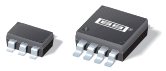


SBVS031C – MARCH 2001 – REVISED MARCH 2003

DMOS
400mA Low-Dropout Regulator

FEATURES

- **CAP-FREE DMOS TOPOLOGY:**
  Ultra Low Dropout Voltage:
  250mV typ at 400mA
  Output Capacitor *not* Required for Stability
- **UP TO 500mA PEAK, TYPICAL**
- **FAST TRANSIENT RESPONSE**
- **VERY LOW NOISE: 28μVrms**
- **HIGH ACCURACY: ±1.5% max**
- **HIGH EFFICIENCY:**
  I_{GND} = 850μA at I_{OUT} = 400mA
  Not Enabled: I_{GND} = 0.01μA
- **2.5V, 2.85V, 3.0V, 3.3V, AND 5.0V OUTPUT VERSIONS**
- **OTHER OUTPUT VOLTAGES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST**
- **FOLDBACK CURRENT LIMIT**
- **THERMAL PROTECTION**
- **SMALL SURFACE-MOUNT PACKAGES:**
  SOT23-5 and MSOP-8

APPLICATIONS

- **PORTABLE COMMUNICATION DEVICES**
- **BATTERY-POWERED EQUIPMENT**
- **PERSONAL DIGITAL ASSISTANTS**
- **MODEMS**
- **BAR-CODE SCANNERS**
- **BACKUP POWER SUPPLIES**

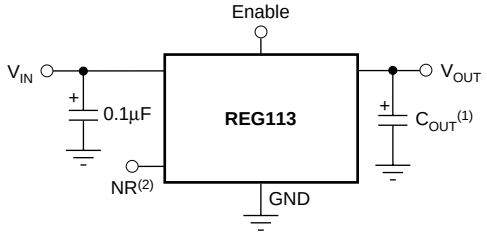
DESCRIPTION

The REG113 is a family of low-noise, low-dropout linear regulators with low ground pin current. Its new DMOS topology provides significant improvement over previous designs, including low-dropout voltage (only 250mV typ at full load), and better transient performance. In addition, no output capacitor is required for stability, unlike conventional low-dropout regulators that are difficult to compensate and require expensive low ESR capacitors greater than 1μF.

Typical ground pin current is only 850μA (at I_{OUT} = 400mA) and drops to 10nA when not enabled. Unlike regulators with PNP pass devices, quiescent current remains relatively constant over load variations and under dropout conditions.

The REG113 has very low output noise (typically 28μVrms for V_{OUT} = 3.3V with C_{NR} = 0.01μF), making it ideal for use in portable communications equipment. Accuracy is maintained over temperature, line, and load variations. Key parameters are tested over the specified temperature range (–40°C to +85°C).

The REG113 is well protected—internal circuitry provides a current limit which protects the load from damage, furthermore, thermal protection circuitry keeps the chip from being damaged by excessive temperature. The REG113 is available in SOT23-5 and MSOP-8 packages.



NOTES: (1) Optional. (2) NR = Noise Reduction.

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

PRODUCT	PACKAGE-LEAD	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR(1)	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY
5V Output						
REG113	SOT23-5	DBV	–40°C to +85°C	R13B	REG113NA-5/250	Tape and Reel, 250
"	"	"	"	"	REG113NA-5/3K	Tape and Reel, 3000
REG113	MSOP-8	DGK	–40°C to +85°C	R13B	REG113EA-5/250	Tape and Reel, 250
"	"	"	"	"	REG113EA-5/2K5	Tape and Reel, 2500
3.3V Output						
REG113	SOT23-5	DBV	–40°C to +85°C	R13C	REG113NA-3.3/250	Tape and Reel, 250
"	"	"	"	"	REG113NA-3.33K	Tape and Reel, 3000
REG113	MSOP-8	DGK	–40°C to +85°C	R13C	REG113EA-3.3/250	Tape and Reel, 250
"	"	"	"	"	REG113EA-3.3/2K5	Tape and Reel, 2500
3V Output						
REG113	SOT23-5	DBV	–40°C to +85°C	R13D	REG113NA-3/250	Tape and Reel, 250
"	"	"	"	"	REG113NA-3/3K	Tape and Reel, 3000
REG113	MSOP-8	DGK	–40°C to +85°C	R13D	REG113EA-3/250	Tape and Reel, 250
"	"	"	"	"	REG113EA-3/2K5	Tape and Reel, 2500
2.85V Output						
REG113	SOT23-5	DBV	–40°C to +85°C	R13N	REG113NA-2.85/250	Tape and Reel, 250
"	"	"	"	"	REG113NA-2.85/3K	Tape and Reel, 3000
REG113	MSOP-8	DGK	–40°C to +85°C	R13N	REG113EA-2.85/250	Tape and Reel, 250
"	"	"	"	"	REG113EA-2.85/2K5	Tape and Reel, 2500
2.5V Output						
REG113	SOT23-5	DBV	–40°C to +85°C	R13G	REG113NA-2.5/250	Tape and Reel, 250
"	"	"	"	"	REG113NA-2.5/3K	Tape and Reel, 3000
REG113	MSOP-8	DGK	–40°C to +85°C	R13G	REG113EA-2.5/250	Tape and Reel, 250
"	"	"	"	"	REG113EA-2.5/2K5	Tape and Reel, 2500

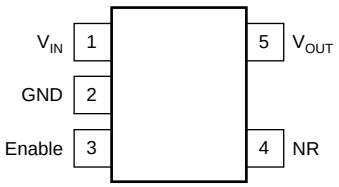
NOTE: (1) For the most current specifications and package information, refer to our web site at www.ti.com.

Many custom output voltage versions, from 2.5V to 5.1V in 50mV increments, are available upon request. Minimum order quantities apply. Contact factory for details.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS

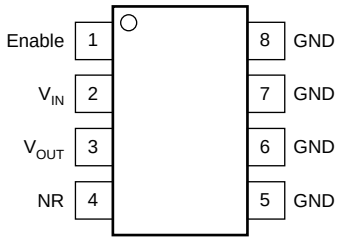
Top View

SOT



(N Package)

MSOP



(E Package)

NOTE: Leads 5 through 8 are fused to the lead frame and can be used for improved thermal dissipation.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

Supply Input Voltage, V_{IN}	–0.3V to 12V
Enable Input	–0.3V to V_{IN}
Output Short-Circuit Duration	Indefinite
Operating Temperature Range (T_J)	–55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range (T_A)	–65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 3s)	+240°C

NOTE: (1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability.

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

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.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range, **T_J = –40°C to +85°C.**

At T_J = +25°C, V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V, V_{ENABLE} = 1.8V, I_{OUT} = 5mA, C_{NR} = 0.01µF, and C_{OUT} = 0.1µF[1], unless otherwise noted.

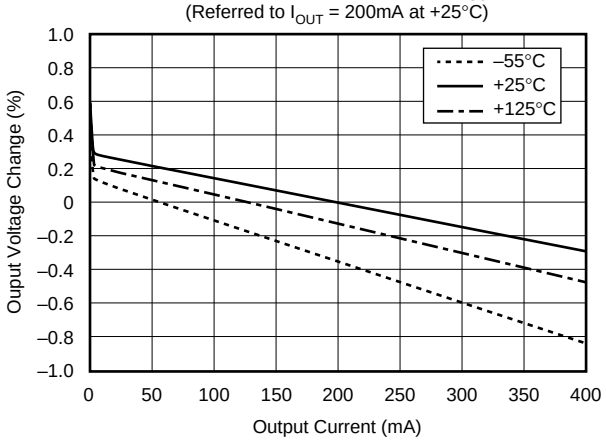
PARAMETER		CONDITION	REG113NA REG113EA MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT VOLTAGE						
Output Voltage Range	V_{OUT}					
REG113-2.5				2.5		V
REG113-2.85				2.85		V
REG113-3				3.0		V
REG113-3.3				3.3		V
REG113-5				5.0		V
Accuracy				±0.5	±1.5	%
Over Temperature					**±2.3**	%
vs Temperature	**dV_{OUT}/dT**			**50**	**±2.3**	ppm/°C
vs Line and Load		I_{OUT} = 5mA to 400mA, V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 0.4V) to 10V		±1	±2.3	%
Over Temperature		**I_{OUT} = 5mA to 400mA, V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 0.6V) to 10V**			**±3.0**	**%**
DC DROPOUT VOLTAGE[2]	V_{DROP}	I_{OUT} = 5mA		4	10	mV
For all models		I_{OUT} = 400mA		250	325	mV
Over Temperature		**I_{OUT} = 400mA**			**410**	mV
VOLTAGE NOISE						
f = 10Hz to 100kHz	V_n					
Without C_{NR}		C_{NR} = 0, C_{OUT} = 0		23µVrms/V • V_{OUT}		µVrms
With C_{NR}		C_{NR} = 0.01µF, C_{OUT} = 10µF		7µVrms/V • V_{OUT}		µVrms
OUTPUT CURRENT						
Current Limit[3]	I_{CL}		425	500	575	mA
Over Temperature					**600**	mA
Short-Circuit Current Limit	I_{SC}			200		mA
RIPPLE REJECTION						
f = 120Hz				65		dB
ENABLE CONTROL						
V_{ENABLE} HIGH (output enabled)	V_{ENABLE}		1.8		V_{IN}	V
V_{ENABLE} LOW (output disabled)			–0.2		0.5	V
I_{ENABLE} HIGH (output enabled)	I_{ENABLE}	V_{ENABLE} = 1.8V to V_{IN}, V_{IN} = 1.8V to 6.5[4]		1	100	nA
I_{ENABLE} LOW (output disabled)		V_{ENABLE} = 0V to 0.5V		2	100	nA
Output Disable Time		C_{OUT} = 1.0µF, R_{LOAD} = 13Ω		50		µs
Output Enable Softstart Time		C_{OUT} = 1.0µF, R_{LOAD} = 13Ω		1.5		ms
THERMAL SHUTDOWN						
Junction Temperature						
Shutdown				160		°C
Reset from Shutdown				140		°C
GROUND PIN CURRENT						
Ground Pin Current	I_{GND}	I_{OUT} = 5mA		400	500	µA
		I_{OUT} = 400mA		850	1000	µA
Enable Pin LOW		V_{ENABLE} ≤ 0.5V		0.01	0.2	µA
INPUT VOLTAGE	V_{IN}					
Operating Input Voltage Range[5]			1.8		10	V
Specified Input Voltage Range		V_{IN} > 1.8V	V_{OUT} + 0.4		10	V
Over Temperature		**V_{IN} > 1.8V**	**V_{OUT} + 0.6**		**10**	V
TEMPERATURE RANGE						
Specified Range	T_J		–40		+85	°C
Operating Range	T_J		–55		+125	°C
Storage Range	T_A		–65		+150	°C
Thermal Resistance						
SOT23-5 Surface-Mount	θ_{JA}	Junction-to-Ambient		200		°C/W
MSOP-8 Surface-Mount	θ_{JC}	Junction-to-Case		35[6]		°C/W
	θ_{JA}	Junction-to-Ambient		160[6]		°C/W

NOTES: (1) The REG113 does not require a minimum output capacitor for stability. However, transient response can be improved with proper capacitor selection. (2) Dropout voltage is defined as the input voltage minus the output voltage that produces a 2% change in the output voltage from the value at V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V at fixed load. (3) Current limit is the output current that produces a 10% change in output voltage from V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V and I_{OUT} = 5mA. (4) For V_{ENABLE} > 6.5V, see typical characteristic *I_{ENABLE} vs V_{ENABLE}*. (5) The REG113 no longer regulates when V_{IN} < V_{OUT} + $V_{DROP\ (MAX)}$. In dropout, the impedance from V_{IN} to V_{OUT} is typically less than 1Ω at T_J = +25°C. (6) See Figure 7.

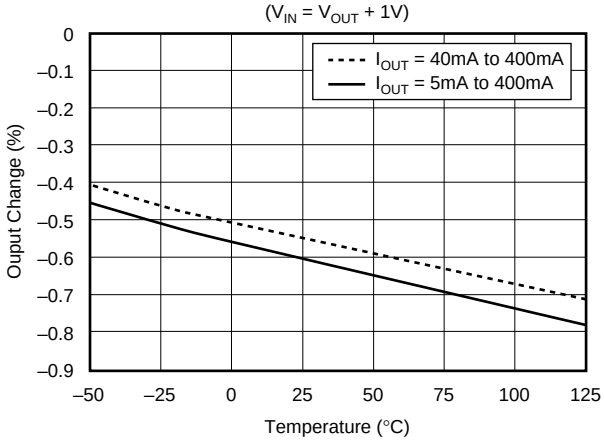
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

For all models, at T_J = +25°C and V_{ENABLE} = 1.8V, unless otherwise noted.

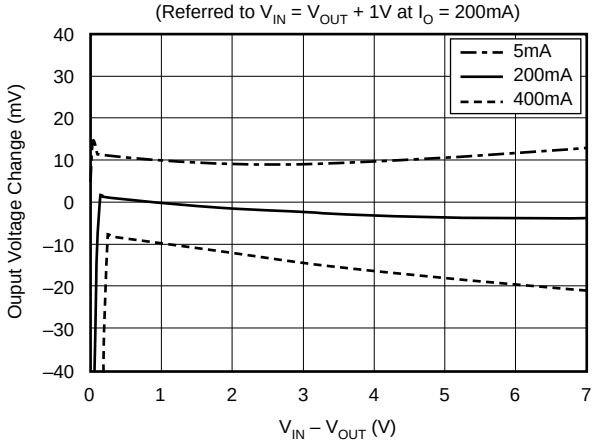
OUTPUT VOLTAGE CHANGE vs I_{OUT}
(Referred to I_{OUT} = 200mA at +25°C)



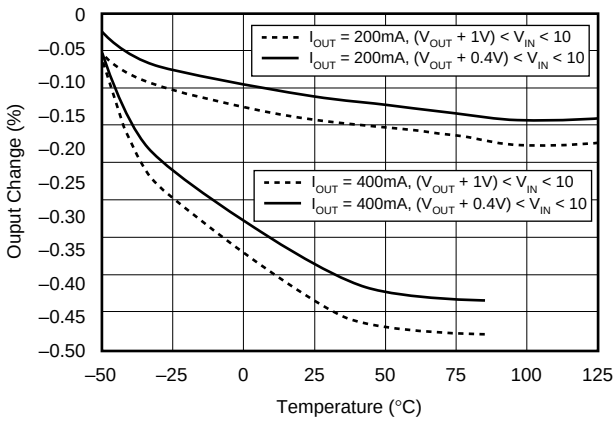
LOAD REGULATION vs TEMPERATURE
(V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V)



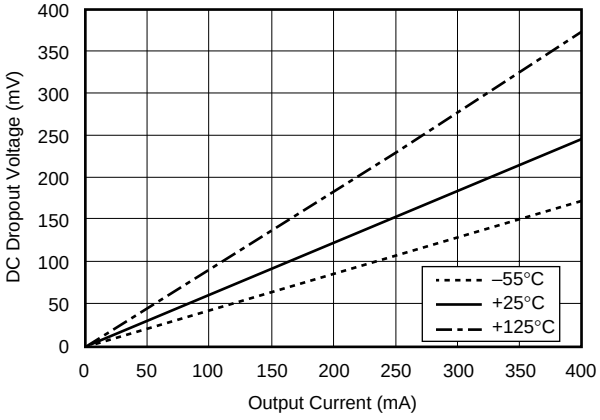
LINE REGULATION
(Referred to V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V at I_O = 200mA)



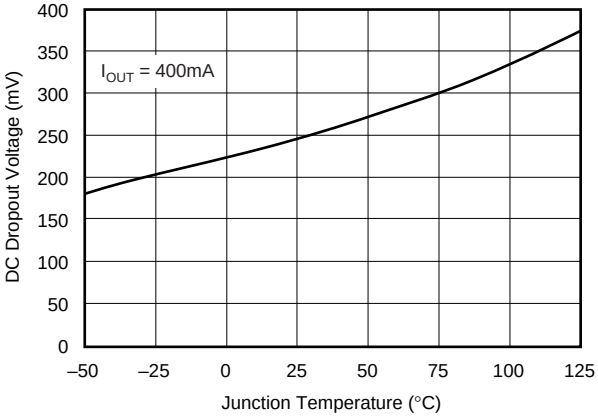
LINE REGULATION vs TEMPERATURE



DC DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT



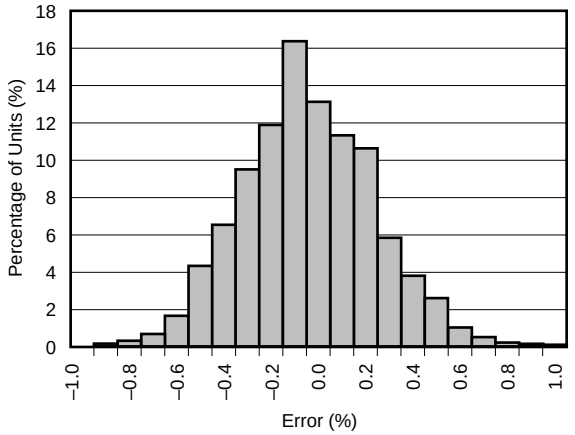
DC DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE



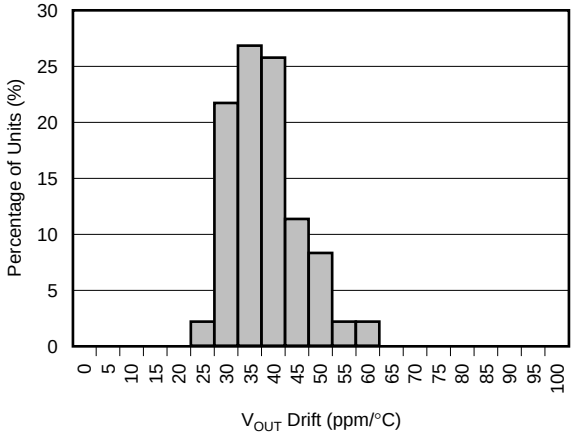
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

For all models, at T_J = +25°C and V_{ENABLE} = 1.8V, unless otherwise noted.

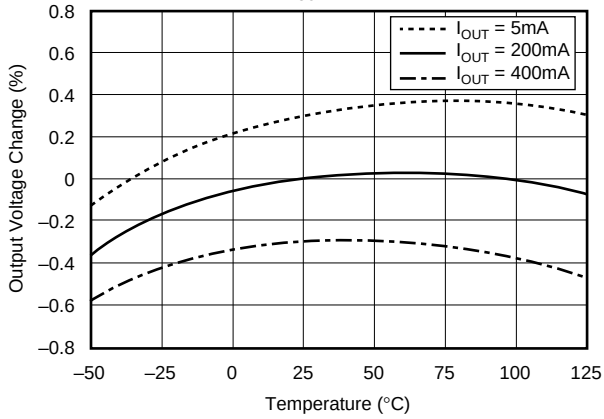
OUTPUT VOLTAGE ACCURACY HISTOGRAM



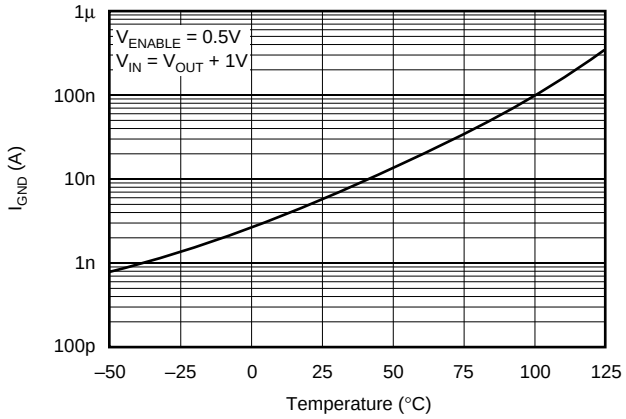
OUTPUT VOLTAGE DRIFT HISTOGRAM



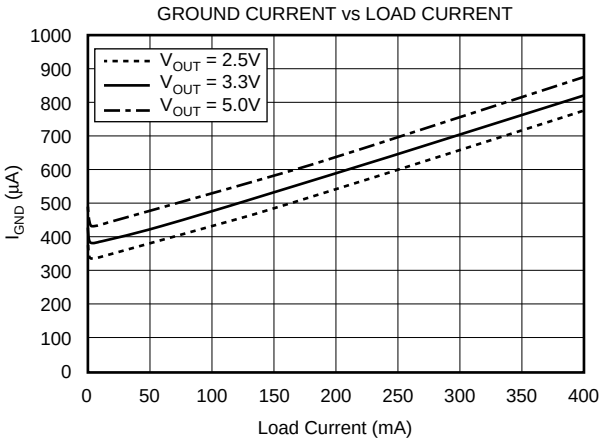
OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE
(Referred to I_{OUT} = 200mA at +25°C)



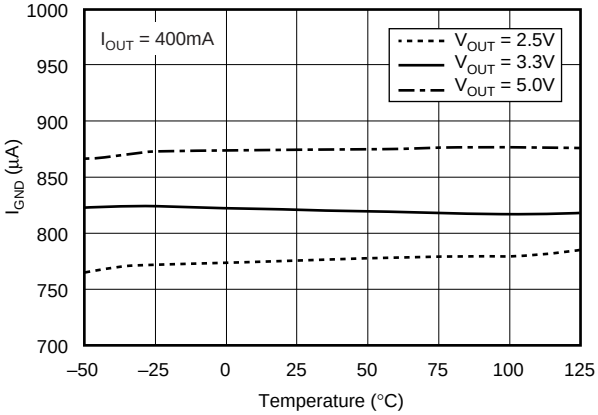
GROUND PIN CURRENT, NOT ENABLED
vs TEMPERATURE



GROUND CURRENT vs LOAD CURRENT



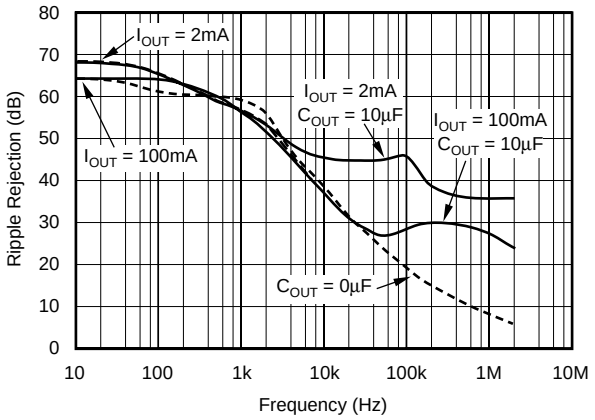
GROUND CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE



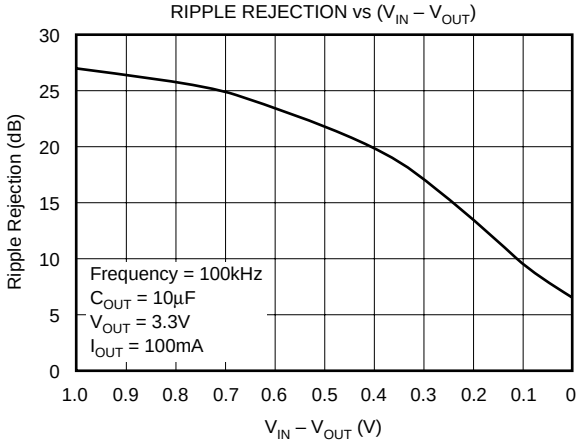
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

For all models, at T_J = +25°C and V_{ENABLE} = 1.8V, unless otherwise noted.

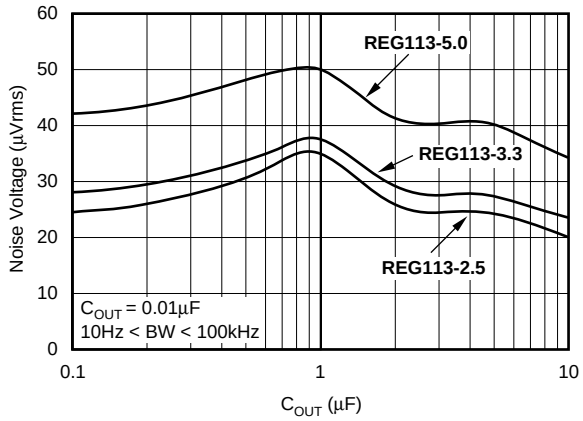
RIPPLE REJECTION vs FREQUENCY



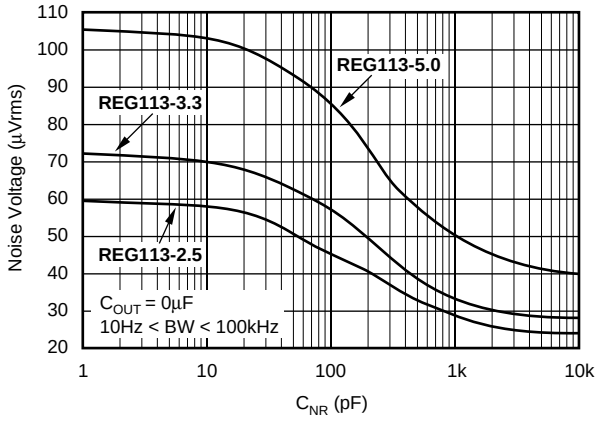
RIPPLE REJECTION vs (V_{IN} – V_{OUT})



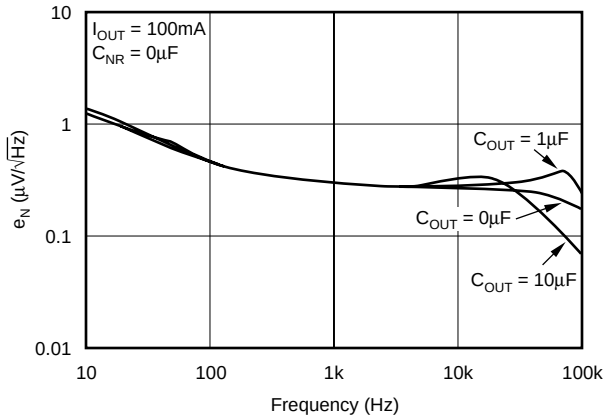
RMS NOISE VOLTAGE vs C_{OUT}



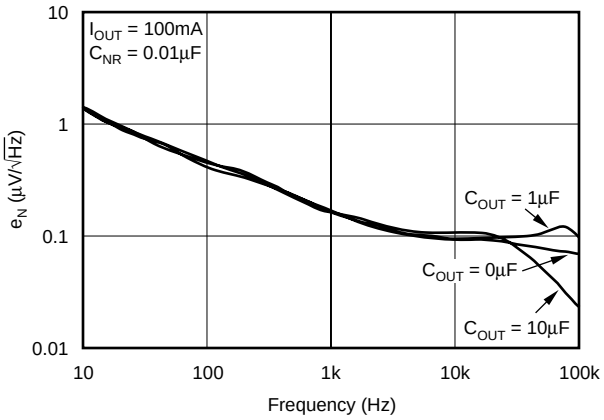
RMS NOISE VOLTAGE vs C_{NR}



NOISE SPECTRAL DENSITY



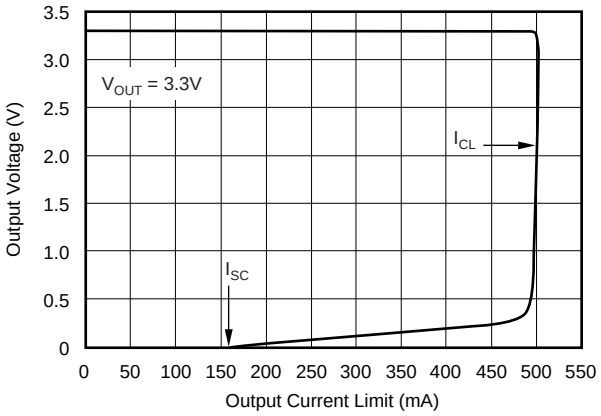
NOISE SPECTRAL DENSITY



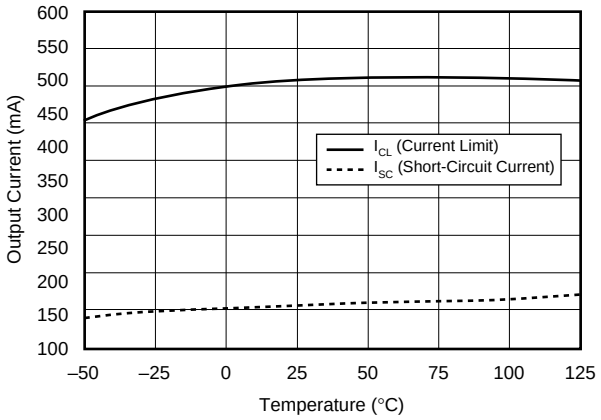
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

For all models, at T_J = +25°C and V_{ENABLE} = 1.8V, unless otherwise noted.

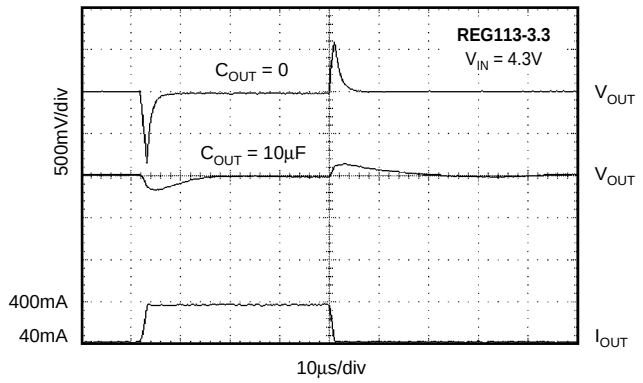
CURRENT LIMIT FOLDBACK



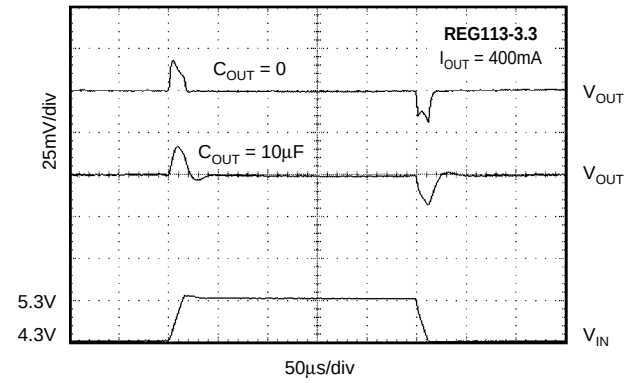
CURRENT LIMIT vs TEMPERATURE



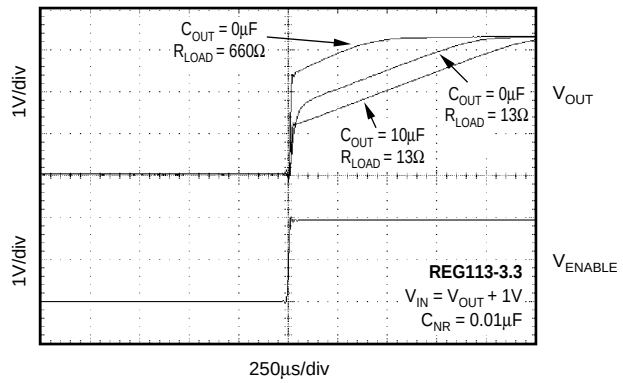
LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE



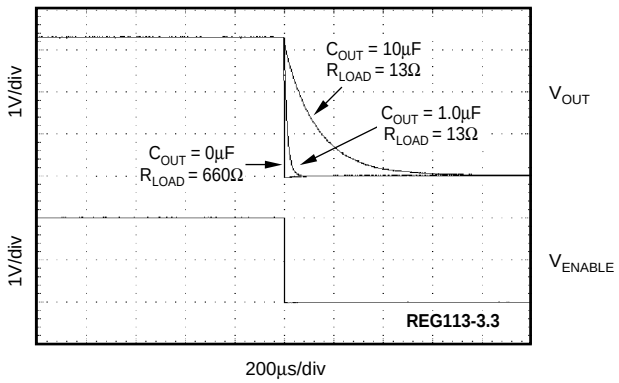
LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE



TURN-ON

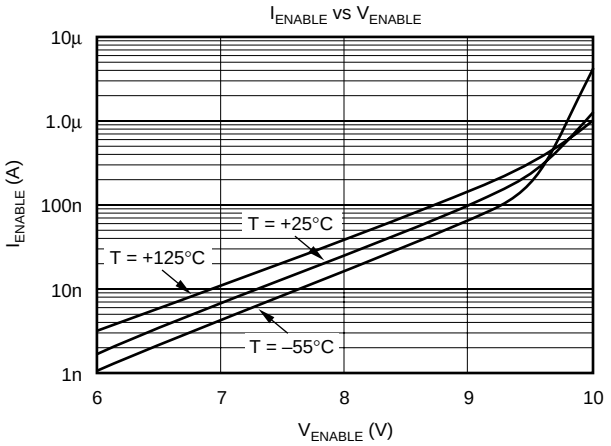


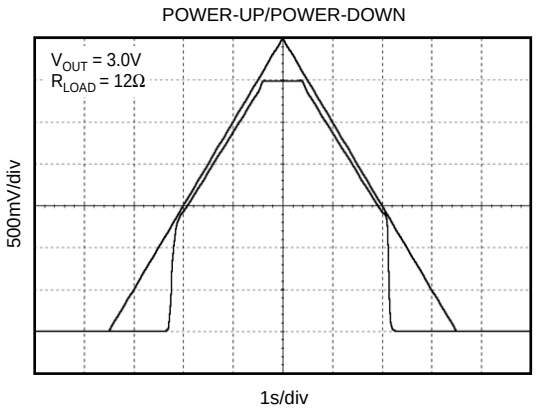
TURN-OFF



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

For all models, at T_J = +25°C and V_{ENABLE} = 1.8V, unless otherwise noted.





BASIC OPERATION

The REG113 series of LDO (low dropout) linear regulators offers a wide selection of fixed output voltage versions and an adjustable output version. The REG113 belongs to a family of new generation LDO regulators that use a DMOS pass transistor to achieve ultra low-dropout performance and freedom from output capacitor constraints. Ground pin current remains under 1mA over all line, load, and temperature conditions. All versions have thermal and over-current protection, including foldback current limit.

The REG113 does not require an output capacitor for regulator stability and is stable over most output currents and with almost any value and type of output capacitor up to 10µF or more. For applications where the regulator output current drops below several milliamps, stability can be enhanced by adding a 1kW to 2kW load resistor, using capacitance values smaller than 10µF, or keeping the effective series resistance greater than 0.05W including the capacitor ESR and parasitic resistance in printed circuit board traces, solder joints, and sockets.

Although an input capacitor is not required, it is a good standard analog design practice to connect a 0.1µF low ESR capacitor across the input supply voltage; this is recommended to counteract reactive input sources and improve ripple rejection by reducing input voltage ripple. Figure 1 shows the basic circuit connections for the fixed voltage models.

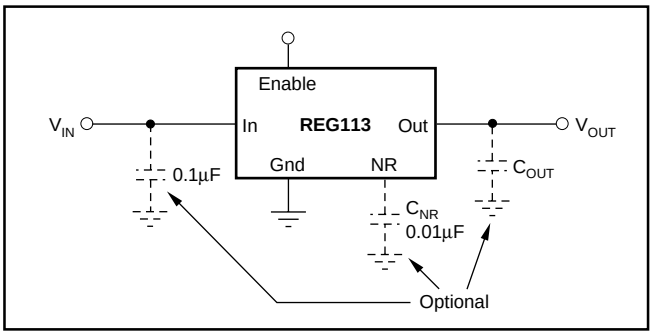


FIGURE 1. Fixed Voltage Nominal Circuit for the REG113.

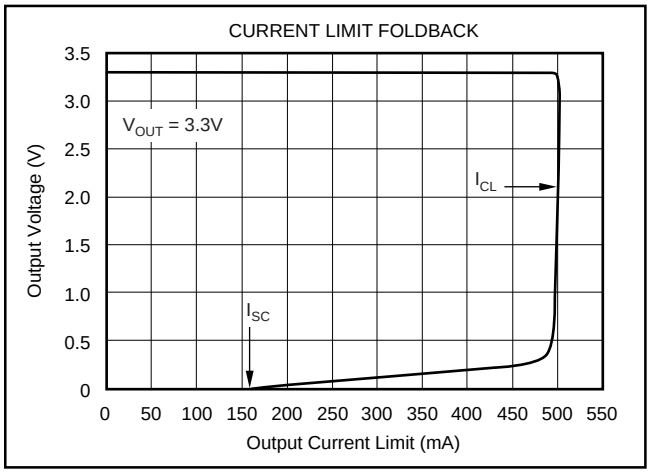


FIGURE 2. Foldback Current Limit of the REG113-3.3 at 25°C.

INTERNAL CURRENT LIMIT

The REG113 internal current limit has a typical value of 500mA. A foldback feature limits the short-circuit current to a typical short-circuit value of 200mA. A curve of V_{OUT} versus I_{OUT} is given in Figure 2, and in the Typical Characteristics section.

ENABLE

The Enable pin is active high and compatible with standard TTL-CMOS levels. Inputs below 0.5V (max) turn the regulator off and all circuitry is disabled. Under this condition, ground pin current drops to approximately 10nA. When not used, the Enable pin can be connected to V_{IN}.

OUTPUT NOISE

A precision bandgap reference is used to generate the internal reference voltage, V_{REF}. This reference is the dominant noise source within the REG113 and generates approximately 29µVrms in the 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth at the reference output. The regulator control loop gains up the reference noise, so that the noise voltage of the regulator is approximately given by:

$$V_N = 29\mu Vrms \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R2} = 29\mu Vrms \bullet \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} \quad (1)$$

Since the value of V_{REF} is 1.26V, this relationship reduces to:

$$V_N = 23 \frac{\mu Vrms}{V} \bullet V_{OUT} \quad (2)$$

Connecting a capacitor, C_{NR}, from the Noise Reduction (NR) pin to ground (as shown in Figure 3) forms a low-pass filter for the voltage reference. For C_{NR} = 10nF, the total noise in the 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth is reduced by approximately a factor of 2.8 for V_{OUT} = 3.3V. This noise reduction effect is shown in Figure 4, and as *RMS Noise Voltage vs C_{NR}* in the Typical Characteristics section.

Noise can be further reduced by carefully choosing an output capacitor, C_{OUT}. Best overall noise performance is achieved with very low (< 0.22µF) or very high (> 2.2µF) values of C_{OUT} (see the *RMS Noise Voltage vs C_{OUT}* typical characteristic).

The REG113 uses an internal charge pump to develop an internal supply voltage sufficient to drive the gate of the DMOS pass element above V_{IN}. The charge-pump switching noise (nominal switching frequency = 2MHz) is not measurable at the output of the regulator over most values of I_{OUT} and C_{OUT}.

DROPOUT VOLTAGE

The REG113 uses an N-channel DMOS as the pass element. When (V_{IN} – V_{OUT}) is less than the dropout voltage (V_{DROP}), the DMOS pass device behaves like a resistor; therefore, for low values of (V_{IN} – V_{OUT}), the regulator input-to-output resistance is the Rds_{ON} of the DMOS pass element (typically 600mW). For static (DC) loads, the REG113 will typically maintain regulation down to a (V_{IN} – V_{OUT}) voltage drop of 250mV at full rated output current. In Figure 5, the bottom line (DC dropout) shows the minimum V_{IN} to V_{OUT} voltage drop required to prevent dropout under DC load conditions.

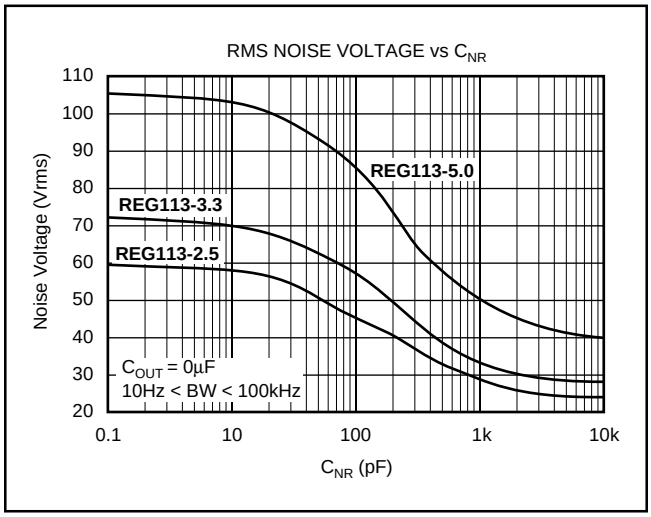


FIGURE 4. Output Noise versus Noise Reduction Capacitor.

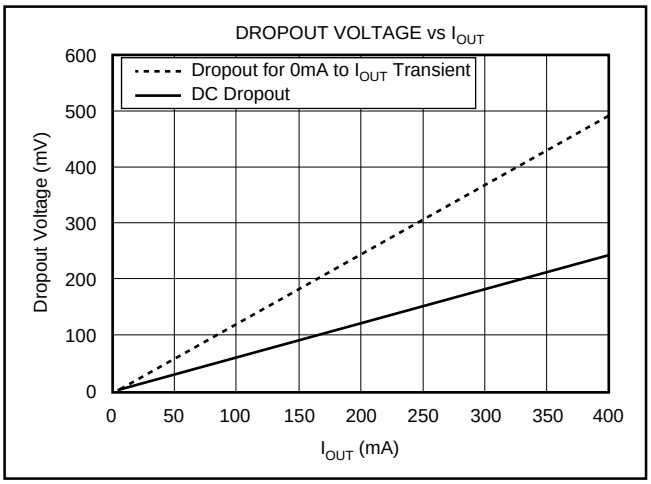


FIGURE 5. Transient and DC Dropout.

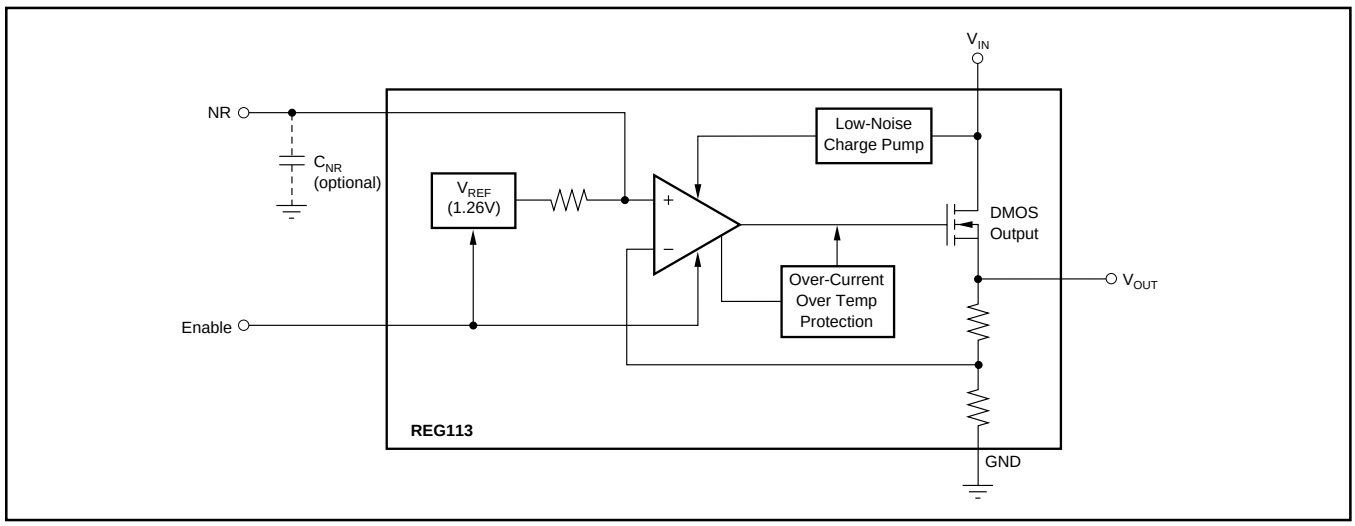


FIGURE 3. Block Diagram.

For large step changes in load current, the REG113 requires a larger voltage drop across it to avoid degraded transient response. The boundary of this transient dropout region is shown as the top line in Figure 5. Values of V_{IN} to V_{OUT} voltage drop above this line insure normal transient response.

In the transient dropout region between DC and Transient, transient response recovery time increases. The time required to recover from a load transient is a function of both the magnitude and rate of the step change in load current and the available headroom V_{IN} to V_{OUT} voltage drop. Under worst-case conditions (full-scale load change with ($V_{IN} – V_{OUT}$) voltage drop close to DC dropout levels), the REG113 can take several hundred microseconds to re-enter the specified window of regulation.

TRANSIENT RESPONSE

The REG113 response to transient line and load conditions improves at lower output voltages. The addition of a capacitor (nominal value 0.47µF) from the output pin to ground may improve the transient response. In the adjustable version, the addition of a capacitor, C_{FB} (nominal value 10nF), from the output to the adjust pin also improves the transient response.

THERMAL PROTECTION

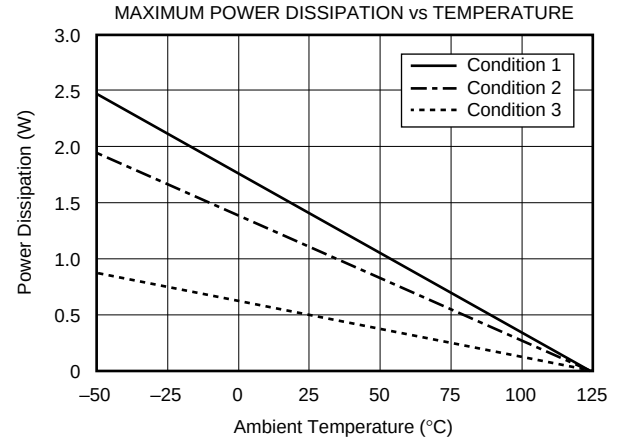
Power dissipated within the REG113 can cause the junction temperature to rise, however, the REG113 has thermal shutdown circuitry that protects the regulator from damage. The thermal protection circuitry disables the output when the junction temperature reaches approximately 160°C, allowing the device to cool. When the junction temperature cools to approximately 140°C, the output circuitry is again enabled. Depending on various conditions, the thermal protection circuit can cycle on and off. This limits the dissipation of the regulator, but can have an undesirable effect on the load.

Any tendency to activate the thermal protection circuit indicates excessive power dissipation or an inadequate heat sink. For reliable operation, junction temperature should be limited to 125°C, maximum. To estimate the margin of safety in a complete design (including heat sink), increase the ambient temperature until the thermal protection is triggered. Use worst-case loads and signal conditions. For good reliability, thermal protection should trigger more than 35°C above the maximum expected ambient condition of the application. This 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 REG113 is designed to protect against overload conditions and is not intended to replace proper heat sinking. Continuously running the REG113 into thermal shutdown will degrade reliability.

POWER DISSIPATION

The REG113 is available in two different package configurations. The ability to remove heat from the die is different for each package type and, therefore, presents different considerations in the printed circuit-board layout. On the MSOP-8 package, leads 5 through 8 are fused to the lead frame and may be used to improve the thermal performance of the package. The PCB area around the device that is free of other components moves the heat from the device to the ambient air. Although it is difficult or impossible to quantify all of the variables in a thermal design of this type, performance data for several simplified configurations are shown in Figure 6. In all cases the PCB copper area is bare copper, free of solder resist mask, and not solder plated. All examples are for 1-ounce copper and in the case of the MSOP-8, the copper area is connected to fused leads 5 to 8. See Figure 7 for thermal resistance for varying areas of copper. Using heavier copper can increase the effectiveness in removing the heat from the device. In those examples where there is copper on both sides of the PCB, no connection has been provided between the two sides. The addition of plated through holes will improve the heat sink effectiveness.



CONDITION	PACKAGE	PCB AREA	THETA J-A
1	MSOP-8	1 sq. in. Cu, 1 Side	71
2	MSOP-8	0.25 sq. in. Cu, 1 Side	90
3	SOT-23-8	None	200

FIGURE 6. Maximum Power Dissipation versus Ambient Temperature for the Various Packages and PCB Heat Sink Configurations.

Power dissipation depends on input voltage, load conditions, and duty cycle and is equal to the product of the average output current times the voltage across the output element (V_{IN} to V_{OUT} voltage drop):

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \bullet I_{OUT} \quad (3)$$

Power dissipation can be minimized by using the lowest possible input voltage necessary to assure the required output voltage.

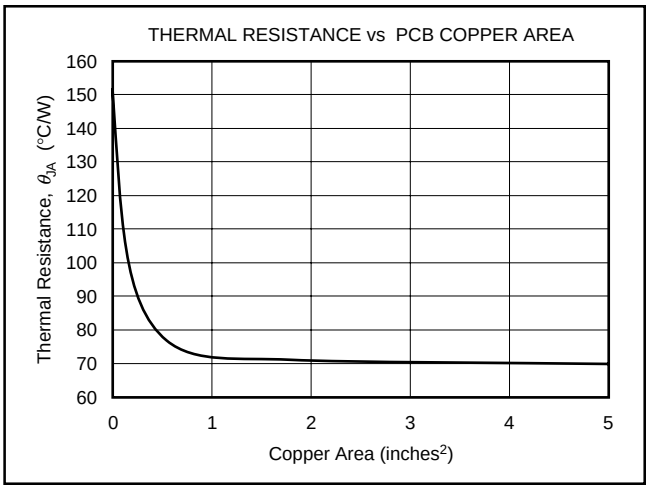
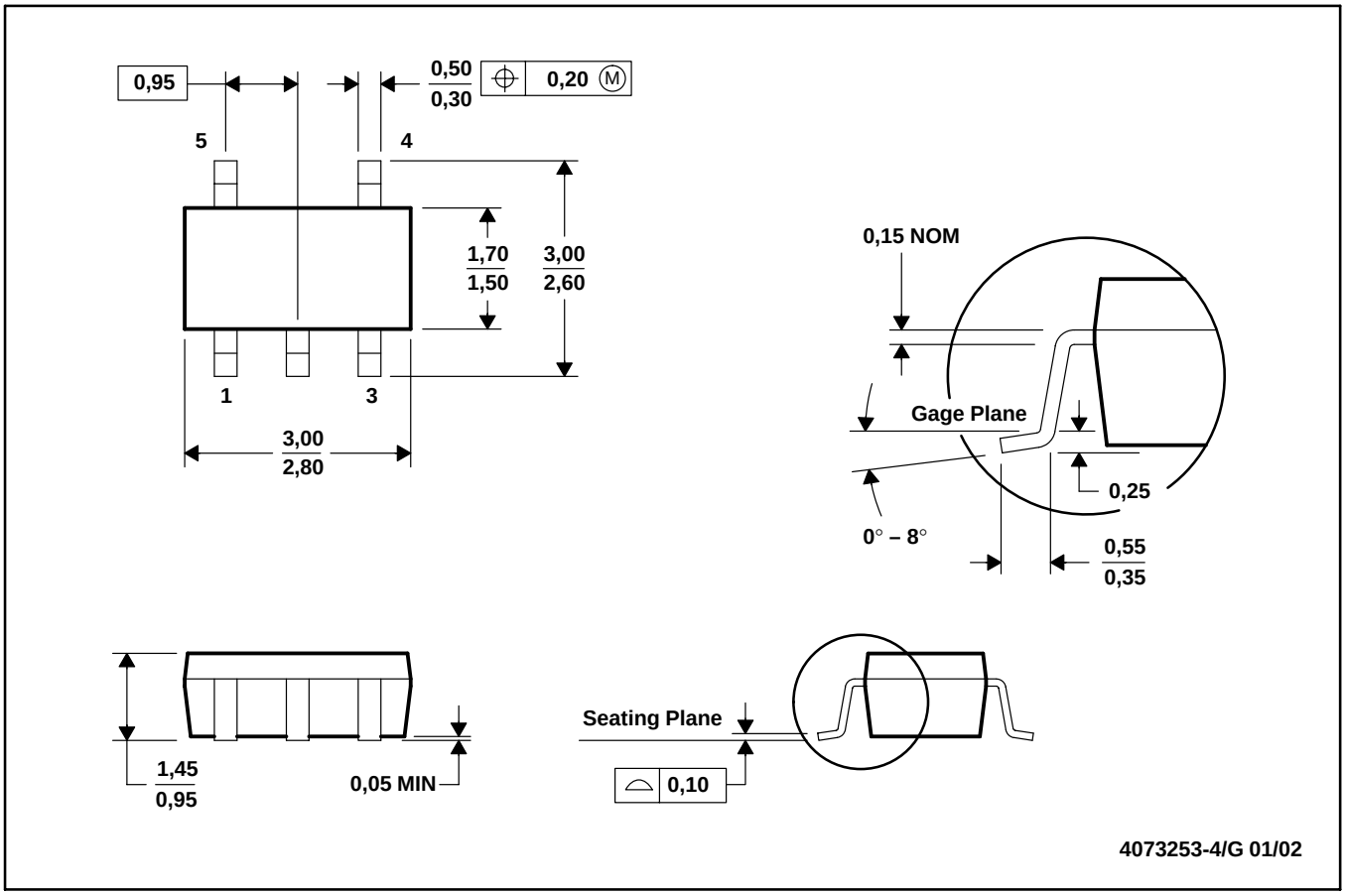


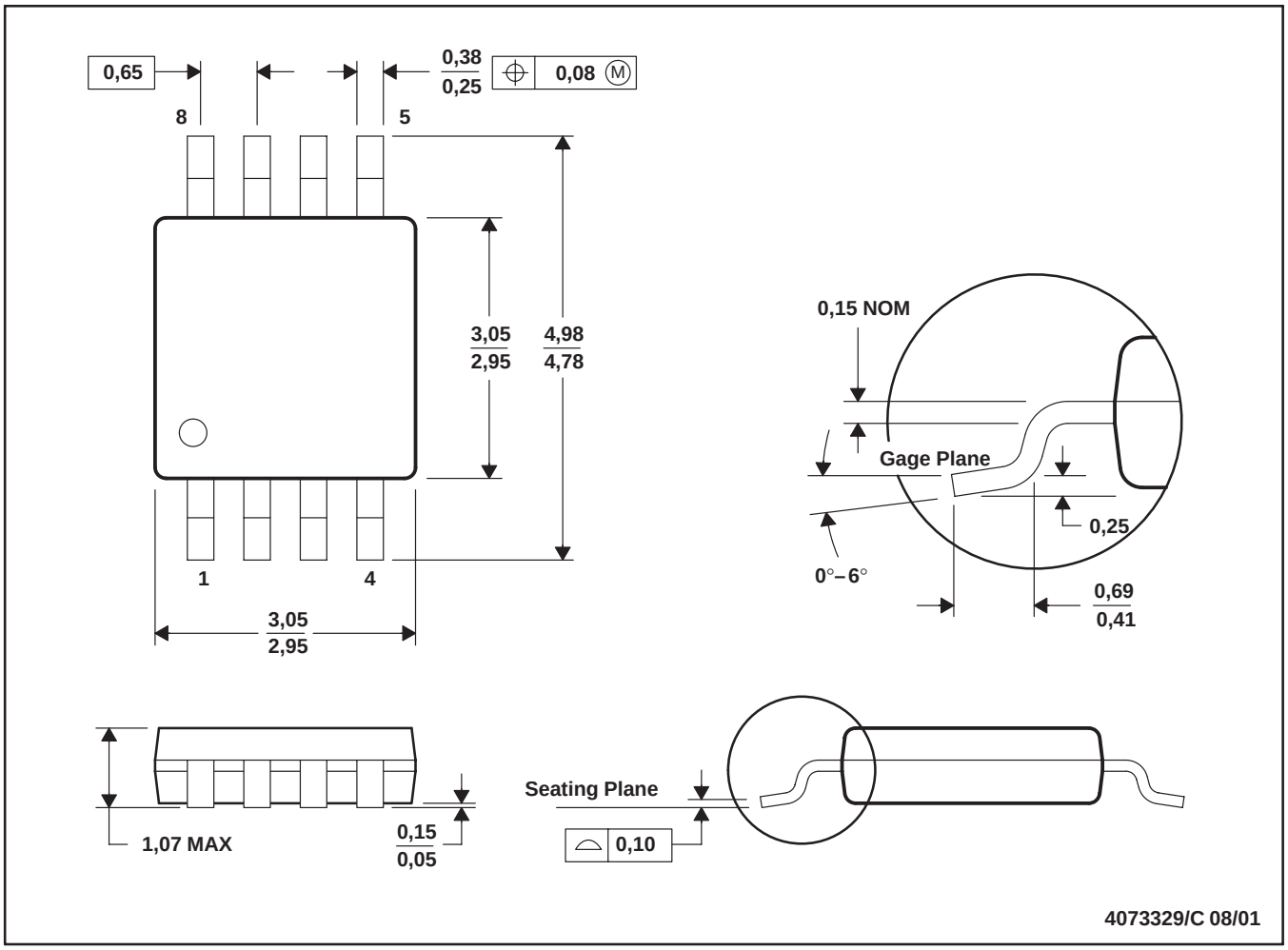
FIGURE 7. Thermal Resistance versus PCB Area for the MSOP-8.

DBV (R-PDSO-G5) **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE**



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178

DGK (R-PDSO-G8) **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE**



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-187

PACKAGING INFORMATION

ORDERABLE DEVICE	STATUS(1)	PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE DRAWING	PINS	PACKAGE QTY
REG113EA-2.5/250	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	250
REG113EA-2.5/2K5	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500
REG113EA-2.85/250	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	250
REG113EA-2.85/2K5	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500
REG113EA-3.3/250	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	250
REG113EA-3.3/2K5	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500
REG113EA-3/250	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	250
REG113EA-3/2K5	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500
REG113EA-5/250	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	250
REG113EA-5/2K5	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500
REG113NA-2.5/250	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	250
REG113NA-2.5/3K	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	3000
REG113NA-2.85/250	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	250
REG113NA-2.85/3K	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	3000
REG113NA-3.3/250	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	250
REG113NA-3.3/3K	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	3000
REG113NA-3/250	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	250
REG113NA-3/3K	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	3000
REG113NA-5/250	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	250
REG113NA-5/3K	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	3000

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

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