

Absolute Maximum Rating (Note 1)

Supply Voltage	V_{IN}	-20V ~ +20	V
Enable Voltage	V_{EN}	+20	V
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-65 ~ +150	°C
Lead Soldering Temperature (260°C)		5	S
ESD		(Note 3)	

Operating Rating (Note 2)

Operation Input Voltage	V_{IN} (operate)	+2.25 ~ +16	V
Operation Enable Voltage	V_{EN} (operate)	+2.25 ~ +16	V
Power Dissipation (Note 4)	P_D	Internally Limited	W
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-40 ~ +125	°C
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R\theta_{JC}$	20	°C/W

Electrical Characteristics
 $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$, $V_{IN} = 2.5V$ for fixed reference output voltage, $V_{enable} = 2.25V$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Fixed Output Voltage	$10mA \leq I_L \leq 1.0A$, $V_o + 1V \leq V_{IN} \leq 8V$	0.980 Vo	V_{OUT}	1.020 Vo	V
Fixed Reference Output Voltage (TS39102/4)	$I_L = 10mA$ $10mA \leq I_L \leq 1.0A$, $2.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$	0.980 Vo 0.970 Vo	1.24 (V_{REF})	1.020 Vo 1.030 Vo	V
Line Regulation	$I_L = 10mA$, $V_o + 1V \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$	--	0.05	0.5	%
Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{out} + 1V$, $8mA \leq I_L \leq 300mA$ $V_{IN} = V_{out} + 1V$, $10mA \leq I_L \leq 1A$	--	0.05 0.2	0.1 1.0	%
Output Voltage Temp. Coefficient		--	40	100	ppm/°C
Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	$\Delta V_{OUT} = -1\%$ $I_L = 100mA$ $I_L = 500mA$ $I_L = 1.0A$	--	100 275 400	250 350 630	mV
Quiescent Current (Note 6)	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ $I_L = 100mA$ $I_L = 500mA$ $I_L = 1.0A$	--	0.7 4.0 12.0	2 6 20	mA
Current Limited	$V_{OUT} = 0$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$	--	1.8	--	A
Adjust Pin Bias Current		--	40	120	nA
Reference Voltage Temp. Coefficient	(Note 8)	--	20	--	ppm/°C
Adjust Pin Bias Current Temp. Coefficient		--	0.1	--	nA/°C

Flag Output (TS39101)

Output Leakage Current	$V_{OH} = 16V$	--	--	2	uA
Output Low Voltage (Note 9)	$V_{IN} = 0.9 * V_{OUT}$, $I_{OL} = 250uA$	--	--	400	mV
Upper Threshold Voltage	% of V_{OUT}	--	--	99	%
Lower Threshold Voltage	% of V_{OUT}	93	--	--	%
Hysteresis		--	1	--	%

Electrical Characteristics (Continue)

Enable Input (TS39101/2/4)

Input Logic Voltage	Low (OFF)	--	--	0.8	V
	High (ON)	2.25	--	--	
Enable Pin Input Current	$V_{EN}=2.25V$	--	--	75	uA
	$V_{EN}=0.8V$	--	--	4	

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Rating is limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions see the Electrical Characteristics.

Note 2: The device is not guaranteed to operate outside its operating rating.

Note 3: Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended.

Note 4: The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature, T_J , the junction to ambient thermal resistance, Θ_{JA} , and the ambient temperature, T_a . Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. The effective value of Θ_{JA} can be reduced by using a heat sink, $P_{d(max)} = (T_{J(max)} - T_a) / \Theta_{JA}$.

Note 5: Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops -1% below its nominal value measured at 1V differential.

Note 6: Ground pin current is the regulator quiescent current. The total current drawn from the source is the sum of the ground pin current and output load current, $I_{GND} = I_{IN} - I_{OUT}$ for fix output voltage, , $I_{GND} = I_{IN} - I_{OUT} + 10mA$ for fix reference output voltage in full load regulation.

Note 7: $V_{REF} \leq V_{OUT} \leq (V_{IN} - 1V)$, $2.25V \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$, $10mA \leq I_L \leq 1.0A$.

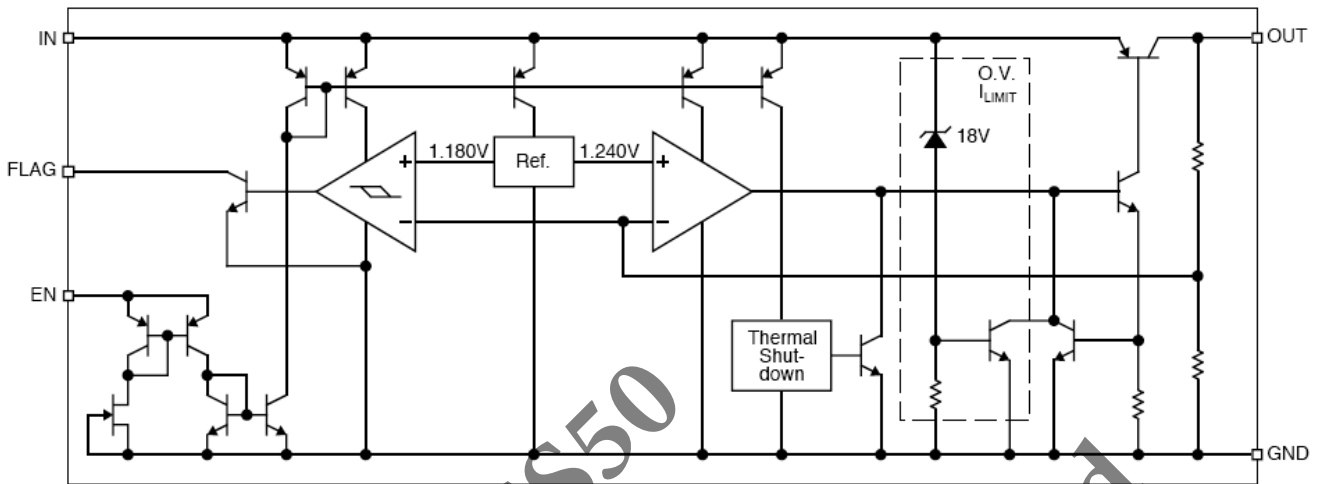
Note 8: Output voltage temperature coefficient is ΔV_{OUT} (worse cast) / $(T_{J(max)} - T_{J(MIN)})$ where is $T_{J(max)} + 125^\circ C$ and $T_{J(MIN)}$ is $0^\circ C$.

Note 9: For adjustable device and fixed device with $V_{OUT} > 2.25V$.

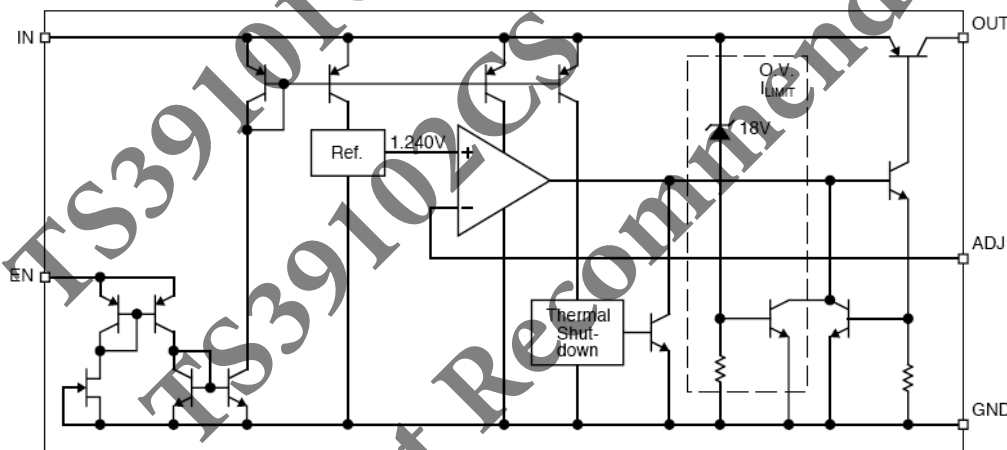
Pin Description

Pin Configuration	Pin Description
Enable	TTL/COMS compatible input. Logic high is enable; logic low or open is shutdown
Input	Unregulated input: +16V maximum supply
Ground	Ground: Ground pin and TAB / heat sink are internally connected.
Output	Regulator output
Flag (fixed voltage)	Error Flag (output): Open-collector output. Active low indicates an output fault condition, if no used, leave open.
Feed Back (adjustable)	Adjustment input: Feedback input. Connect to resistive voltage-divider network.

Functional Diagram



TS39101 Fixed Regulator with Flag and Enable Block Diagram



TS39102/4 Adjustable Regulator Block Diagram

Application Information

The TS39101/2/4 are high performance with low dropout voltage regulator suitable for moderate to high current and voltage regulator application. Its 630mV dropout voltage at full load and over temperature makes it especially valuable in battery power systems and as high efficiency noise filters in post regulator applications. Unlike normal NPN transistor design, where the base to emitter voltage drop and collector to emitter saturation voltage limit the minimum dropout voltage, dropout performance of the PNP output of these devices is limited only by low V_{CE} saturation voltage. The TS39101/2/4 is fully protected from damage due to fault conditions. Linear current limiting is provided. Output current during overload conditions is constant. Thermal shutdown the device when the die temperature exceeds the maximum safe operating temperature. Transient protection allows device survival even when the input voltage spikes above and below nominal. The output structure of these regulators allows voltages in excess of the desired output voltage to be applied without reverse current flow.

Application Information (Continue)

Output Capacitor Requirement

The TS39101/2/4 requires an output capacitor to maintain stability and improve transient response is necessary. The value of this capacitor is dependent upon the output current, lower currents allow smaller capacitors. TS39101/2/4 output capacitor selection is dependent upon the ESR of the output capacitor to maintain stability. When the output capacitor is 10uF or greater, the output capacitor should have an ESR less than 2Ω. This will improve transient response as well as promote stability. Ultra low ESR capacitors (<100mΩ), such as ceramic chip capacitors, may promote instability. These very low ESR levels may cause an oscillation and/or under damped transient response. A low ESR solid tantalum capacitor works extremely well and provides good transient response and stability over temperature aluminum electrolytes can also be used, as long as the ESR of the capacitor is <2Ω. The value of the output capacitor can be increased without limit. Higher capacitance values help to improve transient response and ripple rejection and reduce output noise.

Input Capacitor Requirement

An input capacitor of 1uF or greater is recommended when the device is more than 4" away from the bulk AC supply capacitance or when the supply is a battery. Small, surface mount, ceramic chip capacitors can be used for bypassing. Larger values will help to improve ripple rejection by bypassing the input to the regulator, further improving the integrity of the output voltage.

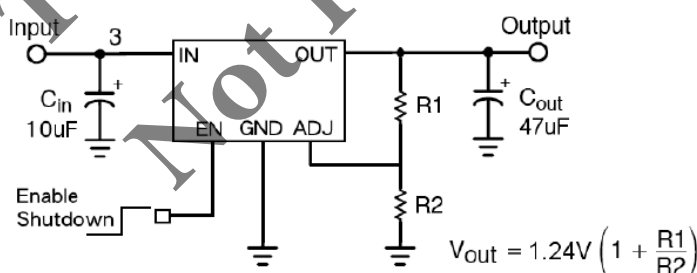
Minimum Load Current

The TS39101/2/4 is specified between finite loads. If the output current is too small leakage currents dominate and the output voltage rises. A 10mA minimum load current is necessary for proper regulation.

Adjustable Regulator Design

The adjustable regulator versions (TS39102/4) is allow to programming the output voltage anywhere between 1.25 and the 16V maximum operating rating of the family.

Two resistors are used. Resistors can be quite large up to 1MΩ, because of the very high input impedance and low bias current of the sense comparator, the resistor values are calculated by:



Where V_{OUT} is the desired output voltage. Above application circuit shows component definition. Applications with widely varying load currents may scale the resistors to draw the minimum load current required for proper operation.

Enable Input

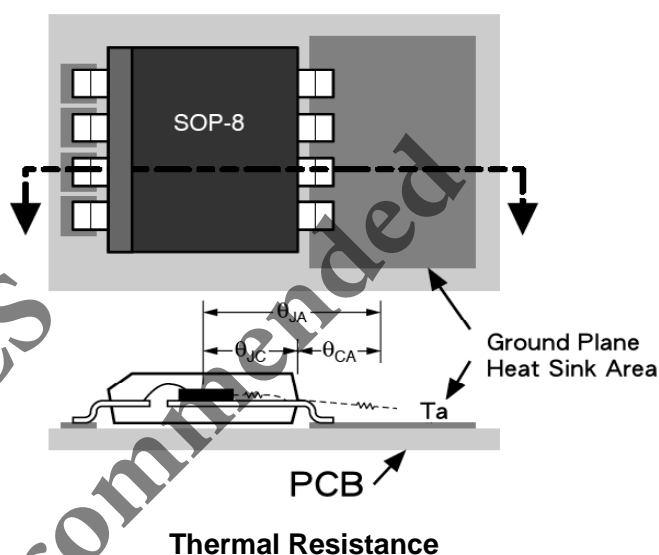
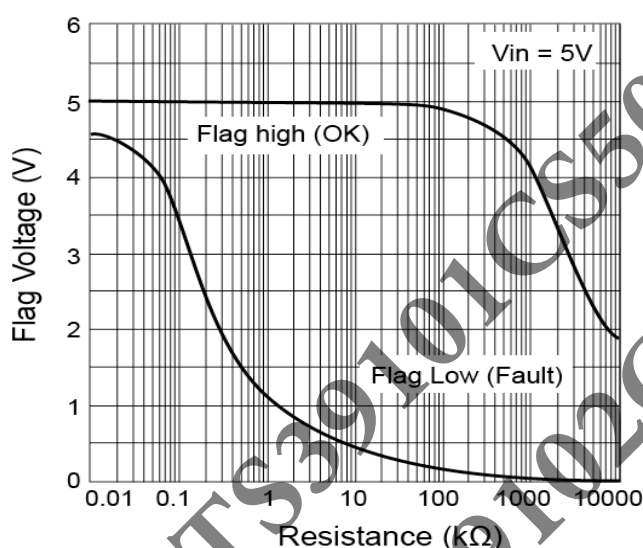
TS39101/2/4 versions feature an active-high enable (EN) input that allows ON/OFF control of the regulator. Current drain reduces to "zero" when the device is shutdown, with only micro-amperes of leakage current. The EN input has TTL/CMOS compatible thresholds for simple interfacing with logic interfacing. EN may be directly tied to V_{IN} and pulled up to the maximum supply voltage.

Application Information (Continue)

Error Flag

TS39101 versions feature an Error Flag, which looks at the output voltage and signals an error condition when this voltage drops 5% below its expected value. The error flag is an open-collector output that pulls low under fault conditions. It may sink 10mA. Low output voltage signifies a number of possible problems, including an over-current fault (the device is in current limit) or low input voltage. The flag output is inoperative during over temperature shutdown conditions. A pull-up resistor from error flag to either V_{IN} or V_{OUT} is required for proper operation. For information regarding the minimum and maximum values of pull-up resistance, refer the graph as follow:

Error Flag Pull-up Resistor



Power SOP-8 Thermal Characteristic

TS39101/2/4 series performance is its power SOP-8 package featuring half the thermal resistance of a standard SOP-8 package. Lower thermal resistance means more output current or higher input voltage for a standard SOP-8 package. Lower thermal resistance means more output current or higher input voltage for a given package size. Lower thermal resistance is achieved by connect the four ground pins with the die attached pad to create a single piece electrical and thermal conductor. This concept have been used by MOSFET production for years, proving very reliable and cost effective for the user. As above thermal resistance figure. Thermal resistance consists of two main elements, Θ_{JC} (junction to case) and Θ_{CA} (case to ambient). Using the power SOP-8 reduces Θ_{CA} , the total thermal resistance, Θ_{JA} (junction to ambient) is the limiting factor in calculating the maximum power dissipation capability of the device. Typically, the power SOP-8 have a Θ_{JC} of $20^{\circ}C/W$ dramatically, this is significantly lower than the standard SOP-8 which is typically $75^{\circ}C/W$. Θ_{CA} is reduced because pin 5~8 can be soldered directly to a ground plane which significantly reduces the case to sink and sink to ambient thermal resistance.

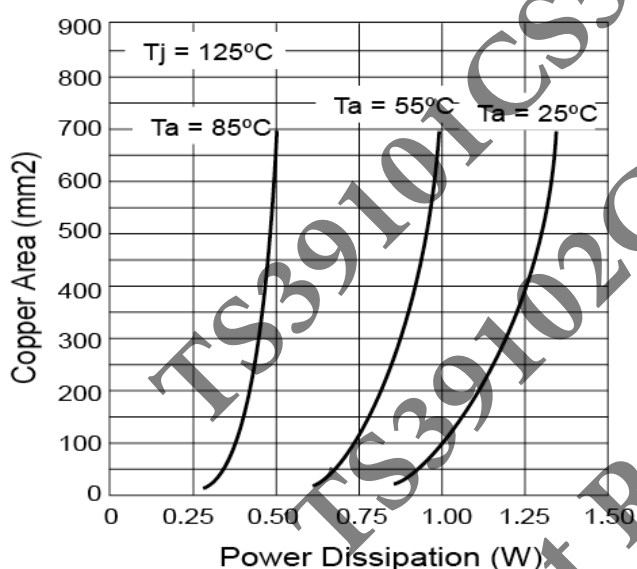
Application Information (Continue)

Transient Response and 3.3V to 2.5V or 2.5V to 1.8V Conversion

TS39101/2/4 has excellent transient response to variations in input voltage and load current. The device have been designed to respond quickly to load current variations and input voltage variations. Large output capacitors are not required to obtain this performance. A standard 10uF output capacitor, preferably tantalum, is all that is required. Larger values help to improve performance even further. By virtue of its low dropout voltage, this device does not saturate into dropout as readily as similar NPN base designs. When converting from 3.3V to 2.5V or 2.5V to 1.8V, the NPN based regulators are already operating in dropout, with typical dropout requirements of 1.2V or greater,. To convert down to 2.5V or 1.8V without operating in dropout, NPN based regulators require an input voltage of 3.7V at the very least. The TS39101/2/4 regulator will provide excellent performance with an input as low as 3.0V or 2.5V respectively. This gives the PNP based regulators a distinct advantage over older, NPN based linear regulators.

Power Dissipation

From under curves, the minimum area of copper necessary for the par to operate safely can be determined. The maximum allowable temperature rise must be calculated to determine operation along which curve.



Copper area lay out information

Determine the power dissipation requirements for the design along with the maximum ambient temperature at which the device will be operated. Refer to power dissipation with copper area curve, which shows safe operating curves for three different ambient temperatures with 25°C, 50°C, 85°C. From these curves, the minimum amount of copper can be determined by knowing the maximum power dissipation required.

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) * I_{OUT} + V_{IN} * I_{GND}$$

If we used a 5.0V output device and a 6V input at an output current of 350mA, then the power dissipation is as follows:

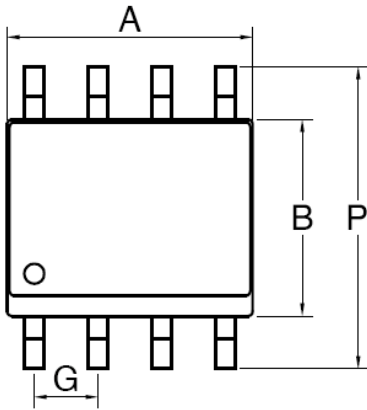
$$P_D = (6.0V - 5.0V) * 350mA + 5V * 4mA$$

$$P_D = 350mW + 20mW$$

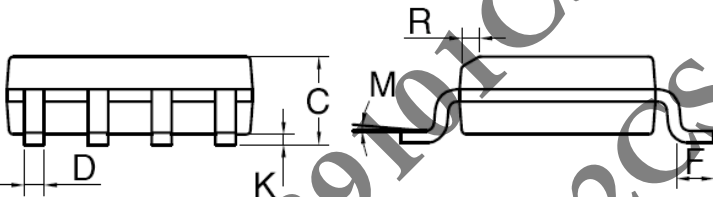
$$P_D = 370mW$$

If the maximum ambient temperature is 85°C and the power dissipation is as above 375mW, the curve is shows that the required area of copper is 80mm².

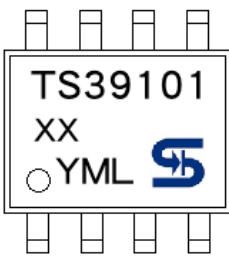
SOP-8 Mechanical Drawing



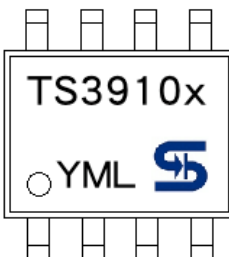
DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX.
A	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.196
B	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
C	1.35	1.75	0.054	0.068
D	0.35	0.49	0.014	0.019
F	0.40	1.25	0.016	0.049
G	1.27BSC		0.05BSC	
K	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.009
M	0°	7°	0°	7°
P	5.80	6.20	0.229	0.244
R	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.019



Marking Diagram



Y = Year Code
M = Month Code for Halogen Free Product
O =Jan **P** =Feb **Q** =Mar **R** =Apr
S =May **T** =Jun **U** =Jul **V** =Aug
W =Sep **X** =Oct **Y** =Nov **Z** =Dec
L = Lot Code
XX = Output Voltage
 (18=1.8V, 25=2.5V, 33=3.3V, 50=5V)



TS39102 / TS39104
Y = Year Code
M = Month Code for Halogen Free Product
O =Jan **P** =Feb **Q** =Mar **R** =Apr
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W =Sep **X** =Oct **Y** =Nov **Z** =Dec
L = Lot Code

TS39101CS50
TS39102CS
Not Recommended

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