400-mA LOW-DROPOUT REGULATOR WITH AUXILIARY POWER MANAGEMENT

SLVS315 - SEPTEMBER 2000

•	Automatic Input Voltage Source Selection		PACKAGI	
•	Glitch-Free Regulated Output		(TOP VIEW)
•	5-V Input Voltage Source Detector With	5VAUX 🔲	1 8	□GND
	Hysteresis	5VCC 🔲	2 7	
•	400-mA Load Current Capability With 5-V or	3.3VOUT	3 6	☐ GND
	3.3-V Input Source	3.3VAUX	4 5	☐ GND
				1

- Low r_{DS(on)} Auxiliary Switch
- **Thermally Enhanced Packaging Concept** for Efficient Heat Management

description

The TPPM0301 is a low-dropout regulator with auxiliary power management that provides a constant 3.3-V supply at the output capable of driving a 400-mA load.

The TPPM0301 provides a regulated power output for systems that have multiple input sources and require a constant voltage source with a low-dropout voltage. This is a single output, multiple input intelligent power source selection device with a low-dropout regulator for either 5VCC or 5VAUX inputs, and a low- resistance bypass switch for the 3.3VAUX input.

Transitions may occur from one input supply to another without generating a glitch, outside of the specification range, on the 3.3-V output. The device has an incorporated reverse blocking scheme to prevent excess leakage from the input terminals in the event that the output voltage is greater than the input voltage.

The input voltage is prioritized in the following order: 5VCC, 5VAUX, and 3.3VAUX.

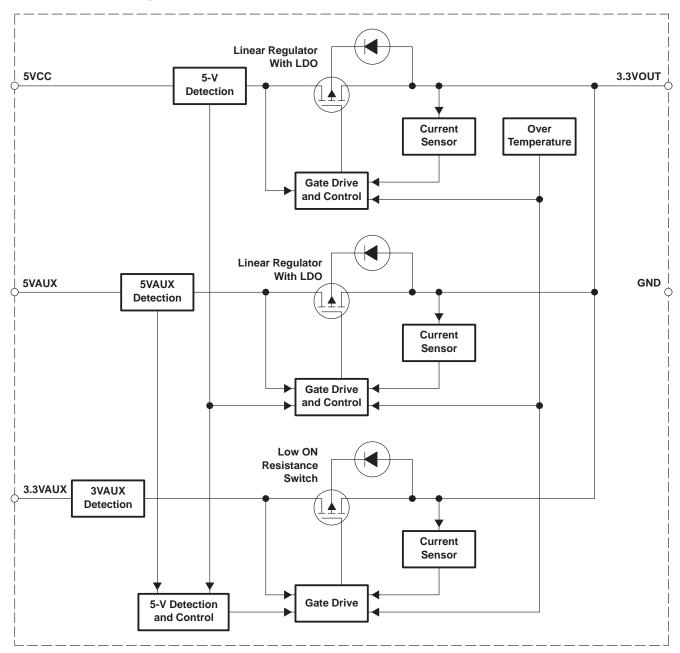


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functional block diagram



Terminal Functions

TERM	INAL	1/0	DESCRIPTION						
NAME	NO.	1/0	DESCRIPTION						
3.3VAUX	4	I	3.3-V auxiliary input						
3.3VOUT 3 O		0	3.3-V output with a typical capacitance load of 4.7 μF						
5VAUX	1	I	5-V auxiliary input						
5VCC	2	I	5-V main input						
GND	5, 6, 7, 8	I	Ground						



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Table 1. Input Selection

INPUT	VOLTAGI (V)	E STATUS	INPUT SELECTED	OUTPUT (V)	OUTPUT (I)		
5VCC	5VAUX	3.3VAUX	5VCC/5VAUX/3.3VAUX	3.3VOUT	IL (mA)		
0	0	0	None	0	0		
0	0	3.3	3.3VAUX	3.3	375		
0	5	0	5VAUX	3.3	400		
0	5	3.3	5VAUX	3.3	400		
5	0	0	5VCC	3.3	400		
5	0	3.3	5VCC	3.3	400		
5	5	0	5VCC	5VCC 3.3			
5	5	3.3	5VCC	3.3	400		

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

Supply voltage, 5-V main input, V _(5VCC) (see Notes 1 and 2)	7 V
Auxiliary voltage, 5-V input, V _(5VAUX) (see Notes 1 and 2)	7 V
Auxiliary voltage, 3.3-V input, $V_{(3.3VAUX)}$ (see Notes 1 and 2)	5 V
3.3-V output current limit, I _(LIMIT)	1.5 A
Continuous power dissipation, P _D (see Note 3)	1 W
Electrostatic discharge susceptibility, human body model, V _(HBMESD)	2 kV
Operating ambient temperature range, T _A	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range, T _{stq}	–55°C to 150°C
Operating junction temperature range, T _J	−5°C to 120°C
Lead temperature (soldering, 10 second), T _(LEAD)	260°C

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

- NOTES: 1. All voltage values are with respect to GND.
 - 2. Absolute negative voltage on these terminal should not be below -0.5 V.
 - 3. R_{0JA} must be less than 55°C/W, typically achieved with two square inches of copper printed circuit board area connected to the GND terminals for heat dissipation or equivalent.

recommended operating conditions

	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
5-V main input, V _(5VCC)	4.5		5.5	V
5-V auxiliary input, V _(5VAUX)	4.5		5.5	V
3.3-V auxiliary input, V _(3.3VAUX)	3		3.6	V
Load capacitance, C _L	4.23	4.7	5.17	μF
Load current, I _L	0		400	mA
Ambient temperature, T _A	0		70	°C



TPPM0301 400-mA LOW-DROPOUT REGULATOR WITH AUXILIARY POWER MANAGEMENT

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electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $T_A = 0$ °C to 70°C, $C_L = 4.7~\mu F$ (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V ₍₅ VCC) [/] V ₍₅ VAUX)	5-V inputs		4.5	5	5.5	V
I _(Q)	Quiescent supply current	From 5VCC or 5VAUX terminals, $I_L = 0$ to 400 mA		2.5	5	mA
		From 3.3VAUX terminal, I _L = 0 A		250	500	μΑ
IL.	Output load current		0.4			Δ.
I _(LIMIT)	Output current limit	3.3VOUT = 0 V		1	1.5	А
T _(TSD) †	Thermal shutdown	2.2VOLIT output abouted to 0.V	150		180	°C
T _{hys} †	Thermal hysteresis	3.3VOUT output shorted to 0 V		15		-0
V _{(3.3} VOUT)	3.3-V output	I _L = 400 mA	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
CL	Load capacitance	Minimal ESR to insure stability of regulated output		4.7		μF
I _{lkg(REV)}	Reverse leakage output current	Tested for input that is grounded. 3.3VAUX, 5VAUX or 5VCC = GND, 3.3VOUT = 3.3 V			50	μΑ

[†] Design targets only. Not tested in production.

5-V detect

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V(TO_LO)	Threshold voltage, low	5VAUX or 5VCC ↓	3.85	4.05	4.25	V
V(TO_HI)	Threshold voltage, high	5VAUX or 5VCC ↑	4.1	4.3	4.5	V

auxiliary switch

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
R(SWITCH)	Auxiliary switch resistance	5VAUX = 5VCC = 0 V, 3.3VAUX = 3.3 V, I _L = 150 mA			0.4	Ω
$\Delta V_{O(\Delta VI)}$	Line regulation voltage	5VAUX or 5VCC = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		2		mV
$\Delta V_{O(\Delta IO)}$	Load regulation voltage	20 mA < I _L < 400 mA		40		mV
$V_I - V_O$	Dropout voltage	I _L < 400 mA			1	V

thermal characteristics

	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal impedance, junction-to-case			38	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal impedance, junction-to-ambient			97	°C/W



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THERMAL INFORMATION

To ensure reliable operation of the device, the junction temperature of the output device must be within the safe operating area (SOA). This is achieved by having a means to dissipate the heat generated from the junction of the output structure. There are two components that contribute to thermal resistance. They consist of two paths in series. The first is the junction to case thermal resistance, $R_{\theta JC}$; the second is the case to ambient thermal resistance, $R_{\theta JA}$, is determined by:

$$R_{\theta,JA} = R_{\theta,JC} + R_{\theta CA}$$

The ability to efficiently dissipate the heat from the junction is a function of the package style and board layout incorporated in the application. The operating junction temperature is determined by the operating ambient temperature, T_A , and the junction power dissipation, P_J .

The junction temperature, T_J, is equal to the following thermal equation:

$$T_J = T_A + P_J (R_{\theta JC}) + P_J (R_{\theta CA})$$

 $T_{.1} = T_A + P_{.1} (R_{\theta .1A})$

This particular application uses the enhanced 8-pin SO package with an integral fused lead frame (terminals 5 to 8). By incorporating a dedicated heat spreading copper plane of at least two square inches on a double-side printed-circuit board (PCB), a thermal resistance of junction to ambient, R_{B,IA}, of 50°C/W can be obtained.

Alternatively, if no dedicated copper plane is incorporated for this device and the PCB has a multilayer construction, the ground terminals (5 to 8) could be electrically connected to the ground plane of the board. This will provide a means for heat spreading through the copper plane associated within the PCB (GND layer). This concept could provide a thermal resistance from junction to ambient, $R_{\theta JA}$, of 70°C/W if implemented correctly.

Hence, maximum power dissipation allowable for an operating ambient temperature of 70°C, and a maximum junction temperature of 150°C is determined as:

$$P_J = (T_J - T_A) / R_{\theta JA}$$

 $P_J = (150 - 70) / 50 = 1.6 W$

Using two square inches of dedicated copper plane on double-sided PCB,

$$P_{.1} = (150 - 70) / 70 = 1.14 W$$

Using a multilayer board and utilizing the ground plane for heat spreading, worst case maximum power dissipation is determined by:

$$P_D = (5.5 - 3) \times 0.4 = 1 \text{ W}$$

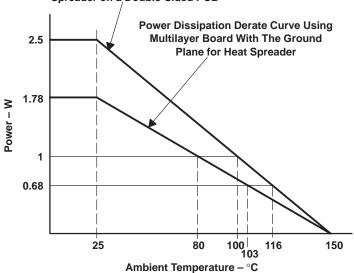
Normal operating maximum power dissipation is (see Figure 1):

$$P_D = (5 - 3.3) \times 0.4 = 0.68 \text{ W}$$



THERMAL INFORMATION

Power Dissipation Derate Curve Using Two Square Inches of Copper Heat Spreader on a Double-Sided PCB



NOTE: These curves are to be used for guideline purposes only. For a particular application, a more specific thermal characterization is required.

Figure 1. Power Dissipation Derating Curves

APPLICATION INFORMATION

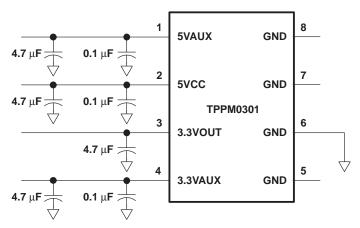


Figure 2. Typical Application Schematic





PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

10-Dec-2020

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPPM0301DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	0301	Samples

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

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

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

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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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PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





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

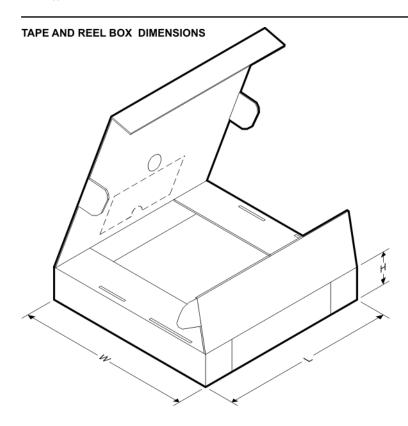
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing			Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPPM0301DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1

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*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPPM0301DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	336.1	25.0



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



NOTES:

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



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

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



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



NOTES: (continued)

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



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