## Low-Input-Voltage, 500mA LDO Regulator with RESET in SOT and TDFN


#### Abstract

General Description The MAX1589 low-dropout linear regulator operates from a +1.62 V to +3.6 V supply and delivers a guaranteed 500 mA continuous load current with a low 175 mV dropout. The high-accuracy ( $\pm 0.5 \%$ ) output voltage is preset to internally trimmed voltages from +0.75 V to +3.0 V . An active-low, open-drain reset output remains asserted for at least 70 ms after the output voltage reaches regulation. This device is offered in 6-pin thin SOT23 and 6 -pin $3 \mathrm{~mm} \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ thin DFN packages. An internal PMOS pass transistor maintains low supply current, independent of load and dropout voltage, making the MAX1589 ideal for portable battery-powered equipment such as personal digital assistants (PDAs), digital still cameras, cell phones, cordless phones, and notebook computers. Other features include logic-controlled shutdown, short-circuit protection, and thermaloverload protection.


## Applications

Notebook Computers
Cellular and PCS Telephones
Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)
Hand-Held Computers
Digital Still Cameras
PCMCIA Cards
CD and MP3 Players

## Typical Operating Circuit



- Low 1.62V Minimum Input Voltage
- Guaranteed 500mA Output Current
- $\pm 0.5 \%$ Initial Accuracy
- Low 175mV Dropout at 500mA Load
- 70ms RESET Output Flag
- Supply Current Independent of Load and Dropout Voltage
- Logic-Controlled Shutdown
- Thermal-Overload and Short-Circuit Protection
- Preset Output Voltages (0.75V, 1.0V, 1.3V, 1.5V, $1.8 \mathrm{~V}, 2.5 \mathrm{~V}$, and 3.0 V )
- Tiny 6-Pin Thin SOT23 Package (<1.1mm High)
- Thin 6-Pin TDFN Package (<0.8mm High)

Ordering Information

| PART $^{*}$ | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAX1589EZT $_{\text {_ }--}-\mathrm{T}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6 Thin SOT23-6 |
| MAX1589ETA___ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6 TDFN |

*Insert the desired three-digit suffix (see the Selector Guide) into the blanks to complete the part number. Contact the factory for other output voltages.

Selector Guide

| Vout <br> (V) | SUFFIX | MAX1589 <br> TOP MARK |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SOT | TDFN |
| 0.75 | 075 | AAAT | AFJ |
| 1.00 | 100 | AAAU | AFK |
| 1.30 | 130 | AAAV | AFL |
| 1.50 | 150 | AAAW | AFM |
| 1.80 | 180 | AAAX | AFN |
| 2.50 | 250 | AAAY | AFO |
| 3.00 | 300 | AAAZ | AFP |

Pin Configurations


## Low-Input-Voltage, 500mA LDO Regulator with RESET in SOT and TDFN

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

IN, $\overline{\text { SHDN }}, \overline{R E S E T}$ to GND
0.3 V to +4.0 V
OUT to GND $\qquad$ -0.3 V to (VIN $+0.3 \mathrm{~V})$
Output Short-Circuit Duration.
$\qquad$
..Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $\mathrm{TA}_{\mathrm{A}}=+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
6 -Pin Thin SOT23 (derate $9.1 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) $\ldots .727 \mathrm{~mW}$ 6 -Pin TDFN (derate $24.4 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) $\qquad$ 1951 mW

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=(\mathrm{VOUT}+0.5 \mathrm{~V})\right.$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$, whichever is greater; $\overline{\mathrm{SHDN}}=\mathrm{IN}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{COUT}=4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Voltage | VIN |  |  | 1.62 |  | 3.60 | V |
| Input Undervoltage Lockout | VUVLO | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ rising ( 180 mV typical hysteresis) |  | 1.30 |  | 1.60 | V |
| Output Voltage Accuracy |  | IOUT $=150 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\text {A }}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | -0.5 |  | +0.5 |  |
|  |  | IOUT $=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 500 mA , <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ to +3.6 V |  | -1.5 |  | +1.5 | \% |
| Maximum Output Current | Iout | Continuous |  | 500 |  |  | mARMS |
| Current Limit | ILIM | Vout $=96 \%$ of nominal value |  | 550 | 850 | 1150 | mA |
| Ground Current | IQ | No load |  |  | 70 | 140 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | IOUT $=500 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | 90 |  |  |
|  |  | Dropout (Note 2) |  |  | 70 |  |  |
| Dropout Voltage | VIn - Vout | IOUT $=500 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}$ OUT $\geq 1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ ( Note 2) |  |  | 175 | 350 | mV |
| Load Regulation | $\Delta V_{\text {LDR }}$ | IOUT $=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 500 mA |  |  | 0.02 | 0.5 | \% |
| Line Regulation | $\Delta V_{\text {LNR }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=(\mathrm{V}$ OUT $+0.5 \mathrm{~V})$ to +3.6 V , IOUT $=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | -0.15 | +0.01 | +0.15 | \%/V |
| Output Noise |  | 10 Hz to 100 kHz , Iout $=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | 86 |  | $\mu \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RMS}}$ |
| PSRR |  | $\mathrm{f}<1 \mathrm{kHz}$, IOUT $=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | 70 |  | dB |
| SHUTDOWN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shutdown Supply Current | IOFF | $\overline{\text { SHDN }}=\mathrm{GND}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.001 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.01 |  |  |
| $\overline{\text { SHDN }}$ Input Logic Levels | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | VIN $=1.62 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | 1.4 |  |  | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | VIN $=1.62 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  |  |  | 0.6 |  |
| $\overline{\text { SHDN }}$ Input Bias Current | ISHDN | $\mathrm{V} \overline{\mathrm{SHDN}}=0$ or 3.6 V | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 1 | 300 | nA |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 5 |  |  |
| Turn-On Delay |  | From $\overline{\text { SHDN }}$ high to OUT high, V ${ }^{\text {OUT }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 90 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| RESET OUTPUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reset Threshold Accuracy |  | VOut falling (1.7\% typical hysteresis) |  | 80 | 82.5 | 85 | \%VOUT |
| $\overline{\text { RESET Output Low Voltage }}$ | VOL | $\overline{\text { RESET }}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  | 1.5 | 100 | mV |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=+1.0 \mathrm{~V}, \overline{\mathrm{RESET}}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  | 3 | 100 |  |

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}\right)\right.$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$, whichever is greater; $\overline{\mathrm{SHDN}}=\mathrm{IN}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{COUT}=4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\text { RESET Output High }}$ | IOH | $V_{\text {RESET }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$, | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.001 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Leakage Current |  | $\overline{\text { RESET }}$ not asserted | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.01 |  |  |
| Reset Delay | trp | From Vout high to $\overline{\mathrm{RESET}}$ rising |  | 70 | 100 | 160 | ms |
| THERMAL PROTECTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermal-Shutdown Temperature | TSHDN |  |  |  | +165 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal-Shutdown Hysteresis | $\Delta$ T SHDN |  |  |  | 15 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Note 1: Limits are $100 \%$ production tested at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed by design.
Note 2: The dropout voltage is defined as $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}-\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$, when $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ is $4 \%$ lower than the value of $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ when $\mathrm{V}_{I N}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$.

## Typical Operating Characteristics

$\left(\mathrm{V} I \mathrm{~N}=(\mathrm{VOUT}+0.5 \mathrm{~V})\right.$ or 1.8 V , whichever is greater; $\overline{\mathrm{SHDN}}=\mathrm{IN}, \mathrm{CIN}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{COUT}=4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. $)$


## Low-Input-Voltage, 500mA LDO Regulator with RESET in SOT and TDFN

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=(\mathrm{VOUT}+0.5 \mathrm{~V})\right.$ or 1.8 V , whichever is greater; $\overline{\mathrm{SHDN}}=\mathrm{IN}, \mathrm{CIN}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{COUT}=4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. $)$


LINE-TRANSIENT RESPONSE

$40 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$



LINE-TRANSIENT RESPONSE NEAR DROPOUT


## Low-Input-Voltage, 500mA LDO Regulator with RESET in SOT and TDFN

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{I N}=(\right.$ VOUT $+0.5 \mathrm{~V})$ or 1.8 V , whichever is greater; $\overline{\mathrm{SHDN}}=\mathrm{IN}, \mathrm{CIN}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{COUT}=4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. $)$



## Low-Input-Voltage, 500mA LDO Regulator with RESET in SOT and TDFN

| PART |  | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOT23 | TDFN |  |  |
| 1 | 6 | IN | Regulator Input. Supply voltage can range from +1.62 V to +3.6 V . Bypass IN with at least a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor to GND (see the Capacitor Selection and Regulator Stability section). |
| 2 | - | GND | Ground. GND also functions as a heatsink. Solder GND to a large pad or circuit-board ground plane to maximize SOT23 power dissipation. |
| - | 4 | GND | Ground |
| 3 | 5 | $\overline{\text { SHDN }}$ | Active-Low Shutdown Input. A logic low reduces supply current to below $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. Connect to IN or logic high for normal operation. |
| 4 | 3 | $\overline{\text { RESET }}$ | Active-Low, Open-Drain Reset Output. $\overline{\text { RESET }}$ rises 100 ms after the output has achieved regulation. $\overline{\text { RESET falls immediately if VOUT drops below } 82.5 \% \text { of its nominal voltage, or if }}$ the MAX1589 is shut down. |
| 5 | 2 | I.C. | Internally Connected. Leave floating or connect to GND. |
| 6 | 1 | OUT | Regulator Output. Sources up to 500 mA . Bypass with a $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ low-ESR ceramic capacitor to GND. |
| - | Exposed Pad | EP | Ground. EP also functions as a heatsink. Solder EP to a large pad or circuit-board ground plane to maximize TDFN power dissipation. |

## Detailed Description

The MAX1589 is a low-dropout, low-quiescent-current, high-accuracy linear regulator designed primarily for battery-powered applications. The device supplies loads up to 500 mA and is available with preset output voltages from +0.75 V to +3.0 V . As illustrated in Figure 1, the MAX1589 contains a reference, an error amplifier, a P-channel pass transistor, an internal feedback voltagedivider, and a power-good comparator.
The error amplifier compares the reference with the feedback voltage and amplifies the difference. If the feedback voltage is lower than the reference voltage, the pass-transistor gate is pulled lower, allowing more current to pass to the output and increasing the output voltage. If the feedback voltage is too high, the passtransistor gate is pulled up, allowing less current to pass to the output.

Internal P-Channel Pass Transistor The MAX1589 features a $0.33 \Omega$ (RDS(ON)) P-channel MOSFET pass transistor. Unlike similar designs using PNP pass transistors, P-channel MOSFETs require no base drive, which reduces quiescent current. PNPbased regulators also waste considerable current in dropout when the pass transistor saturates and use high base-drive currents under large loads. The

MAX1589 does not suffer from these problems and consumes only $90 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ (typ) of quiescent current under heavy loads, as well as in dropout.

## Shutdown

Pull $\overline{\text { SHDN }}$ low to enter shutdown. During shutdown, the output is disconnected from the input, an internal $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor pulls OUT to GND, $\overline{\text { RESET }}$ is actively pulled low, and supply current drops below $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$.

## RESET Output

The MAX1589's microprocessor ( $\mu \mathrm{P}$ ) supervisory circuitry asserts a guaranteed logic-low reset during power-up, power-down, and brownout conditions down to +1 V . RESET asserts when VoUT is below the reset threshold and remains asserted for at least 70ms (tRP) after VOUT rises above the reset threshold.

Current Limit
The MAX1589 monitors and controls the pass transistor's gate voltage, limiting the output current to 850 mA (typ). If the output current exceeds ILIM, the MAX1589 output voltage drops.

Thermal-Overload Protection
Thermal-overload protection limits total power dissipation in the MAX1589. When the junction temperature exceeds $+165^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, a thermal sensor turns off the pass

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Figure 1. Functional Diagram
transistor, allowing the IC to cool. The thermal sensor turns the pass transistor on again after the junction temperature cools by $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, resulting in a pulsed output during continuous thermal-overload conditions. Thermal-overload protection safeguards the MAX1589 in the event of fault conditions. For continuous operation, do not exceed the absolute maximum junctiontemperature rating of $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Operating Region and Power Dissipation
The MAX1589's maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the IC package and circuit board, the temperature difference between the die junction and ambient air, and the rate of airflow. The power dissipated in the device is $P=$ IOUT $\times\left(V_{\text {IN }}-\right.$ VOUT). The maximum allowed power dissipation is:

$$
\text { PMAX }=\left(T_{J}(\text { MAX })-T_{A}\right) /(\theta J C+\theta C A)
$$

where $T_{J}(M A X)-T_{A}$ is the temperature difference between the MAX1589 die junction and the surrounding air, $\mathrm{OJC}_{\mathrm{J}}$ is the thermal resistance of the junction to the case, and $\theta$ CA is the thermal resistance from the case through the PC board, copper traces, and other materials to the surrounding air. Typical thermal resistance ( $\theta \mathrm{JC}+\theta \mathrm{JA}$ ) for a device mounted to a 1 in square, $10 z$ copper pad is
$41^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ for the $3 \mathrm{~mm} \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ TDFN package, and $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ for the 6-pin thin SOT23 package. For best heatsinking, expand the copper connected to GND, or the exposed paddle.
The MAX1589 delivers up to 500mA and operates with an input voltage up to +3.6 V . However, when using the 6 -pin SOT23 version, high output currents can only be sustained when the input-output differential voltage is low, as shown in Figure 2.
The maximum allowed power dissipation for the 6-pin TDFN is 1.951 W at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Figure 3 shows that the maximum input-output differential voltage is not limited by the TDFN package power rating.

## Applications Information

Capacitor Selection and Regulator Stability
Capacitors are required at the MAX1589's input and output for stable operation over the full temperature range and with load currents up to 500 mA . Connect a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor between IN and GND and a $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ low-ESR ceramic capacitor between OUT and GND. The input capacitor (CIN) lowers the source impedance of the input supply. Use larger output

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Figure 2. Power Operating Regions for 6-Pin SOT23: Maximum Output Current vs. Input Voltage
capacitors to reduce noise and improve load-transient response, stability, and power-supply rejection.
The output capacitor's equivalent series resistance (ESR) affects stability and output noise. Use output capacitors with an ESR of $30 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ or less to ensure stability and optimize transient response. Surface-mount ceramic capacitors have very low ESR and are commonly available in values up to $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. Connect CIN and COUT as close to the MAX1589 as possible to minimize the impact of PC board trace inductance.

Noise, PSRR, and Transient Response The MAX1589 is designed to operate with low dropout voltages and low quiescent currents in battery-powered systems, while still maintaining good noise, transient response, and AC rejection. See the Typical Operating Characteristics for a plot of Power-Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) vs. Frequency. When operating from noisy sources, improved supply-noise rejection and transient response can be achieved by increasing the values of the input and output bypass capacitors and through passive filtering techniques.
The MAX1589 load-transient response (see the Typical Operating Characteristics) shows two components of


Figure 3. Power Operating Region for 6-Pin TDFN: Maximum Output Current vs. Input Voltage
the output response: a near-zero DC shift from the output impedance due to the load-current change, and the transient response. A typical transient response for a step change in the load current from 100 mA to 500 mA is 35 mV . Increasing the output capacitor's value and decreasing the ESR attenuates the overshoot.

## Input-Output (Dropout) Voltage

A regulator's minimum input-output voltage difference (dropout voltage) determines the lowest usable supply voltage. In battery-powered systems, this determines the useful end-of-life battery voltage. Because the MAX1589 uses a P-channel MOSFET pass transistor, its dropout voltage is a function of drain-to-source on-resistance $(\operatorname{RDS}(O N)=0.33 \Omega)$ multiplied by the load current (see the Typical Operating Characteristics):

$$
\text { VDROPOUT }=\text { VIN }- \text { VOUT }=0.33 \Omega \times \text { IOUT }
$$

The MAX1589 ground current reduces to $70 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ in dropout.

## Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2556
PROCESS: BiCMOS

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## Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)


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## NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. " $D$ " AND "E1" ARE REFERENCE DATUM AND DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS, AND ARE MEASURED AT THE BOTTOM PARTING LINE. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 mm ON "D" AND 0.25 mm ON "E" PER SIDE.
3. THE LEAD WIDTH DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.07 mm TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE LEAD WIDTH DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
4. datum plane "H" located at mold parting line and COINCIDENT WITH LEAD, WHERE LEAD EXITS PLASTIC BODY AT THE BOTTOM OF PARTING LINE.
5. THE LEAD TIPS MUST LINE WITHIN A SPECIFIED TOLERANCE ZONE. THIS TOLERANCE ZONE IS DEFINED BY TWO PARALLEL LINES. ONE PLANE IS THE SEATING PLANE, DATUM [-C-]; AND THE OTHER PLANE IS AT THE SPECIFIED distance FROM [-C-] IN THE DIRECTION INDICATED. FORMED LEADS SHALL BE PLANAR WITH

| SYMBLLS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MIN | NDM | MAX |  |
| A | - | - | 1.10 |  |
| A1 | 0.05 | 0.075 | 0.10 |  |
| A2 | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.90 |  |
| A3 | 0.50 BSC |  |  |  |
| b | 0.30 | - | 0.45 |  |
| b1 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.40 |  |
| c | 0.15 | - | 0.20 |  |
| c1 | 0.12 | 0.127 | 0.15 |  |
| D | 2.80 | 2.90 | 3.00 |  |
| E | 2.75 BSC |  |  |  |
| E1 | 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.65 |  |
| L | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |  |
| e1 | 1.90 BSC |  |  |  |
| e | 0.95 BSC |  |  |  |
| $\propto$ | $0-$ | $4^{-}$ | $8^{-}$ |  |
| aaa | 0.20 |  |  |  | RESPECT TO ONE ANOTHER WITH 0.10 mm AT SEATING PLANE.

6. THIS PART IS COMPLIANT WITH JEDEC SPECIFICATION MO-193 EXCEPT FOR THE "e" DIMENSION WHICH IS 0.95 mm INSTEAD OF 1.00 mm . THIS PART IS IN FULL COMPLIANCE TO EIAJ SPECIFICATION SC-74.


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Package Information (continued)
(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)


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(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)

| COMMON DIMENSIONS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SYMBOL | MIN. | MAX. |
| A | 0.70 | 0.80 |
| D | 2.90 | 3.10 |
| E | 2.90 | 3.10 |
| A1 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| L | 0.20 | 0.40 |
| k | 0.25 MIN.$$ |  |
| A2 | 0.20 REF. |  |


| PACKAGE VARIATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PKG. CODE | N | D 2 | E 2 | e | JEDEC SPEC | b | $[(\mathrm{N} / 2)-1] \times \mathrm{e}$ |  |
| T633-1 | 6 | $1.50-0.10$ | $2.30-0.10$ | 0.95 BSC | MO229 / WEEA | $0.40-0.05$ | 1.90 REF |  |
| T833-1 | 8 | $1.50-0.10$ | $2.30-0.10$ | 0.65 BSC | MO229 / WEEC | $0.30-0.05$ | 1.95 REF |  |
| T1033-1 | 10 | $1.50-0.10$ | $2.30-0.10$ | 0.50 BSC | MO229 / WEED -3 | $0.25-0.05$ | 2.00 REF |  |

NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE in mm. ANGLES in degrees.
2. COPLANARITY SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.08 mm .
3. WARPAGE SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.10 mm .
4. PACKAGE LENGTH/PACKAGE WIDTH ARE CONSIDERED AS SPECIAL CHARACTERISTIC(S).
5. DRAWING CONFORMS TO JEDEC MO229, EXCEPT DIMENSIONS "D2" AND "E2".
6. " $N$ " is the total number of leads.
, DALLAS

PACKAGE OUTLINE, 6,8 \& 10L, TDFN, EXPOSED PAD, $3 \times 3 \times 0.80 \mathrm{~mm}$ | APPROVAL | DECUMENT CONTROLNO. | $2 / 2$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |

