# TPS715A 80-mA, 24-V, 3.2-µA Quiescent Current, Low-Dropout Linear Regulator

## 1 Features

- Input voltage range:
  - 2.5 V to 24 V
- Available output voltage options:
  - Fixed: 1.8 V to 5 V
  - Adjustable: 1.205 V to 15 V
- Output current: Up to 80 mA
- Very low $I_Q$: 3.2 µA at 80-mA load current
- Overcurrent protection
- Package:
  - 3-mm × 3-mm VSON (DRB)
  - 2-mm × 2-mm WSON (DRV)
- Operating junction temperature: –40°C to +125°C
- For MSP430-specific output voltages see the TPS715

## 2 Applications

- Home and building automation
- Retail automation and payment
- Grid infrastructure
- Medical applications
- Lighting applications

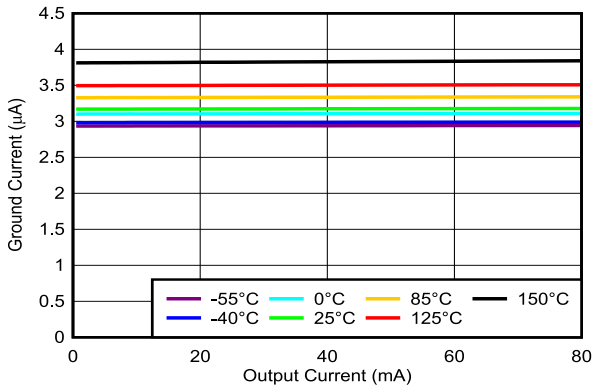



**Figure 3-1. Quiescent Current vs Load Current for TPS715A (New Chip)**

## 3 Description

The TPS715A low-dropout (LDO) linear voltage regulator is a low quiescent current device that offers the benefits of a wide input voltage range and low-power operation in miniaturized packaging. Thus, the TPS715A is designed for battery-powered applications and as a power-management attachment to low-power microcontrollers.

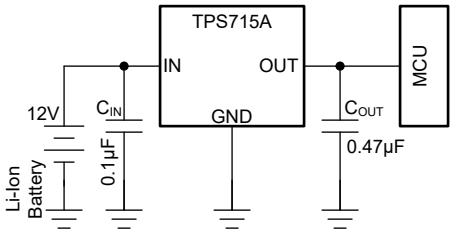
The TPS715A is available in both fixed and adjustable versions. For more flexibility or higher output voltages, the adjustable version uses external feedback resistors to set the output voltage from 1.205 V to 15 V. The TPS715A LDOs support a low dropout of 650 mV (typ) at 80 mA of load current. The low quiescent current (3.2 µA typically) is stable over the entire range of output load current (0 mA to 80 mA). The TPS715A (new chip) also features an internal soft-start to lower the inrush current. The built-in overcurrent limit helps protect the regulator in the event of a load short or fault.

The TPS715A is available in a 3-mm × 3-mm package for use in high power dissipation applications and a small 2-mm × 2-mm package for hand-held and ultra-portable applications. The 3-mm × 3-mm package is also available as a non-magnetic package for medical imaging applications.

**Package Information**

| PART NUMBER | PACKAGE(1) | PACKAGE SIZE(2) |
|---|---|---|
| TPS715A | DRB (VSON, 8) | 3 mm × 3 mm |
| | DRV (WSON, 6) | 2 mm × 2 mm |

(1) For more information, see the *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information*.
(2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.




**Typical Application Schematic**

An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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## 4 Pin Configuration and Functions

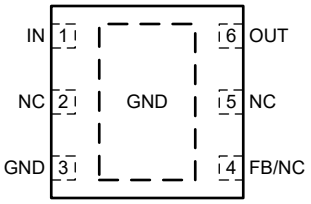


**Figure 4-1. DRV Package, 6-Pin WSON (Top View)**

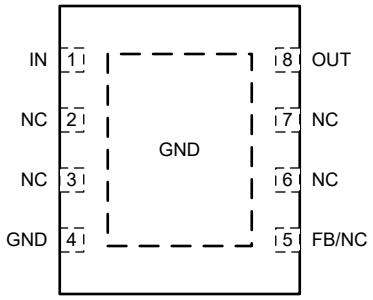


**Figure 4-2. DRB Package, 8-Pin VSON (Top View)**

**Table 4-1. Pin Functions**

| NAME | VSON | | WSON | | I/O | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FIXED | ADJ. | FIXED | ADJ. | | |
| FB | — | 5 | — | 4 | I | In the adjustable configuration, this pin sets the output voltage with the help of the external feedback divider. |
| GND | 4, Pad | 4, Pad | 3, Pad | 3, Pad | — | Ground pin. |
| IN | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | Input supply pin. Use a capacitor with a value of 0.1 µF or larger from this pin to ground. See the *Input and Output Capacitor Requirements* section for more information. |
| NC | 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 | 2, 3, 6, 7 | 2, 4, 5 | 2, 5 | — | No connect pin. This pin is not connected internally. Connect this pin to ground for best thermal performance, or leave floating. |
| OUT | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | O | Output of the regulator. For the new chip, a capacitor with a value of 1 µF or larger is required from this pin to ground.(1) See the *Input and Output Capacitor Requirements* section for more information. |

(1) The nominal output capacitance must be greater than 0.47 µF. Throughout this document, the nominal derating on these capacitors is 50%. Make sure that the effective capacitance at the pin is greater than 0.47 µF. The legacy chip is stable for any capacitor value ≥ 0.47 µF.


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# 5 Specifications

## 5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1) (2)

| | | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voltage | $V_{IN}$ (for legacy chip only) | –0.3 | 24 | V |
| | $V_{IN}$ (for new chip only) | –0.3 | 30 | |
| | $V_{OUT}$ (for fixed output new chip only) | –0.3 | 2 × $V_{OUT(typ)}$ or $V_{IN}$ + 0.3 or 5.5 (whichever is lower) | |
| Voltage | $V_{OUT}$ (for legacy chip only) | –0.3 | 16.5 | V |
| Voltage | $V_{OUT}$ (for adjustable output new chip only) | –0.3 | $V_{IN}$ + 0.3 | V |
| | $V_{FB}$ (for adjustable output new chip only) | | 2.4 | |
| | $V_{FB}$ (for adjustable output legacy chip only) | –0.3 | 4.5 | |
| Current | Peak output current | Internally limited | | |
| Temperature | Junction, $T_J$ | –40 | 150 | °C |
| | Storage, $T_{stg}$ | –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.
(2) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

## 5.2 ESD Ratings

| | | | VALUE | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{(ESD)}$ | Electrostatic discharge | Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins(1) | ±2000 | V |
| | | Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins(2) | ±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 free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

| | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{IN}$ | Input supply voltage | 2.5 | | 24 | V |
| $V_{OUT}$ | Output voltage | 1.205 | | 15 | V |
| $I_{OUT}$ | Output current | 0 | | 80 | mA |
| $C_{IN}$ | Input capacitor(2) | 0 | 0.047 | | μF |
| $C_{OUT}$ | Output capacitor (for legacy chip only) | 0.47 | 1 | | |
| | Output capacitor (for new chip only) (3) | 1 | | | |
| $T_J$ | Operating junction temperature | -40 | | 125 | °C |

(1) All voltages are with respect to GND.
(2) An input capacitor is not required for LDO stability. However, an input capacitor with an effective value of 0.047 μF is recommended to counteract the effect of source resistance and inductance, which may in some cases cause symptoms of system level instability such as ringing or oscillation, especially in the presence of load transients.
(3) All capacitor values are assumed to derate to 50% of the nominal capacitor value. Maintain an effective output capacitance of 0.47 μF minimum for the stability.

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## 5.4 Thermal Information

| THERMAL METRIC (1) | | TPS715A (2) | | | | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | DRV (WSON) 6 Pins | | DRB (VSON) 8 Pins | | |
| | | Legacy chip | New chip | Legacy chip | New chip | |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | 79.5 | 69.5 | 69 | 55.8 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JC(top)}$ | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance | 110.5 | 108.0 | 76.8 | 82.3 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JB}$ | Junction-to-board thermal resistance | 48.9 | 35.4 | 44.6 | 29.2 | °C/W |
| $\psi_{JT}$ | Junction-to-top characterization parameter | 5.2 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 6.4 | °C/W |
| $\psi_{JB}$ | Junction-to-board characterization parameter | 49.3 | 35.4 | 44.8 | 29.1 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JC(bot)}$ | Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance | 18.3 | 7.2 | 27.5 | 8.7 | °C/W |

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC package thermal metrics application note.
(2) Thermal performance results are based on the JEDEC standard of 2s2p PCB configuration. These thermal metric parameters can be further improved by 35-55% based on thermally optimized PCB layout designs. See the analysis of the Impact of board layout on LDO thermal performance application note.


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## 5.5 Electrical Characteristics

over operating junction temperature range ($T_J$ = –40°C to 125°C), $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT(nom)}$ + 1 V, $I_{OUT}$ = 1 mA, and $C_{OUT}$ = 1 µF (unless otherwise noted); typical values are at $T_J$ = 25°C

| PARAMETER | | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{IN}$ | Input voltage (1) | | $I_O$ = 10 mA | 2.5 | | 24 | V |
| | | | $I_O$ = 80mA | 3 | | 24 | |
| $V_{OUT}$ | Output voltage range (TPS715A01) [legacy chip] | | | 1.2 | | 15 | V |
| | Output voltage range (TPS715A01) [new chip] | | | 1.205 | | 15 | |
| $V_{OUT}$ | Output voltage accuracy (1) | TPS715A01 (legacy chip) | $V_{OUT}$ + 1 V ≤ $V_{IN}$ ≤ 24 V, 1.2 V ≤ $V_{OUT}$ ≤ 15 V, 0 ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 80 mA | –4 | | 4 | % |
| | | TPS715A01 (new chip) | $V_{OUT}$ + 1 V ≤ $V_{IN}$ ≤ 24 V, 1.205 V ≤ $V_{OUT}$ ≤ 15 V, 0 ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 80 mA | –4 | | 4 | |
| | | TPS715A33 (legacy chip) | 4.3 V ≤ $V_{IN}$ ≤ 24 V, 0 ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 80 mA | 3.135 | 3.3 | 3.465 | V |
| | | TPS715A33 (new chip) | 4.3 V ≤ $V_{IN}$ ≤ 24 V, 0 ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 80 mA | 3.168 | 3.3 | 3.432 | |
| $I_{GND}$ | Ground pin current (legacy chip) (3) | | 0 ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 80mA, $T_J$ = –40°C to 85°C | | 3.2 | 4.1 | µA |
| | | | 0 mA ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 80mA | | 3.2 | 4.3 | |
| | | | 0 mA ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 80mA, $V_{IN}$ = 24 V | | | 4.5 | |
| | Ground pin current (new chip) (3) | | 0 ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 80mA, $T_J$ = –40°C to 85°C | | 3.2 | 4.2 | |
| | | | 0 mA ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 80mA | | 3.2 | 4.8 | |
| | | | 0 mA ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 80mA, $V_{IN}$ = 24 V | | | 5.8 | |
| $\Delta V_{OUT\ (\Delta IOUT)}$ | Load regulation | | $I_{OUT}$ = 100 µA to 80 mA | | 35 | | mV |
| $\Delta V_{OUT\ (\Delta VIN)}$ | Output voltage line regulation (legacy chip) (1) | | $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1 V ≤ $V_{IN}$ ≤ 24 V | | 20 | 60 | mV |
| | Output voltage line regulation (new chip) (1) | | $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1 V ≤ $V_{IN}$ ≤ 24 V | | 20 | 22 | |
| $V_n$ | Output noise voltage (legacy chip) (4) | | BW = 200 Hz to 100 kHz, $C_{OUT}$ = 10 µF, $I_{OUT}$ = 50 mA | | 575 | | µVrms |
| | Output noise voltage (new chip)(4) | | BW = 200 Hz to 100 kHz, $C_{OUT}$ = 10 µF, $I_{OUT}$ = 50 mA | | 425 | | |
| $I_{CL}$ | Output current limit (legacy chip) | | $V_{OUT}$ = 0 V | 160 | | 1100 | mA |
| | Output current limit (new chip) | | $V_{OUT}$ = 0 V, $V_{IN}$ ≥ 3.5 V | 160 | | 500 | |
| | Output current limit (new chip) | | $V_{OUT}$ = 0 V, $V_{IN}$ < 3.5 V | 90 | | 500 | |
| PSRR | Power-supply ripple rejection (legacy chip) | | f = 100 kHz, $C_{OUT}$ = 10 µF | | 60 | | dB |
| | Power-supply ripple rejection (new chip) | | | | 60 | | |
| $V_{DO}$ | Dropout voltage (legacy chip) | | $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT(nom)}$ – 0.1 V, $I_{OUT}$ = 80 mA | | 670 | 1120 | mV |
| | Dropout voltage (new chip) | | | | 650 | 900 | |

(1) Minimum $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT}$ + $V_{DO}$ or the value shown for *Input voltage* in this table, whichever is greater.
(2) This device employs a leakage null control circuit. This circuit is active only if output current is less than pass transistor leakage current. The circuit is typically active when output load is less than 5 µA, $V_{IN}$ is greater than 18 V, and die temperature is greater than 100°C.
(3) See the *Device Nomenclature*section for details about new and legacy chip descriptions.

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## 5.6 Typical Characteristics

at operating temperature $T_J$ = 25°C, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1.0 V or 2.5 V (whichever is greater), $I_{OUT}$ = 1 mA, $C_{IN}$ = 1 µF, and $C_{OUT}$ = 1 µF (unless otherwise noted)

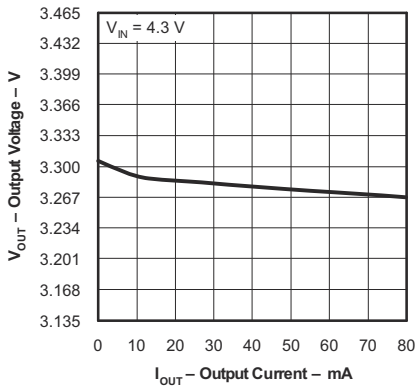


**Figure 5-1. TPS715A33 Output Voltage vs Output Current (Legacy Chip)**

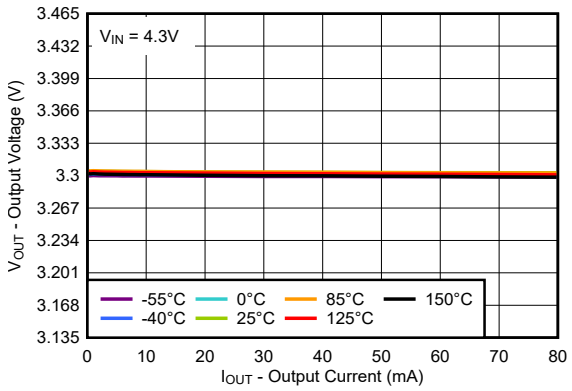


**Figure 5-2. TPS715A33 Output Voltage vs Output Current (New Chip)**

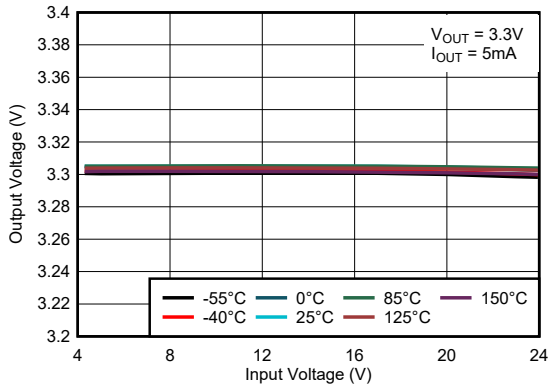


**Figure 5-3. TPS715A33 Output Voltage vs Input Voltage (New Chip)**

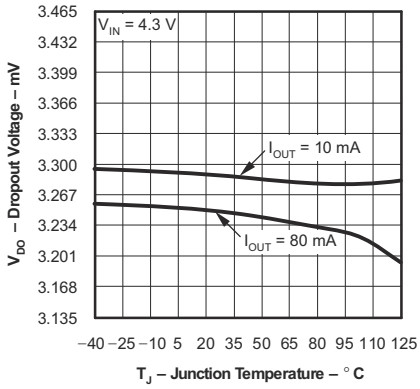


**Figure 5-4. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature (Legacy Chip)**

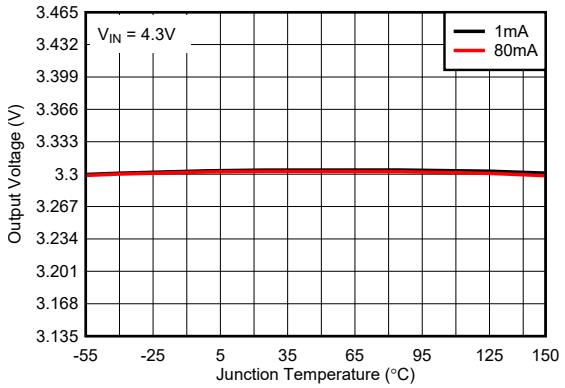


**Figure 5-5. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature (New Chip)**

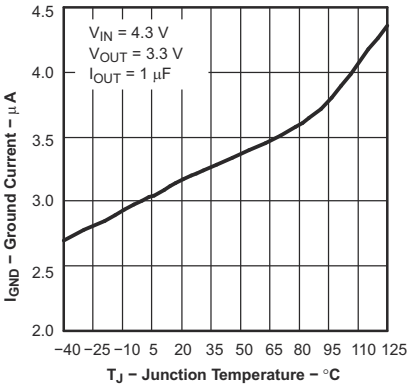


**Figure 5-6. Ground Current vs Junction Temperature (Legacy Chip)**


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## 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature $T_J$ = 25°C, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1.0 V or 2.5 V (whichever is greater), $I_{OUT}$ = 1 mA, $C_{IN}$ = 1 µF, and $C_{OUT}$ = 1 µF (unless otherwise noted)

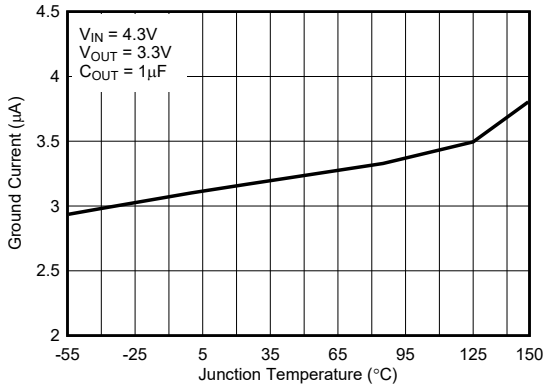


**Figure 5-7. Ground Current vs Junction Temperature (New Chip)**

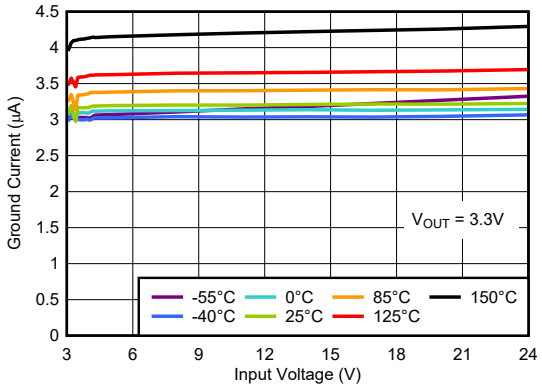


**Figure 5-8. Ground Pin Current vs Input Voltage (New Chip)**

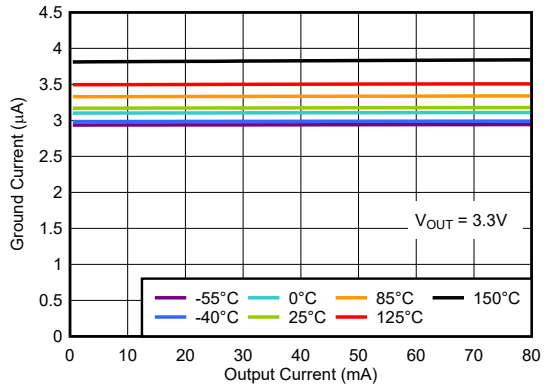


**Figure 5-9. Ground Pin Current vs Load Current (New Chip)**

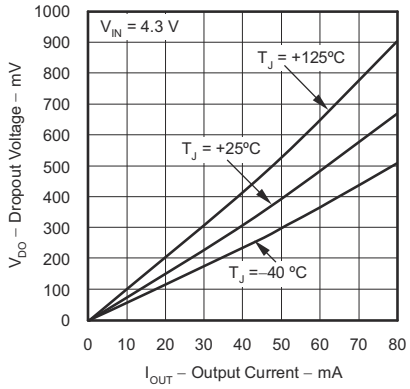


**Figure 5-10. TPS715A33 Dropout Voltage vs Output Current (Legacy Chip)**

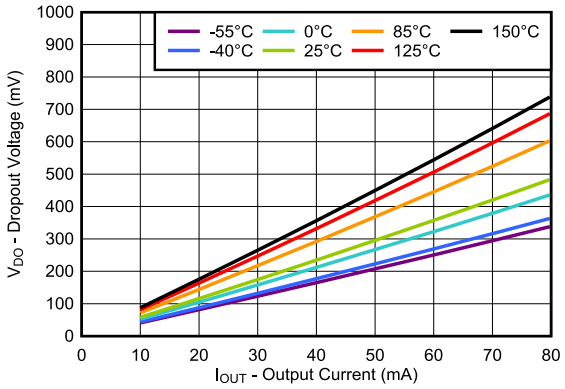


**Figure 5-11. TPS715A33 Dropout Voltage vs Output Current (New Chip)**

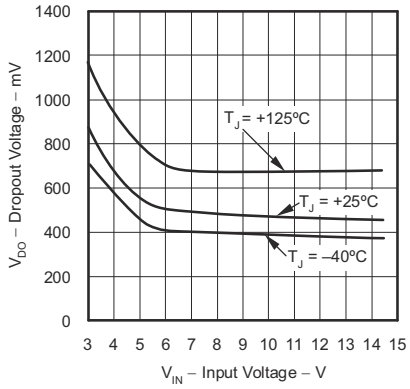


**Figure 5-12. TPS715A01 Dropout Voltage vs Input Voltage (Legacy Chip)**

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## 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature $T_J$ = 25°C, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1.0 V or 2.5 V (whichever is greater), $I_{OUT}$ = 1 mA, $C_{IN}$ = 1 µF, and $C_{OUT}$ = 1 µF (unless otherwise noted)

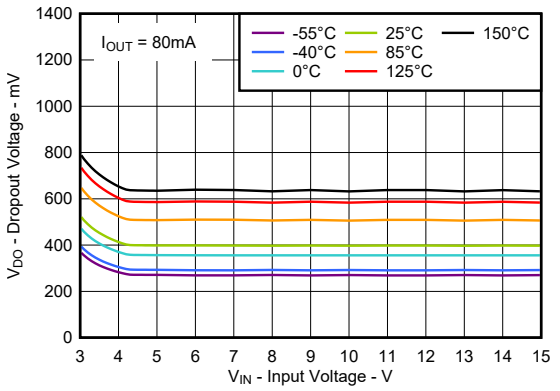


**Figure 5-13. TPS715A01 Dropout Voltage vs Input Voltage (New Chip)**

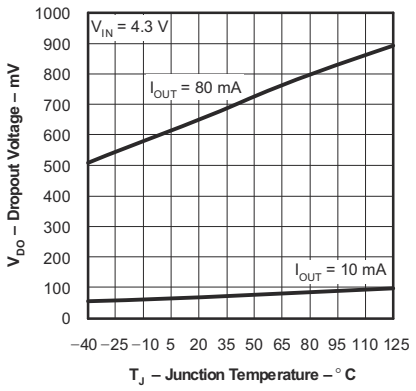


**Figure 5-14. TPS715A33 Dropout Voltage vs Junction Temperature (Legacy Chip)**

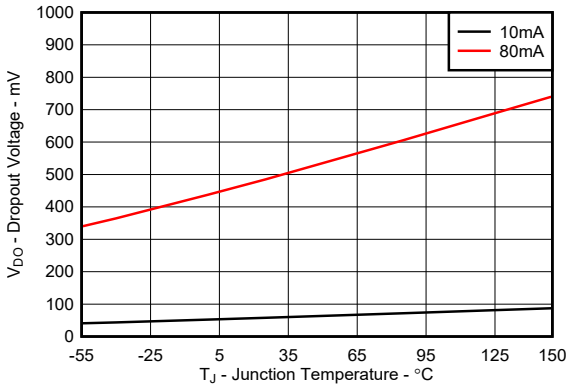


**Figure 5-15. TPS715A33 Dropout Voltage vs Junction Temperature (New Chip)**

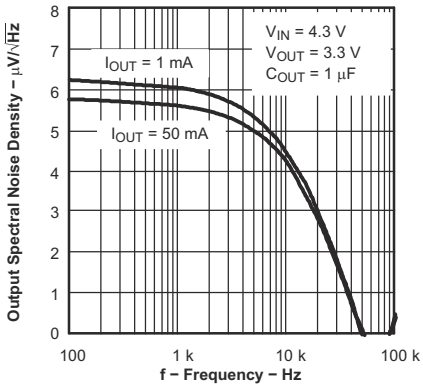


**Figure 5-16. Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency (Legacy Chip)**

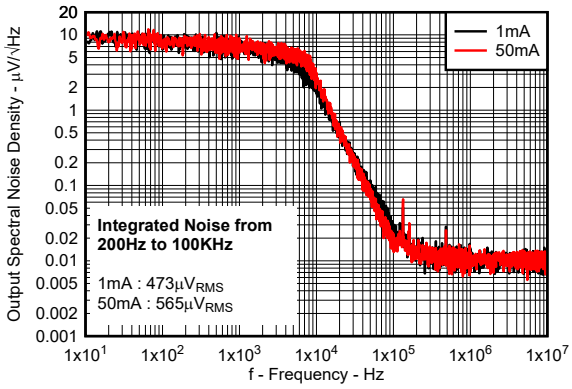


**Figure 5-17. Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency (New Chip)**

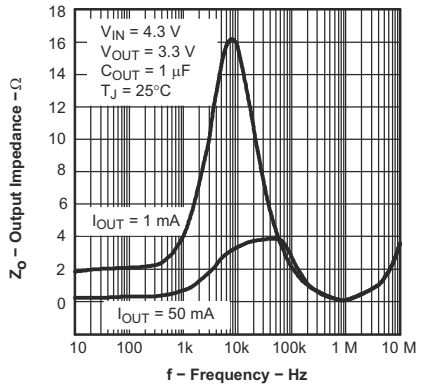


**Figure 5-18. Output Impedance vs Frequency (Legacy Chip)**


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## 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature $T_J$ = 25°C, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1.0 V or 2.5 V (whichever is greater), $I_{OUT}$ = 1 mA, $C_{IN}$ = 1 µF, and $C_{OUT}$ = 1 µF (unless otherwise noted)

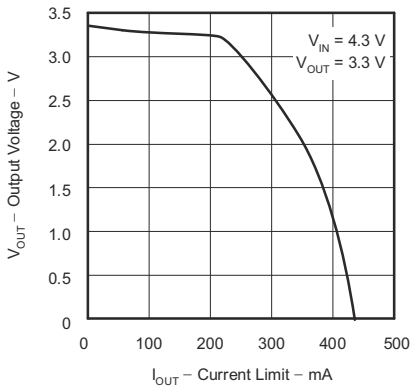


**Figure 5-19. Output Voltage vs Current Limit (Legacy Chip)**

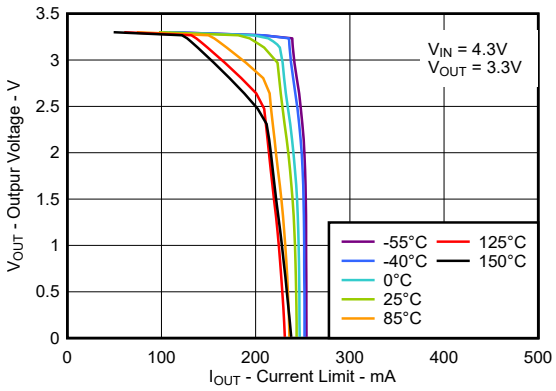


**Figure 5-20. Output Voltage vs Current Limit (New Chip)**

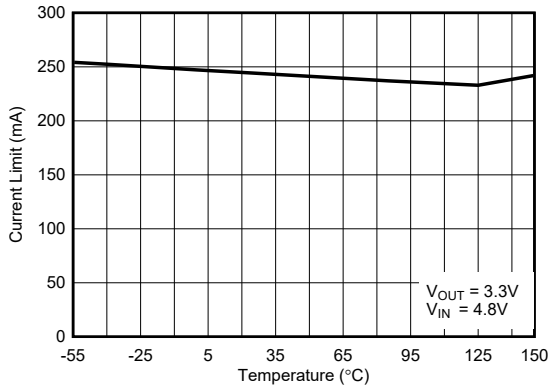


**Figure 5-21. Current Limit vs Junction Temperature (New Chip)**

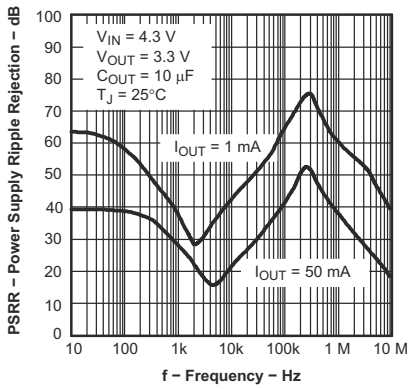


**Figure 5-22. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs Frequency (Legacy Chip)**

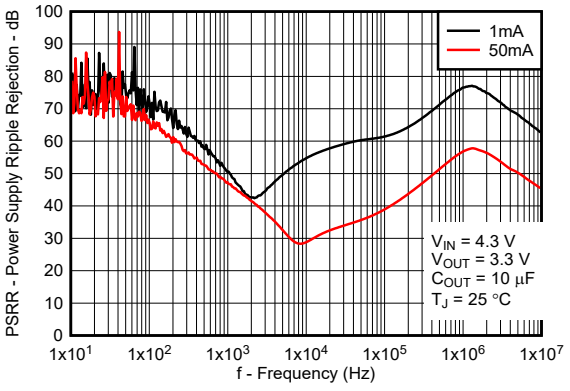


**Figure 5-23. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs Frequency (New Chip)**

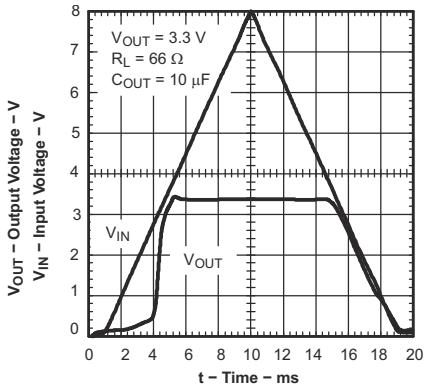


**Figure 5-24. Power-Up and Power-Down (Legacy Chip)**

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## 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature $T_J$ = 25°C, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1.0 V or 2.5 V (whichever is greater), $I_{OUT}$ = 1 mA, $C_{IN}$ = 1 µF, and $C_{OUT}$ = 1 µF (unless otherwise noted)

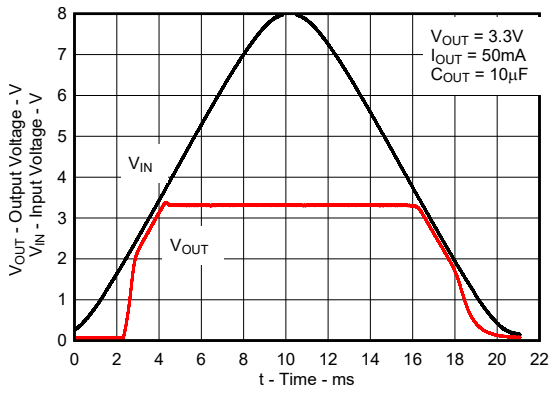


**Figure 5-25. Power-Up, Power-Down (New Chip)**

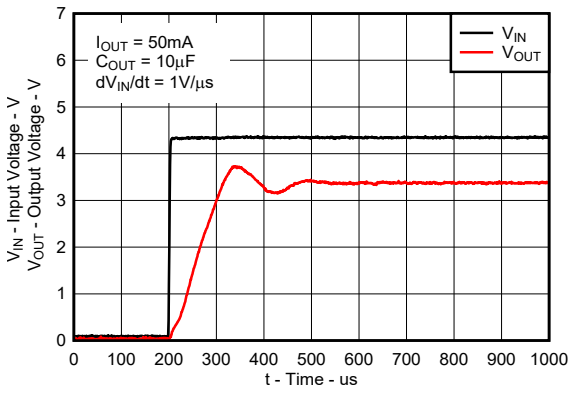


**Figure 5-26. Fast Power-Up (Legacy Chip)**

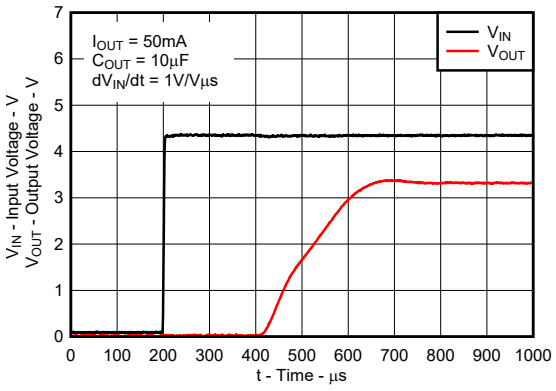


**Figure 5-27. Fast Power-Up (New Chip)**

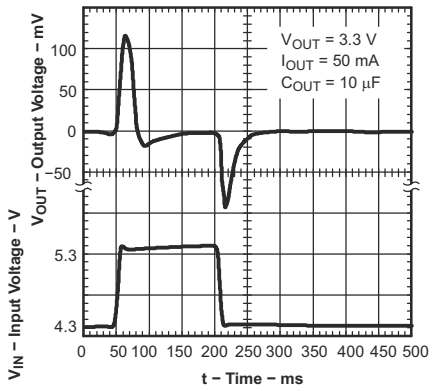


**Figure 5-28. Line Transient Response (Legacy Chip)**

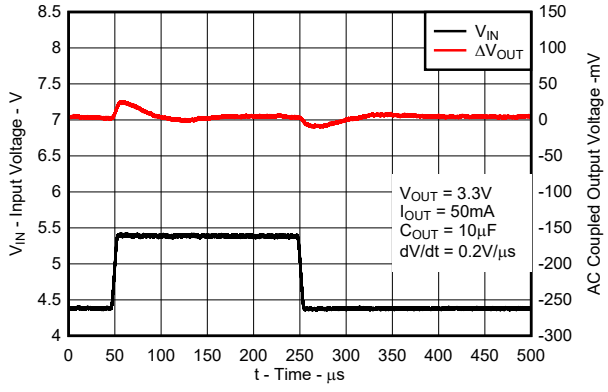


**Figure 5-29. Line Transient Response (New Chip)**

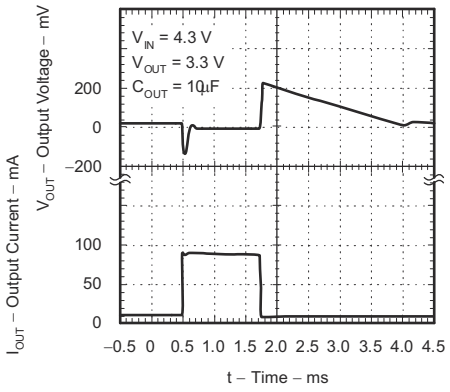


**Figure 5-30. Load Transient Response (Legacy Chip)**


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## 5.6 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature $T_J$ = 25°C, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1.0 V or 2.5 V (whichever is greater), $I_{OUT}$ = 1 mA, $C_{IN}$ = 1 µF, and $C_{OUT}$ = 1 µF (unless otherwise noted)

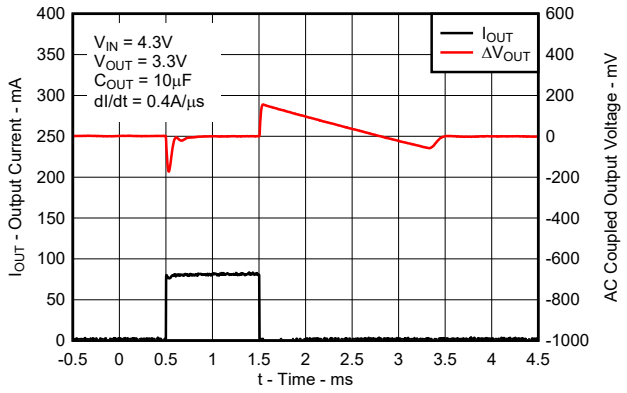


**Figure 5-31. Load Transient Response (New Chip)**

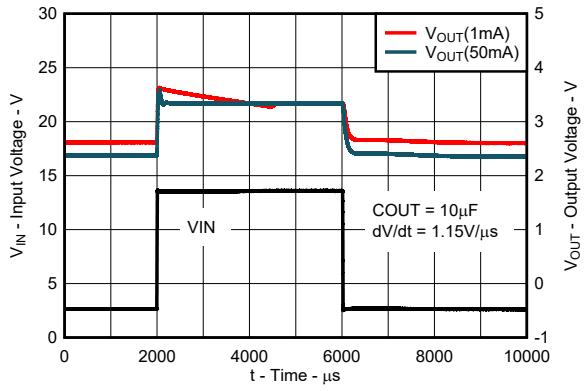


**Figure 5-32. Line Transient Response (New Chip)**

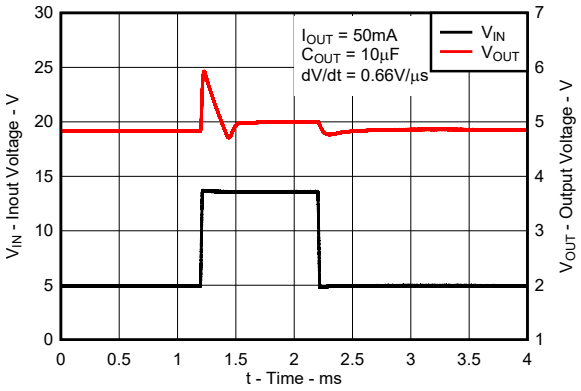


**Figure 5-33. Dropout Exit Transient Response (New Chip)**

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# 6 Detailed Description

## 6.1 Overview

The TPS715A low-dropout regulator (LDO) consumes only 3.2 µA (typ) of quiescent current across the entire output current range, while offering a wide input voltage range and low-dropout voltage in small packaging. The device, which operates over an input range of 2.5 V to 24 V, is stable with any output capacitance greater than or equal to 0.47 µF. The low quiescent current across the complete load current range makes the TPS715A optimal for powering battery-operated applications. The TPS715A has internal soft-start to control inrush current into the output capacitor. This LDO also has overcurrent protection during a load-short or fault condition on the output.

## 6.2 Functional Block Diagrams

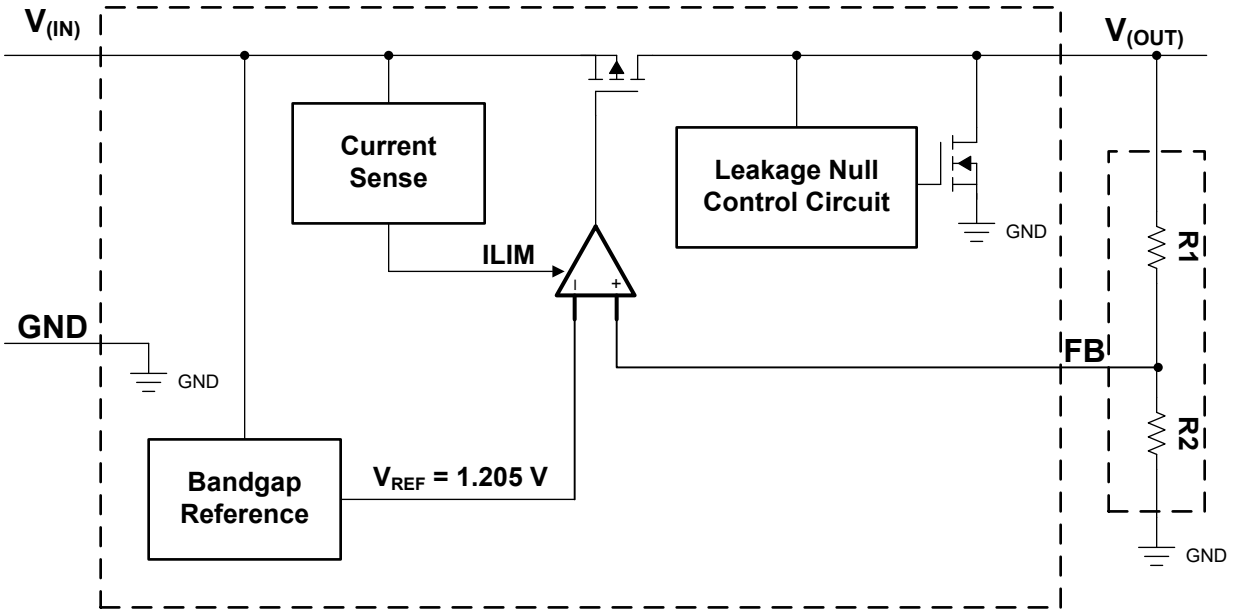


**Figure 6-1. Functional Block Diagram: Adjustable Version**

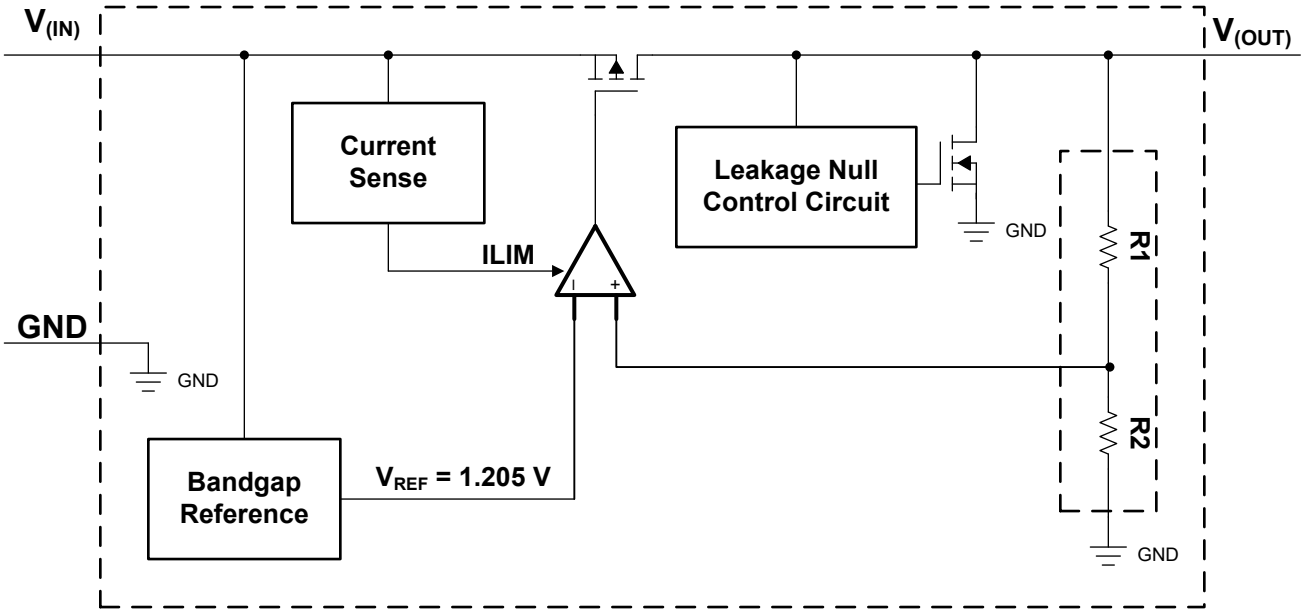


**Figure 6-2. Functional Block Diagram: Fixed Version**


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## 6.3 Feature Description

### 6.3.1 Wide Supply Range

This device has an operational input supply range of 2.5 V to 24 V, allowing for a wide range of applications. This wide supply range is optimal for applications that have either large transients or high dc voltage supplies.

### 6.3.2 Low Supply Current

This device only requires 3.2 µA (typical) of quiescent current across the complete load current range (0 mA to 80 mA) and has a maximum current consumption of 4.8 µA (for the new device only) at –40°C to +125°C.

### 6.3.3 Current Limit

The device has an internal current limit circuit that protects the regulator during transient high-load current faults or shorting events. The current limit is a brick-wall scheme. In a high-load current fault, the brick-wall scheme limits the output current to the current limit ($I_{CL}$). $I_{CL}$ is listed in the *Electrical Characteristics* table.

The output voltage is not regulated when the device is in current limit. When a current limit event occurs, the device begins to heat up because of the increase in power dissipation. When the device is in brick-wall current limit, the pass transistor dissipates power [($V_{IN}$ – $V_{OUT}$) × $I_{CL}$]. For more information on current limits, see the *Know Your Limits* application note. The LDO is not designed to operate in a steady-state current limit.

Figure 6-3 shows a diagram of the current limit.

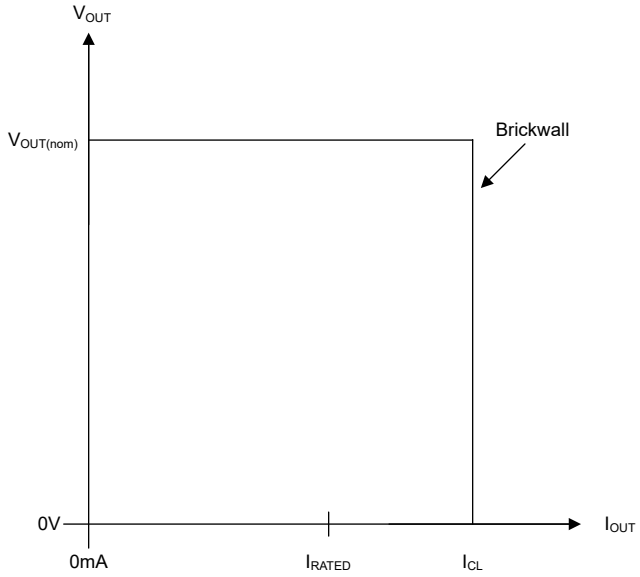


**Figure 6-3. Current Limit**

### 6.3.4 Dropout Voltage ($V_{DO}$)

Dropout voltage ($V_{DO}$) is defined as the input voltage minus the output voltage ($V_{IN}$ – $V_{OUT}$) at the rated output current ($I_{RATED}$), where the pass transistor is fully on. $I_{RATED}$ is the maximum $I_{OUT}$ listed in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. In dropout operation, the pass transistor is in the ohmic or triode region of operation, and acts as a switch. The dropout voltage indirectly specifies a minimum input voltage greater than the nominal programmed output voltage at which the output voltage is expected to stay in regulation. If the input voltage falls to less than the value required to maintain output regulation, the output voltage falls as well.

For a CMOS regulator, the dropout voltage is determined by the drain-source, on-state resistance ($R_{DS(ON)}$) of the pass transistor. Therefore, if the linear regulator operates at less than the rated current, the dropout voltage for that current scales accordingly. Use Equation 1 to calculate the $R_{DS(ON)}$ of the device.

$$R_{DS(ON)} = \frac{V_{DO}}{I_{RATED}} \quad (1)$$

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## 6.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 6-1 provides a quick comparison between the normal and dropout modes of operation.

**Table 6-1. Device Functional Mode Comparison**

| OPERATING MODE | PARAMETER | |
|---|---|---|
| | $V_{IN}$ | $I_{OUT}$ |
| Normal | $V_{IN} > V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO}$ | $I_{OUT} < I_{CL}$ |
| Dropout | $V_{IN} < V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO}$ | $I_{OUT} < I_{CL}$ |

### 6.4.1 Normal Operation

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

- The input voltage is greater than the nominal output voltage plus the dropout voltage ($V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO}$)
- The output current is less than the current limit ($I_{OUT} < I_{CL}$)
- The device junction temperature is greater than –40°C and less than +125°C

### 6.4.2 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, the output voltage tracks the input voltage. During this mode, the transient performance of the device becomes significantly degraded because the pass transistor is in the ohmic or triode region, and acts as a switch. Line or load transients in dropout can result in large output voltage deviations.

When the device is in a steady dropout state (defined as when the device is in dropout, $V_{IN} < V_{OUT(NOM)} + V_{DO}$, directly after being in a normal regulation state, but *not* during start up), the pass transistor is driven into the ohmic or triode region. When the input voltage returns to a value greater than or equal to the nominal output voltage plus the dropout voltage ($V_{OUT(NOM)} + V_{DO}$), the output voltage can overshoot for a short period of time while the device pulls the pass transistor back into the linear region.


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# 7 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, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

## 7.1 Application Information

The TPS715A LDO regulator is designed for battery-powered applications and is a good supply for low-power microcontrollers (such as the MSP430) because of the device low $I_Q$ performance across load current range. The ultra-low-supply current of the TPS715A maximizes efficiency at light loads, and the high input voltage range and flexibility of output voltage selection in the adjustable configuration and fixed output levels makes the device an optimal supply for building automation and power tools.

## 7.2 Typical Applications

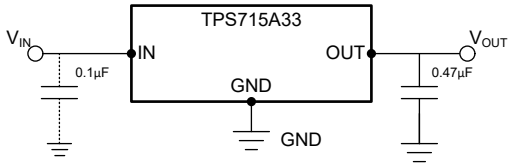
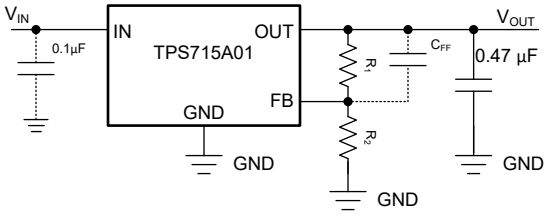



**Figure 7-1. Typical Application Circuit (Fixed-Voltage Version)**




| Output Voltage | R1 | R2 |
|---|---|---|
| 1.8V | 0.499 MΩ | 1MΩ |
| 2.8V | 1.33 MΩ | 1MΩ |
| 5.0V | 3.16 MΩ | 1MΩ |

**Figure 7-2. TPS715A01 Adjustable LDO Regulator Programming**

### 7.2.1 Design Requirements

Minimum output capacitor ($C_{OUT}$) value for stability is needed as suggested in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.

Table 7-1 summarizes the design requirements for this application.

**Table 7-1. Design Parameters**

| PARAMETER | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Input voltage | 4.3 V |
| Output voltage | 3.3 V |
| Output current | 50 mA |

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### 7.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

#### 7.2.2.1 Setting $V_{OUT}$ for the TPS715A01 Adjustable LDO

The TPS715A contains an adjustable version, the TPS715A01, which sets the output voltage using an external resistor divider as shown in Figure 7-2. The output voltage operating range is 1.205 V to 15 V, and is calculated using:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) \quad (2)$$

where:

- $V_{REF}$ = 1.205 V (typical)

Choosing resistors R1 and R2 allows approximately 1.5 µA of current through the resistor divider. Lower value resistors can be used for improved noise performance, but consume more power. Avoid higher resistor values because leakage current into or out of FB across R1 / R2 creates an offset voltage that is proportional to $V_{OUT}$ divided by $V_{REF}$. The recommended design procedure is to choose R2 = 1 MΩ to set the divider current at 1.5 µA, and then calculate R1 using Equation 3:

$$R1 = \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1\right) \times R2 \quad (3)$$

Figure 7-2 depicts this configuration.

#### 7.2.2.2 External Capacitor Requirements

The device is designed to be stable using low equivalent series resistance (ESR) ceramic capacitors at the input and output. Multilayer ceramic capacitors have become the industry standard for these types of applications and are recommended, but must be used with good judgment. Ceramic capacitors that employ X7R-, X5R-, and C0G-rated dielectric materials provide relatively good capacitive stability across temperature, whereas the use of Y5V-rated capacitors is discouraged because of large variations in capacitance.

Regardless of the ceramic capacitor type selected, the effective capacitance varies with operating voltage and temperature. Generally, expect the effective capacitance to decrease by as much as 50%. The input and output capacitors recommended in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table account for an effective capacitance of approximately 50% of the nominal value.

Although not required, use a 0.1-µF or larger input bypass capacitor, connected between IN and GND and located close to the device, to improve transient response and noise rejection of the power supply as a whole. A higher-value input capacitor can be necessary if large, fast-rise-time load transients are anticipated and the device is located several inches from the power source.

#### 7.2.2.3 Input and Output Capacitor Requirements

Although an input capacitor is not required for stability, good analog design practice is to connect a capacitor from IN to GND. This capacitor counteracts reactive input sources and improves transient response, input ripple, and PSRR. Use an input capacitor if the source impedance is more than 0.5 Ω. A higher value capacitor can be necessary if large, fast rise-time load or line transients are anticipated or if the device is located several inches from the input power source.

Dynamic performance of the device is improved with the use of a large output capacitor. Use an output capacitor within the range specified in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table for stability.

#### 7.2.2.4 Reverse Current

Excessive reverse current can damage this device. Reverse current flows through the intrinsic body diode of the PMOS pass transistor instead of the normal conducting channel. At high magnitudes, this current flow degrades the long-term reliability of the device.


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Conditions where reverse current can occur are outlined in this section, all of which can exceed the absolute maximum rating of $V_{OUT} \leq V_{IN} + 0.3$ V. These conditions are:

- If the device has a large $C_{OUT}$ and the input supply collapses with little or no load current
- The output is biased when the input supply is not established
- The output is biased above the input supply

If reverse current flow is expected in the application, external protection is recommended to protect the device. Reverse current is not limited in the device, so external limiting is required if extended reverse voltage operation is anticipated. Limit reverse current to 5% or less of the rated output current of the device in the event this current cannot be avoided.

Figure 7-3 shows one approach for protecting the device.

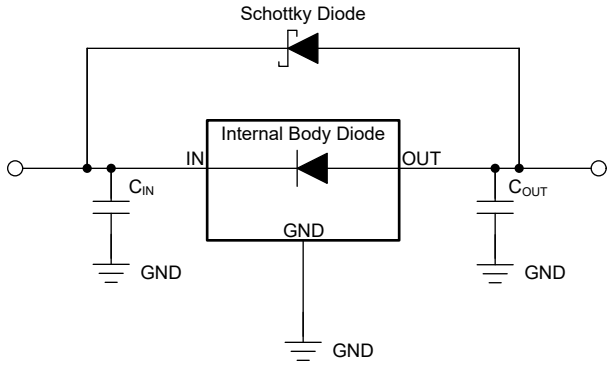


**Figure 7-3. Example Circuit for Reverse Current Protection Using a Schottky Diode**

#### *7.2.2.5 Feed-Forward Capacitor ($C_{FF}$)*

For the adjustable-voltage version device, a feed-forward capacitor ($C_{FF}$) can be connected from the OUT pin to the FB pin. $C_{FF}$ improves transient, noise, and PSRR performance, but is not required for regulator stability. Recommended $C_{FF}$ values are listed in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. A higher capacitance $C_{FF}$ can be used; however, the start-up time increases. For a detailed description of $C_{FF}$ tradeoffs, see the *Pros and Cons of Using a Feedforward Capacitor with a Low-Dropout Regulator* application note.

$C_{FF}$ and $R_1$ form a zero in the loop gain at frequency $f_Z$, while $C_{FF}$, $R_1$, and $R_2$ form a pole in the loop gain at frequency $f_P$. $C_{FF}$ zero and pole frequencies can be calculated from the following equations:

$$f_Z = 1 / (2 \times \pi \times C_{FF} \times R_1) \quad (4)$$

$$f_P = 1 / (2 \times \pi \times C_{FF} \times (R_1 \parallel R_2)) \quad (5)$$

$C_{FF} \geq 10$ pF is required for stability if the feedback divider current is less than 5 µA. Equation 6 calculates the feedback divider current.

$$I_{FB_Divider} = V_{OUT} / (R_1 + R_2) \quad (6)$$

To avoid start-up time increases from $C_{FF}$, limit the product $C_{FF} \times R_1 < 50$ µs.

For an output voltage of 1.205 V with the FB pin tied to the OUT pin, no $C_{FF}$ is used.

#### *7.2.2.6 Power Dissipation ($P_D$)*

Circuit reliability requires consideration of the device power dissipation, location of the circuit on the printed circuit board (PCB), and correct sizing of the thermal plane. The PCB area around the regulator must have few or no other heat-generating devices that cause added thermal stress.

To first-order approximation, power dissipation in the regulator depends on the input-to-output voltage difference and load conditions. The following equation calculates power dissipation ($P_D$).

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$$P_D = (V_{IN} – V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} \quad (7)$$

**Note**

Power dissipation can be minimized, and therefore greater efficiency can be achieved, by correct selection of the system voltage rails. For the lowest power dissipation, use the minimum input voltage required for correct output regulation.

For devices with a thermal pad, the primary heat conduction path for the device package is through the thermal pad to the PCB. Solder the thermal pad to a copper pad area under the device. This pad area must contain an array of plated vias that conduct heat to additional copper planes for increased heat dissipation.

The maximum power dissipation determines the maximum allowable ambient temperature ($T_A$) for the device. According to the following equation, power dissipation and junction temperature are most often related by the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance ($R_{\theta JA}$) of the combined PCB and device package and the temperature of the ambient air ($T_A$).

$$T_J = T_A + (R_{\theta JA} \times P_D) \quad (8)$$

Thermal resistance ($R_{\theta JA}$) is highly dependent on the heat-spreading capability built into the particular PCB design, and therefore varies according to the total copper area, copper weight, and location of the planes. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance listed in the *Thermal Information* table is determined by the JEDEC standard PCB and copper-spreading area, and is used as a relative measure of package thermal performance.

#### *7.2.2.7 Estimating Junction Temperature*

The JEDEC standard now recommends the use of psi (Ψ) thermal metrics to estimate the junction temperatures of the linear regulator when in-circuit on a typical PCB board application. These metrics are not thermal resistance parameters and instead offer a practical and relative way to estimate junction temperature. These psi metrics are determined to be significantly independent of the copper area available for heat-spreading. The *Thermal Information* table lists the primary thermal metrics, which are the junction-to-top characterization parameter ($\psi_{JT}$) and junction-to-board characterization parameter ($\psi_{JB}$). These parameters provide two methods for calculating the junction temperature ($T_J$), as described in the following equations. Use the junction-to-top characterization parameter ($\psi_{JT}$) with the temperature at the center-top of device package ($T_T$) to calculate the junction temperature. Use the junction-to-board characterization parameter ($\psi_{JB}$) with the PCB surface temperature 1 mm from the device package ($T_B$) to calculate the junction temperature.

$$T_J = T_T + \psi_{JT} \times P_D \quad (9)$$

where:

- $P_D$ is the dissipated power
- $T_T$ is the temperature at the center-top of the device package

$$T_J = T_B + \psi_{JB} \times P_D \quad (10)$$

where:

- $T_B$ is the PCB surface temperature measured 1 mm from the device package and centered on the package edge

For detailed information on the thermal metrics and how to use them, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application note.


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### 7.2.3 Application Curves

at operating temperature $T_J$ = 25°C, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1.0 V or 2.5 V (whichever is greater), $I_{OUT}$ = 1 mA, $C_{IN}$ = 1 µF, and $C_{OUT}$ = 1 µF (unless otherwise noted)

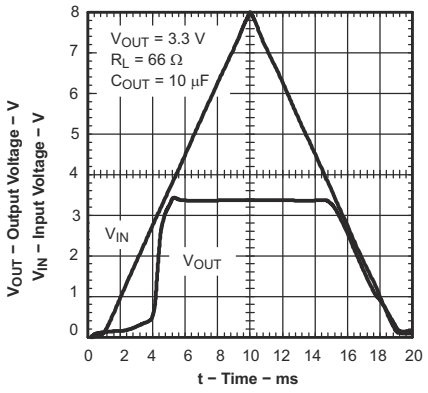


Figure 7-4. Power-Up and Power-Down (Legacy Chip)

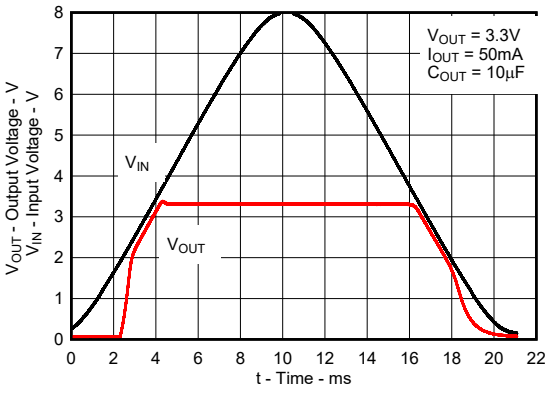


Figure 7-5. Power-Up, Power-Down (New Chip)

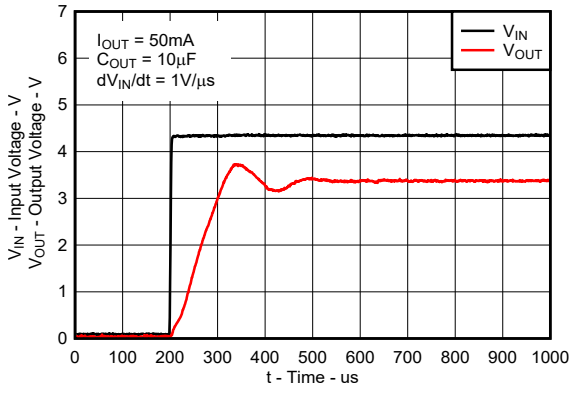


Figure 7-6. Fast Power-Up (Legacy Chip)

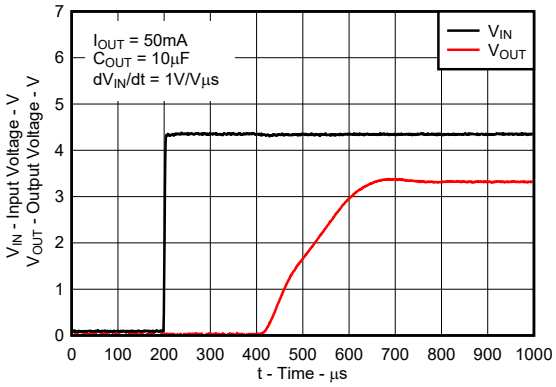


Figure 7-7. Fast Power-Up (New Chip)

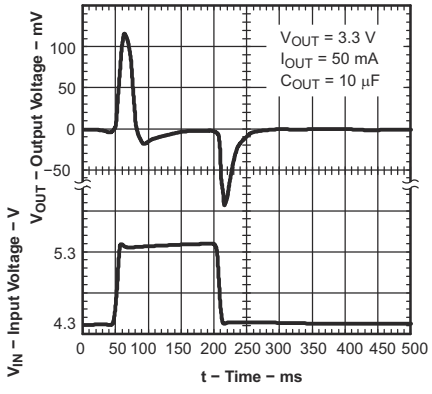


Figure 7-8. Line Transient Response (Legacy Chip)

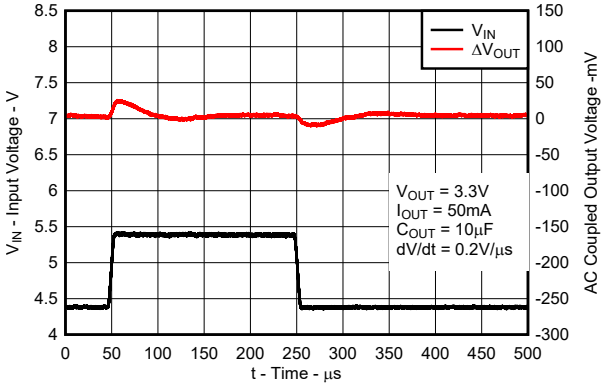


Figure 7-9. Line Transient Response (New Chip)

### 7.2.3 Application Curves (continued)

at operating temperature $T_J$ = 25°C, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1.0 V or 2.5 V (whichever is greater), $I_{OUT}$ = 1 mA, $C_{IN}$ = 1 µF, and $C_{OUT}$ = 1 µF (unless otherwise noted)

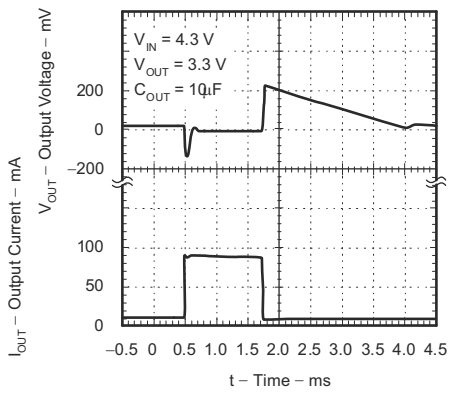


Figure 7-10. Load Transient Response (Legacy Chip)

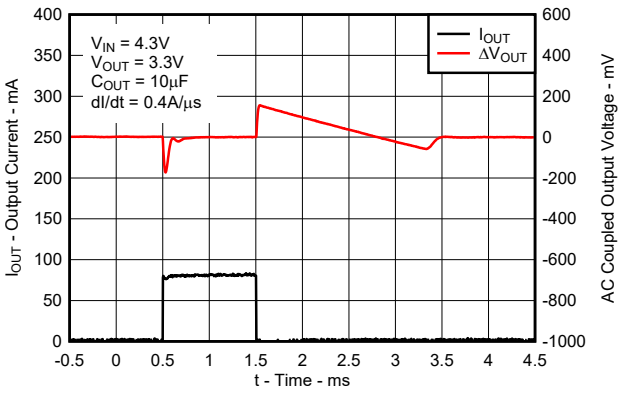


Figure 7-11. Load Transient Response (New Chip)

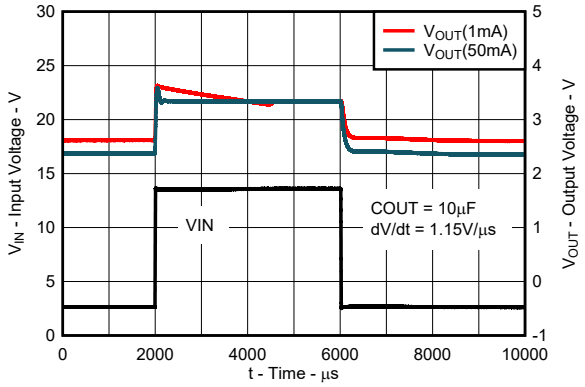


Figure 7-12. Line Transient Response (New Chip)

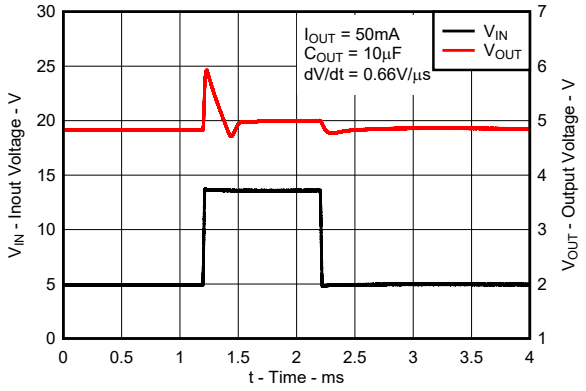


Figure 7-13. Dropout Exit Transient Response (New Chip)

## 7.3 Best Design Practices

Place at least one 0.47-µF capacitor as close as possible to the OUT and GND pins of the regulator.

Do not connect the output capacitor to the regulator using a long, thin trace.

Connect an input capacitor of 0.047 µF as close as possible to the IN and GND pins of the regulator for best performance.

Do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings.

## 7.4 Power Supply Recommendations

The TPS715A is designed to operate with an input voltage supply range from 2.5 V to 24 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 can help improve the output noise performance.


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## 7.5 Layout

### 7.5.1 Layout Guidelines

For best overall performance, place all circuit components on the same side of the printed circuit board (PCB) and as near as practical to the respective LDO pin connections. Place ground return connections for the input and output capacitors as close to the GND pin as possible, using wide, component-side, copper planes. Avoid using vias and long traces to create LDO circuit connections to the input capacitor, output capacitor, or the resistor divider because doing so negatively affects system performance. This grounding and layout scheme minimizes inductive parasitics, and thereby reduces load-current transients, minimizes noise, and increases circuit stability. A ground reference plane is recommended to be embedded either in the PCB or located on the bottom side of the PCB opposite the components. This reference plane provides accuracy of the output voltage and shields the LDO from noise.

#### *7.5.1.1 Power Dissipation*

To provide reliable operation, worst-case junction temperature must not exceed 125°C. This restriction limits the power dissipation the regulator can handle in any given application. To make sure the junction temperature is within acceptable limits, calculate the maximum allowable dissipation, $P_{D(max)}$, and the actual dissipation, $P_D$, which must be less than or equal to $P_{D(max)}$.

The maximum-power-dissipation limit is determined using Equation 11.

$$P_{D(max)} = \frac{T_J max - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}} \tag{11}$$

where:

- $T_J$max is the maximum allowable junction temperature
- $R_{\theta JA}$ is the thermal resistance junction-to-ambient for the package (see the *Thermal Information* table)
- $T_A$ is the ambient temperature

The regulator power dissipation is calculated using Equation 12.

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} \tag{12}$$

For a higher power package version of the TPS715A, see the TPS715A.

### 7.5.2 Layout Example

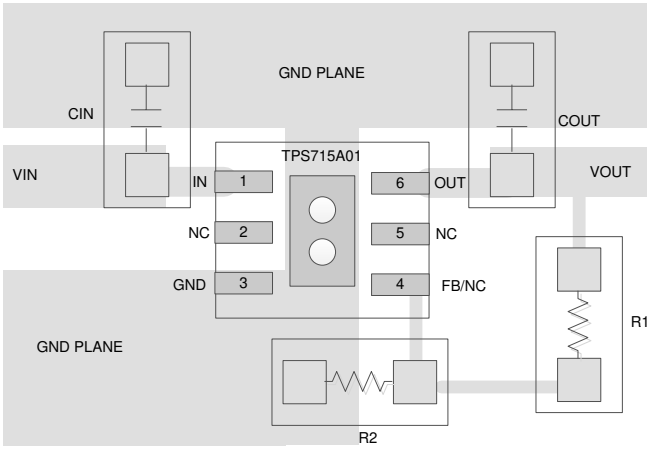


**Figure 7-14. Example Layout for the TPS715A01DRV**

# 8 Device and Documentation Support

## 8.1 Device Support

### 8.1.1 Development Support

#### *8.1.1.1 Evaluation Module*

An evaluation module (EVM) is available to assist in the initial circuit performance evaluation using the TPS715A. The TPS715AXXEVM-065 evaluation module (and related user's guide) can be requested at the TI web site 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 TPS715A is available through the product folders under *Tools & Software*.

### 8.1.2 Device Nomenclature

**Table 8-1. Device Nomenclature(1)**

| PRODUCT | $V_{OUT}$ |
|---|---|
| TPS715A**xxyyyz**<br>Legacy chip | **xx** is the nominal output voltage (for example, 33 = 3.3V, 01 = adjustable)<br>**yyy** is the package designator<br>**z** is the package quantity |
| TPS715A**xxyyyz M3**<br>New chip | **xx** is the nominal output voltage (for example, 33 = 3.3V, 01 = adjustable)<br>**yyy** is the package designator<br>**z** is the package quantity<br>**M3** is a suffix designator for new chip redesigns on the latest TI process technology. |

(1) For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

## 8.2 Documentation Support

### 8.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- Texas Instruments, *TPS715AxxEVM* user guide
- Texas Instruments, *LDO Noise Demystified* application note
- Texas Instruments, *LDO PSRR Measurement Simplified* application note
- Texas Instruments, *A Topical Index of TI LDO Application Notes* application note

## 8.3 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Notifications* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

## 8.4 Support Resources

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

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

## 8.5 Trademarks

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## 8.6 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

## 8.7 Glossary

TI Glossary This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

# 9 Revision History

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

| Changes from Revision H (March 2016) to Revision I (November 2023) | Page |
|---|---|
| • Updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the document | 1 |
| • Changed entire document to align with current family format | 1 |
| • Changed SON to WSON (for DRV) or VSON (for DRB) throughout document | 1 |

| Changes from Revision G (May 2015) to Revision H (March 2016) | Page |
|---|---|
| • Changed third *Applications* bullet | 1 |
| • Added package designators to *Device Information* table for clarity | 1 |
| • Changed pin numbers in *Pin Functions* table to align with pin out configurations | 2 |
| • Added last three items to *Related Documentation* | 22 |

# 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.

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## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable part number | Status (1) | Material type (2) | Package \| Pins | Package qty \| Carrier | RoHS (3) | Lead finish/ Ball material (4) | MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5) | Op temp (°C) | Part marking (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TPS715A01DRBR | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ANO |
| TPS715A01DRBR.A | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ANO |
| TPS715A01DRBRG4 | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ANO |
| TPS715A01DRBRM3 | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | ANO |
| TPS715A01DRBRM3.A | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | ANO |
| TPS715A01DRBT | Obsolete | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | - | - | Call TI | Call TI | -40 to 125 | ANO |
| TPS715A01DRVR | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | SBE |
| TPS715A01DRVR.A | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | SBE |
| TPS715A01DRVRM3 | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | SBE |
| TPS715A01DRVRM3.A | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | SBE |
| TPS715A01DRVT | Obsolete | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | - | - | Call TI | Call TI | -40 to 125 | SBE |
| TPS715A30DRVR | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | SAV |
| TPS715A30DRVR.A | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | SAV |
| TPS715A30DRVT | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 250 \| SMALL T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | SAV |
| TPS715A30DRVT.A | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 250 \| SMALL T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | SAV |
| TPS715A33DRBR | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRBR.A | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRBRG4 | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRBRG4.A | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRBRM3 | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRBRM3.A | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRBT | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 250 \| SMALL T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRBT.A | Active | Production | SON (DRB) \| 8 | 250 \| SMALL T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRVR | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRVR.A | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRVRM3 | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRVRM3.A | Active | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | 3000 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | ANN |
| TPS715A33DRVT | Obsolete | Production | WSON (DRV) \| 6 | - | - | Call TI | Call TI | -40 to 125 | ANN |

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

(4) **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts 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.

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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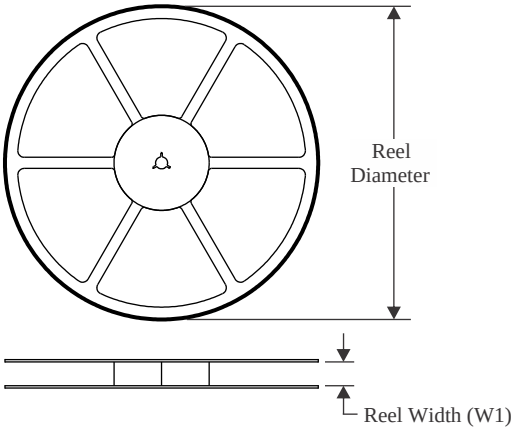
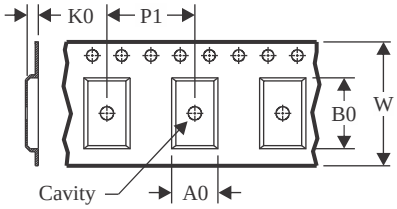
## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

**REEL DIMENSIONS**

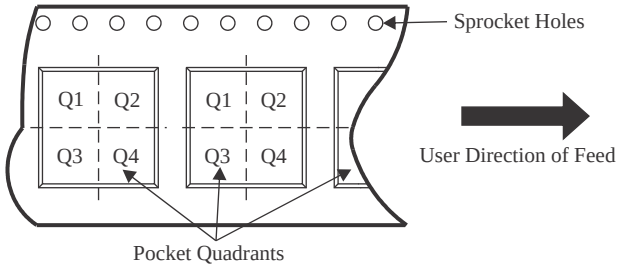



**TAPE DIMENSIONS**




| | |
|---|---|
| A0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component width |
| B0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component length |
| K0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness |
| W | Overall width of the carrier tape |
| P1 | Pitch between successive cavity centers |

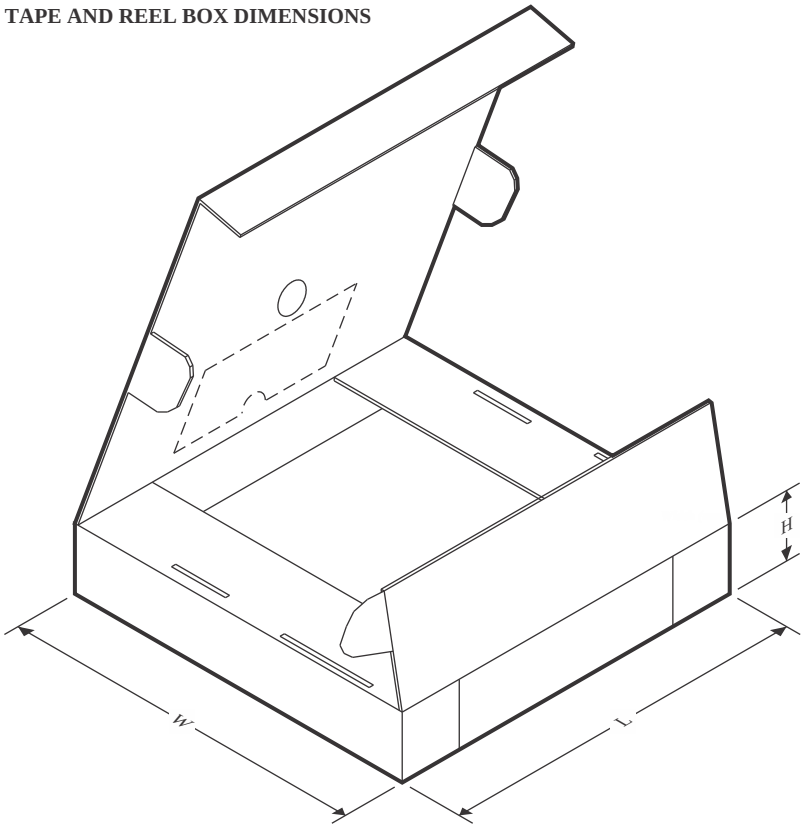
**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**




*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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TPS715A01DRBR | SON | DRB | 8 | 3000 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A01DRBRM3 | SON | DRB | 8 | 3000 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A01DRVR | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A01DRVR | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 180.0 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.15 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A01DRVRM3 | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 180.0 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.15 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A30DRVR | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A30DRVT | WSON | DRV | 6 | 250 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A33DRBR | SON | DRB | 8 | 3000 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A33DRBRG4 | SON | DRB | 8 | 3000 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A33DRBRM3 | SON | DRB | 8 | 3000 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A33DRBT | SON | DRB | 8 | 250 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A33DRVR | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 180.0 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.15 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A33DRVR | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q2 |
| TPS715A33DRVRM3 | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 180.0 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.15 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q2 |

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

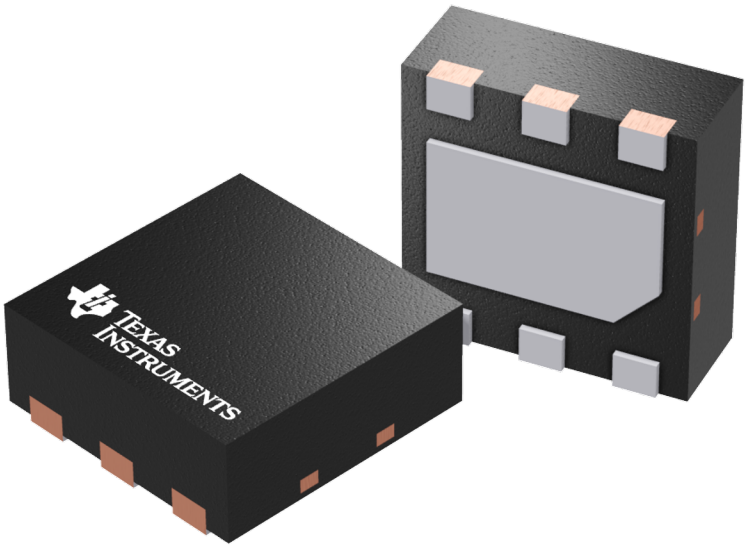



*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TPS715A01DRBR | SON | DRB | 8 | 3000 | 360.0 | 360.0 | 36.0 |
| TPS715A01DRBRM3 | SON | DRB | 8 | 3000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS715A01DRVR | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 213.0 | 191.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS715A01DRVR | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS715A01DRVRM3 | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS715A30DRVR | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 195.0 | 200.0 | 45.0 |
| TPS715A30DRVT | WSON | DRV | 6 | 250 | 213.0 | 191.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS715A33DRBR | SON | DRB | 8 | 3000 | 360.0 | 360.0 | 36.0 |
| TPS715A33DRBRG4 | SON | DRB | 8 | 3000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS715A33DRBRM3 | SON | DRB | 8 | 3000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS715A33DRBT | SON | DRB | 8 | 250 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS715A33DRVR | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS715A33DRVR | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 213.0 | 191.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS715A33DRVRM3 | WSON | DRV | 6 | 3000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |

# DRV 6 WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



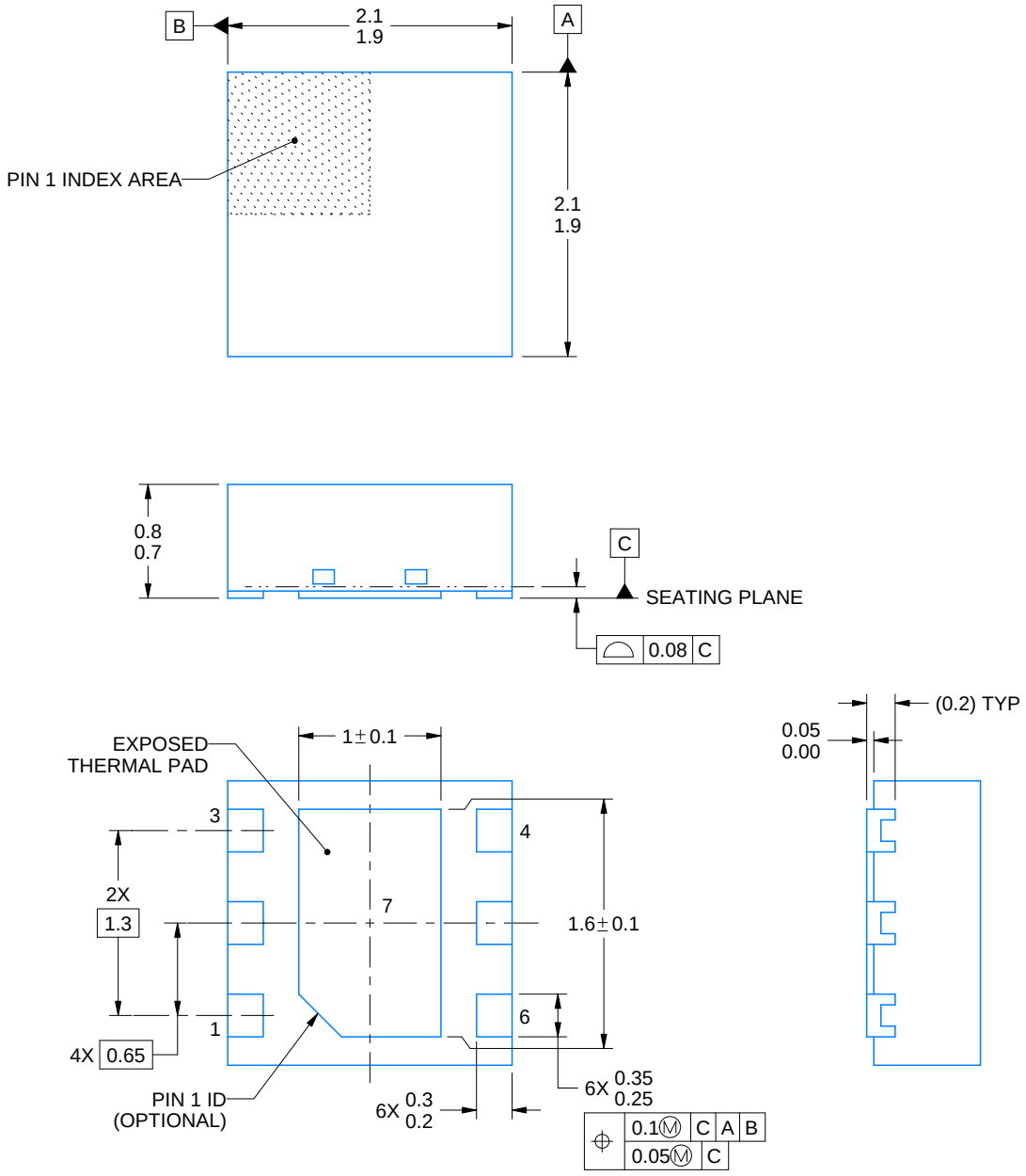

Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

# DRV0006D

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## WSON - 0.8 mm max height

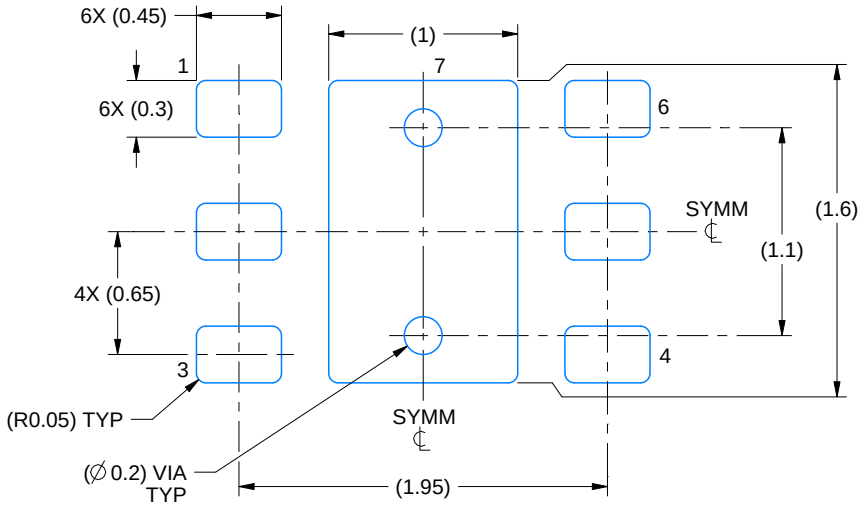
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



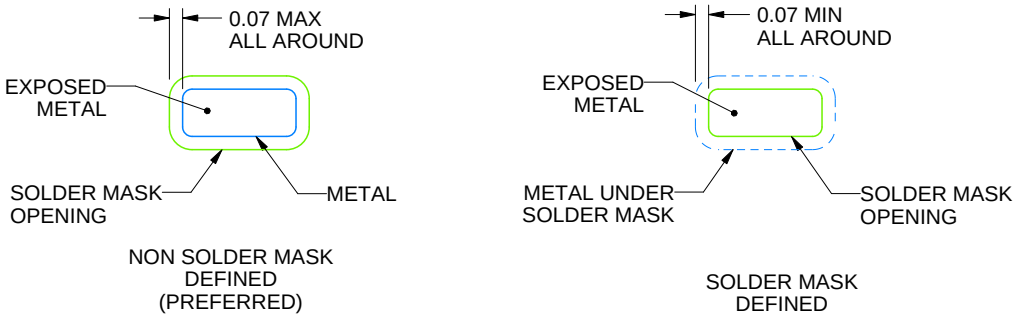

4225563/A 12/2019

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.




LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:25X

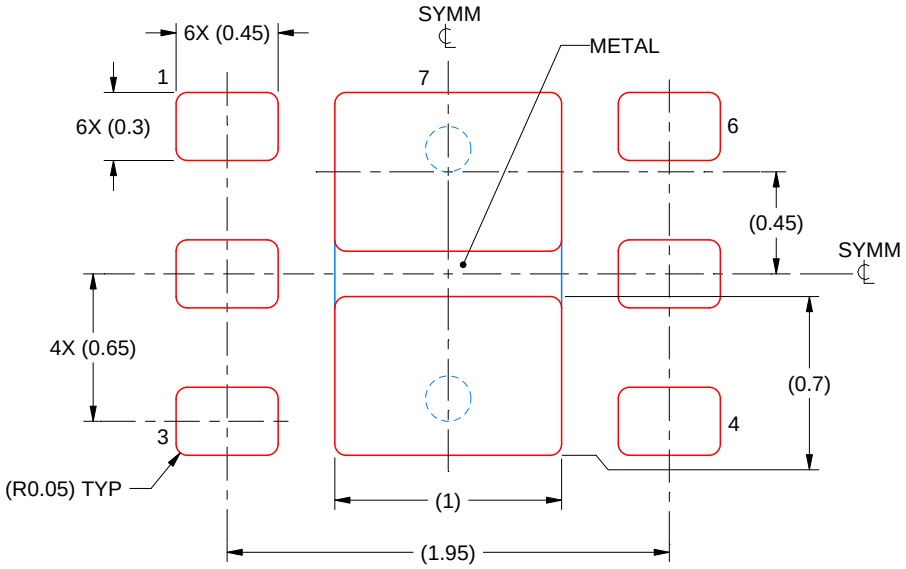



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4225563/A 12/2019

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 some or all are implemented, recommended via locations are shown.



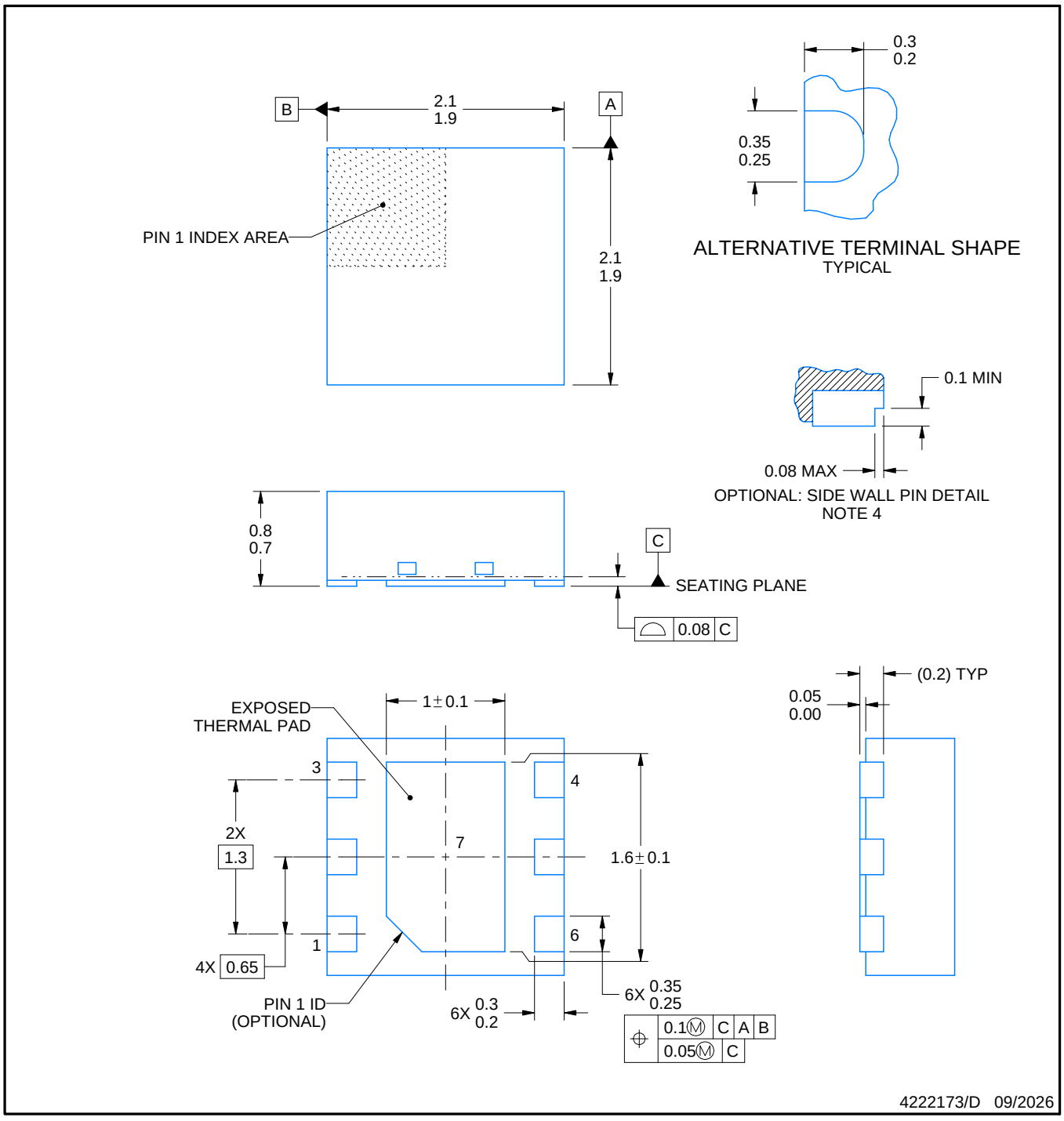

SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

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

4225563/A 12/2019

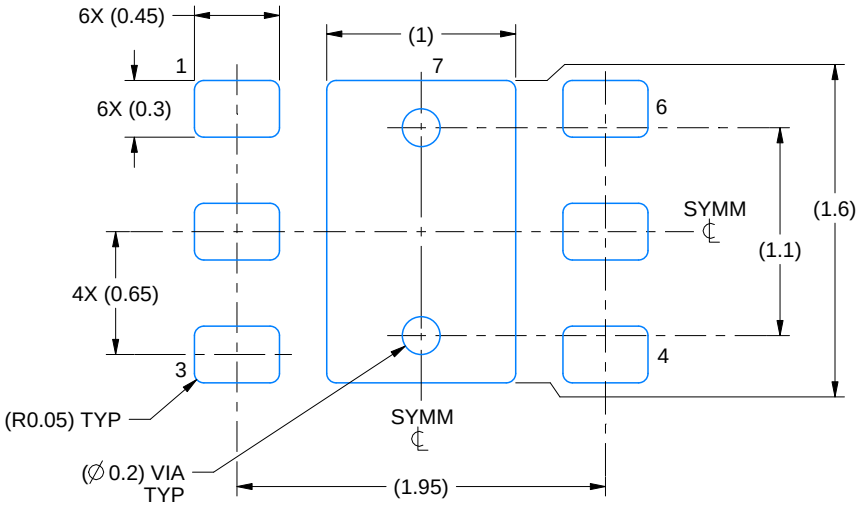
NOTES: (continued)

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

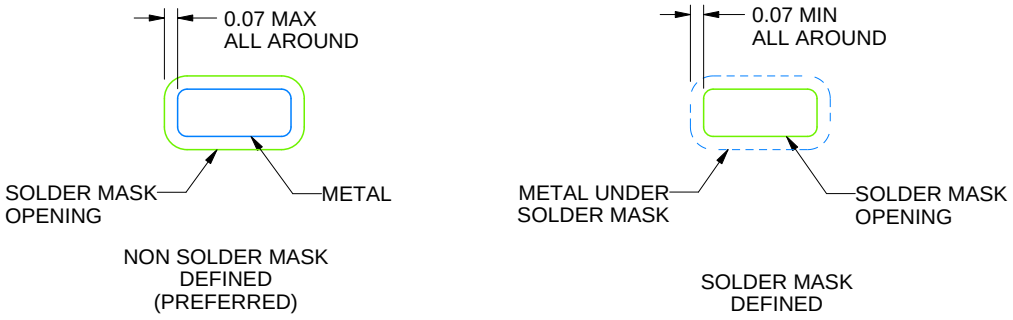



NOTES:

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.
4. Minimum 0.1 mm solder wetting on pin side wall. Available for wettable flank version only.




LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:25X

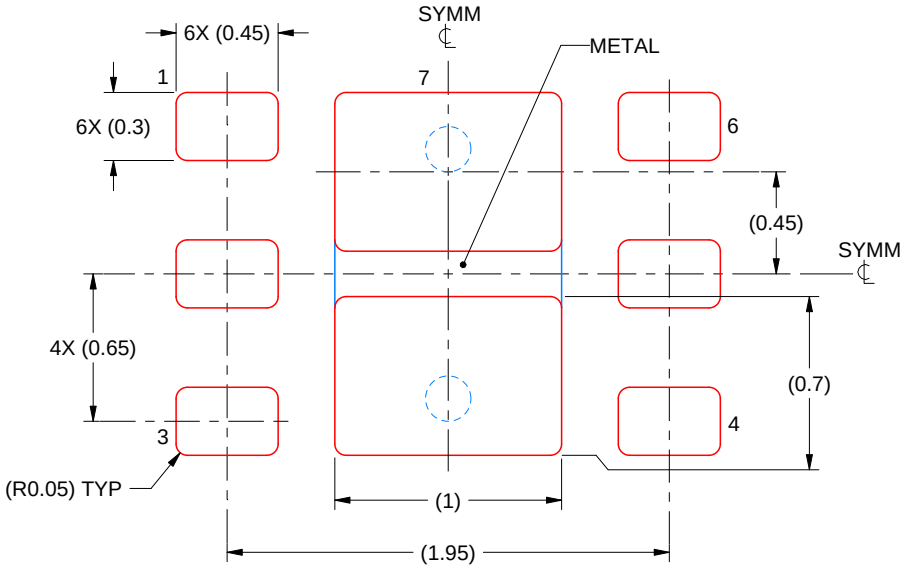



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4222173/D 09/2026

NOTES: (continued)

5. 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).
6. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If some or all are implemented, recommended via locations are shown.




SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

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

4222173/D 09/2026

NOTES: (continued)

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

## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

# DRB 8

# 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.

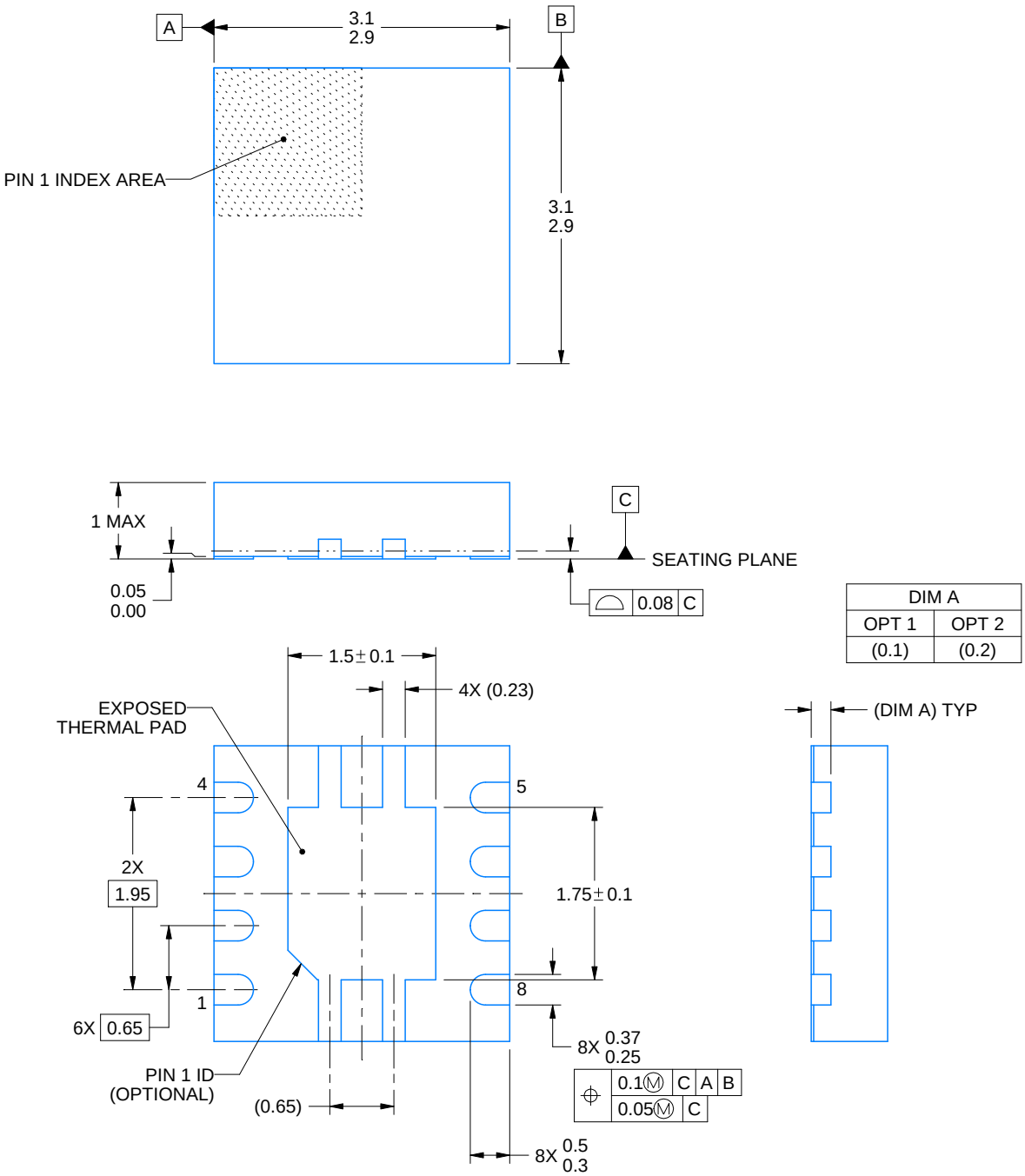
4203482/L

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## DRB0008A

## VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD




NOTES:

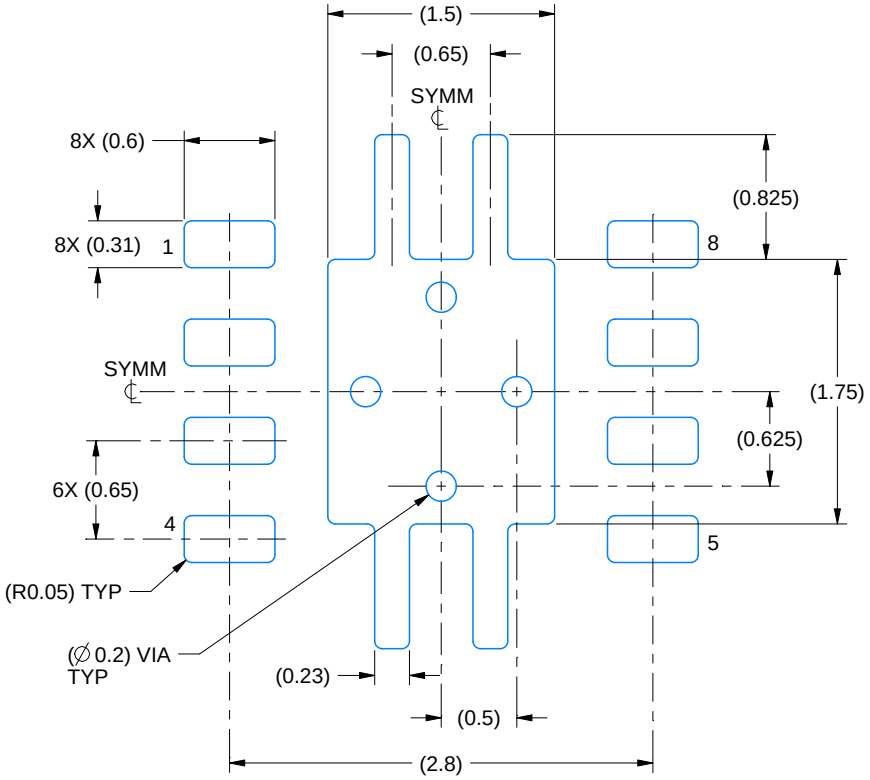
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

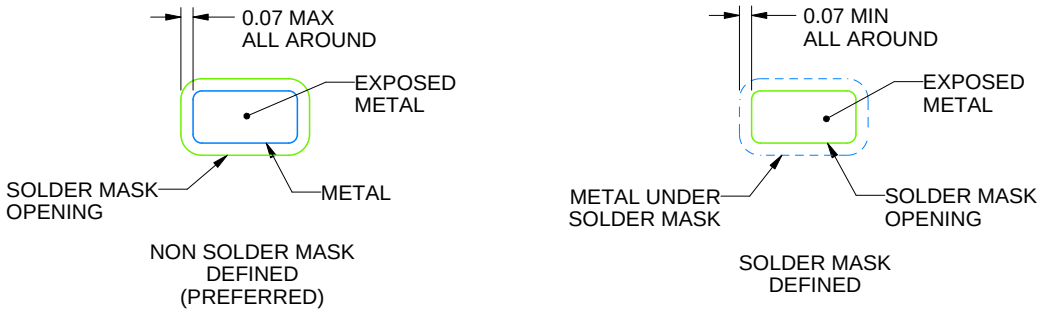
## DRB0008A

## VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD




LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:20X

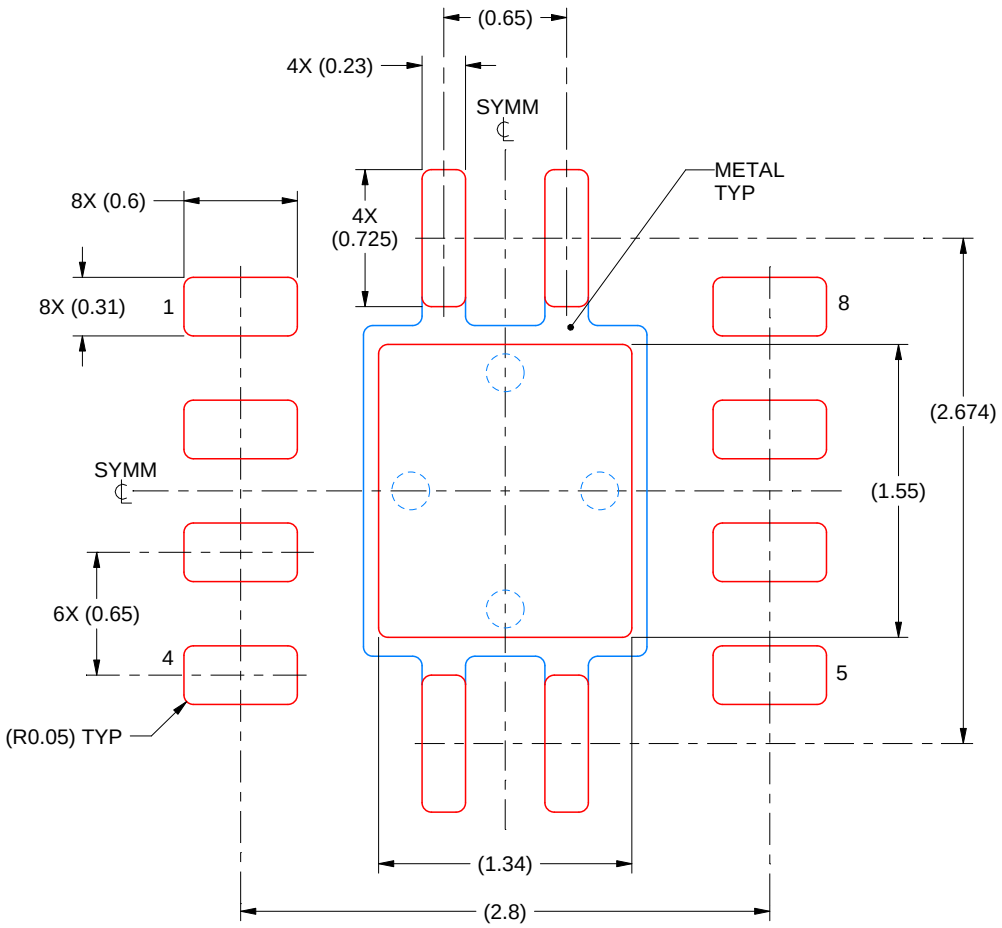



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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).
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.




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.

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