ULTRALOW-NOISE, HIGH-PSRR, FAST, RF, 1.5-A LOW-DROPOUT LINEAR REGULATORS

Check for Samples: TPS786xx

FEATURES

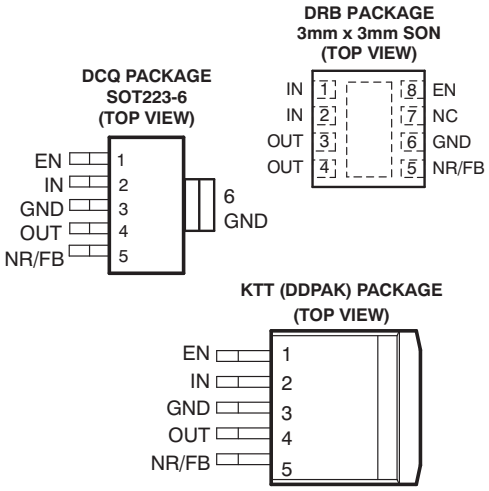
- **1.5-A Low-Dropout Regulator With Enable**
- **Available in Fixed and Adjustable (1.2-V to 5.5-V) Output Versions**
- **High PSRR (49 dB at 10 kHz)**
- **Ultralow Noise (48 μV_{RMS}, TPS78630)**
- **Fast Start-Up Time (50 μs)**
- **Stable With a 1-μF Ceramic Capacitor**
- **Excellent Load/Line Transient Response**
- **Very Low Dropout Voltage (390 mV at Full Load, TPS78630)**
- **3 × 3 SON PowerPAD™, 6-Pin SOT223 and 5-Pin DDPAK Package**

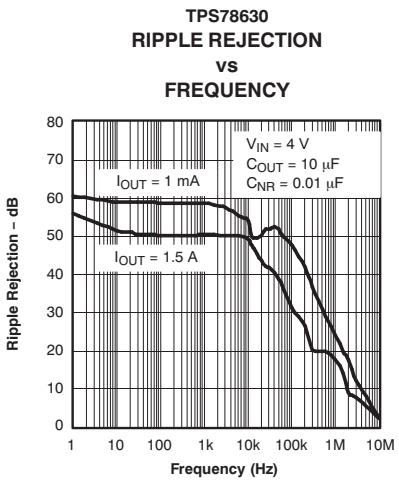
APPLICATIONS

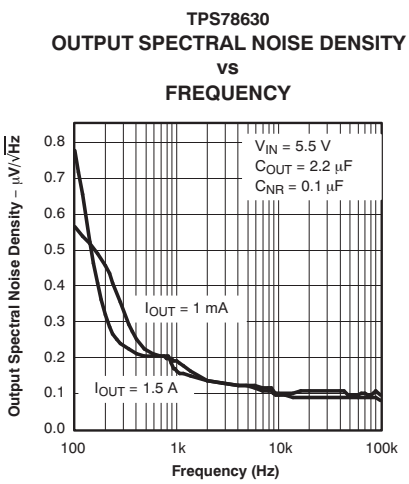
- **RF: VCOs, Receivers, ADCs**
- **Audio**
- **Bluetooth® , Wireless LAN**
- **Cellular and Cordless Telephones**
- **Handheld Organizers, PDAs**

DESCRIPTION

The TPS786xx family of low-dropout (LDO) low-power linear voltage regulators features high power-supply rejection ratio (PSRR), ultralow noise, fast start-up, and excellent line and load transient responses in small outline, SOT223-6 and DDPAK-5 packages. Each device in the family is stable, with a small 1-μF ceramic capacitor on the output. The family uses an advanced, proprietary BiCMOS fabrication process to yield extremely low dropout voltages (for example, 390 mV at 1.5 A). Each device achieves fast start-up times (approximately 50 μs with a 0.001-μF bypass capacitor) while consuming very low quiescent current (265 μA, typical). Moreover, when the device is placed in standby mode, the supply current is reduced to less than 1 μA. The TPS78630 exhibits approximately 48 μV_{RMS} of output voltage at 3.0-V output noise with a 0.1-μF bypass capacitor. Applications with analog components that are noise sensitive, such as portable RF electronics, benefit from the high PSRR, low noise features, and the fast response time.







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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)

PRODUCT	V_{OUT} (2)
TPS786**xx** ***yyy*** *z*	**XX** is nominal output voltage (for example, 28 = 2.8 V, 285 = 2.85 V, 01 = Adjustable). **YYY** is package designator. **Z** is package quantity.

(1) For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.
(2) Output voltages from 1.3 V to 5.0 V in 100-mV increments are available; minimum order quantities may apply. Contact factory for details and availability.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Over operating temperature (unless otherwise noted)(1)

	VALUE
V_{IN} range	–0.3 V to 6 V
V_{EN} range	–0.3 V to V_{IN} + 0.3 V
V_{OUT} range	6 V
Peak output current	Internally limited
ESD rating, HBM	2 kV
ESD rating, CDM	500 V
Continuous total power dissipation	See *Thermal Information* table
Junction temperature range, T_J	–40°C to +150°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	–65°C to +150°C

(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 *recommended operating conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

THERMAL INFORMATION

THERMAL METRIC[1][2]		TPS786xx[3]			UNITS
		DRB	DCQ	KTT	
		8 PINS	6 PINS	5 PINS	
θ_{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance[4]	47.8	70.4	25	°C/W
θ_{JCtop}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance[5]	83	70	35	
θ_{JB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance[6]	N/A	N/A	N/A	
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter[7]	2.1	6.8	1.5	
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter[8]	17.8	30.1	8.52	
θ_{JCbot}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance[9]	12.1	6.3	0.4	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953A.
(2) For thermal estimates of this device based on PCB copper area, see the TI PCB Thermal Calculator.
(3) Thermal data for the DRB, DCQ, and DRV packages are derived by thermal simulations based on JEDEC-standard methodology as specified in the JESD51 series. The following assumptions are used in the simulations:
  (a) i. DRB: The exposed pad is connected to the PCB ground layer through a 2x2 thermal via array.
  ii. DCQ: The exposed pad is connected to the PCB ground layer through a 3x2 thermal via array.
  iii. KTT: The exposed pad is connected to the PCB ground layer through a 5x4 thermal via array.
  (b) i. DRB: The top and bottom copper layers are assumed to have a 20% thermal conductivity of copper representing a 20% copper coverage.
  ii. DCQ: Each of top and bottom copper layers has a dedicated pattern for 20% copper coverage.
  iii. KTT: The top and bottom copper layers are assumed to have a 20% thermal conductivity of copper representing a 20% copper coverage.
  (c) These data were generated with only a single device at the center of a JEDEC high-K (2s2p) board with 3in × 3in copper area. To understand the effects of the copper area on thermal performance, see the *Power Dissipation* and *Estimating Junction Temperature* sections of this data sheet.
(4) The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance under natural convection is obtained in a simulation on a JEDEC-standard, high-K board, as specified in JESD51-7, in an environment described in JESD51-2a.
(5) The junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance is obtained by simulating a cold plate test on the top of the package. No specific JEDEC-standard test exists, but a close description can be found in the ANSI SEMI standard G30-88.
(6) The junction-to-board thermal resistance is obtained by simulating in an environment with a ring cold plate fixture to control the PCB temperature, as described in JESD51-8.
(7) The junction-to-top characterization parameter, ψ_{JT}, estimates the junction temperature of a device in a real system and is extracted from the simulation data to obtain θ_{JA} using a procedure described in JESD51-2a (sections 6 and 7).
(8) The junction-to-board characterization parameter, ψ_{JB}, estimates the junction temperature of a device in a real system and is extracted from the simulation data to obtain θ_{JA} using a procedure described in JESD51-2a (sections 6 and 7).
(9) The junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance is obtained by simulating a cold plate test on the exposed (power) pad. No specific JEDEC standard test exists, but a close description can be found in the ANSI SEMI standard G30-88.

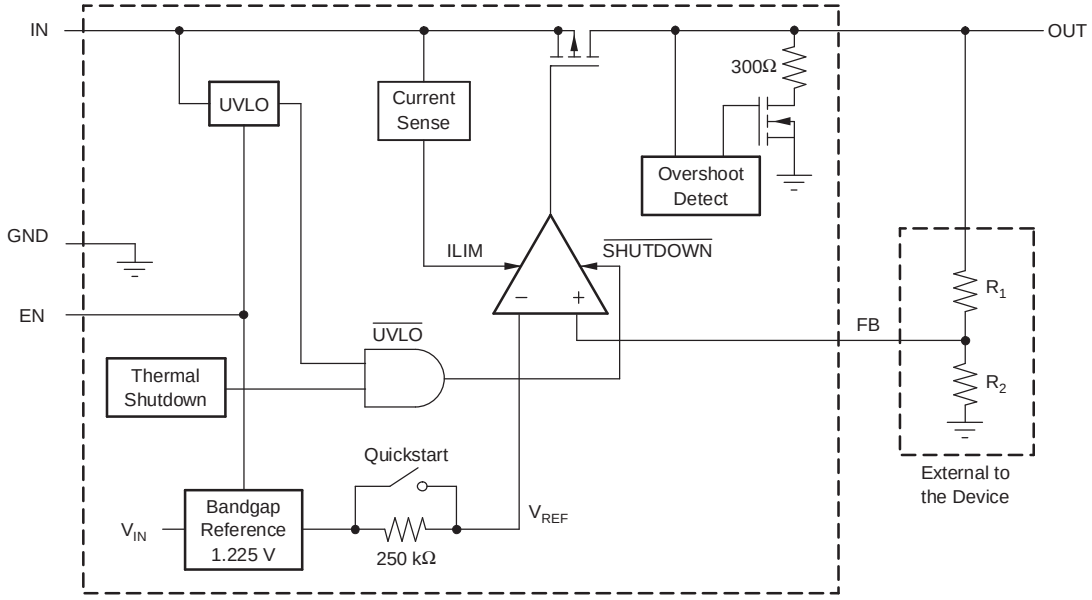
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Over recommended operating temperature range (T_J = –40°C to +125°C), $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)}$ + 1 V(1), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, C_{OUT} = 10 µF, and C_{NR} = 0.01 µF, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at +25°C.

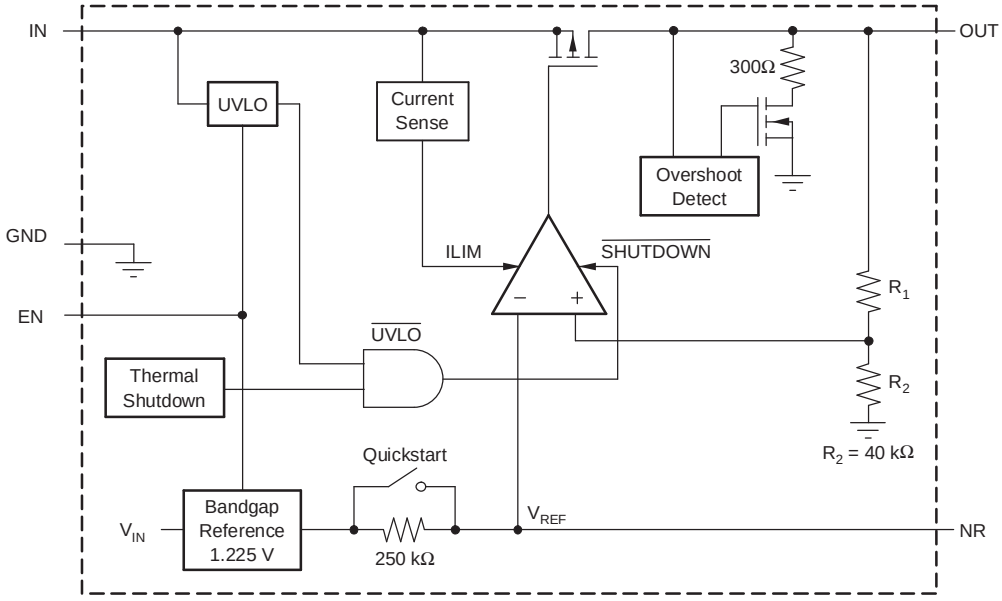
PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, V_{IN} (1)					2.7		5.5	V
Internal reference, V_{FB} (TPS78601)					1.200	1.225	1.250	V
Continuous output current I_{OUT}					0		1.5	A
Output voltage	Output voltage range	TPS78601			1.225		5.5 – V_{DO}	V
	Accuracy	TPS78601(2)	0 µA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 1.5 A, V_{OUT} + 1 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 5.5 V(1)		(0.98)V_{OUT}	V_{OUT}	(1.02)V_{OUT}	V
		Fixed V_{OUT} < 5 V	0 µA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 1.5 A, V_{OUT} + 1 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 5.5 V(1)		–2.0		+2.0	%
		Fixed V_{OUT} = 5 V	0 µA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 1.5 A, V_{OUT} + 1 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 5.5 V(1)		–3.0		+3.0	%
Output voltage line regulation ($\Delta V_{OUT}\%/V_{IN}$)(1)			V_{OUT} + 1 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 5.5 V			5	12	%/V
Load regulation ($\Delta V_{OUT}\%/V_{OUT}$)			0 µA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 1.5 A			7		mV
Dropout voltage(3) $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} – 0.1$ V		TPS78628	I_{OUT} = 1.5 A			410	580	mV
		TPS78630	I_{OUT} = 1.5 A			390	550	
		TPS78633	I_{OUT} = 1.5 A			340	510	
		TPS78650	I_{OUT} = 1.5 A			310	470	
Output current limit			V_{OUT} = 0 V		2.4		4.2	A
Ground pin current			0 µA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 1.5 A			260	385	µA
Shutdown current(4)			V_{EN} = 0 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 5.5 V			0.07	1	µA
FB pin current			V_{FB} = 1.225 V				1	µA
Power-supply ripple rejection		TPS78630	f = 100 Hz, I_{OUT} = 10 mA			59		dB
			f = 100 Hz, I_{OUT} = 1.5 A			52		
			f = 10 kHz, I_{OUT} = 1.5 A			49		
			f = 100 kHz, I_{OUT} = 1.5 A			32		
Output noise voltage (TPS78630)			BW = 100 Hz to 100 kHz, I_{OUT} = 1.5 A	C_{NR} = 0.001 µF		66		μV_{RMS}
				C_{NR} = 0.0047 µF		51		
				C_{NR} = 0.01 µF		49		
				C_{NR} = 0.1 µF		48		
Time, start-up (TPS78630)			R_L = 2 Ω, C_{OUT} = 1 µF	C_{NR} = 0.001 µF		50		µs
				C_{NR} = 0.0047 µF		75		
				C_{NR} = 0.01 µF		110		
High-level enable input voltage			2.7 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 5.5 V		1.7		V_{IN}	V
Low-level enable input voltage			2.7 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 5.5 V		0		0.7	V
EN pin current			V_{EN} = 0		–1		1	µA
UVLO threshold			V_{CC} rising		2.25		2.65	V
UVLO hysteresis						100		mV

(1) Minimum $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$ or 2.7 V, whichever is greater. The TPS78650 is tested at V_{IN} = 5.5 V.
(2) Tolerance of external resistors not included in this specification.
(3) Dropout is not measured for TPS78618 or TPS78625 since minimum V_{IN} = 2.7 V.
(4) For adjustable version, this applies only after V_{IN} is applied; then V_{EN} transitions high to low.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM—ADJUSTABLE VERSION



FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM—FIXED VERSION



PIN CONFIGURATIONS

TERMINAL				DESCRIPTION
NAME	DCQ (SOT223)	KTT (DDPAK)	DRB (SON)	
NR	5	5	5	Noise-reduction pin for fixed versions only. An external bypass capacitor, connected to this terminal, in conjunction with an internal resistor, creates a low-pass filter to further reduce regulator noise.
EN	1	1	8	The EN terminal is an input that enables or shuts down the device. When EN is a logic high, the device is enabled. When the device is a logic low, the device is in shutdown mode.
FB	5	5	5	Feedback input voltage for the adjustable device.
GND	3, 6	3, TAB	6	Regulator ground
IN	2	2	1, 2	Input supply
OUT	4	4	3, 4	Regulator output

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TPS78630
OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
OUTPUT CURRENT

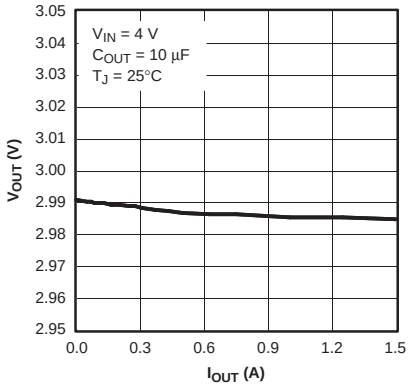


Figure 1.

TPS78628
OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

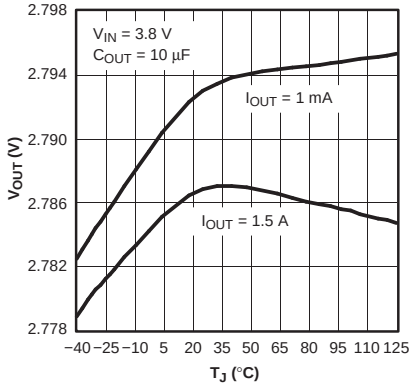


Figure 2.

TPS78628
GROUND CURRENT
vs
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

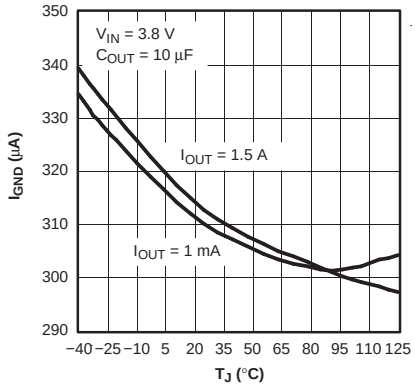


Figure 3.

TPS78630
OUTPUT SPECTRAL
NOISE DENSITY
vs
FREQUENCY

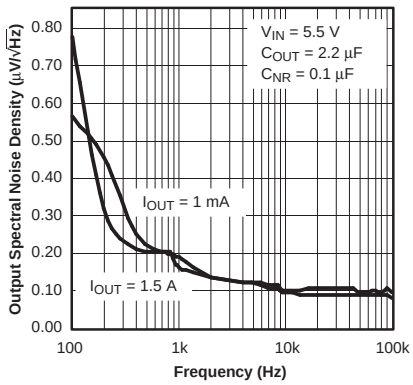


Figure 4.

TPS78630
OUTPUT SPECTRAL
NOISE DENSITY
vs
FREQUENCY

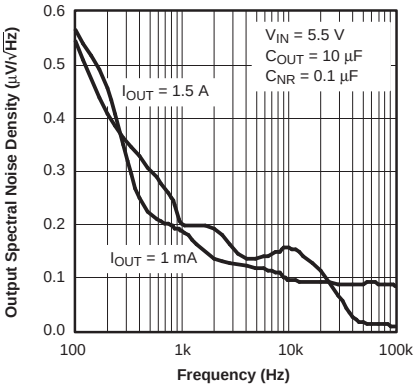


Figure 5.

TPS78630
OUTPUT SPECTRAL
NOISE DENSITY
vs
FREQUENCY

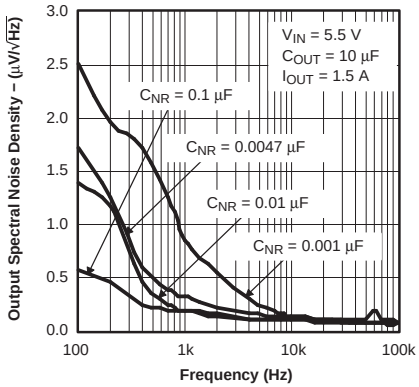


Figure 6.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

TPS78630
ROOT MEAN SQUARED OUTPUT NOISE vs BYPASS CAPACITANCE

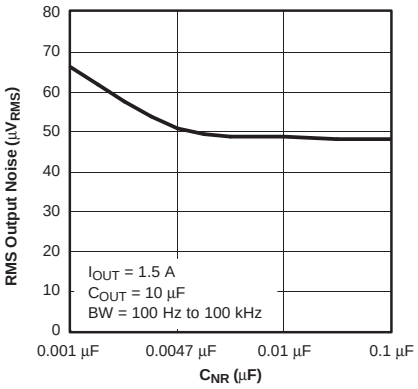


Figure 7.

TPS78628
DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

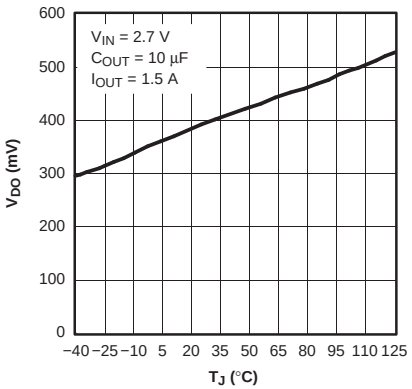


Figure 8.

TPS78630
RIPPLE REJECTION vs FREQUENCY

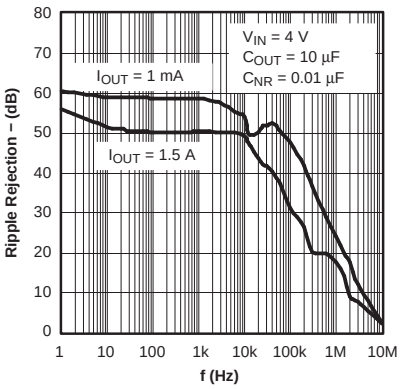


Figure 9.

TPS78630
RIPPLE REJECTION vs FREQUENCY

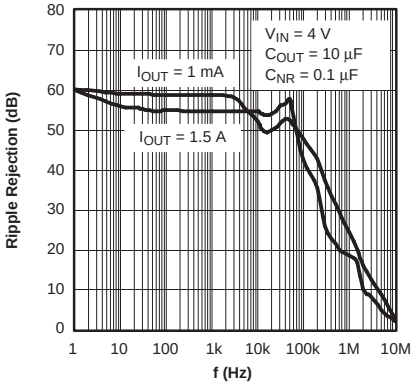


Figure 10.

TPS78630
RIPPLE REJECTION vs FREQUENCY

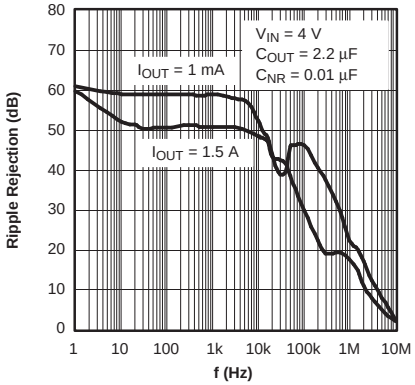


Figure 11.

TPS78630
RIPPLE REJECTION vs FREQUENCY

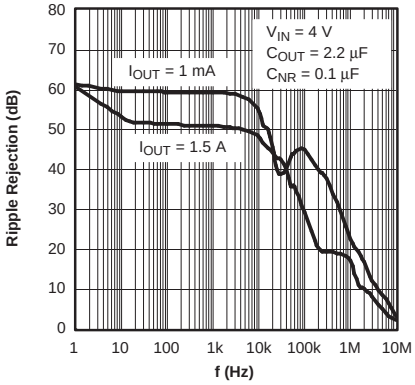


Figure 12.

TPS78618
LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

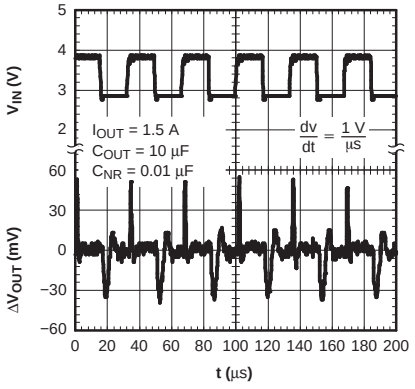


Figure 13.

TPS78630
LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

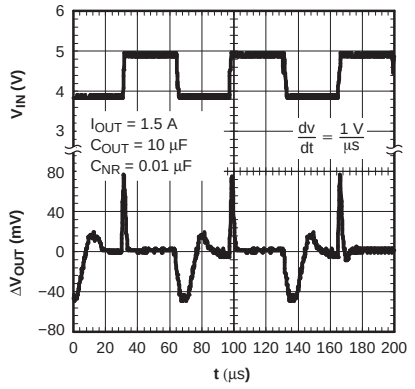


Figure 14.

TPS78628
LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

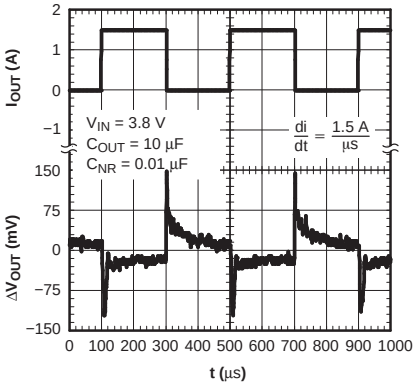


Figure 15.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

TPS78625
POWER-UP/
POWER-DOWN

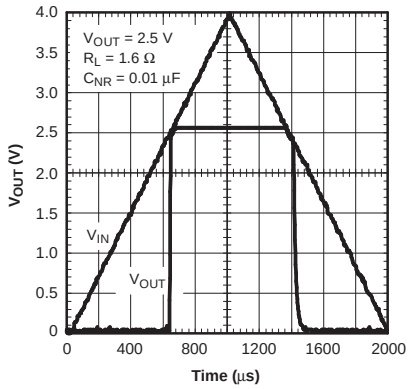


Figure 16.

TPS78630
DROPOUT VOLTAGE
vs
OUTPUT CURRENT

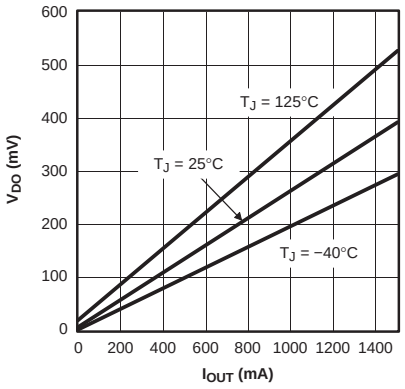


Figure 17.

TPS78601
DROPOUT VOLTAGE
vs
INPUT VOLTAGE

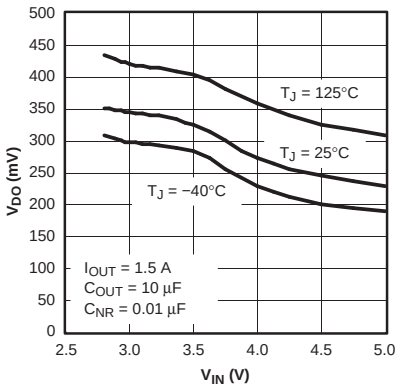


Figure 18.

MINIMUM REQUIRED
INPUT VOLTAGE
vs
OUTPUT VOLTAGE

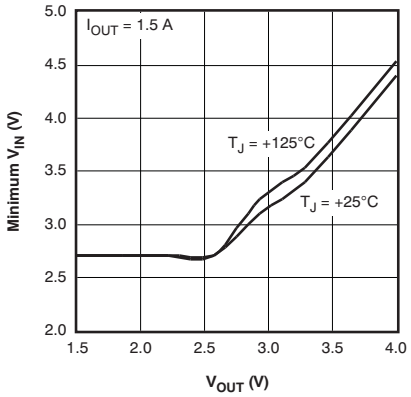


Figure 19.

TPS78630
TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY
EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE
(ESR)
vs
OUTPUT CURRENT

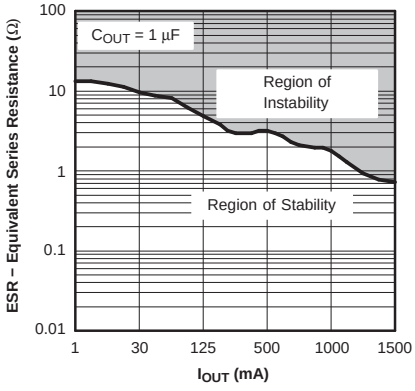


Figure 20.

TPS78630
TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY
EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE
(ESR)
vs
OUTPUT CURRENT

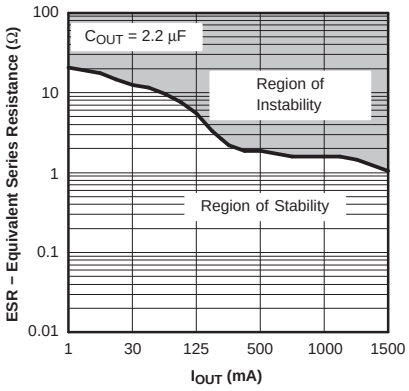


Figure 21.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

TPS78630
TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY
EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE (ESR)
vs
OUTPUT CURRENT

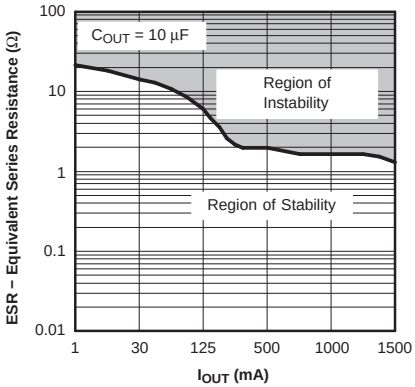


Figure 22.

START-UP

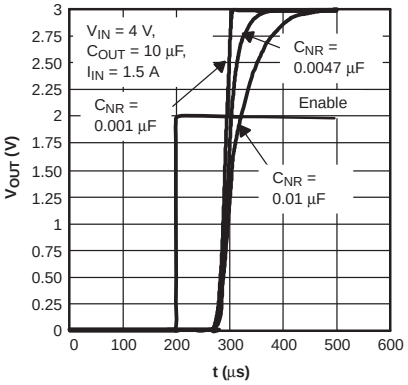


Figure 23.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

The TPS786xx family of low-dropout (LDO) regulators has been optimized for use in noise-sensitive equipment. The device features extremely low dropout voltages, high PSRR, ultralow output noise, low quiescent current (265 μA, typically), and enable input to reduce supply currents to less than 1 μA when the regulator is turned off.

A typical application circuit is shown in Figure 24.

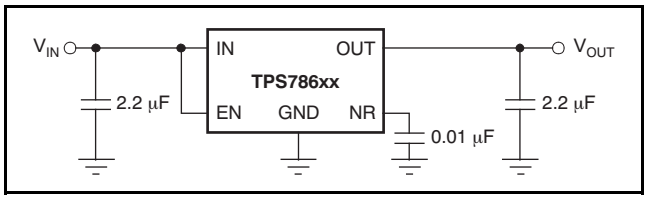


Figure 24. Typical Application Circuit

EXTERNAL CAPACITOR REQUIREMENTS

A 2.2-μF or larger ceramic input bypass capacitor, connected between IN and GND and located close to the TPS786xx, is required for stability and 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.

Like most low-dropout regulators, the TPS786xx requires an output capacitor connected between OUT and GND to stabilize the internal control loop. The minimum recommended capacitor is 1 μF. Any 1 μF or larger ceramic capacitor is suitable.

The internal voltage reference is a key source of noise in an LDO regulator. The TPS786xx has an NR pin which is connected to the voltage reference through a 250-kΩ internal resistor. The 250-kΩ internal resistor, in conjunction with an external 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. In order for the regulator to operate properly, the current flow out of the NR pin must be at a minimum, because any leakage current creates an IR drop across the internal resistor, thus creating an output error. Therefore, the bypass capacitor must have minimal leakage current. The bypass capacitor should be no more than 0.1-μF to ensure that it is fully charged during the quickstart time provided by the internal switch shown in the functional block diagram.

For example, the TPS78630 exhibits only 48 μV_{RMS} of output voltage noise using a 0.1-μF ceramic bypass capacitor and a 10-μF ceramic output capacitor. Note that the output starts up slower as the bypass capacitance increases due to the RC time constant at the bypass pin that is created by the internal 250-kΩ resistor and external capacitor.

BOARD LAYOUT RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PSRR AND NOISE PERFORMANCE

To improve ac measurements like PSRR, output noise, and transient response, it is recommended that the board be designed with separate ground planes for V_{IN} and V_{OUT}, with each ground plane connected only at the ground pin of the device. In addition, the ground connection for the bypass capacitor should connect directly to the ground pin of the device.

REGULATOR MOUNTING

The tab of the SOT223-6 package is electrically connected to ground. For best thermal performance, the tab of the surface-mount version should be soldered directly to a circuit-board copper area. Increasing the copper area improves heat dissipation.

Solder pad footprint recommendations for the devices are presented in Application Report SBFA015, *Solder Pad Recommendations for Surface-Mount Devices*, available from the TI web site at www.ti.com.

PROGRAMMING THE TPS78601 ADJUSTABLE LDO REGULATOR

The output voltage of the TPS78601 adjustable regulator is programmed using an external resistor divider as shown in Figure 25. The output voltage is calculated using Equation 1:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) \quad (1)$$

where:

- V_{REF} = 1.2246 V typ (the internal reference voltage)

Resistors R_1 and R_2 should be chosen for approximately 40-μA divider current. Lower value resistors can be used for improved noise performance, but the device wastes more power. Higher values should be avoided, as leakage current at FB increases the output voltage error.

The recommended design procedure is to choose R_2 = 30.1 kΩ to set the divider current at 40 μA, C_1 = 15 pF for stability, and then calculate R_1 using Equation 2:

$$R_1 = \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1\right) \times R_2 \quad (2)$$

In order to improve the stability of the adjustable version, it is suggested that a small compensation capacitor be placed between OUT and FB.

The approximate value of this capacitor can be calculated using Equation 3:

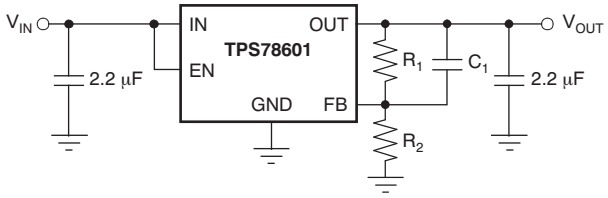
$$C_1 = \frac{(3 \times 10^{-7}) \times (R_1 + R_2)}{(R_1 \times R_2)} \quad (3)$$

The suggested value of this capacitor for several resistor ratios is shown in the table below. If this capacitor is not used (such as in a unity-gain configuration), then the minimum recommended output capacitor is 2.2 μF instead of 1 μF.

REGULATOR PROTECTION

The TPS786xx PMOS-pass transistor has a built-in back diode that conducts reverse current when the input voltage drops below the output voltage (for example, during power down). Current is conducted from the output to the input and is not internally limited. If extended reverse voltage operation is anticipated, external limiting might be appropriate.

The TPS786xx features internal current limiting and thermal protection. During normal operation, the TPS786xx limits output current to approximately 2.8 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 approximately +165°C, thermal-protection circuitry shuts it down. Once the device has cooled down to below approximately +140°C, regulator operation resumes.



OUTPUT VOLTAGE PROGRAMMING GUIDE

OUTPUT VOLTAGE	R_1	R_2	C_1
1.8 V	14.0 kΩ	30.1 kΩ	33 pF
3.6 V	57.9 kΩ	30.1 kΩ	15 pF

Figure 25. TPS78601 Adjustable LDO Regulator Programming

THERMAL INFORMATION

POWER DISSIPATION

Knowing the device power dissipation and proper sizing of the thermal plane that is connected to the tab or pad is critical to avoiding thermal shutdown and ensuring reliable operation.

Power dissipation of the device depends on input voltage and load conditions and can be calculated using Equation 4:

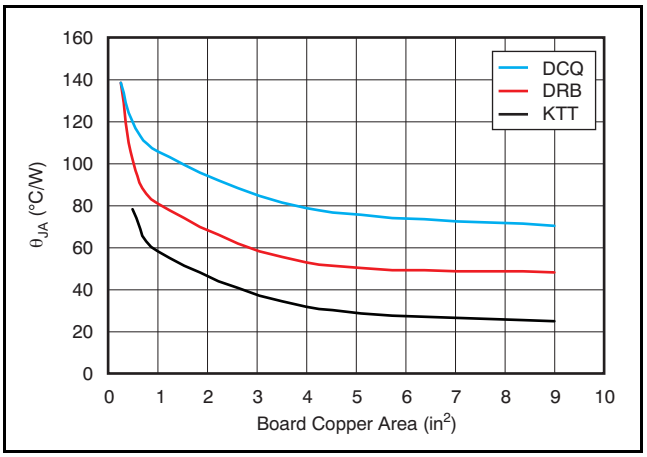
$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} \quad (4)$$

Power dissipation can be minimized and greater efficiency can be achieved by using the lowest possible input voltage necessary to achieve the required output voltage regulation.

On the SON (DRB) package, the primary conduction path for heat is through the exposed pad to the printed circuit board (PCB). The pad can be connected to ground or be left floating; however, it should be attached to an appropriate amount of copper PCB area to ensure the device does not overheat. On both SOT-223 (DCQ) and DDPAK (KTT) packages, the primary conduction path for heat is through the tab to the PCB. That tab should be connected to ground. The maximum junction-to-ambient thermal resistance depends on the maximum ambient temperature, maximum device junction temperature, and power dissipation of the device and can be calculated using Equation 5:

$$R_{\theta JA} = \frac{(+125^{o}C - T_A)}{P_D} \quad (5)$$

Knowing the maximum $R_{\theta JA}$, the minimum amount of PCB copper area needed for appropriate heatsinking can be estimated using Figure 26.



Note: θ_{JA} value at board size of $9in^2$ (that is, 3in × 3in) is a JEDEC standard.

Figure 26. θ_{JA} vs Board Size

Figure 26 shows the variation of θ_{JA} as a function of ground plane copper area in the board. It is intended only as a guideline to demonstrate the effects of heat spreading in the ground plane and should not be used to estimate actual thermal performance in real application environments.

NOTE: When the device is mounted on an application PCB, it is strongly recommended to use Ψ_{JT} and Ψ_{JB}, as explained in the *Estimating Junction Temperature* section.

ESTIMATING JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

Using the thermal metrics Ψ_{JT} and Ψ_{JB}, as shown in the *Thermal Information* table, the junction temperature can be estimated with corresponding formulas (given in Equation 6). For backwards compatibility, an older $\theta_{JC,Top}$ parameter is listed as well.

$$\Psi_{JT}: \quad T_J = T_T + \Psi_{JT} \bullet P_D$$

$$\Psi_{JB}: \quad T_J = T_B + \Psi_{JB} \bullet P_D \tag{6}$$

Where P_D is the power dissipation shown by Equation 5, T_T is the temperature at the center-top of the IC package, and T_B is the PCB temperature measured 1mm away from the IC package *on the PCB surface* (as Figure 28 shows).

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

For more information about measuring T_T and T_B, see the application note SBVA025, *Using New Thermal Metrics*, available for download at www.ti.com.

By looking at Figure 27, the new thermal metrics (Ψ_{JT} and Ψ_{JB}) have very little dependency on board size. That is, using Ψ_{JT} or Ψ_{JB} with Equation 6 is a good way to estimate T_J by simply measuring T_T or T_B, regardless of the application board size.

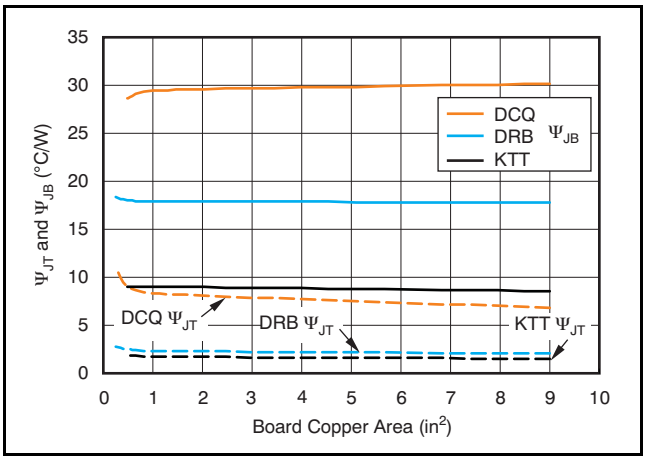
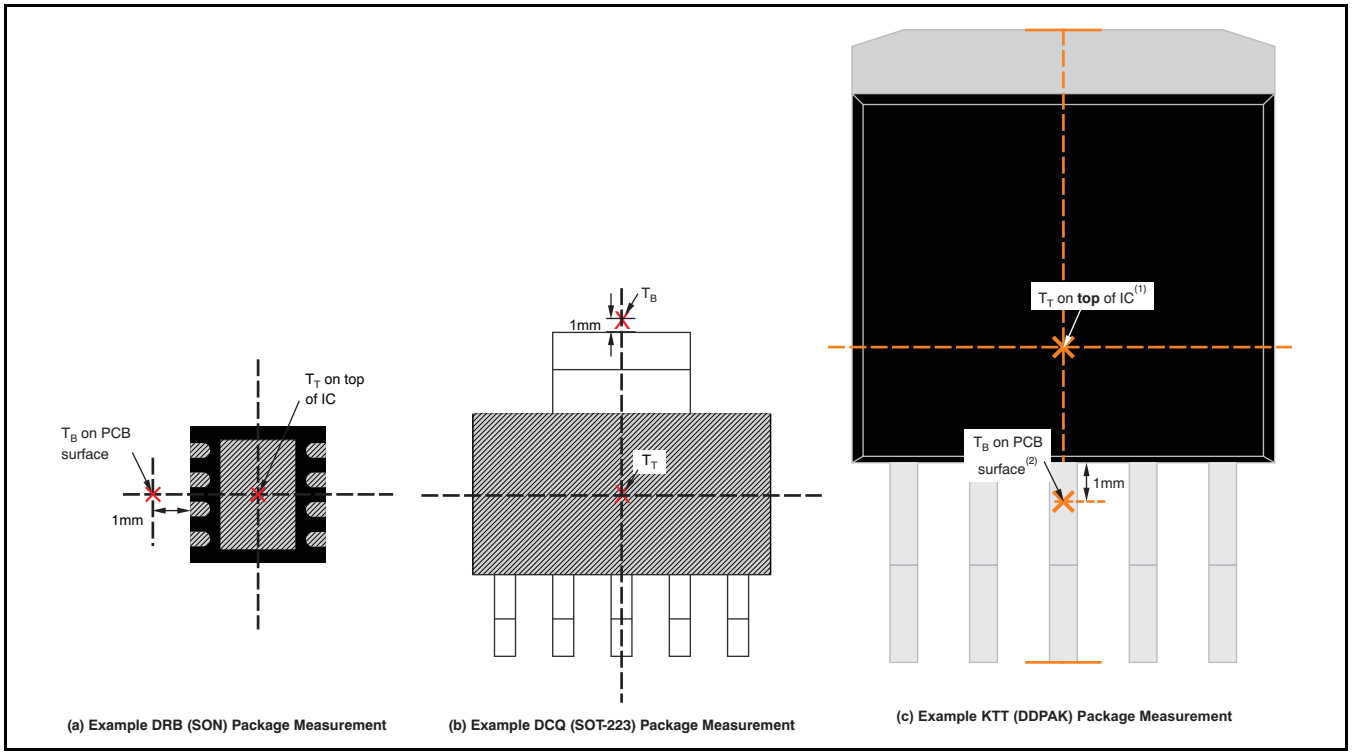


Figure 27. Ψ_{JT} and Ψ_{JB} vs Board Size

For a more detailed discussion of why TI does not recommend using $\theta_{JC(top)}$ to determine thermal characteristics, refer to application report SBVA025, *Using New Thermal Metrics*, available for download at www.ti.com. For further information, refer to application report SPRA953, *IC Package Thermal Metrics*, also available on the TI website.



(1) T_T is measured at the center of both the X- and Y-dimensional axes.

(2) T_B is measured ***below*** the package lead on the PCB surface.

Figure 28. Measuring Points for T_T and T_B

REVISION HISTORY

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

Changes from Revision K (August, 2010) to Revision L **Page**

- Corrected typo in Figure 28 13

Changes from Revision J (May, 2009) to Revision K **Page**

- Replaced the *Dissipation Ratings* table with the *Thermal Information* Table 3
- Revised *Thermal Information* section 12

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
TPS78601DCQ	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78601DCQG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
TPS78601DCQR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78601DCQRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
TPS78601DRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78601DRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78601KTT	OBSOLETE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
TPS78601KTTR	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78601KTTRG3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78601KTTT	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78601KTTTG3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78618DCQ	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78618DCQG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78618DCQR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78618DCQRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78618KTT	OBSOLETE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
TPS78618KTTR	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78618KTTRE3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
TPS78618KTTRG3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78618KTTT	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78618KTTTG3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78625DCQ	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78625DCQG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78625DCQR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78625DCQRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78625KTT	OBSOLETE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
TPS78625KTTR	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78625KTTRG3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78625KTTT	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78625KTTTG3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78628DCQR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78628DCQRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78628KTT	OBSOLETE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
TPS78628KTTT	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78628KTTTG3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78630DCQ	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
TPS78630DCQG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78630DCQR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78630DCQRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78630KTT	OBSOLETE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
TPS78630KTTT	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78630KTTTG3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78633DCQ	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78633DCQG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	78	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78633DCQR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78633DCQRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78633KTT	OBSOLETE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
TPS78633KTTR	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78633KTTRE3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78633KTTRG3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78633KTTT	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
TPS78633KTTTG3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	

(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.

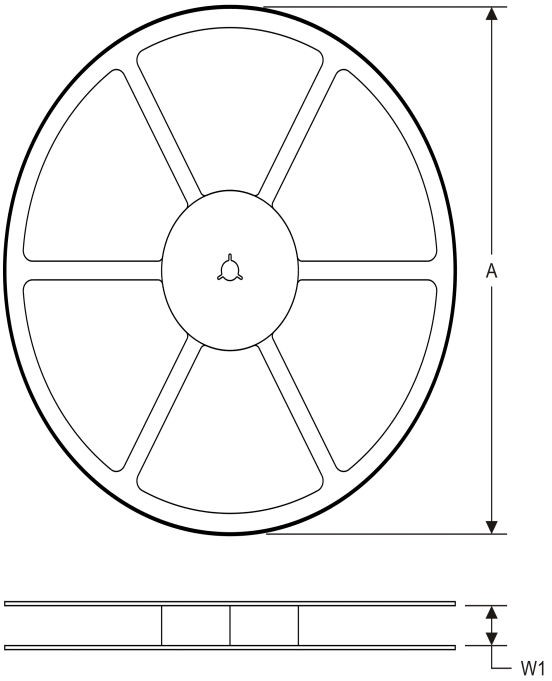
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(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)

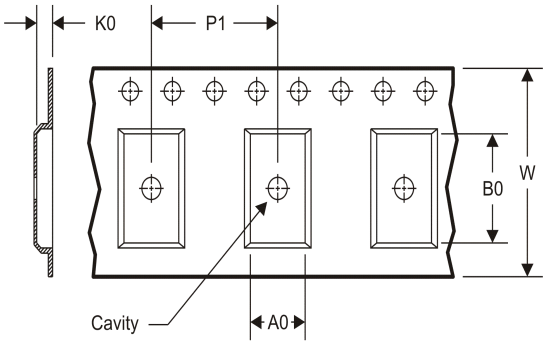
(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS



TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

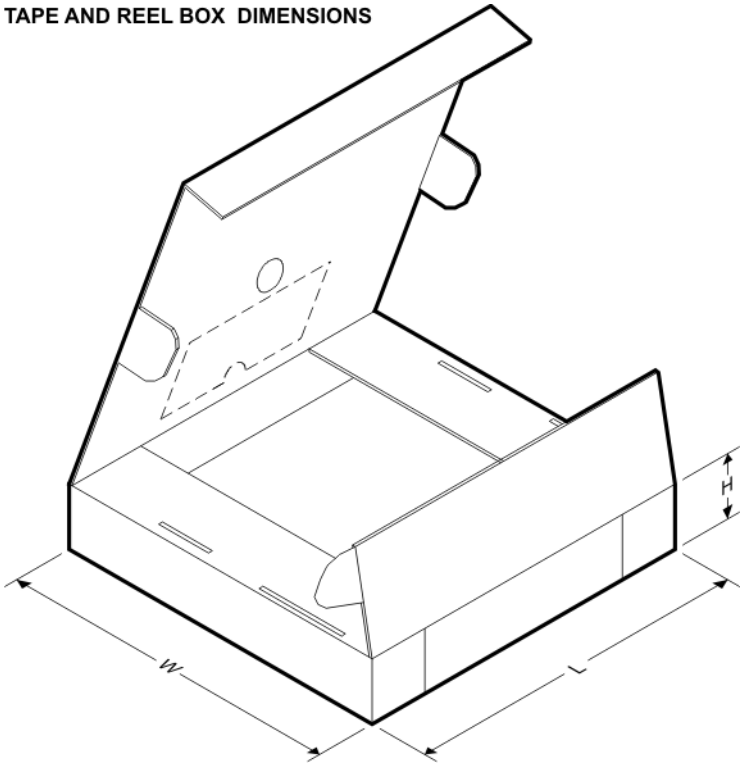
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS78601DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	6.8	7.3	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS78601DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS78601DRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS78601KTTR	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2
TPS78601KTTT	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2
TPS78618DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	6.8	7.3	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS78618KTTR	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2
TPS78618KTTRE3	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2
TPS78618KTTT	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2
TPS78625DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	6.8	7.3	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS78625KTTR	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2
TPS78625KTTT	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2
TPS78628DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	6.8	7.3	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS78628KTTT	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2
TPS78630DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	6.8	7.3	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS78630KTTT	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2
TPS78633DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	330.0	12.4	6.8	7.3	1.88	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS78633KTTR	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2
TPS78633KTTRE3	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	500	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2
TPS78633KTTT	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	5	50	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

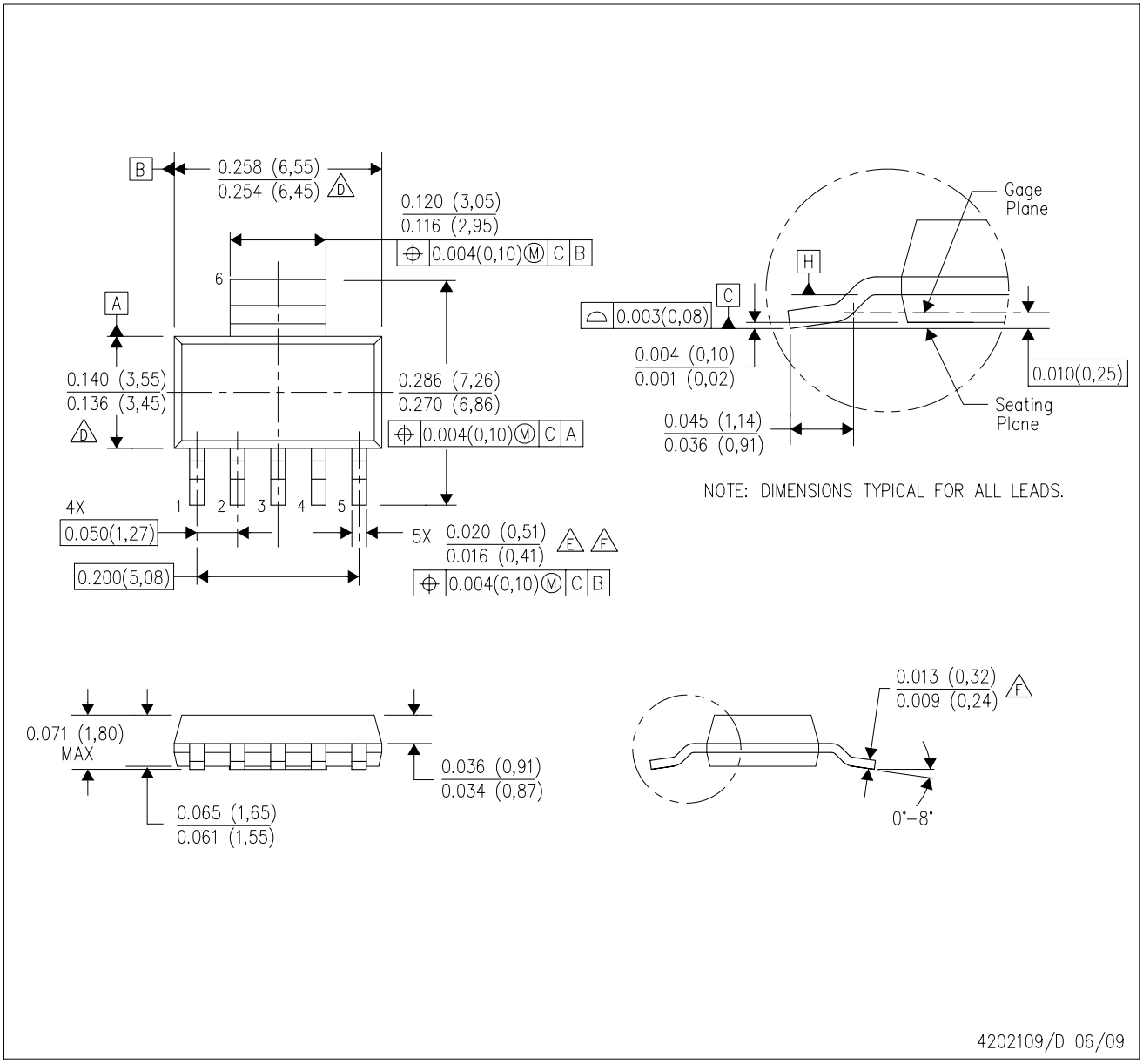


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS78601DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
TPS78601DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	346.0	346.0	29.0
TPS78601DRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS78601KTTR	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	500	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS78601KTTT	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	50	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS78618DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0

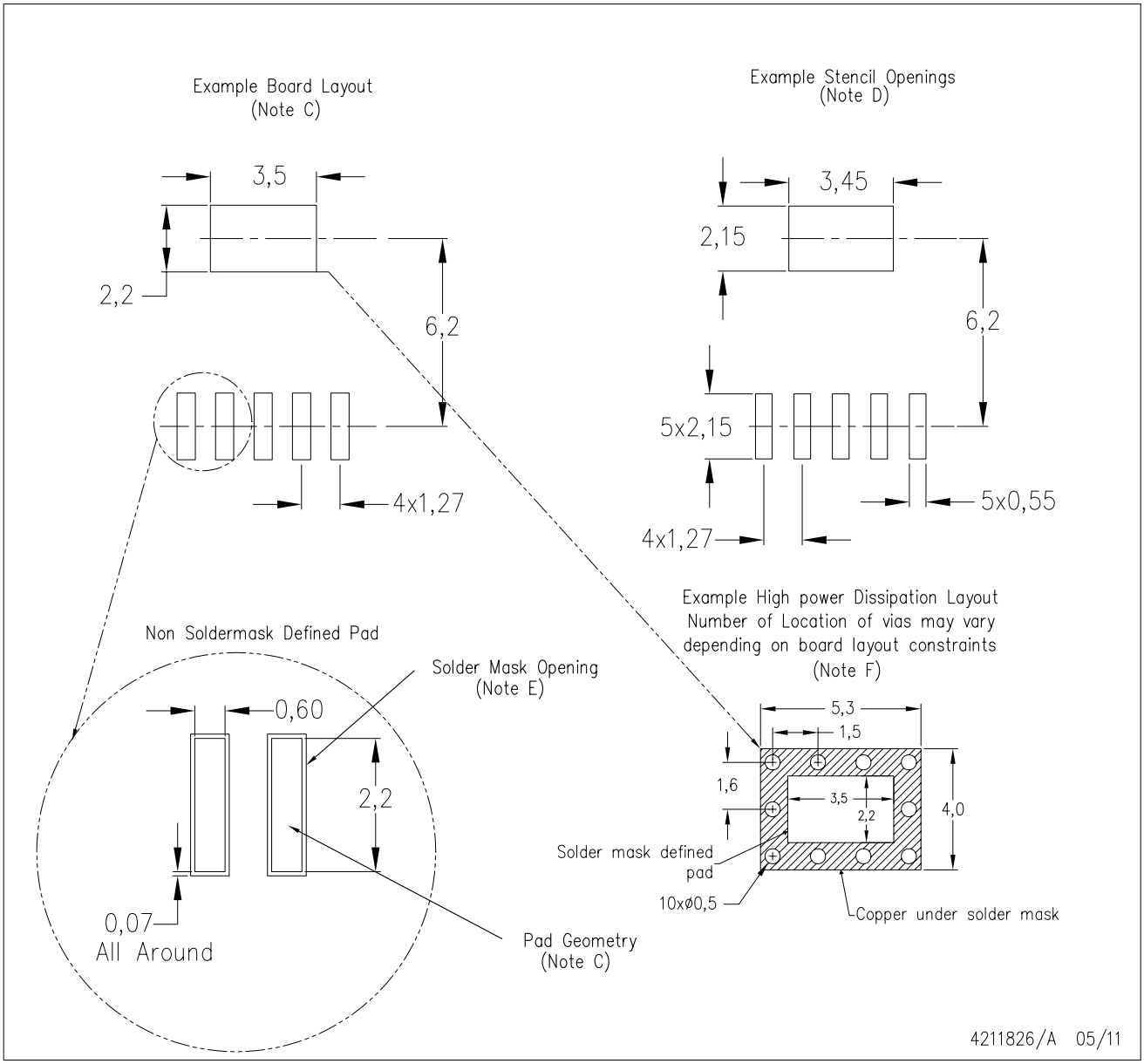
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS78618KTTR	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	500	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS78618KTTRE3	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	500	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS78618KTTT	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	50	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS78625DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
TPS78625KTTR	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	500	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS78625KTTT	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	50	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS78628DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
TPS78628KTTT	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	50	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS78630DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
TPS78630KTTT	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	50	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS78633DCQR	SOT-223	DCQ	6	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
TPS78633KTTR	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	500	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS78633KTTRE3	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	500	346.0	346.0	41.0
TPS78633KTTT	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	5	50	346.0	346.0	41.0

DCQ (R–PDSO–G6) PLASTIC SMALL–OUTLINE



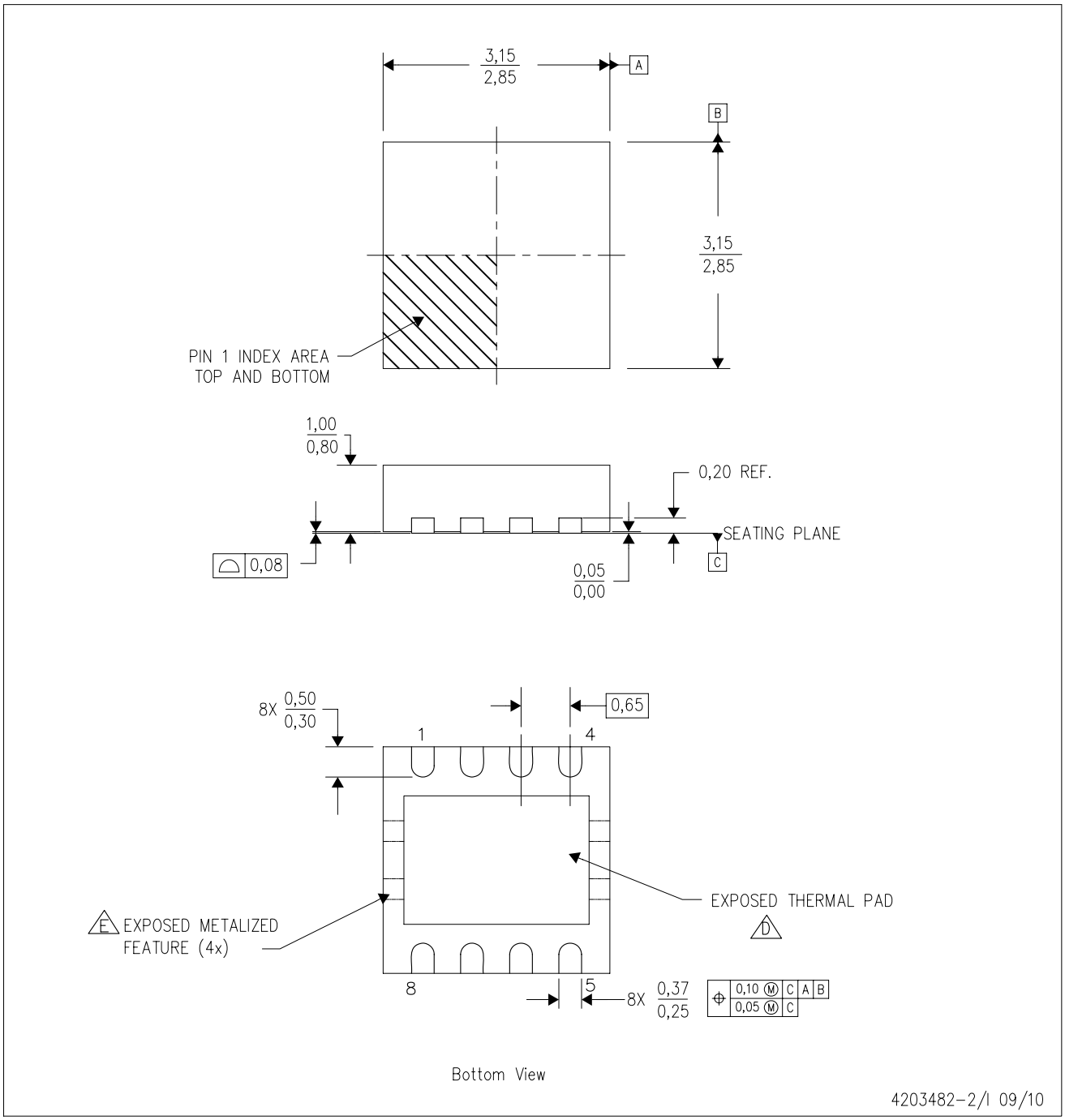
NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Controlling dimension in inches.
- D. Body length and width dimensions are determined at the outermost extremes of the plastic body exclusive of mold flash, tie bar burrs, gate burrs, and interlead flash, but including any mismatch between the top and the bottom of the plastic body.
- E. Lead width dimension does not include dambar protrusion.
- F. Lead width and thickness dimensions apply to solder plated leads.
- G. Interlead flash allow 0.008 inch max.
- H. Gate burr/protrusion max. 0.006 inch.
- I. Datums A and B are to be determined at Datum H.

DCQ (R–PDSO–G6) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:
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. 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.
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.
F. Please refer to the product data sheet for specific via and thermal dissipation requirements.

DRB (S–PVSON–N8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO–LEAD



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.
E. See the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.

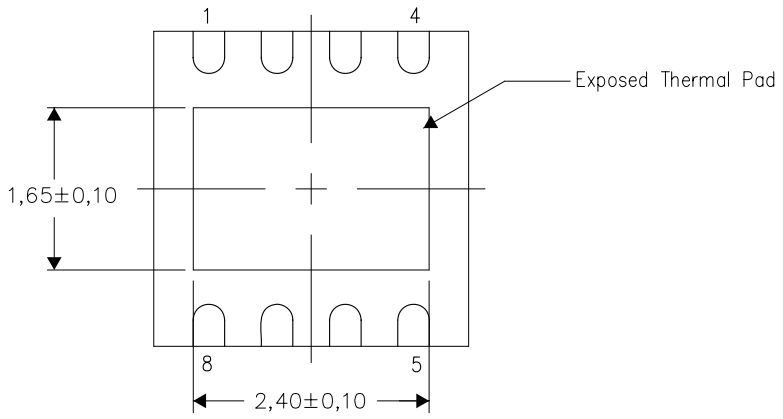
DRB (S–PVSON–N8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO–LEAD

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.



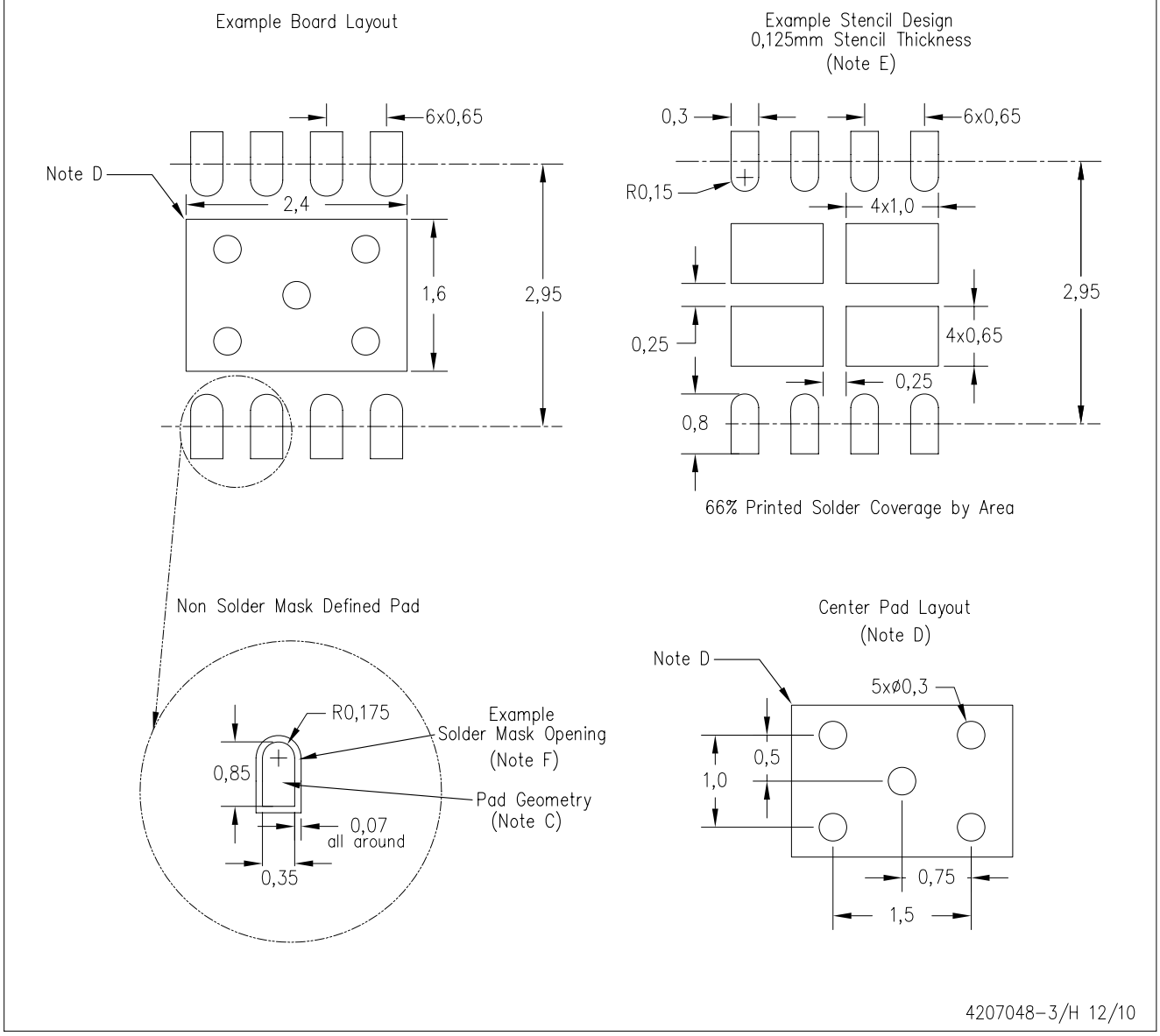
Bottom View

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4206340–3/L 12/10

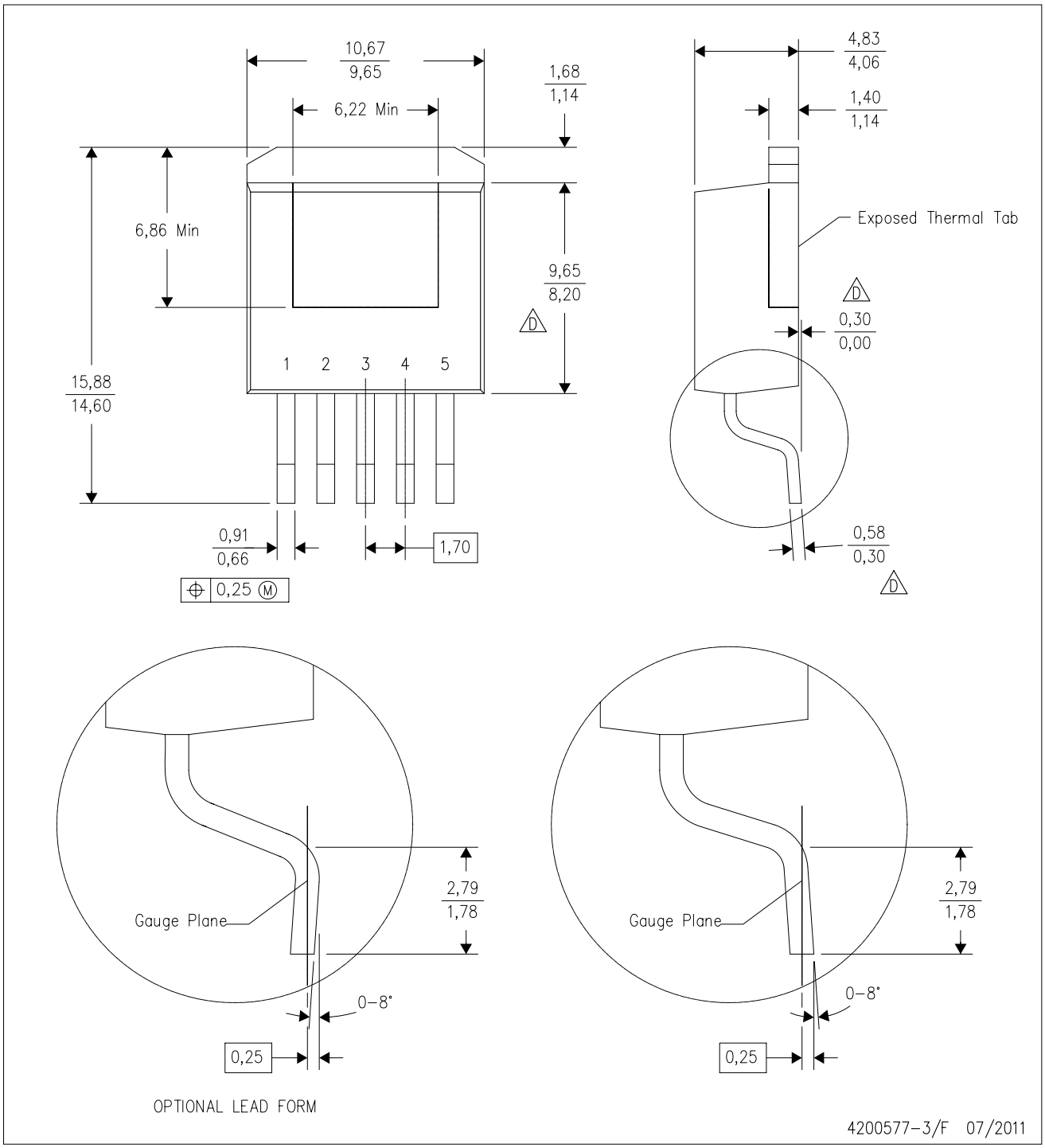
NOTE: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

DRB (S–PVSON–N8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO–LEAD



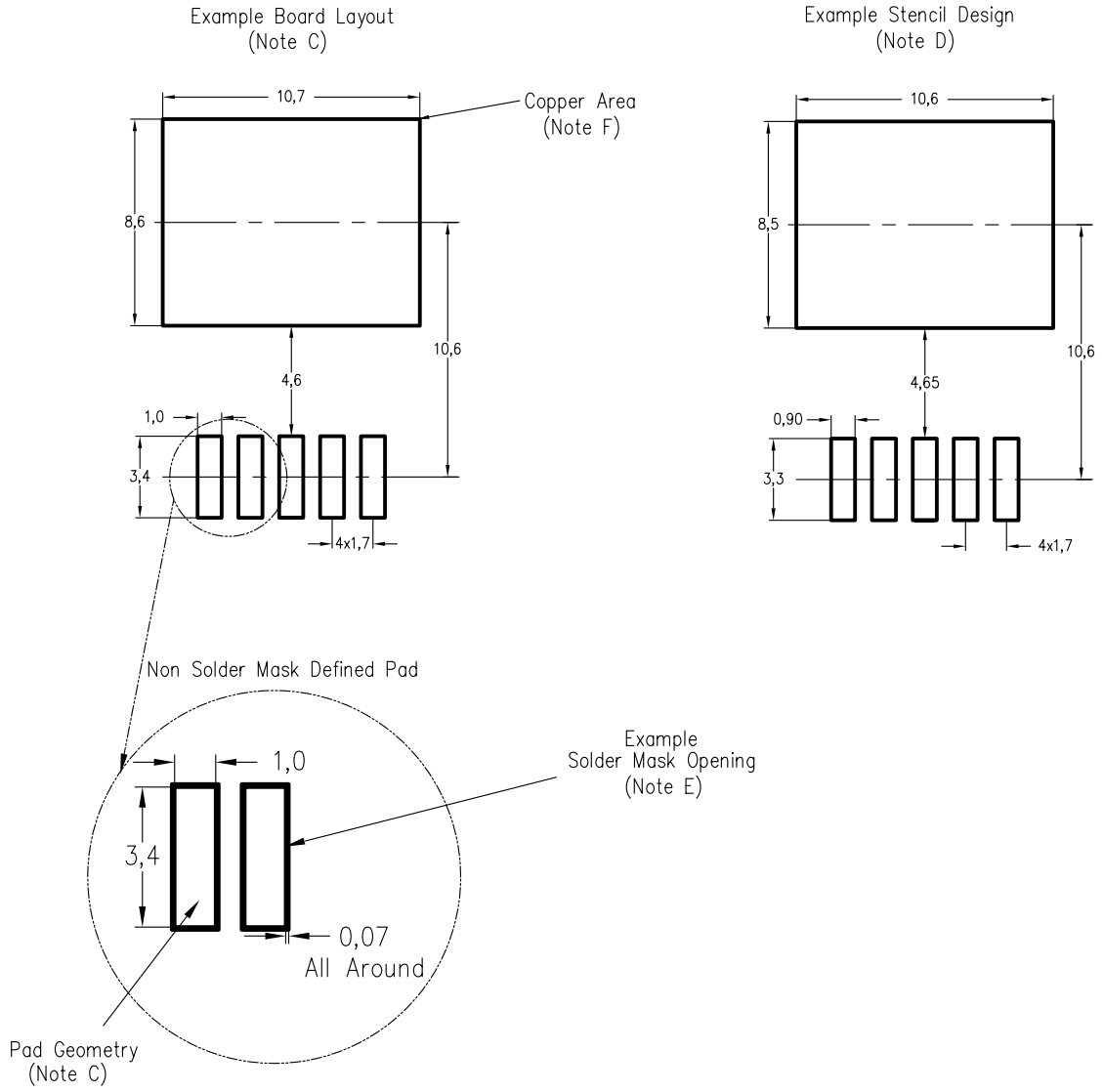
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, QFN Packages, Texas Instruments Literature 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 <http://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 solder mask tolerances.

KTT (R–PSFM–G5) PLASTIC FLANGE–MOUNT PACKAGE



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. Mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.005 (0,13) per side.
D. Falls within JEDEC TO–263 variation BA, except minimum lead thickness, maximum seating height, and minimum body length.

KTT (R–PSFM–G5)



NOTES:
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. 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.
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.
F. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to the Product Datasheet for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended thermal pad size. For thermal pad sizes larger than shown a solder mask defined pad is recommended in order to maintain the solderable pad geometry while increasing copper area.

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