

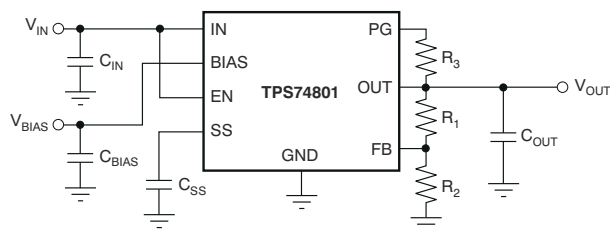
TPS748 具有可编程软启动功能的 1.5A 低压降线性稳压器

1 特性

- V_{OUT} 范围：0.8V 至 3.6V
- 超低 V_{IN} 范围：0.8V 至 5.5V
- V_{BIAS} 范围：2.7V 至 5.5V
- 低压降：1.5A、 $V_{BIAS} = 5V$ 下的典型值为 60mV
- 电源正常 (PG) 输出可实现电源监视或为其他电源提供时序信号
- 线路、负载和温度范围内的精度为 1% (新芯片)
- 线路、负载和温度范围内的精度为 2% (旧芯片)
- 可编程软启动可提供线性电压启动
- V_{BIAS} 支持低 V_{IN} 运行，具有良好的瞬态响应
- 任何输出电容器 $\geq 2.2 \mu F$ 时保持稳定
- 采用小型 3mm × 3mm × 1mm VSON-10 封装和 5mm × 5mm VQFN-20 封装

2 应用

- [网络附加存储 - 企业级](#)
- [机架式服务器](#)
- [网络接口卡 \(NIC\)](#)
- [商用网络和服务器 PSU](#)



典型应用电路 (可调节)

3 说明

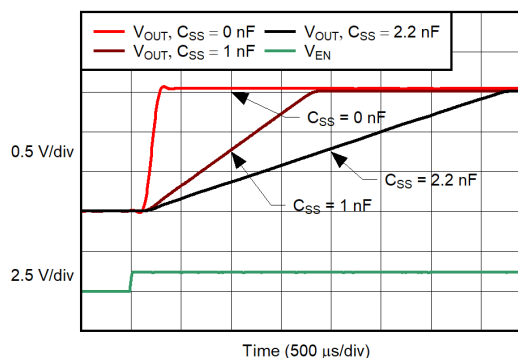
TPS748 低压降 (LDO) 线性稳压器可面向多种应用提供易于使用的稳健型电源管理解决方案。用户可编程软启动通过减少启动时的电容涌入电流，最大限度地减少了输入电源上的应力。软启动具有单调性，旨在为各类处理器和 ASIC 供电。借助使能输入和电源正常输出，可通过外部稳压器轻松实现上电排序。凭借全方位的灵活性，该器件可为 FPGA、DSP 等具有特殊启动要求的应用配置可满足其时序要求的解决方案。

具有精密基准的误差放大器可在整个负载、线路、温度和过程范围内提供 1% 精度 (新芯片)。该器件在使用大于或等于 $2.2 \mu F$ 的任何类型的电容器时都能保持稳定运行，并具有 $T_J = -40^\circ C$ 至 $+125^\circ C$ 的额定结温范围。TPS748 采用小型 3mm × 3mm VSON-10 封装，可实现高度紧凑的解决方案总尺寸。该器件还可采用 5mm × 5mm VQFN-20 封装，从而与 TPS742 兼容。

封装信息

器件型号	封装 ⁽¹⁾	封装尺寸 ⁽²⁾
TPS748	DRC (VSON, 10)	3mm × 3mm
	RGW (VQFN, 20)	5mm × 5mm

- (1) 如需更多信息，请参阅 [机械、封装和可订购信息](#)。
 (2) 封装尺寸 (长 × 宽) 为标称值，并包括引脚 (如适用)。



导通响应



Table of Contents

1 特性	1	6.5 Programming.....	20
2 应用	1	7 Application and Implementation	22
3 说明	1	7.1 Application Information.....	22
4 Pin Configuration and Functions	3	7.2 Typical Applications.....	25
5 Specifications	4	7.3 Power Supply Recommendations.....	28
5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	4	7.4 Layout.....	28
5.2 ESD Ratings.....	4	8 Device and Documentation Support	33
5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions.....	4	8.1 Device Support.....	33
5.4 Thermal Information.....	5	8.2 Documentation Support.....	33
5.5 Electrical Characteristics.....	6	8.3 接收文档更新通知.....	33
5.6 Typical Characteristics: $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$	8	8.4 支持资源.....	33
5.7 Typical Characteristics: $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$	14	8.5 Trademarks.....	33
6 Detailed Description	16	8.6 静电放电警告.....	34
6.1 Overview.....	16	8.7 术语表.....	34
6.2 Functional Block Diagrams.....	16	9 Revision History	34
6.3 Feature Description.....	17	10 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information	34
6.4 Device Functional Modes.....	19		

4 Pin Configuration and Functions

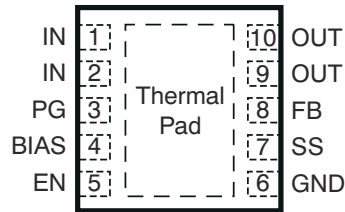


图 4-1. DRC Package, 10-Pin VSON With Thermal Pad (Top View)

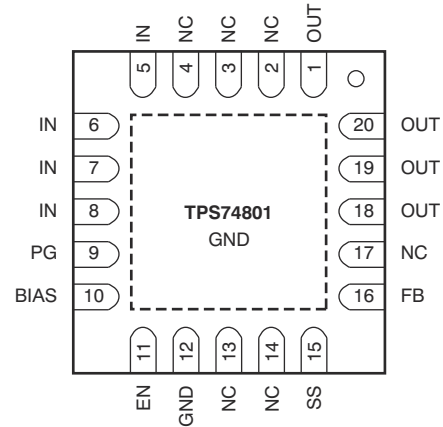


图 4-2. RGW Package, 20-Pin VQFN (Top View)

表 4-1. Pin Functions

NAME	PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
	VSON	VQFN		
BIAS	4	10	I	Bias input voltage for error amplifier, reference, and internal control circuits. A 1- μ F or larger input capacitor is recommended for optimal performance. If IN is connected to BIAS, a 4.7- μ F or larger capacitor must be used.
EN	5	11	I	Enable pin. Driving this pin high enables the regulator. Driving this pin low puts the regulator into shutdown mode. This pin must not be left unconnected.
FB	8	16	I	Feedback pin. The feedback connection to the center tap of an external resistor divider network that sets the output voltage. This pin must not be left floating.
GND	6	12	—	Ground
IN	1, 2	5-8	I	Input to the device. A 1- μ F or larger input capacitor is recommended for optimal performance.
NC	N/A	2-4, 13, 14, 17	—	No connection. This pin can be left floating or connected to GND to allow better thermal contact to the top-side plane.
OUT	9, 10	1, 18-20	O	Regulated output voltage. A small capacitor (total typical capacitance $\geq 2.2 \mu$ F, ceramic) is needed from this pin to ground to assure stability.
PG	3	9	O	Power Good pin. An open-drain, active-high output that indicates the status of V_{OUT} . When V_{OUT} exceeds the PG trip threshold, the PG pin goes into a high-impedance state. When V_{OUT} is below this threshold the pin is driven to a low-impedance state. A pull-up resistor from 10 k Ω to 1 M Ω should be connected from this pin to a supply of up to 5.5 V. The supply can be higher than the input voltage. Alternatively, the PG pin can be left unconnected if output monitoring is not necessary.
SS	7	15	—	Soft-Start pin. A capacitor connected on this pin to ground sets the start-up time. If this pin is left unconnected, the regulator output soft-start ramp time is typically 200 μ s.
Thermal pad			—	Must be soldered to the ground plane for increased thermal performance. Internally connected to ground.

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN} , V_{BIAS}	Input voltage	- 0.3	6	V
V_{EN}	Enable voltage	- 0.3	6	V
V_{PG}	Power-good voltage	- 0.3	6	V
I_{PG}	PG sink current	0	1.5	mA
V_{SS}	Soft-start voltage	- 0.3	6	V
V_{FB}	Feedback voltage	- 0.3	6	V
V_{OUT}	Output voltage	- 0.3	$V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
I_{OUT}	Maximum output current	Internally limited		
	Output short-circuit duration	Indefinite		
P_{DISS}	Continuous total power dissipation	See Thermal Information		
T_J	Junction Temperature	- 40	150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	- 55	150	

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

5.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins ⁽¹⁾	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins ⁽²⁾	±500	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN}	Input supply voltage	$V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$ (V_{IN})	$V_{OUT} + 0.3$	5.5	V
V_{EN}	Enable supply voltage		V_{IN}	5.5	V
V_{BIAS} ⁽¹⁾	BIAS supply voltage	$V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$ (V_{BIAS}) ⁽²⁾	$V_{OUT} + 1.6$ ⁽²⁾	5.5	V
V_{OUT}	Output voltage	0.8		3.3	V
I_{OUT}	Output current	0		1.5	A
C_{OUT}	Output capacitor	2.2			µF
C_{IN}	Input capacitor ⁽³⁾	1			µF
C_{BIAS}	Bias capacitor	0.1	1		µF
T_J	Operating junction temperature	- 40		125	°C

- (1) BIAS supply is required when V_{IN} is below $V_{OUT} + 1.62$ V.
(2) V_{BIAS} has a minimum voltage of 2.7 V or $V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$ (V_{BIAS}), whichever is higher.
(3) If V_{IN} and V_{BIAS} are connected to the same supply, the recommended minimum capacitor for the supply is 4.7 µF.

5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TPS748				UNIT
		RGW (VQFN)	RGW (VQFN) ⁽²⁾	DRC (VSON)	DRC (VSON) ⁽²⁾	
		20 PINS	20 PINS	10 PINS	10 PINS	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	35.6	34.7	44.2	47.2	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	33.3	31.0	50.3	63.7	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	15	13.5	19.6	19.5	°C/W
ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.4	1.4	0.7	4.2	°C/W
ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	15.2	13.5	17.8	19.4	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	3.8	3.6	4.3	3.3	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC package thermal metrics application note](#).
- (2) New Chip.

5.5 Electrical Characteristics

at $V_{EN} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.3\text{ V}$, $C_{BIAS} = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{NR} = 1\text{ nF}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5.0\text{ V}$, and $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C (unless otherwise noted); typical values are at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{REF}	Internal reference (Adj.)	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.796	0.8	0.804	V
V_{OUT}	Output voltage range	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$	V_{REF}		3.6	V
	Accuracy ⁽¹⁾	$2.97\text{ V} \leq V_{BIAS} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$, $50\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1.5\text{ A}$ (Legacy Chip)	-2	± 0.5	2	%
		$2.97\text{ V} \leq V_{BIAS} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$, $50\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1.5\text{ A}$ (New Chip)	-1	± 0.3	1	
$\Delta V_{OUT} (\Delta V_{IN})$	Line regulation	$V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3 \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ (Legacy Chip)		0.03		%V
		$V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3 \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ (New Chip)		0.001		
$\Delta V_{OUT} (\Delta I_{OUT})$	Load regulation	$50\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1.5\text{ A}$		0.09		%/A
V_{DO}	V_{IN} dropout voltage ⁽²⁾	$I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $V_{BIAS} - V_{OUT(nom)} \geq 3.25\text{ V}$ (Legacy Chip) ⁽³⁾		60	165	mV
		$I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $V_{BIAS} - V_{OUT(nom)} \geq 3.25\text{ V}$ (New Chip) ⁽³⁾		50	100	
	V_{BIAS} dropout voltage ⁽²⁾	$I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $V_{IN} = V_{BIAS}$ (Legacy Chip)		1.31	1.6	V
		$I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $V_{IN} = V_{BIAS}$ (New Chip)		1.31	1.43	
I_{CL}	Output current limit	$V_{OUT} = 80\% \times V_{OUT(nom)}$	2		5.5	A
I_{BIAS}	BIAS pin current	(Legacy Chip)		1	2	mA
		(New Chip)		1	1.2	
I_{SHDN}	Shutdown supply current (I_{GND})	$V_{EN} \leq 0.4\text{ V}$ (Legacy Chip)		1	50	μA
		$V_{EN} \leq 0.4\text{ V}$ (New Chip)		0.85	2.75	
I_{FB}	Feedback pin current	(Legacy Chip)	-1	0.15	1	μA
		(New Chip)	-30	0.15	30	nA
PSRR	Power-supply rejection (V_{IN} to V_{OUT})	1 kHz, $I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$		60		dB
		300 kHz, $I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$		30		
	Power-supply rejection (V_{BIAS} to V_{OUT})	1 kHz, $I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$ (Legacy Chip)		50		
		1 kHz, $I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$ (New Chip)		59		
		300 kHz, $I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$ (Legacy Chip)		30		
		300 kHz, $I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$ (New Chip)		50		
V_n	Output noise voltage	$BW = 100\text{ Hz to }100\text{ kHz}$, $I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $C_{SS} = 1\text{ nF}$ (Legacy Chip)		$25 \times V_{OUT}$		$\mu\text{ Vrms}$
		$BW = 100\text{ Hz to }100\text{ kHz}$, $I_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $C_{SS} = 1\text{ nF}$ (New Chip)		$20 \times V_{OUT}$		
t_{STR}	Minimum startup time	R_{LOAD} for $I_{OUT} = 1.0\text{ A}$, $C_{SS} = \text{open}$ (Legacy Chip)		200		μs
		R_{LOAD} for $I_{OUT} = 1.0\text{ A}$, $C_{SS} = \text{open}$ (New Chip)		250		
I_{SS}	Soft-start charging current	$V_{SS} = 0.4\text{ V}$ (Legacy Chip)		440		nA
		$V_{SS} = 0.4\text{ V}$ (New Chip)		530		
$V_{EN(hi)}$	Enable input high level		1.1		5.5	V
$V_{EN(lo)}$	Enable input low level		0		0.4	V
$V_{EN(hys)}$	Enable pin hysteresis	(Legacy Chip)		50		mV
		(New Chip)		55		
$V_{EN(dg)}$	Enable pin deglitch time			20		μs

5.5 Electrical Characteristics (续)

at $V_{EN} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.3\text{ V}$, $C_{BIAS} = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{NR} = 1\text{ nF}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5.0\text{ V}$, and $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C (unless otherwise noted); typical values are at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{EN}	Enable pin current	$V_{EN} = 5\text{ V}$ (Legacy Chip)		0.1	1	μA
		$V_{EN} = 5\text{ V}$ (New Chip)		0.1	0.3	
V_{IT}	PG trip threshold	V_{OUT} decreasing	85	90	94	$\%V_{OUT}$
V_{HYS}	PG trip hysteresis			3		$\%V_{OUT}$
$V_{PG(Io)}$	PG output low voltage	$I_{PG} = 1\text{ mA}$ (sinking), $V_{OUT} < V_{IT}$ (Legacy Chip)			0.3	V
		$I_{PG} = 1\text{ mA}$ (sinking), $V_{OUT} < V_{IT}$ (New Chip)			0.125	
$I_{PG(Ikg)}$	PG leakage current	$V_{PG} = 5.25\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} > V_{IT}$ (Legacy Chip)		0.1	1	μA
		$V_{PG} = 5.25\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} > V_{IT}$ (New Chip)		0.001	0.05	
T_{SD}	Thermal shutdown temperature	Shutdown, temperature increasing		165		$^\circ\text{C}$
		Reset, temperature decreasing		140		
$R_{PULLDOWN}$	Output pulldown resistance	$V_{BIAS} = 5\text{V}$, $V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$		0.83	1	$\text{k}\Omega$

- (1) Adjustable devices tested at 0.8 V; resistor tolerance is not taken into account.
- (2) Dropout is defined as the voltage from V_{IN} to V_{OUT} when V_{OUT} is 3% below nominal.
- (3) 3.25 V is a test condition of this device and can be adjusted by referring to Figure 5-11.

5.6 Typical Characteristics: $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3\text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{IN} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{BIAS} = 4.7\ \mu\text{F}$, and $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)

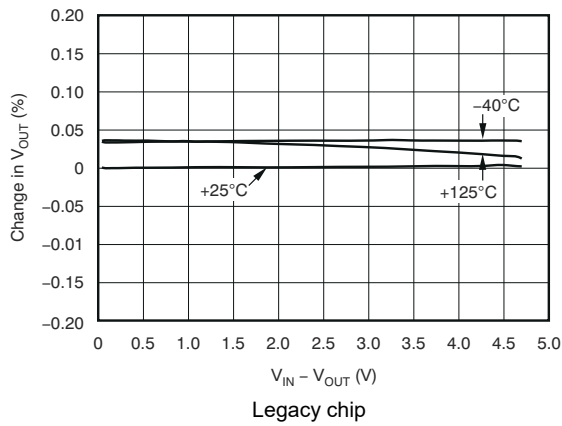


图 5-1. V_{IN} Line Regulation

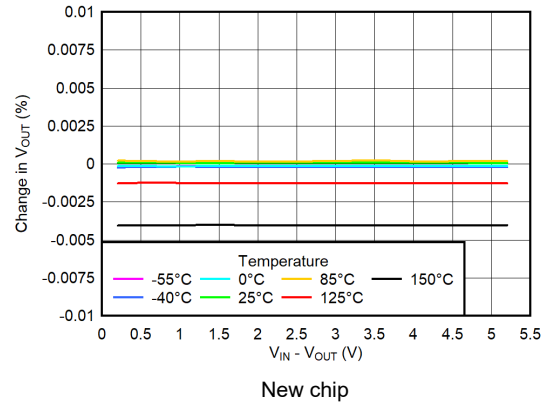


图 5-2. V_{IN} Line Regulation

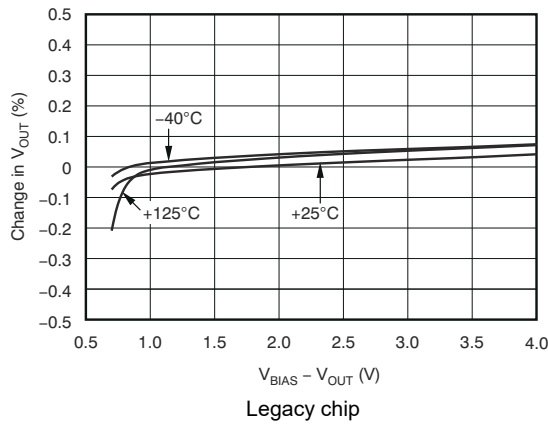


图 5-3. V_{BIAS} Line Regulation

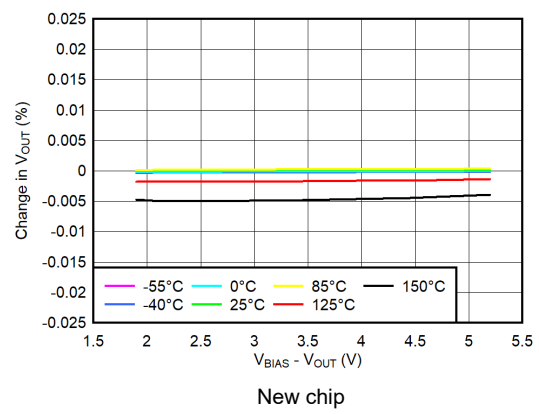


图 5-4. V_{BIAS} Line Regulation

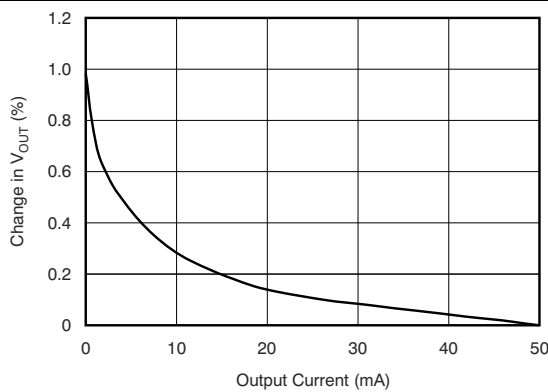


图 5-5. Load Regulation at Light Load

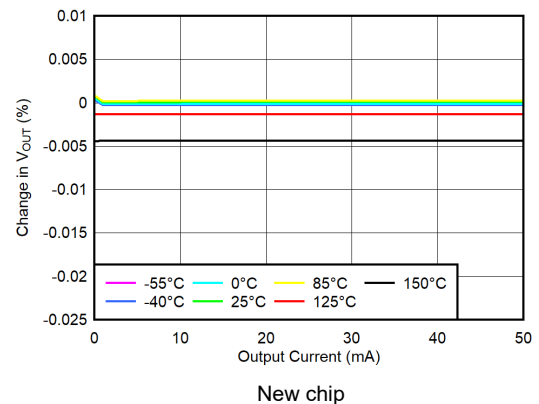


图 5-6. Load Regulation at Light Load

5.6 Typical Characteristics: $I_{OUT} = 50 \text{ mA}$ (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3 \text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5 \text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50 \text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{IN} = 1 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{BIAS} = 4.7 \mu\text{F}$, and $C_{OUT} = 10 \mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)

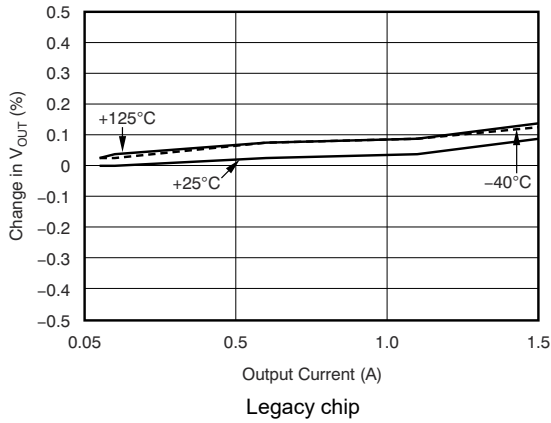


图 5-7. Load Regulation

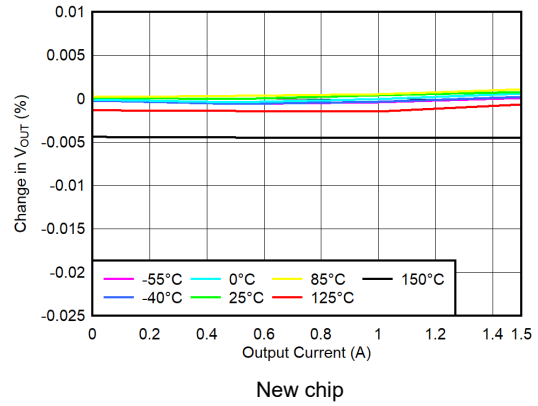


图 5-8. Load Regulation

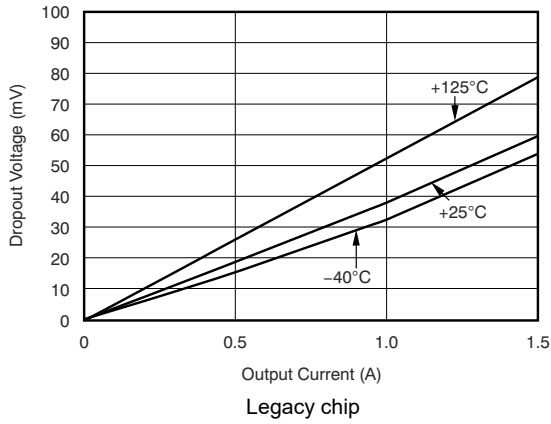


图 5-9. V_{IN} Dropout Voltage vs I_{OUT} and Temperature (T_J)

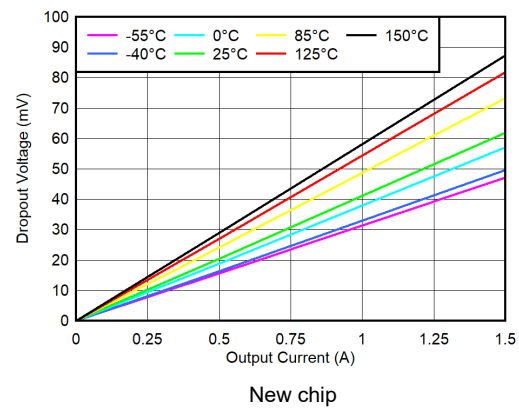


图 5-10. V_{IN} Dropout Voltage vs I_{OUT} and Temperature (T_J)

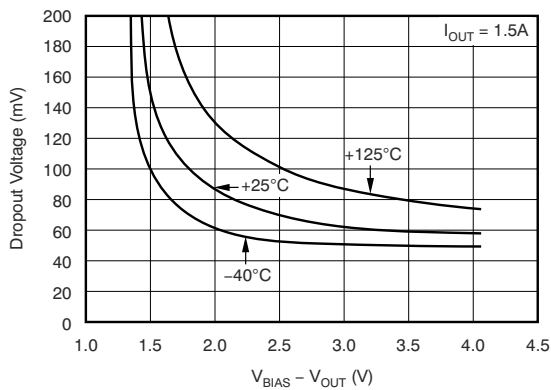


图 5-11. V_{IN} Dropout Voltage vs $(V_{BIAS} - V_{OUT})$ and Temperature (T_J)

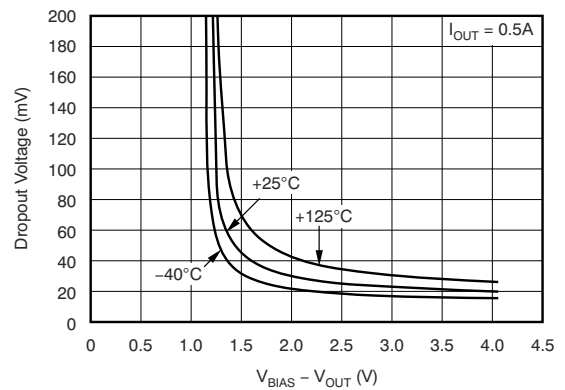


图 5-12. V_{IN} Dropout Voltage vs $(V_{BIAS} - V_{OUT})$ and Temperature (T_J)

5.6 Typical Characteristics: $I_{OUT} = 50 \text{ mA}$ (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3 \text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5 \text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50 \text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{IN} = 1 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{BIAS} = 4.7 \mu\text{F}$, and $C_{OUT} = 10 \mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)

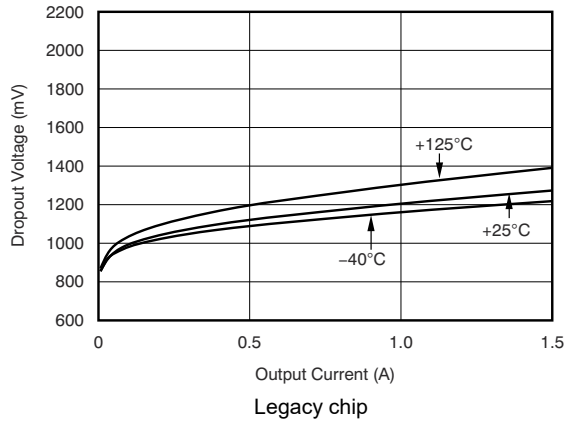


图 5-13. V_{BIAS} Dropout Voltage vs I_{OUT} and Temperature (T_J)

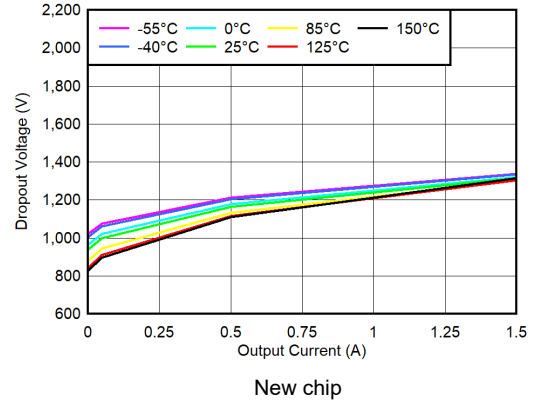


图 5-14. V_{BIAS} Dropout Voltage vs I_{OUT} and Temperature (T_J)

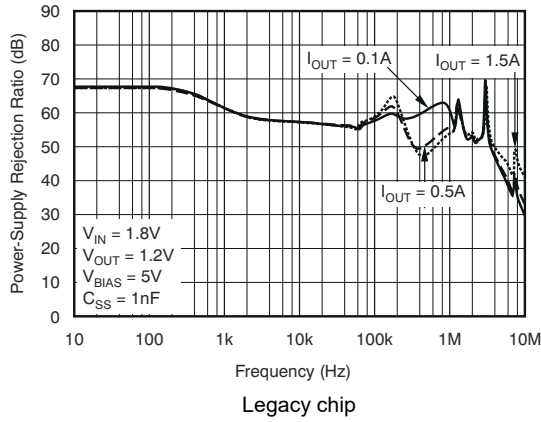


图 5-15. V_{BIAS} PSRR vs Frequency

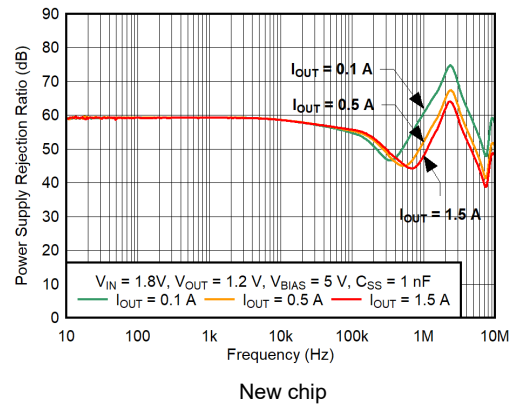


图 5-16. V_{BIAS} PSRR vs Frequency

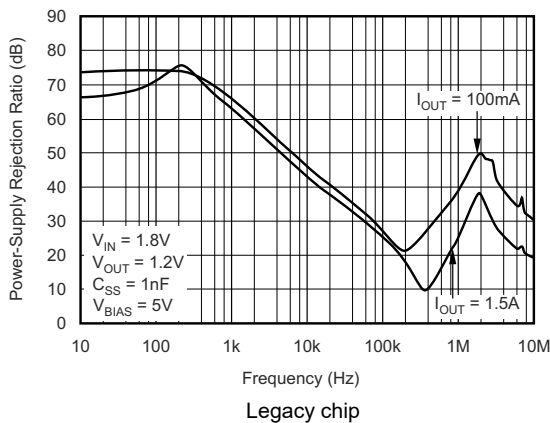


图 5-17. V_{IN} PSRR vs Frequency

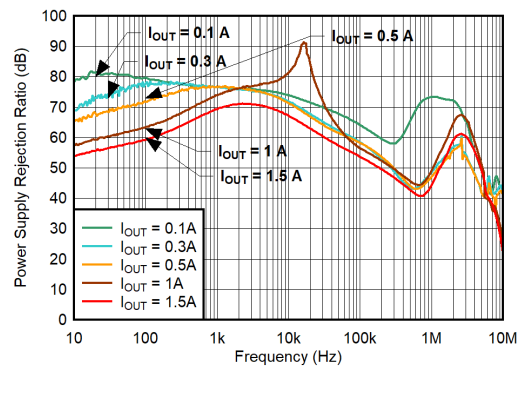


图 5-18. V_{IN} PSRR vs Frequency

5.6 Typical Characteristics: $I_{OUT} = 50 \text{ mA}$ (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3 \text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5 \text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50 \text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{IN} = 1 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{BIAS} = 4.7 \mu\text{F}$, and $C_{OUT} = 10 \mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)

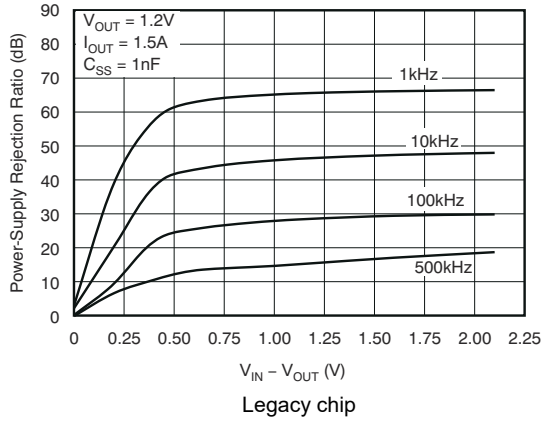


图 5-19. V_{IN} PSRR vs $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$

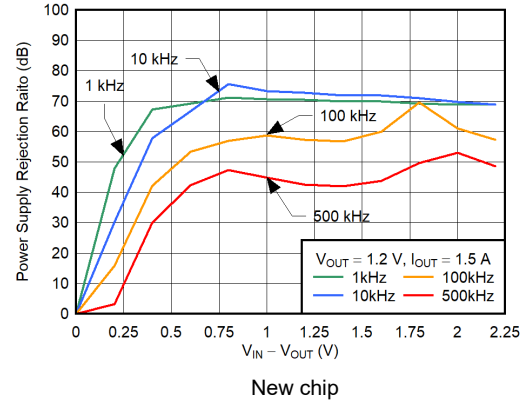


图 5-20. V_{IN} PSRR vs $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$

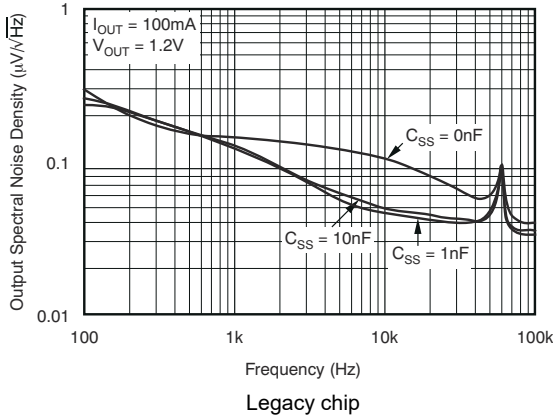


图 5-21. Noise Spectral Density

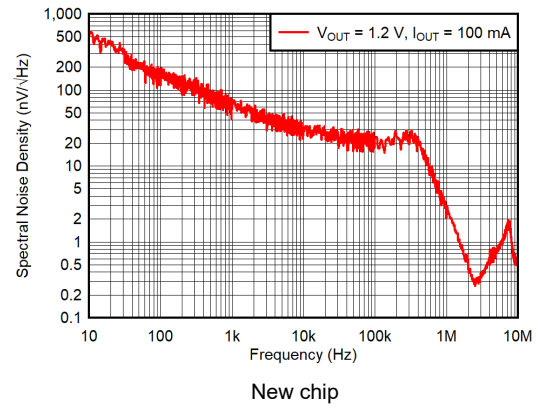


图 5-22. Noise Spectral Density

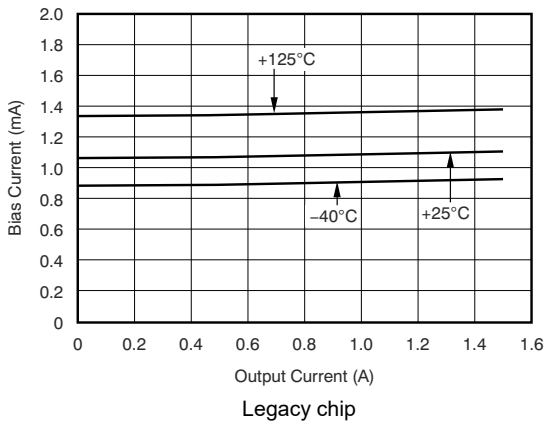


图 5-23. BIAS Pin Current vs Output Current and Temperature (T_J)

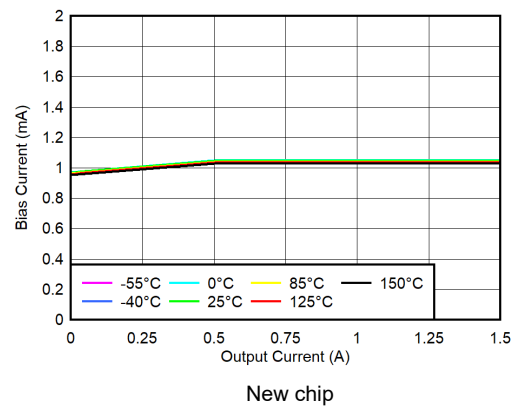


图 5-24. BIAS Pin Current vs Output Current and Temperature (T_J)

5.6 Typical Characteristics: $I_{OUT} = 50 \text{ mA}$ (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3 \text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5 \text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50 \text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{IN} = 1 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{BIAS} = 4.7 \mu\text{F}$, and $C_{OUT} = 10 \mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)

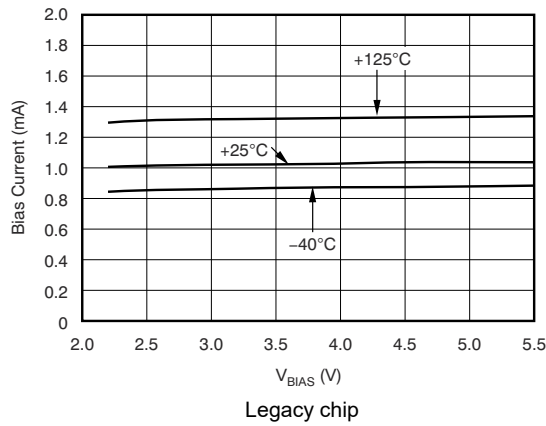


图 5-25. BIAS Pin Current vs V_{BIAS} and Temperature (T_J)

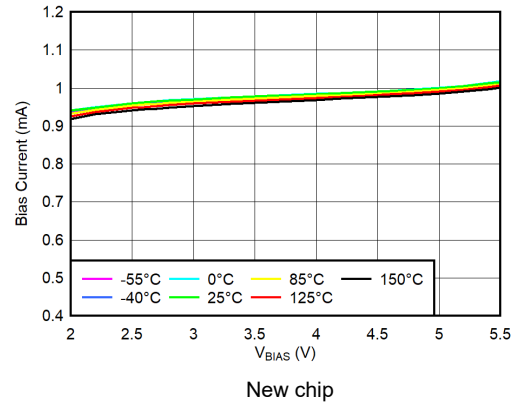


图 5-26. BIAS Pin Current vs V_{BIAS} and Temperature (T_J)

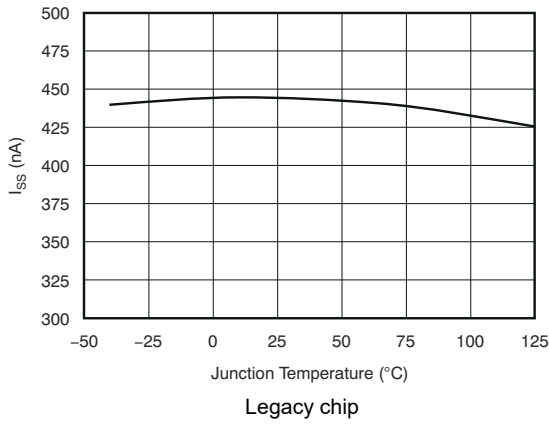


图 5-27. Soft-Start Charging Current (I_{SS}) vs Temperature (T_J)

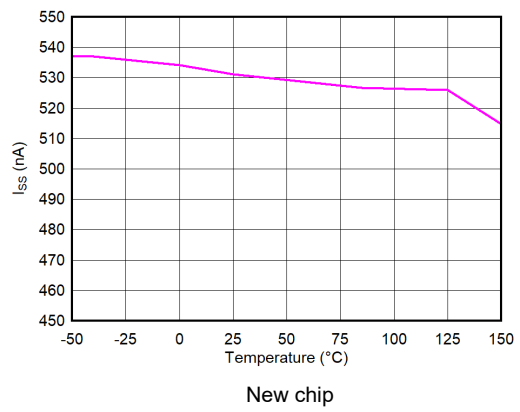


图 5-28. Soft-Start Charging Current (I_{SS}) vs Temperature (T_J)

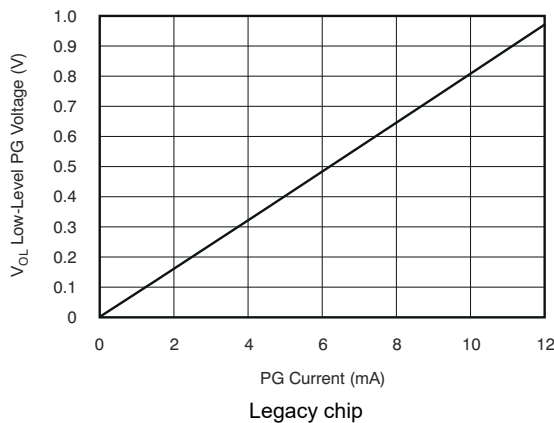


图 5-29. Low-Level PG Voltage vs Current

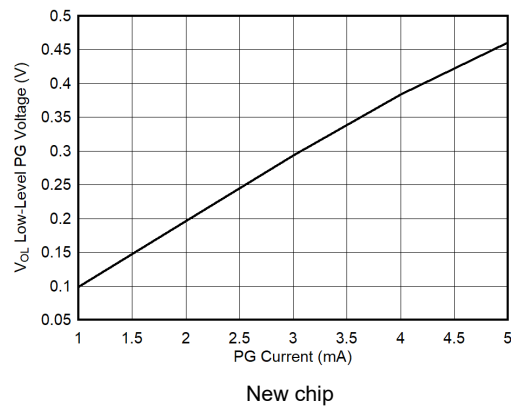
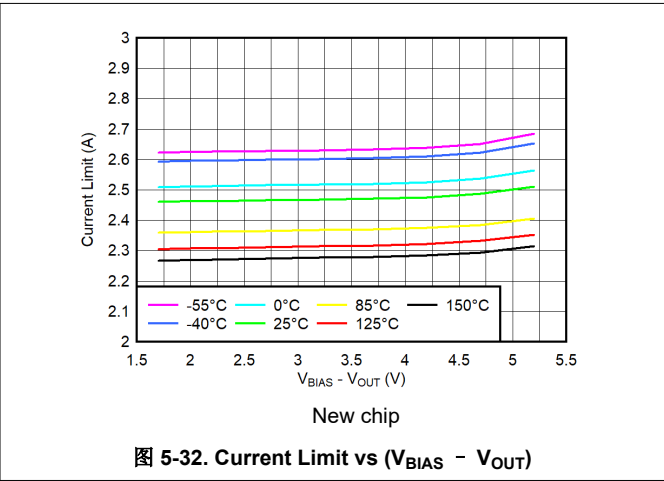
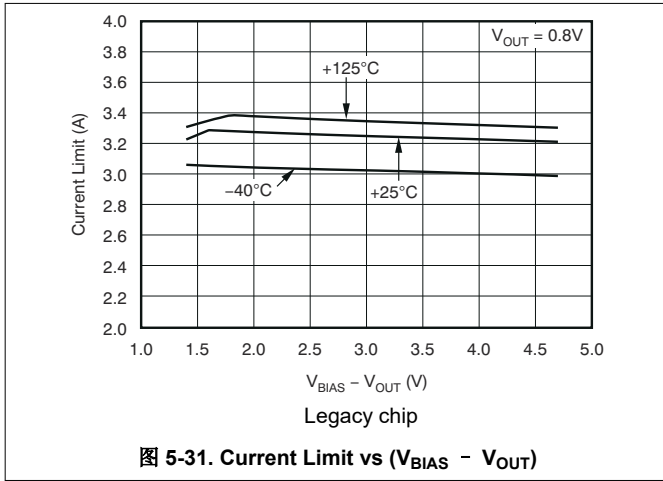


图 5-30. Low-Level PG Voltage vs Current

5.6 Typical Characteristics: $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$ (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3\text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{IN} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{BIAS} = 4.7\ \mu\text{F}$, and $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)



5.7 Typical Characteristics: I_{OUT} = 1 A

at T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3 V, V_{BIAS} = 5 V, I_{OUT} = 1 A, V_{EN} = V_{IN} = 1.8 V, V_{OUT} = 1.5 V, C_{IN} = 1 μF, C_{BIAS} = 4.7 μF, and C_{OUT} = 10 μF (unless otherwise noted)

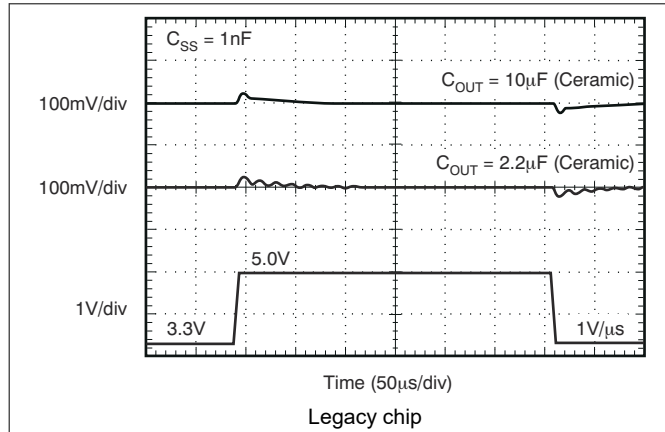


图 5-33. V_{BIAS} Line Transient

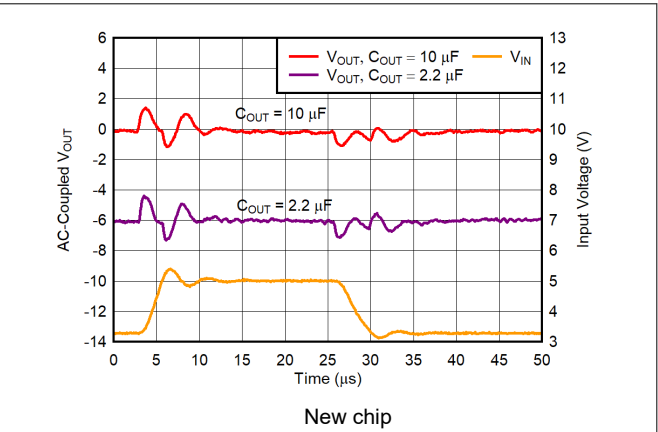


图 5-34. V_{BIAS} Line Transient

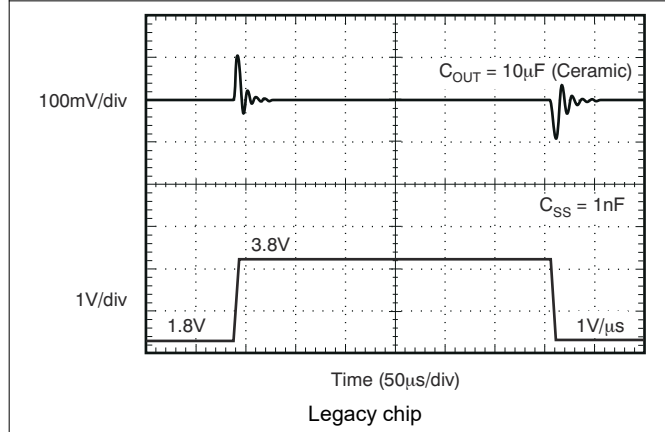


图 5-35. V_{IN} Line Transient

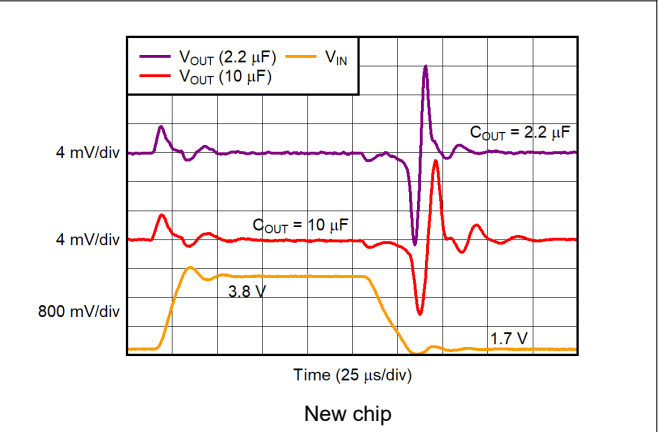


图 5-36. V_{IN} Line Transient

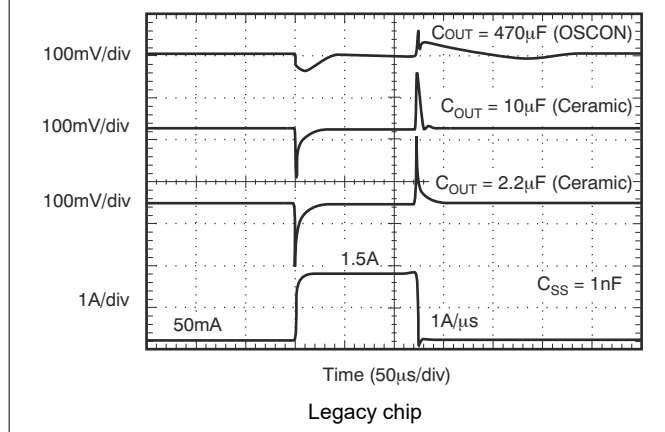


图 5-37. Output Load Transient Response

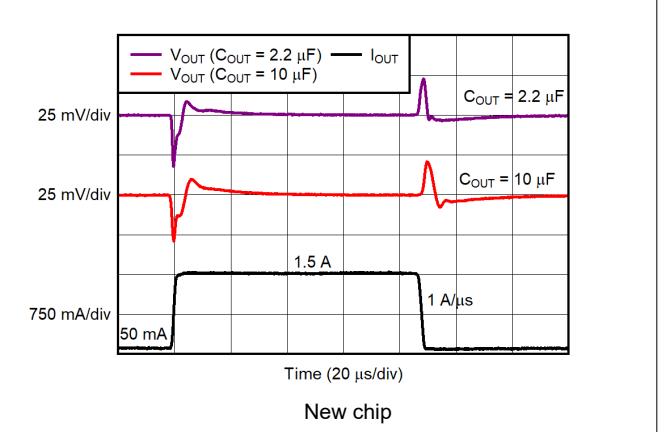


图 5-38. Output Load Transient Response

5.7 Typical Characteristics: $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$ (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3\text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$, $C_{IN} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{BIAS} = 4.7\ \mu\text{F}$, and $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)

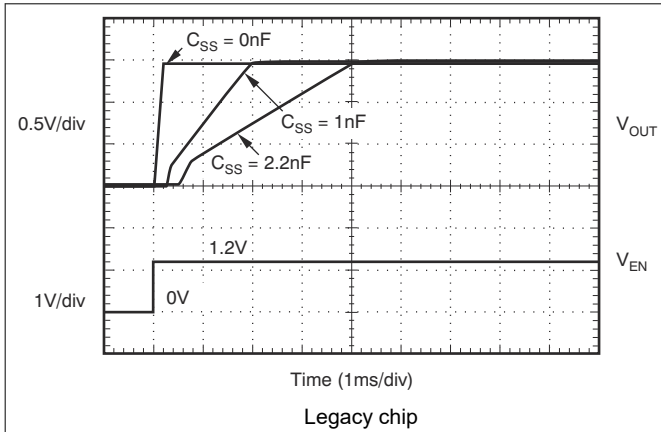


图 5-39. Turn-On Response

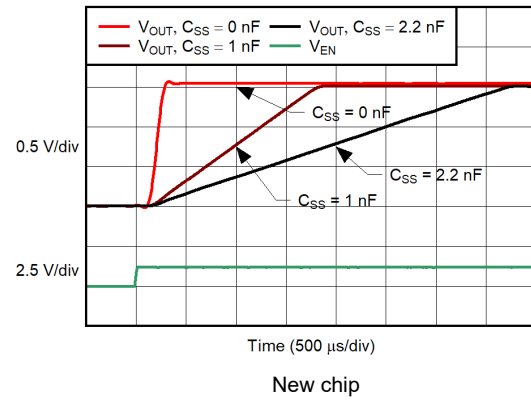


图 5-40. Turn-On Response

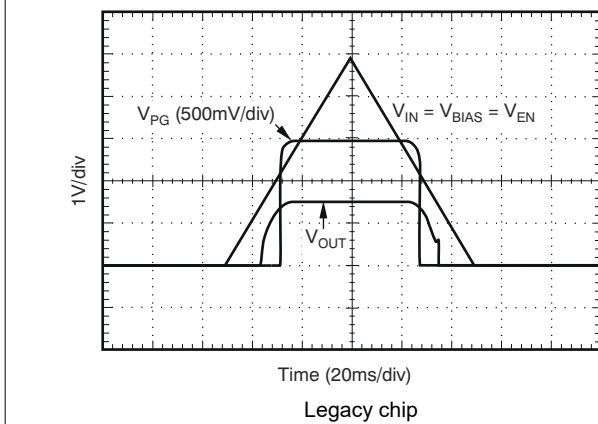


图 5-41. Power-Up, Power-Down

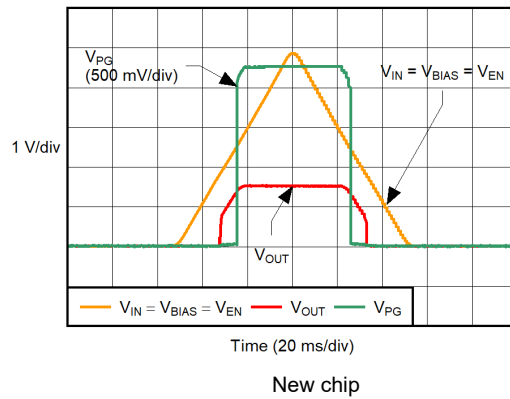


图 5-42. Power-Up, Power-Down

6 Detailed Description

6.1 Overview

The TPS748 is a low-dropout regulator that features soft-start capability. This regulator uses a low current bias input to power all internal control circuitry, allowing the NMOS pass transistor to regulate very low input and output voltages.

The use of an NMOS-pass transistor offers several critical advantages for many applications. Unlike a PMOS topology device, the output capacitor has little effect on loop stability. This architecture allows the TPS748 to be stable with any capacitor type of value 2.2 μF or greater. Transient response is also superior to PMOS topologies, particularly for low V_{IN} applications.

The TPS748 features a programmable voltage-controlled soft-start circuit that provides a smooth, monotonic start-up and limits start-up inrush currents that may be caused by large capacitive loads. A power-good (PG) output is available to allow supply monitoring and sequencing of other supplies. An enable (EN) pin with hysteresis and deglitch allows slow-ramping signals to be used for sequencing the device. The low V_{IN} and V_{OUT} capability allows for inexpensive, easy-to-design, and efficient linear regulation between the multiple supply voltages often required by processor-intensive systems.

6.2 Functional Block Diagrams

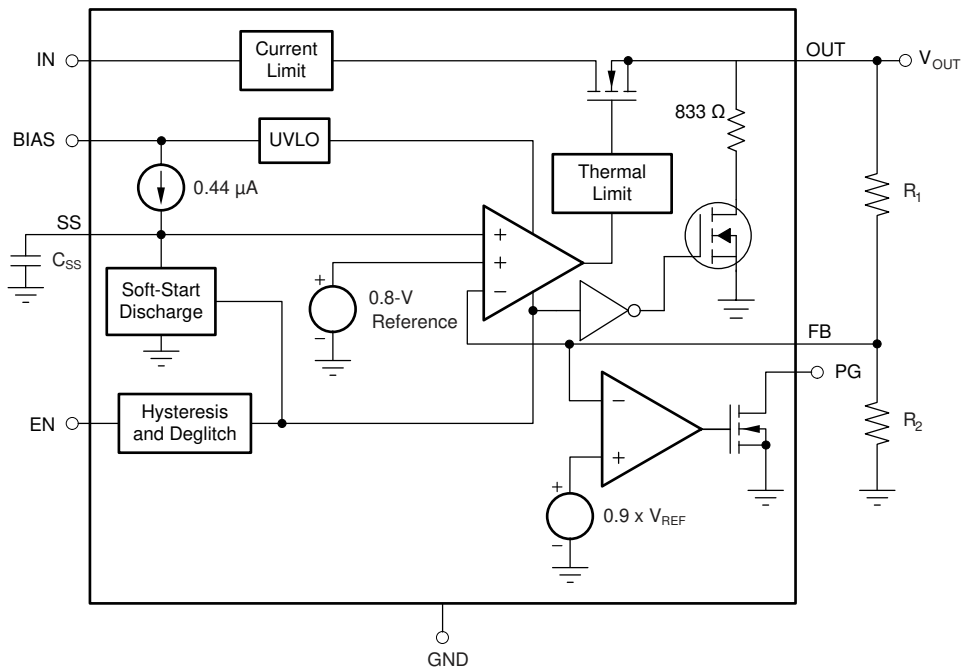


图 6-1. Legacy Chip Functional Block Diagram

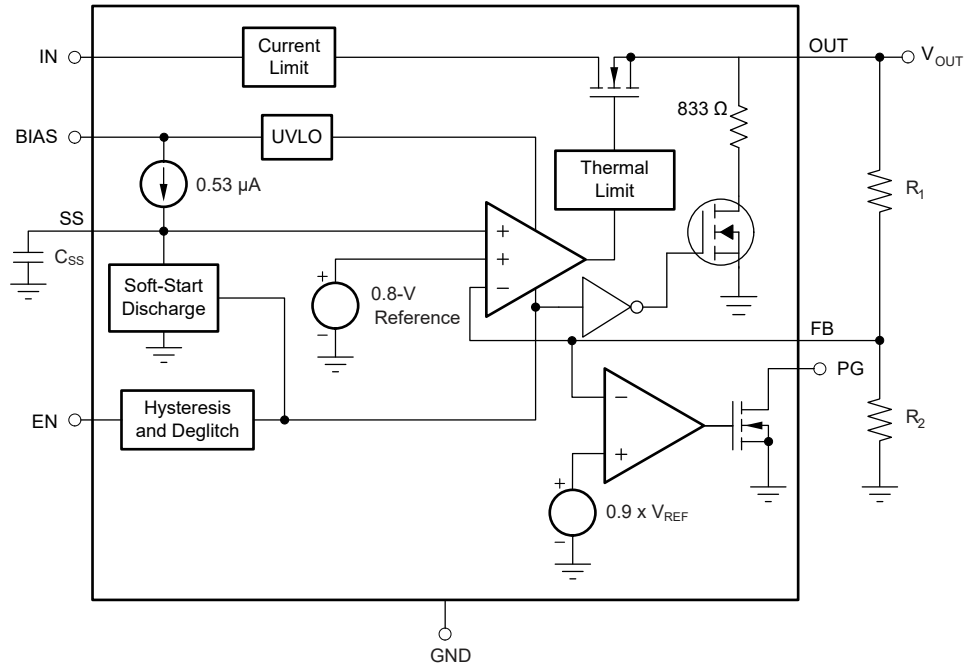


图 6-2. New Chip Functional Block Diagram

6.3 Feature Description

6.3.1 Enable/Shutdown

The enable (EN) pin is active high and is compatible with standard digital signaling levels. V_{EN} below 0.4 V turns the regulator off, while V_{EN} above 1.1 V turns the regulator on. Unlike many regulators, the enable circuitry has hysteresis and deglitching for use with relatively slowly ramping analog signals. This configuration allows the TPS748 to be enabled by connecting the output of another supply to the EN pin. The enable circuitry typically has 50 mV of hysteresis and a deglitch circuit to help avoid on-off cycling as a result of small glitches in the V_{EN} signal.

The enable threshold is typically 0.8 V and varies with temperature and process variations. Temperature variation is approximately $-1 \text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$; process variation accounts for most of the rest of the variation to the 0.4-V and 1.1-V limits. If precise turn-on timing is required, a fast rise-time signal must be used to enable the TPS748.

If not used, EN can be connected to either IN or BIAS. If EN is connected to IN, connect this pin as close as possible to the largest capacitance on the input to prevent voltage droops on that line from triggering the enable circuit.

The TPS748 has an internal active pulldown circuit that connects the output to GND through an 833- Ω resistor when the device is disabled. This resistor discharges the output with a time constant of:

$$\tau = \left(\frac{833 \times R_L}{833 + R_L} \right) \times C_{OUT} \quad (1)$$

6.3.2 Power Good

The power-good (PG) pin is an open-drain output and can be connected to any 5.5-V or lower rail through an external pullup resistor. This pin requires at least 1.1 V on V_{BIAS} in order to have a valid output. The PG output is high-impedance when V_{OUT} is greater than $V_{IT} + V_{HYS}$. If V_{OUT} drops below V_{IT} or if V_{BIAS} drops below 1.9 V, the open-drain output turns on and pulls the PG output low. The PG pin also asserts when the device is disabled. The recommended operating condition of PG pin sink current is up to 1 mA, so the pullup resistor for PG must be in the range of 10 k Ω to 1 M Ω . If output voltage monitoring is not needed, the PG pin can be left floating.

6.3.3 Internal Current Limit

The TPS748 features a factory-trimmed current limit that is flat over temperature and supply voltage. The current limit allows the device to supply surges of up to 2 A and maintain regulation. The current limit responds in approximately 10 μ s to reduce the current during a short-circuit fault.

The internal current limit protection circuitry of the TPS748 is designed to protect against overload conditions. This circuitry is not intended to allow operation above the rated current of the device. Continuously running the TPS748 above the rated current degrades device reliability.

6.3.4 Thermal Protection

Thermal protection disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately 160°C, allowing the device to cool. When the junction temperature cools to approximately 140°C, the output circuitry is enabled. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature the thermal protection circuit can cycle on and off. This cycling limits the dissipation of the regulator, protecting the regulator from damage as a result of overheating.

Activation of the thermal protection circuit indicates excessive power dissipation or inadequate heat sinking. For reliable operation, limit junction temperature to 125°C maximum. To estimate the margin of safety in a complete design (including heat sink), increase the ambient temperature until thermal protection is triggered; use worst-case loads and signal conditions. For good reliability, thermal protection must trigger at least 40°C above the maximum expected ambient condition of the application. This condition produces a worst-case junction temperature of 125°C at the highest expected ambient temperature and worst-case load.

The internal protection circuitry of the TPS748 is designed to protect against overload conditions. This circuitry is not intended to replace proper heat sinking. Continuously running the TPS748 into thermal shutdown degrades device reliability.

6.4 Device Functional Modes

表 6-1 shows the conditions that lead to the different modes of operation.

表 6-1. Device Functional Mode Comparison

OPERATING MODE	PARAMETER				
	V_{IN}	V_{EN}	V_{BIAS}	I_{OUT}	T_J
Normal mode	$V_{IN} > V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO}(V_{IN})$	$V_{EN} > V_{EN(high)}$	$V_{BIAS} \geq V_{OUT} + 1.6\text{ V}$	$I_{OUT} < I_{CL}$	$T_J < 125^\circ\text{C}$
Dropout mode	$V_{IN} < V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO}(V_{IN})$	$V_{EN} > V_{EN(high)}$	$V_{BIAS} < V_{OUT} + 1.6\text{ V}$	—	$T_J < 125^\circ\text{C}$
Disabled mode (any true condition disables the device)	$V_{IN} < V_{IN(min)}$	$V_{EN} < V_{EN(low)}$	$V_{BIAS} < V_{BIAS(min)}$	—	$T_J > 165^\circ\text{C}$

6.4.1 Normal Operation

The device regulates to the nominal output voltage under the following conditions:

- The input voltage and bias voltage are both at least at the respective minimum specifications
- The enable voltage has previously exceeded the enable rising threshold voltage and has not decreased below the enable falling threshold
- The output current is less than the current limit
- The device junction temperature is less than the maximum specified junction temperature

6.4.2 Dropout Operation

If the input voltage is lower than the nominal output voltage plus the specified dropout voltage, but all other conditions are met for normal operation, the device operates in dropout mode. In this condition, the output voltage is the same as the input voltage minus the dropout voltage. The transient performance of the device is significantly degraded because the pass transistor is in a triode state and no longer controls the current through the LDO. Line or load transients in dropout can result in large output voltage deviations.

6.4.3 Disabled

The device is disabled under the following conditions:

- The input or bias voltages are below the respective minimum specifications
- The enable voltage is less than the enable falling threshold voltage or has not yet exceeded the enable rising threshold
- The device junction temperature is greater than the thermal shutdown temperature

6.5 Programming

6.5.1 Programmable Soft-Start

The TPS74801 features a programmable, monotonic, voltage-controlled soft-start that is set with an external capacitor (C_{SS}). This feature is important for many applications because soft-start eliminates power-up initialization problems when powering FPGAs, DSPs, or other processors. The controlled voltage ramp of the output also reduces peak inrush current during start-up, minimizing start-up transient events to the input power bus.

To achieve a linear and monotonic soft-start, the TPS74801 error amplifier tracks the voltage ramp of the external soft-start capacitor until the voltage exceeds the internal reference. The soft-start ramp time depends on the soft-start charging current (I_{SS}), soft-start capacitance (C_{SS}), and the internal reference voltage (V_{REF}), and can be calculated using [方程式 2](#):

$$t_{SS} = \frac{(V_{REF} \times C_{SS})}{I_{SS}} \quad (2)$$

If large output capacitors are used, the device current limit (I_{CL}) and the output capacitor can set the start-up time. In this case, the start-up time is given by [方程式 3](#):

$$t_{SSCL} = \frac{(V_{OUT(NOM)} \times C_{OUT})}{I_{CL(MIN)}} \quad (3)$$

where:

- $V_{OUT(nom)}$ is the nominal output voltage
- C_{OUT} is the output capacitance
- $I_{CL(min)}$ is the minimum current limit for the device

In applications where monotonic start up is required, the soft-start time given by [方程式 2](#) must be set greater than [方程式 3](#).

The maximum recommended soft-start capacitor is 15 nF. Larger soft-start capacitors can be used and do not damage the device; however, the soft-start capacitor discharge circuit can possibly be unable to fully discharge the soft-start capacitor when enabled. Soft-start capacitors larger than 15 nF can be a problem in applications where the enable pin must be rapidly pulsed and with the device still required to soft-start from ground. C_{SS} must be low-leakage; X7R, X5R, or C0G dielectric materials are preferred. See [表 6-2](#) for suggested soft-start capacitor values.

表 6-2. Standard Capacitor Values for Programming the Soft-Start Time

C_{SS}	SOFT-START TIME ⁽¹⁾ (Legacy Chip)	SOFT-START TIME ⁽¹⁾ (New Chip)
Open	0.1 ms	0.25ms
270 pF	0.5 ms	0.4ms
560 pF	1 ms	0.8ms
2.7 nF	5 ms	4.1ms
5.6 nF	10 ms	8.5ms
10 nF	18 ms	15ms

(1) $t_{SS}(s) = 0.8 \times C_{SS}(F) / I_{SS}$, where $t_{SS}(s)$ = soft-start time in seconds.

Another option to set the start-up rate is to use a feedforward capacitor; see the [Pros and Cons of Using a Feedforward Capacitor with a Low-Dropout Regulator application note](#) for more information.

6.5.2 Sequencing Requirements

V_{IN} , V_{BIAS} , and V_{EN} can be sequenced in any order without causing damage to the device. However, for the soft-start function to work as intended, certain sequencing rules must be applied. Connecting EN to IN is acceptable for most applications, as long as V_{IN} is greater than 1.1 V and the ramp rate of V_{IN} and V_{BIAS} is faster than the set soft-start ramp rate.

There are several different start-up responses that are possible, but not typical:

- If the ramp rate of the input sources is slower than the set soft-start time, the output tracks the slower supply minus the dropout voltage until reaching the set output voltage
- If EN is connected to BIAS, the device soft-starts as programmed, provided that V_{IN} is present before V_{BIAS}
- If V_{BIAS} and V_{EN} are present before V_{IN} is applied and the set soft-start time has expired, then V_{OUT} tracks V_{IN}
- If the soft-start time has not expired, the output tracks V_{IN} until V_{OUT} reaches the value set by the charging soft-start capacitor

图 6-3 shows the use of an RC-delay circuit to hold off V_{EN} until V_{BIAS} has ramped. This technique can also be used to drive EN from V_{IN} . An external control signal can also be used to enable the device after V_{IN} and V_{BIAS} are present.

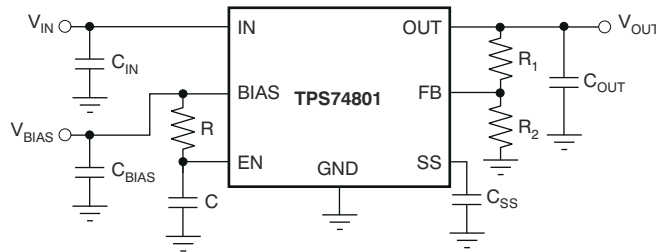


图 6-3. Soft-Start Delay Using an RC Circuit to Enable the Device

7 Application and Implementation

备注

以下应用部分中的信息不属于 TI 器件规格的范围，TI 不担保其准确性和完整性。TI 的客户应负责确定器件是否适用于其应用。客户应验证并测试其设计，以确保系统功能。

7.1 Application Information

The TPS748 is a low-dropout regulator that features soft-start capability. This regulator uses a low current bias input to power all internal control circuitry, allowing the NMOS pass transistor to regulate very low input and output voltages.

The use of an NMOS-pass transistor offers several critical advantages for many applications. Unlike a PMOS topology device, the output capacitor has little effect on loop stability. This architecture allows the TPS748 to be stable with any capacitor type of value 2.2 μF or greater. Transient response is also superior to PMOS topologies, particularly for low V_{IN} applications.

The TPS748 features a programmable voltage-controlled soft-start circuit that provides a smooth, monotonic start-up and limits start-up inrush currents that can be caused by large capacitive loads. A power-good (PG) output is available to allow supply monitoring and sequencing of other supplies. An enable (EN) pin with hysteresis and deglitch allows slow-ramping signals to be used for sequencing the device. The low V_{IN} and V_{OUT} capability allows for inexpensive, easy-to-design, and efficient linear regulation between the multiple supply voltages often required by processor-intensive systems.

7.1.1 Adjusting the Output Voltage

图 7-1 显示了 TPS748 可调输出器件的典型应用电路。

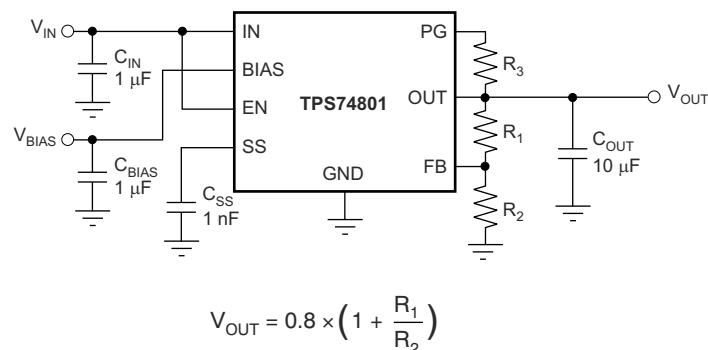


图 7-1. Typical Application Circuit for the TPS748 (Adjustable)

R_1 and R_2 can be calculated for any output voltage using the formula shown in 图 7-1. 表 7-1 lists sample resistor values of common output voltages. In order to achieve the maximum accuracy specifications, R_2 must be $\leq 4.99 \text{ k}\Omega$.

表 7-1. Standard 1% Resistor Values for Programming the Output Voltage⁽¹⁾

R_1 (k Ω)	R_2 (k Ω)	V_{OUT} (V)
Short	Open	0.8
0.619	4.99	0.9
1.13	4.53	1.0
1.37	4.42	1.05
1.87	4.99	1.1
2.49	4.99	1.2
4.12	4.75	1.5
3.57	2.87	1.8
3.57	1.69	2.5
3.57	1.15	3.3

(1) $V_{OUT} = 0.8 \times (1 + R_1 / R_2)$.

备注

When V_{BIAS} and V_{EN} are present and V_{IN} is not supplied, this device outputs approximately 50 μA of current from OUT. Although this condition does not cause any damage to the device, the output current can charge up the OUT node if total resistance between OUT and GND (including external feedback resistors) is greater than 10 k Ω .

7.1.2 Input, Output, and Bias Capacitor Requirements

The device is designed to be stable for all available types and values of output capacitors $\geq 2.2 \mu\text{F}$. The device is also stable with multiple capacitors in parallel, which can be of any type or value.

The capacitance required on the IN and BIAS pins strongly depends on the input supply source impedance. To counteract any inductance in the input, the minimum recommended capacitor for V_{IN} is 1 μF and minimum recommended capacitor for V_{BIAS} is 0.1 μF . If V_{IN} and V_{BIAS} are connected to the same supply, the recommended minimum capacitor for V_{BIAS} is 4.7 μF . Use good-quality, low-ESR capacitors on the input; ceramic X5R and X7R capacitors are preferred. Place these capacitors as close to the pins as possible for optimum performance.

7.1.3 Transient Response

The TPS748 was designed to have excellent transient response for most applications with a small amount of output capacitance. In some cases, the transient response can be limited by the transient response of the input supply. This limitation is especially true in applications where the difference between the input and output is less than 300 mV. In this case, adding additional input capacitance improves the transient response much more than just adding additional output capacitance does. With a solid input supply, adding additional output capacitance reduces undershoot and overshoot during a transient event; see 图 5-37 in the *Typical Characteristics* section. Because the TPS748 is stable with output capacitors as low as 2.2 μF , many applications can then need very little capacitance at the LDO output. For these applications, local bypass capacitance for the powered device can be sufficient to meet the transient requirements of the application. This design reduces the total solution cost by avoiding the need to use expensive, high-value capacitors at the LDO output.

7.1.4 Dropout Voltage

The TPS748 offers very low dropout performance, making the device designed for high-current, low V_{IN} , low V_{OUT} applications. The low dropout of the TPS748 allows the device to be used in place of a dc/dc converter and still achieve good efficiency. 方程式 4 provides a quick estimate of the efficiency.

$$\text{Efficiency} \approx \frac{V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT}}{V_{IN} \times (I_{IN} + I_Q)} \approx \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \text{ at } I_{OUT} \gg I_Q \quad (4)$$

This efficiency provides designers with the power architecture for their applications to achieve the smallest, simplest, and lowest cost solutions.

There are two different specifications for dropout voltage with the TPS748. The first specification (see 图 7-2) is referred to as V_{IN} dropout and is used when an external bias voltage is applied to achieve low dropout. This specification assumes that V_{BIAS} is at least $3.25 V^1$ above V_{OUT} , which is the case for V_{BIAS} when powered by a 5.0-V rail with 5% tolerance and with $V_{OUT} = 1.5 V$. If V_{BIAS} is higher than $V_{OUT} + 3.25 V^1$, V_{IN} dropout is less than specified.¹

The second specification (illustrated in 图 7-8) is referred to as V_{BIAS} dropout and applies to applications where IN and BIAS are tied together. This option allows the device to be used in applications where an auxiliary bias voltage is not available or low dropout is not required. Dropout is limited by BIAS in these applications because V_{BIAS} provides the gate drive to the pass transistor; therefore, V_{BIAS} must be 1.6 V above V_{OUT} . Because of this usage, IN and BIAS tied together become a highly inefficient solution that can consume large amounts of power. Pay attention not to exceed the power rating of the device package.

7.1.5 Output Noise

The TPS748 provides low output noise when a soft-start capacitor is used. When the device reaches the end of the soft-start cycle, the soft-start capacitor serves as a filter for the internal reference. By using a 1-nF soft-start capacitor, the output noise is reduced by half and is typically $30 \mu V_{RMS}$ for a 1.2-V output (10 Hz to 100 kHz). Further increasing C_{SS} has little effect on noise. Because most of the output noise is generated by the internal reference, the noise is a function of the set output voltage. The RMS noise with a 1-nF soft-start capacitor is given in 方程式 5:

$$V_N(\mu V_{RMS}) = 25 \left(\frac{\mu V_{RMS}}{V} \right) \times V_{OUT}(V) \quad (5)$$

The low output noise of the TPS748 makes the device a good choice for powering transceivers, PLLs, or other noise-sensitive circuitry.

¹ 3.25 V is a test condition of this device and can be adjusted by referring to 图 5-11.

7.2 Typical Applications

7.2.1 FPGA I/O Supply at 1.5 V With a Bias Rail

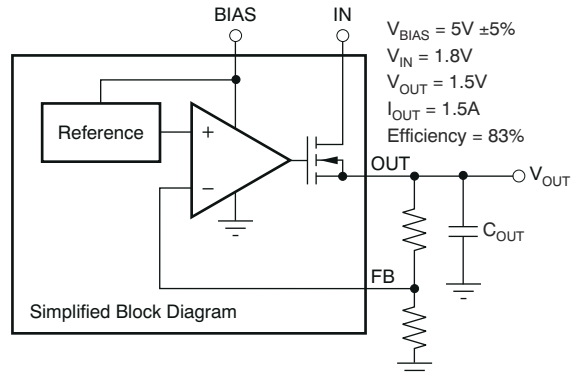


图 7-2. Typical Application of the TPS748 Using an Auxiliary Bias Rail

7.2.1.1 Design Requirements

This application powers the I/O rails of an FPGA, at $V_{OUT(nom)} = 1.5 V$ and $I_{OUT(dc)} = 1.5 A$. The available external supply voltages are 1.8 V, 3.3 V, and 5 V.

7.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

First, determine what supplies to use for the input and bias rails. A 1.8-V input can be stepped down to 1.5 V at 1.5 A if an external bias is provided, because the maximum dropout voltage is 165 mV if V_{BIAS} is at least 3.25 V higher than V_{OUT} . To achieve this voltage step, the bias rail is supplied by the 5-V supply. The approximation in [方程式 4](#) estimates the efficiency at 83.3%.

The output voltage then must be set to 1.5 V. As [表 7-1](#) describes, set $R_1 = 4.12 k\Omega$ and $R_2 = 4.75 k\Omega$ to obtain the required output voltage. The minimum capacitor sizing is desired to reduce the total solution size footprint; see the [Input, Output, and Bias Capacitor Requirements](#) section for $C_{IN} = 1 \mu F$, $C_{BIAS} = 1 \mu F$, and $C_{OUT} = 2.2 \mu F$. Use $C_{SS} = 1 nF$ for a typical 1.8-ms start-up time.

[图 7-2](#) shows a simplified version of the final circuit.

7.2.1.3 Application Curves

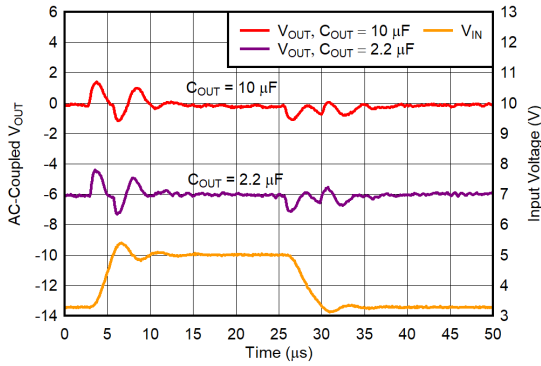


图 7-3. V_{BIAS} Line Transient

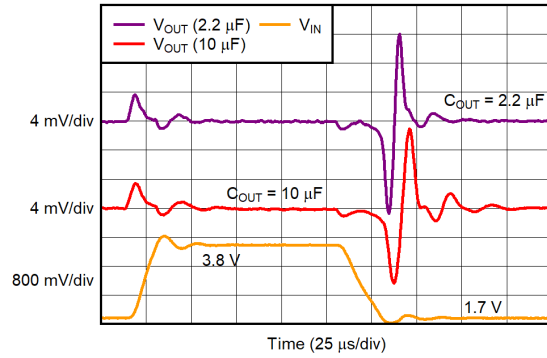


图 7-4. V_{IN} Line Transient

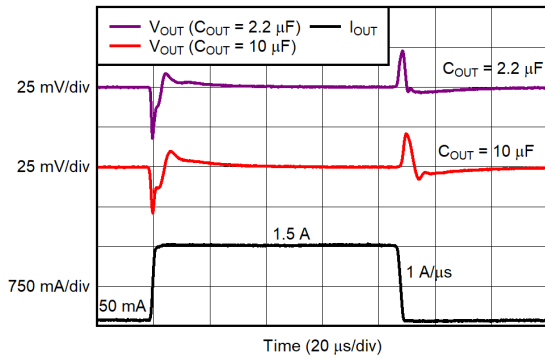


图 7-5. Output Load Transient Response

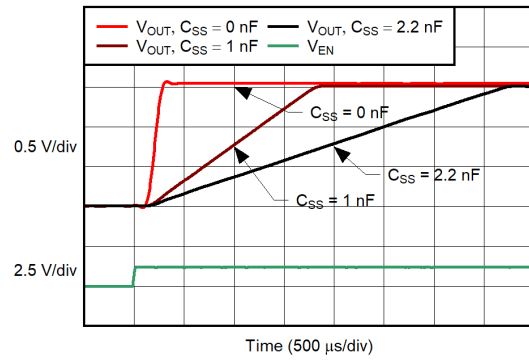


图 7-6. Turn-On Response

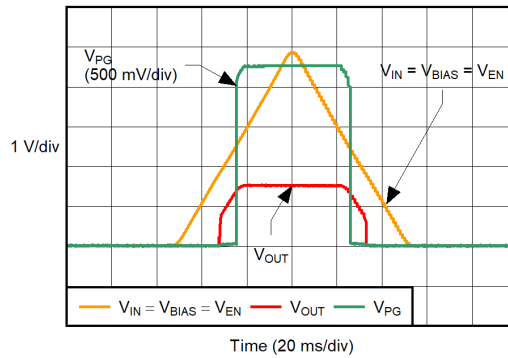


图 7-7. Power-Up, Power-Down

7.2.2 FPGA I/O Supply at 1.5 V Without a Bias Rail

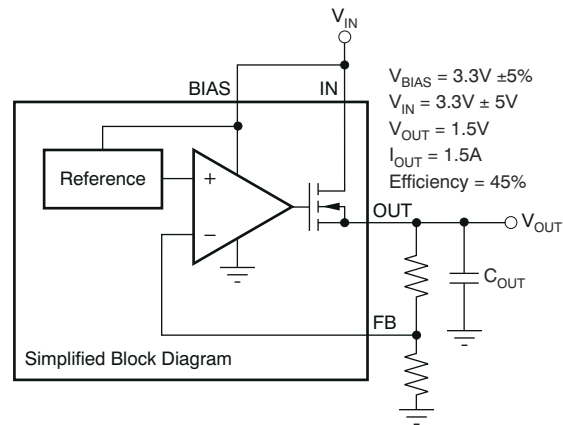


图 7-8. Typical Application of the TPS748 Without an Auxiliary Bias Rail

7.2.2.1 Design Requirements

The application powers the I/O rails of an FPGA, at $V_{OUT(nom)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ and $I_{OUT(max)} = 1.5\text{ A}$. The only available rail is 3.3 V. The I/O pins are driven for only short durations with a 5% duty cycle, so thermal issues are not a concern.

7.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

There is only one available rail; therefore, the input supply and the bias supply are connected together on the 3.3-V input supply.

The output voltage must be set to 1.5 V. As 表 7-1 describes, set $R_1 = 4.12\text{ k}\Omega$ and $R_2 = 4.75\text{ k}\Omega$ to obtain the required output voltage. The minimum capacitor sizing is desired to reduce the total solution size footprint; see the [Input, Output, and Bias Capacitor Requirements](#) section for $C_{IN} = C_{BIAS} = 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$. Use $C_{SS} = 1\text{ nF}$ for a typical 1.8-ms start-up time.

图 7-8 shows the TPS748 configured without a bias rail.

7.2.2.3 Application Curves

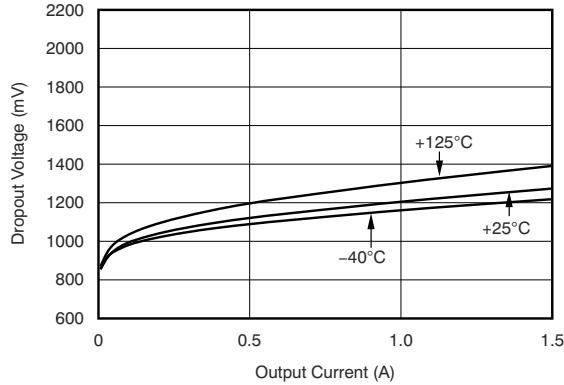


图 7-9. V_{BIAS} Dropout Voltage vs I_{OUT} and Temperature (T_J)

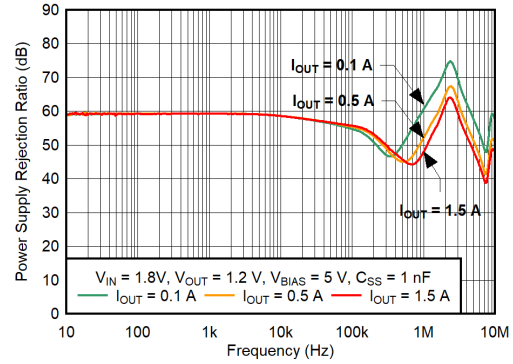


图 7-10. V_{BIAS} PSRR vs Frequency

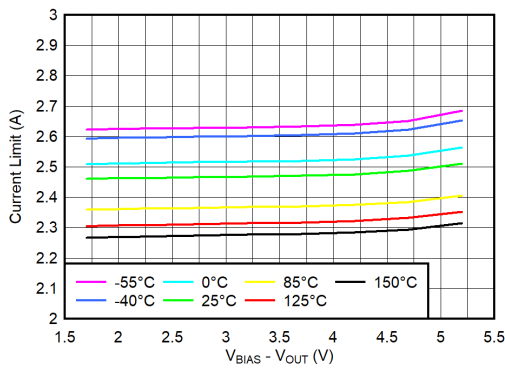


图 7-11. Current Limit vs ($V_{BIAS} - V_{OUT}$)

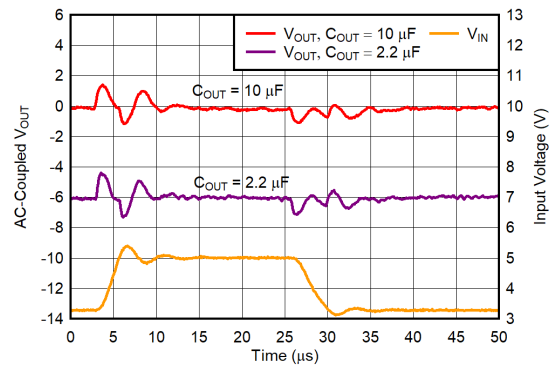


图 7-12. V_{BIAS} Line Transient

7.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The TPS748 is designed to operate from an input voltage up to 5.5 V, provided the bias rail is at least 1.62 V higher than the input supply and dropout requirements are met. The bias rail and the input supply must both provide adequate headroom and current for the device to operate normally. Connect a low output impedance power supply directly to the IN pin of the TPS748. This supply must have at least 1 μ F of capacitance near the IN pin for optimal performance. A supply with similar requirements must also be connected directly to the bias rail with a separate 1- μ F or larger capacitor. If the IN pin is tied to the bias pin, a minimum 4.7 μ F of capacitance is needed for performance. To increase the overall PSRR of the solution at higher frequencies, use a pi-filter or ferrite bead before the input capacitor.

7.4 Layout

7.4.1 Layout Guidelines

An optimal layout can greatly improve transient performance, PSR, and noise. To minimize the voltage drop on the input of the device during load transients, the capacitance on IN and BIAS must be connected as close as possible to the device. This capacitance also minimizes the effects of parasitic inductance and resistance of the input source and can, therefore, improve stability. To achieve optimal transient performance and accuracy, the top side of R_1 in 图 7-1 must be connected as close as possible to the load. If BIAS is connected to IN, connect

BIAS as close to the sense point of the input supply as possible. This connection minimizes the voltage drop on BIAS during transient conditions and can improve the turn-on response.

Knowing the device power dissipation and proper sizing of the thermal plane that is connected to the thermal pad is critical to avoiding thermal shutdown and ensuring reliable operation. Power dissipation of the device depends on input voltage and load conditions and can be calculated using [方程式 6](#):

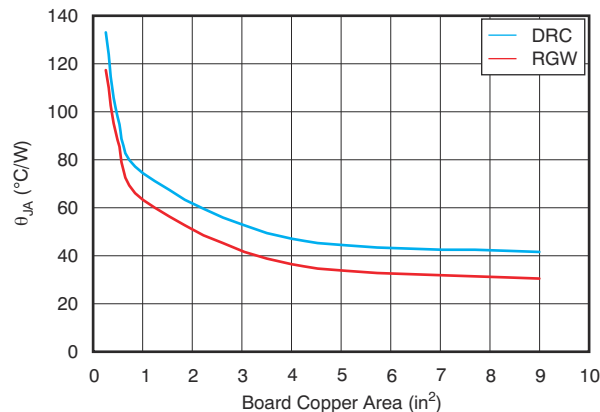
$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} \quad (6)$$

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

On both the VSON (DRC) and VQFN (RGW) packages, the primary conduction path for heat is through the exposed pad to the printed circuit board (PCB). The pad can be connected to ground or be left floating; however, the pad be attached to an appropriate amount of copper PCB area to ensure the device does not overheat. The maximum junction-to-ambient thermal resistance depends on the maximum ambient temperature, maximum device junction temperature, and power dissipation of the device and can be calculated using [方程式 7](#):

$$R_{\theta JA} = \frac{(+125^{\circ}\text{C} - T_A)}{P_D} \quad (7)$$

Knowing the maximum $R_{\theta JA}$, the minimum amount of PCB copper area needed for appropriate heat sinking can be estimated using [图 7-13](#).



$R_{\theta JA}$ value at board size of 9 in² (that is, 3 in × 3 in) is a JEDEC standard.

图 7-13. $R_{\theta JA}$ vs Board Size

[图 7-13](#) shows the variation of $R_{\theta JA}$ as a function of ground plane copper area in the board. This figure is intended only as a guideline to demonstrate the effects of heat spreading in the ground plane and is not intended to be used to estimate actual thermal performance in real application environments.

备注

When the device is mounted on an application PCB, TI strongly recommends using Ψ_{JT} and Ψ_{JB} , as explained in the [Estimating Junction Temperature](#) section.

7.4.1.1 Estimating Junction Temperature

Using the thermal metrics Ψ_{JT} and Ψ_{JB} , as shown in the [Thermal Information](#) table, the junction temperature can be estimated with corresponding formulas (given in [方程式 8](#)). For backwards compatibility, an older $\theta_{JC, Top}$ parameter is listed as well.

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

$$\Psi_{JB}: T_J = T_B + \Psi_{JB} \cdot P_D \quad (8)$$

Where P_D is the power dissipation shown by [方程式 6](#), T_T is the temperature at the center-top of the device package, and T_B is the PCB temperature measured 1 mm away from the device package *on the PCB surface* ([图 7-14](#)).

备注

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

For more information about measuring T_T and T_B , see the [Using New Thermal Metrics](#) application note, available for download at www.ti.com.

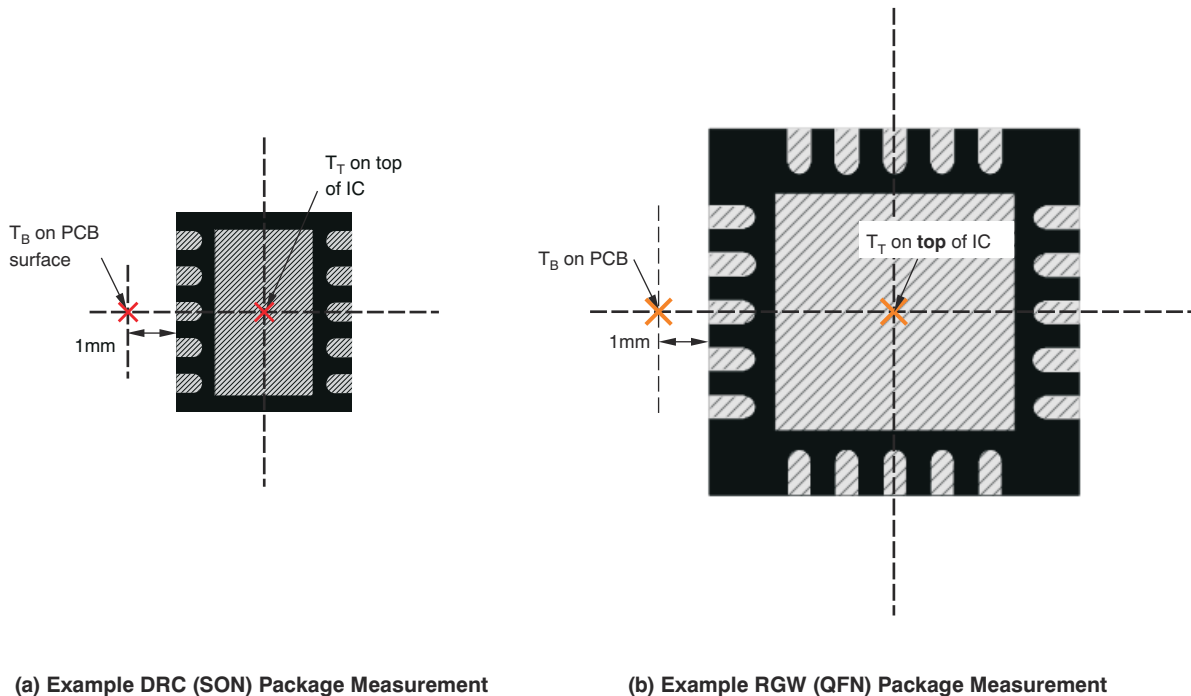


图 7-14. Measuring Points for T_T and T_B

By looking at 图 7-15, the new thermal metrics (Ψ_{JT} and Ψ_{JB}) have very little dependency on board size. That is, using Ψ_{JT} or Ψ_{JB} with 方程式 8 is a good way to estimate T_J by simply measuring T_T or T_B , regardless of the application board size.

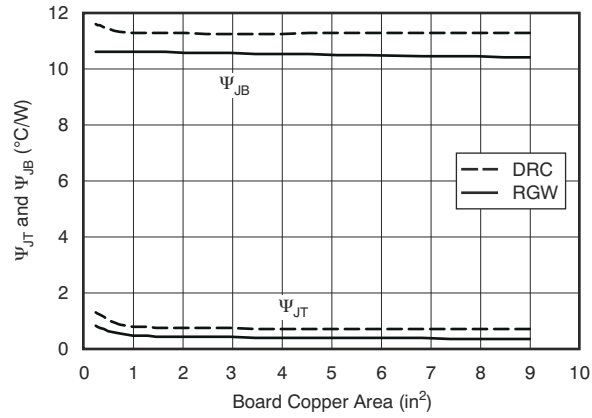


图 7-15. Ψ_{JT} and Ψ_{JB} vs Board Size

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

7.4.2 Layout Example

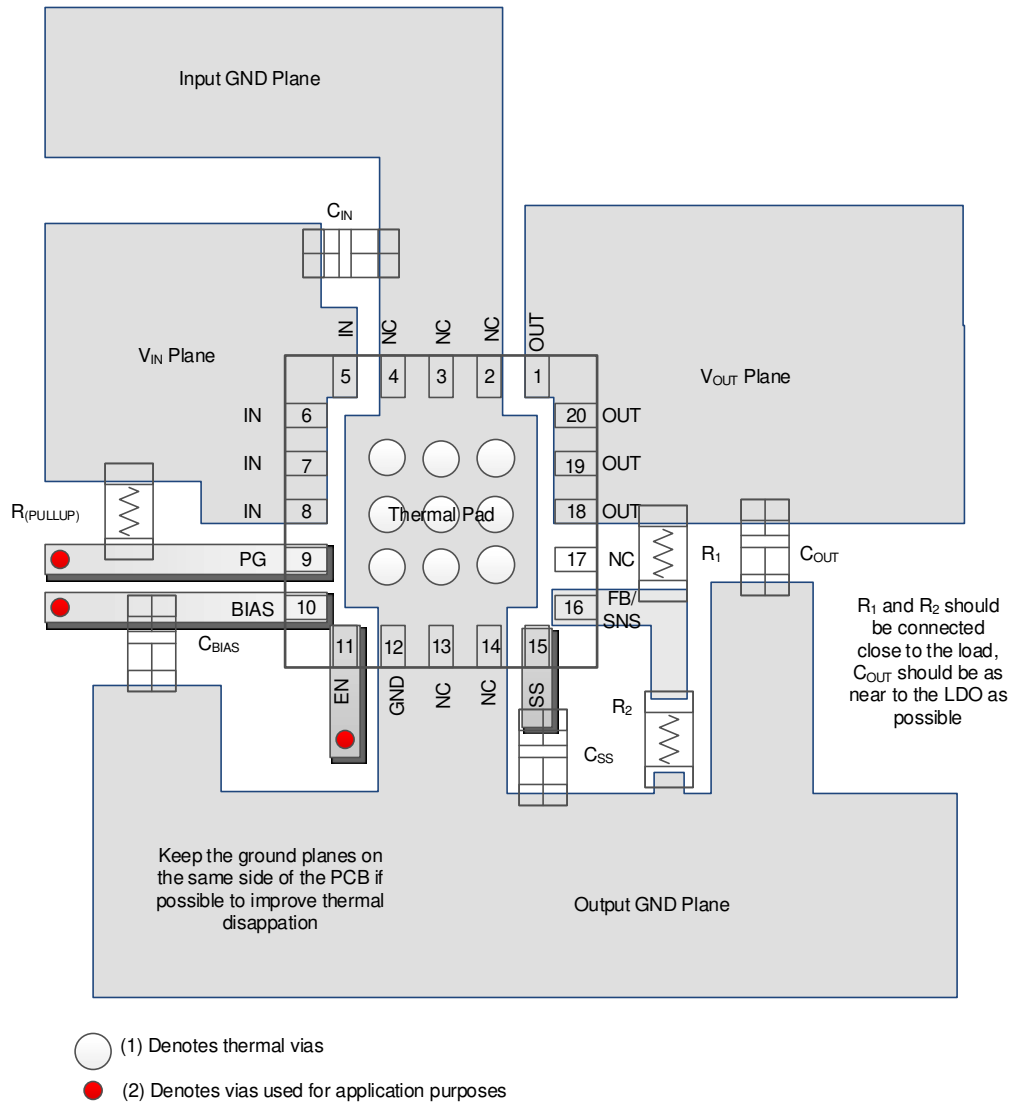


图 7-16. Layout Example (RGW Package)

8 Device and Documentation Support

8.1 Device Support

8.1.1 Device Nomenclature

表 8-1. Device Nomenclature

PRODUCT ⁽¹⁾	V _{OUT}
TPS74801yyyzM3	<p>yyy is the package designator. z is the package quantity. M3 is a suffix designator for devices that only use the latest manufacturing flow (CSO: RFB). Devices without this suffix ship with the legacy chip (CSO: DLN) or the new chip (CSO: RFB). The reel packaging label provides CSO information to distinguish which chip is being used. The device performance for new and legacy chips is denoted throughout the document.</p>

(1) For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or visit the device product folder on www.ti.com.

8.1.2 Development Support

8.1.2.1 Evaluation Modules

An evaluation module (EVM) is available to assist in the initial circuit performance evaluation using the TPS48. The [TPS74801EVM-177 evaluation module](#) (and related [user's guide](#)) can be requested at the Texas Instruments website through the product folders or purchased directly from the [TI eStore](#).

8.1.2.2 Spice Models

Computer simulation of circuit performance using SPICE is often useful when analyzing the performance of analog circuits and systems. A SPICE model for the TPS748 is available through the product folders under *Tools & Software*.

8.2 Documentation Support

8.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- Texas Instruments, [Using New Thermal Metrics application note](#)
- Texas Instruments, [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application note](#)
- Texas Instruments, [Ultimate Regulation with Fixed Output Versions of TPS742xx, TPS743xx, and TPS744xx application note](#)
- Texas Instruments, [Pros and Cons of Using a Feed-Forward Capacitor with a Low Dropout Regulator application note](#)
- Texas Instruments, [TPS74701EVM-177 and TPS74801EVM-177 user's guide](#)

8.3 接收文档更新通知

要接收文档更新通知，请导航至 ti.com 上的器件产品文件夹。点击 [通知](#) 进行注册，即可每周接收产品信息更改摘要。有关更改的详细信息，请查看任何已修订文档中包含的修订历史记录。

8.4 支持资源

[TI E2E™ 中文支持论坛](#) 是工程师的重要参考资料，可直接从专家处获得快速、经过验证的解答和设计帮助。搜索现有解答或提出自己的问题，获得所需的快速设计帮助。

链接的内容由各个贡献者“按原样”提供。这些内容并不构成 TI 技术规范，并且不一定反映 TI 的观点；请参阅 TI 的 [使用条款](#)。

8.5 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

所有商标均为其各自所有者的财产。

8.6 静电放电警告



静电放电 (ESD) 会损坏这个集成电路。德州仪器 (TI) 建议通过适当的预防措施处理所有集成电路。如果不遵守正确的处理和安装程序，可能会损坏集成电路。

ESD 的损坏小至导致微小的性能降级，大至整个器件故障。精密的集成电路可能更容易受到损坏，这是因为非常细微的参数更改都可能会导致器件与其发布的规格不相符。

8.7 术语表

TI 术语表 本术语表列出并解释了术语、首字母缩略词和定义。

9 Revision History

注：以前版本的页码可能与当前版本的页码不同

Changes from Revision M (April 2023) to Revision N (June 2024)	Page
• 将 M3 引用更改为 <i>新芯片</i>	1
• 将 <i>说明</i> 部分中的 2% 精度 更改为 1% 精度 (新芯片)	1
• Added new chip plots to <i>Typical Characteristics</i> sections.....	8
• Added <i>New Chip Functional Block Diagram</i> to <i>Functional Block Diagrams</i> section.....	16
• Changed <i>Standard Capacitor Values for Programming the Soft-Start Time</i> table: corrected equation in footnote and added <i>soft-start time</i> column for new chip.....	20
• Changed both <i>Application Curves</i> sections in <i>Typical Applications</i> to use new chip curves.....	26
• Added <i>Device Nomenclature</i> section.....	33

Changes from Revision L (March 2017) to Revision M (April 2023)	Page
• 更新了整个文档中的表格、图和交叉参考的编号格式	1
• 通篇将 QFN 更改为 VQFN.....	1
• 向文档中添加了 M3 器件、M3 专有 <i>电气特性表</i> 和 <i>典型特性</i> 部分.....	1
• 添加了指向 <i>应用</i> 部分的链接.....	1

10 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS74801DRCR	ACTIVE	VSON	DRC	10	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	BTO	Samples
TPS74801DRCRG4	ACTIVE	VSON	DRC	10	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	BTO	Samples
TPS74801DRCRM3	ACTIVE	VSON	DRC	10	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	BTO	Samples
TPS74801DRCT	ACTIVE	VSON	DRC	10	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	BTO	Samples
TPS74801DRCTG4	ACTIVE	VSON	DRC	10	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	BTO	Samples
TPS74801RGWR	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGW	20	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS 74801	Samples
TPS74801RGWRG4	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGW	20	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS 74801	Samples
TPS74801RGWT	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGW	20	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS 74801	Samples
TPS74801RGWTG4	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGW	20	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS 74801	Samples

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

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

OBSELETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

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

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

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

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

⁽⁵⁾ Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

⁽⁶⁾ Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

Important Information and Disclaimer:The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS74801 :

- Automotive : [TPS74801-Q1](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS74801DRCR	VSON	DRC	10	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74801DRCRM3	VSON	DRC	10	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74801DRCT	VSON	DRC	10	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74801RGWR	VQFN	RGW	20	3000	330.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74801RGWT	VQFN	RGW	20	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS74801DRCR	VSON	DRC	10	3000	346.0	346.0	33.0
TPS74801DRCRM3	VSON	DRC	10	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74801DRCT	VSON	DRC	10	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS74801RGWR	VQFN	RGW	20	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74801RGWT	VQFN	RGW	20	250	210.0	185.0	35.0

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

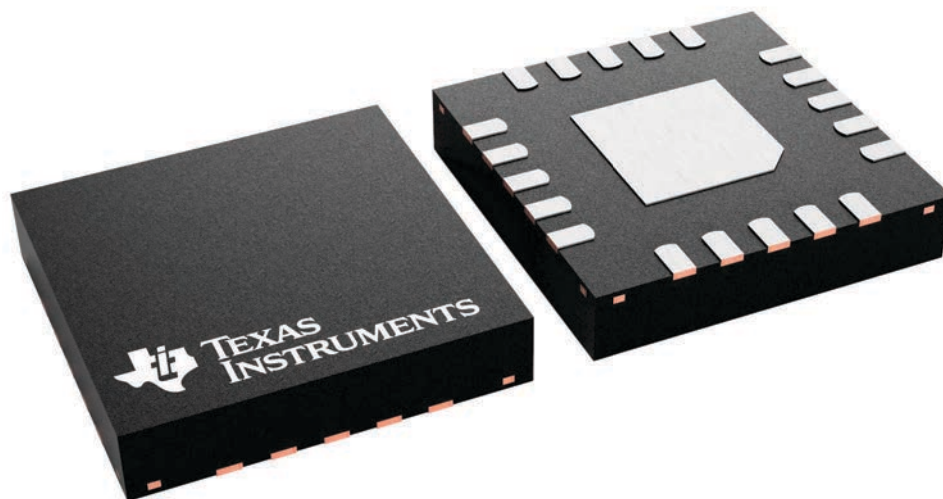
RGW 20

VQFN - 1 mm max height

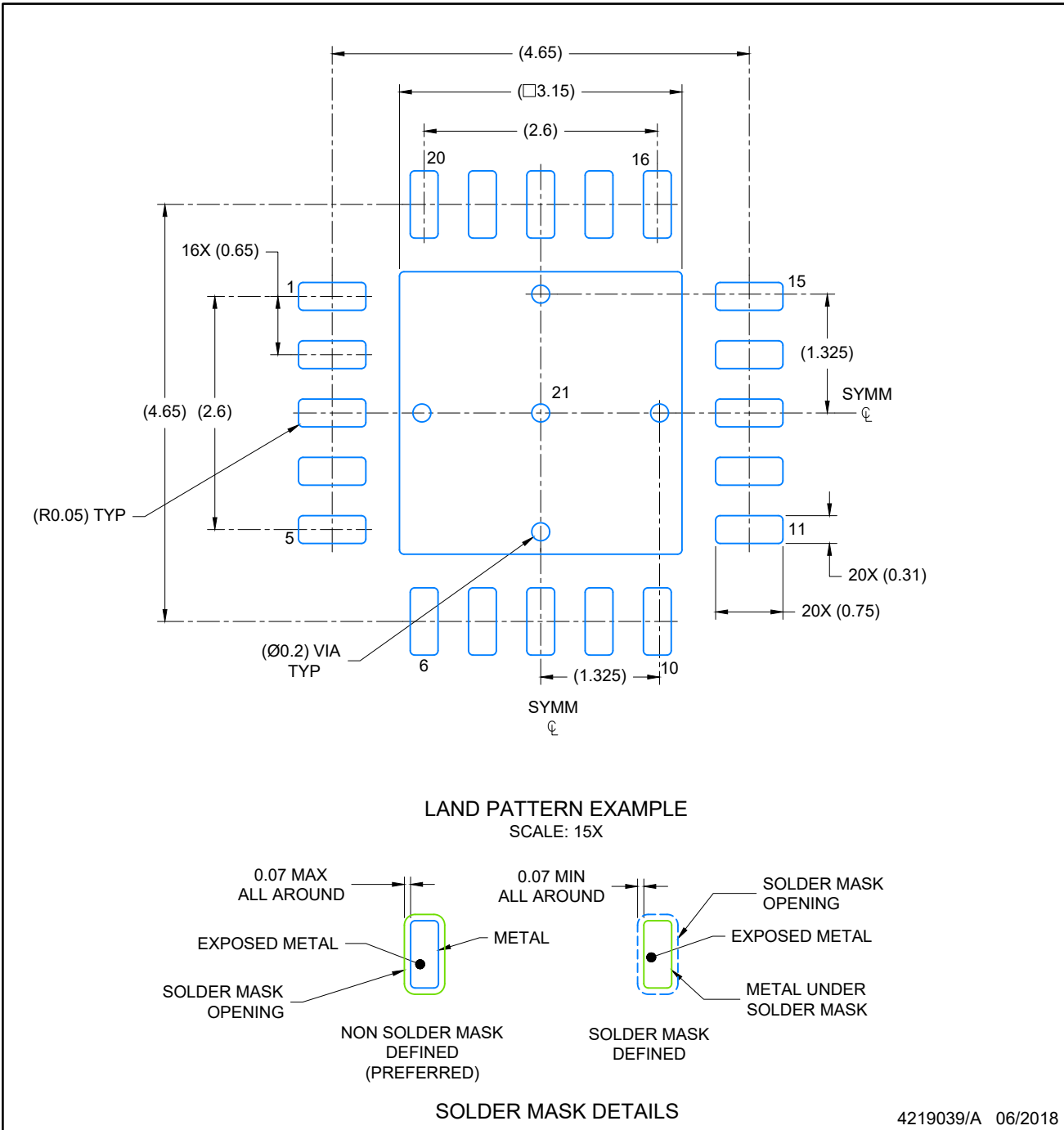
5 x 5, 0.65 mm pitch

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



4227157/A



4219039/A 06/2018

NOTES: (continued)

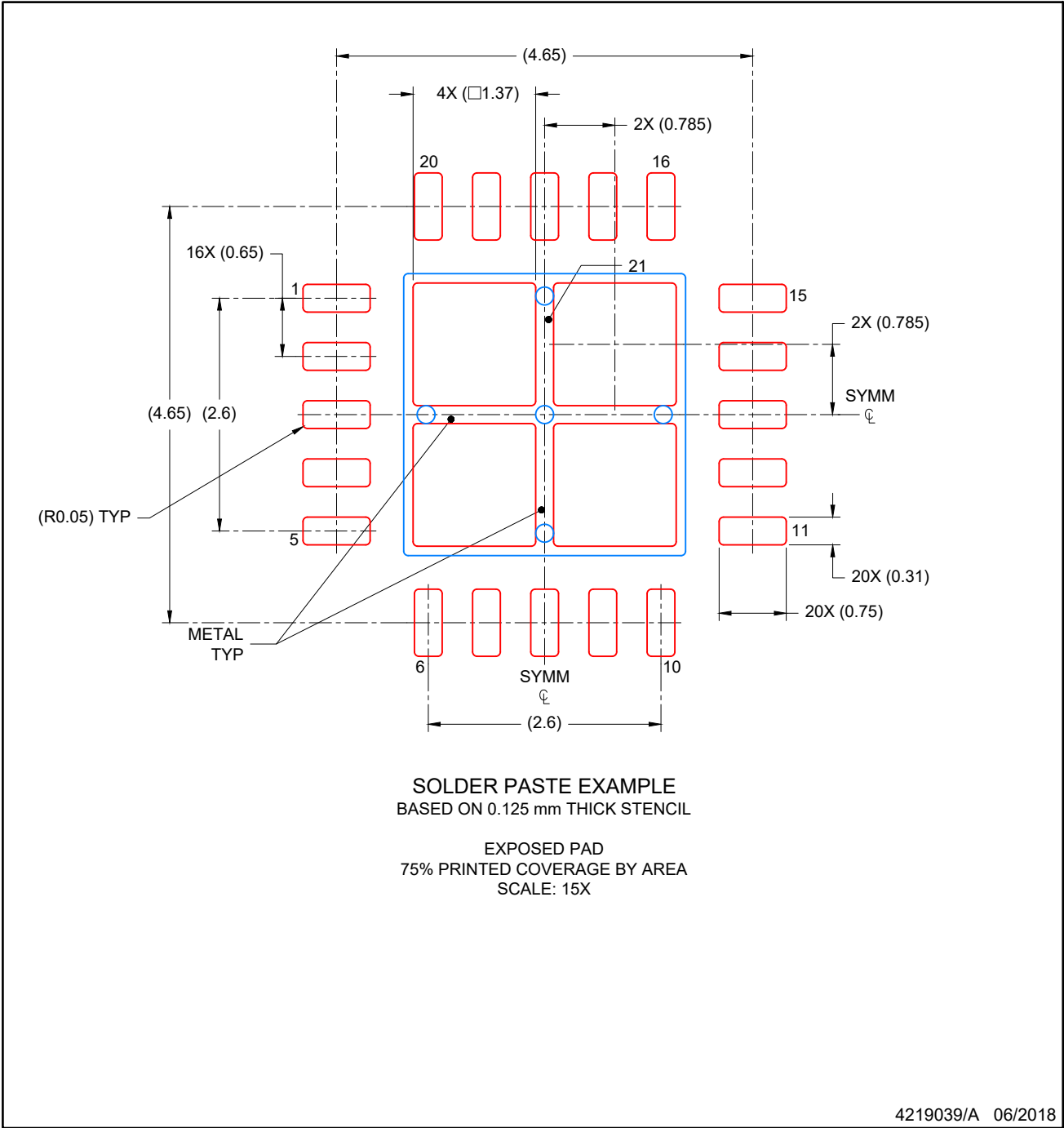
4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/sluea271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

VQFN - 1 mm max height

RGW0020A

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK-NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

DRC 10

VSON - 1 mm max height

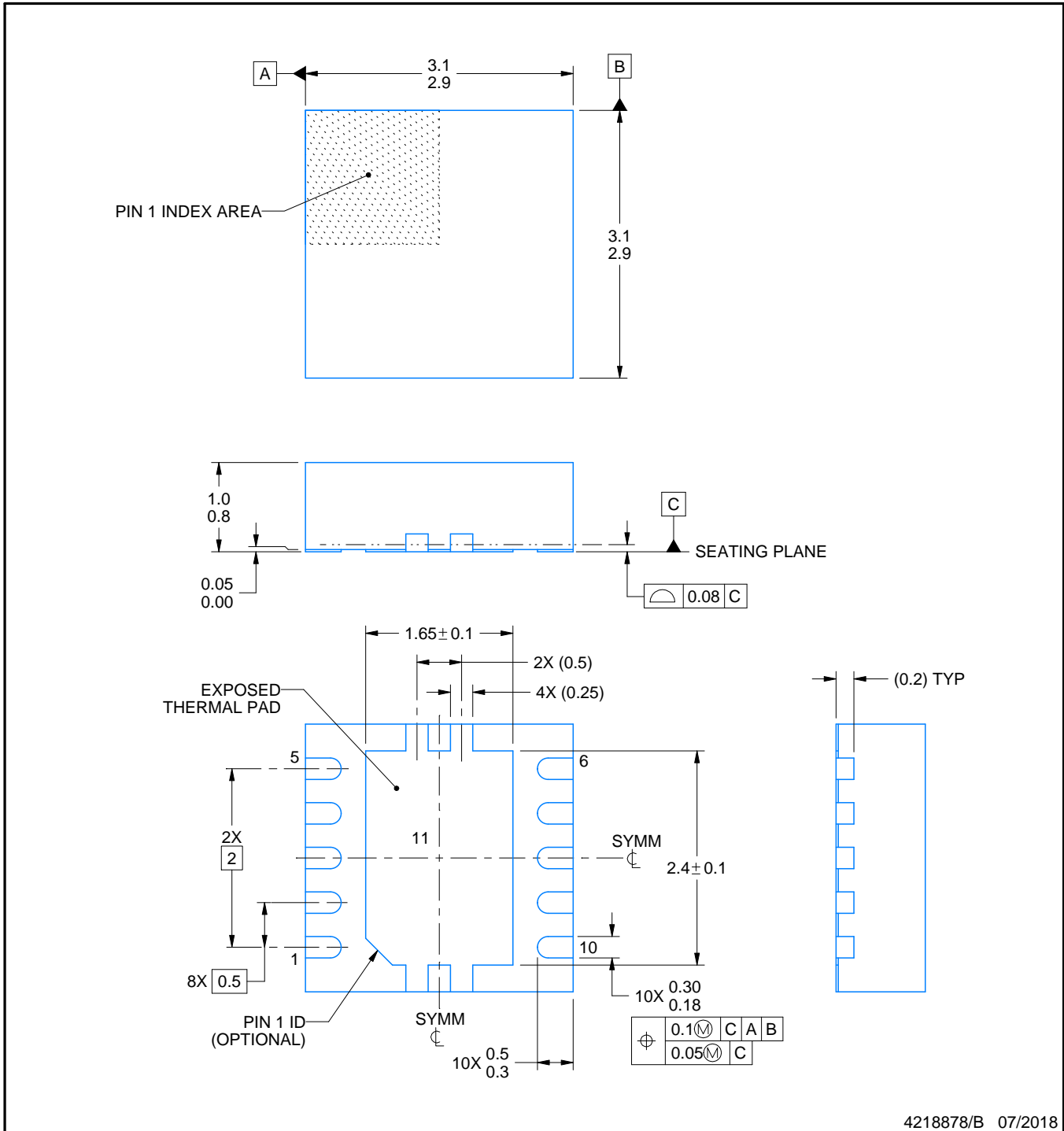
3 x 3, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



4226193/A



4218878/B 07/2018

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DRC0010J

VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4218878/B 07/2018

NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/sluea271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DRC0010J

VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 11:
80% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA
SCALE:25X

4218878/B 07/2018

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

重要声明和免责声明

TI“按原样”提供技术和可靠性数据（包括数据表）、设计资源（包括参考设计）、应用或其他设计建议、网络工具、安全信息和其他资源，不保证没有瑕疵且不做任何明示或暗示的担保，包括但不限于对适销性、某特定用途方面的适用性或不侵犯任何第三方知识产权的暗示担保。

这些资源可供使用 TI 产品进行设计的熟练开发人员使用。您将自行承担以下全部责任：(1) 针对您的应用选择合适的 TI 产品，(2) 设计、验证并测试您的应用，(3) 确保您的应用满足相应标准以及任何其他功能安全、信息安全、监管或其他要求。

这些资源如有变更，恕不另行通知。TI 授权您仅可将这些资源用于研发本资源所述的 TI 产品的应用。严禁对这些资源进行其他复制或展示。您无权使用任何其他 TI 知识产权或任何第三方知识产权。您应全额赔偿因在这些资源的使用中对 TI 及其代表造成的任何索赔、损害、成本、损失和债务，TI 对此概不负责。

TI 提供的产品受 [TI 的销售条款](#) 或 [ti.com](#) 上其他适用条款/TI 产品随附的其他适用条款的约束。TI 提供这些资源并不会扩展或以其他方式更改 TI 针对 TI 产品发布的适用的担保或担保免责声明。

TI 反对并拒绝您可能提出的任何其他或不同的条款。

邮寄地址：Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265

Copyright © 2024，德州仪器 (TI) 公司