

TPS79901-EP 200-mA, Low-Quiescent Current, Ultra-Low-Noise, High-PSRR Low-Dropout Linear Regulator

1 Features

- 200-mA Low-Dropout Regulator With EN
- Multiple Output Voltage Versions Available:
 - Adjustable Outputs from 1.2 V to 6.5 V
- Inrush Current Protection with EN Toggle
- Low I_Q : 40 μ A
- High PSRR:
 - 66 dB at 1 kHz
 - 51 dB at 10 kHz
- Stable with a Low-ESR, 2- μ F Typical Output Capacitance
- Excellent Load and Line Transient Response
- 2% Overall Accuracy (Load, Line, and Temperature)
- Very Low Dropout: 100 mV
- Package: 6-Pin SON
- **Supports Defense, Aerospace, and Medical Applications**
 - Controlled Baseline
 - One Assembly and Test Site
 - One Fabrication Site
 - Available in Military (–55°C to 125°C) Temperature Range
 - Extended Product Life Cycle
 - Extended Product-Change Notification
 - Product Traceability

2 Applications

- Base Stations
- Smart Phones
- EPOS
- Wearable Electronics
- VCOs, RF
- Wireless LAN, Bluetooth®

3 Description

The TPS79901 family of low-dropout (LDO), low-power linear regulators offers excellent ac performance with very low ground current. High power-supply rejection ratio (PSRR), low noise, fast start-up, and excellent line and load transient response are provided while consuming a very low 40- μ A (typical) ground current.

The TPS79901 is stable with ceramic capacitors and uses an advanced BiCMOS fabrication process to yield a dropout voltage of typically 100 mV at a 200-mA output. The TPS79901 uses a precision voltage reference and feedback loop to achieve an overall accuracy of 2% over all load, line, process, and temperature variations. The TPS79901 features inrush current protection when the EN toggle is used to start the device, immediately clamping the current.

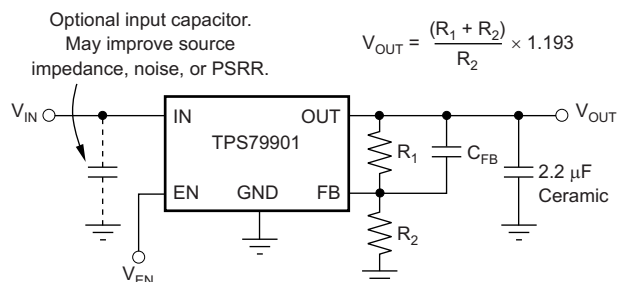
The TPS79901 is fully specified over the temperature range of $T_J = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$, and offered in a low-profile, ideal for wireless handsets and WLAN cards.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS79901-EP	SON (6)	2.00 mm x 2.00 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the package option addendum at the end of the data sheet.

Typical Application Circuit



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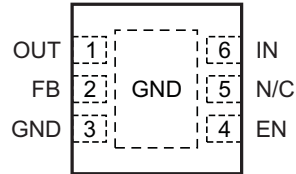
4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Original (September 2017) to Revision A	Page
• Changed content in <i>Features</i> section.....	1
• Changed content in <i>Description</i> section	1
• Deleted NR from the Pin Functions table	3
• Changed HBM value from ± 2000 : to ± 1500 in the <i>ESD Ratings</i> section.....	4
• Deleted errant part numbers from the <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> section	5
• Deleted errant part numbers from the <i>Typical Characteristics</i> section	7

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

**DRV Package
6-Pin SON With Exposed Thermal Pad
Top View**



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
IN	6	I	Input supply.
GND	3, Pad	—	Ground. The pad must be tied to GND.
EN	4	I	Driving this pin high turns on the regulator. Driving this pin low puts the regulator into shutdown mode. EN can be connected to IN if not used.
FB	2	I	Adjustable voltage version only. Feedback; this pin is the input to the control loop error amplifier and sets the output voltage of the device.
OUT	1	O	Output of the regulator. To assure stability, a small ceramic capacitor (total typical capacitance $\geq 2 \mu\text{F}$) is required from this pin to ground.
N/C	5	—	Not internally connected. This pin must either be left open or tied to GND.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage ⁽²⁾	IN	−0.3	7	V
	EN	−0.3	$V_{IN} + 0.3$	
	OUT	−0.3	$V_{IN} + 0.3$	
Current	OUT	Internally limited		mA
Temperature	Operating virtual junction, T_J	−55	150	°C
	Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	−55	150	

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

6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$ Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins ⁽¹⁾	±1500	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins ⁽²⁾	±500	

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

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating junction temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN}	Input voltage ⁽¹⁾	2.7		6.5	V
I_{OUT}	Output current	0.5		200	mA
T_J	Operating junction temperature	−55		125	°C

- (1) Minimum $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$ or 2.7 V, whichever is greater.

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TPS799	UNIT
		DRV (SON)	
		6 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	74.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	58.8	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	145.9	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.2	°C/W
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	54.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	7.2	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

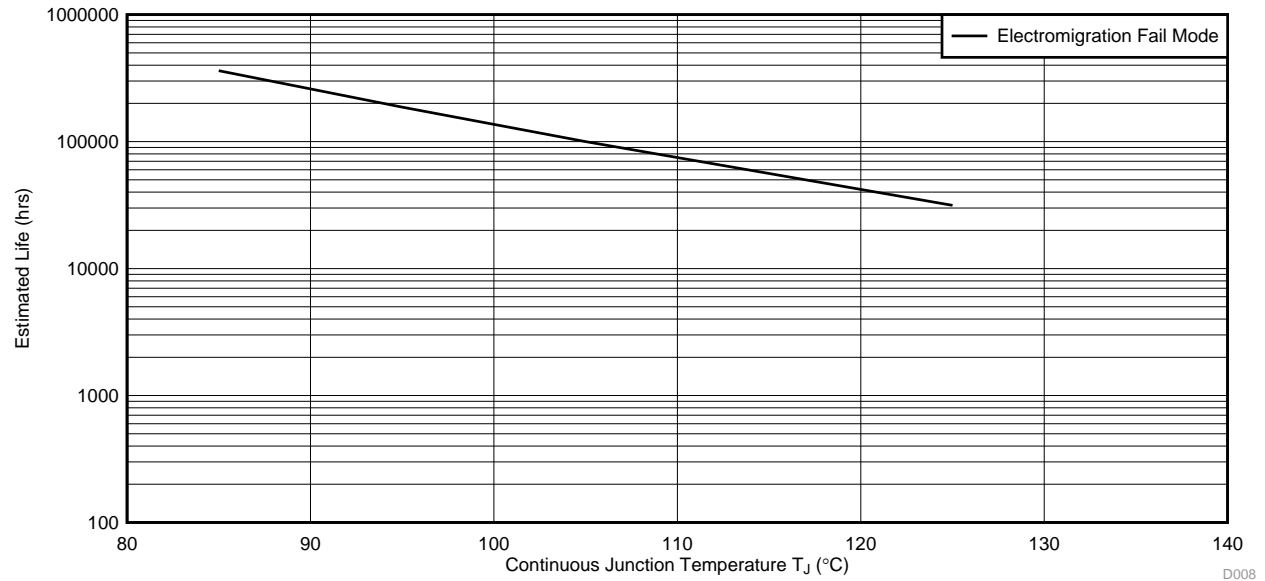
6.5 Electrical Characteristics

at $T_J = -55^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 2.7 V , whichever is greater; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{NR} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN}	Input voltage range			2.7		6.5	V
V_{FB}	Internal reference			1.169	1.193	1.217	V
V_{OUT}	Output voltage range			V_{FB}	$6.5 - V_{DO}$		V
	Output accuracy, nominal	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		-1%		1%	
	Output accuracy ⁽¹⁾ over V_{IN} , I_{OUT} , temperature	$V_{OUT} + 0.3\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 6.5\text{ V}$ $500\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 200\text{ mA}$		-2%	$\pm 1\%$	2%	
$\Delta V_{O(\Delta VI)}$	Line regulation ⁽¹⁾	$V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 6.5\text{ V}$			0.02		%/V
$\Delta V_{O(\Delta IO)}$	Load regulation	$500\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 200\text{ mA}$			0.002		%/mA
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage ⁽²⁾ ($V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} - 0.1\text{ V}$)	$I_{OUT} = 200\text{ mA}$	$V_{OUT(nom)} \leq 3.3\text{ V}$		100	175	mV
			$V_{OUT(nom)} \geq 3.3\text{ V}$		90	160	
I_{CL}	Output current limit	$V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{OUT(nom)}$		220	400	600	mA
I_{GND}	Ground pin current	$500\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 200\text{ mA}$			40	60	μA
I_{SHDN}	Shutdown current (I_{GND})	$V_{EN} \leq 0.4\text{ V}$, $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 6.5\text{ V}$			0.15	1	μA
I_{FB}	Feedback pin current			-0.5		0.5	μA
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	$V_{IN} = 3.85\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 2.85\text{ V}$, $C_{NR} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$	$f = 100\text{ Hz}$		70		dB
			$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		66		
			$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		51		
			$f = 100\text{ kHz}$		38		
V_n	Output noise voltage	BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, $V_{OUT} = 2.85\text{ V}$	$C_{NR} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		$10.5 \times V_{OUT}$		μVRMS
			$C_{NR} = \text{none}$		$94 \times V_{OUT}$		
	Start-up time	$V_{OUT} = 2.85\text{ V}$, $R_L = 14\text{ }\Omega$, $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	$C_{NR} = 0.001\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		45		μs
			$C_{NR} = 0.047\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		45		
			$C_{NR} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		50		
			$C_{NR} = \text{none}$		50		
$V_{EN(HI)}$	Enable high (enabled)			1.2		V_{IN}	V
$V_{EN(LO)}$	Enable low (shutdown)			0		0.4	V
$I_{EN(HI)}$	Enable pin current, enabled	$V_{EN} = V_{IN} = 6.5\text{ V}$			0.03	1	μA
UVLO	Undervoltage lockout	V_{IN} rising		1.90	2.20	2.65	V
	UVLO hysteresis	V_{IN} falling			70		mV
T_{sd}	Thermal shutdown temperature	Shutdown, temperature increasing			165		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
		Reset, temperature decreasing			145		

(1) Minimum $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$ or 2.7 V , whichever is greater.

(2) V_{DO} is not measured for $V_{OUT(nom)} < 2.8\text{ V}$ because minimum $V_{IN} = 2.7\text{ V}$.



- (1) See data sheet for absolute maximum and minimum recommended operating conditions.
- (2) Silicon operating life design goal is 10 years at 105°C junction temperature (does not include package interconnect life).
- (3) Enhanced plastic product disclaimer applies.

Figure 1. TPS79901-EP Derating Chart

6.6 Typical Characteristics

at $T_J = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 2.7 V , whichever is greater; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{NR} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

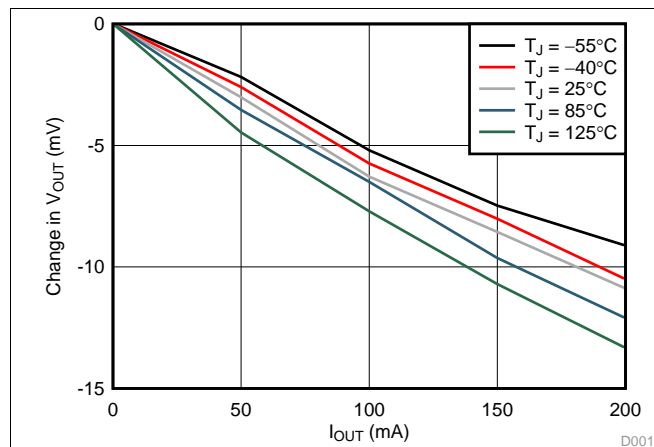


Figure 2. Load Regulation

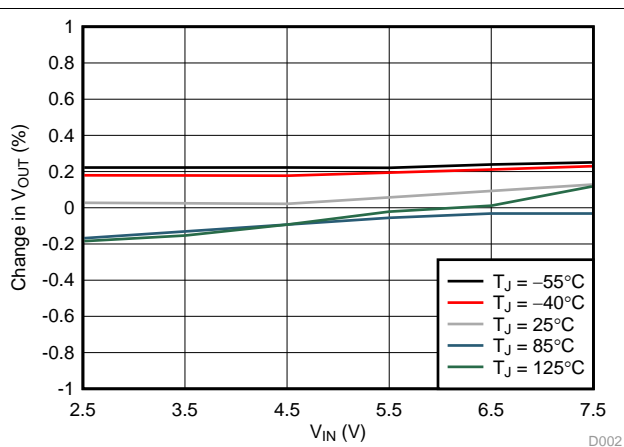


Figure 3. Line Regulation

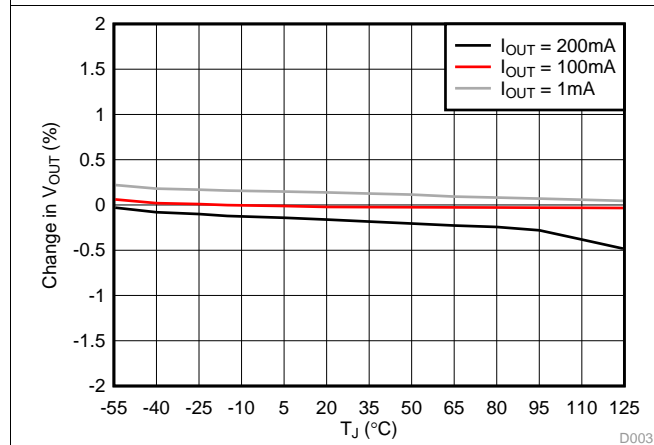


Figure 4. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature

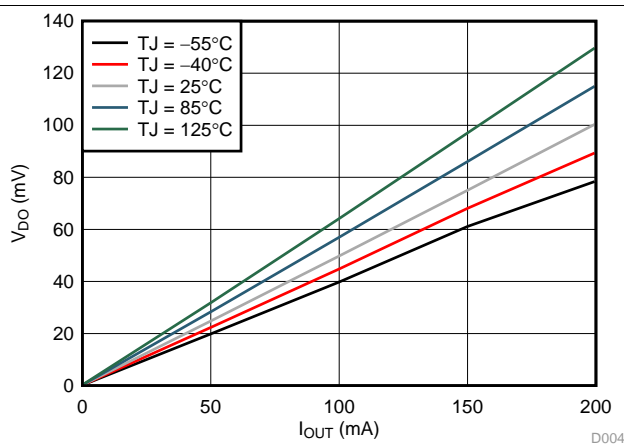


Figure 5. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current

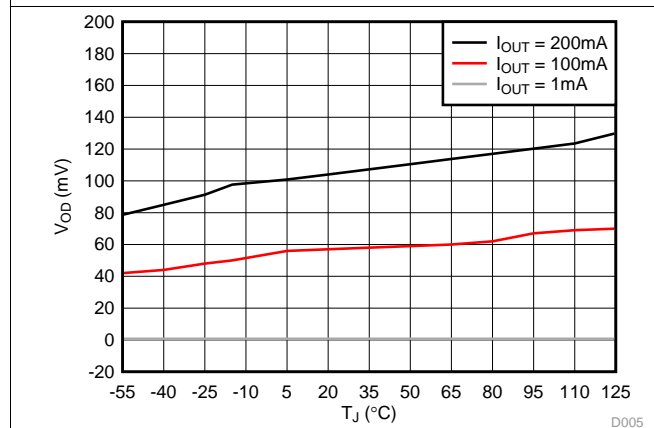


Figure 6. Dropout Voltage vs Junction Temperature

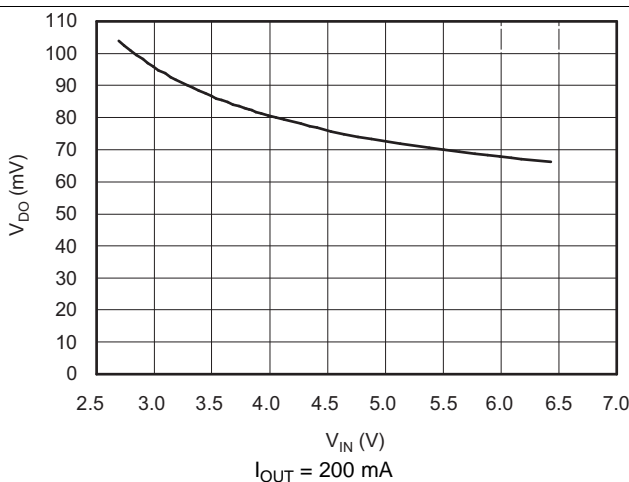


Figure 7. Dropout vs Input Voltage

Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_J = -55^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 2.7 V , whichever is greater; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{NR} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

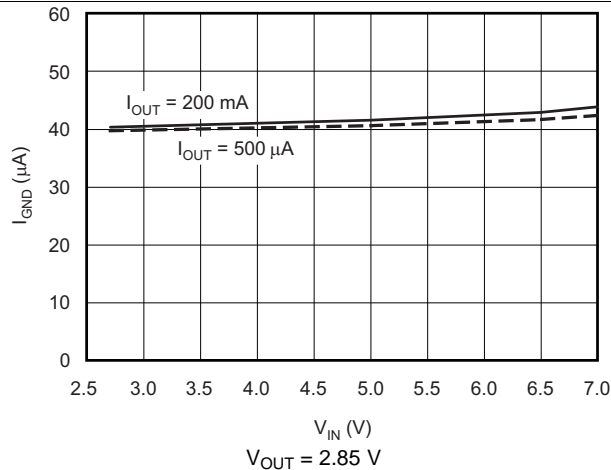


Figure 8. Ground Pin Current vs Input Voltage

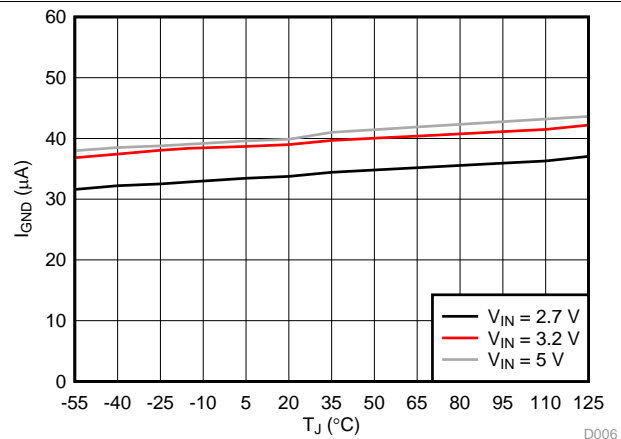


Figure 9. Ground Pin Current vs Junction Temperature

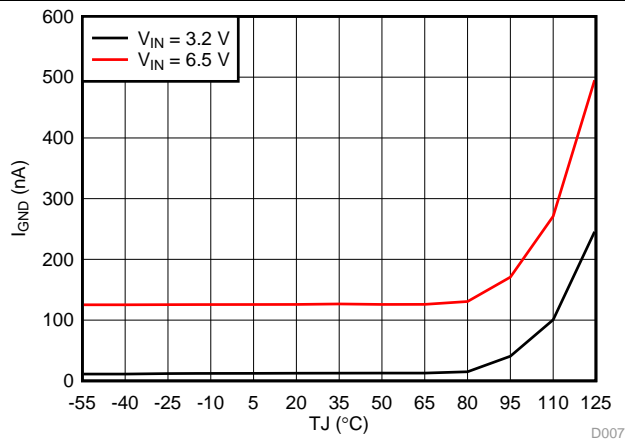


Figure 10. Ground Pin Current (Disabled) vs Junction Temperature

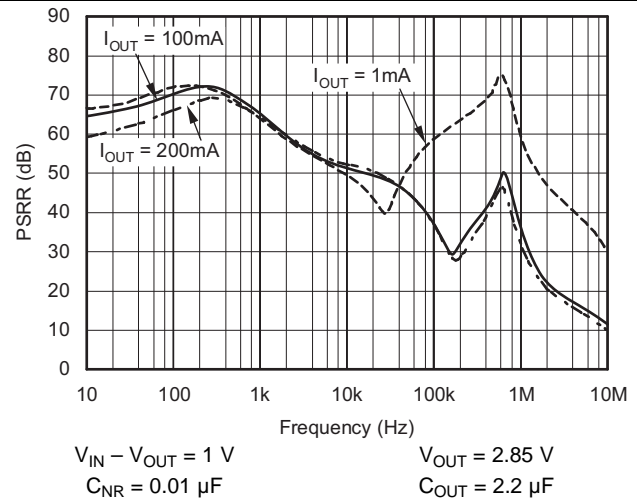


Figure 11. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

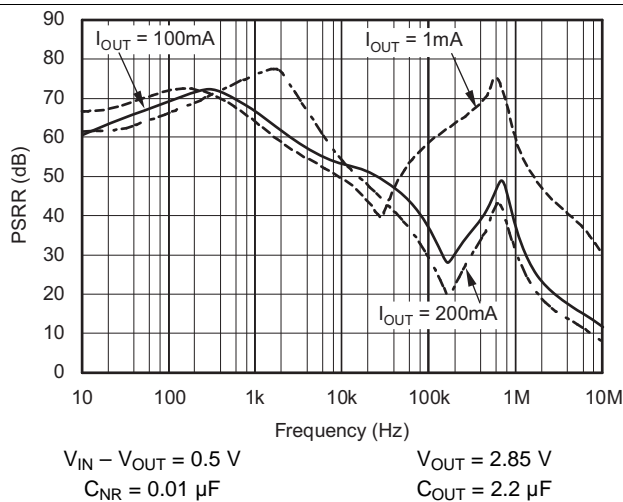


Figure 12. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

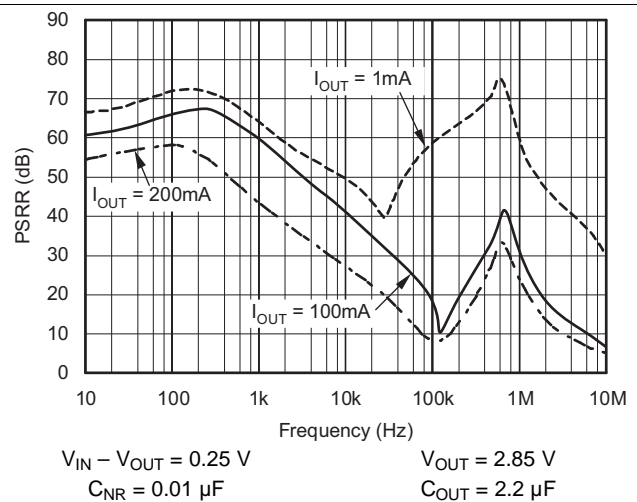


Figure 13. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_J = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 2.7 V , whichever is greater; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{NR} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

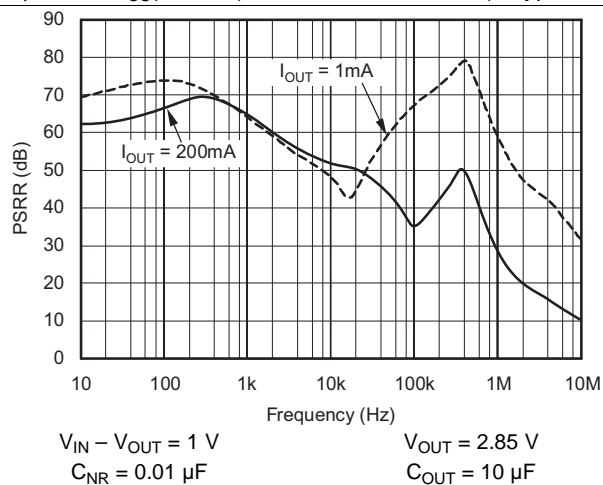


Figure 14. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

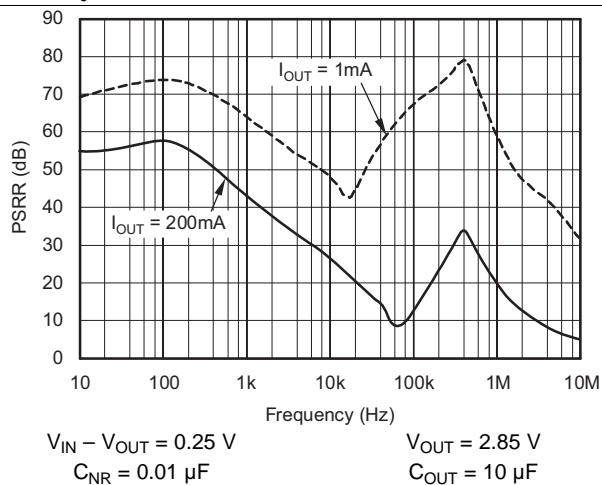


Figure 15. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

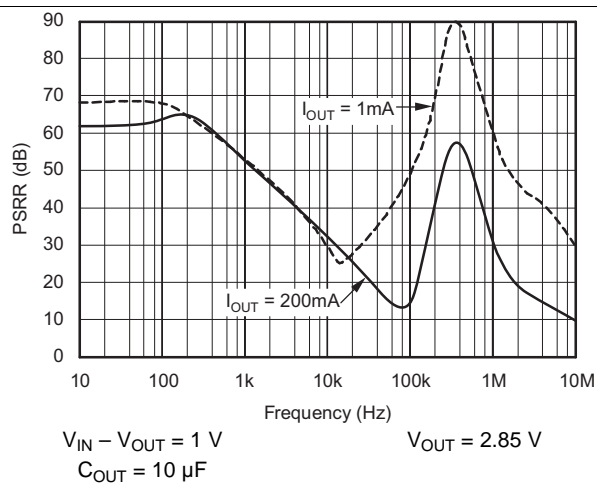


Figure 16. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

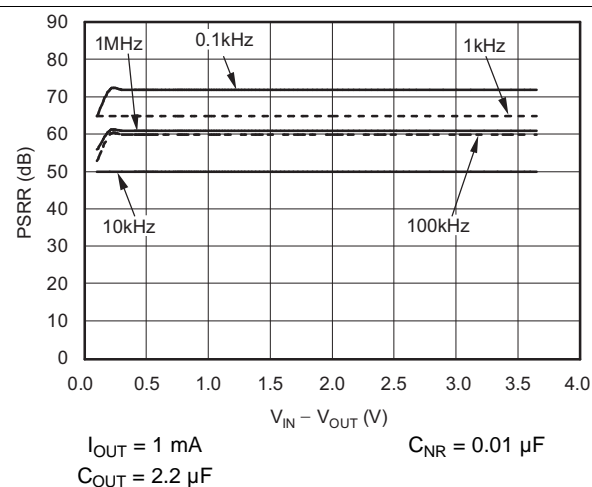


Figure 17. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$

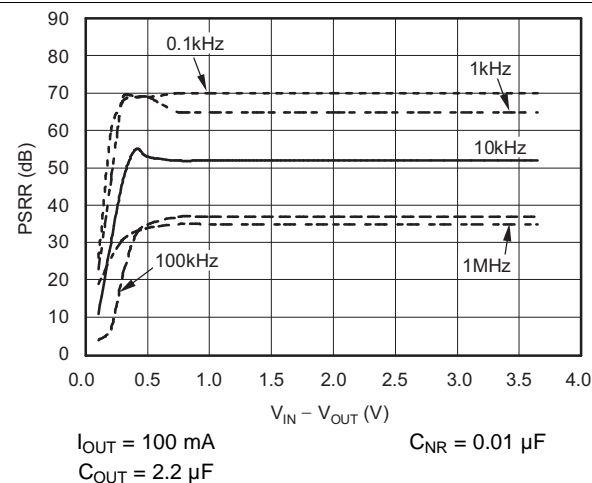


Figure 18. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$

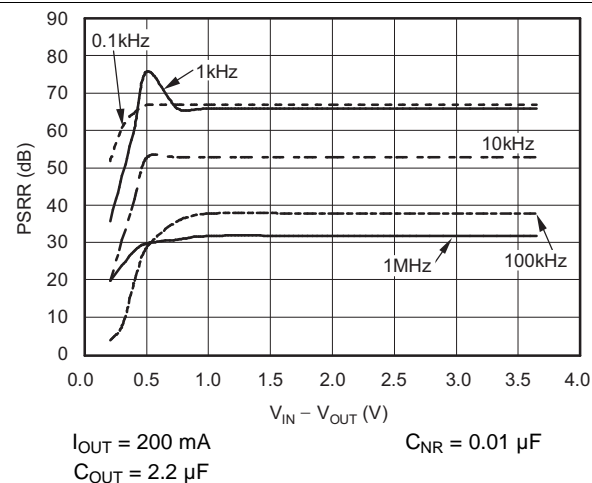
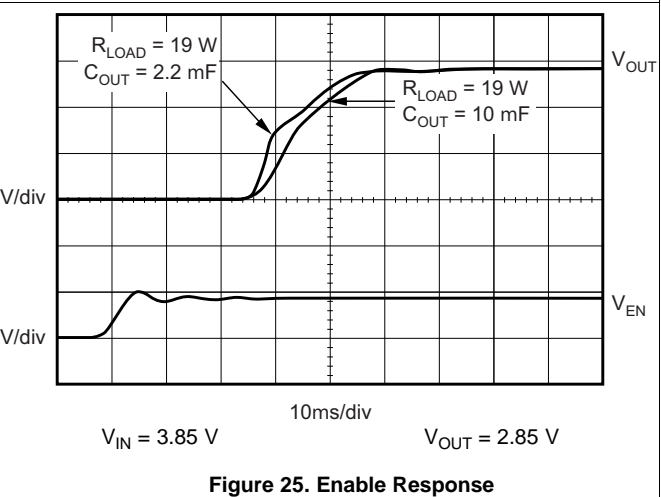
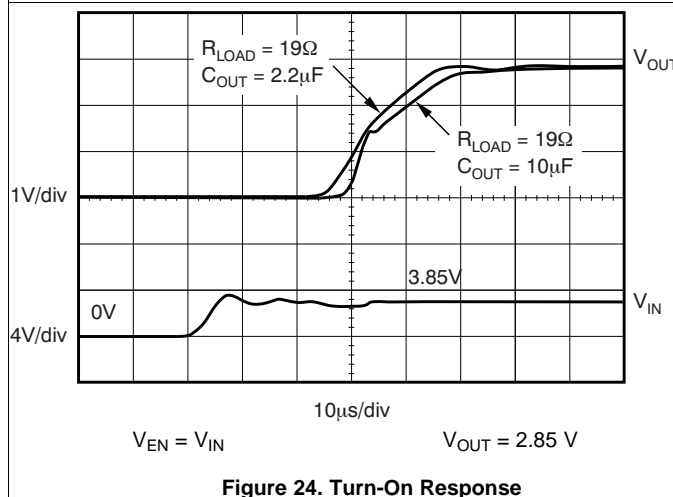
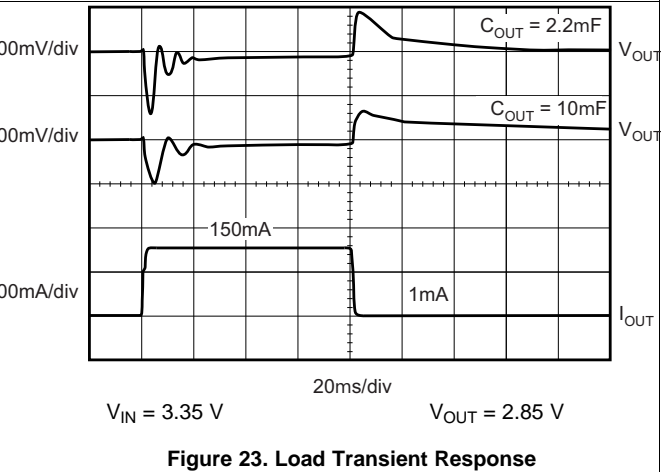
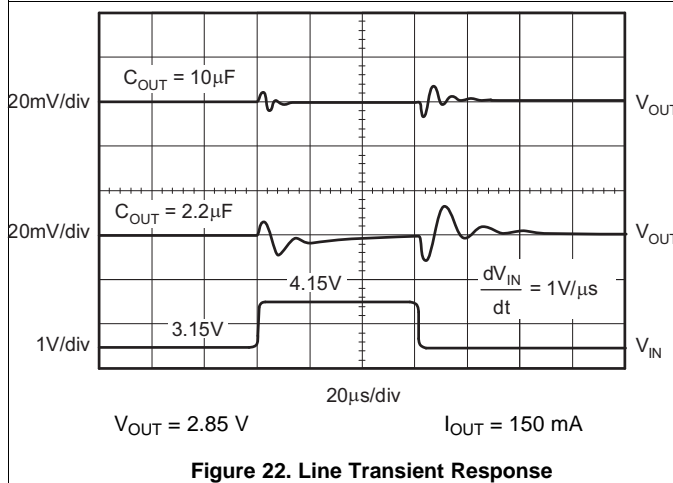
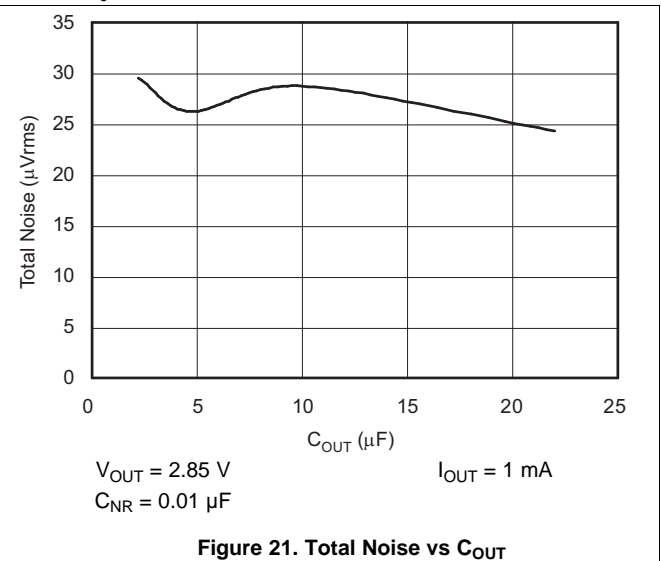
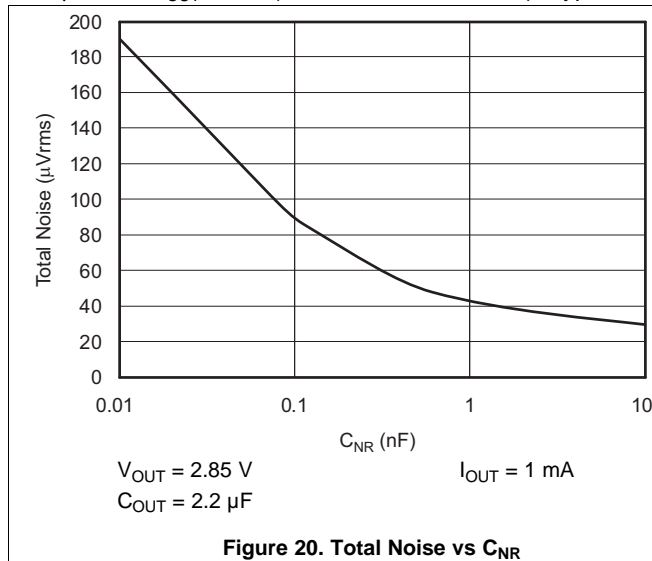


Figure 19. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$

Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_J = -55^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 2.7 V , whichever is greater; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{NR} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.



Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_J = -55^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 2.7 V , whichever is greater; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{NR} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

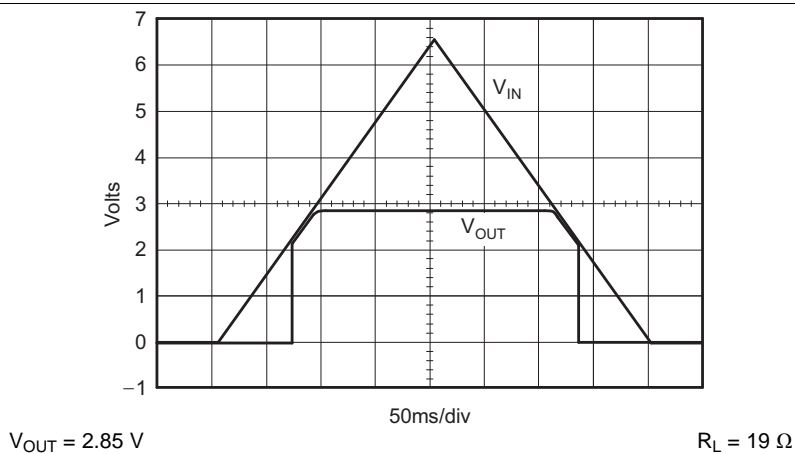


Figure 26. Power-Up and Power-Down

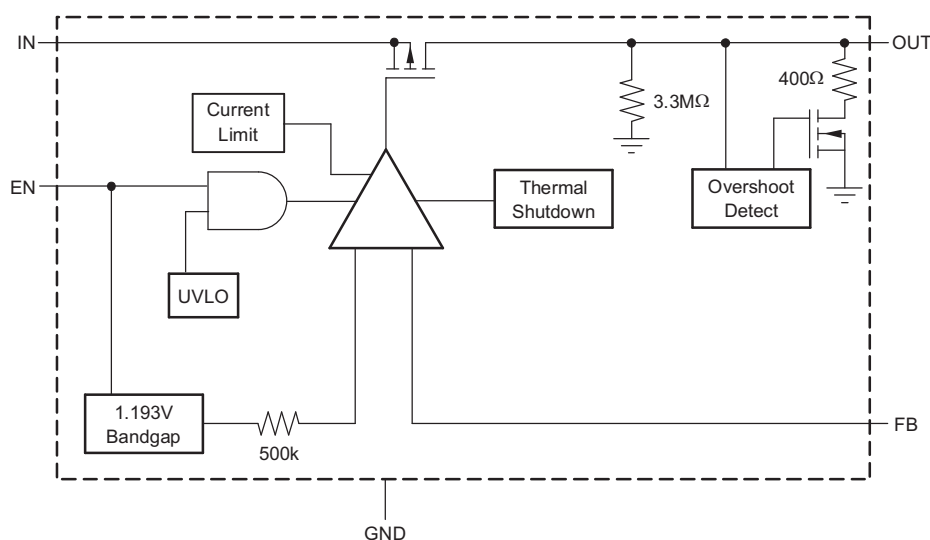
7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TPS79901 low-dropout (LDO) regulator combines the high performance required of many RF and precision analog applications with ultra-low-current consumption. High PSRR is provided by a high-gain, high-bandwidth error loop with good supply rejection at very low headroom ($V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$). A noise-reduction pin is provided to bypass noise generated by the band-gap reference and to improve PSRR, while a quick-start circuit quickly charges this capacitor at start-up. The combination of high performance and low ground current also make these devices an excellent choice for portable applications. All versions have thermal and overcurrent protection, and are fully specified from -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The TPS79901 also features inrush current protection with an EN toggle start-up, and overshoot detection at the output. When the EN toggle is used to start the device, current limit protection is immediately activated, restricting the inrush current to the device. If voltage at the output overshoots 5% from the nominal value, a pulldown resistor reduces the voltage to normal operating conditions, as shown in the [Functional Block Diagram](#).

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



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Figure 27. Adjustable-Voltage Versions

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Internal Current Limit

The TPS79901 internal current limit helps protect the regulator during fault conditions. In current limit mode, the output sources a fixed amount of current that is largely independent of the output voltage. For reliable operation, do not operate the device in a current-limit state for extended periods of time.

The PMOS pass element in the TPS79901 has a built-in body diode that conducts current when the voltage at OUT exceeds the voltage at IN. This current is not limited; therefore, if extended reverse voltage operation is anticipated, external limiting may be required.

7.3.2 Shutdown

The enable pin (EN) is active high and is compatible with standard and low-voltage TTL-CMOS levels. When shutdown capability is not required, EN can be connected to IN.

Feature Description (continued)

7.3.3 Start Up

The TPS79901 uses a start-up circuit to quickly charge the noise reduction capacitor, C_{NR} , if present (see the [Functional Block Diagram](#)). This circuit allows for the combination of very low output noise and fast start-up times. The NR pin is high impedance so a low leakage C_{NR} capacitor must be used; most ceramic capacitors are appropriate for this configuration.

Note that for fastest start-up, apply V_{IN} first, and then drive the enable pin (EN) high. If EN is tied to IN, start-up is somewhat slower. The start-up switch is closed for approximately 135 μ s. To ensure that C_{NR} is fully charged during start-up, use a 0.01- μ F or smaller capacitor.

7.3.4 Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

The TPS79901 use an undervoltage lockout circuit to keep the output shut off until internal circuitry is operating properly. The UVLO circuit has a deglitch feature so that undershoot transients are typically ignored on the input if these transients are less than 50 μ s in duration.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

Driving EN over 1.2-V turns on the regulator. Driving EN below 0.4 V puts the regulator into shutdown mode, thus reducing the operating current to 150 nA, nominal.

8 Application and Implementation

NOTE

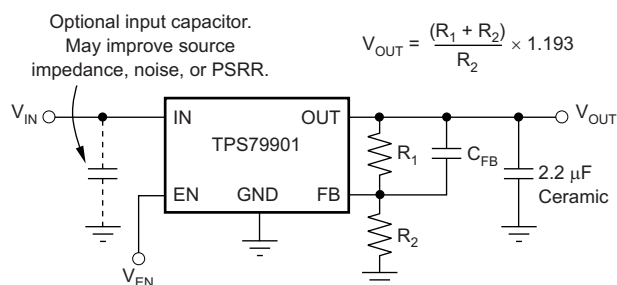
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation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

8.1 Application Information

The TPS79901 LDO regulator provides high PSRR while maintaining ultra-low-current consumption. The device also features inrush current protection and overshoot detection at the output.

8.2 Typical Applications

Figure 28 shows the basic circuit connections.



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Figure 28. Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable Voltage Version

8.2.1 Design Requirements

Select the desired device based on the output voltage.

Provide an input supply with adequate headroom to account for dropout and output current to account for the GND terminal current, and power the load.

Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

8.2.2.1 Input and Output Capacitor Requirements

Although an input capacitor is not required for stability, good analog design practice is to connect a 0.1-μF to 1-μF low ESR capacitor across the input supply near the regulator. This capacitor counteracts reactive input sources and improves transient response, noise rejection, and ripple rejection. A higher-value capacitor may be necessary if large, fast rise-time load transients are anticipated, or if the device is located several inches from the power source. If source impedance is not sufficiently low, a 0.1-μF input capacitor may be necessary to ensure stability.

The TPS79901 is designed to be stable with standard ceramic capacitors with values of 2.2 μF or greater. X5R- and X7R-type capacitors are best because they have minimal variation in value and ESR over temperature. Maximum ESR must be less than 1 Ω.

8.2.2.2 Output Noise

In most LDOs, the band gap is the dominant noise source. If a noise-reduction capacitor (C_{NR}) is used with the TPS79901, the band gap does not contribute significantly to noise. Instead, noise is dominated by the output resistor divider and the error amplifier input. To minimize noise in a given application, use a 0.01-μF noise reduction capacitor. To further optimize noise, equivalent series resistance of the output capacitor can be set to approximately 0.2 Ω. This configuration maximizes phase margin in the control loop, reducing total output noise by up to 10%.

Noise can be referred to the feedback point; with $C_{NR} = 0.01 \mu\text{F}$ total noise is approximately given by [Equation 1](#):

$$V_N = \frac{10.5 \mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}}{V} \times V_{\text{OUT}} \quad (1)$$

8.2.2.3 Dropout Voltage

The TPS79901 uses a PMOS pass transistor to achieve a low-dropout voltage. When $(V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}})$ is less than the dropout voltage (V_{DO}), the PMOS pass device is in its linear region of operation and $r_{\text{DS(on)}}$ of the PMOS pass element is the input-to-output resistance. Because the PMOS device behaves like a resistor in dropout, V_{DO} approximately scales with the output current.

As with any linear regulator, PSRR degrades as $(V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}})$ approaches dropout. This effect is illustrated in [Figure 11](#) through [Figure 19](#) in the [Typical Characteristics](#) section.

8.2.2.4 Transient Response

As with any regulator, increasing the size of the output capacitor reduces over- and undershoot magnitude, but increases the duration of the transient response. The transient response of the TPS799 is enhanced by an active pulldown device that engages when the output overshoots by approximately 5% or more when the device is enabled. When enabled, the pulldown device behaves like a 350-Ω resistor to ground.

8.2.2.5 Minimum Load

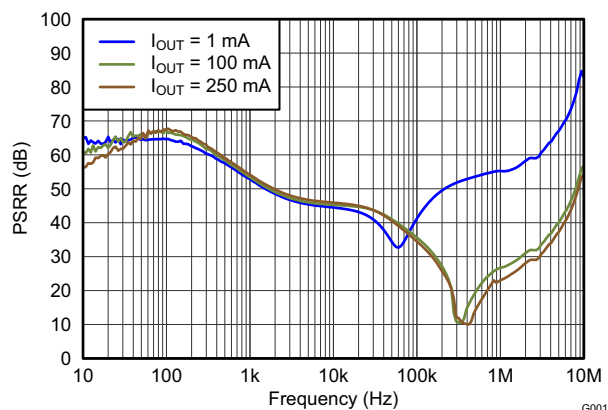
The TPS79901 is stable with no output load. To meet the specified accuracy, a minimum load of 500 μA is required. With loads less than 500 μA at junction temperatures near 125°C, the output can drift up enough to cause the output pulldown device to turn on. The output pulldown device limits voltage drift to 5% typically; however, ground current can increase by approximately 50 μA. In typical applications, the junction cannot reach high temperatures at light loads because there is no noticeable dissipated power. The specified ground current is then valid at no load in most applications.

8.2.2.6 Feedback Capacitor Requirements

The feedback capacitor, C_{FB} , shown in [Figure 28](#) is required for stability. For a parallel combination of R_1 and R_2 equal to 250 kΩ, any value from 3 pF to 1 nF can be used. Values below 5 pF should be used to ensure fast startup; values above 47 pF can be used to implement an output voltage soft-start. Larger value capacitors also improve noise slightly. The TPS79901 is stable in unity-gain configuration (OUT tied to FB) without C_{FB} .

Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.3 Application Curve



$$C_{OUT} = 2.2 \mu F$$

$$C_{NR} = 0.01 \mu F$$

Figure 29. Power-Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

8.3 Do's and Don'ts

Do place at least one 2.2- μF ceramic capacitor as close as possible to the OUT pin of the regulator.

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

Do connect a 0.1- μF to 1- μF low equivalent series resistance (ESR) capacitor across the IN pin and GND input of the regulator.

Do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings.

9 Power Supply Recommendations

These devices are designed to operate from an input voltage supply range between 2.7 V and 6.5 V. The input voltage range provides adequate headroom in order for the device to have a regulated output. This input supply is well-regulated and stable. 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

10.1.1 Board Layout Recommendations to Improve PSRR and Noise Performance

To improve ac performance (such as PSRR, output noise, and transient response), design the board with separate ground planes for V_{IN} and V_{OUT} , with each ground plane connected only at the GND pin of the device. In addition, connect the bypass capacitor directly to the GND pin of the device.

10.1.2 Thermal Information

10.1.2.1 Thermal Protection

Thermal protection disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately 165°C, allowing the device to cool. When the junction temperature cools to approximately 145°C the output circuitry is again enabled. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit may cycle on and off. This cycling limits the dissipation of the regulator, protecting it from damage resulting from overheating.

Layout Guidelines (continued)

Any tendency to activate the thermal protection circuit indicates excessive power dissipation or an inadequate heatsink. For reliable operation, limit junction temperature to 125°C maximum. To estimate the margin of safety in a complete design (including heatsink), increase the ambient temperature until the thermal protection is triggered; use worst-case loads and signal conditions. For good reliability, thermal protection triggers at least 35°C above the maximum expected ambient condition of a particular application. This configuration produces a worst-case junction temperature of 125°C at the highest expected ambient temperature and worst-case load.

The internal protection circuitry of the TPS799 is designed to protect against overload conditions. This circuitry is not intended to replace proper heatsinking. Continuously running the device into thermal shutdown degrades device reliability.

10.1.2.2 Power Dissipation

The ability to remove heat from the die is different for each package type, presenting different considerations in the PCB layout. The PCB area around the device that is free of other components moves the heat from the device to the ambient air. Performance data for JEDEC low- and high-K boards are given in the [Thermal Information](#) table near the front of this data sheet. Using heavier copper increases the effectiveness in removing heat from the device. The addition of plated through-holes to heat-dissipating layers also improves heatsink effectiveness.

Power dissipation depends on input voltage and load conditions. Power dissipation is equal to the product of the output current times the voltage drop across the output pass element, as shown in [Equation 2](#):

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

10.1.2.3 Package Mounting

Solder pad footprint recommendations for the TPS799 are available from the TI's website at www.ti.com.

10.2 Layout Example

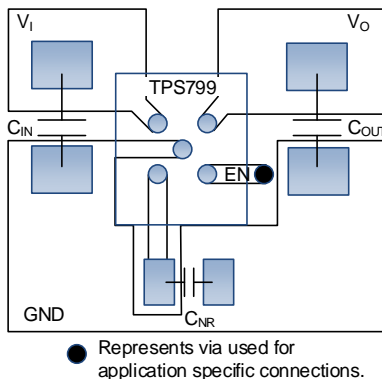


Figure 30. Layout Example

11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Device Support

11.1.1 Development Support

11.1.1.1 Evaluation Modules

An evaluation module (EVM) is available to assist in the initial circuit performance evaluation using the TPS799. This EVM, the TPS799 evaluation module, can be requested at the Texas Instruments web site through the product folders or purchased [directly from the TI eStore](#).

11.1.1.2 Spice Models

Computer simulation of circuit performance using SPICE is often useful when analyzing the performance of analog circuits and systems. A SPICE model for the TPS799 is available through the product folders under simulation models.

11.2 Documentation Support

11.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- Application report: *Using New Thermal Metrics*, [SBVA025](#).
- Application report: *IC Package Thermal Metrics*, [SPRA953](#)
- *TPS799xxEVM-105 User's Guide*, [SLVU130](#)

11.3 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.4 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

TI E2E™ Online Community *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community*. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

Design Support *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

11.5 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

Bluetooth is a registered trademark of Bluetooth SIG, Inc.

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11.6 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

11.7 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

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

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

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

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
TPS79901MDRVTEP	Active	Production	WSO (DRV) 6	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	17L
V62/17614-01XE	Active	Production	WSO (DRV) 6	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	17L

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

⁽²⁾ **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts 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.

⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*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
TPS79901MDRVTEP	WSO	DRV	6	250	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

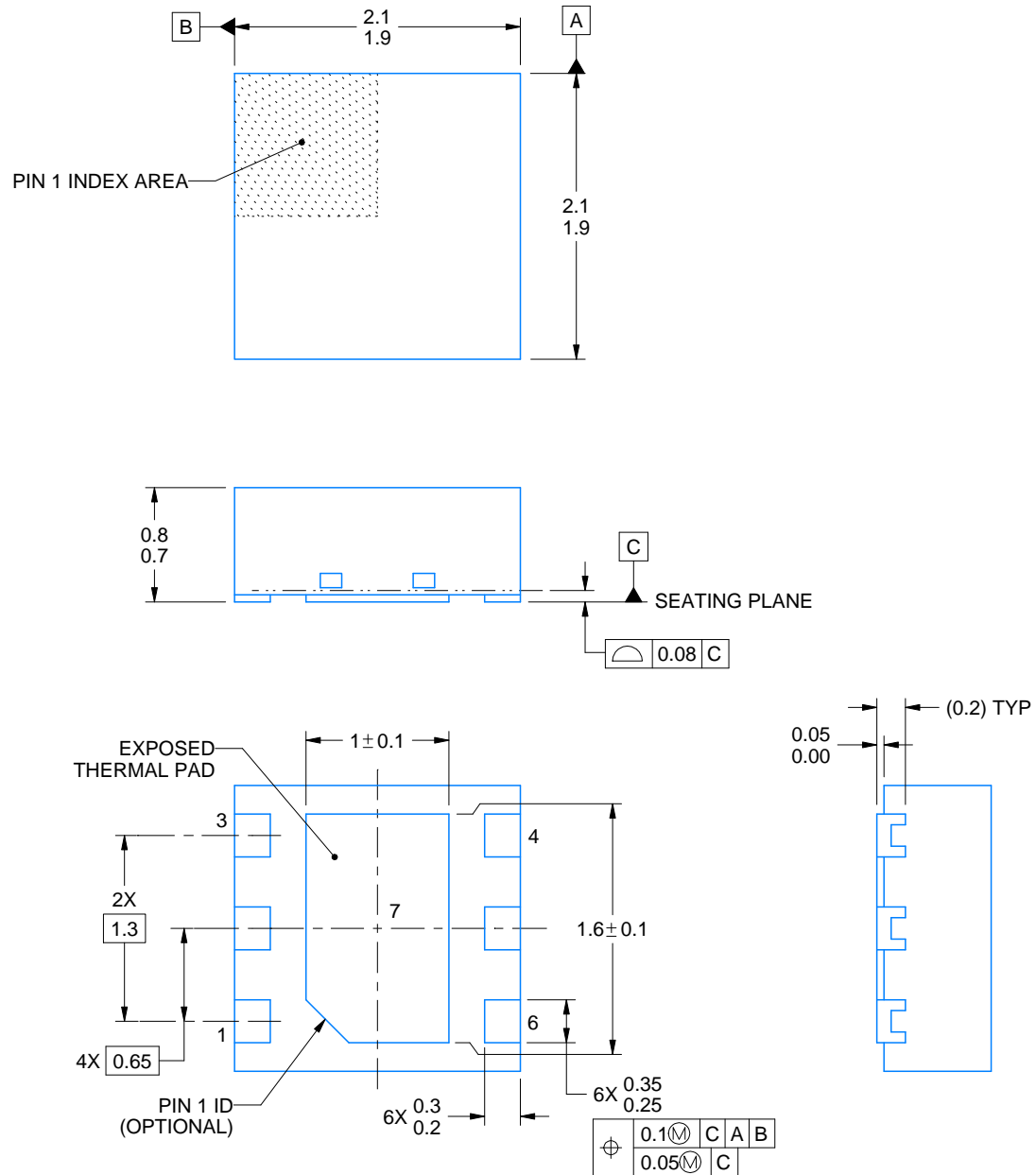


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS79901MDRVTEP	WS0N	DRV	6	250	200.0	183.0	25.0



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



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NOTES:

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

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

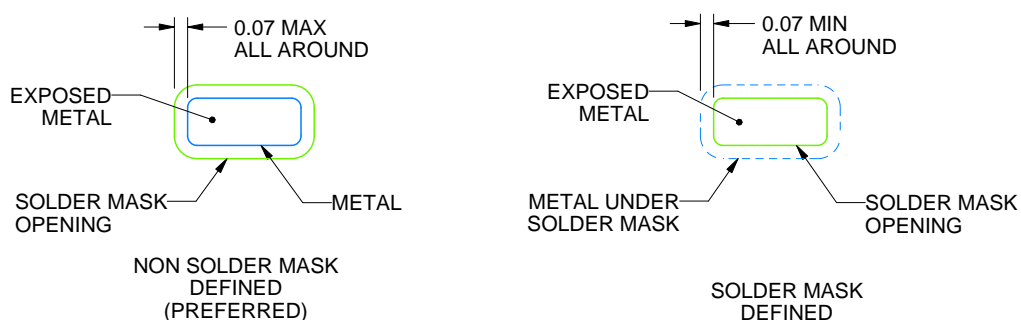
DRV0006D

WSN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:25X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4225563/A 12/2019

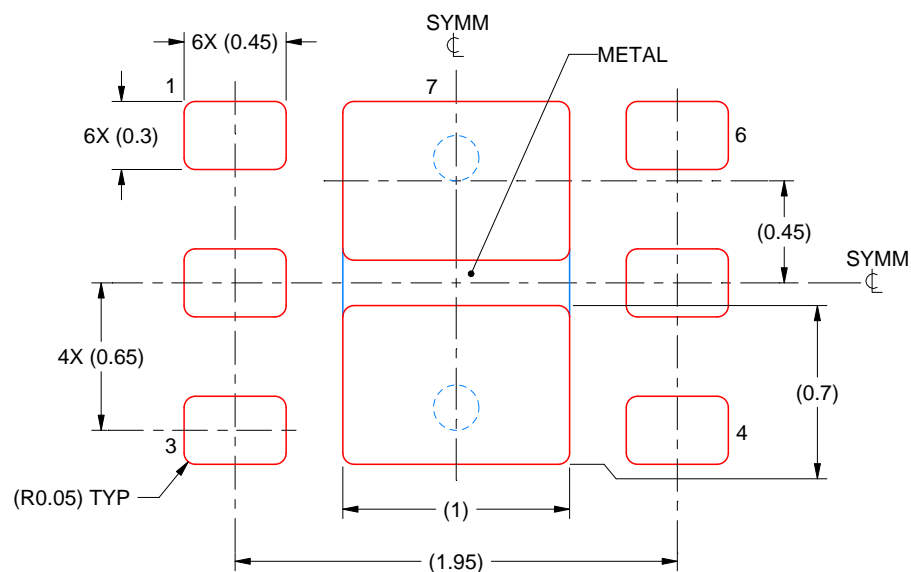
NOTES: (continued)

- This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/sluea271).
- Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If some or all are implemented, recommended via locations are shown.

DRV0006D

WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD #7
88% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
SCALE:30X

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NOTES: (continued)

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

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