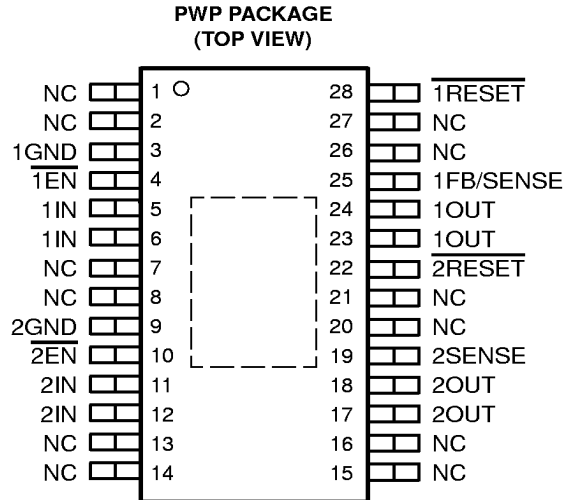


TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

- **Dual Output Voltages for Split-Supply Applications**
- **3.3-V/Adjustable Output, 3.3 V/1.8 V, and 3.3 V/2.5**
- **Dropout Voltage < 80 mV Max at $I_O = 100$ mA (3.3-V option)**
- **Low Quiescent Current, Independent of Load . . . 340 μ A Typ Per Regulator**
- **Ultra-Low-Current Sleep State . . . 2 μ A Max**
- **Dual Active-Low Reset Signals with 200-ms Pulse Width**
- **Output Current Range of 0 mA to 750 mA Per Regulator**
- **28-Pin PowerPAD™ TSSOP Package**



description

NC – No internal connection

The TPS73HD3xx family of dual voltage regulators offers very low dropout voltages and dual outputs in a compact package. Designed primarily for DSP applications, these devices can be used in any mixed-output voltage application with each regulator supporting up to 750 mA. Output current can be allocated as desired between the two regulators and used to power many of today's DSPs. Low quiescent current and very low dropout voltage assure maximum power usage in battery-powered applications. Texas Instruments PowerPAD TSSOP package allows use of these devices with any voltage/current combination within the range of the listed specifications without thermal problems, provided proper device mounting procedures are followed. Separate inputs allow the designer to configure the source power as desired. Dual active-low reset signals allow resetting of core-logic and I/O separately. Remote sense/feedback terminals provide regulation at the load. The TPS73HD3xx are available in 28-pin PowerPAD TSSOP. They operate over a free-air temperature range of -40°C to 125°C .

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T_A	REGULATOR 1 V_O (V)	REGULATOR 2 V_O (V)	TSSOP (PWP)
-40°C to 125°C	Adj (1.2 – 9.75 V)	3.3 V	TPS73HD301PWPR
	1.8 V	3.3 V	TPS73HD318PWPR†
	2.5 V	3.3 V	TPS73HD325PWPR†

† This part is in the Product Preview stage of development.



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

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments Incorporated.

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



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SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

The schematic diagram illustrates a precision current source circuit. It features a reference voltage source $V_{ref} = 1.182\text{ V}$ connected to a resistor divider. The output of the divider is connected to the non-inverting input (+) of an operational amplifier. The inverting input (-) of the op-amp is connected to a feedback network consisting of a resistor $R1$ and a resistor $R2$ in series, which is connected to the output node. The output node is also connected to a diode and a transistor. The circuit includes a "Delayed Reset" block and a "RESET" signal. The input signal IN is connected to a network of transistors and switches controlled by an \overline{EN} signal. The output of the circuit is labeled OUT and \overline{RESET} . The ground connection is labeled GND .

OUTPUT VOLTAGE	R1	R2	UNIT
Adjustable	0	∞	Ω
1.8 V	122	233	$k\Omega$
2.5 V	260	233	$k\Omega$
3.3 V	420	233	$k\Omega$

TERMINAL NAME	NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION
NC	1, 2, 7, 8, 13–16, 20, 21, 26, 27		No connection
1GND	3		Regulator #1 ground
1EN	4	I	Regulator #1 enable, low = enable
1IN	5, 6	I	Regulator #1 input supply voltage
2GND	9		Regulator #2 ground
2EN	10	I	Regulator #2 enable, low = enable
2IN	11, 12	I	Regulator #2 input supply voltage
2OUT	17, 18	O	Regulator #2 output voltage
2SENSE	19	I	Regulator #2 output voltage sense (fixed output)
2RESET	22	O	Regulator #2 reset signal, low = reset
1OUT	23, 24	O	Regulator #1 output voltage
1FB	25	I	Regulator #1 output voltage feedback (adjustable output)
1RESET	28	O	Regulator #1 reset signal, low = reset

TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

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

Input voltage range, V_I (\overline{xIN} , \overline{xRESET} , \overline{xSENSE} , \overline{xEN})	–0.3 V to 11 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (1GND to 2GND)	2 V
Output current, I_O (1OUT, 2OUT)	2 A
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Tables
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	–40°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature soldering 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.

NOTE 1: All voltages are with respect to GND.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE 1 – FREE-AIR TEMPERATURES[‡]

PACKAGE	$T_A < 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
PWP [§]	700 mW	5.6 mW/°C	448 mW	364 mW

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE 2 – CASE TEMPERATURE[‡]

PACKAGE	$T_A < 62.5^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 62.5^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
PWP [§]	25 W	285.76 mW/°C	22.9 W	18.6 W

[‡] Dissipation rating tables and figures are provided for maintenance of junction temperature at or below absolute maximum temperature of 150°C. For guidelines on maintaining junction temperature within recommended operating range, see the Thermal Information section.

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

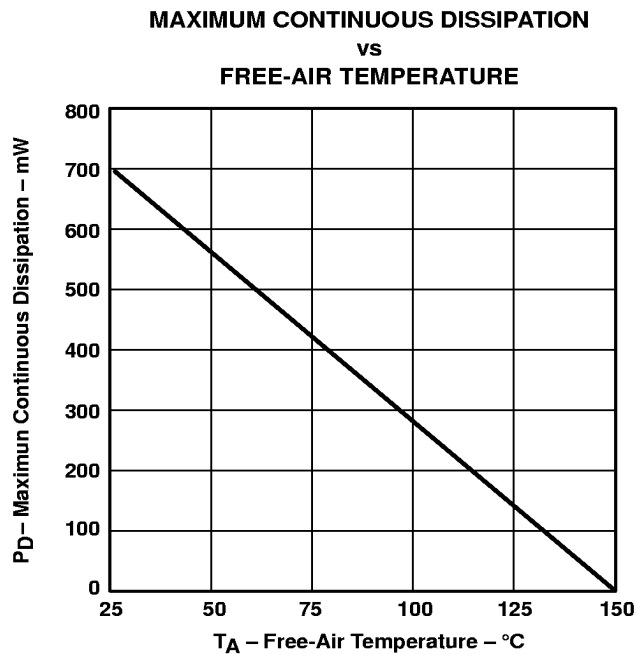


Figure 1

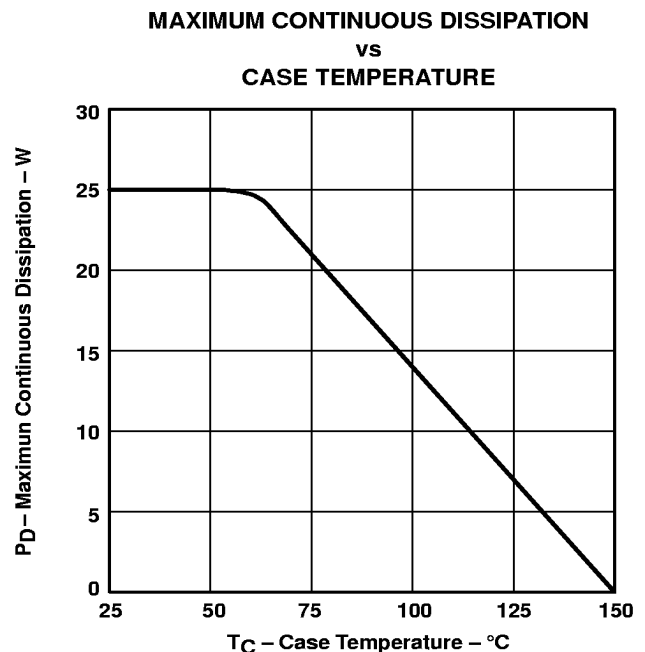


Figure 2



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TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, V_I †	Adjustable output, 1.8-V output, 2.5-V output (regulator #1)	2.97	10	V
	3.3-V output (regulator #2)	3.97	10	
High-level input voltage at \overline{EN} , V_{IH}		2		V
Low-level input voltage at \overline{EN} , V_{IL}			0.5	V
Total output current range (per regulator), I_O		0	750	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 (750 mA). Since dropout voltage is a function of output current, the usable range can be extended for lighter loads. To calculate the minimum input voltage for the maximum load current used in a given application, use the following equation:

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

Because regulator 1 of the TPS73HD301 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 TPS73HD301 electrical characteristics table. The minimum value of 2.97 V is the absolute lower limit for the recommended input voltage range for the TPS73HD301.

electrical characteristics, $V_{I(IN)} = 4.3 \text{ V}$, $I_O = 10 \text{ mA}$, $\overline{EN} = 0 \text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7 \mu\text{F/CSR}^\ddagger = 1 \Omega$, SENSE/FB shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS§	T_J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Quiescent current (active mode), each regulator	$EN \leq 0.5 \text{ V}$, $V_I = V_O + 1 \text{ V}$, $0 \text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 750 \text{ mA}$	25°C		340	415	μA
		–40°C to 125°C			550	
I_{CC} Supply current (standby mode), each regulator	$EN = V_I$, $3 \text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10 \text{ V}$	25°C		0.01	0.5	μA
		–40°C to 125°C			2	
I_O Output current limit, each regulator	$V_O = 0$, $V_I = 10 \text{ V}$	25°C	0.8	1.2	2	A
		–40°C to 125°C			2	
I_{lkg} Pass-element leakage current (standby mode)	$EN = V_I$, $3 \text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10 \text{ V}$	25°C		0.01	0.5	μA
		–40°C to 125°C			1	
Output voltage temperature coefficient		–40°C to 125°C		61	75	ppm/°C
Thermal shutdown junction temperature				165		°C
Logic high (\overline{EN}) (standby mode)	$2.5 \text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 6 \text{ V}$, $6 \text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10 \text{ V}$	–40°C to 125°C	2			V
			2.7			
Logic low (\overline{EN}) (active mode)	$3 \text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10 \text{ V}$	25°C			0.5	V
		–40°C to 125°C			0.5	
V_{hys} Hysteresis voltage (\overline{EN})		25°C		50		mV
I_I Input current (\overline{EN})	$0 \text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10 \text{ V}$	25°C	–0.5	0.001	0.5	μA
		–40°C to 125°C	–0.5		0.5	
Minimum input voltage, for active pass element		25°C		2.05	2.5	V
		–40°C to 125°C			2.5	
Minimum input voltage, for valid RESET	$I_O(\text{RESET}) = -300 \mu\text{A}$	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.



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325

DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

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

adjustable regulator

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Reference voltage (1FB)	$2.97\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 750\text{ mA}$	25°C		1.182		V
		–40°C to 125°C	1.147		1.217	
Reference voltage temperature coefficient		–40°C to 125°C		61	75	ppm/°C
Pass-element series resistance (see Note 2)	$2.97\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 750\text{ mA}$	25°C		0.52	1	Ω
		–40°C to 125°C			1	
	$V_I = 3.9\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 750\text{ mA}$	25°C		0.32		
	$V_I = 5.9\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 750\text{ mA}$	25°C		0.23		
Input regulation	$V_I = 2.97\text{ V}$, $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_O \leq 750\text{ mA}$	25°C		3	18	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			25	
Output regulation	$I_O = 5\text{ mA to }750\text{ mA}$, $3\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$	25°C		7	21	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			32	
	$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A to }750\text{ mA}$, $3\text{ V} \leq V_I \leq 10\text{ V}$	25°C		10	33	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			65	
Ripple rejection	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$, $I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	25°C		59		dB
	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$, $I_O = 500\text{ mA}$	25°C		54		
Output noise-spectral density	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$	25°C		2		mV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$, CSR = 1 Ω	$C_L = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	25°C	95		$\mu\text{V/rms}$
		$C_L = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	25°C	89		
		$C_L = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	25°C	74		
V _(TO) Trip-threshold voltage (RESET) [§]	V _{O(FB)} decreasing	–40°C to 125°C	1.101		1.145	V
V _{hys} Hysteresis voltage (RESET) [§]	Measured at V _{O(ER)}	25°C		12		mV
V _{OL} Low-level output voltage (RESET) [§]	$V_I = 2.13\text{ V}$, $I_O(\text{RESET}) = 400\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	25°C		0.1	0.4	V
		–40°C to 125°C			0.4	
I _I Input current (1FB)		25°C	–10	0.1	10	nA
		–40°C to 125°C	–20		20	

[†] 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_L.

[‡] 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)

NOTE 2: To calculate dropout voltage, use equation:

$$V_{DO} = I_O \times r_{DS(ON)}$$

r_{DS(ON)} is a function of both output current and input voltage. This parametric table lists r_{DS(ON)} for V_I = 2.97 V, 3.9 V, and 5.9 V, which corresponds to dropout conditions for programmed output voltages of 3 V, 4 V, and 6 V respectively. For other programmed values, refer to Figure 29.



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325
DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

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

1.8-V regulator (TPS73HD318)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS‡	T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V _O Output voltage	4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C	1.746	1.8	1.854	V
		–40°C to 125°C	1.728		1.872	
Pass-element series resistance	(2.97 V – V _O)/I _O , I _O = 750 mA, V _I = 2.97 V, V _{2SENSE} = 0 V§	25°C		0.5	1	Ω
		–40°C to 125°C			1.2	
Input regulation	V _I = 2.97 V to 10 V, 50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 750 mA	25°C		6	28	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			29	
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 750 mA, 2.97 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		32	57	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			113	
	I _O = 50 μA to 750 mA, 2.97 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		47	90	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			180	
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz, I _O = 50 μA	25°C		51		dB
	f = 120 Hz, I _O = 500 mA	25°C		49		
Output noise-spectral density	f = 120 Hz	25°C		2		mV/√Hz
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz, CSR = 1 Ω	C _L = 4.7 μF	25°C	274		μV/rms
		C _L = 10 μF	25°C	228		
		C _L = 100 μF	25°C	159		

† 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_L.

‡ 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.

§ Pass-element series resistance measured with sense pin disconnected from output to allow output voltage to rise to full saturation.



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

electrical characteristics, $V_{I(IN)} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$, $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_O = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F/CSRT}^\dagger = 1\text{ }\Omega$, SENSE/FB shorted to OUT (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

2.5-V regulator (TPS73HD325)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V _O Output voltage	4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C	2.45	2.5	2.55	V
		–40°C to 125°C	2.425		2.575	
Dropout voltage	I _O = 750 mA, V _I = 2.97 V	–40°C to 125°C			800	mV
Input regulation	V _I = 2.97 V to 10 V, 50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 750 mA	25°C		6	28	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			29	
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 750 mA, 2.97 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		32	57	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			113	
	I _O = 50 μA to 750 mA, 2.97 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		47	90	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			180	
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz, I _O = 50 μA	25°C		51		dB
	f = 120 Hz, I _O = 500 mA	25°C		49		
Output noise-spectral density	f = 120 Hz	25°C		2		mV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz, CSR = 1 Ω	C _L = 4.7 μF , 25°C		274		$\mu\text{V/rms}$
		C _L = 10 μF , 25°C		228		
		C _L = 100 μF , 25°C		159		
V _(TO) Trip-threshold voltage (RESET)	V _O decreasing	–40°C to 125°C	2.172			V
V _{hys} Hysteresis voltage (RESET)		25°C		18		mV
V _{OL} Low-level output voltage (RESET)	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 (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_L.

[‡] 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.

[§] Pass-element series resistance measured with sense pin disconnected from output to allow output voltage to rise to full saturation.

switching characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Time-out delay (RESET)	See Figure 3	25°C	140	200	260	ms
		–40°C to 125°C	100		300	

PRODUCT PREVIEW



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

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

3.3-V regulator (TPS73HD301)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [‡]	T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V _O Output voltage	4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		3.3		V
		–40°C to 125°C	3.23		3.37	
Dropout voltage	I _O = 10 mA, V _I = 3.23 V	25°C		4.5	10	mV
		25°C		44	100	
		25°C		353	750	
		–40°C to 125°C			800	
Pass-element series resistance	(3.23 V – V _O)/I _O , V _I = 3.23 V, I _O = 750 mA	25°C		0.44	1	Ω
		–40°C to 125°C			1.07	
Input regulation	V _I = 4.3 V to 10 V, 50 μA ≤ I _O ≤ 750 mA	25°C		6	28	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			29	
Output regulation	I _O = 5 mA to 750 mA, 4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		32	57	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			113	
	I _O = 50 μA to 750 mA, 4.3 V ≤ V _I ≤ 10 V	25°C		47	90	mV
		–40°C to 125°C			180	
Ripple rejection	f = 120 Hz, I _O = 50 μA	25°C		51		dB
	f = 120 Hz, I _O = 500 mA	25°C		49		
Output noise-spectral density	f = 120 Hz	25°C		2		mV/√Hz
Output noise voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz, CSR = 1 Ω	25°C		274		μV/rms
		25°C		228		
		25°C		159		
V _(TO) Trip-threshold voltage (RESET)	V _O decreasing	–40°C to 125°C	2.868			V
V _{hys} Hysteresis voltage (RESET)		25°C		18		mV
V _{OL} Low-level output voltage (RESET)	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 (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_L.

[‡] 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.

switching characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T _J	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Time-out delay (RESET)	See Figure 3	25°C	140	200	260	ms
		–40°C to 125°C	100		300	



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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

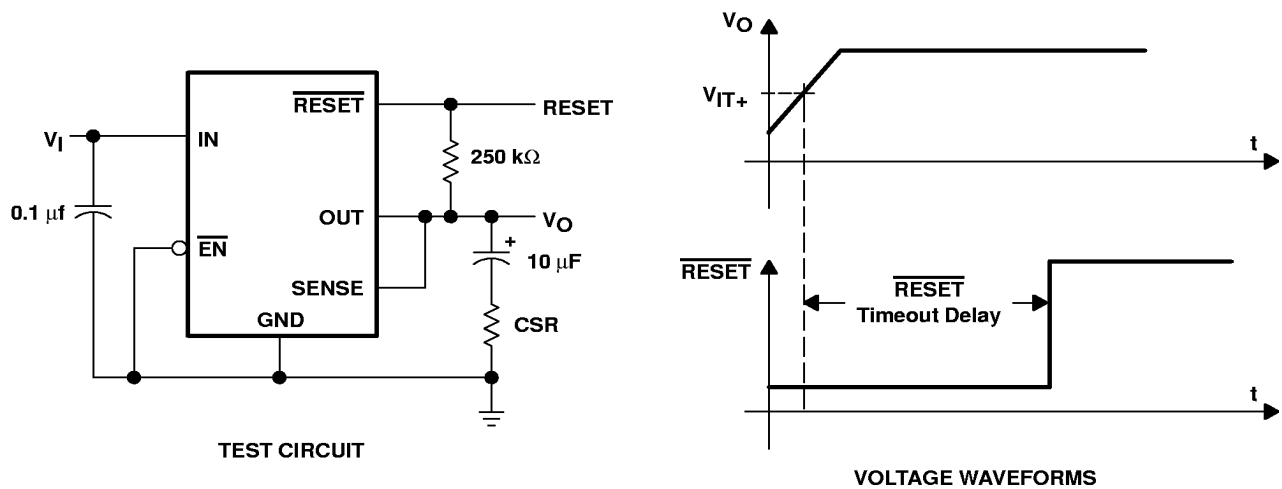


Figure 3. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

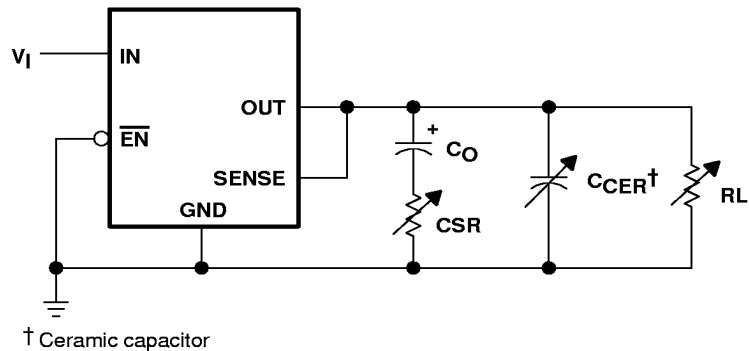


Figure 4. Test Circuit for Typical Regions of Stability (Refer to Figures 29 through 32)

TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

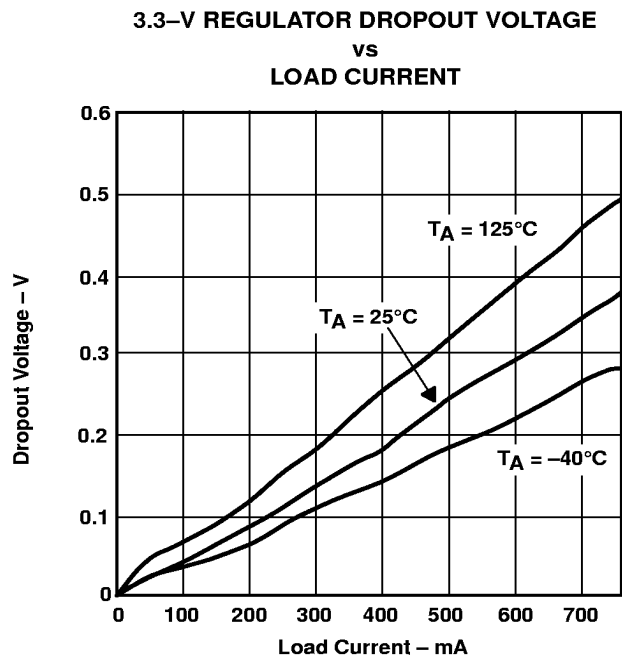
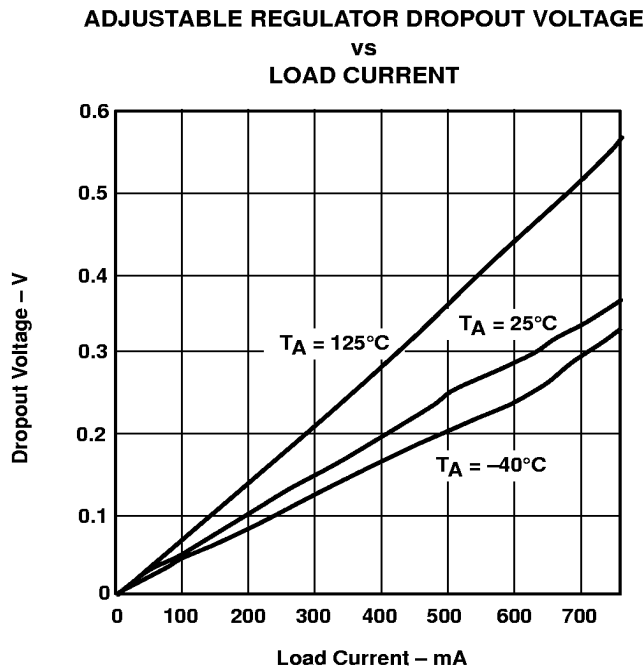
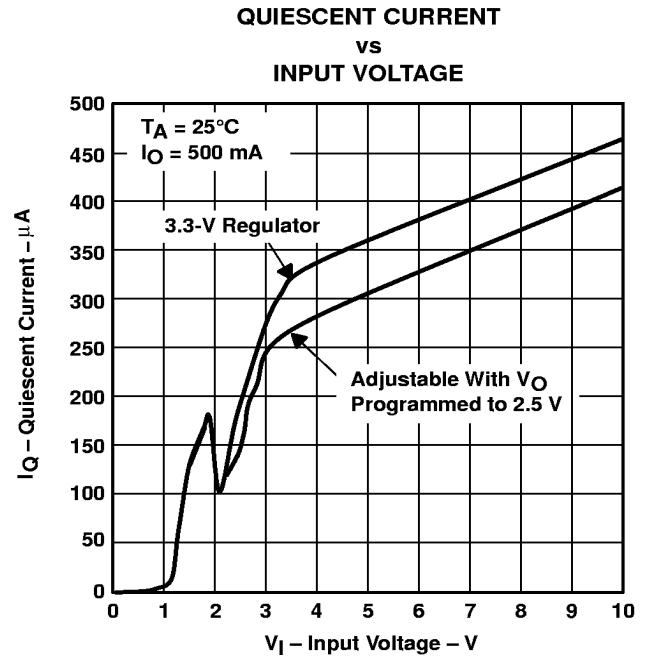
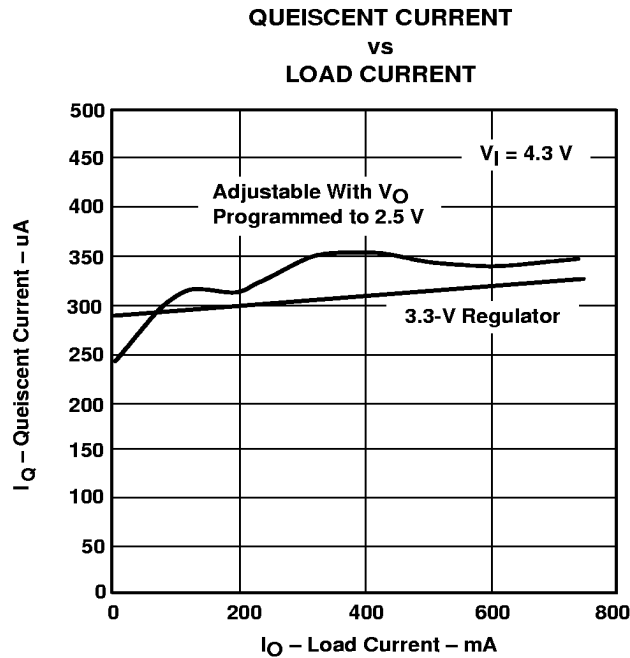
Table of Graphs

I_Q	Quiescent current		vs Load current	5
			vs Input voltage	6
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage	Adjustable regulator	vs Load current	7
		3.3-V regulator	vs Load current	8
ΔV_{DO}	Change in dropout voltage		vs Free-air temperature	9
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage		vs Output current	10
ΔV_O	Change in output voltage		vs Free-air temperature	11
V_O	Output voltage		vs Input voltage	12
	Line regulation		vs Input voltage	13
V_O	Output voltage		vs Output current	14, 15
	Output voltage response from enable (\overline{EN})		vs Time	16
	Load transient response	Adjustable regulator	vs Time	17
		3.3-V regulator	vs Time	18
	Line transient response	Adjustable regulator	vs Time	19
		3.3-V regulator	vs Time	20
	Ripple rejection		vs Frequency	21
	Output spectral noise density		vs Frequency	22
	Compensation series resistance (CSR)	Adjustable regulator	vs Output current	23
			vs Added ceramic capacitance	24
			vs Output current	25
		3.3-V regulator	vs Output current	26
		Adjustable regulator	vs Added ceramic capacitance	27
		3.3-V regulator	vs Added ceramic capacitance	28
$r_{DS(on)}$	Pass-element resistance		vs Input voltage	29
V_I	Minimum input voltage for valid \overline{RESET}		vs Free-air temperature	30
V_{IT-}	Negative-going reset threshold		vs Free-air temperature	31
$I_{OL(RESET)}$	\overline{RESET} output current	3.3-V regulator	vs Input voltage	32
t_d	Reset time delay		vs Free-air temperature	33
t_d	Distribution for reset delay		vs Reset1–delay time	34



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

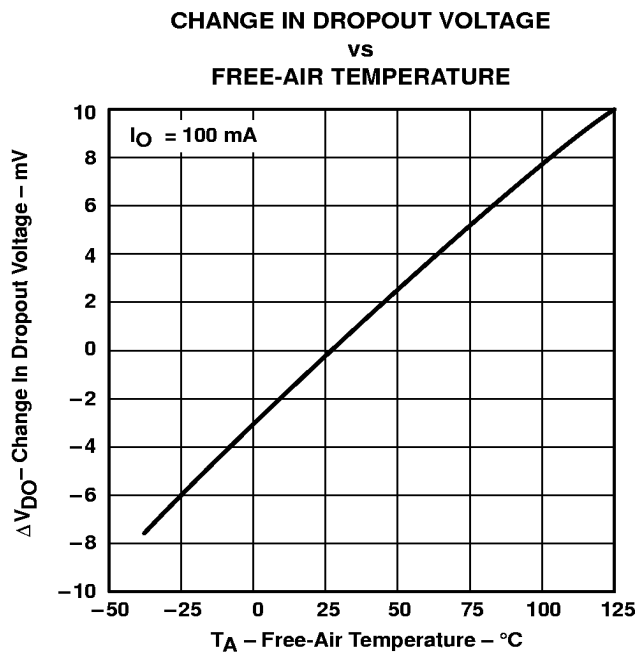


Figure 9

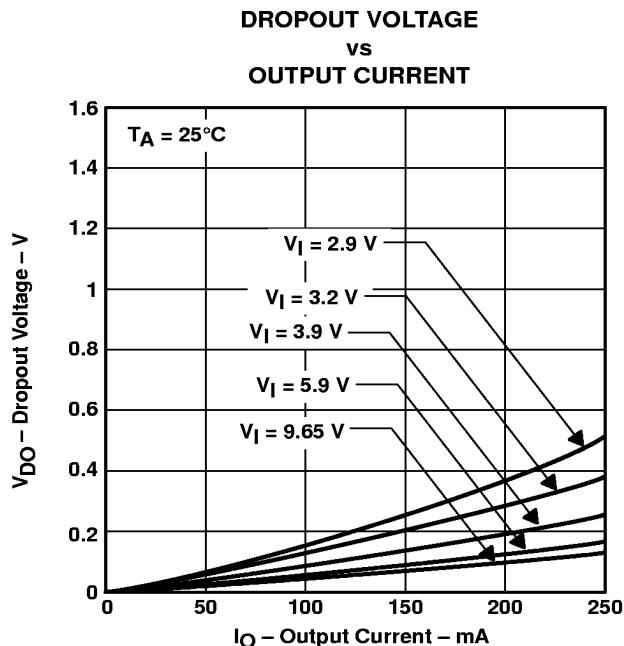


Figure 10

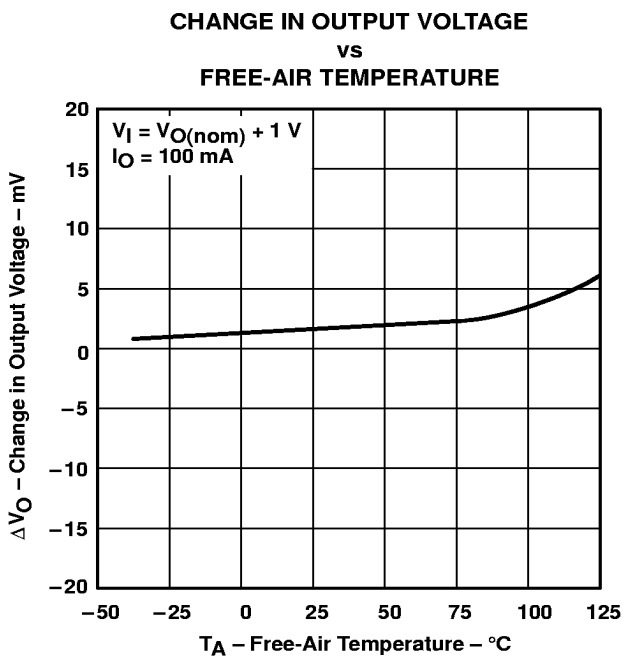


Figure 11

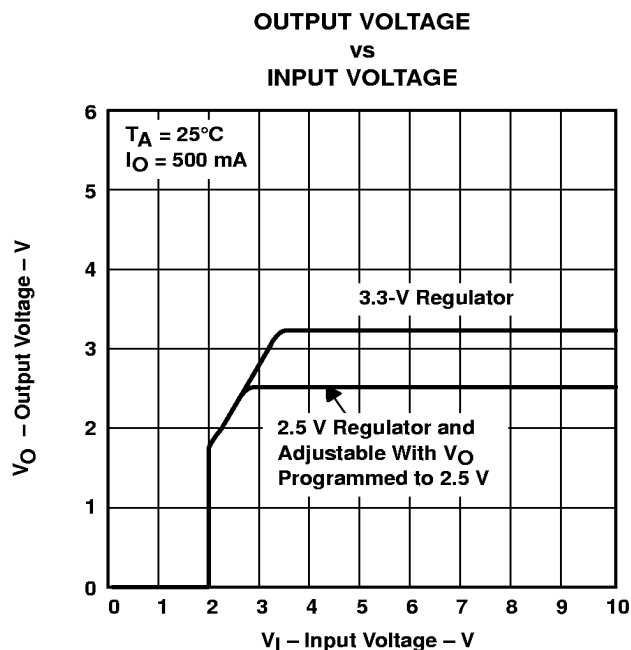


Figure 12



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

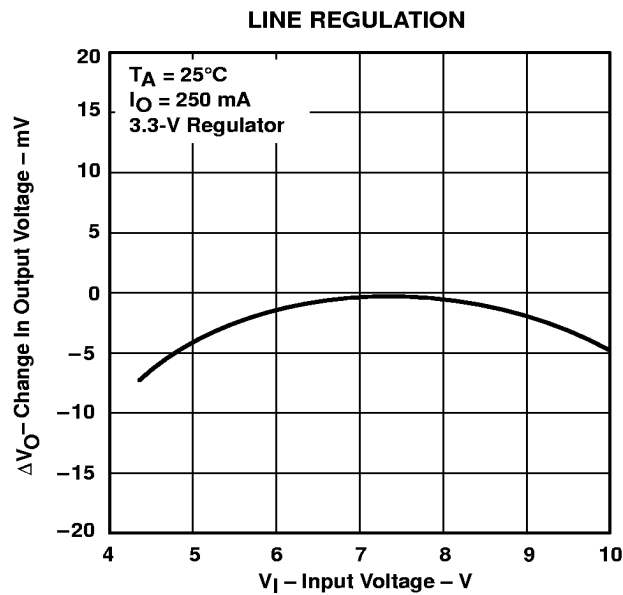


Figure 13

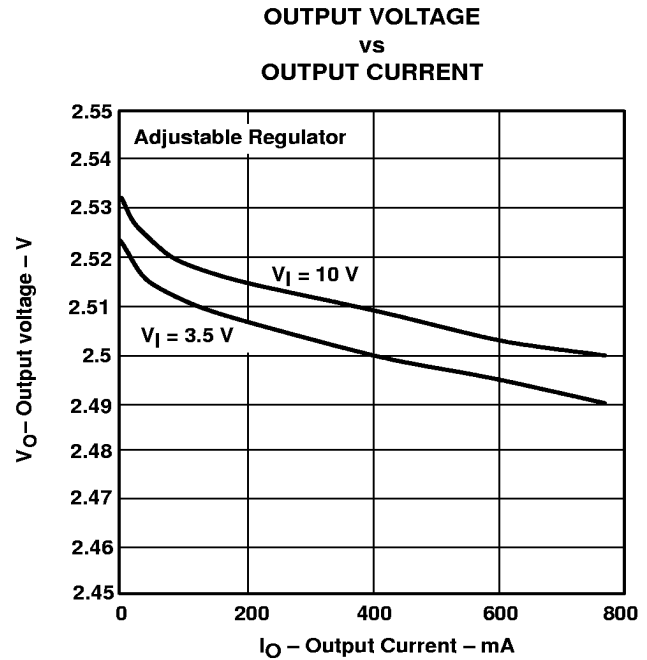


Figure 14

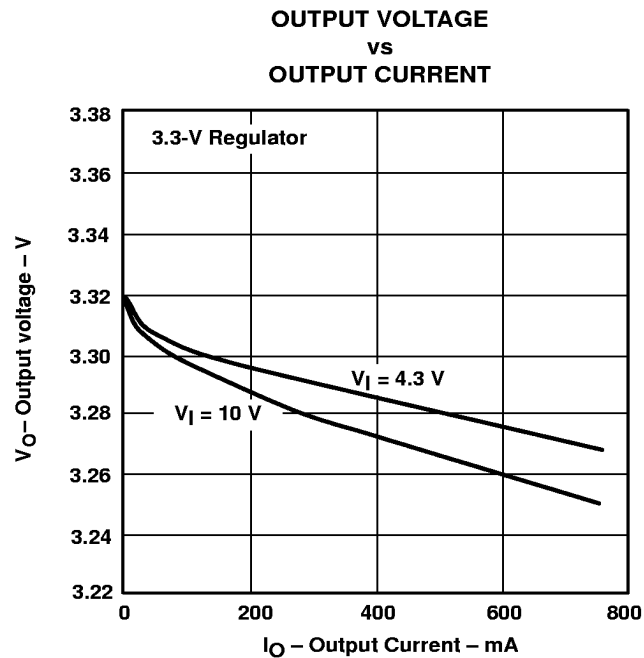


Figure 15



TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE RESPONSE FROM ENABLE ($\overline{\text{EN}}$)

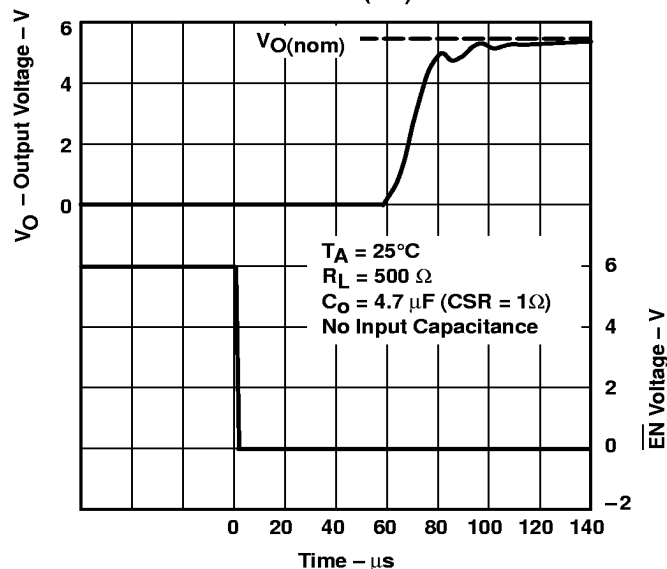


Figure 16

ADJUSTABLE REGULATOR LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

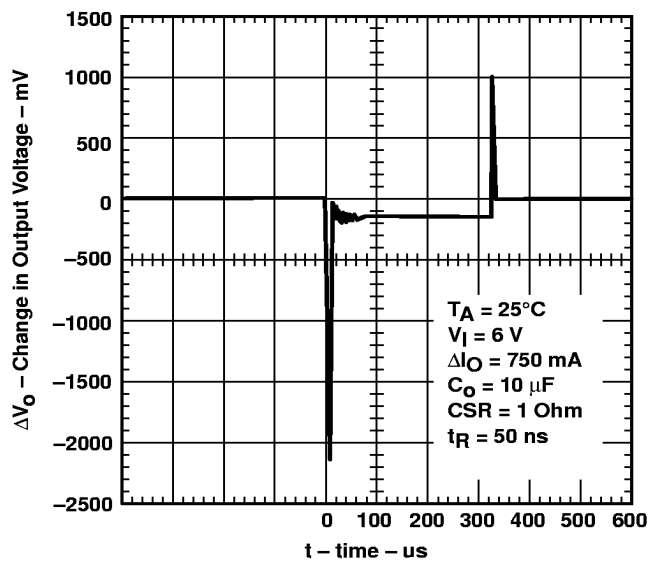


Figure 17

3.3-V REGULATOR LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

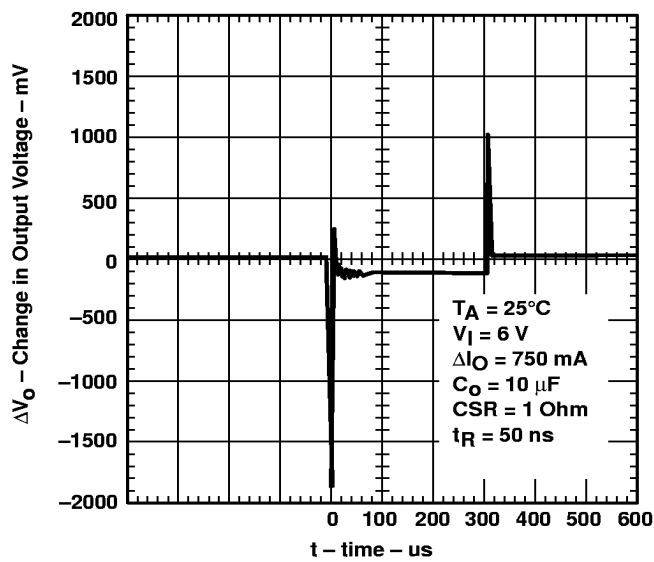


Figure 18



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

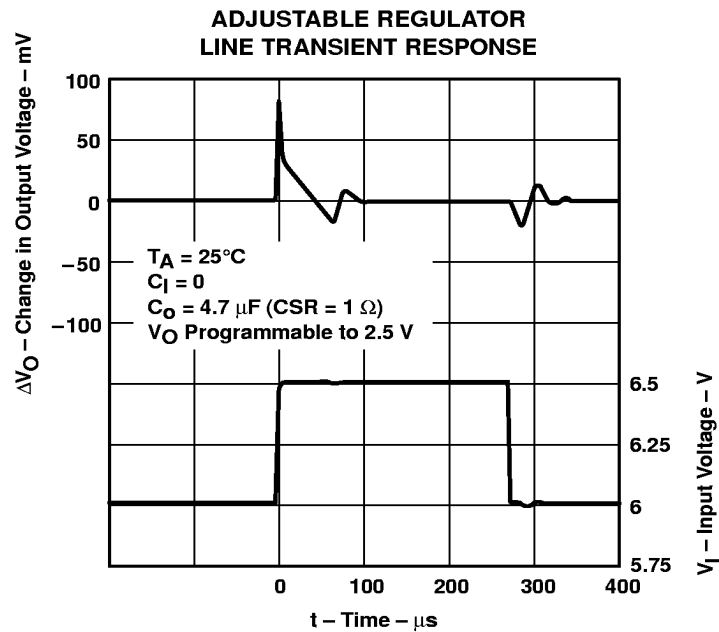


Figure 19

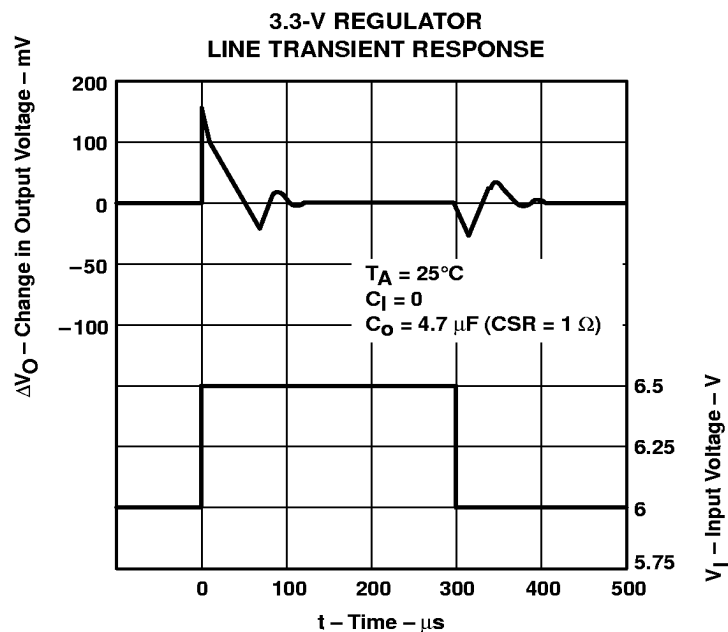


Figure 20



TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

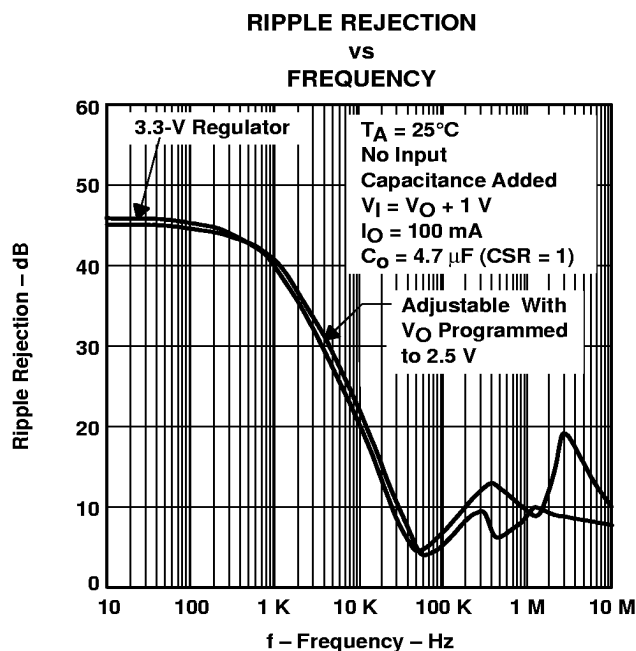


Figure 21

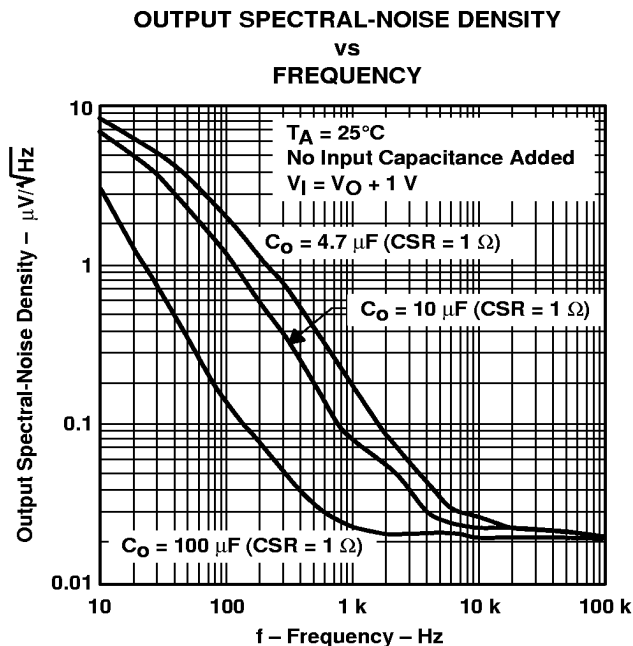


Figure 22

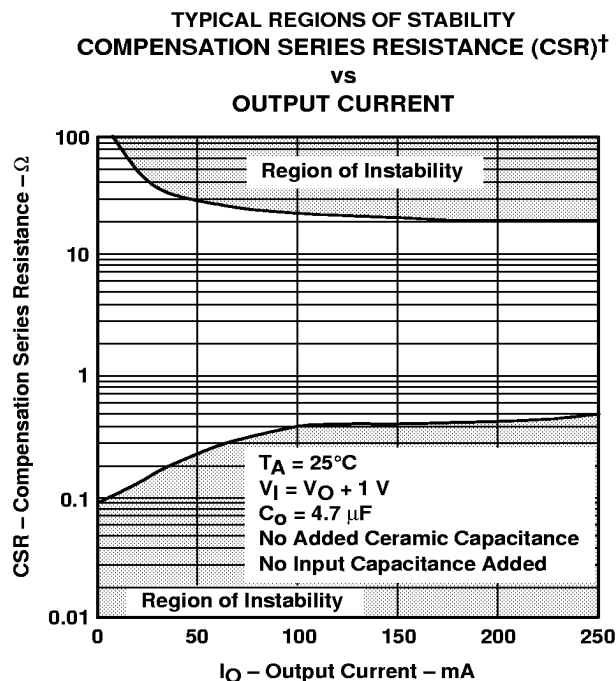


Figure 23

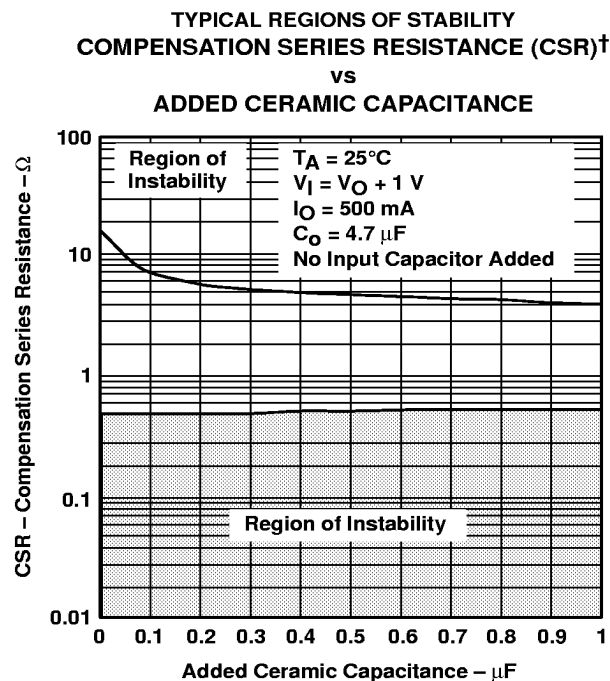


Figure 24



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

ADJUSTABLE REGULATOR TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY
COMPENSATION SERIES RESISTANCE

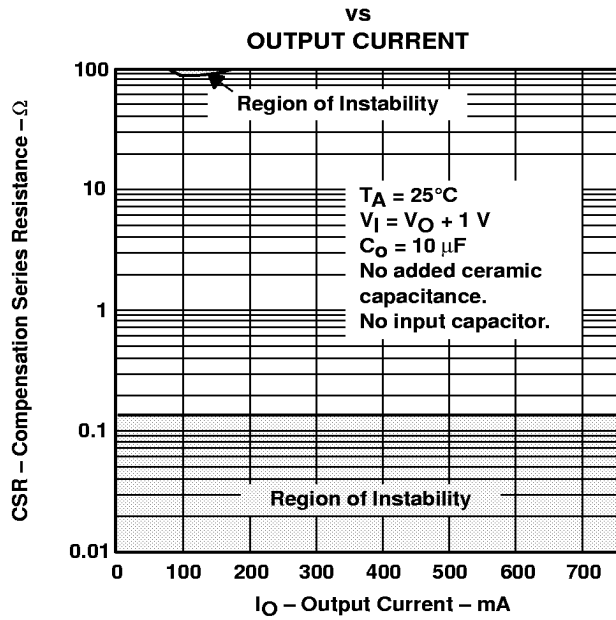


Figure 25

3.3-V REGULATOR TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY
COMPENSATION SERIES RESISTANCE

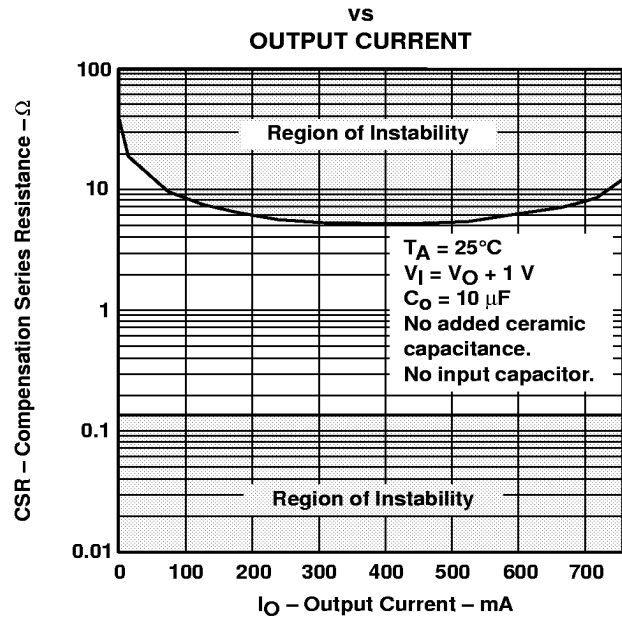


Figure 26

ADJUSTABLE REGULATOR TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY
COMPENSATION SERIES RESISTANCE

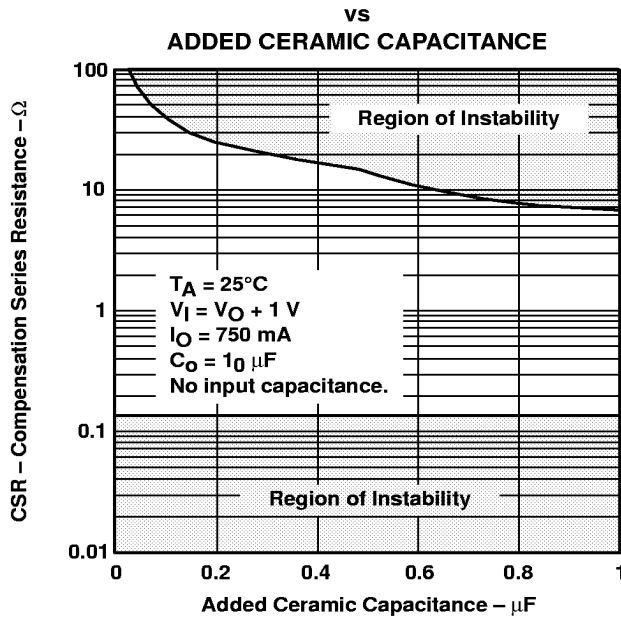


Figure 27

3.3-V REGULATOR TYPICAL REGIONS OF STABILITY
COMPENSATION SERIES RESISTANCE

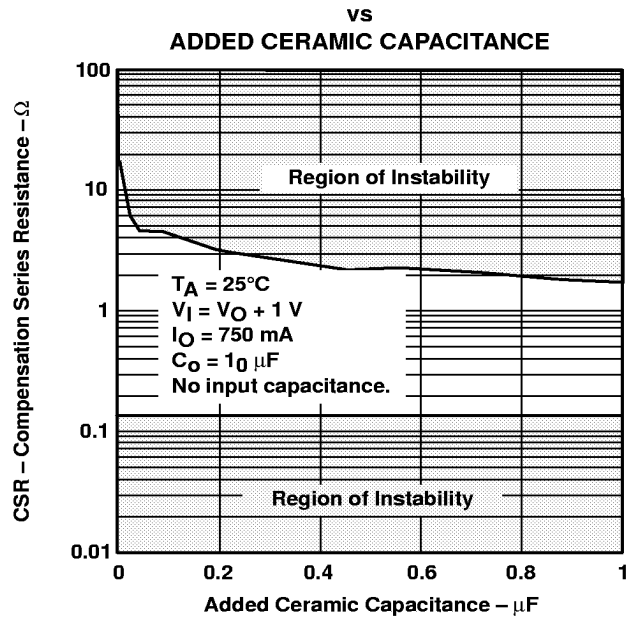


Figure 28



TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

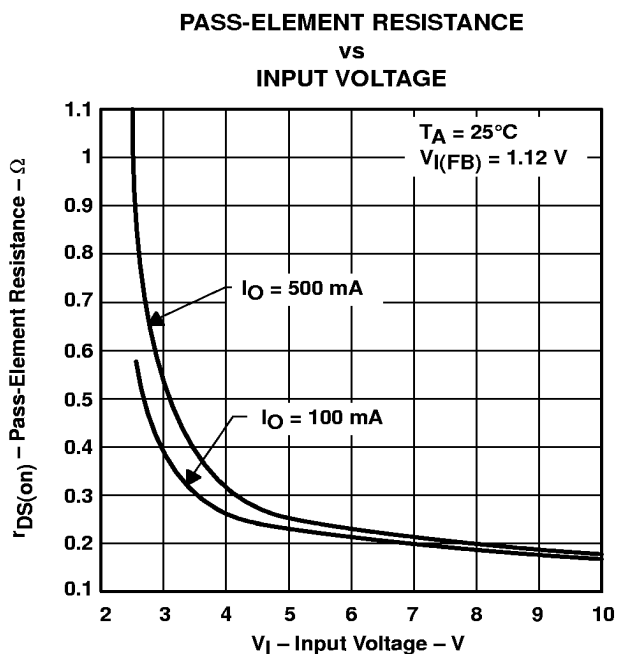


Figure 29

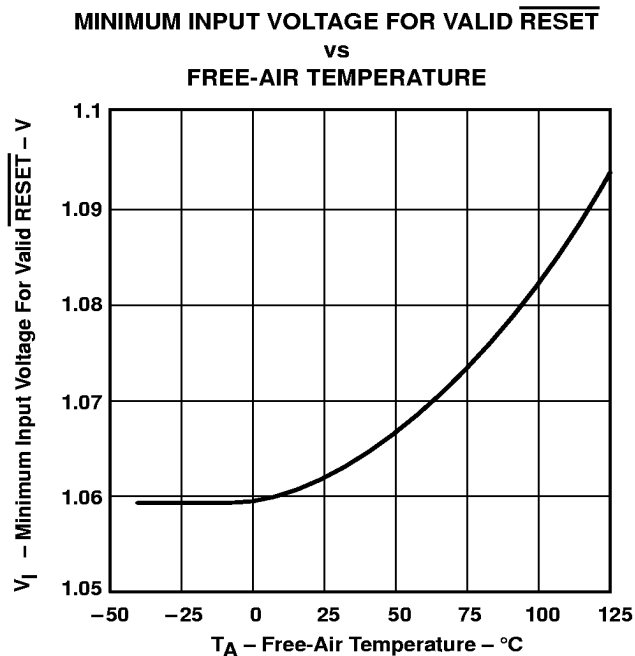


Figure 30

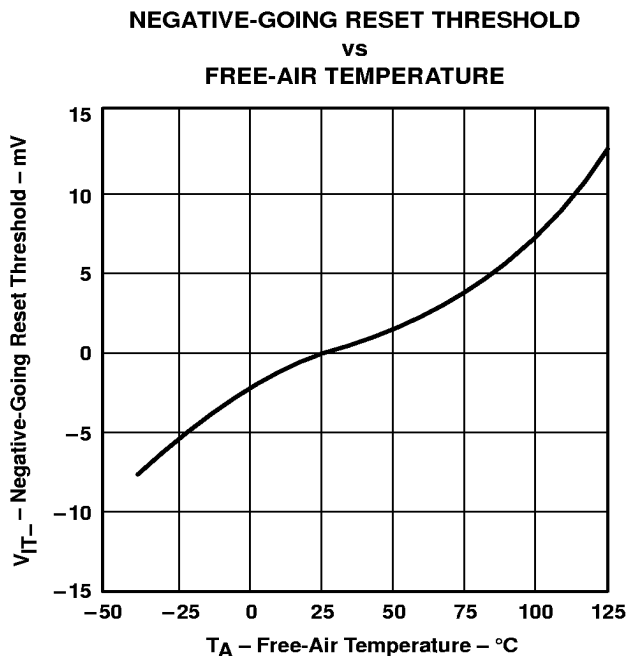


Figure 31

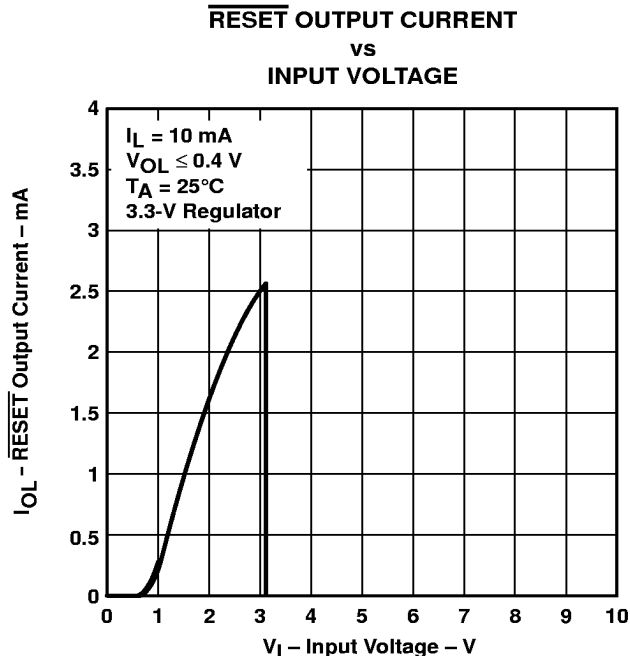


Figure 32



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

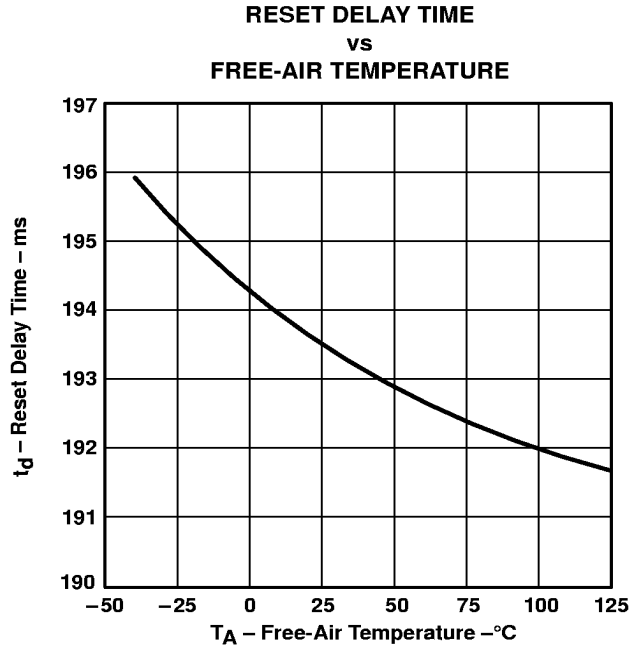


Figure 33

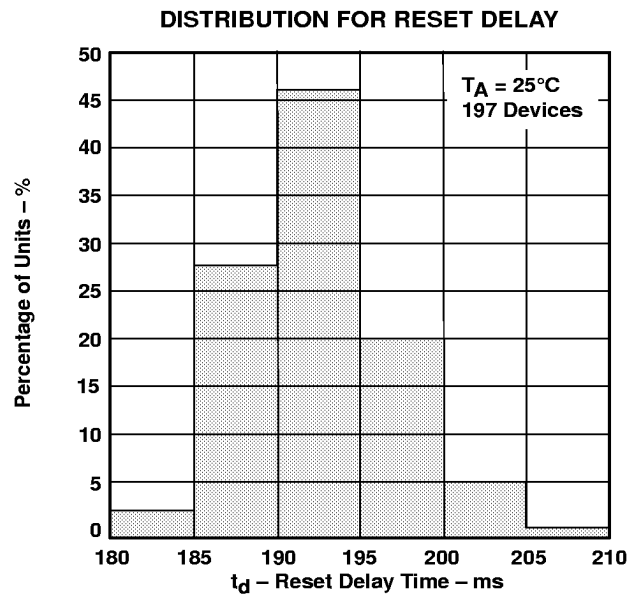


Figure 34

THERMAL INFORMATION

The TPS73HD3xx is packaged in a high-power dissipation downset lead frame for optimal power handling. with proper heat dissipation techniques, the full power soutput of these devices can be safely handled over the full temperture range. The Texas Instruments technical brief, *PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package* (literature number SLMA002), goes into considerable detail into techniques for properly mounting this type of package for maximum thermal performance. A thermal conduction plane of approximately 3" y 3" will give a power dissipatio level of 4.5 W.

Power dissipation within the device can be calculated with the following equation:

$$P_D = P_{IN} - P_{OUT} = V_I(I_{O1} + I_{O2}) - (V_{O1} \times I_{O1} + V_{O2} \times I_{O2})$$



TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Capitalizing upon the features of the TPS73xx Family (low-dropout voltage, low quiescent current, power-saving shutdown mode, and a supply-voltage supervisor) and the power-dissipation properties of the TSSOP PowerPAD package has enabled the integration of the TPS73HD3xx dual LDO regulator with high output current for use in DSP and other multiple voltage applications. Figure 35 shows a typical dual-voltage DSP application.

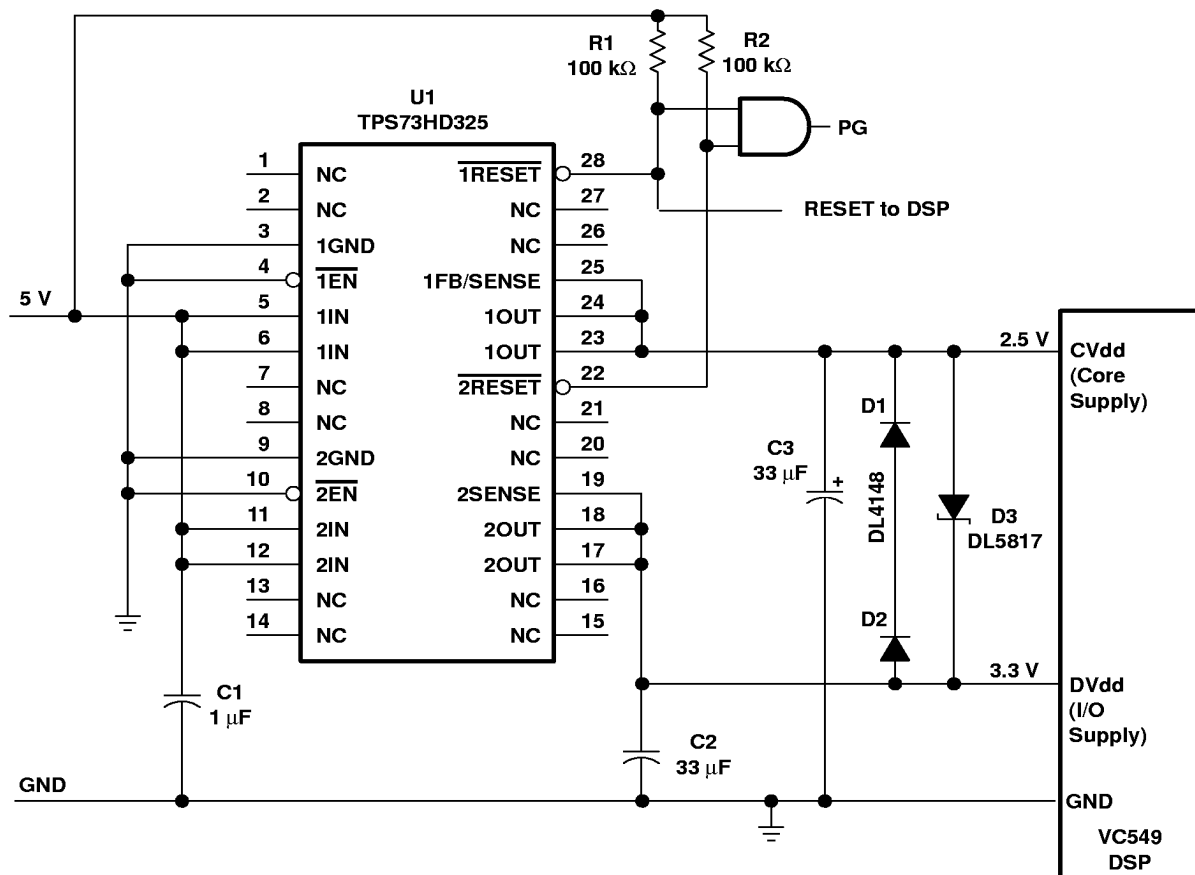


Figure 35. Dual-Voltage DSP Application

DSP power requirements include very high transient currents that must be considered in the initial design. This design uses higher-valued output capacitors to handle the large transient currents. Details of this type of design are shown in the application report, *Designing Power Supplies for TMS320VC549 DSP Systems*.

minimum load requirements

The TPS73HD3xx is stable even at zero load; no minimum load is required for operation.



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APPLICATION INFORMATION

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 μ F) improves load transient response and noise rejection when the TPS73HD3xx 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.

As with most LDO regulators, the TPS73HD3xx 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 44). 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 23 through 28 show the stable regions of operation using different values of output capacitance with various values of ceramic load capacitance.

Due to the reduced stability range available when using output capacitors smaller than 10 μ F, capacitors in this range are not recommended. Larger capacitors provide a wider range of stability and better load transient response. 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 23 through 28), 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 TPS73HD3xx. 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.



TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

APPLICATION INFORMATION

external capacitor requirements (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

† Size is in mm. ESR is maximum resistance at 100 kHz and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Listings are sorted by height.



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APPLICATION INFORMATION

programming the adjustable LDO regulator output

Programming the adjustable regulator is done using an external resistor divider as shown in Figure 44. The equation governing the output voltage is:

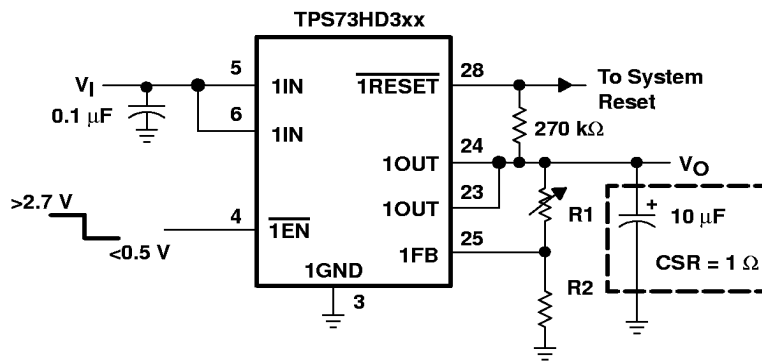
$$V_O = V_{\text{ref}} \times \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)$$

where

V_{ref} = reference voltage, 1.182 V typ

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:

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



OUTPUT VOLTAGE
PROGRAMMING GUIDE

OUTPUT VOLTAGE	RESET VOLTAGE	R1	R2	UNIT
1.5 V	–†	45.3	169	k Ω
1.8 V	–†	88.7	169	k Ω
2.5 V	2.37 V	191	169	k Ω
3.3 V	3.13 V	309	169	k Ω
3.6 V	3.42 V	348	169	k Ω
4 V	3.80 V	402	169	k Ω
5 V	4.75 V	549	169	k Ω
6.4 V	6.08 V	750	169	k Ω

† Non-operational below 1.9 V

Figure 36. TPS7301 Adjustable LDO Regulator Programming

TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325 DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

APPLICATION INFORMATION

undervoltage supervisor function

The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ outputs of the TPS73HD3xx initiate a reset in microcomputer and microprocessor systems in the event of an undervoltage condition. An internal comparator in the TPS73HD3xx 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.

At programmed output voltages below 1.9 V (on the adjustable regulator only) and on the 1.8 V regulator the reset function becomes unusable. With a minimum output voltage requirement for a valid $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signal (over temperature) being 1.9 V, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ will not operate reliably in this range.

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.

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 μs can cause a reset if high-ESR output capacitors (greater than approximately 7 Ω) are used. A 1- μs 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- μs transient must drop at least 500 mV below the threshold before tripping the reset circuit. A 2- μs transient trips $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ 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 TPS73HD3xx has very low output noise, with a spectral noise density $< 2 \mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$. This is important when noise-susceptible systems, such as audio amplifiers, are powered by the regulator.



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APPLICATION INFORMATION

regulator protection

The TPS73HD3xx PMOS-pass transistors have built-in back diodes that safely conduct 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 TPS73HD3xx also features internal current limiting and thermal protection. During normal operation, the TPS73HD3xx 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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TPS73HD301, TPS73HD318, TPS73HD325
DUAL-OUTPUT LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

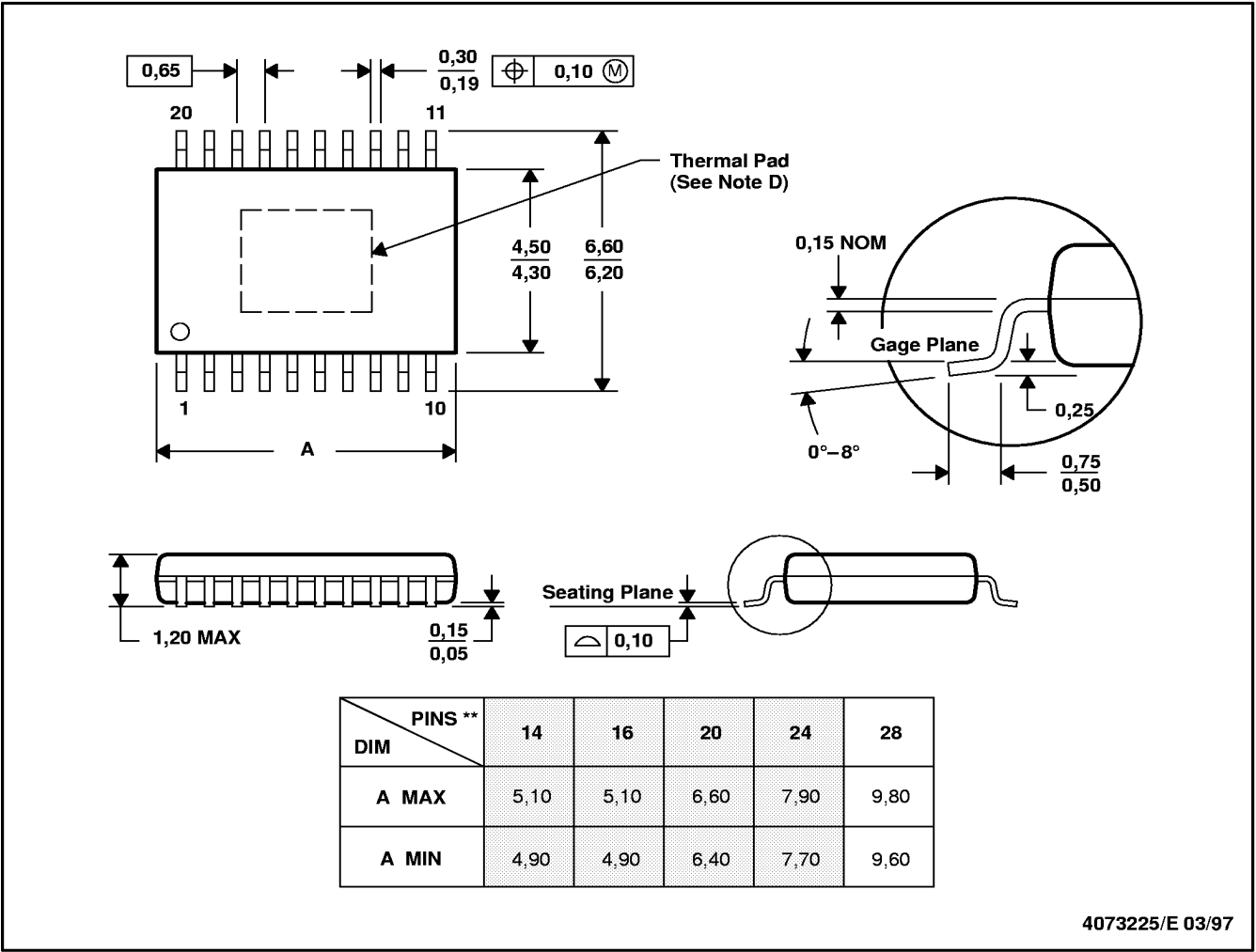
SLVS167A – JANUARY 1999

MECHANICAL DATA

PWP (R-PDSO-G**)

PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

20-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 protrusions.
D. The package thermal performance may be enhanced by bonding the thermal pad to an external thermal plane. This pad is electrically and thermally connected to the backside of the die and possibly selected leads.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

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