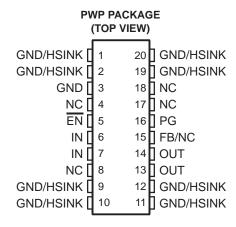
TPS77601-EP, TPS77615-EP, TPS77618-EP, TPS77625-EP TPŚ77628-EP, TPŚ77633-EP WITH PG OUTPUT FAST-TRANSIENT-RESPONSE 500-mA LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

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- **Controlled Baseline**
 - One Assembly/Test Site, One Fabrication
- **Extended Temperature Performance of** -40°C to 125°C
- **Enhanced Diminishing Manufacturing** Sources (DMS) Support
- **Enhanced Product Change Notification**
- Qualification Pedigree†
- **Open Drain Power Good**
- 500-mA Low-Dropout Voltage Regulator
- Available in 1.5-V, 1.8-V, 2.5-V, 2.8-V, 3.3-V **Fixed Output and Adjustable Versions**
- Dropout Voltage to 169 mV (Typ) at 500 mA (TPS77633)
- † Component qualification in accordance with JEDEC and industry standards to ensure reliable operation over an extended temperature range. This includes, but is not limited to, Highly Accelerated Stress Test (HAST) or biased 85/85, temperature cycle, autoclave or unbiased HAST, electromigration, bond intermetallic life, and mold compound life. Such qualification testing should not be viewed as justifying use of this component beyond specified performance and environmental limits.

- Ultralow 85 µA Typical Quiescent Current
- **Fast Transient Response**
- 2% Tolerance Over Specified Conditions for **Fixed-Output Versions**
- 20-Pin TSSOP PowerPAD™ (PWP) Package
- **Thermal Shutdown Protection**



NC - No internal connection

description

The TPS776xx devices are designed to have a fast transient response and be stable with a 10-μF low ESR capacitors. This combination provides high performance at a reasonable cost.

Because the PMOS device behaves as a low-value resistor, the dropout voltage is very low (typically 169 mV at an output current of 500 mA for the TPS77633) and is directly proportional to the output current. Additionally, since the PMOS pass element is a voltage-driven device, the quiescent current is very low and independent of output loading (typically 85 µA over the full range of output current, 0 mA to 500 mA). These two key specifications yield a significant improvement in operating life for battery-powered systems. This LDO family also features a sleep mode; applying a TTL high signal to EN (enable) shuts down the regulator, reducing the guiescent current to 1 μA at T₁ = 25°C.

Power good (PG) of the TPS776xx is an active high output, which can be used to implement a power-on reset or a low-battery indicator.

The TPS776xx are offered in 1.5-V, 1.8-V, 2.5-V, 2.8 V, and 3.3-V fixed-voltage versions and in an adjustable version (programmable over the range of 1.2 V to 5.5 V for TPS77601 option). Output voltage tolerance is specified as a maximum of 2% over line, load, and temperature ranges. The TPS776xx family is available in 20 pin TSSOP package.



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

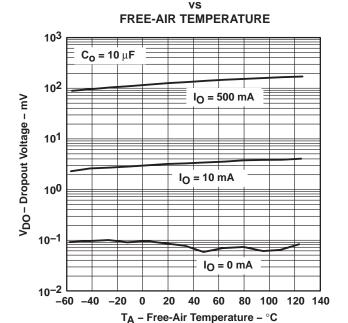
PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.



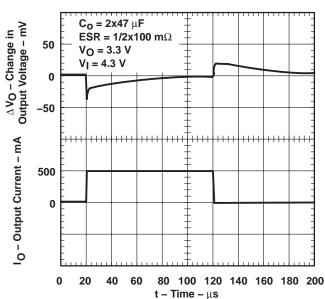
TPS77601-EP, TPS77615-EP, TPS77618-EP, TPS77625-EP TPS77628-EP, TPS77633-EP WITH PG OUTPUT FAST-TRANSÍENT-RESPONSE 500-mA LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

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TPS77x33 **DROPOUT VOLTAGE**



TPS77x33 LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

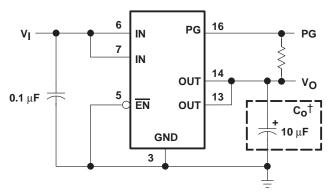


ORDERING INFORMATION[†]

TA	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V TYP)	PACK	AGE	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
	3.3	TSSOP - PW	Tape and reel	TPS77633QPWPREP	77633QE
	2.8	TSSOP - PW	Tape and reel	TPS77628QPWPREP§	77628QE
	2.5	TSSOP - PW	Tape and reel	TPS77625QPWPREP	77625QE
-40°C to 125°C	1.8	TSSOP - PW	Tape and reel	TPS77618QPWPREP	77618QE
	1.5	TSSOP - PW	Tape and reel	TPS77615QPWPREP	77615QE
	Adjustable [‡] 1.2 V to 5.5 V	TSSOP – PW	Tape and reel	TPS77601QPWPREP	77601QE

[†]Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design quidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.

[§] TPS77628 is Product Preview.



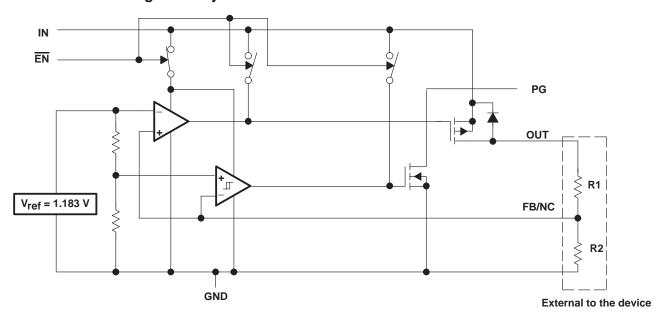
[†] See application information section for capacitor selection details.



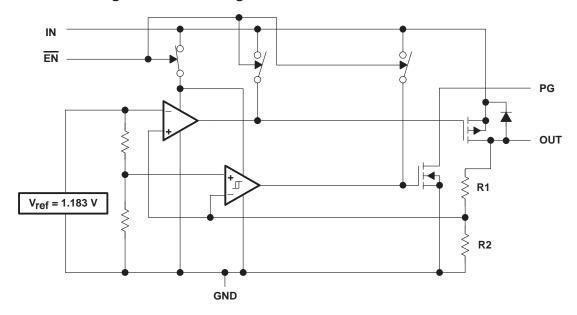
[‡] The TPS77601 is programmable using an external resistor divider (see application information).

Figure 1. Typical Application Configuration for Fixed Output Options

functional block diagram—adjustable version



functional block diagram—fixed-voltage version



TPS77601-EP, TPS77615-EP, TPS77618-EP, TPS77625-EP TPS77628-EP, TPS77633-EP WITH PG OUTPUT FAST-TRANSIENT-RESPONSE 500-mA LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

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Terminal Functions

TSSOP Package

TER	TERMINAL								
NAME	NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION						
EN	5	I	Enable input						
FB/NC	15	I	Feedback input voltage for adjustable device (no connect for fixed options)						
GND	3		Regulator ground						
GND/HSINK	1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20		Ground/heatsink						
IN	6, 7	I	Input voltage						
NC	4, 8, 17, 18		No connect						
OUT	13, 14	0	Regulated output voltage						
PG	16	0	PG output						



TPS77601-EP, TPS77615-EP, TPS77618-EP, TPS77625-EP TPS77628-EP, TPS77633-EP WITH PG OUTPUT FAST-TRANSIENT-RESPONSE 500-mA LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

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

Input voltage range [‡] , V _I	
Voltage range at EN	
Maximum PG voltage	16.5 V
Peak output current	Internally limited
Output voltage, VO (OUT, FB)	7 V
Continuous total power dissipation	See dissipation rating tables
Operating virtual junction temperature range, T _J	–40°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, T _{sta}	–65°C to 150°C
ESD rating, HBM	

[†] 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.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE - FREE-AIR TEMPERATURES

PACKAGE	AIR FLOW (CFM)	$T_A < 25^{\circ}C$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T _A = 25°C	T _A = 70°C POWER RATING	T _A = 85°C POWER RATING
PWP\$	0	2.9 W	23.5 mW/°C	1.9 W	1.5 W
PWP8	300	4.3 W	34.6 mW/°C	2.8 W	2.2 W
PWP¶	0	3 W	23.8 mW/°C	1.9 W	1.5 W
PVVPII	300	7.2 W	57.9 mW/°C	4.6 W	3.8 W

[§] This parameter is measured with the recommended copper heat sink pattern on a 1-layer PCB, 5-in × 5-in PCB, 1 oz. copper, 2-in × 2-in coverage (4 in²).

recommended operating conditions

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, V _I #	2.7	10	V
Output voltage range, VO	1.2	5.5	V
Output current, IO (see Note 1)	0	500	mA
Operating virtual junction temperature, T _J (see Note 1)	-40	125	°C

[#] To calculate the minimum input voltage for your maximum output current, use the following equation: V_{I(min)} = V_{O(max)} + V_{DO(max load)}.

NOTE 1: Continuous current and operating junction temperature are limited by internal protection circuitry, but it is not recommended that the device operate under conditions beyond those specified in this table for extended periods of time.



[‡] All voltage values are with respect to network terminal ground.

[¶] This parameter is measured with the recommended copper heat sink pattern on a 8-layer PCB, 1.5-in × 2-in PCB, 1 oz. copper with layers 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8 at 5% coverage (0.9 in²) and layers 3 and 6 at 100% coverage (6 in²). For more information, refer to TI technical brief SLMA002.

TPS77601-EP, TPS77615-EP, TPS77618-EP, TPS77625-EP TPS77628-EP, TPS77633-EP WITH PG OUTPUT **FAST-TRANSÍENT-RESPONSE 500-mA LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS**

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electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_I = V_{O(tvo)} + 1 V$, $I_O = 1 mA$, $\overline{EN} = 0 V$, $C_O = 10 \mu F$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
		$1.2 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{O}} \le 5.5 \text{ V}, \qquad \text{T}_{\text{J}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		٧o		
	TPS77601	$1.2 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{O}} \le 5.5 \text{ V}, \qquad \text{T}_{\text{J}} = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.98V _O		1.02V _O	١,,
	TD077045	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $2.7 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{IN} < 10 \text{ V}$		1.5		V
	TPS77615	$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}, 2.7 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{IN} < 10 \text{ V}$	1.470		1.530	
	TD077040	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $2.8 \text{ V} < V_{IN} < 10 \text{ V}$		1.8		
Output voltage (10 µA to 500 mA load)	TPS77618	$T_J = -40^{\circ}C$ to 125°C, 2.8 V < V_{IN} < 10 V	1.764		1.836	
(see Note 2)	TD077005	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $3.5 \text{ V} < V_{IN} < 10 \text{ V}$		2.5		
	TPS77625	$T_J = -40^{\circ}C$ to 125°C, 3.5 V < V_{IN} < 10 V	2.450		2.550	V
	TD077000	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $3.8 \text{ V} < V_{IN} < 10 \text{ V}$		2.8		V
	TPS77628	$T_J = -40^{\circ}C$ to 125°C, 3.8 V < V_{IN} < 10 V	2.744		2.856	
	TDC77000	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $4.3 \text{ V} < V_{IN} < 10 \text{ V}$		3.3		
	TPS77633	$T_J = -40^{\circ}C$ to 125°C, 4.3 V < V_{IN} < 10 V	3.234		3.366	
Quiescent current (GND current) EN = 0V, (see Note 2)		$10 \mu A < I_O < 500 \text{ mA}, T_J = 25^{\circ}C$		85		
		$I_{O} = 500 \text{ mA},$ $T_{J} = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			125	μΑ
Output voltage line regulation ($\Delta V_O/V_O$) (see Notes 2 and 3)		$V_{O} + 1 V < V_{I} \le 10 V$, $T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C$		0.01		%/V
Load regulation				3		mV
Output noise voltage (TPS77x18)		BW = 200 Hz to 100 kHz, I_C = 500 mA C_0 = 10 μ F, T_J = 25°C		53		μVrms
Output current limit		V _O = 0 V		1.7	2.4	Α
Thermal shutdown junction temperature				150		°C
		$\overline{\text{EN}} = \text{V}_{\text{I}}, \qquad \text{T}_{\text{J}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, 2.7 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{\text{I}} < 10 \text{ V}$		1		μΑ
Standby current		$\overline{\text{EN}} = \text{V}_{\text{I}}, \qquad \text{T}_{\text{J}} = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ 2.7 V < V _I < 10 V			10	μΑ
FB input current	TPS77601	FB = 1.5 V		2		nA
High level enable input voltage	•		1.7			V
Low level enable input voltage					0.9	V
Power supply ripple rejection (see Note 2)	f = 1 KHz, C _O = 10 μF, T _J = 25°C		60		dB

NOTES: 2. Test condition for minimum IN operating voltage is 2.7 V or $V_{O(typ)}$ + 1 V, whichever is greater. Test condition for maximum IN voltage

3. If $V_0 \le 1.8 \text{ V}$ then $V_{lmin} = 2.7 \text{ V}$, $V_{lmax} = 10 \text{ V}$:

Line Reg. (mV) =
$$(\%/V) \times \frac{V_O(V_{lmax} - 2.7 V)}{100} \times 1000$$

If
$$V_O \ge 2.5$$
 V then $V_{lmin} = V_O + 1$ V, $V_{lmax} = 10$ V:
Line Reg. (mV) $= (\%/V) \times \frac{V_O \left(V_{lmax} - \left(V_O + 1 \ V\right)\right)}{100} \times 1000$

TPS77601-EP, TPS77615-EP, TPS77618-EP, TPS77625-EP TPS77628-EP, TPS77633-EP WITH PG OUTPUT FAST-TRANSIENT-RESPONSE 500-mA LOW-DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATORS SGLS176A - AUGUST 2003 - REVISED MARCH 2007

electrical characteristics ove<u>r re</u>commended operating free-air temperature range, $V_I = V_{O(typ)} + 1$ V, $I_O = 1$ mA, $\overline{EN} = 0$ V, $C_o = 10$ μF (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

	PARAMETER		TEST (TEST CONDITIONS		TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Minimum input voltage for valid F	G	$I_{O(PG)} = 300 \mu A$		1.1		V	
	Trip threshold voltage		VO decreasing		92		98	%Vo
PG	Hysteresis voltage		Measured at VO			0.5		%Vo
	Output low voltage		V _I = 2.7 V,	$I_{O(PG)} = 1 \text{ mA}$		0.15	0.4	V
	Leakage current		$V_{(PG)} = 5 V$				1	μΑ
lancet accomment			EN = 0 V	-1	0	1	4	
Input current	(EN)		$\overline{EN} = V_{I}$		-1		1	μΑ
			$I_O = 500 \text{ mA},$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$		285		
Dropout voltage (see Note 4)		TPS77628	$I_O = 500 \text{ mA},$	$T_J = -40^{\circ}C$ to $125^{\circ}C$			410	mV
		TPS77633	$I_O = 500 \text{ mA},$	T _J = 25°C		169		IIIV
		15311033	$I_O = 500 \text{ mA},$	$T_J = -40^{\circ} \text{C to } 125^{\circ} \text{C}$			287	

NOTE 4: IN voltage equals VO(typ) - 100 mV; TPS77615, TPS77618, and TPS77625 dropout voltage limited by input voltage range limitations (i.e., TPS77633 input voltage needs to drop to 3.2 V for purpose of this test).

PICAL CHARACTERISTICS

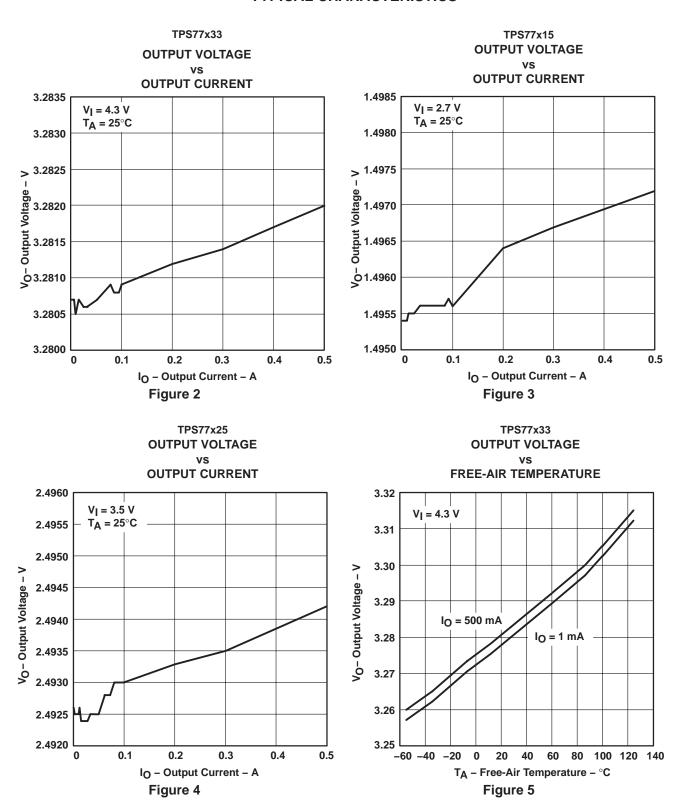
Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
.,		vs Output current	2, 3, 4
VO	Output voltage	vs Free-air temperature	5, 6, 7
	Output voltage Ground current Power supply ripple rejection Output spectral noise density Output impedance Dropout voltage Input voltage (min) Line transient response Load transient response Output voltage	vs Free-air temperature	8
	Power supply ripple rejection	vs Frequency	9
	Output spectral noise density	vs Frequency	10
Z _O	Output impedance	vs Frequency	11
.,	D	vs Input voltage	12
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage	vs Free-air temperature	13
	Input voltage (min)	vs Output voltage	14
	Line transient response		15, 17
	Load transient response		16, 18
Vo	Output voltage	vs Time	19
	Equivalent series resistance (ESR)	vs Output current	21 – 24

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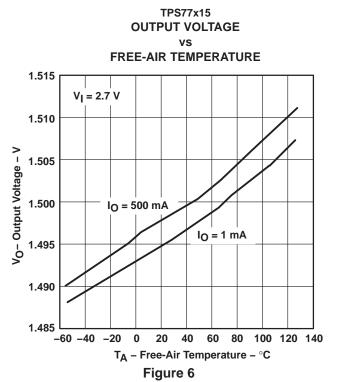
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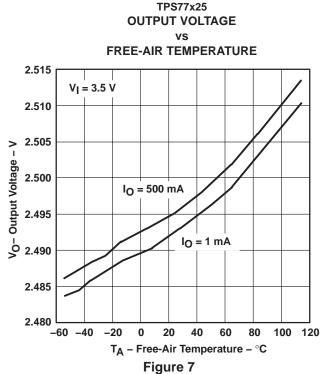
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

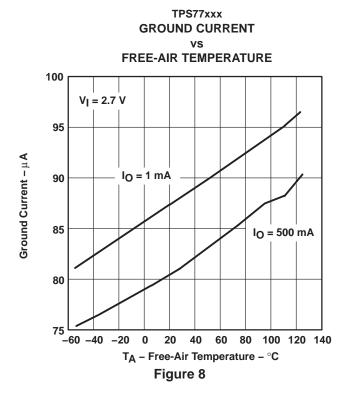


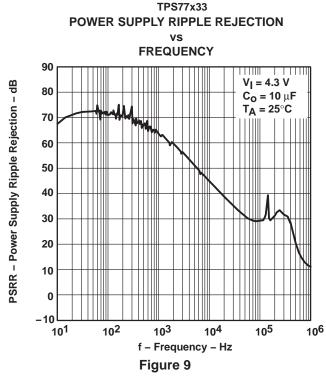


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

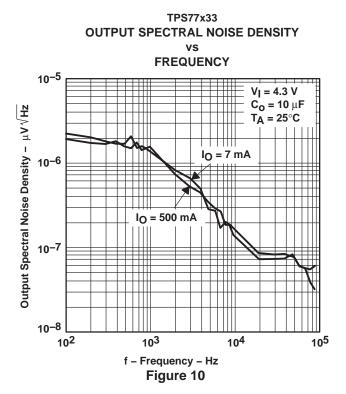


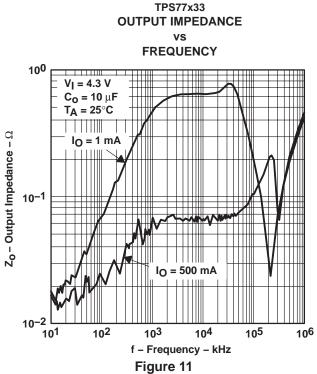


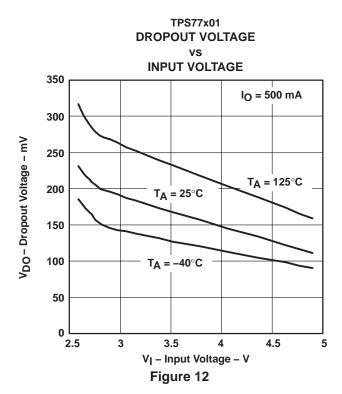


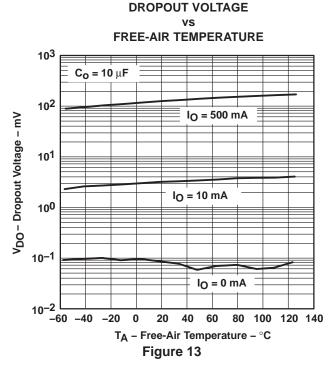


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS









TPS77x33

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

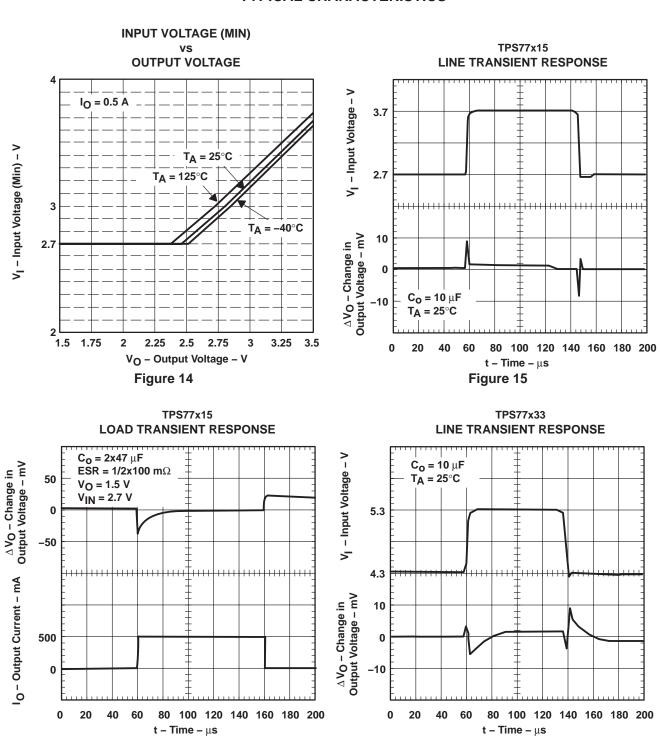


Figure 17

Figure 16

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

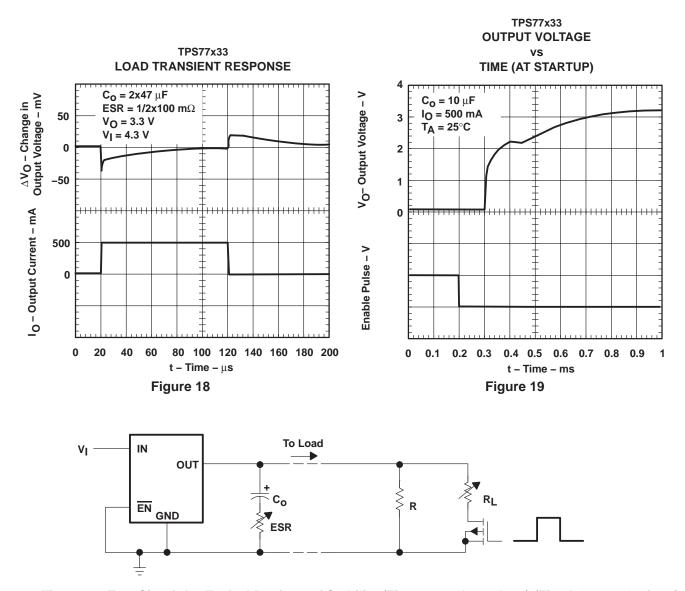


Figure 20. Test Circuit for Typical Regions of Stability (Figures 21 through 24) (Fixed Output Options)

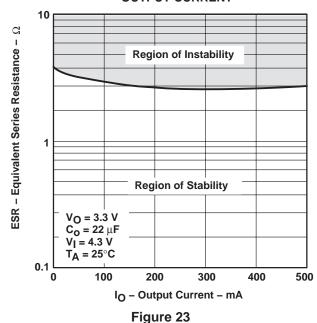
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE[†] vs **OUTPUT CURRENT** 10 ESR - Equivalent Series Resistance - Ω Region of Instability 1 Region of Stability $V_0 = 3.3 \text{ V}$ C₀ = 4.7 μF $V_{1} = 4.3 \text{ V}$ TA = 25°C 100 200 300 400 500 IO - Output Current - mA

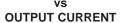
TYPICAL REGION OF STABILITY

Figure 21

TYPICAL REGION OF STABILITY EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE† vs OUTPUT CURRENT



TYPICAL REGION OF STABILITY EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE[†]



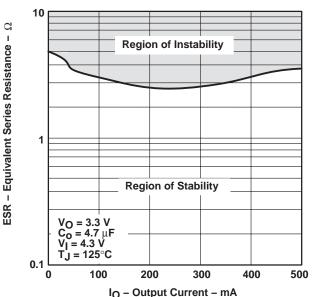


Figure 22

TYPICAL REGION OF STABILITY EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE[†]

vs OUTPUT CURRENT

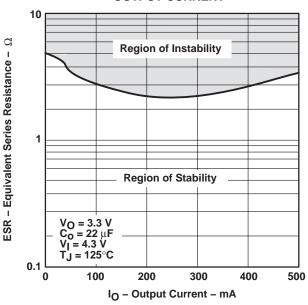


Figure 24

[†] Equivalent series resistance (ESR) refers to the total series resistance, including the ESR of the capacitor, any series resistance added externally, and PWB trace resistance to C_o.



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APPLICATION INFORMATION

The TPS776xx family includes five fixed-output voltage regulators (1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 2.8 V, and 3.3 V), and an adjustable regulator, the TPS77601 (adjustable from 1.2 V to 5.5 V).

device operation

The TPS776xx feature very low quiescent current, which remains virtually constant even with varying loads. Conventional LDO regulators use a pnp pass element, the base current of which is directly proportional to the load current through the regulator ($I_B = I_C/\beta$). The TPS776xx use a PMOS transistor to pass current; because the gate of the PMOS is voltage driven, operating current is low and invariable over the full load range.

Another pitfall associated with the pnp-pass element is its tendency to saturate when the device goes into dropout. The resulting drop in β forces an increase in IB to maintain the load. During power up, this translates to large start-up currents. Systems with limited supply current may fail to start up. In battery-powered systems, it means rapid battery discharge when the voltage decays below the minimum required for regulation. The TPS776xx quiescent currents remain low even when the regulator drops out, eliminating both problems.

The TPS776xx family also features a shutdown mode that places the output in the high-impedance state (essentially equal to the feedback-divider resistance) and reduces quiescent current to 2 μ A. If the shutdown feature is not used, EN should be tied to ground.

minimum load requirements

The TPS776xx family is stable even at zero load; no minimum load is required for operation.

FB—pin connection (adjustable version only)

The FB pin is an input pin to sense the output voltage and close the loop for the adjustable option . The output voltage is sensed through a resistor divider network to close the loop as it is shown in Figure 26. Normally, this connection should be as short as possible; however, the connection can be made near a critical circuit to improve performance at that point. Internally, FB connects to a high-impedance wide-bandwidth amplifier and noise pickup feeds through to the regulator output. Routing the FB connection to minimize/avoid noise pickup is essential.

external capacitor requirements

An input capacitor is not usually required; however, a ceramic bypass capacitor (0.047 μ F or larger) improves load transient response and noise rejection if the TPS776xx is located more than a few inches from the power supply. A higher-capacitance electrolytic capacitor may be necessary if large (hundreds of milliamps) load transients with fast rise times are anticipated.

Like all low dropout regulators, the TPS776xx require an output capacitor connected between OUT and GND to stabilize the internal control loop. The minimum recommended capacitance value is 10 μ F and the ESR (equivalent series resistance) must be between 50 m Ω and 1.5 Ω . Capacitor values 10 μ F or larger are acceptable, provided the ESR is less than 1.5 Ω . Solid tantalum electrolytic, aluminum electrolytic, and multilayer ceramic capacitors are all suitable, provided they meet the requirements described previously.



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APPLICATION INFORMATION

external capacitor requirements (continued)

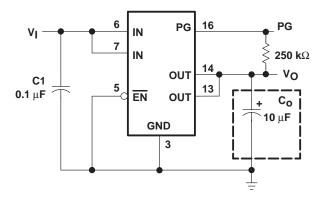


Figure 25. Typical Application Circuit (Fixed Versions)

programming the TPS77601 adjustable LDO regulator

The output voltage of the TPS77601 adjustable regulator is programmed using an external resistor divider as shown in Figure 26. The output voltage is calculated using:

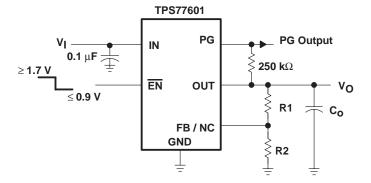
$$V_{O} = V_{ref} \times \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) \tag{1}$$

Where:

 $V_{ref} = 1.1834 \text{ V}$ typ (the internal reference voltage)

Resistors R1 and R2 should be chosen for approximately 10- μ A divider current. Lower value resistors can be used but offer no inherent advantage and waste more power. Higher values should be avoided as leakage currents at FB increase the output voltage error. The recommended design procedure is to choose R2 = 110 k Ω to set the divider current at approximately 10 μ A and then calculate R1 using:

$$R1 = \left(\frac{V_{O}}{V_{ref}} - 1\right) \times R2 \tag{2}$$



OUTPUT VOLTAGE PROGRAMMING GUIDE

OUTPUT VOLTAGE	R1	R2	UNIT
2.5 V	121	110	kΩ
3.3 V	196	110	kΩ
3.6 V	226	110	kΩ
4.75 V	332	110	kΩ

Figure 26. TPS77601 Adjustable LDO Regulator Programming

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

power-good indicator

The TPS776xx features a power-good (PG) output that can be used to monitor the status of the regulator. The internal comparator monitors the output voltage: when the output drops to between 92% and 98% of its nominal regulated value, the PG output transistor turns on, taking the signal low. The open-drain output requires a pullup resistor. If not used, it can be left floating. PG can be used to drive power-on reset circuitry or used as a low-battery indicator.

regulator protection

The TPS776xx PMOS-pass transistors have a built-in back diode that conducts reverse currents when the input voltage drops below the output voltage (e.g., during power down). Current is conducted from the output to the input and is not internally limited. When extended reverse voltage is anticipated, external limiting may be appropriate.

The TPS776xx also feature internal current limiting and thermal protection. During normal operation, the TPS776xx limit output current to approximately 1.7 A. When current limiting engages, the output voltage scales back linearly until the overcurrent condition ends. While current limiting is designed to prevent gross device failure, care should be taken not to exceed the power dissipation ratings of the package. If the temperature of the device exceeds 150°C(typ), thermal-protection circuitry shuts it down. Once the device has cooled below 130°C(typ), regulator operation resumes.

power dissipation and junction temperature

Specified regulator operation is assured to a junction temperature of 125°C; the maximum junction temperature should be restricted 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:

$$P_{D(max)} = \frac{T_{J}max - T_{A}}{R_{\theta,I\Delta}}$$

Where:

T_Jmax is the maximum allowable junction temperature.

 $R_{\theta JA}$ is the thermal resistance junction-to-ambient for the package, i.e., 32.6°C/W for the 20-terminal PWP with no airflow.

T_A is the ambient temperature.

The regulator dissipation is calculated using:

$$P_{D} = (V_{I} - V_{O}) \times I_{O}$$

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









PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	e Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾
TPS77601QPWPREP	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS77615QPWPREP	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS77618QPWPREP	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS77625QPWPREP	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
TPS77633QPWPREP	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
V62/03631-07XE	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
V62/03631-08XE	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
V62/03631-09XE	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
V62/03631-10XE	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
V62/03631-12XE	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

(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) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

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

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PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

18-Sep-2008

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS77601-EP, TPS77615-EP, TPS77618-EP, TPS77625-EP, TPS77633-EP: ◆ Catalog: TPS77601, TPS77615, TPS77618, TPS77625, TPS77633 ◆ Automotive: TPS77601-Q1, TPS77615-Q1, TPS77618-Q1, TPS77625-Q1, TPS77633-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog Tl's standard catalog product
 Automotive Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects





i.com 16-Jul-2008

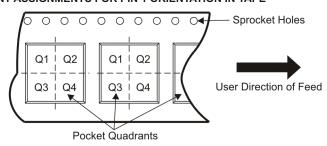
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	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

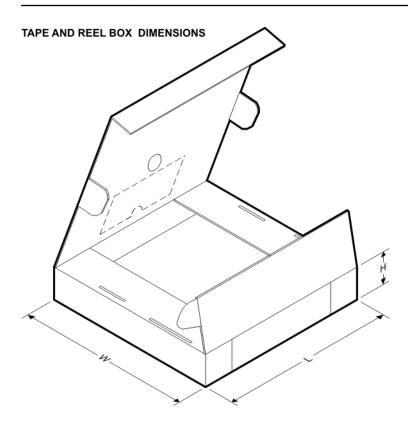
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS77601QPWPREP	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1
TPS77615QPWPREP	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1
TPS77618QPWPREP	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1
TPS77625QPWPREP	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1
TPS77633QPWPREP	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1





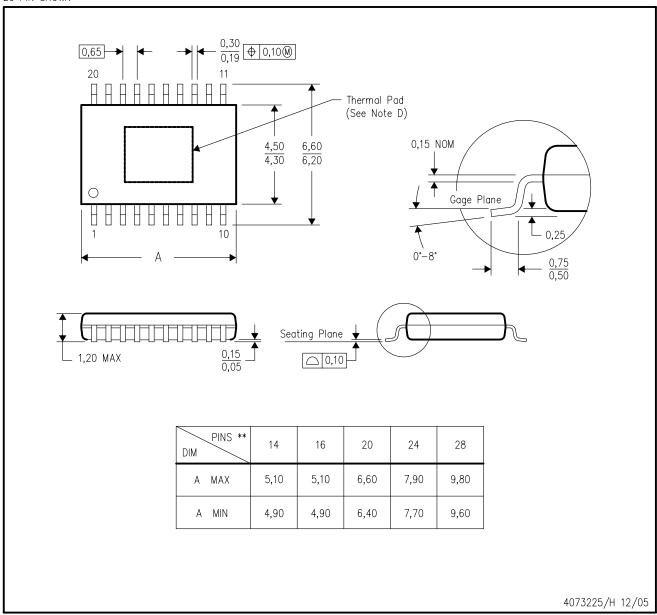
*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS77601QPWPREP	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
TPS77615QPWPREP	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
TPS77618QPWPREP	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
TPS77625QPWPREP	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
TPS77633QPWPREP	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0

PWP (R-PDSO-G**)

PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

20 PIN SHOWN



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
- D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 for information regarding recommended board layout. This document is available at www.ti.com www.ti.com.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.



THERMAL PAD MECHANICAL DATA



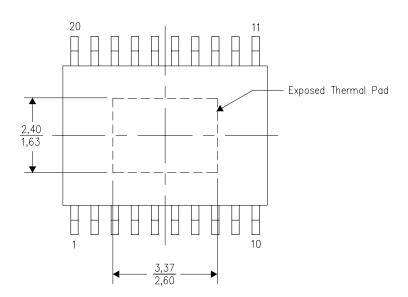
PWP (R-PDSO-G20)

THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD $^{\mathsf{M}}$ package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached to a printed circuit board (PCB). The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the PCB. After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For additional information on the PowerPAD package and how to take advantage of its heat dissipating abilities, refer to Technical Brief, PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 and Application Brief, PowerPAD Made Easy, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA004. Both documents are available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.

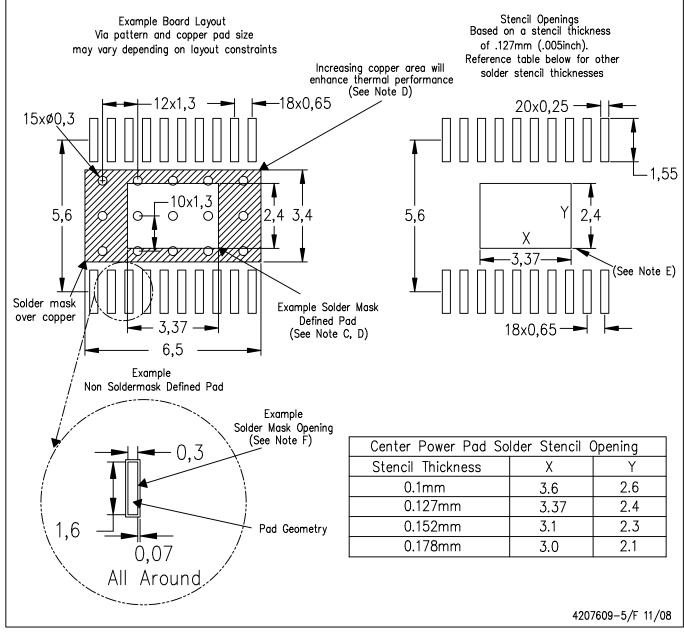


Top View

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

PWP (R-PDSO-G20) PowerPAD™



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
- D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002, SLMA004, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com http://www.ti.com. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
- F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.



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