

# Cap-Free, NMOS, 150mA Low Dropout Regulator with Reverse Current Protection

#### **FEATURES**

- Stable with No Output Capacitor or Any Value or Type of Capacitor
- Input Voltage Range of 1.7V to 5.5V
- Ultralow Dropout Voltage: 30mV Typ
- Excellent Load Transient Response—with or without Optional Output Capacitor
- New NMOS Topology Provides Low Reverse Leakage Current
- Low Noise: 30µV<sub>RMS</sub> Typ (10kHz to 100kHz)
- 0.5% Initial Accuracy
- 1% Overall Accuracy over Line, Load, and Temperature
- Less Than 1µA Max Io in Shutdown Mode
- Thermal Shutdown and Specified Min/Max Current Limit Protection
- Available in Multiple Output Voltage Versions
  - Fixed Outputs of 1.20V to 5.0V
  - Adjustable Outputs from 1.20V to 5.5V
  - Custom Outputs Available

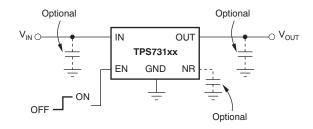
## **APPLICATIONS**

- 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

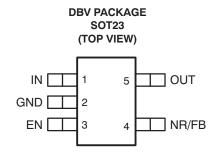
#### DESCRIPTION

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 very low dropout voltages and low ground pin current. Current consumption, when not enabled, is under  $1\mu A$  and ideal for portable applications. The extremely low output noise ( $30\mu V_{RMS}$  with  $0.1\mu F$   $C_{NR}$ ) is ideal for powering VCOs. These devices are protected by thermal shutdown and foldback current limit.



Typical Application Circuit for Fixed-Voltage Versions



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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.

#### ORDERING INFORMATION(1)

PRODUCT	V <sub>OUT</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>
TPS731 <b>xx <i>yy yz</i></b>	<b>XX</b> is nominal output voltage (for example, 25 = 2.5V, 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, refer to the Package Option Addendum located at the end of this datasheet or see the TI website at www.ti.com.
- (2) Most output voltages of 1.25V and 1.3V to 5.0V in 100mV increments are available through the use of innovative factory EEPROM programming. Minimum order quantities apply; contact factory for details and availability.
- (3) For fixed 1.20V operation, tie FB to OUT.

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

over operating junction temperature range unless otherwise noted<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER	TPS731xx	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub> range	-0.3 to 6.0	V
V <sub>EN</sub> range	-0.3 to 6.0	V
V <sub>OUT</sub> range	-0.3 to 5.5	V
V <sub>NR</sub> , V <sub>FB</sub> range	-0.3 to 6.0	V
Peak output current	Internally limited	
Output short-circuit duration	Indefinite	
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Ratings T	able
Junction temperature range, T <sub>J</sub>	-55 to +150	°C
Storage temperature range	−65 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>	$R_{\Theta JA}$	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	
Low-K (2)	DBV	64°C/W	255°C/W	3.9mW/°C	390mW	215mW	155mW	
High-K (3)	DBV	64°C/W	180°C/W	5.6mW/°C	560mW	310mW	225mW	

- (1) See Power Dissipation in the **Applications** section for more information related to thermal design.
- (2) The JEDEC Low-K (1s) board design used to derive this data was a 3 inch x 3 inch, two-layer board with 2-ounce copper traces on top of the board.
- (3) The JEDEC High-K (2s2p) board design used to derive this data was a 3 inch x 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.



#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Over operating temperature range (T<sub>J</sub> = -40°C to +125°C),  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.5V^{(1)}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10$ mA,  $V_{EN} = 1.7V$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 0.1\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T<sub>J</sub> = +25°C.

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage range	e <sup>(1)</sup>		1.7		5.5	V	
$V_{FB}$	Internal reference	(TPS73101)	T <sub>J</sub> = +25°C	1.198	1.20	1.210	V	
	Output voltage ran	ge (TPS73101) <sup>(2)</sup>		$V_{FB}$	5.5	5 – V <sub>DO</sub>	V	
V		Nominal	T <sub>J</sub> = +25°C	-0.5		+0.5		
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Accuracy <sup>(1)</sup> (3)	V <sub>IN</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> , and T	$V_{OUT} + 0.5V \le V_{IN} \le 5.5V$ ; 10 mA $\le I_{OUT} \le 150$ mA	-1.0	±0.5	+1.0	%	
$\Delta V_{OUT} \% / \Delta V_{IN}$	Line regulation (1)		$V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.5V \le V_{IN} \le 5.5V$		0.01		%/V	
A)/ 0//A1	l and very letter		1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 150mA		0.002		0/ / 1	
$\Delta V_{OUT} \% / \Delta I_{OUT}$	Load regulation		10mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 150mA		0.0005		%/mA	
V <sub>DO</sub>	Dropout voltage <sup>(4)</sup> (V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT</sub> (nom)		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150mA		30	100	mV	
Z <sub>O</sub> (DO)	Output impedance	in 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 limi	t	$V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{OUT(nom)}$	150	360	500	mA	
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short-circuit currer	nt	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V		200		mA	
I <sub>REV</sub>	Reverse leakage of	current <sup>(5)</sup> (-I <sub>IN</sub> )	$V_{EN} \le 0.5V$ , $0V \le V_{IN} \le V_{OUT}$		0.1	10	μΑ	
loup	GND pin current		$I_{OUT} = 10mA (I_Q)$		400 550			
I <sub>GND</sub>	GND pin current		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150mA		550	750	μA	
I <sub>SHDN</sub>	Shutdown current	(I <sub>GND</sub> )	$V_{EN} \le 0.5V$ , $V_{OUT} \le V_{IN} \le 5.5$ , -40°C $\le T_J \le +100$ °C		0.02	1	μA	
I <sub>FB</sub>	FB pin current (TP	S73101)			0.1	0.3	μΑ	
PSRR	Power-supply reje	ction ratio	f = 100Hz, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA		58		7	
PSKK	(ripple rejection)		f = 10kHz, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA		200 0.1 400 550 0.02 0.1		dB	
\/	Output noise volta	ge	$C_{OUT} = 10\mu F$ , No $C_{NR}$	2	27 × V <sub>OUT</sub>		\/	
$V_N$	BW = 10Hz - 100k	.Hz	$C_{OUT} = 10\mu F, C_{NR} = 0.01\mu F$	8	.5 × V <sub>OUT</sub>		μV <sub>RMS</sub>	
t <sub>STR</sub>	Startup time		$V_{OUT} = 3V, R_L = 30\Omega$ $C_{OUT} = 1\mu F, C_{NR} = 0.01\mu F$		600		μs	
V <sub>EN</sub> (HI)	EN pin high (enab	led)		1.7		$V_{IN}$	V	
V <sub>EN</sub> (LO)	EN pin low (shutdo	own)		0		0.5	V	
I <sub>EN</sub> (HI)	EN pin current (en	abled)	V <sub>EN</sub> = 5.5V		0.02	0.1	μΑ	
т	Thormal abutdows	tomporatura	Shutdown Temp increasing		+160		°C	
T <sub>SD</sub>	Thermal shutdown	temperature	Reset Temp decreasing		+140			
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating junction	temperature		-40		+125	°C	

 $<sup>\</sup>begin{aligned} & \text{Minimum V}_{\text{IN}} = \text{V}_{\text{OUT}} + \text{V}_{\text{DO}} \text{ or 1.7V, whichever is greater.} \\ & \text{TPS73101 is tested at V}_{\text{OUT}} = 2.5\text{V.} \\ & \text{Tolerance of external resistors not included in this specification.} \end{aligned}$ (3)

 $V_{DO}$  is not measured for fixed output versions with  $V_{OUT(nom)}$  < 1.8V since minimum  $V_{IN}$  = 1.7V. Fixed-voltage versions only; refer to the *Applications* section for more information.



# **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS**

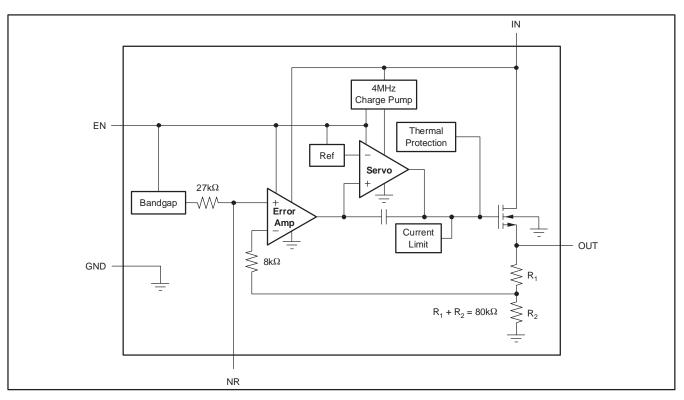


Figure 1. Fixed Voltage Version

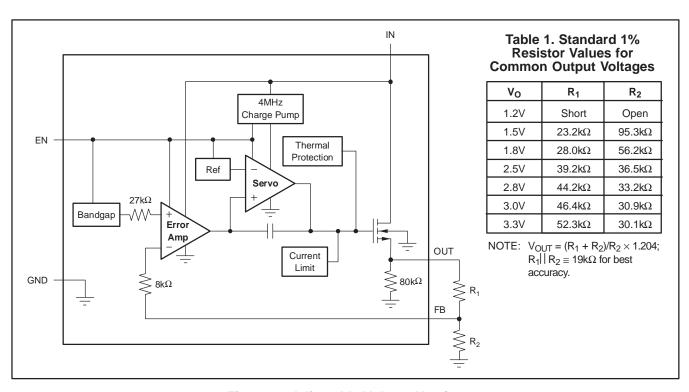
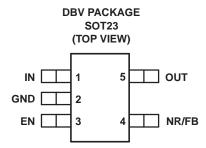


Figure 2. Adjustable Voltage Version



# **PIN CONFIGURATION**



#### **PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

NAME	SOT23 (DBV) PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
IN	1	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 Shutdown section under Applications Information 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

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

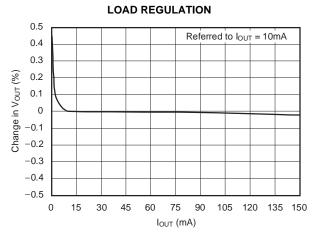


Figure 3.

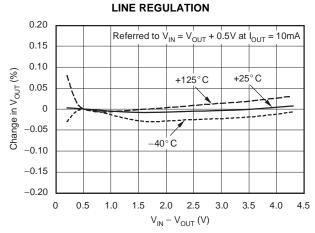


Figure 4.

#### **DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT**

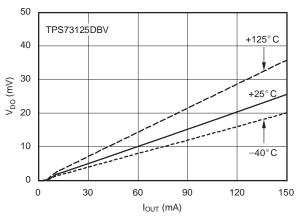


Figure 5.

#### **DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE**

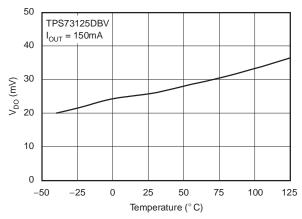


Figure 6.

# **OUTPUT VOLTAGE ACCURACY HISTOGRAM**

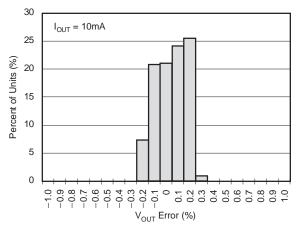


Figure 7.

#### **OUTPUT VOLTAGE DRIFT HISTOGRAM**

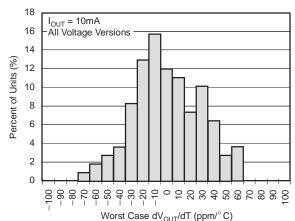


Figure 8.



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

#### **GROUND PIN CURRENT vs OUTPUT CURRENT**

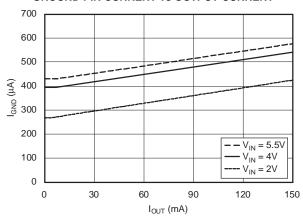


Figure 9.

#### **GROUND PIN CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE**

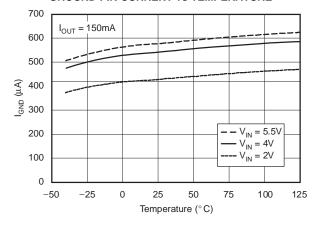


Figure 10.

#### **GROUND PIN CURRENT in SHUTDOWN vs TEMPERATURE**

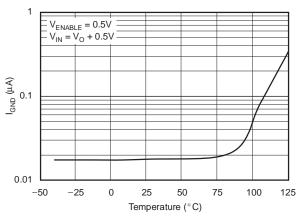


Figure 11.

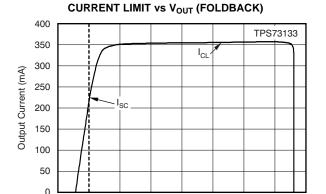


Figure 12.

1.0

1.5

Output Voltage (V)

2.0

2.5

3.0

3.5

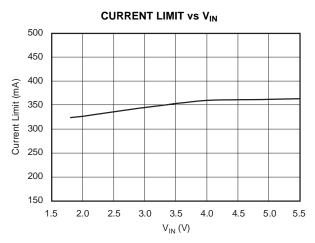


Figure 13.

#### **CURRENT LIMIT vs TEMPERATURE**

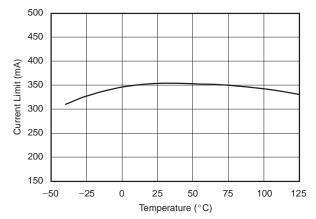


Figure 14.

-0.5

0

0.5



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

# PSRR (RIPPLE REJECTION) vs FREQUENCY

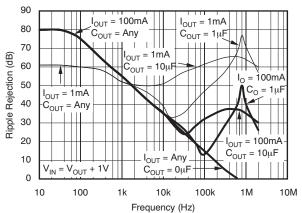


Figure 15.

#### 40 35 30 25 PSRR (dB) 20 15 Frequency = 10kHz 10 $C_{OUT} = 10\mu F$ V<sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5V 5 $I_{OUT} = 100 \text{mA}$ 0 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 8.0 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0

PSRR (RIPPLE REJECTION) vs V<sub>IN</sub> - V<sub>OUT</sub>

Figure 16.

 $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}(V)$ 

# NOISE SPECTRAL DENSITY $C_{NR} = 0 \mu F$

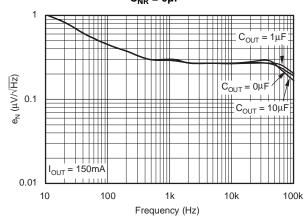


Figure 17.

# NOISE SPECTRAL DENSITY $C_{NR} = 0.01 \mu F$

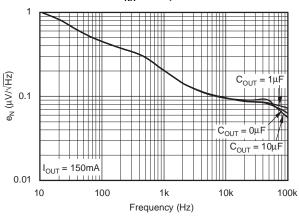


Figure 18.

## RMS NOISE VOLTAGE vs Cout

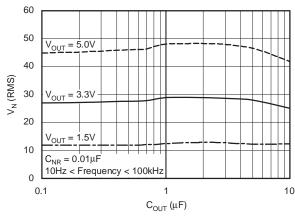


Figure 19.

## RMS NOISE VOLTAGE vs $C_{NR}$

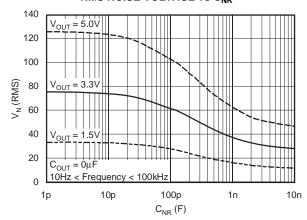


Figure 20.



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

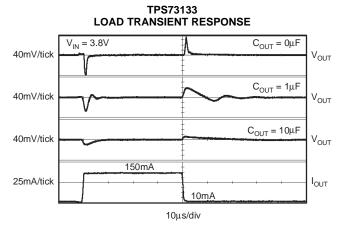


Figure 21.

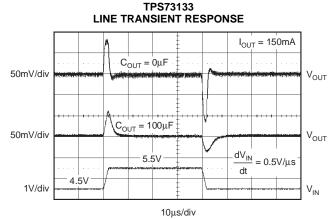
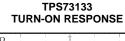


Figure 22.



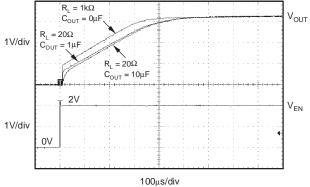


Figure 23.

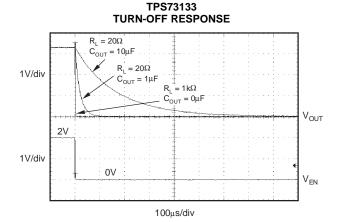


Figure 24.

#### TPS73133 POWER UP / POWER DOWN

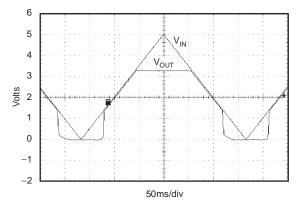


Figure 25.

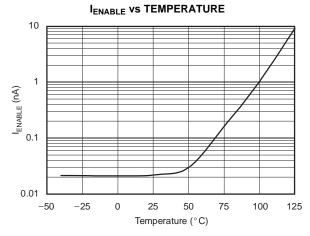


Figure 26.



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

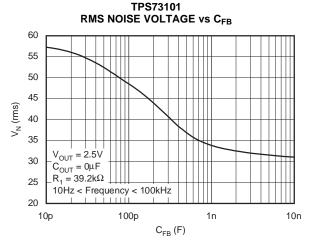


Figure 27.

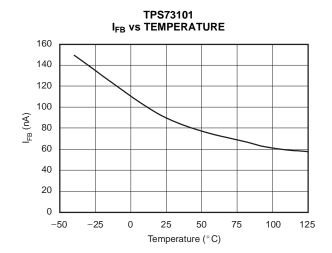


Figure 28.

#### TPS73101 LOAD TRANSIENT, ADJUSTABLE VERSION

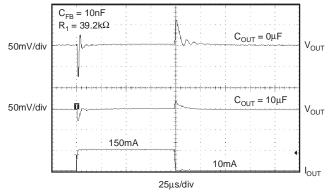


Figure 29.

#### **TPS73101** LINE TRANSIENT, ADJUSTABLE VERSION

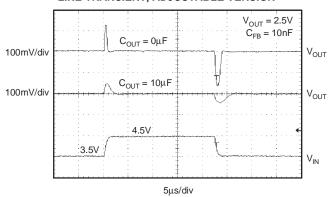


Figure 30.



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

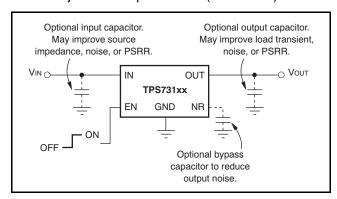


Figure 31. Typical Application Circuit for Fixed-Voltage Versions

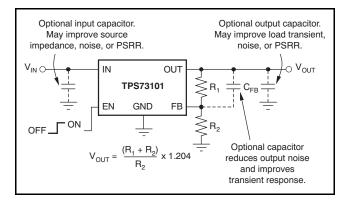


Figure 32. Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable-Voltage Version

 $R_1$  and  $R_2$  can be calculated for any output voltage using the formula shown in Figure 32. Sample resistor values for common output voltages are shown in Figure 2.

For best accuracy, make the parallel combination of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  approximately equal to  $19k\Omega.$  This  $19k\Omega,$  in addition to the internal  $8k\Omega$  resistor, presents the same impedance to the error amp as the  $27k\Omega$  bandgap reference output. This impedance helps compensate for leakages into the error amp terminals.

# INPUT AND OUTPUT CAPACITOR REQUIREMENTS

Although an input capacitor is not required for stability, it is good analog design practice to connect a 0.1µF to 1µF 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 multiple low ESR capacitors are in parallel, ringing may occur when the product of  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  and total ESR drops below  $50n\Omega F.$  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  $32\mu V_{RMS}$  (10Hz to 100kHz) 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 1.2V, 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  $27k\Omega$  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 10Hz to 100kHz 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  $C_{NR} = 10nF$ .

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 NR pin available. However, connecting a feedback capacitor,  $C_{FB}$ , from the output to the feedback pin (FB) 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 ~250µV of switching noise at ~4MHz; 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 ground pin (GND) 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 limit helps to protect the regulator from damage during output short-circuit conditions by reducing current limit when V<sub>OUT</sub> drops below 0.5V. See Figure 12 in the Typical Characteristics section.

Note from Figure 12 that approximately -0.2V of  $V_{OUT}$  results in a current limit of 0mA. Therefore, if OUT is forced below -0.2V before EN goes high, the device may not start up. In applications that work with both a positive and negative voltage supply, the TPS731xx should be enabled first.

#### **ENABLE PIN AND SHUTDOWN**

The enable pin (EN) is active high and is compatible with standard TTL-CMOS levels. A  $V_{\rm EN}$  below 0.5V (max) turns the regulator off and drops the GND pin current to approximately 10nA. When EN is used to shutdown the regulator, all charge is removed from the pass transistor gate, and the output ramps back up to a regulated  $V_{\rm OUT}$  (see Figure 23).

When shutdown capability is not required, EN can be connected to  $V_{\text{IN}}$ . However, the pass gate may not be discharged using this configuration, and the pass transistor may be left on (enhanced) for a significant time after  $V_{\text{IN}}$  has been removed. This scenario can result in reverse current flow (if the IN pin is low impedance) and faster ramp times upon power-up. In addition, for  $V_{\text{IN}}$  ramp times slower than a few milliseconds, the output may overshoot upon power-up.

Note that current limit foldback can prevent device start-up under some conditions. See the *Internal Current Limit* section.

#### 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 from  $V_{\text{IN}}$  to  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  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 insure 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 (OUT) to ground will reduce undershoot magnitude but increase its duration. In the adjustable version, the addition of a capacitor,  $C_{FB}$ , from the OUT pin to the FB pin will also improve the transient response.

The TPS731xx does not have active pull-down when the output is over-voltage. 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)

(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 EN 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 EN 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 will be additional current flowing into the OUT pin due to the  $80k\Omega$  internal resistor divider to ground (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).

For the TPS73101, reverse current may flow when  $V_{\text{FB}}$  is more than 1.0V 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 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 expected ambient temperature highest 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 degrades device reliability.



#### **POWER DISSIPATION**

The ability to remove heat from the die is different for each package type, presenting different 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- and high-K boards are shown in the Power Dissipation Ratings table. Using heavier copper will increase the effectiveness in removing heat from the device. The addition of plated through-holes to heat-dissipating layers also improves the heat-sink effectiveness.

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

$$P_{D} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT}$$
(6)

Power dissipation can be minimized by using the lowest possible input voltage necessary to assure 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 (SBFA015), available from the Texas Instruments web site at www.ti.com.

#### **REVISION HISTORY**

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

# Changes from Revision L (May, 2009) to Revision M $\,$

**Page** 



# **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

www.ti.com 13-Aug-2009

# **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	e Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
TPS73101DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73101DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73101DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73101DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS731125DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS731125DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS731125DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS731125DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73115DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73115DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73115DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73115DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73118DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73118DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73118DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73118DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73125DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73125DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73125DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73125DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73130DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73130DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73130DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73130DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73131DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM



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www.ti.com 13-Aug-2009

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Packag Qty	e Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)
TPS73131DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73131DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73131DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73132DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73132DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73132DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73132DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73133DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73133DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73133DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73133DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73150DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73150DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73150DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPS73150DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup> 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 <a href="http://www.ti.com/productcontent">http://www.ti.com/productcontent</a> 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.

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www.ti.com 13-Aug-2009

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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS73101, TPS731125, TPS73115, TPS73118, TPS73125, TPS73130, TPS73132, TPS73133, TPS73150:

◆ Enhanced Product: TPS73101-EP, TPS731125-EP, TPS73115-EP, TPS73118-EP, TPS73125-EP, TPS73130-EP, TPS73130-EP, TPS73130-EP

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

• Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications



# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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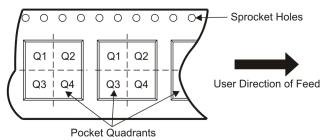
# TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



# TAPE DIMENSIONS KO P1 BO W Cavity A0

A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	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

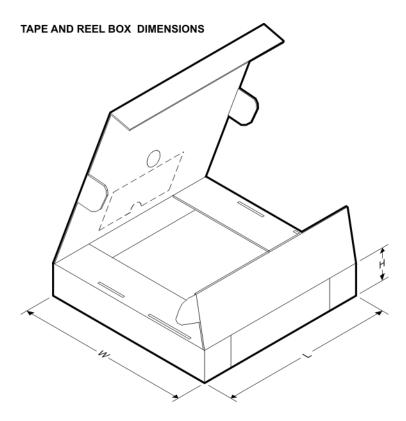
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS73101DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73101DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS731125DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS731125DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73115DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73115DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73118DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73118DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73125DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73125DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73130DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73130DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73131DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73131DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73132DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73132DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73133DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73133DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3



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www.ti.com 13-Aug-2009

Device	_	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS73150DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS73150DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS73101DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73101DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS731125DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS731125DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73115DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73115DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73118DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73118DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73125DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73125DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73130DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73130DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73131DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73131DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73132DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0



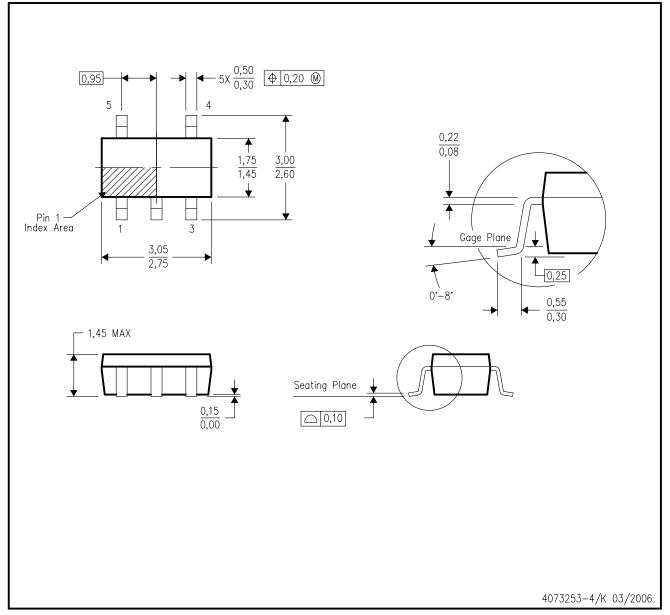
# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS73132DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73133DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73133DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73150DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0
TPS73150DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	195.0	200.0	45.0

# DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

# PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
- D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AA.

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