TPS7A6x-Q1 High-Voltage UltraLow-I\(_{(q)}\) Low-Dropout Regulator

1 Features

- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- AEC-Q100 Test Guidance With the Following:
  - Device Temperature Grade 1
  - Device Temperature Grade 0 (TPS7A6650EDGNRQ1 Only)
  - Device HBM ESD Classification Level H2
  - Device CDM ESD Classification Level C4
- Device Junction Temperature Range:
  -40°C to +150°C
- 4-V to 40-V Wide Vin Input Voltage Range With up to 45-V Transient
- Output Current: 150 mA
- Low Quiescent Current, I\(_{(q)}\):
  - 2 µA When EN = Low (Shutdown Mode)
  - 12 µA Typical at Light Loads
- Low ESR Ceramic Output Stability Capacitor (2.2 µF–100 µF)
- 300-mV Dropout Voltage at 150 mA (Typical, V\(_{\text{Vin}}\) = 4 V)
- Fixed (3.3-V and 5-V) and Adjustable (1.5-V to 5-V) Output Voltages (Adjustable for TPS7A66-Q1 Only)
- Low Input Voltage Tracking
- Integrated Power-On Reset:
  - Programmable Reset-Pulse Delay
  - Open-Drain Reset Output
- Integrated Fault Protection:
  - Thermal Shutdown
  - Short-Circuit Protection
- Input Voltage Sense Comparator (TPS7A69-Q1 Only)
- Packages:
  - 8-Pin SOIC-D for TPS7A69-Q1
  - 8-Pin HVSSOP-DGN for TPS7A6601-Q1

Hardware-Enable Option

Input-Voltage-Sensing Option

2 Applications

- Infotainment Systems With Sleep Mode
- Body Control Modules
- Always-On Battery Applications:
  - Gateway Applications
  - Remote Keyless Entry Systems
  - Immobilizers

3 Description

The TPS7A66-Q1 and TPS7A69-Q1 are low-dropout linear regulators designed for up to 40-V Vin operations. With only 12-µA quiescent current at no load, they are quite suitable for standby microprocessor control-unit systems, especially in automotive applications.

The devices feature integrated short-circuit and overcurrent protection. The devices implement reset delay on power up to indicate the output voltage is stable and in regulation. One can program the delay with an external capacitor. A low-voltage tracking feature allows for a smaller input capacitor and can possibly eliminate the need of using a boost converter during cold-crank conditions.

The devices operate in the –40°C to 125°C temperature range. The TPS7A6650EDGNRQ1 device is qualified to AEC-Q100 grade 0, operating in the –40°C to 150°C temperature range. These features suit the devices well for power supplies in various automotive applications.

Device Information\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>BODY SIZE (NOM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A66-Q1</td>
<td>HVSSOP (8)</td>
<td>3.00 mm × 3.00 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A69-Q1</td>
<td>SOIC (8)</td>
<td>4.90 mm × 3.91 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.
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4 Revision History

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

Changes from Revision E (November 2014) to Revision F Page

• Changed AEC-Q100 Test Guidance Features bullet and deleted temperature range from first two AEC-Q100 sub-bullets 1
• Changed \( V_{\text{IN}} \) to \( V_{\text{IN}} \), \( V_{\text{OUT}} \) to \( V_{\text{OUT}} \), \( V_{\text{OUT}} \) to \( V_{\text{OUT}} \), and \( V_{\text{CT}} \) to \( V_{\text{CT}} \) throughout document ........................................ 1
• Added Device Junction Temperature Range Features bullet .................................................. 1
• Changed associated devices to TPS7A66-Q1 and TPS7A69-Q1 throughout document .............................................. 1
• Changed MSOP to HVSSOP throughout document ......................................................... 1
• Changed CT, EN, FB/DNC, PG, SO, and VOUT descriptions in Pin Functions table ...................... 4
• Changed pin names FB/NJ to FB/DNC, \( V_{\text{IN}} \) to \( V_{\text{IN}} \), and Vout to VOUT in Pin Configuration and Functions section ........ 4
• Changed SI parameter name description and added maximum specification to SI and FB, SO, PG rows in Absolute Maximum Ratings table ............................................. 4
• Added parameter names to CT and FB, SO, PG rows in Absolute Maximum Ratings table .... 4
• Added lockout to Undervoltage lockout detection parameter name ..................................... 6
• Added up to \( I_{\text{sh}} \) test conditions ........................................................... 6
• Added \( V_{\text{OUT}} \) to unit of \( V_{\text{TH-POR}} \) and \( V_{\text{Threshold}} \) ............................................. 6
• Added CT to \( V_{\text{TH}} \) parameter name .......................................................... 6
• Added header for first section of Switching Characteristics table ........................................... 7
• Added UVLO Thresholds vs Temperature and Enable Thresholds vs Temperature figures ........ 8
• Added CT Charging Current \( (V_{\text{CT}} = 0) \) and CT Charging Threshold figures ................. 9
• Changed Device Functional Modes section ........................................................................ 17

Changes from Revision D (October 2014) to Revision E Page

• Corrected voltage unit in Handling Ratings table from V to kV ........................................ 5
Changes from Revision C (December 2013) to Revision D

• Changed CDM ESC classification level ................................................................. 1
• Changed FB/NC pin to FB/NU in Pin Functions table Added NC and NU notes to pinout drawings .................................................. 4
• Removed ESD and $T_{\text{slg}}$ specifications from the Absolute Maximum Ratings table ............................................... 4
• Added ESD Ratings table .................................................................................... 5
• Numerous changes throughout the Electrical Characteristics table .................................................. 6
• Added Switching Characteristics table .............................................................. 7
• Moved an oscilloscope trace to the Applications Information section ................. 10
• Changed de-glitch time in Power-On Reset (PG) section ........................................ 13
• Changed reset delay timer default delay to 290 µs from 150 µs .................................. 13
• Changed voltage at which Power-on reset initializes to 91.6% of $V_{\text{out}}$ .................. 13
• Changed selectable output voltage range and calculation for FB resistor divideer .......................................................... 15

Changes from Revision B (August 2013) to Revision C

• Corrected part number in the Description section by adding -Q1 .................................... 1
• Changed Operating ambient temperature to Operating junction temperature ....... 4
• Added PSRR graph to Typical Characteristics ...................................................... 10
• Deleted a paragraph from the Thermal Protection section ................................. 16

Changes from Revision A (March 2013) to Revision B

• Added two conditions to $V_{\text{dropout}}$ in the Electrical Characteristics table .................. 6

Changes from Original (December 2012) to Revision A

• Deleted the ORDERING INFORMATION table ...................................................... 4
• Changed From: $T_A$ Operating ambient temperature range –40 to 125°C To: $T_J$ Operating ambient temperature range –40 to 150°C ...................................................................................................................... 4
5 Pin Configuration and Functions

### Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME</th>
<th>PIN NO.</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Reset-pulse delay adjustment. Connecting a capacitor from this pin to GND changes the PG reset delay; see the Reset Delay Timer (CT) section for more details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Enable pin. The device enters the standby state when the enable pin becomes lower than the enable threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB/DNC</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Feedback pin when using external resistor divider or DNC pin when using the device with a fixed output voltage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Not-connected pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PG</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Power good. This open-drain pin must connect to VOUT via an external resistor. $V_{PG}$ is logic level high when $V_{OUT}$ is above the power-on-reset threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Sense input pin to supervise input voltage. Connect via an external voltage divider to VIN and GND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Sense output. This open-drain pin must connect to VOUT via an external resistor. $V_{SO}$ is logic level low when $V_{SI}$ falls below the sense-low threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Input power-supply voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOUT</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Regulated output voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal pad</td>
<td>Pad</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Thermal pad for HVSSOP-DGN package</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6 Specifications

#### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME</th>
<th>PIN NO.</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIN, EN</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Unregulated input (2) (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOUT</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Regulated output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Sense input (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Reset delay input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB, SO, PG</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Feedback, sense output, power good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_J$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Operating junction temperature range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_{stg}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$-0.3$</td>
<td>$V_{IN}$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.45$</td>
<td>$V_{OUT}$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$-0.3$</td>
<td>$25$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$-0.3$</td>
<td>$150$</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$-65$</td>
<td>$150$</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) All voltage values are with respect to GND

(3) Absolute maximum voltage, withstand 45 V for 200 ms
### 6.2 ESD Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESD Model</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human body model (HBM)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>kV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charged device model (CDM)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other pins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) AEC Q100-002 indicates HBM stressing is done in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

**over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{IN})</td>
<td>Unregulated input</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{EN}, V_{SI})</td>
<td>High voltage (I/O)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{CT})</td>
<td>CT pin voltage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{OUT})</td>
<td>Regulated output</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{PG}, V_{SO}, V_{FB})</td>
<td>Low voltage (I/O)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C_{IN})</td>
<td>Input capacitor(^{(1)})</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>(\mu)F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C_{OUT})</td>
<td>Output capacitor(^{(1)})</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>(\mu)F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_J)</td>
<td>Operating junction temperature</td>
<td>−40</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) Values on this row refer to the nominal value of the capacitor.

### 6.4 Thermal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMAL METRIC(^{(1)})</th>
<th>TPS7A66-Q1</th>
<th>TPS7A69-Q1</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(R_{JA}) Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>113.2</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R_{JC(top)}) Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R_{JB}) Junction-to-board thermal resistance</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>59.57</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\psi_J) Junction-to-top characterization parameter</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\psi_B) Junction-to-board characterization parameter</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R_{JC(bot)}) Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report.
### 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

\(V_{\text{IN}} = 14 \text{ V, } 1 \text{ m}\Omega < \text{ESR} < 2 \Omega, T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to 150^\circ\text{C}}\) (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUPPLY VOLTAGE AND CURRENT (VIN)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}}) Input voltage</td>
<td>Fixed 5-V output, (I_O = 1 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fixed 3.3-V output, (I_O = 1 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{IQ}}) Quiescent current</td>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}} = 5.5 \text{ V to 40 V, } EN = \text{ON, } I_O = 0.2 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{(B)(MIN)}}) Input sleep current</td>
<td>No load current and (EN = \text{OFF})</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{(EN)}}) EN pin current</td>
<td>(V_{\text{(EN)}} = 40 \text{ V})</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(BG)}}) Band gap</td>
<td>Reference voltage for FB</td>
<td>1.199</td>
<td>1.223</td>
<td>1.247</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(VINUVLO)}}) Undervoltage lockout detection</td>
<td>Ramp (V_{\text{IN}}) down until output turns OFF</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(UVLOhys)}}) Undervoltage hysteresis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENABLE INPUT (EN)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IL}}) Logic input low level</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IH}}) Logic input high level</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGULATED OUTPUT (VOUT)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{OUT}}) Regulated output</td>
<td>(I_O = 1 \text{ mA, } T_J = 25^\circ\text{C})</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}} = 6 \text{ V to 40 V, } I_O = 1 \text{ mA to 150 mA, fixed 5-V version})</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}} = 4 \text{ V to 40 V, } I_O = 1 \text{ mA to 150 mA, fixed 3.3-V version})</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{OUT}} + 0.45 \text{ V and } V_{\text{IN}} \geq 4 \text{ V, } I_O = 1 \text{ mA to 150 mA, adjustable version}(1))</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(line-reg)}}) Line regulation</td>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}} = 5.5 \text{ V to 40 V, } I_O = 50 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(load-reg)}}) Load regulation</td>
<td>(I_O = 1 \text{ mA to 150 mA})</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(dropout)}}) Dropout voltage</td>
<td>(V_{\text{(dropout)}} = V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 80 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{OUT}}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 150 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}} = 3 \text{ V, } V_{\text{(dropout)}} = V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}, I_O = 5 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}} = 3 \text{ V, } V_{\text{(dropout)}} = V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}, I_O = 30 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_O) Output current</td>
<td>(V_{\text{OUT}}) in regulation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{(rep-CL)}}) Output current limit</td>
<td>(V_{\text{OUT}}) short to ground</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PSRR</strong> Power supply ripple rejection(^{(2)})</td>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}} = 12 \text{ V, } I_L = 10 \text{ mA, output capacitance = 2.2 \muF})</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency = 100 Hz</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency = 100 kHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOLTAGE SENSING PRE-WARNING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(S-th)}}) Sense low threshold</td>
<td>(V_{\text{(SI)}}) decreasing</td>
<td>1.089</td>
<td>1.123</td>
<td>1.157</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(S-th,hyss)}}) Sense threshold hysteresis</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(OL)}}) Sense output low voltage</td>
<td>(V_{\text{(SI)}} \leq 1.06 \text{ V, } V_{\text{IN}} \geq 4 \text{ V, } R_{\text{(SO)}} = 10 \text{ k\Omega to } V_{\text{OUT}})</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{(OL)}}) Sense output leakage</td>
<td>(V_{\text{(S)}} = 5 \text{ V, } V_{\text{(SI)}} \geq 1.5 \text{ V})</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{I(S)}}) Sense input current</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESET (PG)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{OL}}) Reset output, low voltage</td>
<td>(I_{\text{OL}} = 0.5 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{Nq}}) Leakage current</td>
<td>Reset pulled up to (V_{\text{OUT}}) through (10-k\Omega) resistor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(TH-POR)}}) Power-on-reset threshold</td>
<td></td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>93.6</td>
<td>% of (V_{\text{OUT}})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(Thres)}}) Hysteresis</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% of (V_{\text{OUT}})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESET DELAY (CT)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{(Chg)}}) Delay-capacitor charging current</td>
<td>(V_{\text{CT}} = 0 \text{ V})</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{(Th)}}) CT threshold to release PG high</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_J) Junction temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{\text{(shutdown)}}) Junction shutdown temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{\text{hyst}}) Hysteresis of thermal shutdown</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Adjustable version with precision external feedback resistor with tolerance of less than ±1%.

(2) Design information – not tested.
6.6 Switching Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIMING FOR SENSE INPUT AND OUTPUT (SI, SO)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{(SDeglitch,\text{rise})}$</td>
<td>SI or SO rising deglitch time</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{(SDeglitch,\text{drop})}$</td>
<td>SI or SO falling deglitch time</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMING FOR RESET (PG)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{(POR)}$</td>
<td>Power-on-reset delay</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{(POR,\text{fixed})}$</td>
<td>No capacitor on pin</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{(Deglitch)}$</td>
<td>Reset deglitch time</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) This information only is not tested in production and equation basis is $(C \times 1) / 1 \times 10^{-6} = t_d$ (delay time).

Where $C =$ Delay capacitor value. Capacitance $C$ range = 100 pF to 100 nF.
6.7 Typical Characteristics

Figure 1. UVLO Thresholds vs Temperature

Figure 2. Enable Thresholds vs Temperature

Figure 3. Power-Good Threshold Voltage vs Temperature (V_{IN} = 14 V, No Load)

Figure 4. Line Regulation (V_{IN} = 14 V, I_L = 1 mA)

Figure 5. Ground Current vs Output Current (V_{IN} = 14 V)

Figure 6. Quiescent Current vs Input Voltage (I_L = 0)
Typical Characteristics (continued)

![Graph 1](image1.png)

**Figure 7. Load Regulation (V\_IN = 14 V)**

![Graph 2](image2.png)

**Figure 8. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current (V\_IN = 4 V)**

![Graph 3](image3.png)

**Figure 9. Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage (Fixed 5-V Version, I\_L = 0)**

![Graph 4](image4.png)

**Figure 10. Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage (Fixed 3.3-V Version, I\_L = 0)**

![Graph 5](image5.png)

**Figure 11. CT Charging Current (V\_CT = 0)**

![Graph 6](image6.png)

**Figure 12. CT Charging Threshold**
Typical Characteristics (continued)

![Graph](image1)

Figure 13. Load Capacitance vs ESR Stability

![Graph](image2)

Figure 14. Power-Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

All oscilloscope waveforms were taken at room temperature.

**Figure 15. Load Transient Response, 10 ms/div**

All oscilloscope waveforms were taken at room temperature.

**Figure 16. Load Transient Response, 10 ms/div**

All oscilloscope waveforms were taken at room temperature.

**Figure 17. Line Transient Response, I_L = 1 mA, 1 V/μs**

All oscilloscope waveforms were taken at room temperature.

**Figure 18. Line Transient Response, I_L = 10 mA, 1 V/μs**

All oscilloscope waveforms were taken at room temperature.

---

**Figure 13. Load Capacitance vs ESR Stability**

**Figure 14. Power-Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency**

All oscilloscope waveforms were taken at room temperature.
7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview
This device is a combination of a low-dropout linear regulator with reset function. The power-on reset initializes once the \( V_{OUT} \) output exceeds 91.6% of the target value. The power-on-reset delay is a function of the value set by an external capacitor on the CT pin before releasing the PG pin high.

7.2 Functional Block Diagrams

*Figure 19. TPS7A66-Q1 Functional Block Diagram*
Functional Block Diagrams (continued)

Figure 20. TPS7A69-Q1 Functional Block Diagram
7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Enable (EN)
This is a high-voltage-tolerant pin; high input activates the device and turns the regulator ON. One can connect this input to the VIN pin for self-bias applications.

7.3.2 Regulated Output (V_{OUT})
This is the regulated output based on the required voltage. The output has current limitation. During initial power up, the regulator has a soft start incorporated to control initial current through the pass element and the output capacitor.

In the event the regulator drops out of regulation, the output tracks the input minus a drop based on the load current. When the input voltage drops below the UVLO threshold, the regulator shuts down until the input voltage recovers above the minimum start-up level.

7.3.3 Power-On Reset (PG)
This is an output with an external pullup resistor to the regulated supply. The output remains low until the regulated V_{OUT} has exceeded approximately 90% of the set value and the power-on-reset delay has expired. The on-chip oscillator presets the delay. The regulated output falling below the 90% level asserts this output low after a short de-glitch time of approximately 250 µs (typical).

7.3.4 Reset Delay Timer (CT)
An external capacitor on this pin sets the timer delay before the reset pin is asserted high. The constant output current charges an external capacitor until the voltage exceeds a threshold to trip an internal comparator. If this pin is open, the default delay time is 290 µs (typ). After releasing the PG pin high, the capacitor on this pin discharges, thus allowing the capacitor to charge from approximately 0.2 V for the next power-on-reset delay-timer function.

An external capacitor, CT, defines the reset-pulse delay time, t_{(POR)}, with the charge time of:

$$t_{(POR)} = \frac{C_{(CT)} \times 1 \text{ V}}{1 \mu\text{A}}$$

The power-on reset initializes once the output V_{OUT} exceeds 91.6% of the programmed value. The power-on-reset delay is a function of the value set by an external capacitor on the CT pin before the releasing of the PG pin high.
Feature Description (continued)

Figure 21. Conditions for Activation of Reset

Figure 22. External Programmable Reset Delay
Feature Description (continued)

7.3.5 Sense Comparator (SI and SO for TPS7A69-Q1)

The sense comparator compares the input signal with an internal voltage reference of 1.223 V for rising and 1.123 V for falling threshold. The use of an external voltage divider makes this comparator very flexible in the application.

The device can supervise the input voltage either before or after the protection diode and give additional information to the microprocessor, like low-voltage warnings.

The regulator operates in low-power mode when the output load is below 2 mA (typical, 1-mA to 10-mA range). In this mode, the regulator output tolerance is approximately $V_{OUT} \pm 1\%$.

7.3.6 Adjustable Output Voltage (FB for TPS7A6601-Q1)

One can select an output voltage between 1.5 V and 5 V by using an external resistor divider. Calculate the output voltage using the following equation, where $V_{(FB)} = 1.223$ V. The recommendation for $R1$ and $R2$ is that both be less than 100 kΩ.

$$V_{(Vout)} = V_{(FB)} \times \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) \tag{2}$$

![Figure 23. External Feedback Resistor Divider](image)

7.3.7 Undervoltage Shutdown

There is an internally fixed undervoltage shutdown threshold. Undervoltage shutdown activates when the input voltage on VIN drops below $V_{(VinUVLO)}$. This ensures the regulator is not latched into an unknown state during low input supply voltage. If the input voltage has a negative transient which drops below the UVLO threshold and recovers, the regulator shuts down and powers up with a normal power-up sequence once the input voltage is above the required levels.

7.3.8 Low-Voltage Tracking

At low input voltages, the regulator drops out of regulation and the output voltage tracks input minus a voltage based on the load current ($I_O$) and switch resistance ($R_{(SW)}$). This allows for a smaller input capacitor and can possibly eliminate the need of using a boost convertor during cold-crank conditions.
Feature Description (continued)

7.3.9 Thermal Shutdown

These devices incorporate a thermal shutdown (TSD) circuit as a protection from overheating. For continuous normal operation, the junction temperature should not exceed the TSD trip point. If the junction temperature exceeds the TSD trip point, the output turns off. When the junction temperature falls below the TSD trip point, the output turns on again.

Thermal protection disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately 170°C, allowing the device to cool. Cooling of the junction temperature to approximately 150°C enables the output circuitry. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit may cycle on and off. This cycling limits the dissipation of the regulator, protecting it from damage as a result of overheating.

The purpose of the design of the internal protection circuitry of the TPS7A66-Q1, TPS7A69-Q1 is for protection against overload conditions, not as a replacement for proper heat-sinking. Continuously running the TPS7A66-Q1 or TPS7A69-Q1 into thermal shutdown degrades device reliability.
7.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 1 provides a quick comparison between the regulation, disabled, and current limit modes of operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING MODE</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>( V_{IN} )</th>
<th>( EN^{(1)} )</th>
<th>( I_O )</th>
<th>( T_J )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulation (^{(2)})</td>
<td>( V_{IN} &gt; V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{(dropout)} )</td>
<td>( V_{EN} &gt; V_{IH} )</td>
<td>( I_O &lt; I_{(reg-CL)} )</td>
<td>( T_J \leq T_J(\text{maximum}) )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled (^{(3)})</td>
<td>( V_{IN} &lt; V_{(VinUVLO)} )</td>
<td>( V_{EN} &lt; V_{IL} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>( T_J &gt; T_{sd} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current limit operation</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>( I_O \geq I_{(reg-CL)} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) \( EN \) is only required for the TPS7A66-Q1 devices.
(2) All table conditions must be met.
(3) The device is disabled when any condition is met.

7.4.1 Regulation

The device regulates the output to the nominal output voltage when all the conditions in Table 1 are met.

7.4.2 Disabled

When disabled, the pass device is turned off and the internal circuits are shut down.

7.4.3 Operation With \( V_{(VinUVLO)} < V_{IN} < V_{IN(min)} \)

When the input voltage is ramping up the device typically turns on when the input voltage is greater than \( V_{(VinUVLO)} \) plus \( V_{(UVLOhys)} \). When the input voltage is ramping down the device is specified to turn off when the input voltage becomes less than or equal to \( V_{(VinUVLO)} \).
8 Application and Implementation

NOTE
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI’s customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information
The TPS7A66-Q1 and TPS7A69-Q1 devices are 150-mA low-dropout linear regulators designed for up to 40-V $V_{IN}$ operation with only 12 µA quiescent current at no load. One can use the Pspice transient model, which is downloadable from the product folder (see Related Links), for evaluating the base function of the devices. In addition, there are specific EVMs designed for these devices. Both the EVM and its user guide are available on the product folder as well.

8.2 Typical Applications
Figure 24 and Figure 26 depict typical application circuits for the TPS7A66-Q1 and TPS7A69-Q1, respectively. One may use different values of external components, depending on the end application. An application may require a larger output capacitor during fast load steps in order to prevent reset from occurring. TI recommends a low-ESR ceramic capacitor with dielectric of type X5R or X7R.

8.2.1 TPS7A66-Q1 Typical Application

![Typical Application Schematic for TPS7A66-Q1](image-url)

**Figure 24. Typical Application Schematic for TPS7A66-Q1**

8.2.1.1 Design Requirements
For this design example, use the parameters listed in Table 2 as the design parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIGN PARAMETER</th>
<th>EXAMPLE VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>4 V to 40 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage</td>
<td>3.3 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current rating</td>
<td>150 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output capacitor range</td>
<td>2.2 µF to 100 µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output capacitor ESR range</td>
<td>1 mΩ to 2 Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT capacitor range</td>
<td>100 pF to 100 nF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

To begin the design process, determine the following:

- Input voltage range
- Output voltage
- Output current rating
- Input capacitor
- Output capacitor
- Power-up-reset delay time

8.2.1.2.1 Input Capacitor

The device requires an input decoupling capacitor, the value of which depends on the application. The typical recommended value for the decoupling capacitor is 10 µF. The voltage rating must be greater than the maximum input voltage.

8.2.1.2.2 Output Capacitor

The device requires an output capacitor to stabilize the output voltage. The capacitor value should be between 2.2 µF and 100 µF. The ESR range should be between 1 mΩ and 2 Ω. TI recommends selecting a ceramic capacitor with low ESR to improve the load transient response.

8.2.1.3 Application Curve

Figure 25. Power Up (5 V), 20 ms/div, \( I_L = 20 \text{ mA} \)

8.2.2 TPS7A69-Q1 Typical Application

Figure 26. Typical Application Schematic for TPS7A69-Q1
8.2.2.1 Design Requirements
For this design example, use the parameters listed in Table 2 as the input parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIGN PARAMETER</th>
<th>EXAMPLE VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>4 V to 40 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage</td>
<td>3.3 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current rating</td>
<td>150 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output capacitor range</td>
<td>2.2 µF to 100 µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output capacitor ESR range</td>
<td>1 mΩ to 2 Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT capacitor range</td>
<td>100 pF to 100 nF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-voltage tracking threshold</td>
<td>6 V to 9 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure
To begin the design process, determine the following:
- Input voltage range
- Output voltage
- Output current rating
- Input capacitor
- Output capacitor
- Power-up-reset delay time
- Low-voltage tracking threshold

8.2.2.2.1 Low-Voltage Tracking Threshold
After determining the low-voltage tracking threshold, calculate the ratio of the resistor divider connected to VIN, SI, and GND by the following equation:

\[
\frac{R_3}{R_4} = \frac{V_{(LT)}}{1.223} - 1
\]  

TI recommends that the values of both R3 and R4 be less than 100 kΩ.

8.2.2.3 Application Curve

![Figure 27. Power Up (5 V), 20 ms/div, I_L = 20 mA](image)
9 Power Supply Recommendations

Design of the device is for operation from an input voltage supply with a range between 4 V and 28 V. This input supply must be well regulated. If the input supply is located more than a few inches from the TPS7A66-Q1 or TPS7A69-Q1 device, TI recommends adding an electrolytic capacitor with a value of 22 µF and a ceramic bypass capacitor at the input.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

The high impedance of the FB pin makes the regulator sensitive to parasitic capacitances that may couple undesirable signals from nearby components (especially from logic and digital devices, such as microcontrollers and microprocessors); these capacitive-coupled signals may produce undesirable output voltage transients. In these cases, TI recommends the use of a fixed-voltage version of the TPS7A66-Q1, or isolation of the FB node by flooding the local PCB area with ground-plane copper to minimize any undesirable signal coupling.

10.1.1 Package Mounting

Solder pad footprint recommendations for the TPS7A66-Q1 and TPS7A69-Q1 are available at the end of this product data sheet and at www.ti.com.

10.1.2 Board Layout Recommendations to Improve PSRR and Noise Performance

For the layout of TPS7A66-Q1 and TPS7A69-Q1, place the input and output capacitors close to the devices as shown in Figure 28 and Figure 29, respectively. In order to enhance the thermal performance, TI recommends surrounding the device with some vias.

To improve ac performance such as PSRR, output noise, and transient response, TI recommends a board design with separate ground planes for VIN and VOUT, with each ground plane connected only at the GND pin of the device. In addition, the ground connection for the output capacitor should connect directly to the GND pin of the device.

Minimize equivalent series inductance (ESL) and ESR in order to maximize performance and ensure stability. Place every capacitor as close as possible to the device and on the same side of the PCB as the regulator itself.

Do not place any of the capacitors on the opposite side of the PCB from where the regulator is installed. TI strongly discourages the use of vias and long traces because they may impact system performance negatively and even cause instability.

If possible, and to ensure the maximum performance specified in this product data sheet, use the same layout pattern used for the TPS7A66-Q1 and TPS7A69-Q1 evaluation board, available at www.ti.com.

10.2 Layout Examples

![Figure 28. TPS7A66-Q1 Board Layout Diagram](image-url)
10.3 Power Dissipation and Thermal Considerations

Calculate power dissipated in the device using Equation 4.

\[ P_D = I_O \times (V_{(Vin)} - V_{(Vout)}) + I_{(q)} \times V_{(Vin)} \]  \hspace{1cm} (4)

where:
\[ P_D = \text{continuous power dissipation} \]
\[ I_O = \text{output current} \]
\[ V_{IN} = \text{input voltage} \]
\[ V_{OUT} = \text{output voltage} \]

As \( I_{(q)} \ll I_O \), therefore ignore the term \( I_{(q)} \times V_{IN} \) in Equation 4.

For a device under operation at a given ambient air temperature \( T_A \), calculate the junction temperature \( T_J \) using Equation 5.

\[ T_J = T_A + (R_{\theta JA} \times P_D) \]  \hspace{1cm} (5)

where:
\[ R_{\theta JA} = \text{junction-to-ambient air thermal impedance} \]

\[ \Delta T = T_J - T_A = (R_{\theta JA} \times P_D) \]  \hspace{1cm} (6)
11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to order now.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTS</th>
<th>PRODUCT FOLDER</th>
<th>ORDER NOW</th>
<th>TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS</th>
<th>TOOLS &amp; SOFTWARE</th>
<th>SUPPORT &amp; COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A66-Q1</td>
<td>Click here</td>
<td>Click here</td>
<td>Click here</td>
<td>Click here</td>
<td>Click here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A69-Q1</td>
<td>Click here</td>
<td>Click here</td>
<td>Click here</td>
<td>Click here</td>
<td>Click here</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on Alert me to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.3 Community Resources

TI E2E™ support forums are an engineer’s go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

11.4 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

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.

11.6 Glossary

SLYZ022 — Ti Glossary.
This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most-current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and without revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.
NOTES:

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

2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.

4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.

5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187.
NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.
### Example Stencil Design

**DGN0008G**  
**PowerPAD™ VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height**  
**Small Outline Package**

---

#### Solder Paste Example

**Exposed Pad 9:**

100% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA  
**Scale:** 15X

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stencil Thickness</th>
<th>Solder Stencil Opening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.06 x 2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>1.846 x 2.15 (Shown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>1.69 x 1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.175</td>
<td>1.56 x 1.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes (continued):**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Status (1)</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Package Qty</th>
<th>Eco Plan (2)</th>
<th>Lead/Ball Finish</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp (3)</th>
<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Device Marking (4/5)</th>
<th>Samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A6601QDGNRQ1</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>HVSSOP</td>
<td>DGN</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAUAG</td>
<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>PA4Q</td>
<td>Samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A6633QDGNRQ1</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>HVSSOP</td>
<td>DGN</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAUAG</td>
<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>PA2Q</td>
<td>Samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A6650QDGNRQ1</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>HVSSOP</td>
<td>DGN</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAUAG</td>
<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>PA1Q</td>
<td>Samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A6933QDRQ1</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SOIC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-3-260C-168 HR</td>
<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>6933</td>
<td>Samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A6950QDRQ1</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SOIC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-3-260C-168 HR</td>
<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>6950</td>
<td>Samples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
- **ACTIVE**: Product device recommended for new designs.
- **LIFEBUY**: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
- **NRND**: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
- **PREVIEW**: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
- **OBSOLETE**: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) *RoHS*: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
- **RoHS Exempt**: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
- **Green**: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.
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# TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

## TAPE DIMENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A0</th>
<th>Dimension designed to accommodate the component width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B0</td>
<td>Dimension designed to accommodate the component length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K0</td>
<td>Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Overall width of the carrier tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>Pitch between successive cavity centers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

- Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4
- Sprocket Holes
- User Direction of Feed
- Pocket Quadrants

## PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

*All dimensions are nominal*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
<th>Reel Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Reel Width W1 (mm)</th>
<th>A0 (mm)</th>
<th>B0 (mm)</th>
<th>K0 (mm)</th>
<th>P1 (mm)</th>
<th>W (mm)</th>
<th>Pin 1 Quadrant</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A6601QDN1</td>
<td>HVSSOP</td>
<td>DGN</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>330.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A6633QDN1</td>
<td>HVSSOP</td>
<td>DGN</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>330.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<td>Q1</td>
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<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A6933QR1</td>
<td>SOIC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>330.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
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<td>8.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
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<td>12.0</td>
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<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>Package Type</td>
<td>Package Drawing</td>
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<td>SPQ</td>
<td>Length (mm)</td>
<td>Width (mm)</td>
<td>Height (mm)</td>
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<td>HVSSOP</td>
<td>DGN</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*All dimensions are nominal*
NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.
NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.
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. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 for information regarding recommended board layout. This document is available at www.ti.com.<http://www.ti.com>.
E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
F. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation AA-T

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-197.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.
NOTES: (continued)

10. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

11. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.
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