

180 mA Low-Noise LDO Regulator

Features

- Output Voltage Range: 1.8V – 15V
- Ultra-Low-Noise Output
- High Output Voltage Accuracy
- Guaranteed 180 mA Output
- Low Quiescent Current
- Low Dropout Voltage
- Extremely Tight Load and Line Regulation
- Very Low Temperature Coefficient
- Current and Thermal Limiting
- Reversed-Battery Protection
- “Zero” Off-Mode Current
- Logic-Controlled Electronic Enable

Applications

- Cellular Telephones
- Laptop, Notebook, and Palmtop Computers
- Battery Powered Equipment
- PCMCIA V_{CC} and V_{PP} Regulation/Switching
- Consumer/Personal Electronics
- SMPS Post-Regulator and DC/DC Modules
- High-Efficiency Linear Power Supplies

General Description

The MIC5207 is an efficient linear voltage regulator with ultra-low-noise output, very low dropout voltage (typically 17 mV at light loads and 165 mV at 150 mA), and very low ground current (720 μ A at 100 mA output). The MIC5207 offers better than 3% initial accuracy.

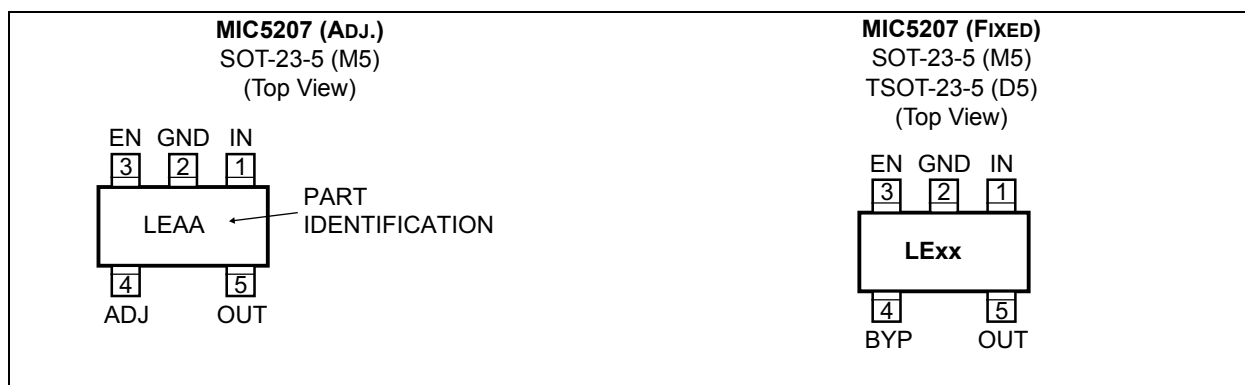
Designed especially for hand-held, battery-powered devices, the MIC5207 includes a CMOS or TTL compatible enable/shutdown control input. When in shutdown, power consumption drops nearly to zero.

Key MIC5207 features include a reference bypass pin to improve its already low-noise performance, reversed-battery protection, current limiting, and over temperature shutdown.

The MIC5207 is available in fixed and adjustable output voltage versions in a small SOT-23-5 package. Contact Microchip for details.

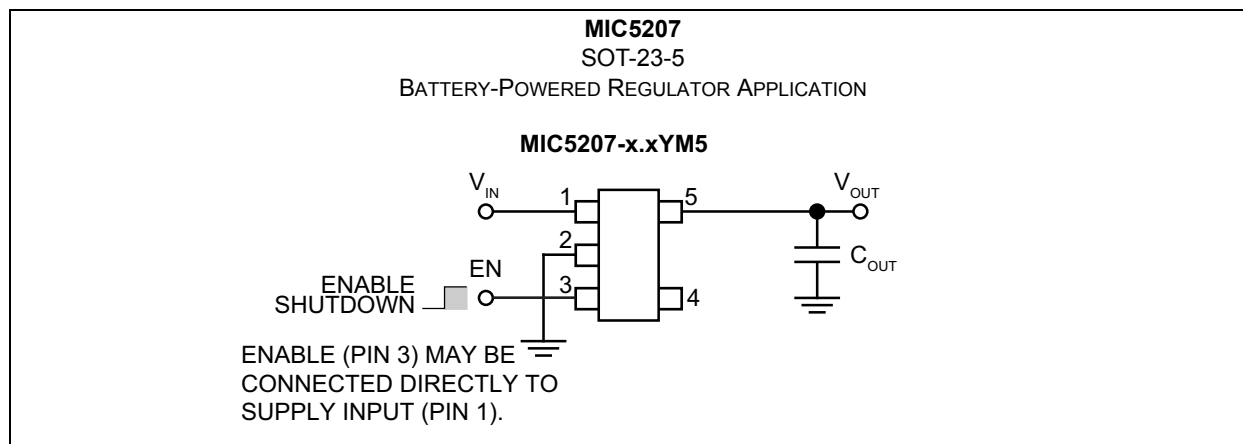
For low-dropout regulators that are stable with ceramic output capacitors, see the μ Cap MIC5245/6/7 family.

Package Types

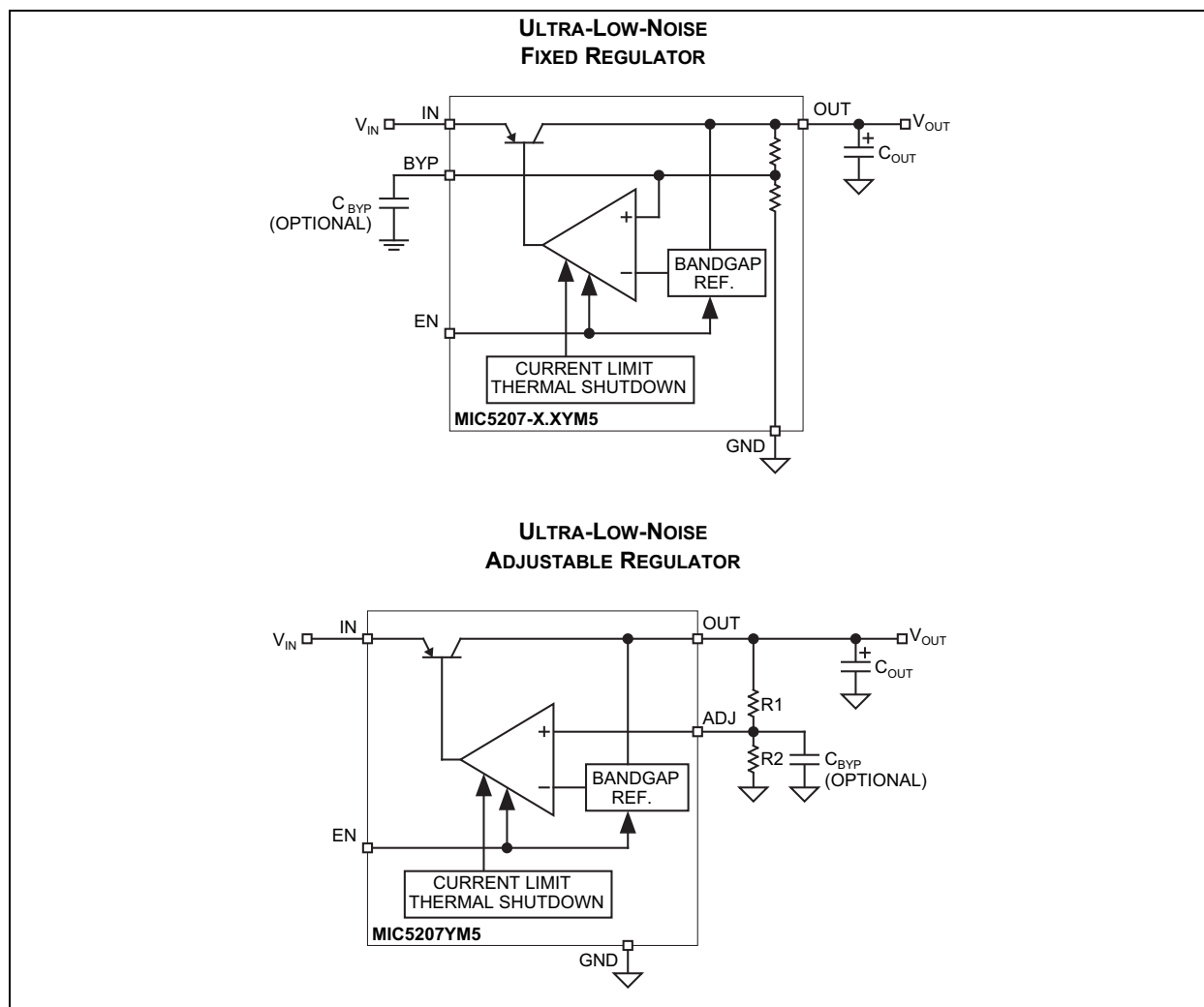


MIC5207

Typical Application Circuit



Functional Diagrams



1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings †

Supply Input Voltage (V_{IN})		–20V to +20V
Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN})		–20V to +20V
Power Dissipation (P_D) (Note 1)		Internally Limited

Operating Ratings ‡

Supply Input Voltage (V_{IN})		+2.5V to +16V
Adjustable Output Voltage Range (V_{OUT})		+1.8V to +15V
Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN})		.0V to V_{IN}

† **Notice:** Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not intended. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

‡ **Notice:** The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating ratings.

Note 1: The maximum allowable power dissipation at any T_A (ambient temperature) is $P_{D(max)} = (T_{J(max)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. The θ_{JA} of the SOT-23-5 (M5) is 235°C/W soldered on a PC board (see “Thermal Considerations” for further details).

TABLE 1-1: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 1)

Electrical Characteristics: $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$; $I_L = 100 \mu A$; $C_L = 1.0 \mu F$; $V_{EN} \geq 2.0V$; $T_J = +25^\circ C$, **bold** values indicate $-40^\circ C \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ C$ except $0^\circ C < T_J < +125^\circ C$ for 1.8V; unless noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Output Voltage Accuracy	V_O	-3 -4	—	3 4	%	Variation from nominal V_{OUT}
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_O / \Delta T$	—	40	—	ppm/ $^\circ C$	Note 2
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_O / V_O$	— —	0.005 —	0.05 0.10	%	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ to 16V
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_O / V_O$	— —	0.05 —	0.5 0.7	%	$I_L = 0.1 mA$ to 150 mA, Note 3
Dropout Voltage, Note 4	$V_{IN} - V_O$	—	17	60	mV	$I_L = 100 \mu A$
		—	—	80		$I_L = 50 mA$
		—	115	175		$I_L = 100 mA$
		—	—	250		
		—	140	280		
		—	—	325	$I_L = 150 mA$	
		—	165	300		
Quiescent Current	I_{GND}	—	0.01	1	μA	$V_{EN} \leq 0.4V$ (shutdown)
		—	—	5		$V_{EN} \leq 0.18V$ (shutdown)
Ground Pin Current (Note 5)	I_{GND}	—	80	130	μA	$V_{EN} \geq 2.0V$, $I_L = 100 \mu A$
		—	—	170		$I_L = 50 mA$
		—	350	650		
		—	—	900		$I_L = 100 mA$
		—	720	1100		
		—	—	2000		$I_L = 150 mA$
		—	1800	2500		
Ripple Rejection	PSRR	—	75	—	dB	—
Current Limit	I_{LIMIT}	—	320	500	mA	$V_{OUT} = 0V$
Thermal Regulation	$\Delta V_O / \Delta P_D$	—	0.05	—	%/W	Note 6
Output Noise	e_n	—	100	—	μV	—

TABLE 1-1: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 1) (CONTINUED)

Electrical Characteristics: $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$; $I_L = 100 \mu A$; $C_L = 1.0 \mu F$; $V_{EN} \geq 2.0V$; $T_J = +25^\circ C$, **bold** values indicate $-40^\circ C \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ C$ except $0^\circ C < T_J < +125^\circ C$ for 1.8V; unless noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Enable Input						
Enable Input Logic-Low Voltage	V_{IL}	—	—	0.4	V	Regulator shutdown
		—	—	0.18		
Enable Input Logic-High Voltage	V_{IH}	2.0	—	—	V	Regulator enable
Enable Input Current	I_{IL}	—	0.01	–1	μA	$V_{IL} \leq 0.4V$
		—	—	–2		$V_{IL} \leq 0.18V$
	I_{IH}	—	5	20		$V_{IH} \geq 2.0V$
		—	—	25		$V_{IH} \geq 2.0V$

Note 1: Specification for packaged product only.

- Output voltage temperature coefficient is defined as the worst-case voltage change divided by the total temperature range.
- Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Parts are tested for load regulation in the load range from 0.1 mA to 180 mA. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.
- Dropout Voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value measured at 1V differential.
- Ground pin current is the regulator quiescent current plus pass transistor base current. The total current drawn from the supply is the sum of the load current plus the ground pin current.
- 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 180 mA load pulse at $V_{IN} = 16V$ for $t = 10$ ms.

TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS (Note 1)

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Temperature Ranges						
Storage Temperature Range	T_S	-65	—	+150	°C	—
Lead Temperature	—	—	—	+260	°C	Soldering, 5 sec.
Junction Temperature ($2.5 \leq V_{OUT} \leq 15V$)	T_J	-40	—	+125	°C	All, except 1.8V
Junction Temperature ($1.8V \leq V_{OUT} < 2.5V$)	T_J	0	—	+125	°C	1.8V only
Package Thermal Resistance						
Thermal Resistance SOT-23	θ_{JA}	—	235	—	°C/W	—
	θ_{JC}	—	130	—		—

Note 1: The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of ambient temperature, the maximum allowable junction temperature and the thermal resistance from junction to air (i.e., T_A , T_J , θ_{JA}). Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause the device operating junction temperature to exceed the maximum +125°C rating. Sustained junction temperatures above +125°C can impact the device reliability.

2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

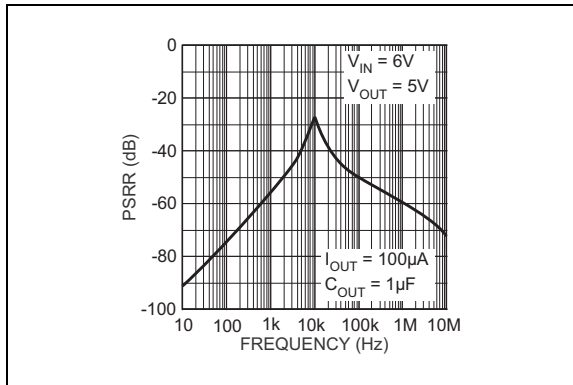


FIGURE 2-1: Power Supply Rejection Ratio.

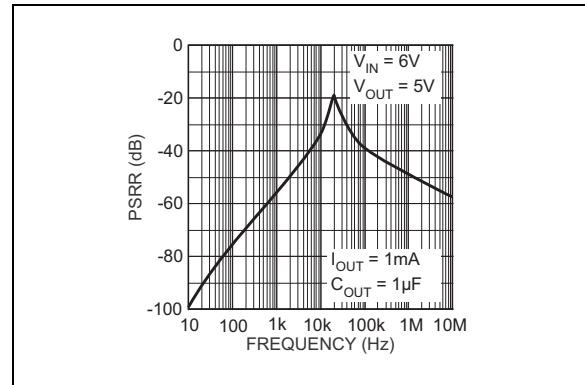


FIGURE 2-4: Power Supply Rejection Ratio.

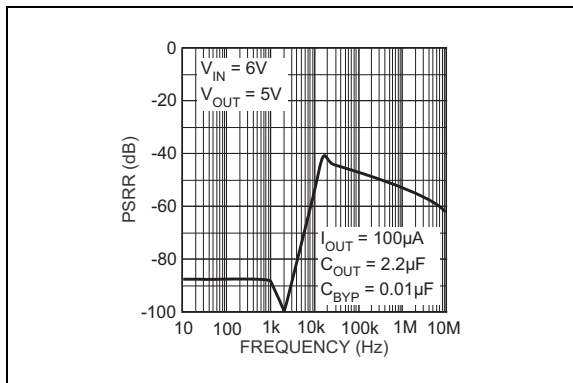


FIGURE 2-2: Power Supply Rejection Ratio.

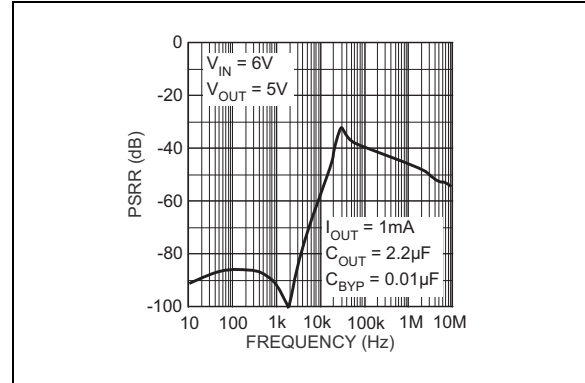


FIGURE 2-5: Power Supply Rejection Ratio.

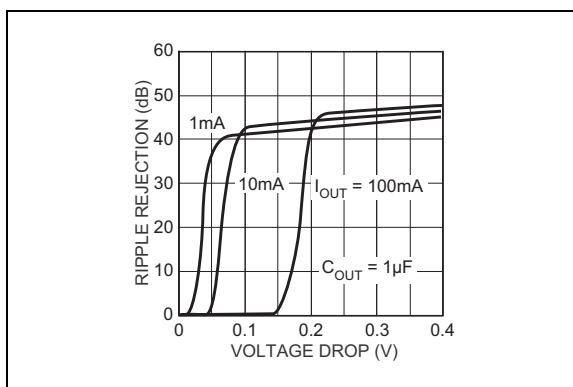


FIGURE 2-3: Power Supply Ripple Rejection vs. Voltage Drop.

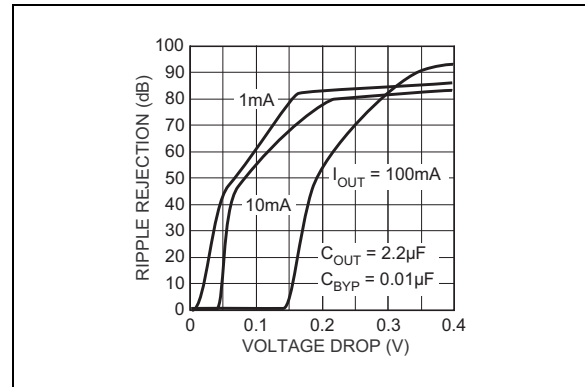


FIGURE 2-6: Power Supply Ripple Rejection vs. Voltage Drop.

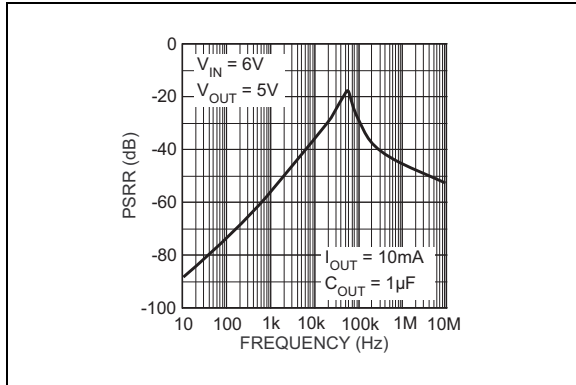


FIGURE 2-7: Power Supply Rejection Ratio.

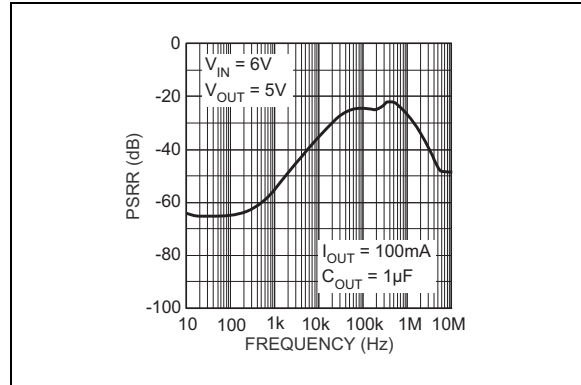


FIGURE 2-10: Power Supply Rejection Ratio.

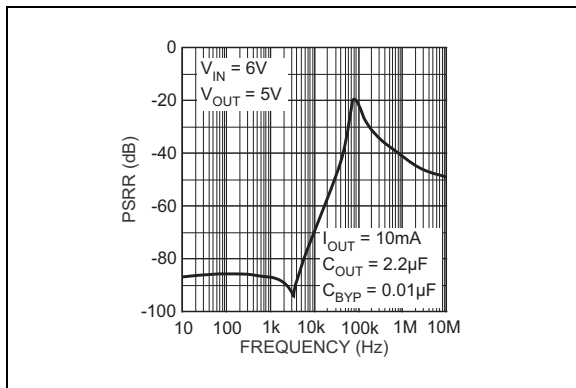


FIGURE 2-8: Power Supply Rejection Ratio.

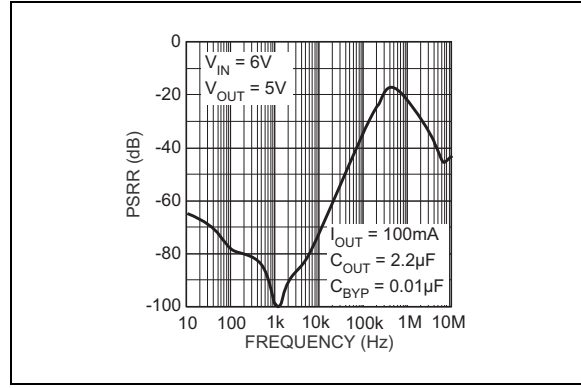


FIGURE 2-11: Power Supply Rejection Ratio.

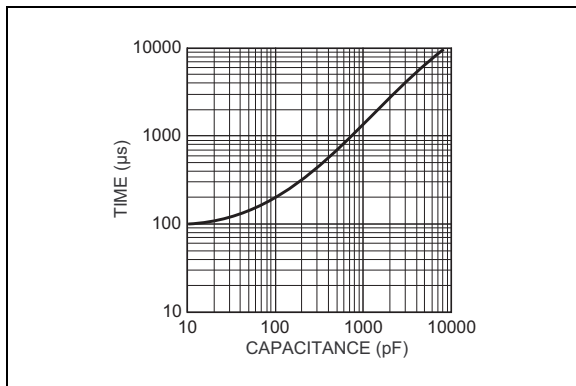


FIGURE 2-9: Turn-On Time vs. Bypass Capacitance.

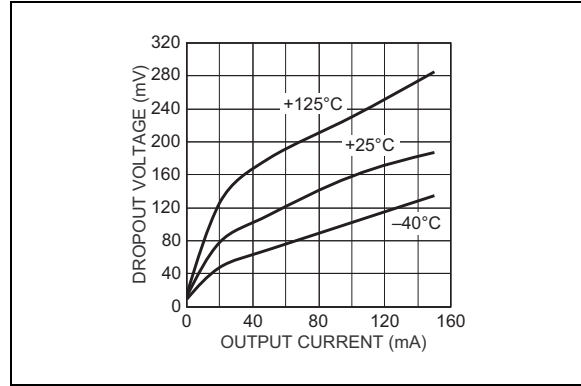


FIGURE 2-12: Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current.

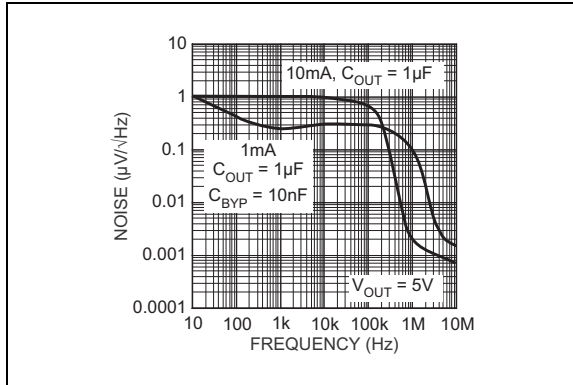


FIGURE 2-13: Noise Performance.

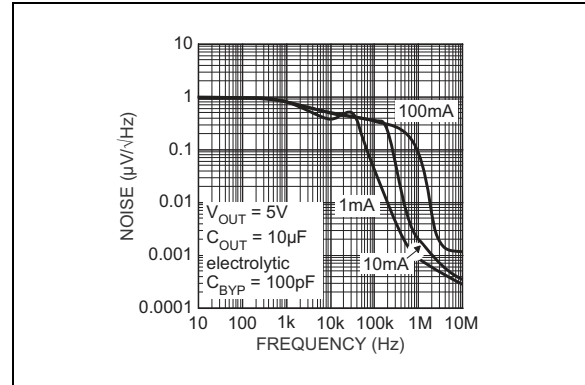


FIGURE 2-16: Noise Performance.

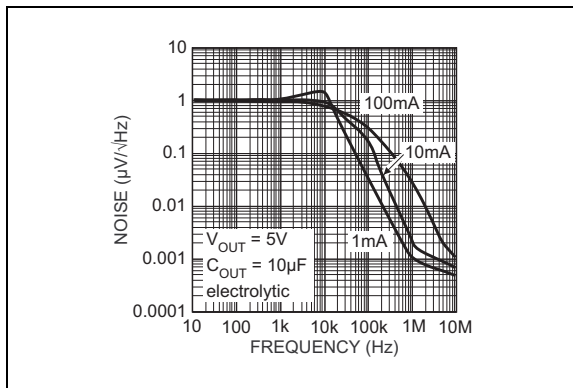


FIGURE 2-14: Noise Performance.

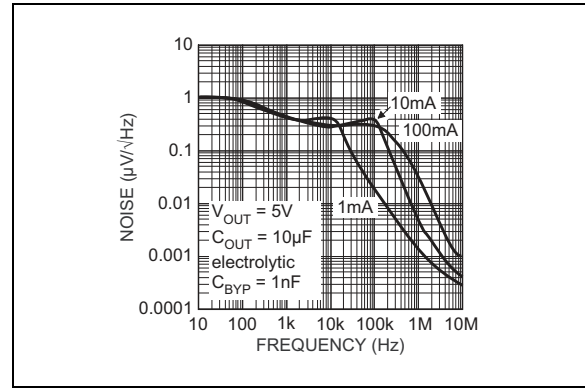


FIGURE 2-17: Noise Performance.

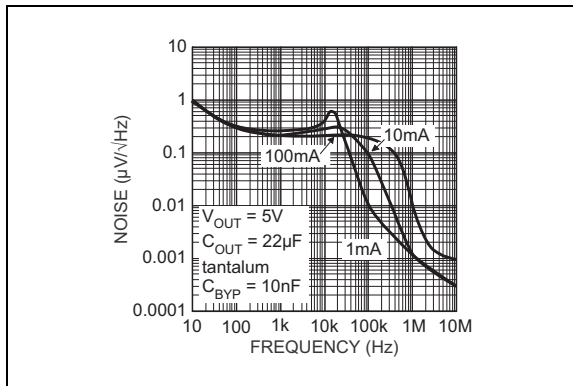


FIGURE 2-15: Noise Performance.

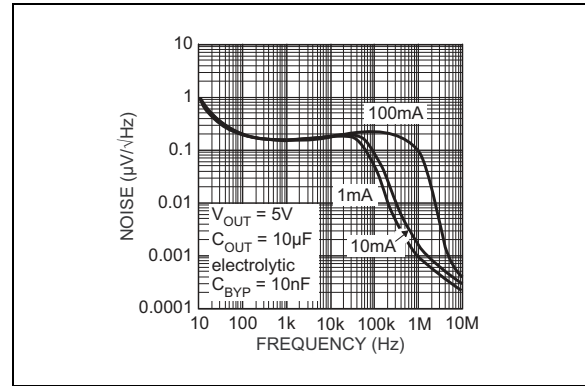


FIGURE 2-18: Noise Performance.

3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in [Table 3-1](#).

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

Pin Number	Pin Name	Description
1	IN	Supply input.
2	GND	Ground.
3	EN	Enable/Shutdown (Input): CMOS-compatible input. Logic-high = enable, logic-low = shutdown. Do not leave floating.
4 (Fixed)	BYP	Reference Bypass: Connect external 470 pF capacitor to GND to reduce output noise. May be left open. For 1.8V or 2.5V operation, see Applications Information section.
4 (Adj.)	ADJ	Adjust (Input): Adjustable regulator feedback input. Connect to resistor voltage divider.
5	OUT	Regulator output.

4.0 APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

4.1 Enable/Shutdown

Forcing EN (enable/shutdown) high (> 2V) enables the regulator. EN is compatible with CMOS logic gates.

If the enable/shutdown feature is not required, connect EN (pin 3) to IN (supply input, pin 1). See [Figure 4-1](#).

4.2 Input Capacitor

A 1 µF capacitor should be placed from IN to GND if there is more than 10 inches of wire between the input and the AC filter capacitor or if a battery is used as the input.

4.3 Reference Bypass Capacitor

Reference bypass (BYP) is connected to the internal voltage reference. A 470 pF capacitor (C_{BYP}) connected from BYP to GND quiets this reference, providing a significant reduction in output noise. C_{BYP} reduces the regulator phase margin; when using C_{BYP} , output capacitors of 2.2 µF or greater are generally required to maintain stability.

The start-up speed of the MIC5207 is inversely proportional to the size of the reference bypass capacitor. Applications requiring a slow ramp-up of output voltage should consider larger values of C_{BYP} . Likewise, if rapid turn-on is necessary, consider omitting C_{BYP} .

If output noise is not a major concern, omit C_{BYP} and leave BYP open.

4.4 Output Capacitor

An output capacitor is required between OUT and GND to prevent oscillation. The minimum size of the output capacitor is dependent upon whether a reference bypass capacitor is used. 1.0 µF minimum is recommended when C_{BYP} is not used (see [Figure 4-2](#)). 2.2 µF minimum is recommended when C_{BYP} is 470 pF (see [Figure 4-1](#)). Larger values improve the regulator's transient response. The output capacitor value may be increased without limit.

The output capacitor should have an ESR (effective series resistance) of about 5Ω or less and a resonant frequency above 1 MHz. Ultra-low-ESR (ceramic) capacitors can cause a low amplitude oscillation on the output and/or under-damped transient response. Most tantalum or aluminum electrolytic capacitors are adequate; film types will work, but are more expensive. Since many aluminum electrolytics have electrolytes that freeze at about -30°C, solid tantalums are recommended for operation below -25°C.

At lower values of output current, less output capacitance is required for output stability. The capacitor can be reduced to 0.47 µF for current below 10 mA or 0.33 µF for currents below 1 mA.

4.5 No-Load Stability

The MIC5207 will remain stable and in regulation with no load (other than the internal voltage divider) unlike many other voltage regulators. This is especially important in CMOSRAM keep-alive applications.

4.6 Thermal Considerations

The MIC5207 is designed to provide 180 mA of continuous current in a very small package. Maximum power dissipation can be calculated based on the output current and the voltage drop across the part. To determine the maximum power dissipation of the package, use the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the device and the following basic equation shown in [Equation 4-1](#):

EQUATION 4-1:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{(T_{J(MAX)} - T_A)}{\theta_{JA}}$$

$T_{J(MAX)}$ is the maximum junction temperature of the die, +125°C, and T_A is the ambient operating temperature. θ_{JA} is layout dependent; [Table 4-1](#) shows examples of junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the MIC5207.

TABLE 4-1: SOT-23-5 THERMAL RESISTANCE

θ_{JA} Rec. Min. Footprint	θ_{JA} 1" Square Copper Clad	θ_{JC}
235°C/W	170°C/W	130°C/W

The actual power dissipation of the regulator circuit can be determined using [Equation 4-2](#):

EQUATION 4-2:

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

Substituting $P_{D(MAX)}$ for P_D and solving for the operating conditions that are critical to the application will give the maximum operating conditions for the regulator circuit. For example, when operating the

MIC5207

MIC5207-3.3YM5 at room temperature with a minimum footprint layout, the maximum input voltage for a set output current can be determined with [Equation 4-3](#):

EQUATION 4-3:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{125^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{235^{\circ}C/W} = 425mW$$

The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the minimum footprint is 235°C/W, from [Table 4-1](#). The maximum power dissipation must not be exceeded for proper operation. Using the output voltage of 3.3V and an output current of 150 mA, the maximum input voltage can be determined. From [Table 1-1](#), the maximum ground current for 150 mA output current is 3000 µA or 3 mA.

EQUATION 4-4:

$$425mW = (V_{IN} - 3.3V) \times 150mA + V_{IN} \times 3mA$$

Where:

EQUATION 4-5:

$$425mW = V_{IN} \times 150mA - 495mW + V_{IN} \times 3mA$$

Then:

EQUATION 4-6:

$$920mW = V_{IN} \times 153mA$$

Resulting in:

EQUATION 4-7:

$$V_{IN(MAX)} = 6.01V$$

Therefore, a 3.3V application at 150 mA of output current can accept a maximum input voltage of 6V in a SOT-23-5 package. For a full discussion of heat sinking and thermal effects on voltage regulators, refer to the Regulator Thermals section of Microchip's [Designing with Low-Dropout Voltage Regulators](#) handbook.

4.7 Low-Voltage Operation

The MIC5207-1.8 and MIC5207-2.5 require special consideration when used in voltage-sensitive systems. They may momentarily overshoot their nominal output voltages unless appropriate output and bypass capacitor values are chosen.

During regulator power up, the pass transistor is fully saturated for a short time, while the error amplifier and voltage reference are being powered up more slowly from the output (see [Functional Diagrams](#)). Selecting larger output and bypass capacitors allows additional time for the error amplifier and reference to turn on and prevent overshoot.

To ensure that no overshoot is present when starting up into a light load (100 µA), use a 4.7 µF output capacitance and 470 pF bypass capacitance. This slows the turn-on enough to allow the regulator to react and keep the output voltage from exceeding its nominal value. At heavier loads, use a 10 µF output capacitance and 470 pF bypass capacitance. Lower values of output and bypass capacitance can be used, depending on the sensitivity of the system.

Applications that can withstand some overshoot on the output of the regulator can reduce the output capacitor and/or reduce or eliminate the bypass capacitor. Applications that are not sensitive to overshoot due to power-on reset delays can use normal output and bypass capacitor configurations.

Please note the junction temperature range of the regulator with an output less than 2.5V fixed and adjustable is 0°C to +125°C.

4.8 Fixed Regulator Applications

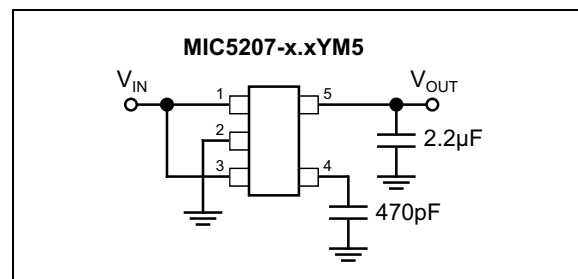


FIGURE 4-1: Ultra-Low-Noise Fixed-Voltage Application.

Figure 4-1 includes a 470 pF capacitor for ultra-low-noise operation and shows EN (pin 3) connected to IN (pin 1) for an application where enable/shutdown is not required. $C_{OUT} = 2.2 \mu\text{F}$ minimum.

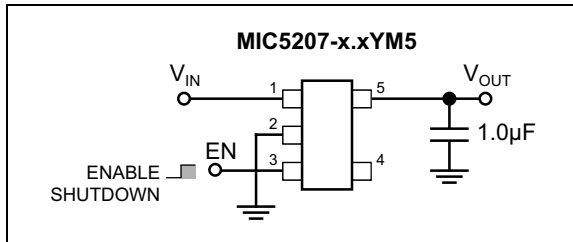


FIGURE 4-2: Low-Noise Fixed-Voltage Application.

Figure 4-2 is an example of a basic low-noise configuration. $C_{OUT} = 1 \mu\text{F}$ minimum.

4.9 Adjustable Regulator Applications

The MIC5207YM5 can be adjusted to a specific output voltage by using two external resistors (Figure 4-3). The resistors set the output voltage based on Equation 4-8:

EQUATION 4-8:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right) = 1.242V$$

This equation is correct due to the configuration of the bandgap reference. The bandgap voltage is relative to the output, as seen in the Functional Diagrams. Traditional regulators normally have the reference voltage relative to ground; therefore, their equations are different from the equation for the MIC5207YM5.

Resistor values are not critical because ADJ (adjust) has a high input impedance, but for best results use resistors of 470 kΩ or less. A capacitor from ADJ to ground provides greatly improved noise performance.

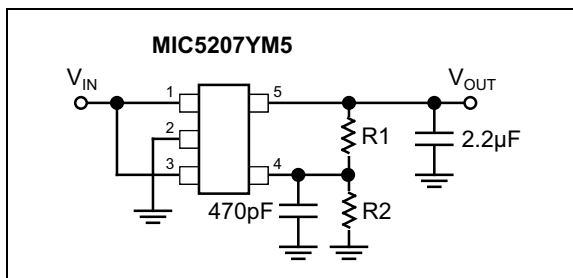


FIGURE 4-3: Ultra-Low-Noise Adjustable-Voltage Application.

Figure 4-3 includes the optional 470 pF noise bypass capacitor from ADJ to GND to reduce output noise.

4.10 Dual-Supply Operation

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.

4.11 USB Application

Figure 4-4 shows the MIC5207-3.3YM5 in a USB application. Because the V_{BUS} supply may be greater than 10 inches from the regulator, a 1 μF input capacitor is included.

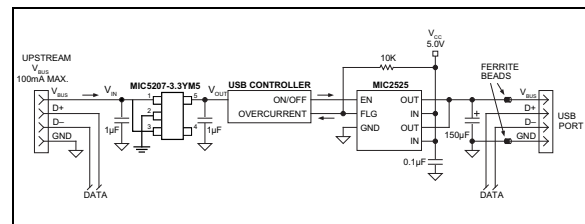
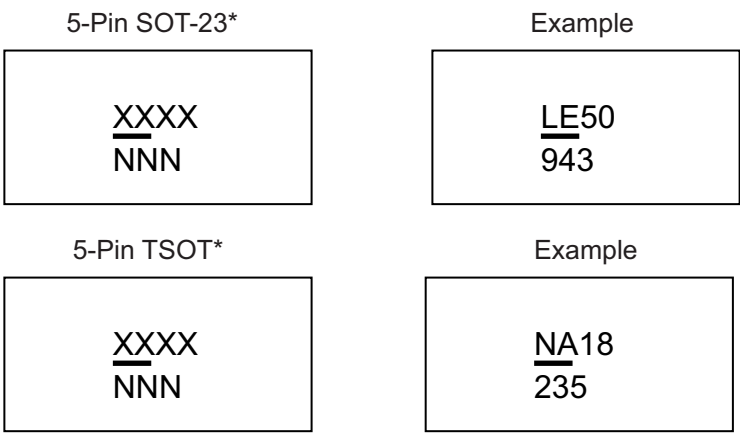


FIGURE 4-4: Single-Port Self-Powered Hub.

5.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

5.1 Package Marking Information



Legend: XX...X Product code or customer-specific information
Y Year code (last digit of calendar year)
YY Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
WW Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
NNN Alphanumeric traceability code
(e3) Pb-free JEDEC® designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
* This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

•, ▲, ▼ Pin one index is identified by a dot, delta up, or delta down (triangle mark).

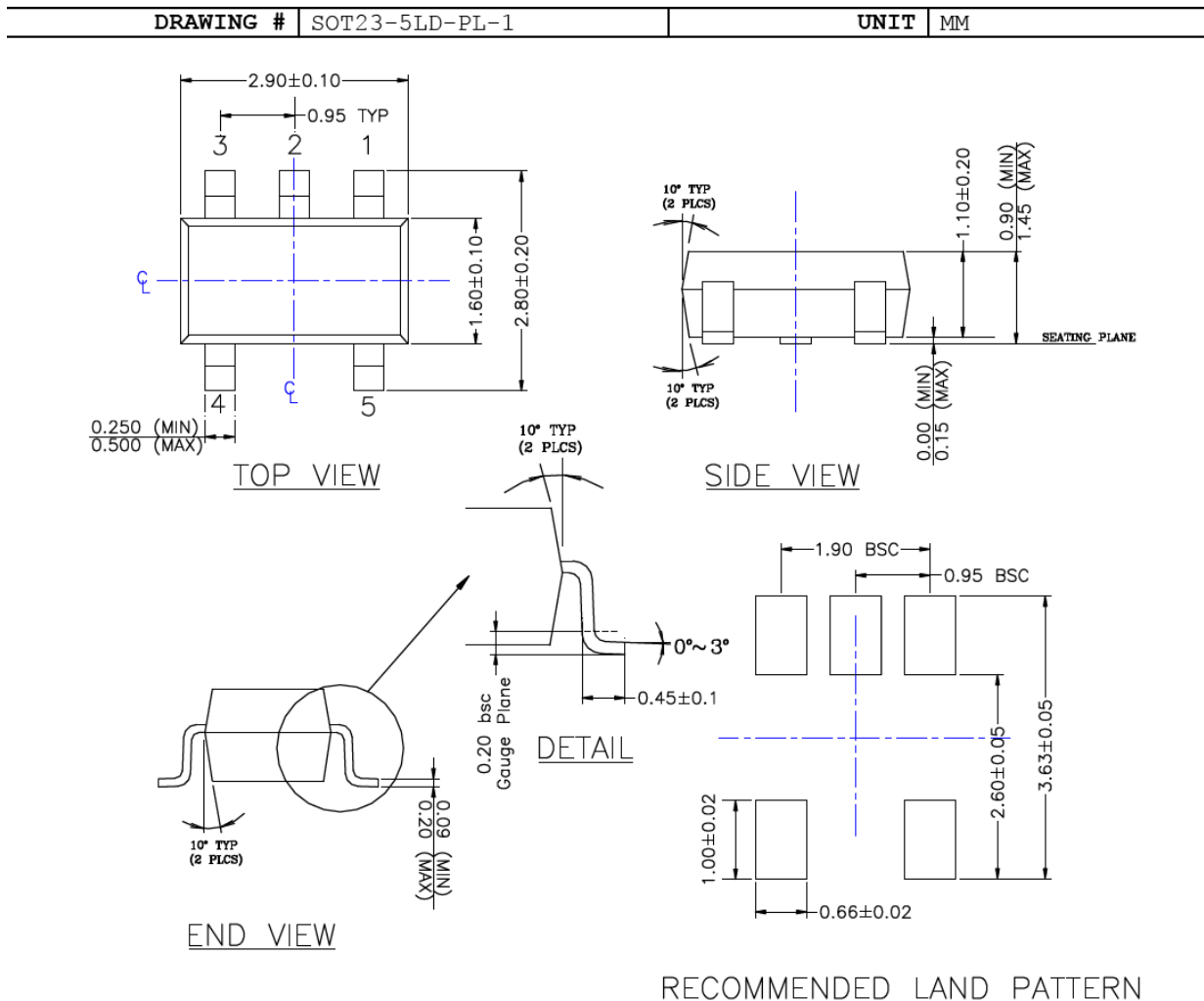
Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information. Package may or may not include the corporate logo.

Underbar (_) and/or Overbar (¯) symbol may not be to scale.

5-Lead SOT-23 Package Outline and Recommended Land Pattern

TITLE

5 LEAD SOT23 PACKAGE OUTLINE & RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN



NOTE:

1. PACKAGE OUTLINE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH & BURR.
2. PACKAGE OUTLINE INCLUSIVE OF SOLDER PLATING.
3. DIMENSION AND TOLERANCE PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
4. FOOT LENGTH MEASUREMENT BASED ON GAUGE PLANE METHOD.
5. DIE FACES UP FOR MOLD, AND FACES DOWN FOR TRIM/FORM.
6. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

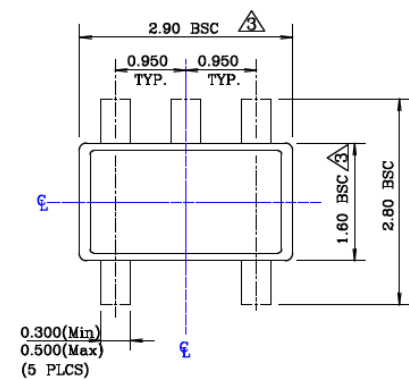
Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>.

5-Lead TSOT Package Outline and Recommended Land Pattern

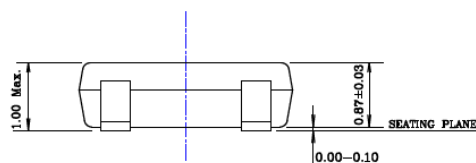
TITLE

5 LEAD TSOT PACKAGE OUTLINE & RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

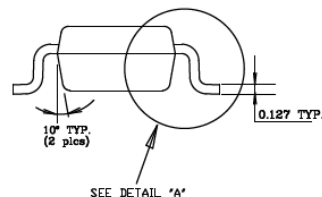
DRAWING #	TSOT-5LD-PL-1	UNIT	MM
-----------	---------------	------	----



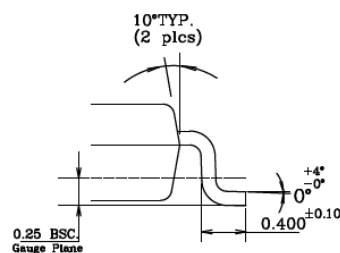
TOP VIEW
NOTES : 3, 6



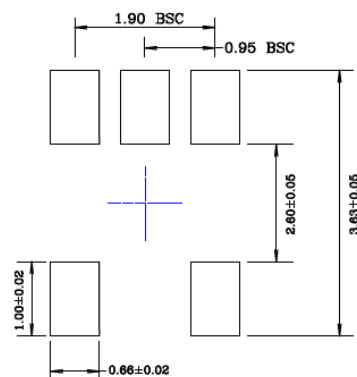
TOP VIEW
NOTES : 4, 6



END VIEW
NOTES : 2, 4, 6



DETAIL "A"



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

NOTE:

1. Dimensions and tolerances are as per ANSI Y14.5M, 1994.
2. Die is facing up for mold. Die is facing down for trim/form, ie. reverse trim/form.
3. Dimensions are exclusive of mold flash and gate burr.
4. The footlength measuring is based on the gauge plane method.
5. All specification comply to Jedec Spec MO193 Issue C.
6. All dimensions are in millimeters.

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>.

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (February 2017)

- Converted Micrel document MIC5207 to Microchip data sheet DS20005719A.
- Minor text changes throughout.
- Removed all reference to discontinued leaded parts.
- Added θ_{JC} value for SOT-23 package in Temperature Specifications section.

NOTES:

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, contact your local Microchip representative or sales office.

PART NO. - XX X X - XX				
Device	Voltage	Temperature	Package	Media Type
Device: MIC5207: 180 mA Low Noise LDO Regulator				
Voltage: (blank) = Adjustable 1.8 = 1.8V 2.5 = 2.5V 2.8 = 2.8V 2.9 = 2.9V 3.0 = 3.0V 3.1 = 3.1V 3.2 = 3.2V 3.3 = 3.3V 4.0 = 4.0V 5.0 = 5.0V				
Temperature: Y = -40°C to +125°C				
Package: D5 = 5-Lead TSOT M5 = 5-Lead SOT-23				
Media Type: TR = 3,000/Reel TX = 3,000/Reel (Reverse Pin 1 Orientation)				
Examples:				
a) MIC5207-1.8YD5-TR: 180 mA Low-Noise LDO Regulator, 1.8V Voltage, 5-Lead TSOT, -40°C to +125°C Temperature Range, 3,000/Reel				
b) MIC5207-2.5YM5-TR: 180 mA Low-Noise LDO Regulator, 2.5V Voltage, 5-Lead SOT-23, -40°C to +125°C Temperature Range, 3,000/Reel				
c) MIC5207-2.5YM5-TX: 180 mA Low-Noise LDO Regulator, 2.5V Voltage, 5-Lead SOT-23, -40°C to +125°C Temperature Range, 3,000/Reel (Reverse Pin 1)				
d) MIC5207YM5-TR: 180 mA Low-Noise LDO Regulator, Adj. Voltage, 5-Lead SOT-23, -40°C to +125°C Temperature Range, 3,000/Reel				
e) MIC5207-2.9YM5-TR: 180 mA Low-Noise LDO Regulator, 2.9V Voltage, 5-Lead SOT-23, -40°C to +125°C Temperature Range, 3,000/Reel				
f) MIC5207-3.1YM5-TR: 180 mA Low-Noise LDO Regulator, 3.1V Voltage, 5-Lead SOT-23, -40°C to +125°C Temperature Range, 3,000/Reel				
g) MIC5207-5.0YM5-TR: 180 mA Low-Noise LDO Regulator, 5.0V Voltage, 5-Lead SOT-23, -40°C to +125°C Temperature Range, 3,000/Reel				
h) MIC5207-3.3YM5-TX: 180 mA Low-Noise LDO Regulator, 3.3V Voltage, 5-Lead SOT-23, -40°C to +125°C Temperature Range, 3,000/Reel (Reverse Pin 1)				
Note 1: Tape and Reel identifier only appears in the catalog part number description. This identifier is used for ordering purposes and is not printed on the device package. Check with your Microchip Sales Office for package availability with the Tape and Reel option.				

NOTES:

Note the following details of the code protection feature on Microchip devices:

- Microchip products meet the specification contained in their particular Microchip Data Sheet.
- Microchip believes that its family of products is one of the most secure families of its kind on the market today, when used in the intended manner and under normal conditions.
- There are dishonest and possibly illegal methods used to breach the code protection feature. All of these methods, to our knowledge, require using the Microchip products in a manner outside the operating specifications contained in Microchip's Data Sheets. Most likely, the person doing so is engaged in theft of intellectual property.
- Microchip is willing to work with the customer who is concerned about the integrity of their code.
- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of their code. Code protection does not mean that we are guaranteeing the product as "unbreakable."

Code protection is constantly evolving. We at Microchip are committed to continuously improving the code protection features of our products. Attempts to break Microchip's code protection feature may be a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. If such acts allow unauthorized access to your software or other copyrighted work, you may have a right to sue for relief under that Act.

Information contained in this publication regarding device applications and the like is provided only for your convenience and may be superseded by updates. It is your responsibility to ensure that your application meets with your specifications. MICROCHIP MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WRITTEN OR ORAL, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, RELATED TO THE INFORMATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ITS CONDITION, QUALITY, PERFORMANCE, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PURPOSE. Microchip disclaims all liability arising from this information and its use. Use of Microchip devices in life support and/or safety applications is entirely at the buyer's risk, and the buyer agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless Microchip from any and all damages, claims, suits, or expenses resulting from such use. No licenses are conveyed, implicitly or otherwise, under any Microchip intellectual property rights unless otherwise stated.

Microchip received ISO/TS-16949:2009 certification for its worldwide headquarters, design and wafer fabrication facilities in Chandler and Tempe, Arizona; Gresham, Oregon and design centers in California and India. The Company's quality system processes and procedures are for its PIC® MCUs and dsPIC® DSCs, KEELOQ® code hopping devices, Serial EEPROMs, microperipherals, nonvolatile memory and analog products. In addition, Microchip's quality system for the design and manufacture of development systems is ISO 9001:2000 certified.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
CERTIFIED BY DNV
== ISO/TS 16949 ==

Trademarks

The Microchip name and logo, the Microchip logo, AnyRate, AVR, AVR logo, AVR Freaks, BeaconThings, BitCloud, CryptoMemory, CryptoRF, dsPIC, FlashFlex, flexPWR, Helder, JukeBlox, KEELOQ, KEELOQ logo, Klear, LANCheck, LINK MD, maxStylus, maxTouch, MediaLB, megaAVR, MOST, MOST logo, MPLAB, OptoLyzer, PIC, picoPower, PICSTART, PIC32 logo, Prochip Designer, QTouch, RightTouch, SAM-BA, SpyNIC, SST, SST Logo, SuperFlash, tinyAVR, UNI/O, and XMEGA are registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A. and other countries.

ClockWorks, The Embedded Control Solutions Company, EtherSynch, Hyper Speed Control, HyperLight Load, IntelliMOS, mTouch, Precision Edge, and Quiet-Wire are registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A.

Adjacent Key Suppression, AKS, Analog-for-the-Digital Age, Any Capacitor, AnyIn, AnyOut, BodyCom, chipKIT, chipKIT logo, CodeGuard, CryptoAuthentication, CryptoCompanion, CryptoController, dsPICDEM, dsPICDEM.net, Dynamic Average Matching, DAM, ECAN, EtherGREEN, In-Circuit Serial Programming, ICSP, Inter-Chip Connectivity, JitterBlocker, KlearNet, KlearNet logo, Mindi, MiWi, motorBench, MPASM, MPF, MPLAB Certified logo, MPLIB, MPLINK, MultiTRAK, NetDetach, Omniscient Code Generation, PICDEM, PICDEM.net, PICKit, PICtail, PureSilicon, QMatrix, RightTouch logo, REAL ICE, Ripple Blocker, SAM-ICE, Serial Quad I/O, SMART-I.S., SQI, SuperSwitcher, SuperSwitcher II, Total Endurance, TSHARC, USBCheck, VariSense, ViewSpan, WiperLock, Wireless DNA, and ZENA are trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A. and other countries.

SQTP is a service mark of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A.

Silicon Storage Technology is a registered trademark of Microchip Technology Inc. in other countries.

GestIC is a registered trademark of Microchip Technology Germany II GmbH & Co. KG, a subsidiary of Microchip Technology Inc., in other countries.

All other trademarks mentioned herein are property of their respective companies.

© 2017, Microchip Technology Incorporated, All Rights Reserved.
ISBN: 978-1-5224-1408-7

Worldwide Sales and Service

AMERICAS

Corporate Office
 2355 West Chandler Blvd.
 Chandler, AZ 85224-6199
 Tel: 480-792-7200
 Fax: 480-792-7277
 Technical Support:
<http://www.microchip.com/support>
 Web Address:
www.microchip.com

Atlanta
 Duluth, GA
 Tel: 678-957-9614
 Fax: 678-957-1455

Austin, TX
 Tel: 512-257-3370

Boston
 Westborough, MA
 Tel: 774-760-0087
 Fax: 774-760-0088

Chicago
 Itasca, IL
 Tel: 630-285-0071
 Fax: 630-285-0075

Dallas
 Addison, TX
 Tel: 972-818-7423
 Fax: 972-818-2924

Detroit
 Novi, MI
 Tel: 248-848-4000

Houston, TX
 Tel: 281-894-5983

Indianapolis
 Noblesville, IN
 Tel: 317-773-8323
 Fax: 317-773-5453
 Tel: 317-536-2380

Los Angeles
 Mission Viejo, CA
 Tel: 949-462-9523
 Fax: 949-462-9608
 Tel: 951-273-7800

Raleigh, NC
 Tel: 919-844-7510

New York, NY
 Tel: 631-435-6000

San Jose, CA
 Tel: 408-735-9110
 Tel: 408-436-4270

Canada - Toronto
 Tel: 905-695-1980
 Fax: 905-695-2078

ASIA/PACIFIC

Asia Pacific Office
 Suites 3707-14, 37th Floor
 Tower 6, The Gateway
 Harbour City, Kowloon

Hong Kong
 Tel: 852-2943-5100
 Fax: 852-2401-3431

Australia - Sydney
 Tel: 61-2-9868-6733
 Fax: 61-2-9868-6755

China - Beijing
 Tel: 86-10-8569-7000
 Fax: 86-10-8528-2104

China - Chengdu
 Tel: 86-28-8665-5511
 Fax: 86-28-8665-7889

China - Chongqing
 Tel: 86-23-8980-9588
 Fax: 86-23-8980-9500

China - Dongguan
 Tel: 86-769-8702-9880

China - Guangzhou
 Tel: 86-20-8755-8029

China - Hangzhou
 Tel: 86-571-8792-8115
 Fax: 86-571-8792-8116

China - Hong Kong SAR
 Tel: 852-2943-5100
 Fax: 852-2401-3431

China - Nanjing
 Tel: 86-25-8473-2460
 Fax: 86-25-8473-2470

China - Qingdao
 Tel: 86-532-8502-7355
 Fax: 86-532-8502-7205

China - Shanghai
 Tel: 86-21-3326-8000
 Fax: 86-21-3326-8021

China - Shenyang
 Tel: 86-24-2334-2829
 Fax: 86-24-2334-2393

China - Shenzhen
 Tel: 86-755-8864-2200
 Fax: 86-755-8203-1760

China - Wuhan
 Tel: 86-27-5980-5300
 Fax: 86-27-5980-5118

China - Xian
 Tel: 86-29-8833-7252
 Fax: 86-29-8833-7256

ASIA/PACIFIC

China - Xiamen
 Tel: 86-592-2388138
 Fax: 86-592-2388130

China - Zhuhai
 Tel: 86-756-3210040
 Fax: 86-756-3210049

India - Bangalore
 Tel: 91-80-3090-4444
 Fax: 91-80-3090-4123

India - New Delhi
 Tel: 91-11-4160-8631
 Fax: 91-11-4160-8632

India - Pune
 Tel: 91-20-3019-1500

Japan - Osaka
 Tel: 81-6-6152-7160
 Fax: 81-6-6152-9310

Japan - Tokyo
 Tel: 81-3-6880-3770
 Fax: 81-3-6880-3771

Korea - Daegu
 Tel: 82-53-744-4301
 Fax: 82-53-744-4302

Korea - Seoul
 Tel: 82-2-554-7200
 Fax: 82-2-558-5932 or
 82-2-558-5934

Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur
 Tel: 60-3-6201-9857
 Fax: 60-3-6201-9859

Malaysia - Penang
 Tel: 60-4-227-8870
 Fax: 60-4-227-4068

Philippines - Manila
 Tel: 63-2-634-9065
 Fax: 63-2-634-9069

Singapore
 Tel: 65-6334-8870
 Fax: 65-6334-8850

Taiwan - Hsin Chu
 Tel: 886-3-5778-366
 Fax: 886-3-5770-955

Taiwan - Kaohsiung
 Tel: 886-7-213-7830

Taiwan - Taipei
 Tel: 886-2-2508-8600
 Fax: 886-2-2508-0102

Thailand - Bangkok
 Tel: 66-2-694-1351
 Fax: 66-2-694-1350

EUROPE

Austria - Wels
 Tel: 43-7242-2244-39
 Fax: 43-7242-2244-393

Denmark - Copenhagen
 Tel: 45-4450-2828
 Fax: 45-4485-2829

Finland - Espoo
 Tel: 358-9-4520-820

France - Paris
 Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20
 Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79

France - Saint Cloud
 Tel: 33-1-30-60-70-00

Germany - Garching
 Tel: 49-8931-9700

Germany - Haan
 Tel: 49-2129-3766400

Germany - Heilbronn
 Tel: 49-7131-67-3636

Germany - Karlsruhe
 Tel: 49-721-625370

Germany - Munich
 Tel: 49-89-627-144-0
 Fax: 49-89-627-144-44

Germany - Rosenheim
 Tel: 49-8031-354-560

Israel - Ra'anana
 Tel: 972-9-744-7705

Italy - Milan
 Tel: 39-0331-742611
 Fax: 39-0331-466781

Italy - Padova
 Tel: 39-049-7625286

Netherlands - Drunen
 Tel: 31-416-690399

Netherlands - Eindhoven
 Tel: 31-416-690340

Norway - Trondheim
 Tel: 47-7289-7561

Poland - Warsaw
 Tel: 48-22-3325737

Romania - Bucharest
 Tel: 40-21-407-87-50

Spain - Madrid
 Tel: 34-91-708-08-90
 Fax: 34-91-708-08-91

Sweden - Gothenberg
 Tel: 46-31-704-60-40

Sweden - Stockholm
 Tel: 46-8-5090-4654

UK - Wokingham
 Tel: 44-118-921-5800
 Fax: 44-118-921-5820