TPS7A7100 1-A, Fast-Transient, Low-Dropout Voltage Regulator

1 Features
- Low-Dropout Voltage: 140 mV at 1 A
- \( V_{IN} \) Range: 1.5 V to 6.5 V
- Configurable Fixed \( V_{OUT} \) Range: 0.9 V to 3.5 V
- Adjustable \( V_{OUT} \) Range: 0.9 V to 5 V
- Very Good Load- and Line-Transient Response
- Stable With Ceramic Output Capacitor
- 1.5% Accuracy Overline, Overload, and Overtemperature
- Programmable Soft Start
- Power Good (PG) Output
- 3-mm × 3-mm QFN-16 and 5-mm × 5-mm QFN-20 Packages

2 Applications
- Wireless Infrastructure: SerDes, FPGA, DSP
- RF Components: VCO, ADC, DAC, LVDS
- Set-Top Boxes: Amplifier, ADC, DAC, FPGA, DSP
- Wireless LAN, Bluetooth
- PCs and Printers
- Audio and Visual

3 Description
The TPS7A7100 low-dropout (LDO) voltage regulator is designed for applications seeking very-low dropout capability (140 mV at 1 A) with an input voltage from 1.5 V to 6.5 V. The TPS7A7100 offers an innovative, user-configurable, output-voltage setting from 0.9 V to 3.5 V, eliminating external resistors and any associated error.

The TPS7A7100 has very fast load-transient response, is stable with ceramic output capacitors, and supports a better than 2% accuracy over line, load, and temperature. A soft-start pin allows for an application to reduce inrush into the load. Additionally, an open-drain, power-good signal allows for sequencing power rails.

The TPS7A7100 is available in 3-mm × 3-mm, 16-pin QFN and 5-mm × 5-mm, 20-pin QFN packages.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>BODY SIZE (NOM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A7100</td>
<td>VQFN (16)</td>
<td>3.00 mm × 3.00 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VQFN (20)</td>
<td>5.00 mm × 5.00 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Typical Application Circuit

Load Transient Response With Seven Different Outputs:
- 1.5 \( V_{IN} \) to 1 \( V_{OUT} \)
- 1.5 \( V_{IN} \) to 1.2 \( V_{OUT} \)
- 1.8 \( V_{IN} \) to 1.5 \( V_{OUT} \)
- 2.5 \( V_{IN} \) to 1.8 \( V_{OUT} \)
- 3 \( V_{IN} \) to 2.5 \( V_{OUT} \)
- 3.3 \( V_{IN} \) to 3 \( V_{OUT} \)
- 5.5 \( V_{IN} \) to 5 \( V_{OUT} \)

Output Current Slew Rate: 1 \( A/\mu s \)

\( C_{IN} \) and \( C_{SS} \) are optional.
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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 (September 2013) to Revision F  Page

• Added ESD Ratings table, Feature Description section, Device Functional Modes, Application and Implementation
  section, Power Supply Recommendations section, Layout section, Device and Documentation Support section, and
  Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information section .......................................................... 1
• Changed from Enable and Shutdown the Device to Enable ................................................................. 20

Changes from Revision C (May 2012) to Revision D  Page

• Added C_FF capacitor to front page block diagram ....................................................................... 1
• Added text to FB pin description ........................................................................................................... 3
• Added C_FF test condition and table note to Electrical Characteristics ........................................... 6
• Deleted maximum value for Output Current Limit parameter in Electrical Characteristics .................. 6
• Added C_FF capacitor to Figure 22 ....................................................................................................... 12
• Added C_FF capacitor to Figure 23 ....................................................................................................... 13
• Added C_FF capacitor to Figure 24 ....................................................................................................... 14
• Added C_FF capacitor to Figure 25 ....................................................................................................... 15
• Added C_FF capacitor to Figure 26 ....................................................................................................... 16
• Added C_FF capacitor to Figure 27 ....................................................................................................... 17
• Added C_FF capacitor to Figure 28 ....................................................................................................... 19
• Added C_FF capacitor to front page block diagram ............................................................................ 22
• Changed capacitor values in first sentence of Output Capacitor Requirements section ..................... 23

Changes from Revision B (April 2012) to Revision C  Page

• Added RGT package to Figure 42 ........................................................................................................... 27
• Added RGT package to Figure 44 ........................................................................................................... 29
### 5 Pin Configurations

#### Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME</strong></td>
<td><strong>RGW</strong></td>
<td><strong>RGT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50mV, 100mV, 200mV, 400mV, 800mV, 1.6V</td>
<td>5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11</td>
<td>4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>8, 18</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>15, 16, 17</td>
<td>13, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>1, 19, 20</td>
<td>15, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PG</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Pad</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating junction temperature range (unless otherwise noted).\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voltage</td>
<td>IN, PG, EN</td>
<td>–0.3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SS, FB, SNS, OUt</td>
<td>–0.3</td>
<td>(V_{IN} + 0.3)(^{(2)})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 mV, 100 mV, 200 mV, 400 mV, 800 mV, 1.6 V</td>
<td>–0.3</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} + 0.3)(^{(2)})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>Internally limited</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>PG (sink current into IC)</td>
<td>–55</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operating virtual junction, (T_J)</td>
<td>–55</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Storage, (T_{stg})</td>
<td>–55</td>
<td>150</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 functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

\(^{(2)}\) The absolute maximum rating is \(V_{IN} + 0.3\) V or +7 V, whichever is smaller.

6.2 ESD Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(V_{(ESD)}) Electrostatic discharge</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(^{(1)})</td>
<td>±2000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(^{(2)})</td>
<td>±500</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

\(^{(2)}\) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating junction temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{IN})</td>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
<td>1.425</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{OUT})</td>
<td>Output voltage</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{EN})</td>
<td>Enable voltage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{PG})</td>
<td>Pullup voltage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 mV, 100 mV, 200 mV, 400 mV, 800 mV, 1.6 V Any-out voltage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(V_{OUT})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{OUT})</td>
<td>Output current</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C_{OUT})</td>
<td>Output capacitance</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>200(^{(1)})</td>
<td>µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C_{FB})</td>
<td>Feedforward capacitance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>nF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_J)</td>
<td>Junction temperature</td>
<td>–40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) For output capacitors larger than 47 µF a feedforward capacitor of at least 220 pF must be used.
### 6.4 Thermal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMAL METRIC (1)(2)</th>
<th>TPS7A7100 (3)</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RGW (VQFN)</td>
<td>RGT (VQFN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 PINS</td>
<td>16 PINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{\theta JA}$</td>
<td>Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (4)</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{\theta JC(top)}$</td>
<td>Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance (5)</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{\theta JB}$</td>
<td>Junction-to-board thermal resistance (6)</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\psi_{JT}$</td>
<td>Junction-to-top characterization parameter (7)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\psi_{JB}$</td>
<td>Junction-to-board characterization parameter (8)</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$</td>
<td>Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance (9)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.
2. For thermal estimates of this device based on printed-circuit-board (PCB) copper area, see the TI PCB Thermal Calculator.
3. Thermal data for the RGW package is derived by thermal simulations based on JEDEC-standard methodology as specified in the JESD51 series. The following assumptions are used in the simulations:
   a. RGW: The exposed pad is connected to the PCB ground layer through a 4 × 4 thermal via array.
   b. RGW: The top and bottom copper layers have a dedicated pattern for 4% copper coverage.
   c. These data were generated with only one device at the center of a JEDEC high-K (2s2p) board with 3-inch × 3-inch copper area.
4. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance under natural convection is obtained in a simulation on a JEDEC-standard, high-K board, as specified in JESD51-7, in an environment described in JESD51-2a.
5. The junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance is obtained by simulating a cold plate test on the top of the package. No specific JEDEC-standard test exists, but a close description can be found in the ANSI SEMI standard G30-88.
6. The junction-to-board thermal resistance is obtained by simulating in an environment with a ring cold plate fixture to control the PCB temperature, as described in JESD51-8.
7. The junction-to-top characterization parameter, $\psi_{JT}$, estimates the junction temperature of a device in a real system and is extracted from the simulation data to obtain $\theta_{JA}$ using a procedure described in JESD51-2a (sections 6 and 7).
8. The junction-to-board characterization parameter, $\psi_{JB}$, estimates the junction temperature of a device in a real system and is extracted from the simulation data to obtain $\theta_{JA}$ using a procedure described in JESD51-2a (sections 6 and 7).
9. The junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance is obtained by simulating a cold plate test on the exposed (power) pad. No specific JEDEC standard test exists, but a close description can be found in the ANSI SEMI standard G30-88.
### 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

Over operating temperature range \( (T_J = -40^\circ\text{C} \text{ to } +125^\circ\text{C}) \), \( 1.425 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 6.5 \text{ V}, \) \( V_{\text{IN}} \geq V_{\text{OUT(TARGET)}} + 0.3 \text{ V} \) or \( V_{\text{IN}} \geq V_{\text{OUT(TARGET)}} + 0.5 \text{ V} \) \( \text{VOUT connected to 50} \Omega \text{ to GND}\), \( V_{\text{OUT}} \leq 1.1 \text{ V}, C_{\text{OUT}} = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{F}, C_{\text{SS}} = 10 \text{ nF}, C_{\text{FF}} = 0 \text{ pF} \) (RGW package), \( C_{\text{FF}} = 220 \text{ pF} \) (RGW package), and PG pin pulled up to \( V_{\text{IN}} \) with \( 100 \text{ k}\Omega, 27 \text{ k}\Omega \leq R_2 \leq 33 \text{ k}\Omega \) for adjustable configuration \( \text{unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}. \)

<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>( V_{\text{IN}} )</td>
<td>Input voltage</td>
<td>1.425</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{SS}} )</td>
<td>SS pin voltage</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{OUT}} )</td>
<td>Output voltage</td>
<td>Adjustable with external feedback resistors</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fixed with voltage setting pins</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output voltage accuracy</td>
<td>RGT package only, adjustable, (-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}, 25 \text{ mA} \leq I_{\text{OUT}} \leq 1 \text{ A} )</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RGT package only, fixed, (-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}, 25 \text{ mA} \leq I_{\text{OUT}} \leq 1 \text{ A} )</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjustable, ( 25 \text{ mA} \leq I_{\text{OUT}} \leq 1 \text{ A} )</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fixed, ( 25 \text{ mA} \leq I_{\text{OUT}} \leq 1 \text{ A} )</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Delta V_{\text{OAV}} )</td>
<td>Line regulation</td>
<td>( I_{\text{OUT}} = 25 \text{ mA} )</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>%/V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Delta V_{\text{OV}} )</td>
<td>Load regulation</td>
<td>( 25 \text{ mA} \leq I_{\text{OUT}} \leq 1 \text{ A} )</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>%/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{DO}} )</td>
<td>Dropout voltage</td>
<td>( V_{\text{OUT}} \leq 3.3 \text{ V}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \text{ A}, V_{\text{FB}} = \text{GND} )</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( 3.3 \text{ V} &lt; V_{\text{OUT}} \leq 1 \text{ A}, V_{\text{FB}} = \text{GND} )</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{LIM}} )</td>
<td>Output current limit</td>
<td>( V_{\text{OUT}} ) forced at ( 0.9 \times V_{\text{OUT(TARGET)}}, V_{\text{IN}} = 3.3 \text{ V}, V_{\text{OUT(TARGET)}} = 0.9 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{GND}} )</td>
<td>GND pin current</td>
<td>Full load, ( I_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \text{ A} )</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum load, ( V_{\text{IN}} = 6.5 \text{ V}, V_{\text{OUT(TARGET)}} = 0.9 \text{ V}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 25 \text{ mA} )</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shutdown, ( PG = \text{(open)}, V_{\text{IN}} = 6.5 \text{ V}, V_{\text{OUT(TARGET)}} = 0.9 \text{ V}, V_{\text{EN}} &lt; 0.5 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>( \mu\text{A} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{EN}} )</td>
<td>EN pin current</td>
<td>( V_{\text{IN}} = 6.5 \text{ V}, V_{\text{EN}} = 0 \text{ V} ) and ( 6.5 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>( \mu\text{A} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{IL}} )</td>
<td>EN pin low-level input voltage</td>
<td>(disable device)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{IH}} )</td>
<td>EN pin high-level input voltage</td>
<td>(enable device)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{T(PO)}} )</td>
<td>PG pin threshold</td>
<td>For the direction ( PG ) with decreasing ( V_{\text{OUT}} )</td>
<td>0.85(V_{\text{OUT}} )</td>
<td>0.9(V_{\text{OUT}} )</td>
<td>0.96(V_{\text{OUT}} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{HI}} )</td>
<td>PG pin hysteresis</td>
<td>For ( PG )</td>
<td>0.02(V_{\text{OUT}} )</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{OL}} )</td>
<td>PG pin low-level output voltage</td>
<td>( V_{\text{OUT}} &lt; V_{\text{T(PO)}}, I_{\text{PO}} = -1 \text{ mA} ) (current into device)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{IL}} )</td>
<td>PG pin leakage current</td>
<td>( V_{\text{OUT}} &gt; V_{\text{T(PO)}}, I_{\text{PO}} = 6.5 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( \mu\text{A} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{IS}} )</td>
<td>SS pin charging current</td>
<td>( V_{\text{SS}} = \text{GND}, V_{\text{IN}} = 3.3 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{n}} )</td>
<td>Output noise voltage</td>
<td>( BW = 100 \text{ Hz} \text{ to } 100 \text{ kHz}, V_{\text{IN}} = 1.5 \text{ V}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 1.2 \text{ A} )</td>
<td>39.57</td>
<td>( \mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_{\text{sd}} )</td>
<td>Thermal shutdown temperature</td>
<td>Shutdown, temperature increasing</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reset, temperature decreasing</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_J )</td>
<td>Operating junction temperature</td>
<td>(-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When \( V_{\text{OUT}} \leq 3.5 \text{ V}, V_{\text{IN}} \geq (V_{\text{OUT}} + 0.3 \text{ V}) \) or \( 1.425 \text{ V}, \) whichever is greater; \( V_{\text{OUT}} > 3.5 \text{ V}, V_{\text{IN}} \geq (V_{\text{OUT}} + 0.5 \text{ V}) \).
2. \( V_{\text{OUT(TARGET)}} \) is the calculated target \( V_{\text{OUT}} \) value from the output voltage setting pins: \( 50 \text{ mV}, 100 \text{ mV}, 200 \text{ mV}, 400 \text{ mV}, 800 \text{ mV}, \) and \( 1.6 \text{ V} \) in fixed configuration, or the expected \( V_{\text{OUT}} \) value set by external feedback resistors in adjustable configuration.
3. \( R_2 \) is the bottom-side of the feedback resistor between the FB pin and GND. See for details.
4. \( C_{\text{FF}} \) is the capacitor between FB pin and OUT.
5. \( C_{\text{FF}} \) is the capacitor between FB pin and OUT.
6. When the TPS7A7100 is connected to external feedback resistors at the FB pin, external resistor tolerances are not included.
7. The TPS7A7100 is not tested at \( V_{\text{OUT}} \leq 0.9 \text{ V}, 2.7 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 6.5 \text{ V}, \) and \( 500 \text{ mA} \leq I_{\text{OUT}} \leq 1 \text{ A} \) because the power dissipation is higher than the maximum rating of the package. Also, this accuracy specification does not apply on any application condition that exceeds the power dissipation limit of the package.
8. \( V_{\text{DO}} \) is not defined for output voltage settings less than \( 1.2 \text{ V}. \)
6.6 Typical Characteristics

At $T_J = 25°C$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TARGET)} + 0.3 V$, $I_{OUT} = 25 mA$, $V_{(EN)} = V_{IN}$, $C_{IN} = 10 \mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 10 \mu F$, $C_{(SS)} = 10 nF$, and the PG pin pulled up to $V_{IN}$ with 100-kΩ pullup resistor, unless otherwise noted.
Typical Characteristics (continued)

At $T_J = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TARGET)} + 0.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 25$ mA, $V_{(EN)} = V_{IN}$, $C_{IN} = 10 \mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 10 \mu F$, $C_{(SS)} = 10$ nF, and the PG pin pulled up to $V_{IN}$ with 100-kΩ pullup resistor, unless otherwise noted.

---

**Figure 7. Line Regulation (0.9 V, Adjustable)**

**Figure 8. Line Regulation (5 V, Adjustable)**

**Figure 9. Line Regulation (0.9 V, Fixed By Setting Pins)**

**Figure 10. Line Regulation (3.5 V, Fixed By Setting Pins)**

**Figure 11. Measured Output Voltage vs Pin-Setting**

**Figure 12. Accuracy vs Pin-Setting**
Typical Characteristics (continued)

At $T_J = 25^\circ C$, $V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{OUT(TARGET)}} + 0.3\,\text{V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 25\,\text{mA}$, $V_{\text{(EN)}} = V_{\text{IN}}$, $C_{\text{IN}} = 10\,\mu\text{F}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = 10\,\mu\text{F}$, $C_{\text{(SS)}} = 10\,\text{nF}$, and the PG pin pulled up to $V_{\text{IN}}$ with 100-kΩ pullup resistor, unless otherwise noted.

---

**Figure 13. GND Pin Current vs Output Current**

**Figure 14. GND Pin Current vs Input Voltage**

**Figure 15. GND Pin Current In Shutdown vs Temperature**

**Figure 16. Current Limit vs Output Voltage (Foldback)**

**Figure 17. Power-Good Threshold Voltage vs Temperature**

**Figure 18. Power-Good Pin Drive Capability**
Typical Characteristics (continued)

At $T_J = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TARGET)} + 0.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 25$ mA, $V_{(EN)} = V_{IN}$, $C_{IN} = 10 \mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 10 \mu F$, $C_{(SS)} = 10$ nF, and the PG pin pulled up to $V_{IN}$ with 100-kΩ pullup resistor, unless otherwise noted.

Figure 19. Noise Spectral Density By Output Voltage

Figure 20. Noise Spectral Density By External Capacitors

Figure 21. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs Frequency
7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TPS7A7100 belongs to a family of new-generation LDO regulators that uses innovative circuitry to offer very-low dropout voltage along with the flexibility of a programmable output voltage.

The dropout voltage for this LDO regulator family is 0.14 V at 1 A. This voltage is ideal for making the TPS7A7100 into a point-of-load (POL) regulator because 0.14 V at 1 A is lower than any voltage gap among the most common voltage rails: 1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V, and 3.3 V. This device offers a fully user-configurable output voltage setting method. The TPS7A7100 output voltage can be programmed to any target value from 0.9 V to 3.5 V in 50-mV steps.

Another big advantage of using the TPS7A7100 is the wide range of available operating input voltages: from 1.5 V to 6.5 V. The TPS7A7100 also has very good line and load transient response. All these features allow the TPS7A7100 to meet most voltage-regulator needs for under 6-V applications, using only one device so less time is spent on inventory control.

Texas Instruments also offers different output current ratings with other family devices: the TPS7A7200 (2 A) and TPS7A7300 (3 A).

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

![Functional Block Diagram](image)

NOTE: 32R = 1.024 MΩ (that is, 1R = 32 kΩ).
7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 User-Configurable Output Voltage

Unlike traditional LDO devices, the TPS7A7100 comes with only one orderable part number; there is no adjustable or fixed output voltage option. The output voltage of the TPS7A7100 is selectable in accordance with the names given to the output voltage setting pins: 50 mV, 100 mV, 200 mV, 400 mV, 800 mV, and 1.6 V. For each pin connected to the ground, the output voltage setting increases by the value associated with that pin name, starting from the value of the reference voltage of 0.5 V; floating the pins has no effect on the output voltage. Figure 22 through Figure 27 show examples of how to program the output voltages.

![Figure 22. 0.9-V Configuration](image-url)
Feature Description (continued)

\[ V_{\text{OUT}} = 1.2 \text{ V} = 0.5 \text{ V} + 100 \text{ mV} + 200 \text{ mV} + 400 \text{ mV} \]

\[ V_{\text{OUT}} = 0.5 \text{ V} \times (1 + \frac{3.2R}{2.29R}) \quad \text{2.29R is parallel resistance of 16R, 8R, and 4R.} \]

Figure 23. 1.2-V Configuration
\[ V_{\text{OUT}} = 1.8 \, V = 0.5 \, V \times \left(1 + \frac{3.2R}{1.23R}\right) \]

1.23R is parallel resistance of 16R, 4R, and 2R.

Figure 24. 1.8-V Configuration
Feature Description (continued)

\[
V_{\text{OUT}} = 2.5 \text{ V} = 0.5 \text{ V} + 400 \text{ mV} + 1.6 \text{ V}
\]

\[
0.5 \text{ V is } V_{\text{ref}}
\]

\[
V_{\text{OUT}} = 0.5 \text{ V} \times (1 + \frac{3.2R}{0.8R})
\]

0.8R is parallel resistance of 4R and 1R.

\(V = 0.5 \text{ V} \) (1 + \(\frac{3.2R}{0.8R}\)) \(0.8R\) is parallel resistance of 4R and 1R.

**Figure 25. 2.5-V Configuration**
\[ V_{OUT} = 3.3 \text{ V} = 0.5 \text{ V} + 400 \text{ mV} + 800 \text{ mV} + 1.6 \text{ V} \]

\[ V_{OUT} = 0.5 \text{ V} \times (1 + 3.2R/0.571R) \]

0.571R is parallel resistance of 4R, 2R, and 1R.

Figure 26. 3.3-V Configuration
Feature Description (continued)

Figure 27. 3.5-V Configuration

See Table 1 for a full list of target output voltages and corresponding pin settings. The voltage setting pins have a binary weight; therefore, the output voltage can be programmed to any value from 0.9 V to 3.5 V in 50-mV steps.

Figure 11 and Figure 12 show this output voltage programming performance.
Feature Description (continued)

NOTE
Any output voltage setting that is not listed in Table 1 is not covered in Electrical Characteristics. For output voltages greater than 3.5 V, use a traditional adjustable configuration (see the Traditional Adjustable Configuration section).

Table 1. User Configurable Output Voltage Setting

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<tr>
<th>$V_{OUT(TARGET)}$ (V)</th>
<th>50 mV</th>
<th>100 mV</th>
<th>200 mV</th>
<th>400 mV</th>
<th>800 mV</th>
<th>1.6 V</th>
<th>$V_{OUT(TARGET)}$ (V)</th>
<th>50 mV</th>
<th>100 mV</th>
<th>200 mV</th>
<th>400 mV</th>
<th>800 mV</th>
<th>1.6 V</th>
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</table>

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Product Folder Links: TPS7A7100
### 7.3.2 Traditional Adjustable Configuration

For any output voltage target that is not supported in the *User-Configurable Output Voltage* section, a traditional adjustable configuration with external-feedback resistors can be used with the TPS7A7100. shows how to configure the TPS7A7100 as an adjustable regulator with an equation and Table 2 lists recommended pairs of feedback resistor values.

#### NOTE

The bottom side of feedback resistor R2 in Figure 28 must be in the range of 27 kΩ to 33 kΩ to maintain the specified regulation accuracy.

---

**Table 2. Recommended Feedback-Resistor Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V&lt;sub&gt;OUT(TARGET)&lt;/sub&gt; (V)</th>
<th><strong>E96 SERIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>R40 SERIES</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R1 (kΩ)</td>
<td>R2 (kΩ)</td>
</tr>
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<td>30.1</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>30.9</td>
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</table>
7.3.3 **Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)**

The TPS7A7100 uses an undervoltage lockout circuit to keep the output shut off until the internal circuitry is operating properly. The UVLO circuit has a deglitch feature that typically ignores undershoot of the input voltage upon the event of device start-up. Still, a poor input line impedance may cause a severe input voltage drop when the device powers on. As explained in the [Input Capacitor Requirements](#) section, the input line impedance should be well-designed.

7.3.4 **Soft-Start**

The TPS7A7100 has an SS pin that provides a soft-start (slow start) function. By leaving the SS pin open, the TPS7A7100 performs a soft-start by its default setting.

As shown in [Functional Block Diagram](#), by connecting a capacitor between the SS pin and the ground, the $C_{SS}$ capacitor forms an RC pair together with the integrated 50-kΩ resistor. The RC pair operates as an RC-delay circuit for the soft-start together with the internal 700-µs delay circuit.

The relationship between $C_{SS}$ and the soft-start time is shown in Figure 38 through Figure 40.

7.3.5 **Current Limit**

The TPS7A7100 internal current limit circuitry protects the regulator during fault conditions. During a current limit event, the output sources a fixed amount of current that is mostly independent of the output voltage. The current limit function is provided as a fail-safe mechanism and is not intended to be used regularly. Do not design any applications to use this current limit function as a part of expected normal operation. Extended periods of current limit operation degrade device reliability.

Powering on the device with the enable pin, or increasing the input voltage above the minimum operating voltage while a low-impedance short exists on the output of the device, may result in a sequence of high-current pulses from the input to the output of the device. The energy consumed by the device is minimal during these events; therefore, there is no failure risk. Additional input capacitance helps to mitigate the load transient requirement of the upstream supply during these events.

7.3.6 **Enable**

The EN pin switches the enable and disable (shutdown) states of the TPS7A7100. A logic high input at the EN pin enables the device; a logic low input disables the device. When disabled, the device current consumption is reduced.

7.3.7 **Power Good**

The TPS7A7100 has a power good function that works with the PG output pin. When the output voltage undershoots the threshold voltage $V_{\text{IT(PG)}}$ during normal operation, the PG open-drain output turns from a high-impedance state to a low-impedance state. When the output voltage exceeds the $V_{\text{IT(PG)}}$ threshold by an amount greater than the PG hysteresis, $V_{\text{hys(PG)}}$, the PG open-drain output turns from a low-impedance state to high-impedance state. By connecting a pullup resistor (usually between OUT and PG pins), any downstream device can receive an active-high enable logic signal.

When setting the output voltage to less than 1.8 V and using a pullup resistor between OUT and PG pins, depending on the downstream device specifications, the downstream device may not accept the PG output as a valid high-level logic voltage. In such cases, place a pullup resistor between IN and PG pins, not between OUT and PG pins.

Figure 18 shows the open-drain output drive capability. The on-resistance of the open-drain transistor is calculated using Figure 18, and is approximately 200 Ω. Any pullup resistor greater than 10 kΩ works fine for this purpose.
7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Normal Operation
The device regulates to the nominal output voltage under the following conditions:

- The input voltage is at least as high as \( V_{IN(\text{MIN})} \).
- The input voltage is greater than the nominal output voltage added to the dropout voltage.
- The enable voltage has previously exceeded the enable rising threshold voltage and has not decreased below the enable falling threshold.
- The output current is less than the current limit.
- The device junction temperature is less than the maximum specified junction temperature.

7.4.2 Dropout Operation
If the input voltage is lower than the nominal output voltage plus the specified dropout voltage, but all other conditions are met for normal operation, the device operates in dropout mode. In this mode of operation, the output voltage is the same as the input voltage minus the dropout voltage. The transient performance of the device is significantly degraded because the pass device (such as a bipolar junction transistor, or BJT) is in saturation and no longer controls the current through the LDO. Line or load transients in dropout can result in large output voltage deviations.

7.4.3 Disabled
The device is disabled under the following conditions:

- The enable voltage is less than the enable falling threshold voltage or has not yet exceeded the enable rising threshold.
- The device junction temperature is greater than the thermal shutdown temperature.

Table 3 lists the conditions that lead to the different modes of operation.

Table 3. Device Functional Mode Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING MODE</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>( V_{IN} )</th>
<th>( V_{EN} )</th>
<th>( I_{OUT} )</th>
<th>( T_J )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal mode</td>
<td>( V_{IN} &gt; V_{OUT(\text{NOM})} + V_{DO} ) ( \text{and } V_{IN} &gt; V_{IN(\text{MIN})} )</td>
<td>( V_{EN} &gt; V_{IH(\text{EN})} )</td>
<td>( I_{OUT} &lt; I_{IL(\text{EN})} )</td>
<td>( T_J &lt; 125^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropout mode</td>
<td>( V_{IN} &lt; V_{OUT(\text{NOM})} + V_{DO} )</td>
<td>( V_{EN} &gt; V_{IH(\text{EN})} )</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>( T_J &lt; 125^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled mode (any true condition disables the device)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>( V_{EN} &lt; V_{IL(\text{EN})} )</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>( T_J &gt; 160^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 TPS7A7100 is a very-low dropout LDO with very fast load transient response. The TPS7A7100 provides a number of features such as a power good signal for output monitoring, a soft-start pin to reduce inrush currents during start-up, and it is suitable for applications that require up to 1 A of output current.

8.2 Typical Application

![Diagram of TPS7A7100 with design parameters]

Figure 29. 1.2-V Output Using ANY-OUT Pins

8.2.1 Design Requirements
Table 4 lists the design parameters for this example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIGN PARAMETER</th>
<th>EXAMPLE VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>1.425 V to 6.5 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage</td>
<td>1.2 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current rating</td>
<td>1 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output capacitor range</td>
<td>4.7 µF to 200 µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feedforward capacitor range</td>
<td>220 pF to 100 nF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft-Start capacitor range</td>
<td>0 to 1 µF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedures

8.2.2.1 ANY-OUT Programmable Output Voltage

For ANY-OUT operation, the TPS7A7001 does not use any external resistors to set the output voltage, but uses device pins labeled 50 mV, 100 mV, 200 mV, 400 mV, 800 mV, and 1.6 V to set the regulated output voltage. Each pin is either connected to ground (active) or is left open (floating). The ANY-OUT programming is set as the sum of the internal reference voltage ($V_{\text{SS}} = 0.5 \text{ V}$) plus the sum of the respective voltages assigned to each active pin. By leaving all ANY-OUT pins open, or floating, the output will be set to the minimum possible output voltage equal to $V_{\text{SS}}$. By grounding all of the ANY-OUT pins the output will be set to 3.65 V.

When using the ANY-OUT pins, the SNS pin must always be connected between the OUT and FB pins. However, the feedforward capacitor must be connected to the FB pin, not the SNS pin.

8.2.2.2 Traditional Adjustable Output Voltage

For applications that need the regulated output voltage to be greater than 3.65 V (or those that require more resolution than the 50 mV that the ANY-OUT pins provide), the TPS7A7100 can also be used with the traditional adjustable method of setting the regulated output.

When using the traditional method of setting the output, the FB pin should be connected to the node connecting the top and bottom resistors of the resistor divider. The SNS pin should be left floating.

8.2.2.3 Input Capacitor Requirements

As a result of its very fast transient response and low-dropout operation support, it is necessary to reduce the line impedance at the input pin of the TPS7A7100. The line impedance depends heavily on various factors, such as wire (PCB trace) resistance, wire inductance, and output impedance of the upstream voltage supply (power supply to the TPS7A7100). Therefore, a specific value for the input capacitance cannot be recommended until the previously listed factors are finalized.

In addition, simple usage of large input capacitance can form an unwanted LC resonance in combination with input wire inductance. For example, a 5-nH inductor and a 10-µF input capacitor form an LC filter that has a resonance at 712 kHz. This value of 712 kHz is well inside the bandwidth of the TPS7A7100 control loop.

The best guideline is to use a capacitor of up to 1 µF with well-designed wire connections (PCB layout) to the upstream supply. If it is difficult to optimize the input line, use a large tantalum capacitor in combination with a good-quality, low-ESR, 1-µF ceramic capacitor.

8.2.2.4 Output Capacitor Requirements

The TPS7A7100 is designed to be stable with standard ceramic capacitors with capacitance values from 4.7 µF to 47 µF without a feedforward capacitor. For output capacitors from 47 µF to 200 µF a feedforward capacitor of at least 220 pF must be used. The TPS7A7100 is evaluated using an X5R-type, 10-µF ceramic capacitor. TI highly recommends the X5R- and X7R-type capacitors because they have minimal variation in value and ESR over temperature. Maximum ESR must be less than 1 Ω.

As with any regulator, increasing the size of the output capacitor reduces overshoot and undershoot magnitude, but increases duration of the transient response.
8.2.3 Application Curves

**Figure 30. Load Transient Response (V\textsubscript{OUT} = 1.2 V)**

**Figure 31. Load Transient Response (V\textsubscript{OUT} = 3.3 V)**

**Figure 32. Line Transient Response**

**Figure 33. Power Up and Power Down (IN = EN)**

**Figure 34. Turnon Response (IN = EN)**

**Figure 35. Turnoff Response (IN = EN)**
9 Power Supply Recommendations

This device is designed for operation from an input voltage supply ranging from 1.425 V to 6.5 V. This input supply must be well regulated. The TPS7A7100 family of fast-transient, low-dropout linear regulators achieve stability with a minimum output capacitance of 4.7 μF; however, TI recommends using 10-μF ceramic capacitors for both the input and output to maximize AC performance.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

- To improve AC performance such as PSRR, output noise, and transient response, TI recommends designing the board with separate ground planes for IN and OUT, with each ground plane connected only at the GND pin of the device.
- In addition, the ground connection for the output capacitor must connect directly to the GND pin of the device.
- Equivalent series inductance (ESL) and ESR must be minimized to maximize performance and ensure stability.
- Every capacitor must be placed 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.
- The use of vias and long traces is strongly discouraged because they may impact system performance negatively and even cause instability.
- If possible, and to ensure the maximum performance denoted in this product data sheet, use the same layout pattern used for TPS7A7100 evaluation board, available at www.ti.com.

10.2 Layout Example

![Figure 41. TPS7A7100 Recommended Layout](image-url)
10.3 Thermal Considerations

The thermal protection feature 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 enabled. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal-protection circuit may cycle on and off. This thermal limit protects the device from damage as a result of 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 particular application. This configuration 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 TPS7A7100 has been designed to protect against overload conditions. It was not intended to replace proper heatsinking. Continuously running the TPS7A7100 into thermal shutdown degrades device reliability.

10.4 Power Dissipation

Knowing the device power dissipation and proper sizing of the thermal plane that is connected to the tab or pad is critical to avoiding thermal shutdown and ensuring reliable operation.

Power dissipation of the device depends on input voltage and load conditions and can be calculated using Equation 1:

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

(1)

Power dissipation can be minimized and greater efficiency can be achieved by using the lowest possible input voltage necessary to achieve the required output voltage regulation.

On the VQFN (RGW or RGT) package, the primary conduction path for heat is through the exposed pad to the PCB. The pad can be connected to ground or be left floating; however, it should be attached to an appropriate amount of copper PCB area to ensure the device does not overheat. The maximum junction-to-ambient thermal resistance depends on the maximum ambient temperature, maximum device junction temperature, and power dissipation of the device and can be calculated using Equation 2:

\[ R_{JA} = \left( \frac{+125°C - T_A}{P_D} \right) \]  

(2)

Knowing the maximum \( R_{JA} \), the minimum amount of PCB copper area needed for appropriate heatsinking can be estimated using Figure 42.

![Figure 42. \( \theta_{JA} \) vs Board Size](image)
Power Dissipation (continued)

Figure 42 shows the variation of $\theta_{JA}$ as a function of ground plane copper area in the board. It is intended only as a guideline to demonstrate the effects of heat spreading in the ground plane and must not be used to estimate actual thermal performance in real application environments.

NOTE
When the device is mounted on an application PCB, TI strongly recommends using $\Psi_{JT}$ and $\Psi_{JB}$, as explained in the *Estimating Junction Temperature* section.

10.5 Estimating Junction Temperature

Using the thermal metrics $\Psi_{JT}$ and $\Psi_{JB}$, as shown in the *Thermal Information* table, the junction temperature can be estimated with corresponding formulas (given in *Equation 3*). For backwards compatibility, an older $\theta_{JC,Top}$ parameter is listed as well.

\[
\Psi_{JT}: \quad T_J = T_T + \Psi_{JT} \cdot P_D \\
\Psi_{JB}: \quad T_J = T_B + \Psi_{JB} \cdot P_D
\]

Where:
- $P_D$ is the power dissipation shown by *Equation 2*.
- $T_T$ is the temperature at the center-top of the IC package.
- $T_B$ is the PCB temperature measured 1mm away from the IC package on the PCB surface (see *Figure 43*).

NOTE
Both $T_T$ and $T_B$ can be measured on actual application boards using a thermo-gun (an infrared thermometer).


![Figure 43. Measuring Points For $T_T$ And $T_B$](image-url)
Estimating Junction Temperature (continued)

By looking at Figure 44, the new thermal metrics (ΨJT and ΨJB) have very little dependency on board size. That is, using ΨJT or ΨJB with Equation 3 is a good way to estimate TJ by simply measuring TT or TB, regardless of the application board size.

For a more detailed discussion of why TI does not recommend using θJC(top) to determine thermal characteristics, see Application Report SBVA025, Using New Thermal Metrics, available for download at www.ti.com. For further information, see Application Report SPRA953, IC Package Thermal Metrics, also available on the TI website.
11 Device And Documentation Support

11.1 Documentation Support

11.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

• Pros and Cons of Using a Feedforward Capacitor with a Low-Dropout Regulator, SBVA042.
• Using New Thermal Metrics, SBVA025.
• Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics, SPRA953.

11.2 Community Resource

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are 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.

**TI E2E™ Online Community TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community.** Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** TI's Design Support Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

11.3 Trademarks

DSP, E2E are trademarks of Texas Instruments. Bluetooth is a registered trademark of Bluetooth SIG, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

11.5 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 revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.
## 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 (6)</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp (3)</th>
<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Device Marking (4/5)</th>
<th>Samples</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPS7A7100RGTR</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>VQFN</td>
<td>RGT</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3000</td>
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<td>NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>PYLQ</td>
<td>[Samples]</td>
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<td>TPS7A7100RGTT</td>
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<td>-40 to 125</td>
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<td>[Samples]</td>
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<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>SBS</td>
<td>[Samples]</td>
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<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>SBS</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**

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<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
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<th>SPQ</th>
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<th>B0 (mm)</th>
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*All dimensions are nominal.*
### TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

*All dimensions are nominal*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Device</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
NOTES:  
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5–1994.  
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
C. Quad Flat pack, No–leads (QFN) package configuration  
D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.  
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–220.
THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No-Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
NOTES:  
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. 
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice. 
C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs. 
D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, QFN Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com. 
E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations. 
F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances.
Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.
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. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.
NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).

5. 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.
NOTES: (continued)

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