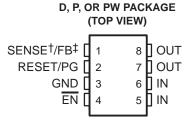
- Available in 5-V, 4.85-V, 3.3-V, 3.0-V, and
 2.5-V Fixed-Output and Adjustable Versions
- Dropout Voltage <85 mV Max at I_O = 100 mA (TPS7250)
- Low Quiescent Current, Independent of Load, 180 μA Typ
- 8-Pin SOIC and 8-Pin TSSOP Package
- Output Regulated to ±2% Over Full
 Operating Range for Fixed-Output Versions
- Extremely Low Sleep-State Current,
 0.5 μA 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



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

‡FB – Adjustable version only (TPS7201)

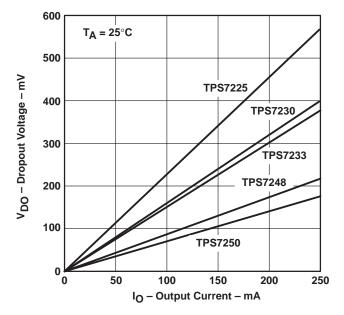


Figure 1. Typical Dropout Voltage Versus
Output Current

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 $0.5 \,\mu\text{A}$ 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, 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).



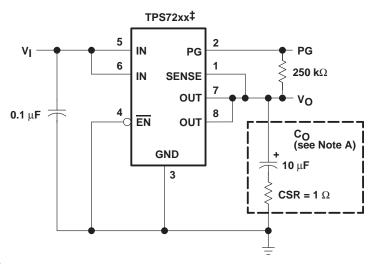
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AVAILABLE OPTIONS

т.	OUTP	UT VOLT (V)	AGE	P	ACKAGED DEVICES		CHIP FORM
TJ	MIN	TYP	MAX	SMALL OUTLINE (D)	PDIP (P)	TSSOP (PW)	(Y)
	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
−55°C to 150°C	2.94	3	3.06	TPS7230QD	TPS7230QP	TPS7230QPWR	TPS7230Y
	2.45	2.5	2.55	TPS7225QD	TPS7225QP	TPS7225QPWR	TPS7225Y
		djustable V to 9.75		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, TPS7230Q, TPS7233Q, TPS7248Q, TPS7250Q (fixed-voltage options)

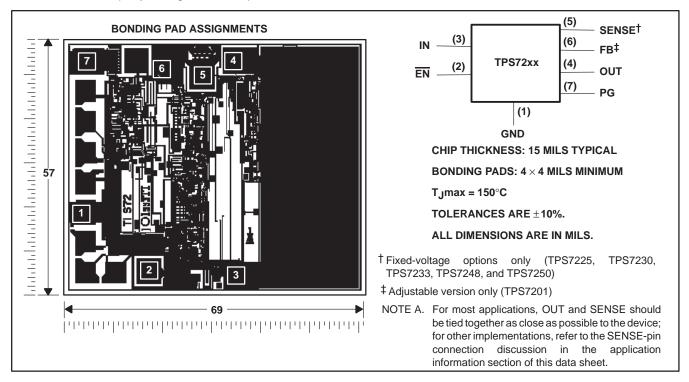
NOTE A: Capacitor selection is nontrivial. See application information section for details.

Figure 2. Typical Application Configuration

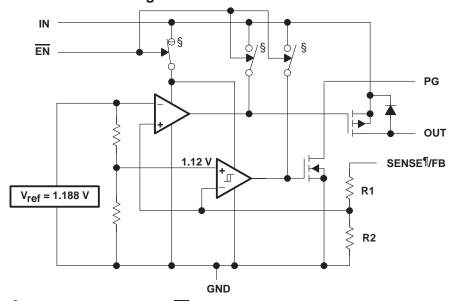


TPS72xx chip information

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
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				
Bilpolar transistors	41				
Diodes	4				
Capacitors	15				
Resistors	75				

[¶] 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.



[§] Switch positions are shown with EN low (active).

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

Input voltage range [‡] , V _I , PG, SENSE, EN	0.3 V to 11 V
Output current, IO	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 _{stq}	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.

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

PACKAGE	$T_{\mbox{A}} \le 25^{\circ}\mbox{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T _A = 25°C	T _A = 70°C POWER RATING	T _A = 85°C POWER RATING	T _A = 125°C POWER RATING
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	377 mW	145 mW
Р	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	$T_C \le 25^{\circ}C$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T _C = 25°C	T _C = 70°C POWER RATING	T _C = 85°C POWER RATING	T _C = 125°C POWER RATING
D	2063 mW	16.5 mW/°C	1320 mW	1073 mW	413 mW
Р	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

FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

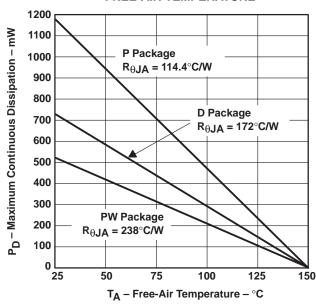


Figure 3

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS DISSIPATION vs

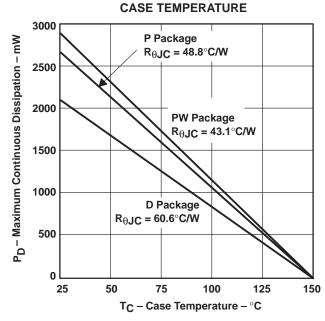


Figure 4



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

recommended operating conditions

		MI	XAM V	UNIT	
	TPS7201Q		3 10		
	TPS7225Q	3.6	5 10]	
Input voltage, V ₁ †	TPS7230Q	3.9	6 10		
imput voitage, vpi	TPS7233Q	3.9	8 10	1 °	
	TPS7248Q	5.2	4 10	1	
	TPS7250Q	3.65 10 3.96 10 3.98 10 5.24 10 5.41 10 2 V 0.5 V			
High-level input voltage at EN, VIH			2	V	
Low-level input voltage at EN, VIL			0.5	V	
Output current, IO			0 250	mA	
Operating virtual junction temperature, TJ		-4	0 125	°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:

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

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.



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

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electrical characteristics, I $_{O}$ = 10 mA, \overline{EN} = 0 V, C $_{O}$ = 4.7 μF (CSR † = 1 Ω), SENSE/FB shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

DADAMETER	7507.001	IDITIONS [†]	_	TF	S72xxQ			
PARAMETER	TEST CON	IDITIONS+	TJ	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Cround current (active mode)	EN ≤ 0.5 V,	$V_1 = V_0 + 1 V_1$	25°C		180	225		
Ground current (active mode)	$0 \text{ mA} \le I_{O} \le 250 \text{ mA}$	1 0	-40°C to 125°C			325	μΑ	
Innut ourrent (standburmede)	<u></u>	0.1/ < 1/ < 40.1/	25°C			0.5		
Input current (standby mode)	$\overline{EN} = V_{I},$	$3 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{I} \leq 10 \text{ V}$	-40°C to 125°C			1	μΑ	
Output ourrent limit throokald	V- 0.V	\/ ₂ 40\/	25°C		0.6	1	Α	
Output current limit threshold	VO = 0 V	V _I = 10 V	-40°C to 125°C			1.5	A	
Pass-element leakage current in	EN V	0.1/ 4.1/ 4.40.1/	25°C			0.5		
standby mode	$EN = V_{I}$	3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	-40°C to 125°C			1	μΑ	
	.,	Normal operation	25°C			0.5	^	
PG leakage current	V _{PG} = 10 V,		-40°C to 125°C			0.5	μΑ	
Output voltage temperature coefficient			-40°C to 125°C		31	75	ppm/°C	
Thermal shutdown junction temperature					165		°C	
<u></u>	3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 6 V		-40°C to 125°C	2			V	
EN logic high (standby mode)	6 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V		-40°C to 125°C	2.7			1	
	21/21/2401/		25°C			0.5	V	
EN logic low (active mode)	3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V		-40°C to 125°C			0.5	l ^v	
EN hysteresis voltage			25°C		50		mV	
<u></u>	01/21/2401/		25°C	-0.5		0.5	4	
EN input current	0 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V		-40°C to 125°C	-0.5		0.5	μΑ	
Minimum V. for active page element			25°C		1.9	2.5	V	
Minimum V _I for active pass element			-40°C to 125°C			2.5	l v	
Minimum V. for volid DC	In a - 300 HA		25°C		1.1	1.5	V	
Minimum V _I for valid PG	IpG = 300 μA		-40°C to 125°C			1.9	l	

[†] 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.

TPS7201Q electrical characteristics, I $_{O}$ = 10 mA, V $_{I}$ = 3.5 V, $\overline{\text{EN}}$ = 0 V, C $_{O}$ = 4.7 μF (CSR † = 1 Ω), FB shorted to OUT at device leads (unless otherwise noted)

DADAMETED	TEOT 001	UDITIONS [†]	т.		TPS7201Q		UNIT	
PARAMETER	TEST COI	NDITIONS [‡]	ТЈ	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNII	
Reference voltage (measured	V _I = 3.5 V,	$I_O = 10 \text{ mA}$	25°C		1.188		V	
==;	$3 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{I}} \leq 10 \text{ V},$ See Note 2	$5 \text{ mA} \le I_O \le 250 \text{ mA},$	-40°C to 125°C	1.152		1.224	٧	
Reference voltage temperature coefficient			-40°C to 125°C		31	75	ppm/°C	
	V _I = 2.4 V,§	$50 \ \mu\text{A} \le I_{\mbox{O}} \le 100 \ \mbox{mA}$	25°C		2.1			
	V _I = 2.4 V,§	$100~\text{mA} \leq I_{\mbox{\scriptsize O}} \leq 200~\text{mA}$	25°C		2.9			
Pass-element series	V _I = 2.9 V,	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA	25°C		1.6	2.7	Ω	
resistance (see Note 3)	ν = 2.9 ν,	50 μA ≤ 1O ≤ 250 IIIA	-40°C to 125°C			4.5	22	
	V _I = 3.9 V,	$50~\mu A \leq I_O \leq 250~mA$	25°C		1			
	V _I = 5.9 V,	$50~\mu A \leq I_O \leq 250~mA$	25°C		0.8			
	$V_{I} = 3 V \text{ to } 10 V,$	$50 \ \mu A \le I_{O} \le 250 \ mA$,	25°C			23	mV	
input regulation	See Note 2		-40°C to 125°C			36	IIIV	
	I _O = 5 mA to 250 mA, See Note 2	3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V,	25°C		15	25	mV	
Output regulation			-40°C to 125°C			36		
Output regulation	$I_O = 50 \mu A \text{ to } 250 \text{ mA},$ See Note 2	$3 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{I} \leq 10 \text{ V},$	25°C		17	27		
			-40°C to 125°C			43		
		ΙΟ = 50 μΑ	25°C	49	60		dB	
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz		-40°C to 125°C	32				
Ripple rejection	I = 120 HZ	I _O = 250 mA,	25°C	45	50			
		See Note 2	-40°C to 125°C	30				
Output noise spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C		2		μV/√Hz	
		$C_O = 4.7 \mu F$	25°C		235			
	10 Hz \leq f \leq 100 kHz, CSR [†] = 1 Ω	C _O = 10 μF	25°C		190		μVrms	
	001(1 = 1 22	C _O = 100 μF	25°C		125			
PG trip-threshold voltage¶	V _{FB} voltage decreasing	g from above V _{PG}	-40°C to 125°C		0.95 × VFB(nom)		V	
PG hysteresis voltage¶	Measured at V _{FB}		25°C		12		mV	
DO 1 11 11 ¶	1 400 4	V 0.40 V	25°C		0.1	0.4	.,	
PG output low voltage¶	$I_{PG} = 400 \mu A$	$V_{ } = 2.13 \text{ V}$	-40°C to 125°C			0.4	٧	
ED input ourrant			25°C	-10	0.1	10	Λ	
FB input current			-40°C to 125°C	-20		20	nA	

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

NOTES: 2. When V_I < 2.9 V and I_O > 100 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:

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

rDS(on) is a function of both output current and input voltage. The parametric table lists rDS(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.



[‡] 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).

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

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TPS7225Q electrical characteristics, I $_{O}$ = 10 mA, V $_{I}$ = 3.5 V, \overline{EN} = 0 V, C $_{O}$ = 4.7 μF (CSR † = 1 Ω), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

DADAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡		т.		TPS7225Q		UNIT
PARAMETER	TEST CON	DITION5+	TJ	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V _I = 3.5 V,	$I_O = 10 \text{ mA}$	25°C		2.5		V
Output voltage	$3.5 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 10 \text{ V},$	$5~\text{mA} \leq I_{\mbox{\scriptsize O}} \leq 250~\text{mA}$	-40°C to 125°C	2.45		2.55	V
Dropout voltogo	IO = 250 mA,	V _I = 2.97 V	25°C		560	850	mV
Dropout voltage	IO = 250 IIIA,	V = 2.97 V	-40°C to 125°C			1.1	V
Pass-element series resistance	(2.97 V – V _O)/I _O ,	V _I = 2.97 V,	25°C		2.24	3.4	Ω
Fass-element series resistance	$I_{O} = 250 \text{ mA}$		-40°C to 125°C			3.84	52
Input regulation	V _I = 3.5 V to 10 V,	50 uA < lo < 250 mA	25°C		9	27	mV
Input regulation	V = 3.5 V to 10 V,	$50 \mu A \le I_O \le 250 \text{mA}$	-40°C to 125°C			33	IIIV
	lo - 5 mA to 250 mA	25 \/ < \/ \/ < 10 \/	25°C		28	36	
Output regulation	$I_O = 5 \text{ mA to } 250 \text{ mA},$	3.5 V ≤ V ≤ 10 V	-40°C to 125°C			60	mV
Output regulation	$I_O = 50 \mu A \text{ to } 250 \text{ mA},$	3.5 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		24	41	
			-40°C to 125°C			73	
	f = 120 Hz	$I_O = 50 \mu A$ $I_O = 250 \text{ mA}$	25°C	47	58		dB
Ripple rejection			-40°C to 125°C	45			
Ripple rejection	1 = 120 HZ		25°C	40	46		
			-40°C to 125°C	38			
Output noise spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C		2		μV/√ Hz
	40.11 - 46.4400.111	C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C		248		
Output noise voltage	10 Hz \leq f \leq 100 kHz, CSR [†] = 1 Ω	C _O = 10 μF	25°C		200		μVrms
	00111 = 122	C _O = 100 μF	25°C		130		
PG trip-threshold voltage	VO voltage decreasing	from above VpG	-40°C to 125°C		$0.95 \times VO(nom)$		V
PG hysteresis voltage			25°C		50		mV
DC output law voltage	I 1 2 m A	V. 042V	25°C		0.3	0.44	V
PG output low voltage	$I_{PG} = 1.2 \text{ mA},$	V _I = 2.13 V	-40°C to 125°C			0.5	V

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

[‡] 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.

TPS7230Q electrical characteristics, I $_{O}$ = 10 mA, V $_{I}$ = 4 V, \overline{EN} = 0 V, C $_{O}$ = 4.7 μF (CSR † = 1 Ω), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

DADAMETED	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]		т.	1	PS7230Q		UNIT
PARAMETER	TEST CON	DITIONS+	TJ	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNII
Output voltage	V _I = 4 V,	I _O = 10 mA	25°C		3		V
Output voltage	$4 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{I} \le 10 \text{ V},$	$5~\text{mA} \leq I_{\mbox{\scriptsize O}} \leq 250~\text{mA}$	-40°C to 125°C	2.94		3.06	V
	I _O = 100 mA,	V _I = 2.97 V	25°C		145	185	
Dropout voltage	10 = 100 mA,	V = 2.97 V	-40°C to 125°C			270	mV
Dropout voltage	IO = 250 mA,	V _I = 2.97 V	25°C		390	502	IIIV
	10 = 250 IIIA,	V = 2.97 V	-40°C to 125°C			900	
Pass-element series resistance	(2.97 V – V _O)/I _O ,	V _I = 2.97 V,	25°C		1.56	2.01	Ω
1 ass-element series resistance	$I_O = 250 \text{ mA}$		-40°C to 125°C			3.6	22
Input regulation	V _I = 4 V to 10 V,	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA	25°C		9	27	mV
input regulation	V = 4 V to 10 V,	30 μΑ ≤ 10 ≤ 230 111Α	-40°C to 125°C			33	IIIV
	$I_O = 5$ mA to 250 mA,	4 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		34	45	mV
Output regulation			-40°C to 125°C			74	
Cutput regulation	$I_O = 50 \mu\text{A} \text{ to } 250 \text{mA},$	4 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		42	60	
			-40°C to 125°C			98	
		ΙΟ = 50 μΑ	25°C	45	56		
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz		-40°C to 125°C	44			dB
Tripple rejection	1 - 120112	I _O = 250 mA	25°C	40	45		
		10 = 250 IIIA	-40°C to 125°C	38			
Output noise spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C		2		μV/√Hz
		$C_O = 4.7 \mu F$	25°C		256		
Output noise voltage	10 Hz \leq f \leq 100 kHz, CSR [†] = 1 Ω	C _O = 10 μF	25°C		206		μVrms
	001(1 = 1 32	C _O = 100 μF	25°C		132		
PG trip-threshold voltage	VO voltage decreasing t	from above V _{PG}	-40°C to 125°C		0.95 × V _{O(nom)}		V
PG hysteresis voltage			25°C		50		mV
DO and and law and to me		\\ 0.55\\	25°C		0.25	0.44	.,
PG output low voltage	Ipg = 1.2 mA,	V _I = 2.55 V	-40°C to 125°C		-	0.44	V

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

[‡] 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, TPS7230Q TPS7233Q, TPS7248Q, TPS7250Q, TPS72xxY MICROPOWER LOW-DROPOUT (LDO) VOLTAGE REGULATORS

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TPS7233Q electrical characteristics, I $_{O}$ = 10 mA, V $_{I}$ = 4.3 V, \overline{EN} = 0 V, C $_{O}$ = 4.7 μF (CSR † = 1 Ω), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

DADAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS‡			TPS7233Q		
PARAMETER	TEST CON	DITIONS+	TJ	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V _I = 4.3 V,	$I_O = 10 \text{ mA}$	25°C		3.3		V
Output voltage	$4.3 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{I} \le 10 \text{ V},$	$5 \text{ mA} \le I_O \le 250 \text{ mA}$	-40°C to 125°C	3.23		3.37	V
	IO = 10 mA,	V _I = 3.23 V	25°C		14	20	
	10 = 10 IIIA,	V = 3.23 V	-40°C to 125°C			30	
Dranaut valtage	IO = 100 mA,	V _I = 3.23 V	25°C		140	180	m∨
Dropout voltage	10 = 100 IIIA,	V = 3.23 V	-40°C to 125°C			232	1117
	I _O = 250 mA,	V _I = 3.23 V	25°C		360	460	
	10 = 250 MA,	V = 3.23 V	-40°C to 125°C			610	
Pass-element series resistance	(3.23 V – V _O)/I _O ,	V _I = 3.23 V,	25°C		1.5	1.84	Ω
Pass-element series resistance	$I_{O} = 250 \text{ mA}$	•	-40°C to 125°C			2.5	22
Innut regulation	V: 42 V to 40 V	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 250 mA	25°C		8	25	m)/
Input regulation	$V_I = 4.3 \text{ V to } 10 \text{ V},$		-40°C to 125°C			33	m∨
	I _O = 5 mA to 250 mA,	4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		32	42	mV
Output regulation			-40°C to 125°C			71	
Output regulation	$I_O = 50 \mu A \text{ to } 250 \text{ mA},$	4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		41	55	
			-40°C to 125°C			98	
		I- 50A	25°C	40	52		
Dinnle rejection	f 420 H=	ΙΟ = 50 μΑ	-40°C to 125°C	38			4D
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I- 050 mA	25°C	35	44		dB
		I _O = 250 mA	-40°C to 125°C	33			
Output noise spectral density	f = 120 Hz	-	25°C		2		μV/√Hz
		C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C		265		
Output noise voltage	10 Hz \leq f \leq 100 kHz, CSR [†] = 1 Ω	C _O = 10 μF	25°C		212		μVrms
	001(1 = 1 12	C _O = 100 μF	25°C		135		
PG trip-threshold voltage	VO voltage decreasing from above VpG		-40°C to 125°C		0.95 × VO(nom)		V
PG hysteresis voltage			25°C		32		mV
BC output low voltage	12mA	V. 20V	25°C		0.22	0.4	\/
PG output low voltage	IpG = 1.2 mA,	V _I = 2.8 V	-40°C to 125°C			0.4	٧

[†] 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.

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

DADAMETED	TEOT 001	DITIONS [†]	т.	Т	PS7248Q		UNIT
PARAMETER	TEST CON	DITIONS+	TJ	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNII
Output voltage	V _I = 5.85 V,	$I_O = 10 \text{ mA}$	25°C		4.85		V
Output voltage	$5.85 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{I} \le 10 \text{ V},$	$5 \text{ mA} \leq I_{\mbox{O}} \leq 250 \text{ mA}$	-40°C to 125°C	4.75		4.95	V .
	I _O = 10 mA, V _I = 4.75 V	\\ 4.75 \\	25°C		10	19	
	IO = 10 IIIA,	V = 4.75 V	-40°C to 125°C			30	
Banand vallana		25°C		90	100	mV	
Dropout voltage		V = 4.75 V	-40°C to 125°C			150	IIIV
		25°C		216	250		
	$I_O = 250 \text{ mA},$	V = 4.75 V	-40°C to 125°C			285	1
Dage clament agrice registeres	(4.75 V – V _O)/I _O ,	V _I = 4.75 V,	25°C		0.8	1	0
Pass-element series resistance	I _O = 250 mA	•	-40°C to 125°C			1.4	Ω
land the souleties	V: 5.05.V to 40.V	50 ··· A < l = < 050 ··· A	25°C			34	\/
Input regulation	$V_I = 5.85 \text{ V to } 10 \text{ V},$	5.85 V to 10 V, $50 \mu\text{A} \le \text{I}_{\text{O}} \le 250 \text{mA}$	-40°C to 125°C			50	mV
		D = 5 mA to 250 mA, 5.85 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V D = 50 μA to 250 mA, 5.85 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		43	55	
Output regulation	10 = 5 mA to 250 mA,		-40°C to 125°C			95	mV
Output regulation	10 FO A to 250 mA		25°C		55	75	IIIV
	$10 = 50 \mu\text{A} \text{ to 250 mA},$	5.85 V ≤ V ≤ 10 V	-40°C to 125°C			135	
		15 FO A	25°C	42	53		
Dinnle rejection	f 400 H=	ΙΟ = 50 μΑ	-40°C to 125°C	36			4D
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	1- 250 mA	25°C	36	46		dB
		I _O = 250 mA	-40°C to 125°C	34			
Output noise spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C		2		μV/√Hz
		$C_O = 4.7 \mu F$	25°C		370		
Output noise voltage	10 Hz \leq f \leq 100 kHz, CSR [†] = 1 Ω	C _O = 10 μF	25°C		290		μVrms
	001(1 = 1 32	C _O = 100 μF	25°C		168		1
PG trip-threshold voltage	V _O voltage decreasing	V _O voltage decreasing from above V _{PG}			0.95 × VO(nom)		V
PG hysteresis voltage			25°C		50		mV
DC systematic learning the sec	4.04		25°C		0.2	0.4	.,
PG output low voltage	output low voltage $Ip_G = 1.2 \text{ mA}, V_I = 4.12 \text{ V}$		-40°C to 125°C			0.4	٧

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



[‡] 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 mA, V $_{I}$ = 6 V, \overline{EN} = 0 V, C $_{O}$ = 4.7 μF (CSR † = 1 Ω), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CON	IDITIONS [†]	т.	7	FPS7250Q		UNIT
PARAMETER	TEST CON	DITIONS+	TJ	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V _I = 6 V,	I _O = 10 mA	25°C		5	-	V
Output voltage	$6 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 10 \text{ V},$	$5~\text{mA} \leq I_{\mbox{O}} \leq 250~\text{mA}$	-40°C to 125°C	4.9		5.1	V
	I _O = 10 mA,	V _I = 4.88 V	25°C		8	12	
	IO = 10 IIIA,	V = 4.00 V	-40°C to 125°C			30	
Dran aut valta na	I _O = 100 mA, V _I = 4.88 V	\/ 4 99 \/	25°C		76	85	mV
Dropout voltage		V = 4.00 V	-40°C to 125°C			136	1117
	I _O = 250 mA,	V _I = 4.88 V	25°C		190	206	
	10 = 230 IIIA,	V = 4.00 V	-40°C to 125°C			312	
Pass-element series resistance	(4.88 V – V _O)/I _O ,	V _I = 4.88 V,	25°C		0.76	0.825	Ω
Pass-element series resistance	I _O = 250 mA	•	-40°C to 125°C			1.25	52
Innut was sulption	V 0.V/1- 40.V/	50 ·· \ < \ < 250 m \	25°C			28	mV
Input regulation	$V_{I} = 6 V \text{ to } 10 V,$	$V_{\rm I} = 6 \text{ V to } 10 \text{ V},$ $50 \mu\text{A} \le I_{\rm O} \le 250 \text{mA}$				35	IIIV
	I_O = 5 mA to 250 mA, 6 V \leq	250 mA, $6 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 10 \text{ V}$ 250 mA, $6 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 10 \text{ V}$	25°C		46	61	
Output regulation			-40°C to 125°C			100	mV
Output regulation	I = 50 A to 250 A		25°C		59	79	mv
	$10 = 50 \mu\text{A} \cdot 10 250 \text{mA},$	0 ∧ ≥ ∧	-40°C to 125°C			150	
		10 50 4	25°C	41	52		
Diamia naisatian	4 400 11-	ΙΟ = 50 μΑ	-40°C to 125°C	37			dB
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I- 050 mA	25°C	36	46		aB
		I _O = 250 mA	-40°C to 125°C	32			
Output noise spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C		2		μV/√ Hz
		C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C		390		
Output noise voltage	10 Hz \leq f \leq 100 kHz, CSR [†] = 1 Ω	C _O = 10 μF 25°C			300		μVrms
		C _O = 100 μF	25°C		175		
PG trip-threshold voltage	VO voltage decreasing	from above V _{PG}	-40°C to 125°C		0.95 × VO(nom)		V
PG hysteresis voltage					50		mV
DC quitaut laurusitage	I 40 mA	V: 405.V	25°C		0.19	0.4	.,
PG output low voltage	IPG = 1.2 mA,	$PG = 1.2 \text{ mA},$ $V_{I} = 4.25 \text{ V}$				0.4	V

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

[‡] 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.

electrical characteristics, I_O = 10 mA, \overline{EN} = 0 V, C_O = 4.7 μF (CSR[†] = 1 Ω), T_J = 25°C, SENSE/FB shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡	TPS72xxY	UNIT
TANAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS+	MIN TYP MAX	UNIT
Ground current (active mode)	$\overline{\text{EN}} \le 0.5 \text{ V}, \qquad V_{\text{I}} = V_{\text{O}} + 1 \text{ V}, $ 0 mA $\le I_{\text{O}} \le 250 \text{ mA}$	180	μА
Output current limit threshold	$V_O = 0 V$, $V_I = 10 V$	0.6	Α
Thermal shutdown junction temperature		165	°C
EN hysteresis voltage		50	mV
Minimum V _I for active pass element		1.9	V
Minimum V _I for valid PG	I _{PG} = 300 μA	1.1	V

electrical characteristics, I $_{O}$ = 10 mA, \overline{EN} = 0 V, C $_{O}$ = 4.7 μF (CSR † = 1 Ω), T $_{J}$ = 25 °C, FB shorted to OUT at device leads (unless otherwise noted)

lESI CC	+פאטוווטאכ	TPS7201Y			UNIT	
PARAMETER TEST CONDITIONS [‡]			TYP	MAX	UNII	
V _I = 3.5 V,	I _O = 10 mA		1.188		V	
V _I = 2.4 V,§	$50~\mu\text{A} \leq I_{\mbox{O}} \leq 100~m\text{A}$		2.1			
V _I = 2.4 V,§	$100~\text{mA} \leq I_{\mbox{\scriptsize O}} \leq 200~\text{mA}$		2.9			
$V_I = 2.9 V$,	$50~\mu\text{A} \leq \text{I}_{\mbox{O}} \leq 250~\text{mA}$		1.6		Ω	
$V_I = 3.9 V$,	$50~\mu\text{A} \leq I_{\mbox{O}} \leq 250~\text{mA}$		1			
$V_I = 5.9 V$,	$50 \ \mu A \le I_O \le 250 \ mA$		0.8			
$3 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 10 \text{ V},$ See Note 2	$I_O = 5$ mA to 250 mA,		15		mV	
$3 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 10 \text{ V},$ See Note 2	$I_O = 50 \mu\text{A} \text{ to } 250 \text{mA},$	17				
V- 25V	ΙΟ = 50 μΑ		60	60		
f = 120 Hz	I _O = 250 mA, See Note 2	50			dB	
V _I = 3.5 V,	f = 120 Hz		2		μV/√Hz	
V _I = 3.5 V.	C _O = 4.7 μF		235			
10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz,	C _O = 10 μF		190		μVrms	
$CSR^{\dagger} = 1 \Omega$	C _O = 100 μF		125			
V _I = 3.5 V,	Measured at VFB		12		mV	
V _I = 2.13 V,	IpG = 400 μA		0.1		V	
V _I = 3.5 V			0.1		nA	
	$\begin{split} &V_{I} = 2.4 \text{ V,} \$ \\ &V_{I} = 2.4 \text{ V,} \$ \\ &V_{I} = 2.9 \text{ V,} \\ &V_{I} = 3.9 \text{ V,} \\ &V_{I} = 5.9 \text{ V,} \\ &3 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{I} \leq 10 \text{ V,} \\ &\text{See Note 2} \\ &3 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{I} \leq 10 \text{ V,} \\ &\text{See Note 2} \\ &V_{I} = 3.5 \text{ V,} \\ &f = 120 \text{ Hz} \\ &V_{I} = 3.5 \text{ V,} \\ &10 \text{ Hz} \leq \text{f} \leq 100 \text{ kHz,} \\ &\text{CSR}^{\dagger} = 1 \Omega \\ &V_{I} = 3.5 \text{ V,} \\ &V_{I} = 3.5 \text{ V,} \\ &\text{10 Hz} \leq \text{f} \leq 100 \text{ kHz,} \\ &\text{CSR}^{\dagger} = 1 \Omega \\ &V_{I} = 3.5 \text{ V,} \\ &V_{I} = 3.5 \text{ V.} \\ &V_{I} = 3.5 \text{ V.}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

[†] 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.

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

 $r_{DS(on)}$ is a function of both output current and input voltage. The parametric table lists $r_{DS(on)}$ for $V_I = 2.4$ 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.



[‡] 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(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:

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electrical characteristics, I $_{O}$ = 10 mA, \overline{EN} = 0 V, C $_{O}$ = 4.7 μF (CSR † = 1 Ω), T $_{J}$ = 25 °C, FB shorted to OUT at device leads (unless otherwise noted)

DADAMETER	TEST 00	NDITIONS‡	TI	PS7225\	1	UNIT
PARAMETER	IEST CO	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNII	
Output voltage	V _I = 3.5 V,	I _O = 10 mA		2.5		V
Dropout voltage	V _I = 2.97 V,	I _O = 250 mA		560		mV
Pass-element series resistance	$(2.97 \text{ V} - \text{V}_{\text{O}})/\text{I}_{\text{O}},$ $\text{I}_{\text{O}} = 250 \text{ mA}$	V _I = 2.97 V,		2.24		Ω
Input regulation	$V_I = 3.5 \text{ V to } 10 \text{ V},$	$50 \mu A \le I_O \le 250 mA$		9		mV
Output to guilation	$3.5 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 10 \text{ V}$	I _O = 5 mA to 250 mA				mV
Output regulation	$3.5 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{I} \leq 10 \text{ V}$	$I_0 = 50 \mu\text{A} \text{ to } 250 \text{mA}$				IIIV
Dinnle rejection	V _I = 3.5 V,	ΙΟ = 50 μΑ		58		dB
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 250 mA		46		uБ
Output noise spectral density	V _I = 3.5 V,	f = 120 Hz		2		μV/√ Hz
	V _I = 3.5 V,	C _O = 4.7 μF		248		
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz,	C _O = 10 μF		200		μVrms
	$CSR^{\dagger} = 1 \Omega$	C _O = 100 μF	130			
PG hysteresis voltage	V _I = 3.5 V			50		mV
PG output low voltage	V _I = 2.13 V	Ipg = 1.2 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 Co.



[‡] 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.

electrical characteristics, I $_{O}$ = 10 mA, \overline{EN} = 0 V, C $_{O}$ = 4.7 μF (CSR † = 1 Ω), T $_{J}$ = 25 °C, SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEOT 00	NOITIONO [†]	TI	PS7230	′	LINUT
PARAMETER	PARAMETER TEST CONDITIONS‡			TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V _I = 4 V,	I _O = 10 mA		3		V
Destroy de velhous	V _I = 2.97 V,	I _O = 100 mA		145		mV
Dropout voltage	V _I = 2.97 V,	I _O = 250 mA		390		IIIV
Pass-element series resistance	$(2.97 \text{ V} - \text{V}_{\text{O}})/\text{I}_{\text{O}},$ $\text{I}_{\text{O}} = 250 \text{ mA}$	V _I = 2.97 V,		1.56		Ω
Input regulation	$V_{I} = 4 V \text{ to } 10 V,$	$50~\mu\text{A} \leq I_{\mbox{O}} \leq 250~\text{mA}$		9		mV
Output regulation	4 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	I _O = 5 mA to 250 mA		34		mV
Output regulation	$4 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 10 \text{ V}$ $I_{\text{O}} = 50 \mu\text{A} \text{ to } 250 \text{ mA}$		41			1117
Binnle rejection	V _I = 4 V,	ΙΟ = 50 μΑ		56		dB
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 250 mA		45		иь
Output noise spectral density	V _I = 4 V,	f = 120 Hz		2		μV/√Hz
	V _I = 4 V,	C _O = 4.7 μF		256		
Output noise voltage	10 Hz \leq f \leq 100 kHz,	C _O = 10 μF		206		μVrms
	$CSR^{\dagger} = 1 \Omega$	C _O = 100 μF		132		
PG hysteresis voltage	V _I = 4 V			50		mV
PG output low voltage	V _I = 2.55 V	Ipg = 1.2 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

[‡] 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.

DADAMETED	7507.00	TEST CONDITIONS [†]		TPS7233Y			
PARAMETER	l lesi co	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]			MAX	UNIT	
Output voltage	V _I = 4.3 V,	I _O = 10 mA		3.3		V	
	V _I = 3.23 V,	I _O = 10 mA		14			
Dropout voltage	$V_1 = 3.23 V$,	I _O = 100 mA		140		mV	
	V _I = 3.23 V,	I _O = 250 mA		360			
Pass-element series resistance	$(3.23 \text{ V} - \text{V}_{\text{O}})/\text{I}_{\text{O}},$ $\text{I}_{\text{O}} = 250 \text{ mA}$	V _I = 3.23 V,		1.5		Ω	
Input regulation	$V_I = 4.3 \text{ V to } 10 \text{ V},$	$50 \ \mu\text{A} \le I_O \le 250 \ \text{mA}$		8		mV	
Outrant as make the s	$4.3 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{I} \le 10 \text{ V},$	I _O = 5 mA to 250 mA		32		m\/	
Output regulation	$4.3 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 10 \text{ V},$	$I_0 = 50 \mu\text{A} \text{ to } 250 \text{mA}$	41			m∨	
Pinnla raination	V _I = 4.3 V,	ΙΟ = 50 μΑ		52		dB	
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 250 mA		44		иь	
Output noise spectral density	V _I = 4.3 V,	f = 120 Hz		2		μV/√Hz	
	V _I = 4.3 V,	C _O = 4.7 μF		265			
Output noise voltage	10 Hz \leq f \leq 100 kHz,	C _O = 10 μF		212		μVrms	
	CSR [†] = 1 Ω	C _O = 100 μF	135			1	
PG hysteresis voltage	V _I = 4.3 V	-		32		mV	
PG output low voltage	V _I = 2.8 V,	Ipg = 1.2 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

[‡] 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 mA, \overline{EN} = 0 V, C $_{O}$ = 4.7 μF (CSR † = 1 Ω), T $_{J}$ = 25 $^{\circ}$ C, SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

DADAMETED	TEGT 00	TEST CONDITIONS‡		PS7248\	′	UNIT
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS+		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNII
Output voltage	V _I = 5.85 V,	I _O = 10 mA		4.85		V
	V _I = 4.75 V,	I _O = 10 mA		10		
Dropout voltage	V _I = 4.75 V,	I _O = 100 mA		90		mV
	V _I = 4.75 V,	$I_0 = 250 \text{ mA}$		216		
Pass-element series resistance	$(4.75 \text{ V} - \text{V}_{\text{O}})/\text{I}_{\text{O}},$ $\text{I}_{\text{O}} = 250 \text{ mA}$	V _I = 4.75 V,		0.8		Ω
Output to guilation	5.85 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	I _O = 5 mA to 250 mA		43		mV
Output regulation	5.85 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	$I_0 = 50 \mu A \text{ to } 250 \text{ mA}$		55		IIIV
Ripple rejection	V _I = 5.85 V,	ΙΟ = 50 μΑ		53		dB
Rippie rejection	f = 120 Hz	$I_{O} = 250 \text{ mA}$	46			uБ
Output noise spectral density	V _I = 5.85 V,	f = 120 Hz		2		μV/√ Hz
	V _I = 5.85 V,	$C_{O} = 4.7 \mu\text{F}$		370		
Output noise voltage	10 Hz \leq f \leq 100 kHz,	C _O = 10 μF		290		μVrms
	$CSR^{\dagger} = 1 \Omega$	C _O = 100 μF		168		
PG hysteresis voltage	V _I = 5.85 V		50			mV
PG output low voltage	V _I = 4.12 V	IpG = 1.2 mA		0.2		V

TCSR refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance

[‡] 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.

DADAMETER	T=0T-00	TEST CONDITIONS [†]		TPS7250Y		
PARAMETER	l lesi co	TEST CONDITIONS‡			MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V _I = 6 V,	I _O = 10 mA		5		V
	V _I = 4.88 V	I _O = 10 mA		8		
Dropout voltage	$V_{I} = 4.88 \text{ V}$	I _O = 100 mA		76		mV
	$V_1 = 4.88 V$	I _O = 250 mA		190		
Pass-element series resistance	$(4.88 \text{ V} - \text{V}_{\text{O}})/\text{I}_{\text{O}},$ $\text{I}_{\text{O}} = 250 \text{ mA}$	V _I = 4.88 V,		0.76		Ω
Input regulation	$V_{I} = 6 \text{ V to } 10 \text{ V},$	$50 \mu A \le I_O \le 250 mA$				mV
Outroot as addstan	6 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V,	$6 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 10 \text{ V}, \qquad I_{\text{O}} = 5 \text{ mA to } 250 \text{ mA}$ $6 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 10 \text{ V}, \qquad I_{\text{O}} = 50 \mu\text{A to } 250 \text{ mA}$		46 59		m)/
Output regulation	$6 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{I} \leq 10 \text{ V},$					mV
Pinnle rejection	V _I = 6 V,	ΙΟ = 50 μΑ		52		dB
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	$I_{O} = 250 \text{ mA}$ 46		46		uБ
Output noise spectral density	V _I = 6 V,	f = 120 Hz		2		μV/√ Hz
	V _I = 6 V,	C _O = 4.7 μF	390			
Output noise voltage	10 Hz \leq f \leq 100 kHz,	C _O = 10 μF		300		μVrms
	$CSR^{\dagger} = 1 \Omega$	C _O = 100 μF	175			
PG hysteresis voltage	V _I = 6 V			50		mV
PG output low voltage	V _I = 4.25 V,	Ipg = 1.2 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

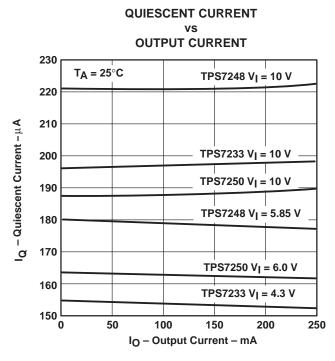
[‡] Pulse-testing techniques are used to maintain virtual junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.



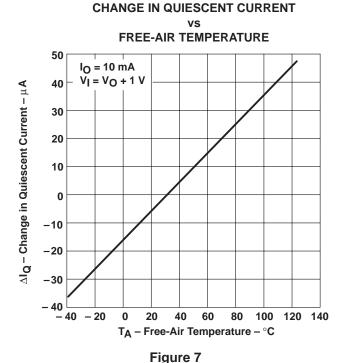
Table of Graphs

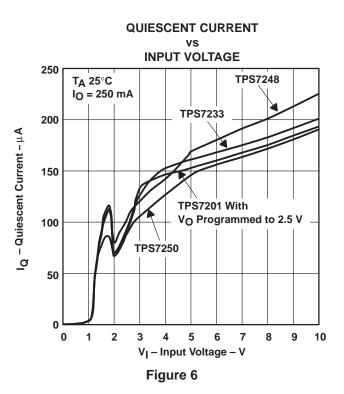
			FIGURE
lo.	Quiescent current	vs Output current	5
IQ	Quiescent current	vs Input voltage	6
ΔI_Q^{\dagger}	Change in quiescent current	vs Free-air temperature	7
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage	vs Output current	8
ΔV_{DO}	Change in dropout voltage	vs Free-air temperature	9
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage (TPS7201 only)	vs 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
VO	Output voltage	vs Input voltage	13
	Line regulation (TPS7201, TPS7233, TPS7248, TPS7250)		14
	Load regulation (TPS7225, TPS7233, TPS7248, TPS7250)		15
V _{O(PG)}	Power-good (PG) voltage	vs Output voltage	16
rDS(on)PG	Power-good (PG) on-resistance	vs Input voltage	17
VI	Minimum input voltage for valid PG	vs Free-air temperature	18
	Output voltage response from enable (EN)		19
	Load transient response (TPS7201/TPS7233)		20
	Load transient response (TPS7248/TPS7250)		21
	Line transient response (TPS7201)		22
	Line transient response (TPS7233)		23
	Line transient response (TPS7248/TPS7250)		24
	Ripple rejection	vs Frequency	25
	Output Spectral Noise Density	vs Frequency	26
		vs Output current ($C_O = 4.7 \mu F$)	27
	Companyation parion registance (CCD)	vs Added ceramic capacitance ($C_O = 4.7 \mu F$)	28
	Compensation series resistance (CSR)	vs Output current (C _O = 10 μF)	29
		vs Added ceramic capacitance ($C_O = 10 \mu F$)	30

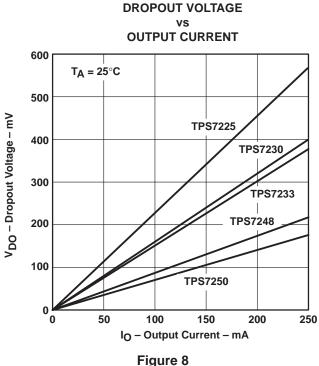
[†] This symbol is not currently listed within EIA or JEDEC standards for semiconductor symbology.



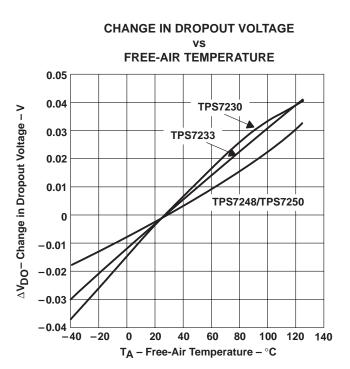












TPS7201 DROPOUT VOLTAGE OUTPUT CURRENT 1.6 $V_1 = 2.4 V^{\dagger}$ 1.4 1.2 V_{DO} - Dropout Voltage - V $V_{I} = 2.6 V^{\dagger}$ $V_{I} = 2.9 V$ 1 $V_{I} = 3.2 V$ $V_{I} = 3.9 V$ 0.8 $V_{I} = 5.9 V$ 0.6 $V_{I} = 9.65 V$ 0.4 0.2 50 100 150 200 250 IO - Output Current - mA

† This voltage is not recommended.

Figure 9



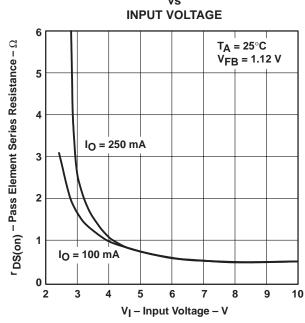
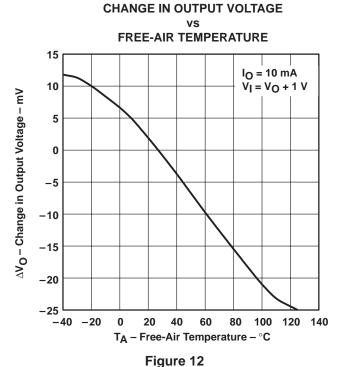


Figure 11

Figure 10





OUTPUT VOLTAGE INPUT VOLTAGE T_A = 25°C **TPS7250** 5 I_O = 250 mA **TPS7248** 4.5 ∆V_O - Output Voltage - V 3.5 **TPS7233** 3 2.5 2 TPS7201 With 1.5 VO Programmed to 2.5 V 0.5 2 9 10 V_I - Input Voltage - V

Figure 13

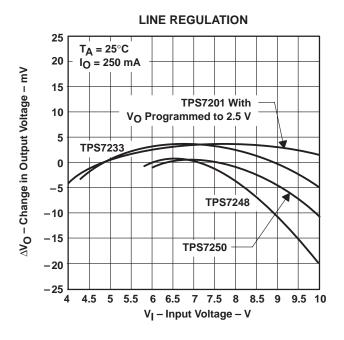


Figure 14

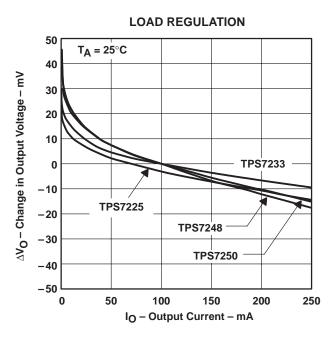


Figure 15

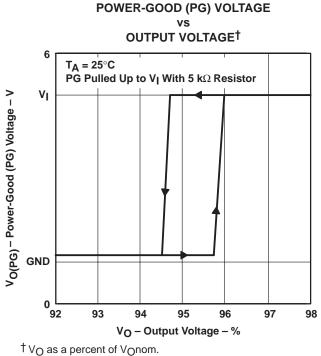
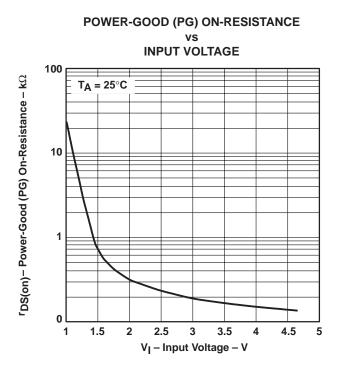


Figure 16





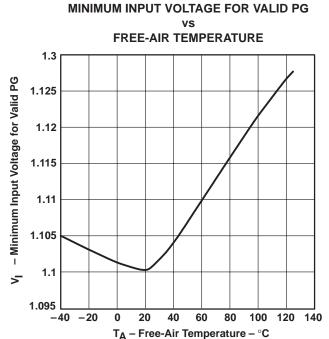


Figure 17



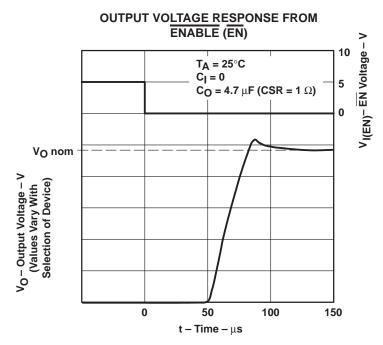


Figure 19

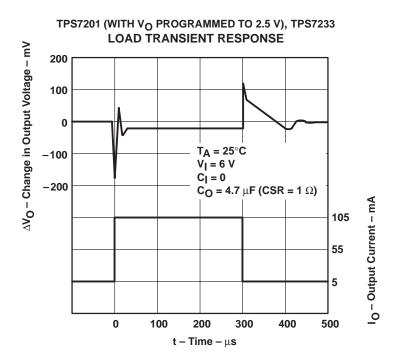


Figure 20

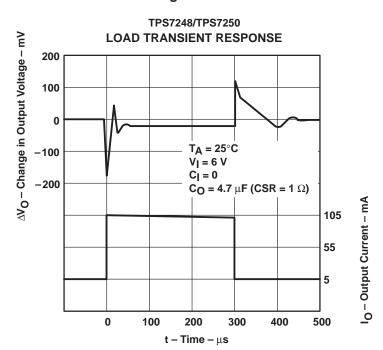


Figure 21



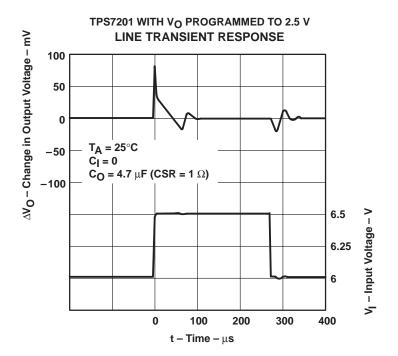


Figure 22

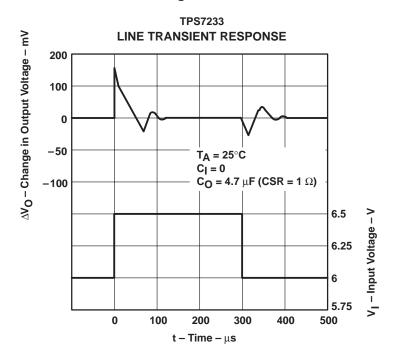


Figure 23

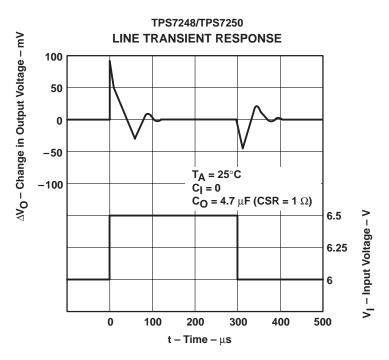
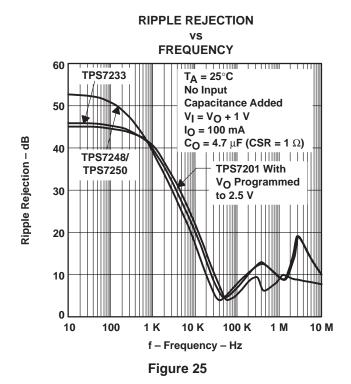


Figure 24



OUTPUT SPECTRAL NOISE DENSITY FREQUENCY 10 T_A = 25°C No Input Capacitance Added Output Spectral Noise Density − μV/VHz $V_I = V_O + 1 V$ $C_0 = 4.7 \,\mu\text{F} \,(\text{CSR} = 1 \,\Omega)$ $C_0 = 10 \mu F (CSR = 1)$ $C_0 = 100 \,\mu\text{F} (CSR = 1 \,\Omega)$ 0.01 10 1 k 100 k 10 k f - Frequency - Hz

Figure 26

TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY COMPENSATION SERIES RESISTANCE (CSR)† vs

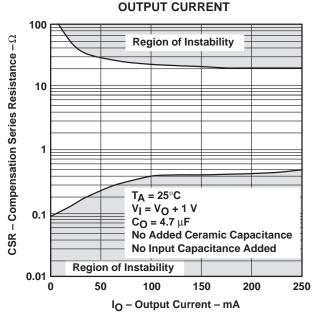
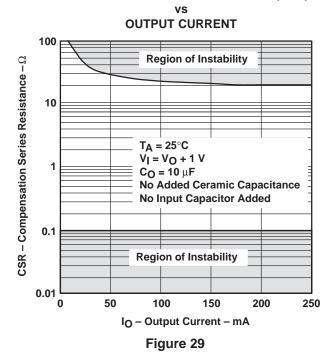
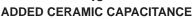


Figure 27

TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY COMPENSATION SERIES RESISTANCE (CSR)†



TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY COMPENSATION SERIES RESISTANCE (CSR) † vs



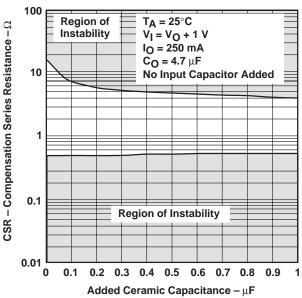


Figure 28

TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY COMPENSATION SERIES RESISTANCE (CSR)†

ADDED CERAMIC CAPACITANCE

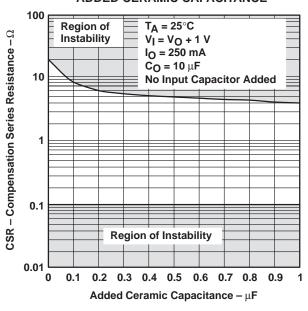


Figure 30

† 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.



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

SLVS102G - MARCH 1995 - REVISED JUNE 2000

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 $0.5 \,\mu\text{A}$ 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 μ A. $\overline{\text{EN}}$ should be grounded in applications where the shutdown feature is not used.

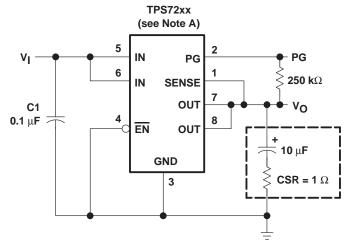
Power good (PG) is an open-drain output signal used to indicate output-voltage status. A comparator circuit continuously monitors the output voltage. When the output drops to approximately 95% of its nominal regulated value, the comparator turns on and pulls PG low.

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 μ s can cause a signal on PG if high-ESR output capacitors (greater than approximately 7 Ω) are used. A 1- μ s 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- μ s transient must drop at least 500 mV below the threshold before tripping the PG circuit. A 2- μ s 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, TPS7230, TPS7233, TPS7248, TPS7250 (fixed-voltage options).

Figure 31. Typical Application Circuit

external capacitor requirements

Although not required, a 0.047- μ F to 0.1- μ F 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- μ F to 15- μ F 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 $1.3~\Omega$ 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- μ F output capacitor with a total ESR of $1.7~\Omega$.

A 4.7- μ F 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

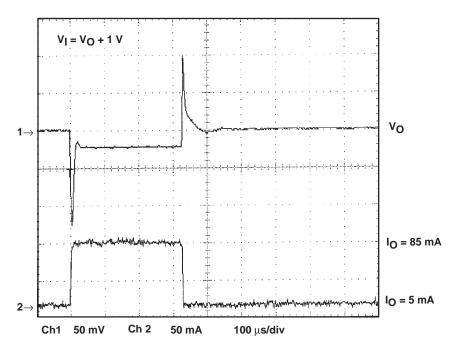


Figure 32. Load Transient Response (CSR total = 1.7 Ω), TPS7248Q

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 $(H \times L \times W)^{\dagger}$
592D156X0020R2T	Sprague	15 μF, 20 V	1.1	$1.2\times7.2\times6$
595D156X0025C2T	Sprague	15 μF, 25 V	1	$2.5\times7.1\times3.2$
595D106X0025C2T	Sprague	10 μF, 25 V	1.2	$2.5\times7.1\times3.2$
695D106X0035G2T	Sprague	10 μF, 35 V	1.3	$2.5\times7.6\times2.5$

[†] 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:

$$V_{O} = V_{ref} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) \tag{1}$$

Where:

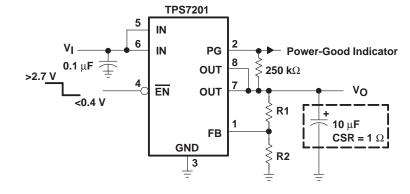
 $V_{ref} = 1.188 \text{ V typ (the internal reference voltage)}$

Resistors R1 and R2 should be chosen for approximately 7- μ A divider current. Lower value resistors can be used but offer no inherent advantage and waste more power. Higher values should be avoided as leakage currents at FB increase the output voltage error. The recommended design procedure is to choose R2 = 169 k Ω to set the divider current at 7 μ A and then calculate R1 using:

$$R1 = \left(\frac{V_{O}}{V_{ref}} - 1\right) \cdot R2 \tag{2}$$

OUTPUT VOLTAGE PROGRAMMING GUIDE

OUTPUT VOLTAGE	DIVIDER RESISTANO (kΩ)†		
(V)	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, $P_{D,max}$, which must be less than or equal to $P_{D,max}$.

The maximum-power-dissipation limit is determined using the following equation:

$$P_{D(max)} = \frac{T_{J}max - T_{A}}{R_{\theta,JA}}$$

Where:

T_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.





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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS7201QD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	7201Q	Samples
TPS7201QDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	7201Q	Samples
TPS7201QDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	7201Q	Samples
TPS7201QP	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TPS7201QP	Samples
TPS7201QPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	150	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	PT7201	Samples
TPS7201QPWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	150	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	PT7201	Samples
TPS7201QPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	PT7201	Samples
TPS7225QD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 150	7225Q	Samples
TPS7225QDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 150	7225Q	Samples
TPS7225QP	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 150	TPS7225QP	Samples
TPS7225QPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 150	PT7225	Samples
TPS7230QD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 150	7230Q	Samples
TPS7230QP	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TPS7230QP	Samples
TPS7230QPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	PT7230	Samples
TPS7233QD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	7233Q	Samples
TPS7233QDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	7233Q	Samples
TPS7233QDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	7233Q	Samples
TPS7233QP	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TPS7233QP	Samples
TPS7233QPE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TPS7233QP	Samples
TPS7233QPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	PT7233	Samples

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Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS7248QD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	7248Q	Samples
TPS7250QD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	7250Q	Samples
TPS7250QDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	7250Q	Samples
TPS7250QP	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TPS7250QP	Samples
TPS7250QPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	PT7250	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) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

- (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 finish/Ball material Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

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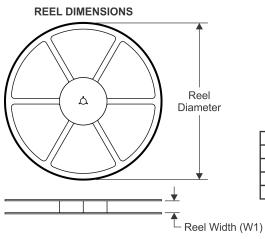
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PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





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

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

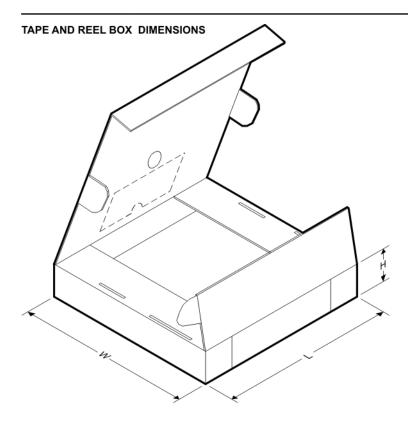


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS7201QDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS7201QPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS7225QDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS7225QPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS7230QPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS7233QDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS7233QPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS7250QDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS7250QPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1



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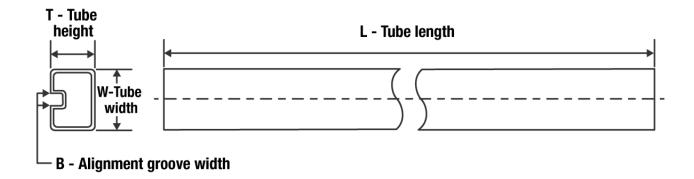
*All dimensions are nominal

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Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS7201QDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	350.0	350.0	43.0
TPS7201QPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0
TPS7225QDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	350.0	350.0	43.0
TPS7225QPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0
TPS7230QPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0
TPS7233QDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	350.0	350.0	43.0
TPS7233QPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0
TPS7250QDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	350.0	350.0	43.0
TPS7250QPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0



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TUBE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
TPS7201QD	D	SOIC	8	75	505.46	6.76	3810	4
TPS7201QP	Р	PDIP	8	50	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TPS7201QPW	PW	TSSOP	8	150	530	10.2	3600	3.5
TPS7201QPWG4	PW	TSSOP	8	150	530	10.2	3600	3.5
TPS7225QD	D	SOIC	8	75	505.46	6.76	3810	4
TPS7225QP	Р	PDIP	8	50	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TPS7230QD	D	SOIC	8	75	505.46	6.76	3810	4
TPS7230QP	Р	PDIP	8	50	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TPS7233QD	D	SOIC	8	75	505.46	6.76	3810	4
TPS7233QDG4	D	SOIC	8	75	505.46	6.76	3810	4
TPS7233QP	Р	PDIP	8	50	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TPS7233QPE4	Р	PDIP	8	50	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TPS7248QD	D	SOIC	8	75	505.46	6.76	3810	4
TPS7250QD	D	SOIC	8	75	505.46	6.76	3810	4
TPS7250QP	Р	PDIP	8	50	506	13.97	11230	4.32

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 variation BA.





SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153, variation AA.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

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





SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



NOTES:

- 1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
- 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



NOTES: (continued)

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



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