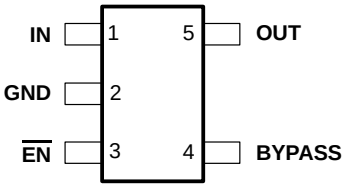
- **100-mA Low-Dropout Regulator**
- **Available in 1.5-V, 1.8-V, 2.5-V, 2.8-V, 3.0-V**
- **Output Noise Typically 56 μV_{RMS} (TPS78930)**
- **Only 17 μA Quiescent Current at 100 mA**
- **1 μA Quiescent Current in Standby Mode**
- **Dropout Voltage Typically 115 mV at 100 mA (TPS78930)**
- **Over Current Limitation**
- **–40°C to 125°C Operating Junction Temperature Range**
- **5-Pin SOT-23 (DBV) Package**

DBV PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)

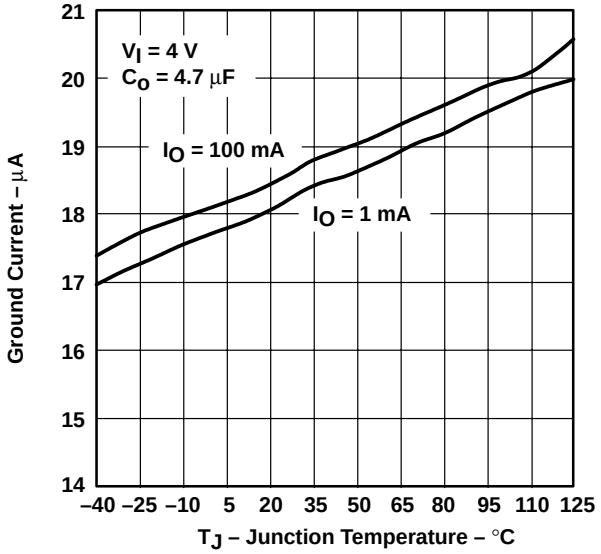


description

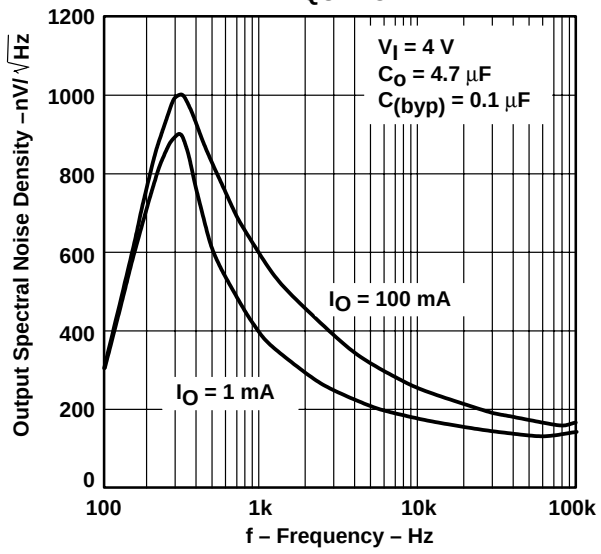
The TPS789xx family of low-dropout (LDO) voltage regulators offers the benefits of low-dropout voltage, ultralow-power operation, low-output noise, and miniaturized packaging. These regulators feature low-dropout voltages and ultralow quiescent current compared to conventional LDO regulators. An internal resistor, in conjunction with an external bypass capacitor, creates a low-pass filter to reduce the noise. The TPS78930 exhibits only 56 μV_{RMS} of output voltage noise using 0.01 μF bypass and 10 μF output capacitors. Offered in a 5-terminal small outline integrated-circuit SOT-23 package, the TPS789xx series devices are ideal for micropower operations, low output noise, and where board space is limited.

The usual PNP pass transistor has been replaced by a PMOS pass element. Because the PMOS pass element behaves as a low-value resistor, the dropout voltage is very low, typically 115 mV at 100 mA of load current (TPS78930), and is directly proportional to the load current. The quiescent current is ultralow (17 μA typically) and is stable over the entire range of output load current (0 mA to 100 mA). Intended for use in portable systems such as laptops and cellular phones, the ultralow-dropout voltage feature and ultralow-power operation result in a significant increase in system battery operating life.

TPS78930
GROUND CURRENT
vs
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE



TPS78930
OUTPUT SPECTRAL NOISE DENSITY
vs
FREQUENCY



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.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

Copyright © 2001, Texas Instruments Incorporated

description (continued)

The TPS789xx also features a logic-enabled sleep mode to shut down the regulator, reducing quiescent current to 1 μA typical at T_J = 25°C. The TPS789xx is offered in 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 2.8 V, and 3.0 V.

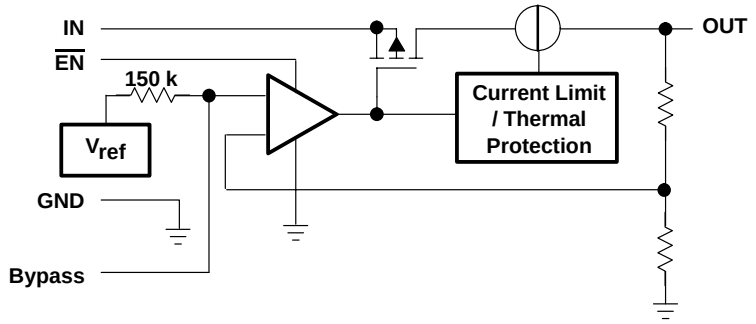
AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T_J	VOLTAGE	PACKAGE	PART NUMBER		SYMBOL
–40°C to 125°C	1.5 V	SOT-23 (DBV)	TPS78915DBVT†	TPS78915DBVR‡	PDWI
	1.8 V		TPS78918DBVT†	TPS78918DBVR‡	PDXI
	2.5 V		TPS78925DBVT†	TPS78925DBVR‡	PDYI
	2.8 V		TPS78928DBVT†	TPS78928DBVR‡	PDZI
	3.0 V		TPS78930DBVT†	TPS78930DBVR‡	PEAI

† The DBVT indicates tape and reel of 250 parts.
‡ The DBVR indicates tape and reel of 3000 parts.

functional block diagram

TPS78915/18/25/28/30



Terminal Functions

TERMINAL NAME	TERMINAL NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION
BYPASS	4	I	The external bypass capacitor, in conjunction with an internal resistor, creates a low-pass filter to further reduce regulator noise.
$\overline{EN}$	3	I	Active low enable.
GND	2		Regulator ground
IN	1	I	The IN terminal is the input to the device.
OUT	5	O	The OUT terminal is the regulated output of the device.

detail description

The TPS789xx uses a PMOS pass element to dramatically reduce both dropout voltage and supply current over more conventional PNP-pass-element LDO designs. The PMOS pass element is a voltage-controlled device and, unlike a PNP transistor, it does not require increased drive current as output current increases. Supply current in the TPS789xx is essentially constant from no load to maximum load.

The TPS789xx family of low-dropout (LDO) regulators have been optimized for use in battery-operated equipment. They feature extremely low dropout voltages, low output noise, low quiescent current (17 μA typically), and enable inputs to reduce supply currents to 1 μA when the regulators are turned off.

The internal voltage reference is a key source of noise in a LDO regulator. The TPS789xx has a BYPASS pin which is connected to the voltage reference through a 150-kΩ internal resistor. The 150-kΩ internal resistor, in conjunction with an external bypass capacitor connected to the BYPASS pin, creates a low pass filter to reduce the voltage reference noise and, therefore, the noise at the regulator output. Note that the output will start up slower as the bypass capacitance increases due to the RC time constant at the bypass pin that is created by the internal 150-kΩ resistor and external capacitor.

Current limiting and thermal protection prevent damage by excessive output current and/or power dissipation. The device switches into a constant-current mode at approximately 350 mA; further load reduces the output voltage instead of increasing the output current. The thermal protection shuts the regulator off if the junction temperature rises above approximately 165°C. Recovery is automatic when the junction temperature drops approximately 25°C below the high temperature trip point. The PMOS pass element includes a back gate diode that conducts reverse current when the input voltage level drops below the output voltage level.

A voltage of 1.7 V or greater on the $\overline{EN}$ input will disable the TPS789xx internal circuitry, reducing the supply current to 1 μA. A voltage of less than 0.9 V on the $\overline{EN}$ input will enable the TPS789xx and will enable normal operation to resume. The $\overline{EN}$ input does not include any deliberate hysteresis, and it exhibits an actual switching threshold of approximately 1.5 V.

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Input voltage range (see Note 1) . . . . . –0.3 V to 13.5 V
Voltage range at $\overline{EN}$ . . . . . –0.3 V to V_I + 0.3 V
Voltage on OUT . . . . . 7 V
Peak output current . . . . . Internally limited
ESD rating, HBM . . . . . 2 kV
Continuous total power dissipation . . . . . See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating virtual junction temperature range, T_J . . . . . –40°C to 150°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg} . . . . . –65°C to 150°C

† 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 “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTE 1: All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

BOARD	PACKAGE	$R_{\theta JC}$	$R_{\theta JA}$	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T_A = 25°C	$T_A \le 25°C$ POWER RATING	T_A = 70°C POWER RATING	T_A = 85°C POWER RATING
Low K‡	DBV	65.8 °C/W	259 °C/W	3.9 mW/°C	386 mW	212 mW	154 mW
High K§	DBV	65.8 °C/W	180 °C/W	5.6 mW/°C	555 mW	305 mW	222 mW

‡ 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.

§ 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 top and bottom of the board.

recommended operating conditions

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, V_I (see Note 2)	2.7		10	V
Continuous output current, I_O (see Note 3)	0		100	mA
Operating junction temperature, T_J	–40		125	°C

NOTES: 2. To calculate the minimum input voltage for your maximum output current, use the following formula:
$V_I(min) = V_O(max) + V_{DO}$ (max load)
3. Continuous output current and operating junction temperature are limited by internal protection circuitry, but it is not recommended that the device operate under conditions beyond those specified in this table for extended periods of time.

electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_I = V_{O(typ)} + 1$ V, $I_O = 1$ mA, $\overline{EN} = 0$ V, $C_o = 4.7$ μF (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage (see Note 4)	TPS78915	T_J = 25°C,	2.7 V < V_I < 10 V		1.5		V
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C,	2.7 V < V_I < 10 V	1.455		1.545	
	TPS78918	T_J = 25°C,	2.8 V < V_I < 10 V		1.8		
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C,	2.8 V < V_I < 10 V	1.746		1.854	
	TPS78925	T_J = 25°C,	3.5 V < V_I < 10 V		2.5		
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C,	3.5 V < V_I < 10 V	2.425		2.575	
	TPS78928	T_J = 25°C,	3.8 V < V_I < 10 V		2.8		
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C,	3.8 V < V_I < 10 V	2.716		2.884	
	TPS78930	T_J = 25°C,	4.0 V < V_I < 10 V		3		
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C,	4.0 V < V_I < 10 V	2.910		3.090	
Quiescent current (GND current) (see Notes 4 and 5)		$\overline{EN}$ = 0 V, T_J = 25°C	10 μA < I_O < 100 mA,		17		μA
		$\overline{EN}$ = 0 V, T_J = –40°C to 125°C	I_O = 100 mA,			28	
Load regulation		$\overline{EN}$ = 0 V, T_J = 25°C	I_O = See Note 4		12		mV
Output voltage line regulation ($\Delta V_O/V_O$) (see Note 5)		V_O + 1 V < V_I ≤ 10 V, See Note 4	T_J = 25°C,		0.04		%/V
		V_O + 1 V < V_I ≤ 10 V, T_J = –40°C to 125°C,	See Note 4			0.1	
Output noise voltage (TPS78930)		BW = 300 Hz to 50 kHz, $C_{(byp)}$ = 0.01 μF, C_O = 10 μF,	I_O = 100 mA, T_J = 25°C		56		μV_{RMS}
Output current limit		V_O = 0 V,	See Note 4		350	750	mA
Standby current		$\overline{EN}$ = V_I,	2.7 < V_I < 10 V		1		μA
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C				2	μA

NOTES: 4. The minimum IN operating voltage is 2.7 V or $V_{O(typ)}$ + 1 V, whichever is greater. The maximum IN voltage is 10 V. The minimum output current is 10 μA and the maximum output current is 100 mA.
5. If $V_O \le 1.8$ V then $V_{Imin} = 2.7$ V, $V_{Imax} = 10$ V:

$$\text{Line Reg. (mV)} = (\%/V) \times \frac{V_O\left(V_{Imax} - 2.7\ V\right)}{100} \times 1000$$

If $V_O \ge 2.5$ V then $V_{Imin} = V_O + 1$ V, $V_{Imax} = 10$ V:

$$\text{Line Reg. (mV)} = (\%/V) \times \frac{V_O\left(V_{Imax} - \left(V_O + 1\ V\right)\right)}{100} \times 1000$$

electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_I = V_{O(typ)} + 1$ V, $I_O = 1$ mA, $\overline{EN} = 0$ V, $C_o = 4.7$ μF (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
High level enable input voltage		2.7 V < V_I < 10 V		1.7			V
Low level enable input voltage		2.7 V < V_I < 10 V				0.9	V
Power supply ripple rejection (TPS78930)		f = 1 kHz, T_J = 25°C,	C_O = 10 μF, $C_{(byp)}$ = 0.01 μF		85		dB
Input current (EN)		$\overline{EN}$ = 0 V		–1	0	1	μA
		$\overline{EN}$ = V_I		–1		1	μA
Dropout voltage (see Note 6)	TPS78928	I_O = 50 mA,	T_J = 25°C		60		mV
		I_O = 50 mA,	T_J = –40°C to 125°C			125	
		I_O = 100 mA,	T_J = 25°C		122		
		I_O = 100 mA,	T_J = –40°C to 125°C			245	
	TPS78930	I_O = 50 mA,	T_J = 25°C		57		
		I_O = 50 mA,	T_J = –40°C to 125°C			115	
		I_O = 100 mA,	T_J = 25°C		115		
		I_O = 100 mA,	T_J = –40°C to 125°C			230	

NOTE 6. IN voltage equals V_O(typ) – 100 mV; The TPS78930 output voltage is set to 2.9 V. The TPS78915, TPS78918, and TPS78925 dropout voltage is limited by the input voltage range limitations.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
V_O	Output voltage	vs Output current	1, 2, 3
		vs Junction temperature	4, 5, 6
	Ground current	vs Junction temperature	7
	Output spectral noise density	vs Frequency	8 – 10
	Root mean squared output noise	vs Bypass capacitance	11
Z_o	Output impedance	vs Frequency	12
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage	vs Junction temperature	13
	Ripple rejection	vs Frequency	14 – 16
V_O	Output voltage, enable voltage	vs Time (start-up)	17 – 19
	Line transient response		20, 22
	Load transient response		21, 23
	Equivalent series resistance (ESR)	vs Output current	24, 25

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TPS78925
OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT

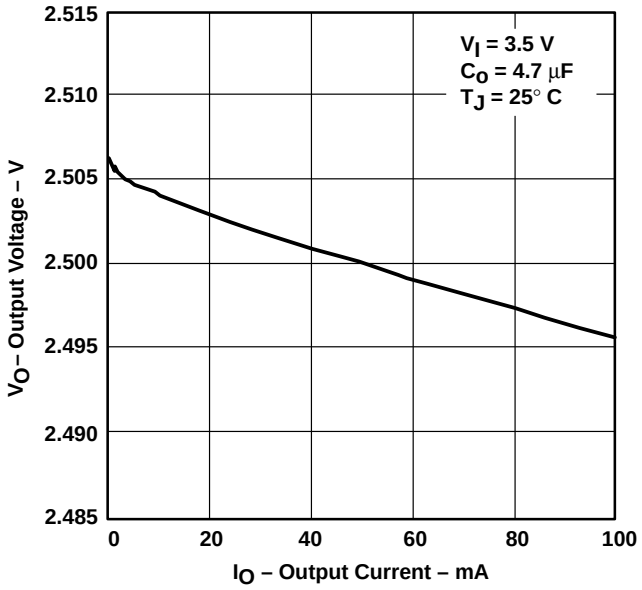


Figure 1

TPS78915
OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT

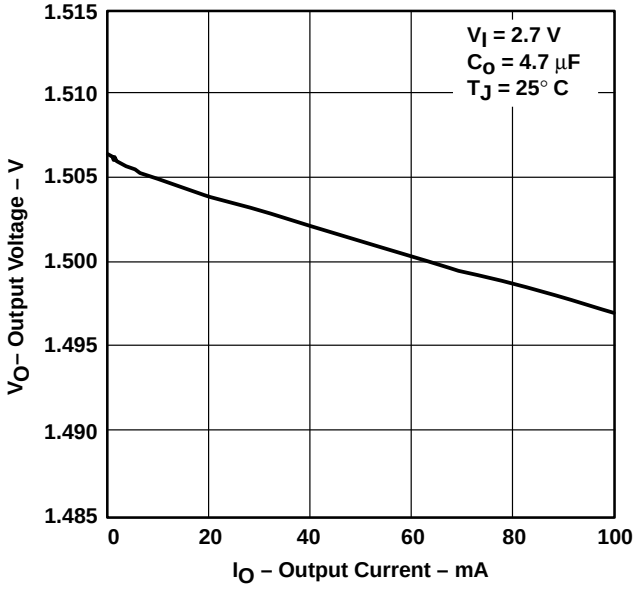


Figure 2

TPS78930
OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT

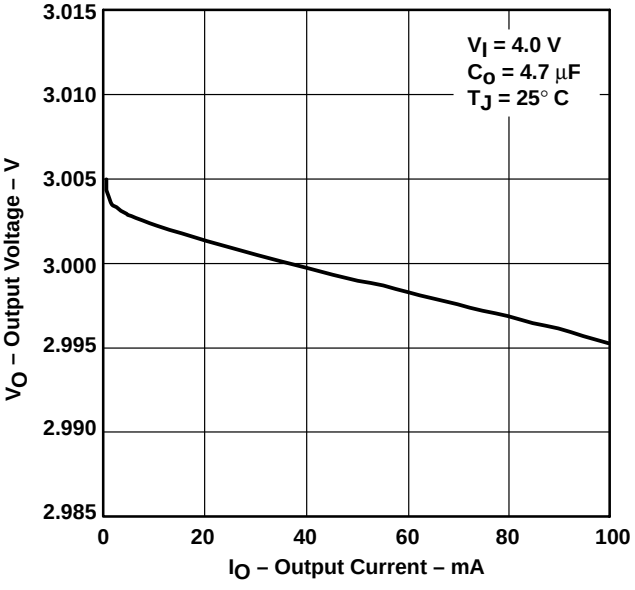


Figure 3

TPS78915
OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

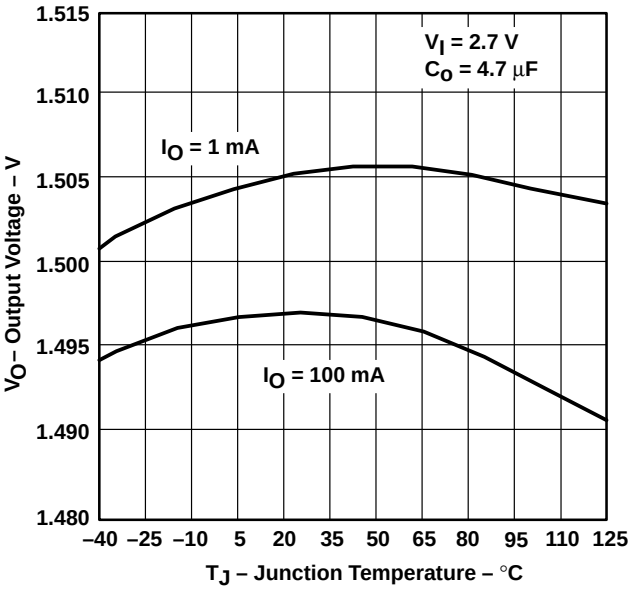


Figure 4

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TPS78925
OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

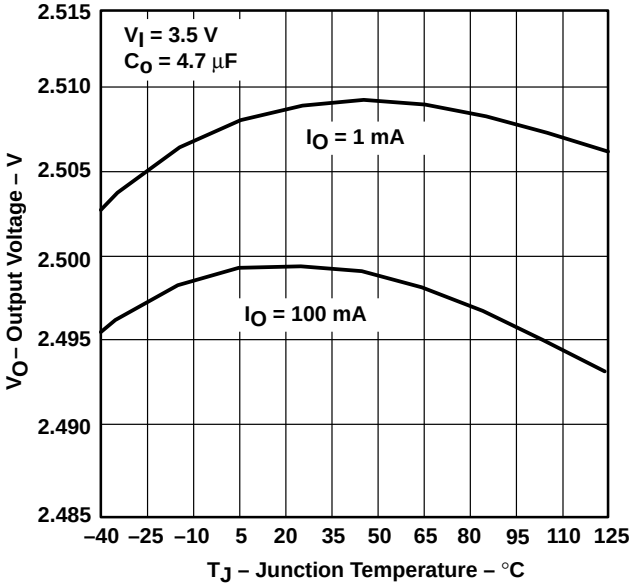


Figure 5

TPS78930
OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

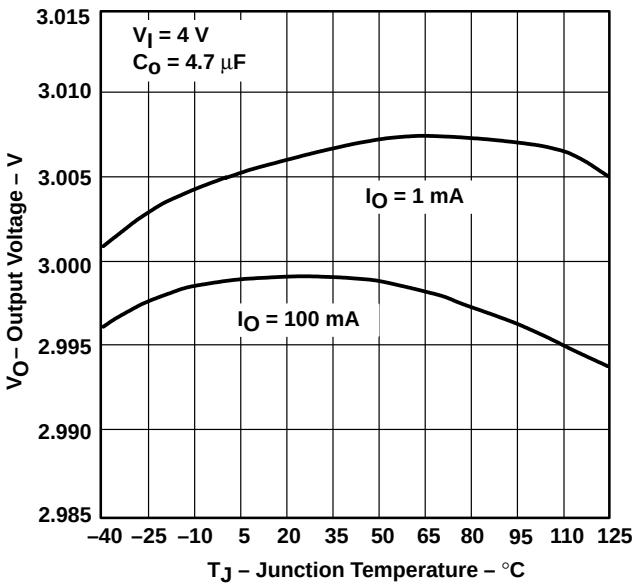


Figure 6

TPS78930
GROUND CURRENT
vs
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

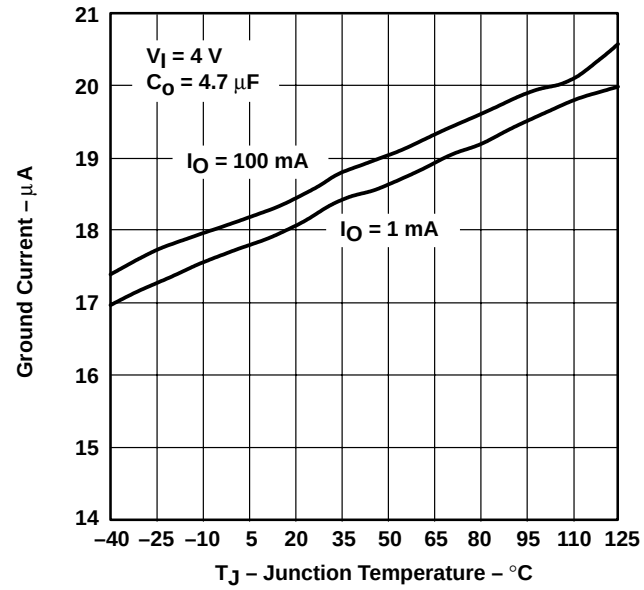


Figure 7

TPS78930
OUTPUT SPECTRAL NOISE DENSITY
vs
FREQUENCY

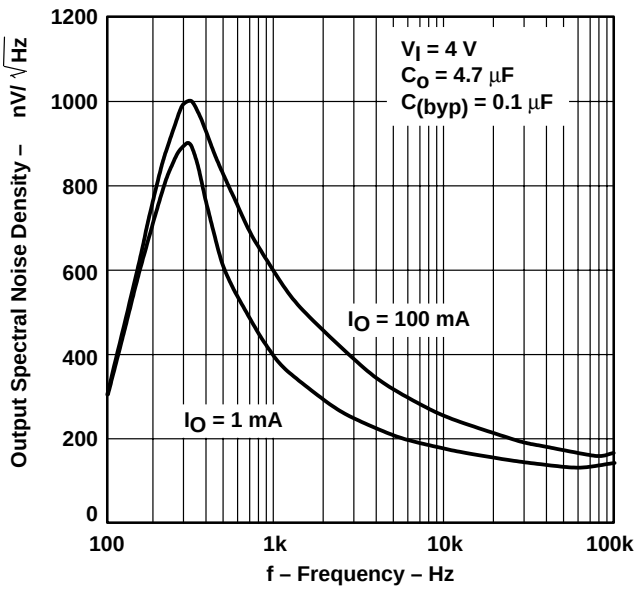


Figure 8

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TPS78930
OUTPUT SPECTRAL NOISE DENSITY
vs
FREQUENCY

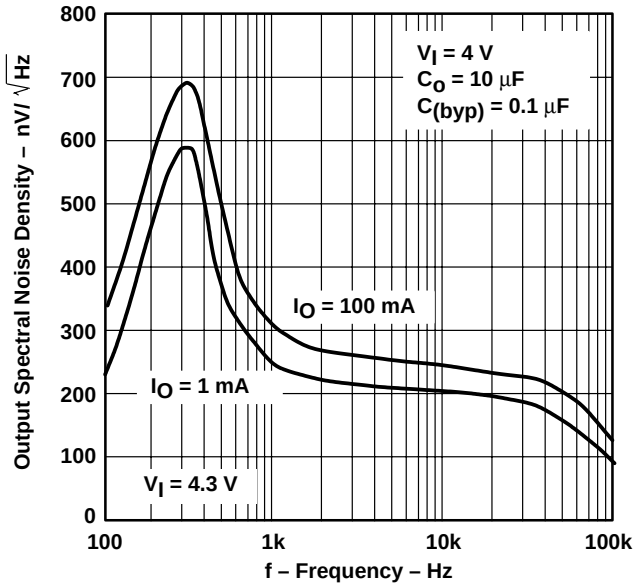


Figure 9

TPS78930
OUTPUT SPECTRAL NOISE DENSITY
vs
FREQUENCY

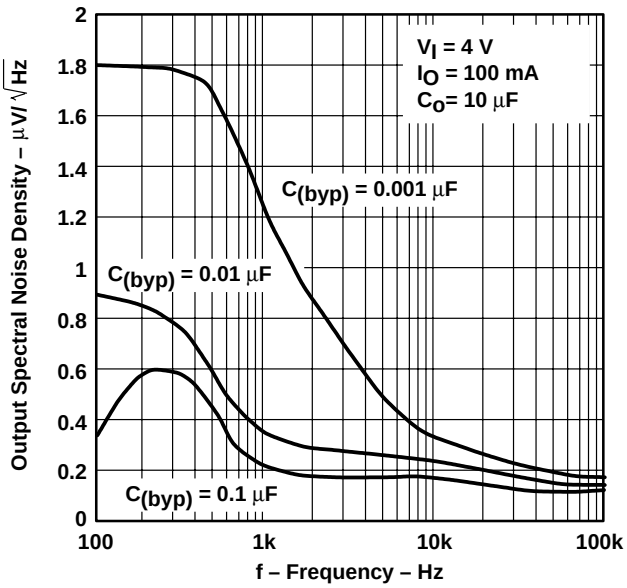


Figure 10

ROOT MEAN SQUARED OUTPUT NOISE
vs
BYPASS CAPACITANCE

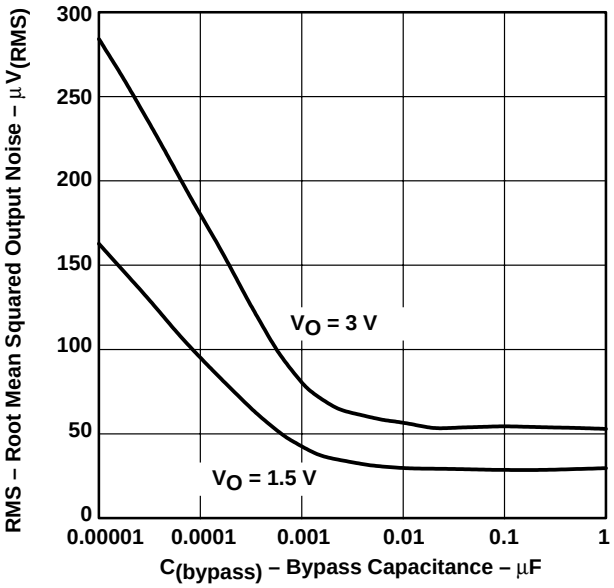


Figure 11

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE
vs
FREQUENCY

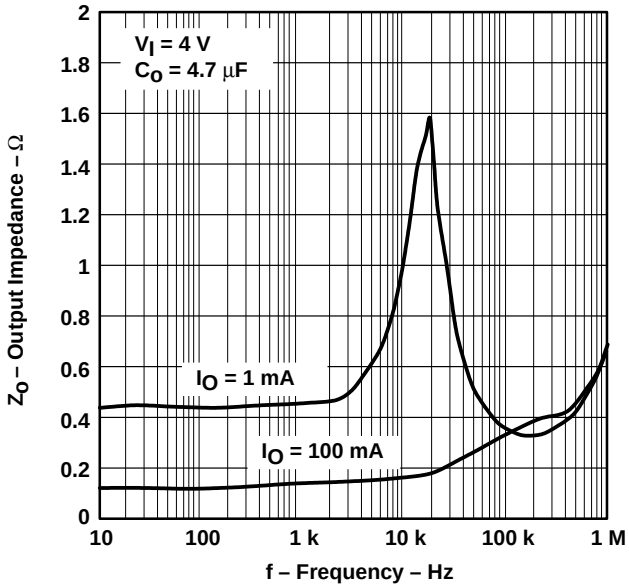


Figure 12

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TPS78930
DROPOUT VOLTAGE
vs
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

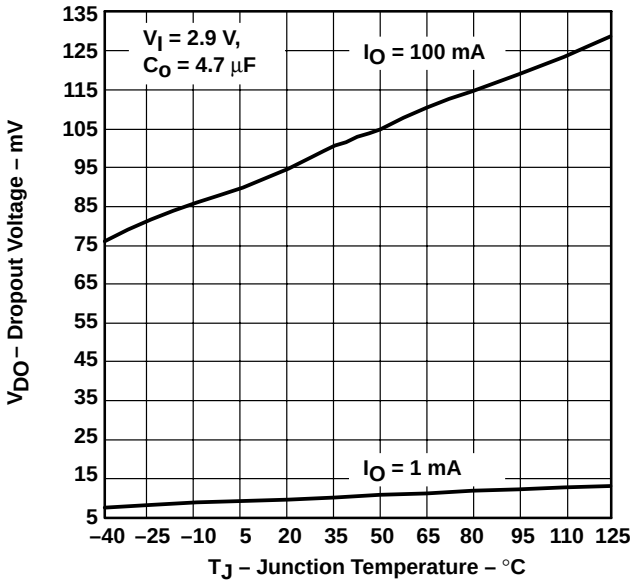


Figure 13

TPS78930
RIPPLE REJECTION
vs
FREQUENCY

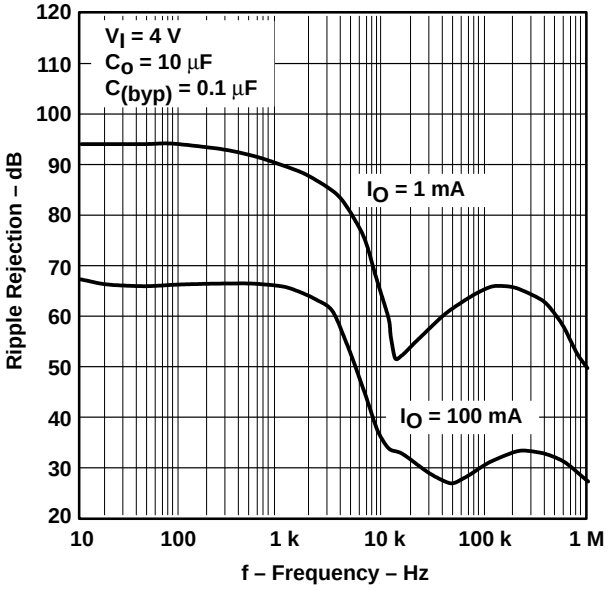


Figure 14

TPS78930
RIPPLE REJECTION
vs
FREQUENCY

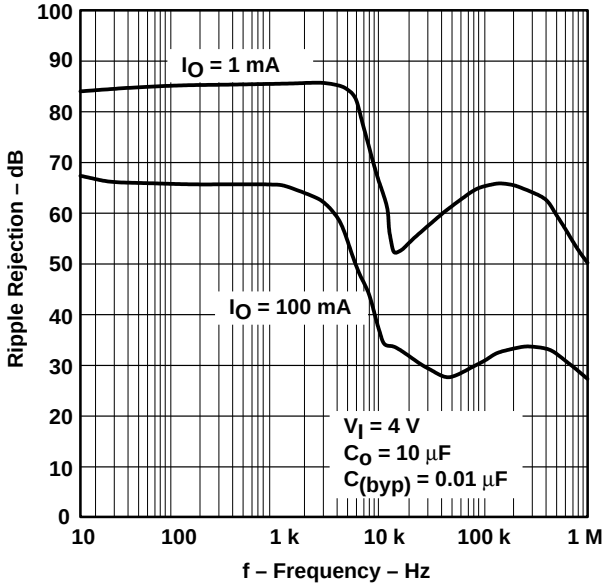


Figure 15

TPS78930
RIPPLE REJECTION
vs
FREQUENCY

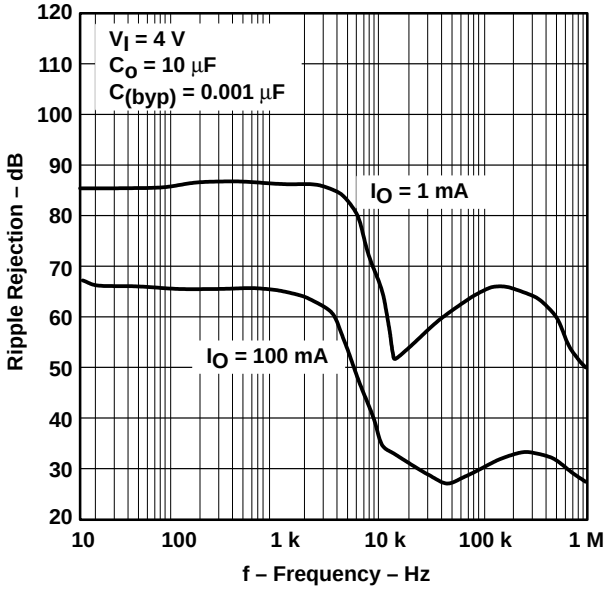


Figure 16

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TPS78930
OUTPUT VOLTAGE, ENABLE VOLTAGE
vs
TIME (START-UP)

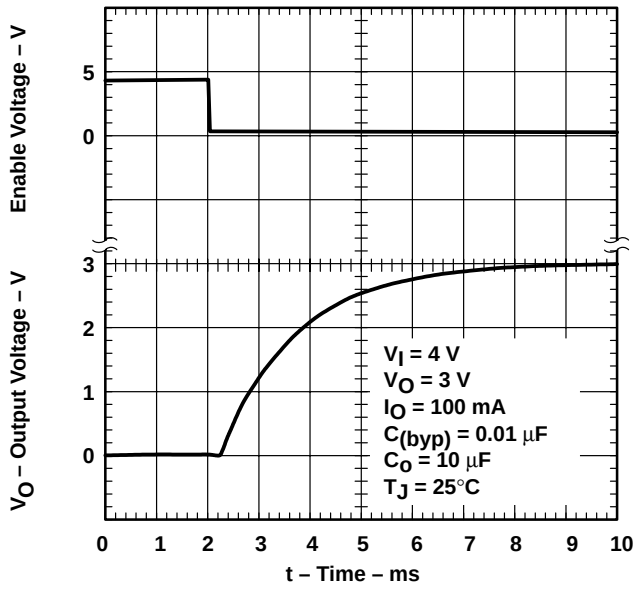


Figure 17

TPS78930
OUTPUT VOLTAGE, ENABLE VOLTAGE
vs
TIME (START-UP)

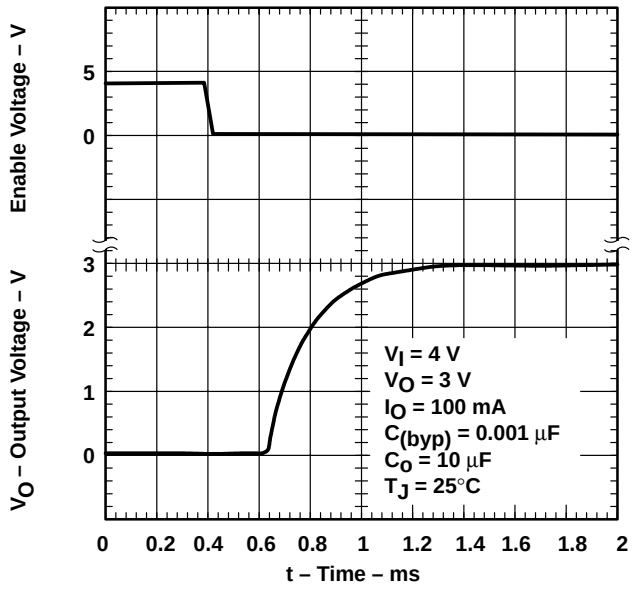


Figure 18

TPS78930
OUTPUT VOLTAGE, ENABLE VOLTAGE
vs
TIME (START-UP)

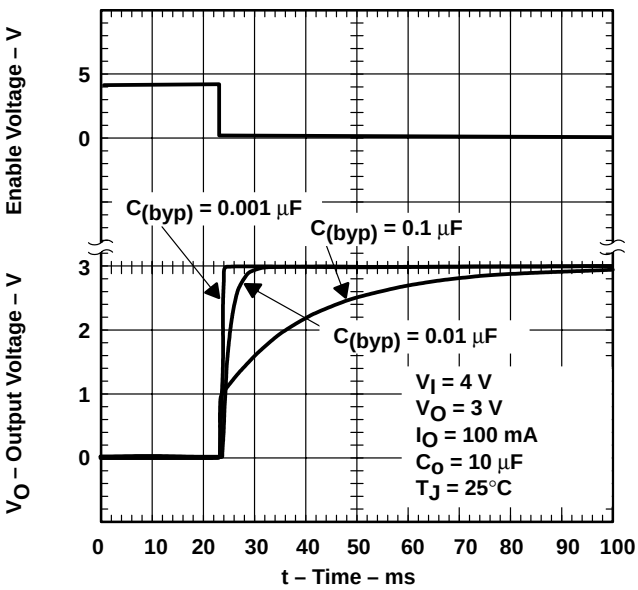


Figure 19

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TPS78915
LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

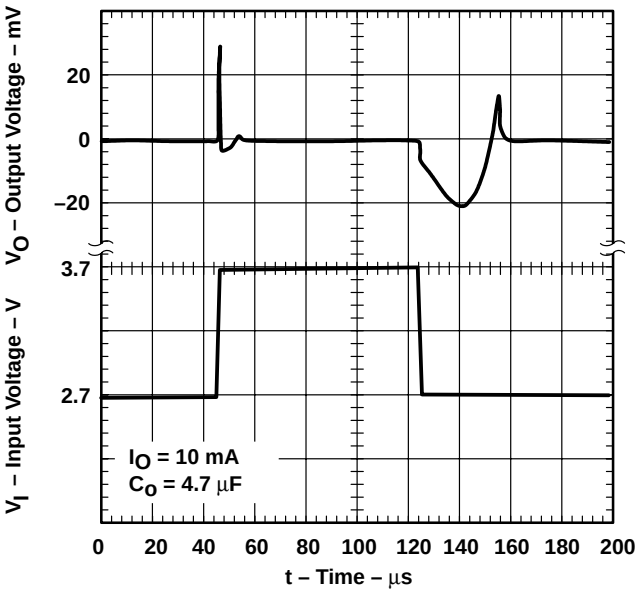


Figure 20

TPS78915
LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

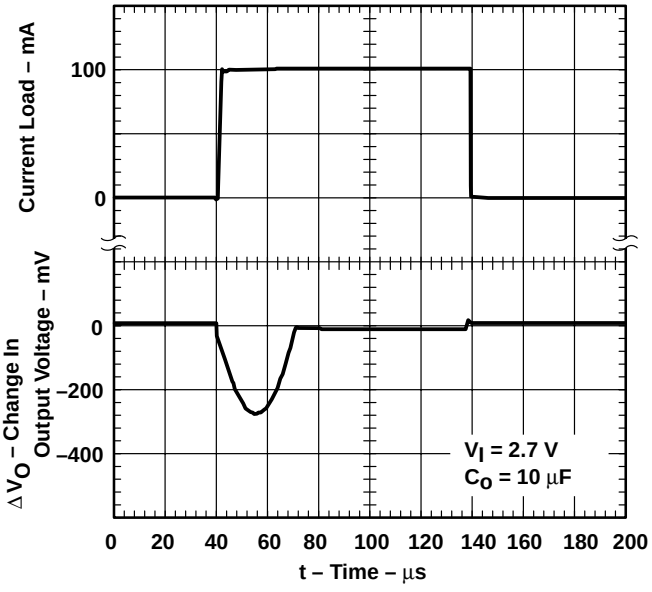


Figure 21

TPS78930
LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

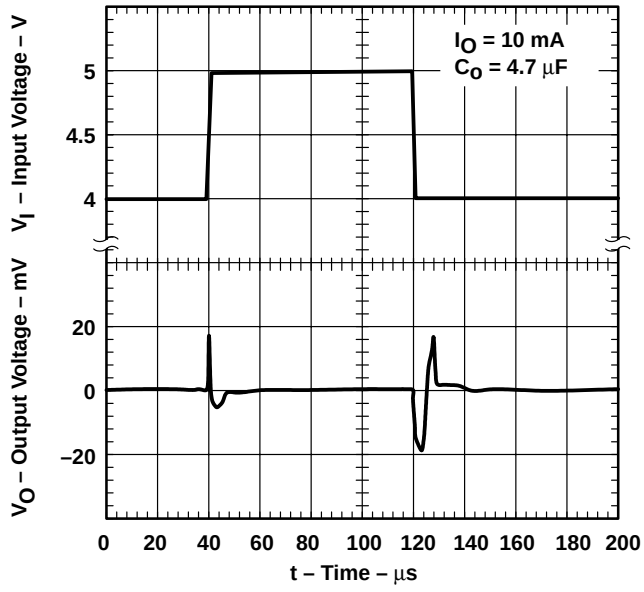


Figure 22

TPS78930
LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

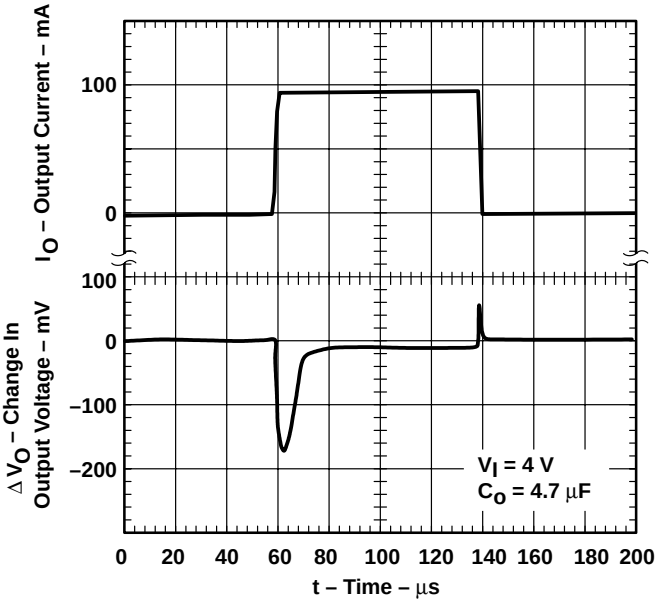


Figure 23

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TPS78930
TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY
EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE (ESR)
vs
OUTPUT CURRENT

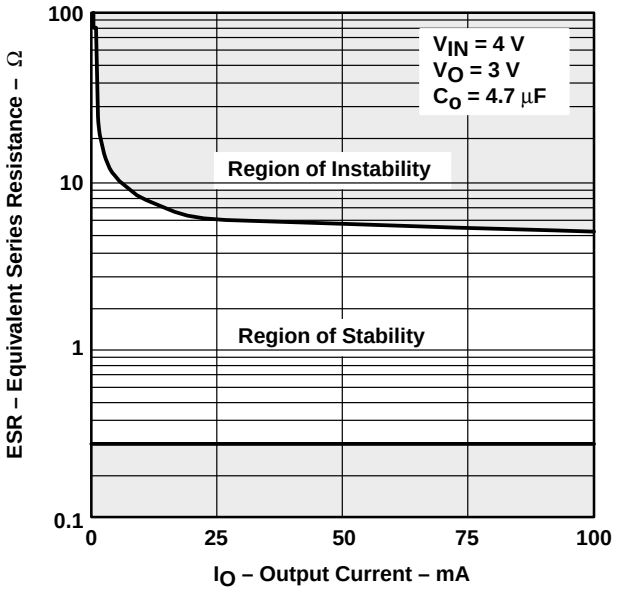


Figure 24

TPS78930
TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY
EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE (ESR)
vs
OUTPUT CURRENT

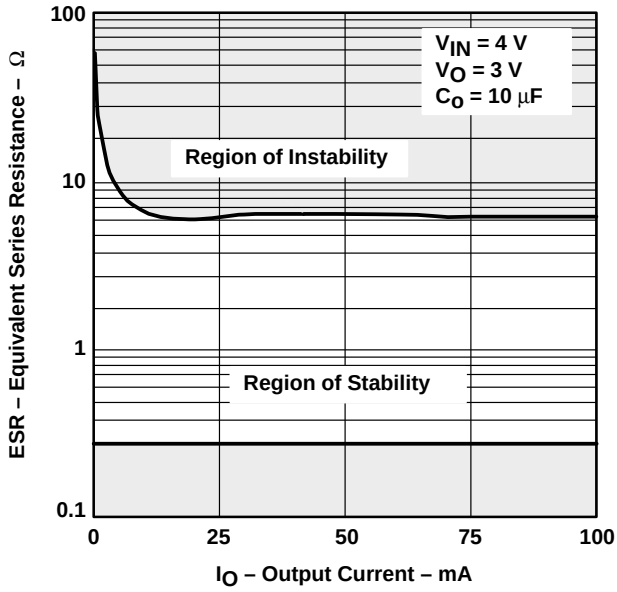


Figure 25

APPLICATION INFORMATION

The TPS789xx family of low-dropout (LDO) regulators have been optimized for use in battery-operated equipment. They feature extremely low dropout voltages, low output noise, low quiescent current (17 μA typically), and enable inputs to reduce supply currents to 1 μA when the regulators are turned off.

A typical application circuit is shown in Figure 26.

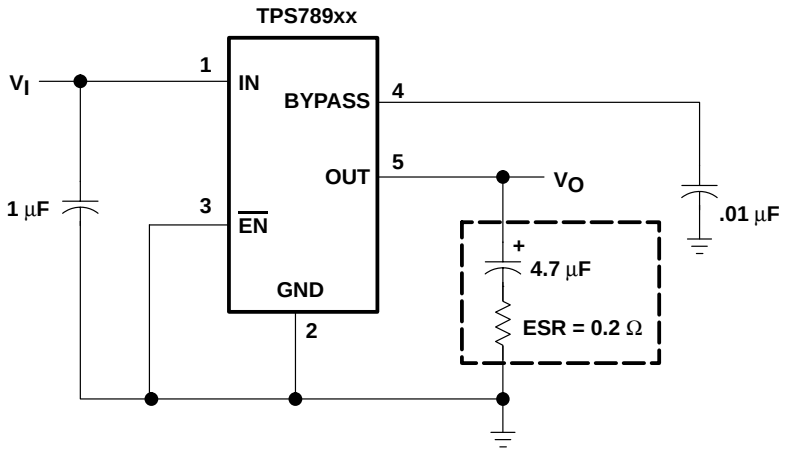


Figure 26. Typical Application Circuit

external capacitor requirements

Although not required, a 0.047-μF or larger ceramic input bypass capacitor, connected between IN and GND and located close to the TPS789xx, is recommended to improve transient response and noise rejection. A higher-value electrolytic input capacitor may be necessary if large, fast-rise-time load transients are anticipated and the device is located several inches from the power source.

Like all low dropout regulators, the TPS789xx requires an output capacitor connected between OUT and GND to stabilize the internal control loop. The minimum recommended capacitance is 4.7 μF. The ESR (equivalent series resistance) of the capacitor should be between 0.2 Ω and 10 Ω. to ensure stability. Capacitor values larger than 4.7 μF are acceptable, and allow the use of smaller ESR values. Capacitances less than 4.7 μF are not recommended because they require careful selection of ESR to ensure stability. Solid tantalum electrolytic, aluminum electrolytic, and multilayer ceramic capacitors are all suitable, provided they meet the requirements described above. Most of the commercially available 4.7 μF surface-mount solid tantalum capacitors, including devices from Sprague, Kemet, and Nichico, meet the ESR requirements stated above. Multilayer ceramic capacitors may have very small equivalent series resistances and may thus require the addition of a low value series resistor to ensure stability.

CAPACITOR SELECTION

PART NO.	MFR.	VALUE	MAX ESR†	SIZE (H × L × W)†
T494B475K016AS	KEMET	4.7 μF	1.5 Ω	1.9 × 3.5 × 2.8
195D106x0016x2T	SPRAGUE	10 μF	1.5 Ω	1.3 × 7.0 × 2.7
695D106x003562T	SPRAGUE	10 μF	1.3 Ω	2.5 × 7.6 × 2.5
TPSC475K035R0600	AVX	4.7 μF	0.6 Ω	2.6 × 6.0 × 3.2

† Size is in mm. The ESR maximum resistance is in ohms at 100 kHz and T_A = 25°C. Contact the manufacturer for the minimum ESR values.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

external capacitor requirements (continued)

The external bypass capacitor, used in conjunction with an internal resistor to form a low-pass filter, should be a low ESR ceramic capacitor. For example, the TPS78930 exhibits only 56 μV_{RMS} of output voltage noise using a 0.01 μF ceramic bypass capacitor and a10 μF ceramic output capacitors. Note that the output will start up slower as the bypass capacitance increases due to the RC time constant at the bypass pin that is created by the internal 150 kΩ resistor and external capacitor.

power dissipation and junction temperature

Specified regulator operation is assured to a junction temperature of 125°C; the maximum junction temperature should be restricted to 125°C under normal operating conditions. This restriction limits the power dissipation the regulator can handle in any given application. To ensure the junction temperature is within acceptable limits, calculate the maximum allowable dissipation, $P_{D(max)}$, and the actual dissipation, P_D, which must be less than or equal to $P_{D(max)}$.

The maximum-power-dissipation limit is determined using the following equation:

$$P_{D(max)} = \frac{T_J max - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

Where:

$T_J max$ is the maximum allowable junction temperature.

$R_{\theta JA}$ is the thermal resistance junction-to-ambient for the package, see the dissipation rating table.

T_A is the ambient temperature.

The regulator dissipation is calculated using:

$$P_D = \left(V_I - V_O\right) \times I_O$$

Power dissipation resulting from quiescent current is negligible. Excessive power dissipation will trigger the thermal protection circuit.

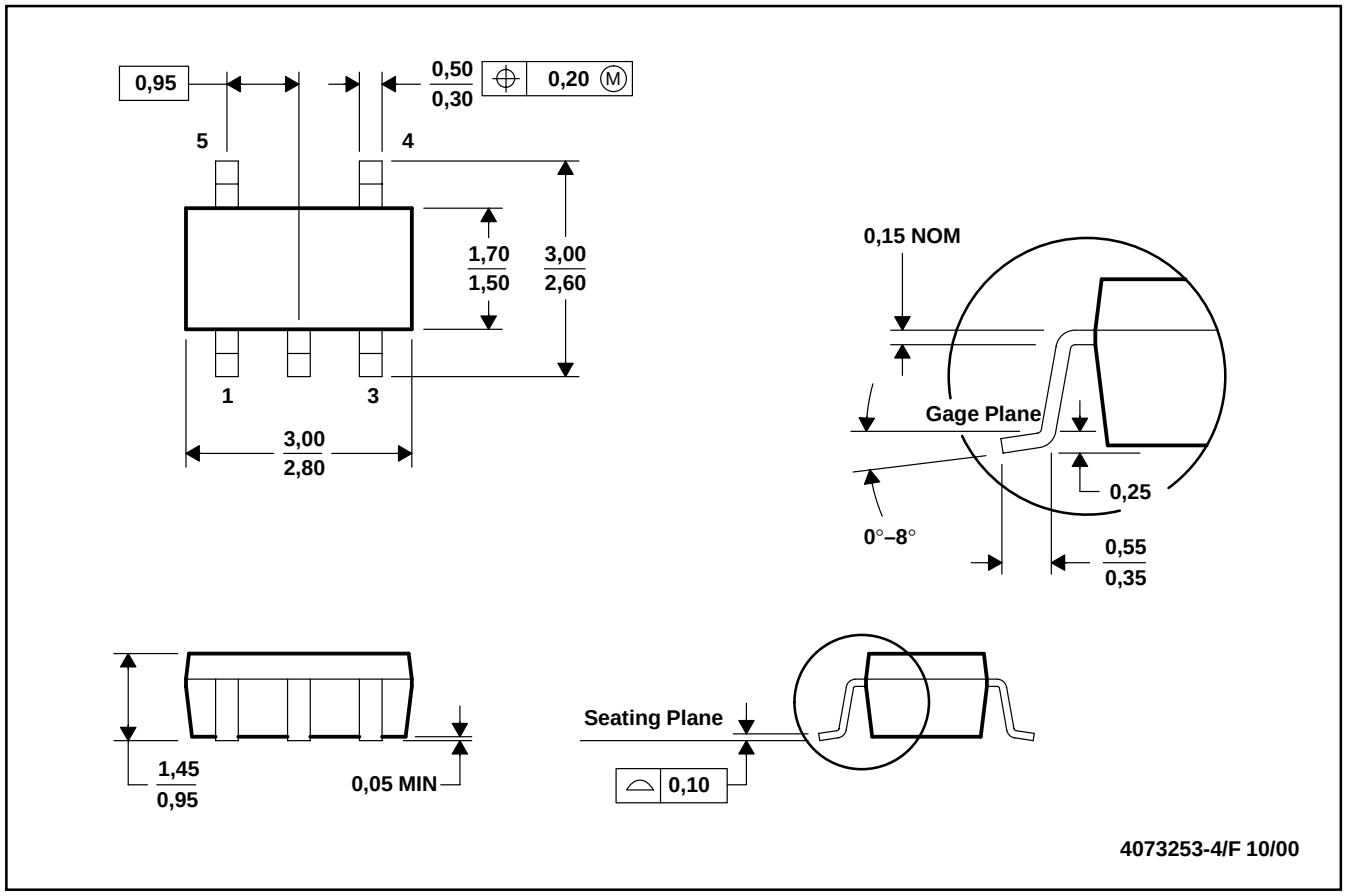
regulator protection

The TPS789xx PMOS-pass transistor has a built-in back diode that conducts reverse current when the input voltage drops below the output voltage (e.g., during power down). Current is conducted from the output to the input and is not internally limited. If extended reverse voltage operation is anticipated, external limiting might be appropriate.

The TPS789xx features internal current limiting and thermal protection. During normal operation, the TPS789xx limits output current to approximately 350 mA. When current limiting engages, the output voltage scales back linearly until the overcurrent condition ends. While current limiting is designed to prevent gross device failure, care should be taken not to exceed the power dissipation ratings of the package. If the temperature of the device exceeds approximately 165°C, thermal-protection circuitry shuts it down. Once the device has cooled down to below approximately 140°C, regulator operation resumes.

MECHANICAL DATA

DBV (R-PDSO-G5) **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE**



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.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make changes to their products or to discontinue any product or service without notice, and advise customers to obtain the latest version of relevant information to verify, before placing orders, that information being relied on is current and complete. All products are sold subject to the terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment, including those pertaining to warranty, patent infringement, and limitation of liability.

TI warrants performance of its products to the specifications applicable at the time of sale in accordance with TI's standard warranty. Testing and other quality control techniques are utilized to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Specific testing of all parameters of each device is not necessarily performed, except those mandated by government requirements.

Customers are responsible for their applications using TI components.

In order to minimize risks associated with the customer's applications, adequate design and operating safeguards must be provided by the customer to minimize inherent or procedural hazards.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or customer product design. TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right of TI covering or relating to any combination, machine, or process in which such products or services might be or are used. TI's publication of information regarding any third party's products or services does not constitute TI's approval, license, warranty or endorsement thereof.

Reproduction of information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations and notices. Representation or reproduction of this information with alteration voids all warranties provided for an associated TI product or service, is an unfair and deceptive business practice, and TI is not responsible nor liable for any such use.

Resale of TI's products or services with *statements different from or beyond the parameters* stated by TI for that product or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI product or service, is an unfair and deceptive business practice, and TI is not responsible nor liable for any such use.

Also see: Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale for Semiconductor Products. www.ti.com/sc/docs/stdterms.htm

Mailing Address:

Texas Instruments
Post Office Box 655303
Dallas, Texas 75265

Copyright © 2001, Texas Instruments Incorporated