



**THE DATASHEET OF
TPS3851G50EDRBT**



TPS3851 Precision Voltage Supervisor with Integrated Watchdog Timer

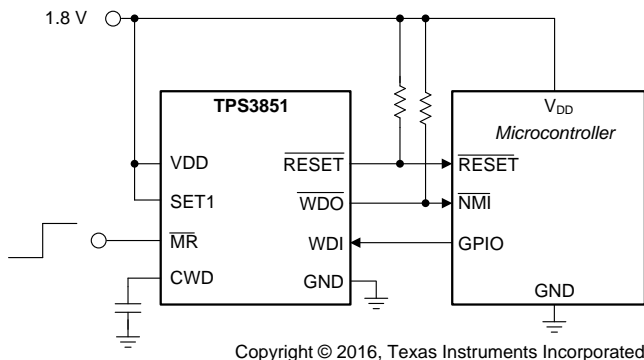
1 Features

- 0.8% Voltage Threshold Accuracy
- Precision Undervoltage Monitoring:
 - Supports Common Rails from 1.8 V to 5.0 V
 - 4% and 7% Undervoltage Thresholds Available
 - 0.5% Hysteresis
- Factory-Programmed Precision Watchdog and Reset Timers:
 - $\pm 15\%$ Accurate WDT and RST Delays
- Watchdog Disable Feature
- User-Programmable Watchdog Timeout
- Input Voltage Range: $V_{DD} = 1.6 \text{ V to } 6.5 \text{ V}$
- Low Quiescent Current: $I_{DD} = 10 \mu\text{A (typ)}$
- Open-Drain Outputs
- Manual Reset Input ($\overline{\text{MR}}$)
- Available in a Small 3-mm \times 3-mm, 8-Pin VSON Package
- Junction Operating Temperature Range: $-40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$

2 Applications

- Safety-Critical Applications
- Telematics Control Units
- FPGAs and ASICs
- Microcontrollers and DSPs

Fully Integrated Microcontroller Supervisory Circuit



3 Description

The TPS3851 combines a precision voltage supervisor with a programmable watchdog timer. The TPS3851 comparator achieves a 0.8% accuracy ($-40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$) for the undervoltage (V_{ITN}) threshold. The TPS3851 also includes accurate hysteresis on the undervoltage threshold making the device ideal for use with tight tolerance systems. The supervisor RESET delay features a 15% accuracy, high-precision delay timing.

The TPS3851 includes a programmable watchdog timer for a wide variety of applications. The dedicated watchdog output (WDO) enables increased resolution to help determine the nature of fault conditions. The watchdog timeouts can be programmed either by an external capacitor, or by factory-programmed default delay settings. The watchdog can be disabled via logic pins to avoid undesired watchdog timeouts during the development process.

The TPS3851 is available in a small 3.00-mm \times 3.00-mm, 8-pin VSON package.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS3851	VSON (8)	3.00 mm \times 3.00 mm

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

Undervoltage Threshold (V_{ITN}) Accuracy vs Temperature

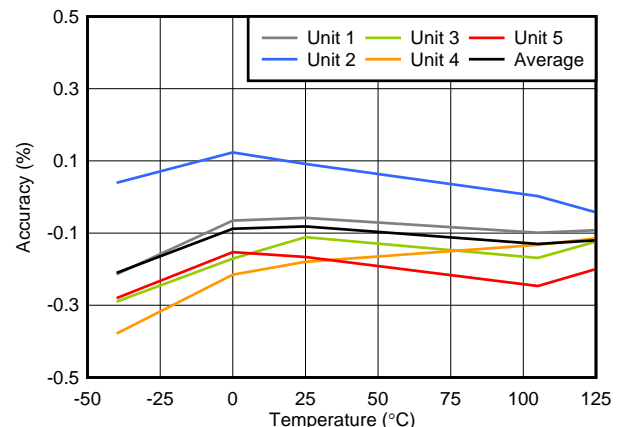


Table of Contents

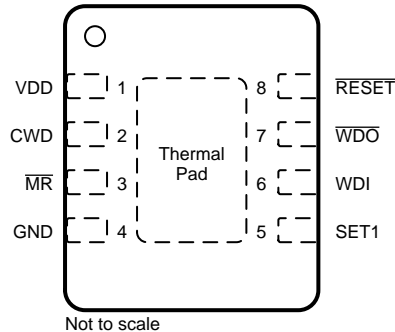
1 Features	1	8 Application and Implementation	15
2 Applications	1	8.1 Application Information.....	15
3 Description	1	8.2 Typical Application	18
4 Revision History	2	9 Power Supply Recommendations	21
5 Pin Configuration and Functions	3	10 Layout	21
6 Specifications	4	10.1 Layout Guidelines	21
6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings	4	10.2 Layout Example	21
6.2 ESD Ratings.....	4	11 Device and Documentation Support	22
6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions	4	11.1 Device Support	22
6.4 Thermal Information	5	11.2 Documentation Support	22
6.5 Electrical Characteristics.....	5	11.3 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates	22
6.6 Timing Requirements	6	11.4 Community Resources.....	22
6.7 Typical Characteristics	8	11.5 Trademarks	22
7 Detailed Description	11	11.6 Electrostatic Discharge Caution.....	22
7.1 Overview	11	11.7 Glossary	23
7.2 Functional Block Diagram	11	12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable	
7.3 Device Functional Modes.....	14	Information	23

4 Revision History

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
November 2016	*	Initial release.

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

DRB Package: TPS3851
3-mm × 3-mm VSON-8
Top View



Pin Functions

NAME	NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION
CWD	2	I	Programmable watchdog timeout input. The watchdog timeout is set by connecting a capacitor between this pin and ground. Connecting via a 10-k Ω resistor to V _{DD} or leaving unconnected further enables the selection of the preset watchdog timeouts; see the <i>CWD Functionality</i> section. The TPS3851 determines the watchdog timeout using either Equation 1 or Equation 2 with standard or extended timing, respectively.
GND	4	—	Ground pin
MR	3	I	Manual reset pin. A logical low on this pin issues a RESET. This pin is internally pulled up to V _{DD} . RESET remains low for a fixed reset delay (t _{RST}) time after MR is deasserted (high).
RESET	8	O	Reset output. Connect RESET using a 1-k Ω to 100-k Ω resistor to the correct pullup voltage rail (V _{PU}). RESET goes low when V _{DD} goes below the undervoltage threshold (V _{ITN}). When V _{DD} is within the normal operating range, the RESET timeout-counter starts. At completion, RESET goes high. During startup, the state of RESET is undefined below the specified power-on-reset (POR) voltage (V _{POR}). Above POR, RESET goes low and remains low until the monitored voltage is within the correct operating range (above V _{ITN} +V _{HYST}) and the RESET timeout is complete.
SET1	5	I	Logic input. Grounding the SET1 pin disables the watchdog timer. SET1 and CWD select the watchdog timeouts; see the <i>SET1</i> section.
VDD	1	I	Supply voltage pin. For noisy systems, connecting a 0.1- μ F bypass capacitor is recommended.
WDI	6	I	Watchdog input. A falling edge must occur at WDI before the timeout (t _{WD}) expires. When the watchdog is not in use, the SET1 pin can be used to disable the watchdog. WDI is ignored when RESET or WDO are low (asserted) and when the watchdog is disabled. If the watchdog is disabled, WDI cannot be left unconnected and must be driven to either VDD or GND.
WDO	7	O	Watchdog output. Connect WDO with a 1-k Ω to 100-k Ω resistor to the correct pullup voltage rail (V _{PU}). WDO goes low (asserts) when a watchdog timeout occurs. WDO only asserts when RESET is high. When a watchdog timeout occurs, WDO goes low (asserts) for the set RESET timeout delay (t _{RST}). When RESET goes low, WDO is in a high-impedance state.
Thermal pad		—	Connect the thermal pad to a large-area ground plane. The thermal pad is internally connected to GND.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage range	VDD	-0.3	7	V
Output voltage range	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$, $\overline{\text{WDO}}$	-0.3	7	V
Voltage ranges	SET1, WDI, $\overline{\text{MR}}$	-0.3	7	V
	CWD	-0.3	$V_{\text{DD}} + 0.3$ ⁽²⁾	
Output pin current	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$, $\overline{\text{WDO}}$		±20	mA
Input current (all pins)			±20	mA
Continuous total power dissipation		See Thermal Information		
Temperature	Operating junction, T_{J} ⁽³⁾	-40	150	°C
	Operating free-air, T_{A} ⁽³⁾	-40	150	
	Storage, T_{stg}	-65	150	

- (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 absolute maximum rating is $V_{\text{DD}} + 0.3$ V or 7.0 V, whichever is smaller.
- (3) Assume that $T_{\text{J}} = T_{\text{A}}$ as a result of the low dissipated power in this device.

6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
$V_{\text{(ESD)}}$ Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	±1000	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 ⁽²⁾	±500	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. Manufacturing with less than 500-V HBM is possible with the necessary precautions.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. Manufacturing with less than 250-V CDM is possible with the necessary precautions.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{DD}	Supply pin voltage	1.6		6.5	V
V_{SET1}	SET1 pin voltage	0		6.5	V
C_{CWD}	Watchdog timing capacitor	0.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		1000 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	nF
CWD	Pullup resistor to VDD	9	10	11	kΩ
R_{PU}	Pullup resistor, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ and $\overline{\text{WDO}}$	1	10	100	kΩ
$I_{\overline{\text{RESET}}}$	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin current			10	mA
$I_{\overline{\text{WDO}}}$	Watchdog output current			10	mA
T_{J}	Junction temperature	-40		125	°C

- (1) Using standard timing with a C_{CWD} capacitor of 0.1 nF or 1000 nF gives a $t_{\text{WD(typ)}}$ of 0.704 ms or 3.23 seconds, respectively.
- (2) Using extended timing with a C_{CWD} capacitor of 0.1 nF or 1000 nF gives a $t_{\text{WD(typ)}}$ of 62.74 ms or 77.45 seconds, respectively.

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TPS3851	
		DRB (VSON)	
		8 PINS	
			UNIT
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	50.7	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	51.6	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	25.8	°C/W
ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	1.3	°C/W
ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	25.8	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	7.1	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

at $V_{ITN} + V_{HYST} \leq V_{DD} \leq 6.5$ V over the operating temperature range of $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A, T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted); the open-drain pullup resistors are 10 kΩ for each output; typical values are at $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT			
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS								
V _{DD} ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Supply voltage	1.6		6.5	V			
I _{DD}	Supply current		10	19	μA			
RESET FUNCTION								
V _{POR} ⁽²⁾	Power-on reset voltage	$\overline{\text{RESET}} = 15 \mu\text{A}, V_{OL(\text{MAX})} = 0.25 \text{ V}$			0.8	V		
V _{UVLO} ⁽¹⁾	Undervoltage lockout voltage		1.35		V			
V _{ITN}	Undervoltage threshold accuracy, entering RESET	V _{DD} falling	V _{ITN} - 0.8%	V _{ITN} + 0.8%				
V _{HYST}	Hysteresis voltage	V _{DD} rising	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%			
I _{MR}	MR pin internal pullup current	V _{MR} = 0 V	500	620	700	nA		
WATCHDOG FUNCTION								
I _{CWD}	CWD pin charge current	CWD = 0.5 V			337	375	413	nA
V _{CWD}	CWD pin threshold voltage		1.192	1.21	1.228	V		
V _{OL}	RESET, WDO output low	V _{DD} = 5 V, I _{SINK} = 3 mA				0.4	V	
I _D	RESET, WDO output leakage current, open-drain	V _{DD} = V _{ITN} + V _{HYST} , V _{RESET} = V _{WDO} = 6.5 V				1	μA	
V _{IL}	Low-level input voltage (MR, SET1)				0.25	V		
V _{IH}	High-level input voltage (MR, SET1)		0.8			V		
V _{IL(WDI)}	Low-level input voltage (WDI)				0.3 × V _{DD}	V		
V _{IH(WDI)}	High-level input voltage (WDI)		0.8 × V _{DD}			V		

(1) When V_{DD} falls below V_{UVLO}, RESET is driven low.

(2) When V_{DD} falls below V_{POR}, RESET and WDO are undefined.

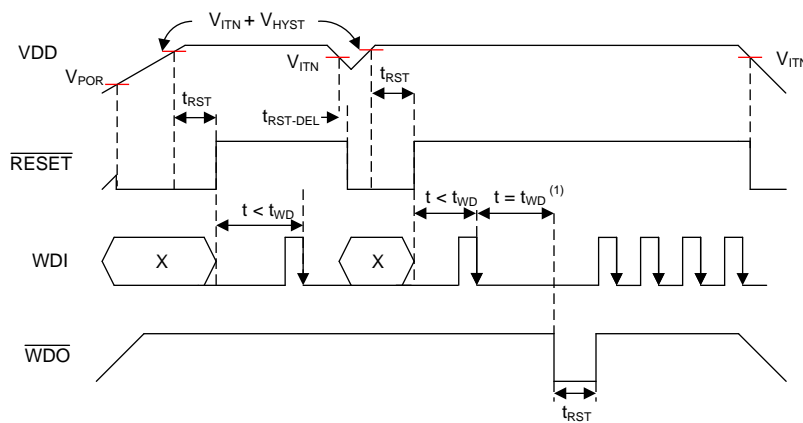
(3) During power-on, V_{DD} must be a minimum 1.6 V for at least 300 μs before RESET correlates with V_{DD}.

6.6 Timing Requirements

at $V_{ITN} + V_{HYST} \leq V_{DD} \leq 6.5\text{ V}$ over the operating temperature range of $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A, T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted); the open-drain pullup resistors are 10 k Ω for each output; typical values are at $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT	
GENERAL						
t_{INIT}	CWD pin evaluation period		381		μs	
	Minimum $\overline{\text{MR}}$, SET1 pin pulse duration		1		μs	
	Startup delay ⁽¹⁾		300		μs	
RESET FUNCTION						
t_{RST}	Reset timeout period	170	200	230	ms	
$t_{RST-DEL}$	V_{DD} to $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ delay	$V_{DD} = V_{ITN} + V_{HYST} + 2.5\%$	35		μs	
		$V_{DD} = V_{ITN} - 2.5\%$	17			
t_{MR-DEL}	$\overline{\text{MR}}$ to $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ delay		200		ns	
WATCHDOG FUNCTION						
t_{WD}	Watchdog timeout ⁽²⁾	CWD = NC, SET1 = 0 ⁽³⁾	Watchdog disabled			
		CWD = NC, SET1 = 1 ⁽³⁾	1360	1600	1840	ms
		CWD = 10 k Ω to VDD, SET1 = 0 ⁽³⁾	Watchdog disabled			
		CWD = 10 k Ω to VDD, SET1 = 1 ⁽³⁾	170	200	230	ms
$t_{WD-setup}$	Setup time required for device to respond to changes on WDI after being enabled		150		μs	
	Minimum WDI pulse duration		50		ns	
t_{WD-del}	WDI to $\overline{\text{WDO}}$ delay		50		ns	

- (1) During power-on, V_{DD} must be a minimum 1.6 V for at least 300 μs before $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ correlates with V_{DD} .
- (2) The fixed watchdog timing covers both standard and extended versions.
- (3) SET1 = 0 means $V_{SET1} < V_{IL}$; SET1 = 1 means $V_{SET1} > V_{IH}$.



(1) See Figure 2 for WDI timing requirements.

Figure 1. Timing Diagram

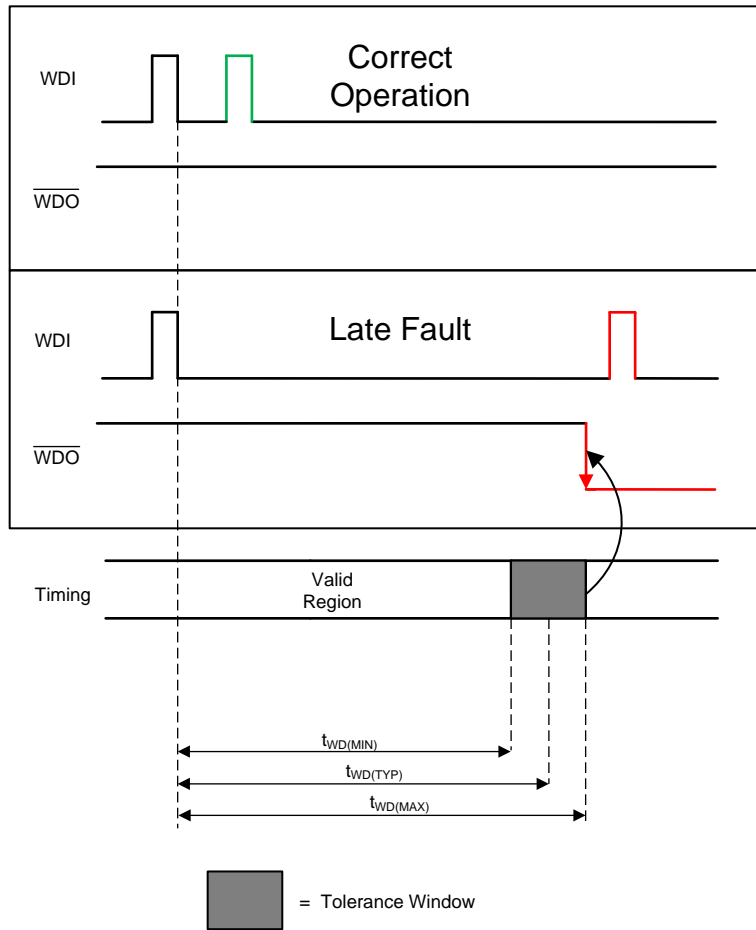


Figure 2. Watchdog Timing Diagram

6.7 Typical Characteristics

all typical characteristics curves are taken at 25°C with 1.6 V ≤ VDD ≤ 6.5 V (unless other wise noted)

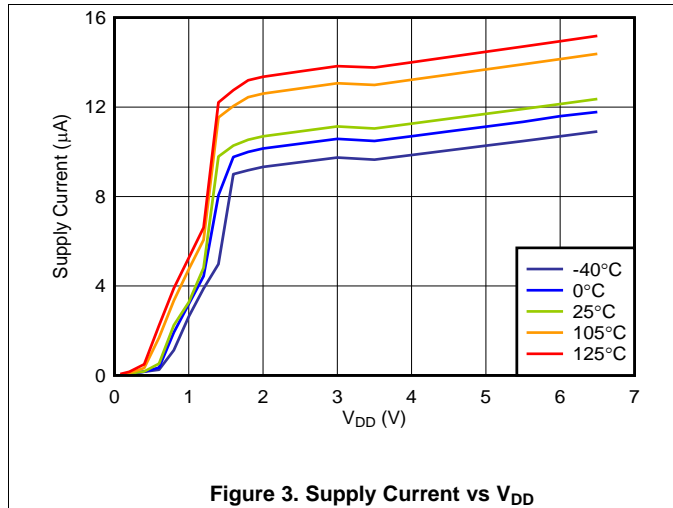


Figure 3. Supply Current vs VDD

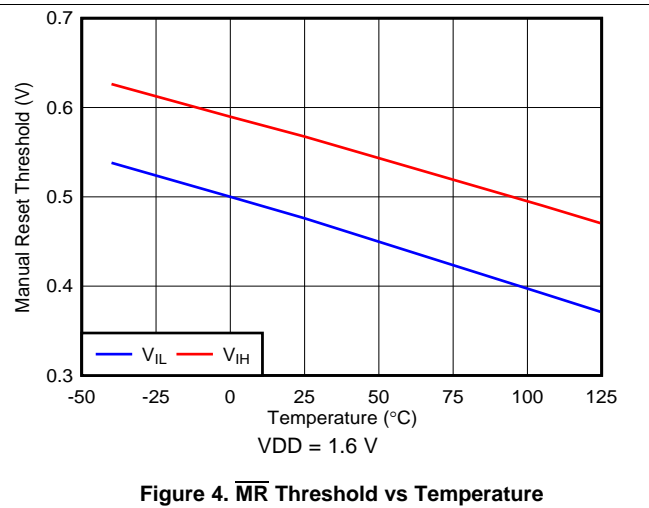


Figure 4. MR Threshold vs Temperature

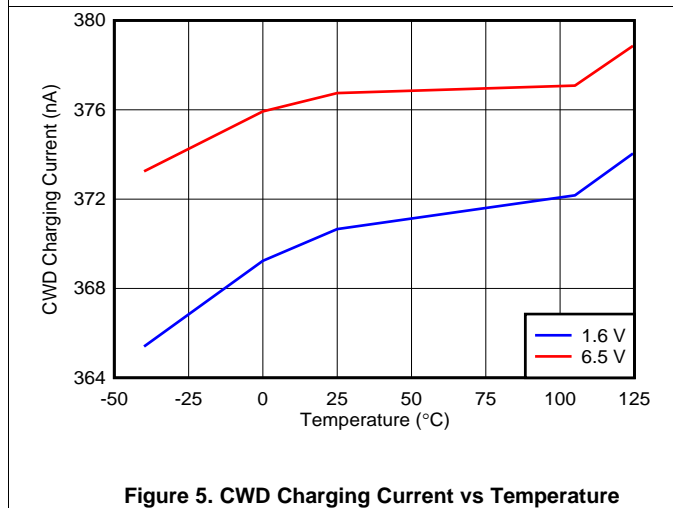


Figure 5. CWD Charging Current vs Temperature

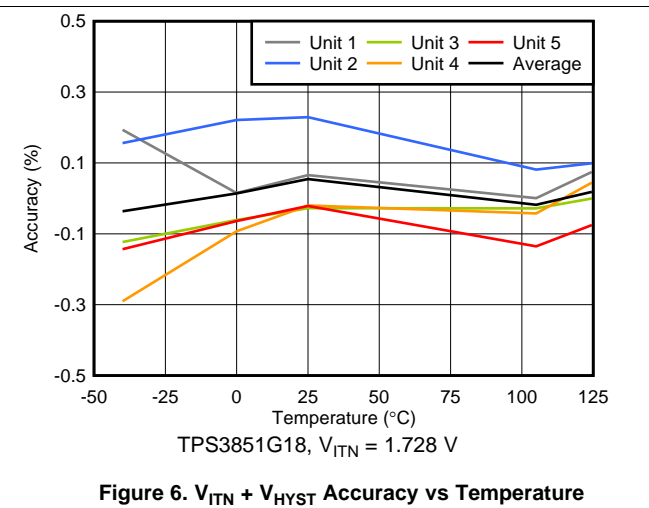


Figure 6. VITN + VHYS Accuracy vs Temperature

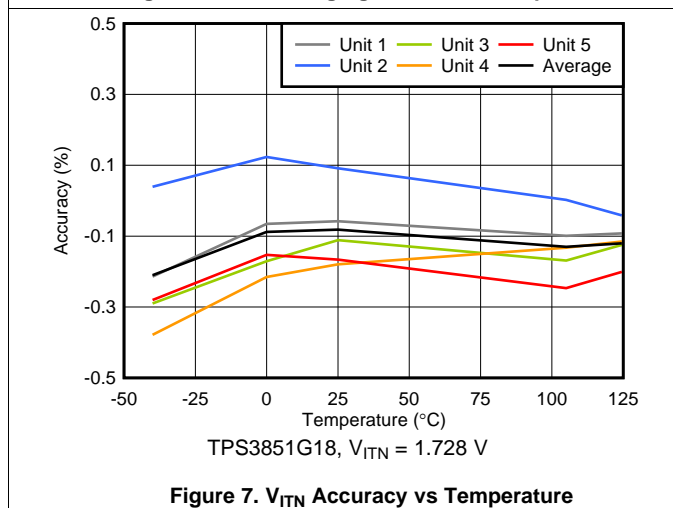


Figure 7. VITN Accuracy vs Temperature

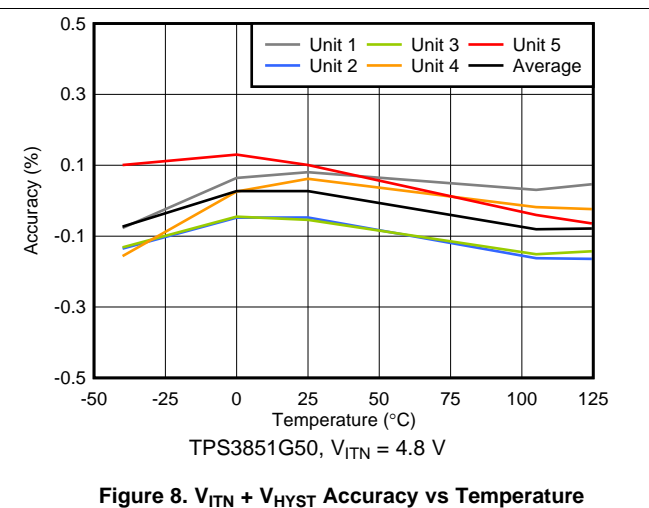


Figure 8. VITN + VHYS Accuracy vs Temperature

Typical Characteristics (continued)

all typical characteristics curves are taken at 25°C with $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{VDD} \leq 6.5\text{ V}$ (unless other wise noted)

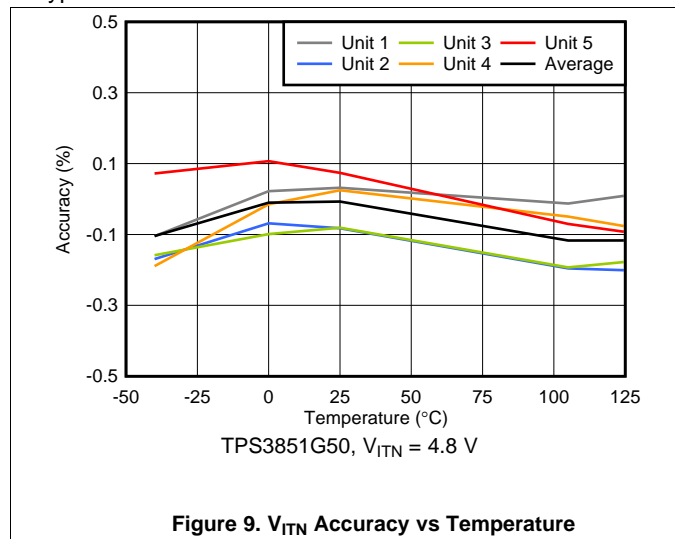


Figure 9. V_{ITN} Accuracy vs Temperature

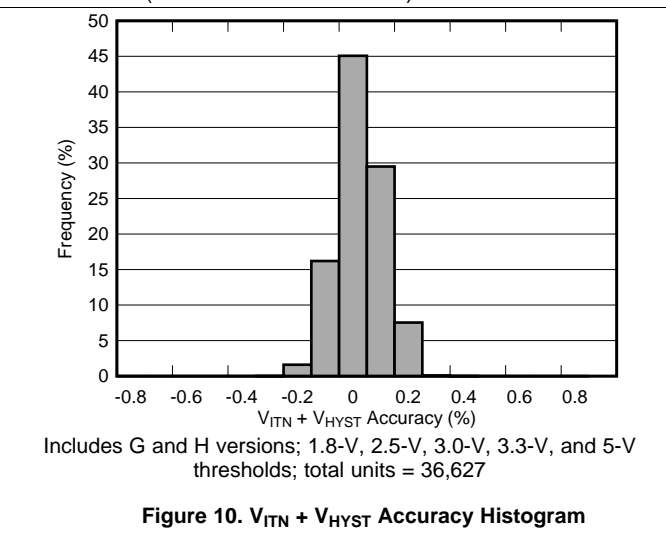


Figure 10. $V_{ITN} + V_{HYST}$ Accuracy Histogram

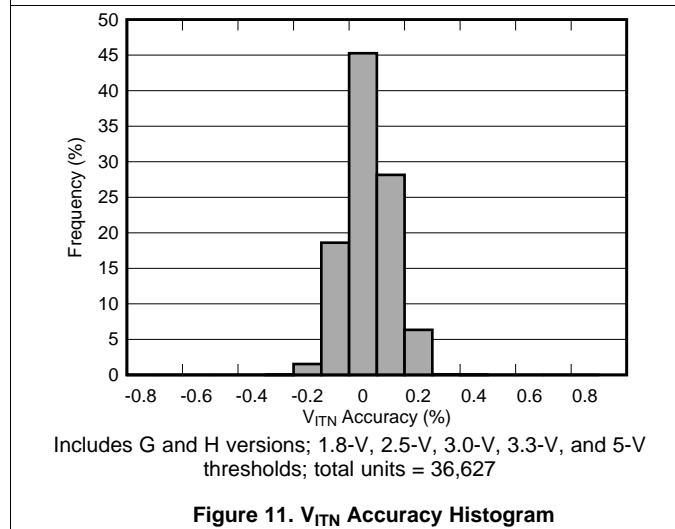


Figure 11. V_{ITN} Accuracy Histogram

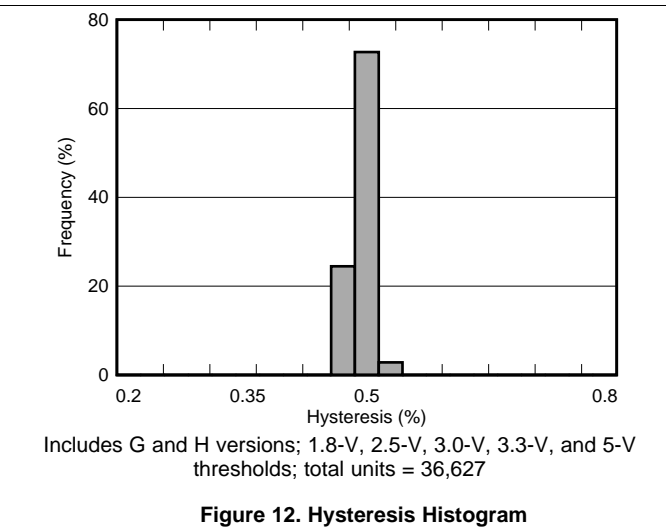


Figure 12. Hysteresis Histogram

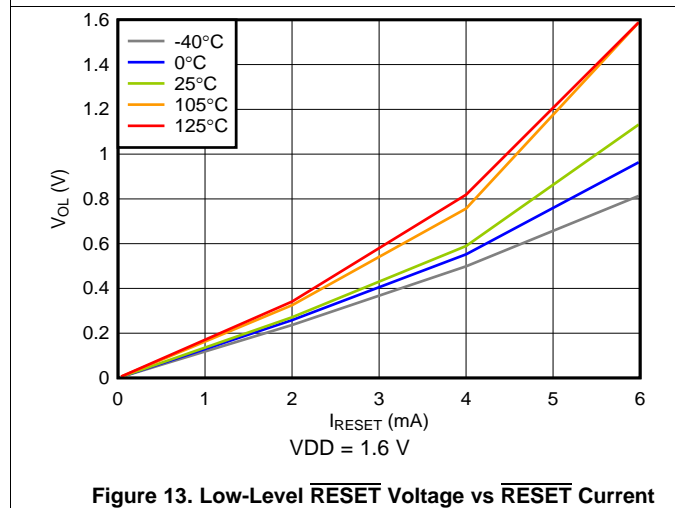


Figure 13. Low-Level $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Voltage vs $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Current

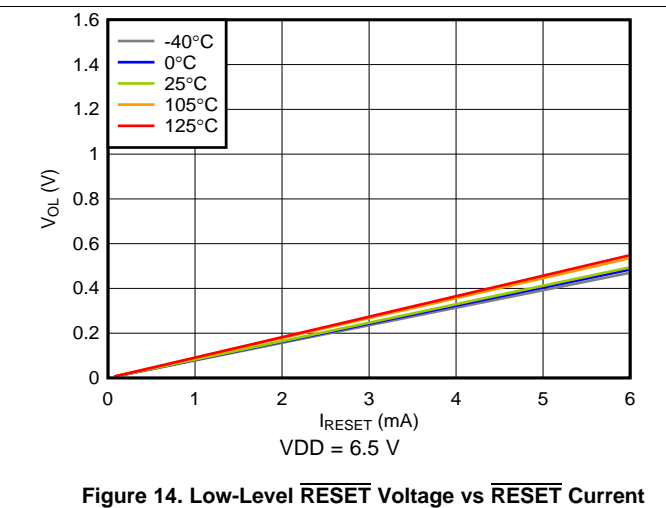
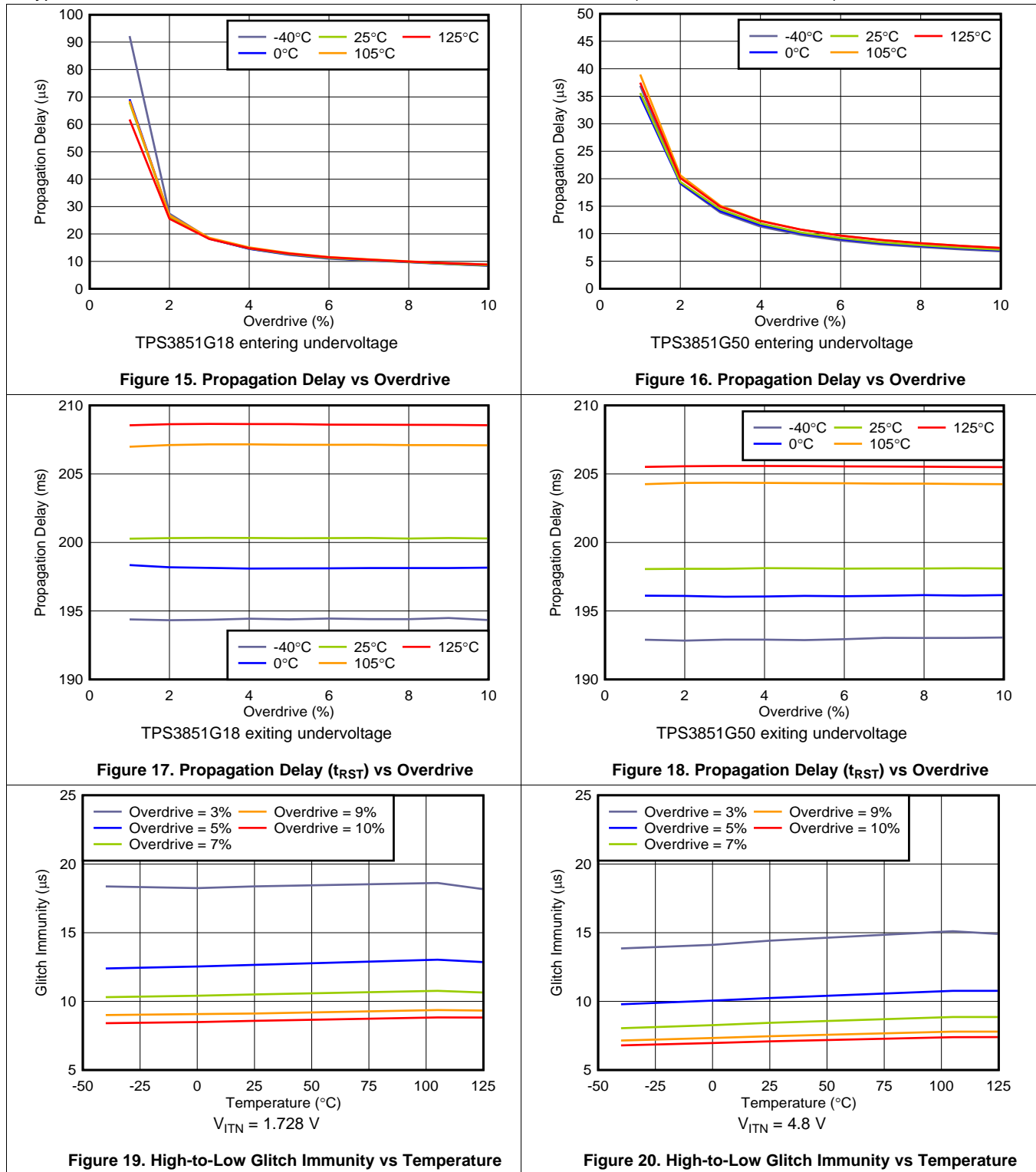


Figure 14. Low-Level $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Voltage vs $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Current

Typical Characteristics (continued)

all typical characteristics curves are taken at 25°C with 1.6 V ≤ VDD ≤ 6.5 V (unless other wise noted)

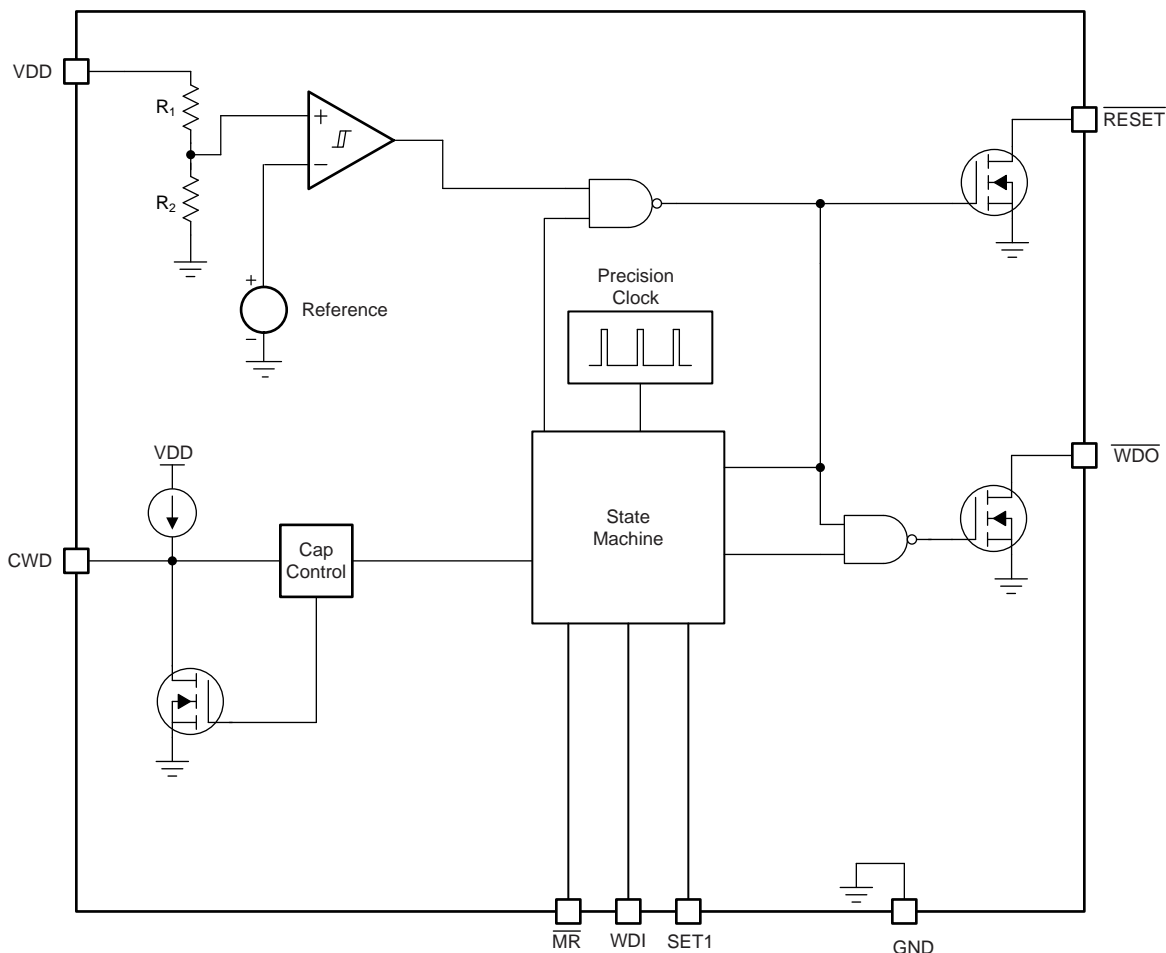


7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TPS3851 is a high-accuracy voltage supervisor with an integrated watchdog timer. This device includes a precision undervoltage supervisor with a threshold that achieves 0.8% accuracy over the specified temperature range of -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$. In addition, the TPS3851 includes accurate hysteresis on the threshold, making the device ideal for use with tight tolerance systems where voltage supervisors must ensure a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ before the minimum supply tolerance of the microprocessor or system-on-a-chip (SoC) is reached. There are two options for the watchdog timing standard and extended timing. To get standard timing use the TPS3851Xyy(y)S, for extended timing use the TPS3851Xyy(y)E.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



(1) Note: $R_1 + R_2 = 4.5 \text{ M}\Omega$.

Functional Block Diagram (continued)

7.2.1 Feature Description

7.2.1.1 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$

Connect $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ to V_{PU} through a 1-k Ω to 100-k Ω pullup resistor. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ remains high (deasserted) when V_{DD} is greater than the negative threshold voltage (V_{ITN}). If V_{DD} falls below the negative threshold (V_{ITN}), then $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is asserted, driving the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin to low impedance. When V_{DD} rises above $V_{\text{ITN}} + V_{\text{HYST}}$, a delay circuit is enabled that holds $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ low for a specified reset delay period (t_{RST}). When the reset delay has elapsed, the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin goes to a high-impedance state and uses a pullup resistor to hold $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ high. The pullup resistor must be connected to the proper voltage rail to allow other devices to be connected at the correct interface voltage. To ensure proper voltage levels, give some consideration when choosing the pullup resistor values. The pullup resistor value is determined by output logic low voltage (V_{OL}), capacitive loading, leakage current (I_{D}), and the current through the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin $I_{\overline{\text{RESET}}}$.

7.2.1.2 Manual Reset $\overline{\text{MR}}$

The manual reset ($\overline{\text{MR}}$) input allows a processor or other logic circuits to initiate a reset. A logic low on $\overline{\text{MR}}$ causes $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ to assert. After $\overline{\text{MR}}$ returns to a logic high and V_{DD} is above $V_{\text{ITN}} + V_{\text{HYST}}$, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is deasserted after the reset delay time (t_{RST}). If $\overline{\text{MR}}$ is not controlled externally, then $\overline{\text{MR}}$ can either be connected to V_{DD} or left floating because the $\overline{\text{MR}}$ pin is internally pulled up.

7.2.1.3 UV Fault Detection

The TPS3851 features undervoltage detection for common rails between 1.8 V and 5 V. The voltage is monitored on the input rail of the device. If V_{DD} drops below V_{ITN} , then $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is asserted (driven low). When V_{DD} is above $V_{\text{ITN}} + V_{\text{HYST}}$, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ deasserts after t_{RST} , as shown in Figure 21. The internal comparator has built-in hysteresis that provides some noise immunity and ensures stable operation. Although not required in most cases, for noisy applications, good analog design practice is to place a 1-nF to 100-nF bypass capacitor close to the VDD pin to reduce sensitivity to transient voltages on the monitored signal.

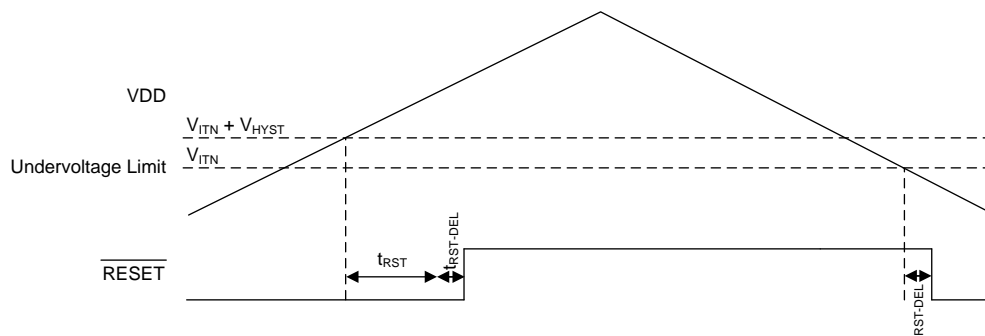


Figure 21. Undervoltage Detection

7.2.1.4 Watchdog Mode

This section provides information for the watchdog mode of operation.

7.2.1.4.1 CWD

The CWD pin provides the user the functionality of both high-precision, factory-programmed watchdog timing options and user-programmable watchdog timing. The TPS3851 features three options for setting the watchdog timer: connecting a capacitor to the CWD pin, connecting a pullup resistor to VDD, and leaving the CWD pin unconnected. The configuration of the CWD pin is evaluated by the device every time V_{DD} enters the valid region ($V_{\text{ITN}} + V_{\text{HYST}} < V_{\text{DD}}$). The pin evaluation is controlled by an internal state machine that determines which option is connected to the CWD pin. The sequence of events typically takes 381 μs (t_{INIT}) to determine if the CWD pin is left unconnected, pulled-up through a resistor, or connected to a capacitor. If the CWD pin is being pulled up to VDD, a 10-k Ω resistor is required.

Functional Block Diagram (continued)

7.2.1.4.2 Watchdog Input WDI

WDI is the watchdog timer input that controls the \overline{WDO} output. The WDI input is triggered by the falling edge of the input signal. To ensure proper functionality of the watchdog timer, always issue the WDI pulse before $t_{WD(MIN)}$. If the pulse is issued in this region, then \overline{WDO} remains unasserted. Otherwise, the device asserts \overline{WDO} , putting the \overline{WDO} pin into a low-impedance state.

The watchdog input (WDI) is a digital pin. In order to ensure there is no increase in I_{DD} , drive the WDI pin to either VDD or GND at all times. Putting the pin to an intermediate voltage can cause an increase in supply current (I_{DD}) because of the architecture of the digital logic gates. When \overline{RESET} is asserted, the watchdog is disabled and all signals input to WDI are ignored. When \overline{RESET} is no longer asserted, the device resumes normal operation and no longer ignores the signal on WDI. If the watchdog is disabled, drive the WDI pin to either VDD or GND. Figure 22 shows the valid region for a WDI pulse to be issued to prevent \overline{WDO} from being triggered and pulled low.

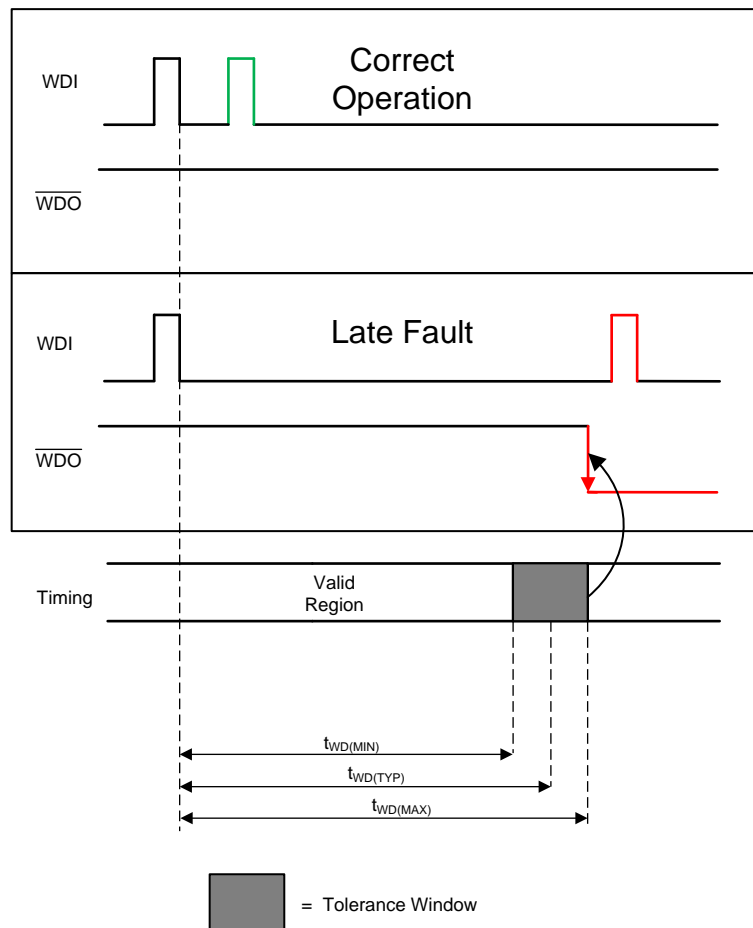


Figure 22. Watchdog Timing Diagram

7.2.1.4.3 Watchdog Output \overline{WDO}

The TPS3851 features a watchdog timer with an independent watchdog output (\overline{WDO}). The independent watchdog output provides the flexibility to flag a fault in the watchdog timing without performing an entire system reset. When \overline{RESET} is not asserted (high), the \overline{WDO} signal maintains normal operation. When asserted, \overline{WDO} remains low for t_{RST} . When the \overline{RESET} signal is asserted (low), the \overline{WDO} pin goes to a high-impedance state. When \overline{RESET} is unasserted, the watchdog timer resumes normal operation.

Functional Block Diagram (continued)

7.2.1.4.4 SET1

The SET1 pin can enable and disable the watchdog timer. If SET1 is set to GND, the watchdog timer is disabled and WDI is ignored. If the watchdog timer is disabled, drive the WDI pin to either GND or VDD to ensure that there is no increase in I_{DD}. When SET1 is logic high, the watchdog operates normally. The SET1 pin can be changed dynamically; however, if the watchdog is going from disabled to enabled there is a 150-μs setup time where the watchdog does not respond to changes on WDI, as shown in Figure 23.

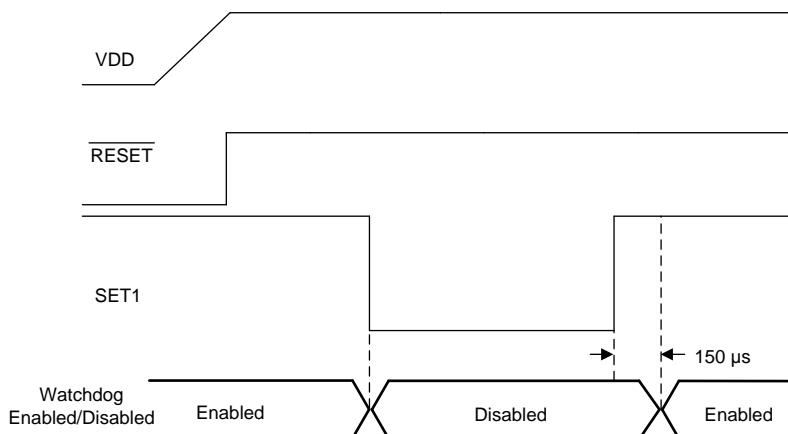


Figure 23. Enabling and Disabling the Watchdog

7.3 Device Functional Modes

Table 1 summarises the functional modes of the TPS3851.

Table 1. Device Functional Modes

V _{DD}	WDI	WDO	RESET
V _{DD} < V _{POR}	---	---	Undefined
V _{POR} ≤ V _{DD} < V _{DD(min)}	Ignored	High	Low
V _{DD(min)} ≤ V _{DD} ≤ V _{ITN} + V _{HYST} ⁽¹⁾	Ignored	High	Low
V _{DD} > V _{ITN} ⁽²⁾	t _{PULSE} < t _{WD(min)} ⁽³⁾	High	High
V _{DD} > V _{ITN} ⁽²⁾	t _{PULSE} > t _{WD(min)} ⁽³⁾	Low	High

(1) Only valid before V_{DD} has gone above V_{ITN} + V_{HYST}.

(2) Only valid after V_{DD} has gone above V_{ITN} + V_{HYST}.

(3) Where t_{pulse} is the time between the falling edges on WDI.

7.3.1 V_{DD} is Below V_{POR} (V_{DD} < V_{POR})

When V_{DD} is less than V_{POR}, RESET is undefined and can be either high or low. The state of RESET largely depends on the load that the RESET pin is experiencing.

7.3.2 Above Power-On-Reset, But Less Than V_{DD(min)} (V_{POR} ≤ V_{DD} < V_{DD(min)})

When the voltage on V_{DD} is less than V_{DD(min)}, and greater than or equal to V_{POR}, the RESET signal is asserted (logic low). When RESET is asserted, the watchdog output WDO is in a high-impedance state regardless of the WDI signal that is input to the device.

7.3.3 Normal Operation (V_{DD} ≥ V_{DD(min)})

When V_{DD} is greater than or equal to V_{DD(min)}, the RESET signal is determined by V_{DD}. When RESET is asserted, WDO goes to a high-impedance state. WDO is then pulled high through the pullup resistor.

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 following sections describe in detail proper device implementation, depending on the final application requirements.

8.1.1 CWD Functionality

The TPS3851 features three options for setting the watchdog timer: connecting a capacitor to the CWD pin, connecting a pullup resistor to VDD, and leaving the CWD pin unconnected. Figure 24 shows a schematic drawing of all three options. If this pin is connected to VDD through a 10-k Ω pullup resistor or left unconnected (high impedance), then the factory-programmed watchdog timeouts are enabled; see the *Factory-Programmed Timing Options* section. Otherwise, the watchdog timeout can be adjusted by placing a capacitor from the CWD pin to ground.

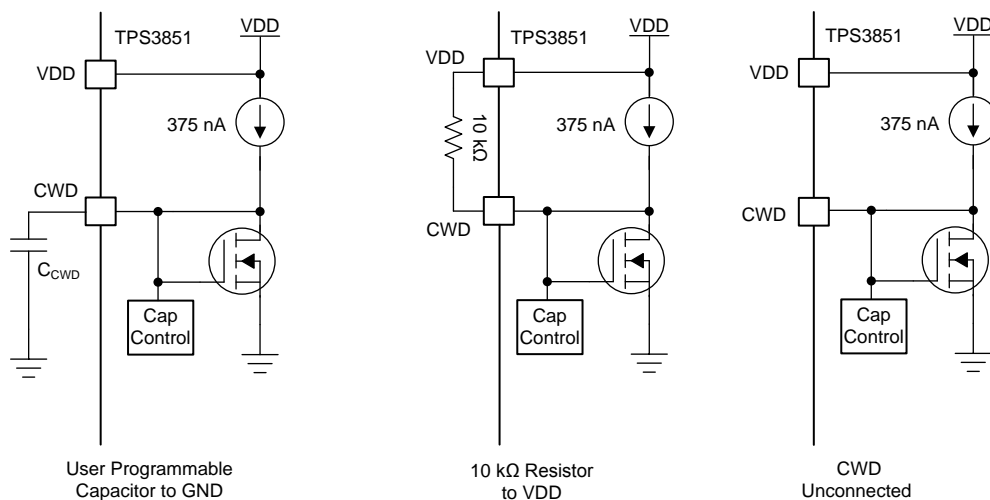


Figure 24. CWD Charging Circuit

8.1.1.1 Factory-Programmed Timing Options

If using the factory-programmed timing options (listed in Table 2), the CWD pin must either be unconnected or pulled up to VDD through a 10-k Ω pullup resistor. Using these options enables high-precision, 15% accurate watchdog timing.

Table 2. Factory Programmed Watchdog Timing

INPUT		STANDARD AND EXTENDED TIMING WDT (t_{WD})			UNIT
CWD	SET1	MIN	TYP	MAX	
NC	0	Watchdog disabled			
NC	1	1360	1600	1840	ms
10 k Ω to VDD	0	Watchdog disabled			
10 k Ω to VDD	1	170	200	230	ms

Application Information (continued)

8.1.1.2 Adjustable Capacitor Timing

Adjustable capacitor timing is achievable by connecting a capacitor to the CWD pin. If a capacitor is connected to CWD, then a 375-nA, constant-current source charges C_{CWD} until $V_{CWD} = 1.21$ V. [Table 3](#) shows how to calculate t_{WD} using [Equation 1](#) and [Equation 2](#) and the SET1 pin. The TPS3851 determines the watchdog timeout with the formulas given in [Equation 1](#) and [Equation 2](#), where C_{CWD} is in nanofarads and t_{WD} is in milliseconds.

$$t_{WD(\text{standard})} (\text{ms}) = 3.23 \times C_{CWD} (\text{nF}) + 0.381 (\text{ms}) \quad (1)$$

$$t_{WD(\text{extended})} (\text{ms}) = 77.4 \times C_{CWD} (\text{nF}) + 55 (\text{ms}) \quad (2)$$

The TPS3851 is designed and tested using C_{CWD} capacitors between 100 pF and 1 μ F. Note that [Equation 1](#) and [Equation 2](#) are for ideal capacitors, capacitor tolerances vary the actual device timing. For the most accurate timing, use ceramic capacitors with COG dielectric material. If a C_{CWD} capacitor is used, [Equation 1](#) can be used to set t_{WD} for standard timing. Use [Equation 2](#) to calculate t_{WD} for extended timing. [Table 4](#) shows the minimum and maximum calculated t_{WD} values using an ideal capacitor for both the standard and extended timing.

Table 3. Programmable CWD Timing

INPUT		STANDARD TIMING WDT (t_{WD})			EXTENDED TIMING WDT (t_{WD})			UNIT
CWD	SET1	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
C_{CWD}	0	Watchdog disabled			Watchdog disabled			
C_{CWD}	1	$t_{WD(\text{std})} \times 0.85$	$t_{WD(\text{std})}^{(1)}$	$t_{WD(\text{std})} \times 1.15$	$t_{WD(\text{ext})} \times 0.85$	$t_{WD(\text{ext})}^{(2)}$	$t_{WD(\text{ext})} \times 1.15$	ms

(1) Calculated from [Equation 1](#) using an ideal capacitor.

(2) Calculated from [Equation 2](#) using an ideal capacitor.

Table 4. t_{WD} Values for Common Ideal Capacitor Values

C_{CWD}	STANDARD TIMING WDT (t_{WD})			EXTENDED TIMING WDT (t_{WD})			UNIT
	MIN ⁽¹⁾	TYP	MAX ⁽¹⁾	MIN ⁽¹⁾	TYP	MAX ⁽¹⁾	
100 pF	0.598	0.704	0.809	53.33	62.74	72.15	ms
1 nF	3.069	3.611	4.153	112.5	132.4	152.3	ms
10 nF	27.78	32.68	37.58	704.7	829	953.4	ms
100 nF	274.9	323.4	371.9	6626	7795	8964	ms
1 μ F	2746	3230	3715	65837	77455	89073	ms

(1) The minimum and maximum values are calculated using an ideal capacitor.

8.1.2 Overdrive Voltage

Forcing a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is dependent on two conditions: the amplitude V_{DD} is beyond the trip point (ΔV_1 and ΔV_2), and the length of time that the voltage is beyond the trip point (t_1 and t_2). If the voltage is just under the trip point for a long period of time, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ asserts and the output is pulled low. However, if V_{DD} is just under the trip point for a few nanoseconds, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ does not assert and the output remains high. The length of time required for $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ to assert can be changed by increasing the amount V_{DD} goes under the trip point. If V_{DD} is under the trip point by 10%, the amount of time required for the comparator to respond is much faster and causes $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ to assert much quicker than when barely under the trip point voltage. Equation 3 shows how to calculate the percentage overdrive.

$$\text{Overdrive} = |(V_{\text{DD}} / V_{\text{ITX}} - 1) \times 100\%| \quad (3)$$

In Equation 3, V_{ITX} corresponds to the threshold trip point. If V_{DD} is exceeding the positive threshold, $V_{\text{ITN}} + V_{\text{HYST}}$ is used. V_{ITN} is used when V_{DD} is falling below the negative threshold. In Figure 25, t_1 and t_2 correspond to the amount of time that V_{DD} is over the threshold; the propagation delay versus overdrive for V_{ITN} and $V_{\text{ITN}} + V_{\text{HYST}}$ is illustrated in Figure 16 and Figure 18, respectively.

The TPS3851 is relatively immune to short positive and negative transients on VDD because of the overdrive voltage curve.

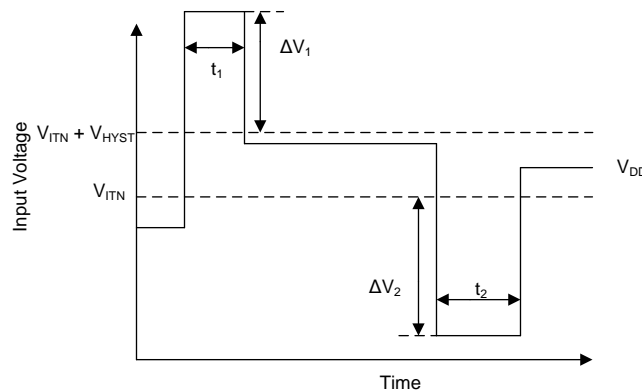
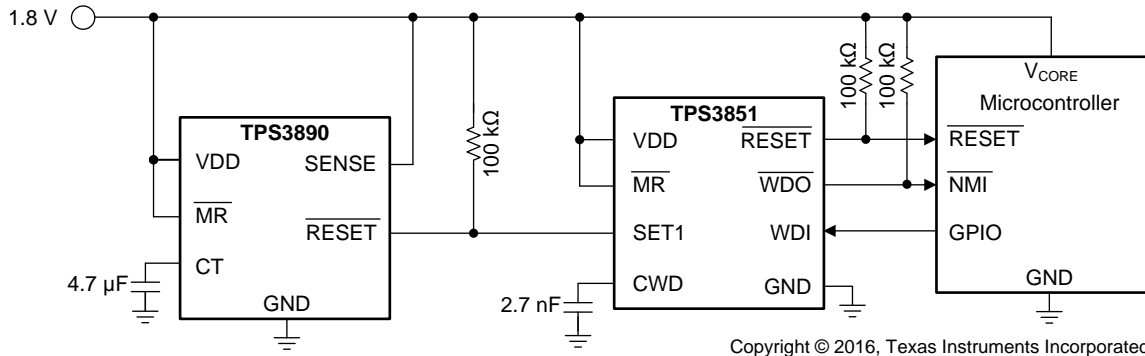


Figure 25. Overdrive Voltage

8.2 Typical Application



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Figure 26. Monitoring the Supply Voltage and Watchdog Supervision of a Microcontroller

8.2.1 Design Requirements

PARAMETER	DESIGN REQUIREMENT	DESIGN RESULT
Watchdog disable for initialization period	Watchdog must remain disabled for 5 seconds until logic enables the watchdog timer	5.02 seconds (typ)
Output logic voltage	1.8-V CMOS	1.8V CMOS
Monitored rail	1.8 V with a 5% threshold	Worst-case $V_{ITN} = 1.714 \text{ V} - 4.7\%$
Watchdog timeout	10 ms typical	$t_{WD(min)} = 7.3 \text{ ms}$, $t_{WD(TYP)} = 9.1 \text{ ms}$, $t_{WD(max)} = 11 \text{ ms}$
Maximum device current consumption	50 μA	37 μA when $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ or $\overline{\text{WDO}}$ is asserted ⁽¹⁾

(1) Only includes the TPS3851G18S current consumption.

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

8.2.2.1 Monitoring the 1.8-V Rail

The undervoltage comparator allows for precise voltage supervision of common rails between 1.8 V and 5.0 V. This application calls for very tight monitoring of the rail with only 5% of variation allowed on the rail. To ensure this requirement is met, the TPS3851G18S was chosen for its -4% threshold. To calculate the worst-case for V_{ITN} , the accuracy must also be taken into account. The worst-case for V_{ITN} can be calculated by Equation 4:

$$V_{ITN(\text{Worst Case})} = V_{ITN(\text{typ})} \times 0.992 = 1.8 \times 0.96 \times 0.992 = 1.714 \text{ V} \quad (4)$$

8.2.2.2 Calculating $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ and $\overline{\text{WDO}}$ Pullup Resistor

The TPS3851 uses an open-drain configuration for the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ circuit, as shown in Figure 27. When the FET is off, the resistor pulls the drain of the transistor to VDD and when the FET is turned on, the FET attempts to pull the drain to ground, thus creating an effective resistor divider. The resistors in this divider must be chosen to ensure that V_{OL} is below the maximum value. To choose the proper pullup resistor, there are three key specifications to keep in mind: the pullup voltage (V_{PU}), the recommended maximum $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin current ($I_{\overline{\text{RESET}}}$), and V_{OL} . The maximum V_{OL} is 0.4 V, meaning that the effective resistor divider created must be able to bring the voltage on the reset pin below 0.4 V with $I_{\overline{\text{RESET}}}$ kept below 10 mA. For this example, with a V_{PU} of 1.8 V, a resistor must be chosen to keep $I_{\overline{\text{RESET}}}$ below 50 μA because this value is the maximum consumption current allowed. To ensure this specification is met, a pullup resistor value of 100 k Ω was selected, which sinks a maximum of 18 μA when $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ or $\overline{\text{WDO}}$ is asserted. As illustrated in Figure 13, the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ current is at 18 μA and the low-level output voltage is approximately zero.

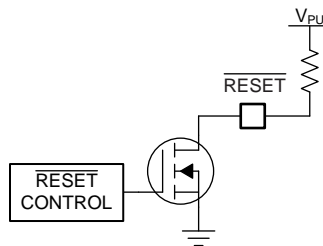


Figure 27. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Open-Drain Configuration

8.2.2.3 Setting the Watchdog

As illustrated in Figure 24 there are three options for setting the watchdog timer. The design specifications in this application require the programmable timing option (external capacitor connected to CWD). When a capacitor is connected to the CWD pin, the watchdog timer is governed by Equation 1 for the standard timing version. Note that only the standard version is capable of meeting this timing requirement. Equation 1 is only valid for ideal capacitors, any temperature or voltage derating must be accounted for separately.

$$C_{\text{CWD}} \text{ (nF)} = (t_{\text{WD}} \text{ (ms)} - 0.0381) / 3.23 = (10 - 0.381) / 3.23 = 2.97 \text{ nF} \quad (5)$$

The nearest standard capacitor value to 2.9 nF is 2.7 nF. Selecting 2.7 nF for the C_{CWD} capacitor gives the following minimum timing parameters:

$$t_{\text{WD(MIN)}} = 0.85 \times t_{\text{WD(TYP)}} = 0.85 \times (3.23 \times 2.7 + 0.381) = 7.73 \text{ ms} \quad (6)$$

$$t_{\text{WD(MAX)}} = 1.15 \times t_{\text{WD(TYP)}} = 1.15 \times (3.23 \times 2.7 + 0.381) = 10.46 \text{ ms} \quad (7)$$

Capacitor tolerance also influences $t_{\text{WD(MIN)}}$ and $t_{\text{WD(MAX)}}$. Select a ceramic COG dielectric capacitor for high accuracy. For 2.7 nF, COG capacitors are readily available with 5% tolerances. This selection results in a 5% decrease in $t_{\text{WD(MIN)}}$ and a 5% increase in $t_{\text{WD(MAX)}}$, giving 7.34 ms and 11 ms, respectively. To ensure proper functionality, a falling edge must be issued before $t_{\text{WD(min)}}$. Figure 29 illustrates that a WDI signal with a period of 5 ms keeps $\overline{\text{WDO}}$ from asserting.

8.2.2.4 Watchdog Disabled During Initialization Period

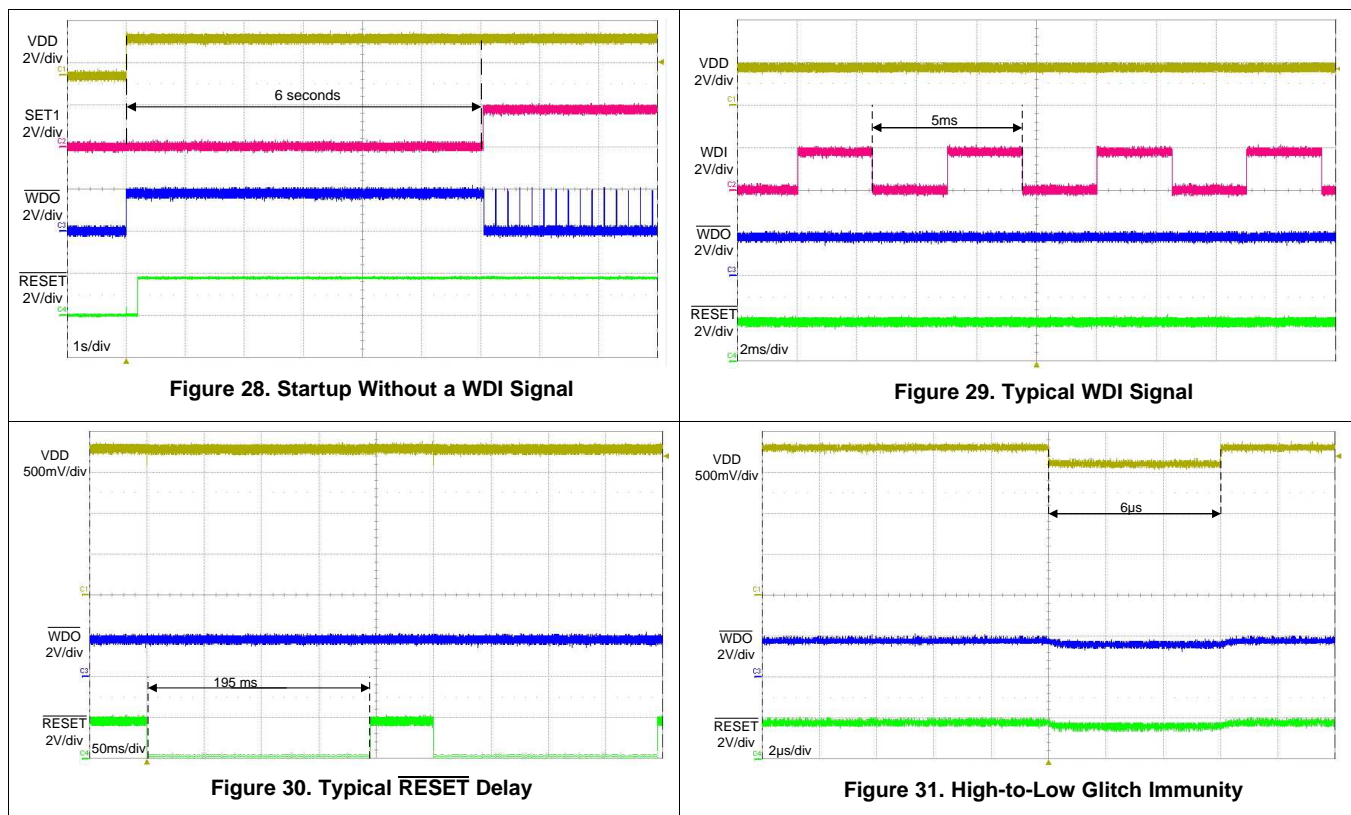
The watchdog is often needed to be disabled during startup to allow for an initialization period. When the initialization period is over, the watchdog timer is turned back on to allow the microcontroller to be monitored by the TPS3851. To achieve this setup, SET1 must start at GND. In this design, SET1 is controlled by a [TPS3890](#) supervisor. In this application, the TPS3890 was chosen to monitor V_{DD} as well, which means that the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ on the TPS3890 stays low until V_{DD} rises above V_{ITN}. When V_{DD} comes up, the delay time can be adjusted through the CT capacitor on the TPS3890. With this approach, the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ delay can be adjusted from a minimum of 25 μs to a maximum of 30 seconds. For this design, a typical delay of 5 seconds is needed before the watchdog timer is enabled. The CT capacitor calculation (see the [TPS3890 data sheet](#)) yields an ideal capacitance of 4.67 μF , giving a closest standard ceramic capacitor value of 4.7 μF . When connecting a 4.7- μF capacitor from $\overline{\text{CT}}$ to GND, the typical delay time is 5 seconds. [Figure 28](#) shows that when the watchdog is disabled, the $\overline{\text{WDO}}$ output remains high. However when SET1 goes high and there is no WDI signal, $\overline{\text{WDO}}$ begins to assert. See the [TPS3890 data sheet](#) for detailed information on the TPS3890.

8.2.3 Glitch Immunity

[Figure 31](#) shows the high-to-low glitch immunity for the TPS3851G18S with a 7% overdrive with V_{DD} starting at 1.8 V. This curve shows that V_{DD} can go below the threshold for at least 6 μs before $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ asserts.

8.2.4 Application Curves

Unless otherwise stated, application curves were taken at T_A = 25°C.



9 Power Supply Recommendations

This device is designed to operate from an input supply with a voltage range between 1.6 V and 6.5 V. An input supply capacitor is not required for this device; however, if the input supply is noisy, then good analog practice is to place a 0.1- μ F capacitor between the VDD pin and the GND pin.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

- Make sure that the connection to the VDD pin is low impedance. Good analog design practice is to place a 0.1- μ F ceramic capacitor as near as possible to the VDD pin.
- If a C_{CWD} capacitor or pullup resistor is used, place these components as close as possible to the CWD pin. If the CWD pin is left unconnected, make sure to minimize the amount of parasitic capacitance on the pin.
- Place the pullup resistors on $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ and $\overline{\text{WDO}}$ as close to the pin as possible.

10.2 Layout Example

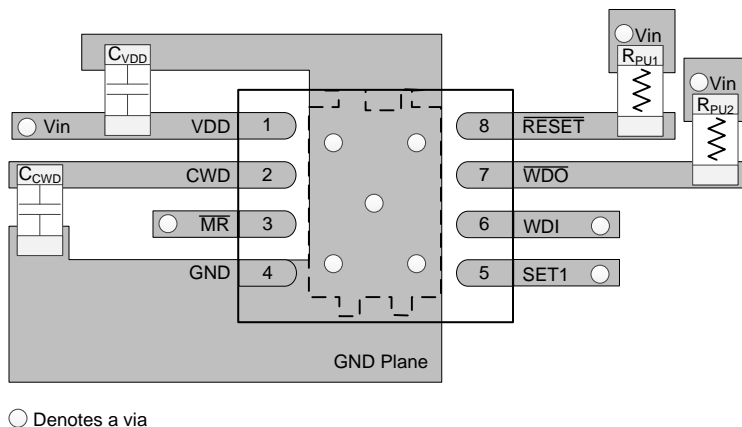


Figure 32. TPS3851 Recommended Layout

11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Device Support

11.1.1 Device Nomenclature

Table 5. Device Nomenclature

DESCRIPTION	NOMENCLATURE	VALUE
TPS3851 (high-accuracy supervisor with watchdog)	—	—
X (nominal threshold as a percent of the nominal monitored voltage)	G	$V_{ITN} = -4\%$
	H	$V_{ITN} = -7\%$
yy(y) (nominal monitored voltage option)	18	1.8 V
	25	2.5 V
	30	3.0 V
	33	3.3 V
	50	5.0 V
z (nominal watchdog timeout period)	S	$t_{WD} \text{ (ms)} = 3.23 \times C_{WD} \text{ (nF)} + 0.381 \text{ (ms)}$
	E	$t_{WD} \text{ (ms)} = 77.4 \times C_{WD} \text{ (nF)} + 55.2 \text{ (ms)}$

11.2 Documentation Support

11.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- [TPS3890 Low Quiescent Current, 1% Accurate Supervisor with Programmable Delay \(SLVSD65\)](#)
- [TPS3851EVM-780 Evaluation Module \(SBVU033\)](#)

11.3 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.4 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.

11.5 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.6 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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.

11.7 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
TPS3851G18EDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851DD	Samples
TPS3851G18EDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851DD	Samples
TPS3851G18SDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851DC	Samples
TPS3851G18SDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851DC	Samples
TPS3851G25EDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851ED	Samples
TPS3851G25EDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851ED	Samples
TPS3851G30EDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851FD	Samples
TPS3851G30EDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851FD	Samples
TPS3851G33EDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851GD	Samples
TPS3851G33EDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851GD	Samples
TPS3851G33SDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851GC	Samples
TPS3851G33SDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851GC	Samples
TPS3851G50EDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851HD	Samples
TPS3851G50EDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851HD	Samples
TPS3851G50SDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851HC	Samples
TPS3851G50SDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851HC	Samples
TPS3851H18EDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851LD	Samples

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
TPS3851H18EDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851LD	Samples
TPS3851H25EDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851MD	Samples
TPS3851H25EDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851MD	Samples
TPS3851H30EDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851ND	Samples
TPS3851H30EDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851ND	Samples
TPS3851H33EDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851PD	Samples
TPS3851H33EDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851PD	Samples
TPS3851H50EDRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851RD	Samples
TPS3851H50EDRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	851RD	Samples

(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) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(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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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS3851 :

- Automotive: [TPS3851-Q1](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

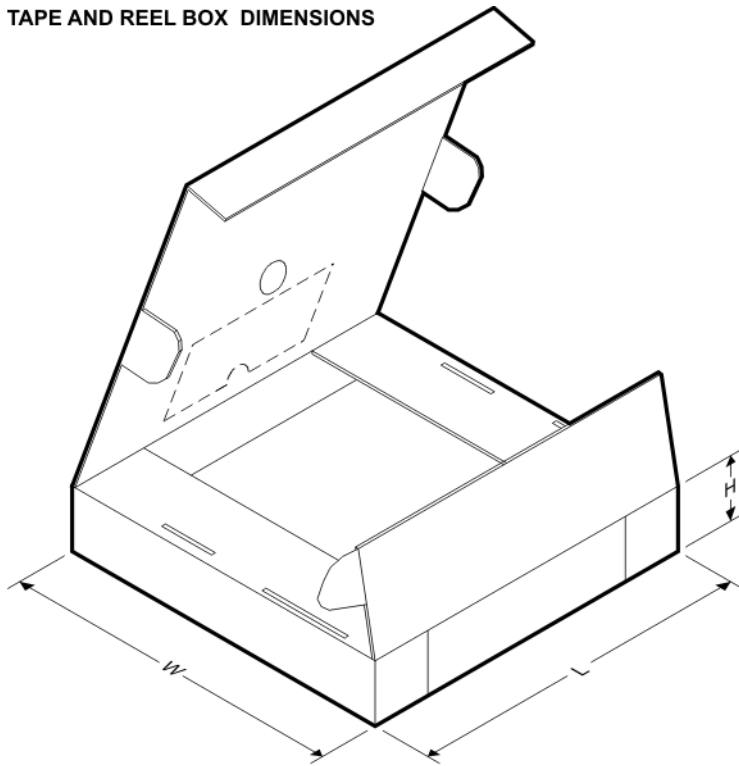
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE


*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
TPS3851G18EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G18EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G18SDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G18SDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G25EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G25EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G30EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G30EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G33EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G33EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G33SDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G33SDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G50EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G50EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G50SDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851G50SDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851H18EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851H18EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2

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
TPS3851H25EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851H25EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851H30EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851H30EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851H33EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851H33EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851H50EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS3851H50EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS3851G18EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851G18EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851G18SDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851G18SDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851G25EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851G25EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851G30EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851G30EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851G33EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS3851G33EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851G33SDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851G33SDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851G50EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851G50EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851G50SDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851G50SDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851H18EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851H18EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851H25EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851H25EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851H30EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851H30EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851H33EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851H33EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3851H50EDRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS3851H50EDRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0

DRB 8

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

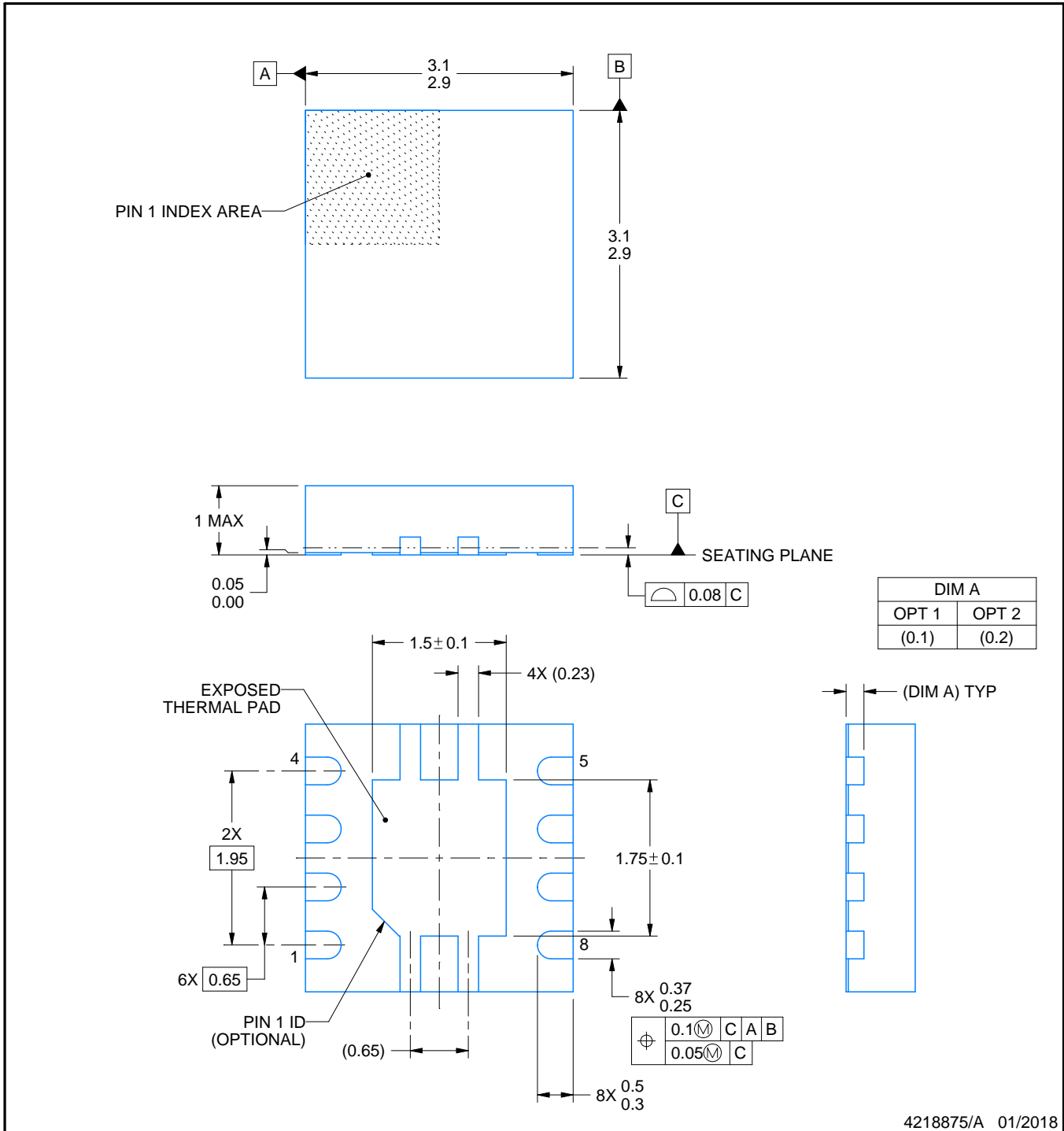
VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4203482/L



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NOTES:

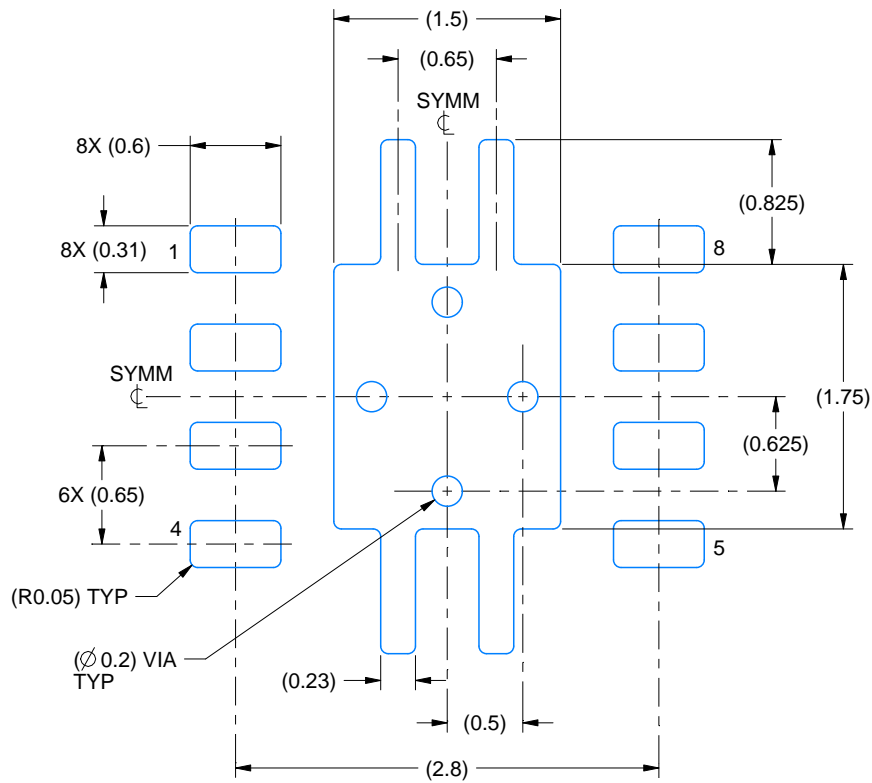
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

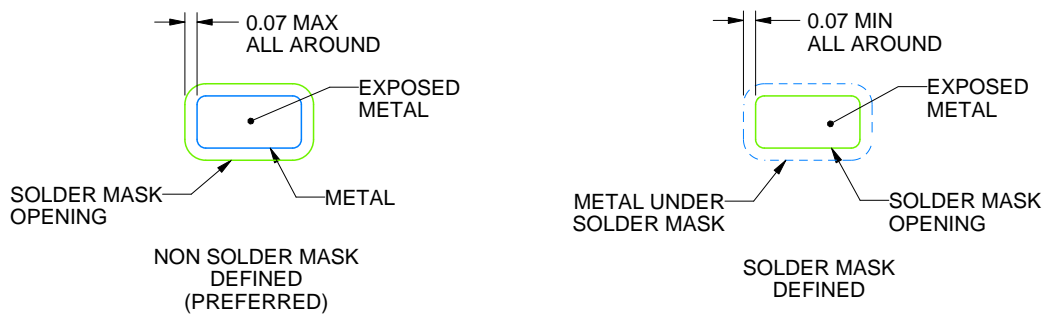
DRB0008A

VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4218875/A 01/2018

NOTES: (continued)

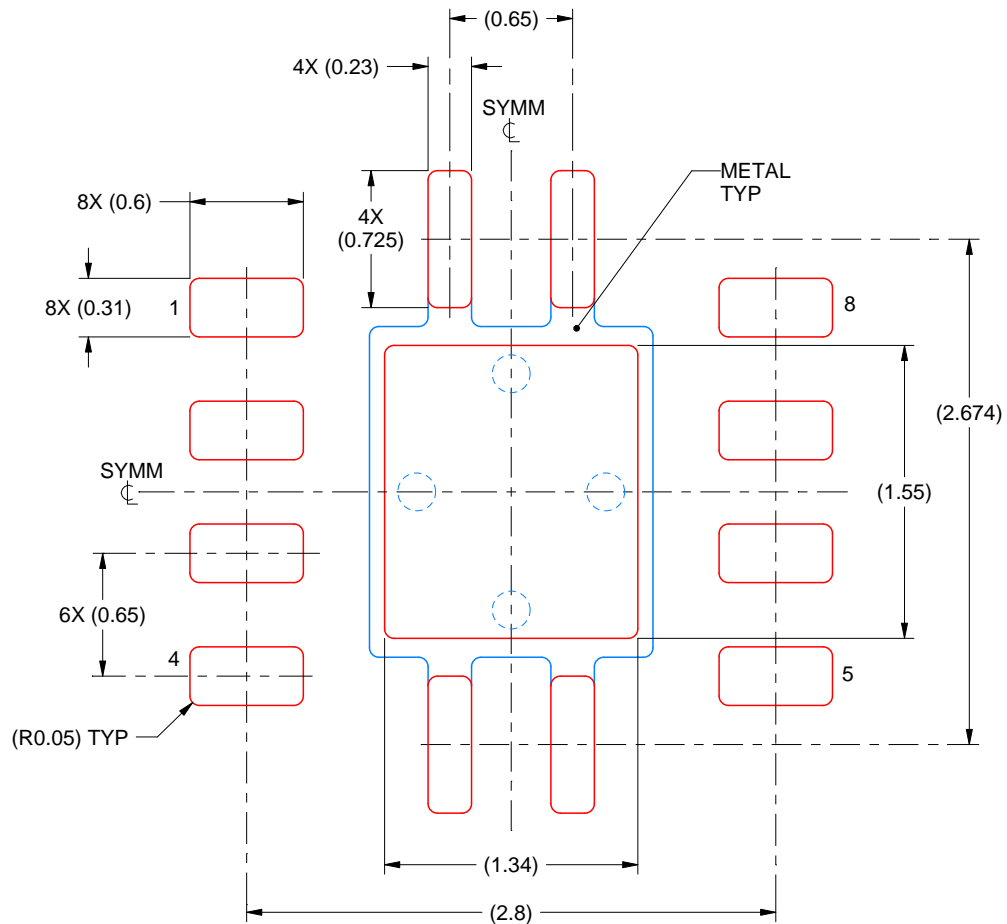
4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DRB0008A

VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD
84% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA
SCALE:25X

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NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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