

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q

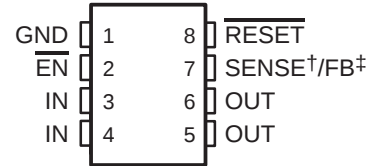
LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

WITH INTEGRATED DELAYED RESET FUNCTION

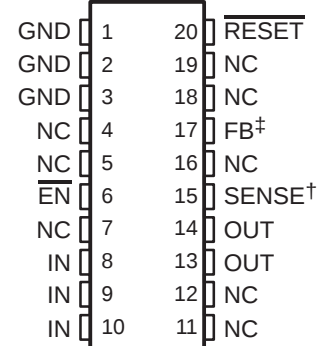
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- Available in 2.5-V, 3-V, 3.3-V, 4.85-V, and 5-V Fixed-Output and Adjustable Versions
- Integrated Precision Supply-Voltage Supervisor Monitoring Regulator Output Voltage
- Active-Low Reset Signal with 200-ms Pulse Width
- Very Low Dropout Voltage . . . Maximum of 35 mV at $I_O = 100$ mA (TPS7350)
- Low Quiescent Current – Independent of Load . . . 340 μ A Typ
- Extremely Low Sleep-State Current, 0.5 μ A Max
- 2% Tolerance Over Full Range of Load, Line, and Temperature for Fixed-Output Versions[§]
- Output Current Range of 0 mA to 500 mA
- TSSOP Package Option Offers Reduced Component Height For Critical Applications

D OR P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



description

The TPS73xx devices are members of a family of micropower low-dropout (LDO) voltage regulators.

They are differentiated from the TPS71xx and TPS72xx LDOs by their integrated delayed microprocessor-reset function. If the precision delayed reset is not required, the TPS71xx and TPS72xx should be considered.[¶]

NC – No internal connection

† SENSE – Fixed voltage options only

(TPS7325, TPS7330, TPS7333, TPS7348, and TPS7350)

‡ FB – Adjustable version only (TPS7301)

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T _J	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)			NEGATIVE-GOING RESET THRESHOLD VOLTAGE (V)			PACKAGED DEVICES			CHIP FORM (Y)
	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	SMALL OUTLINE (D)	PLASTIC DIP (P)	TSSOP (PW)	
–40°C to 125°C	4.9	5	5.1	4.55	4.65	4.75	TPS7350QD	TPS7350QP	TPS7350QPW	TPS7350Y
	4.75	4.85	4.95	4.5	4.6	4.7	TPS7348QD	TPS7348QP	TPS7348QPW	TPS7348Y
	3.23	3.3	3.37	2.868	2.934	3	TPS7333QD	TPS7333QP	TPS7333QPW	TPS7333Y
	2.94	3	3.06	2.58	2.64	2.7	TPS7330QD	TPS7330QP	TPS7330QPW	TPS7330Y
	2.425	2.5	2.575	2.23	2.32	2.39	TPS7325QD	TPS7325QP	TPS7325QPW	TPS7325Y
	Adjustable 1.2 V to 9.75 V			1.101	1.123	1.145	TPS7301QD	TPS7301QP	TPS7301QPW	TPS7301Y

The D and PW packages are available taped and reeled. Add an R suffix to device type (e.g., TPS7350QDR). The TPS7301Q is programmable using an external resistor divider (see application information). The chip form is tested at 25°C.

[§] The TPS7325 has a tolerance of $\pm 3\%$ over the full temperature range.

[¶] The TPS71xx and the TPS72xx are 500-mA and 250-mA output regulators respectively, offering performance similar to that of the TPS73xx but without the delayed-reset function. The TPS72xx devices are further differentiated by availability in 8-pin thin-shrink small-outline packages (TSSOP) for applications requiring minimum package size.



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**TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**

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TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q

LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

WITH INTEGRATED DELAYED RESET FUNCTION

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description (continued)

The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output of the TPS73xx initiates a reset in microcomputer and microprocessor systems in the event of an undervoltage condition. An internal comparator in the TPS73xx monitors the output voltage of the regulator to detect an undervoltage condition on the regulated output voltage.

If that occurs, the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output (open-drain NMOS) turns on, taking the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signal low. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ stays low for the duration of the undervoltage condition. Once the undervoltage condition ceases, a 200-ms (typ) time-out begins. At the completion of the 200-ms delay, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ goes high.

An order of magnitude reduction in dropout voltage and quiescent current over conventional LDO performance is achieved by replacing the typical pnp pass transistor with a PMOS device.

Because the PMOS device behaves as a low-value resistor, the dropout voltage is very low (maximum of 35 mV at an output current of 100 mA for the TPS7350) and is directly proportional to the output current (see Figure 1). Additionally, since the PMOS pass element is a voltage-driven device, the quiescent current is low and remains constant, independent of output loading (typically 340 μA over the full range of output current, 0 mA to 500 mA). These two key specifications yield a significant improvement in operating life for battery-powered systems.

The LDO family also features a sleep mode; applying a logic high signal to $\overline{\text{EN}}$ (enable) shuts down the regulator, reducing the quiescent current to 0.5 μA maximum at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

The TPS73xx 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 the 2.5 V and the adjustable version). The TPS73xx family is available in PDIP (8 pin), SO (8 pin) and TSSOP (20 pin) packages. The TSSOP has a maximum height of 1.2 mm.

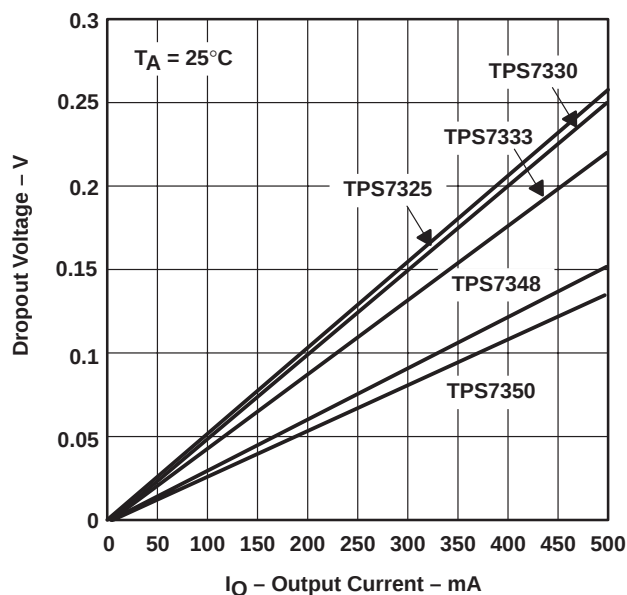
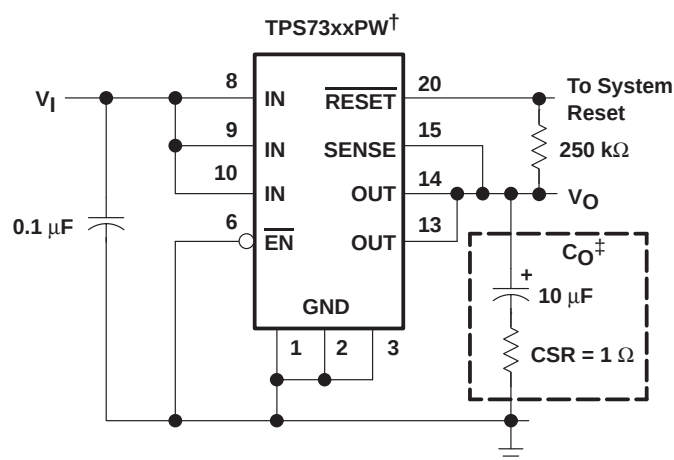


Figure 1. Dropout Voltage Versus Output Current



† TPS7325, TPS7330, TPS7333, TPS7348, TPS7350 (fixed-voltage options)

‡ Capacitor selection is nontrivial. See application information section for details.

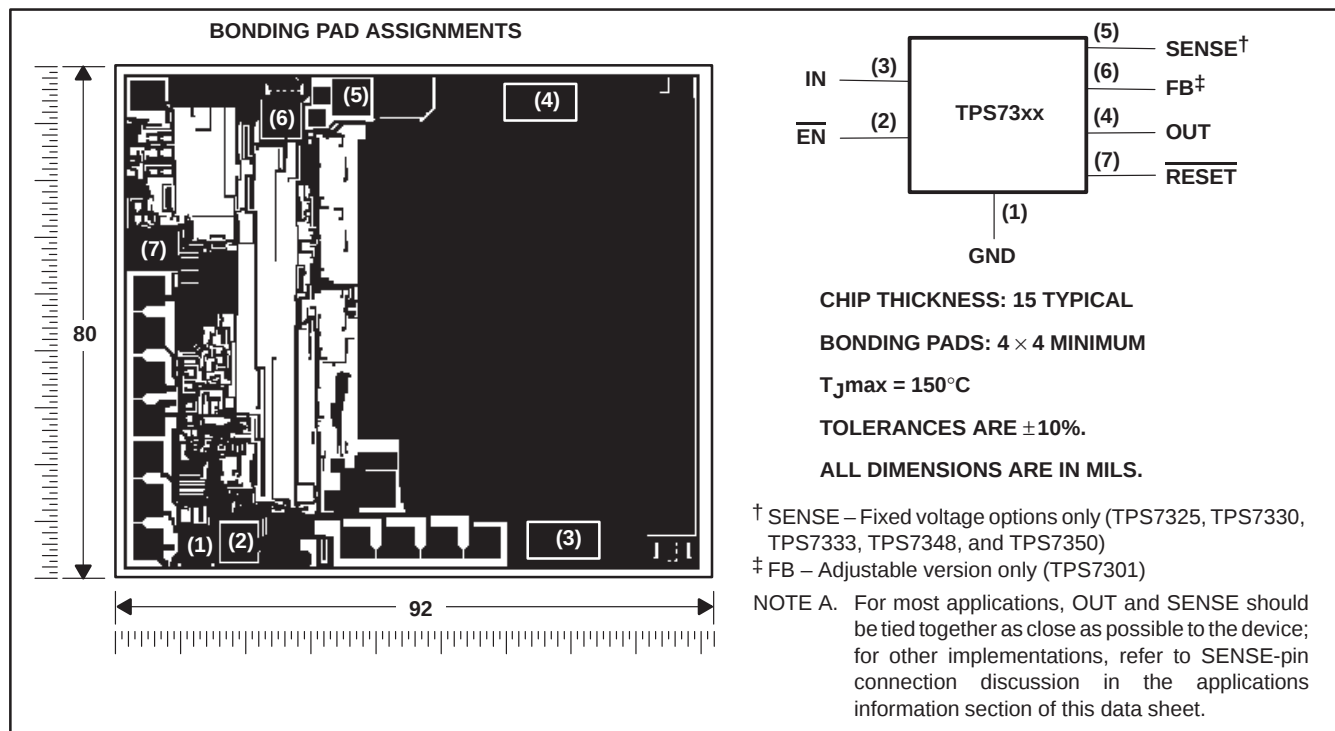
Figure 2. Typical Application Configuration

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS WITH INTEGRATED DELAYED RESET FUNCTION

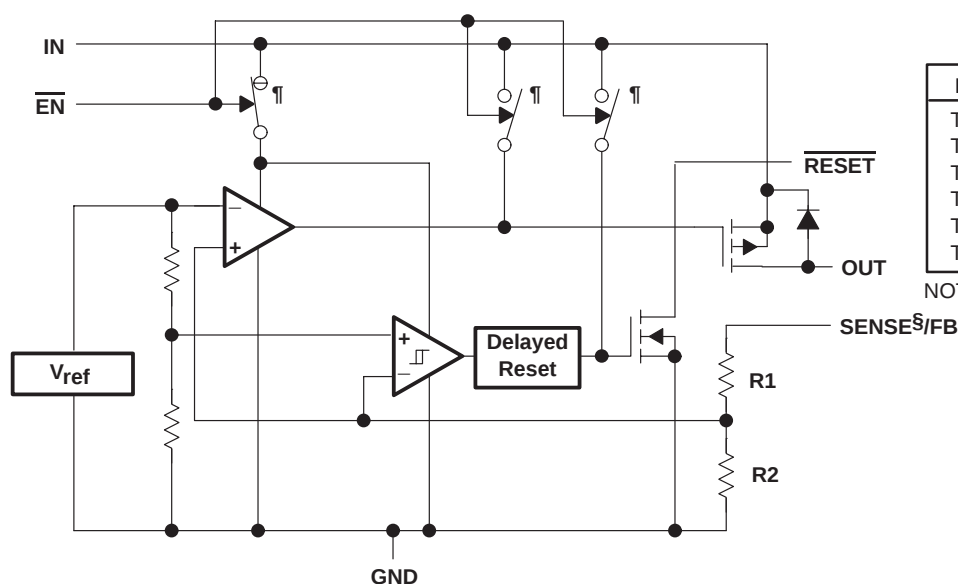
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TPS73xxY chip information

These chips, when properly assembled, display characteristics similar to those of the TPS73xxQ. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding may be used on the doped aluminum bonding pads. Chips may be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.



functional block diagram



RESISTOR DIVIDER OPTIONS

DEVICE	R1	R2	UNIT
TPS7301	0	∞	Ω
TPS7325	260	233	kΩ
TPS7330	358	233	kΩ
TPS7333	420	233	kΩ
TPS7348	726	233	kΩ
TPS7350	756	233	kΩ

NOTE A. Resistors are nominal values only.

COMPONENT COUNT

COMPONENT	COUNT
MOS transistors	464
Bipolar transistors	41
Diodes	4
Capacitors	17
Resistors	76

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

¶ Switch positions are shown with EN low (active).

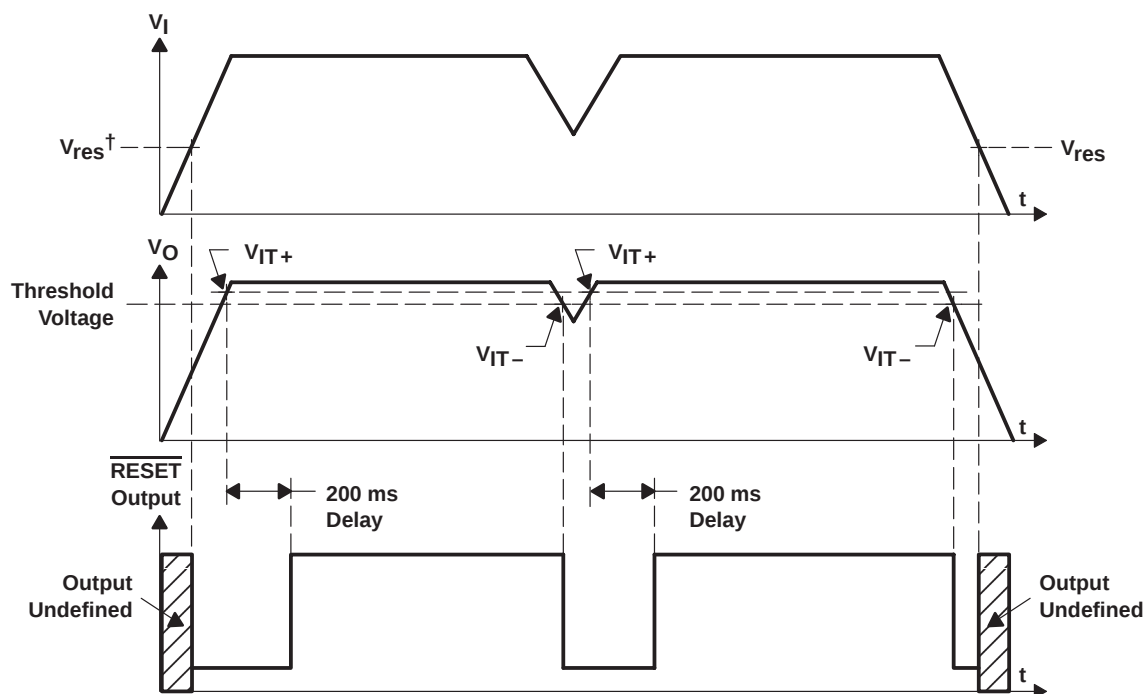
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timing diagram



$^\dagger V_{res}$ is the minimum input voltage for a valid $\overline{RESET}$. The symbol V_{res} is not currently listed within EIA or JEDEC standards for semiconductor symbology.

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

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

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

§ All voltage values are with respect to network terminal ground.



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DISSIPATION RATING TABLE 1 – FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE (SEE FIGURE 3)

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	464 mW	145 mW
P	1175 mW	9.4 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	752 mW	235 mW
PW [†]	700 mW	5.6 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	448 mW	140 mW

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE 2 – CASE TEMPERATURE (SEE FIGURE 4)

PACKAGE	$T_C \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_C = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
D	2188 mW	9.4 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	1765 mW	1248 mW
P	2738 mW	21.9 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	1752 mW	548 mW
PW [†]	4025 mW	32.2 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	2576 mW	805 mW

[†] Refer to Thermal Information section for detailed power dissipation considerations when using the TSSOP package.

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS DISSIPATION
 VS
 FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

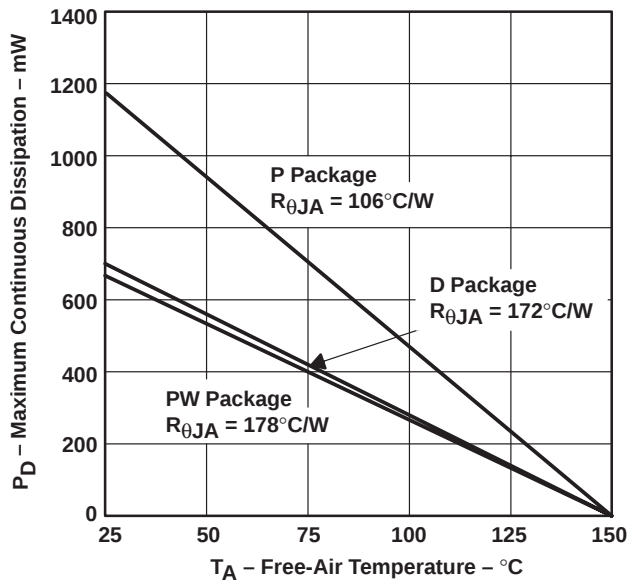


Figure 3

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS DISSIPATION
 VS
 CASE TEMPERATURE

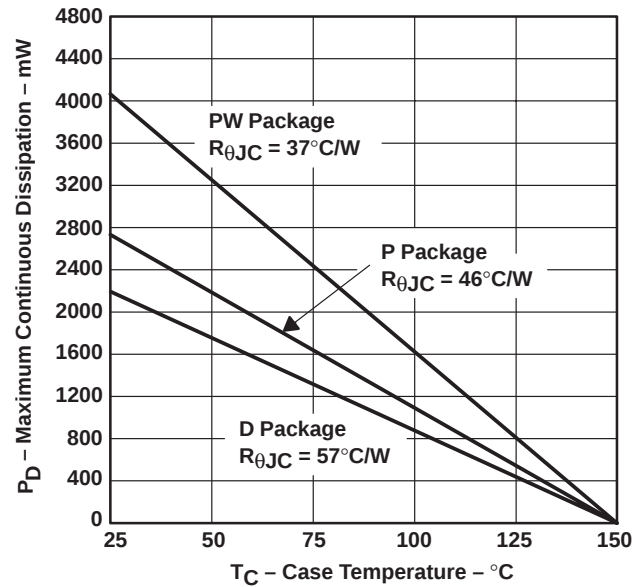


Figure 4

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q

LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

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recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, V_I [†]	TPS7301Q	2.47	10	V
	TPS7325Q	3.1	10	
	TPS7330Q	3.5	10	V
	TPS7333Q	3.77	10	V
	TPS7348Q	5.2	10	
	TPS7350Q	5.33	10	
High-level input voltage at $\overline{EN}$, V_{IH}		2		V
Low-level input voltage at $\overline{EN}$, V_{IL}			0.5	V
Output current range, I_O		0	500	mA
Operating virtual junction temperature range, T_J		-40	125	°C

[†] Minimum input voltage defined in the recommended operating conditions is the maximum specified output voltage plus dropout voltage, V_{DO} , 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 TPS7301 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 2 in the TPS7301 electrical characteristics table. The minimum value of 2.97 V is the absolute lower limit for the recommended input voltage range for the TPS7301.

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [§]	T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Ground current (active mode)	$\overline{EN} \leq 0.5\text{ V}$, $0\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$	25°C		340	400	μA
		–40°C to 125°C			550	
Input current (standby mode)	$EN = V_I$, $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$	25°C		0.01	0.5	μA
		–40°C to 125°C			2	
Output current limit	$V_O = 0\text{ V}$, $V_I = 10\text{ V}$	25°C		1.2	2	A
		–40°C to 125°C			2	
Pass-element leakage current in standby mode	$\overline{EN} = V_I$, $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$	25°C		0.01	0.5	μA
		–40°C to 125°C			1	
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ leakage current	Normal operation, V at $\overline{\text{RESET}} = 10\text{ V}$	25°C		0.02	0.5	μA
		–40°C to 125°C			0.5	
Output voltage temperature coefficient		–40°C to 125°C		61	75	ppm/°C
Thermal shutdown junction temperature				165		°C
$\overline{EN}$ logic high (standby mode)	$2.5\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 6\text{ V}$	–40°C to 125°C		2		V
	$6\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$			2.7		
EN logic low (active mode)	$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$	25°C			0.5	V
		–40°C to 125°C			0.5	
$\overline{EN}$ hysteresis voltage		25°C		50		mV
$\overline{EN}$ input current	$0\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$	25°C	–0.5	0.001	0.5	μA
		–40°C to 125°C	–0.5		0.5	
Minimum V_I for active pass element		25°C		2.05	2.5	V
		–40°C to 125°C			2.5	
Minimum V_I for valid $\overline{\text{RESET}}$	$I_O(\text{RESET}) = -300\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	25°C		1	1.5	V
		–40°C to 125°C			1.9	

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

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

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TPS7301Q electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), FB shorted to OUT at device leads (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡		T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Reference voltage (measured at FB)			25°C	1.182			V
	2.5 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V, See Note 1	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA,	–40°C to 125°C	1.147		1.217	V
Reference voltage temperature coefficient			–40°C to 125°C	61		75	ppm/°C
Pass-element series resistance (See Note 2)	V _I = 2.4 V,	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 150 mA	25°C	0.7		1	Ω
			–40°C to 125°C			1	
	V _I = 2.4 V,	150 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA	25°C	0.83		1.3	
			–40°C to 125°C			1.3	
	V _I = 2.9 V,	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA	25°C	0.52		0.85	
			–40°C to 125°C			0.85	
V _I = 3.9 V,	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA	25°C	0.32				
		V _I = 5.9 V,	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA	25°C	0.23		
Input regulation	V _I = 2.5 V to 10 V, See Note 1	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA,	25°C		3	18	mV
			–40°C to 125°C			25	
Output regulation	2.5 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V, See Note 1	I _O = 5 mA to 500 mA,	25°C		5	14	mV
			–40°C to 125°C			25	
	2.5 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V, See Note 1	I _O = 50 μA to 500 mA,	25°C		7	22	mV
			–40°C to 125°C			54	
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 50 μA	25°C	48	59		dB
			–40°C to 125°C	44			
		I _O = 500 mA, See Note 1	25°C	45	54		
			–40°C to 125°C	44			
Output noise-spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C		2		μV/√Hz
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz	C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C		95		μVrms
		C _O = 10 μF	25°C		89		
		C _O = 100 μF	25°C		74		
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ trip-threshold voltage§	V _{O(FB)} decreasing		–40°C to 125°C	1.101		1.145	V
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ hysteresis voltage§	Measured at V _{O(FB)}		25°C		12		mV
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output low voltage§	V _I = 2.13 V,	I _O (RESET) = 400 μA	25°C		0.1	0.4	V
			–40°C to 125°C			0.4	
FB input current			25°C	–10	0.1	10	nA
			–40°C to 125°C	–20		20	

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

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

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

NOTES: 1. When $V_I < 2.9\text{ V}$ and $I_O > 150\text{ mA}$ simultaneously, pass element $r_{\text{DS(on)}}$ increases (see Figure 33) to a point where the resulting dropout voltage prevents the regulator from maintaining the specified tolerance range.

2. To calculate dropout voltage, use equation: $V_{\text{DO}} = I_O \cdot r_{\text{DS(on)}}$

$r_{\text{DS(on)}}$ is a function of both output current and input voltage. This parametric table lists $r_{\text{DS(on)}}$ for $V_I = 2.4\text{ V}$, 2.9 V , 3.9 V , and 5.9 V , which corresponds to dropout conditions for programmed output voltages of 2.5 V, 3 V, 4 V, and 6 V respectively. For other programmed values, refer to Figure 33.

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TPS7325Q electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡		T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage			25°C	2.45	2.5	2.55	V
	3.5 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V,	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA	−40°C to 125°C	2.425		2.575	
Dropout voltage§	I _O = 10 mA,	V _I = 2.97 V	25°C	5			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	14			
	I _O = 100 mA,	V _I = 2.97 V	25°C	50 80			
			−40°C to 125°C	150			
	I _O = 500 mA,	V _I = 2.97 V	25°C	270 400			
			−40°C to 125°C	600			
Pass-element series resistance§	(2.97 V − V _O)/I _O , I _O = 500 mA	V _I = 2.97 V,	25°C	0.5 0.7			Ω
			−40°C to 125°C	1.4			
Input regulation	V _I = 3.5 V to 10 V,	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA	25°C	6 20			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	25			
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 500 mA,	3.5 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C	20 32			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	50			
	I _O = 50 μA to 500 mA,	3.5 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C	28 60			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	100			
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 50 μA	25°C	50	53	dB	
			−40°C to 125°C	49			
		I _O = 500 mA	25°C	49	53		
			−40°C to 125°C	32			
Output noise-spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C	2			μV/√Hz
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz	C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C	274			μV _{rms}
		C _O = 10 μF	25°C	228			
		C _O = 100 μF	25°C	159			
RESET trip-threshold voltage	V _O decreasing		−40°C to 125°C	2.23	2.32	2.39	V
RESET output low voltage	V _I = 2.1 V,	I _O (RESET) = −0.8 mA	25°C	0.14 0.4			V
			−40°C to 125°C	0.4			

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

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

[§] Dropout test and pass-element series resistance test are not production tested. Test method requires SENSE terminal to be disconnected from output voltage.

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TPS7330Q electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]		T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage			25°C	3			V
	4 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V,	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA	−40°C to 125°C	2.94	3.06		
Dropout voltage	I _O = 10 mA,	V _I = 2.94 V	25°C	5.2			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	10			
	I _O = 100 mA,	V _I = 2.94 V	25°C	52			
			−40°C to 125°C	100			
	I _O = 500 mA,	V _I = 2.94 V	25°C	267			
			−40°C to 125°C	500			
Pass-element series resistance	(2.94 V − V _O)/I _O , I _O = 500 mA	V _I = 2.94 V,	25°C	0.5			Ω
			−40°C to 125°C	1			
Input regulation	V _I = 4 V to 10 V,	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA	25°C	6			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	29			
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 500 mA,	4 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C	20			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	60			
	I _O = 50 μA to 500 mA,	4 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C	28			mV
			−40°C to 125°C	120			
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 50 μA	25°C	43			dB
			−40°C to 125°C	40			
		I _O = 500 mA	25°C	39			
			−40°C to 125°C	36			
Output noise-spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C	2			μV/√Hz
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz	C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C	274			μVrms
		C _O = 10 μF	25°C	228			
		C _O = 100 μF	25°C	159			
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ trip-threshold voltage	V _O decreasing		−40°C to 125°C	2.58	2.64	2.7	V
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output low voltage	V _I = 2.6 V,	I _O (RESET) = −0.8 mA	25°C	0.14			V
			−40°C to 125°C	0.4			

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

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

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS
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TPS7333Q electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10$ mA, $V_I = 4.3$ V, $\overline{EN} = 0$ V, $C_O = 4.7$ μ F (CSR[†] = 1 Ω), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]		T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage			25°C		3.3		V
	4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V,	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA	–40°C to 125°C	3.23		3.37	
Dropout voltage	I _O = 10 mA,	V _I = 3.23 V	25°C		4.5	7	mV
			–40°C to 125°C			8	
	I _O = 100 mA,	V _I = 3.23 V	25°C		44	60	
			–40°C to 125°C			80	
	I _O = 500 mA,	V _I = 3.23 V	25°C		235	300	
			–40°C to 125°C			400	
Pass-element series resistance	(3.23 V – V _O)/I _O , I _O = 500 mA		25°C		0.44	0.6	Ω
			–40°C to 125°C			0.8	
Input regulation	V _I = 4.3 V to 10 V, 50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA		25°C		6	23	mV
			–40°C to 125°C			29	
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 500 mA, 4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V		25°C		21	38	mV
			–40°C to 125°C			75	
	I _O = 50 μA to 500 mA, 4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V		25°C		31	60	mV
			–40°C to 125°C			120	
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 50 μA	25°C	43	51		dB
			–40°C to 125°C	40			
		I _O = 500 mA	25°C	39	49		
			–40°C to 125°C	36			
Output noise-spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C		2		μV/√Hz
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz	C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C		274		μVrms
		C _O = 10 μF	25°C		228		
		C _O = 100 μF	25°C		159		
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ trip-threshold voltage	V _O decreasing		–40°C to 125°C	2.868			V
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ hysteresis voltage			25°C		18		mV
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output low voltage	V _I = 2.8 V,	I _O (RESET) = –1 mA	25°C		0.17	0.4	V
			–40°C to 125°C			0.4	

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

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

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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TPS7348Q electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 5.85\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]		T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage			25°C	4.85			V
	5.85 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V, 5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA		−40°C to 125°C	4.75	4.95		
Dropout voltage	I _O = 10 mA, V _I = 4.75 V		25°C	2.9		6	mV
			−40°C to 125°C	8			
	I _O = 100 mA, V _I = 4.75 V		25°C	28		37	
			−40°C to 125°C	54			
	I _O = 500 mA, V _I = 4.75 V		25°C	150		180	
			−40°C to 125°C	250			
Pass-element series resistance	(4.75 V − V _O)/I _O , I _O = 500 mA		25°C	0.28		0.37	Ω
			−40°C to 125°C	0.52			
Input regulation	V _I = 5.85 V to 10 V, 50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA		25°C	9		35	mV
			−40°C to 125°C	37			
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 500 mA, 5.85 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V		25°C	28		42	mV
			−40°C to 125°C	80			
	I _O = 50 μA to 500 mA, 5.85 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V		25°C	42		65	mV
			−40°C to 125°C	130			
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 50 μA	25°C	42	53		dB
			−40°C to 125°C	39			
		I _O = 500 mA	25°C	39	50		
			−40°C to 125°C	35			
Output noise-spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C	2			μV/√Hz
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz	C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C	410			μVrms
		C _O = 10 μF	25°C	328			
		C _O = 100 μF	25°C	212			
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ trip-threshold voltage	V _O decreasing		−40°C to 125°C	4.5	4.7		V
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ hysteresis voltage			25°C	26			mV
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output low voltage	I _O (RESET) = −1.2 mA, V _I = 4.12 V		25°C	0.2		0.4	V
			−40°C to 125°C	0.4			

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

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

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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TPS7350Q electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 6\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]		T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Output voltage			25°C	5			V	
	6 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V,	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA	–40°C to 125°C	4.9	5.1			
Dropout voltage	I _O = 10 mA,	V _I = 4.88 V	25°C	2.9			6	mV
			–40°C to 125°C	8				
	I _O = 100 mA,	V _I = 4.88 V	25°C	27			35	
			–40°C to 125°C	50				
	I _O = 500 mA,	V _I = 4.88 V	25°C	146			170	
			–40°C to 125°C	230				
Pass-element series resistance	(4.88 V – V _O)/I _O , I _O = 500 mA	V _I = 4.88 V,	25°C	0.27			0.35	Ω
			–40°C to 125°C	0.5				
Input regulation	V _I = 6 V to 10 V,	50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 500 mA	25°C	4			25	mV
			–40°C to 125°C	45				
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 500 mA,	6 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C	30			45	mV
			–40°C to 125°C	86				
	I _O = 50 μA to 500 mA,	6 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C	45			65	mV
			–40°C to 125°C	140				
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz	I _O = 50 μA	25°C	43	53		dB	
			–40°C to 125°C	38				
		I _O = 500 mA	25°C	41	51			
			–40°C to 125°C	36				
Output noise-spectral density	f = 120 Hz		25°C	2			μV/√Hz	
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz	C _O = 4.7 μF	25°C	430			μV _{rms}	
		C _O = 10 μF	25°C	345				
		C _O = 100 μF	25°C	220				
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ trip-threshold voltage	V _O decreasing		–40°C to 125°C	4.55	4.75		V	
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ hysteresis voltage			25°C	28			mV	
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output low voltage	I _O (RESET) = –1.2 mA, V _I = 4.25 V		25°C	0.15			0.4	V
			–40°C to 125°C	0.4				

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

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

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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switching characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T _J	TPS7301Q, TPS7333Q TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ time-out delay	See Figure 5	25°C	140	200	260	ms
		–40°C to 125°C	100		300	

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	TPS7301Y, TPS7333Y TPS7348Y, TPS7350Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
Ground current (active mode)	$\overline{\text{EN}} \leq 0.5$ V, $V_I = V_O + 1$ V, 0 mA $\leq I_O \leq 500$ mA		340		μ A
Input current (standby mode)	$\overline{\text{EN}} = V_I$, 2.7 V $\leq V_I \leq 10$ V		0.01		μ A
Output current limit	$V_O = 0$ V, $V_I = 10$ V		1.2		A
Pass-element leakage current in standby mode	$\overline{\text{EN}} = V_I$, 2.7 V $\leq V_I \leq 10$ V		0.01		μ A
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ leakage current	Normal operation, V at $\overline{\text{RESET}} = 10$ V		0.02		μ A
Thermal shutdown junction temperature			165		°C
$\overline{\text{EN}}$ logic low (active mode)	2.7 V $\leq V_I \leq 10$ V			0.5	V
$\overline{\text{EN}}$ hysteresis voltage			50		mV
$\overline{\text{EN}}$ input current	0 V $\leq V_I \leq 10$ V		0.001		μ A
Minimum V_I for active pass element			2.05		V
Minimum V_I for valid $\overline{\text{RESET}}$	$I_O(\overline{\text{RESET}}) = -300$ μ A		1		V

[†] 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.

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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TPS7301Y electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, FB shorted to OUT at device leads (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Reference voltage (measured at FB)				1.182		V
Pass-element series resistance (See Note 2)	$V_I = 2.4\text{ V}$,	$50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 150\text{ mA}$		0.7		Ω
	$V_I = 2.4\text{ V}$,	$150\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$		0.83		
	$V_I = 2.9\text{ V}$,	$50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$		0.52		
	$V_I = 3.9\text{ V}$,	$50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$		0.32		
	$V_I = 5.9\text{ V}$,	$50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$		0.23		
Input regulation	$V_I = 2.5\text{ V to }10\text{ V}$, See Note 1	$50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$,		3		mV
Output regulation	$2.5\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, See Note 1	$I_O = 5\text{ mA to }500\text{ mA}$,		5		mV
	$2.5\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, See Note 1	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to }500\text{ mA}$,		7		mV
Ripple rejection	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		59		dB
		$I_O = 500\text{ mA}$, See Note 1		54		
Output noise-spectral density	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$			2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$	$C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		95		μV_{rms}
		$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		89		
		$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		74		
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ hysteresis voltage [§]	Measured at $V_{O(\text{FB})}$			12		mV
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output low voltage [§]	$V_I = 2.13\text{ V}$,	$I_{O(\text{RESET})} = 400\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		0.1		V
FB input current				0.1		nA

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

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

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

- NOTES:
- When $V_I < 2.9\text{ V}$ and $I_O > 150\text{ mA}$ simultaneously, pass element $r_{\text{DS(on)}}$ increases (see Figure 33) to a point where the resulting dropout voltage prevents the regulator from maintaining the specified tolerance range.
 - To calculate dropout voltage, use equation: $V_{\text{DO}} = I_O \cdot r_{\text{DS(on)}}$
 $r_{\text{DS(on)}}$ is a function of both output current and input voltage. The parametric table lists $r_{\text{DS(on)}}$ for $V_I = 2.4\text{ V}$, 2.9 V , 3.9 V , and 5.9 V , which corresponds to dropout conditions for programmed output voltages of 2.5 V, 3 V, 4 V, and 6 V respectively. For other programmed values, refer to Figure 33.

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TPS7325Y electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 3.5\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage			2.5		V
Dropout voltage [§]	$I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$		5		mV
	$I_O = 100\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$		50		
	$I_O = 500\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$		270		
Pass-element series resistance [§]	$(2.97\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$, $I_O = 500\text{ mA}$		0.5		Ω
Input regulation	$V_I = 3.5\text{ V to }10\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$		6		mV
Output regulation	$I_O = 5\text{ mA to }500\text{ mA}$, $3.5\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		20		mV
	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to }500\text{ mA}$, $3.5\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		28		mV
Ripple rejection	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	53		dB
		$I_O = 500\text{ mA}$	53		
Output noise-spectral density	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$	$C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	274		μV_{rms}
		$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	228		
		$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	159		
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output low voltage	$V_I = 2.1\text{ V}$, $I_{O(\text{RESET})} = -0.8\text{ mA}$		0.14		V

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

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

[§] Dropout test and pass-element series resistance test are not production tested. Test method requires SENSE terminal to be disconnected from output voltage.

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TPS7330Y electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage			3		V
Dropout voltage	$I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 2.94\text{ V}$		5.2		mV
	$I_O = 100\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 2.94\text{ V}$		52		
	$I_O = 500\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 2.94\text{ V}$		267		
Pass-element series resistance	$(2.94\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $V_I = 2.94\text{ V}$, $I_O = 500\text{ mA}$		0.5		Ω
Input regulation	$V_I = 4\text{ V to } 10\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$		6		mV
Output regulation	$I_O = 5\text{ mA to } 500\text{ mA}$, $4\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		20		mV
	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to } 500\text{ mA}$, $4\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		28		mV
Ripple rejection	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	53		dB
		$I_O = 500\text{ mA}$	53		
Output noise-spectral density	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$	$C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	274		μV_{rms}
		$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	228		
		$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	159		
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output low voltage	$V_I = 2.6\text{ V}$, $I_O(\overline{\text{RESET}}) = -0.8\text{ mA}$		0.14		V

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

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

TPS7333Y electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.3\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage			3.3		V
Dropout voltage	$I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 3.23\text{ V}$		4.5		mV
	$I_O = 100\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 3.23\text{ V}$		44		
	$I_O = 500\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 3.23\text{ V}$		235		
Pass-element series resistance	$(3.23\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $V_I = 3.23\text{ V}$, $I_O = 500\text{ mA}$		0.44		Ω
Input regulation	$V_I = 4.3\text{ V to } 10\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$		6		mV
Output regulation	$I_O = 5\text{ mA to } 500\text{ mA}$, $4.3\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		21		mV
	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to } 500\text{ mA}$, $4.3\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		31		mV
Ripple rejection	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	51		dB
		$I_O = 500\text{ mA}$	49		
Output noise-spectral density	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$	$C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	274		μV_{rms}
		$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	228		
		$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	159		
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ hysteresis voltage			18		mV
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output low voltage	$V_I = 2.8\text{ V}$, $I_O(\overline{\text{RESET}}) = -1\text{ mA}$		0.17		V

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

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



TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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TPS7348Y electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 5.85\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage			4.85		V
Dropout voltage	$I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$		2.9		mV
	$I_O = 100\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$		28		
	$I_O = 500\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$		150		
Pass-element series resistance	$(4.75\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $V_I = 4.75\text{ V}$, $I_O = 500\text{ mA}$		0.28		Ω
Input regulation	$V_I = 5.85\text{ V to }10\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$		9		mV
Output regulation	$I_O = 5\text{ mA to }500\text{ mA}$, $5.85\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		28		mV
	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to }500\text{ mA}$, $5.85\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		42		mV
Ripple rejection	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	53		dB
		$I_O = 500\text{ mA}$	50		
Output noise-spectral density	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$	$C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	410		μV_{rms}
		$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	328		
		$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	212		
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ hysteresis voltage			26		mV
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output low voltage	$I_O(\text{RESET}) = -1.2\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.12\text{ V}$		0.2		V

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

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

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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TPS7350Y electrical characteristics at $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 6\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ($\text{CSR}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$), $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, SENSE shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage				5		V
Dropout voltage	$I_O = 10\text{ mA}$,	$V_I = 4.88\text{ V}$		2.9	6	mV
	$I_O = 100\text{ mA}$,	$V_I = 4.88\text{ V}$		27	35	
	$I_O = 500\text{ mA}$,	$V_I = 4.88\text{ V}$		146	170	
Pass-element series resistance	$(4.88\text{ V} - V_O)/I_O$, $I_O = 500\text{ mA}$			0.27	0.35	Ω
Input regulation	$V_I = 6\text{ V to }10\text{ V}$,	$50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$		4	25	mV
Output regulation	$I_O = 5\text{ mA to }500\text{ mA}$,	$6\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		28	75	mV
	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to }500\text{ mA}$,	$6\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$		41		mV
Ripple rejection	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		53		dB
		$I_O = 500\text{ mA}$		51		
Output noise-spectral density	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$			2		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$	$C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		430		μV_{rms}
		$C_O = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		345		
		$C_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		220		
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ hysteresis voltage				28		mV
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output low voltage	$I_O(\overline{\text{RESET}}) = -1.2\text{ mA}$, $V_I = 4.25\text{ V}$			0.15	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 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.

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

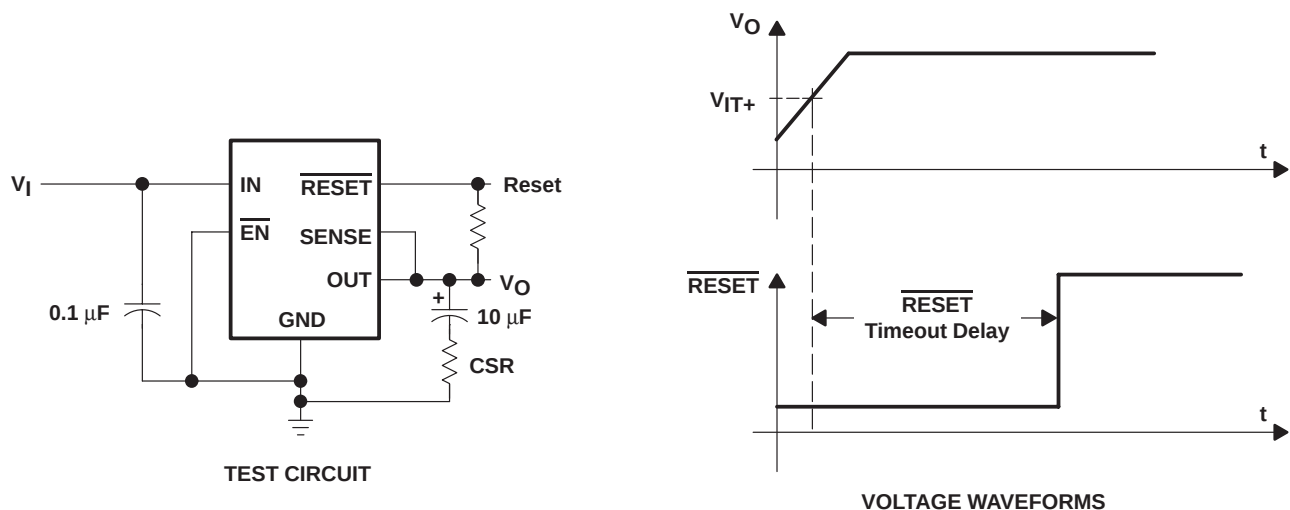


Figure 5. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

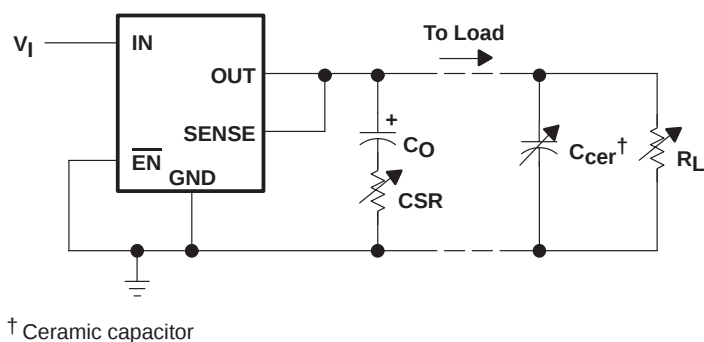


Figure 6. Test Circuit for Typical Regions of Stability (Refer to Figures 29 through 32)

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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Table of Graphs

I _Q	Quiescent current		vs Output current	7
			vs Input voltage	8
I _Q	Quiescent current	TPS7348	vs Free-air temperature	9
I _Q	Quiescent current		vs Input voltage	10
			vs Free-air temperature	11
V _{DO}	Dropout voltage		vs Output current	12
ΔV _{DO}	Change in dropout voltage		vs Free-air temperature	13
V _{DO}	Dropout voltage	TPS7301	vs Output current	14
ΔV _O	Change in output voltage		vs Free-air temperature	15
V _O	Output voltage		vs Input voltage	16
V _O	Output voltage	TPS7325	vs Input voltage	17
Line regulation				18
V _O	Output voltage	TPS7301	vs Output current	19
		TPS7325	vs Output current	20
		TPS7330	vs Output current	21
		TPS7333	vs Output current	22
		TPS7348	vs Output current	23
		TPS7350	vs Output current	24
Output voltage response from enable ($\overline{EN}$)				25
	Load transient response	TPS7301 or TPS7333		26
		TPS7325		27
		TPS7348 or TPS7350		28
		TPS7301		29
		TPS7333		30
		TPS7348 or TPS7350		31
Ripple rejection			vs Frequency	32
Output spectral noise density			vs Frequency	33
	Compensation series resistance (CSR)	C _O = 4.7 μF	vs Output current	34
			vs Added ceramic capacitance	35
		C _O = 10 μF	vs Output current	36
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r _{DS(on)}	Pass-element resistance		vs Input voltage	38
V _I	Minimum input voltage for valid $\overline{RESET}$		vs Free-air temperature	39
V _{IT–}	Negative-going reset threshold		vs Free-air temperature	40
I _{OL(RESET)}	$\overline{RESET}$ output current		vs Input voltage	41
t _d	Reset time delay		vs Free-air temperature	42
t _d	Distribution for reset delay			43

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

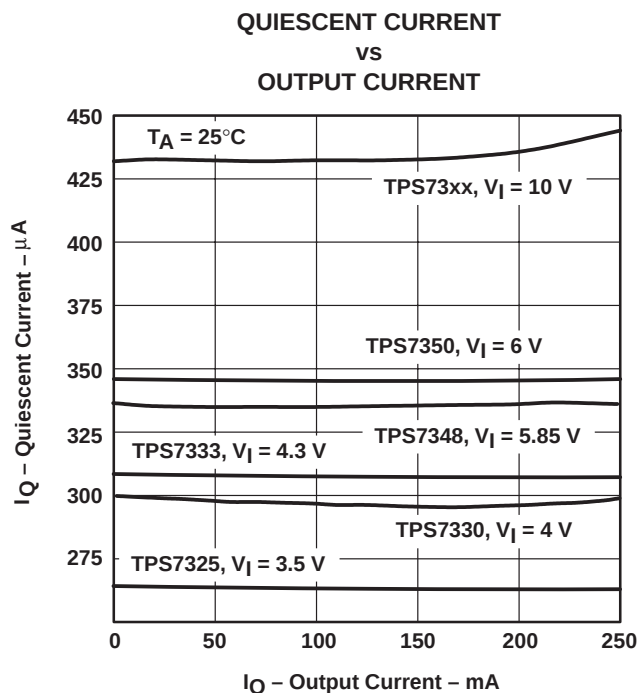


Figure 7

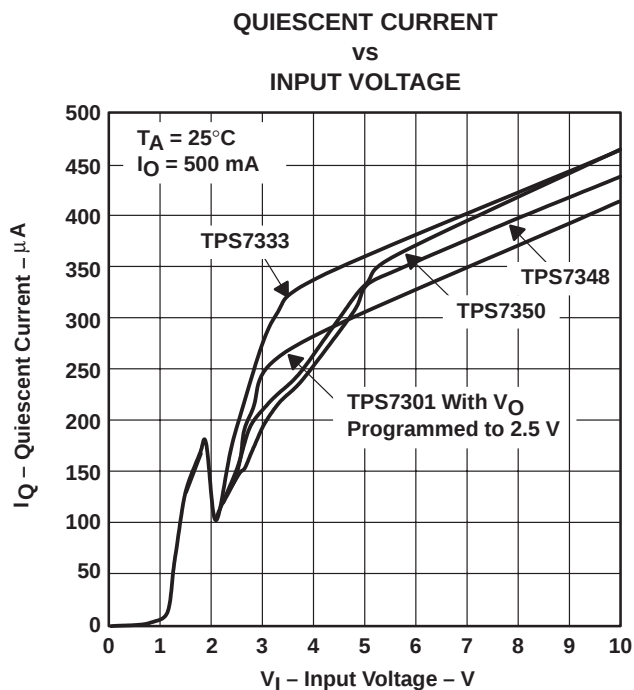


Figure 8

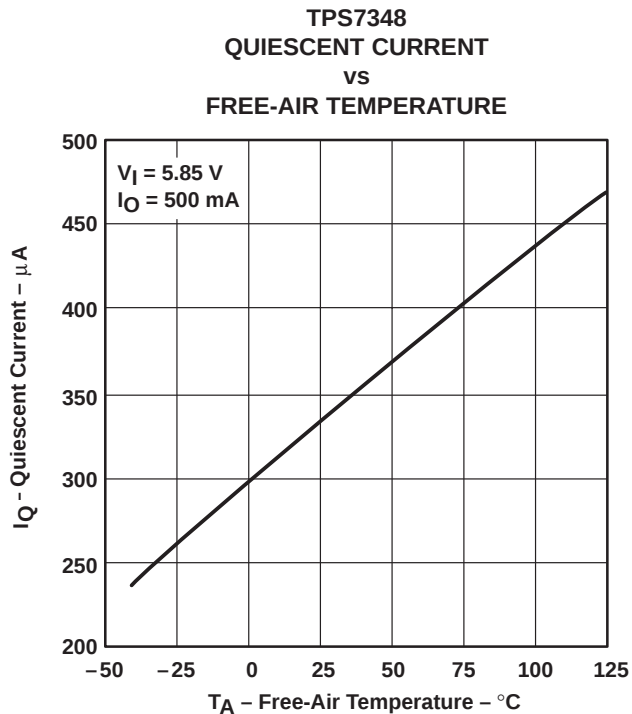


Figure 9

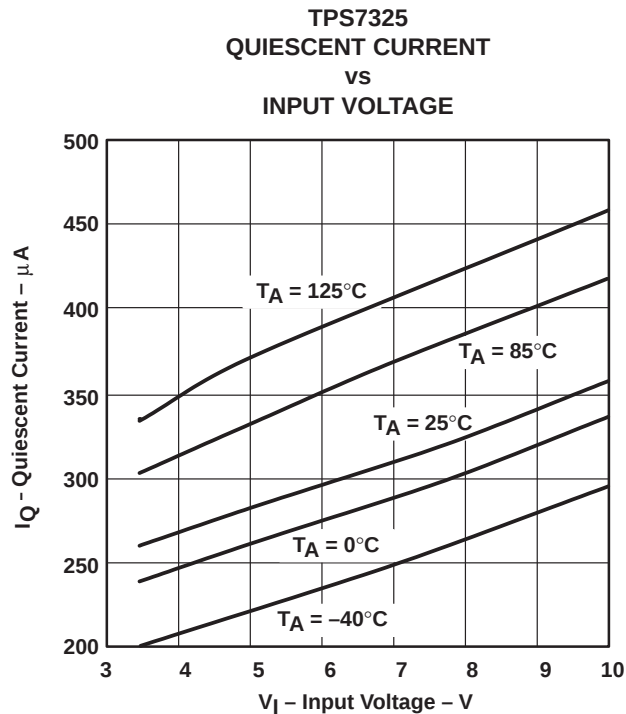


Figure 10

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS
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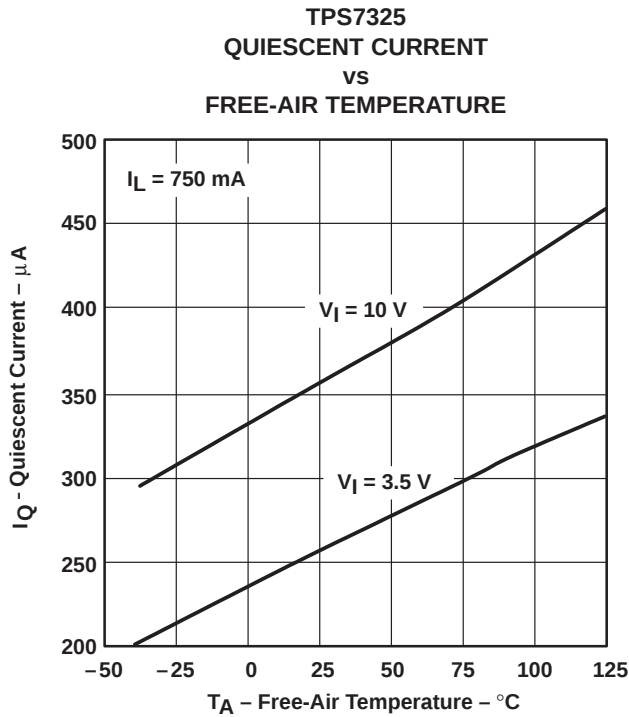


Figure 11

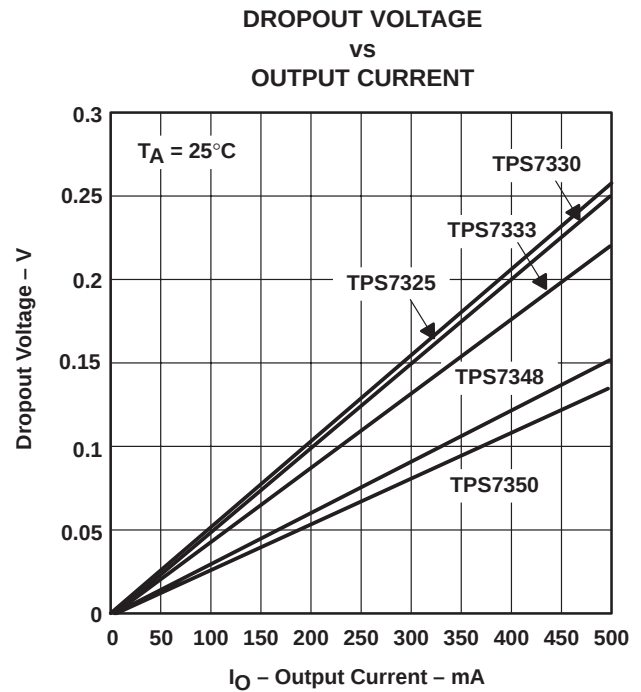


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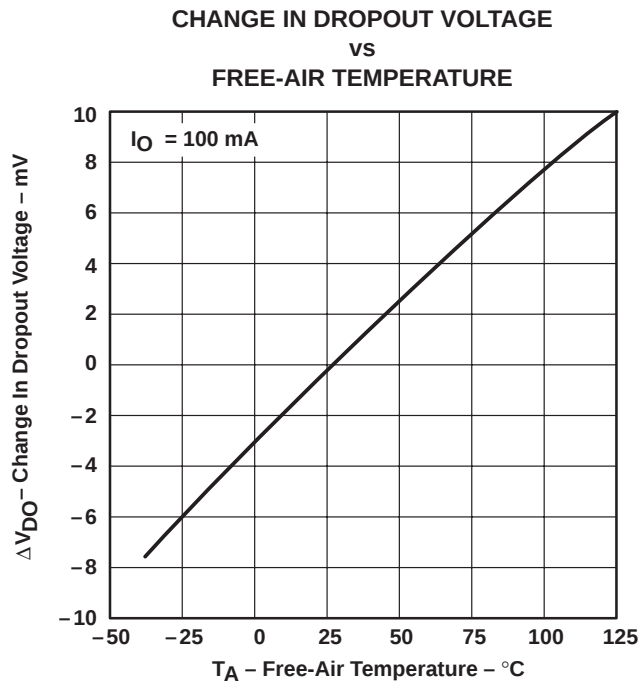


Figure 13

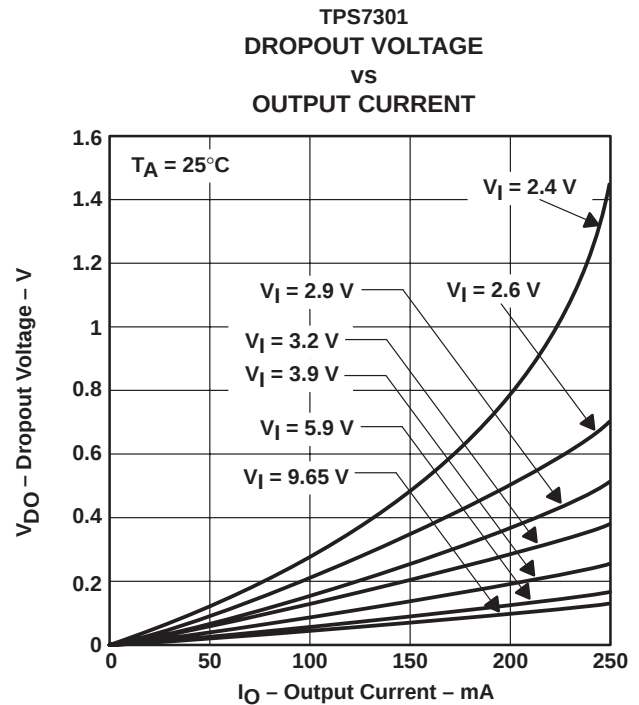


Figure 14

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

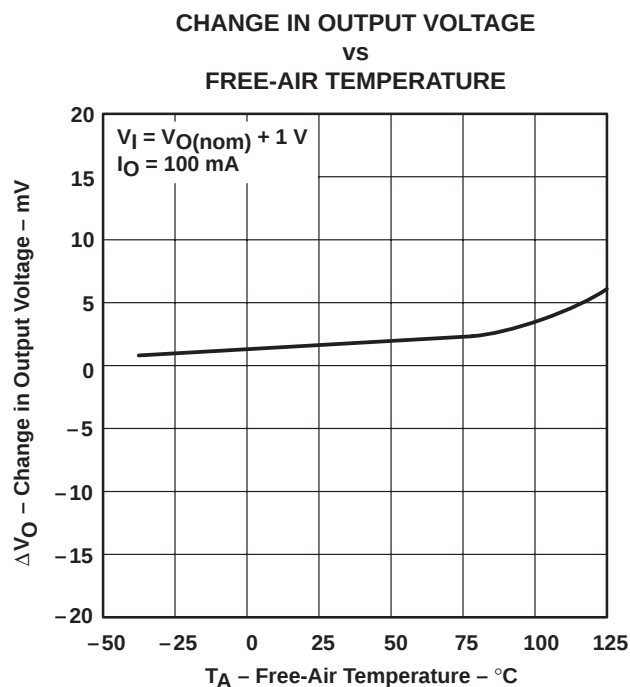


Figure 15

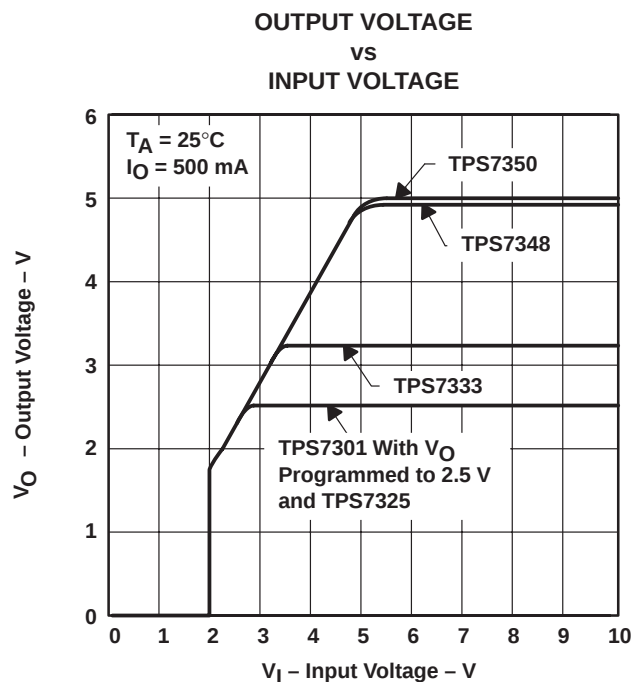


Figure 16

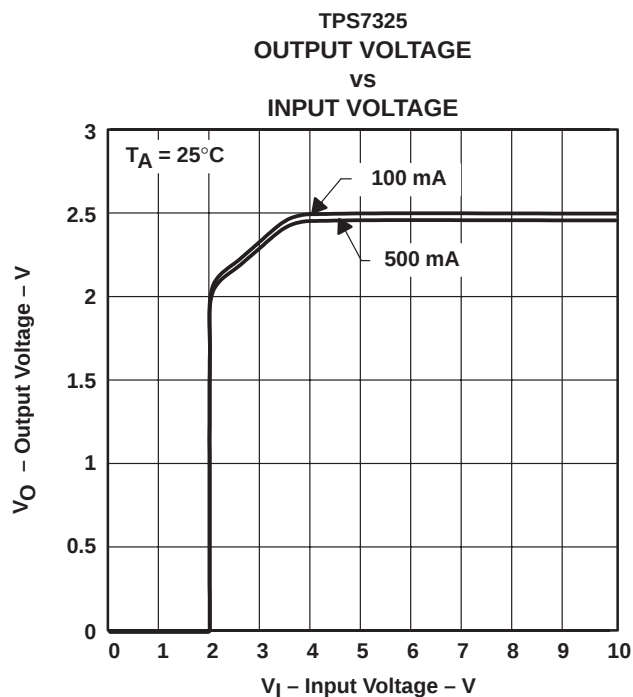


Figure 17

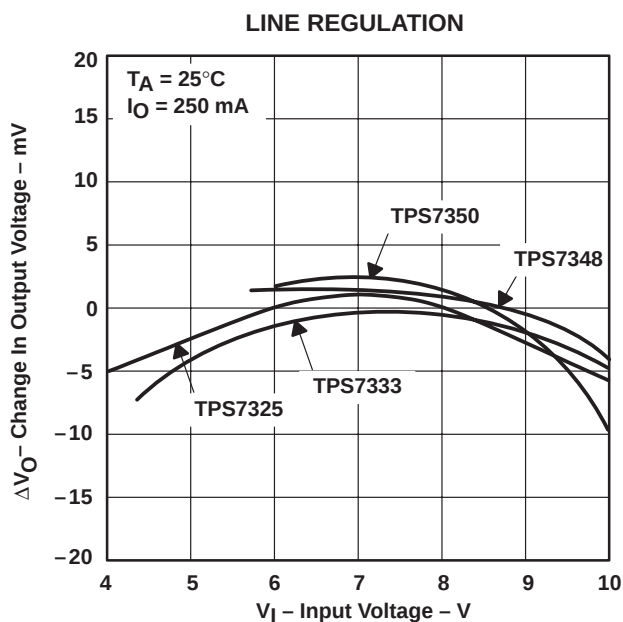


Figure 18

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
 LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS
 WITH INTEGRATED DELAYED RESET FUNCTION

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

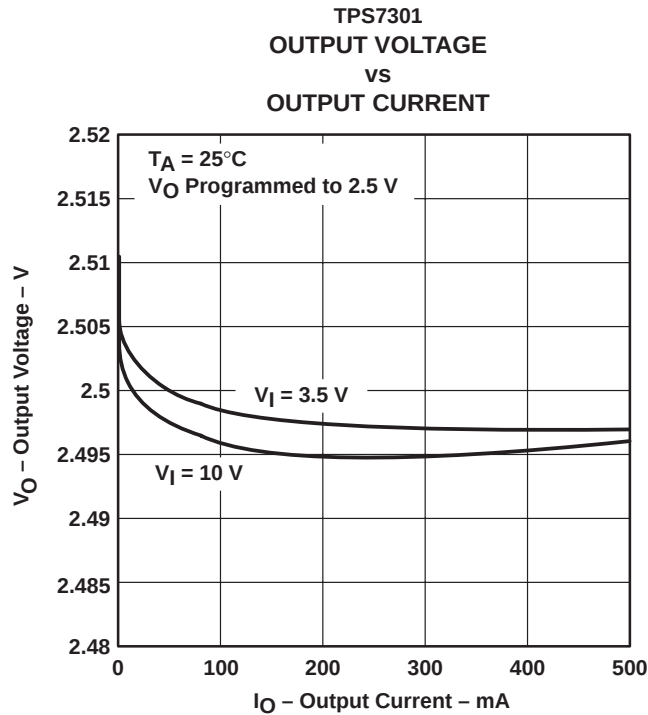


Figure 19

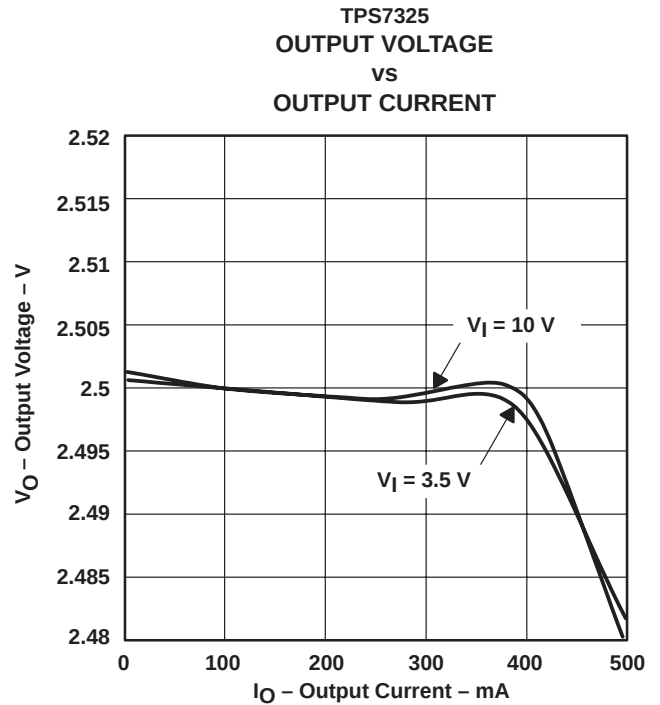


Figure 20

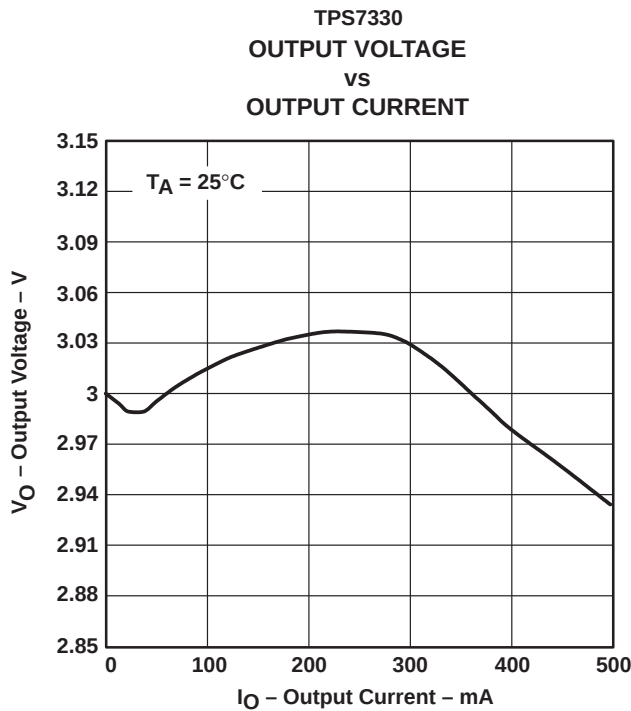


Figure 21

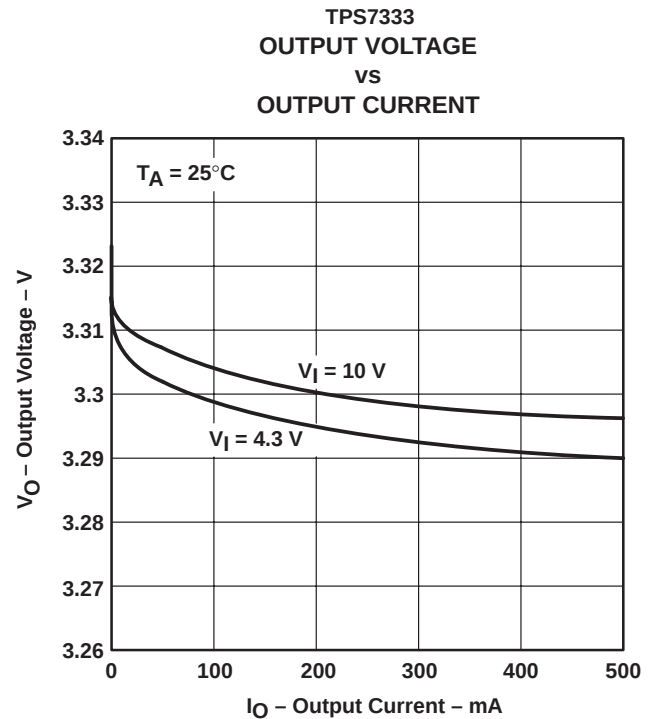


Figure 22

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
 LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

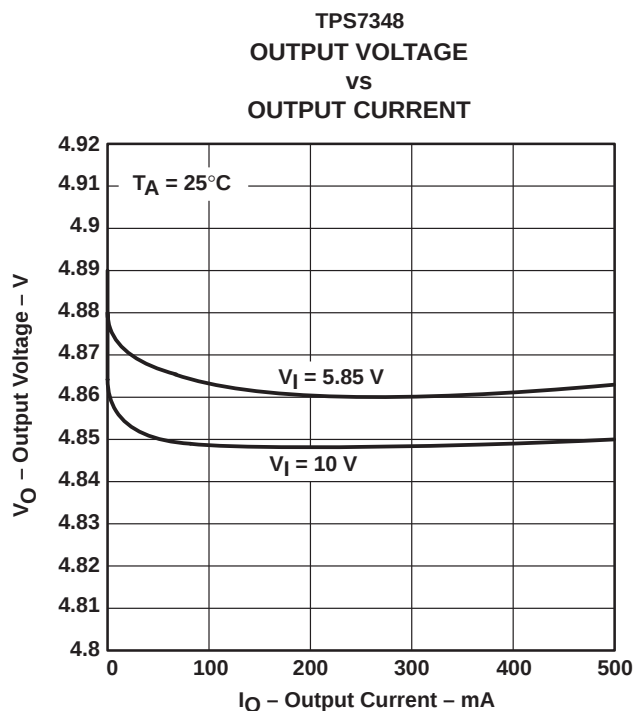


Figure 23

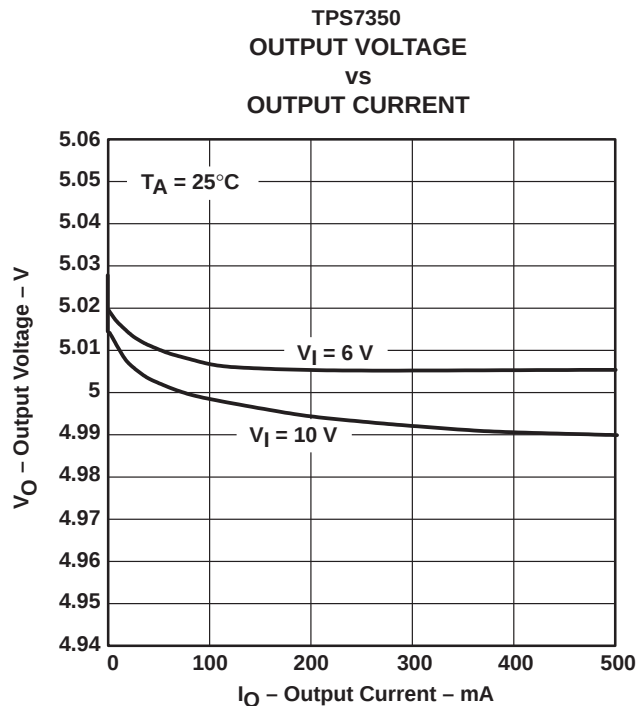


Figure 24

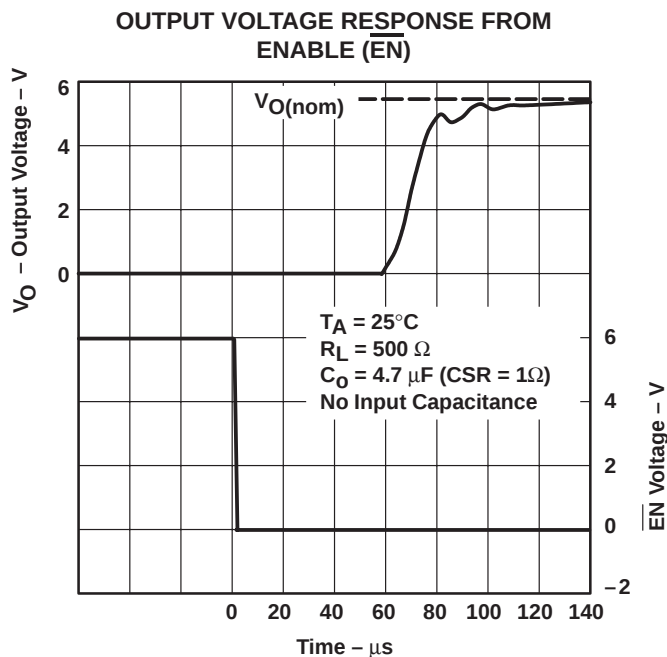


Figure 25

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS
WITH INTEGRATED DELAYED RESET FUNCTION

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

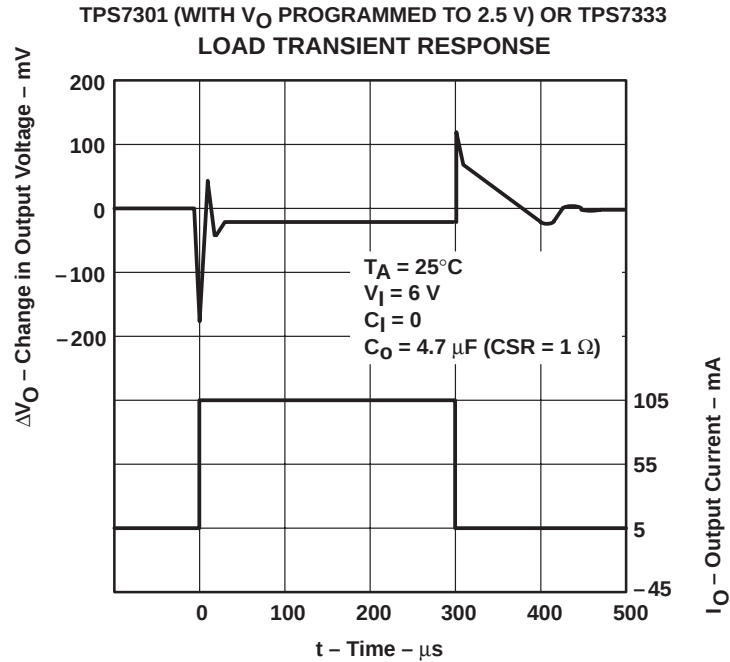


Figure 26

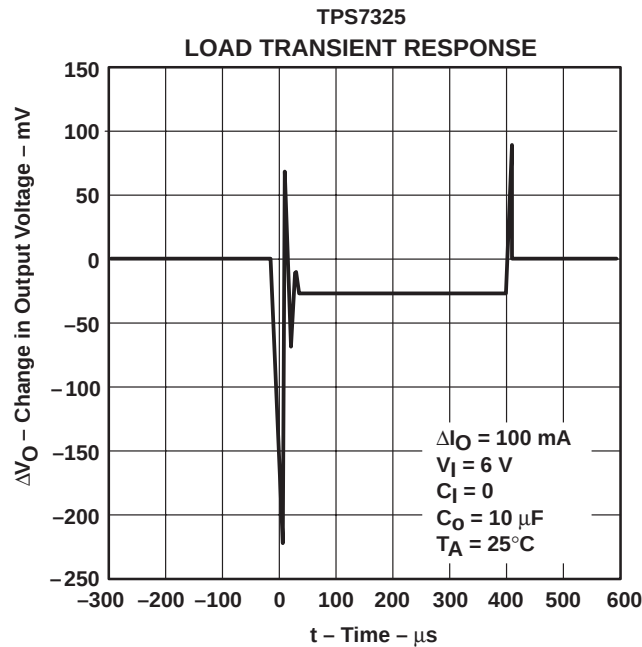


Figure 27

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

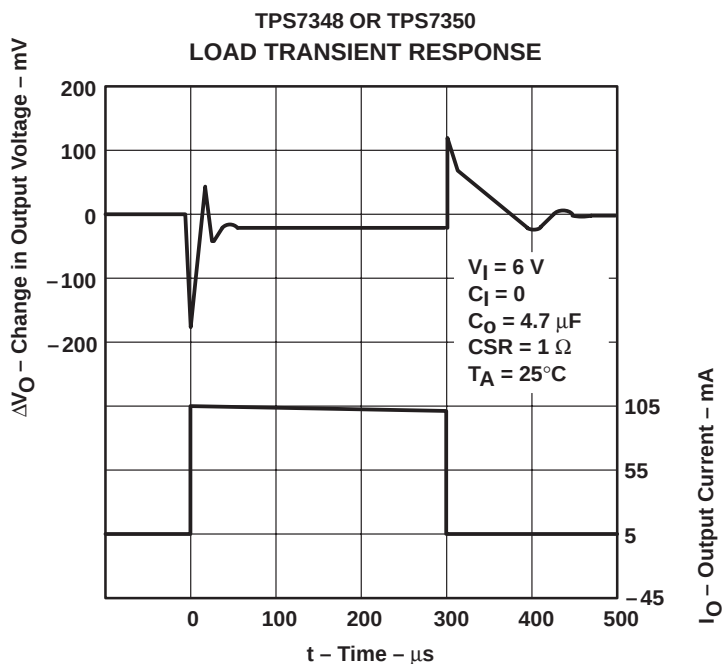


Figure 28

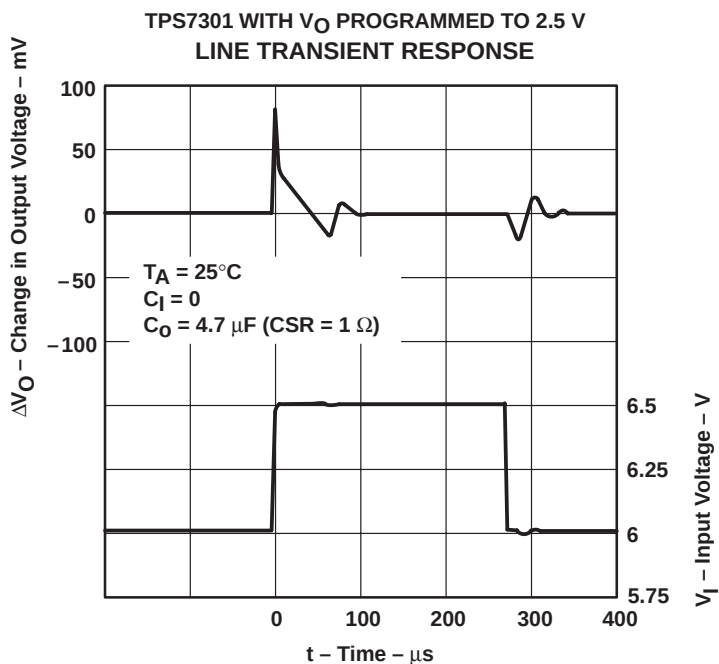


Figure 29

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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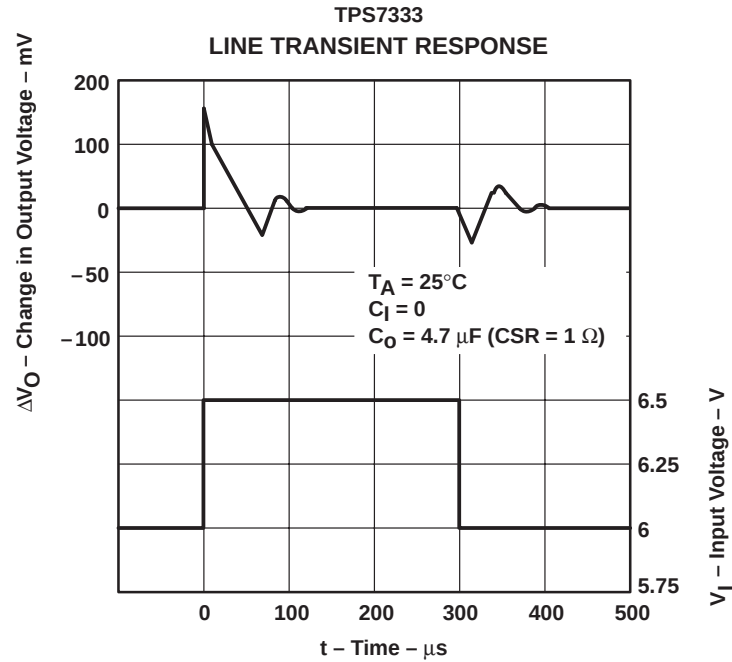


Figure 30

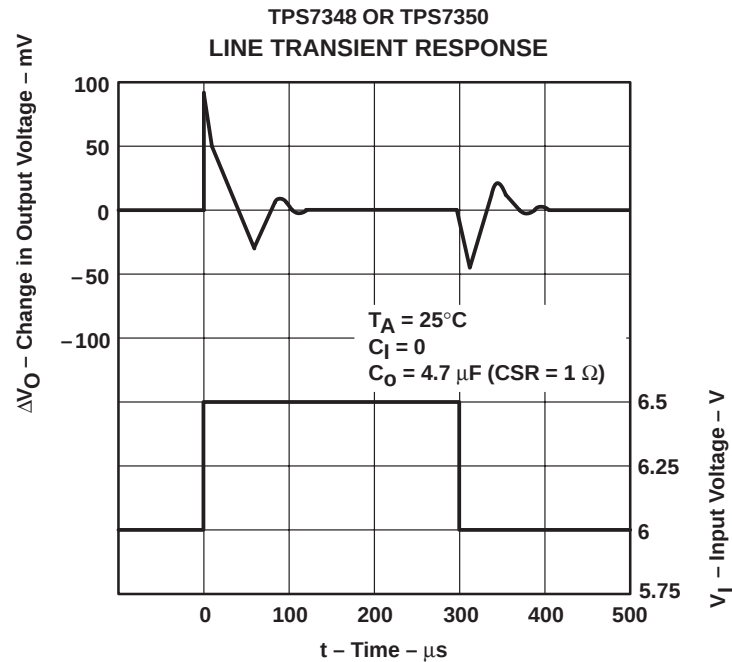


Figure 31

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q

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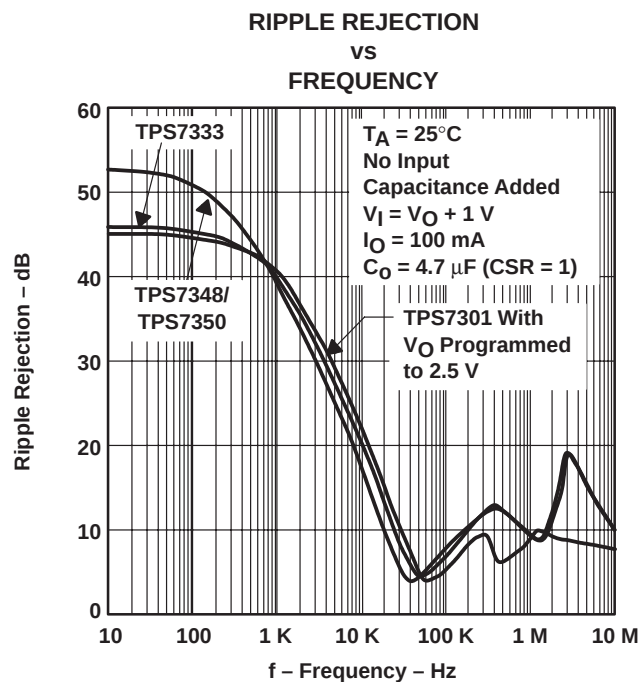


Figure 32

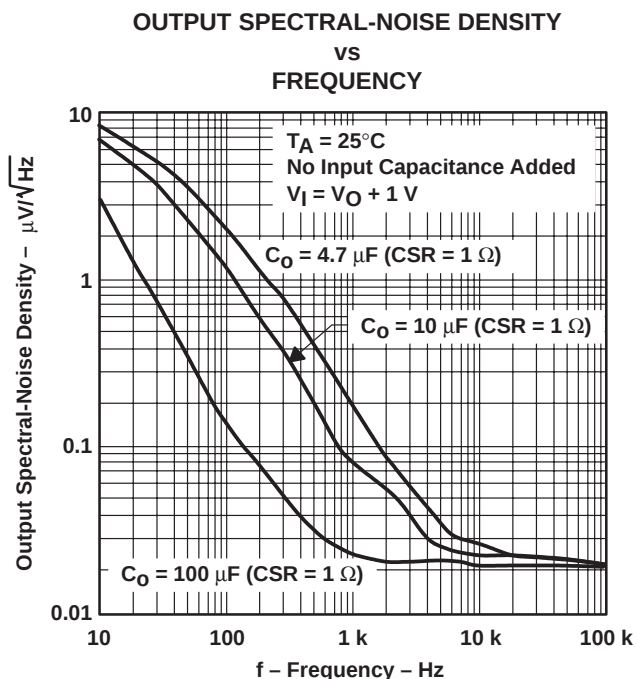


Figure 33

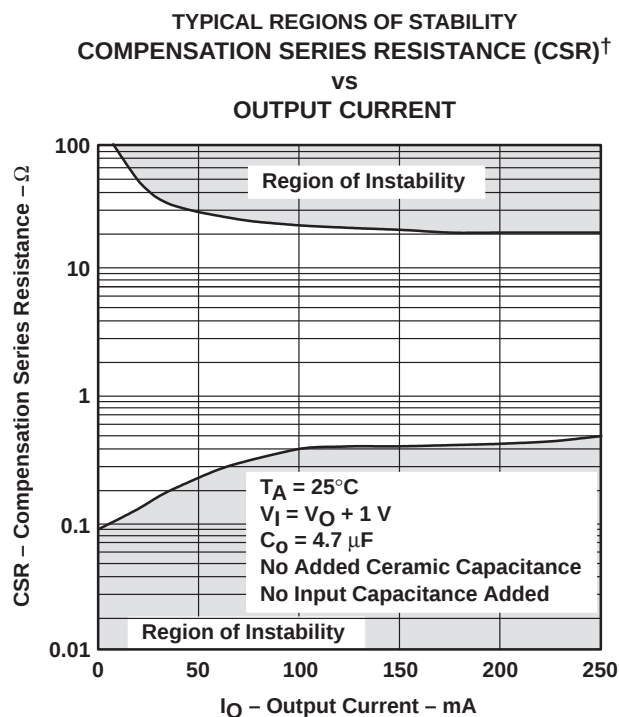


Figure 34

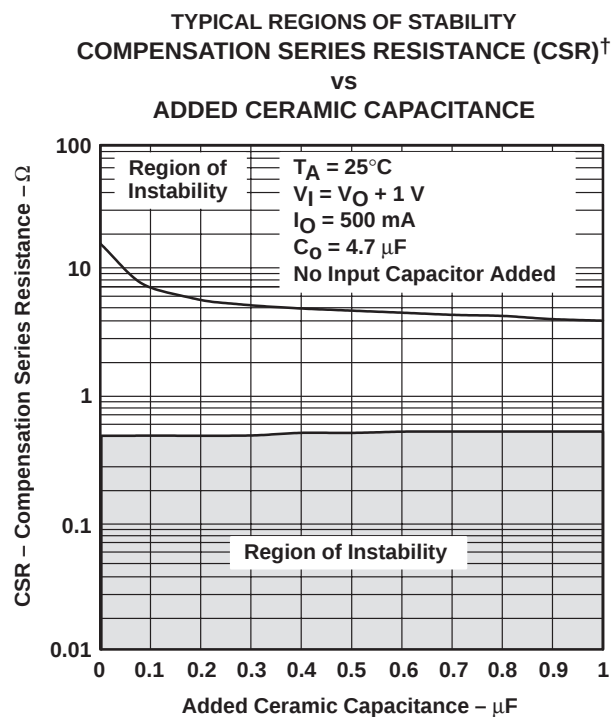


Figure 35

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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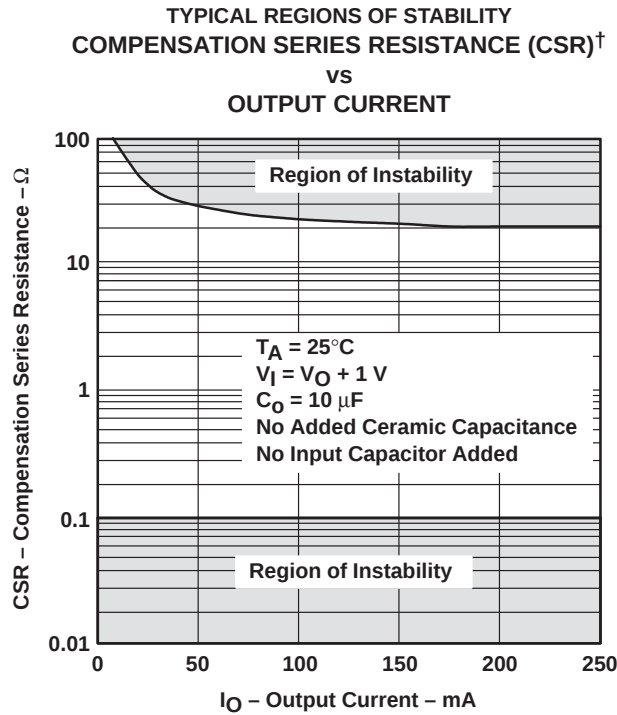


Figure 36

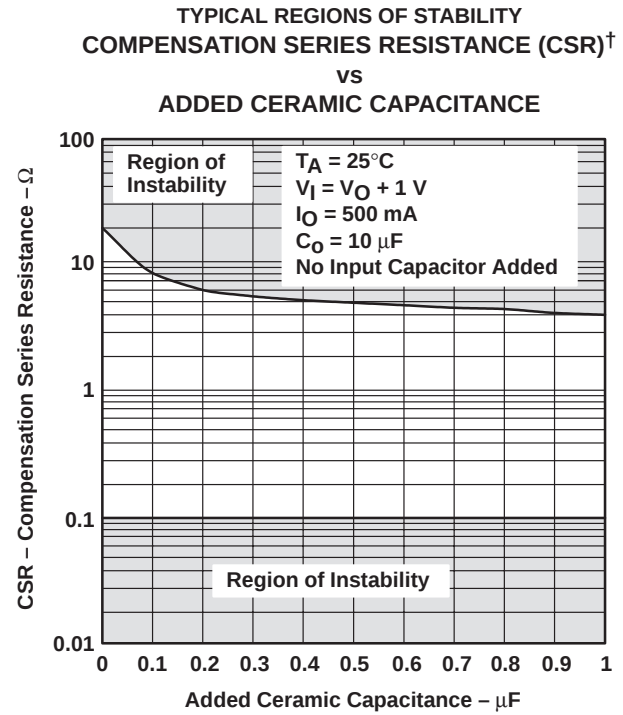


Figure 37

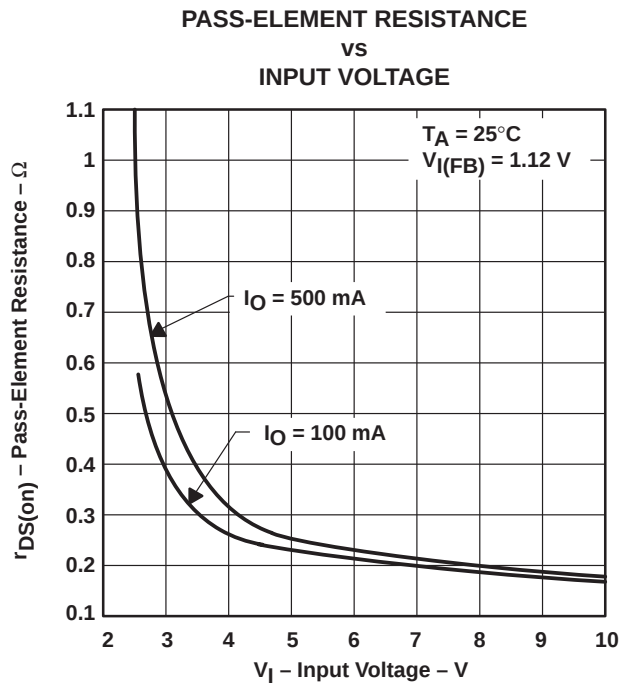


Figure 38

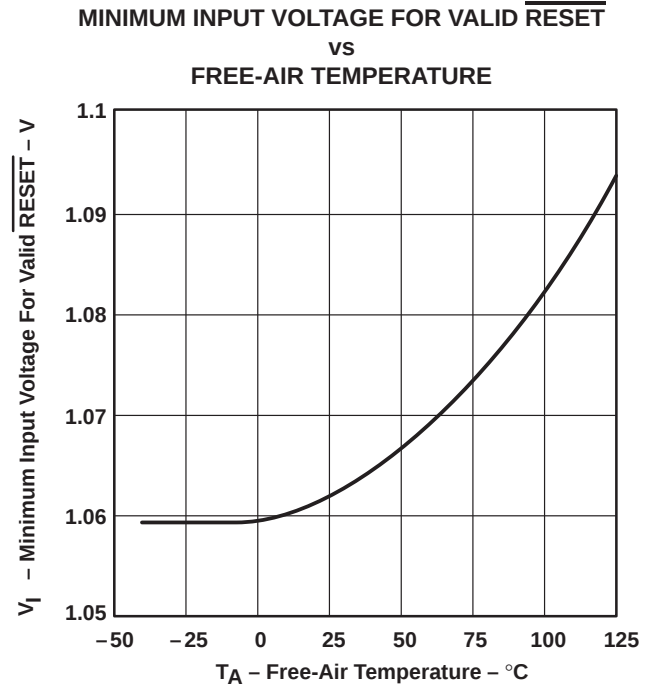


Figure 39

TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
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 WITH INTEGRATED DELAYED RESET FUNCTION

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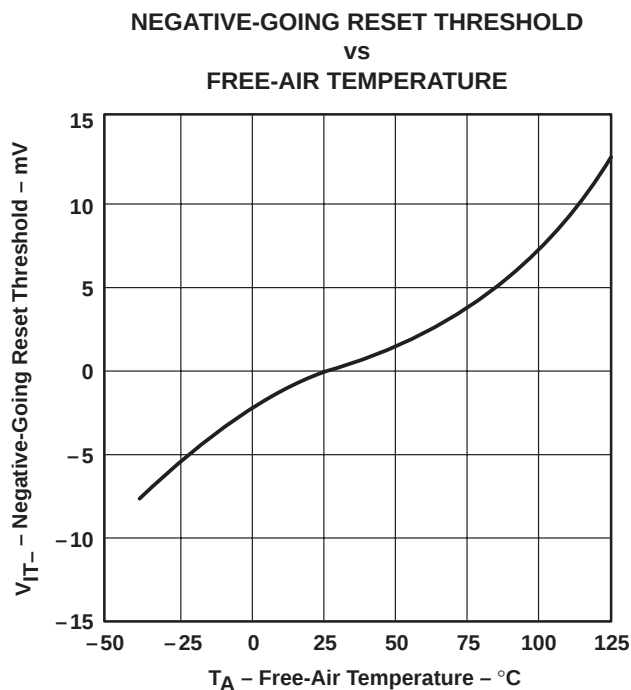


Figure 40

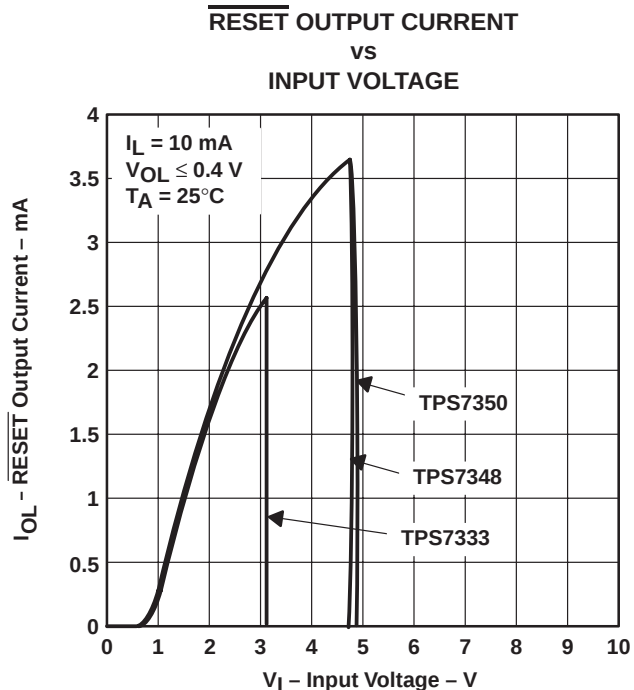


Figure 41

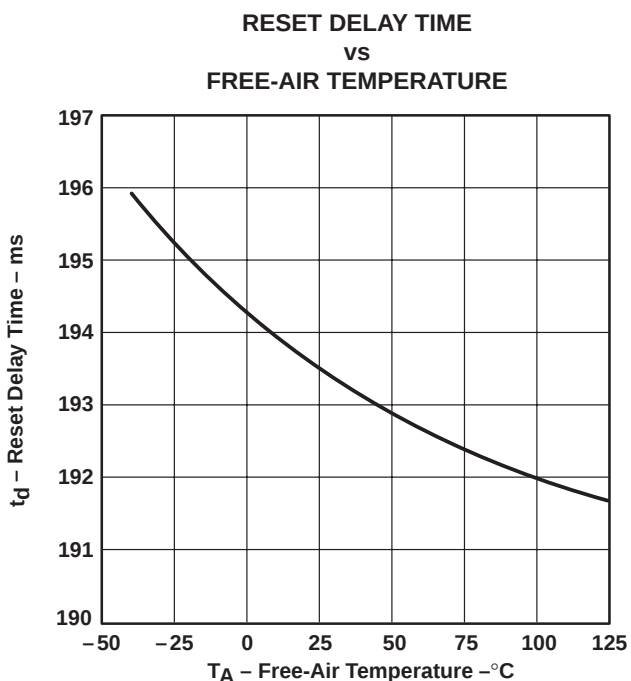


Figure 42

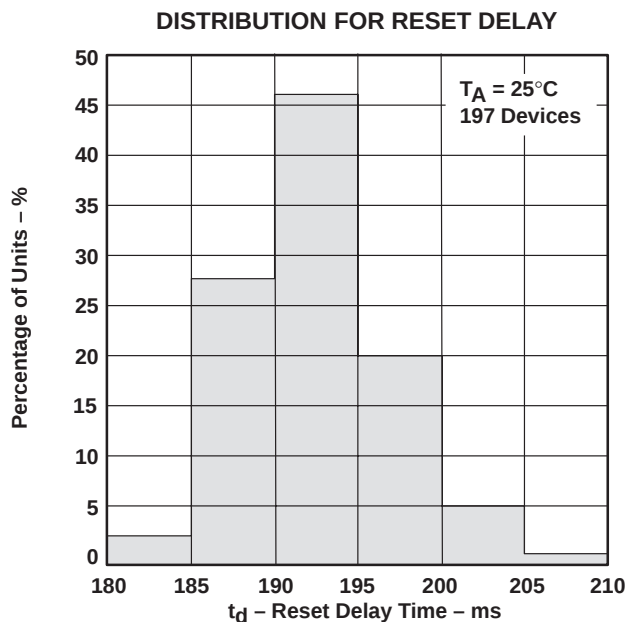


Figure 43

THERMAL INFORMATION

In response to system-miniaturization trends, integrated circuits are being offered in low-profile and fine-pitch surface-mount packages. Implementation of many of today's high-performance devices in these packages requires special attention to power dissipation. Many system-dependent issues such as thermal coupling, airflow, added heat sinks and convection surfaces, and the presence of other heat-generating components affect the power-dissipation limits of a given component.

Three basic approaches for enhancing thermal performance are illustrated in this discussion:

- Improving the power-dissipation capability of the PWB design
- Improving the thermal coupling of the component to the PWB
- Introducing airflow in the system

Figure 44 is an example of a thermally enhanced PWB layout for the 20-lead TSSOP package. This layout involves adding copper on the PWB to conduct heat away from the device. The $R_{\theta JA}$ (thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient) for this component/board system is illustrated in Figure 45. The family of curves illustrates the effect of increasing the size of the copper-heat-sink surface area. The PWB is a standard FR4 board ($L \times W \times H = 3.2 \text{ inch} \times 3.2 \text{ inch} \times 0.062 \text{ inch}$); the board traces and heat sink area are 1-oz (per square foot) copper.

Figure 46 shows the thermal resistance for the same system with the addition of a thermally-conductive compound between the body of the TSSOP package and the PWB copper routed directly beneath the device. The thermal conductivity for the compound used in this analysis is $0.815 \text{ W/m} \times ^\circ\text{C}$.

Using these figures to determine the system $R_{\theta JA}$ allows the maximum power-dissipation limit to be calculated with the equation:

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

Where

$T_{J(\max)}$ is the maximum allowable junction temperature; 150°C absolute maximum and 125°C maximum recommended operating temperature for specified operation.

This limit should then be applied to the internal power dissipated by the TPS73xx regulator. The equation for calculating total internal power dissipation of the TPS73xx is:

$$P_{D(\text{total})} = (V_I - V_O) \times I_O + V_I \times I_Q$$

Because the quiescent current of the TPS73xx family is very low, the second term is negligible, further simplifying the equation to:

$$P_{D(\text{total})} = (V_I - V_O) \times I_O$$

For a 20-lead TSSOP/FR4 board system with thermally conductive compound between the board and the device body, where $T_A = 55^\circ\text{C}$, airflow = 100 ft/min, and copper heat sink area = 1 cm^2 , the maximum power-dissipation limit can be calculated. As indicated in Figure 46, the system $R_{\theta JA}$ is 94°C/W ; therefore, the maximum power-dissipation limit is:

$$P_{D(\max)} = \frac{T_{J(\max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA(\text{system})}} = \frac{125^\circ\text{C} - 55^\circ\text{C}}{94^\circ\text{C/W}} = 745 \text{ mW}$$

If the system implements a TPS7348 regulator where $V_I = 6 \text{ V}$ and $I_O = 150 \text{ mA}$, the internal power dissipation is:

$$P_{D(\text{total})} = (V_I - V_O) \times I_O = (6 - 4.85) \times 0.150 = 173 \text{ mW}$$

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Comparing $P_{D(\text{total})}$ with $P_{D(\text{max})}$ reveals that the power dissipation in this example does not exceed the maximum limit. When it does, one of two corrective actions can be taken. The power-dissipation limit can be raised by increasing either the airflow or the heat-sink area. Alternatively, the internal power dissipation of the regulator can be lowered by reducing either the input voltage or the load current. In either case, the above calculations should be repeated with the new system parameters.

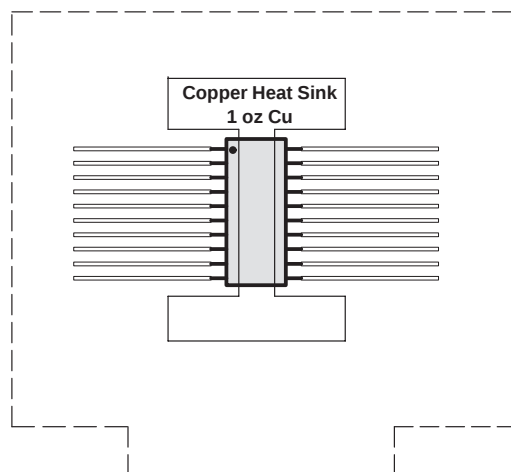


Figure 44. Thermally Enhanced PWB Layout (not to scale) for the 20-Pin TSSOP

THERMAL RESISTANCE, JUNCTION-TO-AMBIENT

VS
AIR FLOW

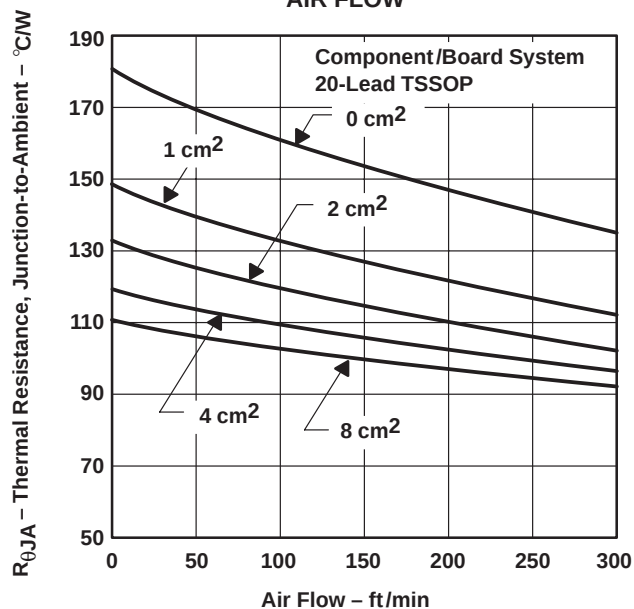


Figure 45

THERMAL RESISTANCE, JUNCTION-TO-AMBIENT

VS
AIR FLOW

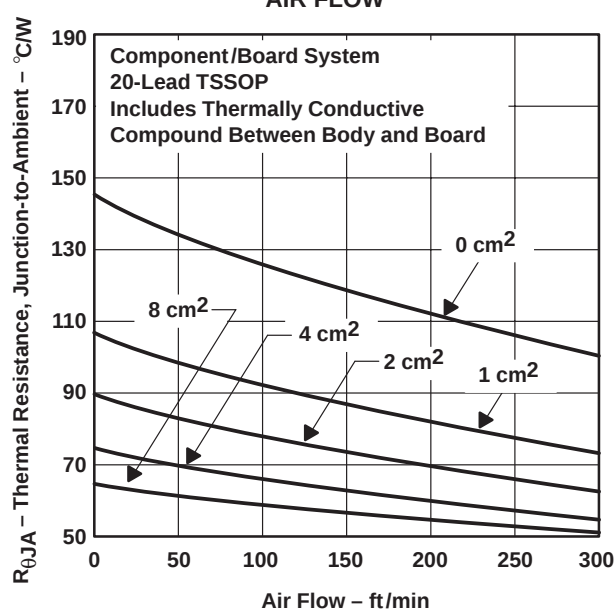


Figure 46

APPLICATION INFORMATION

The TPS73xx series of low-dropout (LDO) regulators overcome many of the shortcomings of earlier generation LDOs, while adding features such as a power-saving shutdown mode and a supply-voltage supervisor. The TPS73xx family includes five fixed-output voltage regulators: the TPS7325 (2.5 V), TPS7330 (3 V), TPS7333 (3.3 V), the TPS7348 (4.85 V), and the TPS7350 (5 V). The family also offers an adjustable device, the TPS7301 (adjustable from 1.2 V to 9.75 V).

device operation

The TPS73xx, unlike many other LDOs, features very low quiescent currents that remain virtually constant even with varying loads. Conventional LDO regulators use a pnp-pass element, the base current of which is directly proportional to the load current through the regulator ($I_B = I_C/\beta$). Close examination of the data sheets reveals that such devices are typically specified under near no-load conditions; actual operating currents are much higher as evidenced by typical quiescent current versus load current curves (see Figure 7). The TPS73xx uses a PMOS transistor to pass current; because the gate of the PMOS element is voltage driven, operating currents are low and invariable over the full load range. The TPS73xx specifications reflect actual performance under load.

Another pitfall associated with the pnp-pass element is its tendency to saturate when the device goes into dropout. The resulting drop in β forces an increase in I_B to maintain the load. During power-up, this translates to large start-up currents. Systems with limited supply current may fail to start up. In battery-powered systems, it means rapid battery discharge when the voltage decays below the minimum required for regulation. The TPS73xx quiescent current remains low even when the regulator drops out, thus eliminating both problems.

Included in the TPS73xx family is a 4.85-V regulator, the TPS7348. Designed specifically for 5-V cellular systems, its 4.85-V output, regulated to within $\pm 2\%$, allows for operation within the low-end limit of 5-V systems specified to $\pm 5\%$ tolerance; therefore, maximum regulated operating lifetime is obtained from a battery pack before the device drops out, adding crucial talk minutes between charges.

The TPS73xx family also features a shutdown mode that places the output in the high-impedance state (essentially equal to the feedback-divider resistance) and reduces quiescent current to under 0.5 μA . When the shutdown feature is not used, $\overline{\text{EN}}$ should be tied to ground. Response to an enable transition is quick; regulated output voltage is reestablished in typically 120 μs .

minimum load requirements

The TPS73xx family is stable even at zero load; no minimum load is required for operation.

SENSE connection

The SENSE terminal of fixed-output devices must be connected to the regulator output for proper functioning of the regulator. Normally, this connection should be as short as possible; however, the connection can be made near a critical circuit (remote sense) to improve performance at that point. Internally, SENSE connects to a high-impedance wide-bandwidth amplifier through a resistor-divider network, and noise pickup feeds through to the regulator output. It is essential to route the SENSE connection in such a way as to minimize/avoid noise pickup. Adding an RC network between SENSE and OUT to filter noise is not recommended because it can cause the regulator to oscillate.

external capacitor requirements

An input capacitor is not required; however, a ceramic bypass capacitor (0.047 pF to 0.1 μF) improves load transient response and noise rejection when the TPS73xx is located more than a few inches from the power supply. A higher-capacitance electrolytic capacitor may be necessary if large (hundreds of milliamps) load transients with fast rise times are anticipated.

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external capacitor requirements (continued)

As with most LDO regulators, the TPS73xx family requires an output capacitor for stability. A low-ESR 10- μ F solid-tantalum capacitor connected from the regulator output to ground is sufficient to ensure stability over the full load range (see Figure 42). Adding high-frequency ceramic or film capacitors (such as power-supply bypass capacitors for digital or analog ICs) can cause the regulator to become unstable unless the ESR of the tantalum capacitor is less than 1.2 Ω over temperature. Capacitors with published ESR specifications such as the AVX TPSD106M035R0300 and the Sprague 593D106X0035D2W work well because the maximum ESR at 25°C is 300 m Ω (typically, the ESR in solid-tantalum capacitors increases by a factor of 2 or less when the temperature drops from 25°C to –40°C). Where component height and/or mounting area is a problem, physically smaller, 10- μ F devices can be screened for ESR. Figures 29 through 32 show the stable regions of operation using different values of output capacitance with various values of ceramic load capacitance.

In applications with little or no high-frequency bypass capacitance (< 0.2 μ F), the output capacitance can be reduced to 4.7 μ F, provided ESR is maintained between 0.7 and 2.5 Ω . Because capacitor minimum ESR is seldom if ever specified, it may be necessary to add a 0.5- Ω to 1- Ω resistor in series with the capacitor and limit ESR to 1.5 Ω maximum. As shown in the CSR graphs (Figures 29 through 32), minimum ESR is not a problem when using 10- μ F or larger output capacitors.

Below is a partial listing of surface-mount capacitors usable with the TPS73xx family. This information, along with the CSR graphs, is included to assist in selection of suitable capacitance for the user's application. When necessary to achieve low height requirements along with high output current and/or high ceramic load capacitance, several higher ESR capacitors can be used in parallel to meet the guidelines above.

All load and temperature conditions with up to 1 μ F of added ceramic load capacitance:

PART NO.	MFR.	VALUE	MAX ESR [†]	SIZE (H × L × W) [†]
T421C226M010AS	Kemet	22 μ F, 10 V	0.5	2.8 × 6 × 3.2
593D156X0025D2W	Sprague	15 μ F, 25 V	0.3	2.8 × 7.3 × 4.3
593D106X0035D2W	Sprague	10 μ F, 35 V	0.3	2.8 × 7.3 × 4.3
TPSD106M035R0300	AVX	10 μ F, 35 V	0.3	2.8 × 7.3 × 4.3

Load < 200 mA, ceramic load capacitance < 0.2 μ F, full temperature range:

PART NO.	MFR.	VALUE	MAX ESR [†]	SIZE (H × L × W) [†]
592D156X0020R2T	Sprague	15 μ F, 20 V	1.1	1.2 × 7.2 × 6
595D156X0025C2T	Sprague	15 μ F, 25 V	1	2.5 × 7.1 × 3.2
595D106X0025C2T	Sprague	10 μ F, 25 V	1.2	2.5 × 7.1 × 3.2
293D226X0016D2W	Sprague	22 μ F, 16 V	1.1	2.8 × 7.3 × 4.3

Load < 100 mA, ceramic load capacitance < 0.2 μ F, full temperature range:

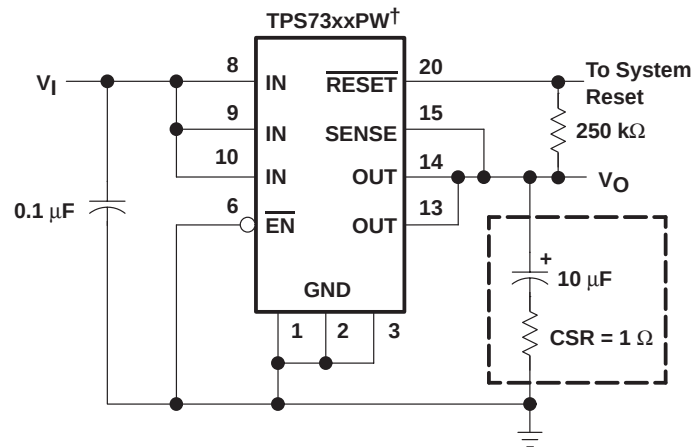
PART NO.	MFR.	VALUE	MAX ESR [†]	SIZE (H × L × W) [†]
195D106X06R3V2T	Sprague	10 μ F, 6.3 V	1.5	1.3 × 3.5 × 2.7
195D106X0016X2T	Sprague	10 μ F, 16 V	1.5	1.3 × 7 × 2.7
595D156X0016B2T	Sprague	15 μ F, 16 V	1.8	1.6 × 3.8 × 2.6
695D226X0015F2T	Sprague	22 μ F, 15 V	1.4	1.8 × 6.5 × 3.4
695D156X0020F2T	Sprague	15 μ F, 20 V	1.5	1.8 × 6.5 × 3.4
695D106X0035G2T	Sprague	10 μ F, 35 V	1.3	2.5 × 7.6 × 2.5

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



APPLICATION INFORMATION

external capacitor requirements (continued)



† TPS7333, TPS7348, TPS7350 (fixed-voltage options)

Figure 47. Typical Application Circuit

programming the TPS7301 adjustable LDO regulator

Programming the adjustable regulators is accomplished using an external resistor divider as shown in Figure 43. The equation governing the output voltage is:

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

Where

V_{ref} = reference voltage, 1.182 V typ

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Resistors R1 and R2 should be chosen for approximately 7- μ A divider current. A recommended value for R2 is 169 k Ω with R1 adjusted for the desired output voltage. Smaller resistors can be used, but offer no inherent advantage and consume more power. Larger values of R1 and R2 should be avoided as leakage currents at FB will introduce an error. Solving for R1 yields a more useful equation for choosing the appropriate resistance:

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

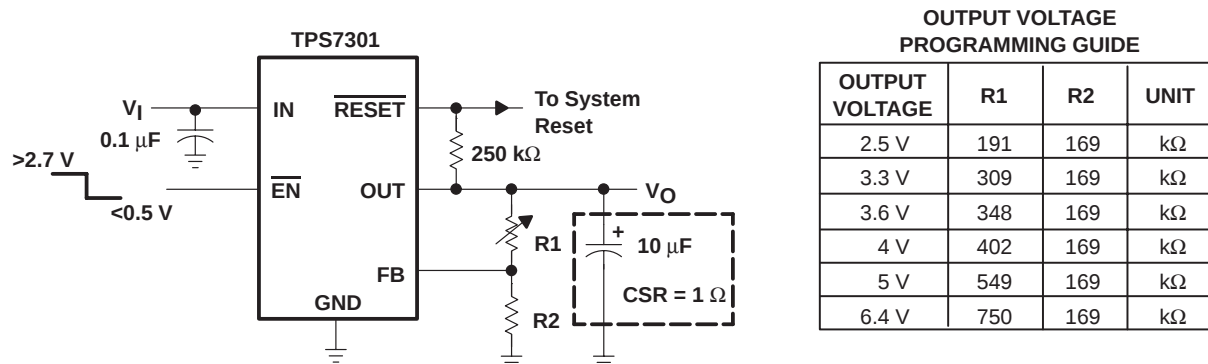


Figure 48. TPS7301 Adjustable LDO Regulator Programming

undervoltage supervisor function

The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output of the TPS73xx initiates a reset in microcomputer and microprocessor systems in the event of an undervoltage condition. An internal comparator in the TPS73xx monitors the output voltage of the regulator to detect the undervoltage condition. When that occurs, the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output transistor turns on taking the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signal low.

On power up, the output voltage tracks the input voltage. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output becomes active (low) as V_I approaches the minimum required for a valid $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signal (specified at 1.5 V for 25°C and 1.9 V over full recommended operating temperature range). When the output voltage reaches the appropriate positive-going input threshold (V_{IT+}), a 200-ms (typical) timeout period begins during which the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output remains low. Once the timeout has expired, the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output becomes inactive. Since the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output is an open-drain NMOS, a pullup resistor should be used to ensure that a logic-high signal is indicated.

The supply-voltage-supervisor function is also activated during power-down. As the input voltage decays and after the dropout voltage is reached, the output voltage tracks linearly with the decaying input voltage. When the output voltage drops below the specified negative-going input threshold (V_{IT-} — see electrical characteristics tables), the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output becomes active (low). It is important to note that if the input voltage decays below the minimum required for a valid $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is undefined.

Since the circuit is monitoring the regulator output voltage, the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output can also be triggered by disabling the regulator or by any fault condition that causes the output to drop below V_{IT-} . Examples of fault conditions include a short circuit on the output and a low input voltage. Once the output voltage is reestablished, either by reenabling the regulator or removing the fault condition, then the internal timer is initiated, which holds the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signal active during the 200-ms (typical) timeout period.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

undervoltage supervisor function (continued)

Transient loads or line pulses can also cause a reset to occur 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 reset if high-ESR output capacitors (greater than approximately 7 Ω) are used. A 1- μ s transient causes a reset when using an output capacitor with greater than 3.5 Ω of ESR. 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 reset circuit. A 2- μ s transient trips RESET 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.

NOTE:

$$V_{IT+} = V_{IT-} + \text{Hysteresis}$$

output noise

The TPS73xx has very low output noise, with a spectral noise density < 2 μ V/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$. This is important when noise-susceptible systems, such as audio amplifiers, are powered by the regulator.

regulator protection

The TPS73xx 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 TPS73xx also features internal current limiting and thermal protection. During normal operation, the TPS73xx 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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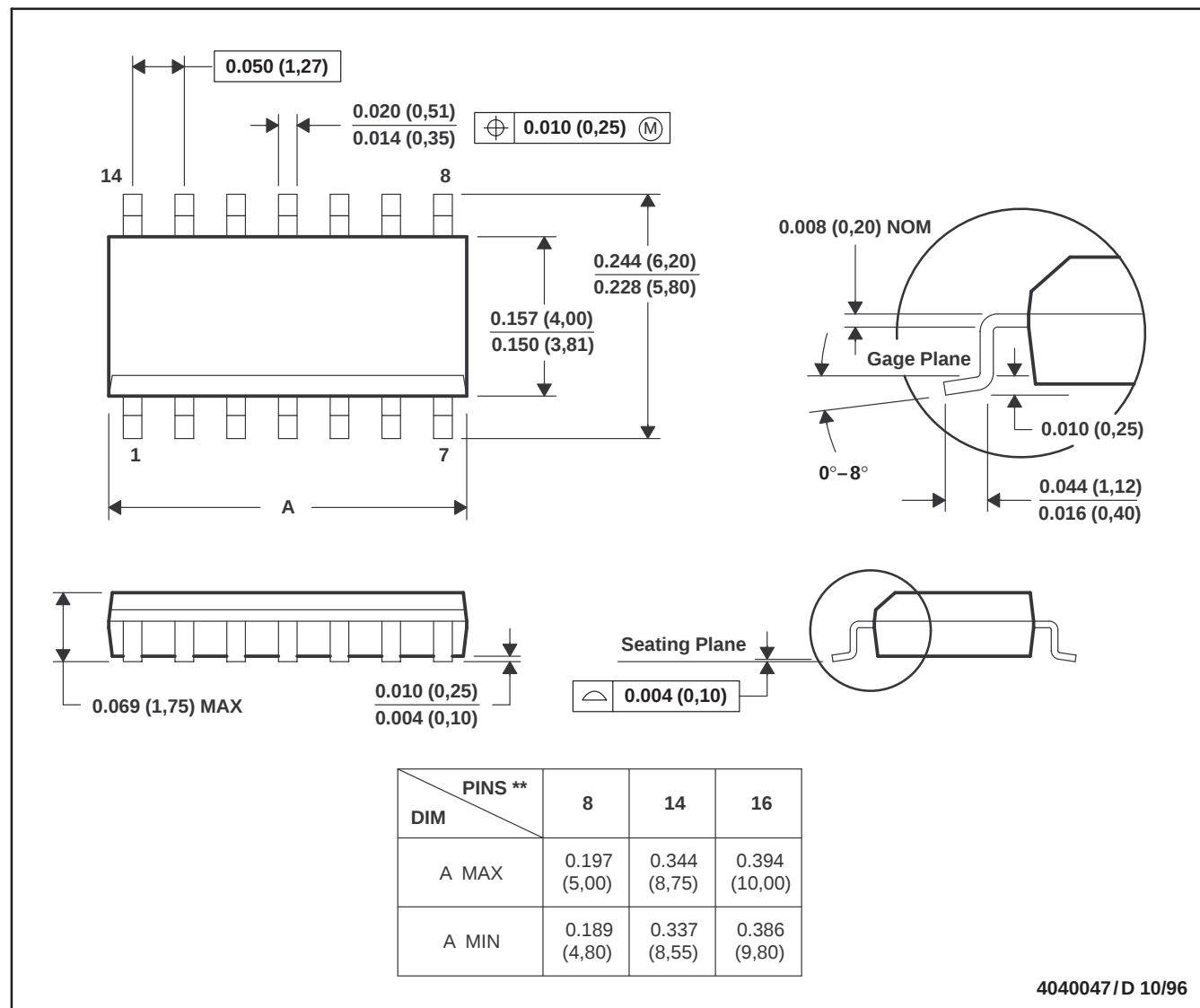
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MECHANICAL DATA

D (R-PDSO-G)**

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

14 PIN SHOWN



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

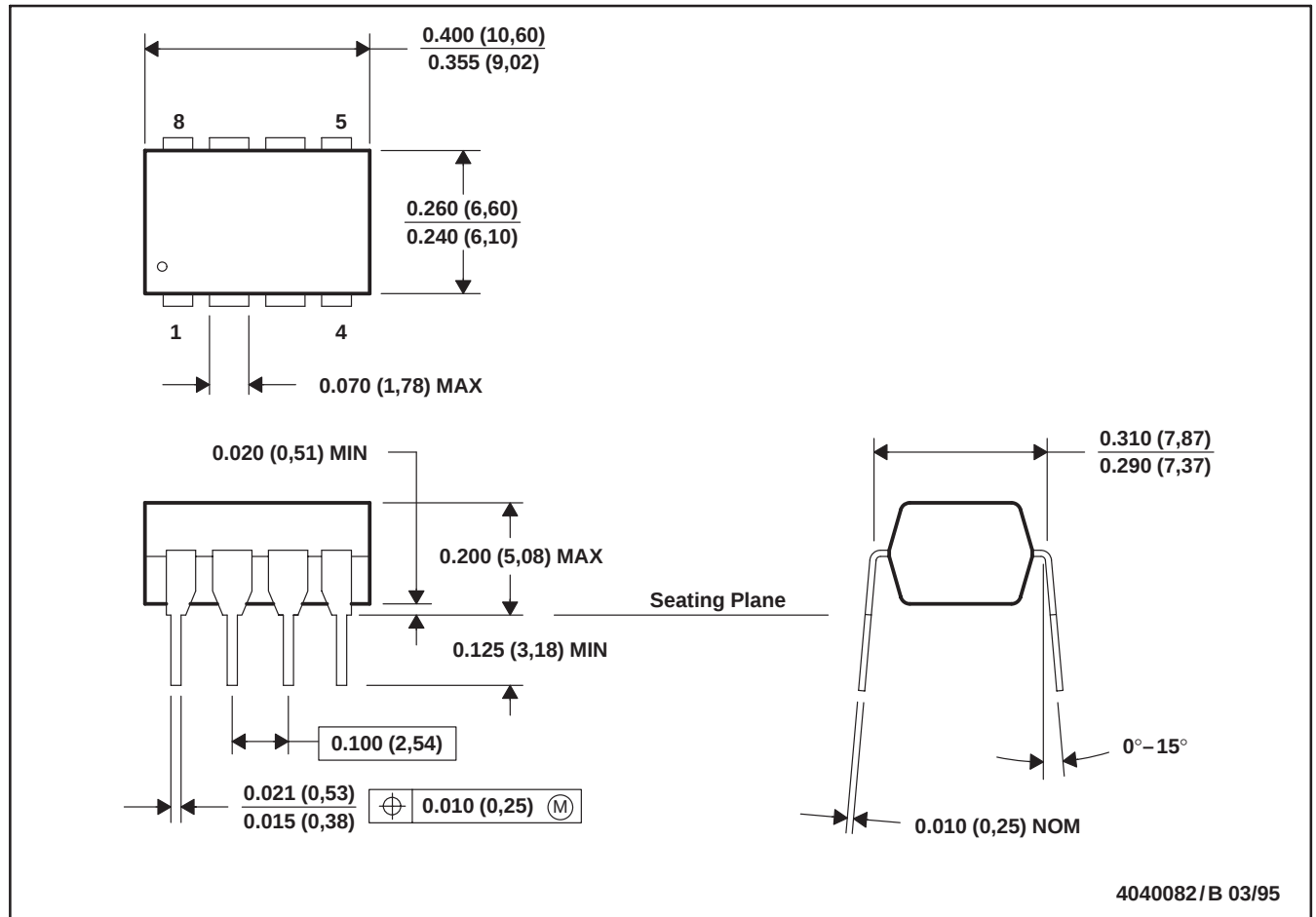
TPS7301Q, TPS7325Q, TPS7330Q, TPS7333Q, TPS7348Q, TPS7350Q
LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS
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MECHANICAL DATA

P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



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

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LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS
WITH INTEGRATED DELAYED RESET FUNCTION

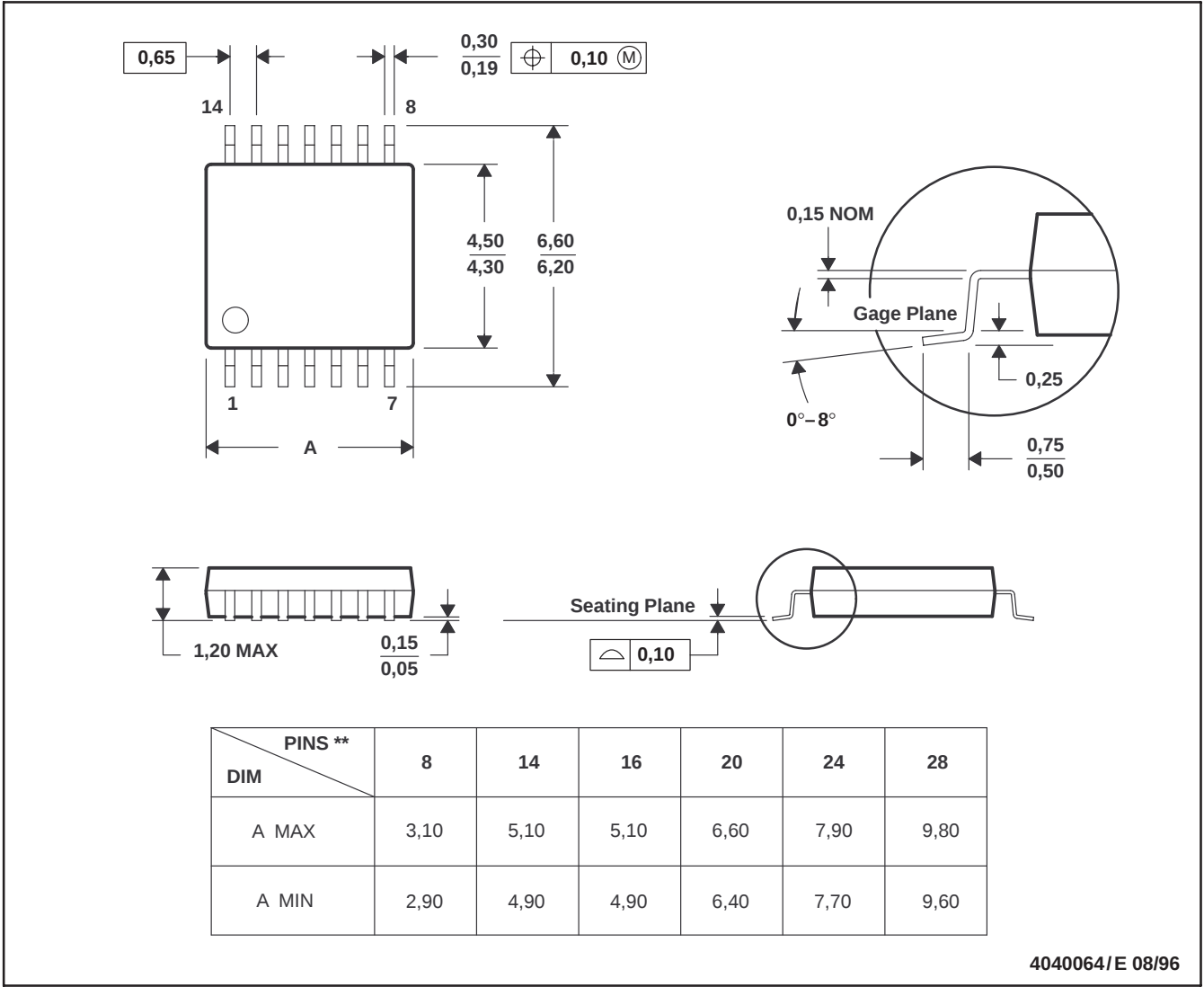
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MECHANICAL DATA

PW (R-PDSO-G**)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

14 PIN SHOWN



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

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