# TPS73101-EP, TPS73115-EP TPS731125-EP, TPS73118-EP, TPS73125-EP, TPS73130-EP TPS73132-EP, TPS73133-EP, TPS73150-EP

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# CAP-FREE NMOS 150 mA LOW DROPOUT REGULATOR WITH REVERSE CURRENT PROTECTION

#### **FEATURES**

- Controlled Baseline
  - One Assembly
  - Test Site
  - One Fabrication Site
- Extended Temperature Performance of -55°C to 125°C
- Enhanced Diminishing Manufacturing Sources (DMS) Support
- Enhanced Product-Change Notification
- Qualification Pedigree (1)
- Stable With No Output Capacitor or Any Value or Type of Capacitor
- Input Voltage Range of 1.7 V to 5.5 V
- Ultralow Dropout Voltage: 30 mV Typical
- Excellent Load Transient Response—With or Without Optional Output Capacitor
- New NMOS Topology Provides Low Reverse Leakage Current
- (1) Component qualification in accordance with JEDEC and industry standards to ensure reliable operation over an extended temperature range. This includes, but is not limited to, Highly Accelerated Stress Test (HAST) or biased 85/85, temperature cycle, autoclave or unbiased HAST, electromigration, bond intermetallic life, and mold compound life. Such qualification testing should not be viewed as justifying use of this component beyond specified performance and environmental limits.

- Low Noise: 30 μV<sub>RMS</sub> Typ (10 kHz to 100 kHz)
- 0.5% Initial Accuracy
- 1% Overall Accuracy Over Line, Load, and Temperature
- Less Than 1 μA Maximum I<sub>Q</sub> in Shutdown Mode
- Thermal Shutdown and Specified Min/Max Current Limit Protection
- Available in Multiple Output Voltage Versions
  - Fixed Outputs of 1.2 V to 5 V
  - Adjustable Outputs from 1.2 V to 5.5 V
  - Custom Outputs Available

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Portable/Battery-Powered Equipment
- Post-Regulation for Switching Supplies
- Noise-Sensitive Circuitry such as VCOs
- Point of Load Regulation for DSPs, FPGAs, ASICs, and Microprocessors

#### **DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION**

The TPS731xx family of low-dropout (LDO) linear voltage regulators uses a new topology: an NMOS pass element in a voltage-follower configuration. This topology is stable using output capacitors with low ESR and even allows operation without a capacitor. It also provides high reverse blockage (low reverse current) and ground pin current that is nearly constant over all values of output current.

The TPS731xx uses an advanced BiCMOS process to yield high precision while delivering low dropout voltages and low ground pin current. Current consumption, when not enabled, is under 1  $\mu$ A and ideal for portable applications. The low output noise (30  $\mu$ V<sub>RMS</sub> with 0.1  $\mu$ F C<sub>NR</sub>) is ideal for powering VCOs. These devices are protected by thermal shutdown and foldback current limit.

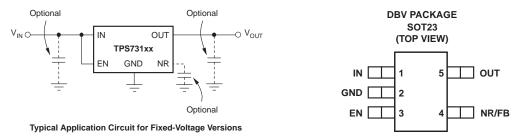
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Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

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This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION(1)

PRODUCT	V <sub>OUT</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>
TPS731xxMyyyzEP	<b>XX</b> is nominal output voltage (for example, 25 = 2.5 V, 01 = Adjustable <sup>(3)</sup> ). <b>YYY</b> is package designator. <b>Z</b> is package quantity.

- (1) For the most current specification and package information, see the Package Option Addendum located at the end of this data sheet or see the Texas Instruments website at www.ti.com.
- (2) Output voltages from 1.3 V to 4 V in 100 mV increments are available through the use of innovative factory EEPROM programming. Minimum order quantities apply; contact factory for details and availability.
- (3) For fixed 1.2 V operation, tie FB to OUT

#### ORDERING INFORMATION(1)

T <sub>A</sub>	PACKAGE <sup>(2)</sup>	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
		TPS73101MDBVREP	PKAM
		TPS73115MDBVREP	PKBM
		TPS731125MDBVREP	PMMM
		TPS73118MDBVREP	PKCM
-55°C to 125°C	SOT23 - DBV	TPS73125MDBVREP	PKDM
		TPS73130MDBVREP	PKEM
		TPS73132MDBVREP	PKFM
		TPS73133MDBVREP	PKHM
		TPS73150MDBVREP	PKIM

<sup>(1)</sup> For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

<sup>(2)</sup> Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at www.ti.com/packaging.

# TPS73101-EP, TPS73115-EP TPS731125-EP, TPS73118-EP, TPS73125-EP, TPS73130-EP TPS73132-EP, TPS73133-EP, TPS73150-EP

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#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

over operating junction temperature range unless otherwise noted(1)

V <sub>IN</sub> range	-0.3 V to 6 V
V <sub>EN</sub> range	-0.3 V to 6 V
V <sub>OUT</sub> range	−0.3 V to 5.5 V
Peak output current	Internally limited
Output short-circuit duration	Indefinite
Continuous total power dissipation	See Power Dissipation Ratings Table
Ambient temperature range, T <sub>A</sub>	−55°C to 150°C
Storage temperature range	−65°C to 150°C
ESD rating, HBM	2 kV
ESD rating, CDM	500 V

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 under the Electrical Characteristics is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### POWER DISSIPATION RATINGS(1)

BOARD	PACKAGE	R <sub>OJC</sub>	R <sub>OJA</sub>	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 125°C POWER RATING	
Low-K <sup>(2)</sup>	DBV	64°C/W	255°C/W	3.9 mW/°C	450 mW	275 mW	215 mW	58 mW	
High-K (3)	DBV	64°C/W	180°C/W	5.6 mW/°C	638 mW	388 mW	305 mW	83 mW	

<sup>(1)</sup> See Power Dissipation in the Application Information section for more information related to thermal design.

<sup>(2)</sup> The JEDEC Low-K (1s) board design used to derive this data was a 3 inch × 3 inch, two-layer board with 2-ounce copper traces on top of the board.

<sup>(3)</sup> The JEDEC High-K (2s2p) board design used to derive this data was a 3 inch × 3 inch, multilayer board with 1-ounce internal power and ground planes and 2-ounce copper traces on the top and bottom of the board.

# TPS73101-EP, TPS73115-EP TPS731125-EP, TPS73118-EP, TPS73125-EP, TPS73130-EP TPS73132-EP, TPS73133-EP, TPS73150-EP

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#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

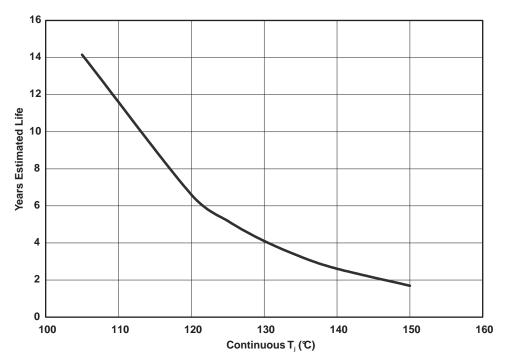
Over operating temperature range ( $T_A = -55^{\circ}C$  to +125°C),  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.5 V^{(1)}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10$  mA,  $V_{EN} = 1.7$  V, and  $C_{OUT} = 0.1 \ \mu F$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage range	(1)		1.7		5.5	V
$V_{FB}$	Internal reference (	ΓPS73101)	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	1.198	1.2	1.21	V
	Output voltage rang	e (TPS73101)		$V_{FB}$		5.5 – V <sub>DO</sub>	V
V		Nominal	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		±0.5		%
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Accuracy <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>IN</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> , and T	$V_{OUT} + 0.5 \text{ V} \le V_{IN} \le 5.5 \text{ V},$ 10 mA $\le I_{OUT} \le 150 \text{ mA}$	-1	±0.5	+1	%
$\Delta V_{OUT}\%/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line regulation <sup>(1)</sup>		$V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.5 \text{ V} \le V_{IN} \le 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.01		%/V
A)/ 0//AI	Lood regulation		1 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 150 mA		0.002		%/mA
$\Delta V_{OUT} % / \Delta I_{OUT}$	Load regulation		10 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 150 mA		0.0005		%/IIIA
V <sub>DO</sub>	Dropout voltage <sup>(2)</sup> (V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT</sub> (nom) -	- 0.1 V)	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA		30	100	mV
Z <sub>O</sub> (DO)	Output impedance i	n dropout	$1.7 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{IN}} \leq \text{V}_{\text{OUT}} + \text{V}_{\text{DO}}$		0.25		Ω
I <sub>CL</sub>	Output current limit		$V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{OUT(nom)}$	150	360	500	mA
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short-circuit current		V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 V		200		mA
I <sub>REV</sub>	Reverse leakage cu	ırrent <sup>(3)</sup> (–I <sub>IN</sub> )	$V_{EN} \le 0.5 \text{ V}, 0 \text{ V} \le V_{IN} \le V_{OUT}$		0.1	15	μA
	Cround him aurrent		$I_{OUT} = 10 \text{ mA } (I_{Q})$		400	550	
I <sub>GND</sub>	Ground pin current		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA		550	750	μA
I <sub>SHDN</sub>	Shutdown current (I	GND)	$V_{EN} \le 0.5 \text{ V}, V_{OUT} \le V_{IN} \le 5.5$		0.02	1	μA
I <sub>FB</sub>	FB pin current (TPS	573101)			0.1	0.475	μA
PSRR	Power-supply reject	ion ratio	f = 100 Hz, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA		58		dB
PSKK	(ripple rejection)		f = 10 kHz, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA		37		иь
V	Output noise voltag	e	C <sub>OUT</sub> = 10 μF, No C <sub>NR</sub>		$27 \times V_{OUT}$		\/
$V_N$	BW = 10 Hz to 100	kHz	$C_{OUT} = 10 \ \mu F, \ C_{NR} = 0.01 \ \mu F$		$8.5 \times V_{OUT}$		$\mu V_{RMS}$
t <sub>STR</sub>	Startup time		$V_{OUT} = 3 \text{ V}, R_L = 30\Omega$ $C_{OUT} = 1  \mu\text{F}, C_{NR} = 0.01  \mu\text{F}$		600		μs
V <sub>EN</sub> (HI)	Enable high (enable	ed)		1.7		V <sub>IN</sub>	V
V <sub>EN</sub> (LO)	Enable low (shutdov	wn)		0		0.5	V
I <sub>EN</sub> (HI)	Enable pin current (	enabled)	V <sub>EN</sub> = 5.5 V		0.02	0.1	μA
<b>T</b>	Thormal abutdages	romporaturo	Shutdown, Temperature increasing		160		°C
T <sub>SD</sub>	Thermal shutdown t	lemperature	Reset, Temperature decreasing		140		10
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient t	emperature		-55		125	°C

Minimum  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$  or 1.7 V, whichever is greater.

 $V_{DO}$  is not measured for the TPS73115 ( $V_{O(nom)}$  = 1.5 V) and TPS731125 ( $V_{O(nom)}$  = 1.25 V) since minimum  $V_{IN}$  = 1.7 V. Fixed-voltage versions only; see the *Applications Infomation* section for more information.





A.  $T_j = \theta_{JA} \times W + T_A$  (at standard JESD 51 conditions)

Figure 1. Estimated Device Life at Elevated Temperatures Electromigration Fail Mode



#### **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS**

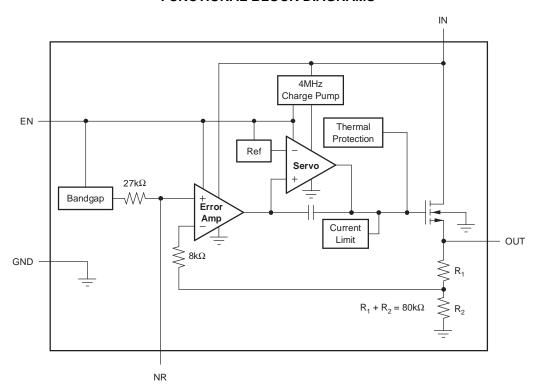


Figure 2. Fixed Voltage Version

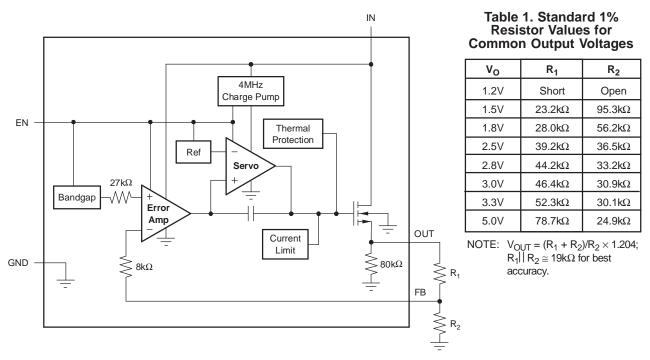
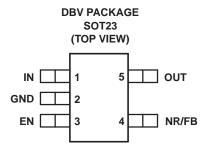


Figure 3. Adjustable Voltage Version



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#### **PIN ASSIGNMENTS**



#### **TERMINAL FUNCTIONS**

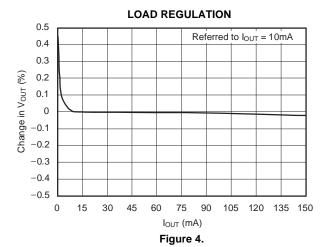
TE	RMINAL	
NAME	SOT23 (DBV) PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
IN	1	Unregulated input supply
GND	2	Ground
EN	3	Driving the enable pin (EN) high turns on the regulator. Driving this pin low puts the regulator into shutdown mode. Refer to the <i>Shutdown</i> section under <i>Application Information</i> for more details. EN can be connected to IN if not used.
NR	4	Fixed voltage versions only—connecting an external capacitor to this pin bypasses noise generated by the internal bandgap, reducing output noise to very low levels.
FB	4	Adjustable voltage version only—this is the input to the control loop error amplifier, and is used to set the output voltage of the device.
OUT	5	Output of the regulator. There are no output capacitor requirements for stability.

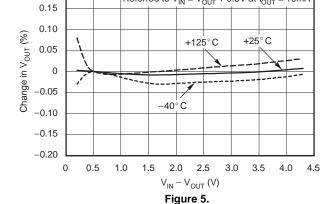


#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

0.20

For all voltage versions at  $T_J$ = 25°C,  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_{OUT(nom)}$  + 0.5 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 10 mA,  $V_{EN}$  = 1.7 V, and  $C_{OUT}$  = 0.1  $\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted

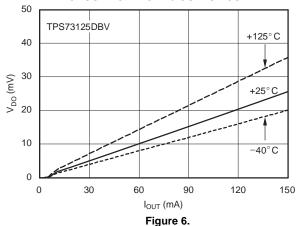


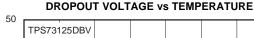


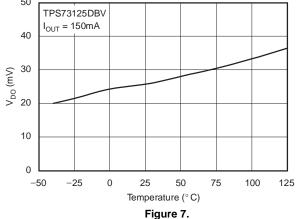
LINE REGULATION

Referred to  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V$  at  $I_{OUT} = 10$ mA

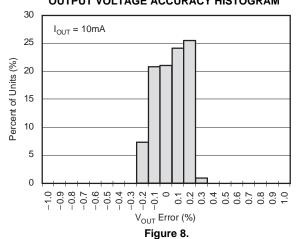
**DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT** 







## **OUTPUT VOLTAGE ACCURACY HISTOGRAM**



**OUTPUT VOLTAGE DRIFT HISTOGRAM** 

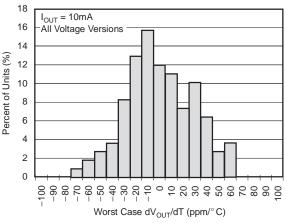
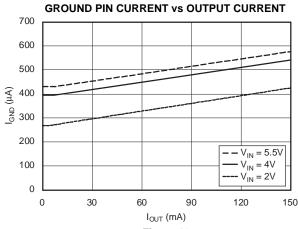


Figure 9.



#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

For all voltage versions at  $T_{J}$ = 25°C,  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_{OUT(nom)}$  + 0.5 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 10 mA,  $V_{EN}$  = 1.7 V, and  $C_{OUT}$  = 0.1  $\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted



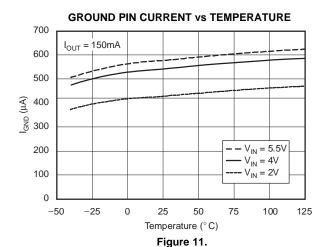
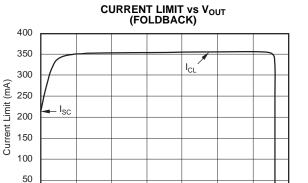


Figure 10.



TPS73133

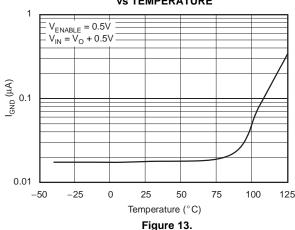
0.5

1.0

0

0

GROUND PIN CURRENT IN SHUTDOWN VS TEMPERATURE



V<sub>OUT</sub> (V) **Figure 12.** 

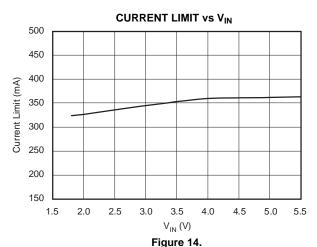
2.0

2.5

3.0

3.5

1.5



**CURRENT LIMIT vs TEMPERATURE** 500 450 400 Current Limit (mA) 350 300 250 200 150 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100 125 Temperature (°C) Figure 15.



#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

For all voltage versions at  $T_J$ = 25°C,  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_{OUT(nom)}$  + 0.5 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 10 mA,  $V_{EN}$  = 1.7 V, and  $C_{OUT}$  = 0.1  $\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted

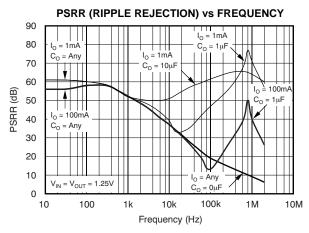


Figure 16.

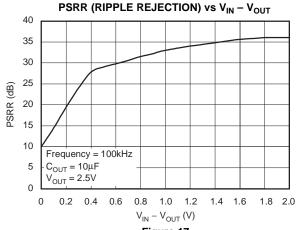


Figure 17.

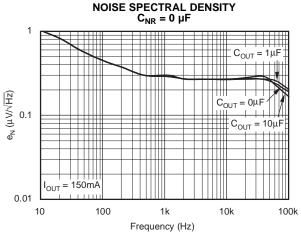


Figure 18.

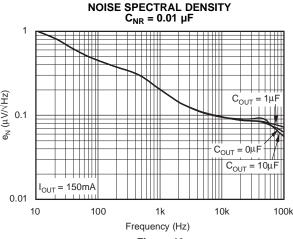
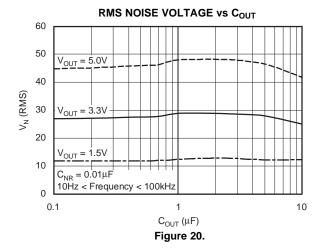
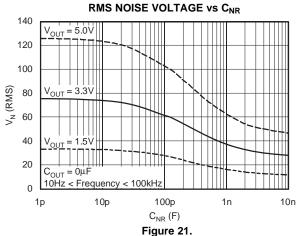


Figure 19.

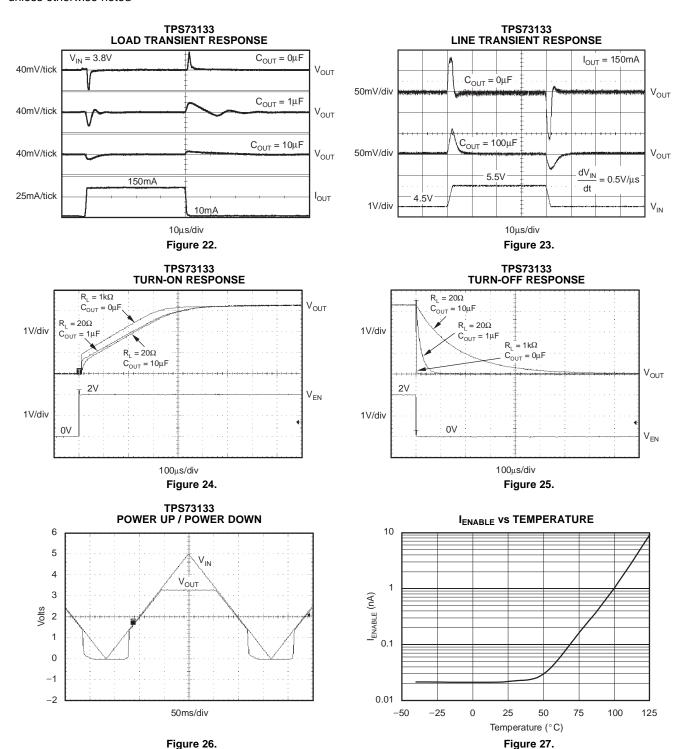






#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

For all voltage versions at  $T_{J}$ = 25°C,  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_{OUT(nom)}$  + 0.5 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 10 mA,  $V_{EN}$  = 1.7 V, and  $C_{OUT}$  = 0.1  $\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted

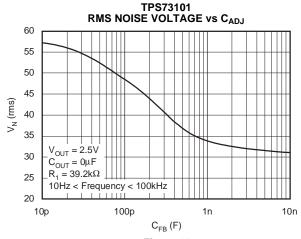


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#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

For all voltage versions at  $T_{J}$ = 25°C,  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_{OUT(nom)}$  + 0.5 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 10 mA,  $V_{EN}$  = 1.7 V, and  $C_{OUT}$  = 0.1  $\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted



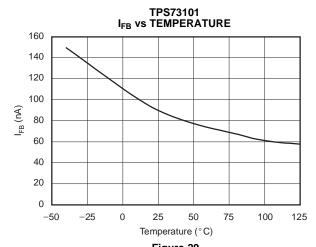
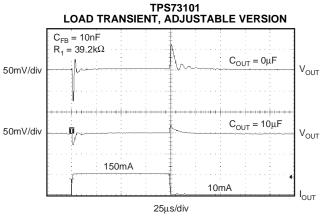


Figure 28.

Figure 29.



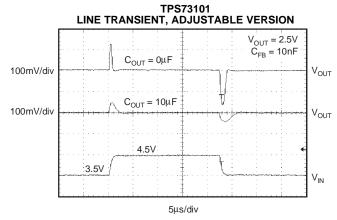


Figure 30.

Figure 31.



#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

The TPS731xx belongs to a family of new generation LDO regulators that use an NMOS pass transistor to achieve ultra-low-dropout performance, reverse current blockage, and freedom from output capacitor constraints. These features, combined with low noise and an enable input, make the TPS731xx ideal for portable applications. This regulator family offers a wide selection of fixed output voltage versions and an adjustable output version. All versions have thermal and over-current protection, including foldback current limit.

Figure 32 shows the basic circuit connections for the fixed voltage models. Figure 33 gives the connections for the adjustable output version (TPS73101).

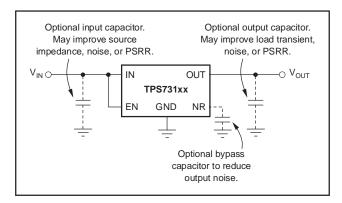


Figure 32. Typical Application Circuit for Fixed-Voltage Versions

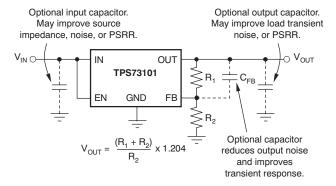


Figure 33. Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable-Voltage Versions

 $R_1$  and  $R_2$  can be calculated for any output voltage using the formula shown in Figure 33. Sample resistor values for common output voltages are shown in Figure 3. For the best accuracy, make the parallel combination of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  approximately 19  $k\Omega.$ 

# INPUT AND OUTPUT CAPACITOR REQUIREMENTS

Although an input capacitor is not required for stability, it is good analog design practice to connect a 0.1  $\mu$ F to 1  $\mu$ F low ESR capacitor across the input supply near the regulator. This counteracts reactive input sources and improves transient response, noise rejection, and ripple rejection. A higher-value capacitor may be necessary if large, fast rise-time load transients are anticipated or the device is located several inches from the power source.

The TPS731xx does not require an output capacitor for stability and has maximum phase margin with no capacitor. It is designed to be stable for all available types and values of capacitors. In applications where  $V_{\text{IN}}-V_{\text{OUT}}<0.5~\text{V}$  and multiple low ESR capacitors are in parallel, ringing may occur when the product of  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  and total ESR drops below 50 n $\Omega$ F. Total ESR includes all parasitic resistances, including capacitor ESR and board, socket, and solder joint resistance. In most applications, the sum of capacitor ESR and trace resistance will meet this requirement.

#### **OUTPUT NOISE**

A precision band-gap reference is used to generate the internal reference voltage,  $V_{REF}$ . This reference is the dominant noise source within the TPS731xx and it generates approximately 32  $\mu V_{RMS}$  (10 Hz to 100 kHz) at the reference output (NR). The regulator control loop gains up the reference noise with the same gain as the reference voltage, so that the noise voltage of the regulator is approximately given by:

$$V_{N} = 32\mu V_{RMS} \times \frac{(R_{1} + R_{2})}{R_{2}} = 32\mu V_{RMS} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}}$$
 (1)

Since the value of  $V_{\text{REF}}$  is 1.2 V, this relationship reduces to:

$$V_{N}(\mu V_{RMS}) = 27 \left(\frac{\mu V_{RMS}}{V}\right) \times V_{OUT}(V)$$
 (2)

for the case of no C<sub>NR</sub>.

An internal 27 k $\Omega$  resistor in series with the noise reduction pin (NR) forms a low-pass filter for the voltage reference when an external noise reduction capacitor,  $C_{NR}$ , is connected from NR to ground. For  $C_{NR} = 10$  nF, the total noise in the 10 Hz to 100 kHz bandwidth is reduced by a factor of ~3.2, giving the approximate relationship:

$$V_{N}(\mu V_{RMS}) = 8.5 \left(\frac{\mu V_{RMS}}{V}\right) \times V_{OUT}(V)$$
 (3)

for  $C_{NR} = 10nF$ .

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This noise reduction effect is shown as RMS Noise Voltage vs  $C_{NR}$  in the Typical Characteristics section.

The TPS73101 adjustable version does not have the noise-reduction pin available. However, connecting a feedback capacitor,  $C_{FB}$ , from the output to the FB pin reduces output noise and improves load transient performance.

The TPS731xx uses an internal charge pump to develop an internal supply voltage sufficient to drive the gate of the NMOS pass element above  $V_{\text{OUT}}.$  The charge pump generates ~250  $\mu V$  of switching noise at ~4 MHz; however, charge-pump noise contribution is negligible at the output of the regulator for most values of  $I_{\text{OUT}}$  and  $C_{\text{OUT}}.$ 

# BOARD LAYOUT RECOMMENDATION TO IMPROVE PSRR AND NOISE PERFORMANCE

To improve ac performance such as PSRR, output noise, and transient response, it is recommended that the PCB be designed with separate ground planes for  $V_{\text{IN}}$  and  $V_{\text{OUT}}$ , with each ground plane connected only at the GND pin of the device. In addition, the ground connection for the bypass capacitor should connect directly to the GND pin of the device.

#### INTERNAL CURRENT LIMIT

The TPS731xx internal current limit helps protect the regulator during fault conditions. Foldback current helps to protect the regulator from damage during output short-circuit conditions by reducing current limit when  $V_{OUT}$  drops below 0.5 V. See Figure 12 in the **Typical Characteristics** section for a graph of  $I_{OUT}$  vs  $V_{OUT}$ .

#### **SHUTDOWN**

The Enable pin is active high and is compatible with standard TTL-CMOS levels.  $V_{EN}$  below 0.5 V (max) turns the regulator off and drops the ground pin current to approximately 10 nA. When shutdown capability is not required, the Enable pin can be connected to  $V_{IN}$ . When a pullup resistor is used and operation down to 1.8 V is required, use pullup resistor values below 50 k $\Omega$ .

#### DROPOUT VOLTAGE

The TPS731xx uses an NMOS pass transistor to achieve extremely low dropout. When  $(V_{\text{IN}}-V_{\text{OUT}})$  is less than the dropout voltage  $(V_{\text{DO}})$ , the NMOS pass device is in its linear region of operation and the input-to-output resistance is the  $R_{\text{DS-ON}}$  of the NMOS pass element.

For large step changes in load current, the TPS731xx requires a larger voltage drop across it to avoid degraded transient response. The boundary of this transient dropout region is approximately twice the dc dropout. Values of  $V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}$  above this line ensure normal transient response.

Operating in the transient dropout region can cause an increase in recovery time. The time required to recover from a load transient is a function of the magnitude of the change in load current rate, the rate of change in load current, and the available headroom ( $V_{\text{IN}}$  to  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  voltage drop). Under worst-case conditions (full-scale instantaneous load change with ( $V_{\text{IN}}-V_{\text{OUT}}$ ) close to dc dropout levels), the TPS731xx can take a couple of hundred microseconds to return to the specified regulation accuracy.

#### TRANSIENT RESPONSE

The low open-loop output impedance provided by the NMOS pass element in a voltage follower configuration allows operation without an output capacitor for many applications. As with any regulator, the addition of a capacitor (nominal value 1  $\mu F)$  from the output pin to ground reduces undershoot magnitude but increases duration. In the adjustable version, the addition of a capacitor,  $C_{FB}$ , from the output to the adjust pin also improves the transient response.

The TPS731xx does not have active pulldown when the output is overvoltage. This allows applications that connect higher voltage sources, such as alternate power supplies, to the output. This also results in an output overshoot of several percent if the load current quickly drops to zero when a capacitor is connected to the output. The duration of overshoot can be reduced by adding a load resistor. The overshoot decays at a rate determined by output capacitor  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  and the internal/external load resistance. The rate of decay is given by:

(Fixed voltage version)

$$dV/dt = \frac{V_{OUT}}{C_{OUT} \times 80k\Omega \parallel R_{LOAD}}$$
 (4)

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(Adjustable voltage version)

$$dV/dt = \frac{V_{OUT}}{C_{OUT} \times 80k\Omega \parallel (R_1 + R_2) \parallel R_{LOAD}}$$
(5)

#### REVERSE CURRENT

The NMOS pass element of the TPS731xx provides inherent protection against current flow from the output of the regulator to the input when the gate of the pass device is pulled low. To ensure that all charge is removed from the gate of the pass element, the enable pin must be driven low before the input voltage is removed. If this is not done, the pass element may be left on due to stored charge on the gate.

After the enable pin is driven low, no bias voltage is needed on any pin for reverse current blocking. Note that reverse current is specified as the current flowing out of the IN pin due to voltage applied on the OUT pin. There is additional current flowing into the OUT pin due to the  $80\text{-k}\Omega$  internal resistor divider to ground (see Figure 2 and Figure 3).

For the TPS73101, reverse current may flow when  $V_{\text{FB}}$  is more than 1 V above  $V_{\text{IN}}$ .

#### THERMAL PROTECTION

Thermal protection disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately 160°C, allowing the device to cool. When the junction temperature cools to approximately 140°C, the output circuitry is again enabled. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit may cycle on and off. This limits the dissipation of the regulator, protecting it from damage due to overheating.

Any tendency to activate the thermal protection circuit indicates excessive power dissipation or an inadequate heatsink. For reliable operation, junction temperature should be limited to 125°C maximum. To estimate the margin of safety in a complete design (including heatsink), increase the ambient temperature until the thermal protection is triggered; use worst-case loads and signal conditions. For good reliability, thermal protection should trigger at least

35°C above the maximum expected ambient condition of your application. This produces a worst-case junction temperature of 125°C at the highest expected ambient temperature and worst-case load.

The internal protection circuitry of the TPS731xx has been designed to protect against overload conditions. It was not intended to replace proper heatsinking. Continuously running the TPS731xx into thermal shutdown will degrade device reliability.

#### **POWER DISSIPATION**

The ability to remove heat from the die is different for presenting different each package type, considerations in the PCB layout. The PCB area around the device that is free of other components moves the heat from the device to the ambient air. Performance data for JEDEC low-K and high-K boards are shown in the Power Dissipation Ratings table. Using heavier copper increases effectiveness in removing heat from the device. The addition of plated through-holes to heat-dissipating layers also improves the heatsink effectiveness.

Power dissipation depends on input voltage and load conditions. Power dissipation is equal to the product of the output current times the voltage drop across the output pass element ( $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$ ):

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

Power dissipation can be minimized by using the lowest possible input voltage necessary to ensure the required output voltage.

#### **Package Mounting**

Solder pad footprint recommendations for the TPS731xx are presented in Application Bulletin Solder Pad Recommendations for Surface-Mount Devices (AB-132), available from the Texas Instruments web site at www.ti.com.





15-Dec-2016

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS73101MDBVREP	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKAM	Samples
TPS731125MDBVREP	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	РМММ	Samples
TPS73115MDBVREP	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKBM	Samples
TPS73118MDBVREP	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKCM	Samples
TPS73125MDBVREP	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKDM	Samples
TPS73130MDBVREP	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKEM	Samples
TPS73132MDBVREP	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKFM	Samples
TPS73133MDBVREP	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKHM	Samples
TPS73150MDBVREP	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKIM	Samples
V62/06652-01XE	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKAM	Samples
V62/06652-02XE	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKBM	Samples
V62/06652-03XE	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKCM	Samples
V62/06652-04XE	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKDM	Samples
V62/06652-05XE	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKEM	Samples
V62/06652-06XE	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKFM	Samples
V62/06652-07XE	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKHM	Samples
V62/06652-08XE	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PKIM	Samples



### PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

15-Dec-2016

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking	Samples
V62/06652-09XE	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	PMMM	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

- (3) MSL. Peak Temp. The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.
- (4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.
- (5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.
- (6) Lead/Ball Finish Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS73101MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS731125MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73115MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73118MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73125MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73130MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73132MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73133MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73150MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3

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\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS73101MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
TPS731125MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
TPS73115MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
TPS73118MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
TPS73125MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
TPS73130MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
TPS73132MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
TPS73133MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
TPS73150MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4073253/P







#### NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. Reference JEDEC MO-178.





NOTES: (continued)

- 4. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 5. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.





NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 7. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.







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- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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