

# LP38853 3A Fast-Response High-Accuracy Adjustable LDO Linear Regulator with Enable and Soft-Start

Check for Samples: [LP38853](#)

## FEATURES

- Adjustable  $V_{OUT}$  Range of 0.80V to 1.8V
- Wide  $V_{BIAS}$  Supply Operating Range of 3.0V to 5.5V
- Stable with 10 $\mu$ F Ceramic Capacitors
- Dropout Voltage of 240 mV (typical) at 3A Load Current
- Precision  $V_{ADJ}$  Across All Line and Load Conditions:
  - $\pm 1.5\%$   $V_{ADJ}$  for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
  - $\pm 2.0\%$   $V_{ADJ}$  for  $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$
  - $\pm 3.0\%$   $V_{ADJ}$  for  $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$
- Over-Temperature and Over-Current Protection
- Available in 8 Lead SO PowerPAD, 7 Lead PFM and 7 Lead DDPK Packages
- $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$  Operating Junction Temperature Range

## APPLICATIONS

- ASIC Power Supplies in:
  - Desktops, Notebooks, and Graphics Cards, Servers
  - Gaming Set Top Boxes, Printers and Copiers
- Server Core and I/O Supplies
- DSP and FPGA Power Supplies
- SMPS Post-Regulator

## DESCRIPTION

The LP38853-ADJ is a high current, fast response regulator which can maintain output voltage regulation with extremely low input to output voltage drop. Fabricated on a CMOS process, the device operates from two input voltages:  $V_{BIAS}$  provides voltage to drive the gate of the N-MOS power transistor, while  $V_{IN}$  is the input voltage which supplies power to the load. The use of an external bias rail allows the part to operate from ultra low  $V_{IN}$  voltages. Unlike bipolar regulators, the CMOS architecture consumes extremely low quiescent current at any output load current. The use of an N-MOS power transistor results in wide bandwidth, yet minimum external capacitance is required to maintain loop stability.

The fast transient response of this device makes it suitable for use in powering DSP, Microcontroller Core voltages and Switch Mode Power Supply post regulators. The part is available in SO PowerPAD 8-pin, PFM 7-pin, and DDPK 7-pin packages.

**Dropout Voltage:** 240 mV (typical) at 3A load current.

**Low Ground Pin Current:** 10 mA (typical) at 3A load current.

**Soft-Start:** Programmable Soft-Start time.

**Precision ADJ Voltage:**  $\pm 1.5\%$  for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and  $\pm 2.0\%$  for  $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ , across all line and load conditions



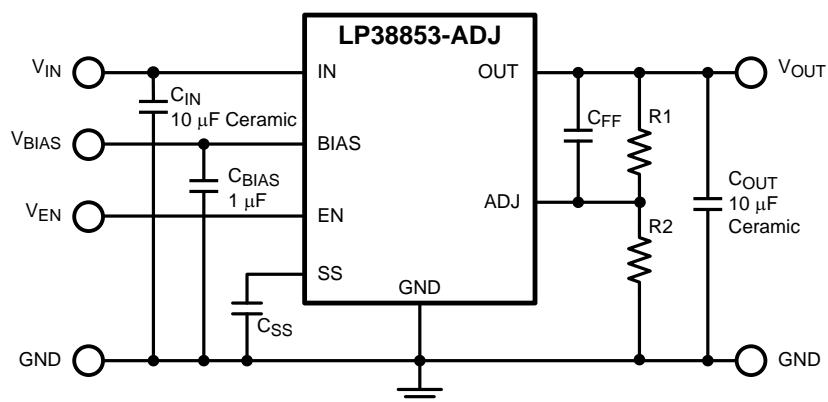
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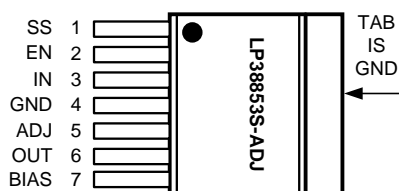
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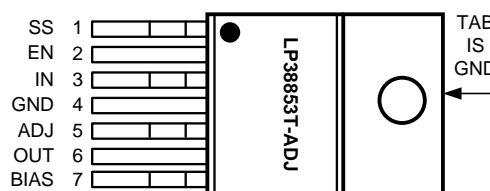
## Typical Application Circuit



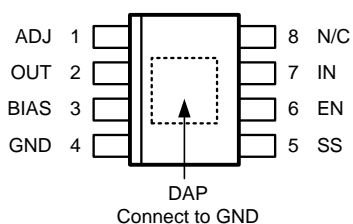
## Connection Diagram



**Figure 1. DDPak-7 – Top View**  
See Package Number KTW0007B



**Figure 2. PFM – Top View**  
See Package Number NDZ0007B



**Figure 3. SO PowerPAD-8 – Top View**  
See Package Number DDA0008A

## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

PFM-7 Pin #	DDPAK-7 Pin #	SO PowerPAD-8 Pin #	Pin Symbol	Pin Description
1	1	5	SS	Soft-Start capacitor connection. Used to control the rise time of $V_{OUT}$ at turn-on.
2	2	6	EN	Device Enable, High = On, Low = Off.
3	3	7	IN	The unregulated voltage input
4	4	4	GND	Ground
5	5	1	ADJ	The feedback connection to set the output voltage
6	6	2	OUT	The regulated output voltage
7	7	3	BIAS	The supply for the internal control and reference circuitry.
-	-	8	N/C	No internal connection
TAB	TAB	-	TAB	The PFM and DDPak TAB is a thermal and electrical connection that is physically attached to the backside of the die, and used as a thermal heat-sink connection. See the <a href="#">Application Information</a> section for details.

### PIN DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

PFM-7 Pin #	DDPAK-7 Pin #	SO PowerPAD-8 Pin #	Pin Symbol	Pin Description
-	-	DAP	DAP	The SO PowerPAD DAP is a thermal connection only that is physically attached to the backside of the die, and used as a thermal heat-sink connection. See the <a href="#">Application Information</a> section for details.



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature Soldering, 5 seconds	260°C
ESD Rating	Human Body Model <sup>(3)</sup>
Power Dissipation <sup>(4)</sup>	Internally Limited
V <sub>IN</sub> Supply Voltage (Survival)	-0.3V to +6.0V
V <sub>BIAS</sub> Supply Voltage (Survival)	-0.3V to +6.0V
V <sub>SS</sub> SoftStart Voltage (Survival)	-0.3V to +6.0V
V <sub>OUT</sub> Voltage (Survival)	-0.3V to +6.0V
I <sub>OUT</sub> Current (Survival)	Internally Limited
Junction Temperature	-40°C to +150°C

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but does not ensure specific performance limits. For ensured specifications and conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the TI Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) The human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5k resistor into each pin. Test method is per JESD22-A114.
- (4) Device power dissipation must be de-rated based on device power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub>), ambient temperature (T<sub>A</sub>), and package junction to ambient thermal resistance (θ<sub>JA</sub>). Additional heat-sinking may be required to ensure that the device junction temperature (T<sub>J</sub>) does not exceed the maximum operating rating. See the [Application Information](#) section for details.

### Operating Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

V <sub>IN</sub> Supply Voltage	(V <sub>OUT</sub> + V <sub>DO</sub> ) to V <sub>BIAS</sub>
V <sub>BIAS</sub> Supply Voltage	0.8V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.2V
	1.2V < V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.8V
V <sub>EN</sub> Voltage	0.0V to V <sub>BIAS</sub>
I <sub>OUT</sub>	0 mA to 3.0A
Junction Temperature Range <sup>(2)</sup>	-40°C to +125°C

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but does not ensure specific performance limits. For ensured specifications and conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.
- (2) Device power dissipation must be de-rated based on device power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub>), ambient temperature (T<sub>A</sub>), and package junction to ambient thermal resistance (θ<sub>JA</sub>). Additional heat-sinking may be required to ensure that the device junction temperature (T<sub>J</sub>) does not exceed the maximum operating rating. See the [Application Information](#) section for details.

## Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{OUT} = 0.80V$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1V$ ,  $V_{BIAS} = 3.0V$ ,  $V_{EN} = V_{BIAS}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{BIAS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{SS} = \text{open}$ . Limits in standard type are for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  only; limits in **boldface type** apply over the junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) range of  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ . Minimum and Maximum limits are specified through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and are provided for reference purposes only.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$V_{ADJ}$	$V_{ADJ}$ Accuracy	$V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{BIAS} \leq 4.5V$ , <sup>(1)</sup> $3.0V \leq V_{BIAS} \leq 5.5V$ , $10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 3A$	492.5 <b>485.0</b>	500.	507.5 <b>515.0</b>	mV
		$V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{BIAS} \leq 4.5V$ , <sup>(1)</sup> $3.0V \leq V_{BIAS} \leq 5.5V$ , $10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 3.0A$ , $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$	490.0	500.	510.0	
$V_{OUT}$	$V_{OUT}$ Range	$3.0V \leq V_{BIAS} \leq 5.5V$	0.80		1.20	V
		$4.5V \leq V_{BIAS} \leq 5.5V$	0.80		1.80	
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation, $V_{IN}$ <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{BIAS}$	-	0.04	-	%/V
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{BIAS}$	Line Regulation, $V_{BIAS}$ <sup>(2)</sup>	$3.0V \leq V_{BIAS} \leq 5.5V$	-	0.10	-	%/V
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Output Voltage Load Regulation <sup>(3)</sup>	$10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 3.0A$	-	0.2	-	%/A
$V_{DO}$	Dropout Voltage <sup>(4)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = 3.0A$	-	240	300 <b>450</b>	mV
$I_{GND(IN)}$	Quiescent Current Drawn from $V_{IN}$ Supply	$V_{OUT} = 0.80V$ $V_{BIAS} = 3.0V$ $10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 3.0A$	-	7.0	8.5 <b>9.0</b>	mA
		$V_{EN} \leq 0.5V$		1	10 <b>300</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GND(BIAS)}$	Quiescent Current Drawn from $V_{BIAS}$ Supply	$10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 3.0A$	-	3.0	3.8 <b>4.5</b>	mA
		$V_{EN} \leq 0.5V$		100	170 <b>200</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
UVLO	Under-Voltage Lock-Out Threshold	$V_{BIAS}$ rising until device is functional	2.20 <b>2.00</b>	2.45	2.70 <b>2.90</b>	V
UVLO(HYS)	Under-Voltage Lock-Out Hysteresis	$V_{BIAS}$ falling from UVLO threshold until device is non-functional	60 <b>50</b>	150	300 <b>350</b>	mV
$I_{SC}$	Output Short-Circuit Current	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1V$ , $V_{BIAS} = 3.0V$ , $V_{OUT} = 0.0V$	-	5.8	-	A
<b>Soft-Start</b>						
$r_{SS}$	Soft-Start internal resistance		11.0	13.5	16.0	k $\Omega$
$t_{SS}$	Soft-Start time $t_{SS} = C_{SS} \times r_{SS} \times 5$	$C_{SS} = 10\text{ nF}$	-	675	-	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>Enable</b>						
$I_{EN}$	ENABLE pin Current	$V_{EN} = V_{BIAS}$	-	0.01	-	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{EN} = 0.0V$ , $V_{BIAS} = 5.5V$	-19 <b>-13</b>	-30	-40 <b>-51</b>	
$V_{EN(ON)}$	Enable Voltage Threshold	$V_{EN}$ rising until Output = ON	1.00 <b>0.90</b>	1.25	1.50 <b>1.55</b>	V
$V_{EN(HYS)}$	Enable Voltage Hysteresis	$V_{EN}$ falling from $V_{EN(ON)}$ until Output = OFF	50 <b>30</b>	100	150 <b>200</b>	mV
$t_{OFF}$	Turn-OFF Delay Time	$R_{LOAD} \times C_{OUT} \ll t_{OFF}$	-	20	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{ON}$	Turn-ON Delay Time	$R_{LOAD} \times C_{OUT} \ll t_{ON}$	-	15	-	

- (1)  $V_{IN}$  cannot exceed either  $V_{BIAS}$  or  $4.5V$ , whichever value is lower.
- (2) Output voltage line regulation is defined as the change in output voltage from nominal value resulting from a change in input voltage.
- (3) Output voltage load regulation is defined as the change in output voltage from nominal value as the load current increases from no load to full load.
- (4) Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output voltage differential ( $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$ ) where the input voltage is low enough to cause the output voltage to drop 2% from the nominal value.

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{OUT} = 0.80V$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1V$ ,  $V_{BIAS} = 3.0V$ ,  $V_{EN} = V_{BIAS}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{BIAS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{SS} = \text{open}$ . Limits in standard type are for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  only; limits in **boldface type** apply over the junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) range of  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ . Minimum and Maximum limits are specified through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and are provided for reference purposes only.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
AC Parameters						
PSRR (V <sub>IN</sub> )	Ripple Rejection for V <sub>IN</sub> Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(NOM)</sub> + 1V, f = 120 Hz	-	80	-	dB
		V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(NOM)</sub> + 1V, f = 1 kHz	-	70	-	
PSRR (V <sub>BIAS</sub> )	Ripple Rejection for V <sub>BIAS</sub> Voltage	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>OUT(NOM)</sub> + 3V, f = 120 Hz	-	58	-	
		V <sub>BIAS</sub> = V <sub>OUT(NOM)</sub> + 3V, f = 1 kHz	-	58	-	
e <sub>n</sub>	Output Noise Density	f = 120 Hz	-	1	-	μV/√Hz
	Output Noise Voltage	BW = 10 Hz – 100 kHz	-	150	-	μV <sub>RMS</sub>
		BW = 300 Hz – 300 kHz	-	90	-	
Thermal Parameters						
T <sub>SD</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Junction Temperature		-	160	-	°C
T <sub>SD(HYS)</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis		-	10	-	
θ <sub>J-A</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient <sup>(5)</sup>	PFM	-	60	-	°C/W
		DDPAK-7	-	60	-	
		SO PowerPAD-8	-	168	-	
θ <sub>J-C</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case <sup>(5)</sup> <sup>(6)</sup>	PFM-7	-	3	-	
		DDPAK-7	-	3	-	
		SO PowerPAD-8	-	11	-	

- (5) Device power dissipation must be de-rated based on device power dissipation ( $P_D$ ), ambient temperature ( $T_A$ ), and package junction to ambient thermal resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$ ). Additional heat-sinking may be required to ensure that the device junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) does not exceed the maximum operating rating. See the [Application Information](#) section for details.
- (6) For PFM and DDPAK:  $\theta_{JC}$  refers to the BOTTOM surface of the package, under the epoxy body, as the 'CASE'. For SO PowerPAD-8:  $\theta_{JC}$  refers to the DAP (aka: Exposed Pad) on BOTTOM surface of the package as the 'CASE'.

## Typical Performance Characteristics

Refer to the [Typical Application Circuit](#). Unless otherwise specified:  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_1 = 1.40\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1.00\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{FF} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{V}$ ,  $V_{BIAS} = 3.0\text{V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{BIAS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{SS} = \text{Open}$ .

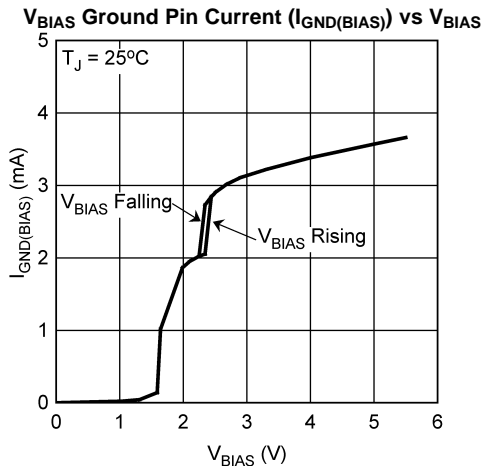


Figure 4.

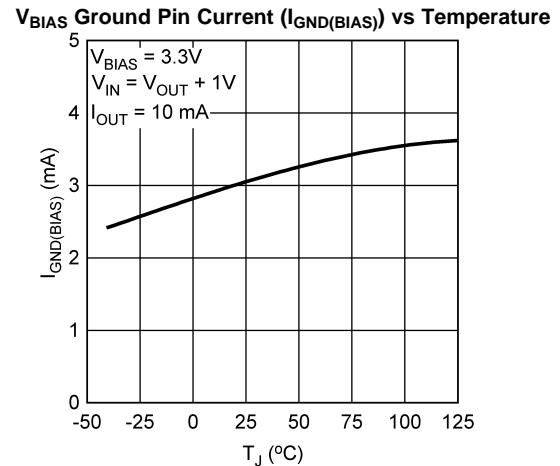


Figure 5.

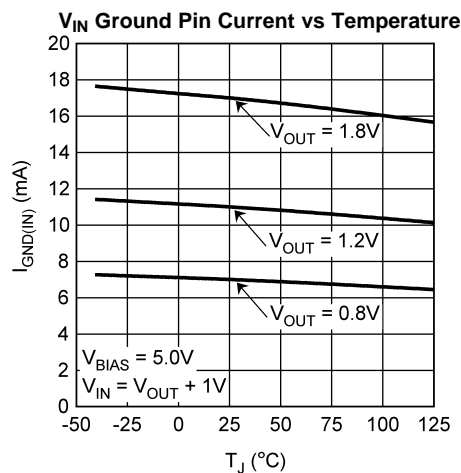


Figure 6.

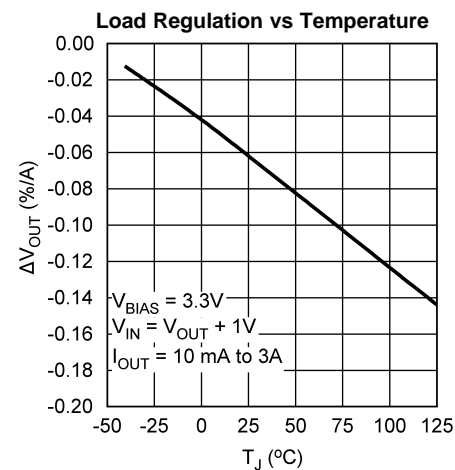


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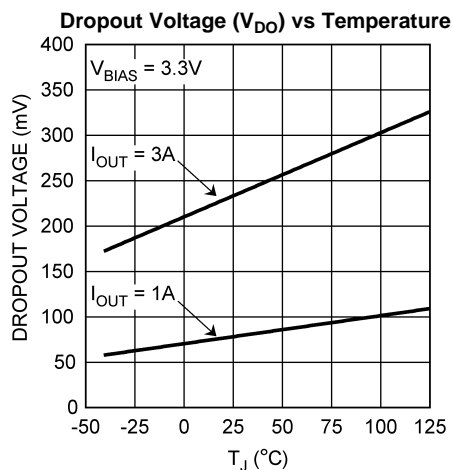


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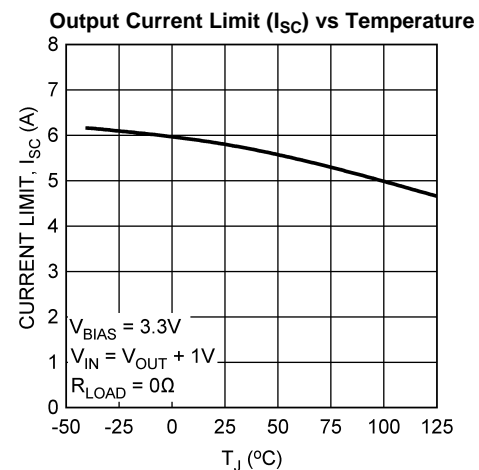


Figure 9.

## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

Refer to the [Typical Application Circuit](#). Unless otherwise specified:  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_1 = 1.40\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1.00\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{FF} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{V}$ ,  $V_{BIAS} = 3.0\text{V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{BIAS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{SS} = \text{Open}$ .

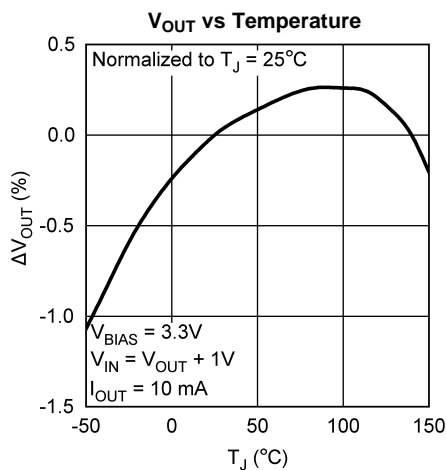


Figure 10.

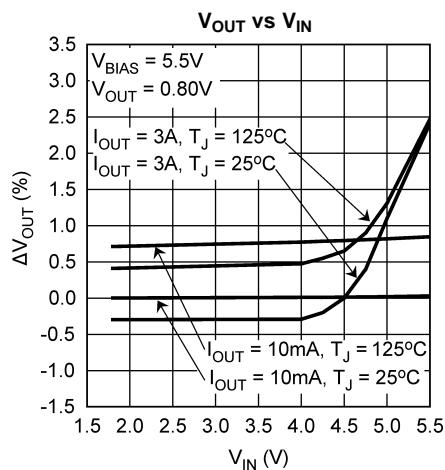


Figure 11.

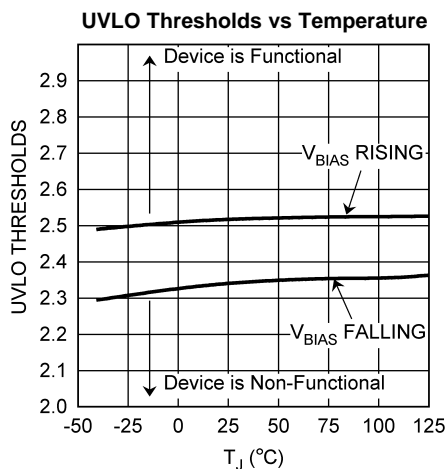


Figure 12.

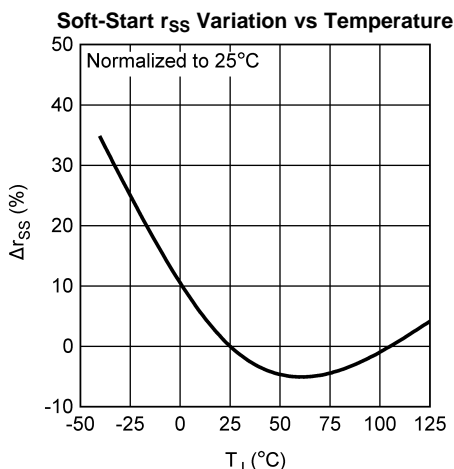


Figure 13.

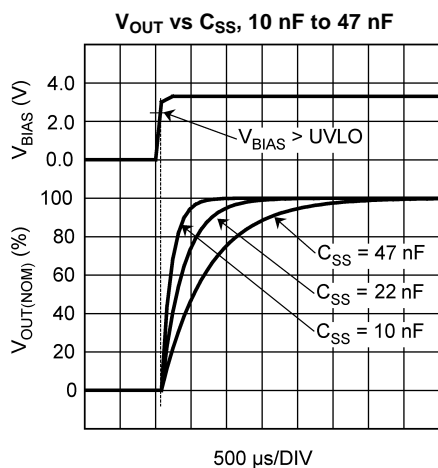


Figure 14.

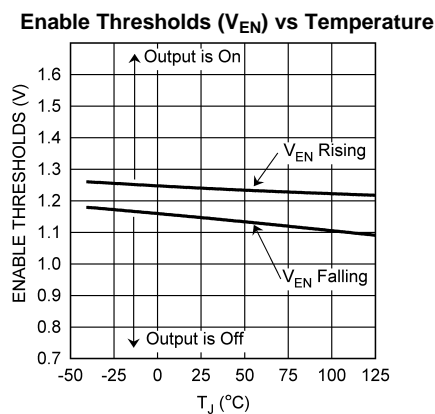


Figure 15.

### Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

Refer to the [Typical Application Circuit](#). Unless otherwise specified:  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_1 = 1.40\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1.00\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{FF} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{V}$ ,  $V_{BIAS} = 3.0\text{V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{BIAS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{SS} = \text{Open}$ .

Enable Pull-Down Current ( $I_{EN}$ ) vs Temperature

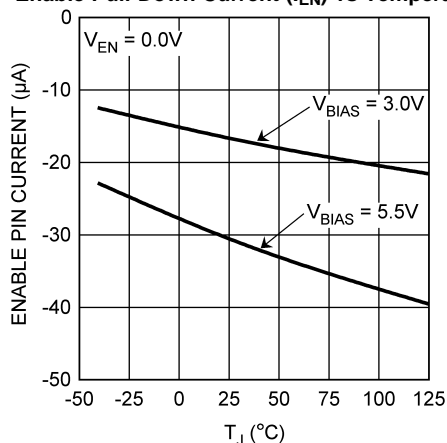


Figure 16.

Enable Pull-Up Resistor ( $r_{EN}$ ) vs Temperature

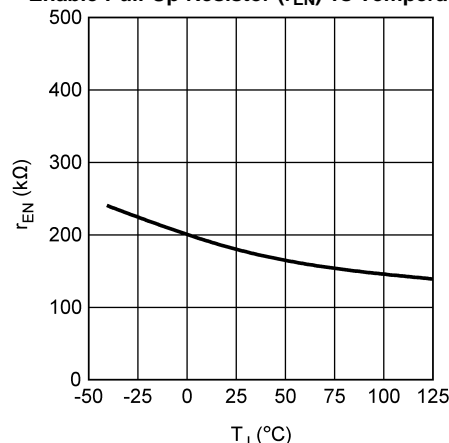


Figure 17.

$V_{IN}$  Line Transient Response

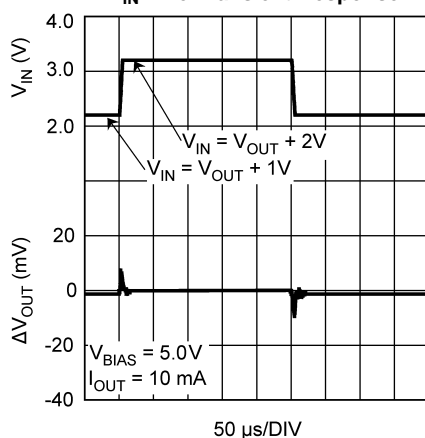


Figure 18.

$V_{IN}$  Line Transient Response

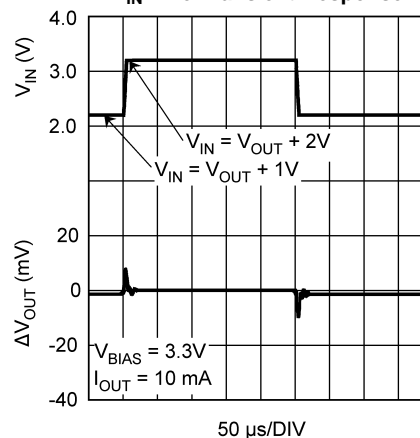


Figure 19.

$V_{BIAS}$  Line Transient Response

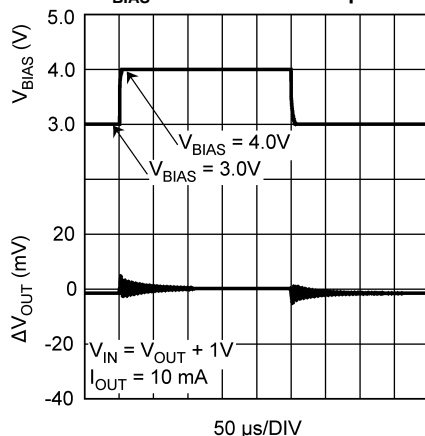


Figure 20.

$V_{BIAS}$  Line Transient Response

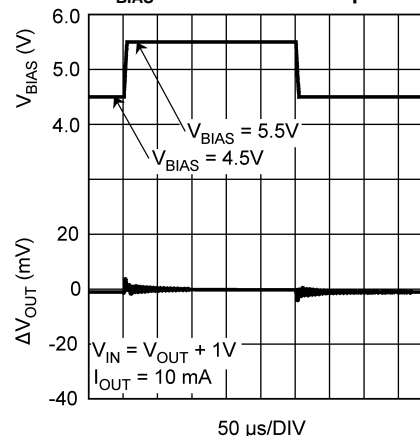


Figure 21.



## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

Refer to the [Typical Application Circuit](#). Unless otherwise specified:  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_1 = 1.40\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1.00\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{FF} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{V}$ ,  $V_{BIAS} = 3.0\text{V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{BIAS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{SS}$  = Open.

Load Transient Response,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic

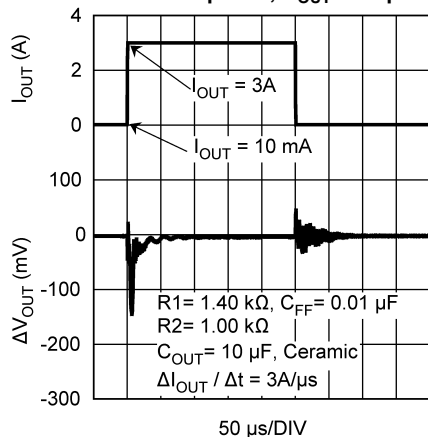


Figure 22.

Load Transient Response,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic

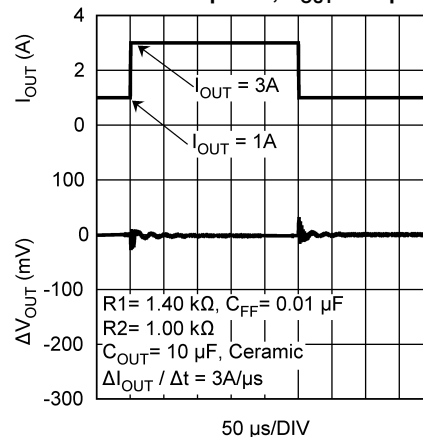


Figure 23.

Load Transient Response,  $C_{OUT} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic

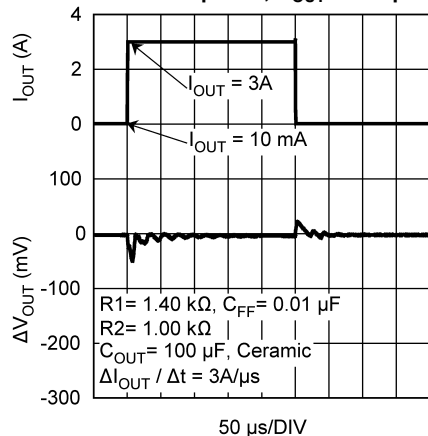


Figure 24.

Load Transient Response,  $C_{OUT} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic

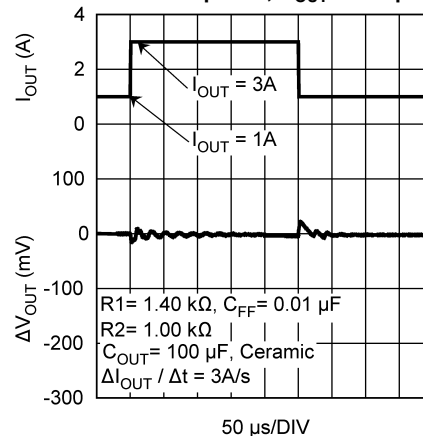


Figure 25.

Load Transient Response,  $C_{OUT} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Tantalum

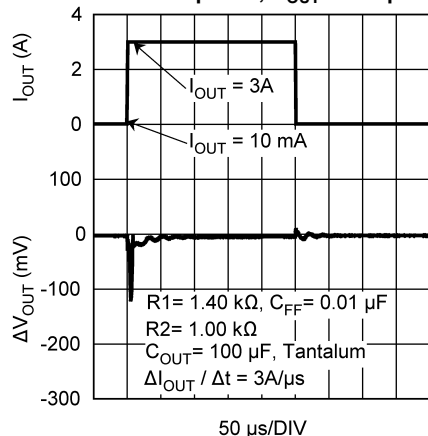


Figure 26.

Load Transient Response,  $C_{OUT} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Tantalum

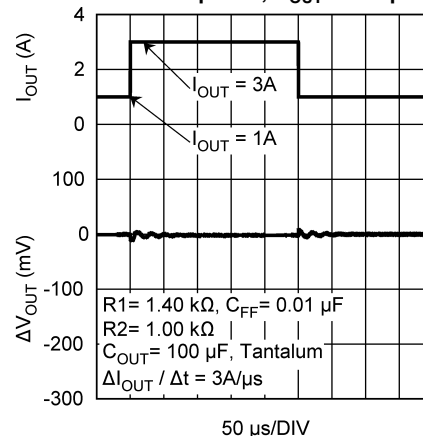


Figure 27.

### Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

Refer to the [Typical Application Circuit](#). Unless otherwise specified:  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_1 = 1.40\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1.00\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{FF} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{BIAS} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{BIAS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{SS} = \text{Open}$ .

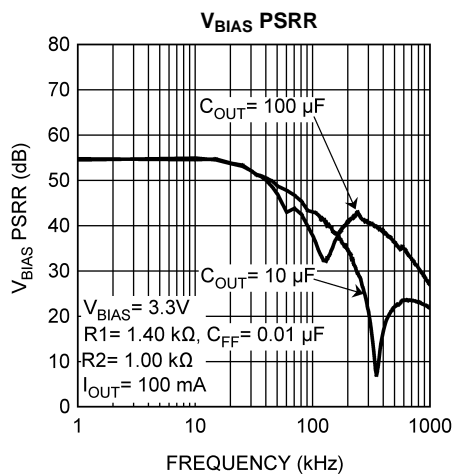


Figure 28.

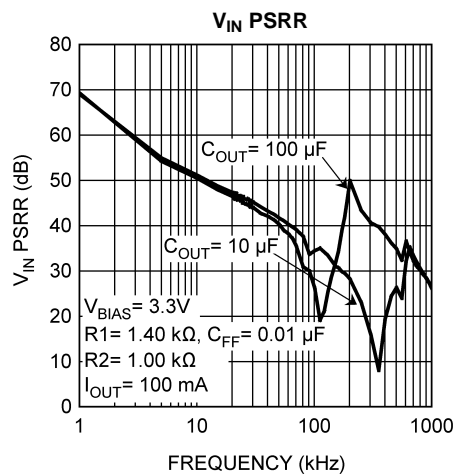


Figure 29.

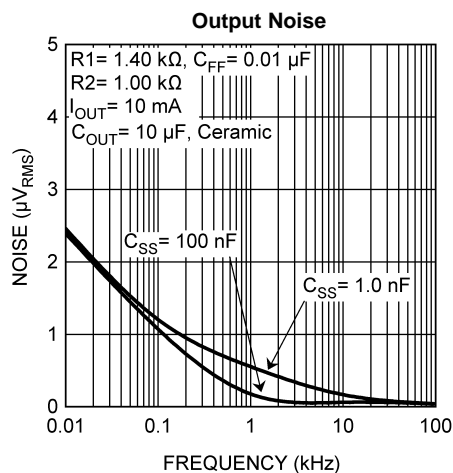
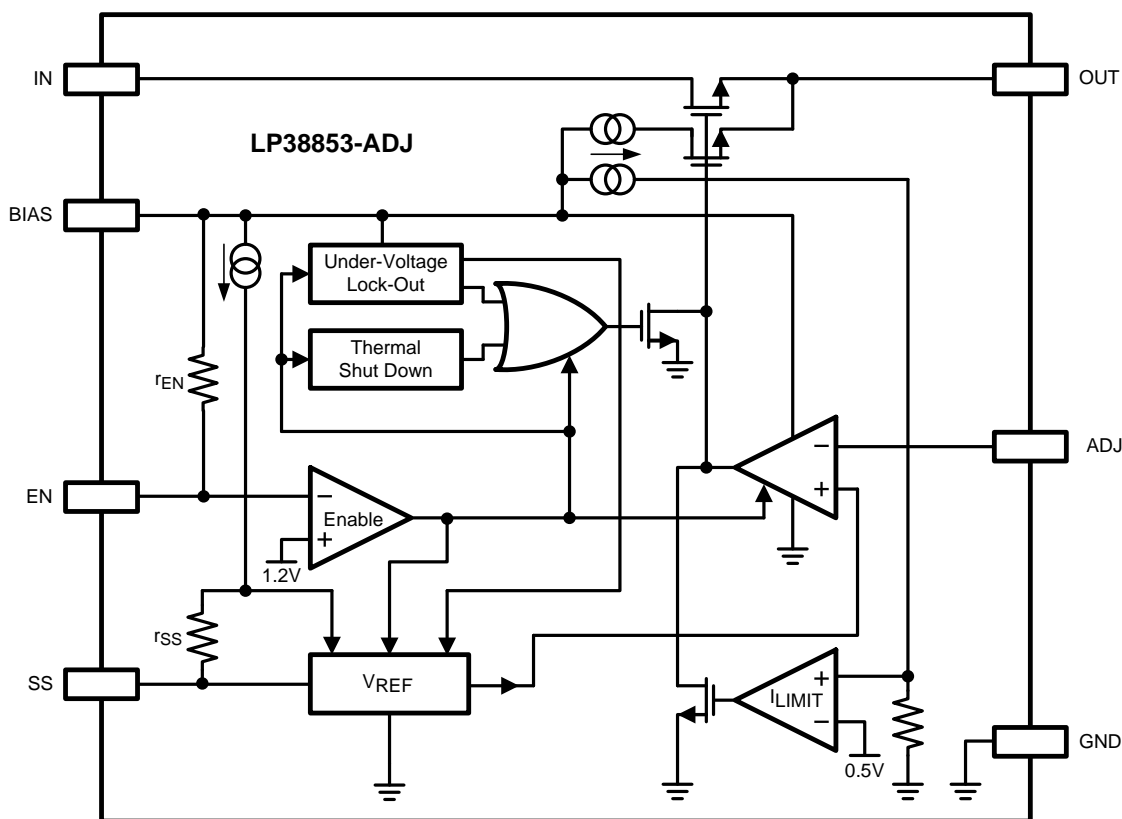


Figure 30.

## Block Diagram



## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### EXTERNAL CAPACITORS

To assure regulator stability, input and output capacitors are required as shown in the [Typical Application Circuit](#).

#### Output Capacitor

A minimum output capacitance of 10  $\mu\text{F}$ , ceramic, is required for stability. The amount of output capacitance can be increased without limit. The output capacitor must be located less than 1 cm from the output pin of the IC and returned to the device ground pin with a clean analog ground.

Only high quality ceramic types such as X5R or X7R should be used, as the Z5U and Y5F types do not provide sufficient capacitance over temperature.

Tantalum capacitors will also provide stable operation across the entire operating temperature range. However, the effects of ESR may provide variations in the output voltage during fast load transients. Using the minimum recommended 10  $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor at the output will allow unlimited capacitance, Tantalum and/or Aluminum, to be added in parallel.

#### Input Capacitor

The input capacitor must be at least 10  $\mu\text{F}$ , but can be increased without limit. Its purpose is to provide a low source impedance for the regulator input. A ceramic capacitor, X5R or X7R, is recommended.

Tantalum capacitors may also be used at the input pin. There is no specific ESR limitation on the input capacitor (the lower, the better).

Aluminum electrolytic capacitors can be used, but are not recommended as their ESR increases very quickly at cold temperatures. They are not recommended for any application where the ambient temperature falls below 0°C.

## Bias Capacitor

The capacitor on the bias pin must be at least 1  $\mu\text{F}$ , and can be any good quality capacitor (ceramic is recommended).

## Feed Forward Capacitor, $C_{\text{FF}}$

(Refer to the [Typical Application Circuit](#))

When using a ceramic capacitor for  $C_{\text{OUT}}$ , the typical ESR value will be too small to provide any meaningful positive phase compensation,  $F_Z$ , to offset the internal negative phase shifts in the gain loop.

$$F_Z = (1 / (2 \times \pi \times C_{\text{OUT}} \times \text{ESR})) \quad (1)$$

A capacitor placed across the gain resistor  $R_1$  will provide additional phase margin to improve load transient response of the device. This capacitor,  $C_{\text{FF}}$ , in parallel with  $R_1$ , will form a zero in the loop response given by the formula:

$$F_Z = (1 / (2 \times \pi \times C_{\text{FF}} \times R_1)) \quad (2)$$

For optimum load transient response select  $C_{\text{FF}}$  so the zero frequency,  $F_Z$ , falls between 10 kHz and 15 kHz.

$$(C_{\text{FF}} = (1 / (2 \times \pi \times R_1 \times F_Z))) \quad (3)$$

The phase lead provided by  $C_{\text{FF}}$  diminishes as the DC gain approaches unity, or  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  approaches  $V_{\text{ADJ}}$ . This is because  $C_{\text{FF}}$  also forms a pole with a frequency of:

$$F_P = (1 / (2 \times \pi \times C_{\text{FF}} \times (R_1 \parallel R_2))) \quad (4)$$

It's important to note that at higher output voltages, where  $R_1$  is much larger than  $R_2$ , the pole and zero are far apart in frequency. At lower output voltages the frequency of the pole and the zero move closer together. The phase lead provided from  $C_{\text{FF}}$  diminishes quickly as the output voltage is reduced, and has no effect when  $V_{\text{OUT}} = V_{\text{ADJ}}$ . For this reason, relying on this compensation technique alone is adequate only for higher output voltages. For the LP38853, the practical minimum  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  is 0.8V when a ceramic capacitor is used for  $C_{\text{OUT}}$ .

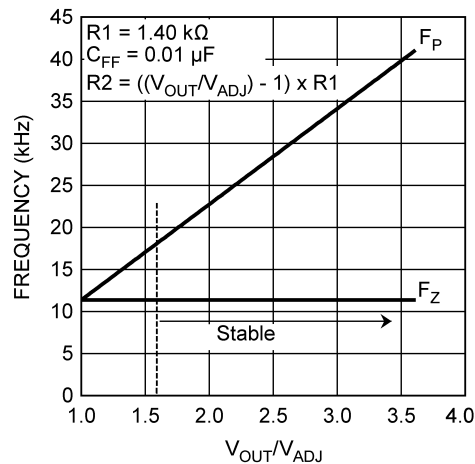


Figure 31.  $F_{\text{ZERO}}$  and  $F_{\text{POLE}}$  vs Gain

## SETTING THE OUTPUT VOLTAGE

(Refer to the [Typical Application Circuit](#))

The output voltage is set using the external resistive divider  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . The output voltage is given by the formula:

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = V_{\text{ADJ}} \times \left( 1 + \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) \right) \quad (5)$$

The resistors used for  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  should be high quality, tight tolerance, and with matching temperature coefficients. It is important to remember that, although the value of  $V_{\text{ADJ}}$  is specified, the use of low quality resistors for  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  can easily produce a  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  value that is unacceptable.

It is recommended that the values selected for R1 and R2 are such that the parallel value is less than 10 kΩ. This is to prevent internal parasitic capacitances on the ADJ pin from interfering with the F<sub>Z</sub> pole set by R1 and C<sub>FF</sub>.

$$(R1 \times R2) / (R1 + R2) \leq 10 \text{ k}\Omega \quad (6)$$

Table 1 lists some suggested, best fit, standard  $\pm 1\%$  resistor values for R1 and R2, and a standard  $\pm 10\%$  capacitor values for C<sub>FF</sub>, for a range of V<sub>OUT</sub> values. Other values of R1, R2, and C<sub>FF</sub> are available that will give similar results.

**Table 1.**

V <sub>OUT</sub>	R1	R2	C <sub>FF</sub>	F <sub>Z</sub>
0.8V	1.07 kΩ	1.78 kΩ	12 nF	12.4 kHz
0.9V	1.50 kΩ	1.87 kΩ	8.2 nF	12.9 kHz
1.0V	1.00 kΩ	1.00 kΩ	12 nF	13.3 kHz
1.1V	1.65 kΩ	1.37 kΩ	8.2 nF	11.8 kHz
1.2V	1.40 kΩ	1.00 kΩ	10 nF	11.4 kHz
1.3V	1.15 kΩ	715 Ω	12 nF	11.5 kHz
1.4V	1.07 kΩ	590 Ω	12 nF	12.4 kHz
1.5V	2.00 kΩ	1.00 kΩ	6.8 nF	11.7 kHz
1.6V	1.65 kΩ	750 Ω	8.2 nF	11.8 kHz
1.7V	2.55 kΩ	1.07 kΩ	5.6 nF	11.1 kHz
1.8V	2.94 kΩ	1.13 kΩ	4.7 nF	11.5 kHz

Please refer to the TI [AN-1378 Application Report](#) for additional information on how resistor tolerances affect the calculated V<sub>OUT</sub> value.

## INPUT VOLTAGE

The input voltage (V<sub>IN</sub>) is the high current external voltage rail that will be regulated down to a lower voltage, which is applied to the load. The input voltage must be at least V<sub>OUT</sub> + V<sub>DO</sub>, and no higher than whatever value is used for V<sub>BIAS</sub>.

For applications where V<sub>BIAS</sub> is higher than 4.5V, V<sub>IN</sub> must be no greater than 4.5V, otherwise output voltage accuracy may be affected.

## BIAS VOLTAGE

The bias voltage (V<sub>BIAS</sub>) is a low current external voltage rail required to bias the control circuitry and provide gate drive for the N-FET pass transistor. When V<sub>OUT</sub> is set to 1.20V, or less, V<sub>BIAS</sub> may be anywhere in the operating range of 3.0V to 5.5V. If V<sub>OUT</sub> is set higher than 1.20V, V<sub>BIAS</sub> must be between 4.5V and 5.5V to ensure proper operation of the device.

## UNDER VOLTAGE LOCKOUT

The bias voltage is monitored by a circuit which prevents the device from functioning when the bias voltage is below the Under-Voltage Lock-Out (UVLO) threshold of approximately 2.45V.

As the bias voltage rises above the UVLO threshold the device control circuitry becomes active. There is approximately 150 mV of hysteresis built into the UVLO threshold to provide noise immunity.

When the bias voltage is between the UVLO threshold and the Minimum Operating Rating value of 3.0V the device will be functional, but the operating parameters will not be within the specified limits.

## SUPPLY SEQUENCING

There is no requirement for the order that V<sub>IN</sub> or V<sub>BIAS</sub> are applied or removed.

One practical limitation is that the Soft-Start circuit starts charging C<sub>SS</sub> when both V<sub>BIAS</sub> rises above the UVLO threshold and the Enable pin is above the V<sub>EN(ON)</sub> threshold. If the application of V<sub>IN</sub> is delayed beyond this point the benefits of Soft-Start will be compromised.

In any case, the output voltage cannot be ensured until both  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{BIAS}$  are within the range of specified operating values.

If used in a dual-supply system where the regulator output load is returned to a negative supply, the output pin must be diode clamped to ground. A Schottky diode is recommended for this diode clamp.

## REVERSE VOLTAGE

A reverse voltage condition will exist when the voltage at the output pin is higher than the voltage at the input pin. Typically this will happen when  $V_{IN}$  is abruptly taken low and  $C_{OUT}$  continues to hold a sufficient charge such that the input to output voltage becomes reversed.

The NMOS pass element, by design, contains no body diode. This means that, as long as the gate of the pass element is not driven, there will not be any reverse current flow through the pass element during a reverse voltage event. The gate of the pass element is not driven when  $V_{BIAS}$  is below the UVLO threshold, or when the Enable pin is held low.

When  $V_{BIAS}$  is above the UVLO threshold, and the Enable pin is above the  $V_{EN(ON)}$  threshold, the control circuitry is active and will attempt to regulate the output voltage. Since the input voltage is less than the output voltage the control circuit will drive the gate of the pass element to the full  $V_{BIAS}$  potential when the output voltage begins to fall. In this condition, reverse current will flow from the output pin to the input pin, limited only by the  $R_{DS(ON)}$  of the pass element and the output to input voltage differential. Discharging an output capacitor up to 1000  $\mu F$  in this manner will not damage the device as the current will rapidly decay. However, continuous reverse current should be avoided.

## SOFT-START

The LP38853 incorporates a Soft-Start function that reduces the start-up current surge into the output capacitor ( $C_{OUT}$ ) by allowing  $V_{OUT}$  to rise slowly to the final value. This is accomplished by controlling  $V_{REF}$  at the SS pin. The soft-start timing capacitor ( $C_{SS}$ ) is internally held to ground until both  $V_{BIAS}$  rises above the Under-Voltage Lock-Out threshold (ULVO) and the Enable pin is higher than the  $V_{EN(ON)}$  threshold.

$V_{REF}$  will rise at an RC rate defined by the internal resistance of the SS pin ( $r_{SS}$ ), and the external capacitor connected to the SS pin. This allows the output voltage to rise in a controlled manner until steady-state regulation is achieved. Typically, five time constants are recommended to assure that the output voltage is sufficiently close to the final steady-state value. During the soft-start time the output current can rise to the built-in current limit.

$$\text{Soft-Start Time} = C_{SS} \times r_{SS} \times 5 \quad (7)$$

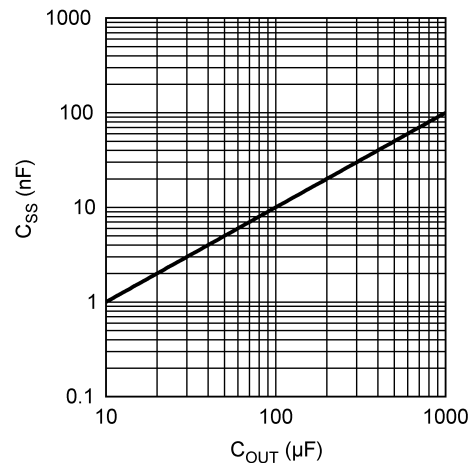
Since the  $V_{OUT}$  rise will be exponential, not linear, the in-rush current will peak during the first time constant ( $\tau$ ), and  $V_{OUT}$  will require four additional time constants ( $4\tau$ ) to reach the final value ( $5\tau$ ).

After achieving normal operation, should either  $V_{BIAS}$  fall below the ULVO threshold, or the Enable pin fall below the  $V_{EN(OFF)}$  threshold, the device output will be disabled and the Soft-Start capacitor ( $C_{SS}$ ) discharge circuit will become active. The  $C_{SS}$  discharge circuit will remain active until  $V_{BIAS}$  falls to 500 mV (typical). When  $V_{BIAS}$  falls below 500 mV (typical), the  $C_{SS}$  discharge circuit will cease to function due to a lack of sufficient biasing to the control circuitry.

Since  $V_{REF}$  appears on the SS pin, any leakage through  $C_{SS}$  will cause  $V_{REF}$  to fall, and thus affect  $V_{OUT}$ . A leakage of 50 nA (about 10 M $\Omega$ ) through  $C_{SS}$  will cause  $V_{OUT}$  to be approximately 0.1% lower than nominal, while a leakage of 500 nA (about 1 M $\Omega$ ) will cause  $V_{OUT}$  to be approximately 1% lower than nominal. Typical ceramic capacitors will have a factor of 10X difference in leakage between 25°C and 85°C, so the maximum ambient temperature must be included in the capacitor selection process.

Typical  $C_{SS}$  values will be in the range of 1 nF to 100 nF, providing typical Soft-Start times in the range of 70  $\mu s$  to 7 ms ( $5\tau$ ). Values less than 1 nF can be used, but the Soft-Start effect will be minimal. Values larger than 100 nF will provide soft-start, but may not be fully discharged if  $V_{BIAS}$  falls from the UVLVO threshold to less than 500 mV in less than 100  $\mu s$ .

Figure 32 shows the relationship between the  $C_{OUT}$  value and a typical  $C_{SS}$  value.



**Figure 32. Typical C<sub>SS</sub> vs C<sub>OUT</sub> Values**

The C<sub>SS</sub> capacitor must be connected to a clean ground path back to the device ground pin. No components, other than C<sub>SS</sub>, should be connected to the SS pin, as there could be adverse effects to V<sub>OUT</sub>.

If the Soft-Start function is not needed the SS pin should be left open, although some minimal capacitance value is always recommended.

## ENABLE OPERATION

The Enable pin (EN) provides a mechanism to enable, or disable, the regulator output stage. The Enable pin has an internal pull-up, through a typical 180 kΩ resistor, to V<sub>BIAS</sub>.

If the Enable pin is actively driven, pulling the Enable pin above the V<sub>EN</sub> threshold of 1.25V (typical) will turn the regulator output on, while pulling the Enable pin below the V<sub>EN</sub> threshold will turn the regulator output off. There is approximately 100 mV of hysteresis built into the Enable threshold provide noise immunity.

If the Enable function is not needed this pin should be left open, or connected directly to V<sub>BIAS</sub>. If the Enable pin is left open, stray capacitance on this pin must be minimized, otherwise the output turn-on will be delayed while the stray capacitance is charged through the internal resistance (r<sub>EN</sub>).

## POWER DISSIPATION AND HEAT-SINKING

Additional copper area for heat-sinking may be required depending on the maximum device dissipation (P<sub>D</sub>) and the maximum anticipated ambient temperature (T<sub>A</sub>) for the device. Under all possible conditions, the junction temperature must be within the range specified under operating conditions.

The total power dissipation of the device is the sum of three different points of dissipation in the device.

The first part is the power that is dissipated in the NMOS pass element, and can be determined with the formula:

$$P_{D(PASS)} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} \quad (8)$$

The second part is the power that is dissipated in the bias and control circuitry, and can be determined with the formula:

$$P_{D(BIAS)} = V_{BIAS} \times I_{GND(BIAS)}$$

where

- I<sub>GND(BIAS)</sub> is the portion of the operating ground current of the device that is related to V<sub>BIAS</sub>. (9)

The third part is the power that is dissipated in portions of the output stage circuitry, and can be determined with the formula:

$$P_{D(IN)} = V_{IN} \times I_{GND(IN)}$$

where

- I<sub>GND(IN)</sub> is the portion of the operating ground current of the device that is related to V<sub>IN</sub>. (10)

The total power dissipation is then:

$$P_D = P_{D(PASS)} + P_{D(BIAS)} + P_{D(IN)} \quad (11)$$

The maximum allowable junction temperature rise ( $\Delta T_J$ ) depends on the maximum anticipated ambient temperature ( $T_A$ ) for the application, and the maximum allowable operating junction temperature ( $T_{J(MAX)}$ ).

$$\Delta T_J = T_{J(MAX)} - T_{A(MAX)} \quad (12)$$

The maximum allowable value for junction to ambient Thermal Resistance,  $\theta_{JA}$ , can be calculated using the formula:

$$\theta_{JA} \leq \frac{\Delta T_J}{P_D} \quad (13)$$

### Heat-Sinking The PFM Package

The PFM package has a  $\theta_{JA}$  rating of 60°C/W and a  $\theta_{JC}$  rating of 3°C/W. These ratings are for the package only, no additional heat-sinking, and with no airflow. If the needed  $\theta_{JA}$ , as calculated above, is greater than or equal to 60°C/W then no additional heat-sinking is required since the package can safely dissipate the heat and not exceed the operating  $T_{J(MAX)}$ . If the needed  $\theta_{JA}$  is less than 60°C/W then additional heat-sinking is needed.

The thermal resistance of a PFM package can be reduced by attaching it to a heat sink or a copper plane on a PC board. If a copper plane is to be used, the values of  $\theta_{JA}$  will be same as shown in next section for DDPAK package.

The heat-sink to be used in the application should have a heat-sink to ambient thermal resistance,  $\theta_{HA}$ :

$$\theta_{HA} \leq \theta_{JA} - (\theta_{CH} + \theta_{JC})$$

where

- $\theta_{JA}$  is the required total thermal resistance from the junction to the ambient air
- $\theta_{CH}$  is the thermal resistance from the case to the surface of the heat-sink
- $\theta_{JC}$  is the thermal resistance from the junction to the surface of the case. (14)

For this equation,  $\theta_{JC}$  is about 3°C/W for a PFM package. The value for  $\theta_{CH}$  depends on method of attachment, insulator, etc.  $\theta_{CH}$  varies between 1.5°C/W to 2.5°C/W. Consult the heat-sink manufacturer datasheet for details and recommendations.

### Heat-Sinking The DDPAK Package

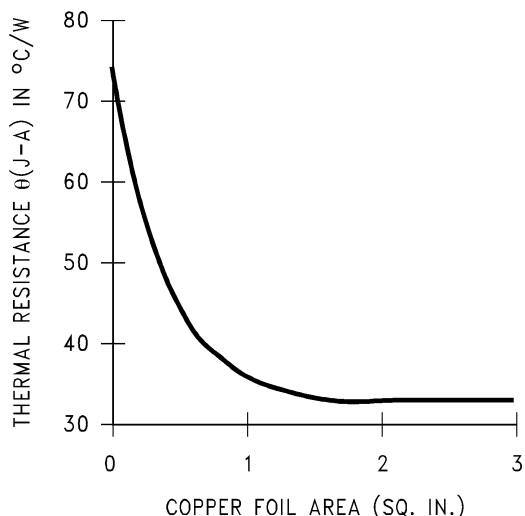
The DDPAK package has a  $\theta_{JA}$  rating of 60°C/W, and a  $\theta_{JC}$  rating of 3°C/W. These ratings are for the package only, no additional heat-sinking, and with no airflow.

The DDPAK package uses the copper plane on the PCB as a heat-sink. The tab of this package is soldered to the copper plane for heat sinking. [Figure 33](#) shows a curve for the  $\theta_{JA}$  of DDPAK package for different copper area sizes, using a typical PCB with 1 ounce copper and no solder mask over the copper area for heat-sinking.

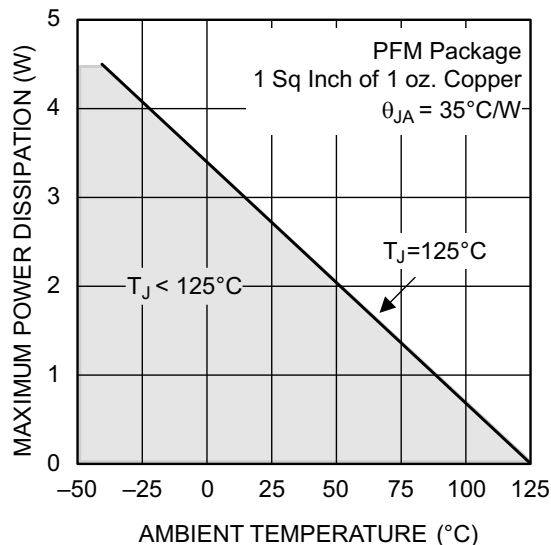
[Figure 33](#) shows that increasing the copper area beyond 1 square inch produces very little improvement. The minimum value for  $\theta_{JA}$  for the DDPAK package mounted to a PCB is 32°C/W.

[Figure 34](#) shows the maximum allowable power dissipation for DDPAK packages for different ambient temperatures, assuming  $\theta_{JA}$  is 35°C/W and the maximum junction temperature is 125°C.





**Figure 33.  $\theta_{JA}$  vs Copper (1 Ounce) Area for the DDPAK package**



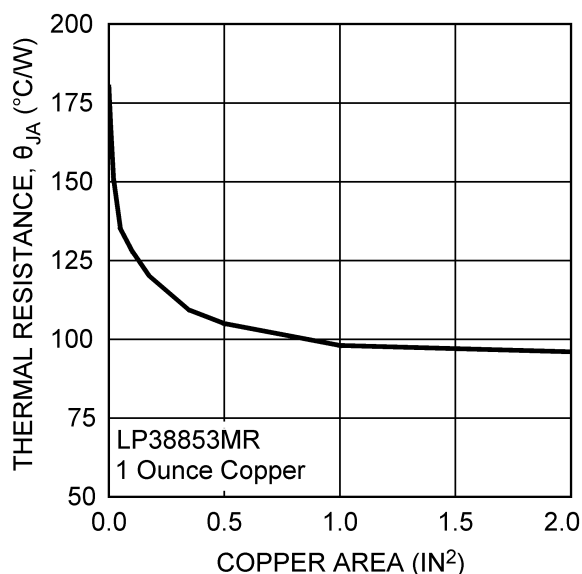
**Figure 34. 101Maximum Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature for the DDPAK Package**

### Heat-Sinking The SO PowerPAD-8 Package

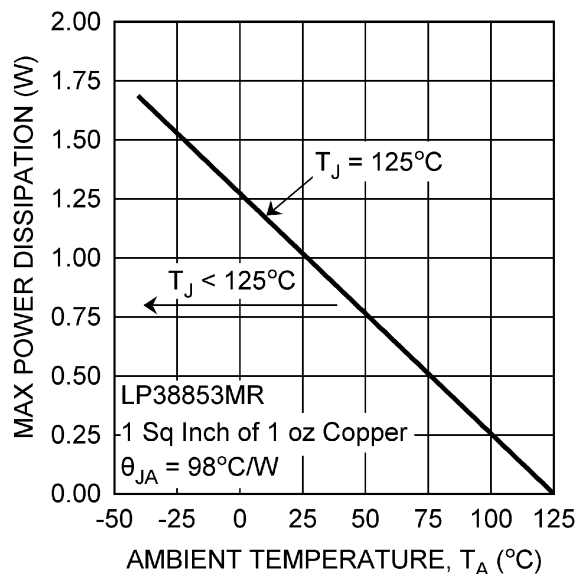
The LP38853MR package has a  $\theta_{JA}$  rating of 168°C/W, and a  $\theta_{JC}$  rating of 11°C/W. The  $\theta_{JA}$  rating of 168°C/W includes the device DAP soldered to an area of 0.008 square inches (0.09 in x 0.09 in) of 1 ounce copper, with no airflow.

Increasing the copper area soldered to the DAP to 1 square inch of 1 ounce copper, using a dog-bone type layout, will improve the  $\theta_{JA}$  rating to 98°C/W. Figure 35 shows that increasing the copper area beyond 1 square inch produces very little improvement.

Figure 36 shows the maximum allowable power dissipation for the SO PowerPAD-8 package for a range of ambient temperatures, assuming  $\theta_{JA}$  is 98°C/W and the maximum junction temperature is 125°C.



**Figure 35.  $\theta_{JA}$  vs Copper (1 Ounce) Area for the SO PowerPAD-8 Package**



**Figure 36. Maximum Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature for the SO PowerPAD-8 Package**

## REVISION HISTORY

### Changes from Revision C (April 2013) to Revision D

### Page

- Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format ..... [17](#)

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LP38853MR-ADJ	ACTIVE	SO PowerPAD	DDA	8	95	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	L38853 MRADJ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP38853MR-ADJ/NOPB	ACTIVE	SO PowerPAD	DDA	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	L38853 MRADJ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP38853MRX-ADJ/NOPB	ACTIVE	SO PowerPAD	DDA	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	L38853 MRADJ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP38853S-ADJ	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTW	7	45	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	LP38853S ADJ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP38853S-ADJ/NOPB	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTW	7	45	Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt)	CU SN	Level-3-245C-168 HR	-40 to 125	LP38853S ADJ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP38853SX-ADJ/NOPB	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTW	7	500	Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt)	CU SN	Level-3-245C-168 HR	-40 to 125	LP38853S ADJ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP38853T-ADJ/NOPB	ACTIVE	TO-220	NDZ	7	45	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LP38853T ADJ	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(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.

**OBSELETE:** 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.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

<sup>(5)</sup> 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.

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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
LP38853MRX-ADJ/NOPB	SO Power PAD	DDA	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LP38853SX-ADJ/NOPB	DDPAK/TO-263	KTW	7	500	330.0	24.4	10.75	14.85	5.0	16.0	24.0	Q2

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LP38853MRX-ADJ/NOPB	SO PowerPAD	DDA	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
LP38853SX-ADJ/NOPB	DDPAK/TO-263	KTW	7	500	367.0	367.0	45.0



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DDA (R-PDSO-G8)

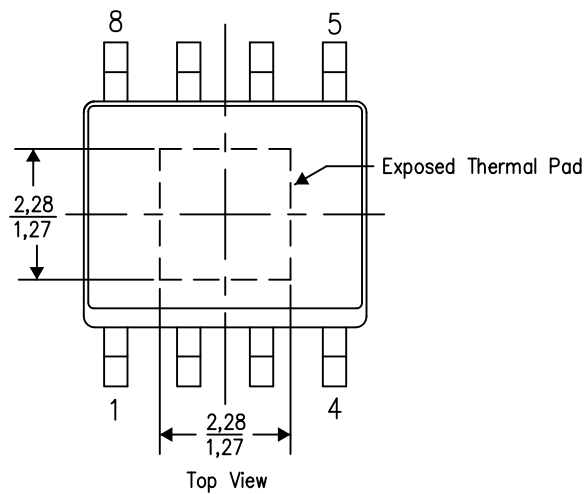
PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

## THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD™ 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](http://www.ti.com).

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



Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4206322-2/L 05/12

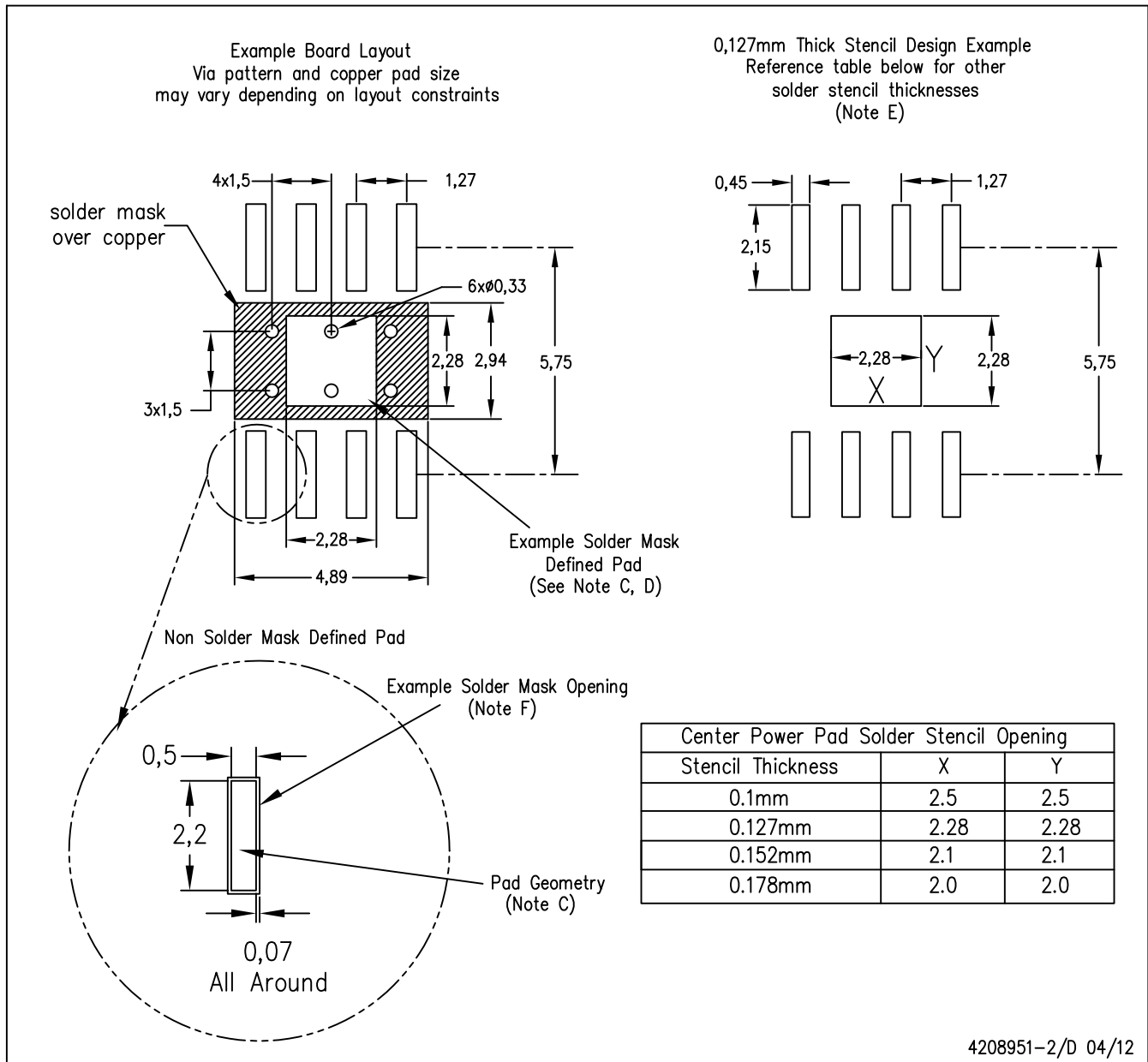
NOTE: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments



DDA (R-PDSO-G8)

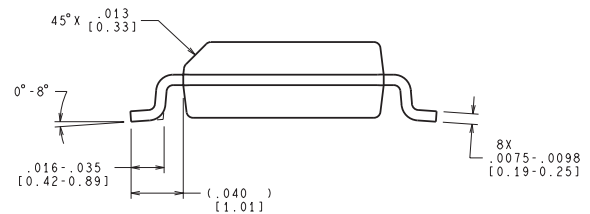
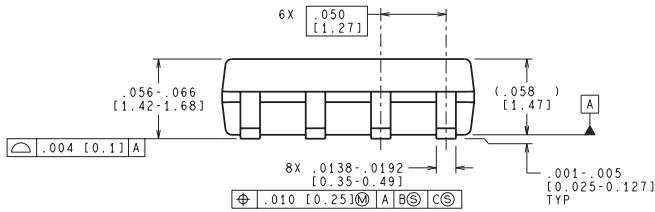
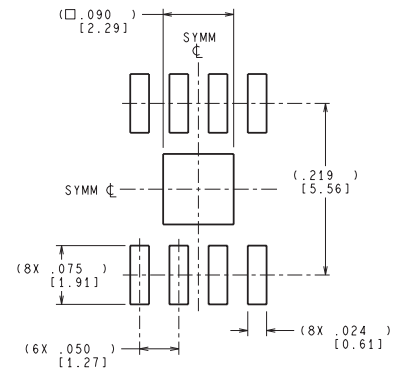
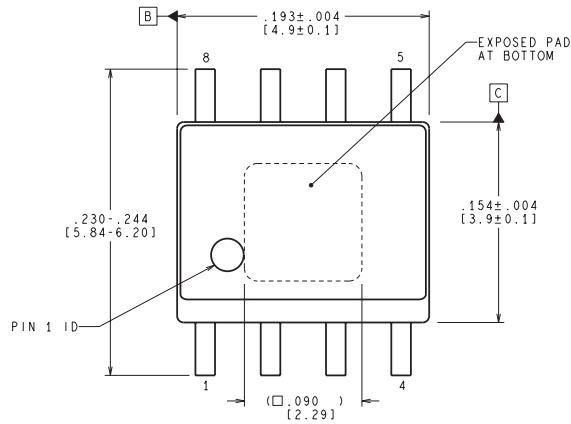
PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - 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) <<http://www.ti.com>>. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - 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.
  - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

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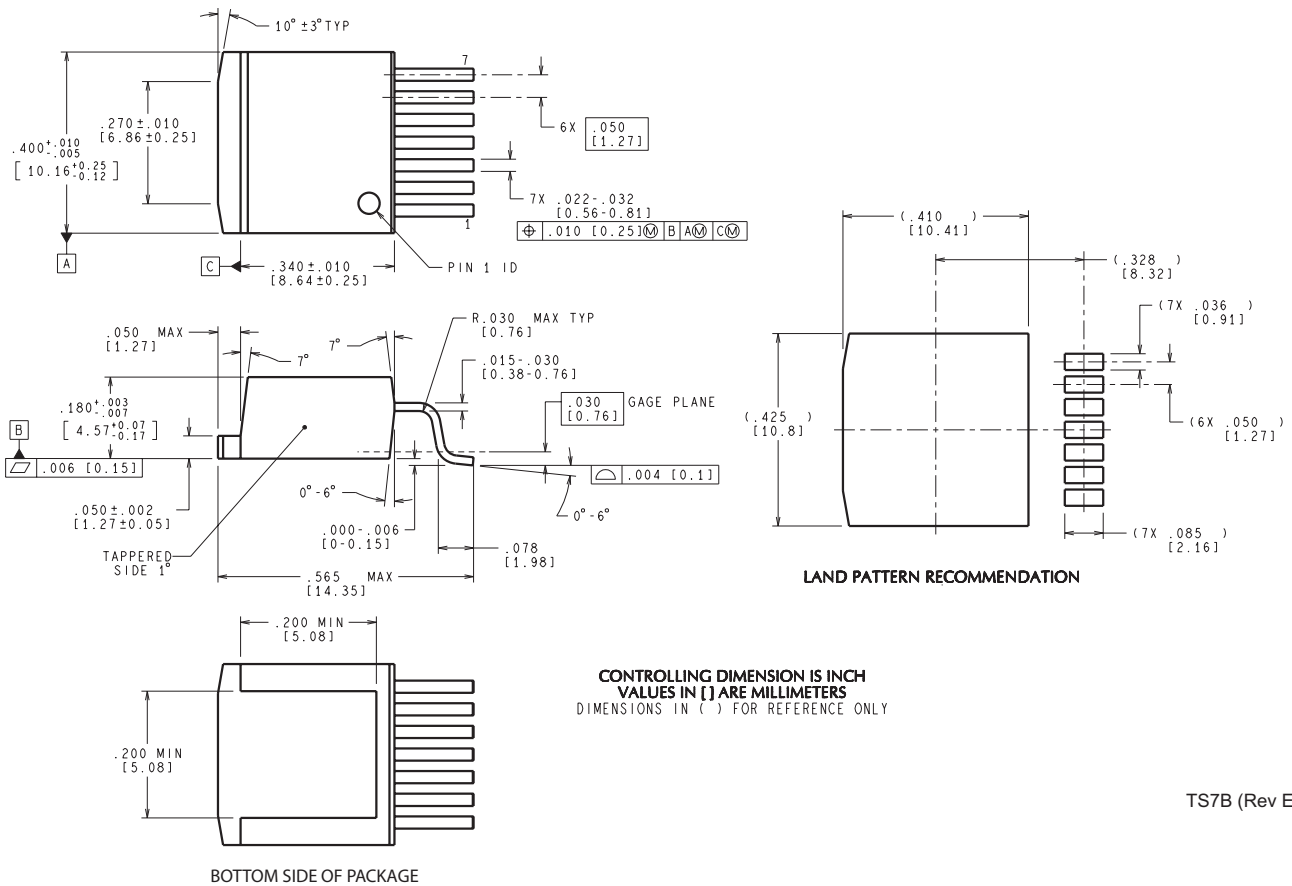
DDA0008A



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