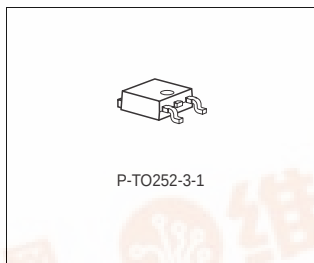


5-V Low Drop Voltage Regulator

TLE 7274

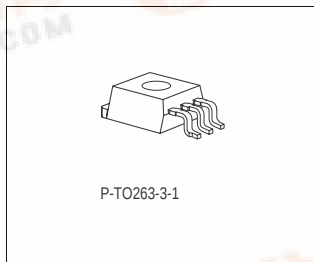
Features

- Output voltage 5 V $\pm 2\%$
- Ultra low current consumption: typ. 20 μ A
- 300 mA current capability
- Very low-drop voltage
- Short-circuit-proof
- Suitable for use in automotive electronics



Functional Description

The TLE 7274 is a monolithic integrated low-drop voltage regulator for load currents up to 300 mA. An input voltage up to 42 V is regulated to $V_{Q,nom} = 5.0$ V with a precision of $\pm 2\%$. The sophisticated design allows to achieve stable operation even with ceramic output capacitors down to 470 nF. The device is designed for the harsh environment of automotive applications. Therefore it is protected against overload, short circuit and over temperature conditions. Of course the TLE 7274 can be used also in all other applications, where a stabilized 5 V voltage is required. Due to its ultra low stand-by current consumption of typ. 20 μ A the TLE 7274 is dedicated for use in applications permanently connected to V_{BAT} . An integrated output sink current circuitry keeps the voltage at the Output pin Q below 5.5 V even when reverse currents are applied. Thus connected devices are protected from overvoltage damage.



For applications requiring extremely low noise levels the Infineon voltage regulator family TLE 42XY and TLE 44XY is more suited than the TLE 7274. A mV-range output noise on the TLE 7274 caused by the charge pump operation is unavoidable due to the ultra low quiescent current concept.

Type	Ordering Code	Package
TLE 7274 D	Q67006-A9728	P-T0252-3-1, P-T0252-3-11
TLE 7274 G	Q67006-A9731	P-T0263-3-1



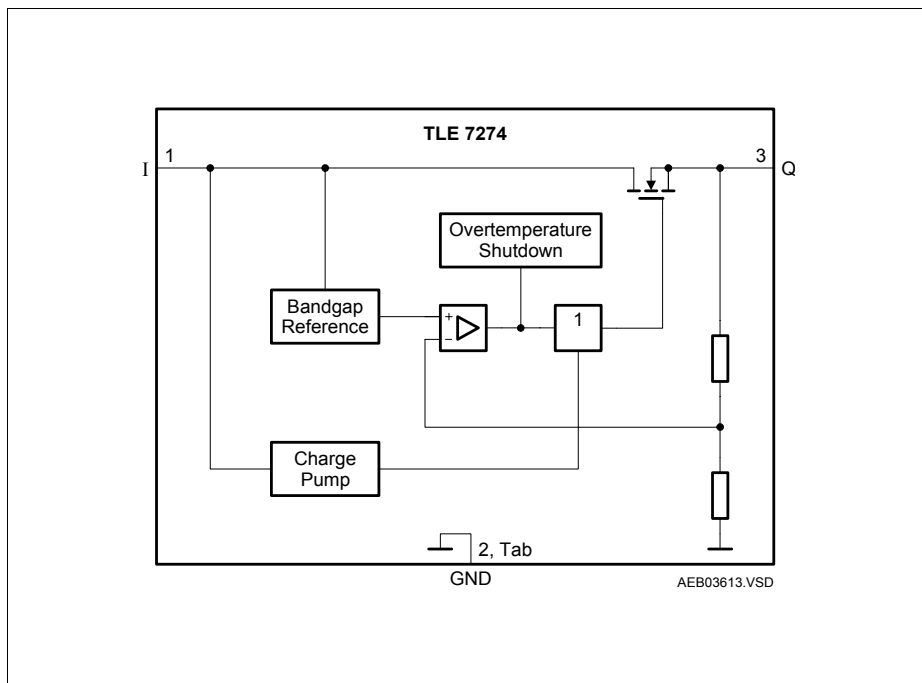


Figure 1 **Block Diagram**

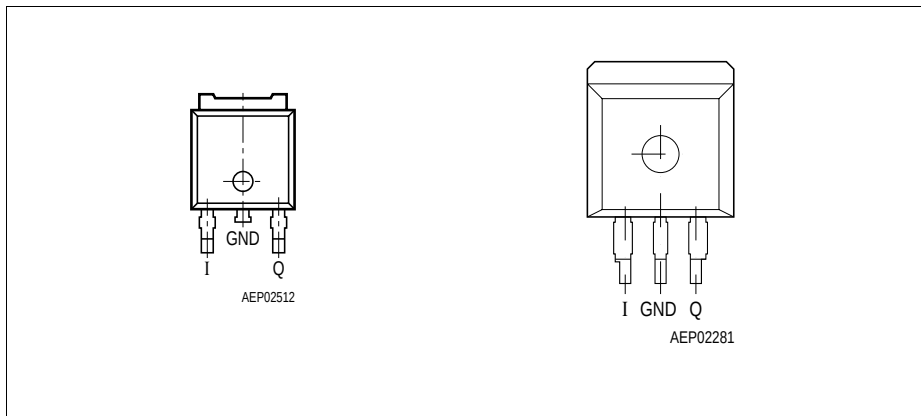


Figure 2 Pin Configuration P-T0252-3 (D-PAK), P-T0263-3 (D²-PAK)(top view)

Table 1 Pin Definitions and Functions

Pin No.	Symbol	Function
1	I	Input; block to ground directly at the IC with a ceramic capacitor.
2	GND	Ground; Pin 2 internally connected to heatsink.
3	Q	Output; block to ground with a ceramic capacitor, $C \geq 470 \text{ nF}$.

Table 2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
Input I					
Voltage	V_I	-0.3	45	V	—
Current	I_I	-1	—	mA	—
Output Q					
Voltage	V_Q	-0.3	5.5	V	—
Voltage	V_Q	-0.3	6.2	V	$t < 10 \text{ s}^{1)}$
Current	I_Q	-1	—	mA	—
Temperature					
Junction temperature	T_j	-40	150	°C	—
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-50	150	°C	—

1) Exposure to these absolute maximum ratings for extended periods ($t > 10 \text{ s}$) may affect device reliability.

Note: Stresses above those listed here may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 3 Operating Range

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Remarks
		Min.	Max.		
Input voltage	V_I	5.5	42	V	–
Junction temperature	T_j	-40	150	°C	–

Note: In the operating range, the functions given in the circuit description are fulfilled.

Table 4 Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Remarks
		Min.	Max.		
Junction case	R_{thj-c}	–	8	K/W	–
Junction ambient	R_{thj-a}	–	80	K/W	TO252 ¹⁾
Junction ambient	R_{thj-a}	–	55	K/W	TO263 ²⁾

1) Worst case, regarding peak temperature; zero airflow; mounted on a PCB FR4, 80 × 80 × 1.5 mm³, heat sink area 300 mm²

2) Worst case, regarding peak temperature; zero airflow; mounted on a PCB FR4, 80 × 80 × 1.5 mm³, heat sink area 300 mm²

*The listed characteristics are ensured over the operating range of the integrated circuit.
Typical characteristics specify mean values expected over the production spread.
If not otherwise specified, typical characteristics apply at $T_a = 25\text{ °C}$ and the given supply voltage.*

Table 1 Electrical Characteristics
 $V_I = 13.5 \text{ V}; -40 \text{ °C} < T_j < 150 \text{ °C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Measuring Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Output Q						
Output voltage	V_Q	4.9	5.0	5.1	V	0.1 mA $< I_Q < 300$ mA; 6 V $< V_I < 16$ V
Output voltage	V_Q	4.9	5.0	5.1	V	0.1 mA $< I_Q < 100$ mA; 6 V $< V_I < 40$ V
Output current limitation	I_Q	320	—	—	mA	¹⁾
Output current limitation	I_Q	—	—	800	mA	$V_Q = 0$ V
Current consumption; $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	I_q	—	20	25	μA	$I_Q = 0.1$ mA; $T_j = 25$ °C
Current consumption; $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	I_q	—	—	35	μA	$I_Q = 0.1$ mA; $T_j \leq 80$ °C
Drop voltage	V_{dr}	—	250	500	mV	$I_Q = 200$ mA; $V_{dr} = V_I - V_Q$ ¹⁾
Load regulation	$\Delta V_{Q, lo}$	-40	15	40	mV	$I_Q = 5$ mA to 250 mA
Line regulation	$\Delta V_{Q, li}$	-20	5	20	mV	$V_I = 10$ V to 32 V; $I_Q = 5$ mA
Power supply ripple rejection	$PSRR$	—	60	—	dB	$f_r = 100$ Hz; $V_r = 0.5$ Vpp
Temperature output voltage drift	dV_Q/dT	—	0.5	—	mV/K	—
Output Capacitor	C_O	470	—	—	nF	ESR < 3 Ω

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

Application Information

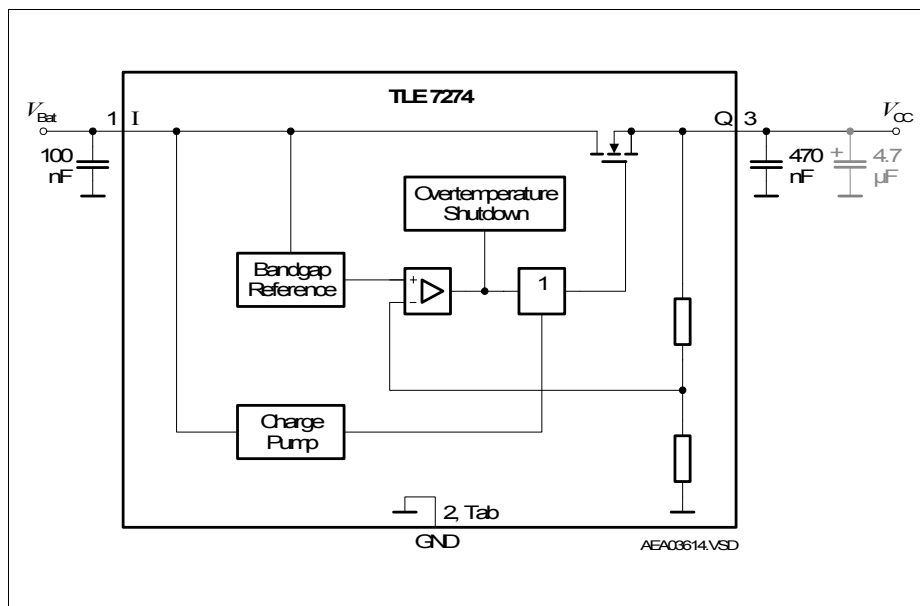


Figure 3 Application Diagram

Input, Output

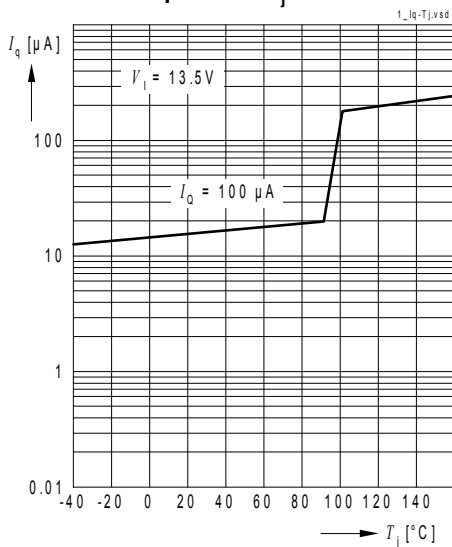
An input capacitor is necessary for damping line influences. A resistor of approx. 1 Ω in series with C_I , can damp the LC of the input inductivity and the input capacitor.

In contrast to most low drop voltage regulators the TLE 7274 only needs moderate capacitance at the output to assure stability of the regulation loop. This offers more design flexibility to the circuit designer providing for cost efficient solutions.

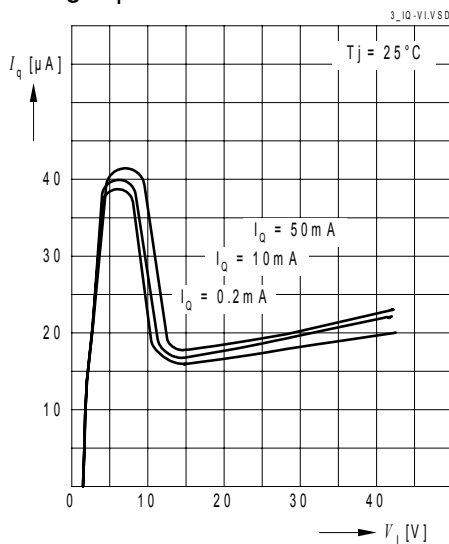
The TLE 7274 requires a ceramic output capacitor of at least 470 nF. In order to damp influences resulting from load current surges it is recommended to add an additional electrolytic capacitor of 4.7 μ F to 47 μ F at the output as shown in [Figure 3](#).

Typical Performance Characteristics

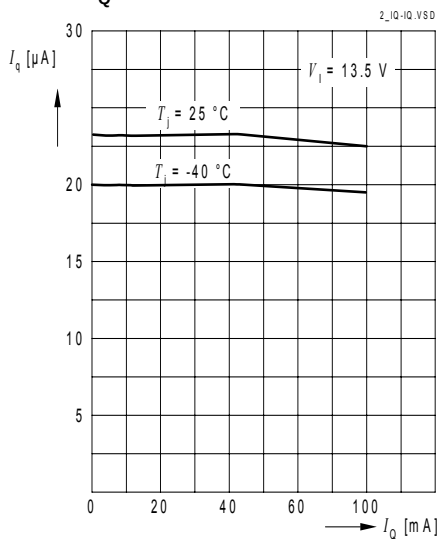
Current Consumption I_q versus Junction Temperature T_j



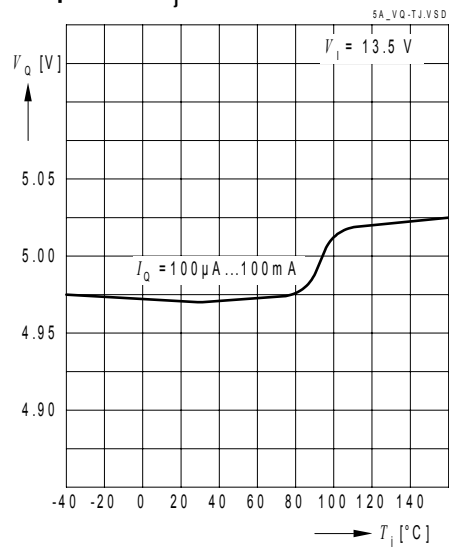
Current Consumption I_q versus Input Voltage V_i

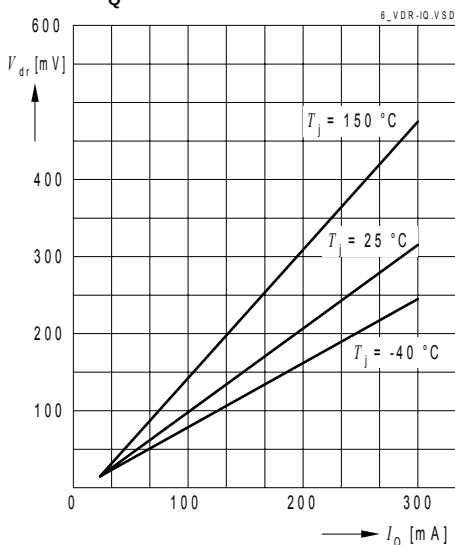
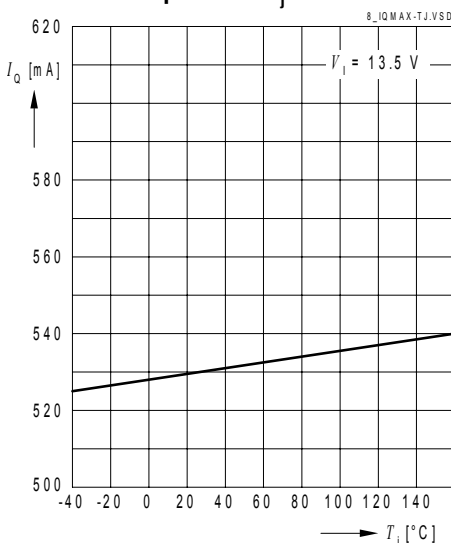
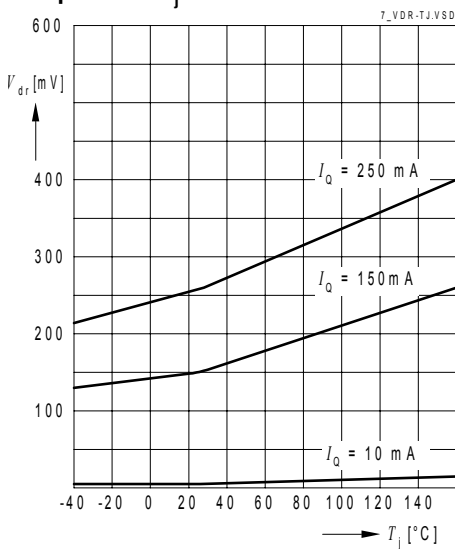
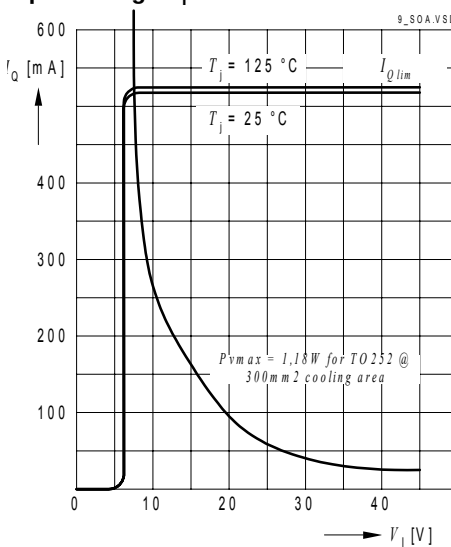


Current Consumption I_q versus Output Current I_Q

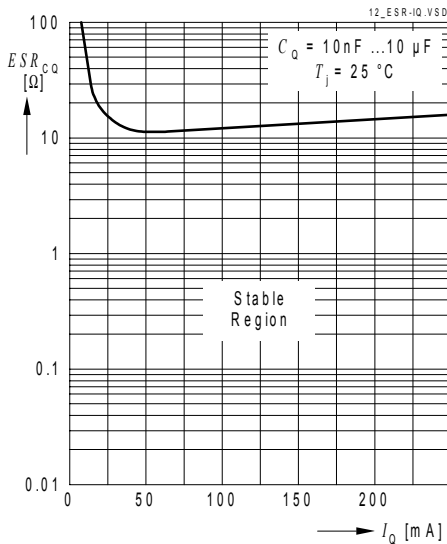


Output Voltage V_Q versus Junction Temperature T_j

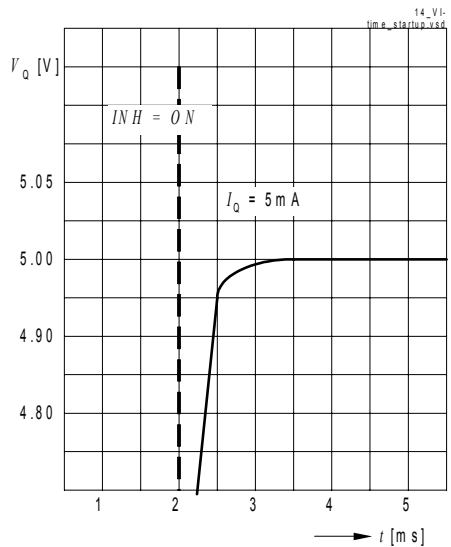


Dropout Voltage V_{dr} versus Output Current I_Q

Maximum Output Current I_Q versus Junction Temperature T_j

Dropout Voltage V_{dr} versus Junction Temperature T_j

Maximum Output Current I_Q versus Input Voltage V_i


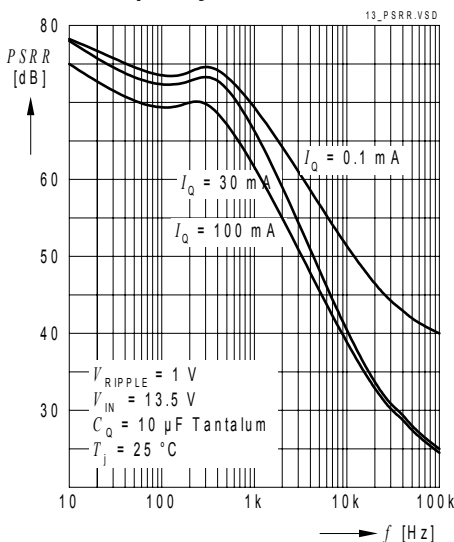
Region of Stability



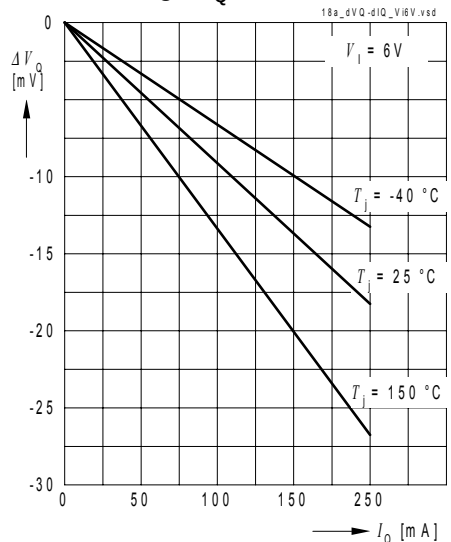
Output Voltage V_Q Start-up behaviour



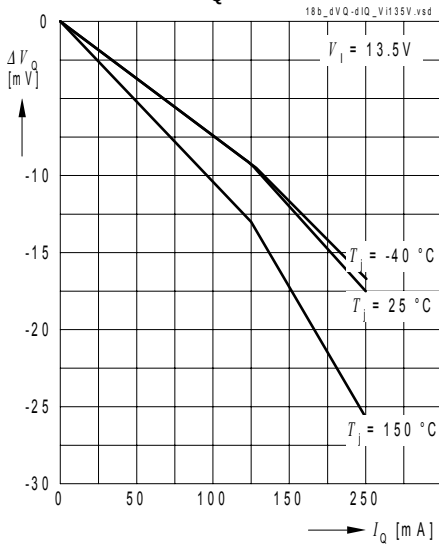
Power Supply Ripple Rejection PSRR versus Frequency f



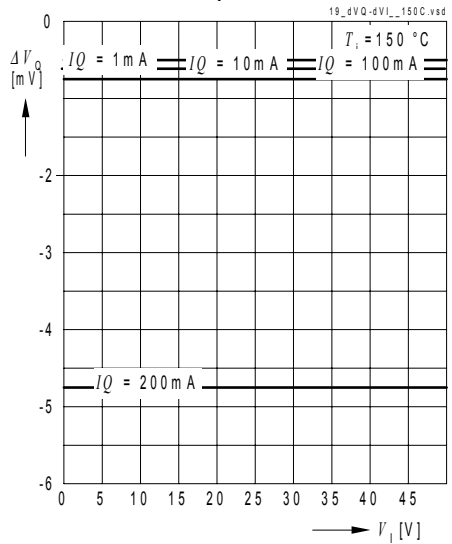
Load Regulation dV_Q versus Output Current Change dI_Q



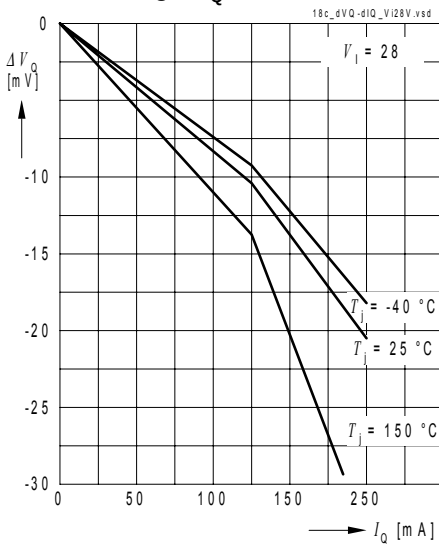
Load Regulation dV_Q versus Output Current Change dI_Q



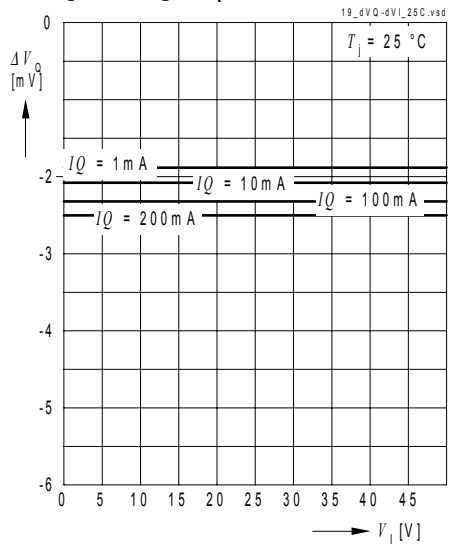
Line Regulation dV_Q versus Input Voltage Changed V_I



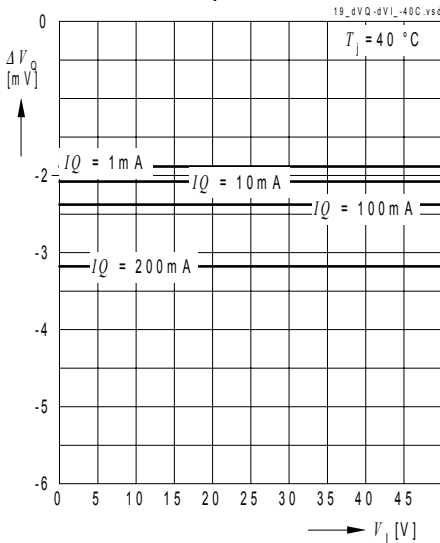
Load Regulation dV_Q versus Output Current Change dI_Q



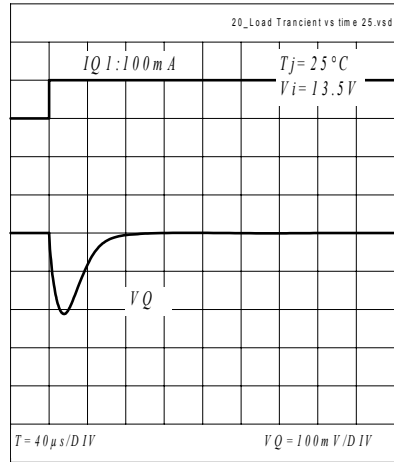
Line Regulation dV_Q versus Input Voltage Changed V_I



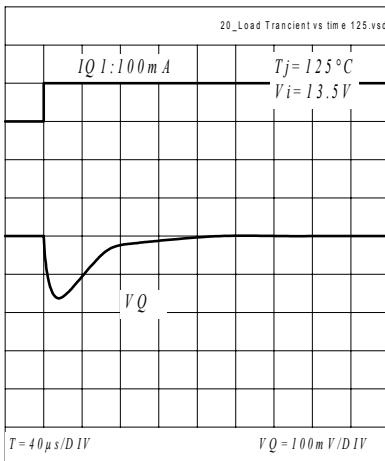
Line Regulation dV_Q versus Input Voltage Changed V_i



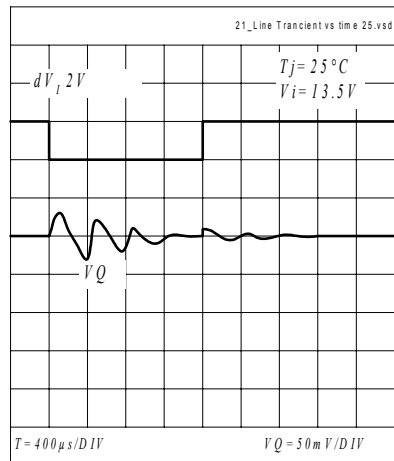
Load Transient Response Peak Voltage dV_Q



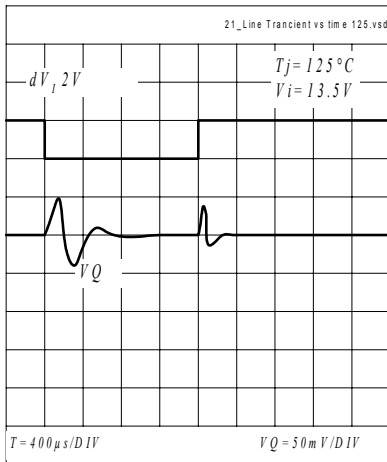
Load Transient Response Peak Voltage dV_Q



Line Transient Response Peak Voltage dV_Q



Line Transient Response Peak Voltage dV_Q



Package Outlines

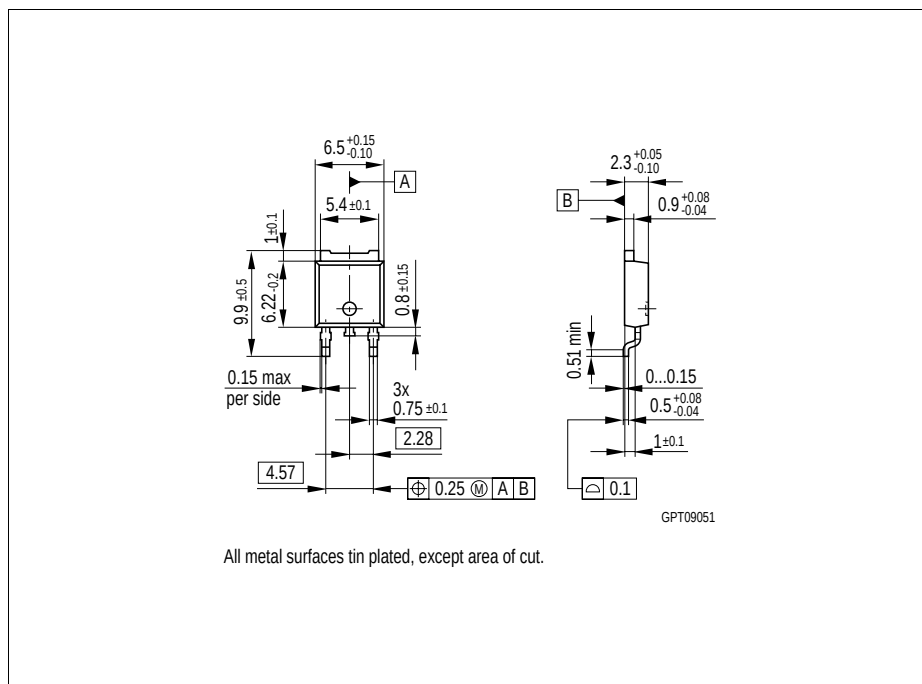
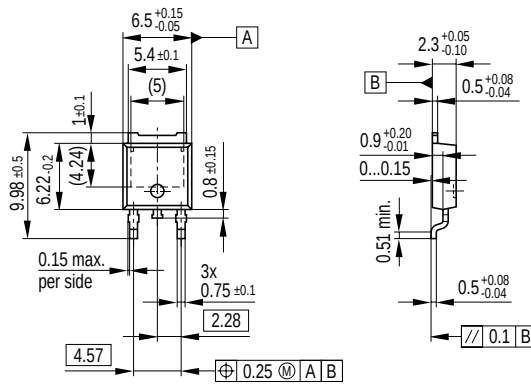


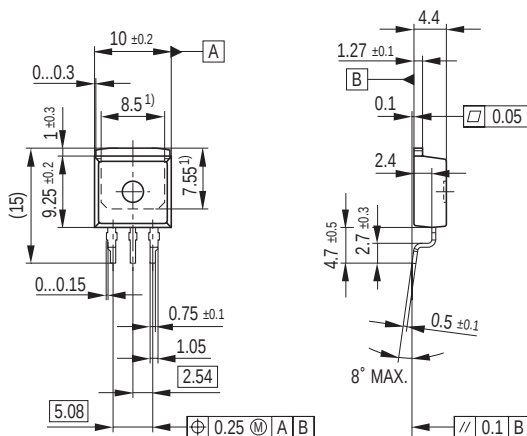
Figure 4 P-T0252-3-1 (Plastic Transistor Single Outline)



All metal surfaces tin plated, except area of cut.

GPT09277

Figure 5 P-T0252-3-11 (Plastic Transistor Single Outline)



¹⁾ Typical

All metal surfaces: tin plated, except area of cut.

Metal surface min. $x=7.25$, $y=6.9$

GPT09362

Figure 6 P-TO263-3-1 (Plastic Transistor Single Outline)

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