

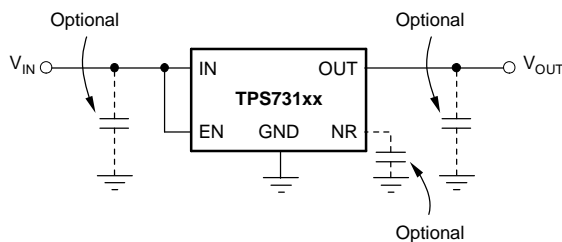
## Cap-Free, NMOS, 150mA Low Dropout Regulator with Reverse Current Protection

### 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:  $30\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$  Typ (10kHz to 100kHz)
- 0.5% Initial Accuracy
- 1% Overall Accuracy over Line, Load, and Temperature
- Less Than  $1\mu\text{A}$  Max  $I_{\text{Q}}$  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



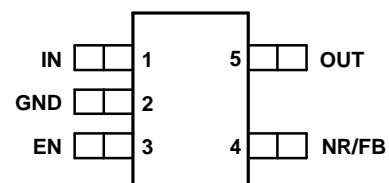
Typical Application Circuit for Fixed-Voltage Versions

### 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  $1\mu\text{A}$  and ideal for portable applications. The extremely low output noise ( $30\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$  with  $0.1\mu\text{F}$   $C_{\text{NR}}$ ) is ideal for powering VCOs. These devices are protected by thermal shutdown and foldback current limit.

DBV PACKAGE  
SOT23  
(TOP VIEW)



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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<sup>(1)</sup>

PRODUCT	V <sub>OUT</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>
TPS731xxyyyz	<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](http://www.ti.com).
- (2) Output voltages from 1.3V to 4V 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 1.2V operation, tie FB to OUT.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

	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
Peak output current	Internally limited	
Output short-circuit duration	Indefinite	
Continuous total power dissipation	See <a href="#">Dissipation Ratings Table</a>	
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

- (1) 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<sup>(1)</sup>

BOARD	PACKAGE	R <sub>θJC</sub>	R <sub>θJA</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
Low-K <sup>(2)</sup>	DBV	64°C/W	255°C/W	3.9mW/°C	390mW	215mW	155mW
High-K <sup>(3)</sup>	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 ( $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ ),  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.5V^{(1)}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 1.7V$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 0.1\mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage range <sup>(1)</sup>		1.7		5.5	V
$V_{FB}$	Internal reference (TPS73101)	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.198	1.20	1.210	V
$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage range (TPS73101)		$V_{FB}$		$5.5 - V_{DO}$	V
	Accuracy <sup>(1)</sup>	Nominal	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$			+0.5
$V_{IN}$ , $I_{OUT}$ , and T		$V_{OUT} + 0.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$ ; $10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150\text{mA}$	-1.0	$\pm 0.5$	+1.0	
$\Delta V_{OUT}\%/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line regulation <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$		0.01		%/V
$\Delta V_{OUT}\%/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Load regulation	$1\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150\text{mA}$		0.002		%/mA
		$10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150\text{mA}$		0.0005		
$V_{DO}$	Dropout voltage <sup>(2)</sup> ( $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} - 0.1V$ )	$I_{OUT} = 150\text{mA}$		30	100	mV
$Z_O(\text{DO})$	Output impedance in dropout	$1.7\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$		0.25		$\Omega$
$I_{CL}$	Output current limit	$V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{OUT(nom)}$	150	360	500	mA
$I_{SC}$	Short-circuit current	$V_{OUT} = 0V$		200		mA
$I_{REV}$	Reverse leakage current <sup>(3)</sup> ( $-I_{IN}$ )	$V_{EN} \leq 0.5V$ , $0V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{OUT}$		0.1	10	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GND}$	Ground pin current	$I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ ( $I_Q$ )		400	550	$\mu\text{A}$
		$I_{OUT} = 150\text{mA}$		550	750	
$I_{SHDN}$	Shutdown current ( $I_{GND}$ )	$V_{EN} \leq 0.5V$ , $V_{OUT} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5$		0.02	1	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{FB}$	FB pin current (TPS73101)			0.1	0.3	$\mu\text{A}$
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio (ripple rejection)	$f = 100\text{Hz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 150\text{mA}$		58		dB
		$f = 10\text{kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 150\text{mA}$		37		
$V_N$	Output noise voltage BW = 10Hz - 100kHz	$C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$ , No $C_{NR}$		$27 \times V_{OUT}$		$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$
		$C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$ , $C_{NR} = 0.01\mu\text{F}$		$8.5 \times V_{OUT}$		
$t_{STR}$	Startup time	$V_{OUT} = 3V$ , $R_L = 30\Omega$ $C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$ , $C_{NR} = 0.01\mu\text{F}$		600		$\mu\text{s}$
$V_{EN}(\text{HI})$	Enable high (enabled)		1.7		$V_{IN}$	V
$V_{EN}(\text{LO})$	Enable low (shutdown)		0		0.5	V
$I_{EN}(\text{HI})$	Enable pin current (enabled)	$V_{EN} = 5.5V$		0.02	0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
$T_{SD}$	Thermal shutdown temperature	Shutdown      Temp increasing		160		$^\circ\text{C}$
		Reset            Temp decreasing		140		
$T_J$	Operating junction temperature		-40		125	$^\circ\text{C}$

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

(2)  $V_{DO}$  is not measured for the TPS73115 ( $V_{O(nom)} = 1.5V$ ) since minimum  $V_{IN} = 1.7V$ .

(3) Fixed-voltage versions only; refer to the [Applications](#) section for more information.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

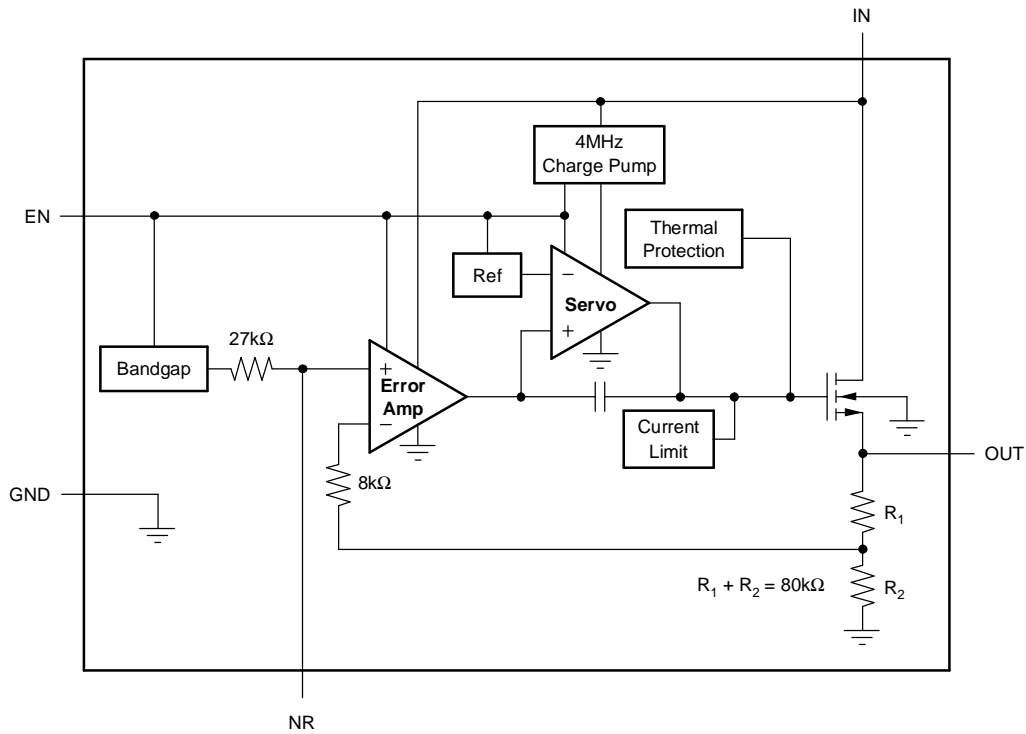


Figure 1. Fixed Voltage Version

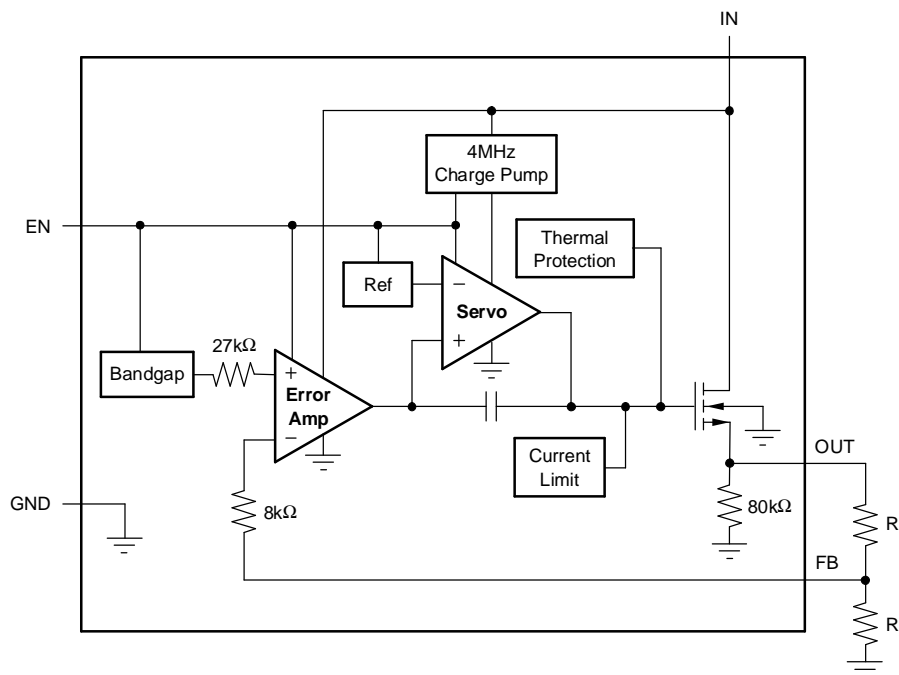


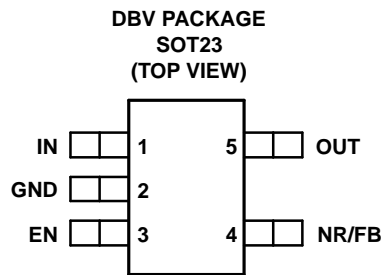
Figure 2. Adjustable Voltage Version

Table 1. Standard 1% Resistor Values for Common Output Voltages

V <sub>O</sub>	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>
1.2V	Short	Open
1.5V	23.2kΩ	95.3kΩ
1.8V	28.0kΩ	56.2kΩ
2.5V	39.2kΩ	36.5kΩ
2.8V	44.2kΩ	33.2kΩ
3.0V	46.4kΩ	30.9kΩ
3.3V	52.3kΩ	30.1kΩ
5.0V	78.7kΩ	24.9kΩ

NOTE:  $V_{OUT} = (R_1 + R_2)/R_2 \times 1.204$ ;  
 $R_1 || R_2 \cong 19k\Omega$  for best accuracy.

## PIN ASSIGNMENTS



## TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

TERMINAL		DESCRIPTION
NAME	SOT23 (DBV) PIN NO.	
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 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  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.5\text{V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 1.7\text{V}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 0.1\mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted.

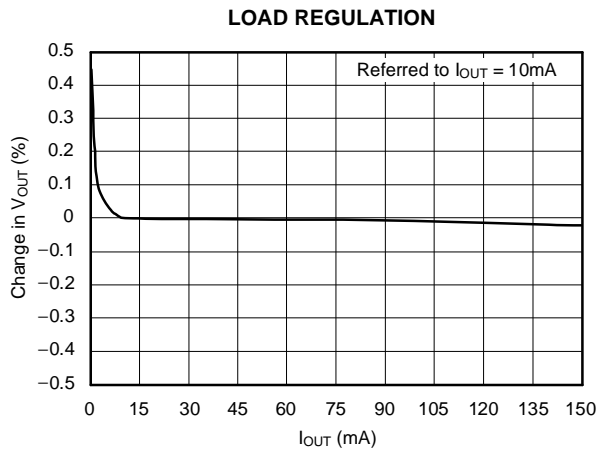


Figure 3.

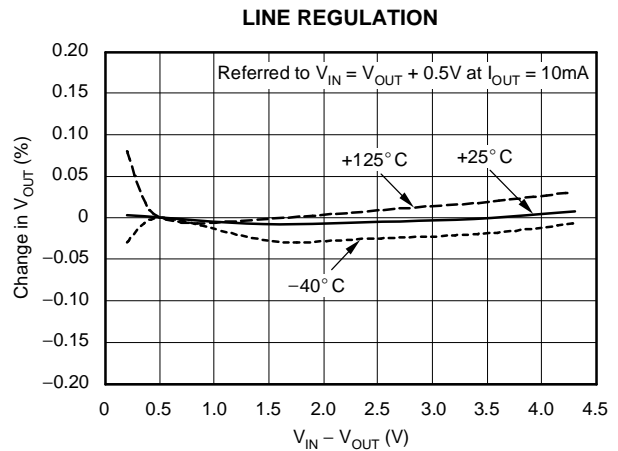


Figure 4.

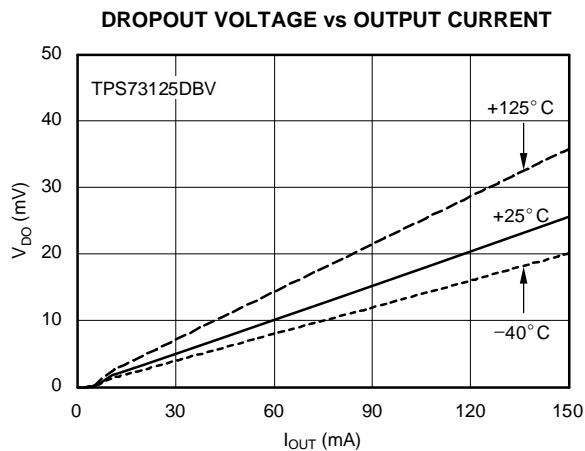


Figure 5.

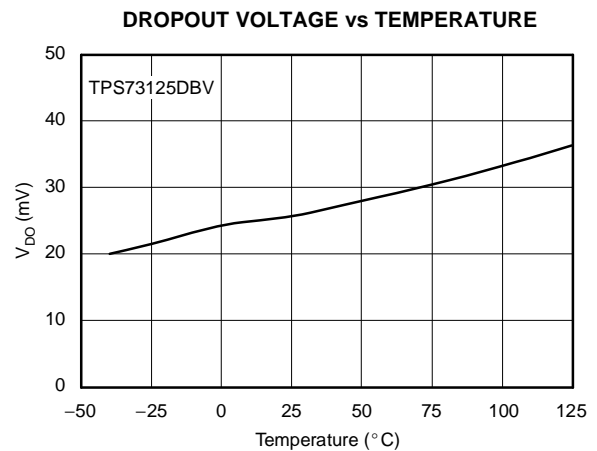


Figure 6.

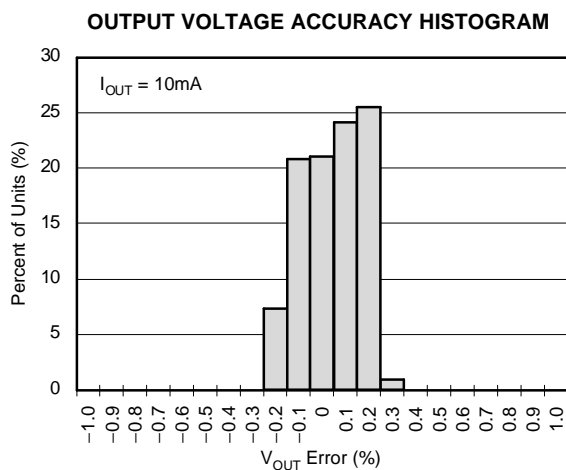


Figure 7.

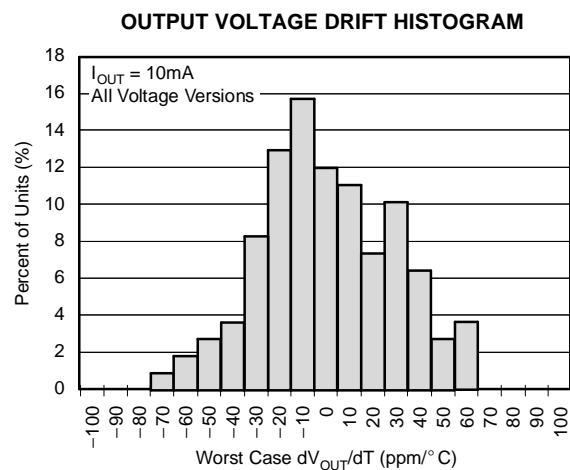
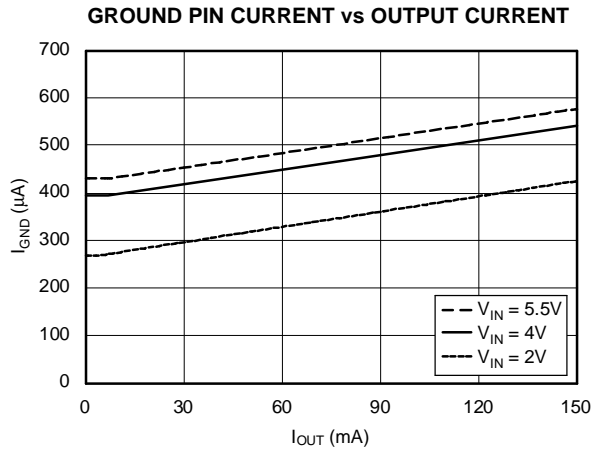


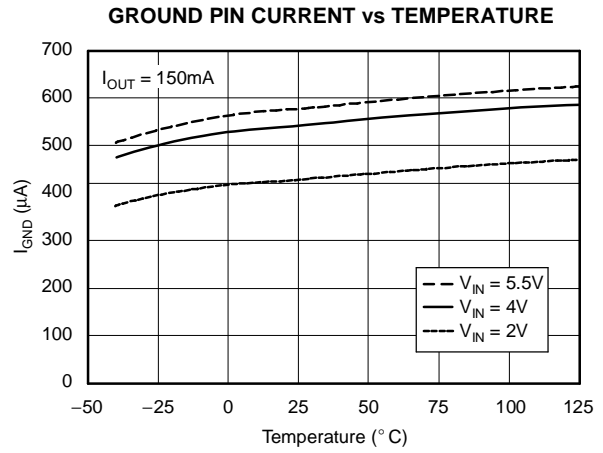
Figure 8.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

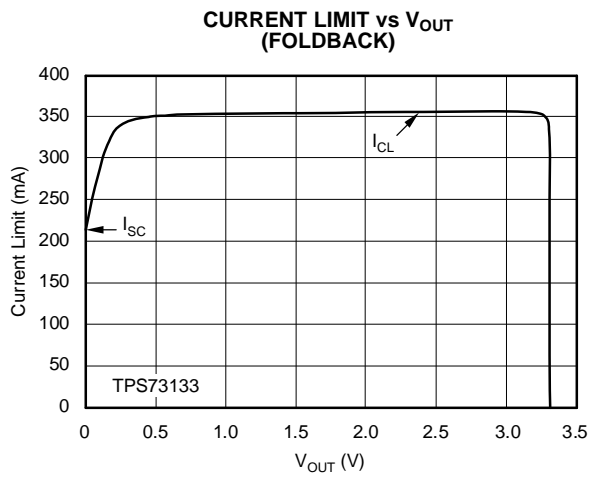
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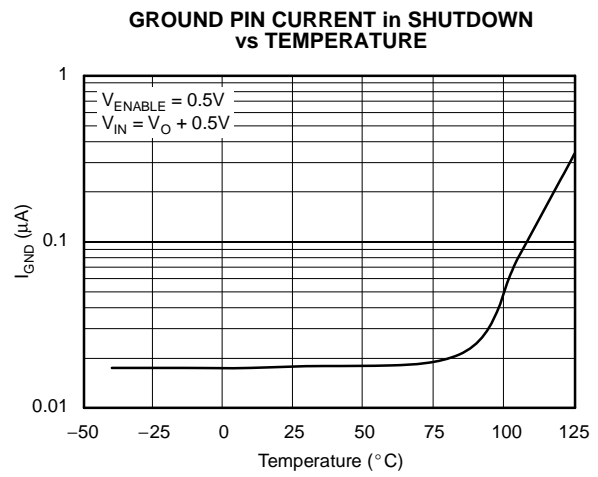
**Figure 9.**



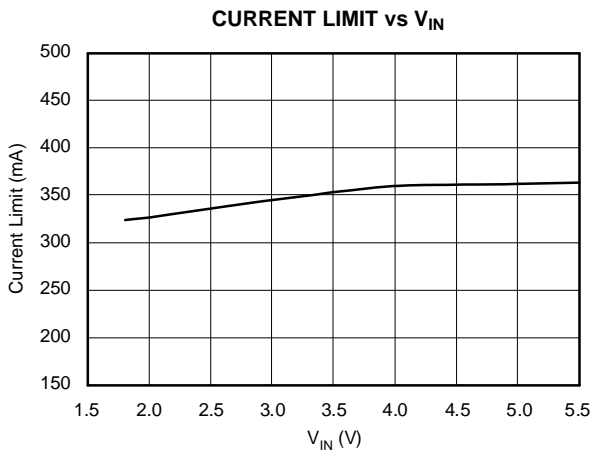
**Figure 10.**



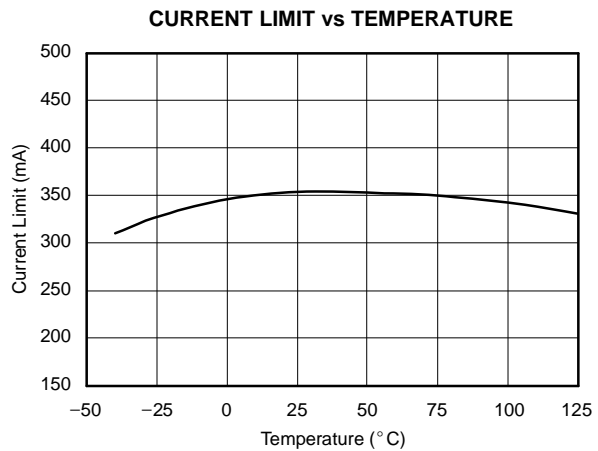
**Figure 11.**



**Figure 12.**



**Figure 13.**



**Figure 14.**

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

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

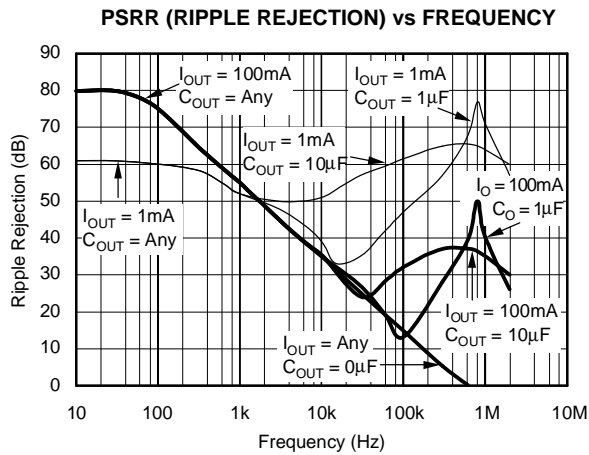


Figure 15.

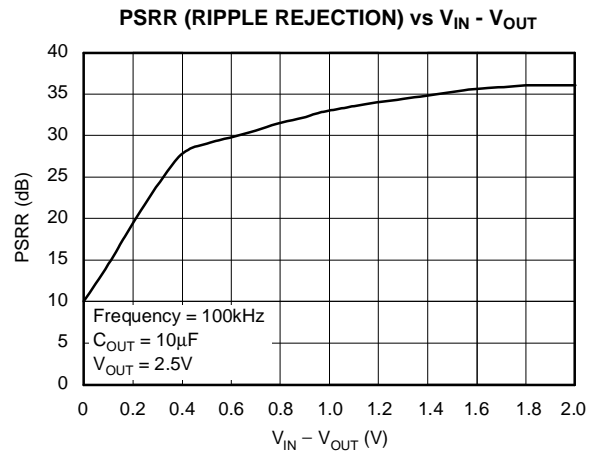


Figure 16.

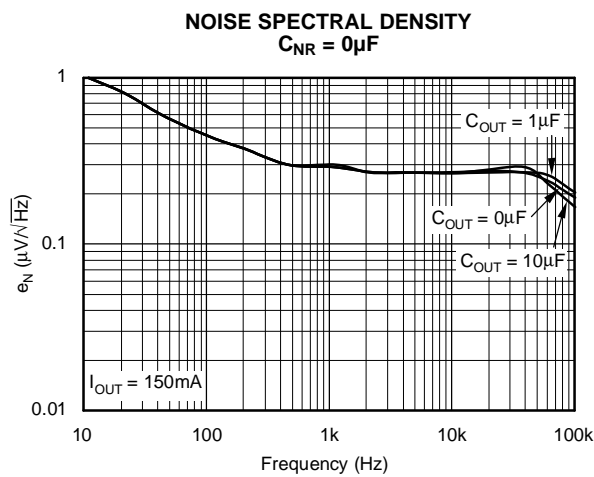


Figure 17.

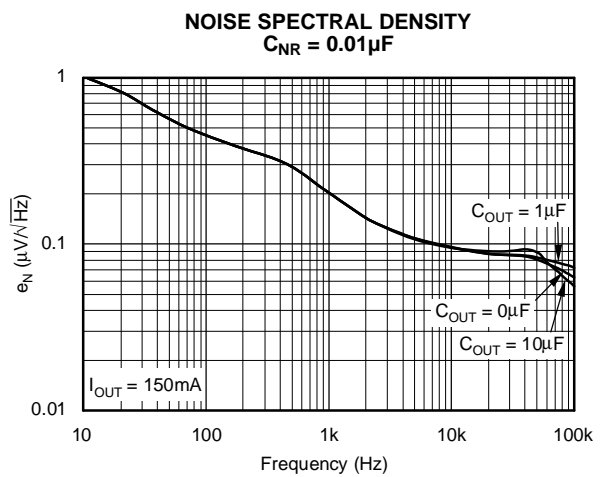


Figure 18.

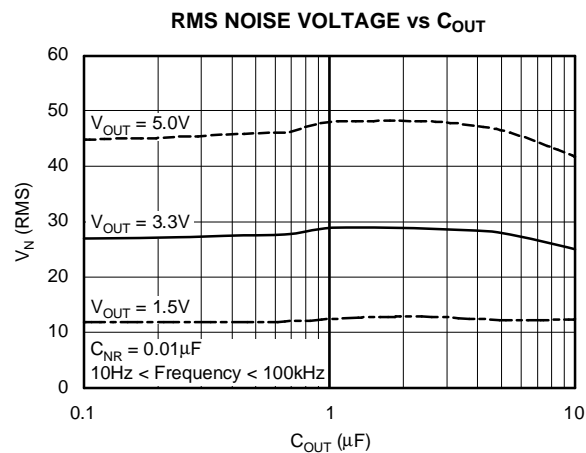


Figure 19.

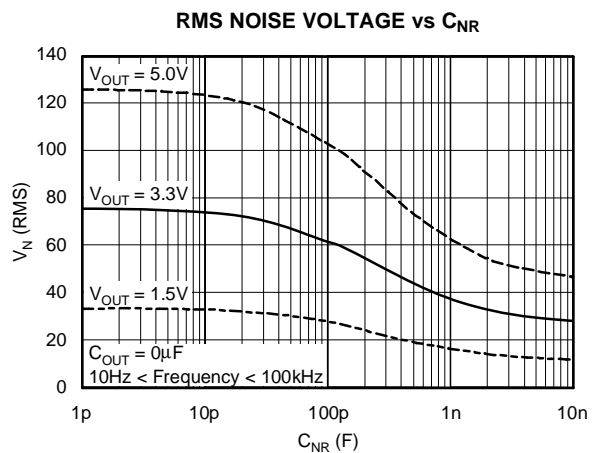
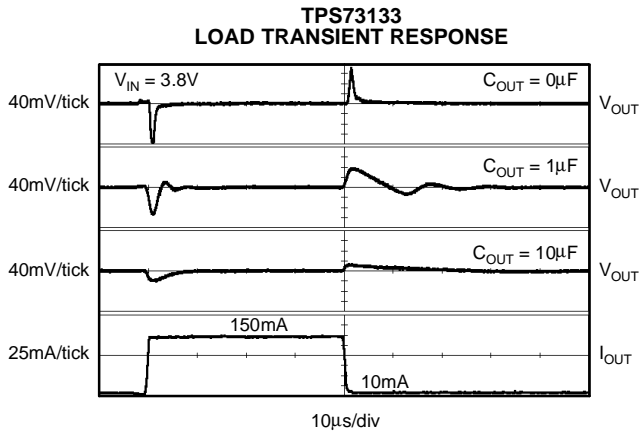


Figure 20.

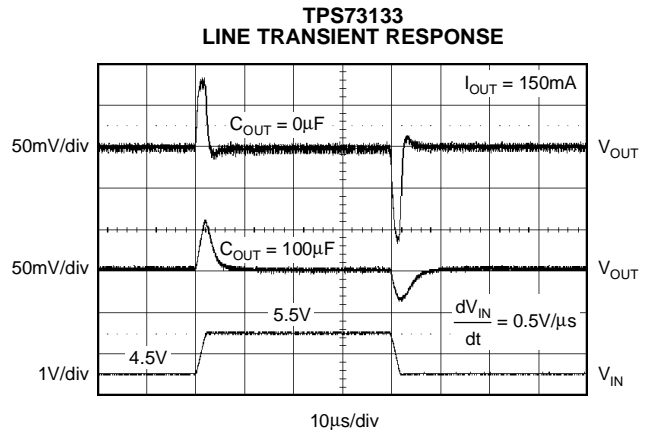


**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

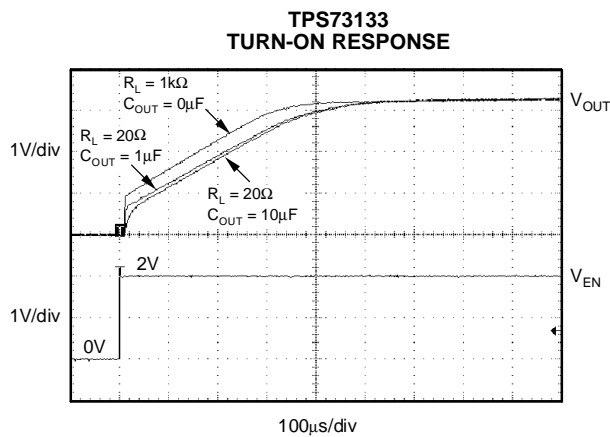
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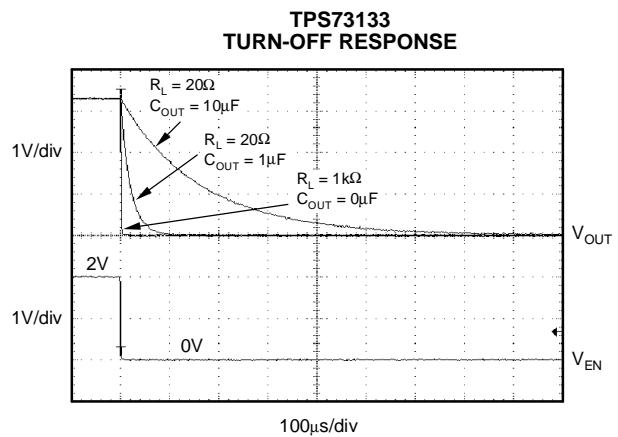
**Figure 21.**



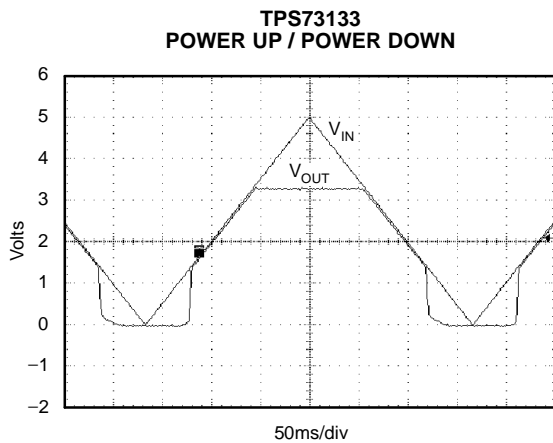
**Figure 22.**



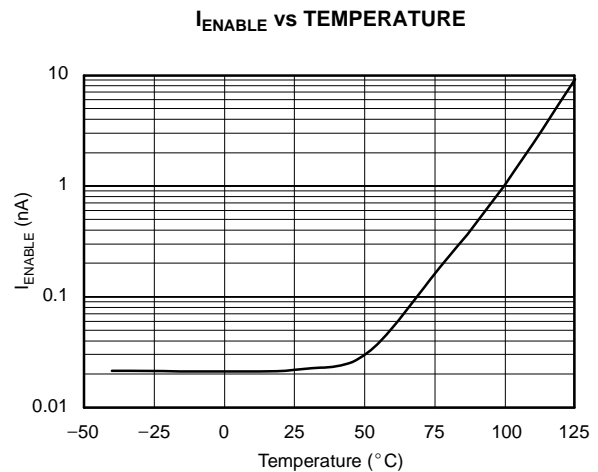
**Figure 23.**



**Figure 24.**



**Figure 25.**



**Figure 26.**

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

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

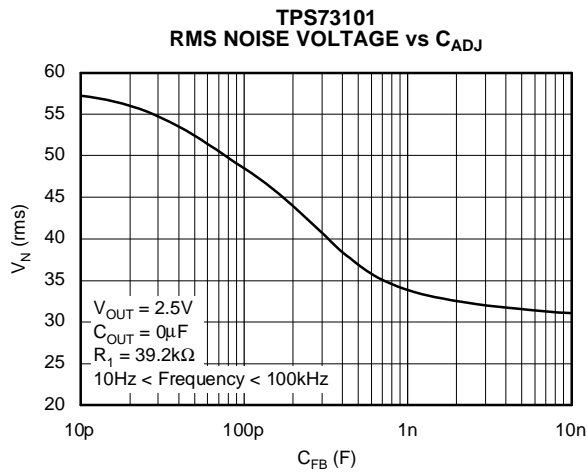


Figure 27.

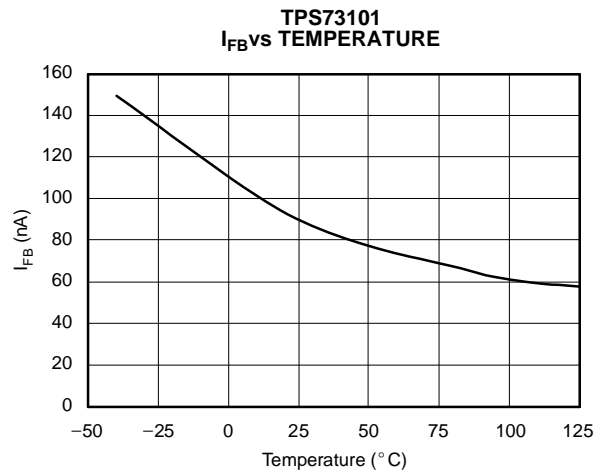


Figure 28.

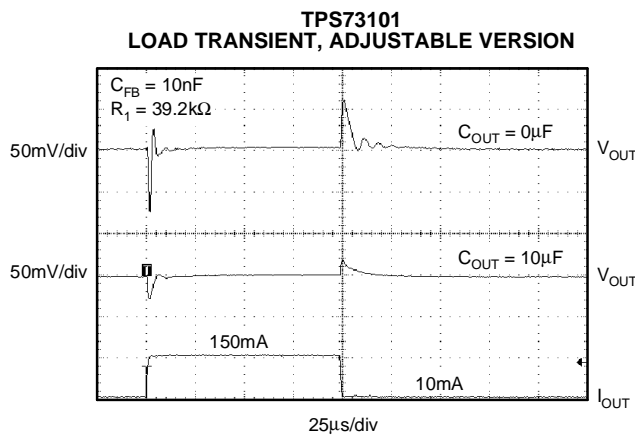


Figure 29.

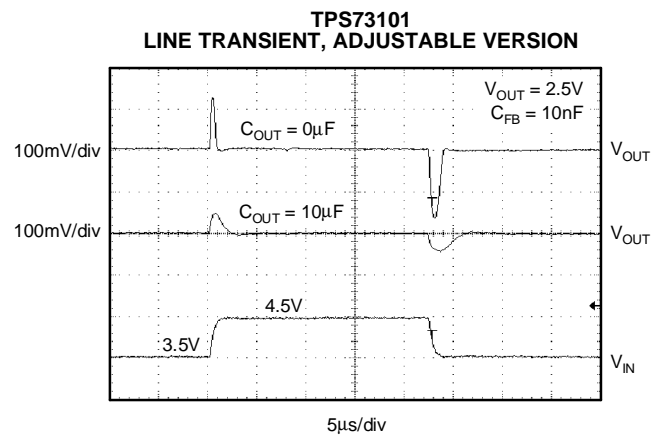


Figure 30.

## 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).

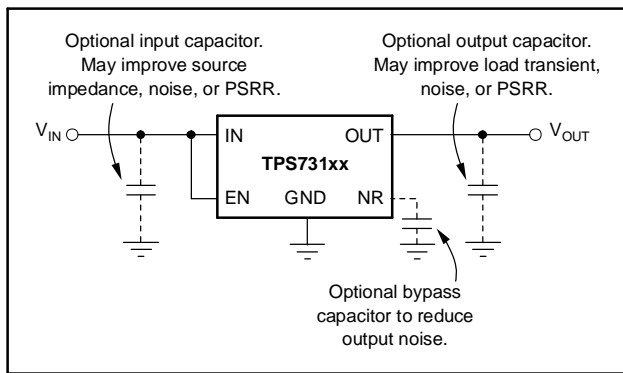


Figure 31. Typical Application Circuit for Fixed-Voltage Versions

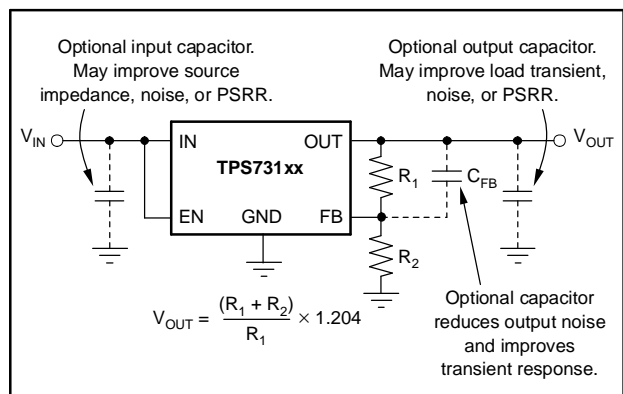


Figure 32. Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable-Voltage Versions

$R_1$  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 19k $\Omega$ .

## 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  $V_{IN} - V_{OUT} < 0.5V$  and multiple low ESR capacitors are in parallel, ringing may occur when the product of  $C_{OUT}$  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<sub>RMS</sub> (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:

$$V_N = 32\mu V_{RMS} \times \frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{R_2} = 32\mu V_{RMS} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} \quad (1)$$

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

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

for the case of no  $C_{NR}$ .

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  $C_{NR} = 10nF$ , the total noise in the 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth is reduced by a factor of ~3.2, giving the approximate relationship:

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

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 noise-reduction pin available. However, connecting a feedback capacitor,  $C_{FB}$ , from the output to the FB pin will reduce output noise and improve 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  $V_{OUT}$ . The charge pump generates  $\sim 250\mu\text{V}$  of switching noise at  $\sim 4\text{MHz}$ ; however, charge-pump noise contribution is negligible at the output of the regulator for most values of  $I_{OUT}$  and  $C_{OUT}$ .

### 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  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{OUT}$ , 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 0.5V. See [Figure 11](#) 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 0.5V (max) turns the regulator off and drops the ground pin current to approximately 10nA. When shutdown capability is not required, the Enable pin can be connected to  $V_{IN}$ . When a pull-up resistor is used, and operation down to 1.8V is required, use pull-up resistor values below 50 k $\Omega$ .

### DROPOUT VOLTAGE

The TPS731xx uses an NMOS pass transistor to achieve extremely low dropout. When  $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$  is less than the dropout voltage ( $V_{DO}$ ), the NMOS pass device is in its linear region of operation and the input-to-output resistance is the  $R_{DS-ON}$  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  $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$  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 ( $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$  voltage drop). Under worst-case conditions [full-scale instantaneous load change with  $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$  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 $\mu\text{F}$ ) from the output pin to ground will reduce undershoot magnitude but increase duration. In the adjustable version, the addition of a capacitor,  $C_{FB}$ , from the output to the adjust 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  $C_{OUT}$  and the internal/external load resistance. The rate of decay is given by:

(Fixed voltage version)

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

(Adjustable voltage version)

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

## 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 will be additional current flowing into the OUT pin due to the 80kΩ internal resistor divider to ground (see [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 2](#)).

For the TPS73101, reverse current may flow when  $V_{FB}$  is more than 1.0V above  $V_{IN}$ .

## 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 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 will also improve the heat-sink 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  $V_{OUT}$ ):

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} \quad (6)$$

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* (AB-132), available from the Texas Instruments web site at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	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-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73101DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73101DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73115DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73115DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73115DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73115DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73118DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73118DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73118DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73125DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73125DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73125DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73125DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73130DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73130DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73130DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73130DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73132DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	TBD	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-235C-168 HR
TPS73132DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	TBD	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-235C-168 HR
TPS73133DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73133DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73133DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73133DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73150DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS73150DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
						no Sb/Br)		
TPS73150DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

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<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS) 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.

**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)

<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

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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
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
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TPS73118DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
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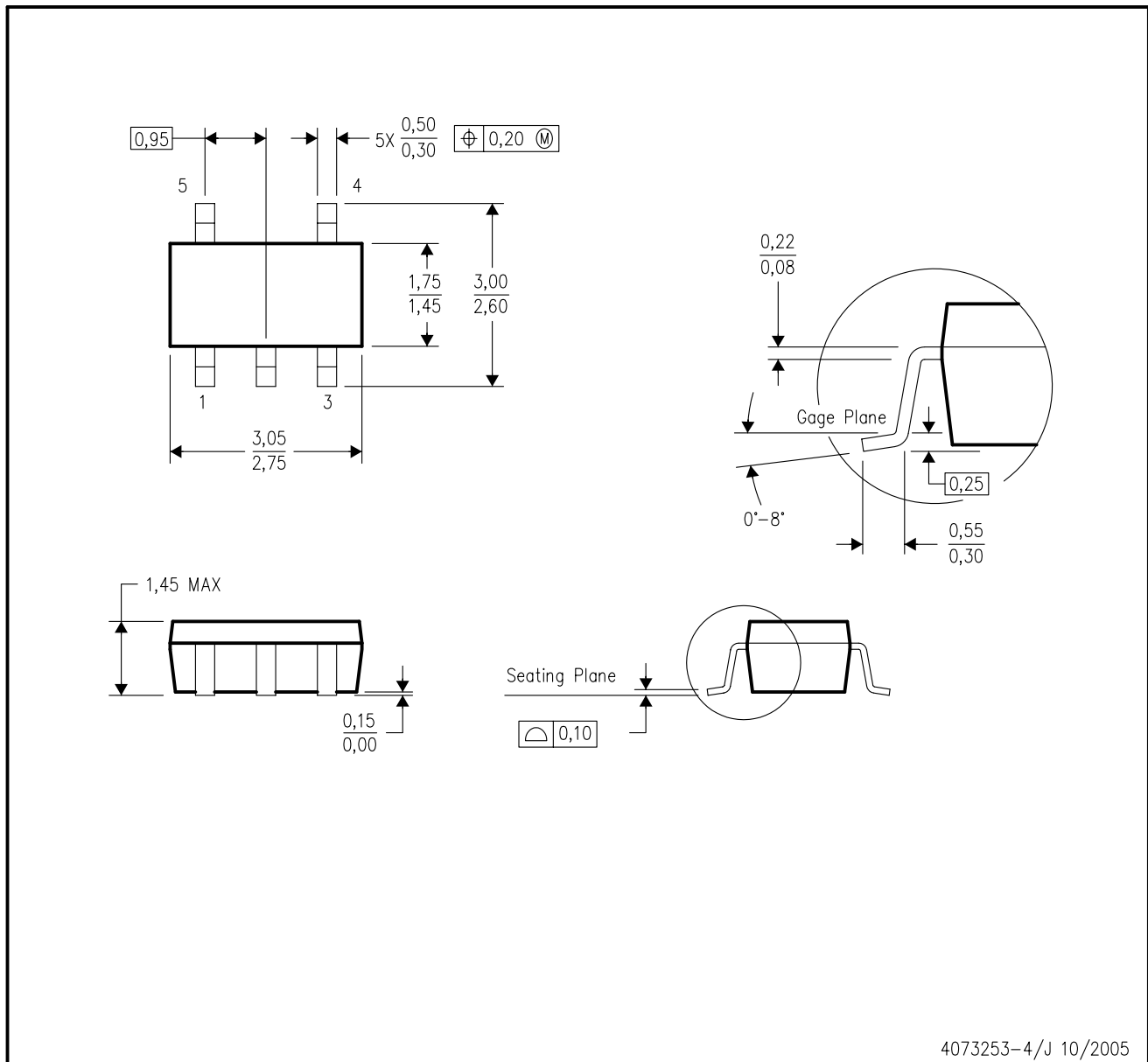
<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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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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		Telephony	<a href="http://www.ti.com/telephony">www.ti.com/telephony</a>
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