

## 1-A, Positive Fixed-Voltage, Low-Dropout Regulator

### FEATURES

- Accuracy: 1.5% (typ)
- Low  $I_Q$ : 100  $\mu$ A (max)
  - 500x Lower Than Standard 1117 Devices
- $V_{IN}$ : 2.0 V to 5.5 V
  - Absolute Maximum  $V_{IN}$ : 6.0 V
- Stable with 0-mA Output Current
- Low Dropout: 455 mV at 1 A for  $V_{OUT} = 3.3$  V
- High PSRR: 65 dB at 1 kHz
- Minimum Ensured Current Limit: 1.1 A
- Stable with Cost-Effective Ceramic Capacitors:
  - With 0- $\Omega$  ESR
- Temperature Range:  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+125^{\circ}$ C
- Thermal Shutdown and Overcurrent Protection
- Available Package: SOT223
  - See the *Package Option Addendum* at the end of this document for a complete list of available voltage options.

### APPLICATIONS

- Set Top Boxes
- TVs and Monitors
- PC Peripherals, Notebooks, and Motherboards
- Modems and Other Communication Products
- Switching Power-Supply Post-Regulation

### DESCRIPTION

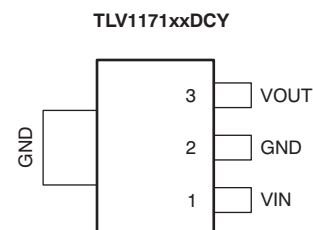
The TLV1171 low-dropout (LDO) linear regulator is a low input voltage version of the popular 1117 voltage regulator.

The TLV1171 is an extremely low-power device that consumes 500x lower quiescent current than the traditional 1117 voltage regulator, making the TLV1171 suitable for applications that mandate very low standby current. The TLV1171 LDO is also stable with 0 mA of load current; there is no minimum load requirement, making the device an ideal choice for applications where the regulator is required to power very small loads during standby in addition to large currents on the order of 1 A during normal operation. The TLV1171 offers excellent line and load transient performance, resulting in very small magnitude output voltage undershoots and overshoots when the load current requirement changes from less than 1 mA to more than 500 mA.

A precision band gap and error amplifier provides 1.5% accuracy. A very high power-supply rejection ratio enables the device to be used for post-regulation after a switching regulator. Other valuable features include low output noise and low-dropout voltage.

The device is internally compensated to be stable with 0- $\Omega$  equivalent series resistance (ESR) capacitors. These key advantages enable the use of cost-effective, small-size ceramic capacitors. Cost-effective capacitors that have higher bias voltages and temperature derating can also be used if desired.

The TLV1171 is available in a SOT223 package. For alternate pin outs of the device, refer to the [TLV1117LV](#).



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

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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.

### ORDERING INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>

PRODUCT	V <sub>OUT</sub>
TLV1171vvyyyz	<b>VV</b> is the nominal output voltage (for example, 33 = 3.3 V). <b>YYY</b> is the package designator. <b>Z</b> is the package quantity. Use <i>R</i> for reel (2500 pieces), and <i>T</i> for tape (250 pieces).

- (1) For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or visit the device product folder at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

At T<sub>J</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise noted. All voltages are with respect to GND.

		VALUE		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	
Voltage	Input voltage range, V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3	+6.0	V
	Output voltage range, V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.3	+6.0	V
Current	Maximum output current, I <sub>OUT</sub>	Internally limited		
Output short-circuit duration		Indefinite		
Continuous total power dissipation	P <sub>DISS</sub>	See <a href="#">Thermal Information</a> Table		
Temperature	Operating junction, T <sub>J</sub>	-55	+150	°C
	Storage, T <sub>stg</sub>	-55	+150	°C
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) ratings	Human body model (HBM) QSS 009-105 (JESD22-A114A)		2	kV
	Charged device model (CDM) QSS 009-147 (JESD22-C101B.01)		500	V

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *absolute maximum ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *recommended operating conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### THERMAL INFORMATION

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	TLV1171	UNITS
	DCY (SOT223)	
	3 PINS	
θ <sub>JA</sub> Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	62.9	°C/W
θ <sub>JCtop</sub> Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	47.2	
θ <sub>JB</sub> Junction-to-board thermal resistance	12.0	
ψ <sub>JT</sub> Junction-to-top characterization parameter	6.1	
ψ <sub>JB</sub> Junction-to-board characterization parameter	11.9	
θ <sub>JCbot</sub> Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report, [SPRA953A](#).

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

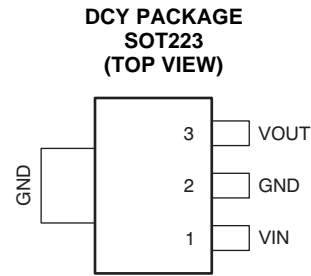
At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TYP)} + 1.5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TLV1171			UNIT		
		MIN	TYP	MAX			
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage range	2.0		5.5	V		
$V_{OUT}$	DC output accuracy	$V_{OUT} > 2\text{ V}$	-1.5	+1.5	%		
		$1.5\text{ V} \leq V_{OUT} < 2\text{ V}$	-2	+2	%		
		$1.2\text{ V} \leq V_{OUT} < 1.5\text{ V}$	-40	+40	mV		
$\Delta V_O/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line regulation	$V_{OUT(NOM)} + 0.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$			mV		
$\Delta V_O/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Load regulation	$0\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1\text{ A}$			mV		
$V_{DO}$	Dropout voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{IN} = 0.98 \times V_{OUT(NOM)}$	$V_{OUT} < 3.3\text{ V}$	$I_{OUT} = 200\text{ mA}$	115	mV	
				$I_{OUT} = 500\text{ mA}$	285	mV	
			$V_{OUT} \geq 3.3\text{ V}$	$I_{OUT} = 800\text{ mA}$	455	mV	
				$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$	570	800	mV
		$I_{OUT} = 200\text{ mA}$		90	mV		
		$I_{OUT} = 500\text{ mA}$		230	mV		
					$I_{OUT} = 800\text{ mA}$	365	mV
					$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$	455	700
$I_{CL}$	Output current limit	$V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{OUT(NOM)}$			A		
$I_Q$	Quiescent current	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$			$\mu\text{A}$		
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 500\text{ mA}$ , $f = 100\text{ Hz}$			dB		
$V_N$	Output noise voltage	BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, $V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 500\text{ mA}$			$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$		
$t_{STR}$	Startup time <sup>(2)</sup>	$C_{OUT} = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$			$\mu\text{s}$		
UVLO	Undervoltage lockout	$V_{IN}$ rising			V		
$T_{SD}$	Thermal shutdown temperature	Shutdown, temperature increasing			$^\circ\text{C}$		
		Reset, temperature decreasing			$^\circ\text{C}$		
$T_J$	Operating junction temperature	-40		+125	$^\circ\text{C}$		

(1)  $V_{DO}$  is measured for devices with  $V_{OUT(NOM)} = 2.5\text{ V}$  so that  $V_{IN} = 2.45\text{ V}$ .

(2) Startup time is the time from when  $V_{IN}$  asserts to when output is sustained at a value greater than or equal to  $0.98 \times V_{OUT(NOM)}$ .

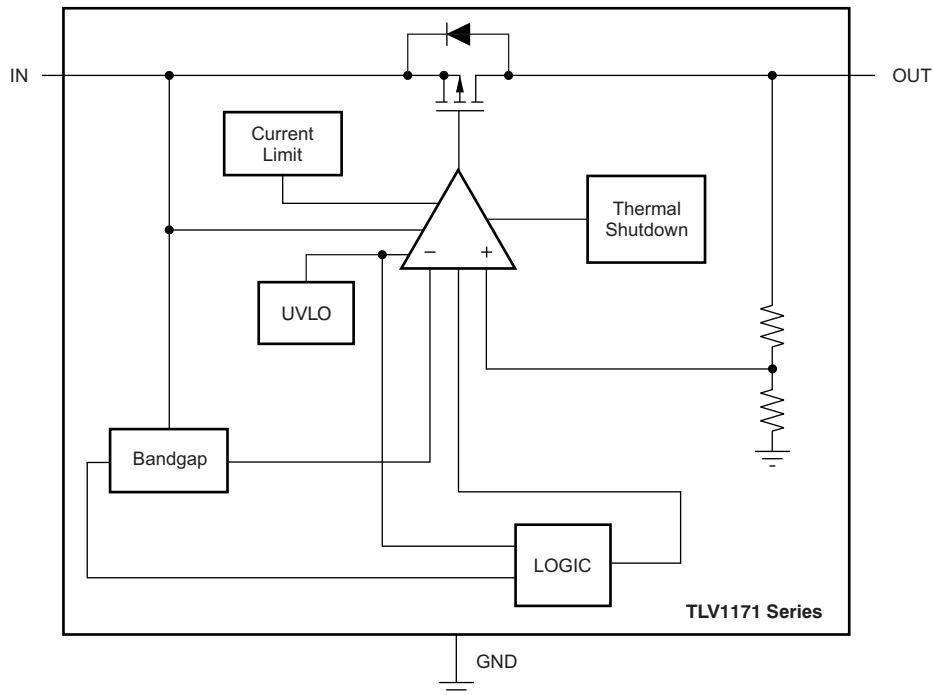
### PIN CONFIGURATION



### PIN DESCRIPTIONS

NAME	PIN	DESCRIPTION
GND	2, Tab	Ground pin
IN	1	Input pin. See the <a href="#">Input and Output Capacitor Requirements</a> section for more details.
OUT	3	Regulated output voltage pin. See the <a href="#">Input and Output Capacitor Requirements</a> section for more details.

### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



**Figure 1. Block Diagram**

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TYP)} + 1.5\text{ V}$ ;  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted.

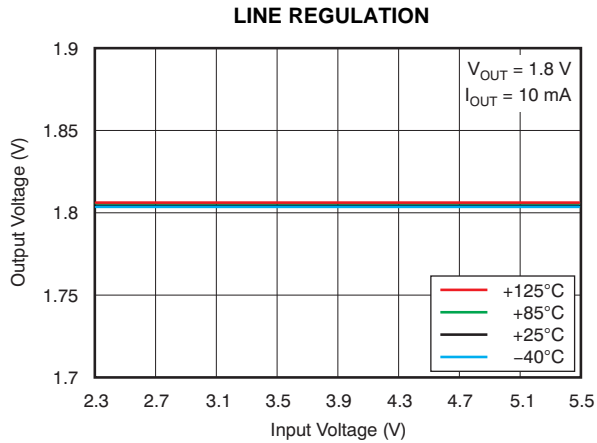


Figure 2.

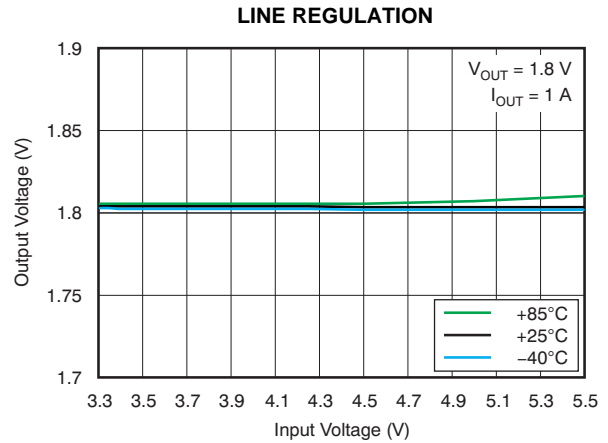


Figure 3.

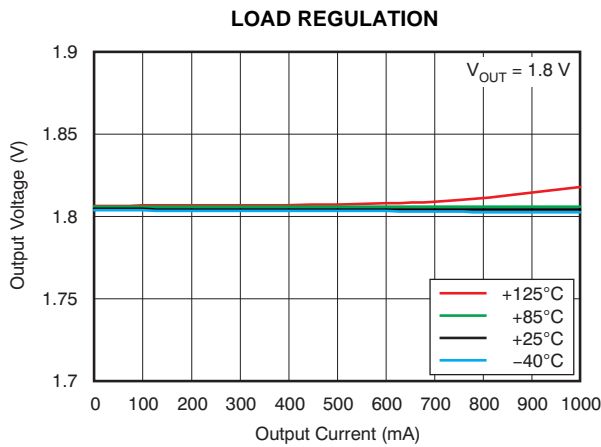


Figure 4.

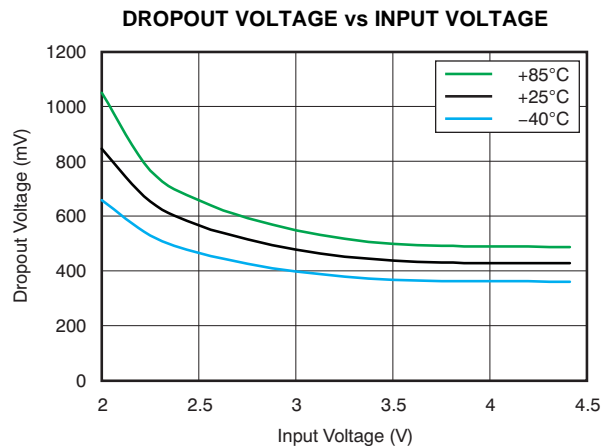


Figure 5.

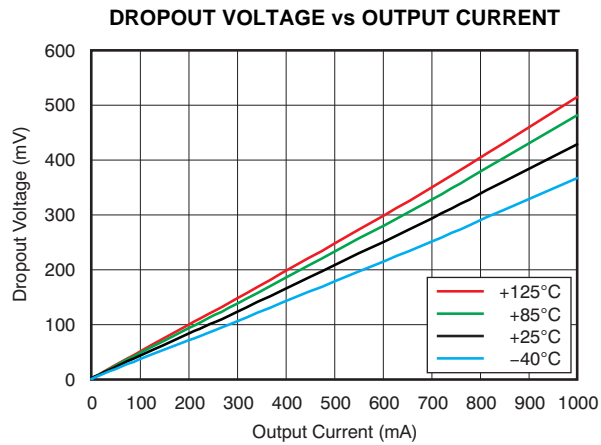


Figure 6.

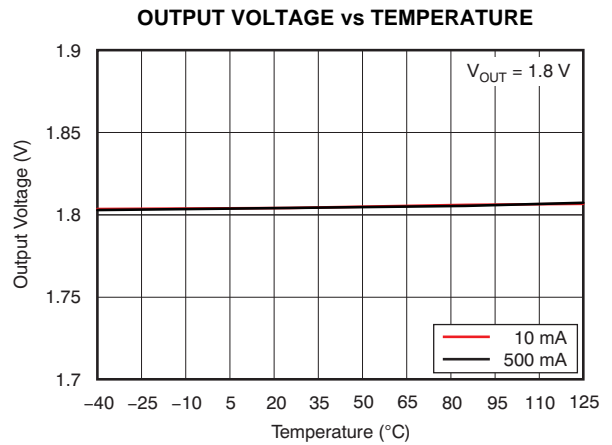


Figure 7.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TYP)} + 1.5\text{ V}$ ;  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted.

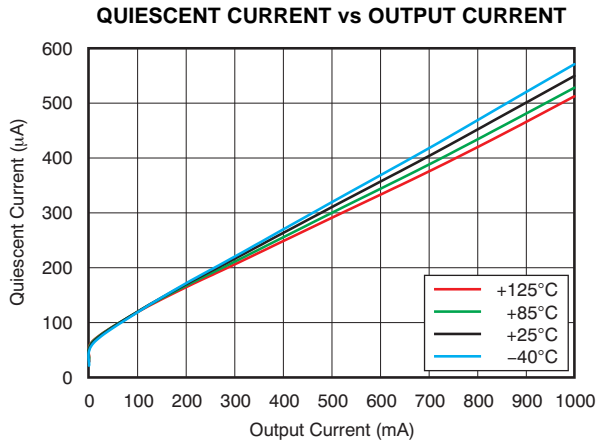


Figure 8.

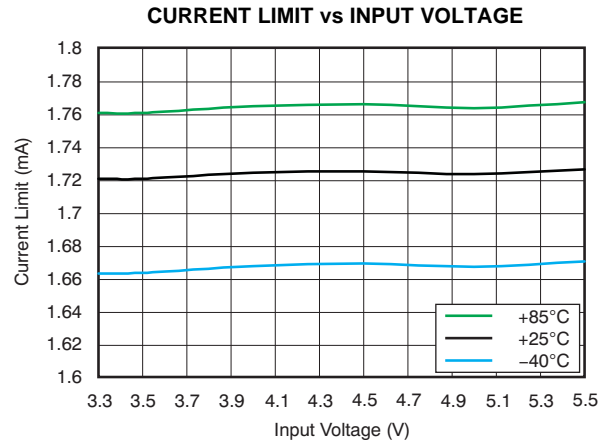


Figure 9.

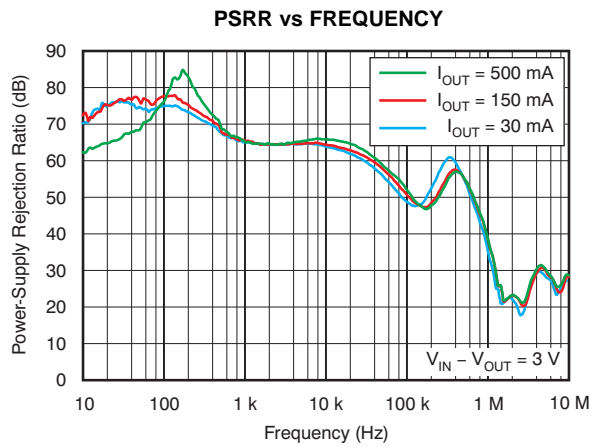


Figure 10.

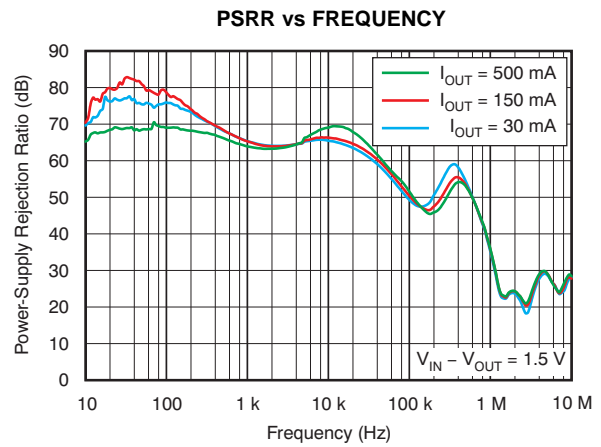


Figure 11.

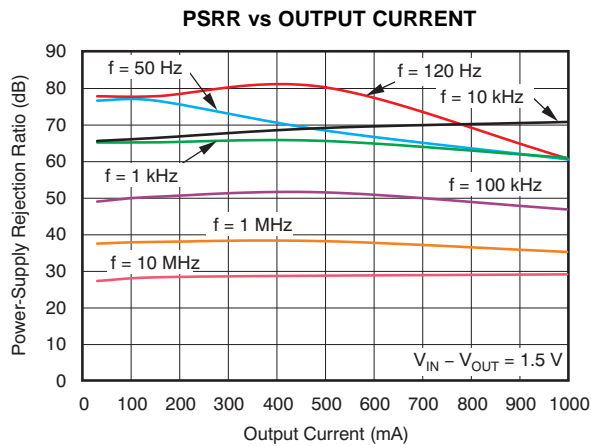


Figure 12.

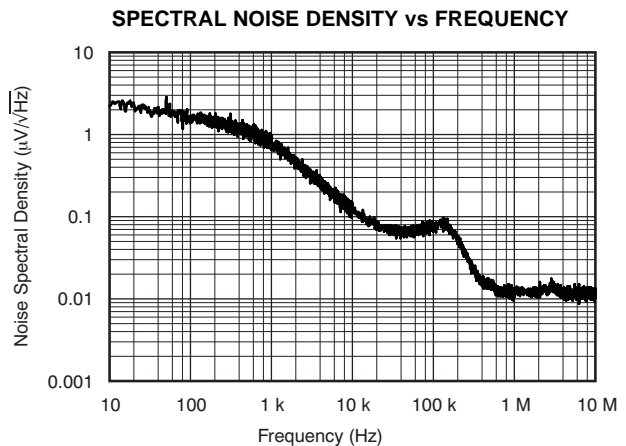


Figure 13.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TYP)} + 1.5\text{ V}$ ;  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
(200 mA to 500 mA,  $C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ )

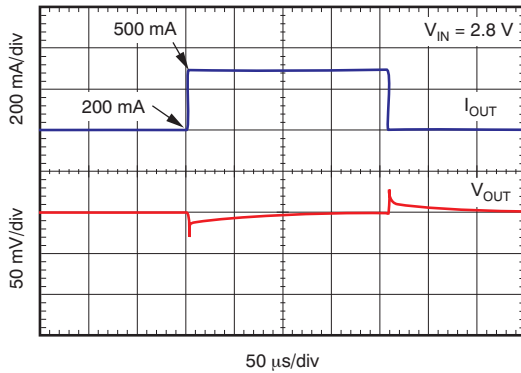


Figure 14.

**LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
(200 mA to 500 mA,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ )

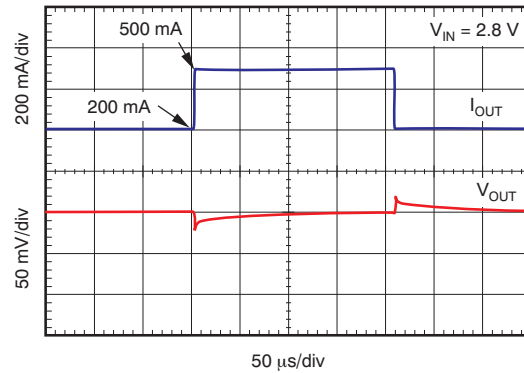


Figure 15.

**LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
(1 mA to 500 mA,  $C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ )

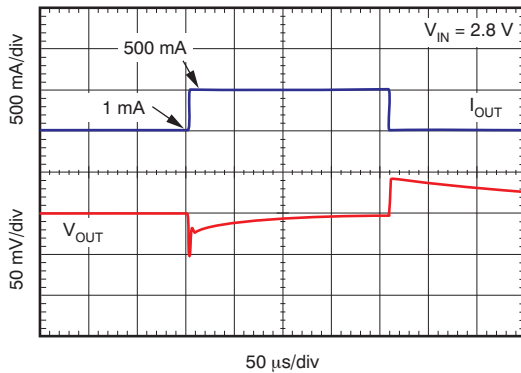


Figure 16.

**LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
(1 mA to 500 mA,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ )

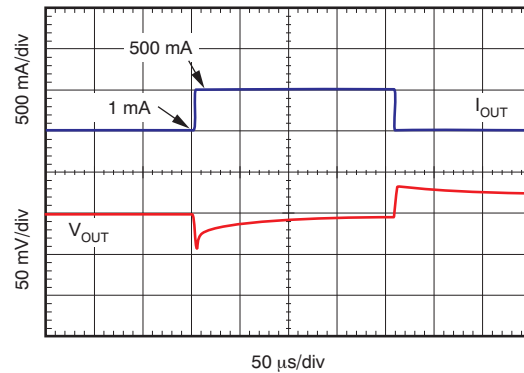


Figure 17.

**LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
(200 mA to 1 A,  $C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ )

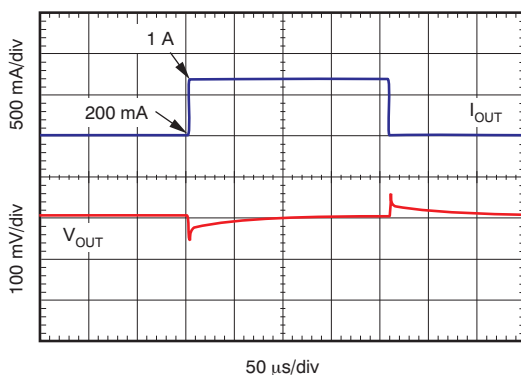


Figure 18.

**LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
(200 mA to 1 A,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ )

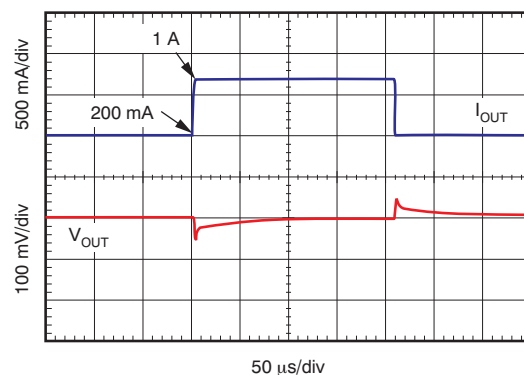


Figure 19.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TYP)} + 1.5\text{ V}$ ;  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ , and  $C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
(1 mA to 1 A,  $C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ )

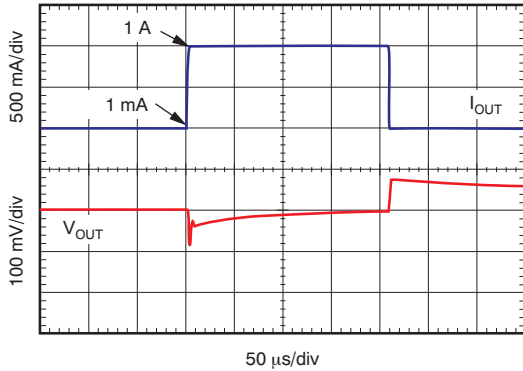


Figure 20.

**LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
(1 mA to 1 A,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ )

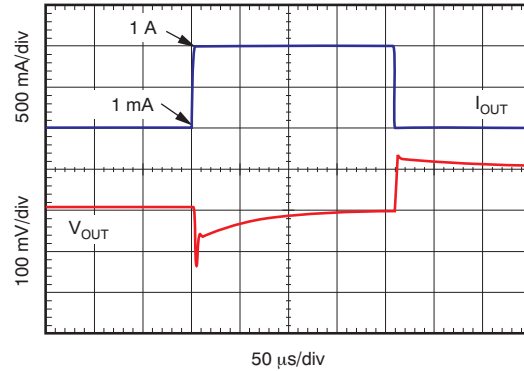


Figure 21.

**LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
( $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ )

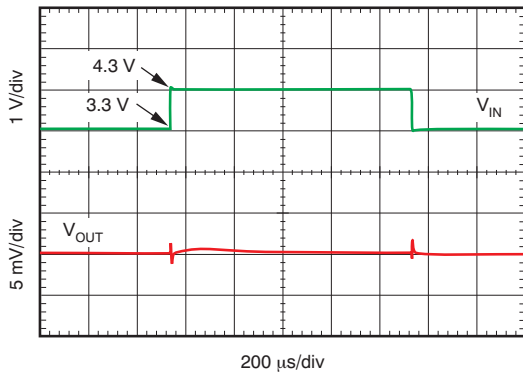


Figure 22.

**LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
( $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 500\text{ mA}$ )

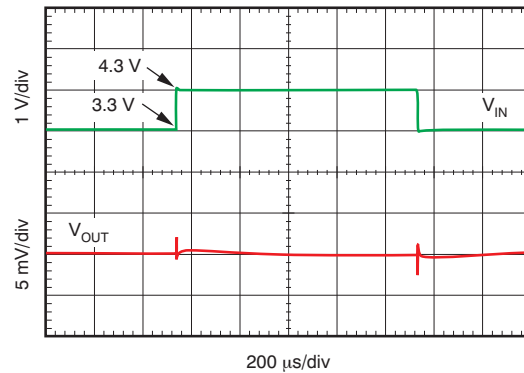


Figure 23.

**LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
( $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$ )

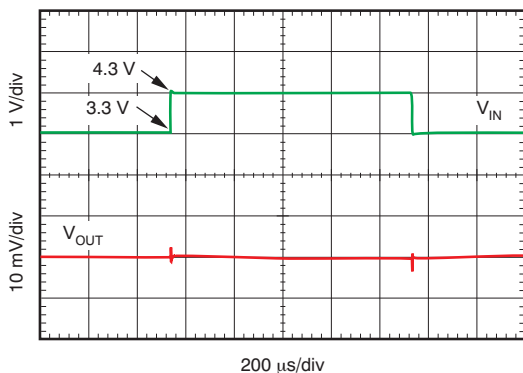


Figure 24.

**LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
( $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ )

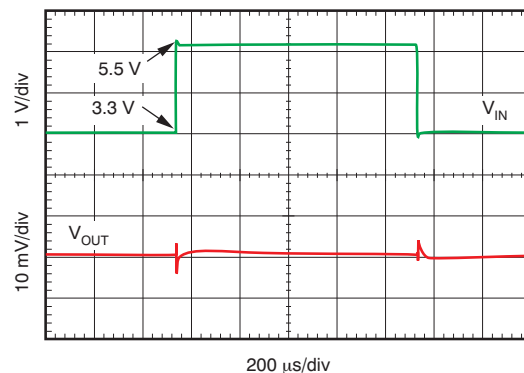
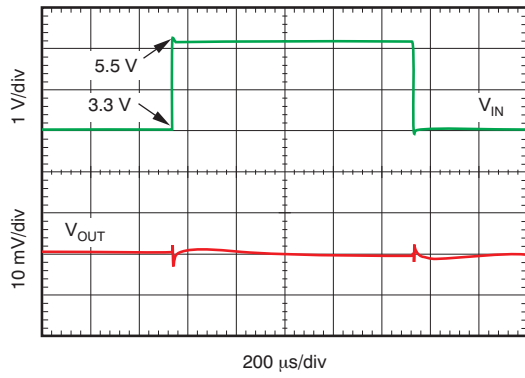


Figure 25.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

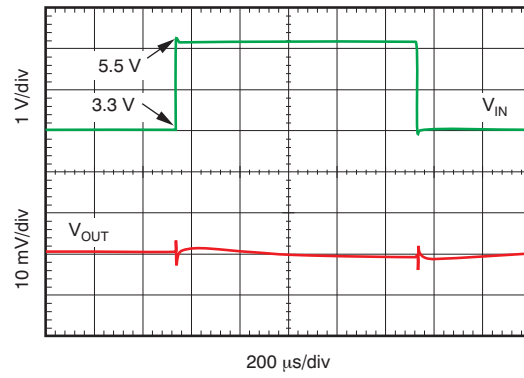
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**LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
( $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 500\text{ mA}$ )



**Figure 26.**

**LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE**  
( $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$ )



**Figure 27.**

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

The TLV1171 is a low quiescent current linear regulator designed for high-current applications. Unlike typical high-current linear regulators, the TLV1171 consumes significantly less quiescent current. The device delivers excellent line and load transient performance. The TLV1171 is low noise, and exhibits a very good power-supply rejection ratio (PSRR). As a result, the device is ideal for high-current applications that require very sensitive power-supply rails.

The TLV1171 regulator offers both current limit and thermal protection. The device operating junction temperature range is  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### INPUT AND OUTPUT CAPACITOR REQUIREMENTS

For stability, 1.0- $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitors are required at the output. Higher-valued capacitors improve transient performance. X5R- and X7R-type ceramic capacitors are recommended because these capacitors have minimal variation in value and equivalent series resistance (ESR) over temperature. Unlike traditional linear regulators that need a minimum ESR for stability, the TLV1171 is ensured to be stable with no ESR. Therefore, cost-effective ceramic capacitors can be used with this device. Effective output capacitance that takes bias, temperature, and aging effects into consideration must be greater than 0.5  $\mu\text{F}$  to ensure device stability.

Although an input capacitor is not required for stability, it is good analog design practice to connect a 0.1- $\mu\text{F}$  to 1.0- $\mu\text{F}$ , low-ESR capacitor across the IN and GND pins of the regulator. This capacitor counteracts reactive input sources and improves transient response, noise rejection, and ripple rejection. A higher-value capacitor may be necessary if large, fast, rise-time load transients are anticipated, or if the device is not located physically close to the power source. If source impedance is greater than 2  $\Omega$ , a 0.1- $\mu\text{F}$  input capacitor may also be necessary to ensure stability.

### BOARD LAYOUT RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PSRR AND NOISE PERFORMANCE

Input and output capacitors should be placed as close to the device pins as possible. To improve characteristic ac performance such as PSRR, output noise, and transient response, it is recommended that the board be designed with separate ground planes for  $V_{\text{IN}}$  and  $V_{\text{OUT}}$ , with the ground plane connected only at the GND pin of the device. In addition, the output capacitor ground connection should be connected directly to the device GND pin. Higher-value ESR capacitors may degrade PSRR performance.

### INTERNAL CURRENT LIMIT

The TLV1171 internal current limit helps to protect the regulator during fault conditions. During current limit, the output sources a fixed amount of current that is largely independent of the output voltage. In such a case, the output voltage is not regulated and can be calculated by [Equation 1](#):

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = I_{\text{LIMIT}} \times R_{\text{LOAD}} \quad (1)$$

The PMOS pass transistor dissipates  $[(V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}) \times I_{\text{LIMIT}}]$  until thermal shutdown is triggered and the device turns off. As the device cools down, it is turned on by the internal thermal shutdown circuit. If the fault condition continues, the device cycles between current limit and thermal shutdown. See the [Thermal Information](#) section for more details.

The PMOS pass element in the TLV1171 has a built-in body diode that conducts current when the voltage at OUT exceeds the voltage at IN. This current is not limited; if extended reverse voltage operation is anticipated, external limiting to 5% of the rated output current is recommended.

## DROPOUT VOLTAGE

The TLV1171 uses a PMOS pass transistor to achieve low dropout. When  $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$  is less than the dropout voltage ( $V_{DO}$ ), the PMOS pass device is in the linear region of operation and the input-to-output resistance is the  $R_{DS(ON)}$  of the PMOS pass element.  $V_{DO}$  scales approximately with output current because the PMOS device behaves like a resistor in dropout.

As with any linear regulator, PSRR and transient response are degraded as  $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$  approaches dropout.

## TRANSIENT RESPONSE

As with any regulator, increasing the size of the output capacitor reduces over- and undershoot magnitude.

## UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT (UVLO)

The TLV1171 uses an undervoltage lockout circuit to keep the output shut off until the internal circuitry operates properly.

## THERMAL INFORMATION

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

Any tendency to activate the thermal protection circuit indicates excessive power dissipation or an inadequate heatsink. For reliable operation, junction temperature should be limited to +125°C (max). To estimate the margin of safety in a complete design (including heatsink), increase the ambient temperature until the thermal protection is triggered; use worst-case loads and signal conditions.

The TLV1171 internal protection circuitry has been designed to protect against overload conditions. It is not intended to replace proper heatsinking. Continuously running the TLV1171 into thermal shutdown degrades device reliability.

## POWER DISSIPATION

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

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

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

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>	Samples (Requires Login)
TLV117125DCYR	PREVIEW	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
TLV117125DCYT	PREVIEW	SOT-223	DCY	4	250	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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)

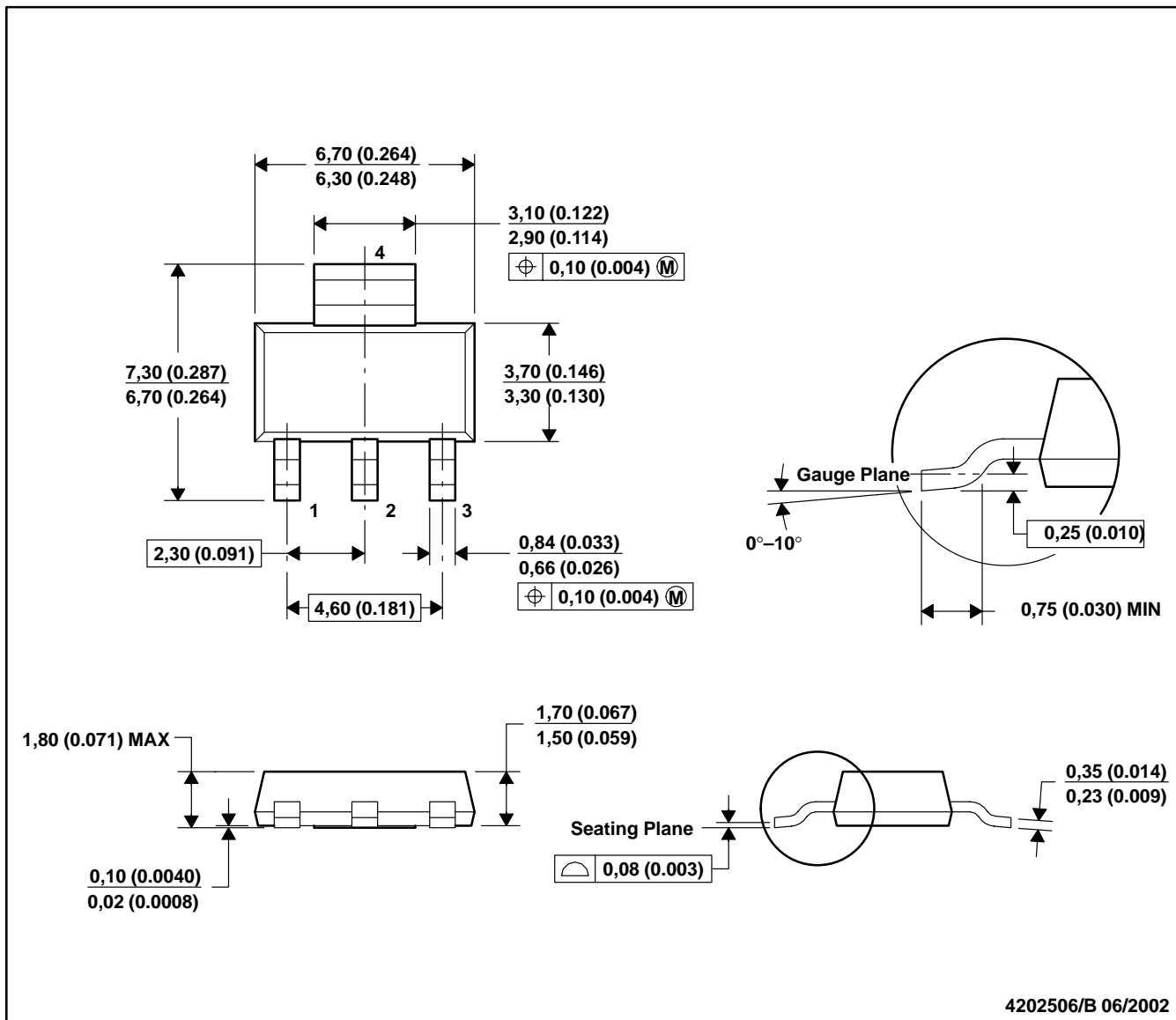
<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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DCY (R-PDSO-G4)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters (inches).  
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
 C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.  
 D. Falls within JEDEC TO-261 Variation AA.

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