

TLS850B0TBV50

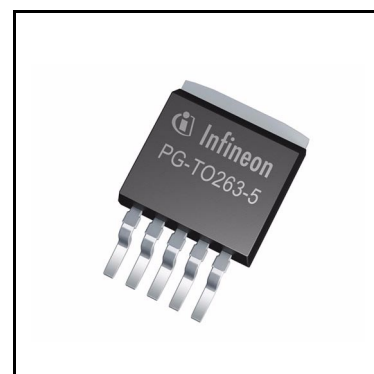
Low dropout linear voltage regulator



1 Overview

Features

- Wide input voltage range from 3.0 V to 40 V
- Fixed output voltage 5 V
- Output voltage accuracy $\leq \pm 2 \%$
- Output current capability up to 500 mA
- Ultra low current consumption, typical 20 μA
- Very low dropout voltage, typical 100 mV at 100 mA
- Stable with ceramic output capacitor of 1 μF
- Enable
- Overtemperature shutdown
- Output current limitation
- Wide temperature range
- Green Product (RoHS compliant)



Potential applications

- Automotive or other supply systems that are connected to the battery permanently
- Automotive supply systems that need to operate in cranking condition

Product validation

Qualified for Automotive Applications. Product Validation according to AEC-Q100/101

Description

The TLS850B0TBV50 is a high performance, very low dropout linear voltage regulator for 5 V supply in a PG-T0263-5 package.

The input voltage range of 3 V to 40 V and a very low quiescent current of 20 μA make it the perfect match for automotive or other supply systems connected to the battery permanently.

The new loop concept combines fast regulation and very high stability. Below an output current of 100 mA the typical dropout voltage is below 100 mV. The operating range starts at an input voltage of only 3 V (extended

Overview

operating range). This makes the TLS850B0TBV50 suitable for automotive systems that need to operate during cranking condition.

The device can be switched on and off by the Enable feature.

Internal protection features such as output current limitation and overtemperature shutdown protect the device from immediate damage due to failures such as output shorted to GND, overcurrent and overtemperature.

Choosing external components

An input capacitor C_I is recommended to compensate line influences.

The output capacitor C_O is necessary for the stability of the regulating circuit. TLS850B0TBV50 is designed to operate stable with low ESR ceramic capacitors.

Type	Package	Marking
TLS850B0TBV50	PG-TO263-5	850B0V50

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Pin configuration

3 Pin configuration

3.1 Pin assignment TLS850B0TBV50

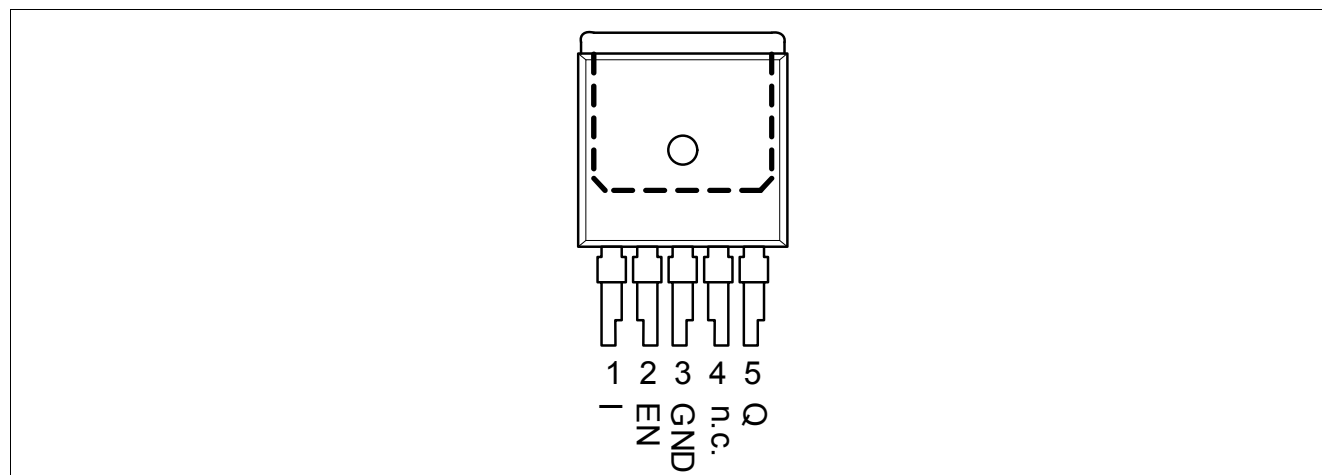


Figure 2 Pin configuration

3.2 Pin definitions and functions TLS850B0TBV50

Pin	Symbol	Function
1	I	Input It is recommended to place a small ceramic capacitor (for example 100 nF) to GND, close to the pins, in order to compensate line influences.
2	EN	Enable (integrated pull-down resistor) Enable the IC with “high” input signal; Disable the IC with “low” input signal;
3	GND	Ground
4	n.c.	Not connected Leave open or connect to GND
5	Q	Output Connect output capacitor C_O to GND close to the pin, respecting the values specified for its capacitance and ESR in “Functional range” on Page 7 .
Heat Slug	GND	Heat Slug Connect to heatsink area; Connect to GND

4 General product characteristics

4.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 1 Absolute maximum ratings¹⁾

$T_j = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$; all voltages with respect to ground (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note or Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Input I, Enable EN							
Voltage	V_I, V_{EN}	-0.3	–	45	V	–	P_4.1.1
Output Q							
Voltage	V_Q	-0.3	–	7	V	–	P_4.1.2
Temperatures							
Junction temperature	T_j	-40	–	150	°C	–	P_4.1.3
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55	–	150	°C	–	P_4.1.4
ESD absorption							
ESD susceptibility to GND	V_{ESD}	-2	–	2	kV	²⁾ HBM	P_4.1.5
ESD susceptibility to GND	V_{ESD}	-500	–	500	V	³⁾ CDM	P_4.1.6
ESD susceptibility of Corner Pins to GND	$V_{ESD1,7}$	-750	–	750	V	³⁾ CDM	P_4.1.7

1) Not subject to production test, specified by design.

2) ESD susceptibility, HBM according to ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS001 (1.5 kV, 100 pF)

3) ESD susceptibility, Charged Device Model (CDM) according to JEDEC JESD22-C101

Notes

1. Stresses above the ones listed here may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
2. Integrated protection functions are designed to prevent device destruction under fault conditions described in the data sheet. Fault conditions are considered as “outside” normal operating range. Protection functions are not designed for continuous repetitive operation.

General product characteristics
4.2 Functional range
Table 2 Functional range
 $T_j = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$; all voltages with respect to ground (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note or Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Input voltage range	V_I	$V_{Q,nom} + V_{dr}$	–	40	V	¹⁾ –	P_4.2.1
Extended input voltage range	$V_{I,ext}$	3.0	–	40	V	²⁾ –	P_4.2.2
Enable voltage range	V_{EN}	0	–	40	V	–	P_4.2.3
Output capacitor's requirements for stability	C_Q	1	–	–	μF	³⁾⁴⁾ –	P_4.2.4
ESR	$ESR(C_Q)$	–	–	50	Ω	³⁾ –	P_4.2.5
ESR	$ESR(C_Q)$	–	–	100	Ω	³⁾ $V_{IN} < 25\text{ V}$	P_4.2.5
Junction temperature	T_j	-40	–	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	P_4.2.6

1) Output current is limited internally and depends on the input voltage, see Electrical Characteristics for more details.

2) If $V_{I,ext,min} \leq V_I \leq V_{Q,nom} + V_{dr}$, then $V_Q = V_I - V_{dr}$. If $V_I < V_{I,ext,min}$, then V_Q can drop to 0 V.

3) Not subject to production test, specified by design.

4) The minimum output capacitance requirement is applicable for a worst case capacitance tolerance of 30%

Note: Within the functional or operating range, the device operates as described in the circuit description. The electrical characteristics are specified within the conditions given in the Electrical Characteristics table.

General product characteristics

4.3 Thermal resistance

Note: This thermal data was generated in accordance with JEDEC JESD51 standards. For more information, go to www.jedec.org.

Table 3 Thermal resistancePG-T0263-5

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note or Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Junction to case	R_{thJC}	–	3.2	–	K/W	¹⁾ –	P_4.3.1
Junction to ambient	R_{thJA}	–	21	–	K/W	¹⁾²⁾ 2s2p board	P_4.3.2
Junction to ambient	R_{thJA}	–	60	–	K/W	¹⁾³⁾ 1s0p board, footprint only	P_4.3.3
Junction to ambient	R_{thJA}	–	36	–	K/W	¹⁾³⁾ 1s0p board, 300 mm ² heatsink area on PCB	P_4.3.4
Junction to ambient	R_{thJA}	–	30	–	K/W	¹⁾³⁾ 1s0p board, 600 mm ² heatsink area on PCB	P_4.3.5

- 1) Not subject to production test, specified by design
- 2) Specified R_{thJA} value is according to Jedec JESD51-2,-5,-7 at natural convection on FR4 2s2p board; The Product (Chip + Package) was simulated on a 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.5 mm³ board with 2 inner copper layers (2 x 70 µm Cu, 2 x 35 µm Cu). Where applicable a thermal via array under the exposed pad contacted the first inner copper layer.
- 3) Specified R_{thJA} value is according to JEDEC JESD 51-3 at natural convection on FR4 1s0p board; The Product (Chip + Package) was simulated on a 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.5 mm³ board with 1 copper layer (1 x 70 µm Cu).

5 Block description and electrical characteristics

5.1 Voltage regulation

The output voltage V_Q is divided by a resistor network. This fractional voltage is compared to an internal voltage reference and the pass transistor is driven accordingly.

The control loop stability depends on the following factors:

- output capacitor C_Q
- load current
- chip temperature
- internal circuit design

To ensure stable operation, the output capacitor's capacitance and its equivalent series resistor (ESR) requirements given in **"Functional range" on Page 7** must be maintained. Because the output capacitor must buffer load steps, it must be sized according to the requirements of the application.

An input capacitor C_I is recommended to compensate line influences. In order to block influences such as pulses and HF distortion at the input, an additional reverse polarity protection diode and a combination of several capacitors for filtering should be used. Connect the capacitors close to the component's terminals.

In order to prevent overshoots during start-up, a slope control function is implemented. This significantly reduces output voltage overshoots during start-up, mostly independent from load.

If the load current exceeds the specified limit, for example due to a short circuit, then the TLS850B0TBV50 limits the output current and the output voltage decreases.

The overtemperature shutdown circuit prevents the TLS850B0TBV50 from immediate destruction in fault condition, for example due to a permanent short-circuit at the output, by switching off the power stage. After the chip has cooled down, the regulator restarts. This leads to an oscillatory behavior of the output voltage until the fault is removed. However, any junction temperature above 150°C is outside the maximum ratings and therefore significantly reduces the life time of the TLS850B0TBV50.

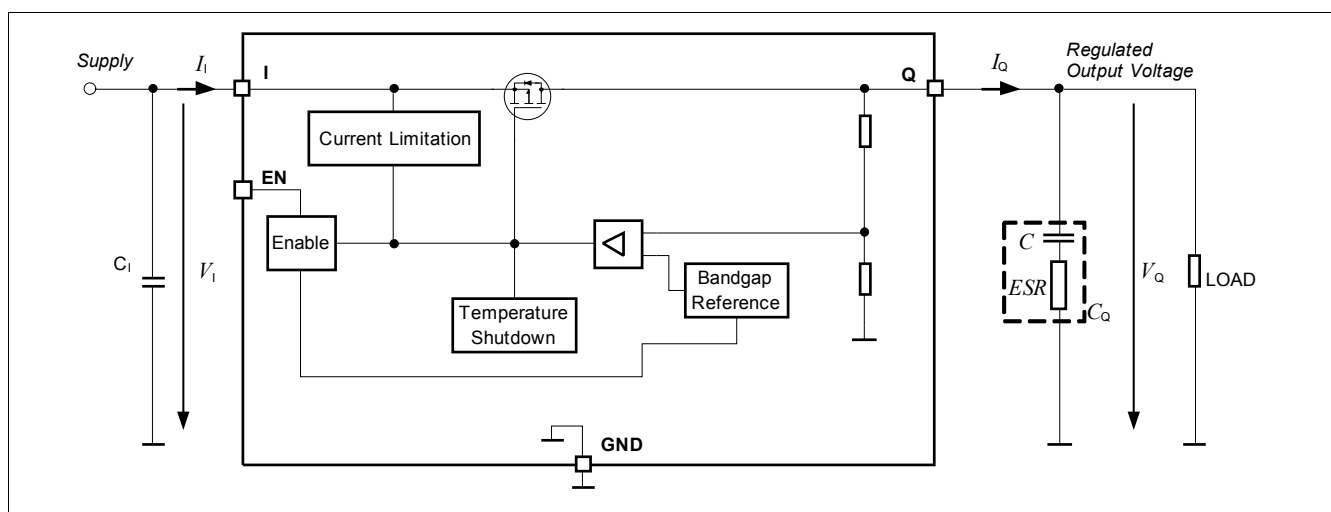


Figure 3 Voltage regulation

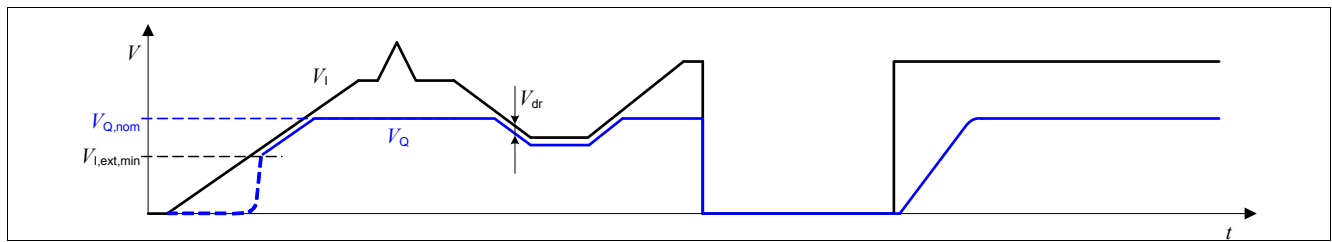


Figure 4 Output voltage vs. input voltage

Block description and electrical characteristics
Table 4 Electrical characteristics voltage regulator 5 V version
 $T_j = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_I = 13.5\text{ V}$, all voltages with respect to ground (unless otherwise specified)

 Typical values are given at $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

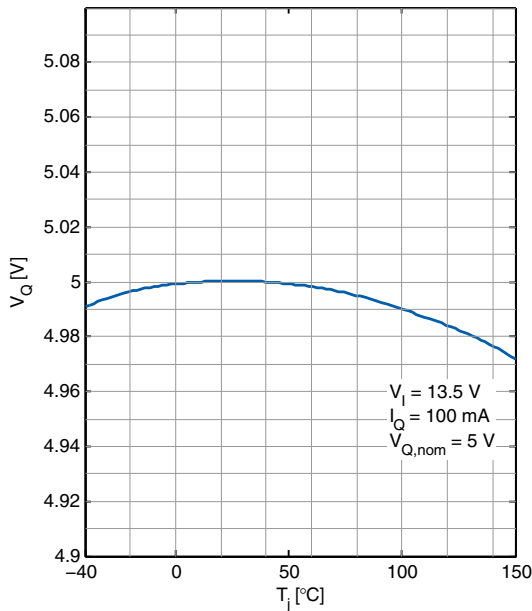
Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note or Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Output voltage accuracy	V_Q	4.9	5.0	5.1	V	$0.05\text{ mA} < I_Q < 500\text{ mA}$ $6.1\text{ V} < V_I < 28\text{ V}$	P_5.1.1
Output voltage accuracy	V_Q	4.9	5.0	5.1	V	$0.05\text{ mA} < I_Q < 200\text{ mA}$ $5.5\text{ V} < V_I < 40\text{ V}$	P_5.1.2
Output voltage startup slew rate	dV_Q/dt	3.0	35	85	V/ms	$V_I > 18\text{ V/ms}$ $C_Q = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ $0.5\text{ V} < V_Q < 4.5\text{ V}$	P_5.1.9
Output current limitation	$I_{Q,max}$	501	750	1100	mA	$0\text{ V} < V_Q < V_{Q,nom} - 0.1\text{ V}$	P_5.1.10
Load regulation steady-state	$\Delta V_{Q,load}$	-15	-5	–	mV	$I_Q = 0.05\text{ mA}$ to 500 mA $V_I = 6.5\text{ V}$	P_5.1.12
Line regulation steady-state	$\Delta V_{Q,line}$	–	1	10	mV	$V_I = 8\text{ V}$ to 32 V $I_Q = 5\text{ mA}$	P_5.1.13
Dropout voltage $V_{dr} = V_I - V_Q$	V_{dr}	–	250	500	mV	¹⁾ $I_Q = 250\text{ mA}$	P_5.1.14
Dropout voltage $V_{dr} = V_I - V_Q$	V_{dr}	–	100	200	mV	¹⁾ $I_Q = 100\text{ mA}$	P_5.1.15
Power Supply Ripple Rejection	$PSRR$	–	60	–	dB	²⁾ $f_{ripple} = 100\text{ Hz}$ $V_{ripple} = 0.5\text{ Vpp}$	P_5.1.16
Overtemperature shutdown threshold	$T_{j,sd}$	151	–	200	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	²⁾ T_j increasing	P_5.1.17
Overtemperature shutdown threshold hysteresis	$T_{j,sdh}$	–	15	–	K	²⁾ T_j decreasing	P_5.1.18

 1) Measured when the output voltage V_Q has dropped 100 mV from the nominal value obtained at $V_I = 13.5\text{ V}$

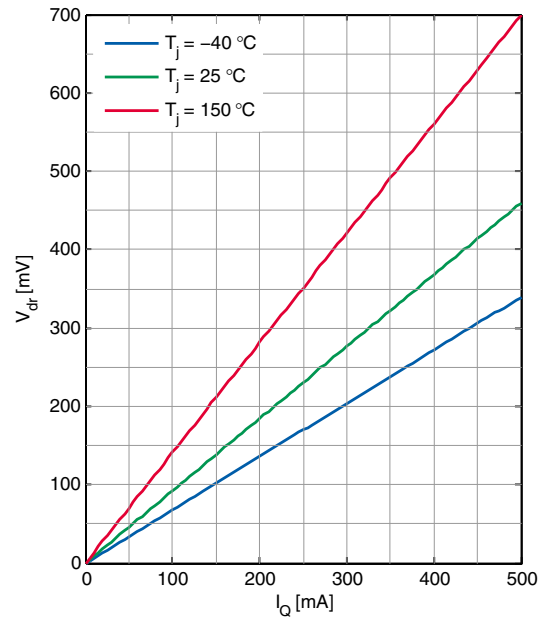
2) Not subject to production test, specified by design

5.2 Typical performance characteristics voltage regulator

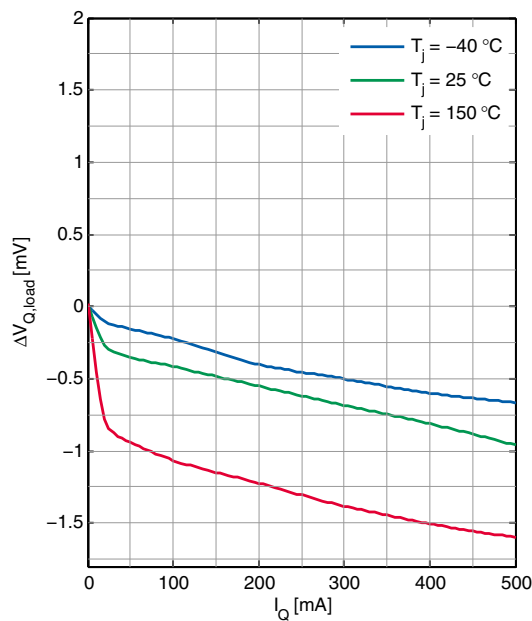
Output voltage V_Q versus junction temperature T_j



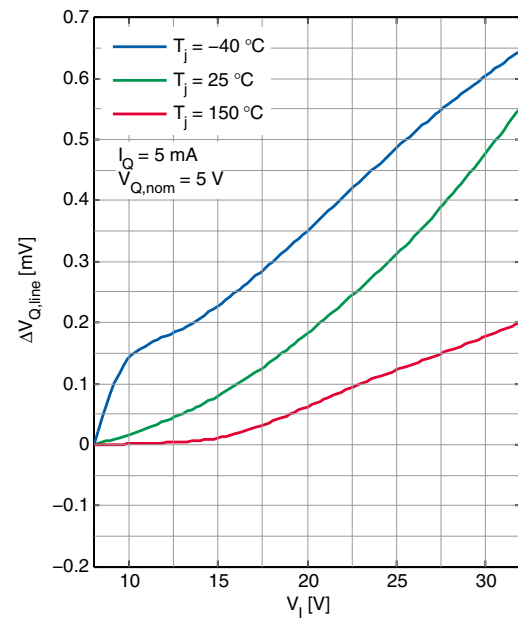
Dropout voltage V_{dr} versus output current I_Q



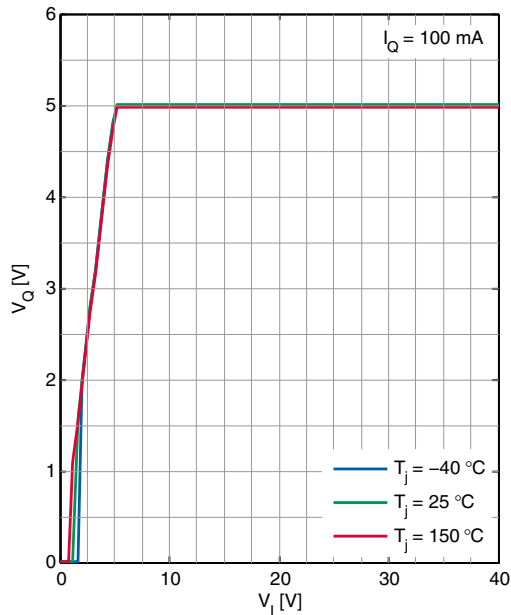
Load regulation $\Delta V_{Q,load}$ versus output current I_Q



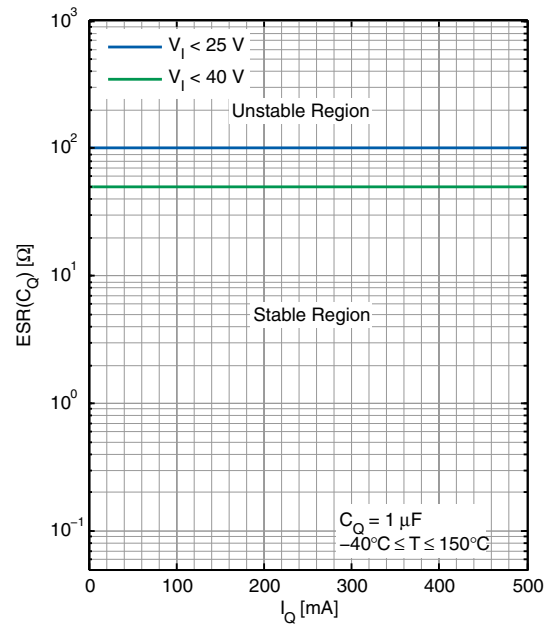
Line regulation $\Delta V_{Q,line}$ versus input voltage V_i



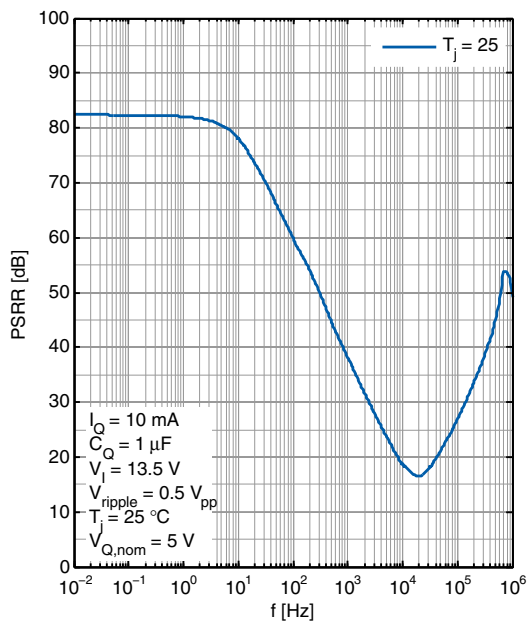
Output voltage V_Q versus input voltage V_I



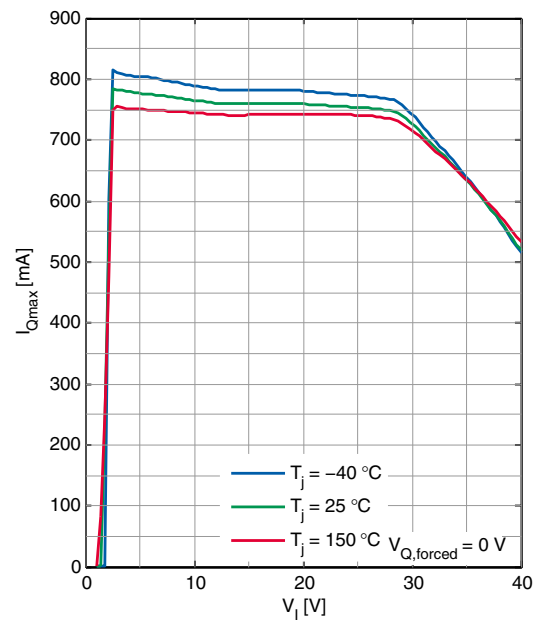
Output capacitor $ESR(C_Q)$ versus output current I_Q



Power Supply Ripple Rejection $PSRR$ versus ripple frequency f



Maximum output current $I_{Q\text{max}}$ versus input voltage V_I



Block description and electrical characteristics

5.3 Current consumption

Table 5 Electrical characteristics current consumption

$T_j = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_I = 13.5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise specified)

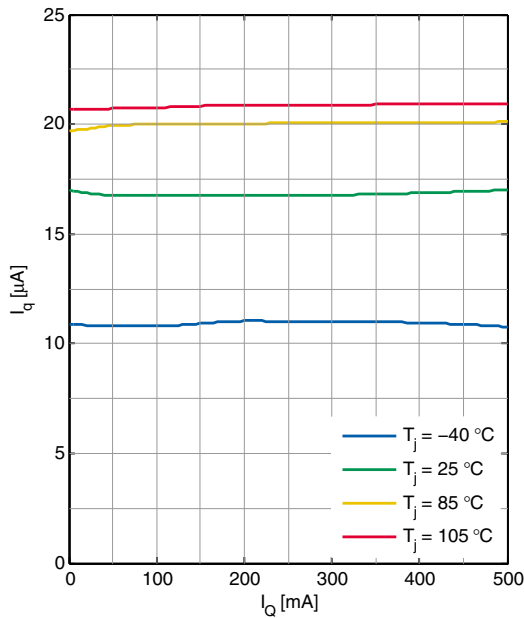
Typical values are given at $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note or Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Current consumption $I_q = I_I$	$I_{q,off}$	–	–	1	μA	$V_{EN} = 0\text{ V}; T_j < 105^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.3.1
Current consumption $I_q = I_I$	$I_{q,off}$	–	–	2	μA	$V_{EN} = 0.4\text{ V}; T_j < 125^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.3.3
Current consumption $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	I_q	–	20	25	μA	$I_Q = 0.05\text{ mA}$ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.3.4
Current consumption $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	I_q	–	23	30	μA	$I_Q = 0.05\text{ mA}$ $T_j < 125^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.3.5
Current consumption $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	I_q	–	25	33	μA	¹⁾ $I_Q = 500\text{ mA}$ $T_j < 125^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.3.6

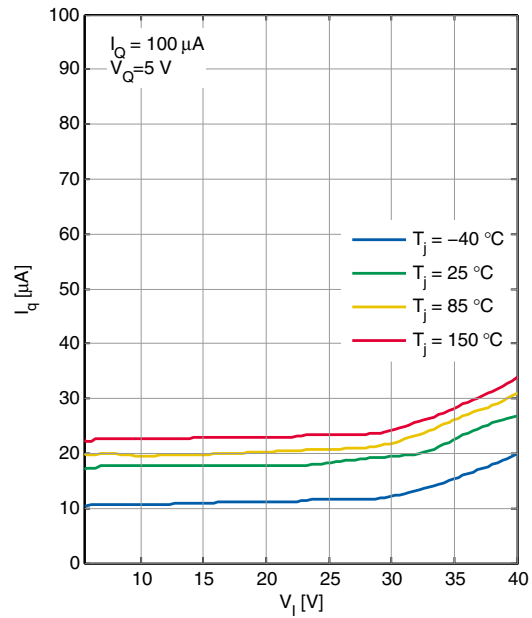
1) Not subject to production test, specified by design

5.4 Typical performance characteristics current consumption

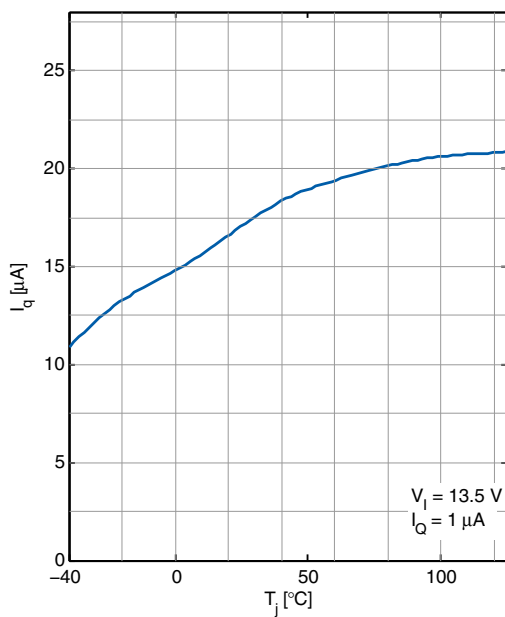
Current consumption I_q versus output current I_Q



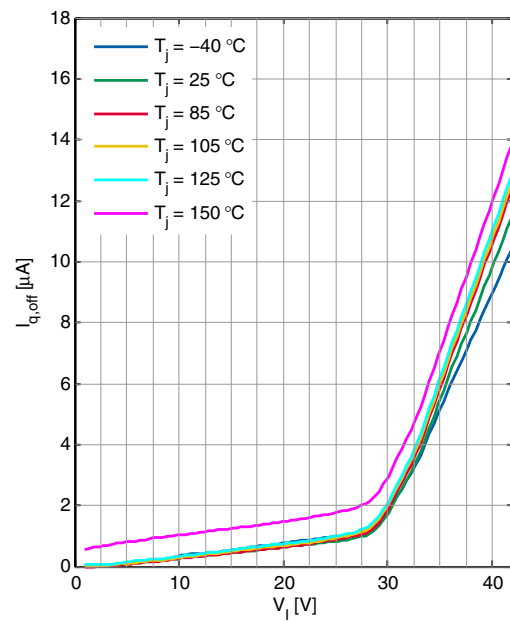
Current consumption I_q versus input voltage V_I



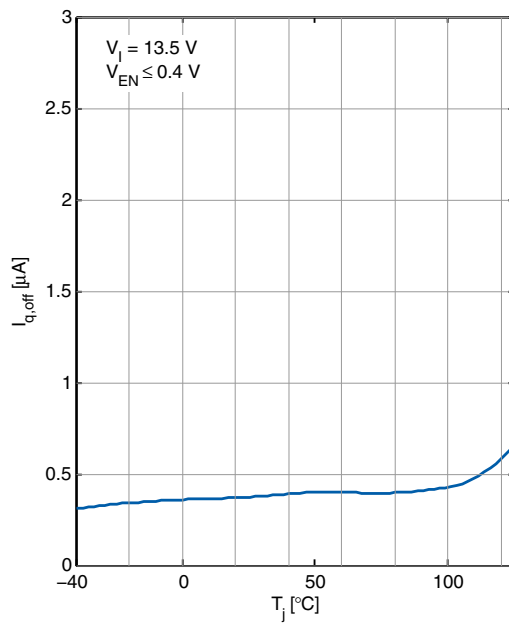
Current consumption I_q versus junction temperature T_j



Current consumption $I_{q,\text{off}}$ versus input voltage V_I (disabled)



**Current consumption $I_{q,off}$ versus
junction temperature T_j (disabled)**



Block description and electrical characteristics

5.5 Enable

The TLS850B0TBV50 can be switched on and off by the enable feature. Applying a “high” level as specified below (for example battery voltage) to the EN pin enables the device. Applying a “low” level as specified below (for example GND) shuts down the device. If a signal with slow slope is applied to the EN pin, then the built in hysteresis of the enable feature avoids toggling between ON/OFF state.

Table 6 Electrical characteristics enable

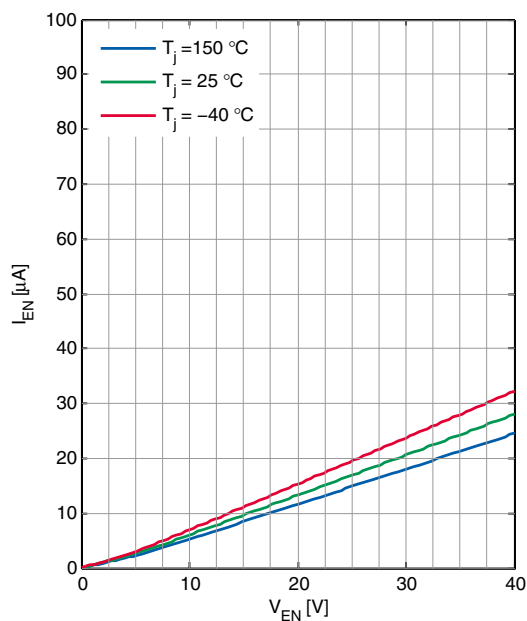
$T_j = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_I = 13.5\text{ V}$, all voltages with respect to ground (unless otherwise specified)

Typical values are given at $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

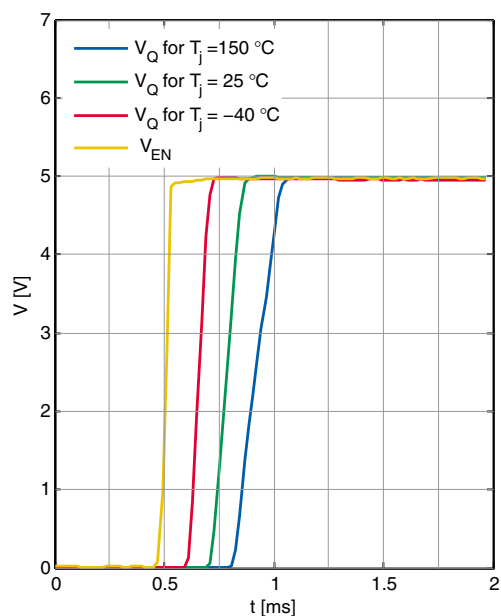
Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note or Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
“High” level input voltage	$V_{\text{EN,H}}$	2	–	–	V	V_Q settled	P_5.5.1
“Low” level input voltage	$V_{\text{EN,L}}$	–	–	0.8	V	$V_Q \leq 0.1\text{ V}$	P_5.5.2
Enable threshold hysteresis	$V_{\text{EN,Hy}}$	90	–	–	mV	–	P_5.5.3
“High” level input current	$I_{\text{EN,H}}$	–	–	4	μA	$V_{\text{EN}} = 5\text{ V}$	P_5.5.4
“High” level input current	$I_{\text{EN,H}}$	–	–	20	μA	$V_{\text{EN}} \leq 18\text{ V}$	P_5.5.5
Enable internal pull-down resistor	R_{EN}	1.25	2	3.5	$\text{M}\Omega$	–	P_5.5.6

5.6 Typical performance characteristics enable

**Enable input current I_{EN} versus
Enable input voltage V_{EN}**



**Output voltage V_Q versus
time t (EN switched ON)**



Application information

6 Application information

6.1 Application diagram

Note: The following information is given as a hint for the implementation of the device only and shall not be regarded as a description or warranty of a certain functionality, condition or quality of the device.

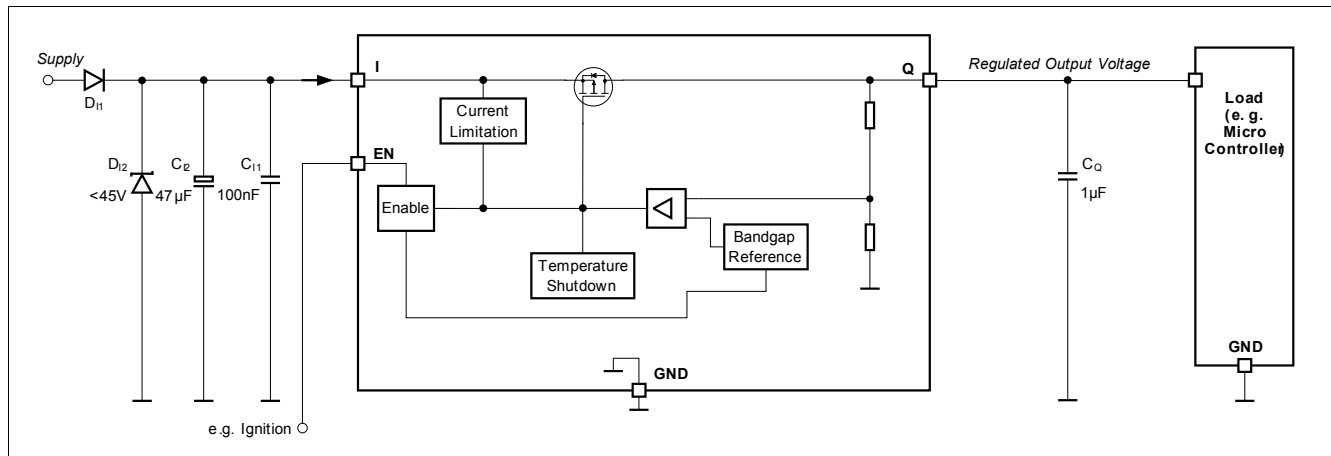


Figure 5 Application diagram

Note: This is a very simplified example of an application circuit. The function must be verified in the real application.

6.2 Selection of external components

6.2.1 Input pin

Figure 5 shows the typical input circuitry for a linear voltage regulator. A ceramic capacitor at the input, in the range of 100 nF to 470 nF, is recommended to filter the high frequency disturbances imposed by the line, for example ISO pulses 3a/b. This capacitor must be placed very close to the input pin of the linear voltage regulator on the PCB.

An aluminum electrolytic capacitor in the range of 10 µF to 470 µF is recommended as an input buffer to damp high energy pulses, such as ISO pulse 2a. This capacitor must be placed close to the input pin of the linear voltage regulator.

An overvoltage suppressor diode can be used to further suppress any high voltage beyond the maximum rating of the linear voltage regulator and to protect the device from damage due to overvoltage.

The external components at the input pin are optional, but they are recommended in case of possible external disturbances.

6.2.2 Output pin

An output capacitor is mandatory for the stability of linear voltage regulators.

The requirement to the output capacitor is given in **“Functional range” on Page 7**.

Application information

TLS850B0TBV50 is designed to be also stable with low ESR capacitors. According to the automotive requirements, ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are recommended.

The output capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the voltage regulator's output pin and GND pin, on the same side of the PCB as the regulator itself.

In case of input voltage transients or load current transients, the capacitance should be dimensioned in accordance and verified in the real application that the output stability requirements are fulfilled.

6.3 Thermal considerations

the total power dissipation can be calculated from the known input voltage, the output voltage and the load profile of the application:

$$P_D = (V_I - V_Q) \times I_Q + V_I \times I_q \quad (6.1)$$

with

- P_D : continuous power dissipation
- V_I : input voltage
- V_Q : output voltage
- I_Q : output current
- I_q : quiescent current

The maximum acceptable thermal resistance R_{thJA} is:

$$R_{thJA,max} = (T_{j,max} - T_a) / P_D \quad (6.2)$$

with

- $T_{j,max}$: maximum allowed junction temperature
- T_a : ambient temperature

Based on the above calculation the proper PCB type and the necessary heat sink area can be determined with reference to the specification in **“Thermal resistance” on Page 8**.

6.4 Reverse polarity protection

TLS850B0TBV50 is not protected against reverse polarity faults and must be protected by external components against negative supply voltage. An external reverse polarity diode is necessary. The absolute maximum ratings of the device as specified in **“Absolute maximum ratings” on Page 6** must be maintained.

6.5 Further application information

For further information you may contact <http://www.infineon.com/>

7 Package outlines

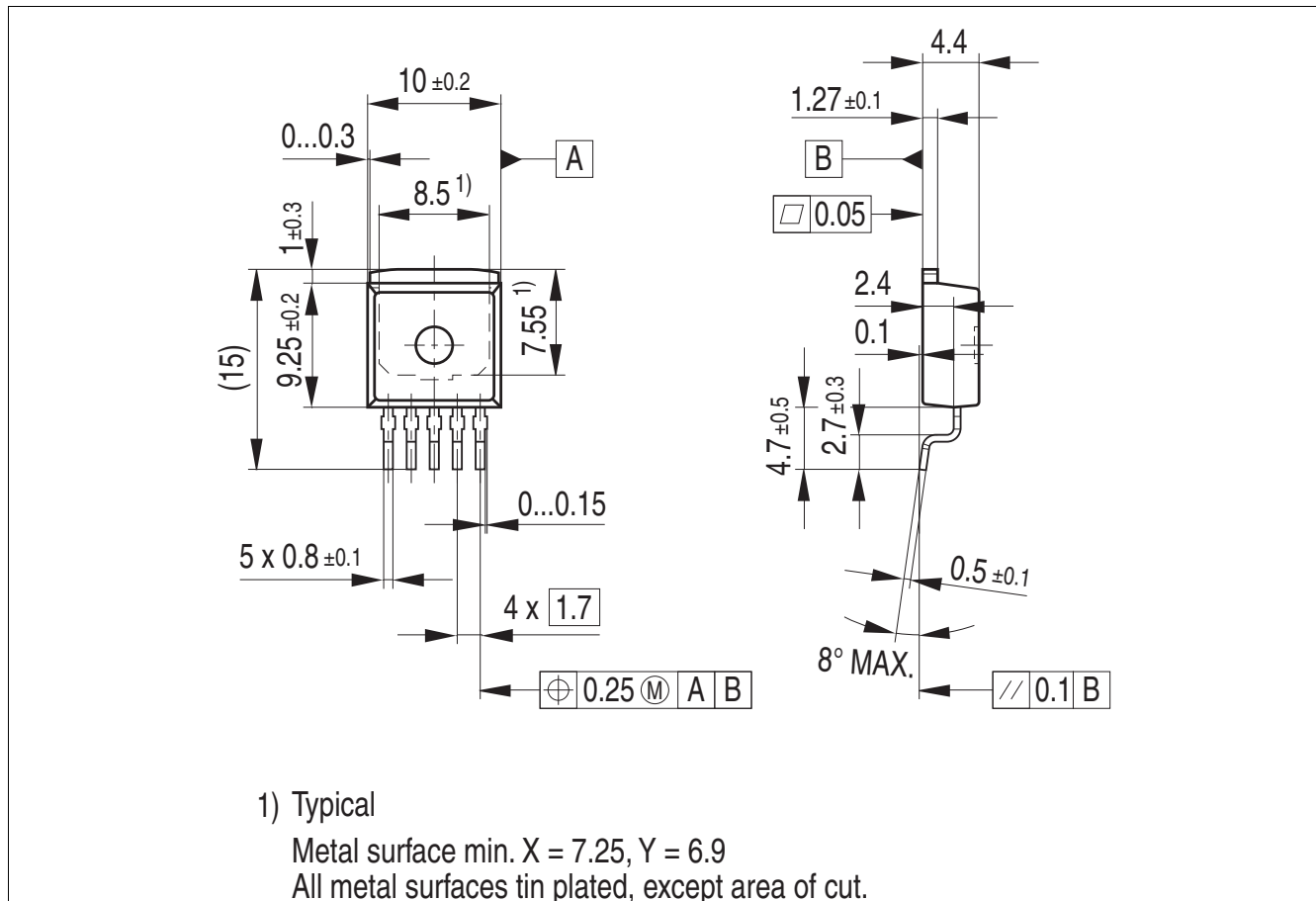


Figure 6 PG-T0263-5

Green Product (RoHS compliant)

To meet the world-wide customer requirements for environmentally friendly products and to be compliant with government regulations the device is available as a green product. Green products are RoHS-Compliant (i.e Pb-free finish on leads and suitable for Pb-free soldering according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020).

Revision history

8 Revision history

Revision	Date	Changes
1.10	2017-09-15	DS updated Typical performance graphs updated
1.00	2017-08-03	Initial Version

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81726 Munich, Germany

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