TPS71202, TPS71219 TPS71229, TPS71247 TPS71256, TPS71257

SBVS049D -MAY 2004-REVISED AUGUST 2010

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Dual 250 mA Output, UltraLow Noise, High PSRR, Low-Dropout Linear Regulator

Check for Samples: TPS71202, TPS71219, TPS71229, TPS71247, TPS71256, TPS71257

FEATURES

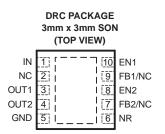
- Dual 250 mA High-Performance RF LDOs
- Available in Fixed and Adjustable Voltage Options (1.2 V to 5.5 V)
- High PSRR: 65 dB at 10 kHz
- UltraLow Noise: 32 μVrms
- Fast Start-Up Time: 60 μs
- Stable with 2.2 μF Ceramic Capacitor
- Excellent Load/Line Transient Response
- Very Low Dropout Voltage: 125 mV at 250 mA
- Independent Enable Pins
- Thermal Shutdown and Independent Current Limit
- Available in Thermally-Enhanced SON Package: 3mm x 3mm x 1mm

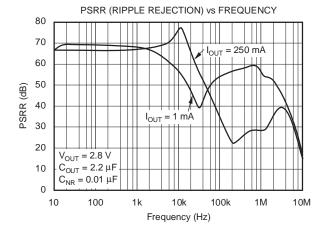
APPLICATIONS

- Cellular and Cordless Phones
- Wireless PDA/Handheld Products
- PCMCIA/Wireless LAN Applications
- Digital Camera/Camcorder/Internet Audio
- DSP/FPGA/ASIC/Controllers and Processors

DESCRIPTION

The TPS712xx family of low-dropout (LDO) voltage regulators is tailored to noise-sensitive and RF applications. These products feature dual 250 mA LDOs with ultralow noise, high power-supply rejection ratio (PSRR), and fast transient and start-up response. Each regulator output is stable with low-cost 2.2 µF ceramic output capacitors and features very low dropout voltages (125 mV typical at 250 mA). Each regulator achieves fast start-up times (approximately 60 μs with a 0.001 μF bypass capacitor) while consuming very low quiescent current (300 µA typical with both outputs enabled). When the device is placed in standby mode, the supply current is reduced to less than 0.3 µA typical. Each regulator exhibits approximately 32 μVrms of output voltage noise with $V_{OUT} = 2.8 \text{ V}$ and a 0.01 μF noise reduction (NR) capacitor. Applications with analog components that are noise-sensitive, such as portable RF electronics, will benefit from high PSRR, low noise, and fast line and load transient features. The TPS712 family is offered in a thin 3mm x 3mm SON package and is fully specified from -40°C to +125°C (T_J).







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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.

ORDERING INFORMATION⁽¹⁾

| | VOLTA | GE (V) | PACKAGE- | SPECIFIED | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|
| PRODUCT | PRODUCT V _{OUT1} V _{OUT2} | | LEAD (DESIGNATOR) | TEMPERATURE RANGE (T _J) | PACKAGE MARKING | ORDERING NUMBER | TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY | |
| TPS71202 | Adiustable | A divistable | SON-10 (DRC) | -40°C to +125°C | ARQ | TPS71202DRCT | Tape and Reel, 250 | |
| 175/1202 | Adjustable | Adjustable | 30N-10 (DRC) | -40 0 10 +123 0 | AKQ | TPS71202DRCR | Tape and Reel, 3000 | |
| TDC74040 | 4.0.1/ | A divistable | CON 40 (DDC) | -40°C to +125°C | ARW | TPS71219DRCT | Tape and Reel, 250 | |
| TPS71219 | 1.8 V | Adjustable | SON-10 (DRC) | -40 C t0 +125 C | ARVV | TPS71219DRCR | Tape and Reel, 3000 | |
| TPS71229 | 2.8 V | A divistable | SON-10 (DRC) | -40°C to +125°C | ARU | TPS71229DRCT | Tape and Reel, 250 | |
| 173/1229 | | Adjustable | 30N-10 (DRC) | | ANO | TPS71229DRCR | Tape and Reel, 3000 | |
| TPS71247 | 1.8 V | 2.85 V | SON-10 (DRC) | -40°C to +125°C | ARS | TPS71247DRCT | Tape and Reel, 250 | |
| 175/124/ | 1.0 V | 2.65 V | 30N-10 (DRC) | -40°C t0 +125°C | AKS | TPS71247DRCR | Tape and Reel, 3000 | |
| TPS71256 | 2.8 V | 2.8 V | SON-10 (DRC) | -40°C to +125°C | ARV | TPS71256DRCT | Tape and Reel, 250 | |
| 173/1230 | 2.0 V | 2.0 V | 30N-10 (DRC) | -40 C t0 +125 C | AKV | TPS71256DRCR | Tape and Reel, 3000 | |
| TD074057 | 2.85 V | 2.05.1/ | CON 40 (DDC) | 40°C to 1425°C | ADT | TPS71257DRCT | Tape and Reel, 250 | |
| TPS71257 | | 2.85 V | SON-10 (DRC) | -40°C to +125°C | ART | TPS71257DRCR | Tape and Reel, 3000 | |

⁽¹⁾ For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Ordering Addendum located at the end of this data sheet.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

over operating junction temperature range unless otherwise noted(1)

| | TPS712xx | UNIT | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| V _{IN} range | -0.3 to 6.0 | V | | |
| V _{EN1} , V _{EN2} range | -0.3 to V _{IN} + 0.3 | V | | |
| V _{OUT} range | -0.3 to 6.0 | V | | |
| Peak output current | Internally limited | | | |
| Output short-circuit duration | Indefinite | | | |
| Continuous total power dissipation | See Dissipation Ratings Tab | atings Table | | |
| Junction temperature range, T _J | -40 to +150 | °C | | |
| Storage temperature range | -65 to +150 | °C | | |
| ESD rating, HBM | 2 | kV | | |
| ESD rating, CDM | 500 | V | | |

⁽¹⁾ Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under the Electrical Characteristics is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

THERMAL INFORMATION

| | THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | TPS712xx | UNITS | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|-------|--|
| | I THERMAL METRIC (70-7) | DRC (10 PINS) | UNITS | |
| θ_{JA} | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | 49.6 | | |
| θ_{JCtop} | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance | 70.0 | | |
| θ_{JB} | Junction-to-board thermal resistance | 17.8 | °C/\/ | |
| ΨЈТ | Junction-to-top characterization parameter | 0.6 | °C/W | |
| ΨЈВ | Junction-to-board characterization parameter | 15.2 | | |
| θ_{JCbot} | Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance | 5.2 | | |

⁽¹⁾ For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.

⁽²⁾ For thermal estimates of this device based on PCB copper area, see the TI PCB Thermal Calculator.



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Over operating temperature range (T_J = -40°C to +125°C), V_{IN} = highest $V_{OUT(nom)}$ + 1.0 V or 2.7 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, $V_{EN1,~2}$ = 1.2 V, C_{OUT} = 10 μ F, C_{NR} = 0.01 μ F, and adjustable LDOs are tested at V_{OUT} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T₁ = +25°C

| | PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------|
| V _{IN} | Input voltage range ⁽¹⁾ | | | 2.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| V_{FB} | Internal reference (adjusta | able LDOs) | | 1.200 | 1.225 | 1.250 | V |
| | Output voltage range (adjustable LDOs) | | | V _{FB} | 5. | 5 - V _{DO} | ٧ |
| V_{OUT} | | Nominal | $T_J = +25$ °C, $I_{OUT} = 0$ mA | -1.5 | | +1.5 | |
| | Accuracy ⁽¹⁾ | Over V_{IN} , I_{OUT} , and T | $V_{OUT} + 1.0 \text{ V} \le V_{IN} \le 5.5 \text{ V},$ 0 μ A $\le I_{OUT} \le 250 \text{ mA}$ | -3 | ±1 | +3 | % |
| $\Delta V_{OUT}\%/\Delta V_{IN}$ | Line regulation ⁽¹⁾ | | $V_{OUT} + 1.0 \text{ V} \le V_{IN} \le 5.5 \text{ V}$ | | | %/V | |
| ΔV _{OUT} %/ΔΙ _{ΟU} τ | Load regulation | | 0 μA ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 250 mA | | 0.8 | | %/mA |
| V_{DO} | Dropout voltage ⁽²⁾ (V _{IN} = V _{OUT(nom)} - 0.1V) | 2.8 V, 2.85 V Adjustable | I _{OUT1} = I _{OUT2} = 250 mA | | 125 | 230 | mV |
| I _{CL} | Output current limit | | $V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{OUT(nom)}$ | 400 | 600 | 800 | mA |
| | Canada in assess | One LDO enabled | I _{OUT} = 1 mA (enabled channel) | | 190 | 250 | ^ |
| I _{GND} | Ground pin current | Both LDOs enabled | I _{OUT1} = I _{OUT2} = 1 mA to 250 mA | | 300 | 600 | μΑ |
| I _{SHDN} | Shutdown current ⁽³⁾ | | $V_{EN} \le 0.4 \text{ V}, 0 \text{ V} \le V_{IN} \le 5.5 \text{ V}$ | | 0.3 | 2.0 | μΑ |
| I _{FB} | FB pin current (adjustable | LDOs) | | | 0.1 | 1 | μΑ |
| V | Output noise voltage, | | No C _{NR} , I _{OUT} = 250 mA | 80.0 × V _{OUT} | | | μVrms |
| V _n | BW = 10 Hz - 100 kHz | | $C_{NR} = 0.01 \ \mu F, I_{OUT} = 250 \ mA$ | 11.8 | × V _{OUT} | | μνιιιιδ |
| PSRR | Power-supply rejection rat | io | f = 100 Hz, I _{OUT} = 250 mA | | 65 | | dB |
| PORK | (ripple rejection) | | f = 10 kHz, I _{OUT} = 250 mA | | 65 | | uБ |
| t _{STR} | Startup time | | $V_{OUT} = 2.85 \text{ V}, R_L = 30\Omega, C_{NR} = 0.001 \mu\text{F}$ | | 60 | | μS |
| V_{IH} | Enable threshold high (EN | I1, EN2) | | 1.2 | | V_{IN} | V |
| V_{IL} | Enable threshold low (EN | 1, EN2) | | 0 | | 0.4 | V |
| I _{EN} | Enable pin current (EN1, | EN2) | V _{IN} = V _{EN} = 5.5 V | -1 | | 1 | μΑ |
| т | Thermal shutdown temper | ratura | Shutdown Temp increasing | | | °C | |
| T _{SD} | memai shuluown tempei | alule | Reset Temp decreasing | | +140 | | C |
| UVLO | Undervoltage lockout thre | shold | V _{IN} rising | 2.25 | | 2.65 | V |
| UVLU | Undervoltage lockout hyst | eresis | V _{IN} falling | | 100 | | mV |

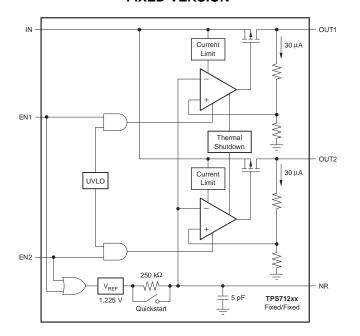
Minimum $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$ or 2.7 V, whichever is greater. V_{DO} is not measured for 1.8 V regulators since minimum $V_{IN} = 2.7$ V.

For the adjustable version, this applies only after V_{IN} is applied; then V_{EN} transitions from high to low.



FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM — FIXED VERSION

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM — ADJUSTABLE VERSION



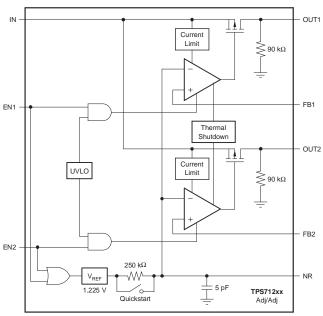


Table 1. TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

| TERM | IINAL | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|--------|--|
| NAME | DRC | DESCRIPTION |
| IN | 1 | Unregulated input supply. A small 0.1 µF capacitor should be connected from IN to GND. |
| GND | 5, Pad | Ground |
| OUT1 | 3 | Output of the regulator. A small 2.2 μF ceramic capacitor is required from this pin to ground to assure stability. |
| OUT2 | 4 | Same as OUT1 but for LDO2. |
| EN1 | 10 | Driving the enable pin (EN) high turns on LDO1. Driving this pin low puts LDO1 into shutdown mode, reducing operating current. The enable pin should be connected to IN if not used. |
| EN2 | 8 | Same as EN1 but controls LDO2. |
| FB1/NC | 9 | Feedback for CH1 adjustable version; no connection for non-adjustable CH1. |
| FB2/NC | 7 | Feedback for CH2 adjustable version; no connection for non-adjustable CH2. |
| NR | 6 | Noise reduction pin; connect an external bypass capacitor to reduce LDO output noise. |
| NC | 2 | No connection. |

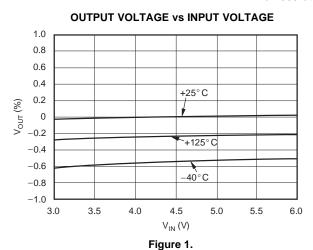


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

For all voltage versions at T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(nom)}$ + 1 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = 1.2 V, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF , and C_{NR} = 0.01 μF , unless otherwise noted.

0

50



0UTPUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT

1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
5
0.2
-0.4
-0.6
-0.8
-1.0

Figure 2.

I_{OUT} (mA)

150

200

250

100

OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE

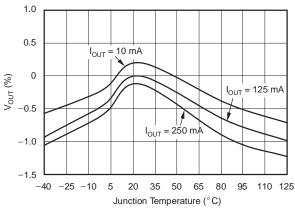


Figure 3.

DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs INPUT VOLTAGE (ADJUSTABLE VERSION)

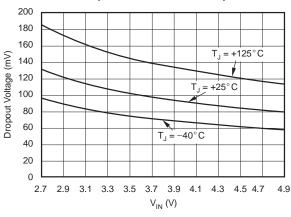


Figure 4.

TPS71256 DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT

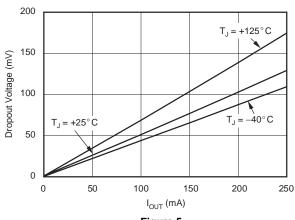


Figure 5.

TPS71256 DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

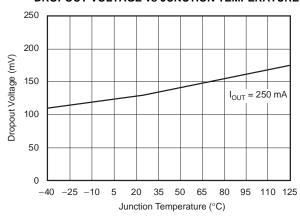
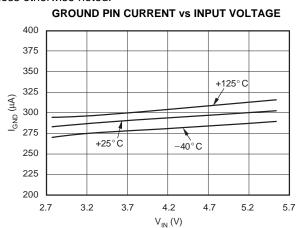


Figure 6.



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

For all voltage versions at T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(nom)}$ + 1 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = 1.2 V, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF , and C_{NR} = 0.01 μF , unless otherwise noted.



GROUND PIN CURRENT vs I_{OUT}

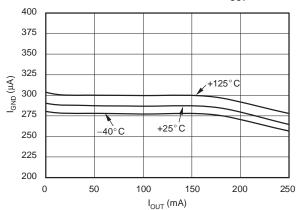


Figure 8.

GROUND PIN CURRENT vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

Figure 7.

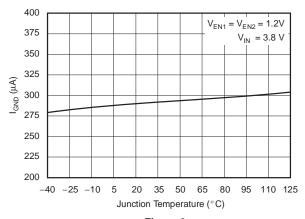


Figure 9.

GROUND PIN CURRENT VS JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (DISABLED)

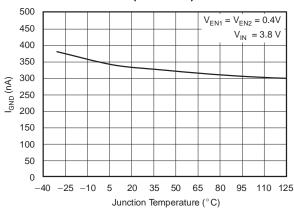


Figure 10.

CURRENT LIMIT vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

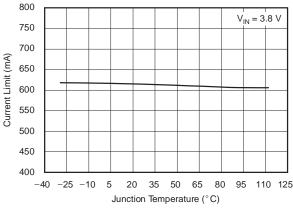


Figure 11.

TPS71256 LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

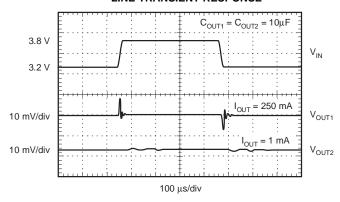


Figure 12.



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

For all voltage versions at T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(nom)}$ + 1 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = 1.2 V, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF , and C_{NR} = 0.01 μF , unless otherwise noted.

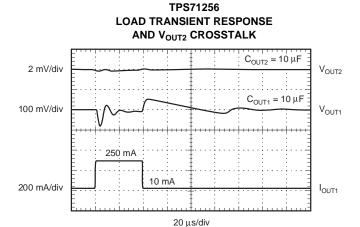


Figure 13.

TPS71256

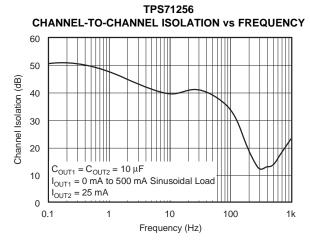


Figure 14.

TPS71229

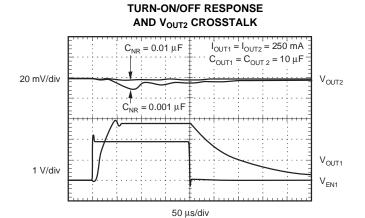


Figure 15.

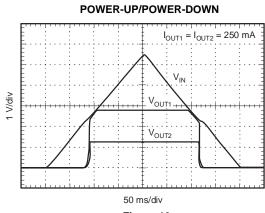
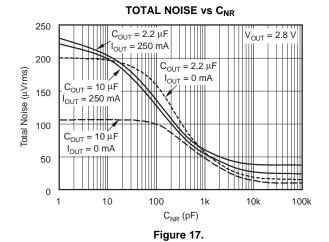


Figure 16.

NOISE SPECTRAL DENSITY



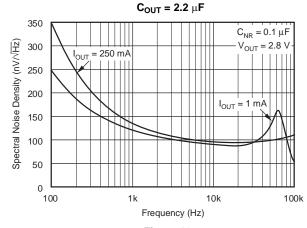


Figure 18.

100k



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

100

For all voltage versions at T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(nom)}$ + 1 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = 1.2 V, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF , and C_{NR} = 0.01 μF , unless otherwise noted.

NOISE SPECTRAL DENSITY

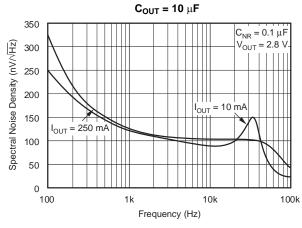


Figure 19.

NOISE SPECTRAL DENSITY vs C_{NR} 2.0 (C_{OUT} = 10 μF I_{OUT} = 250 mA V_{OUT} = 2.8 V 1.5 4 1.25 0.001 μF 0.001 μF 0.01 μF 0.01 μF

Frequency (Hz) **Figure 20.**

10k

PSRR (RIPPLE REJECTION) vs FREQUENCY

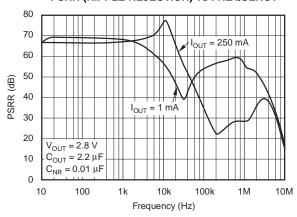


Figure 21.

PSRR (RIPPLE REJECTION) vs FREQUENCY

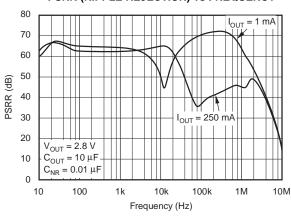
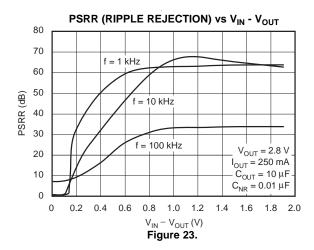


Figure 22.





APPLICATION INFORMATION

The TPS712xx family of dual low-dropout (LDO) regulators has been optimized for use in noise-sensitive battery-operated equipment. The device features extremely low dropout, high PSRR, ultralow output noise, and low quiescent current (190 μA typical per channel). When both outputs are disabled, the supply currents are reduced to less than 2 μA . A typical application circuit is shown in Figure 24.

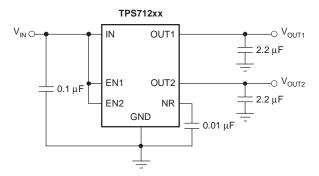


Figure 24. Typical Application Circuit (fixed-voltage versions)

INPUT AND OUTPUT CAPACITOR REQUIREMENTS

A 0.1 μF or larger ceramic input bypass capacitor, connected between IN and GND and located close to the TPS712xx, is required for stability. It improves transient response, noise rejection, and ripple rejection. A higher-value 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.

The TPS712xx requires an output capacitor connected between the outputs and GND to stabilize the internal control loops. The minimum recommended output capacitor is 2.2 $\mu F.$ If an output voltage

1.8 V or less is chosen, the minimum recommended output capacitor is 4.7 μ F. Any ceramic capacitor that meets the minimum output capacitor requirements is suitable. Capacitors with higher ESR may be used, provided the ESR is less than 1 Ω .

OUTPUT NOISE

The internal voltage reference is a key source of noise in an LDO regulator. The TPS712xx has an NR pin that is connected to the voltage reference through a 250 k Ω internal resistor. The 250 k Ω internal resistor, in conjunction with an external ceramic bypass capacitor connected to the NR pin, creates a low-pass filter to reduce the voltage reference noise and, therefore, the noise at the regulator output. To achieve a fast startup, the 250 k Ω internal resistor is shorted for 400 μs after the device is enabled.

Because the primary noise source is the internal voltage reference, the output noise will be greater for higher output voltage versions. For the case where no noise reduction capacitor is used, the typical noise ($\mu Vrms$) over 10 Hz to 100 kHz is 80 times the output voltage. If a 0.01 μF capacitor is used from the NR pin to ground, the noise ($\mu Vrms$) drops to 11.8 times the output voltage. For example, the TPS71256 exhibits only 33 $\mu Vrms$ of output voltage noise using a 0.01 μF ceramic bypass capacitor and a 2.2 μF ceramic output capacitor.

STARTUP CHARACTERISITCS

To minimize startup overshoot, the TPS712xx will initially target an output voltage that is approximately 80% of the final value. To avoid a delayed startup time, noise reduction capacitors of 0.01 μF or less are recommended. Larger noise reduction capacitors will cause the output to hold at 80% until the voltage on the noise reduction capacitor exceeds 80% of the bandgap voltage. The typical startup time with a 0.001 μF noise reduction capacitor is 60 μs . Once one of the output voltages is present, the startup time of the other output will not be affected by the noise reduction capacitor.



PROGRAMMING THE TPS71202 ADJUSTABLE LDO REGULATOR

The output voltage of the TPS71202 dual adjustable regulator is programmed using an external resistor divider, as shown in Figure 25. The output voltage is calculated using Equation 1:

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

where $V_{REF} = 1.225$ V (the internal reference voltage).

Resistors R2 and R4 should be chosen for approximately a 40 μ A divider current. Lower value resistors can be used for improved noise performance, but will consume more power. Higher values should be avoided because leakage current at FB increases the output voltage error. The recommended design procedure is to choose R2 = 30.1 k Ω to set the divider current at 40 μ A, and then calculate R1 using Equation 2:

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

To improve the stability and noise performance of the adjustable version, a small compensation capacitor can be placed between OUT and FB.

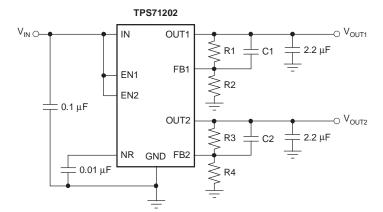
For voltages ≤ 1.8 V, the value of this capacitor should be 100 pF. For voltages > 1.8 V, the approximate value of this capacitor can be calculated as Equation 3:

C1 =
$$\frac{(3 \times 10^5) \times (R1 + R2)}{(R1 \times R2)}$$
 (pF)

The suggested value of this capacitor for several resistor ratios is shown in Figure 25. If this capacitor is not used (such as in a unity-gain configuration) or if an output voltage \leq 1.8 V is chosen, then the minimum recommended output capacitor is 4.7 μ F instead of 2.2 μ F.

DROPOUT VOLTAGE

The TPS712xx uses a PMOS pass transistor to achieve extremely low dropout. When (VIN - VOUT) is less than the dropout voltage (V_{DO}), the PMOS pass device is in its linear region of operation and the input-to-output resistance is the $R_{DS,\ ON}$ of the PMOS pass element. Dropout voltages at lower currents can be approximated by calculating the effective RDS. ON of the pass element and multiplying that resistance by the load current. R_{DS, ON} of the pass element can be obtained by dividing the dropout voltage by the rated output current. For the TPS71256, the R_{DS. ON} of the pass element is 84 m Ω . The dropout voltage of the TPS712xx will be less for higher output voltage versions. This is because the PMOS pass element will have lower on-resistance due to increased gate drive.



Output Voltage Programming Guide

| V _{OUT} | R1/R3 | R2/R4 | C1/C2 |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1.225 V | Short | Open | Open |
| 1.5 V | 7.15 kΩ | 30.1 kΩ | 100 pF |
| 2.5 V | 31.6 kΩ | 30.1 kΩ | 22 pF |
| 3.0 V | 43.2 kΩ | 30.1 kΩ | 15 pF |
| 3.3 V | 49.9 kΩ | 30.1 kΩ | 15 pF |
| 4.75 V | 86.6 kΩ | 30.1 kΩ | 15 pF |

Figure 25. TPS71202 Adjustable LDO Regulator Programming



TRANSIENT RESPONSE

As with any regulator, increasing the size of the output capacitor will reduce over/undershoot magnitude but increase duration of the transient response. In the adjustable version, the addition of a capacitor, C_{FB}, from the output to the feedback pin will also improve stability and transient response. The transient response of the TPS712xx is enhanced with an active pull-down that engages when the output is over-voltaged. The active pull-down decreases the output recovery time when the load is removed. Figure 13 in the *Typical Characteristics* section shows the output transient response.

SHUTDOWN

Both enable pins are active high and are compatible with standard TTL-CMOS levels. The device is only completely disabled when both EN1 and EN2 are logic low. In this state, the LDO is completely off and the ground pin current drops to approximately 100 nA. With one output disabled, the ground pin current is slightly greater than half the nominal value. When shutdown capability is not required, the enable pins should be connected to the input supply.

INTERNAL CURRENT LIMIT

The TPS712xx internal current limit helps protect the regulator during fault conditions. During current limit, the output will source a fixed amount of current that is largely independent of the output voltage.

The TPS712xx PMOS-pass transistors have a built-in back diode that conducts reverse current when the input voltage drops below the output voltage (that is, 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 may be appropriate.

THERMAL PROTECTION

Thermal protection disables both outputs when the junction temperature of either channel rises to approximately +160°C, allowing the device to cool. When the junction temperature cools to approximately +140°C, the output circuitry is again

enabled. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit may cycle on and off. This limits the dissipation of the regulator, protecting it from damage due to overheating.

Any tendency to activate the thermal protection circuit indicates excessive power dissipation or an inadequate heatsink. For reliable operation, junction temperature should be limited to +125°C maximum. To estimate the margin of safety in a complete design heatsink), increase (including the ambient temperature until the thermal protection is triggered; use worst-case loads and signal conditions. For good reliability, thermal protection should trigger at least +35°C above the maximum expected ambient condition of your application. This produces a worst-case junction temperature of +125°C at the hiahest expected ambient temperature worst-case load.

The internal protection circuitry of the TPS712xx was designed to protect against overload conditions. It was not intended to replace proper heatsinking. Continuously running the TPS712xx into thermal shutdown will degrade device reliability.

POWER DISSIPATION

The ability to remove heat from the die is different for each package type, presenting different considerations in the PCB layout. The PCB area around the device that is free of other components moves the heat from the device to the ambient air. Performance data for a JEDEC high-K board is shown in the Dissipation Ratings table. Using heavier copper will increase the effectiveness in removing heat from the device. The addition of plated through-holes to heat-dissipating layers will also improve the heat-sink effectiveness.

Power dissipation depends on input voltage and load conditions. Power dissipation (P_D) is equal to the product of the output current times the voltage drop across the output pass element (V_{IN} to V_{OUT}):

$$P_{D} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT}$$
(4)

Power dissipation can be minimized by using the lowest possible input voltage necessary to assure the required output voltage.

SBVS049D -MAY 2004-REVISED AUGUST 2010



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REVISION HISTORY

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

| Cł | Changes from Revision C (July, 2005) to Revision D | Page |
|----|---|------|
| • | Replaced the Dissipation Ratings table with the Thermal Information table | 3 |





17-Mar-2017

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan | Lead/Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------|
| TPS71202DRCR | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARQ | Samples |
| TPS71202DRCRG4 | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARQ | Samples |
| TPS71202DRCT | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARQ | Samples |
| TPS71202DRCTG4 | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARQ | Samples |
| TPS71219DRCR | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARW | Samples |
| TPS71219DRCRG4 | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARW | Samples |
| TPS71219DRCT | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARW | Samples |
| TPS71219DRCTG4 | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARW | Samples |
| TPS71229DRCR | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARU | Samples |
| TPS71229DRCT | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARU | Samples |
| TPS71229DRCTG4 | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARU | Samples |
| TPS71247DRCR | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARS | Samples |
| TPS71247DRCRG4 | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARS | Samples |
| TPS71247DRCT | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR -40 to 125 | | ARS | Samples |
| TPS71256DRCT | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARV | Samples |
| TPS71256DRCTG4 | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ARV | Samples |
| TPS71257DRCR | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ART | Samples |



PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

17-Mar-2017

| Orderable Device | Status | Package Type | _ | Pins | _ | Eco Plan | Lead/Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking | Samples |
|------------------|--------|--------------|---------|------|-----|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|---------|
| | (1) | | Drawing | | Qty | (2) | (6) | (3) | | (4/5) | |
| TPS71257DRCT | ACTIVE | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 125 | ART | Samples |

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

- (3) MSL, Peak Temp. The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.
- (4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.
- (5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.
- (6) Lead/Ball Finish Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS71202:



PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

17-Mar-2017

● Enhanced Product: TPS71202-EP

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

• Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications

PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

www.ti.com 24-Jul-2015

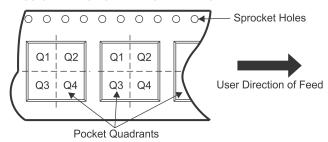
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





| | Dimension designed to accommodate the component width |
|----|---|
| | 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

| *All dimensions are nominal | - | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
| TPS71202DRCR | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS71202DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS71219DRCR | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS71219DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS71229DRCR | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS71229DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS71247DRCR | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS71247DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS71256DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS71257DRCR | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| TPS71257DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |

PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

www.ti.com 24-Jul-2015



*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| TPS71202DRCR | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS71202DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS71219DRCR | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS71219DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS71229DRCR | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS71229DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS71247DRCR | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS71247DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS71256DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS71257DRCR | VSON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS71257DRCT | VSON | DRC | 10 | 250 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Small Outline No-Lead (SON) package configuration.
 - D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance, if present.
 - E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions, if present



DRC (S-PVSON-N10)

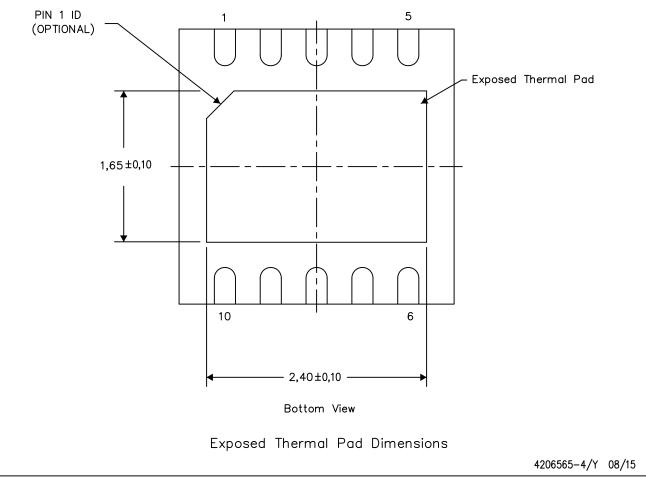
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO-LEAD

THERMAL INFORMATION

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

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

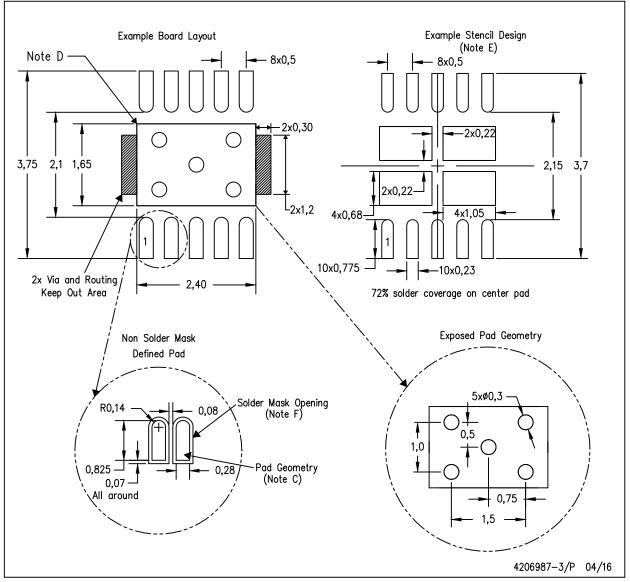
The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



NOTE: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

DRC (S-PVSON-N10)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO-LEAD



NOTES: A.

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-SM-782 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, Quad Flat—Pack Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com www.ti.com.
- E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
- F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask web tolerances between signal pads.



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