UA78M 500mA, Positive-Voltage Linear Regulator

1 Features

- Input voltage range (V_{IN}): 5.3V to 30V
- Absolute maximum input voltage:
  - Legacy chip: 35V
  - New chip: 45V
- Fixed output voltage range (V_{OUT}): 3.3V to 12V
- Output current (I_{OUT}): Up to 500mA
- Quiescent current I_Q: 4.5mA
- Built-in, short-circuit current limiting and thermal protection
- Stable without any external components
- Operating junction temperature range:
  - Legacy chip C versions: 0°C to +125°C
  - Legacy chip I version: –40°C to +125°C
  - New chip: –40°C to +125°C

2 Applications

- Onboard charging
- Washers and dryers
- Residential lighting
- Battery backup units (BBU)
- Air conditioner outdoor units

3 Description

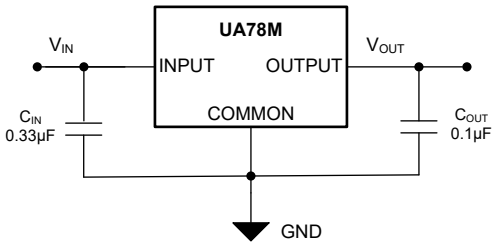
The UA78M fixed-voltage integrated-circuit voltage regulator is designed for a wide range of applications. Use the UA78M for on-card regulation to attenuate post regulation noise and distribution problems associated with single-point regulation. The UA78M delivers up to 500mA of output current. Additionally, the UA78M does not need external components for stable operation across the load current range. The internal current-limiting and thermal-shutdown features of this regulator help protect the device from overload.

The UA78M is characterized for the junction temperature range of –40°C to +125°C. Device performance for new and legacy chips is denoted throughout the document. See the *Device Nomenclature* table for more details.

Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE(1)	PACKAGE SIZE(2)
UA78M	DCY (SOT-223, 3)	6.5mm × 7mm
	KVU (TO-252, 3)	6.6mm × 10.11mm

(1) For more information, see the *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information*.
(2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.



Simplified Schematic

An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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4 Pin Configuration and Functions

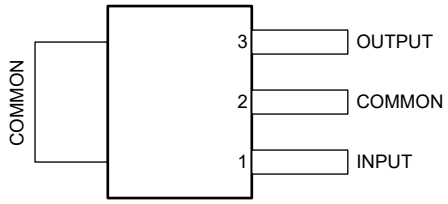


Figure 4-1. DCY Package, 3-Pin SOT-223 (Top View)

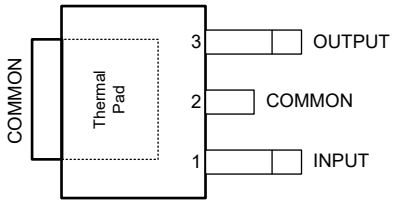


Figure 4-2. KVU Package, 3-Pin TO-252 (Top View)

Table 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
COMMON	2	—	Ground
INPUT	1	I	Input pin. Use the recommended capacitor value as listed in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. Place the input capacitor as close to the INPUT and COMMON pins of the device as possible.
OUTPUT	3	O	Output pin. Use the recommended capacitor value as listed in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. Place the output capacitor as close to the OUTPUT and COMMON pins of the device as possible.

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5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, V_I (for Legacy Chip)	UA78M33C, UA78M33I, UA78M05C, UA78M05I, UA78M06C, UA78M08C, UA78M09C, UA78M10C, UA78M12C		35	V
Input voltage, V_I (for New Chip)	UA78M33C, UA78M33I, UA78M05C, UA78M05I, UA78M09C, UA78M10C, UA78M12C		45	V
Output voltage, V_o (for New Chip)		-0.3	12	V
Junction temperature, T_J			150	°C
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, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

5.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins(1)	2500	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins(2)	2000	

(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.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VIN	Input voltage	UA78M33C , UA78M33I (Legacy chip)	5.3		25	V
		UA78M33C, UA78M33I (New chip)	5.3		30	
		UA78M05C, UA78M05I (Legacy chip)	7		25	
		UA78M05C, UA78M05I (New chip)	7		30	
		UA78M06 (Legacy chip)	8		25	
		UA78M08 (Legacy chip)	10.5		25	
		UA78M09 (Legacy chip)	11.5		26	
		UA78M09 (New chip)	11.5		30	
		UA78M10 (Legacy chip)	12.5		28	
		UA78M10 (New chip)	12.5		30	
		UA78M12 (Legacy chip)	14.5		30	
		UA78M12 (New chip)	14.5		30	
C_{IN} (2)	Input capacitor (3)			0.33		µF
C_{OUT} (2)	Output capacitor (4)			0.1	470	µF
I_O	Output current				500	mA
T_J	Operating junction temperature	UA78MxxC (Legacy chip)	0		125	°C
		UA78MxxI (Legacy chip)	–40		125	
		UA78MxxC , UA78MxxI (New chip)	–40		125	

(1) All voltages are with respect to GND.
(2) UA78M regulator does not need any external capacitors for LDO stability.
(3) An input capacitor with value of 0.33 µF is recommended to counteract the effect of source resistance and inductance, which can in some cases cause symptoms of system level instability such as ringing or oscillation, especially in the presence of load transients.
(4) An output capacitor with value of 0.1 µF is recommended to improve the load and line transient performance of the UA78M regulator. The maximum output capacitor is guaranteed by design

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5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC[1]		UA78Mxx DCY (Legacy Chip) 3 PINS	UA78Mxx DCY (New Chip) 3 PINS	UA78Mxx KCS (Legacy Chip only) 3 PINS	UA78Mxx KVU (Legacy chip) 3 PINS	UA78Mxx KVU (New chip) 3 PINS	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	53	77.7	19	30.2	32.1	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	30.6	44.6	17	–	40	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	–	–	3	–	3.3	°C/W

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

5.5 Electrical Characteristics: UA78M33 (Both Legacy and New Chip)

specified at T_J = 25°C, V_I = 8 V, C_{IN} = 0.33 µF, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF, and I_O = 350 mA (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V_I = 8V to 20V, and I_O = 5mA to 350mA	Legacy chip and new chip		3.2	3.3	3.4	V
		T_J = full range	Legacy chip	3.1	3.3	3.5	
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C	New chip	3.1	3.3	3.5	
Output voltage line regulation	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 5.3V to 25V	Legacy chip			9	100	mV
		New chip			28	50	
	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 8V to 25V	Legacy chip			3	50	
		New chip			9	20	
Ripple rejection	V_I = 8V to 18V, f = 120Hz	I_O = 100mA, T_J = full range	Legacy chip	62			dB
		I_O = 100mA, T_J = –40°C to 125°C	New chip	57			
		I_O = 300mA	Legacy chip	62	80		
			New chip	56	62		
Output voltage load regulation	V_I = 8V and I_O = 5mA to 500mA	Legacy chip			20	100	mV
		New chip			20	40	
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	I_O = 5mA	T_J = full range	Legacy chip		–1		mV/°C
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C	New chip		–1		
Output noise voltage	f = 10 Hz to 100 KHz	Legacy chip			40	200	μV_{rms}
		New chip			80	200	
Dropout voltage		Legacy chip and new chip			2.0		V
Bias current		Legacy chip			4.5	6	mA
		New chip		3.5	4.5	6	
Bias current change	V_I = 8V to 25V, I_O = 200mA	T_J = full range	Legacy chip			0.8	mA
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C	New chip			0.8	
	I_O = 5 mA to 350mA	T_J = full range	Legacy chip			0.5	
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C	New chip			0.5	
Short-circuit output current	V_I = 35V	Legacy chip			300		mA
	V_I = 30V	New chip			400		
Peak output current		Legacy chip			700		mA
		New chip			735		

(1) Pulse-testing techniques maintain T_J as close to T_A as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

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5.6 Electrical Characteristics: UA78M05 (Both Legacy and New Chip)

specified at T_J = 25°C, V_I = 10V, C_{IN} = 0.33 µF, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF, and I_O = 350mA (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V_I = 7V to 20V, and I_O = 5mA to 350mA	Legacy chip and new chip		4.8	5	5.2	V
		T_J = full range	Legacy chip	4.75		5.25	
	V_I = 7.2V to 20V, and I_O = 5mA to 350mA	T_J = –40°C to 125°C	New chip	4.75		5.25	
Output voltage line regulation	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 7V to 25V	Legacy chip			3	100	mV
	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 7.2V to 25V	New chip			13	30	
	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 8V to 25V	Legacy chip			1	50	
		New chip			13	30	
Ripple rejection	V_I = 8V to 18V, f = 120Hz	I_O = 100mA, T_J = full range	Legacy chip	62			dB
		I_O = 100mA, T_J = –40°C to 125°C	New chip	56			
		I_O = 300mA	Legacy chip	62	80		
			New chip	52	58		
Output voltage load regulation	I_O = 5mA to 500mA	Legacy chip			20	100	mV
		New chip			25	60	
	I_O = 5mA to 200mA	Legacy chip			10	50	
		New chip			5	20	
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	I_O = 5mA	T_J = full range	Legacy chip		–1		mV/°C
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C	New chip		–1		
Output noise voltage	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz	Legacy chip			40	200	μV_{rms}
		New chip			120	200	
Dropout voltage		Legacy chip and new chip			2.0		V
Bias current		Legacy chip			4.5	6	mA
		New chip		3.5	4.5	6	
Bias current change	V_I = 8V to 25V, I_O = 200mA	T_J = full range	Legacy chip			0.8	mA
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C	New chip			0.8	
	I_O = 5 mA to 350mA	T_J = full range	Legacy chip			0.5	
		T_J = –40°C to 125°C	New chip			0.5	
Short-circuit output current	V_I = 35V	Legacy chip			300		mA
	V_I = 30V	New chip			400		
Peak output current		Legacy chip			700		mA
		New chip			760		

(1) Pulse-testing techniques maintain T_J as close to T_A as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

5.7 Electrical Characteristics: UA78M06C (Legacy Chip Only)

specified at T_J = 25°C, V_I = 11V, C_{IN} = 0.33 µF, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF, and I_O = 350mA (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V_I = 8V to 21V, and I_O = 5mA to 350mA		5.75	6	6.25	V
		T_J = 0°C to 125°C	5.7		6.3	
Output voltage line regulation	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 8V to 25V			5	100	mV
	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 9V to 25V			1.5	50	
Ripple rejection	V_I = 8V to 18V, f = 120Hz	I_O = 100mA, T_J = 0°C to 125°C	59			dB
		I_O = 300mA	59	80		

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5.7 Electrical Characteristics: UA78M06C (Legacy Chip Only) (continued)

specified at T_J = 25°C, V_I = 11V, C_{IN} = 0.33 µF, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF, and I_O = 350mA (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage load regulation	I_O = 5mA to 500mA			20	120	mV
	I_O = 5mA to 200mA			10	60	
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	I_O = 5mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C		–1		mV/°C
Output noise voltage	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz,			45		μV_{rms}
Dropout voltage				2.0		V
Bias current			3.5	4.5	6	mA
Bias current change	V_I = 9V to 25V, I_O = 200mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C			0.8	mA
	I_O = 5 mA to 350mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C			0.5	
Short-circuit output current	V_I = 35V	V_I = 35V		270		mA
Peak output current				700		mA

(1) Pulse-testing techniques maintain T_J as close to T_A as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

5.8 Electrical Characteristics: UA78M08C (Legacy Chip Only)

specified at T_J = 25°C, V_I = 14V, C_{IN} = 0.33 µF, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF, and I_O = 350mA (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V_I = 10.5V to 23V, and I_O = 5mA to 350mA		7.7	8	8.3	V
		T_J = 0°C to 125°C	7.6		8.4	
Output voltage line regulation	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 10.5V to 25V			6	100	mV
	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 11V to 25V			2	50	
Ripple rejection	V_I = 11V to 21.5V, f = 120Hz	I_O = 100mA, T_J = 0°C to 125°C	56			dB
		I_O = 300mA	56	80		
Output voltage load regulation	I_O = 5mA to 500mA			25	160	mV
	I_O = 5mA to 200mA			10	80	
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	I_O = 5mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C		–1		mV/°C
Output noise voltage	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz,			52		μV_{rms}
Dropout voltage				2.0		V
Bias current				4.5	6	mA
Bias current change	V_I = 9V to 25V, I_O = 200mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C			0.8	mA
	I_O = 5 mA to 350mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C			0.5	
Short-circuit output current	V_I = 35V			250		mA
Peak output current				700		mA

(1) Pulse-testing techniques maintain T_J as close to T_A as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

5.9 Electrical Characteristics: UA78M09 (Both Legacy and New Chip)

at specified junction temperature, V_I = 16 V, C_{IN} = 0.33 µF, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF, and I_O = 350 mA (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V_I = 11.5V to 24V, and I_O = 5mA to 350mA		Legacy chip and new chip	8.6	9	9.4	V
		T_J = 0°C to 125°C		8.5		9.5	
Output voltage line regulation	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 11.5V to 26V		Legacy chip		6	100	mV
			New chip		6	30	
	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 12V to 26V		Legacy chip		2	50	
			New chip		2	25	

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5.9 Electrical Characteristics: UA78M09 (Both Legacy and New Chip) (continued)

at specified junction temperature, V_I = 16 V, C_{IN} = 0.33 µF, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF, and I_O = 350 mA (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Ripple rejection	V_I = 13V to 23V, f = 120Hz	I_O = 100mA, T_J = 0°C to 125°C	Legacy chip	56			dB
			New chip	48			
		I_O = 300mA	Legacy chip	56	80		
			New chip	48	80		
Output voltage load regulation	I_O = 5mA to 500mA		Legacy chip		25	180	mV
			New chip		25	90	
	I_O = 5mA to 200mA		Legacy chip		10	90	
			New chip		10	45	
Output noise voltage	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz		Legacy chip		58		μV_{rms}
			New chip		230		
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	I_O = 5mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C	Legacy chip and new chip		-1		mV/°C
Dropout voltage			Legacy chip and new chip		2.0		V
Bias current			Legacy chip and new chip		4.6	6	mA
Bias current change	V_I = 11.5V to 26V, I_O = 200mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C	Legacy chip and new chip			0.8	mA
	I_O = 5 mA to 350mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C	Legacy chip and new chip			0.5	
Short-circuit output current	V_I = 35V		Legacy chip		250		mA
	V_I = 30V		New chip		400		
Peak output current			Legacy chip		700		mA
			New chip		760		

(1) Pulse-testing techniques maintain T_J as close to T_A as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

5.10 Electrical Characteristics: UA78M10 (Both Legacy and New Chip)

at specified junction temperature, V_I = 17 V, C_{IN} = 0.33 µF, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF, and I_O = 350 mA (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V_I = 12.5V to 25V, and I_O = 5mA to 350mA		Legacy chip and new chip	9.6	10	10.4	V
		T_J = 0°C to 125°C		9.5		10.5	
Output voltage line regulation	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 12.5V to 28V		Legacy chip		7	100	mV
			New chip		7	35	
	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 14V to 28V		Legacy chip		2	50	
			New chip		2	30	
Ripple rejection	V_I = 15V to 25V, f = 120Hz	I_O = 100mA, T_J = 0°C to 125°C	Legacy chip	59			dB
			New chip	45			
		I_O = 300mA	Legacy chip	55	80		
			New chip	45	80		
Output voltage load regulation	I_O = 5mA to 500mA		Legacy chip		25	200	mV
			New chip		25	120	
	I_O = 5mA to 200mA		Legacy chip		10	100	
			New chip		10	50	
Output noise voltage	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz		Legacy chip		64		μV_{rms}
			New chip		255		

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5.10 Electrical Characteristics: UA78M10 (Both Legacy and New Chip) (continued)

at specified junction temperature, V_I = 17 V, C_{IN} = 0.33 µF, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF, and I_O = 350 mA (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	I_O = 5mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C	Legacy chip and new chip		-1		mV/°C
Dropout voltage			Legacy chip and new chip		2.0		V
Bias current			Legacy chip and new chip		4.7	6	mA
Bias current change	V_I = 12.5V to 28V, I_O = 200mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C	Legacy chip and new chip			0.8	mA
	I_O = 5 mA to 350mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C	Legacy chip and new chip			0.5	
Short-circuit output current	V_I = 35V		Legacy chip		245		mA
	V_I = 30V		New chip		400		
Peak output current			Legacy chip		700		mA
			New chip		760		

(1) Pulse-testing techniques maintain T_J as close to T_A as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

5.11 Electrical Characteristics: UA78M12 (Both Legacy and New Chip)

at specified at T_J = 25°C, V_I = 19V, C_{IN} = 0.33µF, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF and I_O = 350mA (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage	V_I = 14.5V to 27V, and I_O = 5mA to 350mA		Legacy chip and new chip	11.5	12	12.5	V
		T_J = 0°C to 125°C		11.4		12.6	
Output voltage line regulation	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 14.5V to 30V		Legacy chip		8	100	mV
			New chip		8	40	
	I_O = 200mA, V_{IN} = 16V to 30V		Legacy chip		2	50	
			New chip		2	35	
Ripple rejection	V_I = 15V to 25V, f = 120Hz	I_O = 100mA,T_J = 0°C to 125°C	Legacy chip	55			dB
			New chip	42			
		I_O = 300mA	Legacy chip	55	80		
			New chip	42	80		
Output voltage load regulation	I_O = 5mA to 500mA		Legacy chip		25	240	mV
			New chip		25	120	
	I_O = 5mA to 200mA		Legacy chip		10	120	
			New chip		10	60	
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	I_O = 5mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C	Legacy chip and new chip		-1		mV/°C
Output noise voltage	f = 10Hz to 100kHz		Legacy chip		75		μV_{rms}
			New chip		300		
Dropout voltage			Legacy chip and new chip		2.0		V
Bias current			Legacy chip and new chip		4.8	6	mA
Bias current change	V_I = 14.5V to 30V, I_O = 200mA	T_J = 0°C to 125°C	Legacy chip and new chip			0.8	mA
	I_O = 5mA to 350mA		Legacy chip and new chip			0.5	
Short-circuit output current	V_I = 35V		Legacy chip		240		mA
	V_I = 30V		New chip		400		

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5.11 Electrical Characteristics: UA78M12 (Both Legacy and New Chip) (continued)

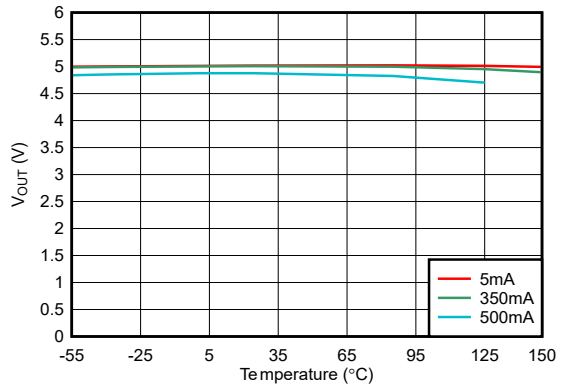
at specified at T_J = 25°C, V_I = 19V, C_{IN} = 0.33µF, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF and I_O = 350mA (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS(1)		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Peak output current		Legacy chip		700		mA
Peak output current		New chip		760		

(1) Pulse-testing techniques maintain T_J as close to T_A as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

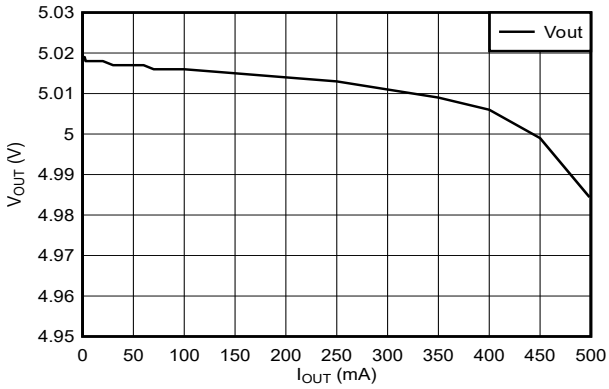
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5.12 Typical Characteristics



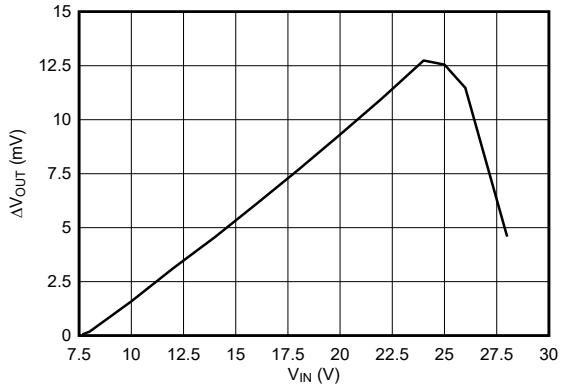
V_{OUT} = 5V, V_{IN} = 8V

Figure 5-1. Output Voltage vs Temperature (New Chip)



V_{OUT} = 5V, V_{IN} = 8V

Figure 5-2. Load Regulation at T_J = 25°C (New Chip)



V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 350mA

Figure 5-3. Line Regulation at T_J = 25°C (New Chip)

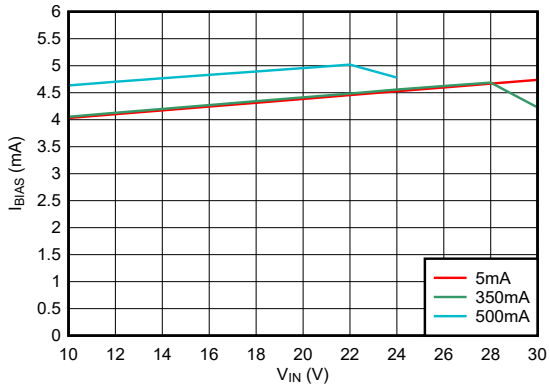
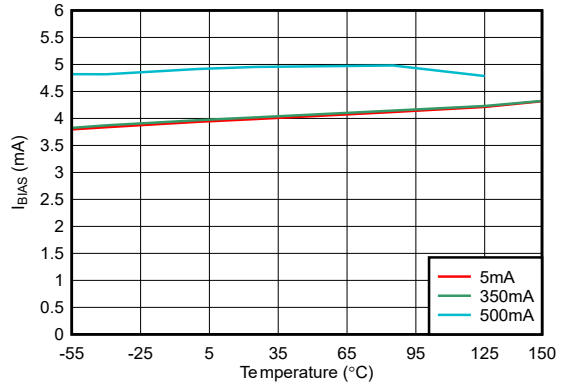
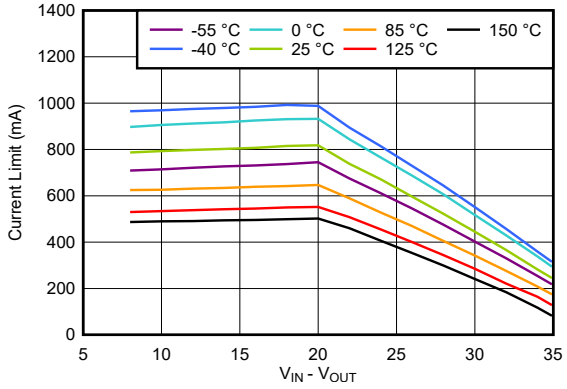


Figure 5-4. Bias Current vs Input Voltage at T_J = 25°C (New Chip)



V_{OUT} = 5V, V_{IN} = 10V

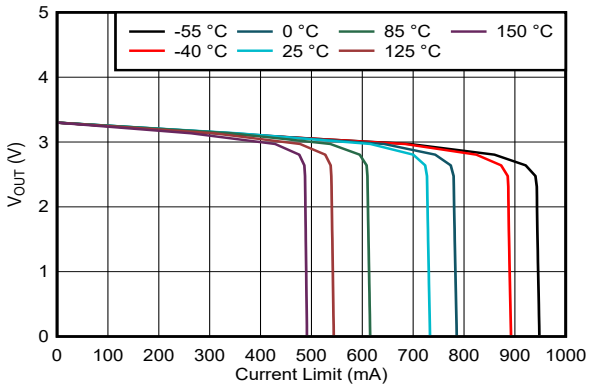
Figure 5-5. Bias Current vs Temperature (New Chip)



V_O = 0V

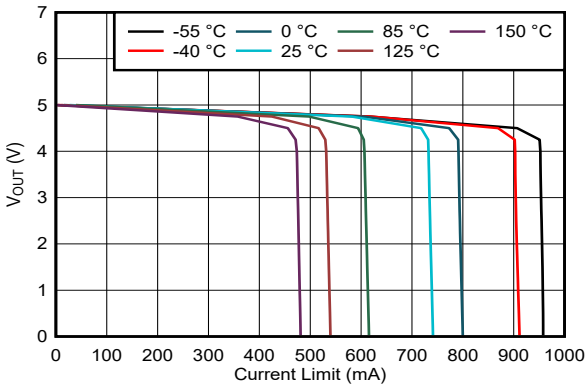
Figure 5-6. I_{CL} vs Input Voltage (New Chip)

5.12 Typical Characteristics (continued)



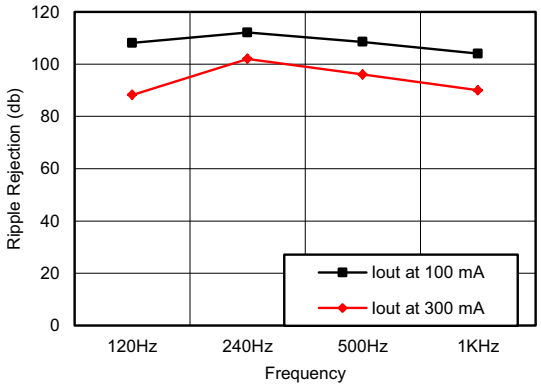
V_O = 3.3V

Figure 5-7. Output Voltage vs I_{CL} (New Chip)



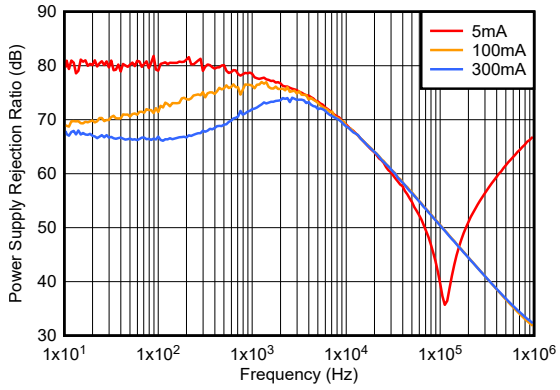
V_O = 5V

Figure 5-8. Output Voltage vs I_{CL} (New Chip)



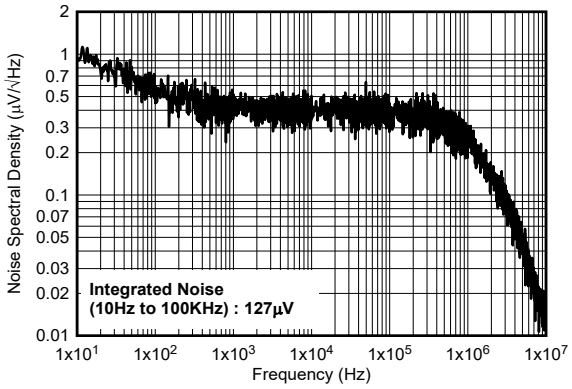
V_I = 8V to 18V, T_J = 25°C

Figure 5-9. PSRR vs Frequency and I_O (Legacy Chip)



V_I = 13V, V_O = 5V

Figure 5-10. PSRR vs Frequency and I_O (New Chip)



V_{IN} = 10V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 100mA, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF

Figure 5-11. Noise vs Frequency (New Chip)

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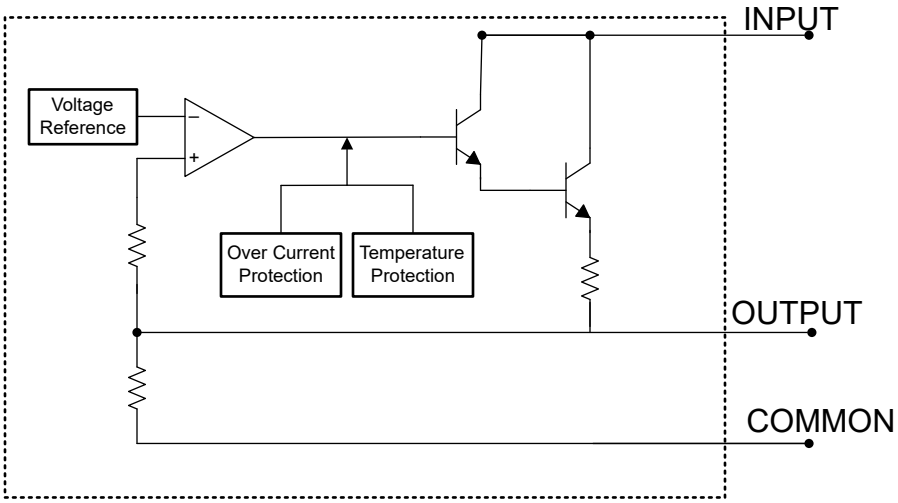
6 Detailed Description

6.1 Overview

The UA78M fixed-voltage, integrated-circuit voltage regulator is designed for a wide range of applications. The UA78M supports a wide range of input voltages and delivers 500mA of load current.

This device features internal current-limiting and thermal shutdown mechanisms. To provide reliable operation across wide V_I ranges, the current-limiting mechanism modulates the load current capacity both by monitoring the V_O level and the difference between the V_I and V_O voltage levels. The operating ambient temperature range of the device is –40°C to +125°C for all variants.

6.2 Functional Block Diagram



6.3 Feature Description

6.3.1 Current Limit

The device has an internal current-limit circuit that protects the regulator during transient high-load current faults or shorting events. In a high-load current fault, the current limit scheme limits the output current to the current limit (I_{CL}). I_{CL} is listed in the *Electrical Characteristics* table.

The output voltage is not regulated when the device is in current limit. When a current-limit event occurs, the device begins to heat up because of the increase in power dissipation. When the device is in current limit, the pass transistor dissipates power [$(V_I – V_O) \times I_{CL}$]. For more information on current limits, see the *Know Your Limits* application note.

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To achieve a safe operation across a wide range of Input voltage, the UA78M also has a built-in protection mechanism with current limit. The protection mechanism decreases the current limit as input-to-output voltage increases and keeps the power transistor inside a safe operating region for all values of input-to-output voltage. This protection is designed to provide some output current at all values of input-to-output voltage limits defined in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. Figure 6-1 shows the behavior of the current limit variation.

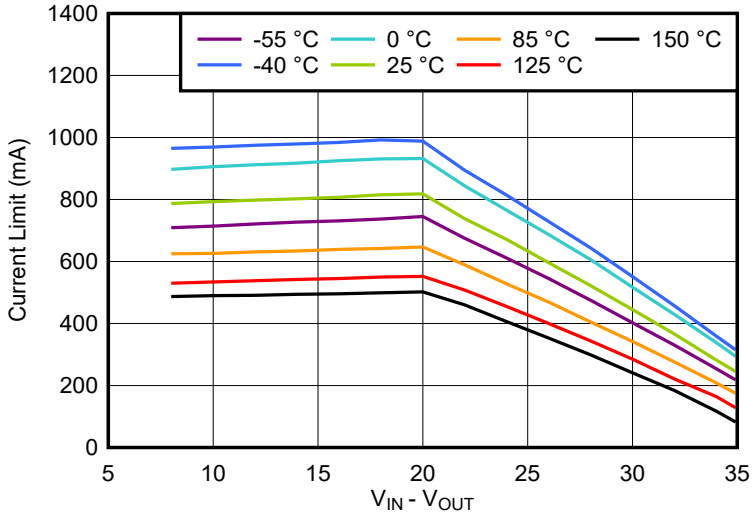


Figure 6-1. Current-Limit vs $V_{Head\text{-}room}$ Behavior (New Chip)

6.3.2 Dropout Voltage (V_{DO})

Dropout voltage (V_{DO}) is defined as the input voltage minus the output voltage (V_I – V_O) at the rated output current (I_{RATED}), where the pass transistor is fully on. I_{RATED} is the maximum I_O listed in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. In dropout operation, the pass transistor is in the ohmic or triode region of operation, and acts as a switch. The dropout voltage indirectly specifies a minimum input voltage greater than the nominal programmed output voltage at which the output voltage is expected to stay in regulation. If the input voltage falls to less than the value required to maintain output regulation, then the output voltage falls as well.

6.3.3 Thermal Shutdown

The device contains a thermal shutdown protection circuit to disable the device when the junction temperature (T_J) of the pass transistor rises to $T_{SD(shutdown)}$ (typical). Thermal shutdown hysteresis makes sure that the device resets (turns on) when the temperature falls to $T_{SD(reset)}$ (typical).

The thermal time-constant of the semiconductor die is fairly short, thus the device can cycle on and off when thermal shutdown is reached until power dissipation is reduced. Power dissipation during start-up can be high from large V_I – V_O voltage drops across the device or from high inrush currents charging large output capacitors. Under some conditions, the thermal shutdown protection disables the device before start-up completes.

For reliable operation, limit the junction temperature to the maximum listed in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. Operation above this maximum temperature causes the device to exceed operational specifications. Although the internal protection circuitry of the device is designed to protect against thermal overall conditions, this circuitry is not intended to replace proper heat sinking. Continuously running the device into thermal shutdown or above the maximum recommended junction temperature reduces long-term reliability.

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6.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 6-1 provides a quick comparison between the normal and dropout modes of operation.

Table 6-1. Device Functional Mode Comparison

OPERATING MODE	PARAMETER	
	V_I	I_O
Normal	$V_I > V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO}$	$I_O < I_{CL}$
Dropout	$V_I < V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO}$	$I_O < I_{CL}$

6.4.1 Normal Operation

The device regulates to the nominal output voltage under the following conditions:

- The input voltage is greater than the nominal output voltage plus the dropout voltage ($V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO}$)
- The output current is less than the current limit ($I_O < I_{CL}$)
- The device junction temperature is greater than –40°C and less than +125°C

6.4.2 Dropout Operation

If the input voltage is lower than the nominal output voltage plus the specified dropout voltage, but all other conditions are met for normal operation, the device operates in dropout mode. In this mode, the output voltage tracks the input voltage. During this mode, the transient performance of the device becomes significantly degraded because the pass transistor is in the ohmic or triode region, and acts as a switch. Line or load transients in dropout can result in large output voltage deviations.

When the device is in a steady dropout state (defined as when the device is in dropout, $V_I < V_{OUT(NOM)} + V_{DO}$, directly after being in a normal regulation state, but *not* during start up), the pass transistor is driven into the ohmic or triode region. When the input voltage returns to a value greater than or equal to the nominal output voltage plus the dropout voltage ($V_{OUT(NOM)} + V_{DO}$), the output voltage can overshoot for a short period of time while the device pulls the pass transistor back into the linear region.

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7 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, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

7.1 Application Information

The UA78M is designed for use as a linear regulator with only a few external components needed. Use the UA78M to clean power-supply noise by attenuating ripple on the input signal.

7.2 Typical Application

The UA78M is typically used as a fixed-output linear regulator, sourcing current up to 500mA into a load.

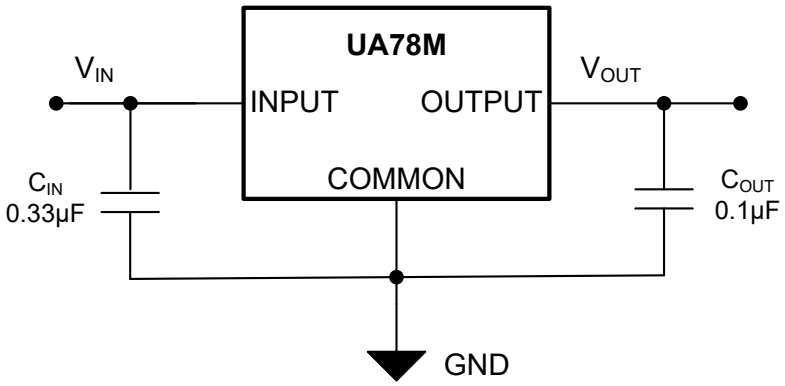


Figure 7-1. Fixed-Output Regulator

7.2.1 Design Requirements

Tie the COMMON pin to ground to set the OUTPUT pin to the desired fixed output voltage.

Although not required, a 0.33µF bypass capacitor is recommended on the input, and a 0.1µF bypass capacitor is recommend on the output.

7.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

7.2.2.1 Input and Output Capacitor Requirements

Although the input and output capacitors are not required for stability, good analog design practice is to connect a capacitor from INPUT to COMMON and from OUTPUT to COMMON. The input capacitor counteracts reactive input sources and improves transient response, input ripple, and PSRR. Use an input capacitor if the source impedance is more than 0.5Ω. A higher value capacitor can be necessary if large, fast rise-time load or line transients are anticipated or if the device is located several inches from the input power source.

Dynamic performance of the device is improved by using a large output capacitor. Use an output capacitor within the range specified in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table for stability.

7.2.2.2 Power Dissipation (P_D)

Circuit reliability requires consideration of the device power dissipation, location of the circuit on the printed circuit board (PCB), and correct sizing of the thermal plane. Make sure the PCB area around the regulator has few or no other heat-generating devices that cause added thermal stress.

To first-order approximation, power dissipation in the regulator depends on the input-to-output voltage difference and load conditions. The following equation calculates power dissipation (P_D).

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$$P_D = (V_I - V_O) \times I_O \quad (1)$$

Note

Power dissipation is minimized, and therefore greater efficiency be achieved, by correct selection of the system voltage rails. For the lowest power dissipation, use the minimum input voltage required for correct output regulation.

For devices with a thermal pad, the primary heat conduction path for the device package is through the thermal pad to the PCB. Solder the thermal pad to a copper pad area under the device. This pad area contains an array of plated vias that conduct heat to additional copper planes for increased heat dissipation.

The maximum power dissipation determines the maximum allowable ambient temperature (T_A) for the device. According to the following equation, power dissipation and junction temperature are most often related by the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance ($R_{\theta JA}$) of the combined PCB and device package and the temperature of the ambient air (T_A).

$$T_J = T_A + (R_{\theta JA} \times P_D) \quad (2)$$

Thermal resistance ($R_{\theta JA}$) is highly dependent on the heat-spreading capability built into the particular PCB design, and therefore varies according to the total copper area, copper weight, and location of the planes. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance listed in the *Thermal Information* table is determined by the JEDEC standard PCB and copper-spreading area, and is used as a relative measure of package thermal performance. As mentioned in the *An empirical analysis of the impact of board layout on LDO thermal performance* application note, $R_{\theta JA}$ is improved by 35% to 55% compared to the *Thermal Information* table value with the PCB board layout optimization.

7.2.2.3 Estimating Junction Temperature

The JEDEC standard now recommends the use of psi (Ψ) thermal metrics to estimate the junction temperatures of the linear regulator when in circuit on a typical PCB board application. These metrics are not thermal resistance parameters and instead offer a practical and relative way to estimate junction temperature. These psi metrics are determined to be significantly independent of the copper area available for heat-spreading. The *Thermal Information* table lists the primary thermal metrics, which are the junction-to-top characterization parameter (ψ_{JT}) and junction-to-board characterization parameter (ψ_{JB}). These parameters provide two methods for calculating the junction temperature (T_J), as described in the following equations. Use the junction-to-top characterization parameter (ψ_{JT}) with the temperature at the center-top of device package (T_T) to calculate the junction temperature. Use the junction-to-board characterization parameter (ψ_{JB}) with the PCB surface temperature 1mm from the device package (T_B) to calculate the junction temperature.

$$T_J = T_T + \psi_{JT} \times P_D \quad (3)$$

where:

- P_D is the dissipated power
- T_T is the temperature at the center-top of the device package

$$T_J = T_B + \psi_{JB} \times P_D \quad (4)$$

where:

- T_B is the PCB surface temperature measured 1mm from the device package and centered on the package edge

For detailed information on the thermal metrics and how to use them, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application note.

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7.2.2.4 External Capacitor Requirements

The UA78M is designed to be stable without any external component. Multilayer ceramic capacitors have become the industry standard for these types of applications and are recommended, but use good judgment. Ceramic capacitors that employ X7R-, X5R-, and C0G-rated dielectric materials provide relatively good capacitive stability across temperature, whereas the use of Y5V-rated capacitors is discouraged because of large variations in capacitance.

Regardless of the ceramic capacitor type selected, the effective capacitance varies with operating voltage and temperature. Generally, expect the effective capacitance to decrease by as much as 50%. The input and output capacitors recommended in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table account for an effective capacitance of approximately 50% of the nominal value.

7.2.2.5 Overload Recovery

As the input voltage rises when power is first turned on, the output follows the input, allowing the regulator to start up into very heavy loads. The input-to-output voltage differential is small during start up when the input voltage is rising, allowing the regulator to supply large output currents. With a high input voltage, a problem occurs where removing an output short does not allow the output voltage to recover. Other regulators also exhibit this phenomenon, so the behavior is not unique to the UA78M.

The problem occurs with a heavy output load when the input voltage is high and the output voltage is low. Common situations occur immediately when removing a short circuit after the input voltage is already turned on. The load line for such a load has the possibility to intersect the output current curve at two points. If this condition happens, there are two stable output operating points for the regulator. With this double intersection, the input power supply is potentially cycled down to zero and brought up again to make the output recover to the desired voltage operating point.

7.2.2.6 Reverse Current

Excessive reverse current can damage this device. Reverse current flows through the emitter-base junction of the pass transistor instead of the normal conducting channel. At high magnitudes, this current flow degrades the long-term reliability of the device.

Conditions where reverse current can occur are outlined in this section, all of which can exceed the absolute maximum rating of $V_O \leq V_I + 7V$. These conditions are:

- If the device has a large C_{OUT} and the input supply collapses with little or no load current
- The output is biased when the input supply is not established
- The output is biased above the input supply

If reverse current flow is expected in the application, use external protection to protect the device. Reverse current is not limited in the device, so external limiting is required if extended reverse voltage operation is anticipated. Limit reverse current to 5% or less of the rated output current of the device in the event this current cannot be avoided.

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Figure 7-2 shows one approach for protecting the device.

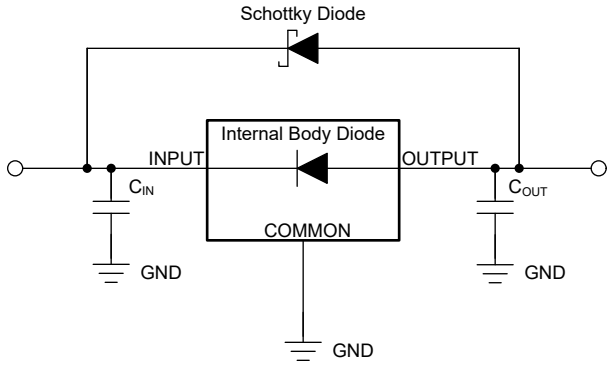


Figure 7-2. Example Circuit for Reverse Current Protection Using a Schottky Diode

7.2.2.7 Polarity Reversal Protection

In many applications, a voltage regulator powers a load that is not connected to ground, but instead, is connected to a voltage source of the opposite polarity (for example, operational amplifiers, level-shifting circuits, and so on). During start-up and short-circuit events, this connection can lead to polarity reversal of the regulator output and can damage the internal components of the regulator.

To avoid polarity reversal on the regulator output, use external protection to protect the device.

Figure 7-3 shows one approach for protecting the device.

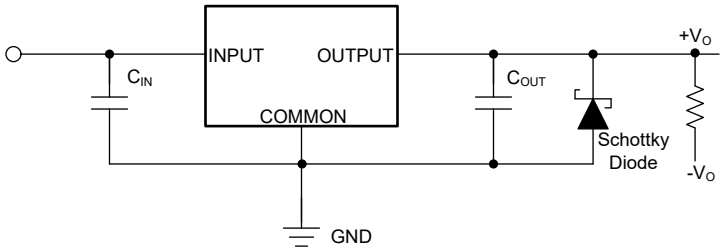
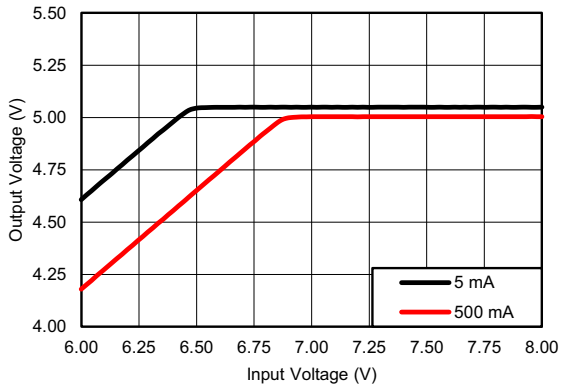


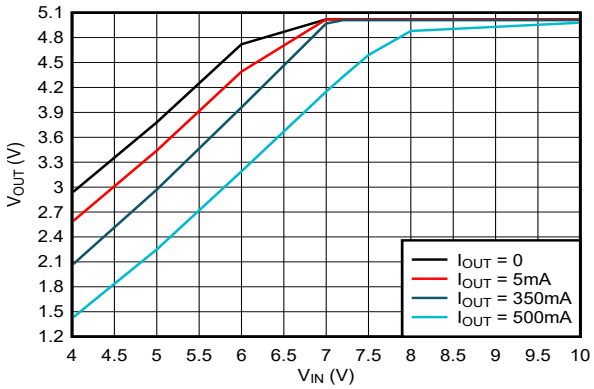
Figure 7-3. Example Circuit for Polarity Reversal Protection Using a Schottky Diode

7.2.3 Application Curves



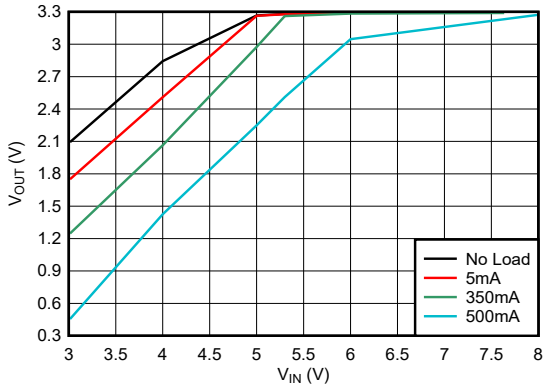
V_{OUT} = 5V

Figure 7-4. V_{IN} vs V_{OUT} at T_J = 25°C (Legacy Chip)



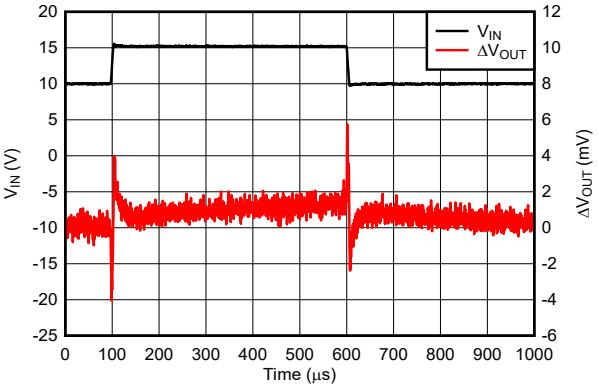
V_{OUT} = 5V

Figure 7-5. V_{IN} vs V_{OUT} at T_J = 25°C (New Chip)



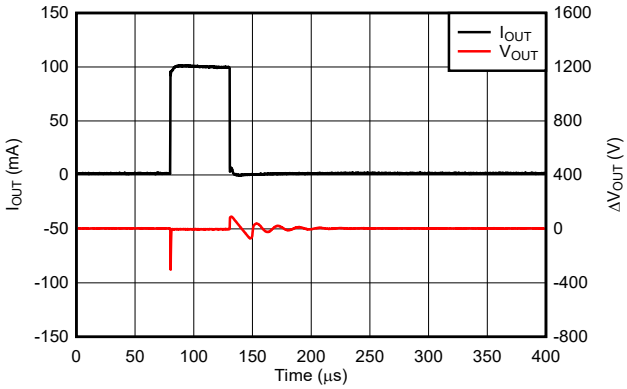
V_{OUT} = 3.3V

Figure 7-6. V_{IN} vs V_{OUT} at T_J = 25°C (New Chip)



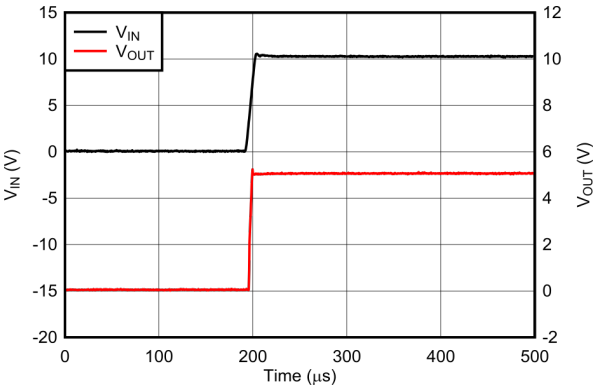
V_O = 5V, dV_{IN}/dt = 1V/µs, I_{OUT} = 350mA, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF

Figure 7-7. Line Transient Behavior (New Chip)



V_{IN} = 10V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 1mA to 100mA, dI/dt = 1A/µs, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF

Figure 7-8. Load Transient Behavior (New Chip)



V_{IN} = 0V to 10V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 100mA, dV_{IN}/dt = 1V/µs, C_{OUT} = 0.1µF

Figure 7-9. Start-Up (New Chip)

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7.3 System Examples

7.3.1 Positive Regulator in Negative Configuration

Figure 7-10 shows the UA78M as a positive regulator used in a negative configuration. Make sure V_I floats in this configuration.

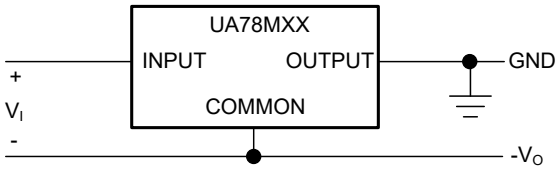


Figure 7-10. Positive Regulator in Negative Configuration

7.3.2 Current Limiter Circuit

Figure 7-11 shows an example of using the UA78M as a current limiter. The output current limit is set by Equation 5,

$$I_O = \left(\frac{V_O}{R1}\right) + I_O \text{ Bias Current} \quad (5)$$

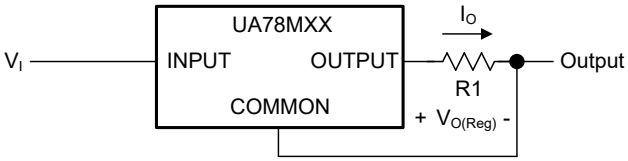


Figure 7-11. Current Limiter Example

7.4 Power Supply Recommendations

See the *Recommended Operating Conditions* for the recommended power supply voltages for each variation of the UA78M. Different orderable part numbers are able to tolerate different levels of voltage. Also, place a decoupling capacitor on the output to limit noise on the input.

7.5 Layout

7.5.1 Layout Guidelines

Keep trace widths large enough to eliminate problematic I×R voltage drops at the input and output pins. Place bypass capacitors as close to the UA78M as possible. Additional copper and vias connected to ground facilitate additional thermal dissipation, preventing the device from reaching thermal overload.

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7.5.2 Layout Example

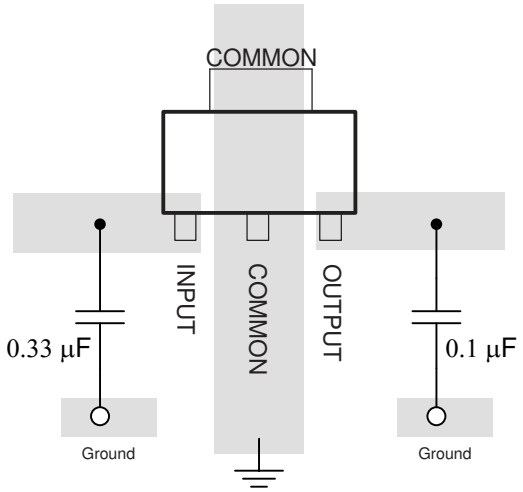


Figure 7-12. Layout Diagram

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8 Device and Documentation Support

8.1 Device Support

8.1.1 Development Support

8.1.1.1 Evaluation Module

An evaluation module (EVM) is available to assist in the initial circuit performance evaluation using the UA78L. The UA78MEVM (and related user guide) can be requested at the Texas Instruments website through the product folders or purchased directly from the TI eStore.

8.1.2 Device Nomenclature

Table 8-1. Device Nomenclature

PRODUCT(1)	V_{OUT}
UA78M**xxyyyz**	**xx** is the nominal output voltage (for example, 05 = 5.0V, 15 = 15.0V). **yyy** is the package designator. **z** is the package quantity. Devices can ship with the legacy chip (CSO: SFB) or the new chip (CSO: RFB). The reel packaging label provides CSO information to distinguish which chip is being used. Device performance for new and legacy chips is denoted throughout the data sheet.

(1) For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

8.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Notifications* 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.

8.3 Support Resources

TI E2E™ support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is 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.

8.4 Trademarks

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

8.5 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.

8.6 Glossary

TI Glossary — This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

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9 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision U (May 2024) to Revision V (February 2025)	Page
• Deleted *35V* from document title	1
• Changed *Features* section: Changed *35V* to *30V* in *Input voltage range* bullet, added *Absolute maximum input voltage* bullet, and deleted *Packages* bullet	1
• Changed *Description* section	1
• Added information of new chip for 9V voltage option	7
• Added information of new chip for 10V voltage option	8
• Added information of new chip for 12V voltage option	9

Changes from Revision T (January 2015) to Revision U (May 2024)	Page
• Updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the document	1
• Changed entire document to align with current family format	1
• Added M3 devices to document	1
• Changed pin names from *IN*, *GND*, and *OUT* to *INPUT*, *COMMON*, and *OUTPUT* throughout document for consistency	1

10 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.

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package | Pins	Package qty | Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
SN78MCDCYR	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C5
UA78M05CDCY	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C5
UA78M05CDCY.A	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C5
UA78M05CDCYG3	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C5
UA78M05CDCYR	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C5
UA78M05CDCYR.A	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C5
UA78M05CDCYRG3	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C5
UA78M05CKCS	NRND	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M05C
UA78M05CKCS.A	NRND	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M05C
UA78M05CKCSE3	NRND	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M05C
UA78M05CKVURG3	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M05C
UA78M05CKVURG3.A	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M05C
UA78M05IDCY	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	(C5, J5)
UA78M05IDCY.A	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	(C5, J5)
UA78M05IDCYG3	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	(C5, J5)
UA78M05IDCYR	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	(C5, J5)
UA78M05IDCYR.A	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	(C5, J5)
UA78M05IDCYRG3	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	(C5, J5)
UA78M05IKCS	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	UA78M05I
UA78M05IKCS.A	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	UA78M05I
UA78M05IKCSE3	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	UA78M05I
UA78M05IKVURG3	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	78M05I
UA78M05IKVURG3.A	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	78M05I
UA78M06CKVURG3	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M06C
UA78M06CKVURG3.A	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M06C
UA78M08CDCY	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C8
UA78M08CDCY.A	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C8
UA78M08CDCYG3	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C8
UA78M08CDCYR	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C8

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package | Pins	Package qty | Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
UA78M08CDCYR.A	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C8
UA78M08CKCS	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M08C
UA78M08CKCS.A	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M08C
UA78M08CKCSE3	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M08C
UA78M08CKVURG3	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M08C
UA78M08CKVURG3.A	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M08C
UA78M09CKVURG3	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M09C
UA78M09CKVURG3.A	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M09C
UA78M10CKVURG3	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M10C
UA78M10CKVURG3.A	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M10C
UA78M12CKCS	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M12C
UA78M12CKCS.A	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M12C
UA78M12CKCSE3	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M12C
UA78M12CKVURG3	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M12C
UA78M12CKVURG3.A	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M12C
UA78M33CDCY	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C3
UA78M33CDCY.A	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C3
UA78M33CDCYG3	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	80 | TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C3
UA78M33CDCYR	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C3
UA78M33CDCYR.A	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C3
UA78M33CDCYRG3	Active	Production	SOT-223 (DCY) | 4	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	C3
UA78M33CKCS	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M33C
UA78M33CKCS.A	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M33C
UA78M33CKCSE3	Active	Production	TO-220 (KCS) | 3	50 | TUBE	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	UA78M33C
UA78M33CKVURG3	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M33C
UA78M33CKVURG3.A	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	78M33C
UA78M33IKVURG3	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	78M33I
UA78M33IKVURG3.A	Active	Production	TO-252 (KVU) | 3	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	78M33I

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

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

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF UA78M :

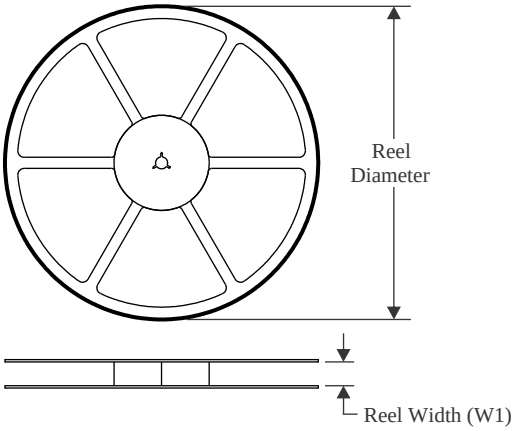
- Automotive : UA78M-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

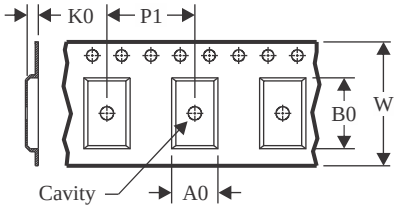
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

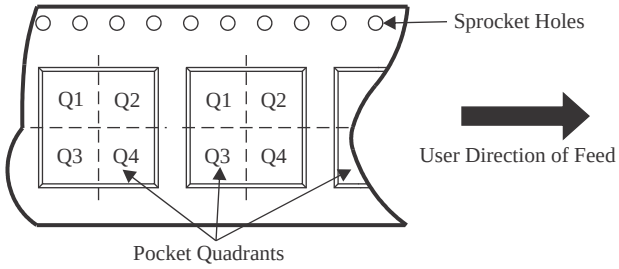


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

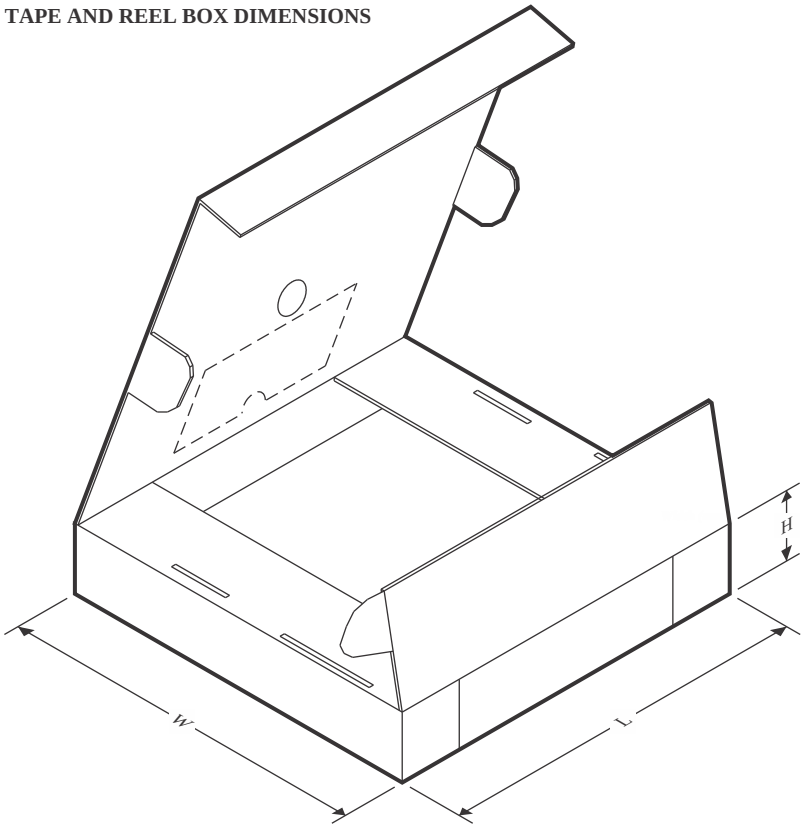
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
UA78M05CDCYR	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	330.0	12.4	7.05	7.4	1.9	8.0	12.0	Q3
UA78M05CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.5	2.7	8.0	16.0	Q2
UA78M05IDCYR	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	330.0	12.4	7.05	7.4	1.9	8.0	12.0	Q3
UA78M05IKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.5	2.7	8.0	16.0	Q2
UA78M06CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.5	2.7	8.0	16.0	Q2
UA78M08CDCYR	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	330.0	12.4	7.05	7.4	1.9	8.0	12.0	Q3
UA78M08CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.5	2.7	8.0	16.0	Q2
UA78M09CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.5	2.7	8.0	16.0	Q2
UA78M10CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.5	2.7	8.0	16.0	Q2
UA78M12CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.5	2.7	8.0	16.0	Q2
UA78M33CDCYR	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	330.0	12.4	7.05	7.4	1.9	8.0	12.0	Q3
UA78M33CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.5	2.7	8.0	16.0	Q2
UA78M33IKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.5	2.7	8.0	16.0	Q2

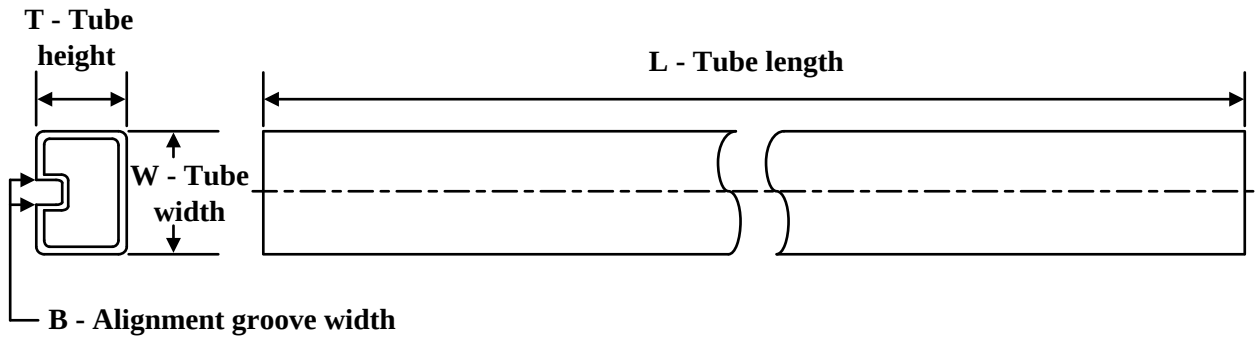
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
UA78M05CDCYR	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M05CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M05IDCYR	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M05IKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M06CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M08CDCYR	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M08CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M09CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M10CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M12CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M33CDCYR	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M33CKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
UA78M33IKVURG3	TO-252	KVU	3	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0

TUBE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
UA78M05CDCY	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M05CDCY.A	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M05CDCYG3	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M05CKCS	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M05CKCS.A	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M05CKCSE3	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M05IDCY	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M05IDCY.A	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M05IDCYG3	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M05IKCS	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M05IKCS.A	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M05IKCSE3	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M08CDCY	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M08CDCY.A	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M08CDCYG3	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M08CKCS	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M08CKCS.A	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M08CKCSE3	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M12CKCS	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M12CKCS.A	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M12CKCSE3	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M33CDCY	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M33CDCY.A	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M33CDCYG3	DCY	SOT-223	4	80	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M33CDCYR	DCY	SOT-223	4	2500	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M33CDCYR.A	DCY	SOT-223	4	2500	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M33CDCYRG3	DCY	SOT-223	4	2500	559	8.6	500	3.6
UA78M33CKCS	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6
UA78M33CKCS.A	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6

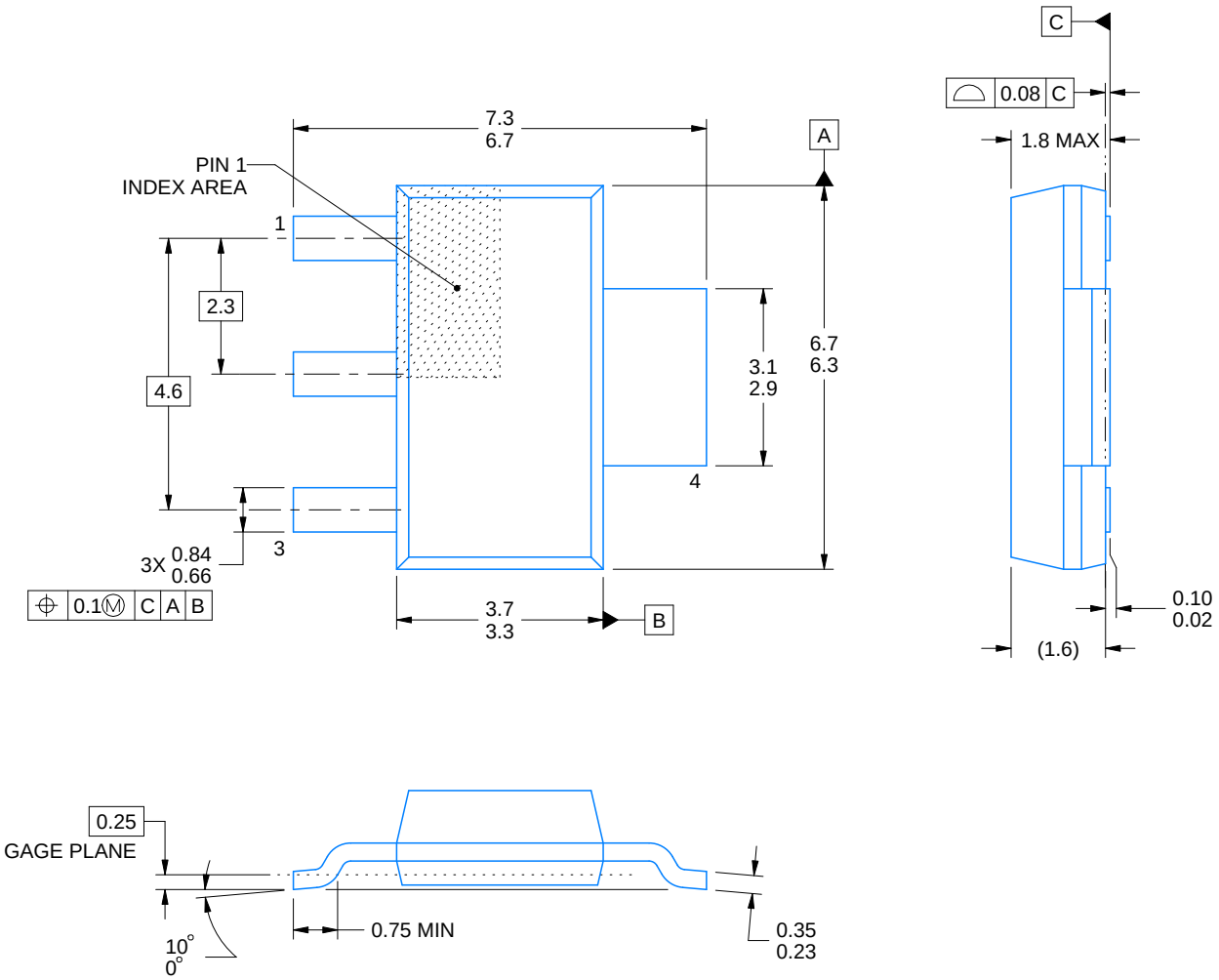
Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
UA78M33CKCSE3	KCS	TO-220	3	50	532	34.1	700	9.6

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DCY0004A

SOT-223 - 1.8 mm max height

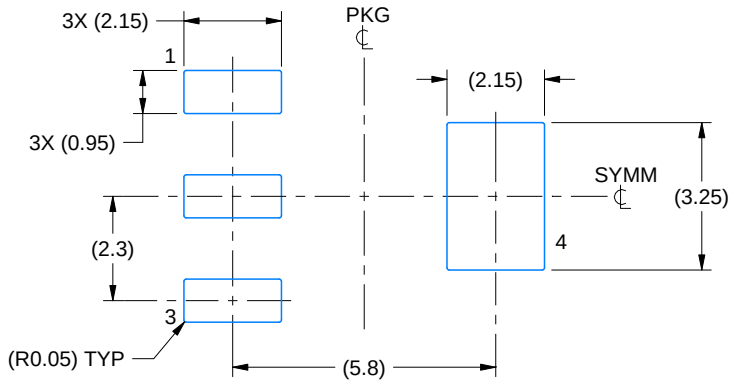
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



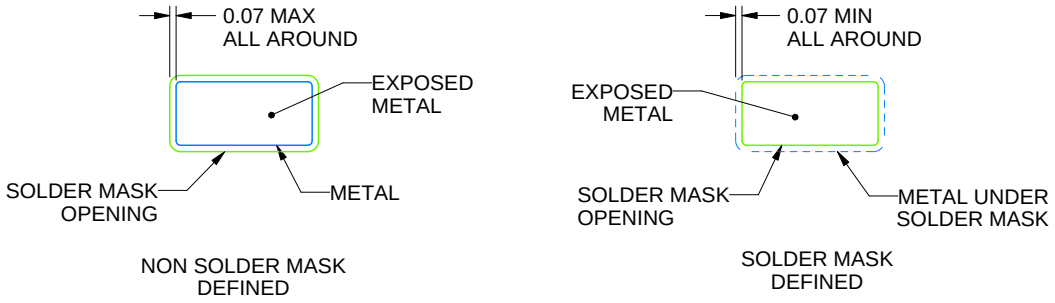
4214843/C 05/2026

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. Reference JEDEC TO-261.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:6X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214843/C 05/2026

NOTES: (continued)

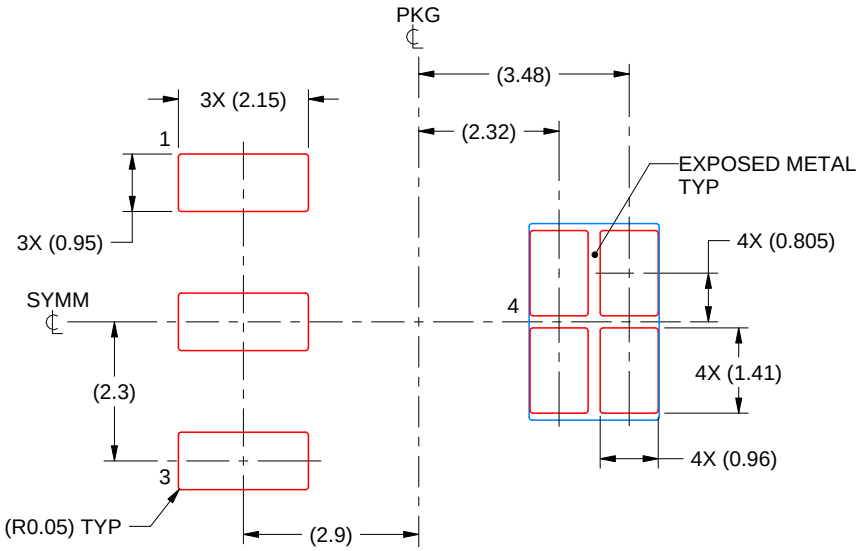
4. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
5. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DCY0004A

SOT-223 - 1.8 mm max height

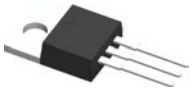
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

4214843/C 05/2026

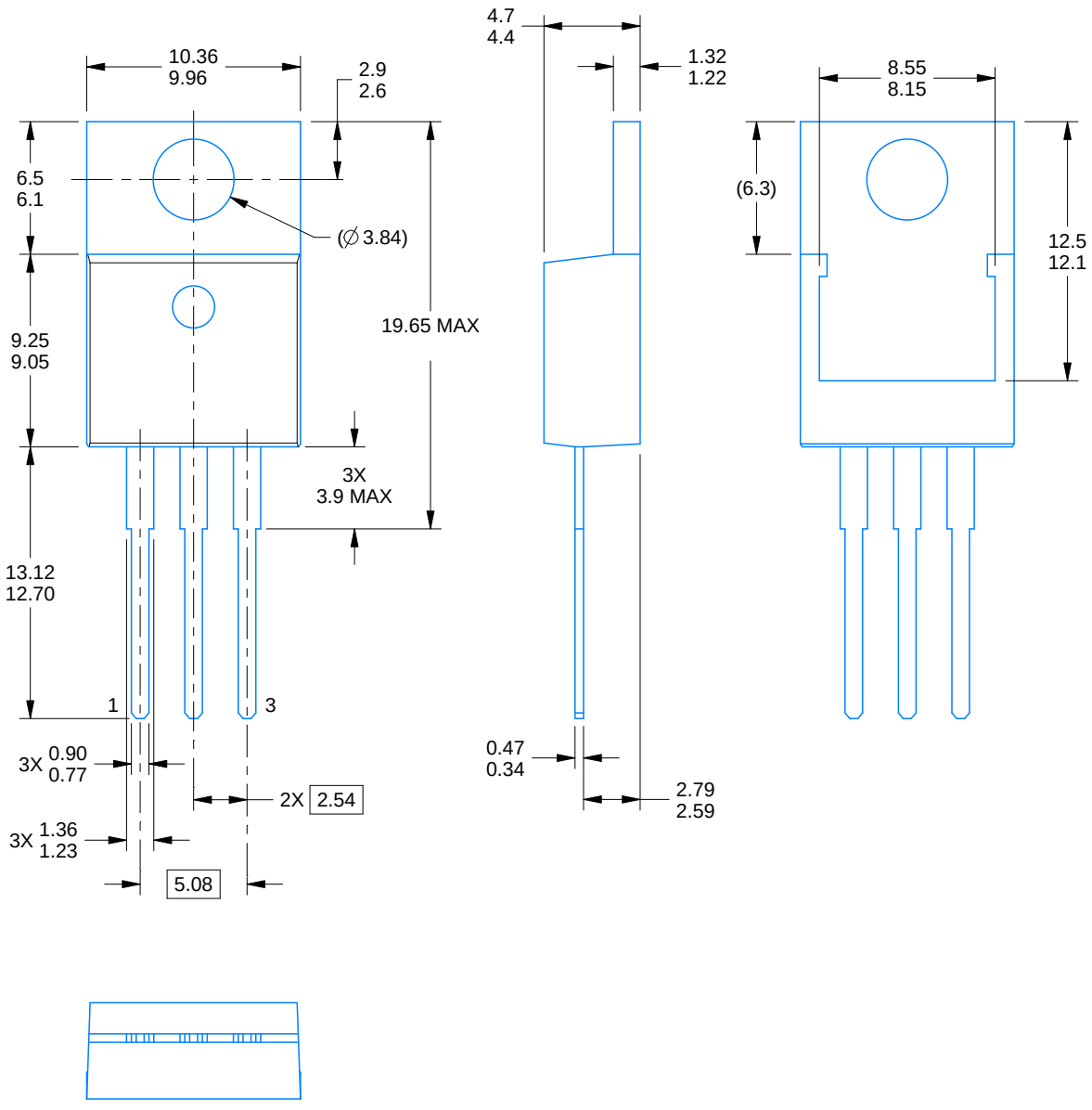
KCS0003B



PACKAGE OUTLINE

TO-220 - 19.65 mm max height

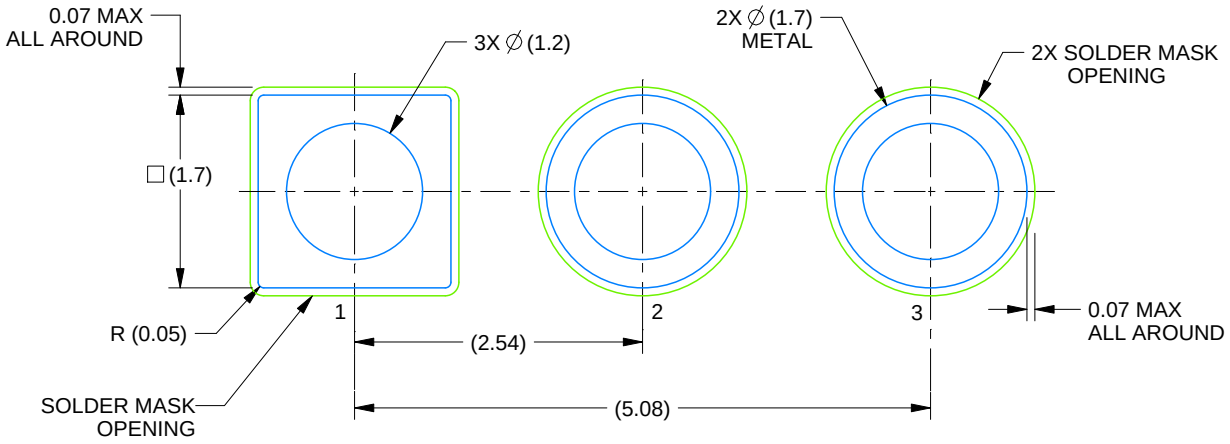
TO-220



4222214/B 08/2018

NOTES:

1. Dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimension in brackets or parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Reference JEDEC registration TO-220.



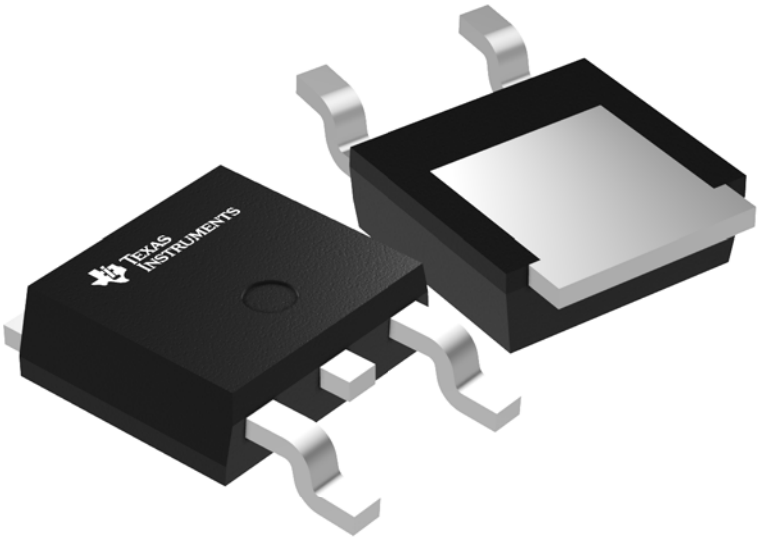
LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
NON-SOLDER MASK DEFINED
SCALE:15X

4222214/B 08/2018

KVU 3

TO-252 - 2.52 mm max height

TRANSISTOR OUTLINE



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

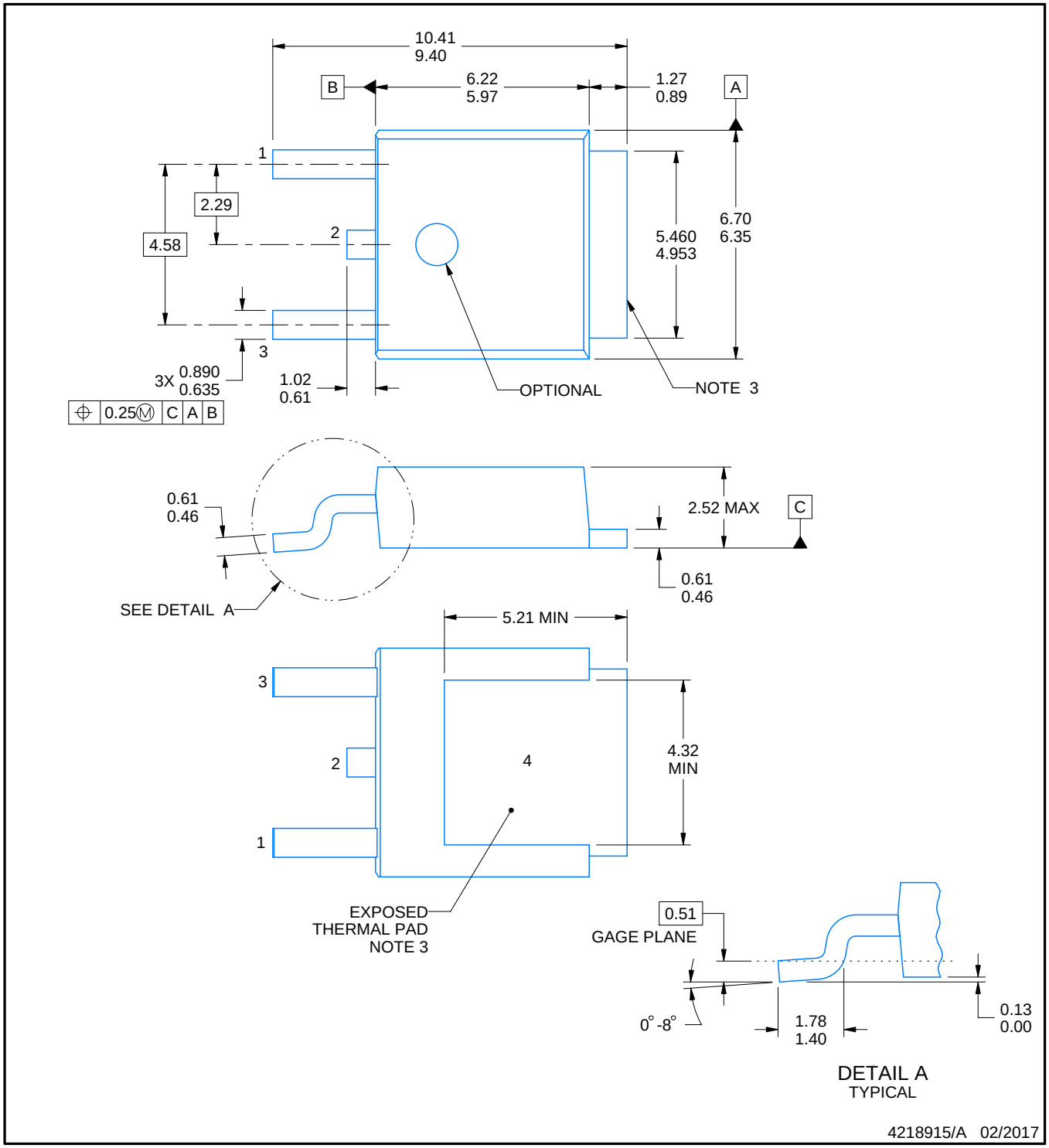


PACKAGE OUTLINE

KVU0003A

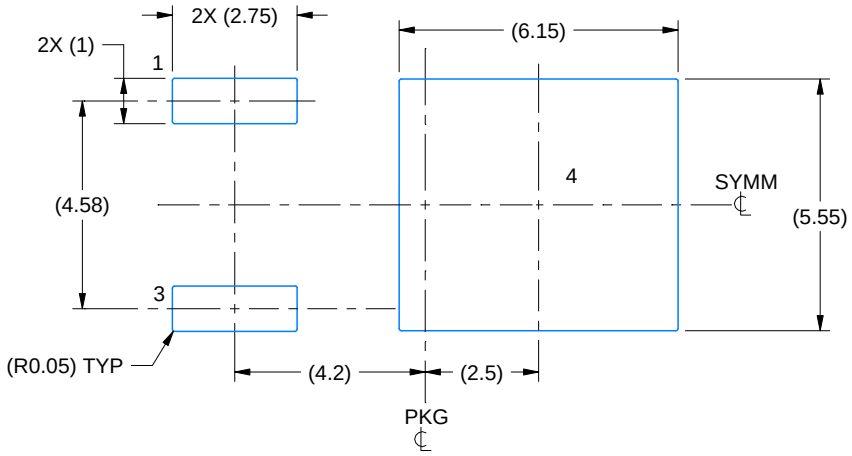
TO-252 - 2.52 mm max height

TO-252

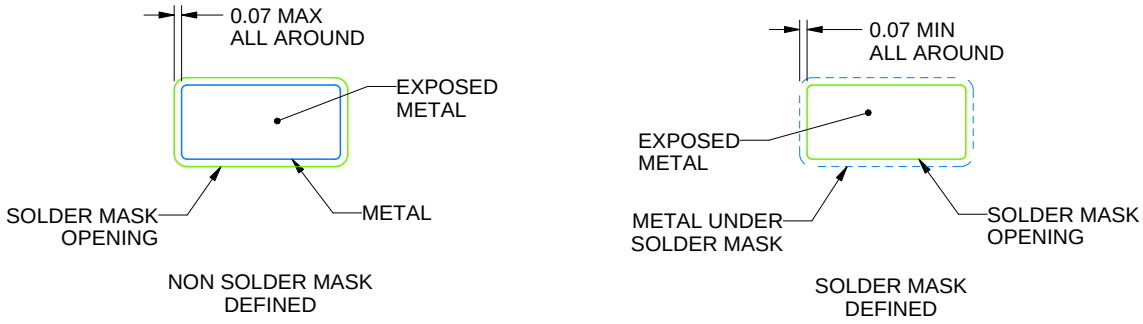


NOTES:

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. Shape may vary per different assembly sites.
4. Reference JEDEC registration TO-252.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:6X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

4218915/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

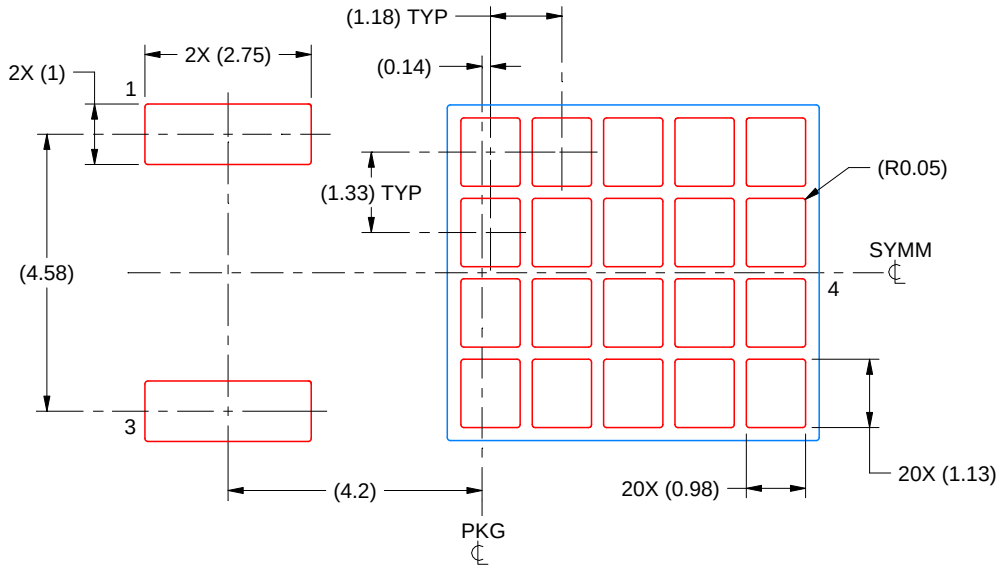
5. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature numbers SLMA002(www.ti.com/lit/slm002) and SLMA004 (www.ti.com/lit/slma004).
6. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

KVU0003A

TO-252 - 2.52 mm max height

TO-252



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD
65% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA
SCALE:8X

4218915/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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