

LM2772 Low-Ripple Switched Capacitor Step-Down Regulator

Check for Samples: [LM2772](#)

FEATURES

- Low-Noise Fixed Frequency Operation
- 1.2V Output Voltage
- 3% Output Voltage Regulation
- Li-Ion (3.6V) to 1.2V with 80% Efficiency
- Very Low Output Ripple: 8mV @ 150mA
- Output Currents up to 150mA
- 2.7V to 5.5V Input Voltage Range
- Shutdown Disconnects Load from V_{IN}
- 1.1MHz Switching Frequency
- No Inductors...Small Solution Size
- Short Circuit and Thermal Protection
- WSON-10 Package (3mm × 3mm × 0.8mm)

APPLICATIONS

- DSP, Memory, and Microprocessor Power Supplies
- Mobile Phones and Pagers
- Portable Electronic Devices

Typical Application Circuit

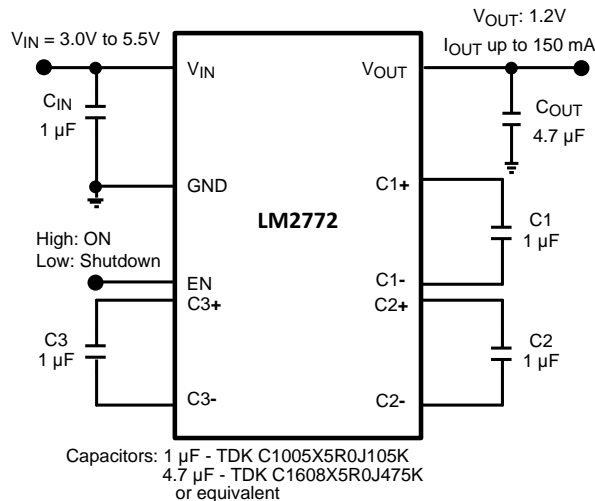


Figure 1.

DESCRIPTION

The LM2772 is a switched capacitor step-down regulator that produces a 1.2V output. It is capable of supplying loads up to 150mA with 3% output voltage regulation over line, load, and temperature. The LM2772 operates with an input voltage from 3.0V to 5.5V, accommodating 1-cell Li-Ion batteries and chargers.

The LM2772 utilizes a highly efficient regulated multi-gain charge pump. Pre-regulated 1.1MHz fixed-frequency switching results in very low ripple and noise on both the input and the output. When output currents are low, the part automatically switches to a low-ripple PFM regulation mode to maintain high efficiency over the entire load range.

The LM2772 is available in TI's WSON-10 Package (WSON-10).

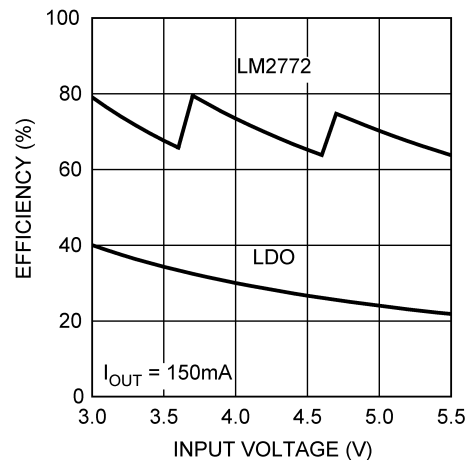


Figure 2. LM2772 Efficiency vs. Low-Dropout Linear Regulator (LDO) Efficiency



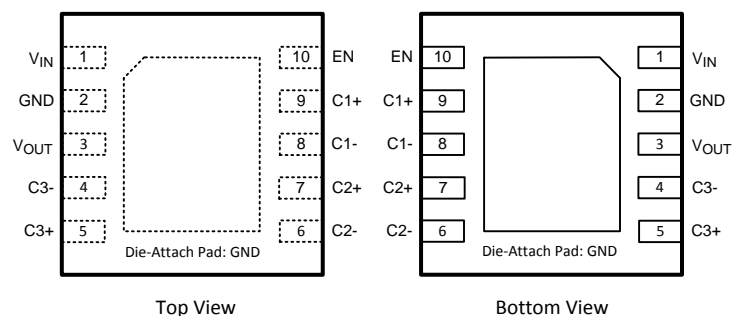
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Connection Diagram



10-Pin WSON Package (WSO-10)
See Package Number DSC0010A

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Pin #	Name	Description
1	V_{IN}	Input Voltage: Recommended V_{IN} operating range 3.0V to 5.5V.
2	GND	Ground
3	V_{OUT}	Output Voltage
4	C3-	Flying Capacitor 3: Negative Terminal
5	C3+	Flying Capacitor 3: Positive Terminal
6	C2-	Flying Capacitor 2: Negative Terminal
7	C2+	Flying Capacitor 2: Positive Terminal
8	C1-	Flying Capacitor 1: Negative Terminal
9	C1+	Flying Capacitor 1: Positive Terminal
10	EN	Enable Pin Logic Input. Applying a logic HIGH voltage signal enables the part. A logic LOW voltage signal places the the device in shutdown.



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

V _{IN} Pin Voltage	-0.3V to 6.0V
EN Pin Voltage	-0.3V to (V _{IN} +0.3V) w/ 6.0V max
Continuous Power Dissipation ⁽⁴⁾	Internally Limited
Junction Temperature (T _{J-MAX})	150°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150° C
Maximum Lead Temperature ⁽⁵⁾	265°C
ESD Rating ⁽⁶⁾ Human Body Model:	2.0kV

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the component may occur. Operating Ratings are conditions under which operation of the device is ensured. Operating Ratings do not imply ensured performance limits. For ensured performance limits and associated test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics tables.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the TI Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) All voltages are with respect to the potential at the GND pins.
- (4) Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage. Thermal shutdown engages at T_J=150°C (typ.) and disengages at T_J=140°C (typ.).
- (5) For detailed information on soldering requirements and recommendations, please refer to Texas Instruments' **Application Note 1187 (SNOA401): Leadless Leadframe Package (LLP)**.
- (6) The Human body model is a 100pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5kΩ resistor into each pin. MIL-STD-883 3015.7

Operating Ratings⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Input Voltage Range	2.7V to 5.5V
Recommended Load Current Range	0mA to 150mA
Junction Temperature (T _J) Range	-30°C to +110°C
Ambient Temperature (T _A) Range ⁽³⁾	-30°C to +85°C

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the component may occur. Operating Ratings are conditions under which operation of the device is ensured. Operating Ratings do not imply ensured performance limits. For ensured performance limits and associated test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics tables.
- (2) All voltages are with respect to the potential at the GND pins.
- (3) Maximum ambient temperature (T_{A-MAX}) is dependent on the maximum operating junction temperature (T_{J-MAX-OP} = 110°C), the maximum power dissipation of the device in the application (P_{D-MAX}), and the junction-to ambient thermal resistance of the part/package in the application (θ_{JA}), as given by the following equation: T_{A-MAX} = T_{J-MAX-OP} - (θ_{JA} × P_{D-MAX}).

Thermal Properties

Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θ _{JA}), WSON-10 Package ⁽¹⁾	55°C/W
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- (1) Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is highly application and board-layout dependent. In applications where high maximum power dissipation exists, special care must be paid to thermal dissipation issues.

Electrical Characteristics⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Limits in standard typeface are for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Limits in **boldface** type apply over the full operating junction temperature range ($-30^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +110^\circ\text{C}$). Unless otherwise noted, specifications apply to the LM2772 Typical Application Circuit (pg. 1) with: $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{V}$; $V(\text{EN}) = 1.8\text{V}$, $C_{IN} = C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 1.0\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = 4.7\mu\text{F}$.⁽³⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{OUT}	1.2V Output Voltage Regulation	$3.0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ $0\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150\text{mA}$	1.164 (-3%)	1.2	1.236 (+3%)	V
		$0\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150\text{mA}$	1.178 (-1.8%)	1.2	1.236 (+3.0%)	
V_{OUT}/I_{OUT}	Output Load Regulation	$0\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150\text{mA}$		0.15		mV/mA
V_{OUT}/V_{IN}	Output Line Regulation			0.2		%/V
E	Power Efficiency	$I_{OUT} = 150\text{mA}$		80		%
I_Q	Quiescent Supply Current	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$ ⁽⁴⁾		47	50	μA
V_R	Fixed Frequency Output Ripple	$40\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150\text{mA}$		8		mV
V_{R-PFM}	PFM-Mode Output Ripple	$I_{OUT} < 40\text{mA}$		12		mV
I_{SD}	Shutdown Current	$V(\text{EN}) = 0\text{V}$		0.01	0.3	μA
F_{SW}	Switching Frequency	$3.0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{V}$	0.80	1.15	1.50	MHz
I_{CL}	Output Current Limit	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{V}$ $0\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} \leq 0.2\text{V}$		500		mA
t_{ON}	Turn-on Time			150		μs
V_{IL}	Logic-low Input Voltage	$3.0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{V}$	0		0.63	V
V_{IH}	Logic-high Input Voltage	$3.0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{V}$	1.1		V_{IN}	V
I_{IH}	Logic-high Input Current	$V(\text{EN}) = 1.8\text{V}$ ⁽⁵⁾		5		μA
I_{IL}	Logic-low Input Current	Logic Input = 0V		0.01		μA

(1) All voltages are with respect to the potential at the GND pins.

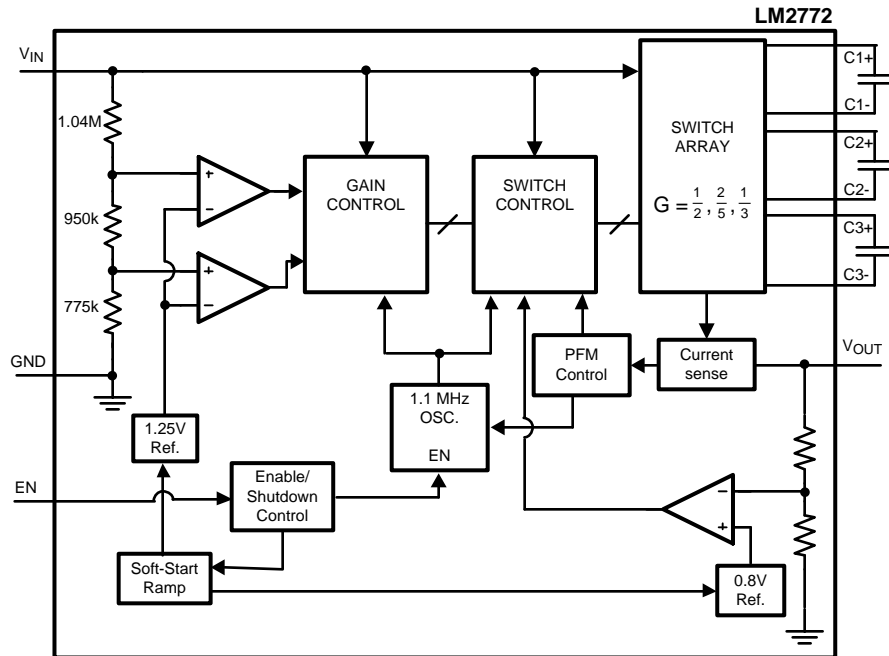
(2) Min and Max limits are specified by design, test, or statistical analysis. Typical numbers are not ensured, but do represent the most likely norm.

(3) C_{IN} , C_{OUT} , C_1 , C_2 , C_3 : Low-ESR Surface-Mount Ceramic Capacitors (MLCCs) used in setting electrical characteristics.

(4) V_{OUT} is set to 1.3V during this test (Device is not switching).

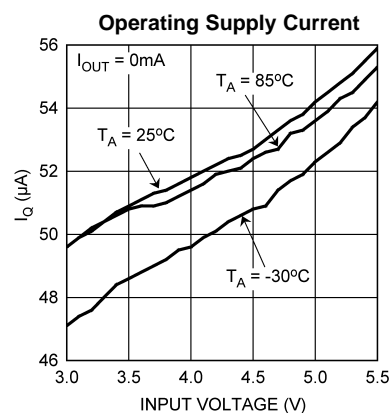
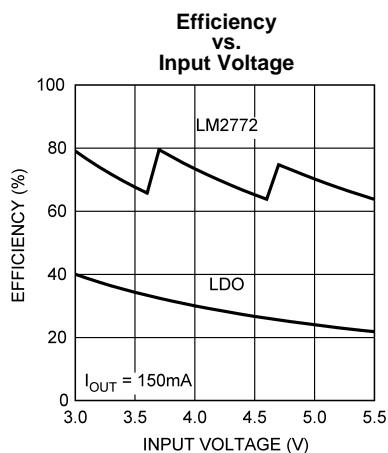
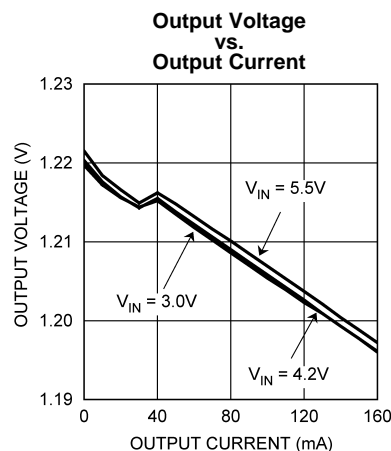
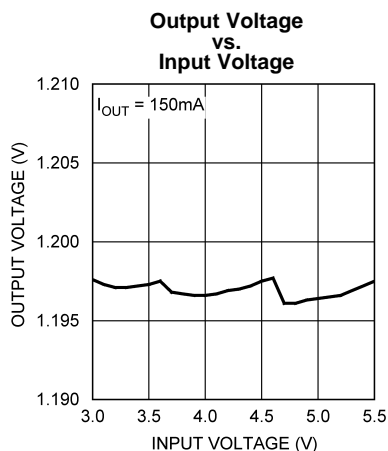
(5) There is a 350k Ω pull-down resistor connected internally between the EN pin and GND.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

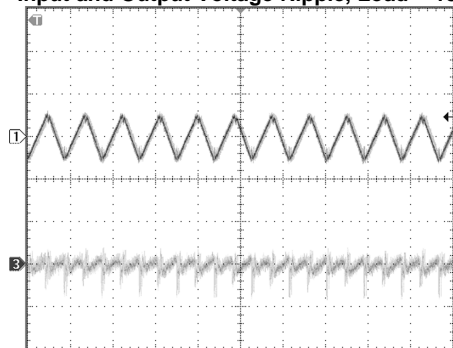


Typical Performance Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN} = 3.6V$, $C_{IN} = C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 4.7\mu F$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$. Capacitors are low-ESR multi-layer ceramic capacitors (MLCC's).



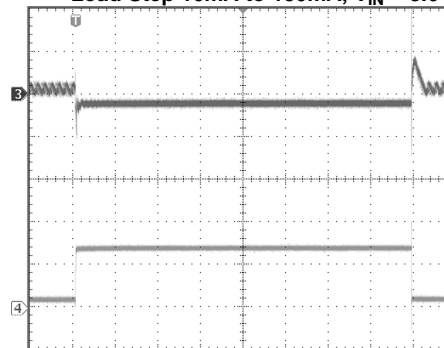
Input and Output Voltage Ripple, Load = 150mA



CH1: V_{IN} , Scale: 50mV/Div, AC Coupled
CH3: V_{OUT} , Scale: 10mV/Div, AC Coupled
Time scale: 1µs/Div

Figure 7.

Load Step 10mA to 150mA, $V_{IN} = 3.6V$



CH3: V_{OUT} , Scale: 50mV/Div, AC Coupled
CH4: I_{OUT} , Scale: 100mA/Div
Time scale: 40µs/Div

Figure 8.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN} = 3.6V$, $C_{IN} = C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 4.7\mu F$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$. Capacitors are low-ESR multi-layer ceramic capacitors (MLCC's).

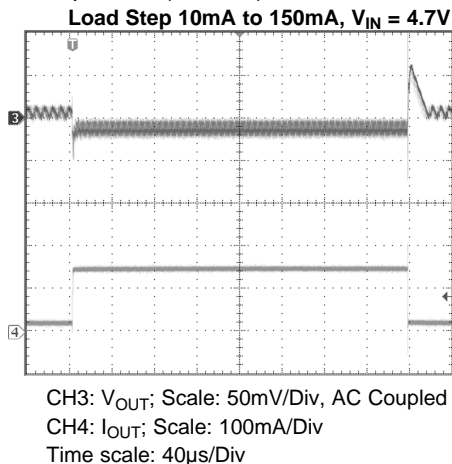


Figure 9.

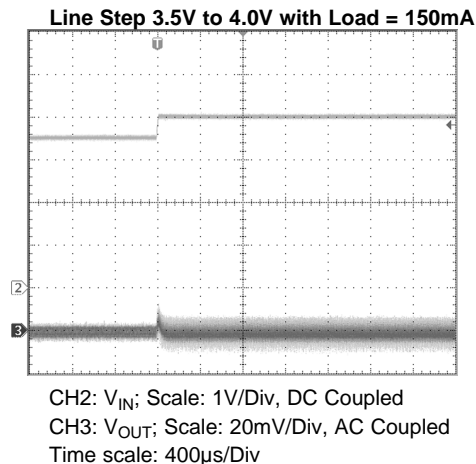


Figure 10.

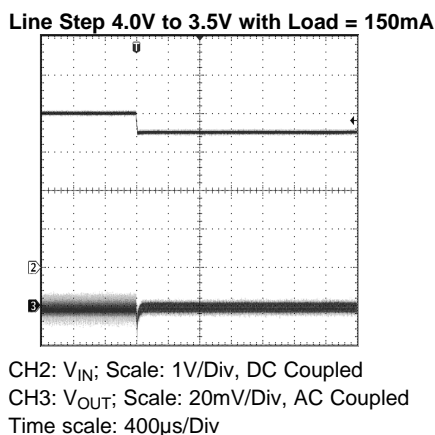


Figure 11.

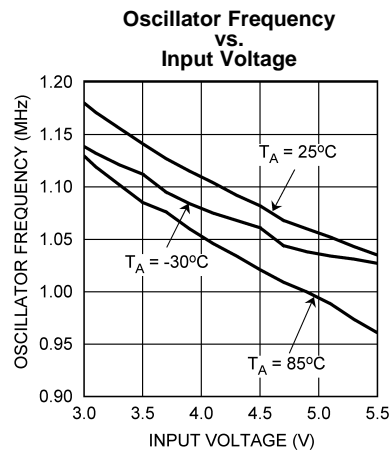


Figure 12.

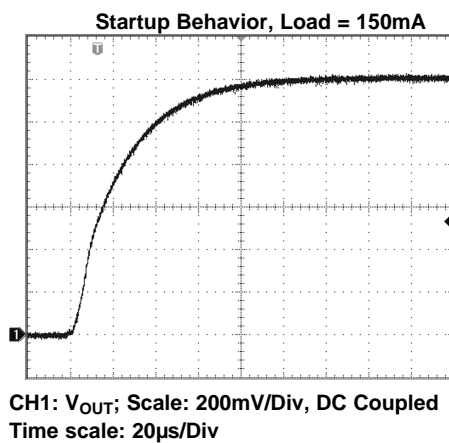


Figure 13.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION

Overview

The LM2772 is a switched capacitor converter that produces a regulated, low voltage output. The core of the part is a highly efficient charge pump that utilizes fixed frequency pre-regulation and Pulse Frequency Modulation to minimize ripple and power losses over wide input voltage and output current ranges. A description of the principal operational characteristics of the LM2772 is detailed in the [Circuit Description](#), and [Efficiency Performance](#) sections. These sections refer to details in the [Block Diagram](#).

Circuit Description

The core of the LM2772 is a two-phase charge pump controlled by an internally generated non-overlapping clock. The charge pump operates by using external flying capacitors C_1 , C_2 , and C_3 to transfer charge from the input to the output. At input voltages below 3.5V (typ.) the LM2772 operates in a 1/2x Gain, with the input current being equal to 1/2 of the load current. At input voltages between 3.5V to 4.6V (typ.) the part utilizes a gain of 2/5x, resulting in an input current equal to 2/5 times the load current. At input voltages above 4.6V (typ.), the part is in a gain of 1/3, with the input current being 1/3 of the load current.

The two phases of the switched capacitor switching cycle will be referred to as the "charge phase" and the "discharge phase". During the charge phase, the flying capacitor is charged by the input supply. After half of the switching cycle [$t = 1/(2 \times F_{SW})$], the LM2772 switches to the discharge phase. In this configuration, the charge that was stored on the flying capacitors in the charge phase is transferred to the output.

The LM2772 uses fixed frequency pre-regulation to regulate the output voltage to 1.2V during moderate to high load currents. The input and output connections of the flying capacitors are made with internal MOS switches. Pre-regulation limits the gate drive of the MOS switch connected between the voltage input and the flying capacitors. Controlling the on resistance of this switch limits the amount of charge transferred into and out of each flying capacitor during the charge and discharge phases, and in turn helps to keep the output ripple very low.

When output currents are low (<40mA typ.), the LM2772 automatically switches to a low-ripple Pulse Frequency Modulation (PFM) form of regulation. In PFM mode, the flying capacitors stay in the discharge phase until the output voltage drops below a predetermined trip point. When this occurs, the flying capacitors switch back to the charge phase. After being charged, the flying capacitors repeat the process of staying in the discharge phase and switching to the charge phase when necessary.

Efficiency Performance

Charge-pump efficiency is derived in the following two ideal equations (supply current and other losses are neglected for simplicity):

$$I_{IN} = G \times I_{OUT} \quad (1)$$

$$E = (V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT}) \div (V_{IN} \times I_{IN}) = V_{OUT} \div (G \times V_{IN}) \quad (2)$$

In the equations, G represents the charge pump gain. Efficiency is at its highest as $G \times V_{IN}$ approaches V_{OUT} . Refer to the efficiency graph in the [Typical Performance Characteristics](#) section for detailed efficiency data. The transition between gains of 1/2, 2/5, and 1/3 are clearly distinguished by the sharp discontinuity in the efficiency curve.

Shutdown

The LM2772 is in shutdown mode when the voltage on the enable pin (EN) is logic-low. In shutdown, the LM2772 draws virtually no supply current. When in shutdown, the output of the LM2772 is completely disconnected from the input. Internal feedback resistors pull the output voltage down to 0V during shutdown.

Soft Start

The LM2772 employs soft start circuitry to prevent excessive input inrush currents during startup. At startup, the output voltage gradually rises from 0V to the nominal output voltage. This occurs in 150μs (typ.). Soft-start is engaged when the part is enabled, including situations where voltage is established simultaneously on the V_{IN} and EN pins.

Thermal Shutdown

Protection from damage related to overheating is achieved with a thermal shutdown feature. When the junction temperature rises to 150°C (typ.), the part switches into shutdown mode. The LM2772 disengages thermal shutdown when the junction temperature of the part is reduced to 140°C (typ.). Due to the high efficiency of the LM2772, thermal shutdown and/or thermal cycling should not be encountered when the part is operated within specified input voltage, output current, and ambient temperature operating ratings. If thermal cycling is seen under these conditions, the most likely cause is an inadequate PCB layout that does not allow heat to be sufficiently dissipated out of the WSON package.

Current Limit Protection

The LM2772 charge pump contains current limit protection circuitry that protects the device during V_{OUT} fault conditions where excessive current is drawn. Output current is limited to 500mA (typ).

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Recommended Capacitor Types

The LM2772 requires 5 external capacitors for proper operation. Surface-mount multi-layer ceramic capacitors are recommended. These capacitors are small, inexpensive and have very low equivalent series resistance (ESR, $\leq 15\text{m}\Omega$ typ.). Tantalum capacitors, OS-CON capacitors, and aluminum electrolytic capacitors generally are not recommended for use with the LM2772 due to their high ESR, as compared to ceramic capacitors.

For most applications, ceramic capacitors with an X7R or X5R temperature characteristic are preferred for use with the LM2772. These capacitors have tight capacitance tolerance (as good as $\pm 10\%$) and hold their value over temperature (X7R: $\pm 15\%$ over -55°C to 125°C; X5R: $\pm 15\%$ over -55°C to 85°C).

Capacitors with a Y5V or Z5U temperature characteristic are generally not recommended for use with the LM2772. These types of capacitors typically have wide capacitance tolerance (+80%, -20%) and vary significantly over temperature (Y5V: +22%, -82% over -30°C to +85°C range; Z5U: +22%, -56% over +10°C to +85°C range). Under some conditions, a 1 μF -rated Y5V or Z5U capacitor could have a capacitance as low as 0.1 μF . Such detrimental deviation is likely to cause Y5V and Z5U capacitors to fail to meet the minimum capacitance requirements of the LM2772.

Net capacitance of a ceramic capacitor decreases with increased DC bias. This degradation can result in lower capacitance than expected on the input and/or output, resulting in higher ripple voltages and currents. Using capacitors at DC bias voltages significantly below the capacitor voltage rating will usually minimize DC bias effects. Consult capacitor manufacturers for information on capacitor DC bias characteristics.

Capacitance characteristics can vary quite dramatically with different application conditions, capacitor types, and capacitor manufacturers. It is strongly recommended that the LM2772 circuit be thoroughly evaluated early in the design-in process with the mass-production capacitors of choice. This will help ensure that any such variability in capacitance does not negatively impact circuit performance.

The table below lists some leading ceramic capacitor manufacturers.

Manufacturer	Contact Information
AVX	www.avx.com
Murata	www.murata.com
Taiyo-Yuden	www.t-yuden.com
TDK	www.component.tdk.com
Vishay-Vitramon	www.vishay.com

Output Capacitor and Output Voltage Ripple

The output capacitor in the LM2772 circuit (C_{OUT}) directly impacts the magnitude of output voltage ripple. Other prominent factors also affecting output voltage ripple include input voltage, output current and flying capacitance. Due to the complexity of the regulation topology, providing equations or models to approximate the magnitude of the ripple can not be easily accomplished. But one important generalization can be made: increasing (decreasing) the output capacitance will result in a proportional decrease (increase) in output voltage ripple.

In typical high-current applications, a 4.7 μ F low-ESR ceramic output capacitor is recommended. Different output capacitance values can be used to reduce ripple, shrink the solution size, and/or cut the cost of the solution. But changing the output capacitor may also require changing the flying capacitor and/or input capacitor to maintain good overall circuit performance. Performance of the LM2772 with different capacitor setups is discussed in the section [Recommended Capacitor Configurations](#).

High ESR in the output capacitor increases output voltage ripple. If a ceramic capacitor is used at the output, this is usually not a concern because the ESR of a ceramic capacitor is typically very low and has only a minimal impact on ripple magnitudes. If a different capacitor type with higher ESR is used (tantalum, for example), the ESR could result in high ripple. To eliminate this effect, the net output ESR can be significantly reduced by placing a low-ESR ceramic capacitor in parallel with the primary output capacitor. The low ESR of the ceramic capacitor will be in parallel with the higher ESR, resulting in a low net ESR based on the principles of parallel resistance reduction.

Input Capacitor and Input Voltage Ripple

The input capacitor (C_{IN}) is a reservoir of charge that aids a quick transfer of charge from the supply to the flying capacitors during the charge phase of operation. The input capacitor helps to keep the input voltage from drooping at the start of the charge phase when the flying capacitors are connected to the input. It also filters noise on the input pin, keeping this noise out of sensitive internal analog circuitry that is biased off the input line.

Much like the relationship between the output capacitance and output voltage ripple, input capacitance has a dominant and first-order effect on input ripple magnitude. Increasing (decreasing) the input capacitance will result in a proportional decrease (increase) in input voltage ripple. Input voltage, output current, and flying capacitance also will affect input ripple levels to some degree.

In typical high-current applications, a 1 μ F low-ESR ceramic capacitor is recommended on the input. Different input capacitance values can be used to reduce ripple, shrink the solution size, and/or cut the cost of the solution. But changing the input capacitor may also require changing the flying capacitor and/or output capacitor to maintain good overall circuit performance. Performance of the LM2772 with different capacitor setups is discussed below in [Recommended Capacitor Configurations](#).

Flying Capacitors

The flying capacitors (C_1 , C_2 , C_3) transfer charge from the input to the output. Flying capacitance can impact both output current capability and ripple magnitudes. If flying capacitance is too small, the LM2772 may not be able to regulate the output voltage when load currents are high. On the other hand, if the flying capacitance is too large, the flying capacitor might overwhelm the input and output capacitors, resulting in increased input and output ripple.

In typical high-current applications, 1 μ F low-ESR ceramic capacitors are recommended for the flying capacitors. Polarized capacitors (tantalum, aluminum electrolytic, etc.) must not be used for the flying capacitor, as they could become reverse-biased during LM2772 operation.

Recommended Capacitor Configurations

The data in [Table 1](#) can be used to assist in the selection of a capacitor configuration that best balances solution size and cost with the electrical requirements of the application.

As previously discussed, input and output ripple voltages will vary with output current and input voltage. The numbers provided show expected ripple voltage with $V_{IN} = 3.6V$ and a load current of 150mA. The table offers a first look at approximate ripple levels and provides a comparison of different capacitor configurations, but is not intended to ensure performance. With any capacitance configuration chosen, always verify that the performance of the ripple waveforms are suitable for the intended application. The same capacitance value must be used for all the flying capacitors.

Table 1. LM2772 Performance with Different Capacitor Configurations ⁽¹⁾

CAPACITOR CONFIGURATION ($V_{IN} = 3.6V$)	TYPICAL INPUT RIPPLE	TYPICAL OUTPUT RIPPLE
$C_{IN} = 1\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 4.7\mu F$, $C_1, C_2, C_3 = 1\mu F$	54mV	4mV
$C_{IN} = 1\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 2.2\mu F$, $C_1, C_2, C_3 = 1\mu F$	48mV	6mV
$C_{IN} = 0.47\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 4.7\mu F$, $C_1, C_2, C_3 = 1\mu F$	83mV	5mV
$C_{IN} = 0.47\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 3.3\mu F$, $C_1, C_2, C_3 = 1\mu F$	82mV	4mV
$C_{IN} = 0.47\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 3.3\mu F$, $C_1, C_2, C_3 = 0.47\mu F$	83mV	5mV

(1) Refer to the text in the [Recommended Capacitor Configurations](#) section for detailed information on the data in this table

Layout Guidelines

Proper board layout will help to ensure optimal performance of the LM2772 circuit. The following guidelines are recommended:

- Place capacitors as close to the LM2772 as possible, and preferably on the same side of the board as the IC.
- Use short, wide traces to connect the external capacitors to the LM2772 to minimize trace resistance and inductance.
- Use a low resistance connection between ground and the GND pin of the LM2772. Using wide traces and/or multiple vias to connect GND to a ground plane on the board is most advantageous.

REVISION HISTORY

Changes from Revision A (May 2013) to Revision B	Page
• Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format	11

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LM2772SD/NOPB	ACTIVE	WSO	DSC	10	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-30 to 85	L2772	Samples
LM2772SDX/NOPB	ACTIVE	WSO	DSC	10	4500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-30 to 85	L2772	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.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM2772SD/NOPB	WSO	DSC	10	1000	178.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM2772SDX/NOPB	WSO	DSC	10	4500	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.0	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



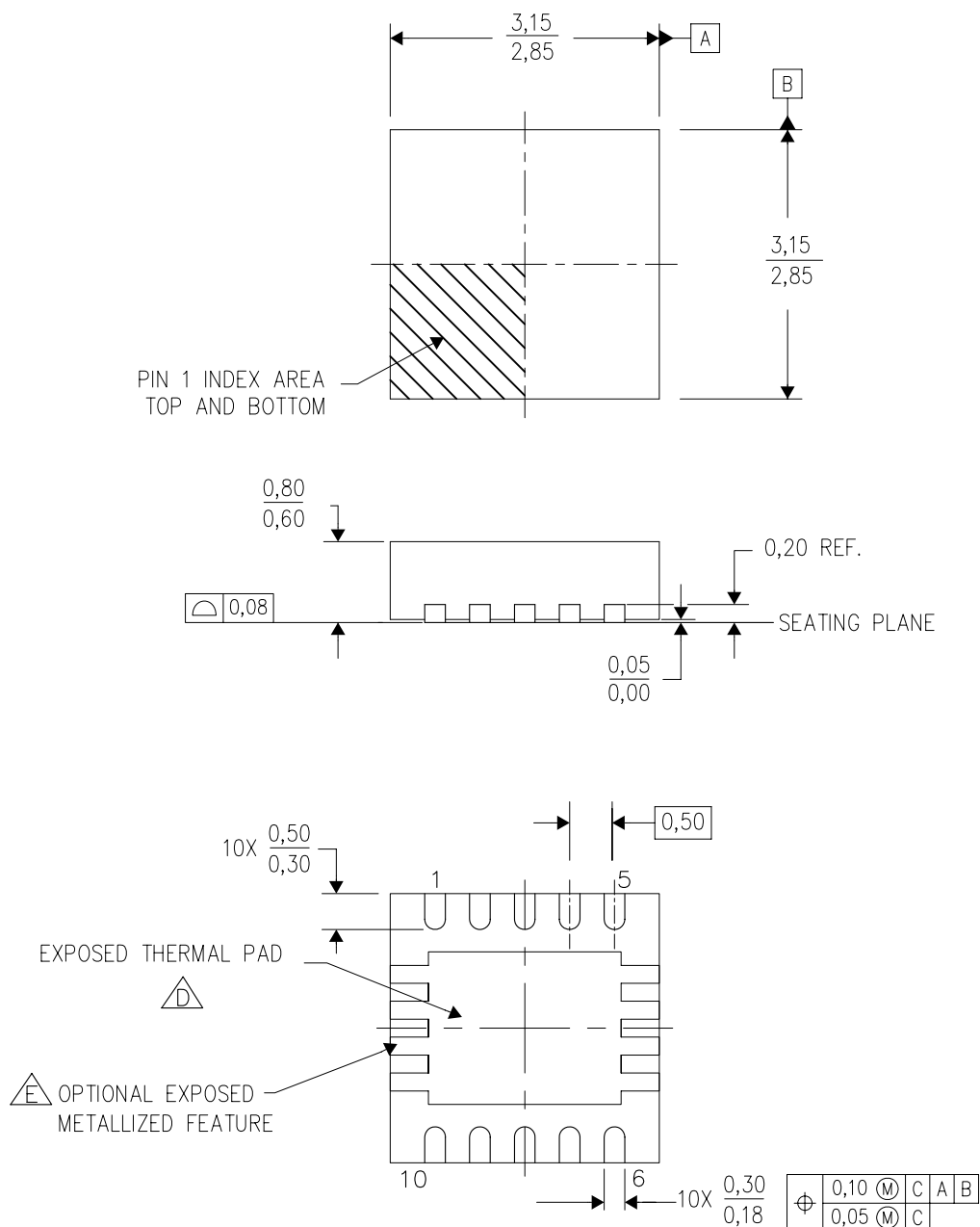
*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM2772SD/NOPB	WSO	DSC	10	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM2772SDX/NOPB	WSO	DSC	10	4500	367.0	367.0	35.0

MECHANICAL DATA

DSC (S-PWSON-N10)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO-LEAD



4207383/E 01/11

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Small Outline No-Lead (SON) package configuration.

⚠ The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.

E. See the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.

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