



# LP38798 800-mA, High PSRR, Ultra-Low-Noise LDO for RF and Analog Circuits

## 1 Features

- Wide Operating Input Voltage Range: 3 V to 20 V
- Ultra-Low Output Noise: 5  $\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$  (10 Hz to 100 kHz)
- High PSRR: 90 dB at 10 kHz, 60 dB at 100 kHz
- $\pm 1\%$  Output Voltage Initial Accuracy ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )
- Very Low Dropout: 200 mV (Typical) at 800 mA
- Stable with Ceramic or Tantalum Output Capacitors
- Excellent Line and Load Transient Response
- Current Limit and Overtemperature Protection

## 2 Applications

- RF and VCO Power
- Wireless LAN Devices
- Wireless Cable Modems
- Low Noise Post-Regulation

## 3 Description

The LP38798-ADJ is a high-performance LDO capable of supplying 800 mA output current. Designed to meet the requirements of sensitive RF/Analog circuitry, the LP38798-ADJ implements a novel linear topology on an advanced CMOS process to deliver ultra-low output noise and high PSRR at switching power supply frequencies. The LP38798SD-ADJ is stable with both ceramic and tantalum output capacitors and requires a minimum output capacitance of only 1  $\mu\text{F}$  for stability.

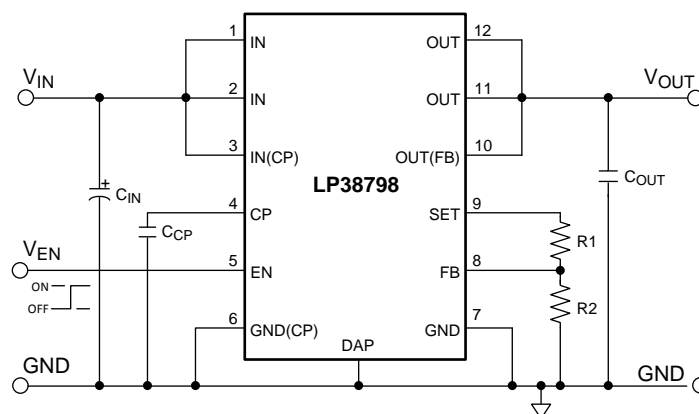
The LP38798-ADJ can operate over a wide input voltage range (3 V to 20 V) making it well suited for many post-regulation applications.

### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LP38798	WSON (12)	4.00 mm x 4.00 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

### Simplified Schematic



## Table of Contents

<b>1 Features</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>8 Application and Implementation</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>2 Applications</b> .....	<b>1</b>	8.1 Application Information.....	17
<b>3 Description</b> .....	<b>1</b>	8.2 Typical Application: $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ .....	17
<b>4 Revision History</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>9 Power Supply Recommendations</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>5 Pin Configuration and Functions</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>10 Layout</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>6 Specifications</b> .....	<b>4</b>	10.1 Layout Guidelines .....	20
6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	4	10.2 Layout Example .....	20
6.2 ESD Ratings.....	4	10.3 Thermal Considerations .....	20
6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions.....	4	10.4 Estimating the Junction Temperature .....	20
6.4 Thermal Information .....	4	<b>11 Device and Documentation Support</b> .....	<b>21</b>
6.5 Electrical Characteristics.....	5	11.1 Documentation Support .....	21
6.6 Typical Characteristics .....	7	11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates .....	21
<b>7 Detailed Description</b> .....	<b>14</b>	11.3 Community Resources.....	21
7.1 Overview .....	14	11.4 Trademarks .....	21
7.2 Functional Block Diagram .....	14	11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution.....	21
7.3 Feature Description.....	14	11.6 Glossary .....	21
7.4 Device Functional Modes.....	15	<b>12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</b> .....	<b>21</b>
7.5 Programming.....	16		

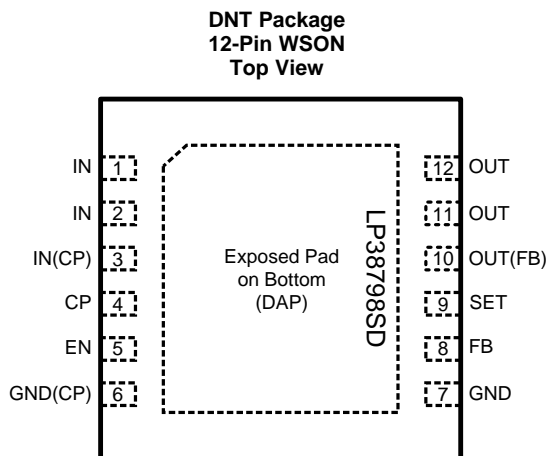
## 4 Revision History

Changes from Revision C (June2016) to Revision D	Page
• Added 1.2 V row to Table 1 .....	16
• Changed "Value for R2 = 12.9 kΩ and 100 kΩ" to "R2 = 12.9 kΩ minimum to 100 kΩ maximum".....	18
• Changed "value of 13.3 kΩ" to "value of 15 kΩ for R2" .....	18
• Changed "for R1 is" to "needed for R1 to provide an output voltage of 5 V is" .....	18

Changes from Revision B (December 2014) to Revision C	Page
• Changed "linear regulator" to "LDO" on page 1; add top nav icon for reference design .....	1
• Changed <i>Handling Ratings</i> table to <i>ESD Ratings</i> table; move storage temperature to <i>Abs Max</i> table .....	4
• Added links for <i>Community Resources</i> .....	21

Changes from Revision A (May 2013) to Revision B	Page
• Added <i>Device Information</i> and <i>Handling Rating</i> tables, <i>Feature Description</i> , <i>Device Functional Modes</i> , <i>Application and Implementation</i> , <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> , <i>Layout</i> , <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> , and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> sections; updated <i>Thermal Information</i> ; moved some curves to <i>Application Curves</i> section .....	1

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Connect WSON DAP to GND at Pins 6 and 7.

### Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NUMBER	NAME		
1, 2	IN	I	Device unregulated input voltage pins. Connect pins together at the package.
3	IN(CP)	I	Charge pump input voltage pin. Connect directly to pins 1 and 2 at the package.
4	CP	O	Charge pump output. See <a href="#">Charge Pump</a> section in <a href="#">Application and Implementation</a> for more information.
5	EN	I	Enable pin. This pin has an internal pull-up to turn the LDO output On by default. A logic low level will turn the LDO output Off, and reduce the operating current of the device. See <a href="#">Enable Input Operation</a> section in <a href="#">Application and Implementation</a> for more information.
6	GND(CP)	—	Device charge pump ground pin.
7	GND	—	Device analog ground pin.
8	FB	i	Feedback pin for programming the output voltage.
9	SET	I/O	Reference voltage output, and noise filter input. A feedback resistor divider network from this pin to FB and GND will set the output voltage of the device.
10	OUT(FB)	I	OUT buffer feedback input pin. Connect directly to pins 11 and 12 at the package.
11, 12	OUT	O	Device regulated output voltage pins. Connect pins together at the package.
Exposed Pad	DAP	—	The exposed die attach pad on the bottom of the package must be connected to a copper thermal pad on the PCB at ground potential. Connect to ground potential or leave floating. Do not connect to any potential other than the same ground potential seen at device pins 6 (GND(CP)) and 7 (GND). See <a href="#">Thermal Considerations</a> section in <a href="#">Layout</a> for more information.

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IN}$ , $V_{IN(CP)}$	–0.3	22	V
$V_{OUT}$ , $V_{OUT(FB)}$	–0.3	$V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
$V_{SET}$	–0.3	$V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
$V_{FB}$	–0.3	$V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
$V_{EN}$	–0.3	6	V
Power dissipation <sup>(2)</sup>		Internally Limited	
$I_{OUT}$ (Survival)		Internally Limited	
Storage temperature, $T_{stg}$	–65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  for the WSON package is dependent on PCB copper area, copper thickness, the number of copper layers in the PCB, and the number of thermal vias under the exposed thermal pad (DAP). Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator may go into thermal shutdown. See [Thermal Considerations](#).

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$ Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±200	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±250	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, $V_{IN}$	3	20	V
Output voltage, $V_{OUT}$	1.2	$(V_{IN} - V_{DO})$	V
Enable voltage, $V_{EN}$	0	5	V
Junction temperature, $T_J$	–40	125	°C

### 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		LP38798	UNIT
		DNT (WSON)	
		12 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	35.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	29.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	12.6	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.2	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	12.8	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	2.6	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

## 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise stated the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SET} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{CP} = 10\text{ nF X7R}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , 50-m $\Omega$  tantalum,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F X7R MLCC}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ , and  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ .

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT
$V_{FB}$ Feedback voltage	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.188	1.2	1.212	V
	$5.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 20\text{ V}$	1.176	1.2	1.224	
$V_{OS}$ $V_{OUT} - V_{SET}$		0	3.5	16	mV
$I_{FB}$ Feedback pin current	$V_{FB} = 1.2\text{ V}$		0	1	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{SET}$ SET pin internal current sink	$V_{IN} = 3\text{ V}$ , $V_{SET} = 2.5\text{ V}$		46		$\mu\text{A}$
	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{SET} = 5\text{ V}$	25.2	52	67.8	
	$V_{IN} = 12.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{SET} = 12\text{ V}$		71		
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN}$ Line regulation <sup>(3)</sup>	$5.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 20\text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$		0.005		%/V
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta I_{OUT}$ Load regulation <sup>(4)</sup>	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ $10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{ mA}$		-0.2		%/A
$V_{DO}$ Dropout voltage <sup>(5)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = 800\text{ mA}$		200	420	mV
UVLO Undervoltage lock-out	$V_{IN}$ Rising until output is On	2.47	2.65	2.83	V
$\Delta\text{UVLO}$ UVLO hysteresis	$V_{IN}$ Falling from $> \text{UVLO}$ threshold until output is Off		180		mV
$I_{GND}$ Ground pin current <sup>(6)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = 800\text{ mA}$		1.4	2.25	mA
	$V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 800\text{ mA}$		1.6	2.51	
$I_Q$ Ground pin current, quiescent <sup>(6)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$		1.4	2.1	mA
	$V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$		1.5	2.2	
$I_{SD}$ Ground pin current, shutdown <sup>(6)</sup>	$V_{EN} = 0\text{ V}$		9	20	$\mu\text{A}$
	$V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}$ , $V_{EN} = 0\text{ V}$		12	40	
$I_{SC}$ Short-circuit current	$R_{LOAD} = 0\text{ }\Omega$	850	1200	1600	mA
$\Delta V_{CP}$ $V_{CP} - V_{IN}$			2.8		V
	$V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}$		2.3		
$t_{START}$ Start-up time	From $V_{EN} > V_{EN(ON)}$ to $V_{OUT} \geq 98\%$ of $V_{OUT(NOM)}$		155	300	$\mu\text{s}$
PSRR Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$ , $f = 10\text{ kHz}$		110		dB
	$V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ , $f = 10\text{ kHz}$		90		
	$V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$		90		
	$V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$		60		
	$V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$		70		
	$V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$		60		

(1) Minimum and maximum limits are ensured through test, design, or statistical correlation over the operating junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) range of  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise stated.

(2) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and are provided for reference purposes only.

(3) Line Regulation: % change in  $V_{OUT(NOM)}$  for every 1V change in  $V_{IN} = ((\Delta V_{OUT} / V_{OUT(NOM)}) / \Delta V_{IN}) \times 100\%$

(4) Load Regulation: % change in  $V_{OUT(NOM)}$  for every 1A change in  $I_{OUT} = ((\Delta V_{OUT} / V_{OUT(NOM)}) / \Delta I_{OUT}) \times 100\%$

(5) Dropout voltage ( $V_{DO}$ ) is defined as the differential voltage measured between  $V_{OUT}$  and  $V_{IN}$  when  $V_{IN}$ , falling from  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V}$ , causes  $V_{OUT}$  to drop 2% below the value measured with  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V}$ . Dropout voltage specification does not apply when the programmed output voltage is below the Minimum Operating Input Voltage.

(6) Ground pin current is the sum of the current in both GND pins (pin 4 and pin 5) only, and does not include current from the SET pin.

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise stated the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SET} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{CP} = 10\text{ nF X7R}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , 50-m $\Omega$  tantalum,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F X7R MLCC}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ , and  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ .

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT
e <sub>N</sub>	Output noise voltage (RMS)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3 V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.2 V C <sub>OUT</sub> = 1 μF X7R BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz		4.96		μV <sub>(RMS)</sub>
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 3 V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.2 V BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz		5.21		
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 3 V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.2 V BW = 10 Hz to 10 MHz		11.53		
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 6 V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5 V C <sub>OUT</sub> = 1 μF X7R BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz		5.38		
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 6 V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5 V BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz		5.43		
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 6 V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5 V BW = 10 Hz to 10 MHz		11.58		
ENABLE INPUT						
V <sub>EN(ON)</sub>	Enable ON threshold voltage	V <sub>EN</sub> rising from 500 mV until Output is ON	1.14	1.24	1.34	V
ΔV <sub>EN</sub>	Enable threshold voltage hysteresis	V <sub>EN</sub> falling from V <sub>EN(ON)</sub>		110		mV
I <sub>EN(IL)</sub>	EN pin pullup current	V <sub>EN</sub> = 500 mV		2	3	μA
I <sub>EN(IH)</sub>	EN pin pullup current	V <sub>EN</sub> = 2 V		2	3	
V <sub>EN(CLAMP)</sub>	Enable pin clamp voltage	EN pin = Open		5		V
THERMAL SHUTDOWN						
T <sub>SD</sub>	Thermal shutdown	Junction temperature (T <sub>J</sub> ) rising		170		°C
ΔT <sub>SD</sub>	Thermal shutdown hysteresis	Junction temperature (T <sub>J</sub> ) falling from T <sub>SD</sub>		12		

## 6.6 Typical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F MLCC}$ , and  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

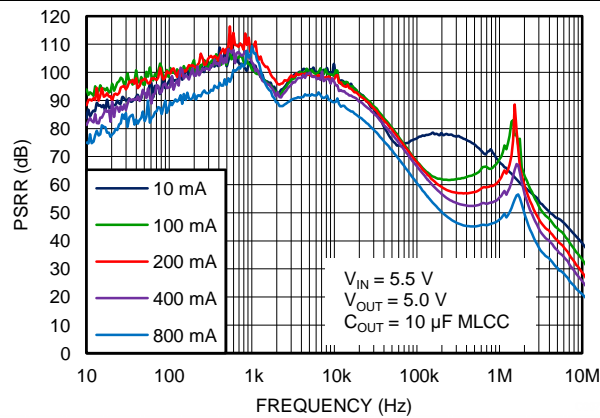


Figure 1. PSRR

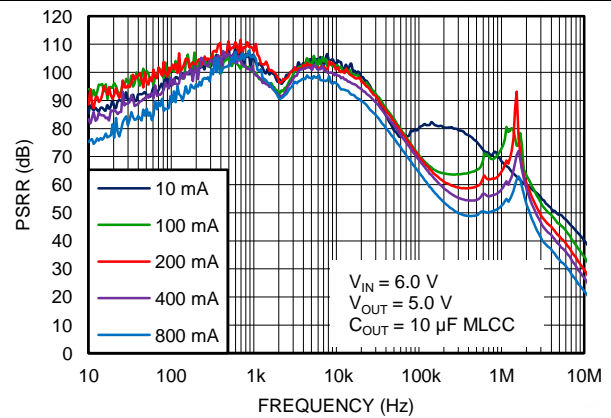


Figure 2. PSRR

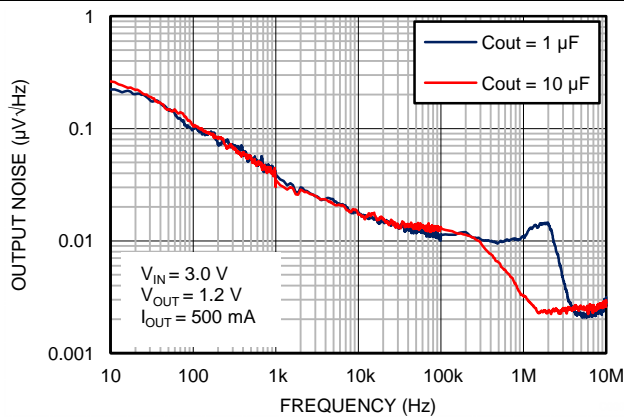


Figure 3. Noise Density

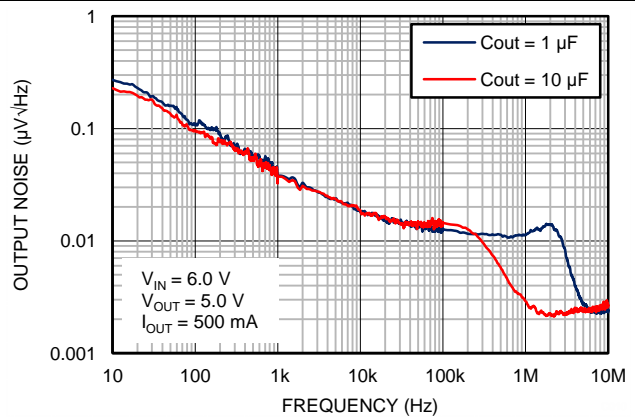


Figure 4. Noise Density

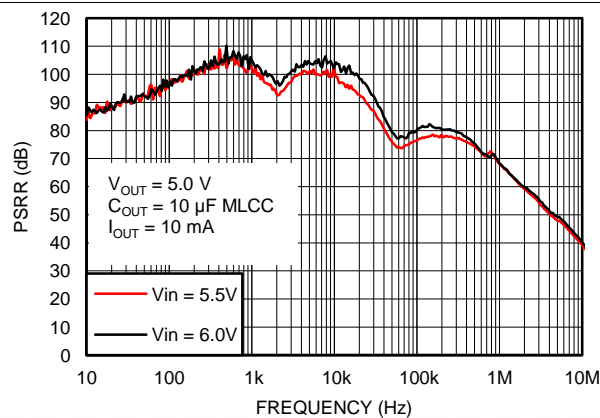


Figure 5. PSRR

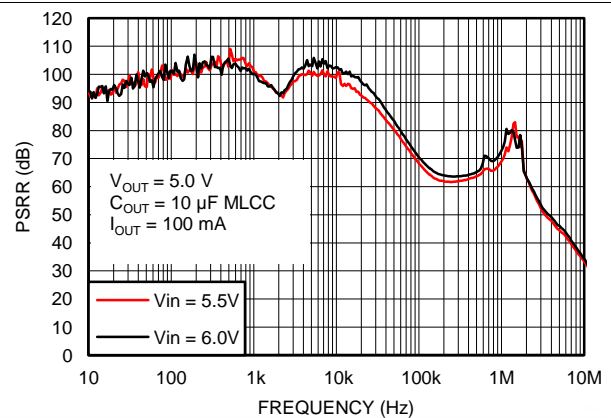


Figure 6. PSRR

## Typical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F MLCC}$ , and  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

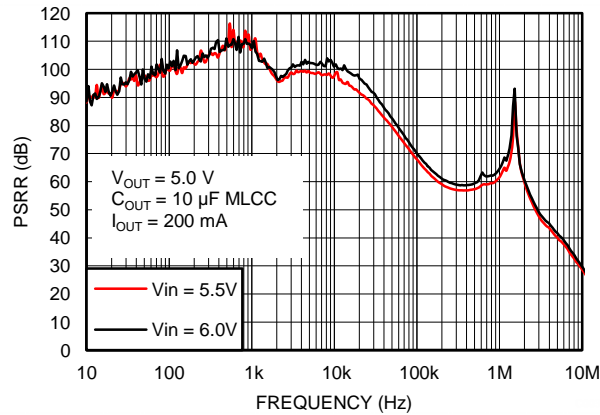


Figure 7. PSRR

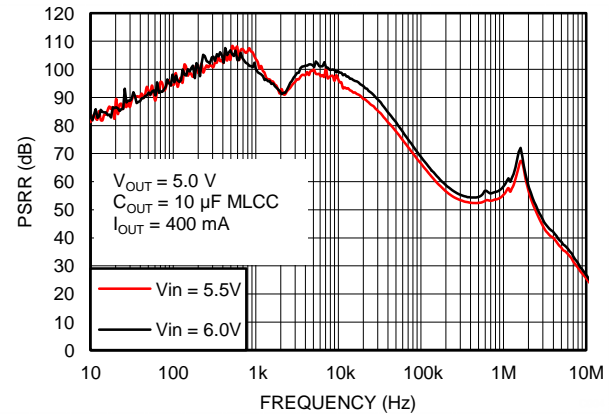


Figure 8. PSRR

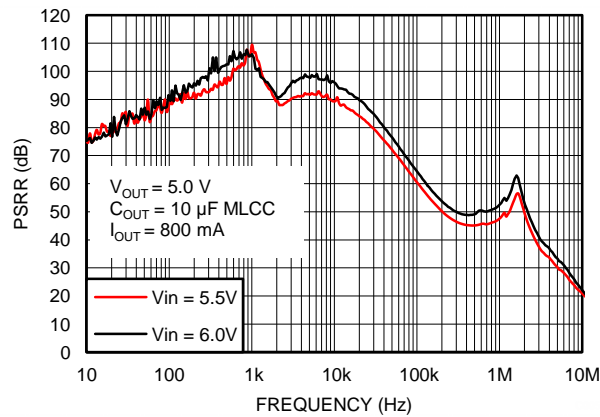


Figure 9. PSRR

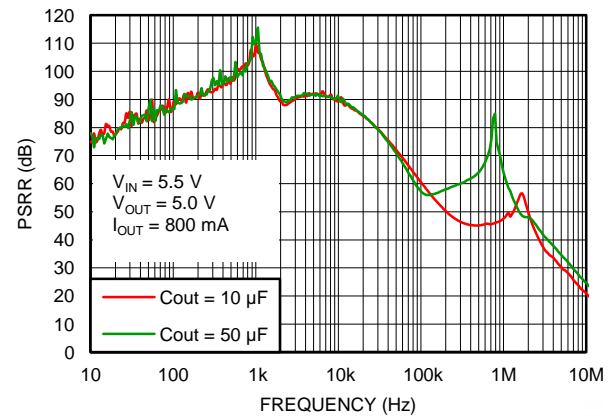


Figure 10. PSRR

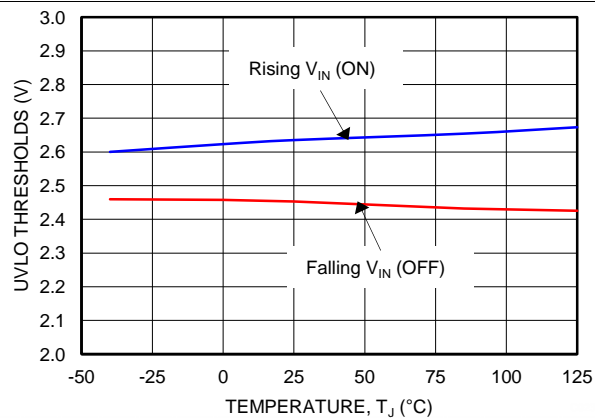


Figure 11. UVLO Thresholds vs  $T_J$

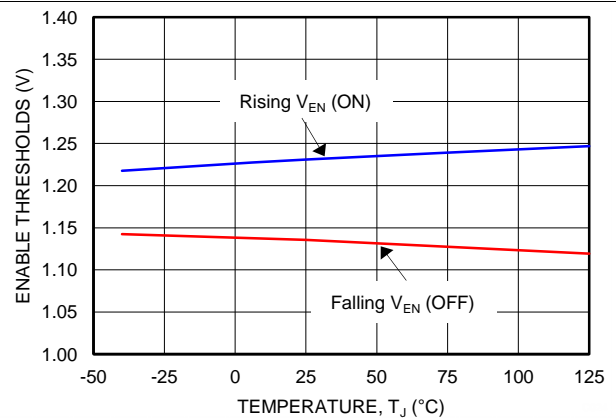
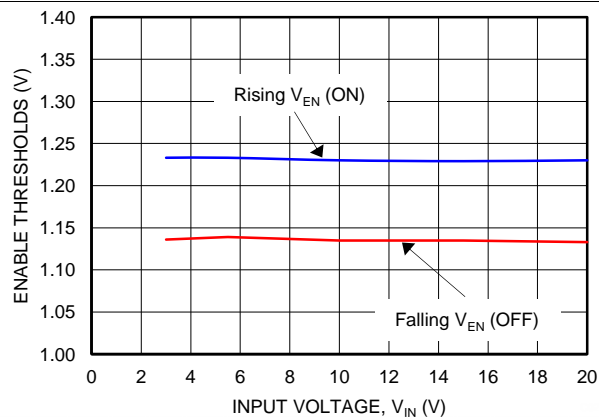


Figure 12. Enable Thresholds vs  $T_J$

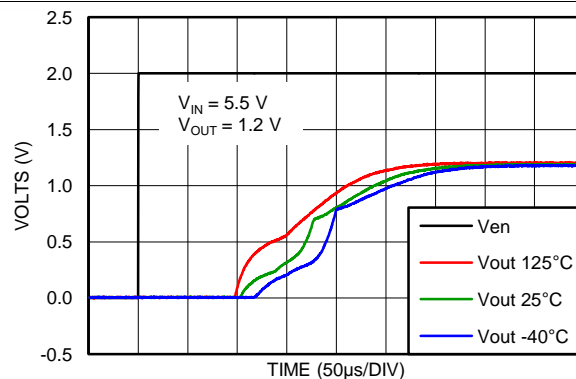


## Typical Characteristics (continued)

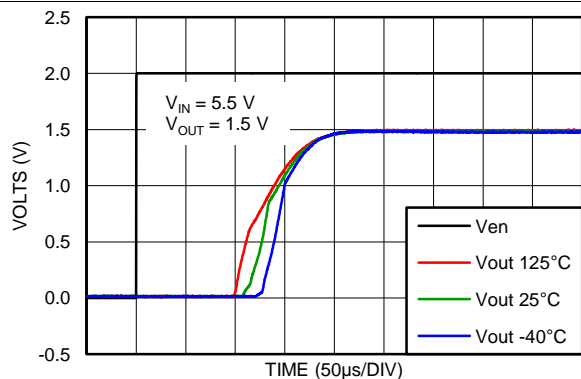
Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F MLCC 16 V X7R}$ , and  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .



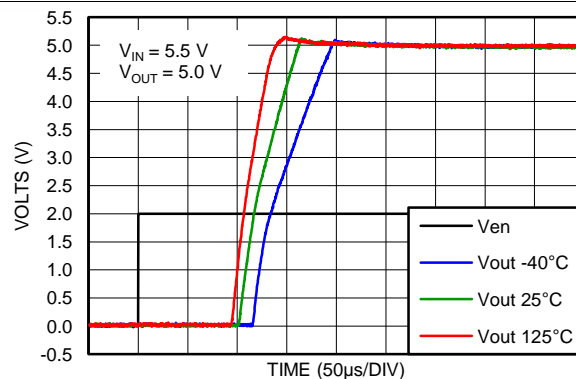
**Figure 13. Enable Thresholds vs  $V_{IN}$**



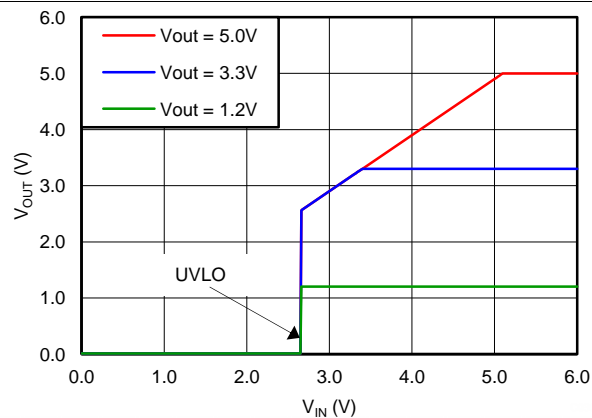
**Figure 14. Start-Up Time**



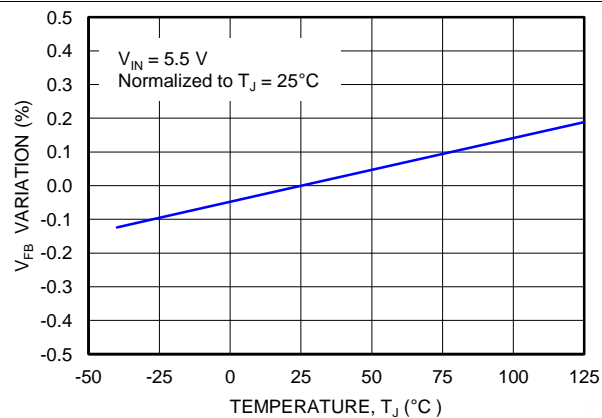
**Figure 15. Start-Up Time**



**Figure 16. Start-Up Time**



**Figure 17.  $V_{OUT}$  vs Rising  $V_{IN}$**



**Figure 18.  $V_{FB}$  Variation vs  $T_J$**

## Typical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F MLCC 16 V X7R}$ , and  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

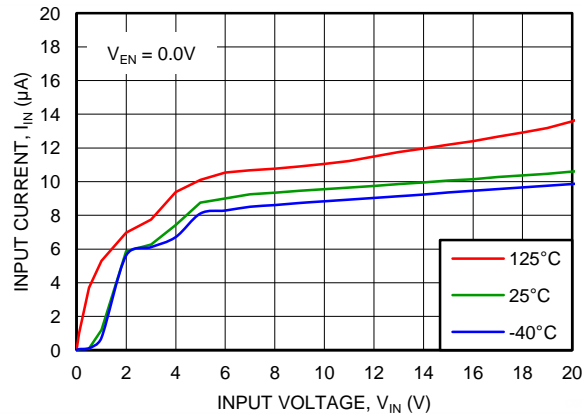


Figure 19. IN Pin Current vs  $V_{IN}$

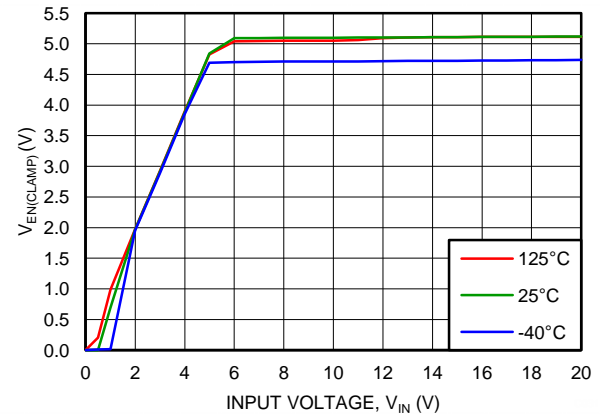


Figure 20.  $V_{EN(CLAMP)}$  vs  $V_{IN}$

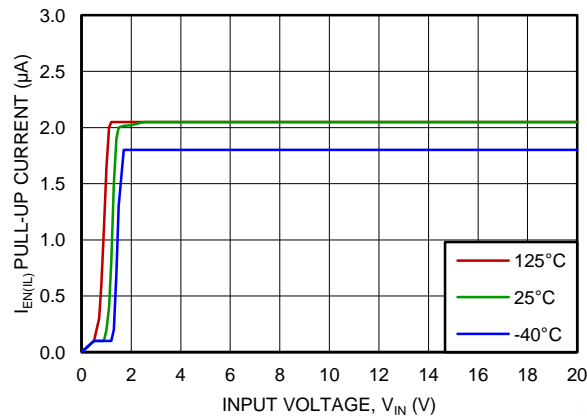


Figure 21. Enable Pin Pull-Up Current vs  $V_{IN}$

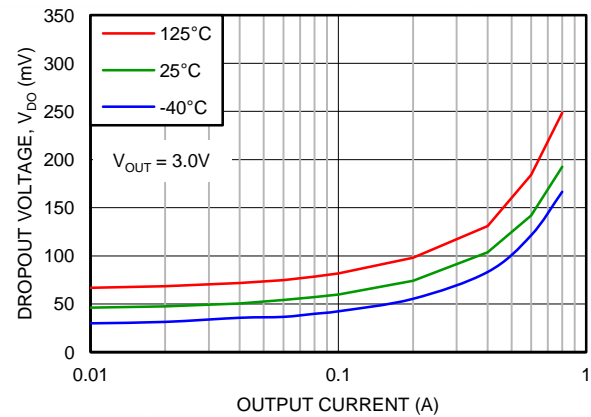


Figure 22. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current

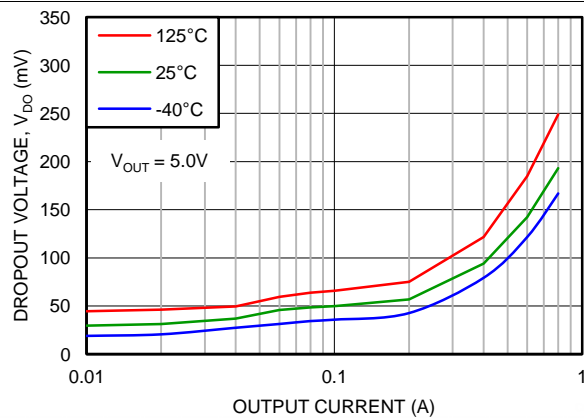


Figure 23. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current

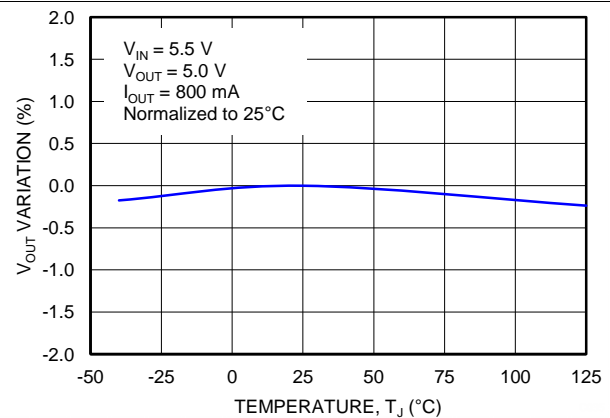


Figure 24.  $V_{OUT}$  Variation vs  $T_J$

## Typical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  MLCC 16 V X7R, and  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

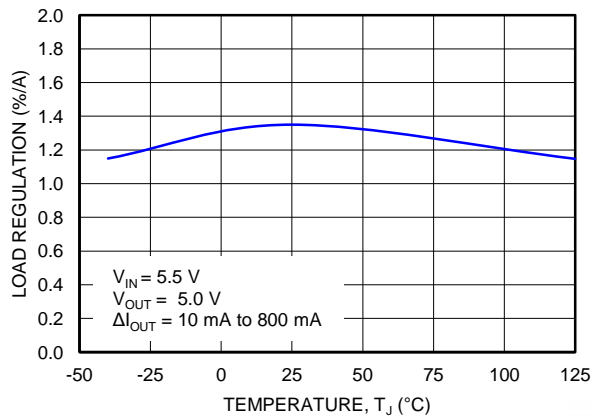


Figure 25. Load Regulation vs  $T_J$

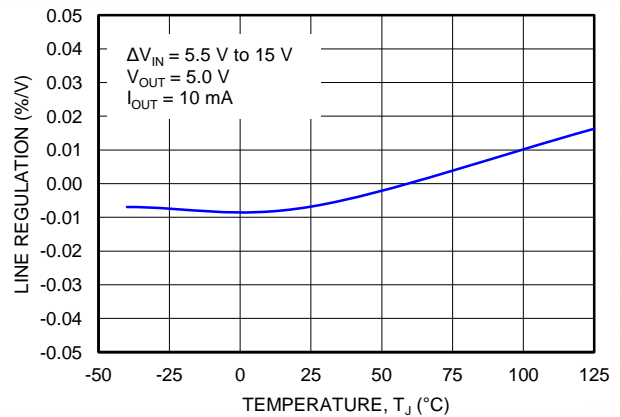


Figure 26. Line Regulation vs  $T_J$

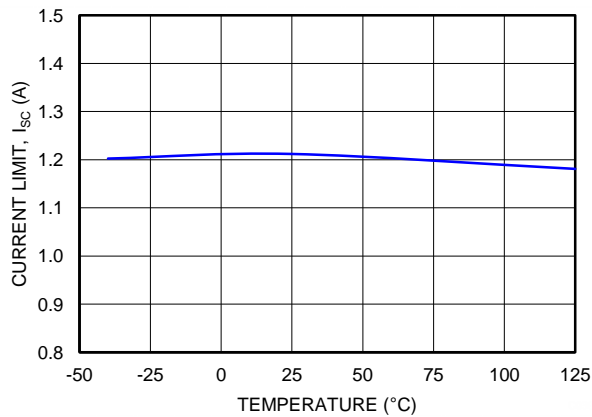


Figure 27. Current Limit,  $I_{SC}$  vs  $T_J$

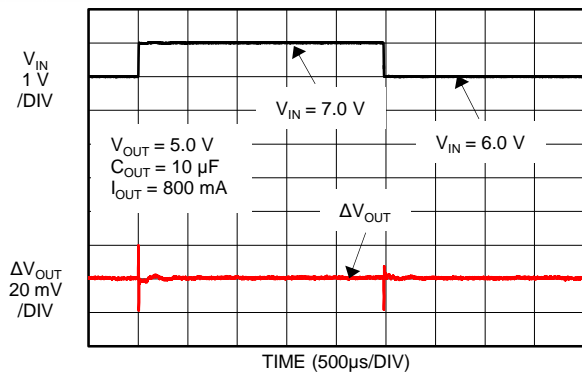


Figure 28. Line Transient

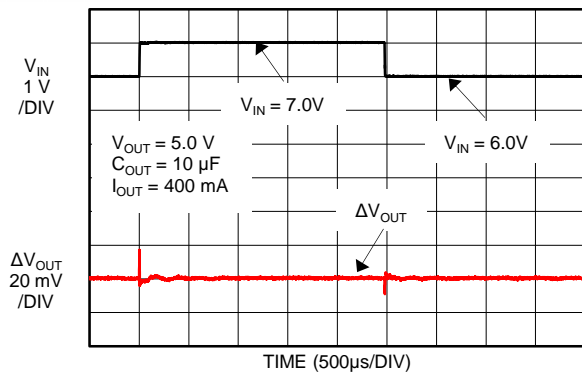


Figure 29. Line Transient

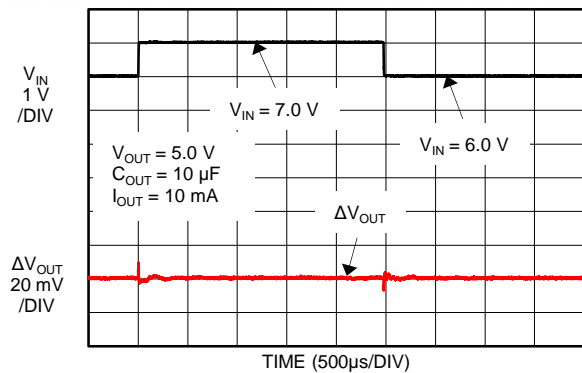
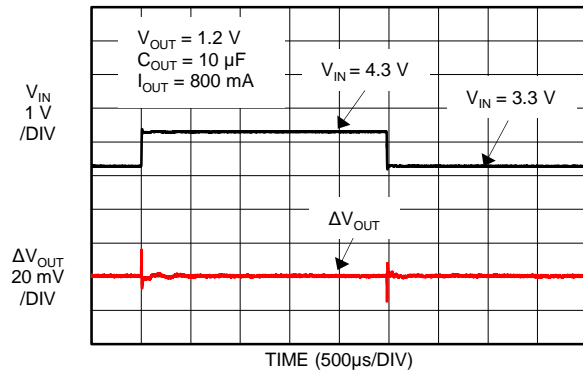


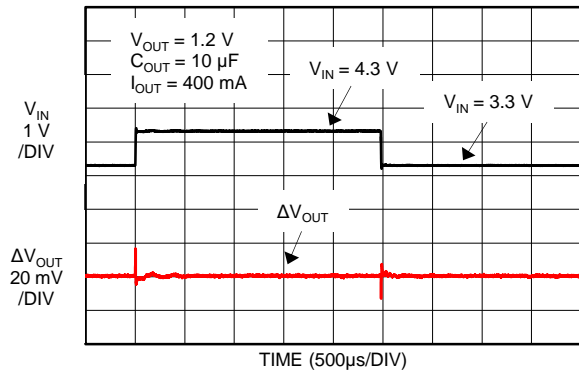
Figure 30. Line Transient

## Typical Characteristics (continued)

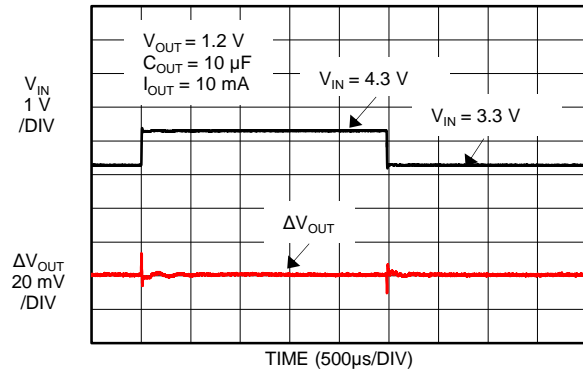
Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  MLCC 16 V X7R, and  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .



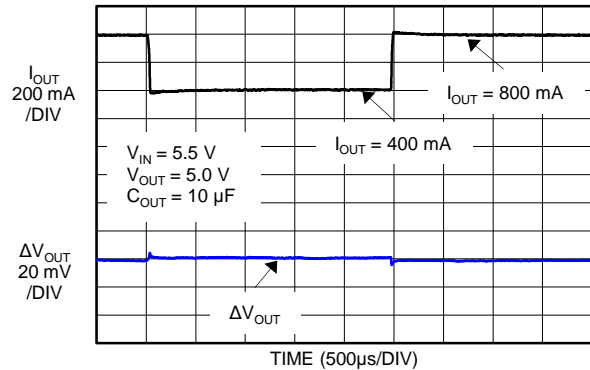
**Figure 31. Line Transient**



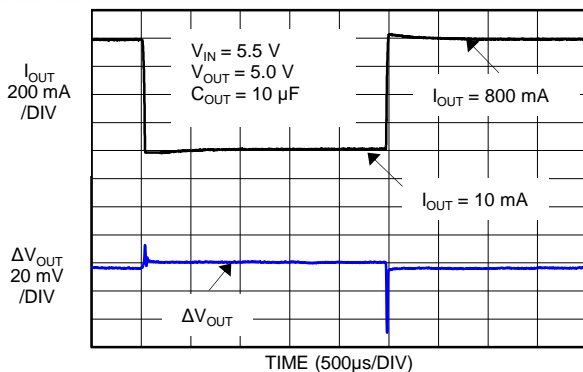
**Figure 32. Line Transient**



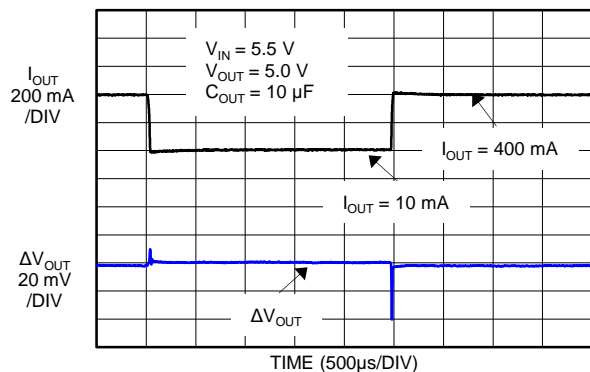
**Figure 33. Line Transient**



**Figure 34. Load Transient**



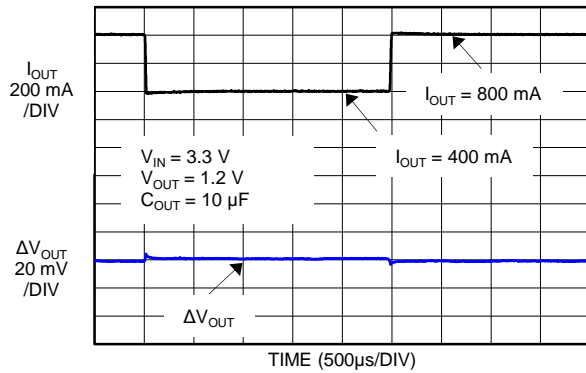
**Figure 35. Load Transient**



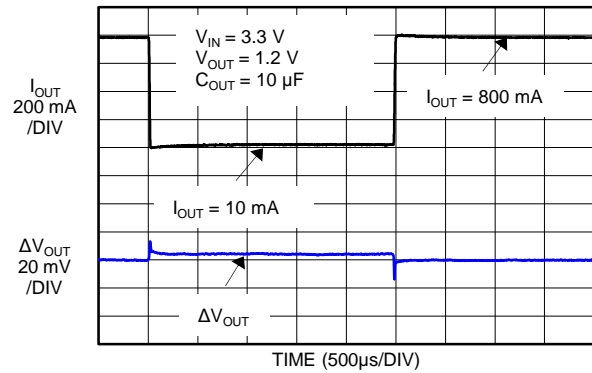
**Figure 36. Load Transient**

## Typical Characteristics (continued)

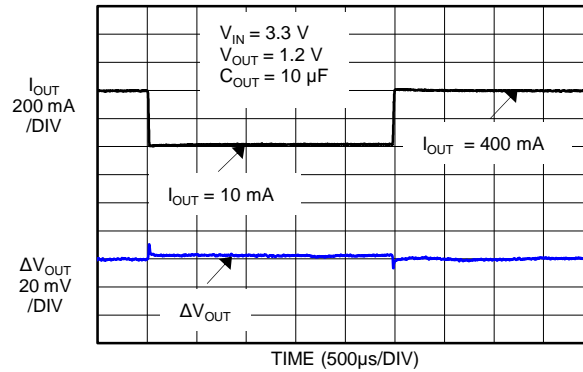
Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  MLCC 16 V X7R, and  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .



**Figure 37. Load Transient**



**Figure 38. Load Transient**



**Figure 39. Load Transient**



## Feature Description (continued)

### 7.3.2 Enable Input Operation

The Enable pin (EN) is pulled high internally by a 2  $\mu\text{A}$  (typical) current source from the IN pin, and internally clamped at 5 V (typical) by a zener. Pulling the EN pin low, by sinking the  $I_{\text{EN}}$  current to ground, will turn the output off.

If the EN function is not needed the EN pin should be left open (floating). Do not connect the EN pin directly to  $V_{\text{IN}}$  if there is any possibility that  $V_{\text{IN}}$  might exceed 5.5 V (that is, EN pin AbsMax). If external pullup is required, the external current into the EN pin should be limited to no more than 10  $\mu\text{A}$ .

$$R_{\text{PULL-UP}} > (V_{\text{PULL-UP}} - 5 \text{ V}) / 10 \mu\text{A} \quad (1)$$

### 7.3.3 Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

The LP38798 incorporates UVLO. The UVLO circuit monitors the input voltage and keeps the LP38798 disabled while a rising  $V_{\text{IN}}$  is less than 2.65 V (typical). The rising UVLO threshold is approximately 350 mV below the recommended minimum operating  $V_{\text{IN}}$  of 3 V.

### 7.3.4 Output Current Limiting

The LP38798 incorporates active output current limiting. The threshold for the output current limiting is set well above the ensured output operating current such that it does not interfere with normal operation.

Note that output current limiting is provided as a safety feature and is outside the recommended operating conditions. Operation at the current limit is not recommended as the device junction temperature ( $T_{\text{J}}$ ) will rise rapidly and operation will likely cross into thermal shutdown behavior .

### 7.3.5 Thermal Shutdown

The LP38798 includes thermal protection that will shut-off the output current when activated by excessive device dissipation. Thermal shutdown ( $T_{\text{SD}}$ ) will occur when the junction temperature has risen to 170°C. The junction temperature must fall typically 12°C from the shutdown temperature for the output current to be restored. Junction temperature is calculated from the formula in [Equation 2](#):

$$T_{\text{J}} = (T_{\text{A}} + (P_{\text{D}} \times R_{\theta\text{JA}})) \quad (2)$$

Where the power being dissipated,  $P_{\text{D}}$ , is defined as:

$$P_{\text{D}} = (V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}) \times I_{\text{OUT}} \quad (3)$$

#### NOTE

Thermal shutdown is provided as a safety feature and is outside the specified Operating Ratings temperature range. Operation with a junction temperature ( $T_{\text{J}}$ ) above 125°C is not recommended as the device behavior is not specified.

## 7.4 Device Functional Modes

The LP38798 has two functional modes:

1. **Enabled:** When the EN pin voltage is above the  $V_{\text{EN(ON)}}$  threshold, and  $V_{\text{IN}}$  is above the UVLO threshold, the device is enabled.
2. **Disabled:** When the EN pin voltage is below the  $(V_{\text{EN(ON)}} + \Delta V_{\text{EN}})$  threshold, or  $V_{\text{IN}}$  is below the UVLO threshold, the device is disabled.

## 7.5 Programming

### 7.5.1 Programming the Output Voltage

Current sourced from the SET pin, through R1 and R2, must be kept to less than 100  $\mu$ A. The minimum allowed value for R2 is 12.9 k $\Omega$ .

$$I_{SET} = V_{FB} / R2 \quad (4)$$

$$R2_{MIN} = V_{FB(MAX)} / 100 \mu A \quad (5)$$

$$R2_{MIN} = 12.9 \text{ k}\Omega; \quad (6)$$

The values for R1 and R2 may be adjusted as needed to achieve the desired output voltage as long as the value for R2 is no less than 12.9 k $\Omega$ . The maximum recommended value for R2 is 100 k $\Omega$ .

[Equation 7](#) is used to determine the output voltage:

$$V_{OUT} = (V_{FB} \times (1 + (R1 / R2))) + V_{OS} \quad (7)$$

Alternately, [Equation 8](#) can be used to determine the appropriate R1 value for a given R2 value:

$$R1 = R2 \times (((V_{OUT}) / V_{FB}) - 1) \quad (8)$$

[Table 1](#) suggests some  $\pm 1\%$  values for R1 and R2 for a range of output voltages using the typical  $V_{FB}$  value of 1.200V. This is not a definitive list, as other combinations exist that will provide similar, possibly better, performance.

**Table 1. Typical R1 and R2 Values for Assorted Output Voltages**

TARGET $V_{OUT}$	R1	R2	TYPICAL $V_{OUT}$
1.2 V	0 $\Omega$	15 k $\Omega$	1.2 V
1.5 V	4.22 k $\Omega$	16.9 k $\Omega$	1.5 V
1.8 V	10.5 k $\Omega$	21.0 k $\Omega$	1.8 V
2.0 V	10.0 k $\Omega$	15.0 k $\Omega$	2.0 V
2.5 V	16.2 k $\Omega$	15.0 k $\Omega$	2.496 V
3.0 V	21.0 k $\Omega$	14.0 k $\Omega$	3.0 V
3.3 V	23.2 k $\Omega$	13.3 k $\Omega$	3.293 V
5.0 V	47.5 k $\Omega$	15.0 k $\Omega$	5.0 V



## 8 Application and Implementation

### NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 8.1 Application Information

The LP38798 is a high-performance linear regulator capable of supplying a well-regulated, low-noise voltage into an 800-mA load. The LP38798 can operate over a wide input voltage range (3 V to 20 V) making it well suited for many post-regulation applications.

### 8.2 Typical Application: $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$

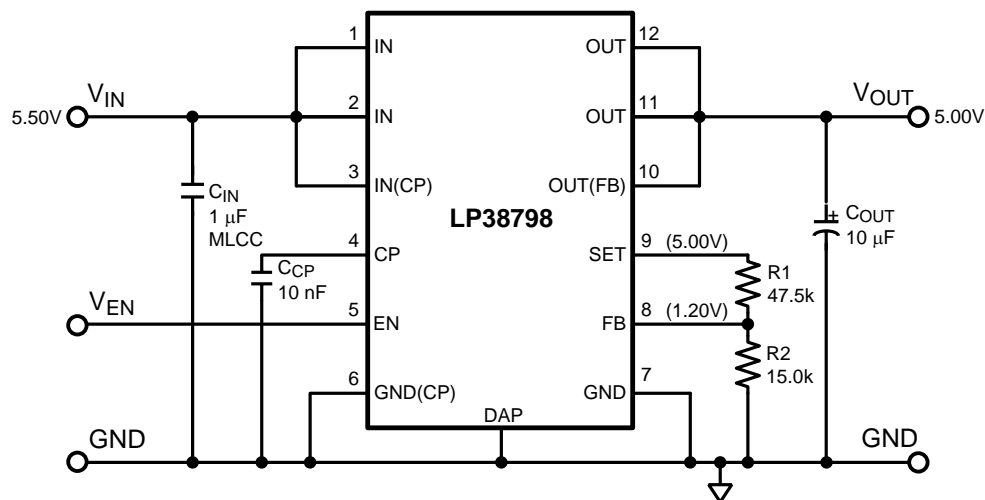


Figure 40. Typical Application,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$

#### 8.2.1 Design Requirements

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
Input voltage	5.5 V, $\pm 10\%$
Output voltage	5. V, $\pm 3.5\%$
Output current	500 mA

#### 8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

##### 8.2.2.1 Input Capacitor Recommendations

The LP38798 is designed and characterized for operation with a ceramic capacitor of 1  $\mu\text{F}$ , or greater, at the input. Note especially that the input capacitances must be located as near as practical to the IN pins

The minimum recommended input capacitance is 1  $\mu\text{F}$ , ceramic or tantalum. However, if the LP38798 is operating in conditions where input ripple, fast changes in the input voltage, or large changes in the load current demand are expected, a minimum input capacitance of 10  $\mu\text{F}$  is strongly recommended

Ceramic capacitor tolerance and variations due temperature and applied voltage must be considered when selecting a capacitor to assure the minimum input capacitance requirement is met over the intended operating range.

The input capacitor must be located as close as physically possible to the input pin and returned to a clean analog ground. Any good quality tantalum capacitor may be used, while a ceramic capacitor should be X5R or X7R rated with appropriate adjustments due to the loss of capacitance value from the applied DC voltage.

Attention must be given to the input capacitance value to minimize transient input voltage droop during load current steps at the OUT pin. Larger input capacitor values are necessary for good transient load response, and have no detrimental influence on the stability of the device. Note, however, that using large value ceramic input capacitances can also cause unwanted ringing at the output if the input capacitor, in combination with the trace inductance, creates a high-Q peaking effect during transients. Short, well-designed interconnect leads to the upstream supply minimize this effect without adding damping. Damping of unwanted ringing can be accomplished by using a tantalum capacitor, with a few hundred milli-ohms of ESR, in parallel with the ceramic input capacitor.

### 8.2.2.2 Output Capacitor Recommendations

The LP38798 requires an output capacitance of at least 1  $\mu\text{F}$ , ceramic or tantalum; however, a minimum output capacitance of 10  $\mu\text{F}$  is strongly recommended if fast load transient conditions are expected. While the LP38798 is designed to work with Ceramic output capacitors, the output capacitor can be Ceramic, Tantalum, or a combination. The total output capacitance must be sized appropriately to handle any fast load current steps. Capacitance type, tolerance, ESR, as well as temperature and voltage characteristics, must be considered when selecting an output capacitor for the application.

Note especially that the output capacitances must be located as near as practical to the OUT pins.

Even though the LP38798 is stable with an output capacitance of 1  $\mu\text{F}$  to 10  $\mu\text{F}$ , a single output capacitor will generally not be able to provide the best PSRR performance across a wide frequency range. Multiple parallel capacitors, each with a different self-resonance frequency will provide better performance over a wider frequency range.

The LP38798 is characterized with a ceramic capacitor of 10  $\mu\text{F}$ , or greater, at the output. Noise performance is characterized using a single output capacitor of 10  $\mu\text{F} \pm 10\%$ , 16V, X7R, 1206.

### 8.2.2.3 Charge Pump

The charge pump is running when both the input voltage is above the UVLO threshold (2.65 V typical) and the EN pin voltage is above the  $V_{\text{EN(ON)}}$  threshold (1.24 V typical). The typical charge pump operating frequency is 3.5 MHz.

A low leakage 10 nF X7R storage capacitor is required between the CP pin and ground to store the energy required for gate drive of the internal NMOS pass device. Larger values of capacitance may slow start-up times, while smaller capacitance values may result in degraded dynamic performance.

Do not make any other connection to the CP pin. Loading this pin in any manner will degrade regulator performance. No external biasing may be applied to, or derived from, this pin, as permanent damage to the internal charge pump circuitry may occur.

### 8.2.2.4 Setting the Output Voltage

The output voltage is buffered from the SET pin. The output voltage is defined as:

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = V_{\text{SET}} = (V_{\text{FB}} \times (1 + (R1 / R2)))$$

where

- $V_{\text{FB}} = 1.2 \text{ V}$  (typical)
- $R2 = 12.9 \text{ k}\Omega$  minimum to 100 k $\Omega$  maximum

(9)

Selecting a standard 1% resistor value of 15 k $\Omega$  for R2, the resistor value needed for R1 to provide an output voltage of 5V is calculated from:

$$R1 = R2 \times ((V_{\text{OUT}} / V_{\text{FB}}) - 1)$$

(10)

$$R1 = 15 \text{ k}\Omega \times ((5 \text{ V} / 1.2 \text{ V}) - 1)$$

(11)

$$R1 = 47.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

(12)

### 8.2.2.5 Device Dissipation

Device power dissipation is defined as:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} \quad (13)$$

$$P_D = ((5.5 \text{ V} - 5 \text{ V}) \times 0.5 \text{ A}) \quad (14)$$

$$P_D = 250 \text{ mW} \quad (15)$$

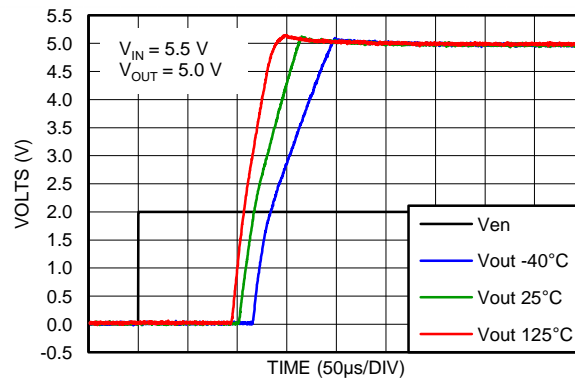
Given 250 mW of device power dissipation, a maximum operating junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) of 125°C, and presuming a  $R_{\theta JA}$  of 35.4°C/W, the maximum ambient temperature ( $T_A$ ) is defined as:

$$T_{A(MAX)} = T_{J(MAX)} - (P_D \times R_{\theta JA}) \quad (16)$$

$$T_{A(MAX)} = (125^\circ\text{C} - (0.25 \text{ W} \times 35.4^\circ\text{C/W})) \quad (17)$$

$$T_{A(MAX)} = 116^\circ\text{C} \quad (18)$$

### 8.2.3 Application Curve



**Figure 41. Start-Up Time**

## 9 Power Supply Recommendations

The LP38798 device is designed to operate from an input voltage supply range of 3 V to 20 V. The input supply must be able to supply enough current to keep the input voltage from drooping during load transients and high load current. If the input supply is noisy, additional input capacitors with low ESR can help improve the output noise performance.

## 10 Layout

### 10.1 Layout Guidelines

The dynamic performance of the LP38798 is dependant on the layout of the PCB. PCB layout practices that are adequate for typical LDOs may degrade the PSRR, noise, or transient performance of the LP38798.

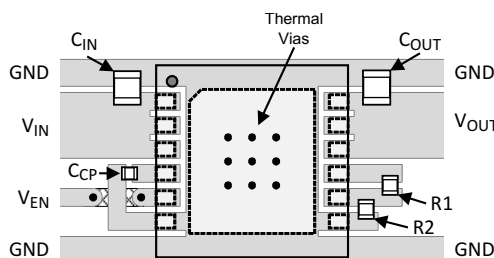
Best performance is achieved by placing all of the components on the same side of the PCB as the LP38798, and as close as is practical to the LP38798 package. All component ground connections must be back to the LP38798 analog ground connection using as wide and short of a copper trace as is practical. The connection from the FB pin to the  $V_{SET}$  resistors must be as short as possible as the FB pin is a high impedance input. Any trace length on the FB pin acts as an antenna.

Connections using long trace lengths, narrow trace widths; avoid connections through vias, which add parasitic inductances and resistance that results in inferior performance especially during transient conditions.

A ground plane, either on the opposite side of a two-layer PCB, or embedded in a multi-layer PCB, is strongly recommended. This Ground Plane serves two purposes :

1. Provides a circuit reference plane to assure accuracy, and
2. Provides a thermal plane to remove heat from the LP38798 through thermal vias under the package DAP.

### 10.2 Layout Example



### 10.3 Thermal Considerations

The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  for the 12-lead WSON package is specifically dependent on PCB copper area, copper thickness, the number of layers, and thermal vias under the exposed thermal pad (DAP). Refer to [A Guide to Board Layout for Best Thermal Resistance for Exposed Packages](#) for general guidelines for mounting packages with exposed thermal pads.

Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation defined by the final  $R_{\theta JA}$  will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator may go into thermal shutdown.

### 10.4 Estimating the Junction Temperature

The EIA/JEDEC standard (JESD51-2) provides methodologies to estimate the junction temperature from external measurements ( $\Psi_{JB}$  references the temperature at the PCB, and  $\Psi_{JT}$  references the temperature at the top surface of the package) when operating under steady-state power dissipation conditions. These methodologies have been determined to be relatively independent of the copper thermal spreading area that may be attached to the package DAP when compared to the more typical  $R_{\theta JA}$ . Refer to [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#), for specifics.

## 11 Device and Documentation Support

### 11.1 Documentation Support

#### 11.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- [AN-1187 Leadless Leadframe Package \(LLP\)](#) (SNOA401)
- [A Guide to Board Layout for Best Thermal Resistance for Exposed Packages](#) (SNVA183)

### 11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates — go to the product folder for your device on ti.com. In the upper right-hand corner, click the *Alert me* button to register and receive a weekly digest of product information that has changed (if any). For change details, check the revision history of any revised document.

### 11.3 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

**TI E2E™ Online Community** *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community*. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

### 11.4 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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.

### 11.6 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LP38798SD-ADJ/NOPB	ACTIVE	WSO	DNT	12	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	L00075B	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP38798SDE-ADJ/NOPB	ACTIVE	WSO	DNT	12	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	L00075B	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP38798SDX-ADJ/NOPB	ACTIVE	WSO	DNT	12	4500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	L00075B	<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.

(5) 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.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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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
LP38798SD-ADJ/NOPB	WSO	DNT	12	1000	178.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
LP38798SDE-ADJ/NOPB	WSO	DNT	12	250	178.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
LP38798SDX-ADJ/NOPB	WSO	DNT	12	4500	330.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1



## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

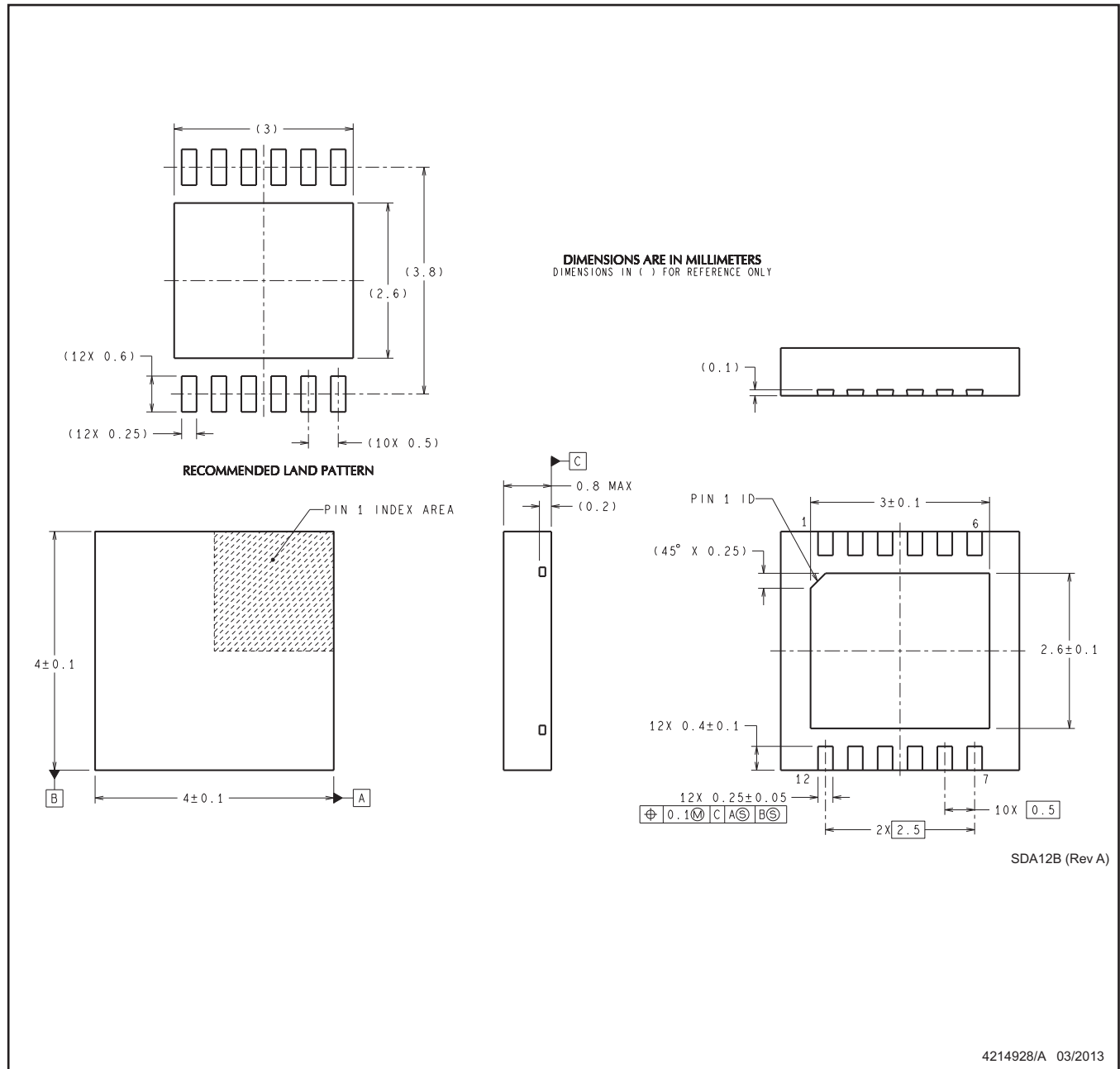
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LP38798SD-ADJ/NOPB	WSON	DNT	12	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LP38798SDE-ADJ/NOPB	WSON	DNT	12	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
LP38798SDX-ADJ/NOPB	WSON	DNT	12	4500	367.0	367.0	35.0

# MECHANICAL DATA

DNT0012B

WSO - 0.8mm max height

SON (PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD)



- NOTES: 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board for thermal and mechanical performance. For more information, refer to QFN/SON PCB application note in literature No. SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/sluea271](http://www.ti.com/lit/sluea271)).

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