

# TPS737 逆電流保護機能付き、1A、低ドロップアウトレギュレータ

## 1 特長

- 1 $\mu$ F 以上のセラミック出力コンデンサにより安定
- 入力電圧範囲: 2.2V~5.5V
- 非常に低いドロップアウト電圧
  - レガシー シリコン: 1A において 130mV (標準値)
  - 新しいシリコン、M3 接尾辞: 1A において 122 mV (標準値)
- わずか 1 $\mu$ F の出力コンデンサでも優れた負荷過渡応答
- NMOS トポロジにより、低い逆リーク電流を実現
- 初期精度: 1%
- ライン、負荷、温度にわたる全体の精度
  - レガシー シリコン: 3%
  - 新しいシリコン、M3 接尾辞: 1.5%
- シャットダウンモード時の  $I_Q$ : 20nA 未満 (標準値)
- サーマル シャットダウンおよび電流制限によるフォルト保護
- 複数の出力電圧バージョンが利用可能:
  - 調整可能な出力: 1.20V~5.5V
  - 工場でのパッケージ工程のプログラミングによりカスタム出力を提供可能

## 2 アプリケーション

- DSP、FPGA、ASIC、マイクロプロセッサのポイント オブロードレギュレーション
- スイッチング電源のポストレギュレーション
- 携帯型およびバッテリー駆動の機器

## 3 概要

TPS737 リニア低ドロップアウト (LDO) 電圧レギュレータは、電圧フォロワ構成で NMOS パストランジスタを使用します。このトポロジは出力コンデンサの値と ESR の影響を比較的受けにくいいため、広範な負荷構成に対応できます。小さな 1 $\mu$ F のセラミック出力コンデンサを使用した場合でも、負荷過渡応答が非常に優れています。また、NMOS トポロジにより、ドロップアウトも非常に小さくなります。

TPS737 は、非常に低いドロップアウト電圧と小さいグランドピン電流を実現すると同時に、先進の BiCMOS プロセスを使用することで高い精度を達成しています。部品番号の末尾が M3 の製品は、最新のテキサス・インスツルメンツのプロセステクノロジーに基づいた、更新された設計を使用しています。非イネーブル時の消費電流は 20nA 未満であり、携帯型アプリケーション向けに設計されています。このデバイスは、サーマル シャットダウンとフォールドバック電流制限によって保護されています。

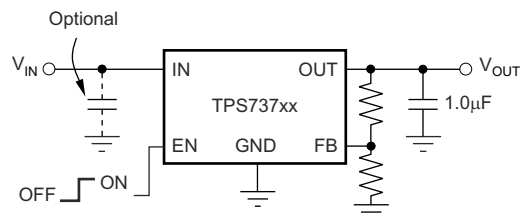
より高い出力電圧精度が必要なアプリケーションに対しては、全体精度 1% のテキサス・インスツルメンツ製 1A 低ドロップアウト電圧レギュレータ、TPS7A37 をご検討ください。

### パッケージ情報

部品番号	パッケージ(1)	パッケージ サイズ(2)
TPS737	DRB (VSON, 8)	3mm × 3mm
	DCQ (SOT-223, 6)	6.5mm × 7.06mm
	DRV (WSON, 6)	2mm × 2mm

(1) 詳細については、「メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報」を参照してください。

(2) パッケージサイズ (長さ×幅) は公称値であり、該当する場合はピンも含まれます。



代表的なアプリケーション回路



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## 4 Pin Configuration and Functions

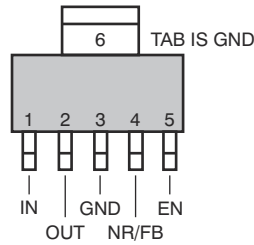


図 4-1. DCQ Package, 6-Pin SOT-223 (Top View)

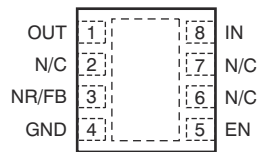


図 4-2. DRB Package, 8-Pin VSON (Top View)

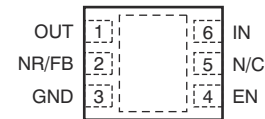


図 4-3. DRV Package<sup>(A)</sup>, 6-Pin WSON (Top View)

A. Power dissipation can limit operating range. Check the *Thermal Information* table.

表 4-1. Pin Functions

NAME	PIN			I/O	DESCRIPTION
	SOT-223	VSON	WSON		
IN	1	8	6	I	Unregulated input supply
GND	3, 6	4, Pad	3, Pad	—	Ground
EN	5	5	4	I	Driving the enable pin (EN) high turns on the regulator. Driving this pin low puts the regulator into shutdown mode. See the <a href="#">Enable Pin and Shutdown</a> section for more details. EN must not be left floating and can be connected to IN if not used.
NR	4	3	2	—	Fixed voltage versions only—connecting an external capacitor to this pin bypasses noise generated by the internal band gap, reducing output noise to very low levels.
FB	4	3	2	I	Adjustable voltage version only—this is the input to the control loop error amplifier, and is used to set the output voltage of the device.
OUT	2	1	1	O	Regulator output. A 1.0- $\mu$ F or larger capacitor of any type is required for stability.
NC	—	2, 6, 7	5	—	Not connected

## 5 Specifications

### 5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3	6	V
	V <sub>EN</sub>	-0.3	6	
	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.3	5.5	
	V <sub>NR</sub> , V <sub>FB</sub>	-0.3	6	
Peak output current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	Internally limited		
Output short-circuit duration		Indefinite		
Continuous total power dissipation	P <sub>DISS</sub>	See <i>Thermal Information</i>		
Temperature	Junction, T <sub>J</sub>	-55	150	°C
	Storage, T <sub>stg</sub>	-65	150	

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which 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.

### 5.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins <sup>(2)</sup>	±500	

- (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.

### 5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating junction temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input supply voltage	2.2		5.5	V
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Output current	0		1	A
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating junction temperature	-40		125	°C

## 5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TPS737 <sup>(2)</sup>				UNIT
		DRB (VSON)	DRB (VSON) M3	DCQ (SOT-223)	DRV (WSON) <sup>(3)</sup>	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	6 PINS	6 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance <sup>(4)</sup>	49.5	47.7	53.1	67.2	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance <sup>(5)</sup>	58.9	68.9	35.2	87.6	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance <sup>(6)</sup>	25.1	20.6	7.8	36.8	°C/W
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter <sup>(7)</sup>	1.7	3.4	2.9	1.8	°C/W
ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter <sup>(8)</sup>	25.2	20.6	7.7	37.2	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance <sup>(9)</sup>	8.6	3.5	N/A	7.7	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC package thermal metrics application note](#).
- (2) Thermal data for the DRB, DCQ, and DRV packages are derived by thermal simulations based on JEDEC-standard methodology as specified in the JESD51 series. The following assumptions are used in the simulations:
  - a. i. DRB: The exposed pad is connected to the PCB ground layer through a 2 × 2 thermal via array.
  - ii. DCQ: The exposed pad is connected to the PCB ground layer through a 3 × 2 thermal via array.
  - iii. DRV: The exposed pad is connected to the PCB ground layer through a 2 × 2 thermal via array. Due to size limitation of thermal pad, 0.8-mm pitch array is used which is off the JEDEC standard.
  - b. The top copper layer has a detailed copper trace pattern. The bottom copper layer is assumed to have a 20% thermal conductivity of copper, representing a 20% copper coverage.
  - c. These data were generated with only a single device at the center of a JEDEC high-K (2s2p) board with 3-inch × 3-inch copper area. To understand the effects of the copper area on thermal performance, see the [Power Dissipation](#) and [Estimating Junction Temperature](#) sections of this data sheet.
- (3) Power dissipation can limit operating range.
- (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, ψ<sub>JT</sub>, estimates the junction temperature of a device in a real system and is extracted from the simulation data to obtain R<sub>θJA</sub> using a procedure described in JESD51-2a (sections 6 and 7).
- (8) The junction-to-board characterization parameter, ψ<sub>JB</sub>, estimates the junction temperature of a device in a real system and is extracted from the simulation data to obtain R<sub>θJA</sub> 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.

## 5.5 Electrical Characteristics

over operating temperature range ( $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ ),  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 1\text{ V}^{(1)}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  (unless otherwise noted); typical values are at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage <sup>(1) (2)</sup>		2.2		5.5	V	
$V_{FB}$	Internal reference (DCQ package)	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.198	1.204	1.21	V	
	Internal reference (DRB and DRV packages)	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.192	1.204	1.216		
$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage (TPS73701) <sup>(3)</sup>		$V_{FB}$		$5.5 - V_{DO}$	V	
	Accuracy <sup>(1) (4)</sup>	Nominal	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-1		1	%
			$5.36\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 5.08\text{ V}$ , $10\text{ mA} < I_{OUT} < 800\text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_J < 85^\circ\text{C}$ , TPS73701 (DCQ)	-2		2	
		Over $V_{IN}$ , $I_{OUT}$ , and T	$V_{OUT} + 0.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ; $10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1\text{ A}$ , legacy silicon	-3	$\pm 0.5$	3	
	$V_{OUT} + 0.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ; $10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1\text{ A}$ , new silicon, M3 suffix	-1.5	$\pm 0.5$	1.5			
$\Delta V_{OUT(\Delta V_{IN})}$	Line regulation <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		0.01		%/V	
$\Delta V_{OUT(\Delta I_{OUT})}$	Load regulation	$1\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1\text{ A}$		0.002		%/mA	
		$10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1\text{ A}$		0.0005			
$V_{DO}$	Dropout voltage <sup>(5)</sup> ( $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} - 0.1\text{ V}$ )	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$ , legacy silicon		130	500	mV	
		$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$ , new silicon, M3 suffix		122	250		
$Z_{OUT(DO)}$	Output impedance in dropout	$2.2\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$		0.25		$\Omega$	
$I_{CL}$	Output current limit	$V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{OUT(nom)}$	1.05	1.6	2.2	A	
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit current	$V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$ , legacy silicon		450		mA	
		$V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$ , new silicon, M3 suffix		510			
$I_{REV}$	Reverse leakage current <sup>(6)</sup> ( $-I_{IN}$ )	$V_{EN} \leq 0.5\text{ V}$ , $0\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{OUT}$		0.1		$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{GND}$	GND pin current	$I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$		400		$\mu\text{A}$	
		$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$ , legacy silicon		1300			
		$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$ , new silicon, M3 suffix		880			
$I_{SHDN}$	Shutdown current ( $I_{GND}$ )	$V_{EN} \leq 0.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5$		20		nA	
$I_{FB}$	FB pin current (TPS73701)			0.1	0.6	$\mu\text{A}$	
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio (ripple rejection)	$f = 100\text{ Hz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$		58		dB	
		$f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$		37			
$V_n$	Output noise voltage BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz	$C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		$27 \times V_{OUT}$		$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$	
$t_{STR}$	Start-up time	$V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 30\text{ }\Omega$ , $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , legacy silicon		600		$\mu\text{s}$	
		$V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 30\text{ }\Omega$ , $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , new silicon, M3 suffix		431			
$V_{EN(HI)}$	EN pin high (enabled)		1.7		$V_{IN}$	V	
$V_{EN(LO)}$	EN pin low (shutdown)		0		0.5	V	
$I_{EN(HI)}$	EN pin current (enabled)	$V_{EN} = 5.5\text{ V}$		20		nA	
$T_{sd}$	Thermal shutdown temperature	Shutdown, temperature increasing		160		$^\circ\text{C}$	
		Reset, temperature decreasing		140			
$T_J$	Operating junction temperature		-40		125	$^\circ\text{C}$	

(1) Minimum  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$  or  $2.2\text{ V}$ , whichever is greater.

(2) For  $V_{OUT(nom)} < 1.6\text{ V}$ , when  $V_{IN} \leq 1.6\text{ V}$ , the output locks to  $V_{IN}$  and can result in an overvoltage condition on the output. To avoid this situation, disable the device before powering down  $V_{IN}$ .

(3) The TPS73701 is tested at  $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$ .

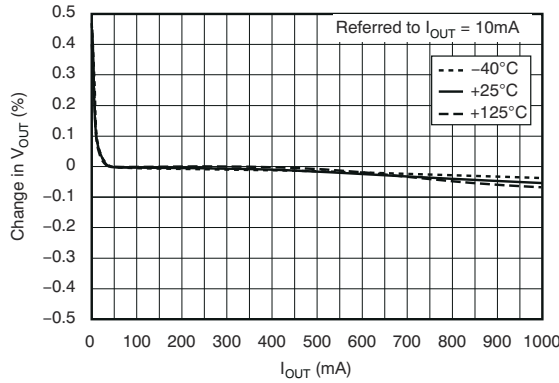
(4) Tolerance of external resistors not included in this specification.

(5)  $V_{DO}$  is not measured for fixed output versions with  $V_{OUT(nom)} < 2.3\text{ V}$  because minimum  $V_{IN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ .

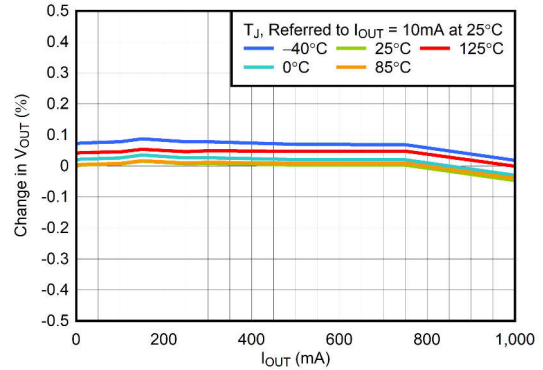
(6) Fixed-voltage versions only; see the [Application Information](#) section for more information.

## 5.6 Typical Characteristics

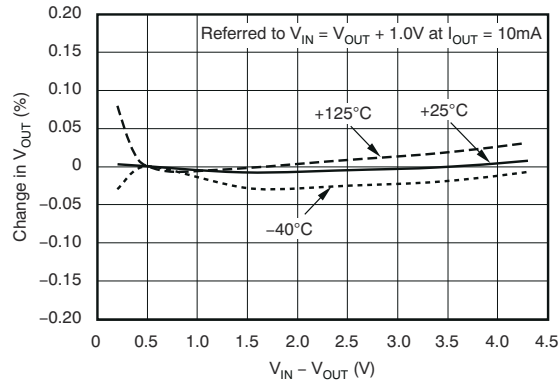
for all voltage versions at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 1\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  (unless otherwise noted)



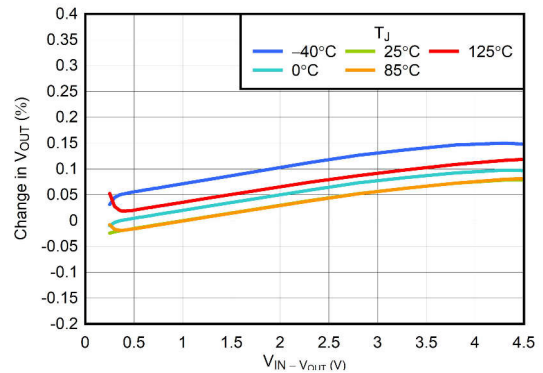
Legacy silicon  
**5-1. Load Regulation**



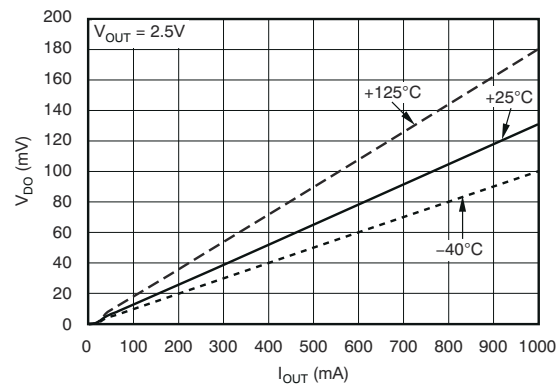
New silicon, M3 suffix  
**5-2. Load Regulation**



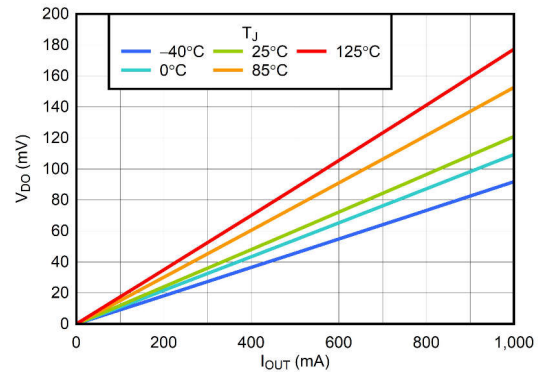
Legacy silicon  
**5-3. Line Regulation**



New silicon, M3 suffix  
**5-4. Line Regulation**



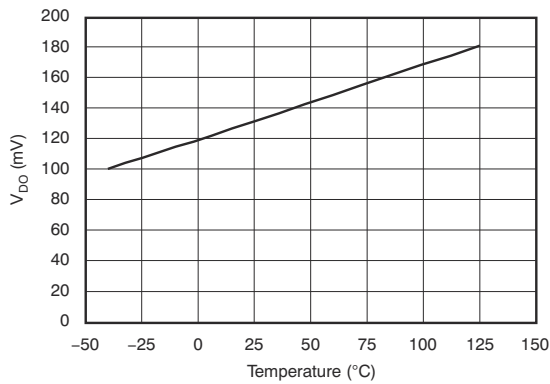
Legacy silicon  
**5-5. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current**



New silicon, M3 suffix  
**5-6. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current**

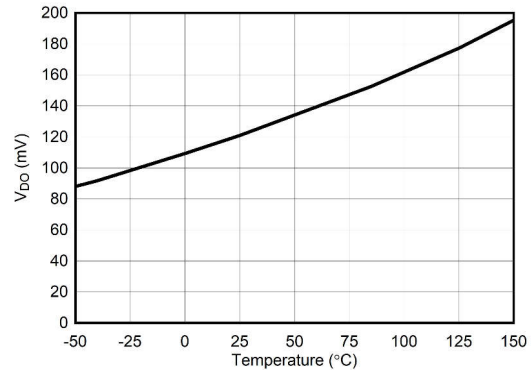
### 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

for all voltage versions at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 1\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  (unless otherwise noted)



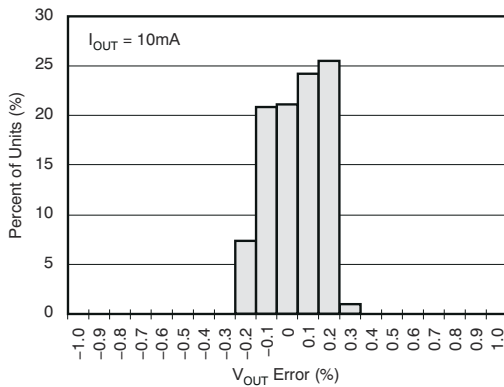
Legacy silicon

Figure 5-7. Dropout Voltage vs Temperature



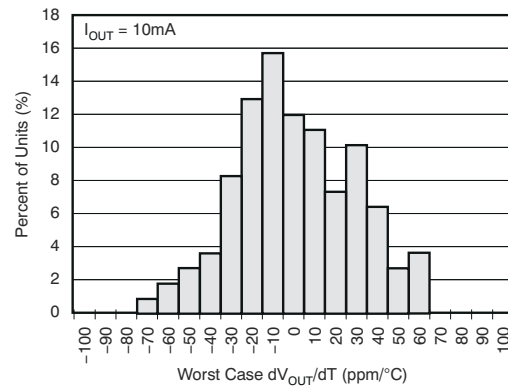
New silicon, M3 suffix

Figure 5-8. Dropout Voltage vs Temperature



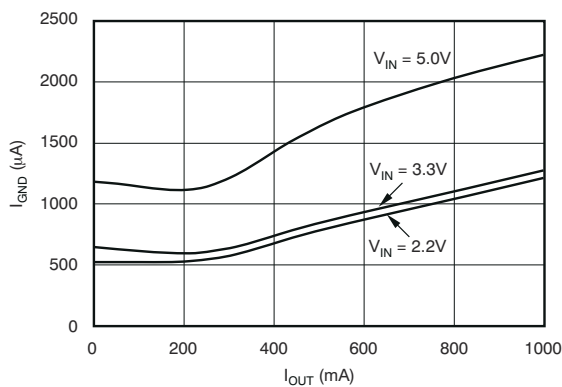
Legacy silicon

Figure 5-9. Output Voltage Histogram



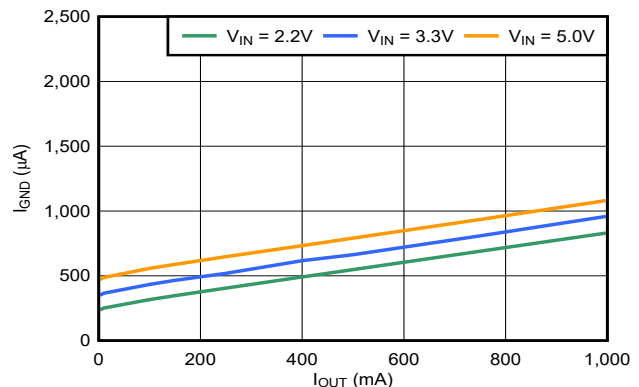
Legacy silicon

Figure 5-10. Output Voltage Drift Histogram



Legacy silicon

Figure 5-11. Ground Pin Current vs Output Current



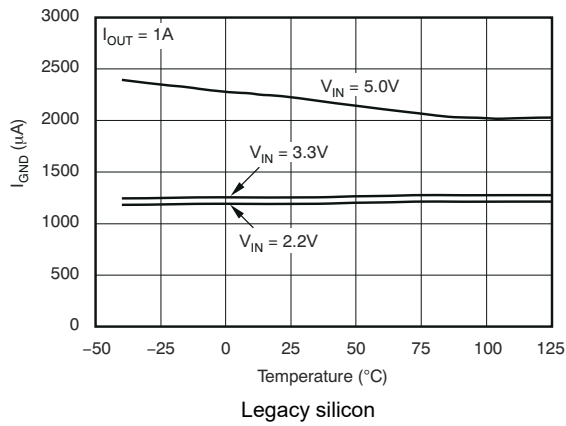
New silicon, M3 suffix

Figure 5-12. Ground Pin Current vs Output Current

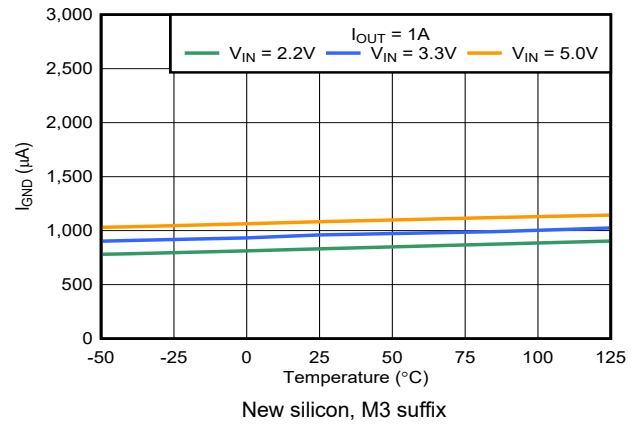


## 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

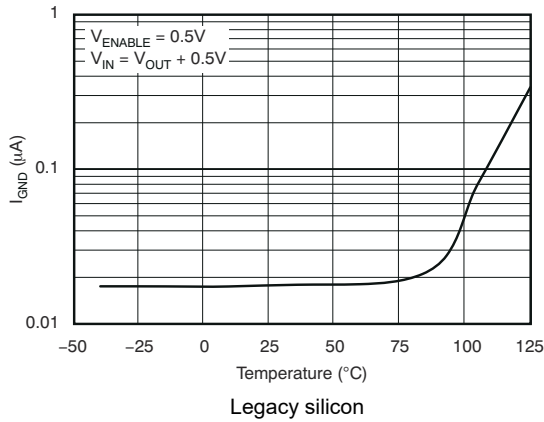
for all voltage versions at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(\text{nom})} + 1\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  (unless otherwise noted)



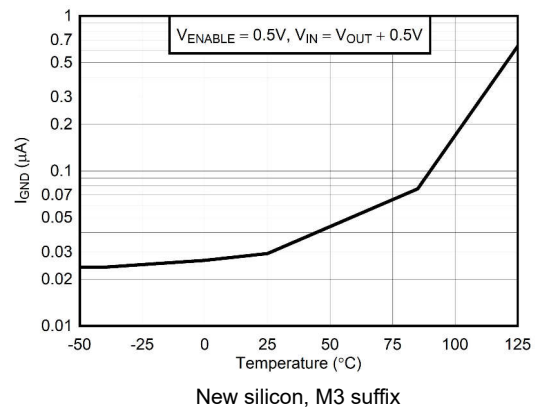
5-13. Ground Pin Current vs Temperature



5-14. Ground Pin Current vs Temperature



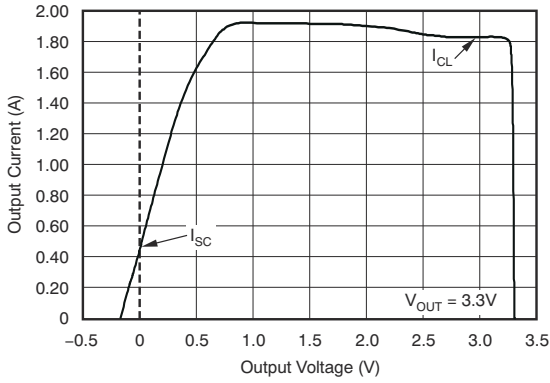
5-15. Ground Pin Current in Shutdown vs Temperature



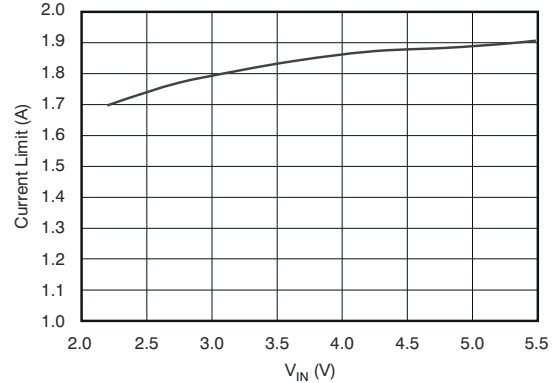
5-16. Ground Pin Current in Shutdown vs Temperature

### 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

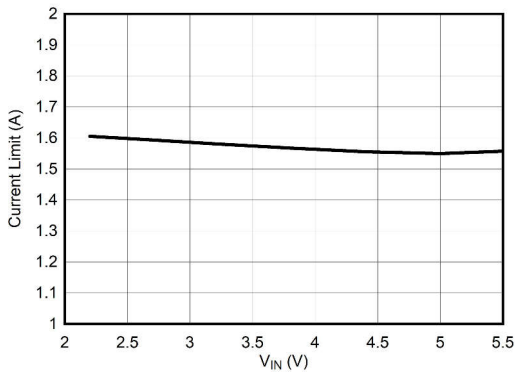
for all voltage versions at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 1\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  (unless otherwise noted)



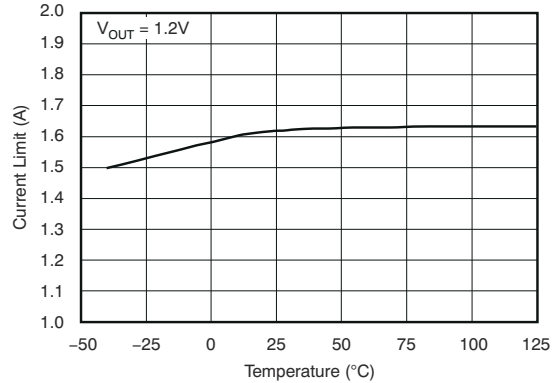
Legacy silicon  
**图 5-17. Current Limit vs  $V_{OUT}$  (Foldback)**



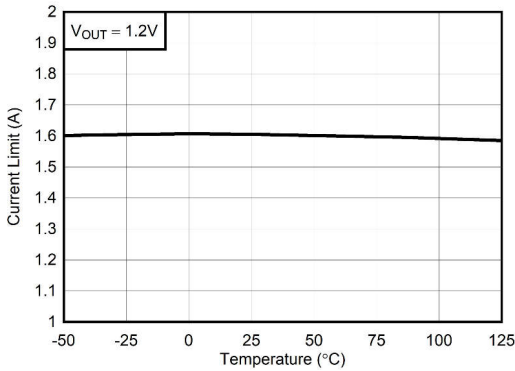
Legacy silicon  
**图 5-18. Current Limit vs  $V_{IN}$**



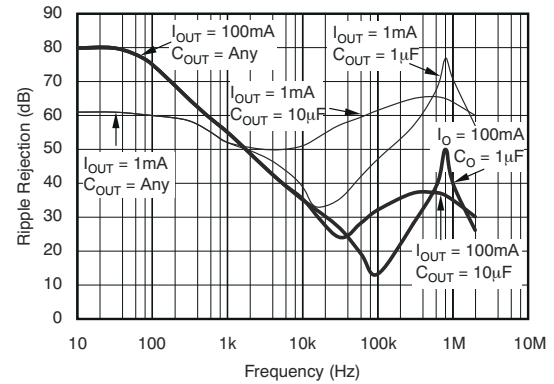
New silicon, M3 suffix  
**图 5-19. Current Limit vs  $V_{IN}$**



Legacy silicon  
**图 5-20. Current Limit vs Temperature**



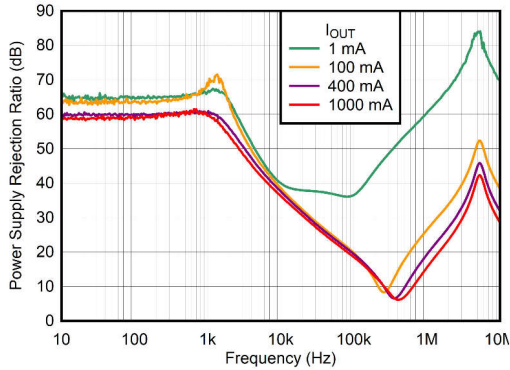
New silicon, M3 suffix  
**图 5-21. Current Limit vs Temperature**



Legacy silicon  
**图 5-22. PSRR (Ripple Rejection) vs Frequency**

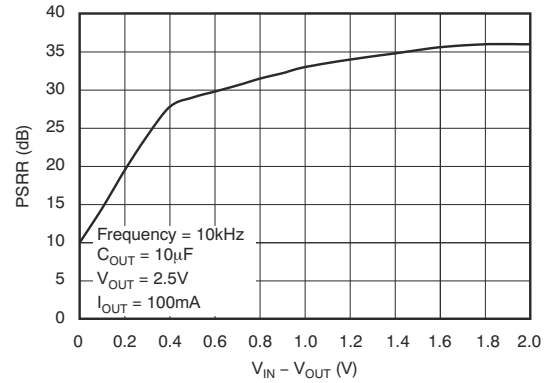
### 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

for all voltage versions at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(\text{nom})} + 1\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  (unless otherwise noted)



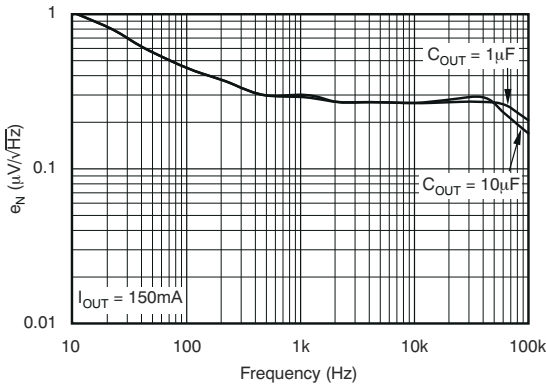
$C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , new silicon, M3 suffix

5-23. PSRR (Ripple Rejection) vs Frequency



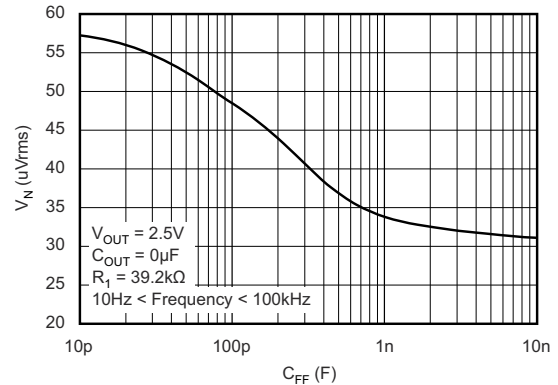
Legacy silicon

5-24. PSRR (Ripple Rejection) vs ( $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$ )



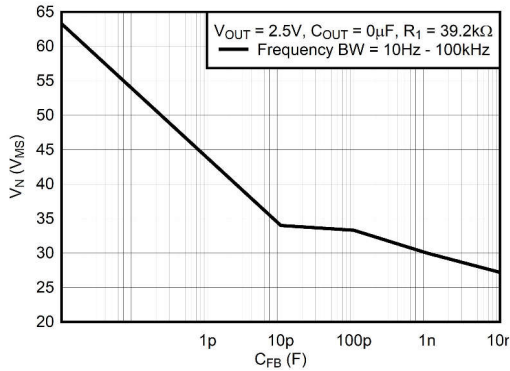
Legacy silicon

5-25. Noise Spectral Density



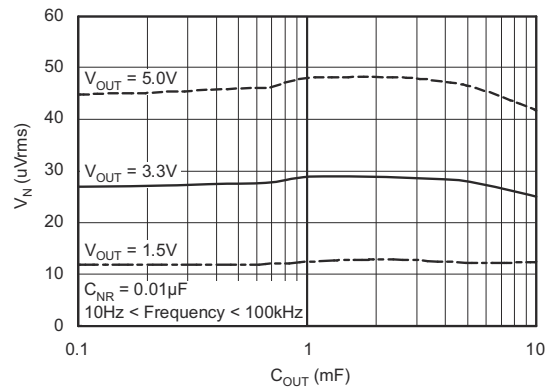
Legacy silicon

5-26. TPS73701 RMS Noise Voltage vs  $C_{FF}$



New silicon, M3 suffix

5-27. TPS73701 RMS Noise Voltage vs  $C_{FB}$



Legacy silicon

5-28. RMS Noise Voltage vs  $C_{OUT}$

## 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

for all voltage versions at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 1\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  (unless otherwise noted)

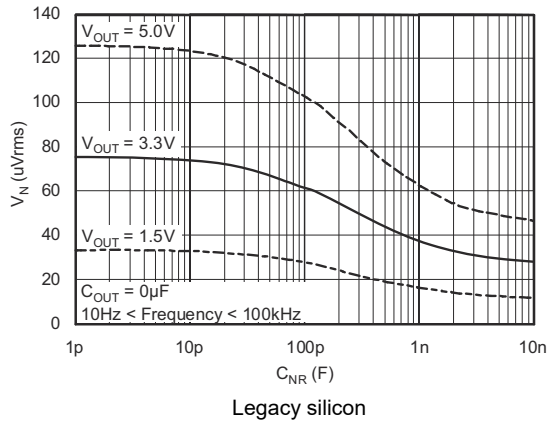


图 5-29. RMS Noise Voltage vs  $C_{NR}$

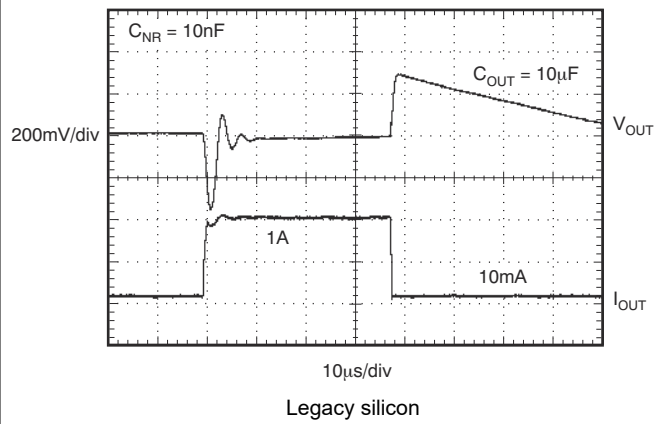


图 5-30. TPS73733 Load Transient Response

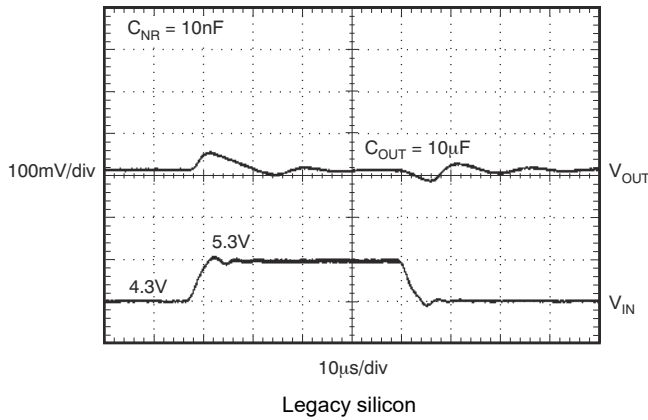


图 5-31. TPS73733 Line Transient Response

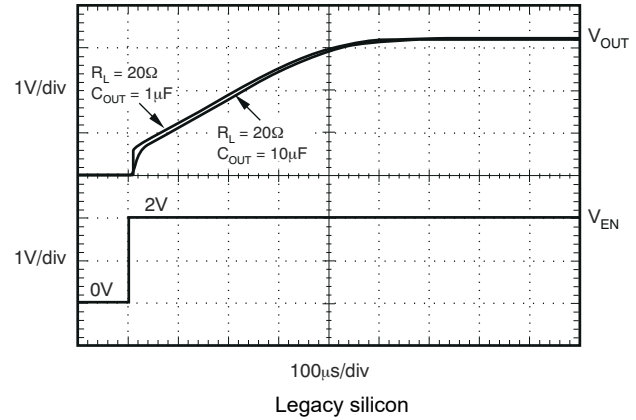


图 5-32. TPS73701 Turn-On Response

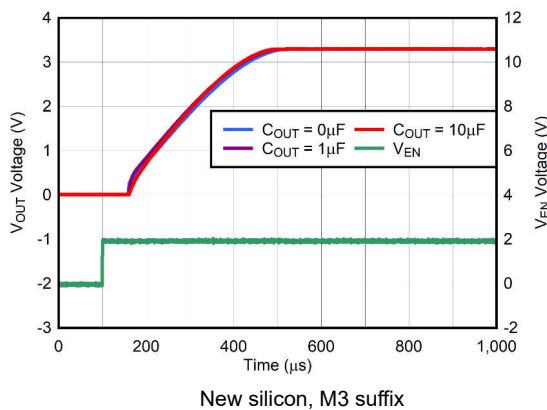


图 5-33. TPS73701 Turn-On Response

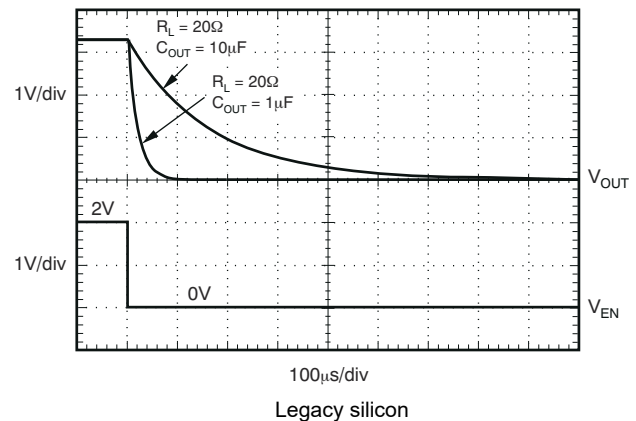


图 5-34. TPS73701 Turn-Off Response

### 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

for all voltage versions at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 1\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 2.2\ \mu\text{F}$  (unless otherwise noted)

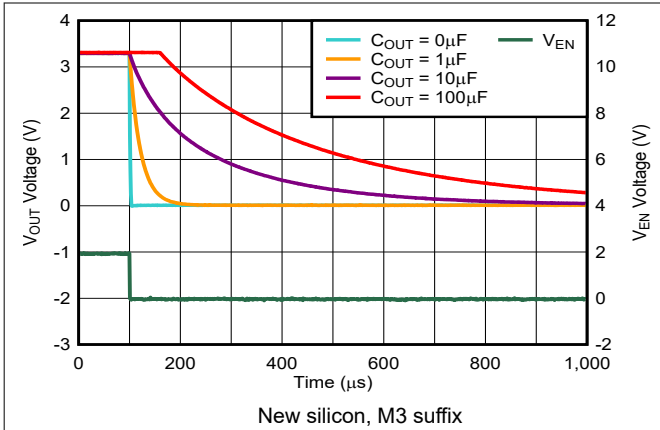


Figure 5-35. TPS73701 Turn-Off Response

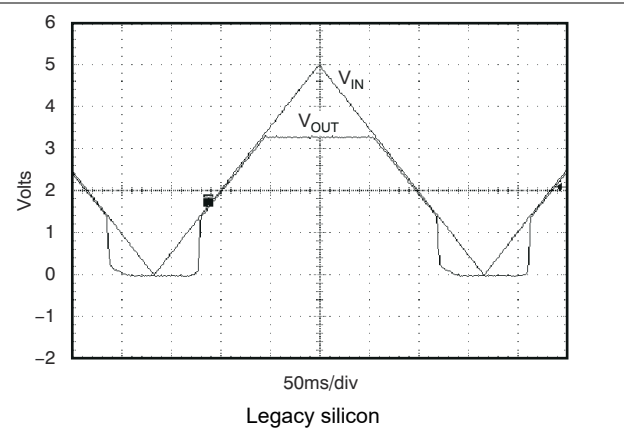


Figure 5-36. TPS73701,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{-V}$  Power-Up and Power-Down

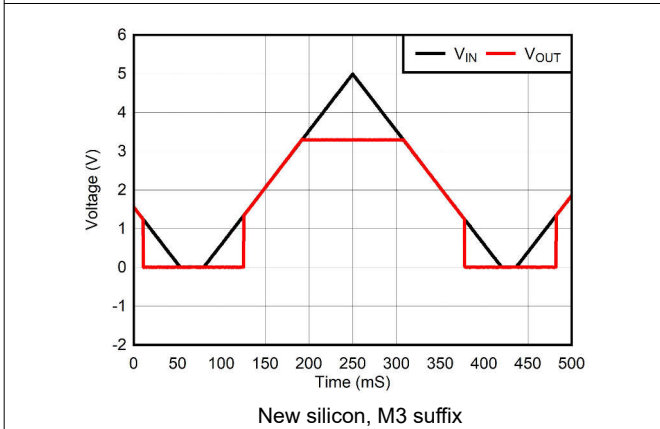


Figure 5-37. TPS73701,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{-V}$  Power-Up and Power-Down

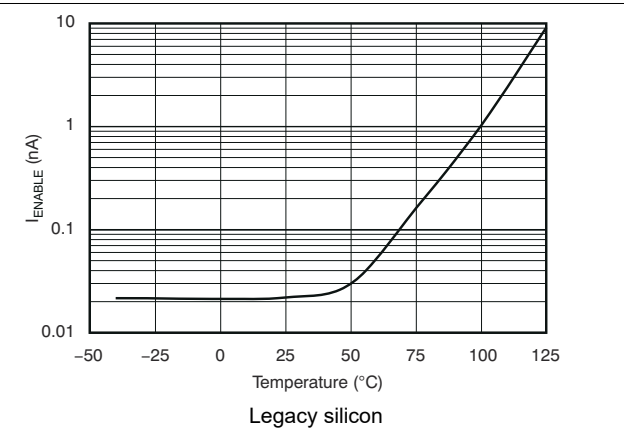


Figure 5-38.  $I_{EN}$  vs Temperature

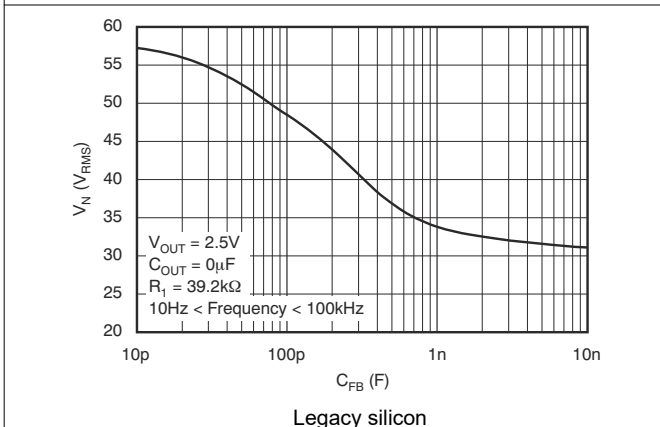


Figure 5-39. TPS73701 RMS Noise Voltage vs  $C_{FB}$

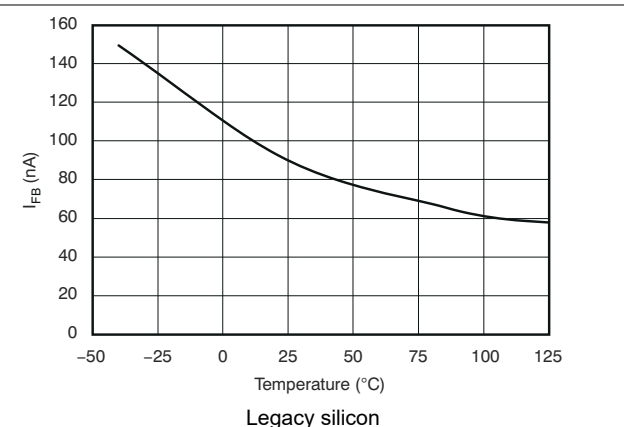
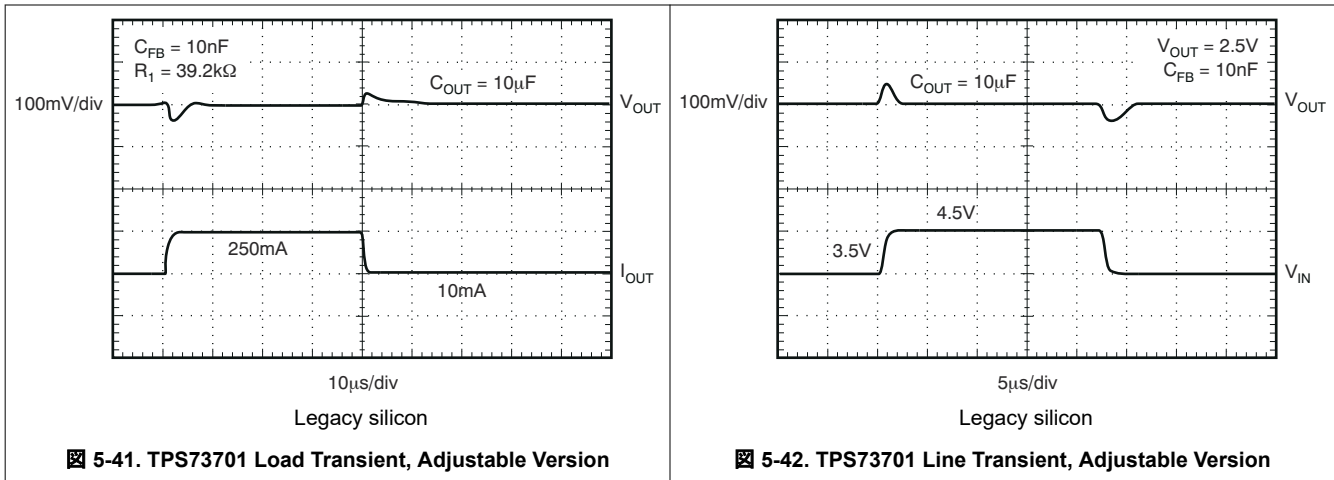


Figure 5-40. TPS73701  $I_{FB}$  vs Temperature

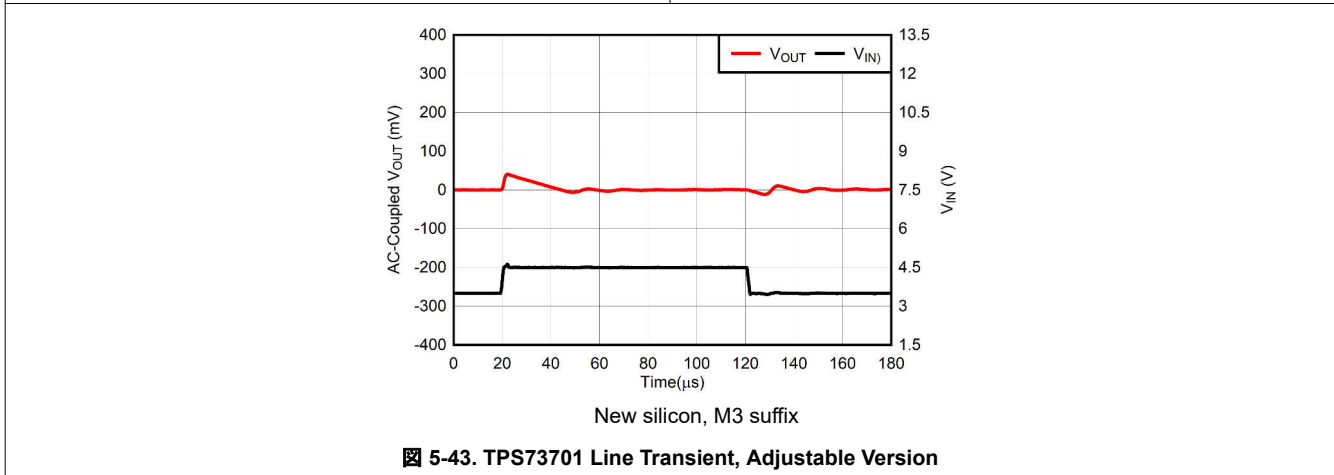
### 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

for all voltage versions at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 1\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  (unless otherwise noted)



5-41. TPS73701 Load Transient, Adjustable Version

5-42. TPS73701 Line Transient, Adjustable Version



5-43. TPS73701 Line Transient, Adjustable Version

## 6 Detailed Description

### 6.1 Overview

The TPS737 is a low-dropout (LDO) regulator that uses an n-type field effect (NMOS) pass transistor to achieve ultra-low dropout performance, reverse current blockage, and freedom from output capacitor constraints. These features combined with an enable input make the TPS737 designed for portable applications. This regulator offers a wide selection of fixed-output voltage versions and an adjustable-output version. All versions have thermal and overcurrent protection, including foldback current limit.

### 6.2 Functional Block Diagrams

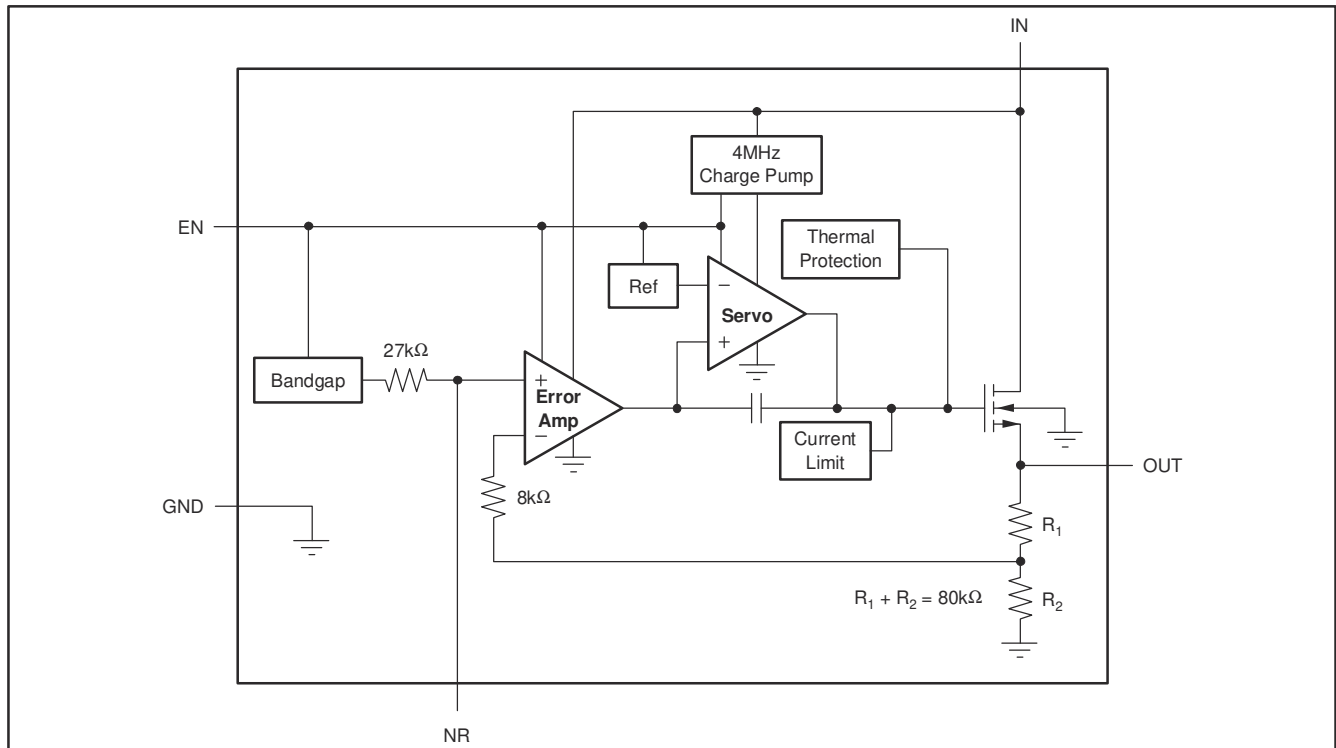


図 6-1. Fixed-Voltage Version

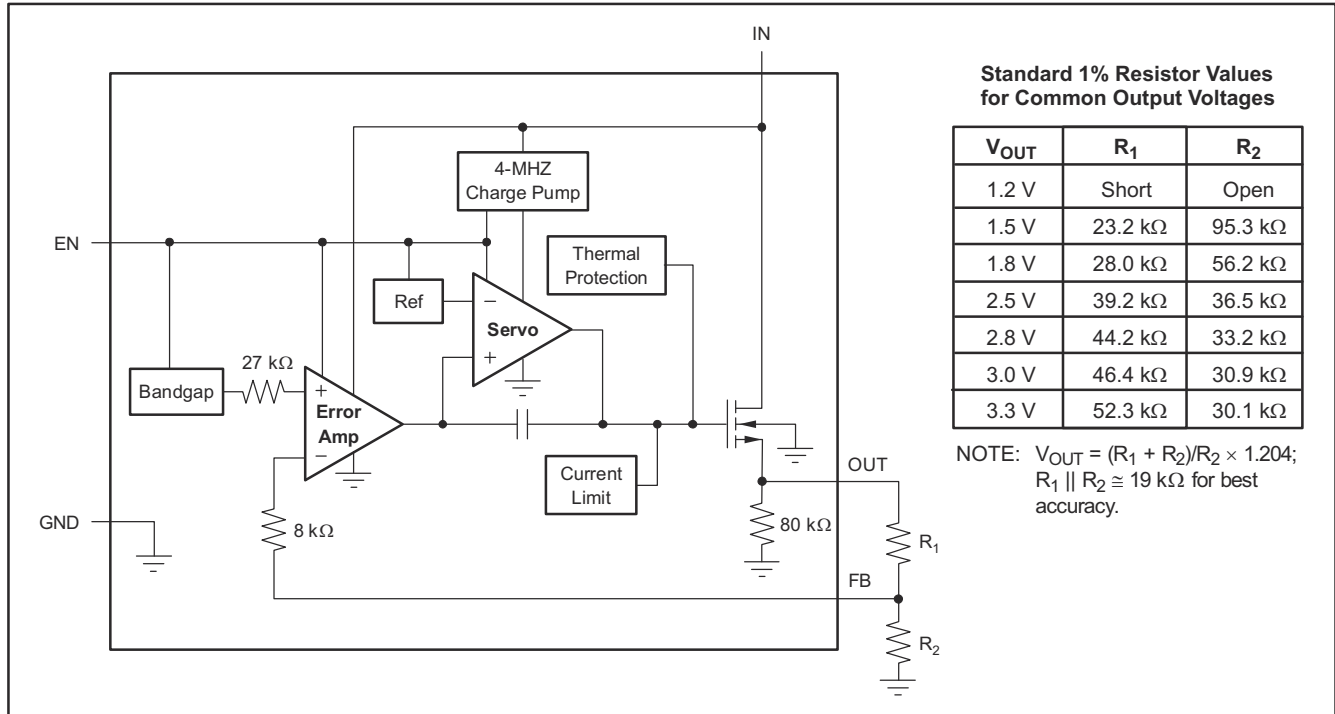


图 6-2. Adjustable-Voltage Version

## 6.3 Feature Description

### 6.3.1 Output Noise

A precision band-gap reference is used to generate the internal reference voltage,  $V_{ref}$ . This reference is the dominant noise source within the TPS737xx and generates approximately  $32 \mu\text{V}_{RMS}$  (10 Hz to 100 kHz) at the reference output (NR). The regulator control loop gains up the reference noise with the same gain as the reference voltage, so that the noise voltage of the regulator is approximately given by:

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

Because the value of  $V_R$  is 1.2 V, this relationship reduces to:

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

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

An internal 27-kΩ resistor in series with the noise-reduction pin (NR) forms a low-pass filter for the voltage reference when an external noise-reduction capacitor,  $C_{NR}$ , is connected from NR to ground. For  $C_{NR} = 10 \text{ nF}$ , the total noise in the 10-Hz to 100-kHz bandwidth is reduced by a factor of approximately 3.2, giving the approximate relationship:

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

for  $C_{NR} = 10 \text{ nF}$ .

This noise reduction effect is shown as *RMS Noise Voltage vs  $C_{NR}$*  in the [Typical Characteristics](#) section.



The TPS73701 adjustable version does not have the NR pin available. However, connecting a feedback capacitor,  $C_{FB}$ , from the output to the feedback pin (FB) reduces output noise and improves load transient performance. Limit this capacitor to 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$ .

The TPS737 uses an internal charge pump to develop an internal supply voltage sufficient to drive the gate of the NMOS pass transistor above  $V_{OUT}$ . The charge pump generates approximately 250  $\mu\text{V}$  of switching noise at approximately 4 MHz; however, charge-pump noise contribution is negligible at the output of the regulator for most values of  $I_{OUT}$  and  $C_{OUT}$ .

### 6.3.2 Internal Current Limit

The TPS737 internal current limit helps protect the regulator during fault conditions. Foldback current limit helps protect the regulator from damage during output short-circuit conditions by reducing current limit when  $V_{OUT}$  drops below 0.5 V. See [Figure 5-17](#) in the *Typical Characteristics* section.

From [Figure 5-17](#), approximately  $-0.2\text{ V}$  of  $V_{OUT}$  results in a current-limit of 0 mA. Therefore, if OUT is forced below  $-0.2\text{ V}$  before EN goes high, the device can possibly not start up. In applications that work with both a positive and negative voltage supply, the TPS737 must be enabled first.

### 6.3.3 Enable Pin and Shutdown

The enable pin (EN) is active high and compatible with standard TTL-CMOS levels.  $V_{EN}$  below 0.5 V (maximum) turns the regulator off and drops the GND pin current to approximately 10 nA. When EN is used to shutdown the regulator, all charge is removed from the pass transistor gate, and the output ramps back up to a regulated  $V_{OUT}$  (see [Figure 5-32](#)).

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

Current limit foldback can prevent device start-up under some conditions. See the *Internal Current Limit* section for more information.

### 6.3.4 Reverse Current

The NMOS pass transistor of the TPS737 provides inherent protection against current flow from the output of the regulator to the input when the gate of the pass transistor is pulled low. To make sure that all charge is removed from the gate of the pass transistor, the EN pin must be driven low before the input voltage is removed. If the EN pin is not driven low, the pass transistor can be left on because of stored charge on the gate.

After the EN pin is driven low, no bias voltage is needed on any pin for reverse current blocking. Reverse current is specified as the current flowing out of the IN pin because of voltage applied on the OUT pin. There is additional current flowing into the OUT pin as a result of the 80-k $\Omega$  internal resistor divider to ground (see [Figure 6-1](#) and [Figure 6-2](#)).

For the TPS73701, reverse current can flow when  $V_{FB}$  is more than 1.0 V above  $V_{IN}$ .

## 6.4 Device Functional Modes

Driving the EN pin over 1.7 V turns on the regulator. Driving the EN pin below 0.5 V causes the regulator to enter shutdown mode. In shutdown, the current consumption of the device is reduced to 20 nA, typically.

## 7 Application and Implementation

### 注

以下のアプリケーション情報は、TI の製品仕様に含まれるものではなく、TI ではその正確性または完全性を保証いたしません。個々の目的に対する製品の適合性については、お客様の責任で判断していただくこととなります。お客様は自身の設計実装を検証しテストすることで、システムの機能を確認する必要があります。

### 7.1 Application Information

The TPS737 low-dropout (LDO) regulator uses an NMOS pass transistor to achieve ultra-low-dropout performance, reverse current blockage, and freedom from output capacitor constraints. These features, combined with low noise and an enable input, make the TPS737 designed for portable applications. This regulator offers a wide selection of fixed-output voltage versions and an adjustable-output version. All versions have thermal and overcurrent protection, including foldback current-limit.

### 7.2 Typical Application

図 7-1 shows the basic circuit connections for the fixed-voltage models. 図 7-2 gives the connections for the adjustable output version (TPS73701).

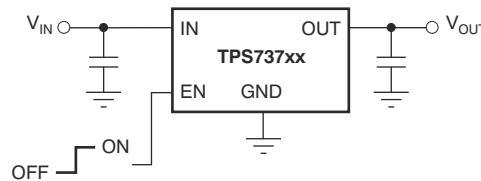


図 7-1. Typical Application Circuit for Fixed-Voltage Versions

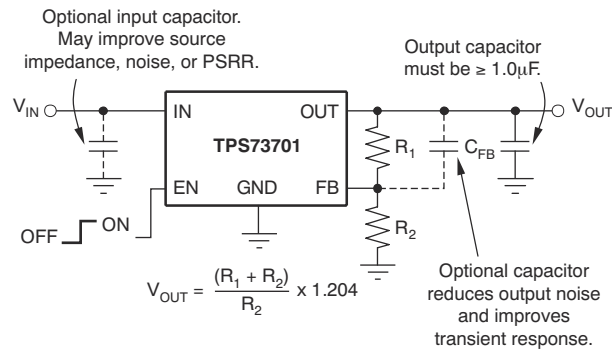


図 7-2. Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable-Voltage Version

#### 7.2.1 Design Requirements

$R_1$  and  $R_2$  can be calculated for any output voltage using the formula shown in 図 7-2. Sample resistor values for common output voltages are given in 図 6-2.

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

#### 7.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Provide an input supply with adequate headroom to account for dropout and output current to compensate for the GND pin current and to power the load. Further, select adequate input and output capacitors as discussed in the [Input and Output Capacitor Requirements](#) section.

### 7.2.2.1 Input and Output Capacitor Requirements

Although an input capacitor is not required for stability if input impedance is very low, good analog design practice is to connect a 0.1- $\mu$ F to 1- $\mu$ F low equivalent series resistance (ESR) capacitor across the input supply near the regulator. This capacitor counteracts reactive input sources and improves transient response, noise rejection, and ripple rejection. A higher-value capacitor can be necessary if large, fast rise-time load transients are anticipated or the device is located several inches from the power source.

The TPS737 requires a 1- $\mu$ F output capacitor for stability. The device is designed to be stable for all available types and values of capacitors. In applications where multiple low-ESR capacitors are in parallel, ringing can occur when the product of  $C_{OUT}$  and total ESR drops below 50 nF. Total ESR includes all parasitic resistances, including capacitor ESR and board, socket, and solder joint resistance. In most applications, the sum of capacitor ESR and trace resistance meets this requirement.

### 7.2.2.2 Dropout Voltage

The TPS737 uses an NMOS pass transistor to achieve extremely low dropout. When  $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$  is less than the dropout voltage ( $V_{DO}$ ), the NMOS pass transistor is in the linear region of operation and the input-to-output resistance is the  $R_{DS(on)}$  of the NMOS pass transistor.

For large step changes in load current, the TPS737 requires a larger voltage drop from  $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$  to avoid degraded transient response. The boundary of this transient dropout region is approximately twice the DC dropout. Values of  $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$  above this line ensure normal transient response.

Operating in the transient dropout region can cause an increase in recovery time. The time required to recover from a load transient is a function of the magnitude of the change in load current rate, the rate of change in load current, and the available headroom ( $V_{IN}$ -to- $V_{OUT}$  voltage drop). Under worst-case conditions [full-scale instantaneous load change with  $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$  close to DC dropout levels], the TPS737 can take a couple of hundred microseconds to return to the specified regulation accuracy.

### 7.2.2.3 Transient Response

The low open-loop output impedance provided by the NMOS pass transistor in a voltage-follower configuration allows operation without a 1- $\mu$ F output capacitor. As with any regulator, the addition of additional capacitance from the OUT pin to ground reduces undershoot magnitude but increases undershoot duration. In the adjustable version, the addition of a capacitor,  $C_{FB}$ , from the OUT pin to the FB pin also improves the transient response.

The TPS737 does not have an active pulldown when the output is overvoltage. This architecture allows applications that connect higher voltage sources, such as alternate power supplies, to the output. This architecture also results in an output overshoot of several percent if the load current quickly drops to zero when a capacitor is connected to the output. The duration of overshoot can be reduced by adding a load resistor. The overshoot decays at a rate determined by output capacitor  $C_{OUT}$  and the internal and external load resistance. The rate of decay is given by:

(Fixed voltage version)

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

(Adjustable voltage version)

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

## 7.2.3 Application Curves

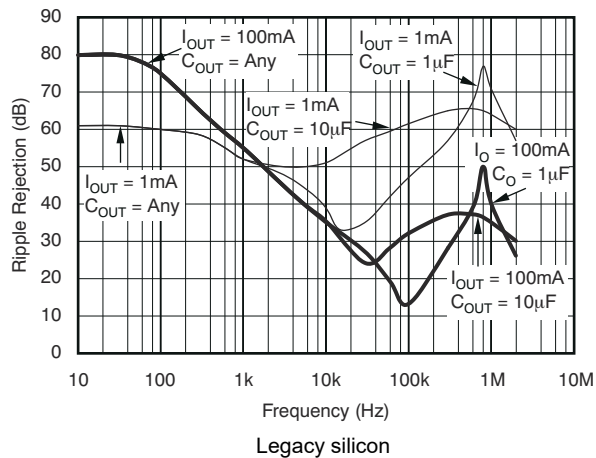


Figure 7-3. PSRR (Ripple Rejection) vs Frequency

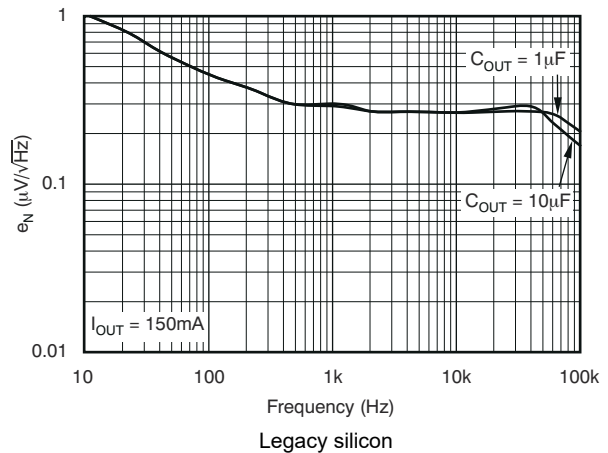


Figure 7-4. Noise Spectral Density

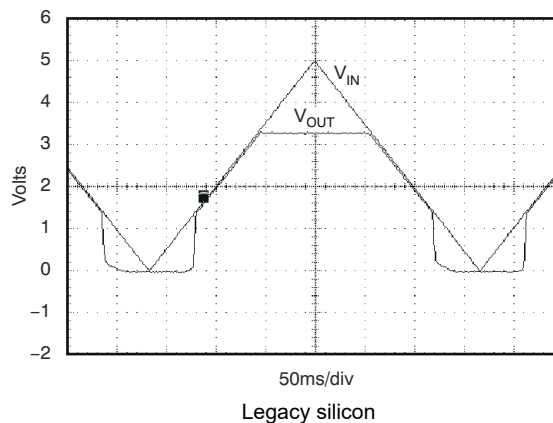


Figure 7-5. TPS73701,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{-V}$  Power-Up and Power-Down

## 7.3 Best Design Practices

Place at least one 1- $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor as close as possible to the OUT pin of the regulator.

Do not place the output capacitor more than 10-mm away from the regulator.

Connect a 1- $\mu\text{F}$  low equivalent series resistance (ESR) capacitor across the IN pin and GND input of the regulator for improved transient performance.

Do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings.

## 7.4 Power Supply Recommendations

The device is designed to operate from an input voltage supply range between 2.2 V and 5.5 V. The input voltage range provides adequate headroom in order for the device to have a regulated output. This input supply must be well regulated. If the input supply is noisy, additional input capacitors with low ESR help improve the output noise performance.

## 7.5 Layout

### 7.5.1 Layout Guidelines

To improve AC performance such as PSRR, output noise, and transient response, design the printed-circuit-board (PCB) with separate ground planes for  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{OUT}$ , with each ground plane connected only at the GND

pin of the device. In addition, the ground connection for the bypass capacitor must connect directly to the GND pin of the device.

### 7.5.1.1 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 to provide reliable operation.

Power dissipation of the device depends on input voltage and load conditions and can be calculated using 式 6:

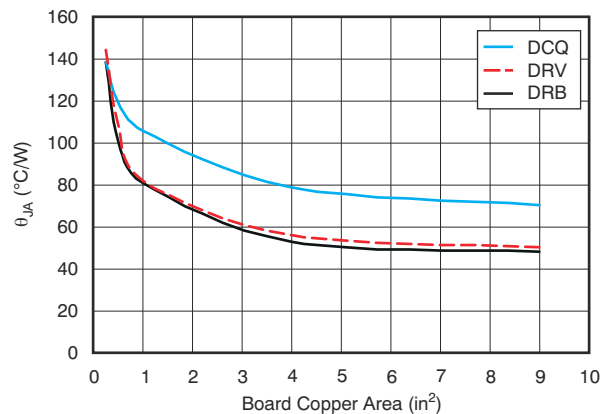
$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} \quad (6)$$

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 both the VSON (DRB) and WSON (DRV) packages, the primary conduction path for heat is through the exposed pad to the printed circuit board (PCB). The pad can be connected to ground or left floating; however, the pad must be attached to an appropriate amount of copper PCB area to make sure the device does not overheat. On the SOT-223 (DCQ) package, the primary conduction path for heat is through the tab to the PCB. That tab must be connected to ground. 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 式 7:

$$R_{\theta JA} = \frac{(+125^{\circ}\text{C} - T_A)}{P_D} \quad (7)$$

Knowing the maximum  $R_{\theta JA}$ , the minimum amount of PCB copper area needed for appropriate heat sinking can be estimated using 図 7-6.



$R_{\theta JA}$  value at board size of 9 in<sup>2</sup> (that is, 3 in × 3 in) is a JEDEC standard.

図 7-6.  $R_{\theta JA}$  vs Board Size

図 7-6 shows the variation of  $R_{\theta JA}$  as a function of ground plane copper area in the board. 図 7-6 is intended only as a guideline to demonstrate the effects of heat spreading in the ground plane and is not intended to be used to estimate actual thermal performance in real application environments.

#### 注

When the device is mounted on an application PCB, use  $\Psi_{JT}$  and  $\Psi_{JB}$ , as explained in the *Thermal Information* table.

### 7.5.1.2 Thermal Protection

Thermal protection disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately 160°C, allowing the device to cool. When the junction temperature cools to approximately 140°C, the output circuitry is again enabled. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit can cycle on and off. This cycling limits the dissipation of the regulator, protecting the regulator from damage caused by overheating.

Any tendency to activate the thermal protection circuit indicates excessive power dissipation or an inadequate heat sink. For reliable operation, limit junction temperature to 125°C maximum. To estimate the margin of safety in a complete design (including heat sink), increase the ambient temperature until the thermal protection is triggered; use worst-case loads and signal conditions. For good reliability, thermal protection must trigger at least 35°C above the maximum expected ambient condition of the application. This buffer 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 TPS737 is designed to protect against overload conditions. This circuitry is not intended to replace proper heat sinking. Continuously running the TPS737 into thermal shutdown degrades device reliability.

### 7.5.1.3 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 式 8). For backward compatibility, an older  $\theta_{JC, Top}$  parameter is listed as well.

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{JT}: T_J &= T_T + \Psi_{JT} \cdot P_D \\ \Psi_{JB}: T_J &= T_B + \Psi_{JB} \cdot P_D \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where:

- $P_D$  is the power dissipation shown by 式 6
- $T_T$  is the temperature at the center-top of the device package
- $T_B$  is the PCB temperature measured 1-mm away from the device package *on the PCB surface* (as 図 7-8 shows)

---

注

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

---

For more information about measuring  $T_T$  and  $T_B$ , see the [Using New Thermal Metrics application note](#), available for download at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

As 図 7-7 shows, the new thermal metrics ( $\Psi_{JT}$  and  $\Psi_{JB}$ ) have very little dependency on board size. That is, using  $\Psi_{JT}$  or  $\Psi_{JB}$  with 式 8 is a good way to estimate  $T_J$  by simply measuring  $T_T$  or  $T_B$ , regardless of the application board size.

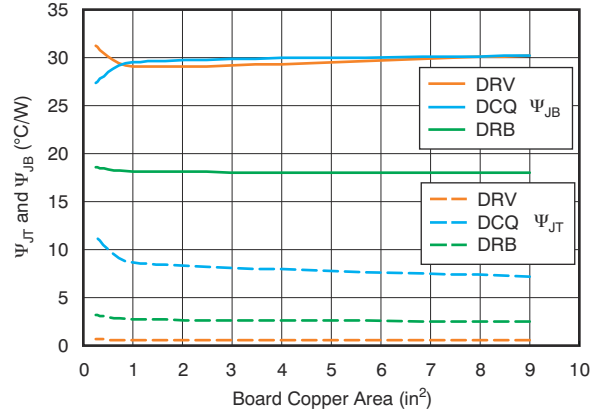
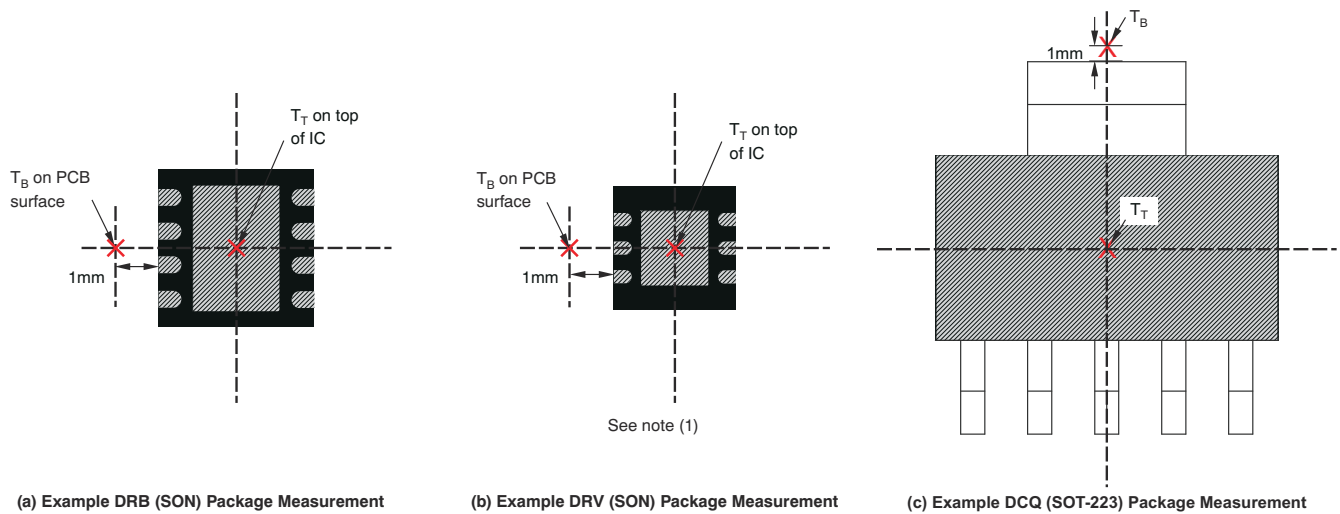


Figure 7-7.  $\Psi_{JT}$  and  $\Psi_{JB}$  vs Board Size

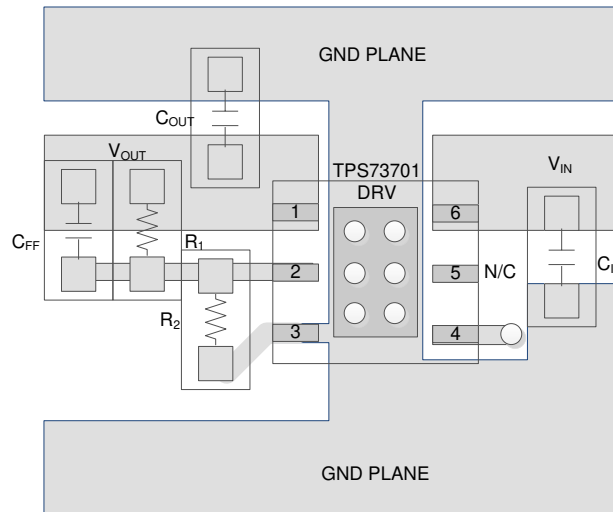
For a more detailed discussion of why TI does not recommend using  $\theta_{JC(top)}$  to determine thermal characteristics, see the [Using New Thermal Metrics application note](#), available for download at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com). For further information, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application note](#), also available on the TI website. Figure 7-8 shows the measuring points for DRB, DRV, and DCQ packages.




A. Power dissipation can limit operating range. Check the *Thermal Information* table.

Figure 7-8. Measuring Points for  $T_T$  and  $T_B$

### 7.5.2 Layout Example



 7-9. Layout Example



## 8 Device and Documentation Support

### 8.1 Device Support

#### 8.1.1 Development Support

##### 8.1.1.1 Evaluation Modules

An evaluation module (EVM) is available to assist in the initial circuit performance evaluation using the TPS737. The [TPS73701DRVEVM-529 evaluation module](#) (and related [user's guide](#)) can be requested at the Texas Instruments website through the product folders or purchased directly from the [TI eStore](#).

##### 8.1.1.2 Spice Models

Computer simulation of circuit performance using SPICE is often useful when analyzing the performance of analog circuits and systems. A SPICE model for the TPS737 is available through the product folders under *Tools & Software*.

#### 8.1.2 Device Nomenclature

**表 8-1. Ordering Information<sup>(1)</sup>**

PRODUCT	V <sub>OUT</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>
TPS737xxyyyz(M3)	<p><b>xx</b> is the nominal output voltage (for example, 25 = 2.5 V, 01 = Adjustable<sup>(2)</sup>).</p> <p><b>yyy</b> is the package designator.</p> <p><b>z</b> is the package quantity.</p> <p><b>M3</b> is a suffix designator for devices that only use the latest manufacturing flow (CSO: RFB). Devices without this suffix can ship with the <i>legacy silicon</i> (CSO: DLN) or the <i>new silicon</i> (CSO: RFB). The reel packaging label provides CSO information to distinguish which chip is being used. Device performance for new and legacy chips is denoted throughout the document.</p>

(1) For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the device product folder at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

(2) For fixed 1.20-V operation, tie FB to OUT.

## 8.2 Documentation Support

### 8.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- Texas Instruments, [Using New Thermal Metrics application note](#)
- Texas Instruments, [TPS73701DRVEVM-529 User's Guide user guide](#)
- Texas Instruments, [TMS320DM644x Power Reference Design application note](#)
- Texas Instruments, [TPS73x01DRBEVM-518 User's Guide user guide](#)

### 8.3 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

ドキュメントの更新についての通知を受け取るには、[www.tij.co.jp](http://www.tij.co.jp) のデバイス製品フォルダを開いてください。[通知] をクリックして登録すると、変更されたすべての製品情報に関するダイジェストを毎週受け取ることができます。変更の詳細については、改訂されたドキュメントに含まれている改訂履歴をご覧ください。

### 8.4 サポート・リソース

テキサス・インスツルメンツ E2E™ サポート・フォーラムは、エンジニアが検証済みの回答と設計に関するヒントをエキスパートから迅速かつ直接得ることができる場所です。既存の回答を検索したり、独自の質問をしたりすることで、設計に必要な支援を迅速に得ることができます。

リンクされているコンテンツは、各寄稿者により「現状のまま」提供されるものです。これらはテキサス・インスツルメンツの仕様を構成するものではなく、必ずしもテキサス・インスツルメンツの見解を反映したものではありません。テキサス・インスツルメンツの[使用条件](#)を参照してください。

## 8.5 Trademarks

テキサス・インスツルメンツ E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.  
すべての商標は、それぞれの所有者に帰属します。

## 8.6 静電気放電に関する注意事項



この IC は、ESD によって破損する可能性があります。テキサス・インスツルメンツは、IC を取り扱う際には常に適切な注意を払うことを推奨します。正しい取り扱いおよび設置手順に従わない場合、デバイスを破損するおそれがあります。

ESD による破損は、わずかな性能低下からデバイスの完全な故障まで多岐にわたります。精密な IC の場合、パラメータがわずかに変化するだけで公表されている仕様から外れる可能性があるため、破損が発生しやすくなっています。

## 8.7 用語集

[テキサス・インスツルメンツ用語集](#) この用語集には、用語や略語の一覧および定義が記載されています。

## 9 Revision History

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

### Changes from Revision S (November 2023) to Revision T (December 2023) Page

- M3 デバイスのステータスを「事前情報」から「量産データ」に変更 ..... [1](#)
- Added M3 suffix curves to *Typical Characteristics* section..... [7](#)

### Changes from Revision R (December 2019) to Revision S (November 2023) Page

- ドキュメントに M3 デバイスを追加..... [1](#)
- Added DRB data to *Thermal Information* table..... [5](#)
- Changed *Electrical Characteristics* table..... [6](#)

## 10 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**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS73701DCQ	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73701	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73701DCQG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73701	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73701DCQR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73701	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73701DCQRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73701	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73701DRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	BZN	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73701DRBRG4	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	BZN	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73701DRBRM3	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	BZN	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73701DRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	BZN	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73701DRVR	ACTIVE	WSON	DRV	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	QTN	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73701DRVT	ACTIVE	WSON	DRV	6	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	QTN	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73718DCQ	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73718	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73718DCQR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73718	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73718DCQRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73718	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73718DRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	RAL	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73718DRBRM3	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	RAL	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73718DRBT	OBSOLETE	SON	DRB	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	RAL	
TPS73725DCQ	OBSOLETE	SOT-223	DCQ	6		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	TPS73725	
TPS73725DCQR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73725	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73730DRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	CVT	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73730DRBRM3	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	CVT	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73730DRBT	OBSOLETE	SON	DRB	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	CVT	

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS73733DCQ	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73733	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73733DCQG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73733	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73733DCQR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73733	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73733DCQRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS73733	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73733DRVR	ACTIVE	WSON	DRV	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	SIJ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73733DRVT	OBSOLETE	WSON	DRV	6		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	SIJ	
TPS73734DCQ	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OCH	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS73734DCQR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OCH	<a href="#">Samples</a>

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

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**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS737 :**

- Automotive : [TPS737-Q1](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS73701DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	6.85	7.3	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS73701DCQRG4	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	7.1	7.45	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS73701DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS73701DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS73701DRBRM3	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS73701DRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS73701DRVR	WSON	DRV	6	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS73701DRVT	WSON	DRV	6	250	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS73718DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	6.85	7.3	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS73718DCQRG4	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	7.1	7.45	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS73718DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS73725DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	6.85	7.3	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS73730DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS73733DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	6.85	7.3	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS73733DCQRG4	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	7.1	7.45	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS73733DRVR	WSON	DRV	6	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2

---

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS73734DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	7.1	7.45	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS73701DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	356.0	356.0	36.0
TPS73701DCQRG4	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	346.0	346.0	29.0
TPS73701DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	552.0	346.0	36.0
TPS73701DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	356.0	356.0	35.0
TPS73701DRBRM3	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS73701DRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	552.0	185.0	36.0
TPS73701DRVR	WSON	DRV	6	3000	213.0	191.0	35.0
TPS73701DRVT	WSON	DRV	6	250	213.0	191.0	35.0
TPS73718DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	356.0	356.0	36.0
TPS73718DCQRG4	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	346.0	346.0	29.0
TPS73718DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	356.0	356.0	35.0
TPS73725DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	356.0	356.0	36.0
TPS73730DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	356.0	356.0	35.0
TPS73733DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	356.0	356.0	36.0
TPS73733DCQRG4	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS73733DRVR	WSON	DRV	6	3000	213.0	191.0	35.0
TPS73734DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	346.0	346.0	41.0



**TUBE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (μm)	B (mm)
TPS73701DCQ	DCQ	SOT-223	6	78	543	8.6	3606.8	2.67
TPS73701DCQG4	DCQ	SOT-223	6	78	532.13	8.63	3.6	3.68
TPS73701DRBR	DRB	VSON	8	3000	381	4.83	2286	0
TPS73701DRBRG4	DRB	VSON	8	3000	381	4.83	2286	0
TPS73701DRBT	DRB	VSON	8	250	381	4.83	2286	0
TPS73718DCQ	DCQ	SOT-223	6	78	543	8.6	3606.8	2.67
TPS73733DCQ	DCQ	SOT-223	6	78	543	8.6	3606.8	2.67
TPS73733DCQG4	DCQ	SOT-223	6	78	532.13	8.63	3.6	3.68
TPS73734DCQ	DCQ	SOT-223	6	78	532.13	8.63	3.6	3.68

**DRB 8**

**GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW**

**VSON - 1 mm max height**

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.  
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4203482/L



# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DRB0008B

VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4218876/A 12/2017

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/sluea271](http://www.ti.com/lit/sluea271)).
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.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DRB0008B

VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD  
81% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA  
SCALE:25X

4218876/A 12/2017

NOTES: (continued)

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

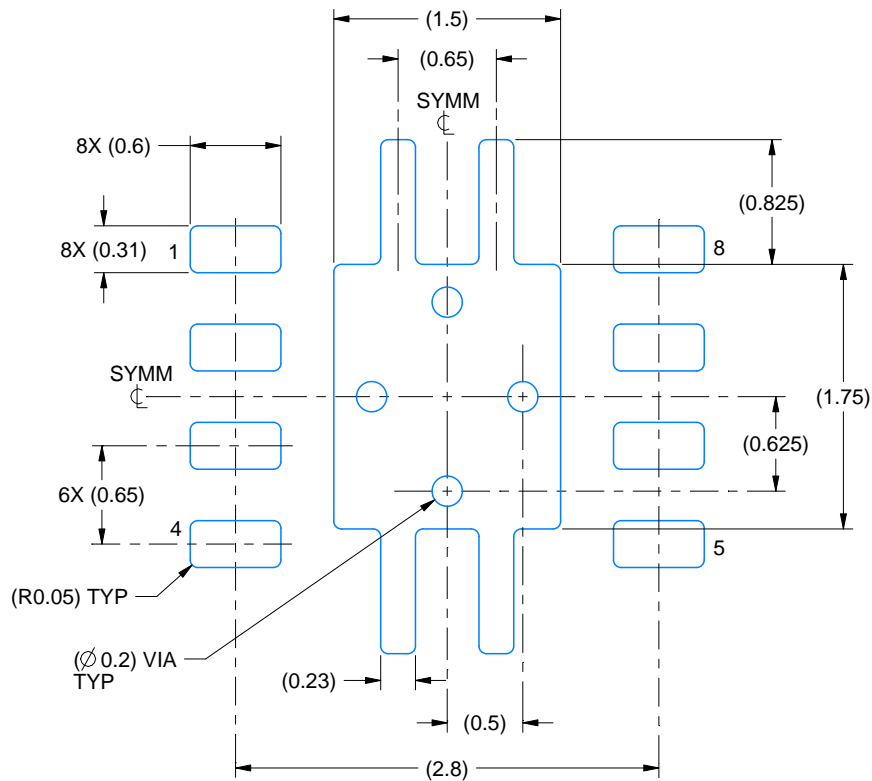


# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

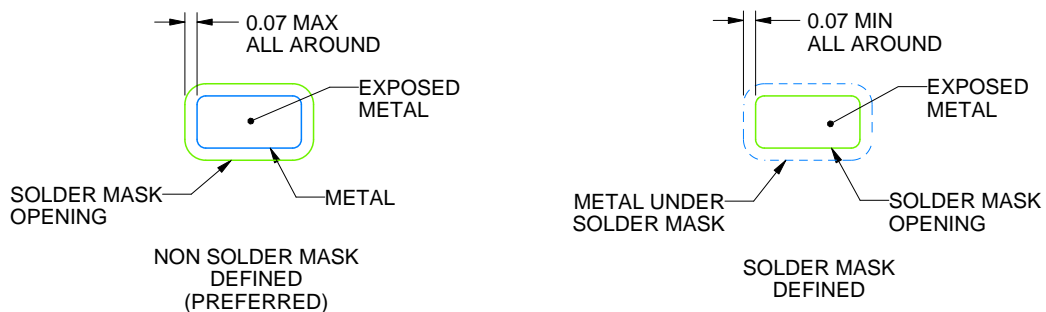
DRB0008A

VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4218875/A 01/2018

NOTES: (continued)

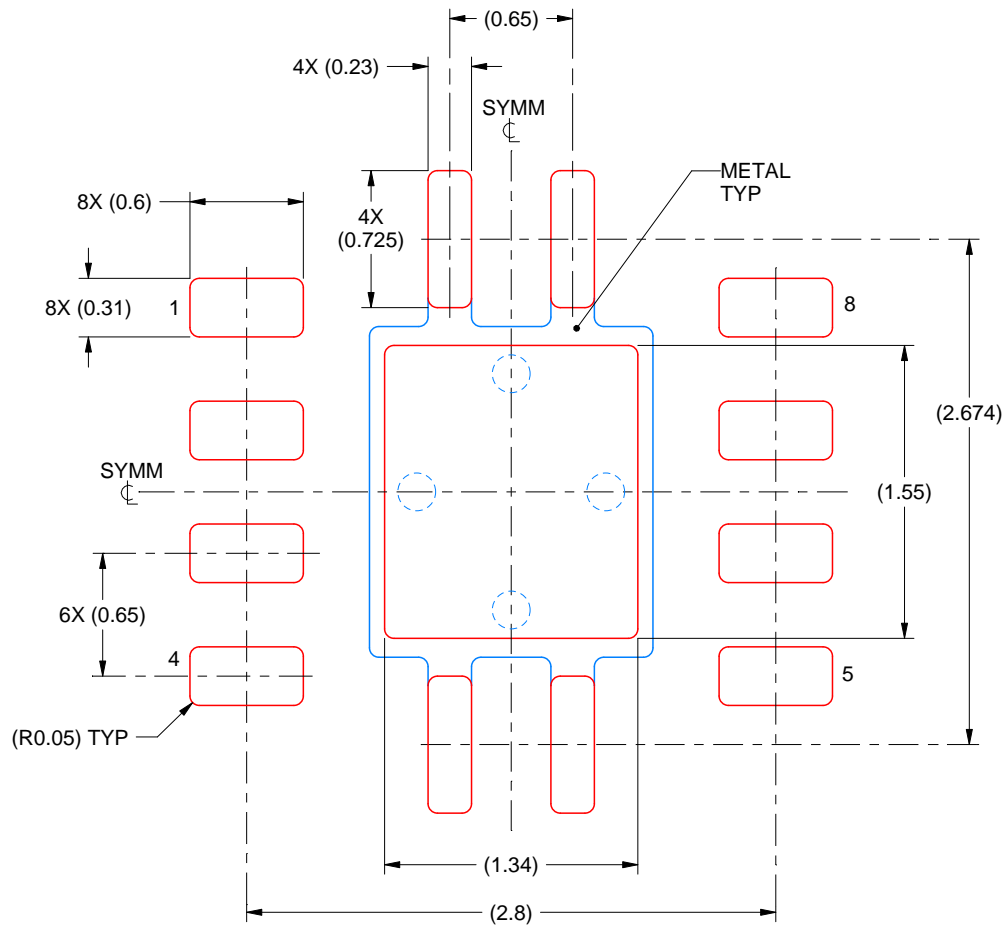
4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/slua271](http://www.ti.com/lit/slua271)).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DRB0008A

VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD  
84% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA  
SCALE:25X

4218875/A 01/2018

NOTES: (continued)

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









## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

DRV 6

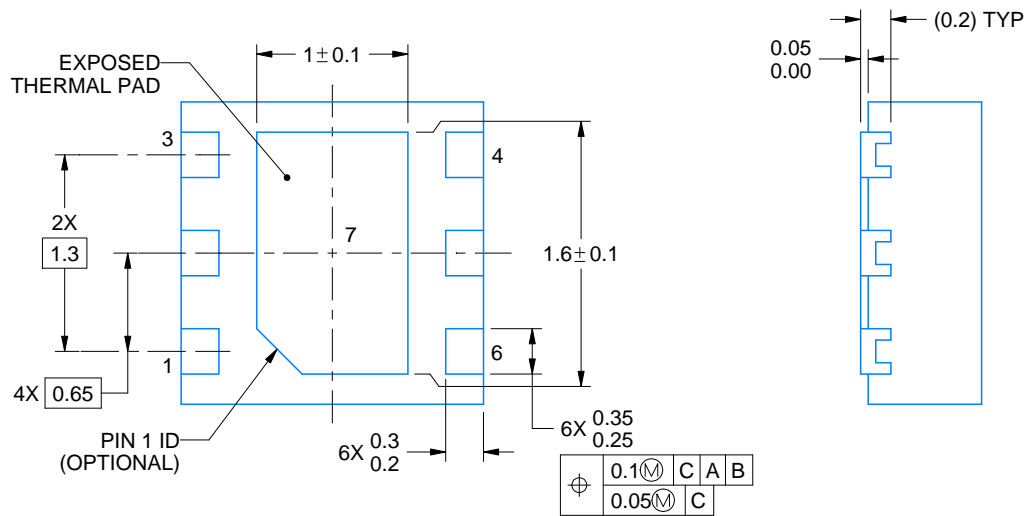
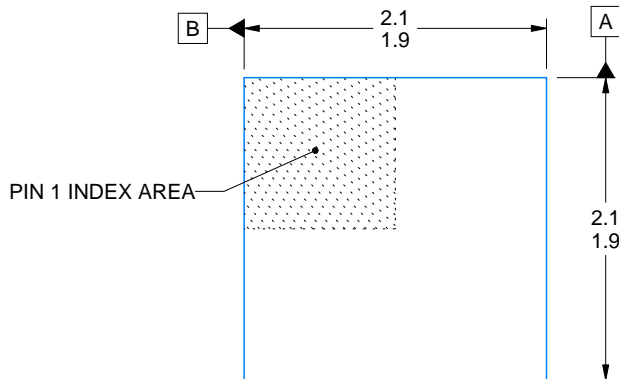
WSO - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.  
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4206925/F



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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.



# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DRV0006D

WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD #7  
88% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE  
SCALE:30X

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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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郵送先住所 : Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265  
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