

TPS791

超低ノイズ、高PSRR、高速RF 100mA低ドロップアウト・リニア・レギュレータ

1 特長

- EN付きの100mA低ドロップアウト・レギュレータ
- 1.8V、3.3V、4.7V、および可変出力電圧製品
- 高PSRR (10kHz時70dB)
- 超低ノイズ(15 μ V_{RMS})
- 高速起動時間(63 μ s)
- 1 μ Fのセラミック・コンデンサで安定動作
- 優れた負荷/ライン過渡応答
- 超低ドロップアウト電圧(全負荷時38mV、TPS79147)
- 5ピンSOT23 (DBV)パッケージ
- TPS792xxはENオプション付き

2 アプリケーション

- VCOおよびPLL駆動
- Bluetoothおよび無線LAN
- 携帯機器およびバッテリー駆動機器

3 概要

TPS791は、低ドロップアウト(LDO)/低消費電力のリニア電圧レギュレータであり、電源リップル除去比(PSRR)が高く、超低ノイズ、高速起動、優れたライン/負荷過渡応答を小型のSOT23パッケージで実現しています。出力への小型の1 μ Fセラミック・コンデンサで安定して動作します。

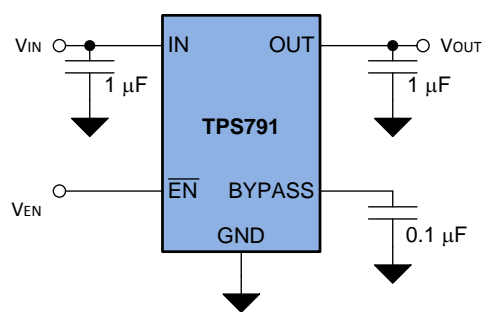
TPS791は高度な独自のBiCMOSプロセスを採用して、極めて低いドロップアウト電圧を実現しています(TPS79147で100mA時38mVなど)。高速起動(0.001 μ Fのバイパス・コンデンサを使用した場合に約63 μ s)を達成しながら、静止電流は極めて低く抑えることができます(標準値170 μ A)。加えて、スタンバイ・モードでは消費電流が1 μ A未満まで抑えられます。0.1 μ Fのバイパス・コンデンサを使用することで、TPS79118の出力電圧ノイズは約15 μ V_{RMS}となります。高PSRR、低ノイズ、高速応答といった特性は、携帯型のRF電子機器などノイズに敏感なアナログ回路のアプリケーションに最適です。

製品情報⁽¹⁾

| 型番 | パッケージ | 本体サイズ(公称) |
|--------|-----------|---------------|
| TPS791 | SOT23 (5) | 2.90mm×1.60mm |
| | SOT23 (6) | 2.90mm×1.60mm |

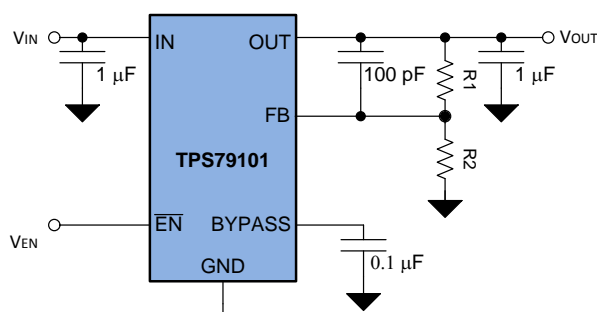
(1) 提供されているすべてのパッケージについては、データシートの末尾にある注文情報を参照してください。

概略回路図: 固定出力



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概略回路図: 可変出力



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目次

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|------|---------------------------------------|----|
| 1 | 特長 | 1 | 7.4 | Device Functional Modes | 15 |
| 2 | アプリケーション | 1 | 8 | Application and Implementation | 16 |
| 3 | 概要 | 1 | 8.1 | Application Information | 16 |
| 4 | 改訂履歴 | 2 | 8.2 | Typical Application | 16 |
| 5 | Pin Configuration and Functions | 3 | 8.3 | Do's and Don'ts | 17 |
| 6 | Specifications | 3 | 9 | Power Supply Recommendations | 18 |
| 6.1 | Absolute Maximum Ratings | 3 | 10 | Layout | 18 |
| 6.2 | ESD Ratings | 4 | 10.1 | Layout Guidelines | 18 |
| 6.3 | Recommended Operating Conditions | 4 | 10.2 | Layout Example | 18 |
| 6.4 | Thermal Information | 4 | 11 | デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート | 19 |
| 6.5 | Electrical Characteristics | 5 | 11.1 | ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法 | 19 |
| 6.6 | Typical Characteristics | 6 | 11.2 | コミュニティ・リソース | 19 |
| 7 | Detailed Description | 12 | 11.3 | 商標 | 19 |
| 7.1 | Overview | 12 | 11.4 | 静電気放電に関する注意事項 | 19 |
| 7.2 | Functional Block Diagrams | 12 | 11.5 | Glossary | 19 |
| 7.3 | Feature Description | 13 | 12 | メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報 | 19 |

4 改訂履歴

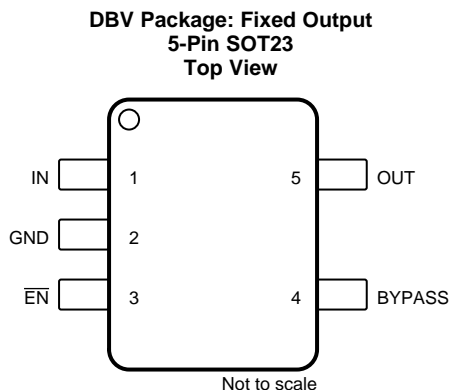
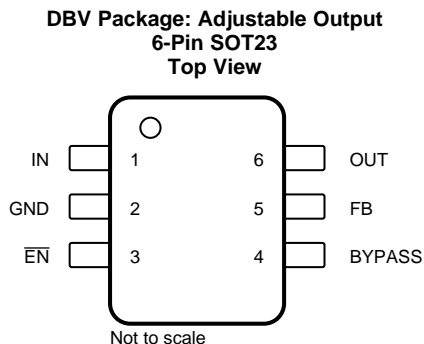
資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

Revision C (May 2002) から Revision D に変更

Page

| | |
|--|----|
| • 「製品情報」の表、「概略回路図」の図(p.1)、「ESD定格」の表、「熱に関する情報」の表、「ピン構成および機能」セクション、「概要」セクション、「機能説明」セクション、「デバイスの機能モード」セクション、「アプリケーションと実装」セクション、「電源に関する推奨事項」セクション、「レイアウト」セクション、「デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート」セクション、「メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報」セクション 追加 | 1 |
| • ドキュメント全体でTPS791xxをTPS791に変更 | 1 |
| • 「アプリケーション」セクション 変更 | 1 |
| • 「概要」セクション 変更 | 1 |
| • Deleted <i>Ordering Information</i> table | 3 |
| • Changed \overline{EN} pin description | 3 |
| • Added I/O data for GND pin | 3 |
| • Deleted <i>Package Dissipation Rating</i> table | 3 |
| • Changed V_I to V_{IN} , I_O to I_{OUT} , C_O to C_{OUT} , $C_{O(byp)}$ and $C_{(byp)}$ to C_{BYPASS} throughout document | 3 |
| • Changed formula in footnote 1 of <i>Recommended Operating Conditions</i> table | 4 |
| • Added VREF parameter to <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> table | 5 |
| • Changed V_{CC} to V_{IN} in test conditions of <i>UVLO threshold</i> and <i>UVLO hysteresis</i> parameters | 5 |
| • Added PSRR and V_{DO} symbols to <i>Power-supply ripple rejection</i> and <i>Dropout voltage</i> parameters | 5 |
| • Added conditions statement to <i>Typical Characteristics</i> section | 6 |
| • Changed I_{OUT} to C_{BYPASS} in <i>TPS79118 Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency</i> figure | 7 |
| • Changed I_{OUT} to C_{BYPASS} in <i>TPS79133 Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency</i> figure | 7 |
| • Changed third bullet in <i>Normal Operation</i> section | 15 |
| • Changed first bullet in <i>Disabled</i> section | 15 |
| • Changed V_{EN} column in <i>Device Functional Mode Comparison</i> table | 15 |
| • Added <i>active-low</i> to <i>Application Information</i> description | 16 |

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

| NAME | PIN | | I/O | DESCRIPTION |
|------------------------|-----|-------|-----|---|
| | ADJ | FIXED | | |
| BYPASS | 4 | 4 | — | An external bypass capacitor connected to this pin, in conjunction with an internal resistor, creates a low-pass filter to further reduce regulator noise. |
| $\overline{\text{EN}}$ | 3 | 3 | I | The $\overline{\text{EN}}$ pin is an input which enables or shuts down the device. The enable signal is an active-low digital control that enables the device, so when $\overline{\text{EN}}$ is a logic high (> 2 V), the device is in shutdown mode. When $\overline{\text{EN}}$ is logic low (< 0.7 V), the device is enabled. |
| FB | 5 | N/A | I | This pin is the feedback input voltage for the adjustable device. |
| GND | 2 | 2 | — | Regulator ground. |
| IN | 1 | 1 | I | The IN pin is the input to the device. |
| OUT | 6 | 5 | O | The OUT pin is the regulated output of the device. |

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

| | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|--|---|-----------------------|------|
| Input voltage range ⁽²⁾ | −0.3 | 6 | V |
| Voltage range at $\overline{\text{EN}}$ | −0.3 | $V_{\text{IN}} + 0.3$ | V |
| Voltage on OUT | −0.3 | 6 | V |
| Peak output current | Internally limited | | |
| Continuous total power dissipation | See Thermal Information table | | |
| Operating virtual junction temperature, T_{J} | −40 | 150 | °C |
| Operating ambient temperature, T_{A} | −40 | 85 | °C |
| Storage temperature, T_{stg} | −65 | 150 | °C |

- (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.
- (2) All voltage values are with respect to the network ground pin.

6.2 ESD Ratings

| | | VALUE | UNIT |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--|-------|
| V _(ESD) | Electrostatic discharge | Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾ | ±2000 |
| | | Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 ⁽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.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

| | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| V _{IN} | Input voltage ⁽¹⁾ | 2.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| I _{OUT} | Continuous output current ⁽²⁾ | 0 | | 100 | mA |
| T _J | Operating junction temperature | –40 | | 125 | °C |

(1) To calculate the minimum input voltage for your maximum output current, use the following formula:

$$V_{IN(min)} = V_{OUT(max)} + \text{dropout voltage } (V_{DO}) \text{ at maximum load.}$$

(2) Continuous output current and operating junction temperature are limited by internal protection circuitry, but the device is not recommended to be operated under conditions beyond those specified in this table for extended periods of time.

6.4 Thermal Information

| THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾ | | TPS791 | | UNIT |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|------|
| | | DBV (SOT23) | DBV (SOT23) | |
| | | 5 PINS | 6 PINS | |
| R _{θJA} | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | 192.6 | 168.2 | °C/W |
| R _{θJC(top)} | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance | 104.2 | 87.1 | °C/W |
| R _{θJB} | Junction-to-board thermal resistance | 55.2 | 36.9 | °C/W |
| ψ _{JT} | Junction-to-top characterization parameter | 24.1 | 17.1 | °C/W |
| ψ _{JB} | Junction-to-board characterization parameter | 54.8 | 36.6 | °C/W |
| R _{θJC(bot)} | Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance | N/A | N/A | °C/W |

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range, ($T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C), $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(\text{typ})} + 1\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $\overline{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{\text{BYPASS}} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|--|---|---|---|-------|-------|----------------------------|
| Output voltage | TPS79101 | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $1.22\text{ V} \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5.2\text{ V}$ | V_{OUT} | | | V |
| | | $0\text{ }\mu\text{A} < I_{OUT} < 100\text{ mA}^{(1)}$, $1.22\text{ V} \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5.2\text{ V}$ | 0.98 | | 1.02 | |
| | TPS79118 | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 1.8 | | | |
| | | $0\text{ }\mu\text{A} < I_{OUT} < 100\text{ mA}$, $2.8\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 5.5\text{ V}$ | 1.764 | | 1.836 | |
| | TPS79133 | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 3.3 | | | |
| | | $0\text{ }\mu\text{A} < I_{OUT} < 100\text{ mA}$, $4.3\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 5.5\text{ V}$ | 3.234 | | 3.366 | |
| TPS79147 | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 4.7 | | | | |
| | $0\text{ }\mu\text{A} < I_{OUT} < 100\text{ mA}$, $5.2\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 5.5\text{ V}$ | 4.606 | | 4.794 | | |
| VREF | Reference voltage | | 1.2246 | | | V |
| Quiescent current (GND current) | | $0\text{ }\mu\text{A} < I_{OUT} < 100\text{ mA}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 170 | | | μA |
| | | $0\text{ }\mu\text{A} < I_{OUT} < 100\text{ mA}$ | 250 | | | |
| Load regulation | | $0\text{ }\mu\text{A} < I_{OUT} < 100\text{ mA}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 5 | | | mV |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{V_{OUT}}$ | Output voltage line regulation ⁽²⁾ | $V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V} < V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 0.05 | | | % / V |
| | | $V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V} < V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ | 0.12 | | | |
| Output noise voltage (TPS79118) | | BW = 100 Hz to 100 kHz, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $C_{\text{BYPASS}} = 0.001\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ | 32 | | μV_{RMS} |
| | | | $C_{\text{BYPASS}} = 0.0047\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ | 17 | | |
| | | | $C_{\text{BYPASS}} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ | 16 | | |
| | | | $C_{\text{BYPASS}} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ | 15 | | |
| Time, start-up (TPS79133) | | $R_L = 33\text{ }\Omega$, $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $C_{\text{BYPASS}} = 0.001\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ | 53 | | μs |
| | | | $C_{\text{BYPASS}} = 0.0047\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ | 67 | | |
| | | | $C_{\text{BYPASS}} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ | 98 | | |
| Output current limit | | $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}^{(1)}$ | 285 | | 600 | mA |
| UVLO threshold | | V_{IN} rising | 2.25 | | 2.65 | V |
| UVLO hysteresis | | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, V_{IN} rising | 100 | | | mV |
| Standby current | | $\overline{\text{EN}} = V_{IN}$, $2.7\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 5.5\text{ V}$ | | 0.07 | 1 | μA |
| High level enable input voltage | | $2.7\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 5.5\text{ V}$ | 2 | | | V |
| Low level enable input voltage | | $2.7\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 5.5\text{ V}$ | 0.7 | | | V |
| Input current ($\overline{\text{EN}}$) | | $\overline{\text{EN}} = V_{IN}$ | -1 | | 1 | μA |
| PSRR | Power-supply ripple rejection | TPS79118 | $f = 100\text{ Hz}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ | 80 | | dB |
| | | | $f = 100\text{ Hz}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$ | 75 | | |
| | | | $f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$ | 72 | | |
| | | | $f = 100\text{ kHz}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$ | 45 | | |
| | TPS79133 | $f = 100\text{ Hz}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ | 70 | | | |
| | | $f = 100\text{ Hz}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$ | 75 | | | |
| | | $f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$ | 73 | | | |
| | | $f = 100\text{ kHz}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$ | 37 | | | |
| V _{DO} | Dropout voltage ⁽³⁾ | TPS79133 | $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 50 | | mV |
| | | | $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$ | 90 | | |
| | TPS79147 | $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 38 | | | |
| | | $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$ | 70 | | | |

(1) The minimum V_{IN} operating voltage is 2.7 V or $V_{OUT(\text{typ})} + 1\text{ V}$, whichever is greater. The maximum V_{IN} voltage is 5.5 V . The maximum output current is 100 mA .

(2) If $V_{OUT} \leq 1.8\text{ V}$ then $V_{IN\text{min}} = 2.7\text{ V}$ and $V_{IN\text{max}} = 5.5\text{ V}$.

(3) Equals V_{IN} voltage – $V_{OUT(\text{typ})} - 100\text{ mV}$; the TPS79118 dropout voltage is limited by the minimum input voltage range limitations.

6.6 Typical Characteristics

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(\text{typ})} + 1\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $EN = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $C_{\text{BYPASS}} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)

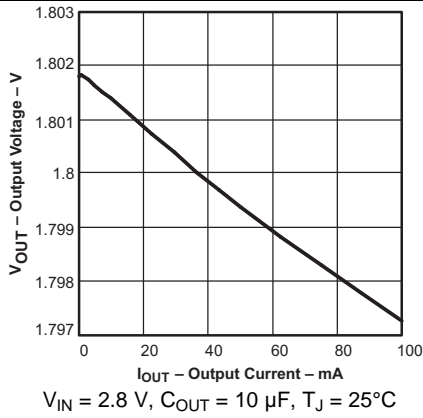


Figure 1. TPS79118 Output Voltage vs Output Current

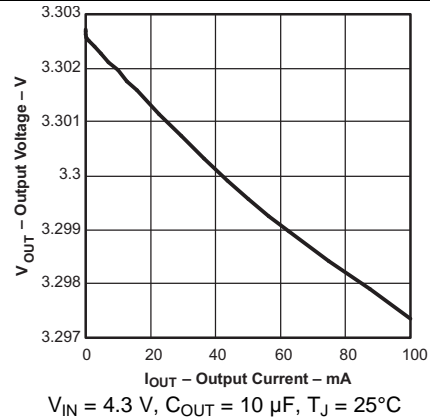


Figure 2. TPS79133 Output Voltage vs Output Current

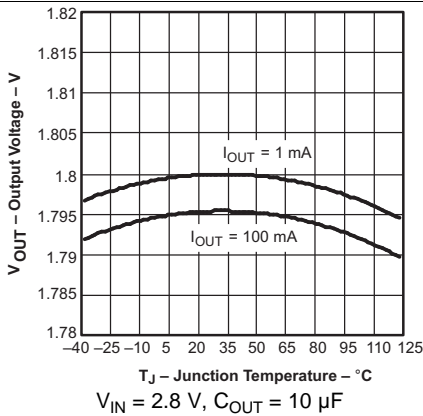


Figure 3. TPS79118 Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature

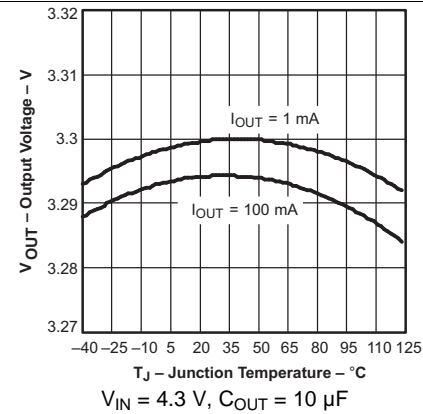


Figure 4. TPS79133 Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature

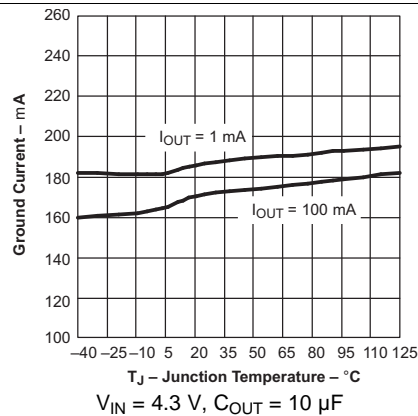


Figure 5. TPS79133 Ground Current vs Junction Temperature

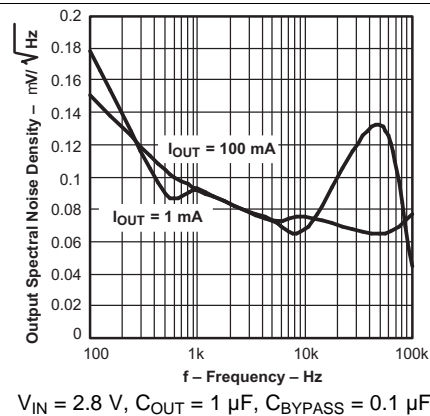
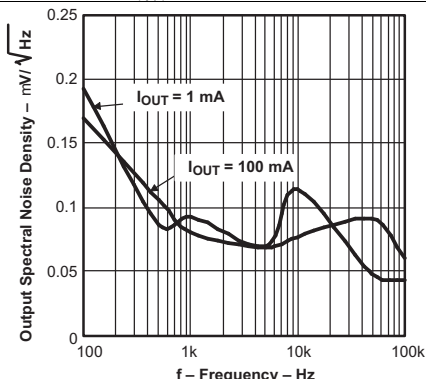


Figure 6. TPS79118 Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency

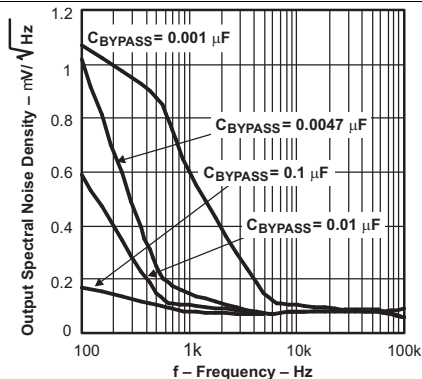
Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(\text{typ})} + 1\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $EN = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $C_{BYPASS} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)



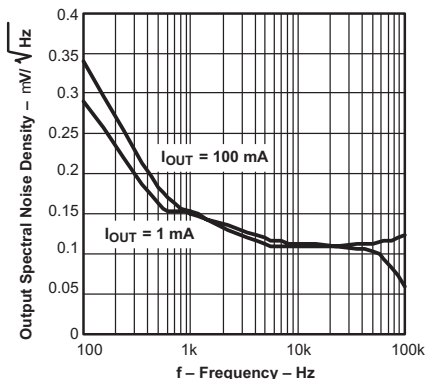
$V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{BYPASS} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 7. TPS79118 Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency



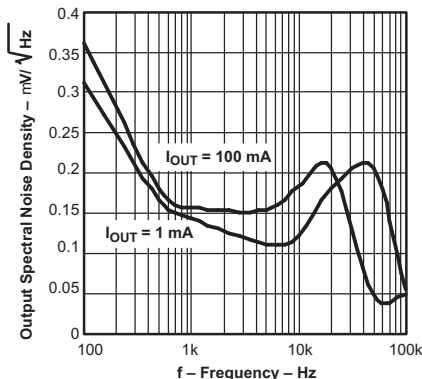
$V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 8. TPS79118 Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency



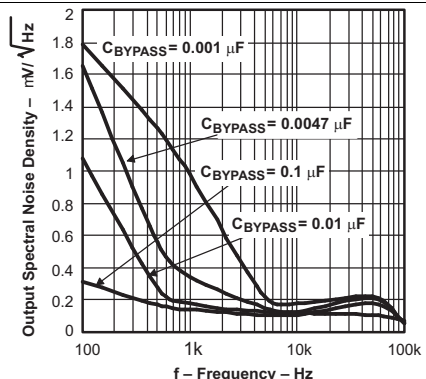
$V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{BYPASS} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 9. TPS79133 Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency



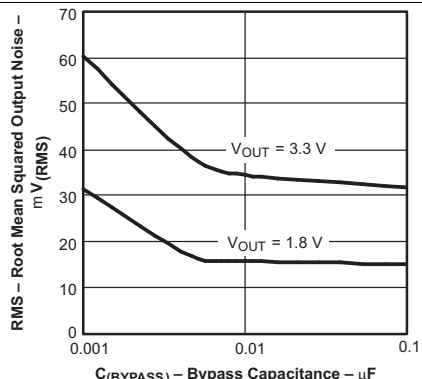
$V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{BYPASS} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 10. TPS79133 Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency



$V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 11. TPS79133 Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency



$C_{(BYPASS)}$ – Bypass Capacitance – μF
BW = 100 Hz to 100 kHz

Figure 12. Root Mean Squared Output Noise vs Bypass Capacitance

Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(\text{typ})} + 1\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $EN = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $C_{BYPASS} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)

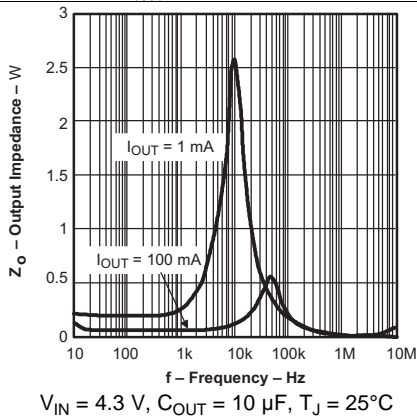


Figure 13. TPS79133 Output Impedance vs Frequency

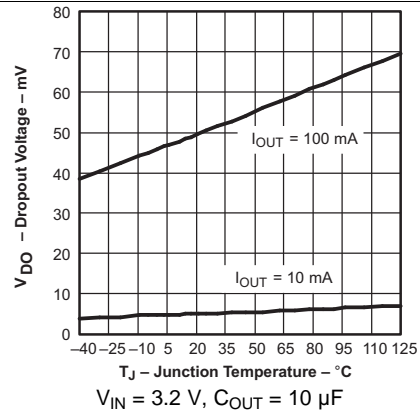


Figure 14. TPS79133 Dropout Voltage vs Junction Temperature

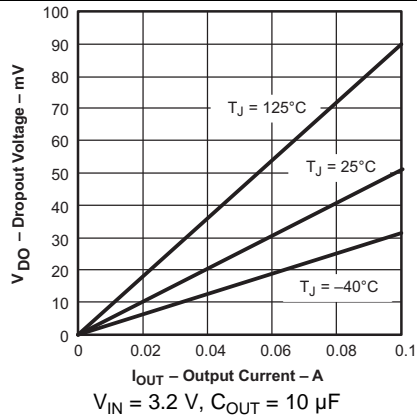


Figure 15. TPS79133 Dropout Voltage vs Output Current

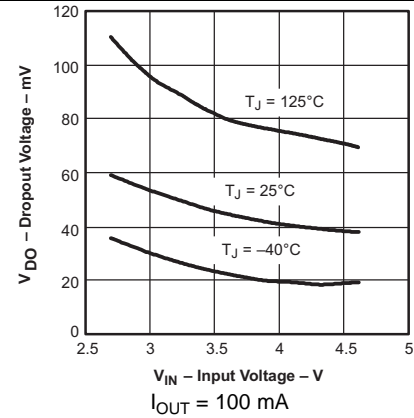


Figure 16. TPS79101 Dropout Voltage vs Input Voltage

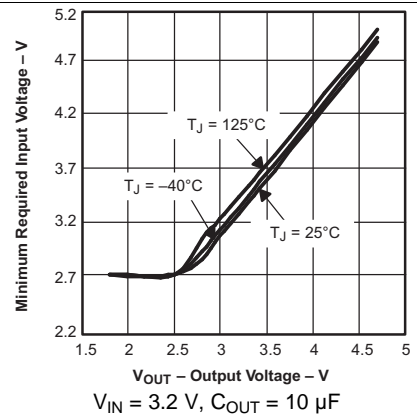


Figure 17. Minimum Required Input Voltage vs Output Voltage

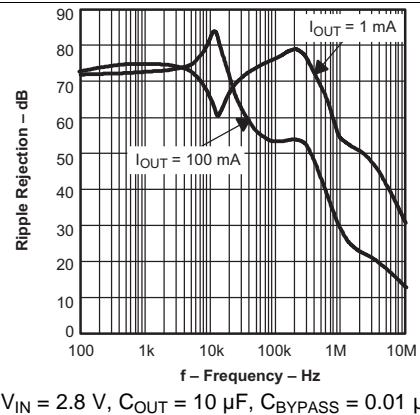
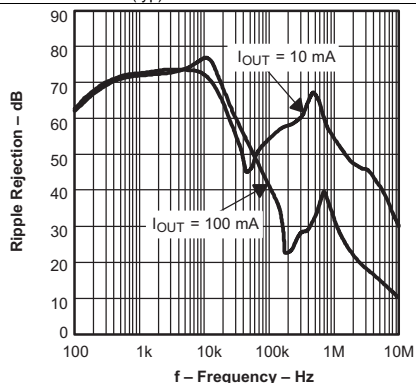


Figure 18. TPS79118 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

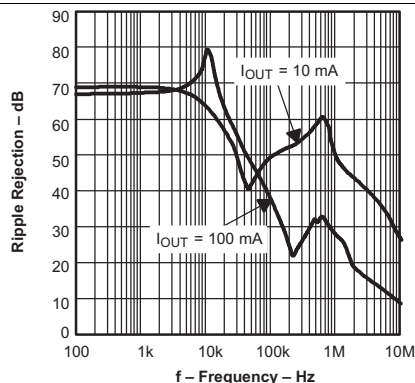
Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(\text{typ})} + 1\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $EN = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $C_{BYPASS} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)



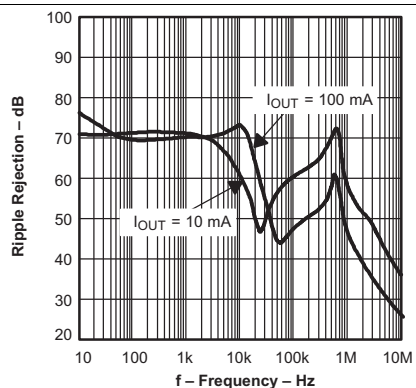
$V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{BYPASS} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 19. TPS79118 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency



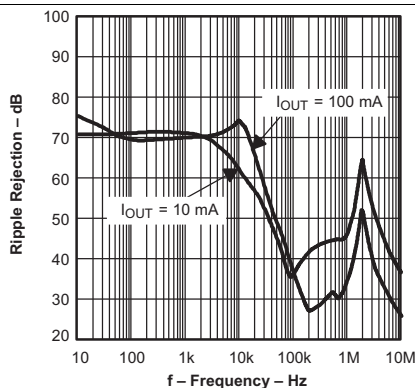
$V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{BYPASS} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 20. TPS79118 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency



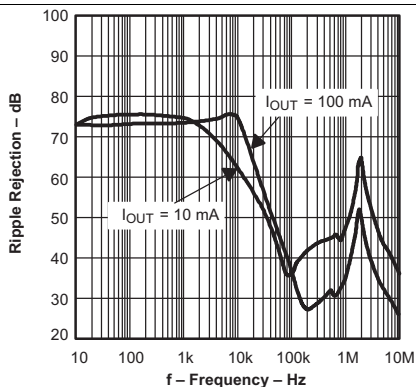
$V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{BYPASS} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 21. TPS79133 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency



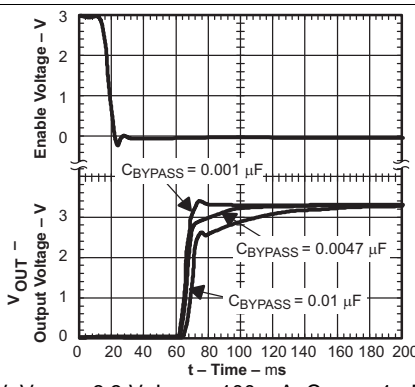
$V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{BYPASS} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 22. TPS79133 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency



$V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{BYPASS} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 23. TPS79133 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

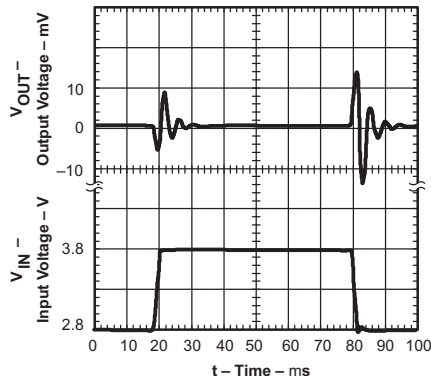


$V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 24. TPS79133 Output Voltage, Enable Voltage vs Time (Start-Up)

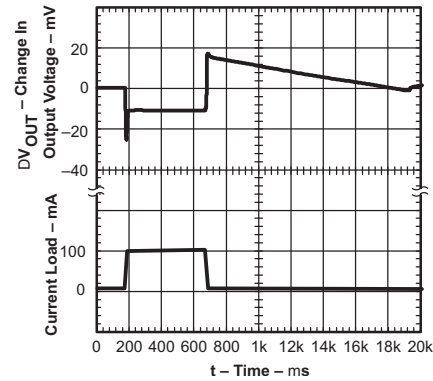
Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(\text{typ})} + 1\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $EN = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $C_{BYPASS} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)



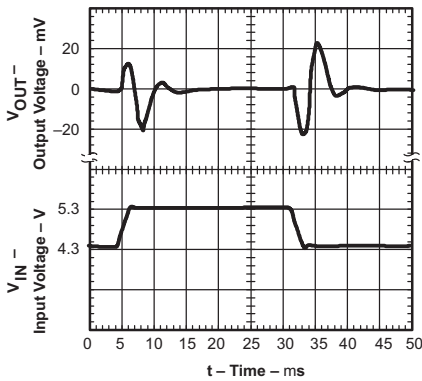
$I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{BYPASS} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 25. TPS79118 Line Transient Response



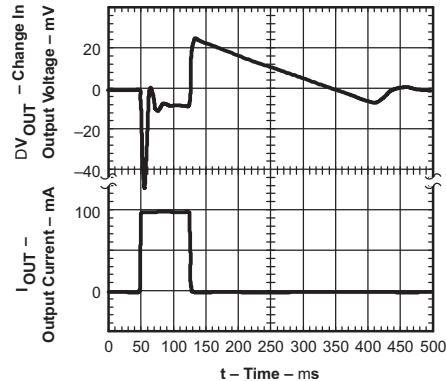
$V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 26. TPS79118 Load Transient Response



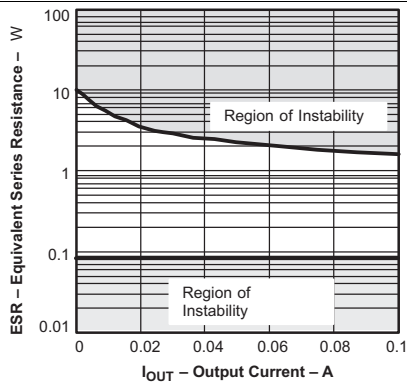
$I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{BYPASS} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $dv/dt = 0.4\text{ V/ms}$

Figure 27. TPS79133 Line Transient Response



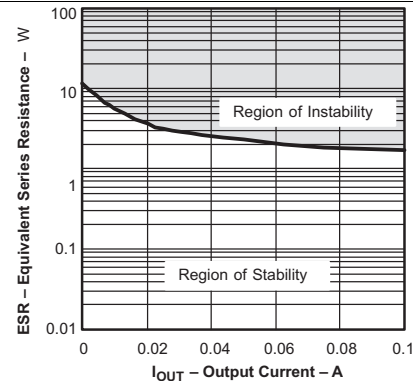
$V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

Figure 28. TPS79133 Load Transient Response



$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 0.47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Figure 29. TPS79118 Typical Regions of Stability Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) vs Output Current



$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Figure 30. TPS79118 Typical Regions of Stability Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) vs Output Current

Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(\text{typ})} + 1\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $EN = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$, and $C_{BYPASS} = 0.01\ \mu\text{F}$ (unless otherwise noted)

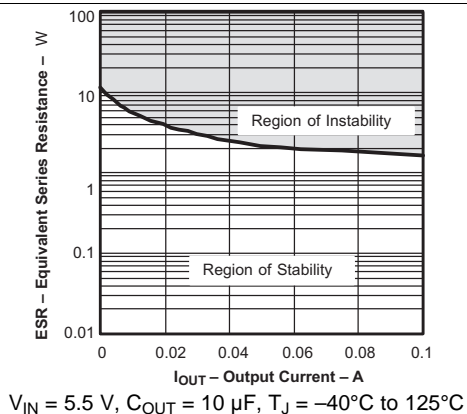


Figure 31. TPS79118 Typical Regions of Stability Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) vs Output Current

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TPS791 device is a high PSRR, ultra-low noise, 100-mA linear regulator (LDO). The fast start-up time and the excellent load and line transient behavior of this device qualify the TPS791 to be an ideal solution for signal RF and signal-chain applications.

7.2 Functional Block Diagrams

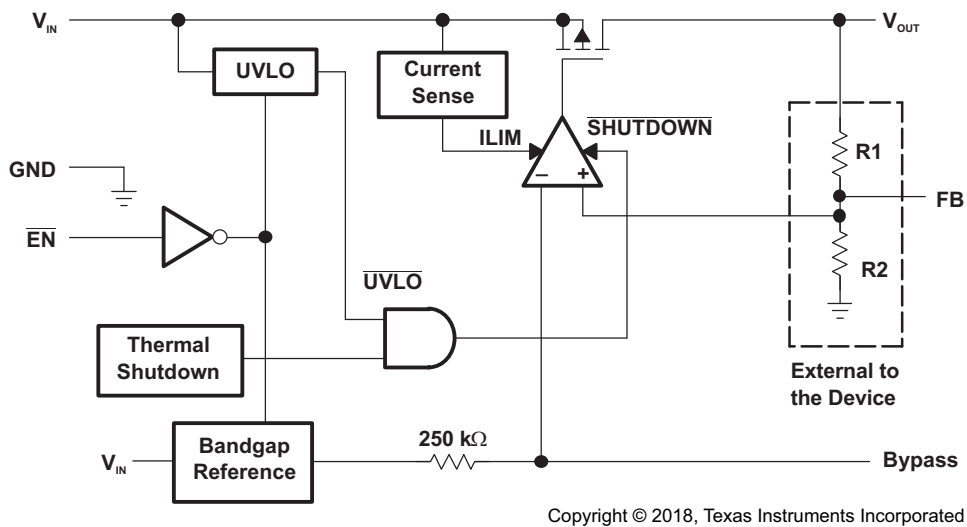


Figure 32. Functional Block Diagram: Adjustable Version

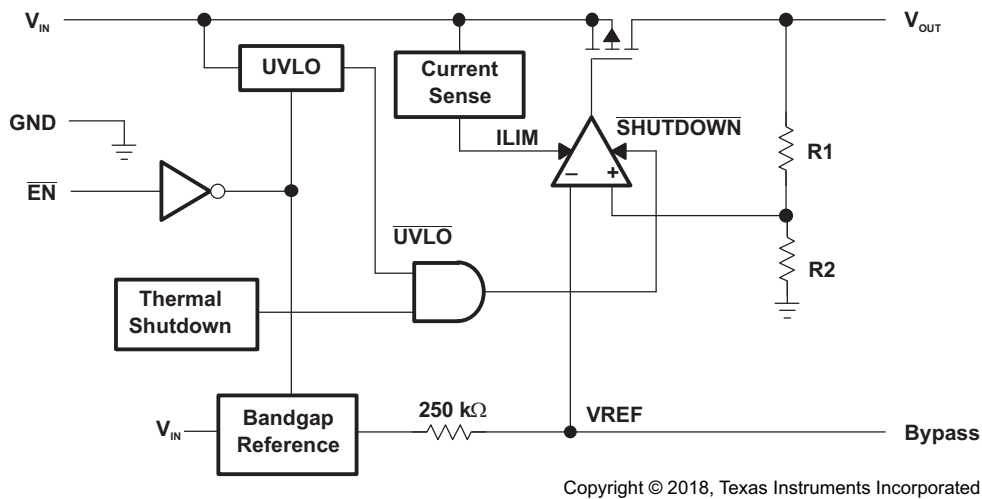


Figure 33. Functional Block Diagram: Fixed Version

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Power Dissipation and Junction Temperature

Specified regulator operation is confirmed at a junction temperature of 125°C; restrict the maximum junction temperature to 125°C under normal operating conditions. This restriction limits the power dissipation the regulator can handle in any given application. To ensure the junction temperature is within acceptable limits, calculate the maximum allowable dissipation, $P_{D(max)}$, and the actual dissipation, P_D , which must be less than or equal to $P_{D(max)}$.

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

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

where

- T_{Jmax} is the maximum allowable junction temperature
 - $R_{\theta JA}$ is the thermal resistance junction-to-ambient for the package (see the [Thermal Information](#) table)
 - T_A is the ambient temperature
- (1)

The regulator dissipation is calculated using:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT}$$
(2)

Power dissipation resulting from quiescent current is negligible. Excessive power dissipation triggers the thermal protection circuit.

7.3.2 Programming the TPS79101 Adjustable Regulator

The output voltage of the TPS79101 adjustable regulator is programmed using an external resistor divider; see [Figure 32](#). The output voltage is calculated using:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right)$$

where

- $V_{REF} = 1.2246$ V typ (the internal reference voltage)
- (3)

Select resistors R1 and R2 for approximately a 50- μ A divider current. Lower value resistors can be used for improved noise performance, but the solution consumes more power. Avoid higher resistor values because leakage current into or out of FB across R1, R2 creates an offset voltage that artificially increases or decreases the feedback voltage and thus erroneously decreases or increases V_{OUT} . The recommended design procedure is to choose $R2 = 30.1$ k Ω to set the divider current at 50 μ A, $C1 = 15$ pF for stability, and then calculate R1 using:

$$R1 = \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1 \right) \times R2$$
(4)

In order to improve the stability of the adjustable version, a small compensation capacitor is suggested to be placed between OUT and FB. For voltages < 1.8 V, the value of this capacitor must be 100 pF. For voltages > 1.8 V, the approximate value of this capacitor can be calculated as:

$$C1 = \frac{(3 \times 10^{-7}) \times (R1 + R2)}{(R1 \times R2)}$$
(5)

Feature Description (continued)

The table in Figure 34 shows the suggested value of this capacitor for several resistor ratios. If this capacitor is not used (such as in a unity-gain configuration) or if an output voltage < 1.8 V is chosen, then the minimum recommended output capacitor is 2.2 μF instead of 1 μF .

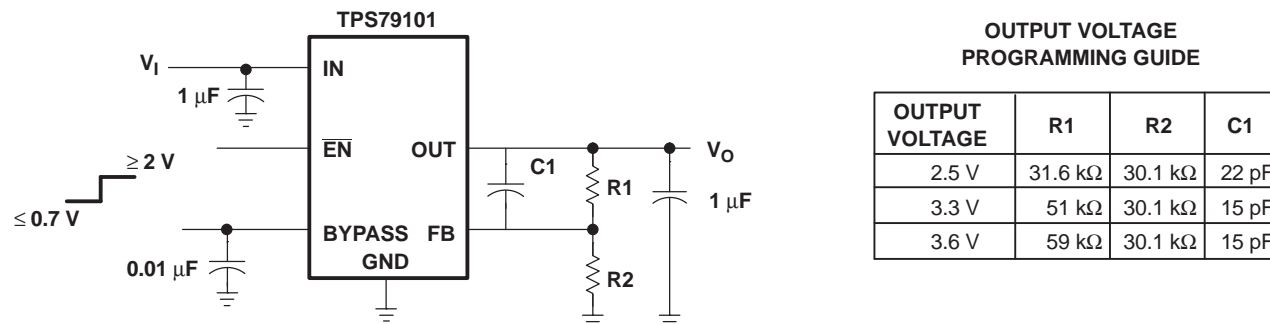


Figure 34. TPS79101 Adjustable LDO Regulator Programming

7.3.3 Regulator Protection

The TPS791 PMOS-pass transistor has a built-in back diode that conducts reverse current when the input voltage drops below the output voltage (for example, during power-down). Current is conducted from the output to the input and is not internally limited. If extended reverse voltage operation is anticipated, external limiting may be appropriate.

The TPS791 features internal current limiting and thermal protection. During normal operation, the TPS791 limits output current to approximately 400 mA. When current limiting engages, the output voltage scales back linearly until the overcurrent condition ends. Although current limiting is designed to prevent gross device failure, care must be taken not to exceed the power dissipation ratings of the package or the absolute maximum voltage ratings of the device. If the temperature of the device exceeds approximately 165°C, thermal-protection circuitry shuts the device down. When the device cools down to below approximately 140°C, regulator operation resumes.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Normal Operation

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

- The input voltage is at least as high as the $|V_{IN(min)}|$
- The input voltage magnitude is greater than the nominal output voltage magnitude added to the dropout voltage
- $|V_{EN}| < \text{low-level enable pin input voltage (0.7 V)}$
- The output current is less than the current limit
- The device junction temperature is less than the maximum specified junction temperature

7.4.2 Dropout Operation

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

7.4.3 Disabled

The device is disabled under the following conditions:

- $|V_{EN}| > \text{high-level enable pin input voltage (2 V)}$
- The device junction temperature is greater than the thermal shutdown temperature

Table 1 shows the conditions that lead to the different modes of operation.

Table 1. Device Functional Mode Comparison

| OPERATING MODE | PARAMETER | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | V_{IN} | V_{EN} | I_{OUT} | T_J |
| Normal mode | $ V_{IN} > \{ V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO} , V_{IN(min)} \}$ | $ V_{EN} < 0.7 \text{ V}$ | $I_{OUT} < I_{CL}$ | $T_J < 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Dropout mode | $ V_{IN(min)} < V_{IN} < V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO} $ | $ V_{EN} < 0.7 \text{ V}$ | — | $T_J < 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Disabled mode (any true condition disables the device) | — | $ V_{EN} > 2 \text{ V}$ | — | $T_J > 170^\circ\text{C}$ |

8 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

The TPS791 low-dropout (LDO) regulator is optimized for use in noise-sensitive battery-operated equipment. The device features extremely low dropout voltages, high PSRR, ultralow output noise, low quiescent current (170 μA typically), and an active-low, enable input to reduce supply currents to less than 1 μA when the regulator is turned off.

8.1.1 External Capacitor Requirements

A 0.1- μF or larger ceramic input bypass capacitor, connected between IN and GND and located close to the TPS791, is required for stability and to improve transient response, noise rejection, and ripple rejection. A higher-value electrolytic input capacitor may be necessary if large, fast-rise-time load transients are anticipated and the device is located several inches from the power source.

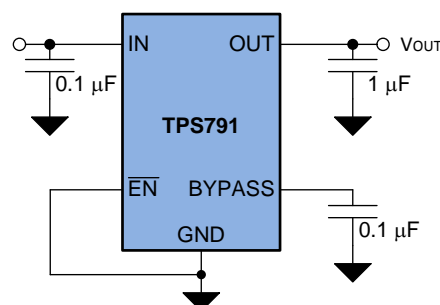
Like all low dropout regulators, the TPS791 requires an output capacitor connected between OUT and GND to stabilize the internal control loop. The minimum recommended capacitance is 1 μF . Any 1- μF or larger ceramic capacitor is suitable. The device is also stable with a 0.47- μF ceramic capacitor with at least 75 m Ω of ESR.

The internal voltage reference is a key source of noise in an LDO regulator. The TPS791 has a BYPASS pin that is connected to the voltage reference through a 250-k Ω internal resistor. The 250-k Ω internal resistor, in conjunction with an external bypass capacitor connected to the BYPASS pin, creates a low-pass filter to reduce the voltage reference noise and, therefore, the noise at the regulator output. In order for the regulator to operate properly, the current flow out of the BYPASS pin must be at a minimum because any leakage current creates an IR drop across the internal resistor thus creating an output error. Therefore, the bypass capacitor must have minimal leakage current.

For example, the TPS79118 exhibits approximately 15 μV_{RMS} of output voltage noise using a 0.1- μF ceramic bypass capacitor and a 1- μF ceramic output capacitor. The output starts up slower as the bypass capacitance increases because of the RC time constant at the bypass pin that is created by the internal 250-k Ω resistor and external capacitor.

8.2 Typical Application

Figure 35 shows a typical application circuit.



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Figure 35. Typical Application Circuit

Typical Application (continued)

8.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 2 shows the parameters used for this design example.

Table 2. Design Parameters

| PARAMETER | DESIGN REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Input voltage | 4.3 V to 3.5 V (Lithium Ion battery) |
| Output voltage | 3.3 V |
| DC output current | 10 mA |
| Peak output current | 100 mA |
| Maximum ambient temperature | 60°C |

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Select the desired output voltage option. An input capacitor of 0.1 μF is used because the battery is connected to the input through a via and a short 10-mil (0.01-in) trace. An output capacitor of 1 mF is used in this design example. A smaller size output capacitor can be used up to a minimum of 1 μF to stabilize the internal control loop.

8.2.3 Application Curves

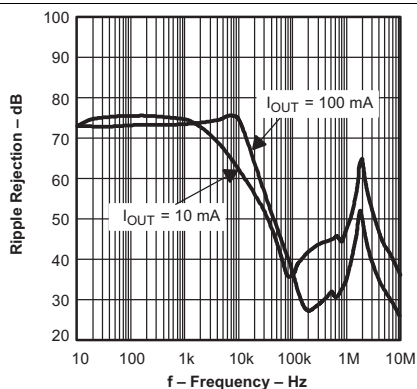


Figure 36. TPS79133 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

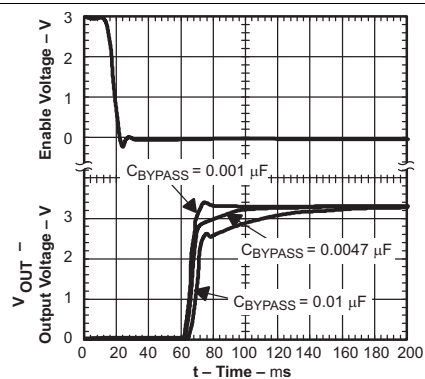


Figure 37. TPS79133 Output Voltage, Enable Voltage vs Time (Start-Up)

8.3 Do's and Don'ts

Do place at least one, low-ESR, 1- μF capacitor as close as possible between the OUT pin of the regulator and the GND pin.

Do place at least one, low-ESR, 0.1- μF capacitor as close as possible between the IN pin of the regulator and the GND pin.

Do provide adequate thermal paths away from the device.

Do not place the input or output capacitor more than 10 mm away from the regulator.

Do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings.

Do not float the Enable (EN) pin.

Do not resistively or inductively load the BYPASS pin.

Do not let the output voltage get more than 0.3 V above the input voltage.

9 Power Supply Recommendations

This device is designed to operate from an input voltage supply range from 2.7 V to 5.5 V. The input voltage range must provide adequate headroom in order for the device to have a regulated output. This input supply must be well-regulated and stable. A 0.1- μ F input capacitor is required for stability; if the input supply is noisy, additional input capacitors with low ESR can help improve the output noise performance.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

Layout is a critical part of good power-supply design. There are several signal paths that conduct fast-changing currents or voltages that can interact with stray inductance or parasitic capacitance to generate noise or degrade the power-supply performance. To help eliminate these problems, bypass the IN pin to ground with a low ESR ceramic bypass capacitor with an X5R or X7R dielectric.

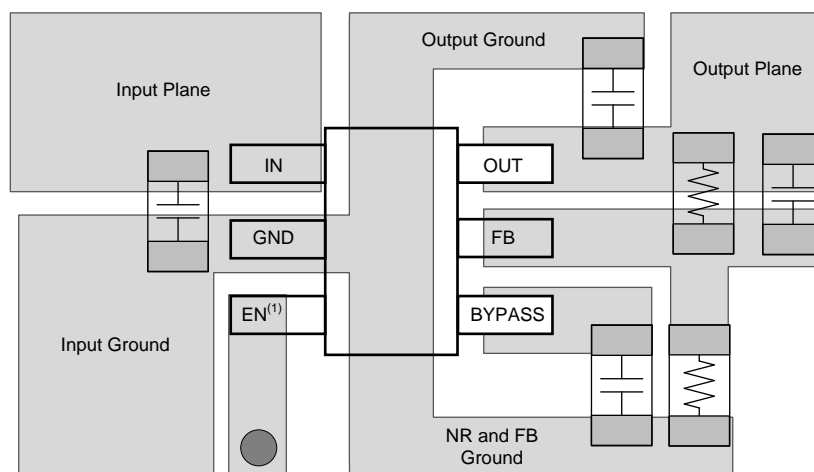
Equivalent series inductance (ESL) and equivalent series resistance (ESR) must be minimized to maximize performance and ensure stability. Every capacitor (C_{IN} , C_{OUT} , C_{BYPASS} , and C_1) must be placed as close as possible to the device and on the same side of the PCB as the regulator itself.

Do not place any capacitors on the opposite side of the PCB from where the regulator is installed. The use of vias and long traces is strongly discouraged because these circuits can impact system performance negatively, and even cause instability.

10.1.1 Board Layout Recommendation to Improve PSRR and Noise Performance

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

10.2 Layout Example



 Denotes via

(1) The EN pin is active low.

Figure 38. Layout Example (6-Pin DBV Package)

11 デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート

11.1 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

ドキュメントの更新についての通知を受け取るには、ti.comのデバイス製品フォルダを開いてください。右上の隅にある「通知を受け取る」をクリックして登録すると、変更されたすべての製品情報に関するダイジェストを毎週受け取れます。変更の詳細については、修正されたドキュメントに含まれている改訂履歴をご覧ください。

11.2 コミュニティ・リソース

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設計サポート TIの設計サポート役に立つE2Eフォーラムや、設計サポート・ツールをすばやく見つけることができます。技術サポート用の連絡先情報も参照できます。

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11.5 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報

以降のページには、メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文に関する情報が記載されています。この情報は、そのデバイスについて利用可能な最新のデータです。このデータは予告なく変更されることがあり、ドキュメントが改訂される場合もあります。本データシートのブラウザ版を使用されている場合は、画面左側の説明をご覧ください。

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 |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| TPS79101DBVR | ACTIVE | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 3000 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | PEUI | Samples |
| TPS79101DBVRG4 | ACTIVE | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 3000 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | PEUI | Samples |
| TPS79101DBVT | OBSOLETE | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | | TBD | Call TI | Call TI | -40 to 125 | PEUI | |
| TPS79118DBVR | ACTIVE | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | PERI | Samples |
| TPS79118DBVT | OBSOLETE | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | | TBD | Call TI | Call TI | -40 to 125 | PERI | |
| TPS79133DBVR | ACTIVE | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | PESI | Samples |
| TPS79133DBVRG4 | ACTIVE | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | PESI | Samples |
| TPS79133DBVT | OBSOLETE | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | | TBD | Call TI | Call TI | -40 to 125 | PESI | |
| TPS79147DBVR | ACTIVE | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | PETI | Samples |
| TPS79147DBVT | OBSOLETE | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | | TBD | Call TI | Call TI | -40 to 125 | PETI | |

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

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

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

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

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (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.

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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS791 :

- Automotive : [TPS791-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 |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| TPS79101DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 3000 | 178.0 | 9.0 | 3.23 | 3.17 | 1.37 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS79118DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | 178.0 | 9.0 | 3.23 | 3.17 | 1.37 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS79133DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS79133DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | 178.0 | 9.0 | 3.23 | 3.17 | 1.37 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS79147DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | 178.0 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| TPS79101DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 3000 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |
| TPS79118DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |
| TPS79133DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS79133DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |
| TPS79147DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DBV0005A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:15X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214839/K 08/2024

NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DBV0005A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:15X

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NOTES: (continued)

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

DBV0006A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



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. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.25 per side.
4. Leads 1,2,3 may be wider than leads 4,5,6 for package orientation.
5. Reference JEDEC MO-178.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DBV0006A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:15X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214840/G 08/2024

NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DBV0006A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:15X

4214840/G 08/2024

NOTES: (continued)

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

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