











SLVSCI4B - FEBRUARY 2014-REVISED SEPTEMBER 2014

**TPS22961** 

# TPS22961 3.5-V, 6-A, Ultra-low Resistance Load Switch

#### **Features**

- Integrated Single Channel Load Switch
- VBIAS Voltage Range: 3 V to 5.5 V
- Input Voltage Range: 0.8 V to 3.5 V
- Ultra low R<sub>ON</sub> Resistance
  - R<sub>ON</sub> = 4.4 m $\Omega$  at V<sub>IN</sub> = 1.05 V (V<sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V)
- 6A Maximum Continuous Switch Current
- Low Quiescent Current < 1 µA (max)
- Low Control Input Threshold Enables use of 1.2-V/1.8-V/2.5-V/3.3-V Logic
- Controlled Slew Rate
  - t<sub>R</sub> = 4.2 µs at V<sub>IN</sub> = 1.05 V (V<sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V)
- Quick Output Discharge (QOD)
- SON 8-terminal Package with Thermal Pad
- ESD Performance Tested per JESD 22
  - 2-kV HBM and 1-kV CDM

# **Applications**

- Ultrabook™/Notebooks
- Desktops
- Servers
- Set-top Boxes
- Telecom Systems
- Tablet PC

#### 3 Description

The TPS22961 is a small, ultra-low RON, single channel load switch with controlled turn on. The device contains an N-channel MOSFET that can operate over an input voltage range of 0.8 V to 3.5 V and supports a maximum continuous current of 6 A.

The combination of ultra-low R<sub>ON</sub> and high current capability of the device makes it ideal for driving processor rails with very tight voltage dropout tolerances. Quick rise time of the device allows for power rails to come up quickly when the device is enabled, thereby reducing response time for power distribution. The switch can be independently controlled via the ON terminal, which is capable of interfacing directly with low-voltage control signals originating from microcontrollers or low voltage discrete logic. The device further reduces the total solution size by integrating a 260  $\Omega$  pull-down transistor for quick output discharge (QOD) when the switch is turned off.

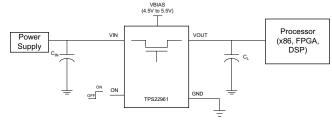
The TPS22961 is available in a small, space-saving 3 mm x 3 mm 8-SON package (DNY) with integrated thermal pad allowing for high power dissipation. The device is characterized for operation over the free-air temperature range of -40°C to 85°C.

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

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE
TPS22961	WSON (8)	3.00 mm x 3.00 mm

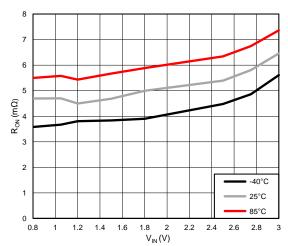
(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the datasheet.

# Simplified Schematic



Typical Application: driving high current core rails for a processor

# $R_{ON}$ vs $V_{IN}$ ( $V_{BIAS} = 5$ V, $I_{OUT} = -200$ mA)





# **Table of Contents**

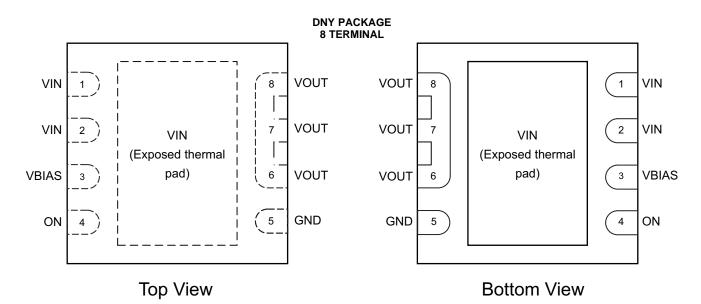
1	Features 1		8.1 Overview	1
2	Applications 1		8.2 Functional Block Diagram	12
3	Description 1		8.3 Feature Description	13
4	Simplified Schematic 1	9	Applications and Implementation	14
5	Revision History2		9.1 Application Information	14
6	Terminal Configuration and Functions		9.2 Typical Application	14
7	Specifications	10	Power Supply Recommendations	18
•	7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings	11	Layout	19
	7.2 Handling Ratings		11.1 Layout Guidelines	19
	7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions		11.2 Layout Example	19
	7.4 Thermal Information	12	Device and Documentation Support	20
	7.5 Electrical Characteristics, V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 5.0 V		12.1 Trademarks	
	7.6 Electrical Characteristics, $V_{BIAS} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		12.2 Electrostatic Discharge Caution	20
	7.7 Switching Characteristics 6		12.3 Glossary	20
	7.8 Typical Characteristics	13	Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable	
8	Detailed Description 12		Information	20

# 5 Revision History

Changes from Revision A (February 2014) to Revision B		
Fixed caption error in Filtered Output curve.		
Changes from Original (February 2014) to Revision A	Page	
Initial release of full version.	1	



# 6 Terminal Configuration and Functions



#### **Pin Functions**

PIN		1/0	DESCRIPTION			
NAME	NO.	1/0	DESCRIPTION			
VIN	1, 2	I	Switch input. Place ceramic bypass capacitor(s) between this terminal and GND. See <i>Detailed Description</i> section for more information.			
VIN	Exposed thermal Pad	I	Switch input. Place ceramic bypass capacitor(s) between this terminal and GND. See <i>Detailed Description</i> section for more information.			
VBIAS	3	1	Bias voltage. Power supply to the device.			
ON	4	1	Active high switch control input. Do not leave floating.			
GND	5	_	Ground.			
VOUT	6, 7, 8	0	Switch output. Place ceramic bypass capacitor(s) between this terminal and GND. See <i>Detailed Description</i> section for more information.			

# 7 Specifications

# 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage range	-0.3	4	V
$V_{BIAS}$	Bias voltage range	-0.3	6	V
$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage range	-0.3	4	V
$V_{ON}$	ON pin voltage range	-0.3	6	V
$I_{MAX}$	Maximum Continuous Switch Current		6	Α
I <sub>PLS</sub>	Maximum Pulsed Switch Current, pulse < 300 μs, 2% duty cycle		8	Α
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature range	-40	85	°C
$T_{J}$	Maximum junction temperature		125	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.



# 7.2 Handling Ratings

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65	150	°C
T <sub>LEAD</sub>	Maximum lead temperature (10-s soldering time)		300	°C
v (1)	Human-Body Model (HBM) <sup>(2)</sup>		2	kV
	Charged-Device Model (CDM) <sup>(3)</sup>		1	kV

- (1) Electrostatic discharge (ESD) to measure device sensitivity and immunity to damage caused by assembly line electrostatic discharges in to the device.
- (2) Level listed above is the passing level per ANSI, ESDA, and JEDEC JS-001. JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (3) Level listed above is the passing level per EIA-JEDEC JESD22-C101. JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

# 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage range		0.8	V <sub>BIAS</sub> – 1.95	V
$V_{BIAS}$	Bias voltage range		3	5.5	V
$V_{ON}$	ON voltage range		0	5.5	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output voltage range			$V_{IN}$	V
V <sub>IH, ON</sub>	High-level voltage, ON	$V_{BIAS} = 3 V \text{ to } 5.5 V$	1.2	5.5	V
$V_{IL,\ ON}$	Low-level voltage, ON	$V_{BIAS} = 3 V \text{ to } 5.5 V$	0	0.5	V
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitor		1 <sup>(1)</sup>		μF

<sup>(1)</sup> Refer to *Detailed Description* section.

#### 7.4 Thermal Information

		TPS22961		
	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	DNY	UNIT	
		8 PINS		
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	44.6		
$\theta_{JCtop}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	44.4		
$\theta_{JB}$	$\theta_{JB}$ Junction-to-board thermal resistance 17.6			
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.4	°C/W	
ΨЈВ	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	17.4		
$\theta_{JCbot}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	1.1		

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.



# 7.5 Electrical Characteristics, $V_{BIAS} = 5.0 \text{ V}$

Unless otherwise noted, the specification in the following table applies over the operating ambient temperature  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \le T_{A} \le 85^{\circ}\text{C}$  (full) and  $V_{BIAS} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ . Typical values are for  $T_{A} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CON	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER S	UPPLIES AND CURRENTS						
I <sub>Q, VBIAS</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> quiescent current	$I_{OUT} = 0$ , $V_{IN} = 3$ V, $V_{ON} = V_{BIAS} = 5.0$ V	00.		0.6	1	μΑ
I <sub>SD, VBIAS</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> shutdown current	$V_{ON} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = 0$	V	Full	0.6	1	μΑ
			$V_{IN} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		0.0009	0.1	
		., .,	$V_{IN} = 2.5 \text{ V}$		0.0008	0.1	
I <sub>SD, VIN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> shutdown current	$V_{ON} = 0 \text{ V},$ $V_{OUT} = 0 \text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 2.0 \text{ V}$	Full	0.0007	0.1	μΑ
		v001 = 0 v	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.05 V		0.0007	0.1	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.8 V		0.0006	0.1	
I <sub>ON</sub>	ON terminal input leakage current	V <sub>ON</sub> = 5.5 V		Full		0.1	μΑ
RESISTAN	ICE CHARACTERISTICS						
		.,	25°C	6.5	8	0	
			$V_{IN} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	Full		8.8	mΩ
			V 0.5.V	25°C	5.3	6.3	0
		$V_{IN} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	Full		7.2	mΩ	
5	ONI state mediates as	$I_{OUT} = -200 \text{ mA},$	.,	25°C	4.8	5.8	
R <sub>ON</sub>	ON-state resistance	$V_{BIAS} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 2.0 V$	Full		6.7	mΩ
				25°C	4.4	5.3	mΩ
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.05 V	Full		6.2	
			V 00V	25°C	4.3	5.3	
			$V_{IN} = 0.8 V$	Full		6.1	mΩ
R <sub>PD</sub>	Output pulldown resistance	$V_{IN} = 5.0 \text{ V}, V_{ON} = 0$	V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1 V	Full	260	300	Ω

# 7.6 Electrical Characteristics, $V_{BIAS} = 3.0 \text{ V}$

Unless otherwise noted, the specification in the following table applies over the operating ambient temperature  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{T}_{\text{A}} \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$  (full) and  $\text{V}_{\text{BIAS}} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ . Typical values are for  $\text{T}_{\text{A}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted.

	PARAMETER	TEST CON	IDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	MIN TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER S	POWER SUPPLIES AND CURRENTS						
I <sub>Q, VBIAS</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> quiescent current	$I_{OUT} = 0$ , $V_{IN} = 1$ V, $V_{ON} = V_{BIAS} = 3.0$ V		Full	0.3	1	μΑ
I <sub>SD, VBIAS</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> shutdown current	$V_{ON} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = 0$	V	Full	0.3	1	μΑ
	\/ abutdown ourront	$V_{ON} = 0 V$	$V_{IN} = 1.05 \text{ V}$	Full	0.001	0.1	
I <sub>SD, VIN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> shutdown current	$V_{OUT} = 0 V$	$V_{IN} = 0.8 \ V$	Full	0.0008	0.1	μA
I <sub>ON</sub>	ON terminal input leakage current	V <sub>ON</sub> = 5.5 V	V <sub>ON</sub> = 5.5 V			0.1	μΑ
RESISTAN	ICE CHARACTERISTICS						
			\/ 4.05.\/	25°C	6.7	8.4	0
Б	ON state resistance	$I_{OUT} = -200 \text{ mA},$	V <sub>IN</sub> =1.05 V	Full		9.2	mΩ
R <sub>ON</sub>	ON-state resistance $V_{BIAS} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ $V_{IN} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	.,	25°C	5.8	7.0	0	
		$V_{IN} = 0.8 \text{ V}$		Full		7.9	mΩ
R <sub>PD</sub>	Output pull-down resistance	$V_{IN} = 3V, V_{ON} = 0 V,$	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1 V	Full	260	300	Ω

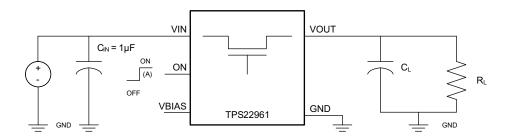


# 7.7 Switching Characteristics

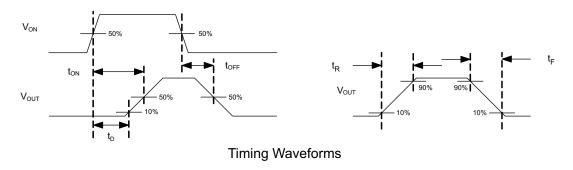
Refer to the timing test circuit in Figure 1 (unless otherwise noted) for references to external components used for the test condition in the switching characteristics table.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITION	MIN TYP		MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub> = 2	2.5 V, V <sub>ON</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwis	se noted)			1	
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on time			10.0		
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off time			3.5		
t <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	$R_L = 10 \Omega, C_L = 0.1 \mu F$		6.3		μs
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time			2.0		
t <sub>D</sub>	Delay time			8.1		
V <sub>IN</sub> = 1	$1.05 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{\text{ON}} = \text{V}_{\text{BIAS}} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{T}_{\text{A}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ (unless otherw	ise noted)				
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on time	L = 2.2 μH (DCR = 0.33 $\Omega$ ),	8.1	11.3	17.3	
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off time	C = 2 x 22 µF		13700		
$t_R$	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	(Refer to Typical Application Powering Rails Sensitive to Ringing	5	9.5	12.5	μs
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time	and Overvoltage due to Fast Rise		44200		
t <sub>D</sub>	Delay time	Time and Figure 31)	6.7	9.3	12.5	
V <sub>IN</sub> = 0	0.8 V, V <sub>ON</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwis	se noted)				
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on time			9.7		
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off time		6.0			
$t_R$	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	$R_L = 10 \ \Omega, \ C_L = 0.1 \ \mu F$	3.2 1.8 8.1			μs
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time					
$t_D$	Delay time					1
<b>V</b> <sub>IN</sub> = 1	$1.05 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{\text{ON}} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{\text{BIAS}} = 3.0 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_{\text{A}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}  (unless of the context of the$	otherwise noted)				
$t_{ON}$	Turn-on time			19.1		
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off time			4.7		
$t_R$	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	$R_L = 10 \Omega$ , $C_L = 0.1 \mu F$		9.0		μs
$t_{F}$	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time			2.0		
$t_D$	Delay time	15.6				
$V_{IN} = 0$	$0.8 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{\text{ON}} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{\text{BIAS}} = 3.0 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_{\text{A}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ (unless of	herwise noted)				
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on time			19.0		
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off time			5.4		
$t_R$	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	$R_L = 10 \ \Omega, \ C_L = 0.1 \ \mu F$		7.0		μs
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time			1.9		
$t_D$	Delay time			15.7		





**Timing Test Circuit** 

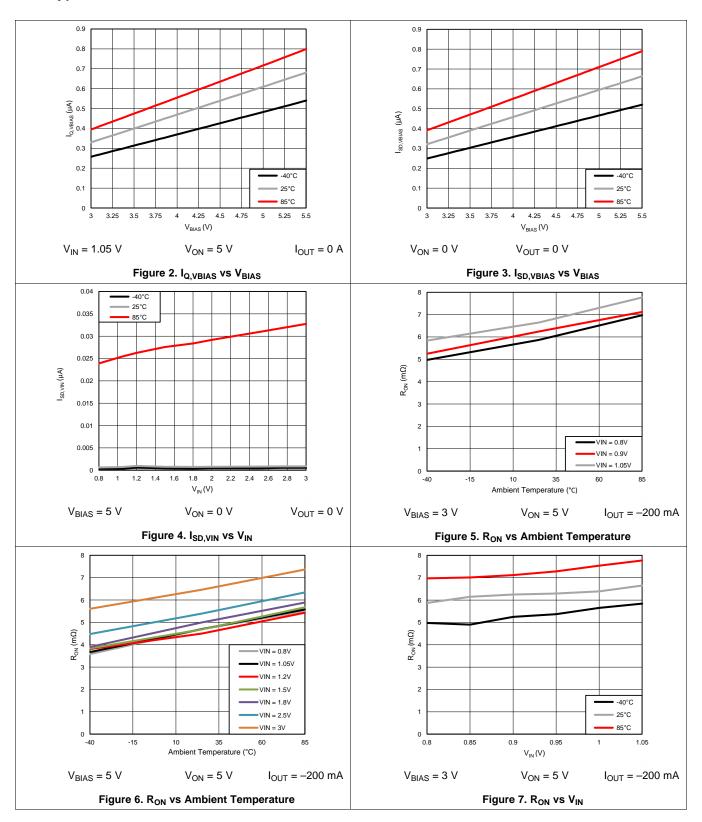


(A) Rise and fall times of the control signal is 100ns.

Figure 1. Switching Characteristics Measurement Setup and Definitions

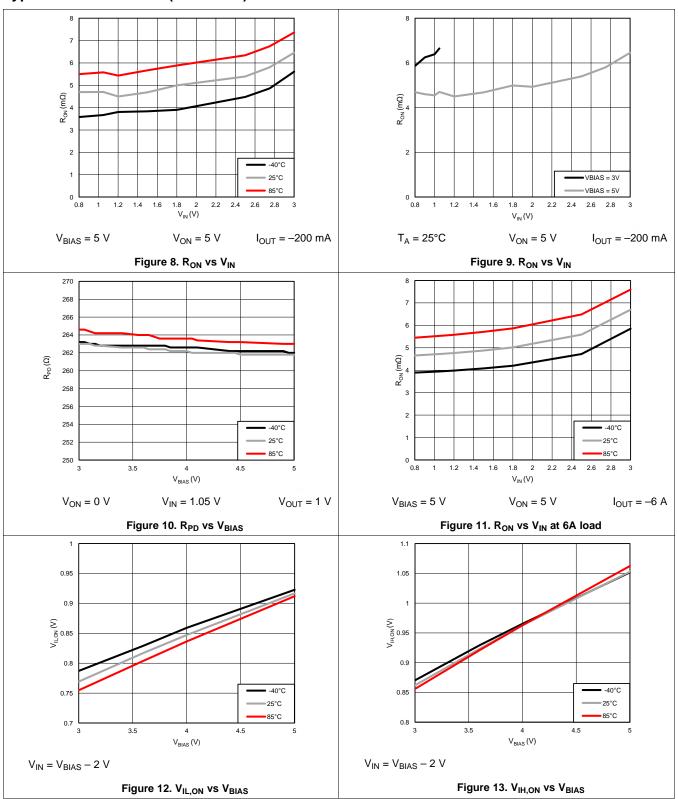
# TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

# 7.8 Typical Characteristics





# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

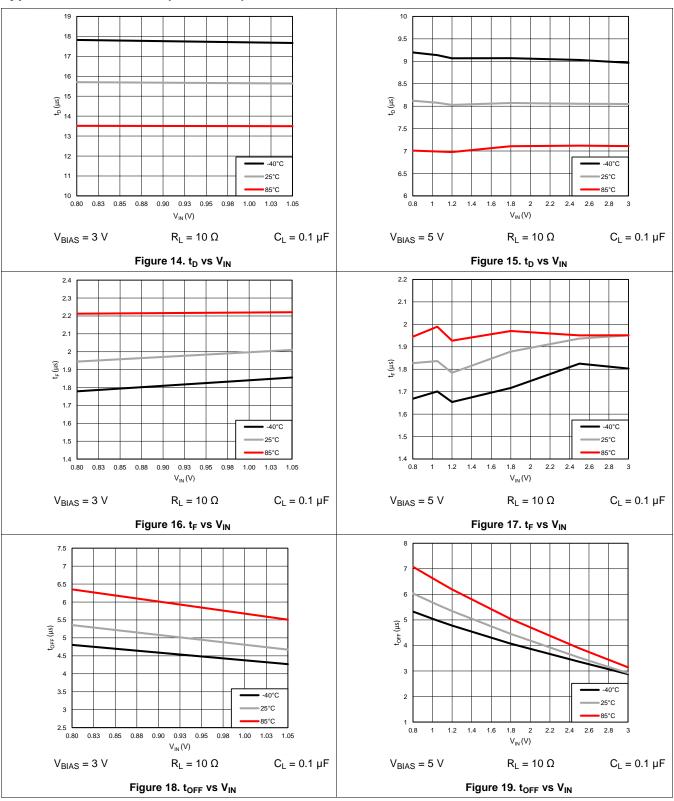


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# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

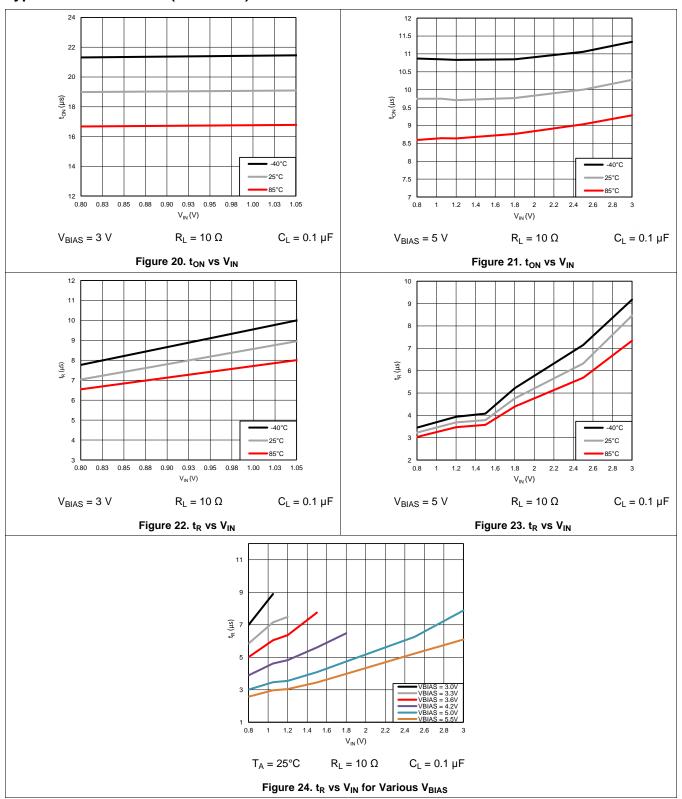


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# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**



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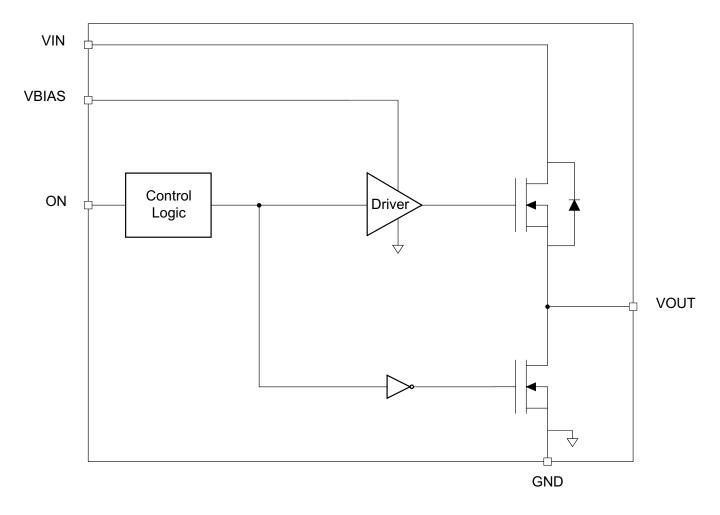
# 8 Detailed Description

#### 8.1 Overview

The device is a 3.5 V, 6 A load switch in a 8-terminal SON package. To reduce voltage drop for low voltage and high current rails, the device implements an ultra-low resistance N-channel MOSFET which reduces the drop out voltage through the device at very high currents.

The device has a controlled, yet quick, fixed slew rate for applications that require quick turn-on response. During shutdown, the device has very low leakage currents, thereby reducing unnecessary leakages for downstream modules during standby. Integrated control logic, driver, and output discharge FET eliminates the need for any external components, which reduces solution size and BOM count.

#### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



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#### 8.3 Feature Description

#### 8.3.1 On/off Control

The ON terminal controls the state of the load switch, and asserting the terminal high (active high) enables the switch. The ON terminal is compatible with standard GPIO logic threshold and can be used with any microcontroller or discrete logic with 1.2 V or higher GPIO voltage. This terminal cannot be left floating and must be tied either high or low for proper functionality.

#### 8.3.2 Input Capacitor (C<sub>IN</sub>)

To limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient in-rush currents when the switch turns on into a discharged load capacitor or short-circuit, a capacitor needs to be placed between VIN and GND. A 1  $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor,  $C_{IN}$ , placed close to the terminals, is usually sufficient. Higher values of  $C_{IN}$  can be used to further reduce the voltage drop in high-current application. When switching heavy loads, it is recommended to have an input capacitor 10 times higher than the output capacitor to avoid excessive voltage drop.

#### 8.3.3 Output Capacitor (C<sub>1</sub>)

Due to the integrated body diode in the NMOS switch, a  $C_{IN}$  greater than  $C_{L}$  is highly recommended. A  $C_{L}$  greater than  $C_{IN}$  can cause  $V_{OUT}$  to exceed  $V_{IN}$  when the system supply is removed. This could result in current flow through the body diode from VOUTT to VIN. A  $C_{IN}$  to  $C_{L}$  ratio of 10 to 1 is recommended for minimizing  $V_{IN}$  dip caused by inrush currents during startup, however a 10 to 1 ratio for capacitance is not required for proper functionality of the device. A ratio smaller than 10 to 1 (such as 1 to 1) could cause a  $V_{IN}$  dip upon turn-on due to inrush currents.

#### 8.3.4 V<sub>IN</sub> and V<sub>BIAS</sub> Voltage Range

For optimal  $R_{ON}$  performance, make sure  $V_{IN} \le (V_{BIAS} - 1.95 \text{ V})$ . For example, in order to have  $V_{IN} = 3.5 \text{V}$ , VBIAS must be 5.5 V. The device will still be functional if  $V_{IN} > (V_{BIAS} - 1.95 \text{ V})$  but it will exhibit  $R_{ON}$  greater than what is listed in the *Electrical Characteristics*,  $V_{BIAS} = 5.0 \text{ V}$  table. See Figure 25 for an example of a typical device. Notice the increasing  $R_{ON}$  as  $V_{IN}$  increases. Be sure to never exceed the maximum voltage rating for  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{BIAS}$ .

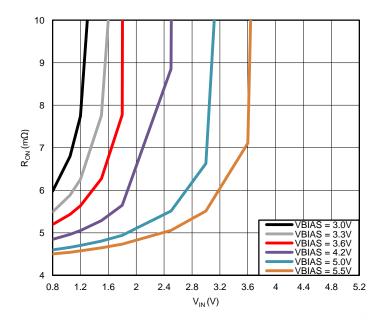


Figure 25.  $R_{ON}$  vs  $V_{IN}$  ( $V_{IN} > V_{BIAS}$ )



# 9 Applications and Implementation

#### **NOTE**

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

# 9.1 Application Information

This section will highlight some of the design considerations when implementing this device in various applications. A PSPICE model for this device is also available in the product page of this device on www.ti.com for further aid.

#### 9.2 Typical Application

#### 9.2.1 Typical Application Powering a Downstream Module

This application demonstrates how the TPS22961 can be used to power downstream modules.

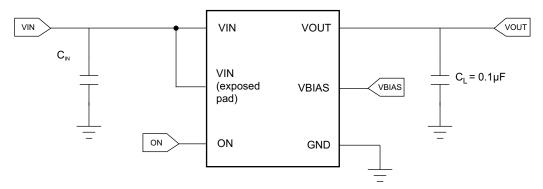


Figure 26. Typical Application Schematic for Powering a Downstream Module

#### 9.2.1.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the following as the input parameters.

**Table 1. Design Parameters** 

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
V <sub>IN</sub>	1.05 V
$V_{BIAS}$	5.0 V
Load current	6 A

#### 9.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

To begin the design process, the designer needs to know the following:

- VIN voltage
- VBIAS voltage
- Load current



#### 9.2.1.2.1 VIN to VOUT Voltage Drop

The VIN to VOUT voltage drop in the device is determined by the  $R_{ON}$  of the device and the load current. The  $R_{ON}$  of the device depends upon the  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{BIAS}$  conditions of the device. Refer to the  $R_{ON}$  specification of the device in the Electrical Characteristics table of this datasheet. Once the  $R_{ON}$  of the device is determined based upon the  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{BIAS}$  conditions, use Equation 1 to calculate the VIN to VOUT voltage drop:

$$\Delta V = I_{LOAD} \times R_{ON} \tag{1}$$

#### where

- ΔV = voltage drop from VIN to VOUT
- I<sub>LOAD</sub> = load current
- R<sub>ON</sub> = On-resistance of the device for a specific V<sub>IN</sub> and V<sub>BIAS</sub> combination

An appropriate  $I_{LOAD}$  must be chosen such that the  $I_{MAX}$  specification of the device is not violated.

#### 9.2.1.2.2 Inrush Current

To determine how much inrush current will be caused by the C<sub>L</sub> capacitor, use Equation 2:

$$I_{INRUSH} = C_{L} \times \frac{dV_{OUT}}{dt}$$
 (2)

#### where

- I<sub>INRUSH</sub> = amount of inrush caused by C<sub>L</sub>
- C<sub>I</sub> = capacitance on VOUT
- dt = time it takes for change in V<sub>OUT</sub> during the ramp up of VOUT when the device is enabled
- dV<sub>OUT</sub> = change in V<sub>OUT</sub> during the ramp up of VOUT when the device is enabled

An appropriate  $C_L$  value should be placed on VOUT such that the  $I_{MAX}$  and  $I_{PLS}$  specifications of the device are not violated.

#### 9.2.1.2.3 Thermal Considerations

The maximum IC junction temperature should be restricted to 125°C under normal operating conditions. To calculate the maximum allowable dissipation,  $P_{D(max)}$  for a given output current and ambient temperature, use Equation 3.

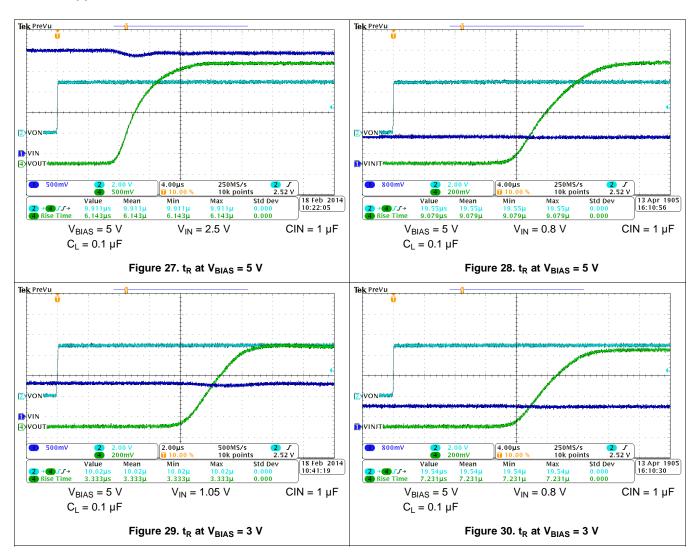
$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{T_{J(MAX)} - T_{A}}{R_{\theta JA}}$$
(3)

#### where

- P<sub>D(max)</sub> = maximum allowable power dissipation
- T<sub>J(max)</sub> = maximum allowable junction temperature (125°C for the TPS22961)
- T<sub>A</sub> = ambient temperature of the device
- Θ<sub>JA</sub> = junction to air thermal impedance. See *Thermal Information* section. This parameter is highly dependent upon board layout.



#### 9.2.1.3 Application Curves





#### 9.2.2 Typical Application Powering Rails Sensitive to Ringing and Overvoltage due to Fast Rise Time

This application demonstrates how the TPS22961 can be used to power rails senstive to ringing and overvoltage that can often happen due to fast rise times.

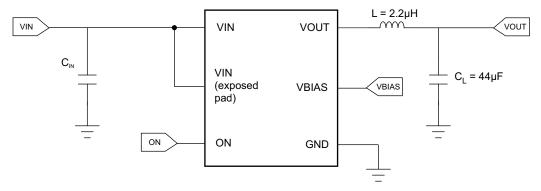


Figure 31. Typical Application Schematic for Powering Rails Sensitive to Ringing

#### 9.2.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the following as the input parameters.

- a.o.o oo.g.							
DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE						
V <sub>IN</sub>	1.05 V						
V <sub>BIAS</sub>	5.0 V						
Acceptable percent overshoot (ρ)	3.2%						
Maximum settling time (tsettle)	40 us						

**Table 2. Design Parameters** 

#### 9.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

To begin the design process, the designer needs to know the following:

- VIN voltage
- VBIAS voltage
- Acceptable percent overshoot
- Maximum allowed settling time for the power rail

#### 9.2.2.2.1 Picking Proper Inductor and Capacitor to Meet Voltage Overshoot Requirements

To determine the value of L and  $C_L$  in the circuit, the damping factor associated with the acceptable percent overshoot must be calculated. To calculate the damping factor ( $\epsilon$ ), use Equation 4.

$$\varepsilon = \frac{-\ln \rho}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + (\ln \rho)^2}}$$
(4)

where

- ε = damping factor of the LC filter
- ρ = allowable percent overshoot for the power rail



Use the damping factor calculated in Equation 4 to determine the inductance (L), the DCR of the inductor ( $R_{DCR}$ ), and capacitance ( $C_L$ ) to achieve the percent overshoot. This will be an iterative process to determine the optimal combination of L and  $C_L$  with standard value components available. Use Equation 5 to determine the combination of L,  $R_{DCR}$ , and  $C_L$  that is needed to satisfy damping factor calculated from Equation 4.

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{DCR}}}{2} \, \mathsf{X} \sqrt{\frac{\mathsf{C}_{\mathsf{L}}}{\mathsf{L}}} \tag{5}$$

#### where

- ε = damping factor of the LC filter
- R<sub>DCR</sub> = DCR of the inductor
- C<sub>1</sub> = the capacitance of the filter
- L = the inductor of the filter

To determine the setting time (within 5% of steady state value) of the filter, use Equation 6.

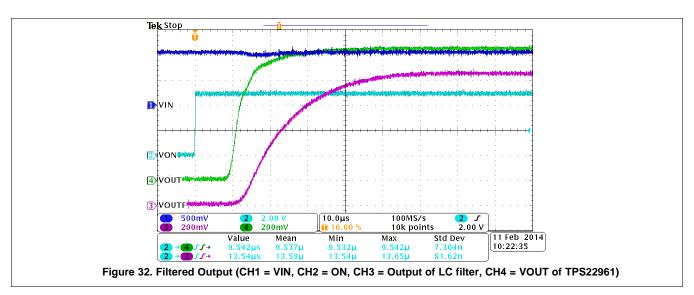
$$t_{\text{SETTLE}} \approx \frac{3 \times \sqrt{L \times C_L}}{\epsilon} \tag{6}$$

#### where

- t<sub>SETTLE</sub> = settling time of filter to within 5% of steady state value
- ε = damping factor of the LC filter
- C<sub>L</sub> = the capacitance of the filter
- L = the inductor of the filter

The combination of damping factor ( $\epsilon$ ) and filter settling time ( $t_{SETTLE}$ ) will bound the values for L, R<sub>DCR</sub>, and C<sub>L</sub> that can be used to meet the design constraints in Table 2.

# 9.2.2.3 Application Curves



# 10 Power Supply Recommendations

The device is designed to operate from a  $V_{BIAS}$  range of 3 V to 5.5 V and VIN range of 0.8 V to 3.5 V. This supply must be well regulated and placed as close to the TPS22961 as possible. If the supply is located more than a few inches from the device terminals, additional bulk capacitance may be required in addition to the ceramic bypass capacitors. An electrolytic, tantalum, or ceramic capacitor of 10  $\mu$ F may be sufficient.



# 11 Layout

#### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

- VIN and VOUT traces should be as short and wide as possible to accommodate for high current.
- Use vias under the exposed thermal pad for thermal relief for high current operation.
- The VIN terminal should be bypassed to ground with low ESR ceramic bypass capacitors. The typical recommended bypass capacitance is 1-µF ceramic with X5R or X7R dielectric. This capacitor should be placed as close to the device terminals as possible.
- The VOUT terminal should be bypassed to ground with low ESR ceramic bypass capacitors. The typical recommended bypass capacitance is one-tenth of the VIN bypass capacitor of X5R or X7R dielectric rating. This capacitor should be placed as close to the device terminals as possible.
- The VBIAS terminal should be bypassed to ground with low ESR ceramic bypass capacitors. The typical recommended bypass capacitance is 0.1-µF ceramic with X5R or X7R dielectric.

# 11.2 Layout Example

- VIA to Power Ground Plane
- () VIA to VIN Plane

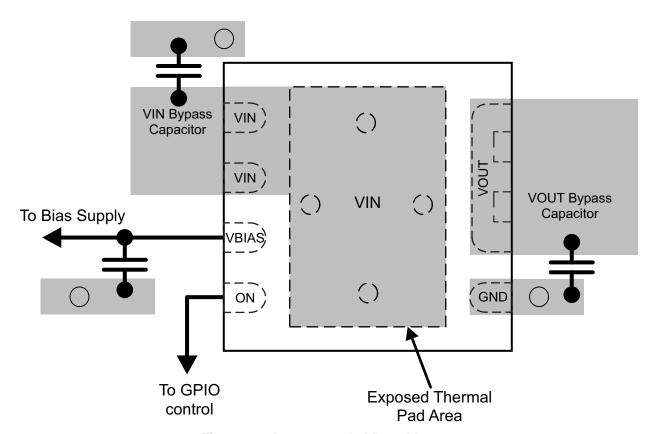


Figure 33. Recommended Board Layout



# 12 Device and Documentation Support

#### 12.1 Trademarks

Ultrabook is a trademark of Intel.

# 12.2 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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

# 12.3 Glossary

SLYZ022 — TI Glossary.

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

# 13 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.



# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

19-Sep-2014

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS22961DNYR	ACTIVE	WSON	DNY	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	961A1	Samples
TPS22961DNYT	ACTIVE	WSON	DNY	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	961A1	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.
- (6) Lead/Ball Finish Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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# **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

19-Sep-2014

In no event shall TI's liabilit	v arising out of such information	exceed the total purchase price	ce of the TI part(s) at issue in th	is document sold by TI to Cu	stomer on an annual basis.

PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

www.ti.com 19-Sep-2014

# TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	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

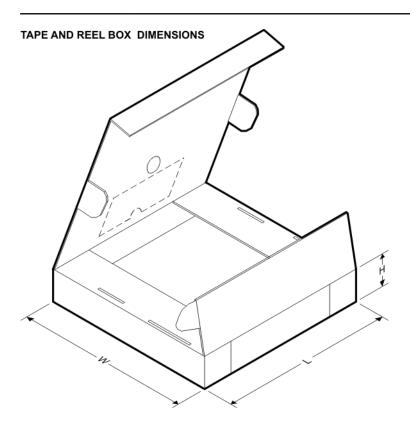
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS22961DNYR	WSON	DNY	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.0	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS22961DNYT	WSON	DNY	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.0	8.0	12.0	Q2

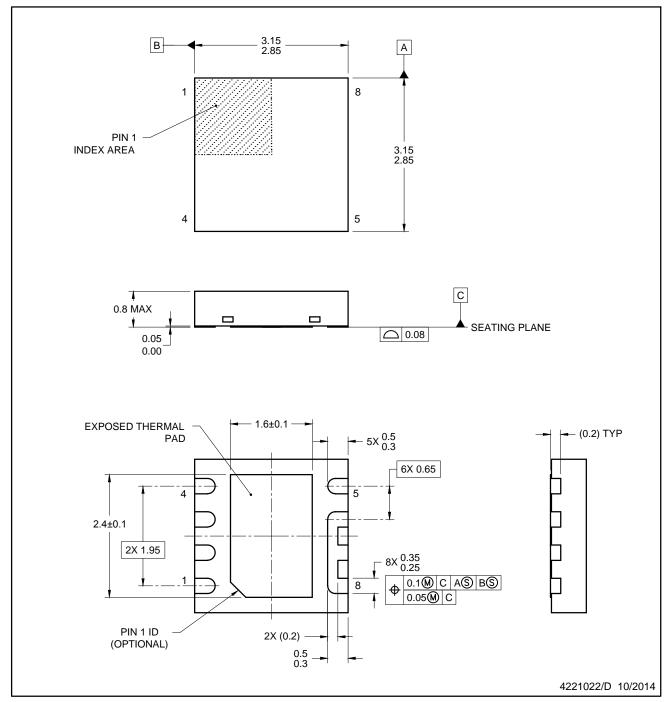
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#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS22961DNYR	WSON	DNY	8	3000	370.0	355.0	55.0
TPS22961DNYT	WSON	DNY	8	250	195.0	200.0	45.0

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD

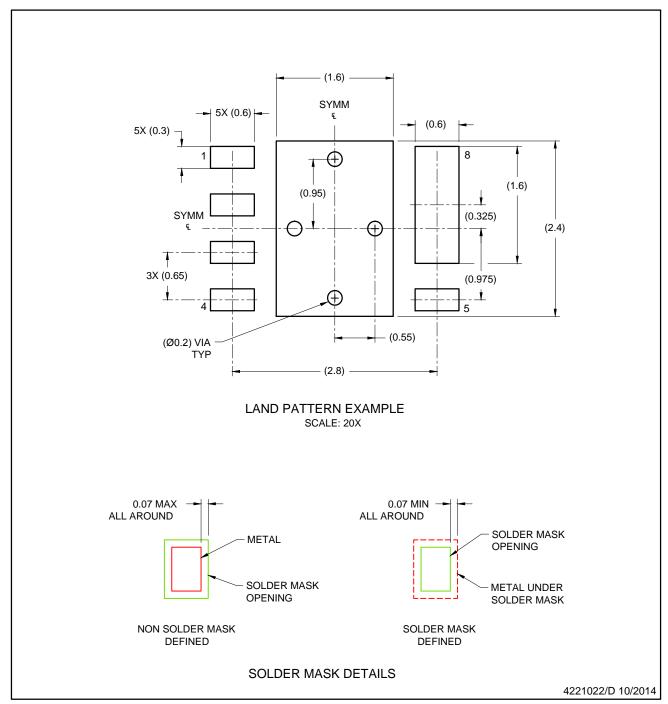


# NOTES:

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



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD

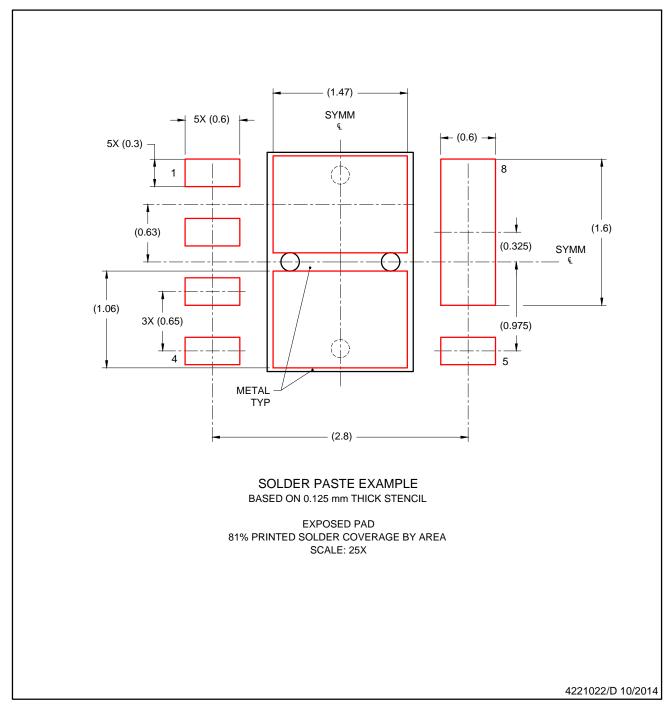


NOTES: (continued)

- 4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271) .
- 5. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

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



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