2	—	2	%	$100\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 3\text{ A}$ , $(V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V}) \leq V_{IN} \leq 16\text{ V}$
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	—	0.1	0.5	%	$I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$ , $(V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V}) \leq V_{IN} \leq 16\text{ V}$
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	—	0.2	1	%	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V}$ , $100\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 3\text{ A}$
Dropout Voltage (Note 2)	$V_{DO}$	—	100	200	mV	$I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$ , $V_{IN} \geq 3.184\text{ V}$
		—	300	—		$I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{IN} \geq 3.184\text{ V}$
		—	500	—		$I_{OUT} = 2.75\text{ A}$ , $V_{IN} \geq 3.184\text{ V}$
		—	560	800		$I_{OUT} = 3\text{ A}$ , $V_{IN} \geq 3.4\text{ V}$
Ground Current						
Ground Current	$I_{GND}$	—	5	20	mA	$I_{OUT} = 750\text{ mA}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V}$
		—	15	—		$I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$
		—	60	150		$I_{OUT} = 3\text{ A}$
Ground Pin Current at Dropout	$I_{GNDDO}$	—	2	—	mA	$V_{IN} = 0.5\text{ V}$ less than specified $V_{OUT}$ ; $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$
Current Limit	$I_{LIMIT}$	3	4	—	A	$V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$ , Note 3
Output Noise Voltage (10 Hz to 100 kHz)	$e_n$	—	400	—	$\mu\text{VRMS}$	$C_L = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$
		—	260	—		$C_L = 33\text{ }\mu\text{F}$
Ground Pin Current in Shutdown	$I_{SHDN}$	—	32	—	$\mu\text{A}$	Input Voltage $V_{IN} = 16\text{ V}$
Reference						
Reference Voltage	$V_{REF}$	1.215	—	1.267	V	Note 4
Adjust Pin Bias Current	$I_{ADJ}$	—	40	—	nA	—
		—	—	120		
ENABLE Input						
Input Logic Voltage	$V_{ENABLE}$	—	—	0.8	V	Low (OFF)
		2.4	—	—		High (ON)
Enable Pin Input Current	$I_{ENABLE}$	—	15	30	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{EN} = 4.2\text{ V}$
		—	—	75		
		—	—	2		$V_{EN} = 0.8\text{ V}$
		—	—	4		
Regulator Output Current in Shutdown	$I_{OUT-SHDN}$	—	10	—	$\mu\text{A}$	Note 5
		—	—	20		

- Note:** 1、Specification for packaged product only  
2、Dropout voltage is defined as the input-to-output differential when output voltage drops to 99% of its normal value with  $V_{OUT} + 1V$  applied to  $V_{IN}$ .  
3、 $V_{IN} = V_{OUT}(\text{nominal}) + 1V$ . For example, use  $V_{IN} = 4.3V$  for a 3.3V regulator or use 6V for a 5V regulator. Employ pulse testing procedure for current-limit.  
4、 $V_{REF} \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{IN} - 1$ ,  $3V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 16V$ ,  $10\text{ mA} \leq I_L \leq I_{FL}$ ,  $T_J \leq T_J(\text{MAX})$ .  
5、 $V_{EN} \leq 0.8V$ ,  $V_{IN} \leq 16V$  and  $V_{OUT} = 0V$ .

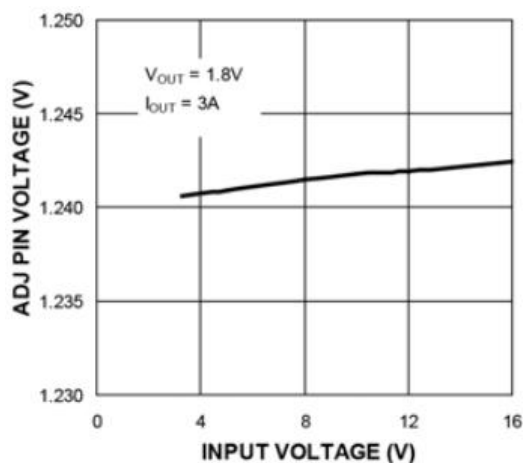
## Typical Characteristics



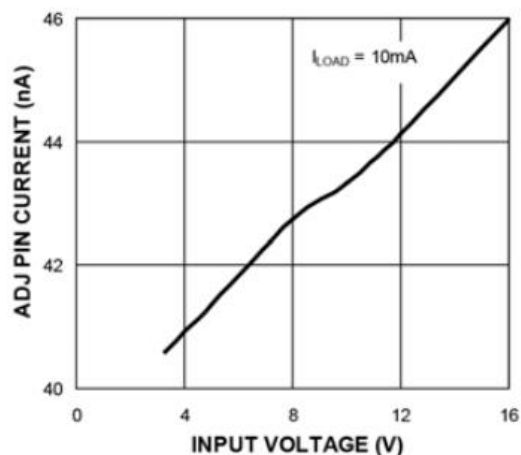
Dropout Voltage vs. Input Voltage.



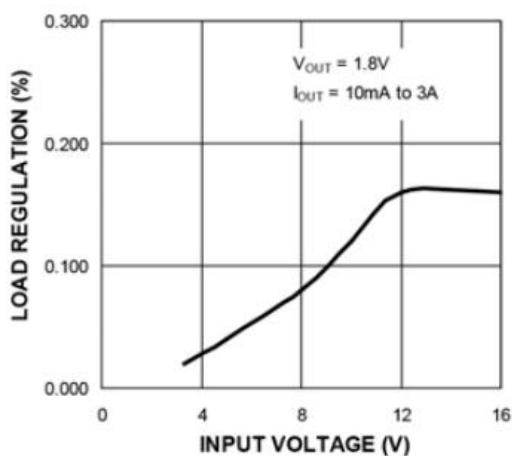
GND Pin Current vs. Input Voltage.



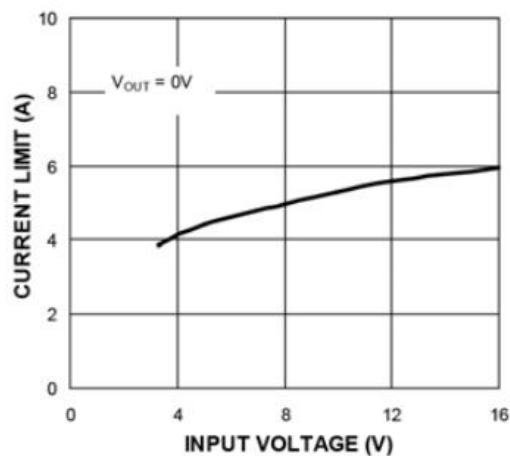
Adjust Pin Voltage vs. Input Voltage.



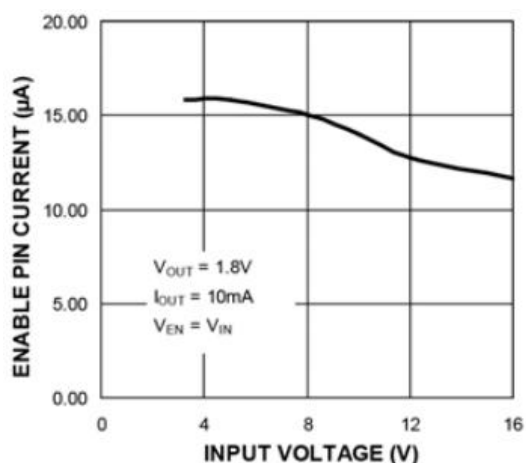
Adjust Pin Current vs. Input Voltage.



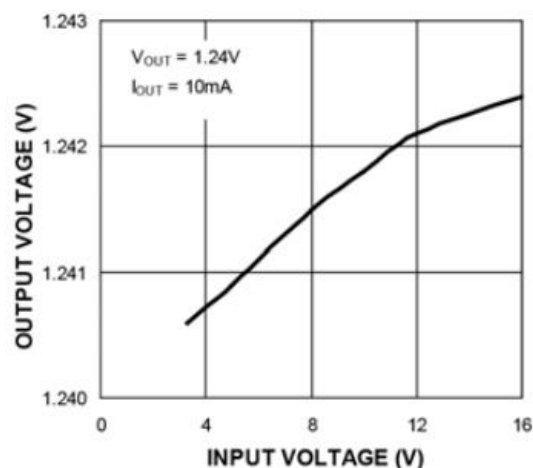
Load Regulation vs. Input Voltage.



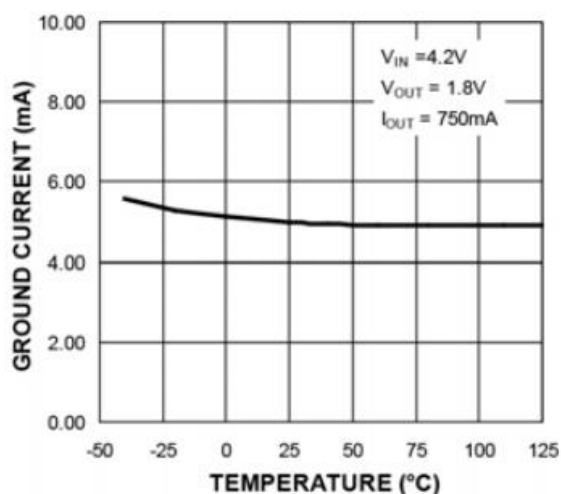
Short-Circuit Current vs. Input Voltage.



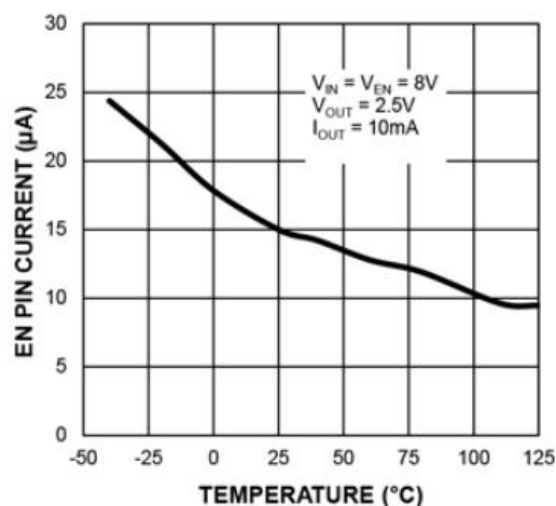
Enable Pin Current vs. Input Voltage.



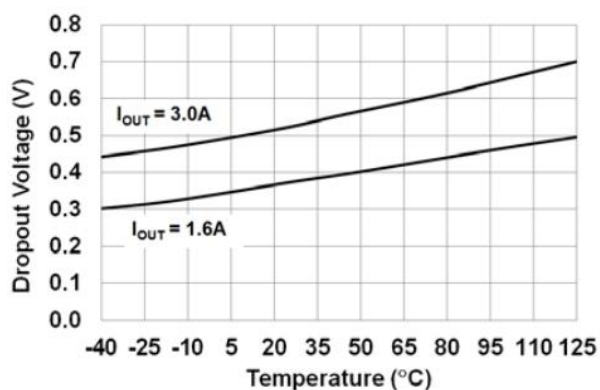
Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage.



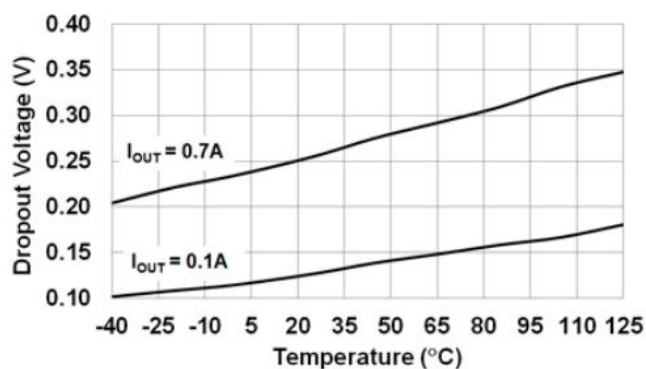
GND Pin Current vs. Temperature.



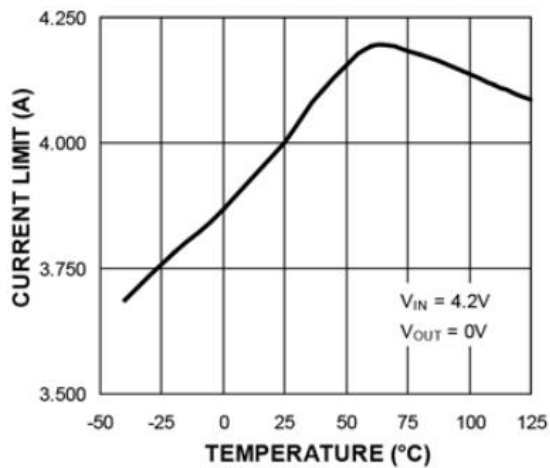
Enable Bias Current vs. Temperature.



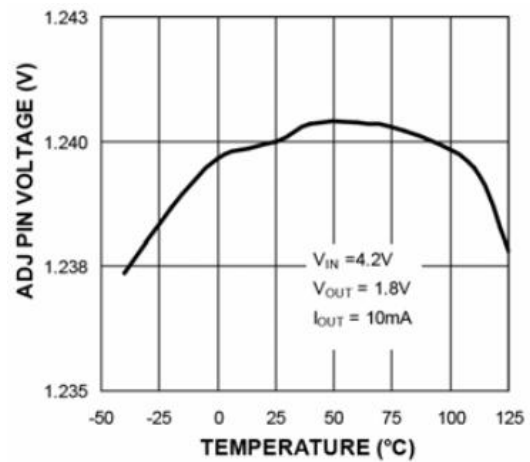
Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature.



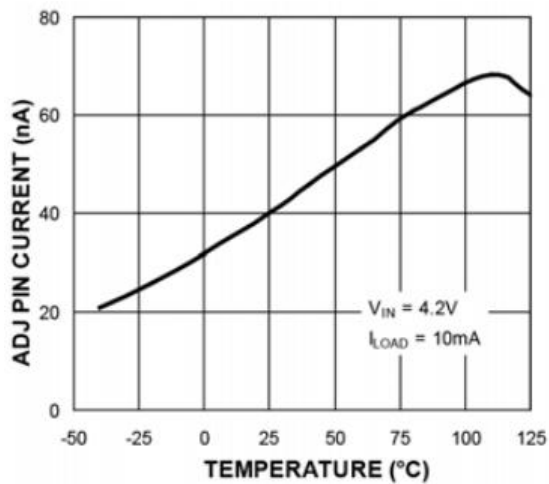
Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature.



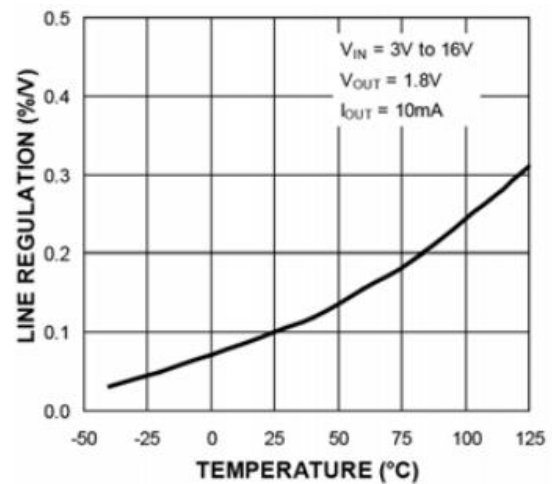
Short-Circuit Current vs. Temperature.



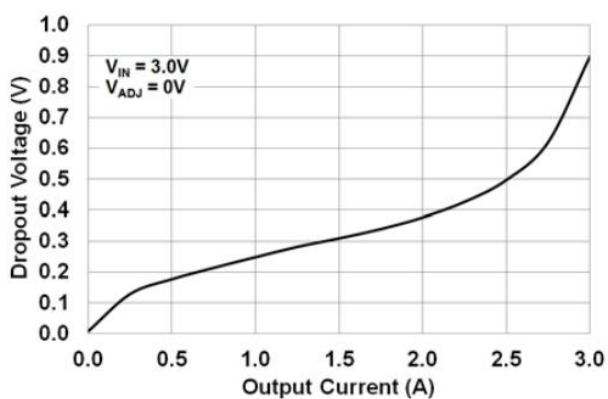
Adjust Pin Voltage vs. Temperature.



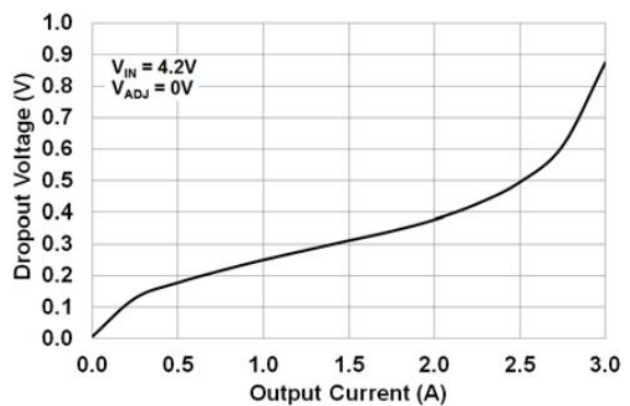
Adjust Pin Current vs. Temperature.



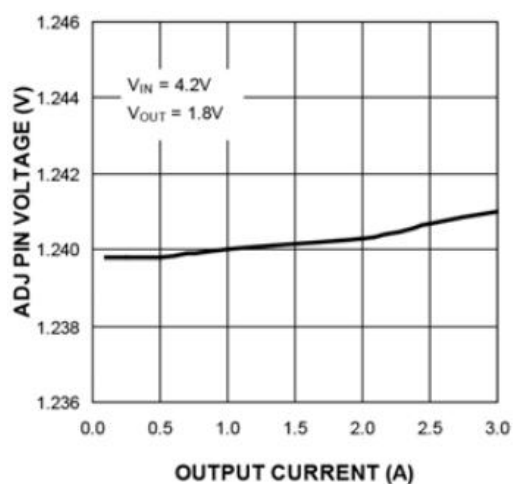
Line Regulation vs. Temperature.



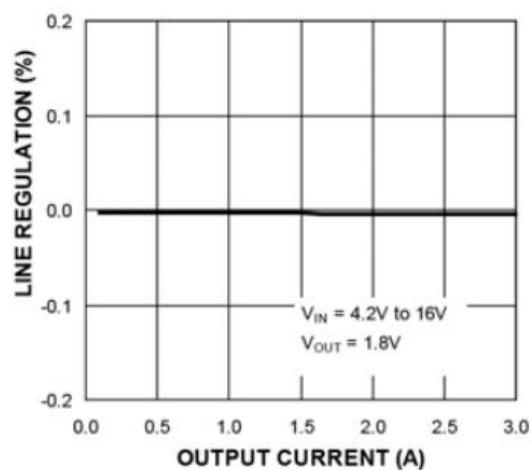
Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current.



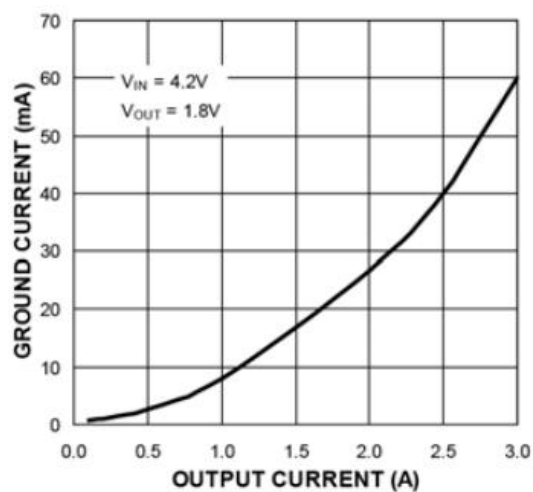
Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current.



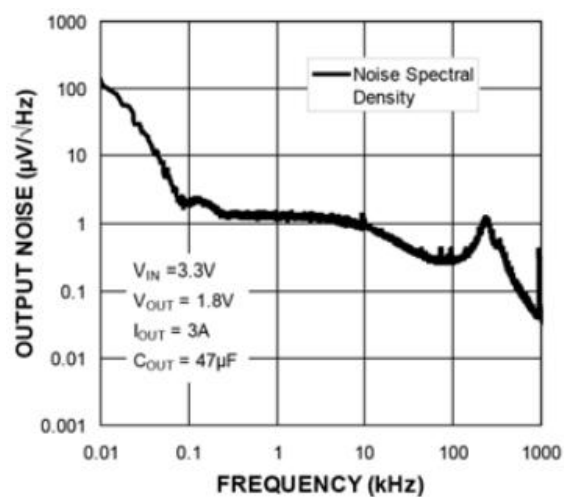
Adjust Pin Voltage vs. Output Current.



Line Regulation vs. Output Current



GND Pin Current vs. Output Current.



Output Noise vs. Frequency



## Application Information

The MIC29302W is a high-performance, low-dropout voltage regulator suitable for all moderate to high-current voltage regulation applications. Its 560 mV typical dropout voltage at full load 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-emitter voltage drop and collector-emitter saturation voltage, dropout performance of the PNP output is limited merely by the low  $V_{CE}$  saturation voltage.

A trade-off for the low dropout voltage is a varying base driver requirement. But the Super  $\beta$  PNP process reduces this drive requirement to merely 1% of the load current.

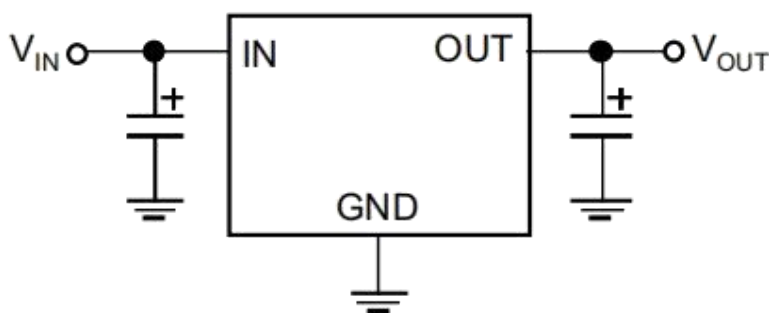
The MIC29302W regulator is fully protected from damage due to fault conditions. Current limiting is linear; output current under overload conditions is constant. Thermal shutdown disables the device when the die temperature exceeds the +125°C maximum safe operating temperature. The output structure of the regulators allows voltages in excess of the desired output voltage to be applied without reverse current flow. The MIC29302W offers a logic-level ON/OFF control. When disabled, the device draws 32  $\mu$ A at maximum 16V input.

### 1 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. The MIC29302W is stable with a 10  $\mu$ F capacitor at full load.

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.

When the regulator is powered from a source with high AC impedance, a 0.1  $\mu$ F capacitor connected between input and GND is recommended.



**FIGURE 1: Linear Regulators Require Only Two Capacitors for Operation.**

## 2 Transient Response and 5V to 3.3V Conversion

The MIC29302W has excellent response to variations in input voltage and load current. By virtue of its low dropout voltage, the device does not saturate into dropout as readily as similar NPN-based designs. A 3.3V output Microchip LDO will maintain full speed and performance with an input supply as low as 4.2V, and will still provide some regulation with supplies down to 3.8V, unlike NPN devices that require 5.1V or more for good performance and become nothing more than a resistor under 4.6V of input. Microchip's PNP regulators provide superior performance in "5V to 3.3V" conversion applications than NPN regulators, especially when all tolerances are considered.

## 3 Minimum Load Current

The MIC29302W regulator operates within a specified load range. If the output current is too small, leakage currents dominate and the output voltage rises.

A minimum load current of 10 mA is necessary for proper regulation and to swamp any expected leakage current across the operating temperature range.

For best performance the total resistance ( $R1+R2$ ) should be small enough to pass the minimum regulator load current of 10 mA.

## 4 Adjustable Regulator Design

The output voltage can be programmed anywhere between 1.25V and the 15V. Two resistors are used. The resistor values are calculated by:

**EQUATION 4-1:**

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

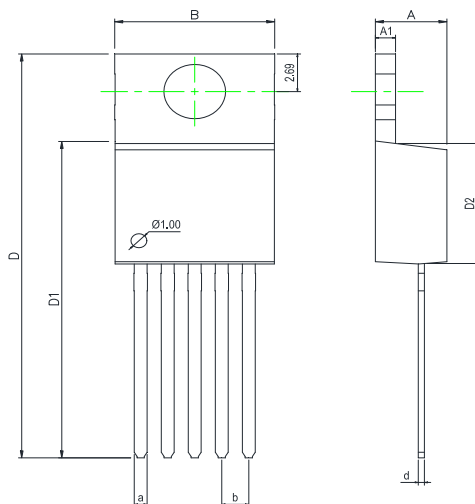
Where:

$V_{OUT}$  = Desired output voltage.

shows component definition. Applications with widely varying load currents may scale the resistors to draw the minimum load current required for proper operation (see the Minimum Load Current section).

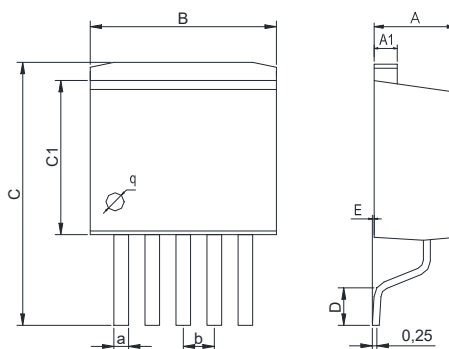
## Physical Dimensions

### TO-220-5



Dimensions In Millimeters(TO-220-5)									
Symbol:	A	A1	B	D	D1	D2	a	d	b
Min:	4.52	1.25	10	28.2	22.4	8.69	0.71	0.33	1.70BSC
Max:	4.62	1.29	10.3	28.9	22.6	8.79	0.97	0.42	

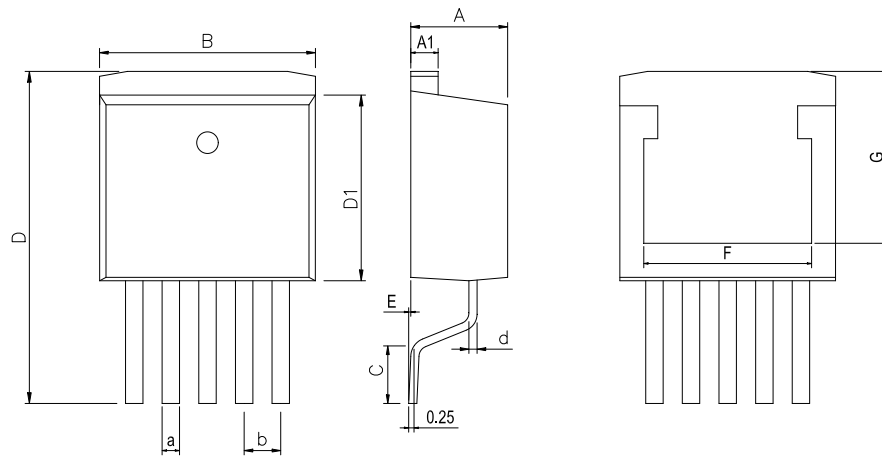
### TO-263-5



Dimensions In Millimeters(TO-263-5)									
Symbol:	A	A1	B	C	C1	D	E	a	b
Min:	4.45	1.22	10	13.7	8.40	1.90	0	0.71	1.70BSC
Max:	4.62	1.32	10.4	14.6	8.90	2.10	0.20	0.97	

## Physical Dimensions

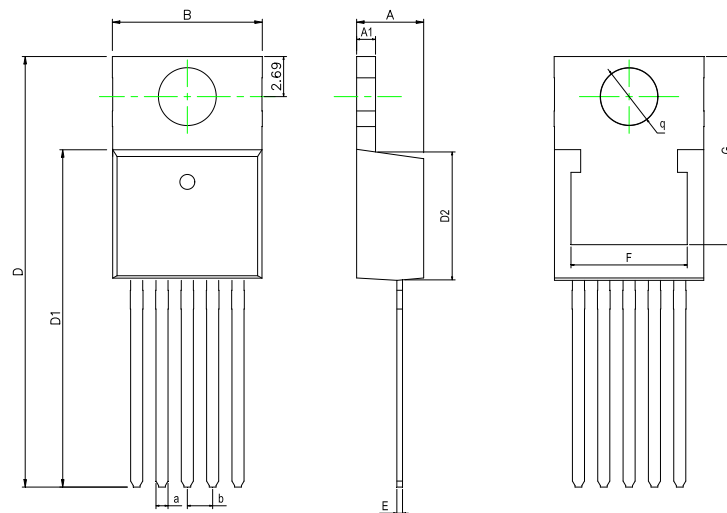
TO-263-5<sub>(A2)</sub>



**Dimensions In Millimeters(TO-263-5)**

Symbol:	A	A1	B	C	D	D1	E	F	G	a	b
Min:	4.40	1.22	9.8	2.10	14.7	8.50	0	7.70	7.87	0.71	1.70
Max:	4.60	1.32	10.4	2.60	15.6	9.10	0.305	7.90	8.07	0.97	BSC

TO-220-5<sub>(A2)</sub>

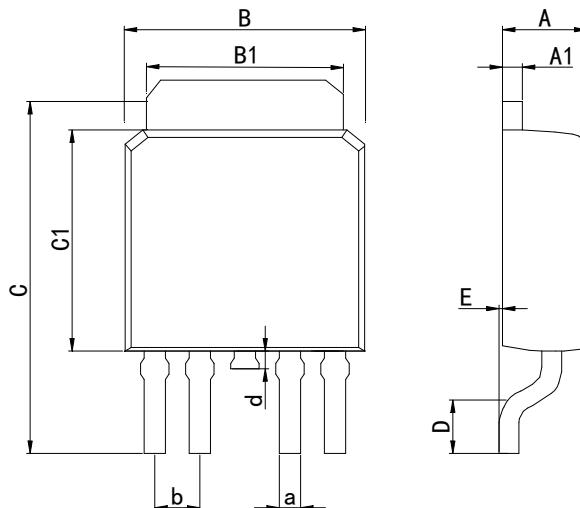


**Dimensions In Millimeters(TO-220-5)**

Symbol:	A	A1	B	D	D1	D2	E	F	G	a	b	q
Min:	4.40	1.22	9.8	28.5	22.4	8.50	0.33	7.70	12.55	0.71	1.70	3.80
Max:	4.60	1.32	10.4	28.9	22.7	9.10	0.43	7.90	12.65	0.97	BSC	TYP

## Physical Dimensions

TO-252-4



Dimensions In Millimeters(TO-252-4)											
Symbol:	A	A1	B	B1	C	C1	D	E	a	d	b
Min:	2.10	0.45	6.40	5.10	9.20	5.30	0.90	0	0.50	0.60	1.27
Max:	2.50	0.70	6.80	5.50	10.6	6.30	1.75	0.23	0.80	1.20	BSC

## Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	DATE	REVISION	PAGE
V1.0	2017-11	New	1-15
V1.1	2025-3	Document Reformatting	1-15

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