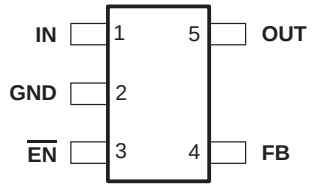
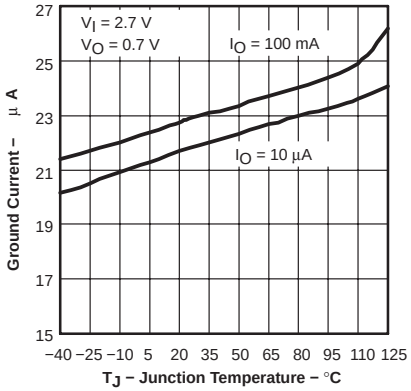
- **100-mA Low-Dropout Regulator**
- **Adjustable Output Voltage (0.7 V to 5.5 V)**
- **Only 23 μA Quiescent Current at 100 mA**
- **1 μA Quiescent Current in Standby Mode**
- **Over Current Limitation**
- **−40°C to 125°C Operating Junction Temperature Range**
- **5-Pin SOT-23 (DBV) Package**

DBV PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



GROUND CURRENT
vs
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE



description

The TPS76201 low-dropout (LDO) voltage regulator features an adjustable output voltage as low as 0.7 V. It is an ideal regulator for sub 1.2-V DSP core voltage supplies and is equally suited for similar applications with other low-voltage processors and controllers. SOT-23 packaging and the high-efficiency that results from the regulator's ultralow power operation make the TPS76201 especially useful in handheld and portable battery applications. This regulator features low dropout voltages and ultralow quiescent current compared to conventional LDO regulators. Offered in a 5-terminal small outline integrated-circuit SOT-23 package, the TPS76201 is ideal for micropower operations and where board space is at a premium.

A combination of new circuit design and process innovation has enabled the usual PNP pass transistor to be replaced by a PMOS pass element. Since the PMOS pass element is a voltage-driven device, the quiescent current is ultralow (30 μA maximum) and is stable over the entire range of output load current (10 μA to 100 mA). Intended for use in portable systems such as laptops and cellular phones, the ultralow-power operation results in a significant increase in the system battery operating life.

The TPS76201 also features a logic-enabled sleep mode to shut down the regulator, reducing quiescent current to 1 μA typical at T_J = 25°C. The TPS76201 is offered in an adjustable version (programmable over the range of 0.7 V to 5.5 V).

AVAILABLE OPTIONS†

T_J	VOLTAGE	PACKAGE	PART NUMBER		SYMBOL
−40°C to 125°C	Variable 0.7 V to 5.5 V	SOT-23 (DBV)	TPS76201DBVT‡	TPS76201DBVR§	PFUI

† Contact the factory for availability of fixed output options.
‡ The DBVT indicates tape and reel of 250 parts.
§ The DBVR indicates tape and reel of 3000 parts.

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Input voltage range (see Note 1) . . . . . −0.3 V to 13.5 V
Voltage range at $\overline{EN}$ . . . . . −0.3 V to V_I + 0.3 V
Voltage on OUT, FB . . . . . 7 V
Peak output current . . . . . Internally limited
ESD rating, HBM . . . . . 2 kV
Continuous total power dissipation . . . . . See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating virtual junction temperature range, T_J . . . . . −40°C to 150°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg} . . . . . −65°C to 150°C

† Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTE 1: All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

BOARD	PACKAGE	$R_{\theta JC}$	$R_{\theta JA}$	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T_A = 25°C	$T_A \le 25°C$ POWER RATING	T_A = 70°C POWER RATING	T_A = 85°C POWER RATING
Low K‡	DBV	65.8°C/W	259°C/W	3.9 mW/°C	386 mW	212 mW	154 mW
High K§	DBV	65.8°C/W	180°C/W	5.6 mW/°C	555 mW	305 mW	222 mW

‡ The JEDEC Low K (1s) board design used to derive this data was a 3 inch x 3 inch, two layer board with 2 ounce copper traces on top of the board.
§ The JEDEC High K (2s2p) board design used to derive this data was a 3 inch x 3 inch, multilayer board with 1 ounce internal power and ground planes and 2 ounce copper traces on top and bottom of the board.

recommended operating conditions

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, V_I (see Note 2)	2.7		10	V
Output voltage range, V_O	0.7		5.5	V
Continuous output current, I_O (see Note 3)	0.01		100	mA
Operating junction temperature, T_J	−40		125	°C

NOTES: 2. To calculate the minimum input voltage for your maximum output current, use the following formula:
$V_{Imin} = V_{Omax} + V_{DO}$(max load)
3. Continuous output current and operating junction temperature are limited by internal protection circuitry, but it is not recommended that the device operate under conditions beyond those specified in this table for extended periods of time.

electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_I = V_{O(typ)} + 1$ V, $I_O = 100$ mA, $\overline{EN} = 0$ V, $C_o = 4.7$ μF (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage (10 μA to 100 mA load) (see Note 4)	0.7 V ≤ V_O ≤ 5.5 V,	T_J = 25°C		V_O		V
	0.7 V ≤ V_O ≤ 5.5 V,	T_J = −40°C to 125°C	0.97V_O		1.03V_O	
Quiescent current (GND current) (see Notes 4 and 5)	$\overline{EN}$ = 0V, 10 μA < I_O < 100 mA	T_J = 25°C		23		μA
	$\overline{EN}$ = 0 V, 10 μA < I_O < 100 mA	T_J = −40°C to 125°C,			30	
Load regulation	$\overline{EN}$ = 0 V, 10 μA < I_O < 100 mA	T_J = 25°C		12		mV
Output voltage line regulation ($\Delta V_O/V_O$) (see Note 5)	2.7 V < V_I ≤ 10 V, See Note 4	T_J = 25°C,		0.04		%/V
	2.7 V < V_I ≤ 10 V,	T_J = −40°C to 125°C, See Note 4			0.1	
Output noise voltage	BW = 300 Hz to 50 kHz, V_O = 0.7 V,	C_o = 10 μF, T_J = 25°C		60		μV_{RMS}
Output current limit	V_O = 0 V,	See Note 4		350	750	mA
Standby current	$\overline{EN}$ = V_I,	2.7 < V_I < 10 V		1		μA
	T_J = −40°C to 125°C				2	μA
FB input current	FB = 0.666 V		−1		1	μA
High level enable input voltage	2.7 V < V_I < 10 V		1.7			V
Low level enable input voltage	2.7 V < V_I < 10 V				0.8	V
Power supply ripple rejection	f = 1 kHz, T_J = 25°C,	C_o = 10 μF, See Note 4		60		dB
Input current ($\overline{EN}$)	$\overline{EN}$ = 0 V		−1	0	1	μA
	$\overline{EN}$ = V_I		−1		1	μA

NOTES: 4. Minimum IN operating voltage is 2.7 V or $V_{O(typ)}$ + 1 V, whichever is greater. Maximum IN voltage 10 V, minimum output current 10 μA, maximum output current 100 mA.

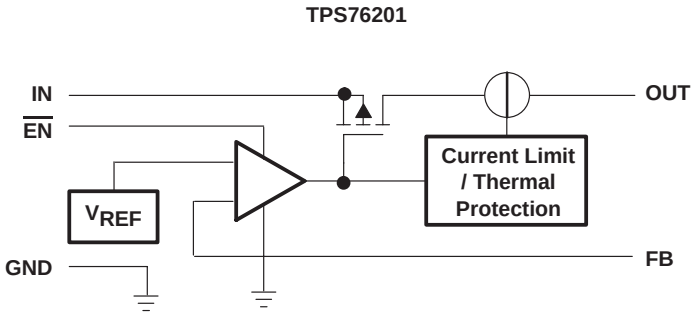
5. If $V_O \le 1.8$ V then $V_{Imin} = 2.7$ V, $V_{Imax} = 10$ V:

$$\text{Line Reg. (mV)} = (\%/V) \times \frac{V_O\left(V_{Imax} - 2.7\ V\right)}{100} \times 1000$$

If $V_O \ge 2.5$ V then $V_{Imin} = V_O + 1$ V, $V_{Imax} = 10$ V:

$$\text{Line Reg. (mV)} = (\%/V) \times \frac{V_O\left(V_{Imax} - \left(V_O + 1\ V\right)\right)}{100} \times 1000$$

functional block diagram



Terminal Functions

TERMINAL NAME	TERMINAL NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION
GND	2		Ground
$\overline{EN}$	3	I	Enable input
FB	4	I	Feedback voltage
IN	1	I	Input supply voltage
OUT	5	O	Regulated output voltage

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
V_O	Output voltage	vs Output current	1, 2
		vs Junction temperature	3
	Ground current	vs Junction temperature	4
	Output spectral noise density	vs Frequency	5
z_o	Output impedance	vs Frequency	6
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage	vs Input voltage	7
		vs Junction temperature	8
	Power supply ripple rejection	vs Frequency	9
	Output voltage and enable voltage	vs Time (start-up)	10
	Line transient response		11, 13
	Load transient response		12, 14
	Equivalent series resistance (ESR)	vs Output current	15, 16

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT

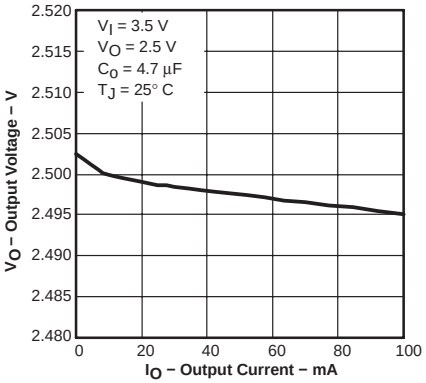


Figure 1

OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT

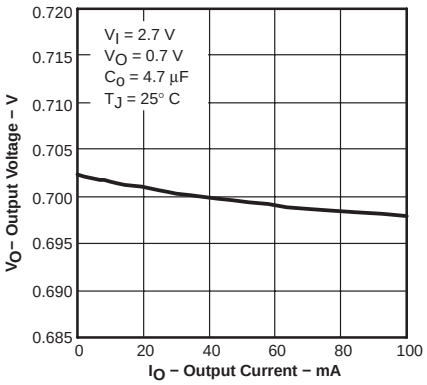


Figure 2

OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

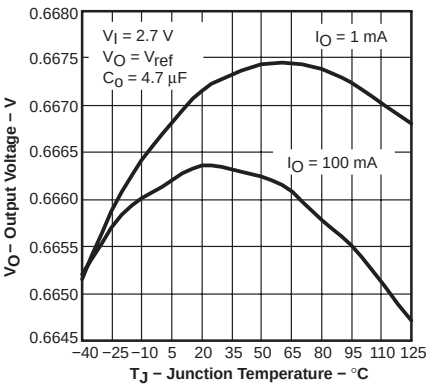


Figure 3

GROUND CURRENT vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

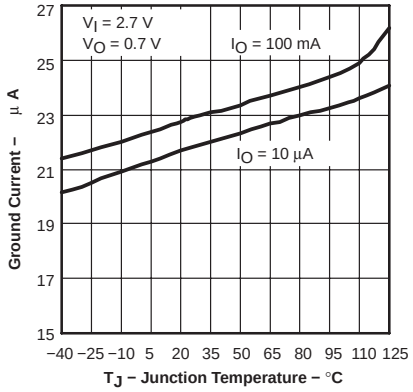


Figure 4

OUTPUT SPECTRAL NOISE DENSITY vs FREQUENCY

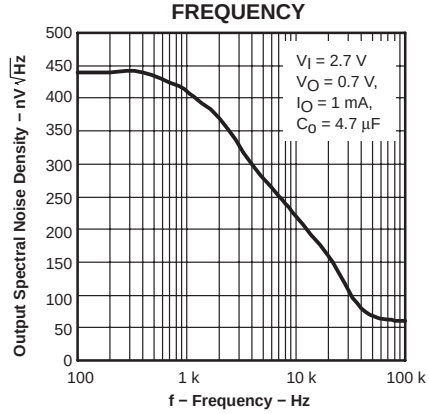


Figure 5

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY

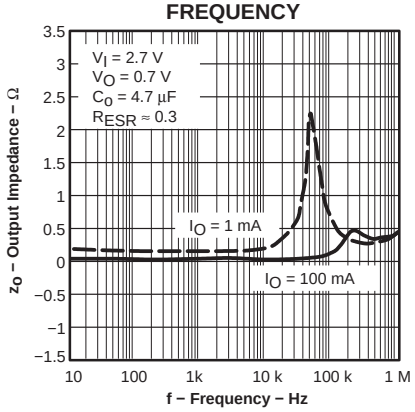


Figure 6

DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs INPUT VOLTAGE

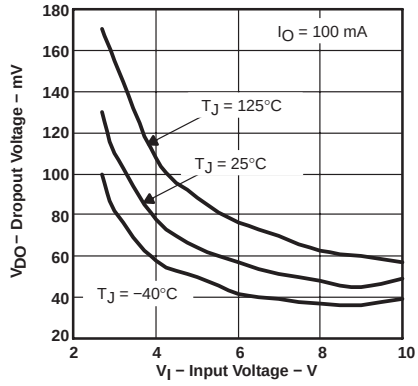


Figure 7

DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

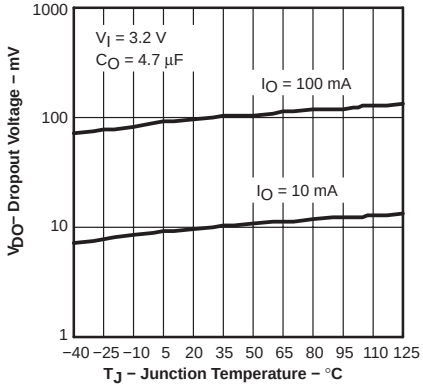


Figure 8

POWER SUPPLY RIPPLE REJECTION vs FREQUENCY

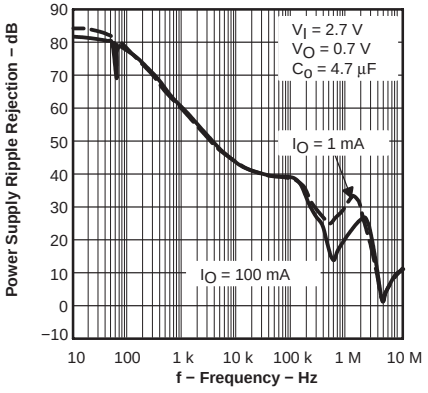


Figure 9

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE AND ENABLE VOLTAGE vs TIME (START-UP)

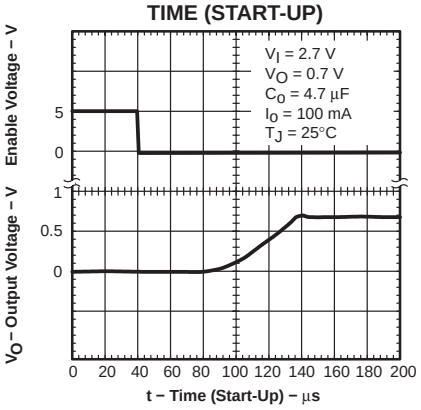


Figure 10

LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

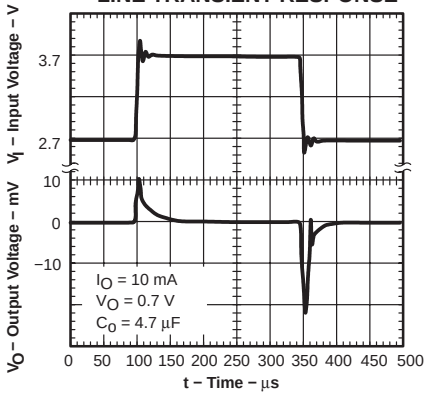


Figure 11

LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

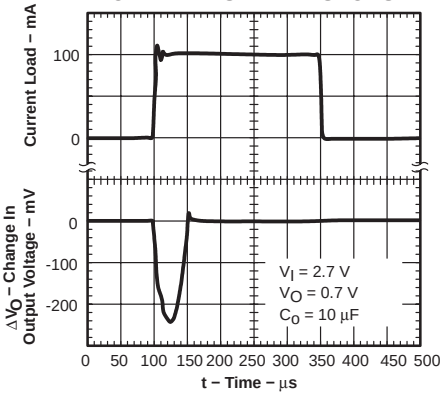


Figure 12

LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

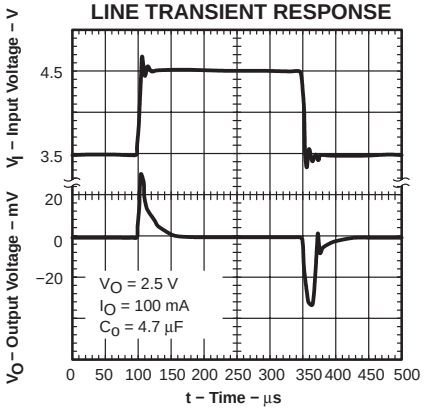


Figure 13

LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

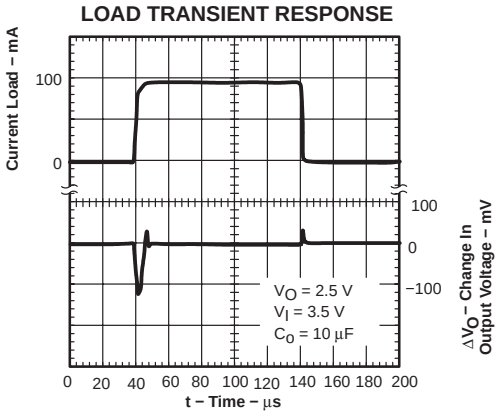


Figure 14

TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY
EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE (ESR) vs OUTPUT CURRENT

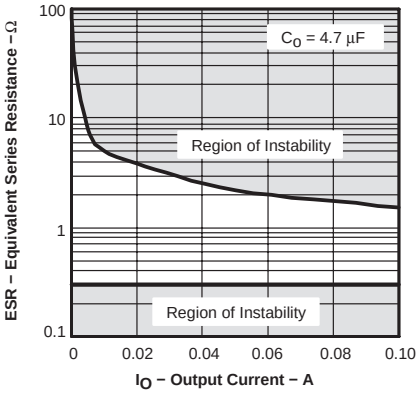


Figure 15

TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY
EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE (ESR) vs OUTPUT CURRENT

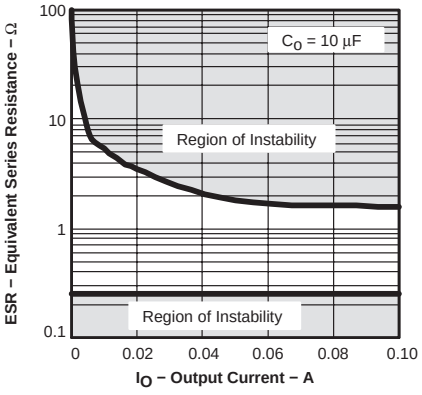


Figure 16

APPLICATION INFORMATION

The TPS76201 low-dropout (LDO) regulator has been optimized for use in battery-operated equipment including, but not limited to, the sub 1.2-V DSP core voltage supplies. It features low quiescent current (23 μA nominally) and enable inputs to reduce supply currents to 1 μA when the regulators are turned off.

A typical application circuit is shown in Figure 17.

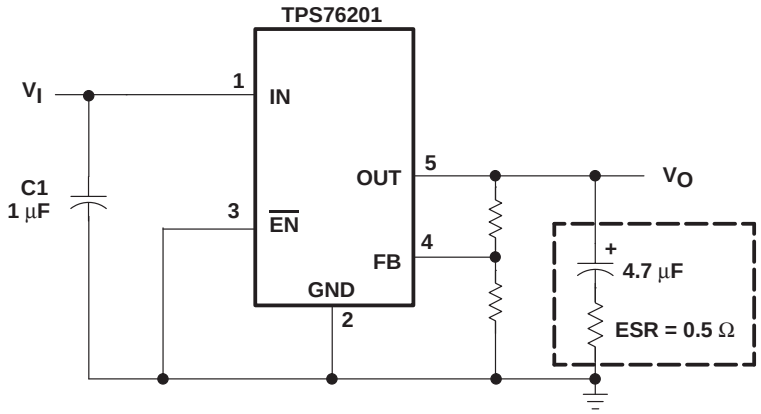


Figure 17. Typical Application Circuit

external capacitor requirements

Although not required, a 0.047-μF or larger ceramic input bypass capacitor, connected between IN and GND and located close to the TPS76201, is recommended to improve transient response and noise rejection. A higher-value electrolytic input capacitor may be necessary if large, fast-rise-time load transients are anticipated and the device is located several inches from the power source.

Like all low dropout regulators, the TPS76201 requires an output capacitor connected between OUT and GND to stabilize the internal control loop. The minimum recommended capacitance is 4.7 μF. The ESR (equivalent series resistance) of the capacitor should be between 0.3 Ω and 1.5 Ω. to ensure stability. Capacitor values larger than 4.7 μF are acceptable, and allow the use of smaller ESR values. Capacitances less than 4.7 μF are not recommended because they require careful selection of ESR to ensure stability. Solid tantalum electrolytic, aluminum electrolytic, and multilayer ceramic capacitors are all suitable, provided they meet the requirements described above. Most of the commercially available 4.7 μF surface-mount solid tantalum capacitors, including devices from Sprague, Kemet, and Nichico, meet the ESR requirements stated above. Multilayer ceramic capacitors may have very small equivalent series resistances and may thus require the addition of a low value series resistor to ensure stability.

CAPACITOR SELECTION

PART NO.	MFR.	VALUE	MAX ESR†	SIZE (H × L × W)‡
T494B475K016AS	KEMET	4.7 μF	1.5 Ω	1.9 × 3.5 × 2.8
195D106x0016x2T	SPRAGUE	10 μF	1.5 Ω	1.3 × 7.0 × 2.7
695D106x003562T	SPRAGUE	10 μF	1.3 Ω	2.5 × 7.6 × 2.5
TPSC475K035R0600	AVX	4.7 μF	0.6 Ω	2.6 × 6.0 × 3.2

† ESR is maximum resistance in Ohms at 100 kHz and T_A = 25°C. Contact manufacturer for minimum ESR values.
‡ Size is in mm.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

output voltage programming

The output voltage of the TPS76201 adjustable regulator is programmed using an external resistor divider as shown in Figure 18. The output voltage is calculated using:

$$V_O = V_{ref} \times \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) \quad (1)$$

Where:

V_{ref} = 0.6663 V typ (the internal reference voltage)

Resistors R1 and R2 should be chosen for approximately 10-μA divider current. Lower value resistors can be used but offer no inherent advantage and waste more power. Higher values should be avoided as leakage currents at FB increase the output voltage error. The recommended design procedure is to choose R2 = 66.5 kΩ to set the divider current at 10 μA and then calculate R1 using:

$$R1 = \left(\frac{V_O}{V_{ref}} - 1\right) \times R2 \quad (2)$$

OUTPUT VOLTAGE PROGRAMMING GUIDE

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	DIVIDER RESISTANCE (kΩ)‡	
	R1	R2
0.7	3.36	66.5
0.9	23.2	66.5
1.2	53.6	66.5
1.5	83.5	66.5
1.8	113	66.5
2.5	182	66.5
3.3	246	66.5
3.6	294	66.5
4	332	66.5
5	432	66.5

‡ 1% values shown.

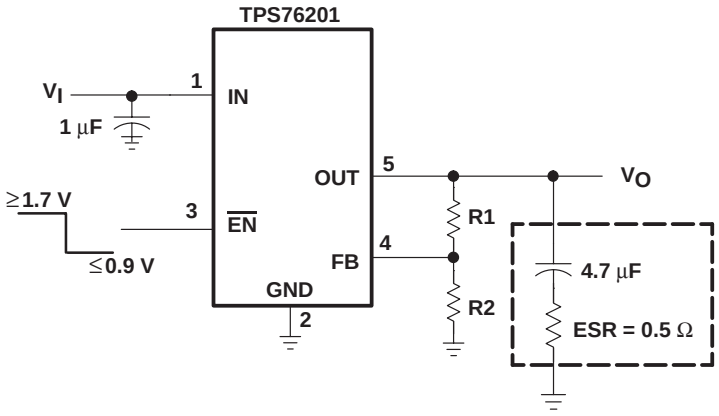


Figure 18. TPS76201 Adjustable LDO Regulator Programming

APPLICATION INFORMATION

power dissipation and junction temperature

Specified regulator operation is assured to a junction temperature of 125°C; the maximum junction temperature should be restricted to 125°C under normal operating conditions. This restriction limits the power dissipation the regulator can handle in any given application. To ensure 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 the following equation:

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

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 dissipation rating table.

T_A is the ambient temperature.

The regulator dissipation is calculated using:

$$P_D = \left(V_I - V_O\right) \times I_O$$

Power dissipation resulting from quiescent current is negligible. Excessive power dissipation will trigger the thermal protection circuit.

regulator protection

The TPS76201 PMOS-pass transistor has a built-in back diode that conducts reverse current when the input voltage drops below the output voltage (e.g., during power down). Current is conducted from the output to the input and is not internally limited. If extended reverse voltage operation is anticipated, external limiting might be appropriate.

The TPS76201 features internal current limiting and thermal protection. During normal operation, the TPS76201 limits output current to approximately 350 mA. When current limiting engages, the output voltage scales back linearly until the overcurrent condition ends. While current limiting is designed to prevent gross device failure, care should be taken not to exceed the power dissipation ratings of the package. If the temperature of the device exceeds approximately 165°C, thermal-protection circuitry shuts it down. Once the device has cooled down to below approximately 140°C, regulator operation resumes.

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)
TPS76201DBVR	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV) | 5	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	PFUI
TPS76201DBVT	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV) | 5	250 | SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	PFUI

(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.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS76201 :

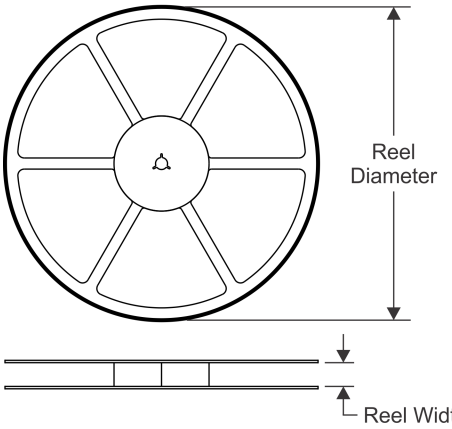
- Automotive : TPS76201-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

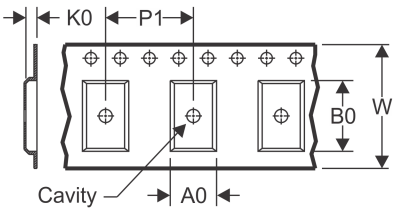
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

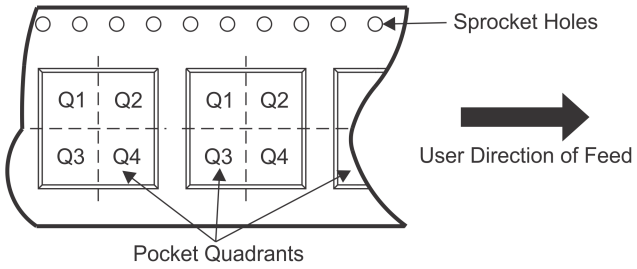


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

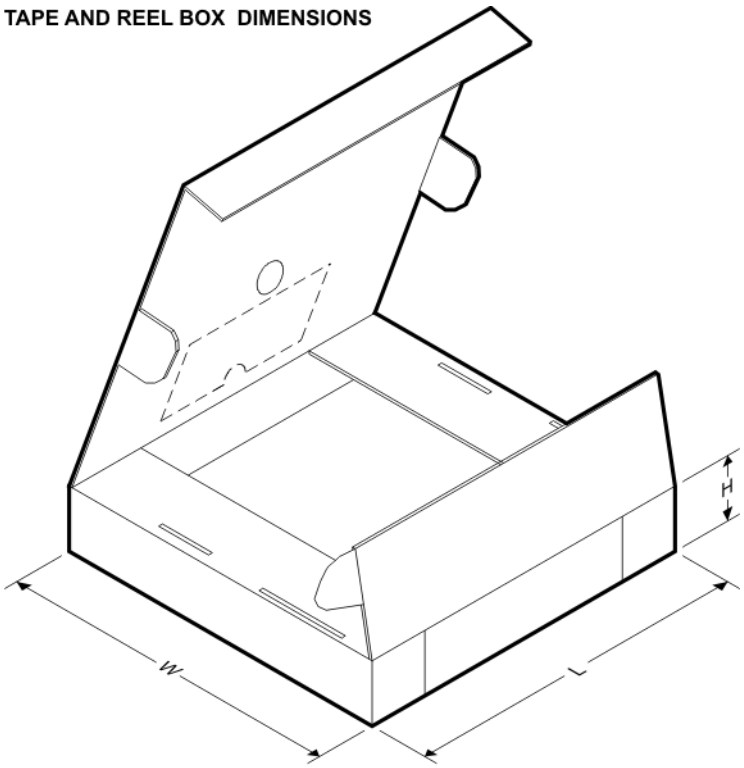
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
TPS76201DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	9.0	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS76201DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	178.0	9.0	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

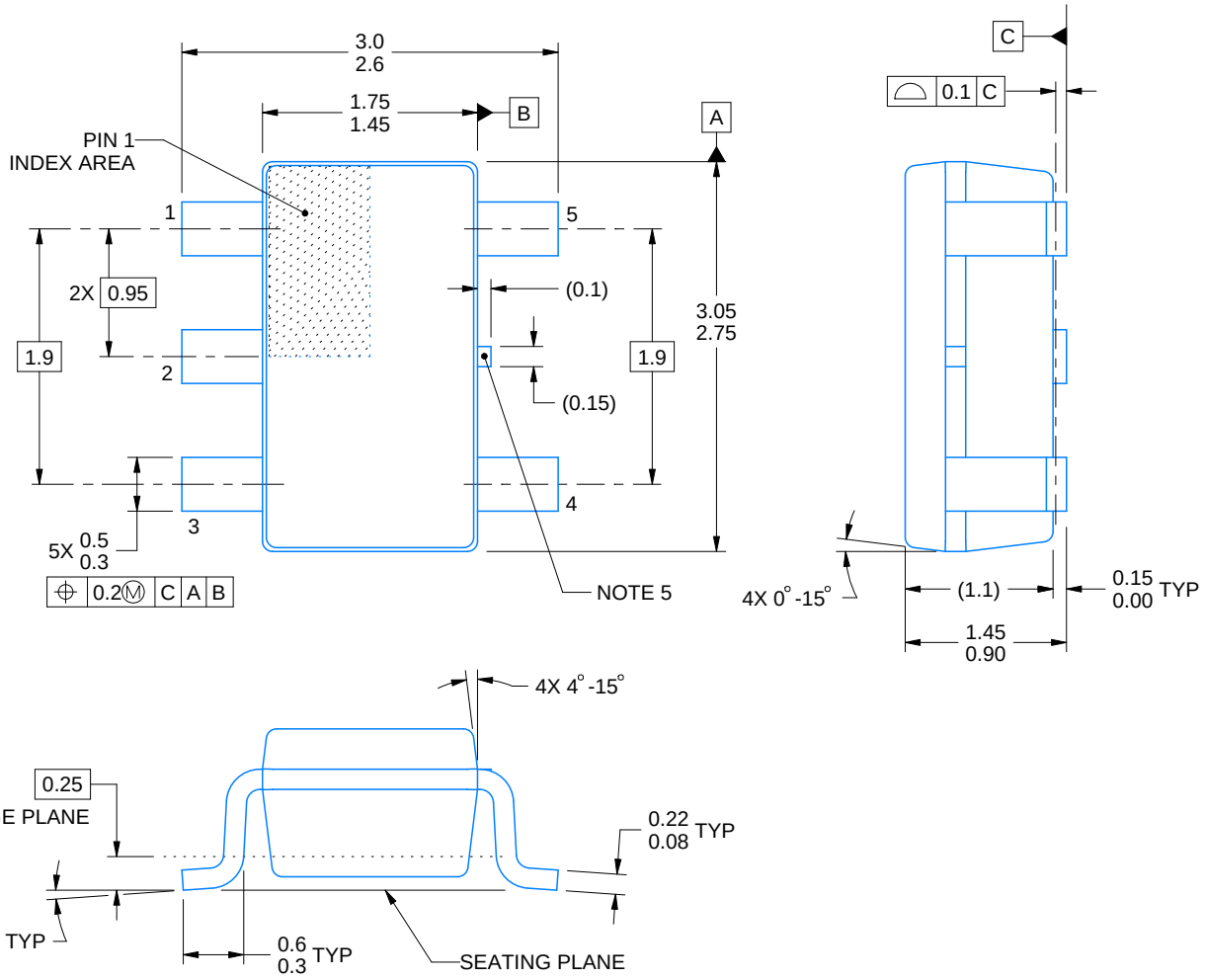
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS76201DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0
TPS76201DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	180.0	180.0	18.0

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DBV0005A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



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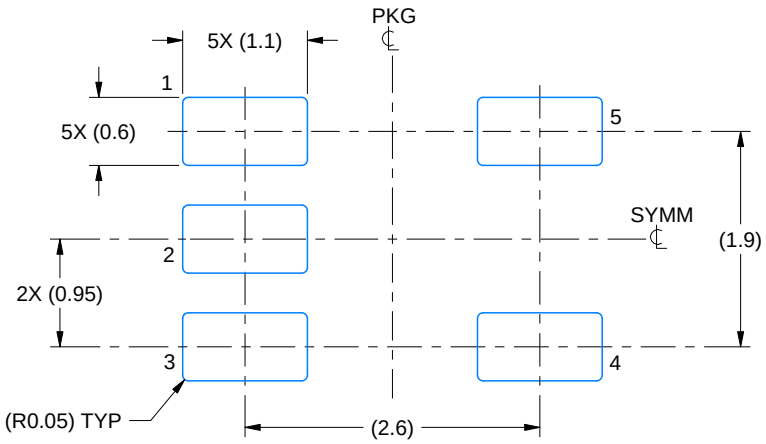
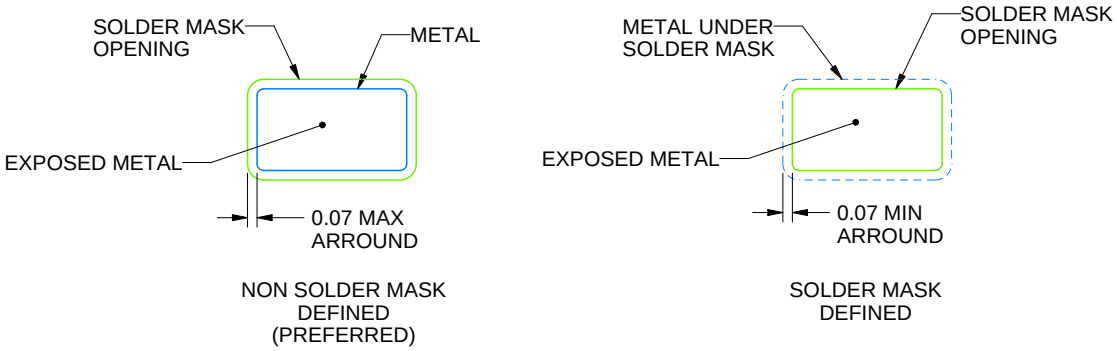
NOTES:

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. Refernce JEDEC MO-178.
4. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Support pin may differ or may not be present.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:15X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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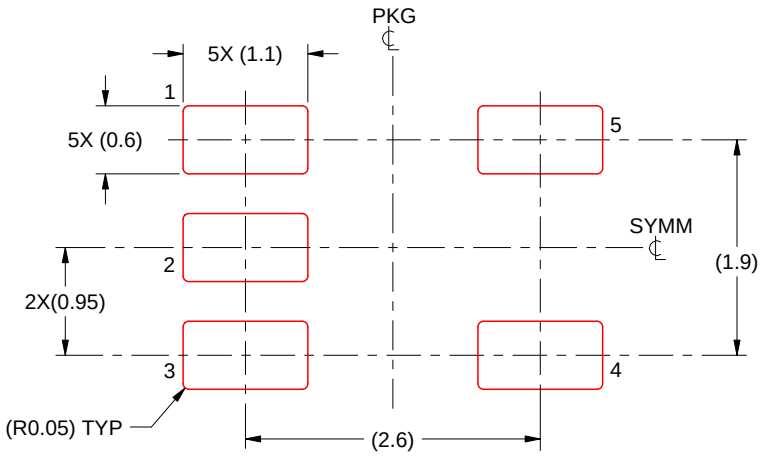
NOTES: (continued)

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



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:15X

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NOTES: (continued)

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

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