

TPS7201Q, TPS7225Q, TPS7228Q, TPS7230Q TPS7233Q, TPS7248Q, TPS7250Q, TPS72xxY MICROPOWER LOW-DROPOUT (LDO) VOLTAGE REGULATORS

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- Available in 5-V, 4.85-V, 3.3-V, 3.0-V, 2.75-V[§], and 2.5-V Fixed-Output and Adjustable Versions
- Dropout Voltage <85 mV Max at $I_O = 100$ mA (TPS7250)
- Low Quiescent Current, Independent of Load, 180 μ A Typ
- 8-Pin SOIC and 8-Pin TSSOP Package
- Output Regulated to $\pm 2\%$ Over Full Operating Range for Fixed-Output Versions
- Extremely Low Sleep-State Current, 0.5 μ A Max
- Power-Good (PG) Status Output

description

The TPS72xx family of low-dropout (LDO) voltage regulators offers the benefits of low-dropout voltage, micropower operation, and miniaturized packaging. These regulators feature extremely low dropout voltages and quiescent currents compared to conventional LDO regulators. Offered in small-outline integrated-circuit (SOIC) packages and 8-terminal thin shrink small-outline (TSSOP), the TPS72xx series devices are ideal for cost-sensitive designs and for designs where board space is at a premium.

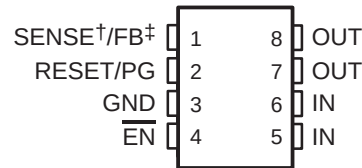
A combination of new circuit design and process innovation has enabled the usual pnp pass transistor to be replaced by a PMOS device. Because the PMOS pass element behaves as a low-value resistor, the dropout voltage is very low – maximum of 85 mV at 100 mA of load current (TPS7250) – and is directly proportional to the load current (see Figure 1). Since the PMOS pass element is a voltage-driven device, the quiescent current is very low (300 μ A maximum) and is stable over the entire range of output load current (0 mA to 250 mA). Intended for use in portable systems such as laptops and cellular phones, the low-dropout voltage and micropower operation result in a significant increase in system battery operating life.

The TPS72xx also features a logic-enabled sleep mode to shut down the regulator, reducing quiescent current to 0.5 μ A maximum at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Other features include a power-good function that reports low output voltage and may be used to implement a power-on reset or a low-battery indicator.

The TPS72xx is offered in 2.5-V, 2.75-V[§], 3-V, 3.3-V, 4.85-V, and 5-V fixed-voltage versions and in an adjustable version (programmable over the range of 1.2 V to 9.75 V). Output voltage tolerance is specified as a maximum of 2% over line, load, and temperature ranges (3% for adjustable version).

[§] This device is in the product preview stage of development. Please contact the local TI sales office for availability.

D, P, OR PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



† SENSE – Fixed voltage options only (TPS7225, TPS7228[§], TPS7230, TPS7233, TPS7248, and TPS7250)

‡ FB – Adjustable version only (TPS7201)

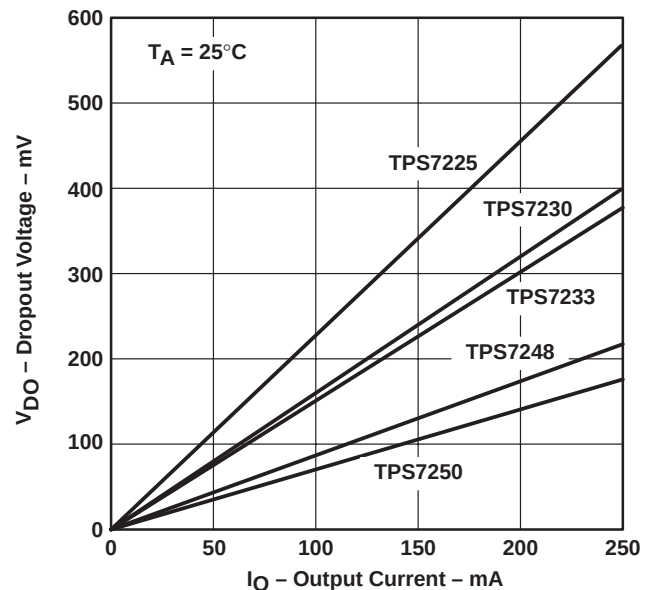


Figure 1. Typical Dropout Voltage Versus Output Current



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

This document contains information on products in more than one phase of development. The status of each device is indicated on the page(s) specifying its electrical characteristics.

**TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**

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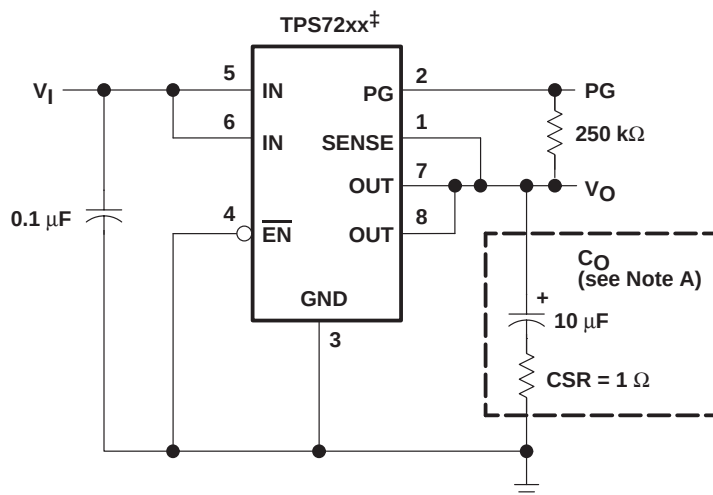
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AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T_J	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)			PACKAGED DEVICES			CHIP FORM (Y)
	MIN	TYP	MAX	SMALL OUTLINE (D)	PDIP (P)	TSSOP (PW)	
–55°C to 150°C	4.9	5	5.1	TPS7250QD	TPS7250QP	TPS7250QPWR	TPS7250Y
	4.75	4.85	4.95	TPS7248QD	TPS7248QP	TPS7248QPWR	TPS7248Y
	3.23	3.3	3.37	TPS7233QD	TPS7233QP	TPS7233QPWR	TPS7233Y
	2.94	3	3.06	TPS7230QD	TPS7230QP	TPS7230QPWR	TPS7230Y
	2.69	2.75	2.81	TPS7228QD†	TPS7228QP†	TPS7228QPWR†	TPS7228Y†
	2.45	2.5	2.55	TPS7225QD	TPS7225QP	TPS7225QPWR	TPS7225Y
	Adjustable 1.2 V to 9.75 V			TPS7201QD	TPS7201QP	TPS7201QPWR	TPS7201Y

The D package is available taped and reeled. Add R suffix to device type (e.g., TPS7250QDR). The PW package is only available left-end taped and reeled. The TPS7201Q is programmable using an external resistor divider (see application information). The chip form is tested at 25°C.



† TPS7225Q, TPS7228Q†, TPS7230Q, TPS7233Q, TPS7248Q, TPS7250Q (fixed-voltage options)

NOTE A: Capacitor selection is nontrivial. See application information section for details.

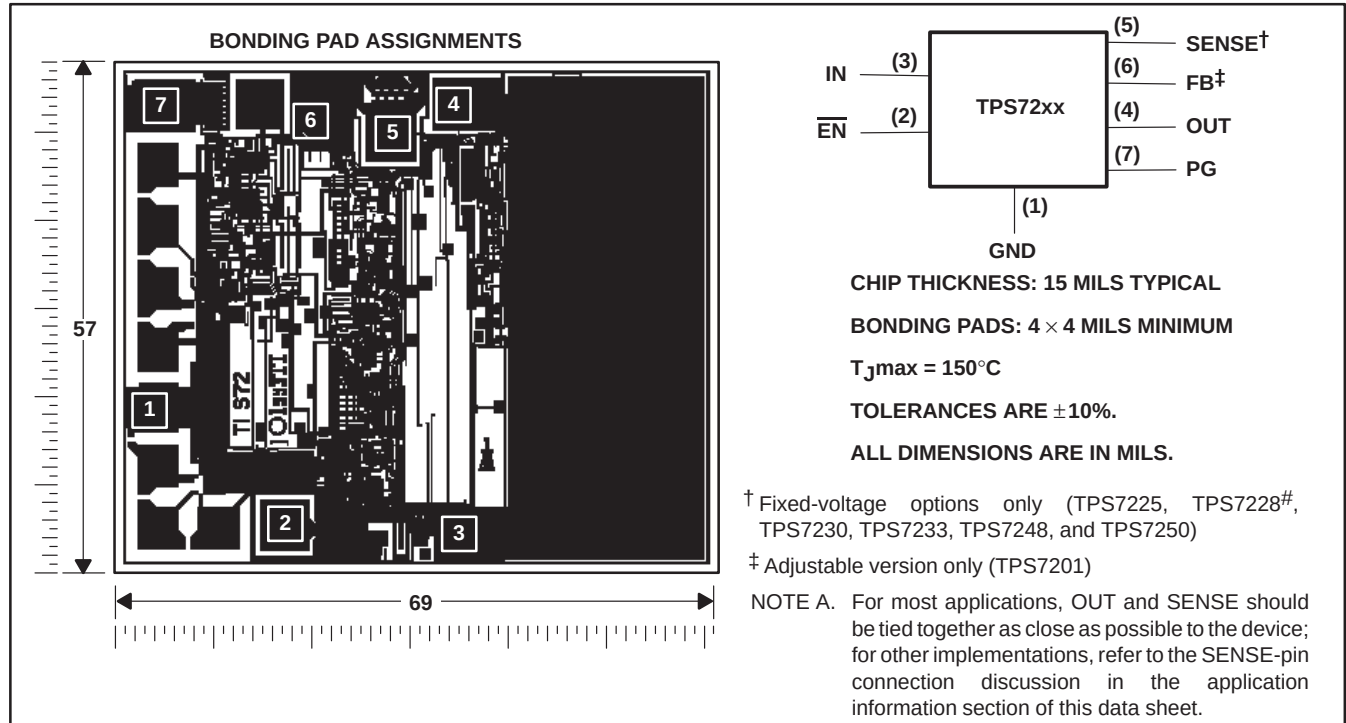
Figure 2. Typical Application Configuration

† This device is in the product preview stage of development. Please contact the local TI sales office for availability.

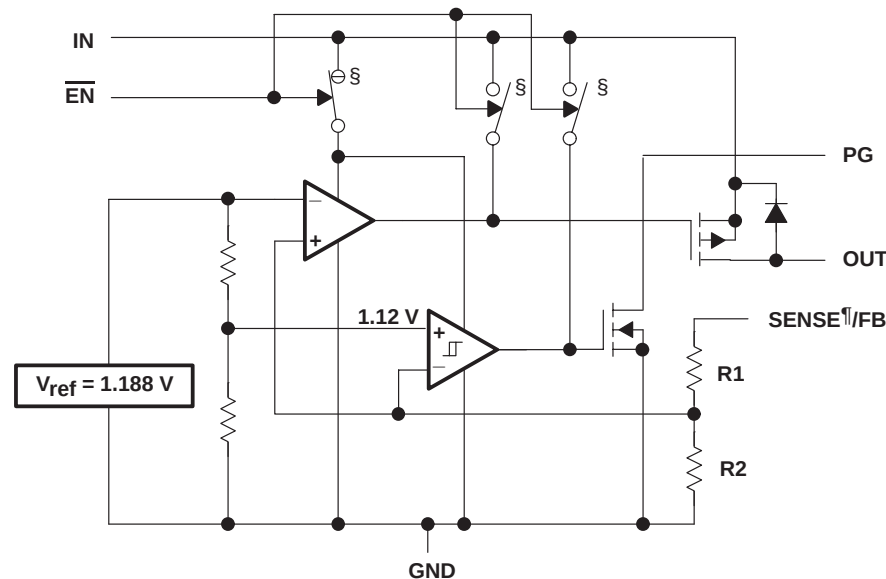
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TPS72xx chip information

These chips, when properly assembled, display characteristics similar to the TPS72xxQ. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding may be used on the doped aluminum bonding pads. The chips may be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.



functional block diagram



RESISTOR DIVIDER OPTIONS

DEVICE	R1	R2	UNIT
TPS7201	0	∞	Ω
TPS7225	257	233	kΩ
TPS7228 [#]	306	233	kΩ
TPS7230	357	233	kΩ
TPS7233	420	233	kΩ
TPS7248	726	233	kΩ
TPS7250	756	233	kΩ

NOTE A: Resistors are nominal values only.

COMPONENT COUNT

MOS transistors	108
Bipolar transistors	41
Diodes	4
Capacitors	15
Resistors	75

^S Switch positions are shown with EN low (active).

[†] For most applications, SENSE should be externally connected to OUT as close as possible to the device. For other implementations, refer to the SENSE-pin connection discussion in application information section.

[#] This device is in the product preview stage of development. Please contact the local TI sales office for availability.

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

Input voltage range [‡] , V_I , PG, SENSE, $\overline{EN}$	–0.3 V to 11 V
Output current, I_O	1.5 A
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Tables 1 and 2
Operating virtual junction temperature range, T_J	–55°C to 150°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°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.

[‡] All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE 1 – FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE (see Note 1 and Figure 3)

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	377 mW	145 mW
P	1175 mW	8.74 mW/°C	782 mW	650 mW	301 mW
PW	525 mW	4.2 mW/°C	336 mW	273 mW	105 mW

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE 2 – CASE TEMPERATURE (see Note 1 and Figure 4)

PACKAGE	$T_C \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_C = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_C = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
D	2063 mW	16.5 mW/°C	1320 mW	1073 mW	413 mW
P	2738 mW	20.49 mW/°C	1816 mW	1508 mW	689 mW
PW	2900 mW	23.2 mW/°C	1856 mW	1508 mW	580 mW

NOTE 1: Dissipation rating tables and figures are provided for maintenance of junction temperature at or below absolute maximum of 150°C. For guidelines on maintaining junction temperature within the recommended operating range, see application information section.

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS DISSIPATION
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

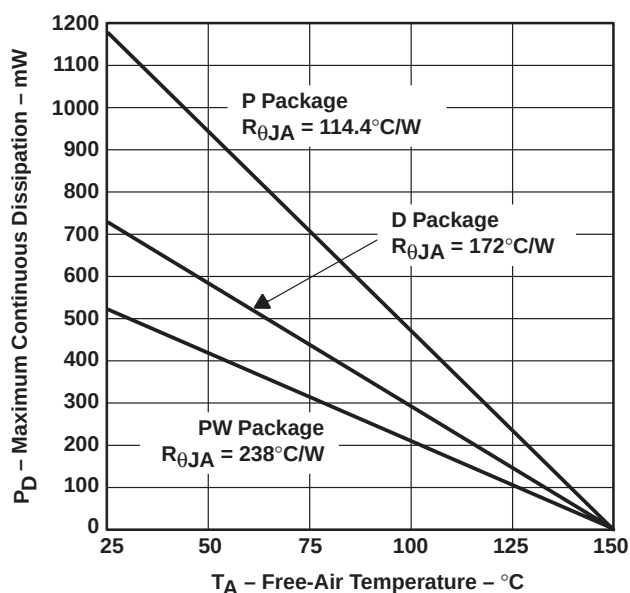


Figure 3

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS DISSIPATION
vs
CASE TEMPERATURE

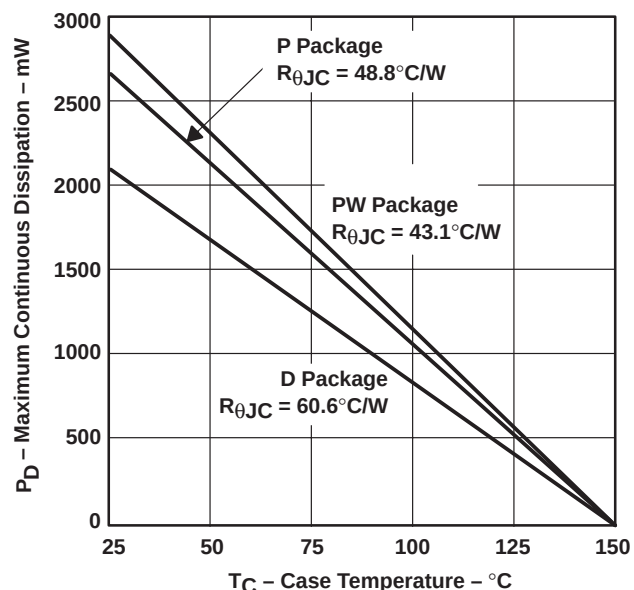


Figure 4

TPS7201Q, TPS7225Q, TPS7228Q, TPS7230Q
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recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, V_I [†]	TPS7201Q	3	10	V
	TPS7225Q	3.65	10	
	TPS7228Q [‡]	TBD	10	
	TPS7230Q	3.96	10	
	TPS7233Q	3.98	10	
	TPS7248Q	5.24	10	
	TPS7250Q	5.41	10	
High-level input voltage at $\overline{EN}$, V_{IH}		2		V
Low-level input voltage at $\overline{EN}$, V_{IL}			0.5	V
Output current, I_O		0	250	mA
Operating virtual junction temperature, T_J		–40	125	°C

[†] Minimum input voltage defined in the recommended operating conditions is the maximum specified output voltage plus dropout voltage at the maximum specified load range. Since dropout voltage is a function of output current, **the usable range can be extended for lighter loads**. To calculate the minimum input voltage for the maximum load current used in a given application, use the following equation:

$$V_{I(\min)} = V_{O(\max)} + V_{DO(\max \text{ load})}$$

Because the TPS7201 is programmable, $r_{DS(on)}$ should be used to calculate V_{DO} before applying the above equation. The equation for calculating V_{DO} from $r_{DS(on)}$ is given in Note 3 under the TPS7201 electrical characteristics table. The minimum value of 3 V is the absolute lower limit for the recommended input-voltage range for the TPS7201.

[‡] This device is in the product preview stage of development. Please contact the local TI sales office for availability.

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electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), SENSE/FB shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡	T _J	TPS72xxQ			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
Ground current (active mode)	$\overline{\text{EN}} \leq 0.5 \text{ V}$, $0 \text{ mA} \leq I_{\text{O}} \leq 250 \text{ mA}$	25°C		180	225	μA
		–40°C to 125°C			325	
Input current (standby mode)	$\overline{\text{EN}} = V_{\text{I}}$, $3 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{I}} \leq 10 \text{ V}$	25°C			0.5	μA
		–40°C to 125°C			1	
Output current limit threshold	$V_{\text{O}} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{I}} = 10 \text{ V}$	25°C		0.6	1	A
		–40°C to 125°C			1.5	
Pass-element leakage current in standby mode	$\overline{\text{EN}} = V_{\text{I}}$, $3 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{I}} \leq 10 \text{ V}$	25°C			0.5	μA
		–40°C to 125°C			1	
PG leakage current	$V_{\text{PG}} = 10 \text{ V}$, Normal operation	25°C			0.5	μA
		–40°C to 125°C			0.5	
Output voltage temperature coefficient		–40°C to 125°C		31	75	ppm/°C
Thermal shutdown junction temperature				165		°C
$\overline{\text{EN}}$ logic high (standby mode)	$3 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{I}} \leq 6 \text{ V}$	–40°C to 125°C	2			V
	$6 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{I}} \leq 10 \text{ V}$		2.7			
$\overline{\text{EN}}$ logic low (active mode)	$3 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{I}} \leq 10 \text{ V}$	25°C			0.5	V
		–40°C to 125°C			0.5	
$\overline{\text{EN}}$ hysteresis voltage		25°C		50		mV
$\overline{\text{EN}}$ input current	$0 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{I}} \leq 10 \text{ V}$	25°C	–0.5		0.5	μA
		–40°C to 125°C	–0.5		0.5	
Minimum V_{I} for active pass element		25°C		1.9	2.5	V
		–40°C to 125°C			2.5	
Minimum V_{I} for valid PG	$I_{\text{PG}} = 300 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$	25°C		1.1	1.5	V
		–40°C to 125°C			1.9	

[†] CSR(compensation series resistance) refers to the total series resistance, including the equivalent series resistance (ESR) of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

[‡] Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

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TPS7201Q electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10$ mA, $V_I = 3.5$ V, $\overline{EN} = 0$ V, $C_O = 4.7$ μ F (CSR[†] = 1 Ω), FB shorted to OUT at device leads (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡		T _J	TPS7201Q			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
Reference voltage (measured at FB with OUT connected to FB)	V _I = 3.5 V, I _O = 10 mA	25°C	1.188			V	
	3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V, See Note 2	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA, –40°C to 125°C	1.152	1.224		V	
Reference voltage temperature coefficient			–40°C to 125°C	31	75	ppm/°C	
Pass-element series resistance (see Note 3)	V _I = 2.4 V,§ 50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 100 mA	25°C	2.1			Ω	
	V _I = 2.4 V,§ 100 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 200 mA	25°C	2.9				
	V _I = 2.9 V, 50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA	25°C	1.6	2.7			
		–40°C to 125°C	4.5				
	V _I = 3.9 V, 50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA	25°C	1				
	V _I = 5.9 V, 50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA	25°C	0.8				
Input regulation	V _I = 3 V to 10 V, See Note 2	25°C	23			mV	
		–40°C to 125°C	36				
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 250 mA, 3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V, See Note 2	25°C	15	25		mV	
		–40°C to 125°C	36				
	I _O = 50 μA to 250 mA, 3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V, See Note 2	25°C	17	27			
		–40°C to 125°C	43				
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 50 μA	25°C	49	60	dB	
			–40°C to 125°C	32			
		I _O = 250 mA, See Note 2	25°C	45	50		
			–40°C to 125°C	30			
Output noise spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C	2			μV/√Hz
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz, CSR† = 1 Ω	C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C	235			μVrms
		C _O = 10 μF	25°C	190			
		C _O = 100 μF	25°C	125			
PG trip-threshold voltage¶	V _{FB} voltage decreasing from above V _{PG}		–40°C to 125°C	0.95 × V _{FB(nom)}			V
PG hysteresis voltage¶	Measured at V _{FB}		25°C	12			mV
PG output low voltage¶	I _{PG} = 400 μA, V _I = 2.13 V	25°C	0.1	0.4		V	
		–40°C to 125°C	0.4				
FB input current			25°C	–10	0.1	10	nA
			–40°C to 125°C	–20	20		

† CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

‡ Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

§ This voltage is not recommended.

¶ Output voltage programmed to 2.5 V with closed-loop configuration (see application information).

NOTES: 2. When $V_I < 2.9$ V and $I_O > 100$ mA simultaneously, pass element $r_{DS(\text{on})}$ increases (see Figure 10) to a point such that the resulting dropout voltage prevents the regulator from maintaining the specified tolerance range.

3. To calculate dropout voltage, use equation:

$$V_{DO} = I_O \cdot r_{DS(\text{on})}$$

$r_{DS(\text{on})}$ is a function of both output current and input voltage. The parametric table lists $r_{DS(\text{on})}$ for $V_I = 2.4$ V, 2.9 V, 3.9 V, and 5.9 V, which corresponds to dropout conditions for programmed output voltages of 2.5 V, 3 V, 4 V, and 6 V, respectively. For other programmed values, refer to Figures 10 and 11.

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TPS7225Q electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡		T_J	TPS7225Q			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		25°C		2.5		V
	$3.5\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$		-40°C to 125°C	2.45		2.55	
Dropout voltage	$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$		25°C		560	850	mV
			-40°C to 125°C			1.1	V
Pass-element series resistance	$(2.97\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$	$V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$,	25°C		2.24	3.4	Ω
			-40°C to 125°C			3.84	
Input regulation	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$ to 10 V , $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$		25°C		9	27	mV
			-40°C to 125°C			33	
Output regulation	$I_O = 5\text{ mA}$ to 250 mA , $3.5\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		25°C		28	36	mV
			-40°C to 125°C			60	
	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ to 250 mA , $3.5\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		25°C		24	41	
			-40°C to 125°C			73	
Ripple rejection	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	25°C		47	58	dB
			-40°C to 125°C		45		
		$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$	25°C		40	46	
			-40°C to 125°C		38		
Output noise spectral density	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$		25°C		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$	$C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	25°C		248		μV_{rms}
		$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	25°C		200		
		$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	25°C		130		
PG trip-threshold voltage	V_O voltage decreasing from above V_{PG}		-40°C to 125°C		$0.95 \times V_{O(\text{nom})}$		V
PG hysteresis voltage			25°C		50		mV
PG output low voltage	$I_{PG} = 1.2\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 2.13\text{ V}$		25°C		0.3	0.44	V
			-40°C to 125°C			0.5	

† CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

‡ Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

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TPS7228Q electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 3.75\text{ V}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡		T _J	TPS7228Q			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	V _I = 3.75 V,	I _O = 10 mA	25°C	2.75			V
	3.75 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V,	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA	−40°C to 125°C	2.69	2.81		
Dropout voltage	I _O = 10 mA,	V _I = 2.69 V	25°C	TBD			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	TBD			
	I _O = 100 mA,	V _I = 2.69 V	25°C	TBD			
			−40°C to 125°C	TBD			
	I _O = 250 mA,	V _I = 2.69 V	25°C	TBD			
			−40°C to 125°C	TBD			
Pass-element series resistance	(2.69 V − V _O)/I _O , I _O = 250 mA	V _I = 2.69 V,	25°C	TBD			Ω
			−40°C to 125°C	TBD			
Input regulation	V _I = 3.75 V to 10 V,	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA	25°C	TBD			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	TBD			
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 250 mA,	3.75 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C	TBD			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	TBD			
	I _O = 50 μA to 250 mA,	3.75 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C	TBD			
			−40°C to 125°C	TBD			
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 50 μA	25°C	TBD			dB
			−40°C to 125°C	TBD			
		I _O = 250 mA	25°C	TBD			
			−40°C to 125°C	TBD			
Output noise spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C	TBD			μV/√Hz
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz, CSR† = 1 Ω	C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C	TBD			μVrms
		C _O = 10 μF	25°C	TBD			
		C _O = 100 μF	25°C	TBD			
PG trip-threshold voltage	V _O voltage decreasing from above V _{PG}		−40°C to 125°C	TBD			V
PG hysteresis voltage			25°C	TBD			mV
PG output low voltage	I _{PG} = 1.2 mA,	V _I = 2.34 V	25°C	TBD			V
			−40°C to 125°C	TBD			

† CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

‡ Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

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TPS7230Q electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4\text{ V}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]		T _J	TPS7230Q			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 4\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		25°C		3		V
	$4\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$		–40°C to 125°C	2.94		3.06	
Dropout voltage	$I_O = 100\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$		25°C		145	185	mV
			–40°C to 125°C			270	
	$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$		25°C		390	502	
			–40°C to 125°C			900	
Pass-element series resistance	$(2.97\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$	$V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$	25°C		1.56	2.01	Ω
			–40°C to 125°C			3.6	
Input regulation	$V_I = 4\text{ V to } 10\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$		25°C		9	27	mV
			–40°C to 125°C			33	
Output regulation	$I_O = 5\text{ mA to } 250\text{ mA}$, $4\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		25°C		34	45	mV
			–40°C to 125°C			74	
	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to } 250\text{ mA}$, $4\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		25°C		42	60	
			–40°C to 125°C			98	
Ripple rejection	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	25°C		45	56	dB
			–40°C to 125°C			44	
		$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$	25°C		40	45	
			–40°C to 125°C			38	
Output noise spectral density	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$		25°C		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$	$C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	25°C		256		μV_{rms}
		$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	25°C		206		
		$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	25°C		132		
PG trip-threshold voltage	V_O voltage decreasing from above V_{PG}		–40°C to 125°C		$0.95 \times V_{O(\text{nom})}$		V
PG hysteresis voltage			25°C		50		mV
PG output low voltage	$I_{\text{PG}} = 1.2\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 2.55\text{ V}$		25°C		0.25	0.44	V
			–40°C to 125°C			0.44	

[†] CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

[‡] Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

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TPS7233Q electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.3\text{ V}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡		T _J	TPS7233Q			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	V _I = 4.3 V, I _O = 10 mA		25°C	3.3			V
	4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V, 5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA		−40°C to 125°C	3.23		3.37	
Dropout voltage	I _O = 10 mA, V _I = 3.23 V		25°C	14			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	30			
	I _O = 100 mA, V _I = 3.23 V		25°C	140			
			−40°C to 125°C	232			
	I _O = 250 mA, V _I = 3.23 V		25°C	360			
			−40°C to 125°C	460			
Pass-element series resistance	(3.23 V − V _O)/I _O , I _O = 250 mA	V _I = 3.23 V,	25°C	1.5			Ω
			−40°C to 125°C	2.5			
Input regulation	V _I = 4.3 V to 10 V, 50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA		25°C	8			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	33			
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 250 mA, 4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V		25°C	32			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	71			
	I _O = 50 μA to 250 mA, 4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V		25°C	41			
			−40°C to 125°C	98			
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 50 μA	25°C	40			dB
			−40°C to 125°C	38			
		I _O = 250 mA	25°C	35			
			−40°C to 125°C	44			
Output noise spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C	2			μV/√Hz
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz, CSR† = 1 Ω	C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C	265			μVrms
		C _O = 10 μF	25°C	212			
		C _O = 100 μF	25°C	135			
PG trip-threshold voltage	V _O voltage decreasing from above V _{PG}		−40°C to 125°C	0.95 × V _{O(nom)}			V
PG hysteresis voltage			25°C	32			mV
PG output low voltage	I _{PG} = 1.2 mA, V _I = 2.8 V		25°C	0.22			V
			−40°C to 125°C	0.4			

[†] CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

[‡] Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

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TPS7248Q electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 5.85\text{ V}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡	T_J	TPS7248Q			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 5.85\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$	25°C		4.85		V
	$5.85\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$	-40°C to 125°C	4.75		4.95	
Dropout voltage	$I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$	25°C		10	19	mV
		-40°C to 125°C			30	
	$I_O = 100\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$	25°C		90	100	
		-40°C to 125°C			150	
	$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$	25°C		216	250	
		-40°C to 125°C			285	
Pass-element series resistance	$(4.75\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$	25°C		0.8	1	Ω
		-40°C to 125°C			1.4	
Input regulation	$V_I = 5.85\text{ V}$ to 10 V , $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$	25°C			34	mV
		-40°C to 125°C			50	
Output regulation	$I_O = 5\text{ mA}$ to 250 mA , $5.85\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$	25°C		43	55	mV
		-40°C to 125°C			95	
	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ to 250 mA , $5.85\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$	25°C		55	75	
		-40°C to 125°C			135	
Ripple rejection	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, 25°C		42	53	dB
		-40°C to 125°C		36		
		$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$, 25°C		36	46	
		-40°C to 125°C		34		
Output noise spectral density	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$	25°C		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$	$C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, 25°C		370		μV_{rms}
		$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, 25°C		290		
		$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, 25°C		168		
PG trip-threshold voltage	V_O voltage decreasing from above V_{PG}	-40°C to 125°C		$0.95 \times V_{O(\text{nom})}$		V
PG hysteresis voltage		25°C		50		mV
PG output low voltage	$I_{PG} = 1.2\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.12\text{ V}$	25°C		0.2	0.4	V
		-40°C to 125°C			0.4	

† CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

‡ Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

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TPS7250Q electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 6\text{ V}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡		T _J	TPS7250Q			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	V _I = 6 V, I _O = 10 mA		25°C	5			V
	6 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V, 5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA		−40°C to 125°C	4.9		5.1	
Dropout voltage	I _O = 10 mA, V _I = 4.88 V		25°C	8			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	30			
	I _O = 100 mA, V _I = 4.88 V		25°C	76			
			−40°C to 125°C	136			
	I _O = 250 mA, V _I = 4.88 V		25°C	190			
			−40°C to 125°C	312			
Pass-element series resistance	(4.88 V − V _O)/I _O , I _O = 250 mA	V _I = 4.88 V,	25°C	0.76			Ω
			−40°C to 125°C	1.25			
Input regulation	V _I = 6 V to 10 V, 50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA		25°C	28			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	35			
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 250 mA, 6 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V		25°C	46			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	100			
	I _O = 50 μA to 250 mA, 6 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V		25°C	59			
			−40°C to 125°C	150			
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 50 μA	25°C	41	52	dB	
			−40°C to 125°C	37			
		I _O = 250 mA	25°C	36	46		
			−40°C to 125°C	32			
Output noise spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C	2			μV/√Hz
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz, CSR [†] = 1 Ω	C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C	390			μV _{rms}
		C _O = 10 μF	25°C	300			
		C _O = 100 μF	25°C	175			
PG trip-threshold voltage	V _O voltage decreasing from above V _{PG}		−40°C to 125°C	0.95 × V _{O(nom)}			V
PG hysteresis voltage			25°C	50			mV
PG output low voltage	I _{PG} = 1.2 mA, V _I = 4.25 V		25°C	0.19			V
			−40°C to 125°C	0.4			

† CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

‡ Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

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electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, SENSE/FB shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	TPS72xxY			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
Ground current (active mode)	$\overline{EN} \leq 0.5\text{ V}$, $0\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$ $V_I = V_O + 1\text{ V}$		180		μA
Output current limit threshold	$V_O = 0\text{ V}$, $V_I = 10\text{ V}$		0.6		A
Thermal shutdown junction temperature			165		$^\circ\text{C}$
$\overline{EN}$ hysteresis voltage			50		mV
Minimum V_I for active pass element			1.9		V
Minimum V_I for valid PG	$I_{PG} = 300\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		1.1		V

electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, FB shorted to OUT at device leads (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	TPS7201Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
Reference voltage (measured at FB with OUT connected to FB)	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		1.188		V
Pass-element series resistance (see Note 3)	$V_I = 2.4\text{ V}^{\S}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 100\text{ mA}$		2.1		Ω
	$V_I = 2.4\text{ V}^{\S}$, $100\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 200\text{ mA}$		2.9		
	$V_I = 2.9\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$		1.6		
	$V_I = 3.9\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$		1		
	$V_I = 5.9\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$		0.8		
Output regulation	$3\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, See Note 2 $I_O = 5\text{ mA to } 250\text{ mA}$		15		mV
	$3\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, See Note 2 $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to } 250\text{ mA}$		17		
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$ $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		60		dB
	$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$, See Note 2		50		
Output noise spectral density	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$ $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		235		μV_{rms}
	$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		190		
	$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		125		
PG hysteresis voltage [¶]	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, Measured at V_{FB}		12		mV
PG output low voltage [¶]	$V_I = 2.13\text{ V}$, $I_{PG} = 400\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		0.1		V
FB input current	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$		0.1		nA

[†] CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

[‡] Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

[§] This voltage is not recommended.

[¶] Output voltage programmed to 2.5 V with closed-loop configuration (see application information).

NOTES: 2 When $V_I < 2.9\text{ V}$ and $I_O > 100\text{ mA}$ simultaneously, pass element $r_{DS(on)}$ increases (see Figure 10) to a point such that the resulting dropout voltage prevents the regulator from maintaining the specified tolerance range.

3 To calculate dropout voltage, use equation:

$$V_{DO} = I_O \cdot r_{DS(on)}$$

$r_{DS(on)}$ is a function of both output current and input voltage. The parametric table lists $r_{DS(on)}$ for $V_I = 2.4\text{ V}$, 2.9 V , 3.9 V , and 5.9 V , which corresponds to dropout conditions for programmed output voltages of 2.5 V, 3 V, 4 V, and 6 V, respectively. For other programmed values, refer to Figures 10 and 11.



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electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, FB shorted to OUT at device leads (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	TPS7225Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		2.5		V
Dropout voltage	$V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		560		mV
Pass-element series resistance	$(2.97\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		2.24		Ω
Input regulation	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V to }10\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$		9		mV
Output regulation	$3.5\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 5\text{ mA to }250\text{ mA}$		28		mV
	$3.5\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to }250\text{ mA}$		24		
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		58	dB
		$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		46	
Output noise spectral density	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$	$C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		248	μV_{rms}
		$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		200	
		$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		130	
PG hysteresis voltage	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$		50		mV
PG output low voltage	$V_I = 2.13\text{ V}$, $I_{PG} = 1.2\text{ mA}$		0.3		V

[†] CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

[‡] Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

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electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	TPS7228Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 3.75\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		2.75		V
Dropout voltage	$V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		TBD		mV
	$V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$, $I_O = 100\text{ mA}$		TBD		
	$V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		TBD		
Pass-element series resistance	$(2.97\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		TBD		Ω
Input regulation	$V_I = 3.75\text{ V to } 10\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$		TBD		mV
Output regulation	$3.75\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 5\text{ mA to } 250\text{ mA}$		TBD		mV
	$3.75\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to } 250\text{ mA}$		TBD		
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 3.75\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		TBD		dB
	$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		TBD		
Output noise spectral density	$V_I = 3.75\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$		TBD		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$V_I = 3.75\text{ V}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		TBD		μV_{rms}
	$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		TBD		
	$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		TBD		
PG hysteresis voltage	$V_I = 3.75\text{ V}$		TBD		mV
PG output low voltage	$V_I = 2.34\text{ V}$, $I_{\text{PG}} = 1.2\text{ mA}$		TBD		V

[†] CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

[‡] Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	TPS7230Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 4\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		3		V
Dropout voltage	$V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$, $I_O = 100\text{ mA}$		145		mV
	$V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		390		
Pass-element series resistance	$(2.97\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		1.56		Ω
Input regulation	$V_I = 4\text{ V to } 10\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$		9		mV
Output regulation	$4\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 5\text{ mA to } 250\text{ mA}$		34		mV
	$4\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to } 250\text{ mA}$		41		
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 4\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		56		dB
	$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		45		
Output noise spectral density	$V_I = 4\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$V_I = 4\text{ V}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		256		μV_{rms}
	$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		206		
	$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		132		
PG hysteresis voltage	$V_I = 4\text{ V}$		50		mV
PG output low voltage	$V_I = 2.55\text{ V}$, $I_{\text{PG}} = 1.2\text{ mA}$		0.25		V

[†] CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

[‡] Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

**TPS7201Q, TPS7225Q, TPS7228Q, TPS7230Q
TPS7233Q, TPS7248Q, TPS7250Q, TPS72xxY
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electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡	TPS7233Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 4.3\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		3.3		V
Dropout voltage	$V_I = 3.23\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		14		mV
	$V_I = 3.23\text{ V}$, $I_O = 100\text{ mA}$		140		
	$V_I = 3.23\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		360		
Pass-element series resistance	$(3.23\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $V_I = 3.23\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		1.5		Ω
Input regulation	$V_I = 4.3\text{ V}$ to 10 V , $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$		8		mV
Output regulation	$4.3\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 5\text{ mA}$ to 250 mA		32		mV
	$4.3\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ to 250 mA		41		
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 4.3\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		52		dB
	$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		44		
Output noise spectral density	$V_I = 4.3\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$V_I = 4.3\text{ V}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		265		μV_{rms}
	$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		212		
	$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		135		
PG hysteresis voltage	$V_I = 4.3\text{ V}$		32		mV
PG output low voltage	$V_I = 2.8\text{ V}$, $I_{\text{PG}} = 1.2\text{ mA}$		0.22		V

† CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

‡ Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡	TPS7248Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 5.85\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		4.85		V
Dropout voltage	$V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		10		mV
	$V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$, $I_O = 100\text{ mA}$		90		
	$V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		216		
Pass-element series resistance	$(4.75\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		0.8		Ω
Output regulation	$5.85\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 5\text{ mA}$ to 250 mA		43		mV
	$5.85\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ to 250 mA		55		
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 5.85\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		53		dB
	$I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		46		
Output noise spectral density	$V_I = 5.85\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$V_I = 5.85\text{ V}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		370		μV_{rms}
	$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		290		
	$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		168		
PG hysteresis voltage	$V_I = 5.85\text{ V}$		50		mV
PG output low voltage	$V_I = 4.12\text{ V}$, $I_{\text{PG}} = 1.2\text{ mA}$		0.2		V

† CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

‡ Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.



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electrical characteristics, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	TPS7250Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 6\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		5		V
Dropout voltage	$V_I = 4.88\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$		8		mV
	$V_I = 4.88\text{ V}$, $I_O = 100\text{ mA}$		76		
	$V_I = 4.88\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		190		
	$(4.88\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $V_I = 4.88\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		0.76		
Pass-element series resistance	$(4.88\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $V_I = 4.88\text{ V}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		0.76		Ω
Input regulation	$V_I = 6\text{ V}$ to 10 V , $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 250\text{ mA}$				mV
Output regulation	$6\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 5\text{ mA}$ to 250 mA		46		mV
	$6\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ to 250 mA		59		
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 6\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		52		dB
	$V_I = 6\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$, $I_O = 250\text{ mA}$		46		
Output noise spectral density	$V_I = 6\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$V_I = 6\text{ V}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		390		μV_{rms}
	$V_I = 6\text{ V}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$, $C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		300		
	$V_I = 6\text{ V}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, $CSR^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$, $C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		175		
PG hysteresis voltage	$V_I = 6\text{ V}$		50		mV
PG output low voltage	$V_I = 4.25\text{ V}$, $I_{PG} = 1.2\text{ mA}$		0.19		V

[†] CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

[‡] Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
I_Q	Quiescent current	vs Output current	5
		vs Input voltage	6
$\Delta I_Q^\dagger$	Change in quiescent current	vs Free-air temperature	7
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage	vs Output current	8
ΔV_{DO}	Change in dropout voltage	vs Free-air temperature	9
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage (TPS7201 only)	vs Output current	10
$r_{DS(on)}$	Pass-element series resistance	vs Input voltage	11
ΔV_O	Change in output voltage	vs Free-air temperature	12
V_O	Output voltage	vs Input voltage	13
	Line regulation	vs Input voltage	14
	Load regulation (TPS7225, TPS7233, TPS7248, TPS7250)	vs Input voltage	15
$V_{O(PG)}$	Power-good (PG) voltage	vs Output voltage	16
$r_{DS(on)PG}$	Power-good (PG) on-resistance	vs Input voltage	17
V_I	Minimum input voltage for valid PG	vs Free-air temperature	18
	Output voltage response from enable ($\overline{EN}$)	vs Time	19
	Load transient response (TPS7201/TPS7233)	vs Time	20
	Load transient response (TPS7248/TPS7250)	vs Time	21
	Line transient response (TPS7201)	vs Time	22
	Line transient response (TPS7233)	vs Time	23
	Line transient response (TPS7248/TPS7250)	vs Time	24
	Ripple rejection	vs Frequency	25
	Output Spectral Noise Density	vs Frequency	26
	Compensation series resistance (CSR)	vs Output current ($C_O = 4.7 \mu F$)	27
		vs Added ceramic capacitance ($C_O = 4.7 \mu F$)	28
		vs Output current ($C_O = 10 \mu F$)	29
		vs Added ceramic capacitance ($C_O = 10 \mu F$)	30

[†] This symbol is not currently listed within EIA or JEDEC standards for semiconductor symbology.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

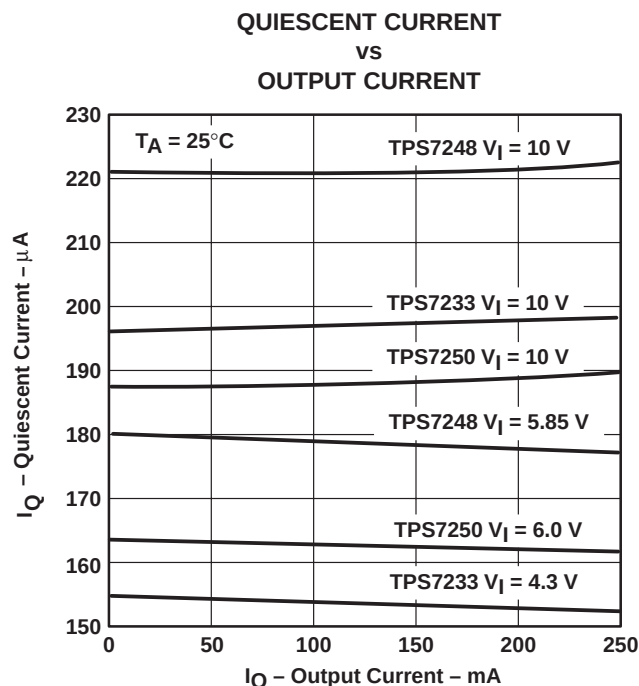


Figure 5

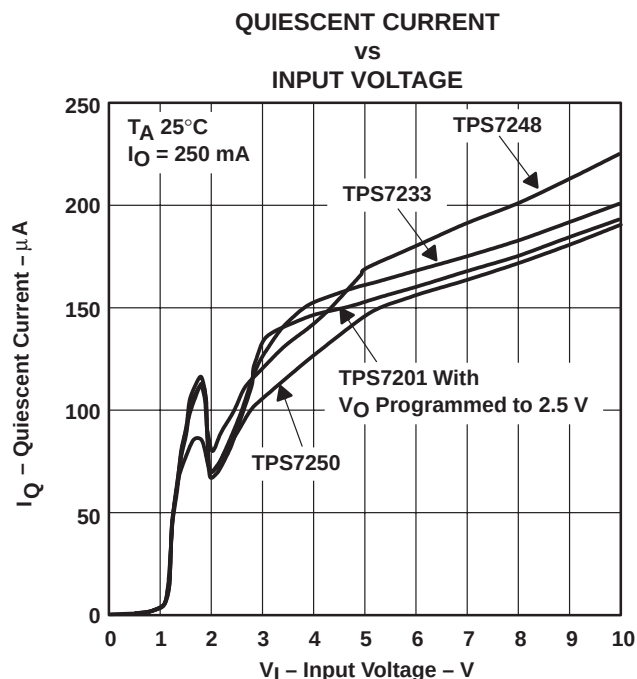


Figure 6

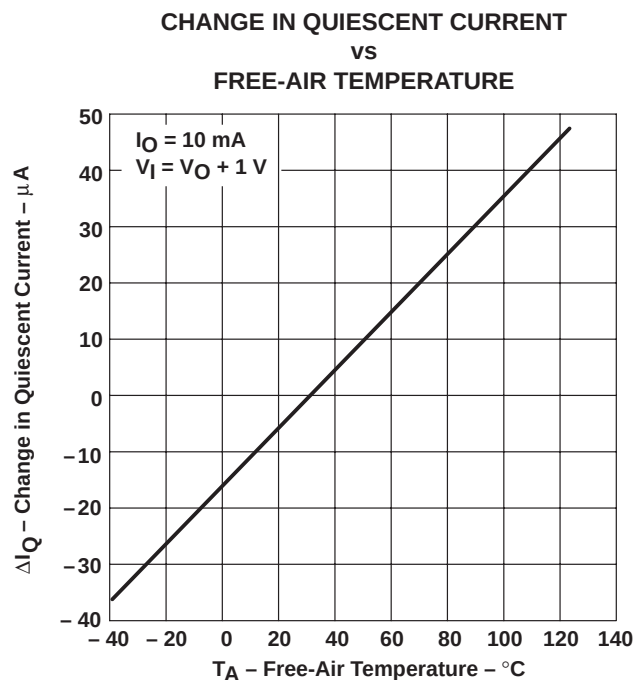


Figure 7

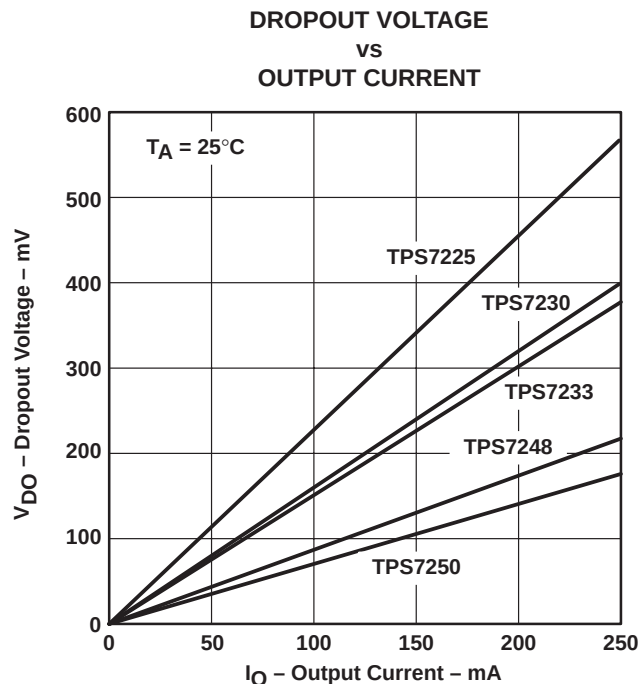


Figure 8

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

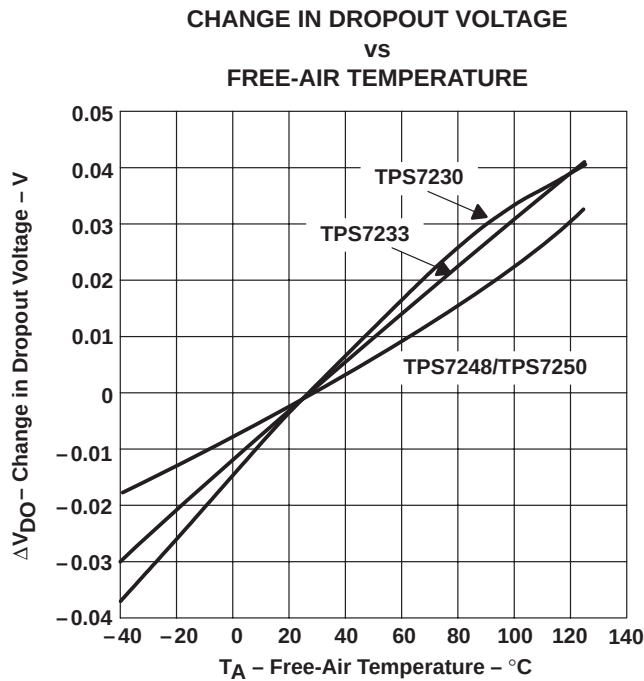
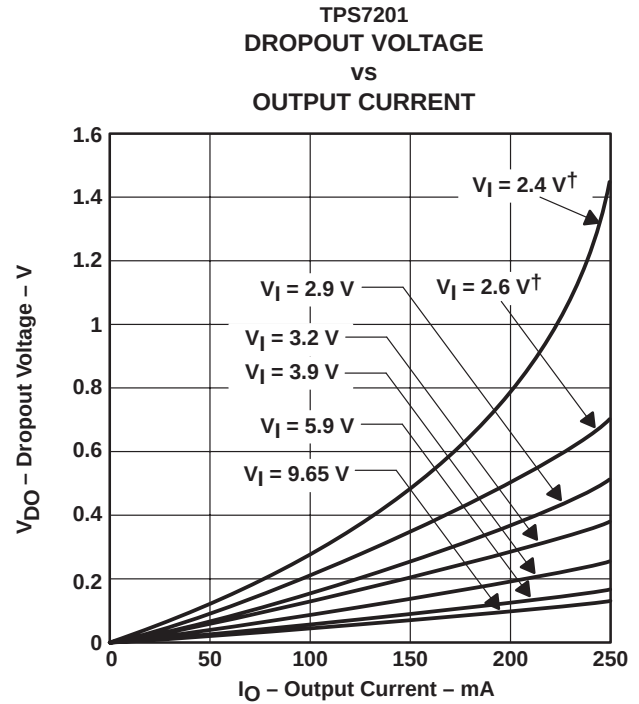


Figure 9



† This voltage is not recommended.

Figure 10

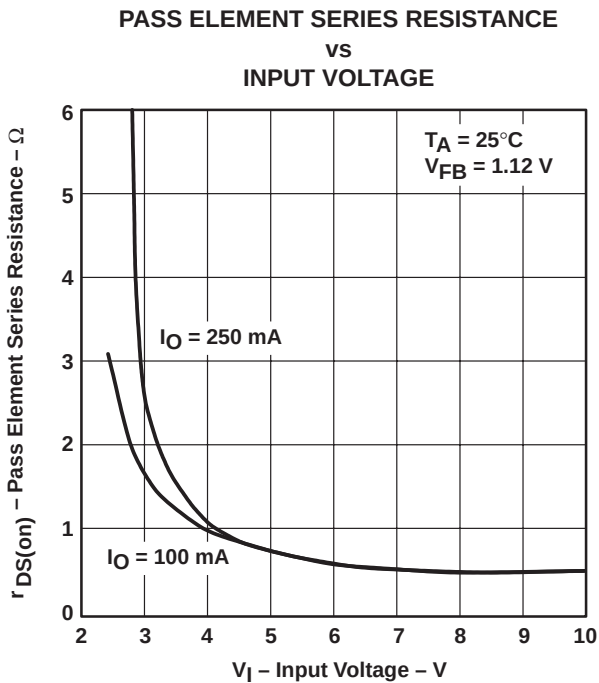


Figure 11

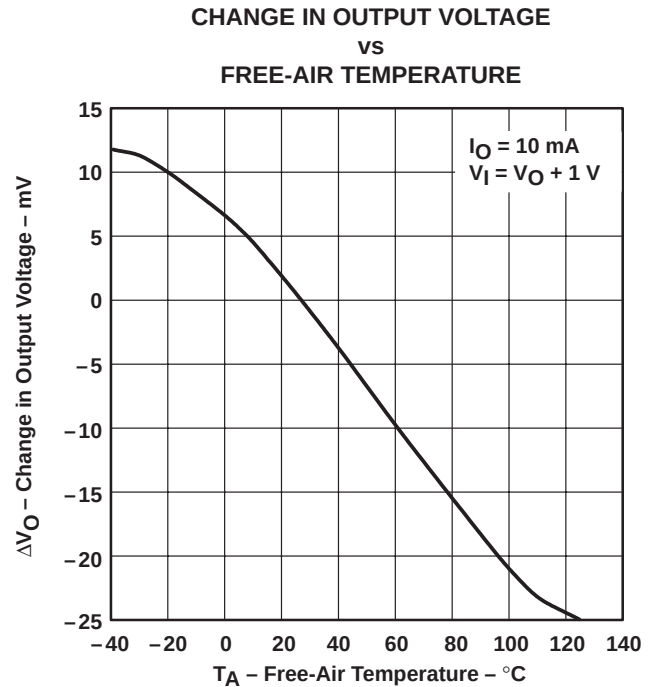


Figure 12

TPS7201Q, TPS7225Q, TPS7228Q, TPS7230Q
 TPS7233Q, TPS7248Q, TPS7250Q, TPS72xxY
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

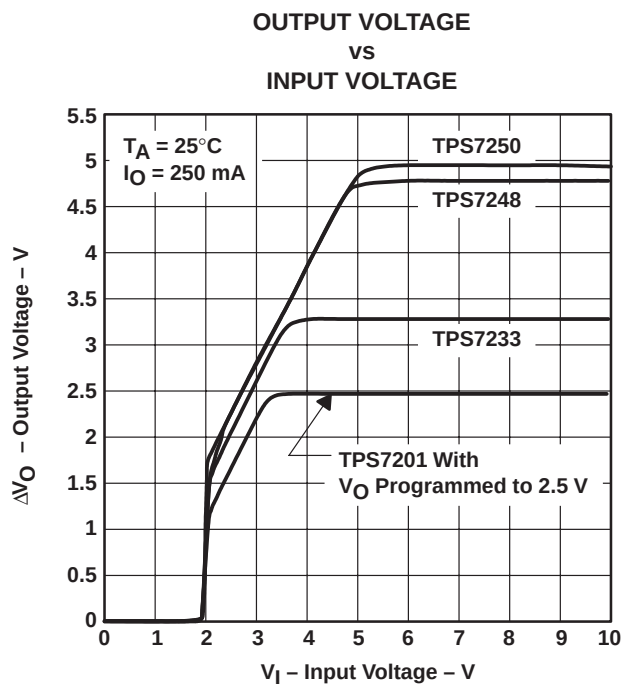


Figure 13

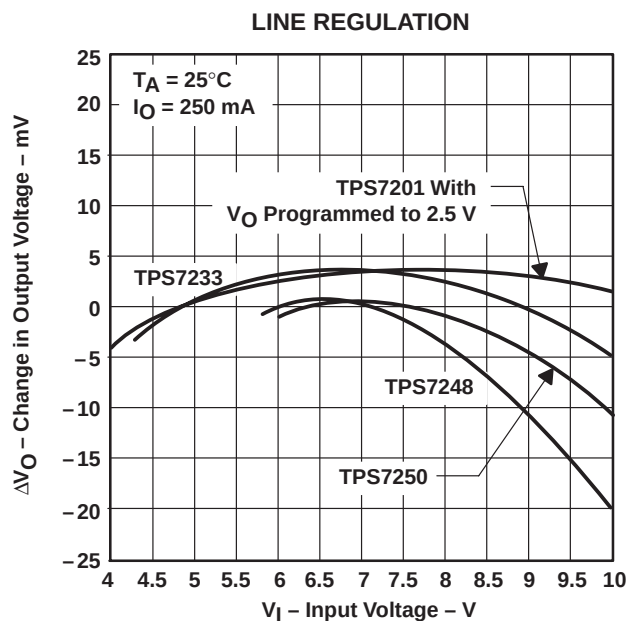


Figure 14

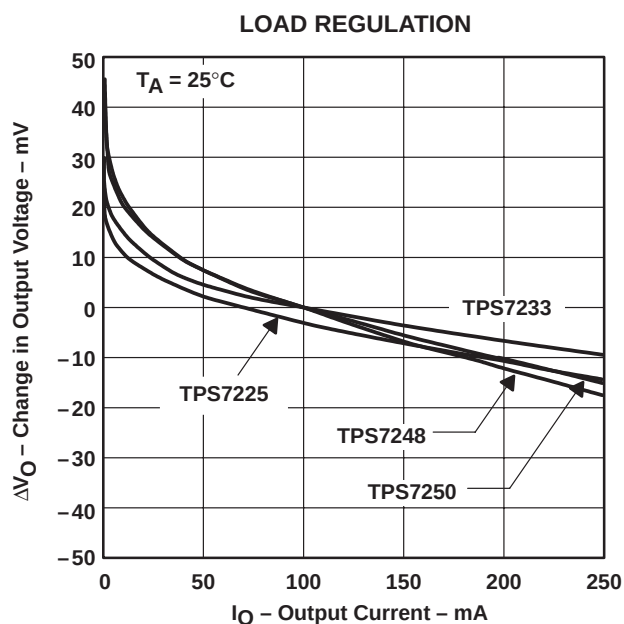
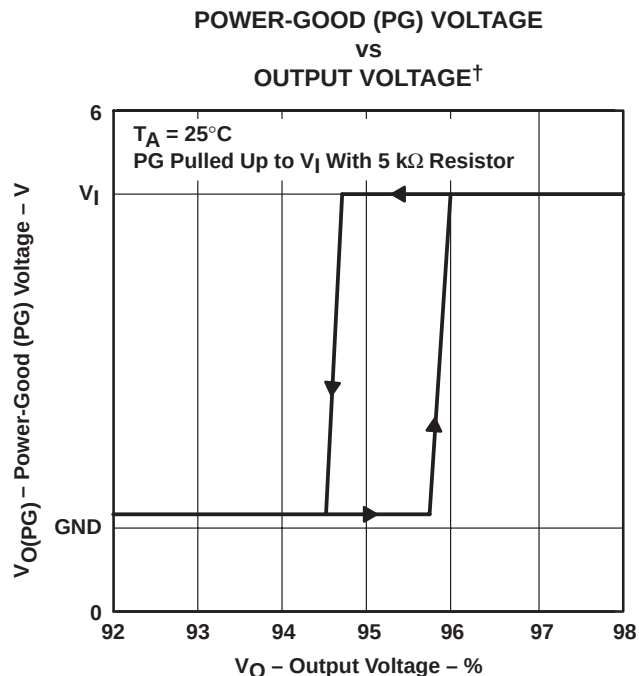


Figure 15



† V_O as a percent of $V_{O\text{nom}}$.

Figure 16

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

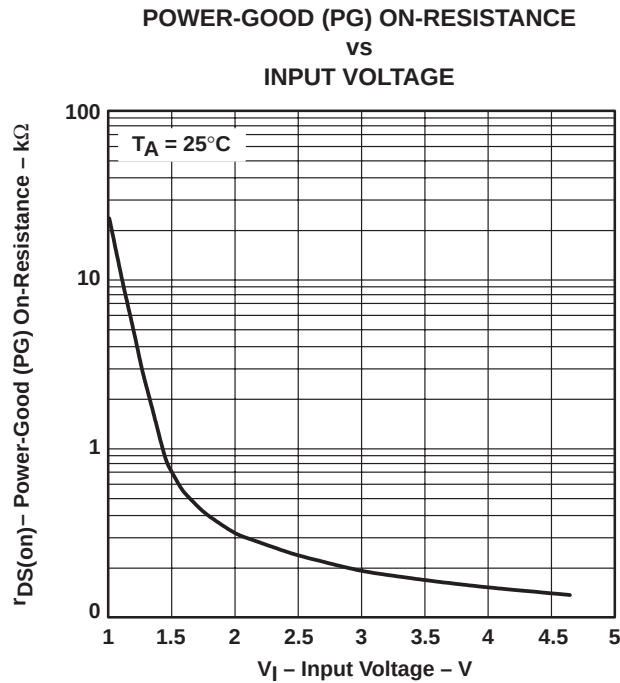


Figure 17

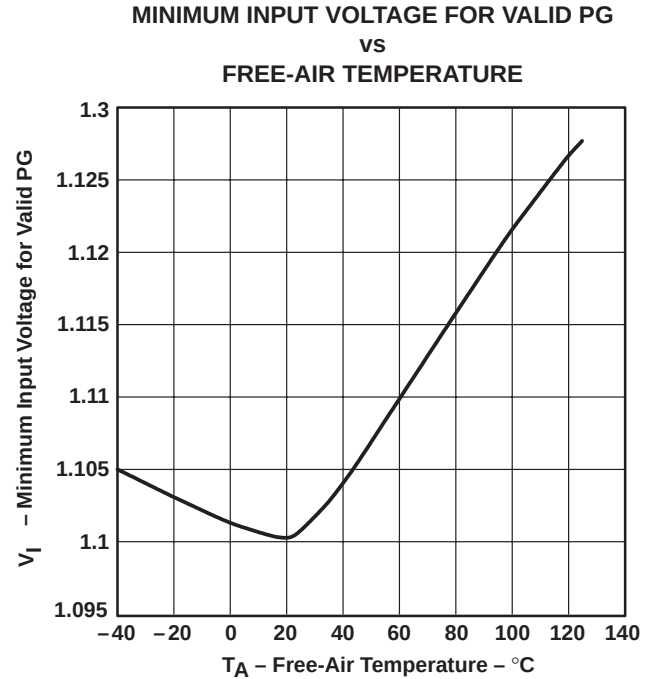


Figure 18

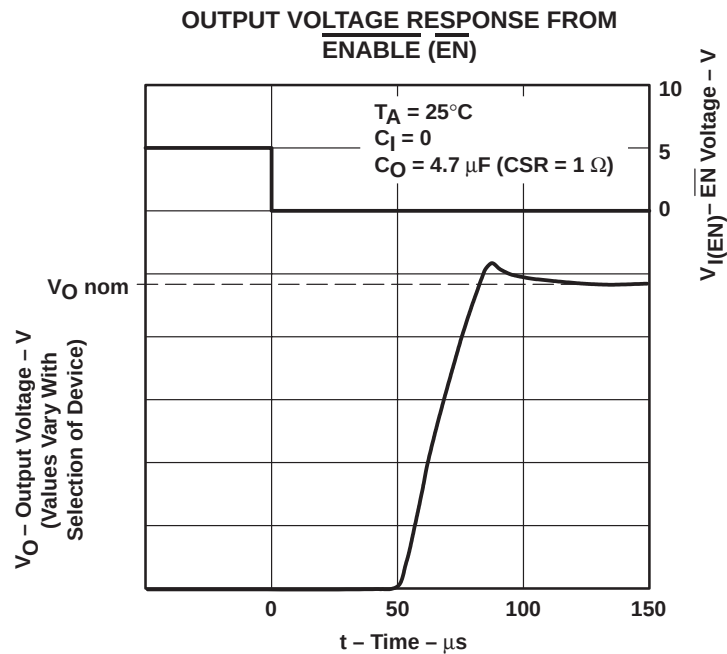


Figure 19

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

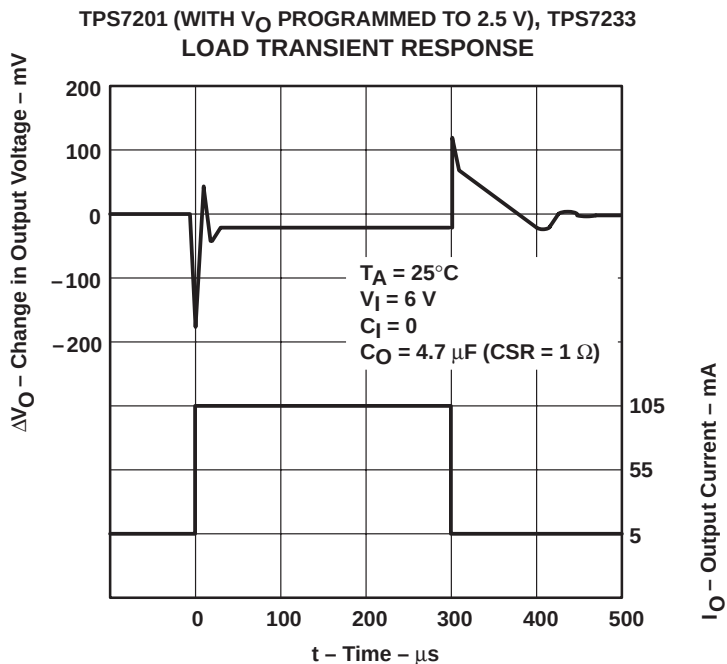


Figure 20

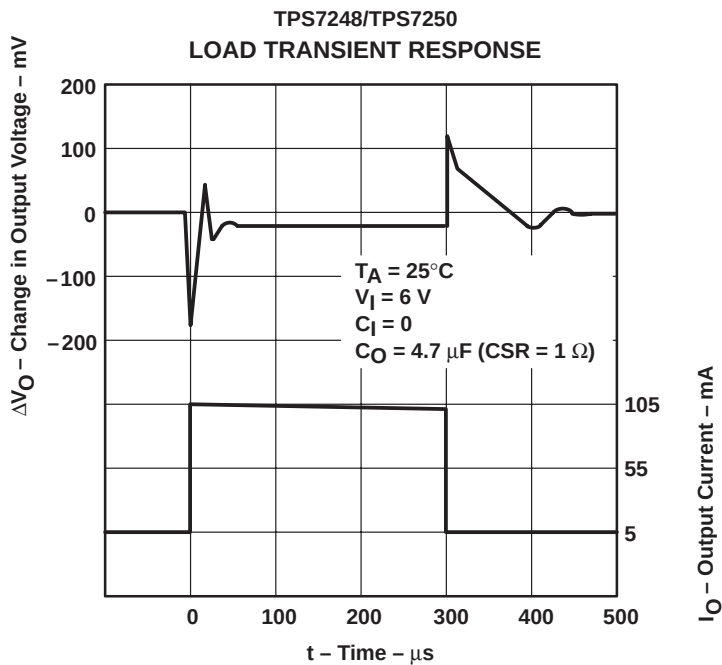


Figure 21

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

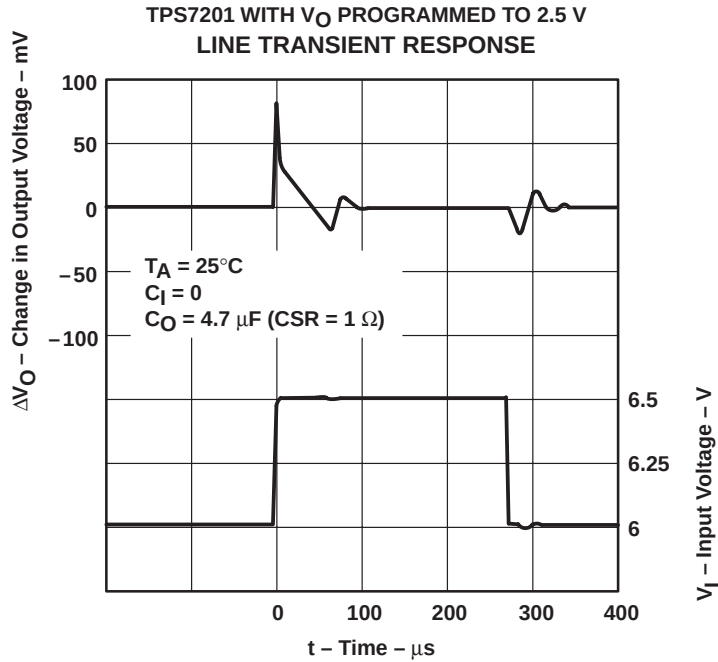


Figure 22

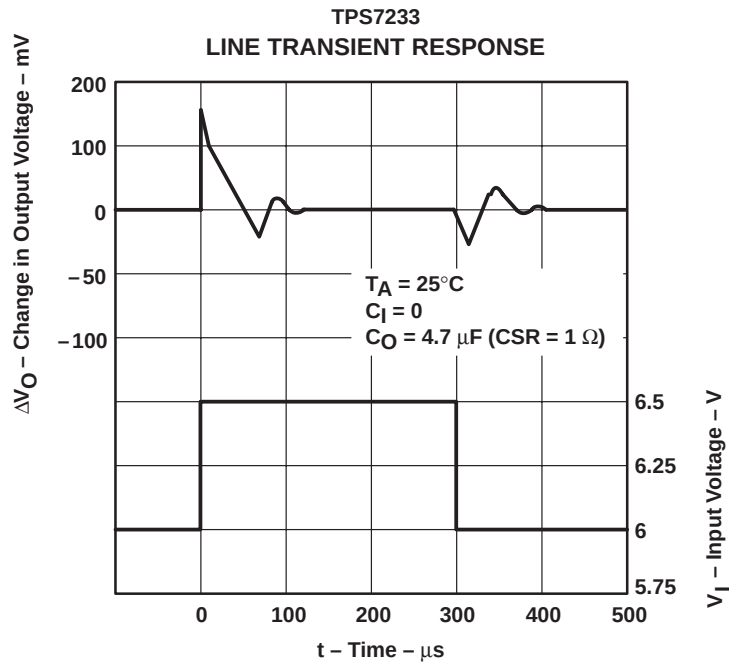


Figure 23

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

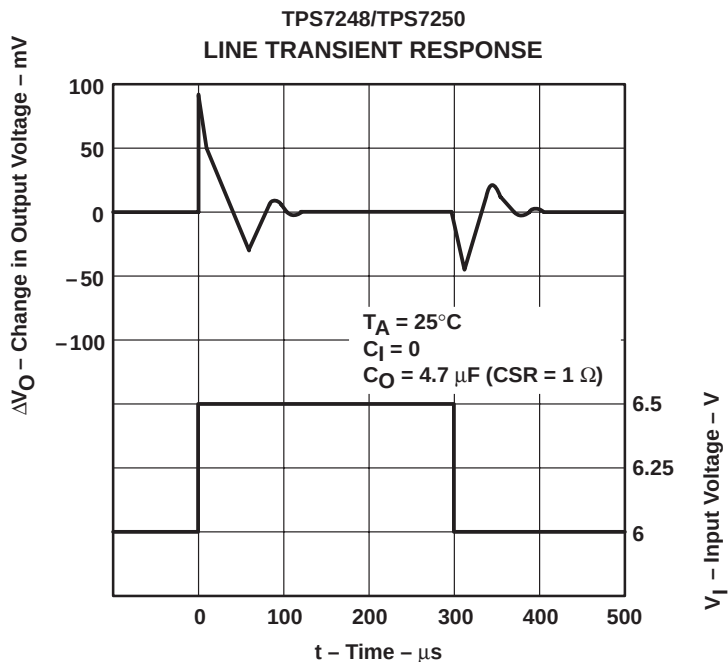


Figure 24

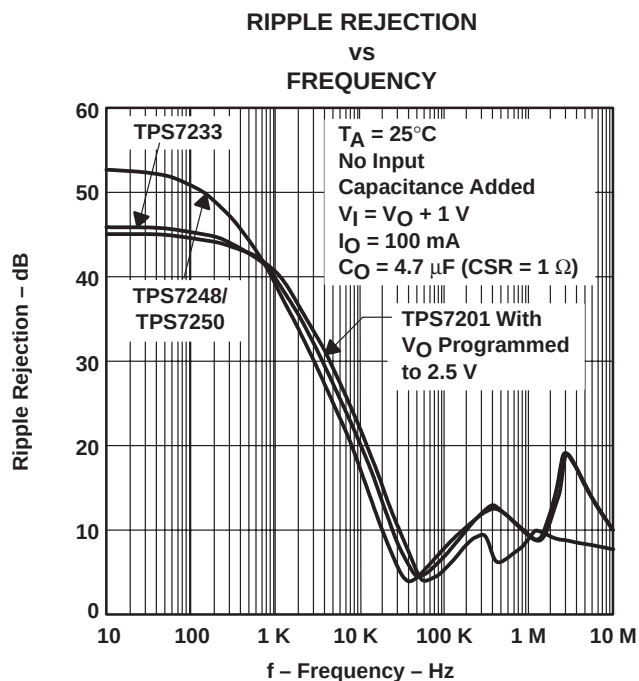


Figure 25

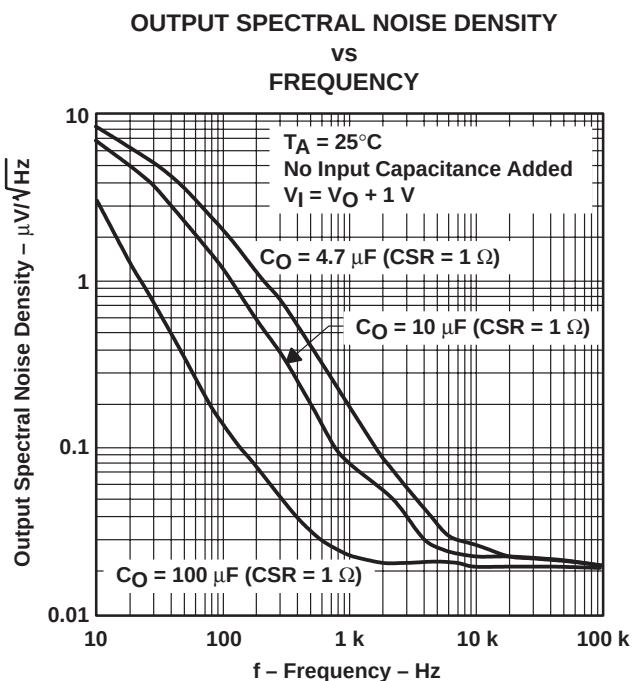


Figure 26

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

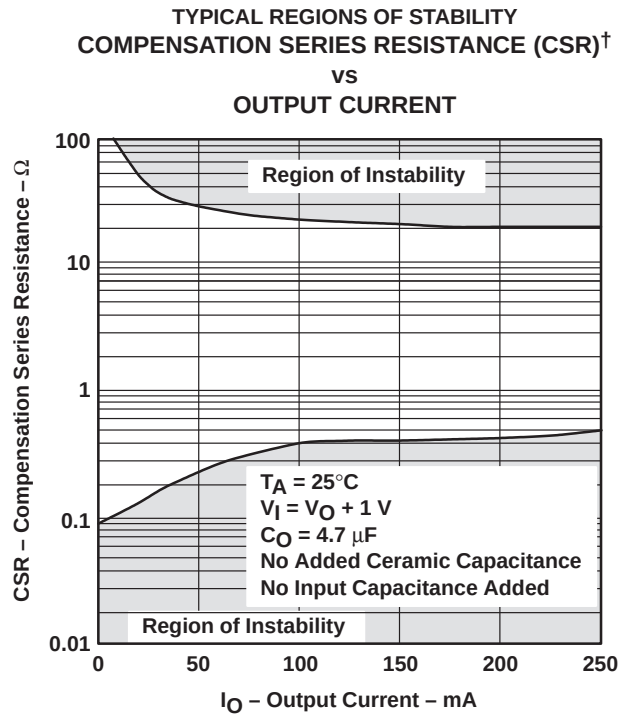


Figure 27

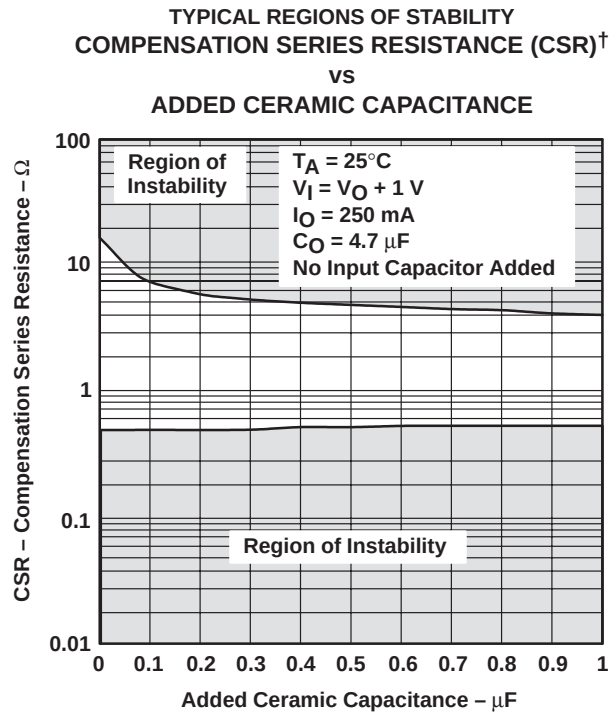


Figure 28

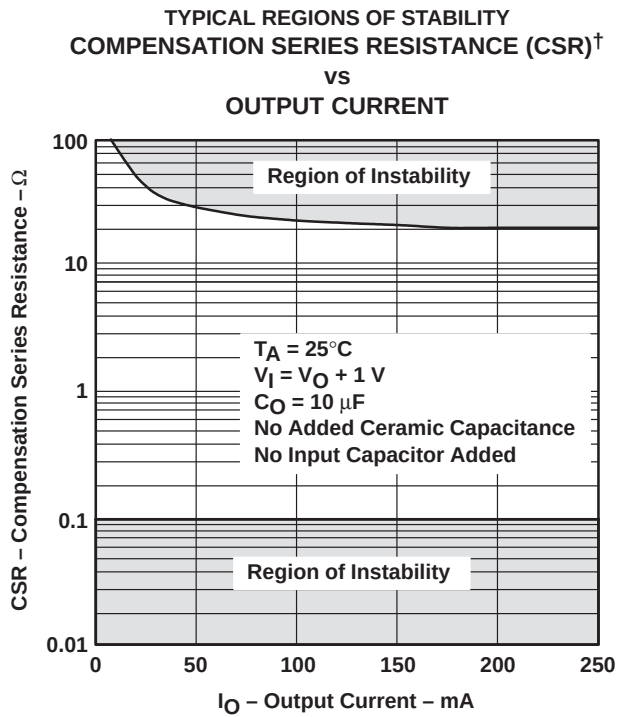


Figure 29

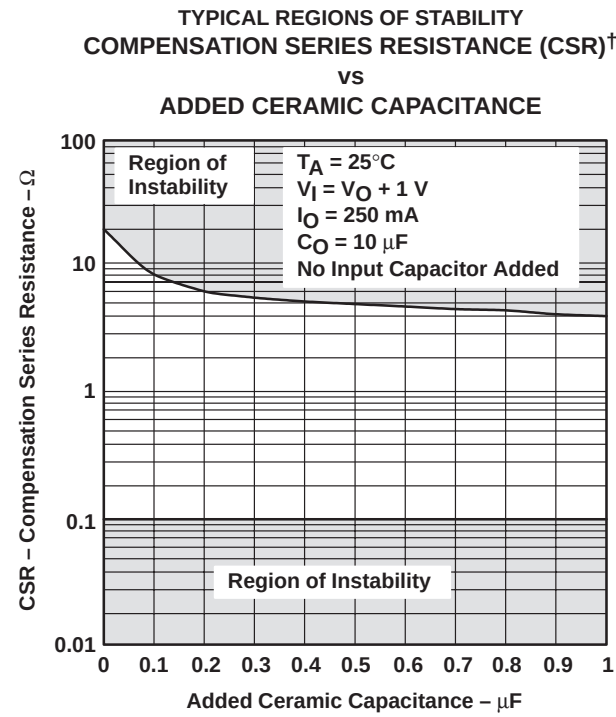


Figure 30

[†] CSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_O .

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

The design of the TPS72xx family of low-dropout (LDO) regulators is based on the higher-current TPS71xx family. These new families of regulators have been optimized for use in battery-operated equipment and feature extremely low dropout voltages, low supply currents that remain constant over the full-output-current range of the device, and an enable input to reduce supply currents to less than 0.5 μA when the regulator is turned off.

device operation

The TPS72xx uses a PMOS pass element to dramatically reduce both dropout voltage and supply current over more conventional PNP-pass-element LDO designs. The PMOS transistor is a voltage-controlled device that, unlike a PNP transistor, does not require increased drive current as output current increases. Supply current in the TPS72xx is essentially constant from no-load to maximum.

Current limiting and thermal protection prevent damage by excessive output current and/or power dissipation. The device switches into a constant-current mode at approximately 1 A; further load increases reduce the output voltage instead of increasing the output current. The thermal protection shuts the regulator off if the junction temperature rises above 165°C. Recovery is automatic when the junction temperature drops approximately 5°C below the high temperature trip point. The PMOS pass element includes a back diode that safely conducts reverse current when the input voltage level drops below the output voltage level.

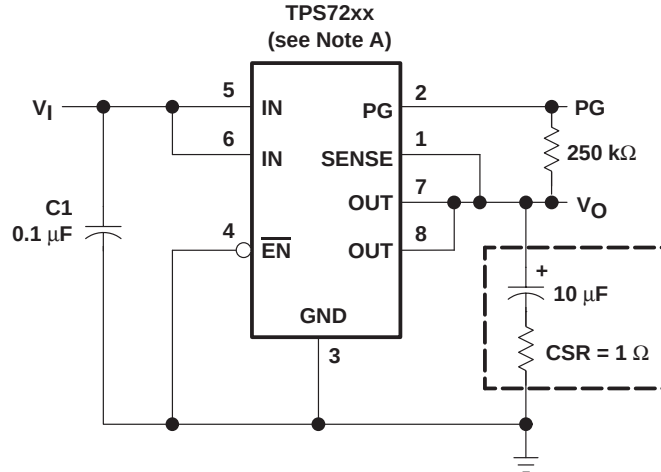
A logic high on the enable input, $\overline{\text{EN}}$, shuts off the output and reduces the supply current to less than 0.5 μA . $\overline{\text{EN}}$ should be grounded in applications where the shutdown feature is not used.

Power good (PG) is an open-drain output signal used to indicate output-voltage status. A comparator circuit continuously monitors the output voltage. When the output drops to approximately 95% of its nominal regulated value, the comparator turns on and pulls PG low.

Transient loads or line pulses can also cause activation of PG if proper care is not taken in selecting the input and output capacitors. Load transients that are faster than 5 μs can cause a signal on PG if high-ESR output capacitors (greater than approximately 7 Ω) are used. A 1- μs transient causes a PG signal when using an output capacitor with greater than 3.5 Ω of ESR. It is interesting to note that the output-voltage spike during the transient can drop well below the reset threshold and still not trip if the transient duration is short. A 1- μs transient must drop at least 500 mV below the threshold before tripping the PG circuit. A 2- μs transient trips PG at just 400 mV below the threshold. Lower-ESR output capacitors help by reducing the drop in output voltage during a transient and should be used when fast transients are expected.

A typical application circuit is shown in Figure 31.

APPLICATION INFORMATION



NOTE A: TPS7225, TPS7228[†], TPS7230, TPS7233, TPS7248, TPS7250 (fixed-voltage options).

[†] This device is in the product preview stage of development. Please contact the local TI sales office for availability.

Figure 31. Typical Application Circuit

external capacitor requirements

Although not required, a 0.047-μF to 0.1-μF ceramic bypass input capacitor, connected between IN and GND and located close to the TPS72xx, 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.

An output capacitor is required to stabilize the internal feedback loop. For most applications, a 10-μF to 15-μF solid-tantalum capacitor with a 0.5-Ω resistor (see capacitor selection table) in series is sufficient. The maximum capacitor ESR should be limited to 1.3 Ω to allow for ESR doubling at cold temperatures. Figure 32 shows the transient response of a 5-mA to 85-mA load using a 10-μF output capacitor with a total ESR of 1.7 Ω.

A 4.7-μF solid-tantalum capacitor in series with a 1-Ω resistor may also be used (see Figures 27 and 28) provided the ESR of the capacitor does not exceed 1 Ω at room temperature and 2 Ω over the full operating temperature range.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

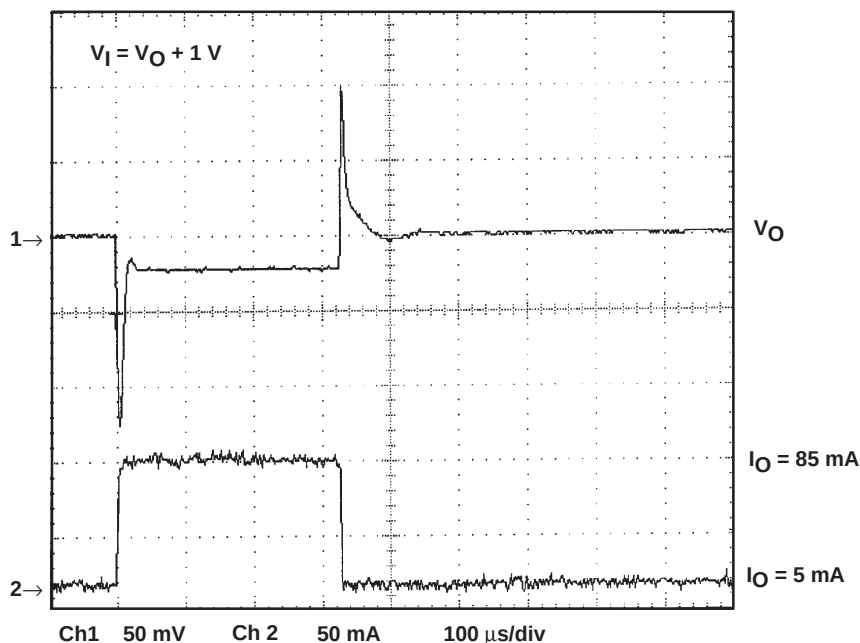


Figure 32. Load Transient Response (CSR total = 1.7 Ω), TPS7248Q

A partial listing of surface-mount capacitors usable with the TPS72xx family is provided below. This information (along with the stability graphs, Figures 27 through 30) is included to assist the designer in selecting suitable capacitors.

CAPACITOR SELECTION

PART NO.	MFR.	VALUE	MAX ESR [†]	SIZE (H × L × W) [†]
592D156X0020R2T	Sprague	15 μF, 20 V	1.1	1.2 × 7.2 × 6
595D156X0025C2T	Sprague	15 μF, 25 V	1	2.5 × 7.1 × 3.2
595D106X0025C2T	Sprague	10 μF, 25 V	1.2	2.5 × 7.1 × 3.2
695D106X0035G2T	Sprague	10 μF, 35 V	1.3	2.5 × 7.6 × 2.5

[†] Size is in mm. ESR is maximum resistance in ohms at 100 kHz and T_A = 25°C. Listings are sorted by height.

sense-pin connection

SENSE must be connected to OUT for proper operation of the regulator. Normally this connection should be as short as possible; however, remote sense may be implemented in critical applications when proper care of the circuit path is exercised. SENSE internally connects to a high-impedance wide-bandwidth amplifier through a resistor-divider network, and any noise pickup on the PCB trace will feed through to the regulator output. SENSE must be routed to minimize noise pickup. Filtering SENSE using an RC network is not recommended because of the possibility of inducing regulator instability.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

output voltage programming

The output voltage of the TPS7201 adjustable regulator is programmed using an external resistor divider as shown in Figure 33. The output voltage is calculated using:

$$V_O = V_{\text{ref}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) \quad (1)$$

Where

$V_{\text{ref}} = 1.188 \text{ V typ}$ (the internal reference voltage)

Resistors R1 and R2 should be chosen for approximately 7- 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 $R_2 = 169 \text{ k}\Omega$ to set the divider current at 7 μA and then calculate R1 using:

$$R_1 = \left(\frac{V_O}{V_{\text{ref}}} - 1\right) \cdot R_2 \quad (2)$$

**OUTPUT VOLTAGE
PROGRAMMING GUIDE**

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	DIVIDER RESISTANCE (k Ω) [†]	
	R1	R2
2.5	191	169
3.3	309	169
3.6	348	169
4	402	169
5	549	169
6.4	750	169

[†] 1% values shown.

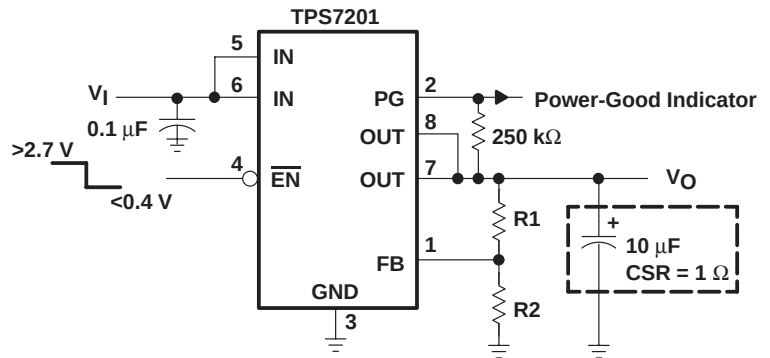


Figure 33. TPS7201 Adjustable LDO Regulator Programming

APPLICATION INFORMATION

power dissipation and junction temperature

Specified regulator operation is assured to a junction temperature of 125°C; the maximum junction temperature allowable to avoid damaging the device is 150°C. These restrictions limit the power dissipation that 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:

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

Where

T_{Jmax} is the maximum allowable junction temperature, i.e., 150°C absolute maximum and 125°C recommended operating temperature.

$R_{\theta JA}$ is the thermal resistance junction-to-ambient for the package, i.e., 172°C/W for the 8-terminal SOIC and 238°C/W for the 8-terminal TSSOP.

T_A is the ambient temperature.

The regulator dissipation is calculated using:

$$P_D = (V_I - V_O) \cdot I_O$$

Power dissipation resulting from quiescent current is negligible.

regulator protection

The TPS72xx PMOS-pass transistor has a built-in back diode that safely conducts reverse currents 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 is anticipated, external limiting might be appropriate.

The TPS72xx also features internal current limiting and thermal protection. During normal operation, the TPS72xx limits output current to approximately 1 A. 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 165°C, thermal-protection circuitry shuts it down. Once the device has cooled, regulator operation resumes.

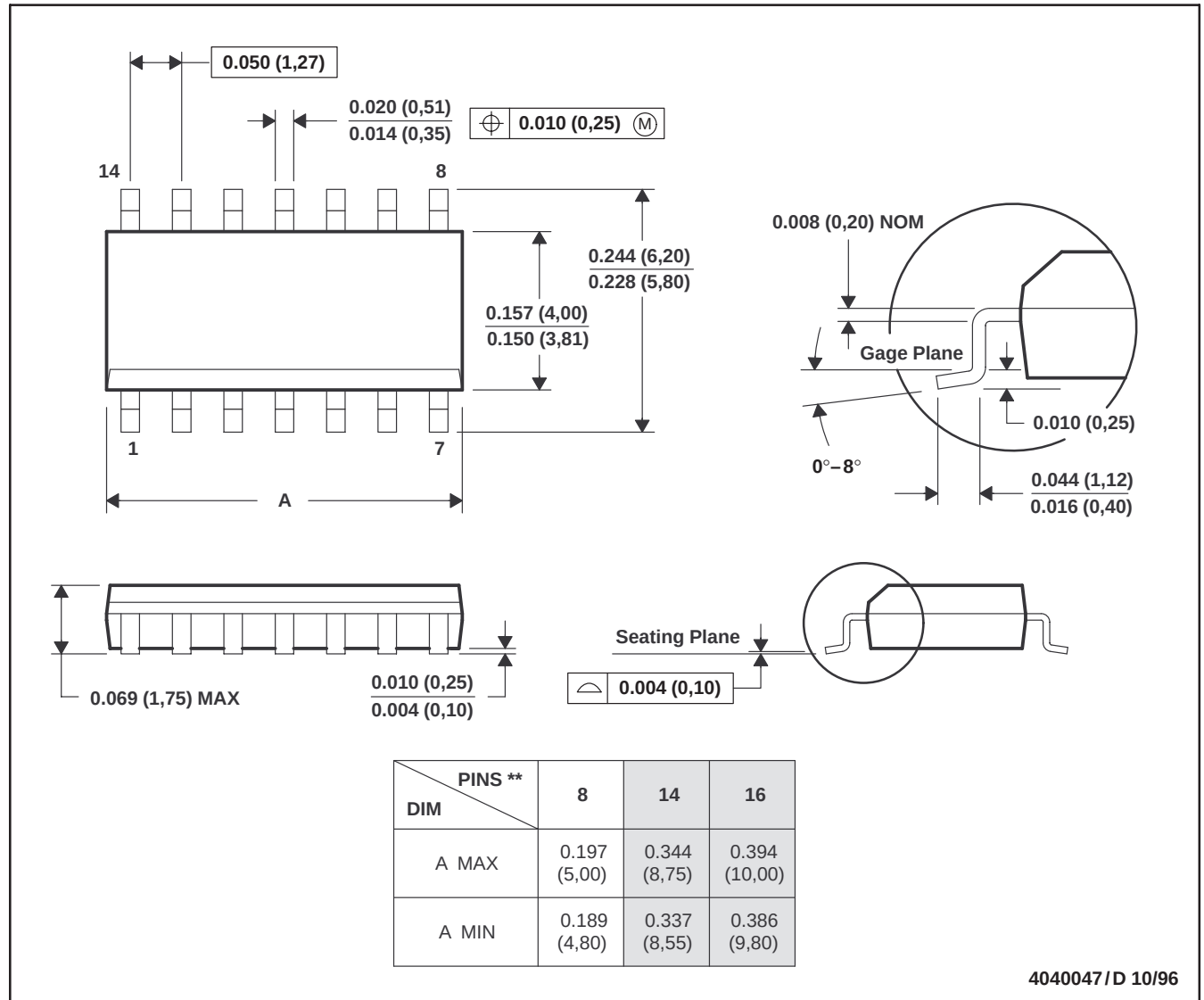
TPS7201Q, TPS7225Q, TPS7228Q, TPS7230Q
 TPS7233Q, TPS7248Q, TPS7250Q, TPS72xxY
MICROPOWER LOW-DROPOUT (LDO) VOLTAGE REGULATORS
 SLVS102F – MARCH 1995 – REVISED NOVEMBER 1998

MECHANICAL DATA

D (R-PDSO-G)**

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

14 PIN SHOWN



- NOTES: B. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 C. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 D. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
 E. Falls within JEDEC MS-012

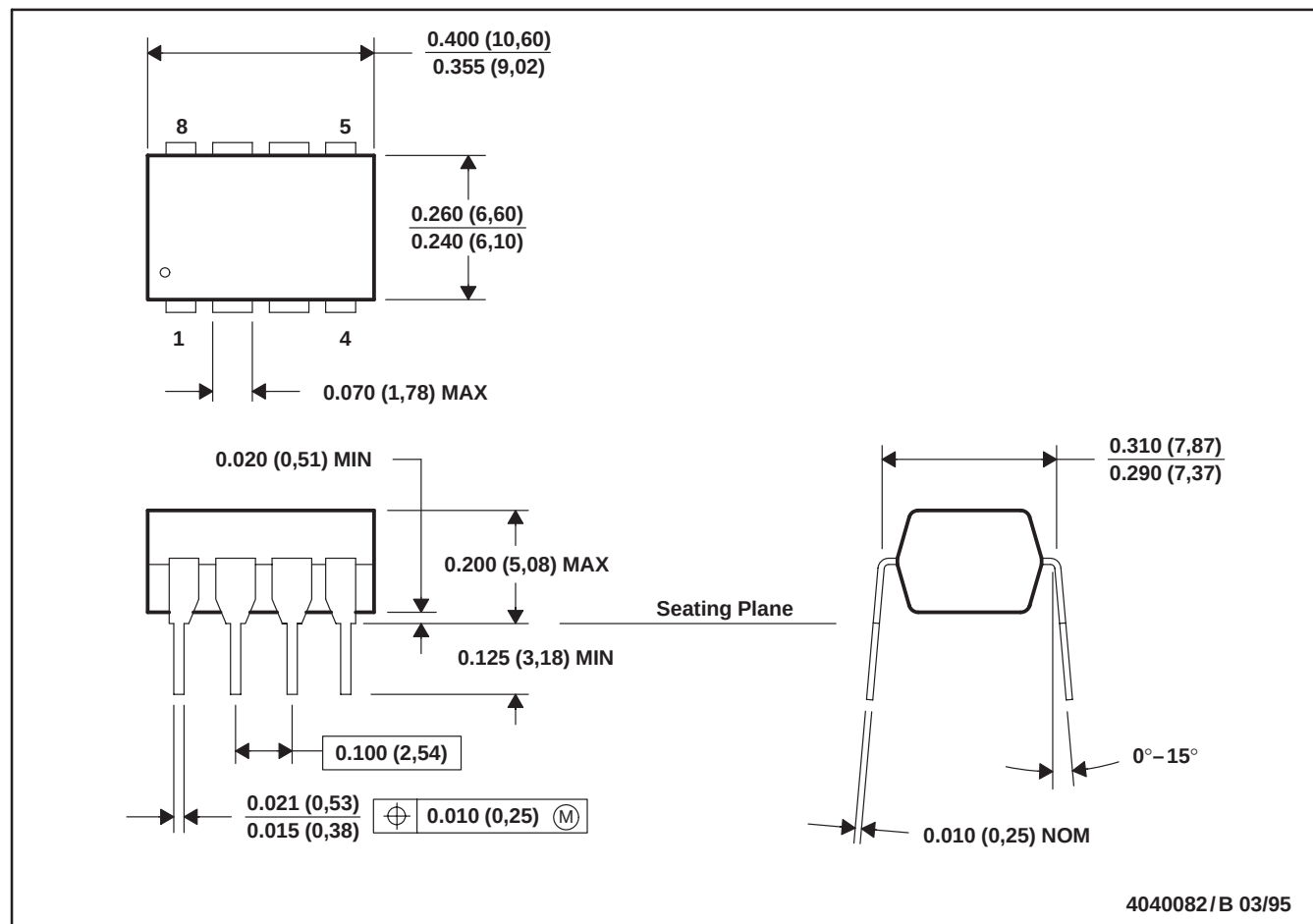
TPS7201Q, TPS7225Q, TPS7228Q, TPS7230Q
 TPS7233Q, TPS7248Q, TPS7250Q, TPS72xxY
 MICROPOWER LOW-DROPOUT (LDO) VOLTAGE REGULATORS

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MECHANICAL DATA

P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



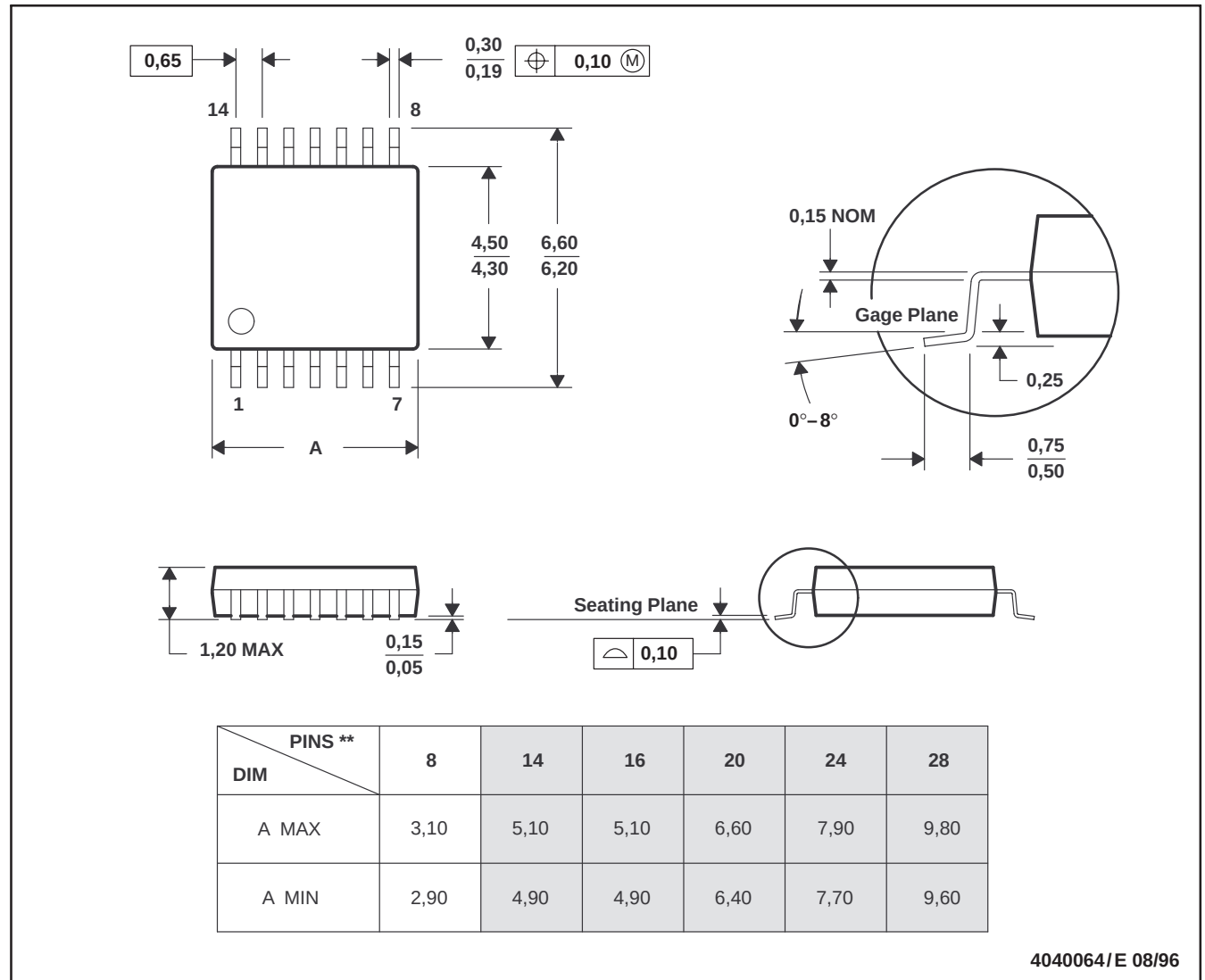
- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001

MECHANICAL DATA

PW (R-PDSO-G**)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

14 PIN SHOWN



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.
 D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

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