

## **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-263-5L and TO-252-5L

#### **Applications**

- · Processor Peripheral and I/O Supplies
- · High-Efficiency Green Computer Systems
- · Automotive Electronics
- · High-Efficiency Linear Lower Supplies
- · Battery-Powered Equipment
- · PC Add-In Cards
- High-Efficiency Post-Regulator for Switching Supply

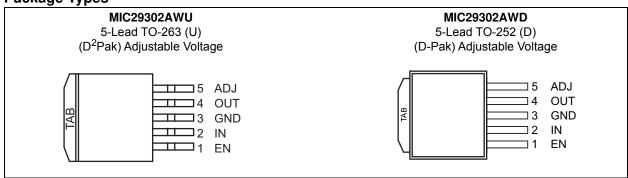
#### **General Description**

The MIC29302A is a high-current, low-dropout voltage regulator that uses Microchip's proprietary Super  $\beta$ eta PNP process with a PNP pass element. The 3A LDO regulator features 560 mV (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.

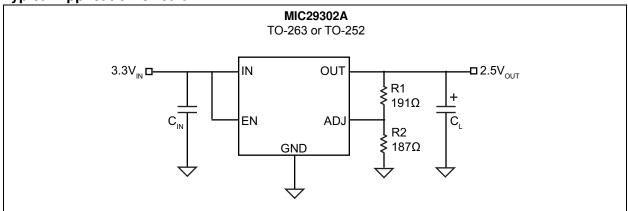
Along with a total accuracy of  $\pm 2\%$  (over temperature, line, and load regulation) the regulator features very fast transient recovery from input voltage surges and output load current changes.

The MIC29302A 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 overtemperature operation. A TTL/CMOS logic enable (EN) pin is available in the MIC29302A to shutdown the regulator. When not used, the device can be set to continuous operation by connecting EN to the input (IN). The MIC29302A is available in the standard and 5-pin TO-263 and TO-252 packages with an operating junction temperature range of -40°C to +125°C.

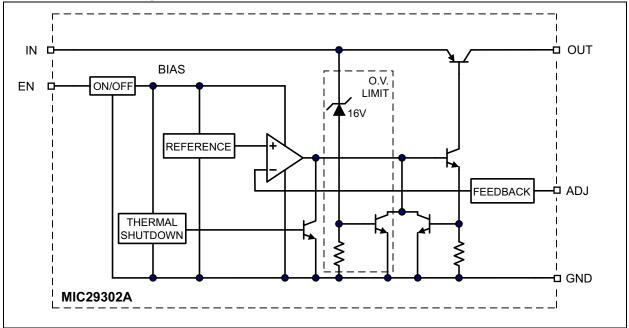
#### **Package Types**



## **Typical Application Circuit**



#### **Functional Block Diagram**



#### 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings †**

Input Supply Voltage (V <sub>IN</sub> )	
Enable Input Voltage (V <sub>FN</sub> )	
Power Dissipation	
ESD Rating (All Pins)	·

#### **Operating Ratings ‡**

Operating Input Voltage ......+3V to +16V

**† 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: Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended.

TABLE 1-1: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions			
Output Voltage									
Output Voltage Accuracy	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub>	-2	_	2	%	100 mA $\leq$ I <sub>OUT</sub> $\leq$ 3A, (V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V) $\leq$ V <sub>IN</sub> $\leq$ 16V			
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN}$	I	0.1	0.5	%	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100 mA, (V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V) ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 16V			
Load Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> / ΔI <sub>OUT</sub>	1	0.2	1	%	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ , 100 mA $\leq I_{OUT} \leq$ 3A			
			100	200		$I_{OUT} = 100 \text{ mA}, V_{IN} \ge 3.184 \text{V}$			
Dropout Voltage (Note 2)	V	_	300	_	mV	$I_{OUT} = 1.5A, V_{IN} \ge 3.184V$			
Dropout Voltage (Note 2)	$V_{DO}$		500	_	1110	$I_{OUT} = 2.75A, V_{IN} \ge 3.184V$			
			560	800		$I_{OUT} = 3A, V_{IN} \ge 3.4V$			
<b>Ground Current</b>									
Ground Current	I <sub>GND</sub>	_	5	20	mA	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 750 mA, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V			
		_	15	_		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.5A			
		_	60	150		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 3A			
Ground Pin Current at Dropout	I <sub>GNDDO</sub>	_	2	_	mA	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.5V less than specified V <sub>OUT</sub> ; I <sub>OUT</sub> = 10 mA			
Current Limit	I <sub>LIMIT</sub>	3	4	_	Α	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V, Note 3			
Output Noise Voltage	e <sub>N</sub>	_	400	_	μV <sub>RMS</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> = 10 μF			
(10 Hz to 100 kHz)		_	260	_		C <sub>L</sub> = 33 μF			
Ground Pin Current in Shutdown	I <sub>SHDN</sub>	_	32	_	μA	Input Voltage V <sub>IN</sub> = 16V			
Reference									
Reference Voltage	$V_{REF}$	1.215	_	1.267	V	Note 4			
Adirect Dia Dias Cremont	I <sub>ADJ</sub>	_	40	_	nA				
Adjust Pin Bias Current		_	_	120		_			

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

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions		
ENABLE Input								
Input Logic Voltage	V <sub>ENABLE</sub>	_	_	8.0	V	Low (OFF)		
		2.4	_	_		High (ON)		
Enable Pin Input Current	I <sub>ENABLE</sub>		15	30	μΑ	V <sub>EN</sub> = 4.2V		
			_	75				
		_	_	2		V <sub>EN</sub> = 0.8V		
		_	_	4				
Regulator Output Current in Shutdown	I <sub>OUT-SHDN</sub>	_	10		μA	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<sub>OUT</sub> + 1V applied to V<sub>IN</sub>.
  - 3:  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT}$  (nominal) + 1V. For example, use  $V_{IN} = 4.3V$  for a 3.3V regulator or use 6V for a 5V regulator. Employ pulse testing procedure for current-limit.
  - **4:**  $V_{REF} \le V_{OUT} \le V_{IN} 1$ ,  $3V \le V_{OUT} \le 16V$ ,  $10 \text{ mA} \le I_L \le I_{FL}$ ,  $T_J \le T_{J(MAX)}$ .
  - **5:**  $V_{EN} \le 0.8V$ ,  $V_{IN} \le 16V$  and  $V_{OUT} = 0V$ .

## **TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS (Note 1)**

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions		
Temperature Ranges								
Junction Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub>	-40	_	+125	°C	_		
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>S</sub>	-65	_	+150	°C	_		
Package Thermal Resistances								
Thermal Resistance TO-263	$\theta_{\sf JC}$	_	3	_	°C/W	_		
Thermal Resistance TO-252	$\theta_{\sf JC}$	_	3	_	°C/W	_		
Thermal Resistance TO-263	$\theta_{JA}$	_	28	_	°C/W	_		
Thermal Resistance TO-252	$\theta_{JA}$	_	35	_	°C/W	_		

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<sub>A</sub>, T<sub>J</sub>, θ<sub>JA</sub>). 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.

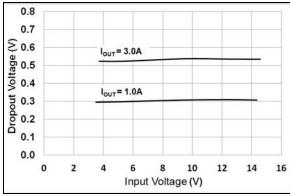
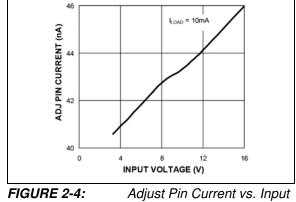


FIGURE 2-1: Dropout Voltage vs. Input Voltage.



Voltage.

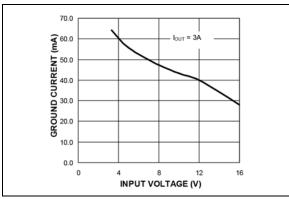


FIGURE 2-2: GND Pin Current vs. Input Voltage.

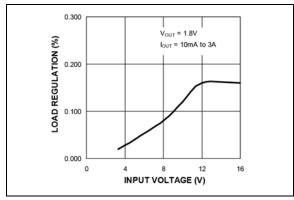


FIGURE 2-5: Load Regulation vs. Input Voltage.

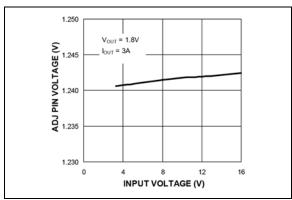


FIGURE 2-3: Adjust Pin Voltage vs. Input Voltage.

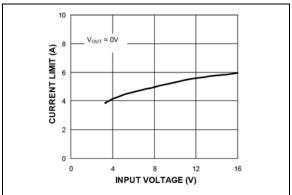


FIGURE 2-6: Short-Circuit Current vs. Input Voltage.

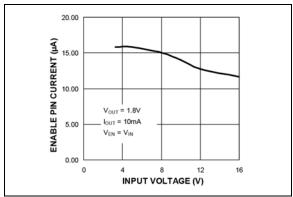


FIGURE 2-7: Enable Pin Current vs. Input Voltage.

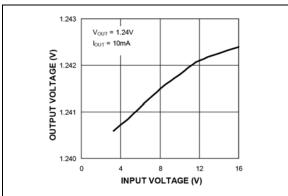
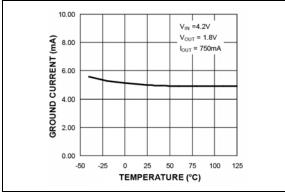
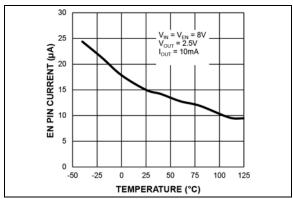


FIGURE 2-8: Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage.



**FIGURE 2-9:** GND Pin Current vs. Temperature.



**FIGURE 2-10:** Enable Bias Current vs. Temperature.

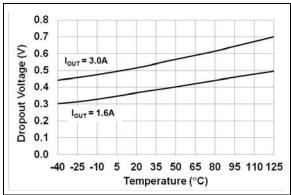
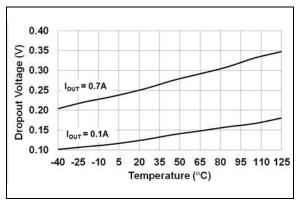
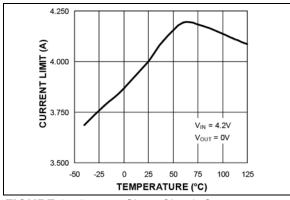


FIGURE 2-11: Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature.



**FIGURE 2-12:** Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature.



**FIGURE 2-13:** Short-Circuit Current vs. Temperature.

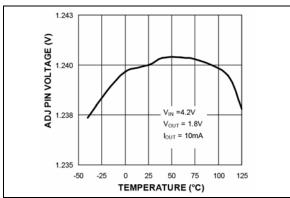


FIGURE 2-14: Adjust Pin Voltage vs. Temperature.

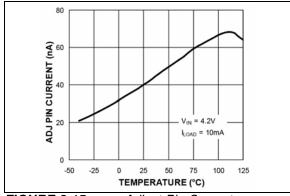
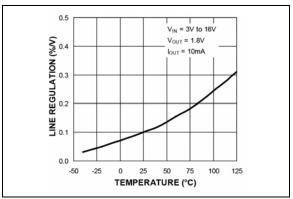


FIGURE 2-15: Adjust Pin Current vs. Temperature.



**FIGURE 2-16:** Line Regulation vs. Temperature.

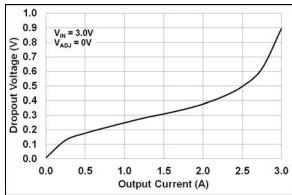


FIGURE 2-17: Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current.

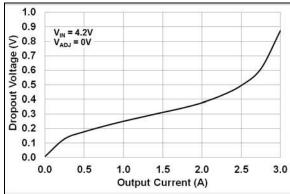
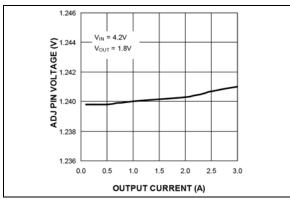
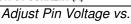
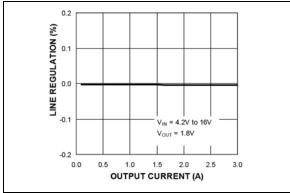


FIGURE 2-18: Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current.

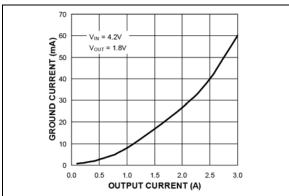


**FIGURE 2-19:** Output Current.

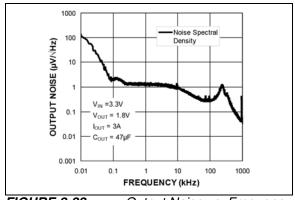




**FIGURE 2-20:** Line Regulation vs. Output Current.

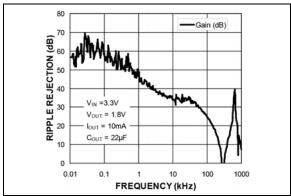


**FIGURE 2-21:** GND Pin Current vs. Output Current.

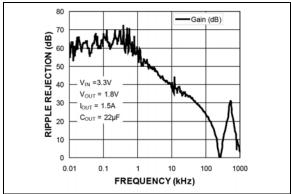


**FIGURE 2-22:** 

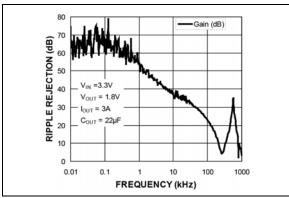
Output Noise vs. Frequency.



**FIGURE 2-23:** Ripple Rejection (I<sub>OUT</sub> = 10 mA) vs. Frequency.



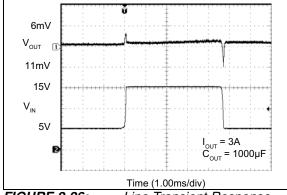
Ripple Rejection (I<sub>OUT</sub> = **FIGURE 2-24:** 1.5A) vs. Frequency.



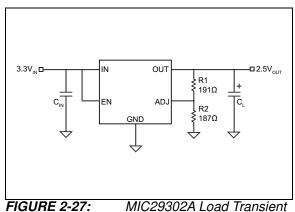
**FIGURE 2-25:** vs. Frequency.

Ripple Rejection (I<sub>OUT</sub> = 3A)

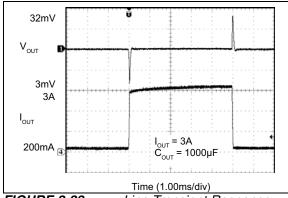




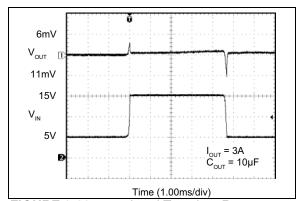
**FIGURE 2-26:** Line Transient Response with 3A Load, 1000 μF Output Capacitance.



**FIGURE 2-27:** Response Test Circuit.



**FIGURE 2-28:** Line Transient Response with 3A Load, 10 μF Output Capacitance.



**FIGURE 2-29:** Load Transient Response with 3A Load, 1000 μF Output Capacitance.

#### 3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

Pin Number TO-263	Pin Number TO-252	Pin Name	Description	
1	1	EN	Enable (Input): Active-high TTL/CMOS-compatible control input. Do not float.	
2	2	IN	INPUT: Unregulated input, +3V to +16V maximum.	
3, TAB	3, TAB	GND	GND: TAB is also connected internally to the IC's ground on both packages.	
4	4	OUT	OUTPUT: The regulator output voltage.	
5	5	ADJ	Feedback Voltage: 1.24V feedback from external resistor divider.	

#### 4.0 APPLICATION INFORMATION

The MIC29302A 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  $V_{\rm CE}$  saturation voltage.

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

The MIC29302A 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 MIC29302A offers a logic-level ON/OFF control. When disabled, the device draws 32  $\mu A$  at maximum 16V input.

#### 4.1 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 MIC29302A 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.

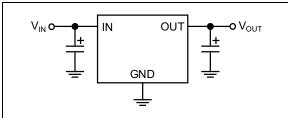


FIGURE 4-1: Linear Regulators Require Only Two Capacitors for Operation.

# 4.2 Transient Response and 5V to 3.3V Conversion

The MIC29302A 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.

#### 4.3 Minimum Load Current

The MIC29302A 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.

#### 4.4 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<sub>OUT</sub> = Desired output voltage.

Figure 4-2 shows component definition. Applications with widely varying load currents may scale the resistors to draw the minimum load current required for proper operation (see the Minimum Load Current section).

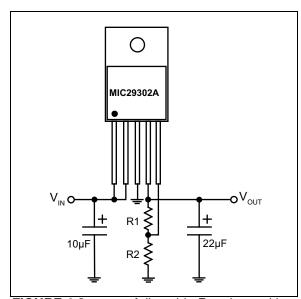


FIGURE 4-2:

Adjustable Regulator with

Resistors.

#### 4.5 **Enable Input**

MIC29302A features an enable (EN) input that allows ON/OFF control of the device. The EN input has TTL/CMOS-compatible thresholds for interfacing with logic, or may be directly tied to VIN. Enabling the regulator requires approximately 20 µA of current into the EN pin.

#### 4.6 Thermal Design

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

- · Maximum Ambient Temperature, TA
- · Output Current, IOUT
- Output Voltage, V<sub>OUT</sub>
- Input Voltage, V<sub>IN</sub>

First, calculate the power dissipation of the regulator from these numbers and the device parameters from this data sheet:

#### **EQUATION 4-2:**

$$P_D = I_{OUT}(1.05 V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$$

Ground current is, in the worst case, 5% of  $I_{OUT}$ . Then the heatsink thermal resistance is determined with this formula:

#### **EQUATION 4-3:**

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

Where:

 $T_{J(MAX)}$  = Less than or equal to +125°C.

= Between 0°C/W and 2°C/W.  $\theta_{CS}$ 

 $\theta_{JC}$ = Selected from Temperature

Specifications table for selected package

The heatsink may be significantly increased in applications where the minimum input voltage is known and is large compared to the dropout voltage. A series input resistor can be used to drop excessive voltage and distribute the heat between this resistor and the regulator. The low-dropout properties of Microchip Super Beta PNP regulators allow very significant reductions in regulator power dissipation and the associated heatsink 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 on Microchip's website for further details and examples on thermal design and heatsink specification.

With no heatsink in the application, calculate the junction temperature to determine the maximum power dissipation that will be allowed before exceeding the maximum junction temperature of the MIC29302A. The maximum power allowed can be calculated using the thermal resistance  $(\theta_{JA})$  of the D-Pak (TO-252) adhering to the following criteria for the PCB design: 2 oz./ft.2, meaning 70 µm thickness, copper and 100 mm<sup>2</sup> copper area for the MIC29302A.

For example, given an expected maximum ambient temperature ( $T_A$ ) of +75°C with  $V_{IN}$  = 3.3V,  $V_{OUT}$  = 2.5V, and  $I_{OUT}$  = 3A, first calculate the expected  $P_D$ using Equation 4-4.

#### **EQUATION 4-4:**

$$P_D = 3.0A(1.05 \times 3.3V - 2.5V) = 2.9W$$

Next, calculate the junction temperature for the expected power dissipation:

#### **EQUATION 4-5:**

$$\begin{split} T_{J} &= (\theta_{JA} \times P_{D}) + T_{A} = \\ (35^{\circ}C/\text{W} \times 2.9\,\text{W}) + 75^{\circ}C &= 176.5^{\circ}C \end{split}$$

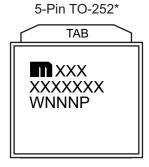
Now determine the maximum power dissipation allowed that would not exceed the IC's maximum junction temperature (125°C) without the use of a heatsink by:

#### **EQUATION 4-6:**

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$$
  
=  $(125^{\circ}C - 75^{\circ}C)/(35^{\circ}C/W)$   
=  $1.428W$ 

#### 5.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

### 5.1 Package Marking Information



5-Pin TO-263\*



TAB

TAB

MIC
29302AWD
4031P

Example TAB



**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

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).

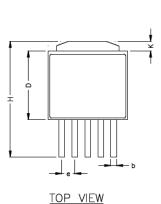
**Note**: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information. Package may or may not include the corporate logo.

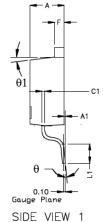
Underbar ( ) and/or Overbar ( ) symbol may not be to scale.

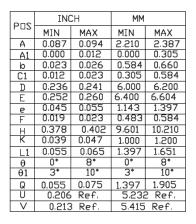
#### 5-Lead TO-252 Package Outline and Recommended Land Pattern

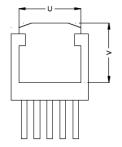
5 LEAD TO252 PACKAGE OUTLINE & RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

DRAWING #	TO252-5LD-PL-1	UNIT	INCH/ MM
Lead Frame	Copper Alloy	Lead Finish	Matte Tin











SIDE VIEW 2

82 Ŋ 1,27 0.76

REOMMENDED LAND PATTERN NOTE: unit in mm

- NOTE:

  1. PACKAGE OUTLINE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH & METAL BURR.

  2. PACKAGE OUTLINE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING THICKNESS.

  3. FOOT LENGTH USING GAUGE PLANE METHOD MEASUREMENT 0.010"

**BOTTOM VIEW** 

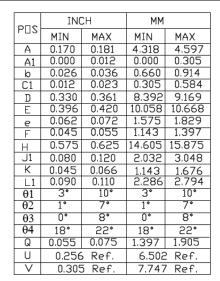
- 4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES/MILLIMETERS.

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

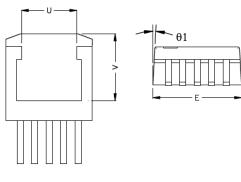
### 5-Lead TO-263 Package Outline and Recommended Land Pattern

## TITLE 5 LEAD T0263 PACKAGE OUTLINE & RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

**DRAWING #** | T0263-5LD-PL-1  $\bigcirc$ A  $\theta$ 1  $\bigcirc$  $\mathbb{A}$ θ3 0.10 --Gauge Plane TOP VIEW SIDE VIEW 1



UNIT | INCH/MM



BOTTOM VIEW SIDE VIEW 2

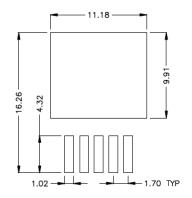
NOTE:

1. PACKAGE OUTLINE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH & METAL

2. PACKAGE OUTLINE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING THICKNESS.
3. FOOT LENGTH USING GAUGE PLANE METHOD MEASUREMENT 0.010"

A PACKAGE TOP MARK MAY BE IN TOP CENTER OR LOWER LEFT CORNER

5. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES/MILLIMETERS.



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (UNIT : mm)

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

**NOTES:** 

#### **APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY**

#### **Revision A (November 2017)**

- Converted Micrel document MIC29302A to Microchip data sheet DS20005897A.
- Minor text changes throughout.
- Updated the list of Features.
- Updated values and notes in Table 1-1.
- Rearranged sub-sections and revised values in Application Information section to improve clarity.

#### **Revision B (January 2018)**

• Updated Current Limit values in Table 1-1.

**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. **Device** Output Junction Temp. Package Media Type Voltage Range MIC29302A: Device: 3A Fast Response LDO Regulator Output Voltage: <black>= Adjustable Junction Temperature -40°C to +125°C, RoHS-Compliant\* Range: 5-Lead D-Pak (TO-252) Package: 5-Lead D<sup>2</sup>Pak (TO-263) <br/><blank>= 80/Tube (TO-252 Package) 2,500/Reel (TO-252 Package) Media Type: <black>= 50/Tube (TO-263 Package) TR = 750/Reel (TO-263 Package)

\* RoHS-Compliant with "high melting solder" exemption.

a) MIC29302AWD: 3A Fast Response LDO

Regulator, Adjustable

Voltage Option,

-40°C to +125°C Junction Temperature Range, RoHS-Compliant\*, 5-Lead D-PAK (TO-252) package, 80/Tube

b) MIC29302AWU: 3A Fast Response LDO

Regulator, Adjustable

Voltage Option,

-40°C to +125°C Junction Temperature Range, RoHS-Compliant\*, 5-Lead D<sup>2</sup>PAK (TO-263) package, 50/Tube

c) MIC29302AWD-TR: 3A Fast Response LDO

Regulator, Adjustable

Voltage Option, -40°C to +125°C Junction

Temperature Range, RoHS-Compliant\*, 5-Lead D-PAK (TO-252) package,

2,500/Reel

d) MIC29302AWU-TR: 3A Fast Response LDO

Regulator, Adjustable Voltage Option,

-40°C to +125°C Junction Temperature Range, RoHS-

Compliant\*, 5-Lead D<sup>2</sup>PAK (TO-263) package,

750/Reel

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.

Examples:

**NOTES:** 

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- 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.
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