TPS22925 3.6-V, 3-A, 9-mΩ On-Resistance Load Switch

1 Features

- Input Voltage Range: 0.65 V to 3.6 V
- On-Resistance
  - R_{ON} = 9.2 mΩ at V_{IN} = 3.6 V
  - R_{ON} = 9.2 mΩ at V_{IN} = 1.8 V
  - R_{ON} = 10.2 mΩ at V_{IN} = 1 V
  - R_{ON} = 13.1 mΩ at V_{IN} = 0.65 V
- 3-A Maximum Continuous Switch Current
- Quiescent Current, $I_{Q,VIN}$ = 29 µA at V_{IN} = 3.6 V
- Low Control Input Threshold Enables 1.5-V, 1.8-V, 2.5-V, or 3.3-V Logic
- Controlled Slew Rate
  - t_R = 97 µs at V_{IN} = 3.6 V (TPS22925Bx)
  - t_R = 810 µs at V_{IN} = 3.6 V (TPS22925Cx)
- Reverse Current Blocking (When Disabled)
- Quick Output Discharge (QOD) (TPS22925B and TPS22925C only)
- Wafer Chip Scale Package:
  - 0.9 mm x 1.4 mm, 0.5 mm Pitch, 0.4 mm Height
- ESD Performance Tested per JESD 22
  - 1 kV HBM and 500 V CDM

2 Applications

- Computing
- SSD
- Tablets
- Wearables
- EPOS

3 Description

The TPS22925 product family consists of four devices: TPS22925B, TPS22925BN, TPS22925C, and TPS22925CN. Each device is a 9-mΩ, single-channel load switch with a controlled slew rate.

The devices contain an N–channel MOSFET that can operate over an input voltage range of 0.65 V to 3.6 V and can support a maximum continuous current of 3 A. This continuous current enables the devices to be used across multiple designs and end equipments. Each of the TPS22925 devices provides reverse current blocking when disabled allowing for power supply protection and power multiplexing capabilities.

The controlled rise time for the device greatly reduces inrush current caused by large bulk load capacitances, thereby reducing or eliminating power supply droop. When operating with an input voltage of 3.6 V, the TPS22925Bx devices feature a 97 µs rise time and the TPS22925Cx devices feature an 810 µs rise time.

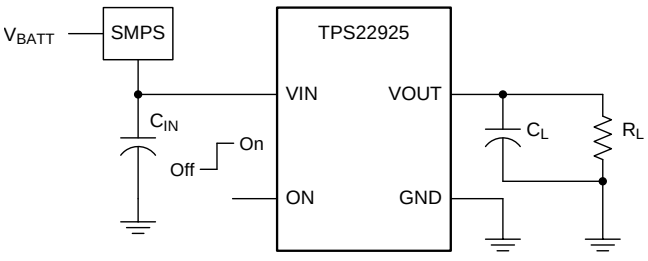
The TPS22925 family of devices can help reduce the total solution size by offering an optional integrated, 150-Ω pull–down resistor for quick output discharge (QOD) when the switch is turned off. Each of the TPS22925 devices is available in a 0.9 mm × 1.4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch, 0.4 mm height 6–pin wafer chip scale package (WCSP) allowing for smaller, more integrated designs. The WCSP and 9 mΩ of on-resistance allow use in space constrained, battery powered applications. The device is characterized for operation over the free–air temperature range of –40°C to 105°C.

Device Information(1)

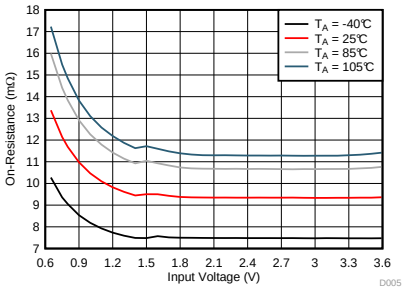
PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS22925B	DSBGA (6)	0.90 mm × 1.40 mm
TPS22925BN		
TPS22925C		
TPS22925CN		

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

Simplified Application



On-Resistance vs Input Voltage



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4 Revision History

Changes from Revision B (January 2016) to Revision C — **Page**

- Made changes to *Device Comparison Table* ... 1

Changes from Revision A (December 2015) to Revision B — **Page**

- Deleted the STATUS column from the *Device Comparison Table* ... 3

Changes from Original (November 2015) to Revision A — **Page**

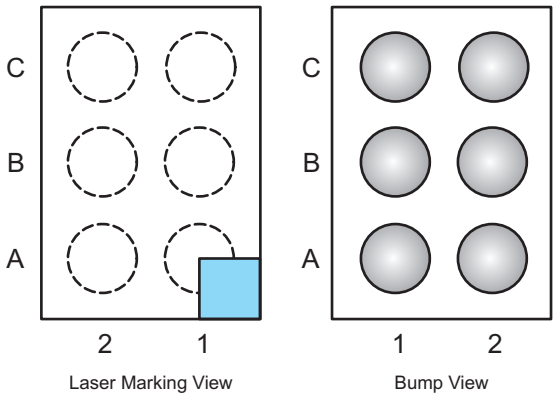
- Updated document status from *Product Preview* to *Production Data* ... 1

5 Device Comparison Table

DEVICE	QOD	R_{ON} (mΩ) at V_{IN} = 3.6 V	t_R (µs) at V_{IN} = 3.6 V	MAXIMUM OUTPUT CURRENT I_{MAX} (A)	ENABLE (ON PIN)
TPS22925B	Yes	9.2	97	3	Active High
TPS22925BN	No				
TPS22925C	Yes		810		
TPS22925CN	No				

6 Pin Configuration and Functions

YPH Package
6–Pin DSBGA
Top View



Pin Assignments

C	GND	ON
B	VOUT	VIN
A	VOUT	VIN
	1	**2**

Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
GND	C1	GND	Ground
ON	C2	I	Switch control input. Active high. Do not leave floating.
VIN	A2	I	Switch input; bypass this input with a ceramic capacitor to ground. See *Application Information* section for more detail.
	B2		
VOUT	A1	O	Switch output
	B1		

7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage	VIN, ON	–0.3	4	V
Output voltage	VOUT	–0.3	4	V
Maximum continuous switch current at T_A = 60°C	I_{MAX}		3	A
Maximum pulsed switch current, 100–µs pulse, 2% duty cycle	I_{PLS}		4	A
Junction temperature, T_J			125	°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}		–65	150	°C

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

7.2 ESD Ratings

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

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

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN}	Input voltage	0.65	3.6	V
V_{OUT}	Output voltage	0	3.6	V
V_{IH}	High–level input voltage, ON	0.9	3.6	V
V_{IL}	Low–level input voltage, ON	0	0.45	V
C_{IN}	Input capacitance	1		µF
T_A	Operating free–air temperature	–40	105	°C

7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)		TPS22925xx YPH (DSBGA) 6 PINS	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction–to–ambient thermal resistance	110.9	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction–to–case (top) thermal resistance	1.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction–to–board thermal resistance	30.4	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction–to–top characterization parameter	0.8	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction–to–board characterization parameter	30.4	°C/W

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

7.5 Electrical Characteristics

over operating free–air temperature range (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are for T_A = 25°C.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{Q,VIN}$	Quiescent current	V_{ON} = 3.6 V, I_{OUT} = 0 A	V_{IN} = 3.6 V	–40°C to 85°C		29	71	µA
				–40°C to 105°C			84	
			V_{IN} = 2.5 V	–40°C to 85°C		28	67	
				–40°C to 105°C			79	
			V_{IN} = 1.8 V	–40°C to 85°C		26	65	
				–40°C to 105°C			76	
			V_{IN} = 1.2 V	–40°C to 85°C		20	55	
				–40°C to 105°C			66	
			V_{IN} = 1.0 V	–40°C to 85°C		16	50	
				–40°C to 105°C			60	
			V_{IN} = 0.65 V	–40°C to 85°C		10	39	
				–40°C to 105°C			49	
$I_{SD,VIN}$	VIN shutdown current	V_{ON} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = 0 V	V_{IN} = 3.6 V	–40°C to 85°C		0.5	5	µA
				–40°C to 105°C			9	
			V_{IN} = 2.5 V	–40°C to 85°C		0.5	4	
				–40°C to 105°C			6	
			V_{IN} = 1.8 V	–40°C to 85°C		0.5	4	
				–40°C to 105°C			6	
			V_{IN} = 1.2 V	–40°C to 85°C		0.5	3	
				–40°C to 105°C			5	
			V_{IN} = 1.0 V	–40°C to 85°C		0.5	3	
				–40°C to 105°C			5	
			V_{IN} = 0.65 V	–40°C to 85°C		0.5	3	
				–40°C to 105°C			5	
I_{ON}	ON pin input leakage current	0.9 V ≤ V_{ON} ≤ 3.6 V		–40°C to 105°C			0.1	µA
$I_{RC,VIN}$	Reverse current when disabled	V_{IN} = V_{ON} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = 3.6 V		–40°C to 85°C		–0.2	–2.5	µA
				–40°C to 105°C			–6	
R_{ON}	On-resistance	I_{OUT} = –200 mA	V_{IN} = 3.6 V	25°C		9.2	13	mΩ
				–40°C to 85°C			15	
				–40°C to 105°C			16	
			V_{IN} = 2.5 V	25°C		9.2	13	
				–40°C to 85°C			15	
				–40°C to 105°C			16	
			V_{IN} = 1.8 V	25°C		9.2	13	
				–40°C to 85°C			15	
				–40°C to 105°C			16	
			V_{IN} = 1.2 V	25°C		9.5	14	
				–40°C to 85°C			16	
				–40°C to 105°C			17	
			V_{IN} = 1.0 V	25°C		10.2	15	
				–40°C to 85°C			17	
				–40°C to 105°C			18	
			V_{IN} = 0.65 V	25°C		13.1	20	
				–40°C to 85°C			23	
				–40°C to 105°C			25	

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

over operating free–air temperature range (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are for T_A = 25°C.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{HYS}	ON pin hysteresis	V_{IN} = 3.6 V	25°C		86		mV
		V_{IN} = 2.5 V			83		
		V_{IN} = 1.8 V			82		
		V_{IN} = 1.2 V			80		
		V_{IN} = 1.0 V			79		
		V_{IN} = 0.65 V			79		
R_{PD} (1)	Output pull-down resistance	V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 3.6 V, V_{ON} = 0 V	–40°C to 85°C		150	205	Ω
			–40°C to 105°C			215	

(1) Applies to TPS22925B and TPS22925C only.

7.6 Switching Characteristics(1)

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) V_{ON} = 3.6 V, R_L = 10 Ω, C_{IN} = 1 µF, C_L = 0.1 µF, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TYP (TPS22925Bx)	TYP (TPS22925Cx)	UNIT
t_{ON}	Turn-on time	V_{IN} = 3.6 V	110	900	µs
		V_{IN} = 1.8 V	94	730	
		V_{IN} = 0.65 V	86	620	
t_{OFF}	Turn-off time	V_{IN} = 3.6 V	3	3	µs
		V_{IN} = 1.8 V	2.7	2.7	
		V_{IN} = 0.65 V	10.9	10.9	
t_R	Output voltage rise time	V_{IN} = 3.6 V	97	810	µs
		V_{IN} = 1.8 V	61	520	
		V_{IN} = 0.65 V	36	300	
t_F	Output voltage fall time	V_{IN} = 3.6 V	2.2	2.2	µs
		V_{IN} = 1.8 V	2.1	2.1	
		V_{IN} = 0.65 V	3.6	3.6	
t_D	Delay time	V_{IN} = 3.6 V	64	500	µs
		V_{IN} = 1.8 V	66	490	
		V_{IN} = 0.65 V	68	470	

(1) Turn-off time and fall time are dependent on the time constant at the load. For TPS22925BN and TPS22925CN, there is no QOD. The time constant is $R_L \times C_L$. For TPS22925B and TPS22925C, internal pull-down resistor R_{PD} is enabled when the switch is disabled. The time constant is $(R_{PD} \parallel R_L) \times C_L$.

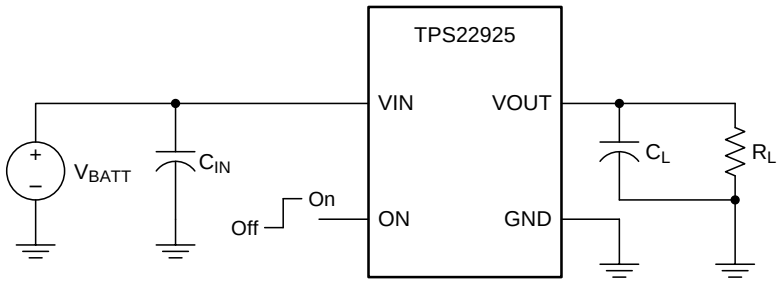
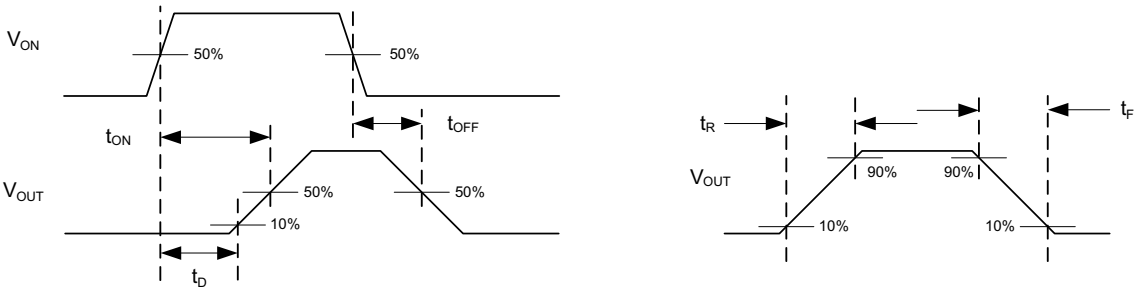


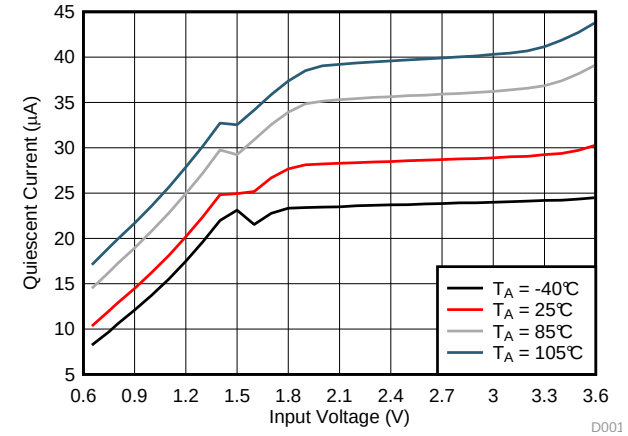
Figure 1. Timing Test Circuit



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

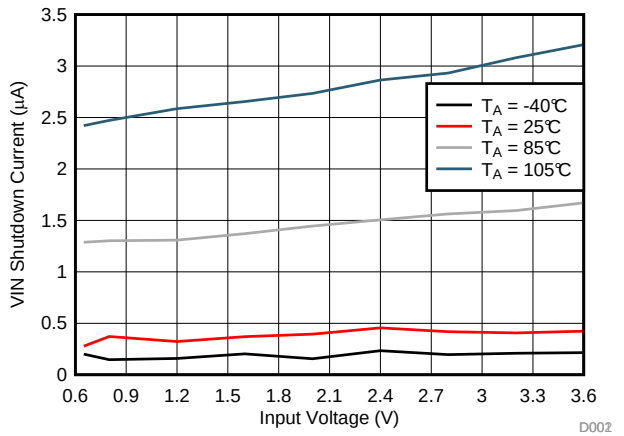
Figure 2. Timing Waveforms

7.7 Typical Characteristics



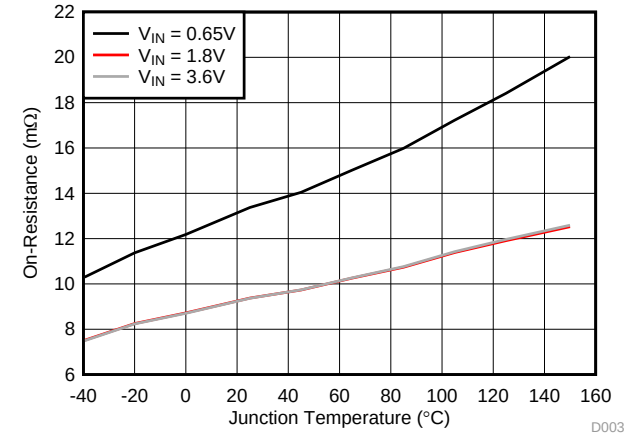
V_{ON} = 3.6 V I_{OUT} = 0 A

Figure 3. Quiescent Current vs Input Voltage



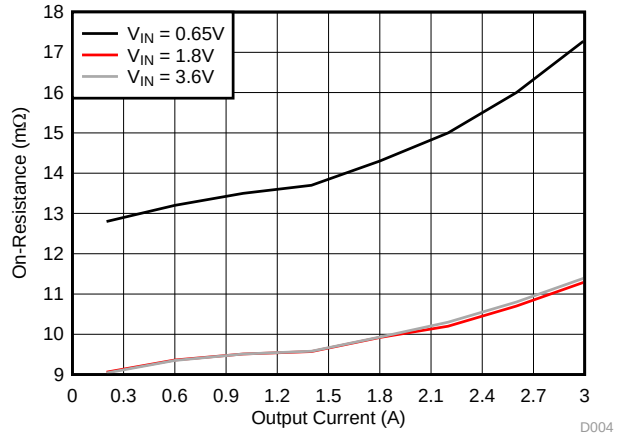
V_{ON} = 0 V V_{OUT} = 0 V

Figure 4. Input Shutdown Current vs Input Voltage



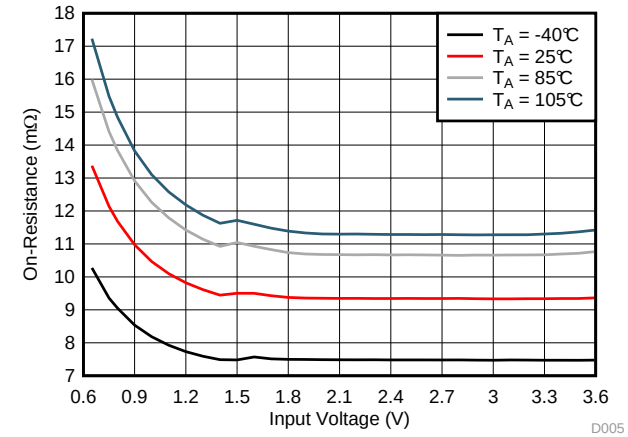
V_{ON} = 3.6 V I_{OUT} = –200 mA

Figure 5. On-Resistance vs Temperature



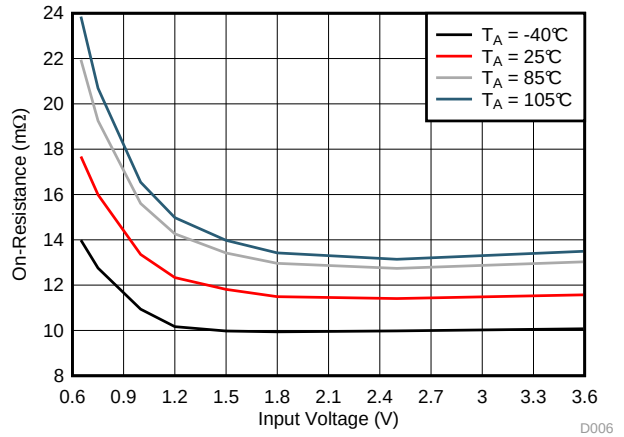
V_{ON} = 3.6 V T_A = 25°C

Figure 6. On-Resistance vs Output Current



V_{ON} = 3.6 V I_{OUT} = –200 mA

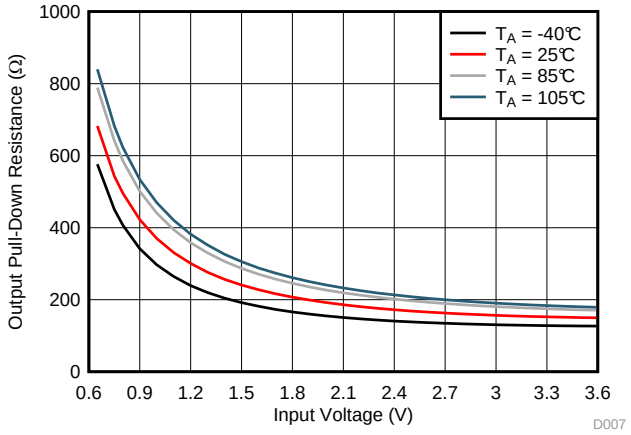
Figure 7. On-Resistance vs Input Voltage



V_{ON} = 3.6 V I_{OUT} = –3 A

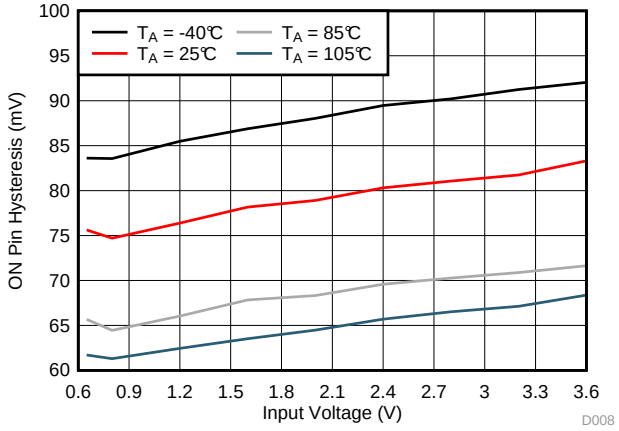
Figure 8. On-Resistance vs Input Voltage

Typical Characteristics (continued)



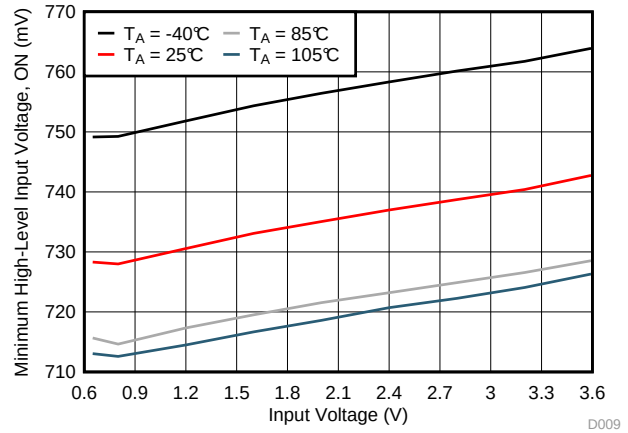
V_{ON} = 0 V V_{OUT} = V_{IN}

Figure 9. Output Pull-Down Resistance vs Input Voltage



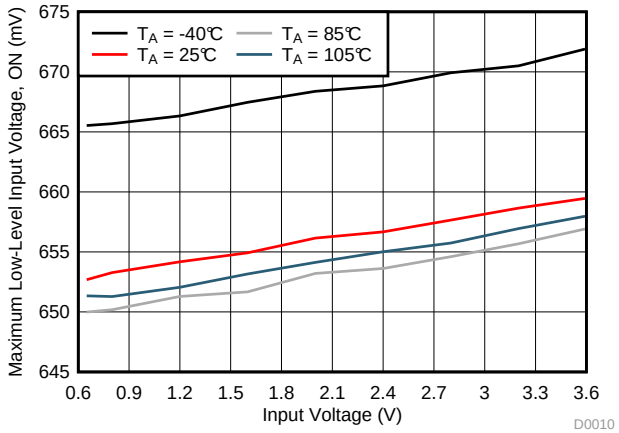
I_{OUT} = 0 A

Figure 10. Hysteresis vs Input Voltage



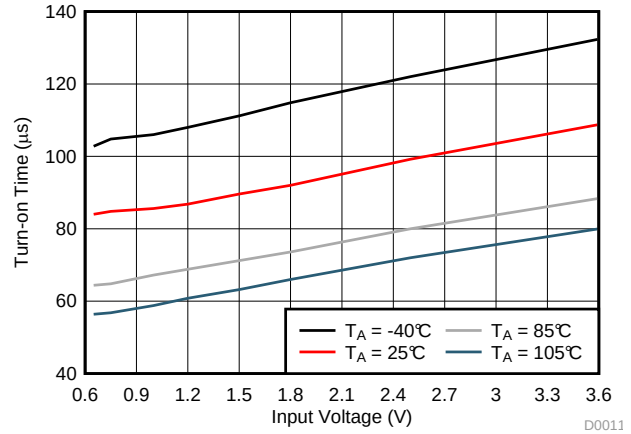
I_{OUT} = 0 A

Figure 11. High-Level Input Voltage vs Input Voltage



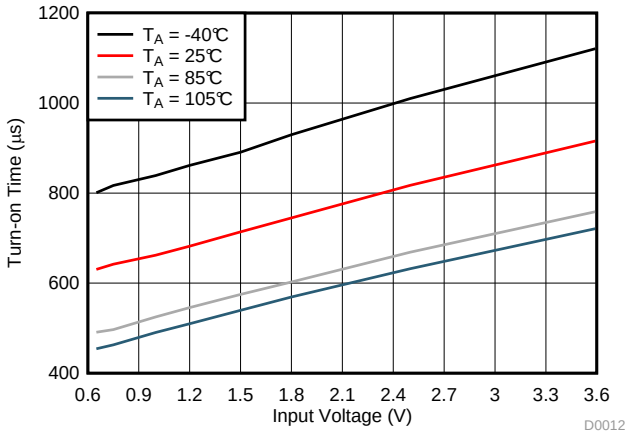
I_{OUT} = 0 A

Figure 12. Low-Level Input Voltage vs Input Voltage



V_{ON} rising from 0 V to 3.6 V C_{IN} = 1 µF
C_L = 0.1 µF R_L = 10 Ω

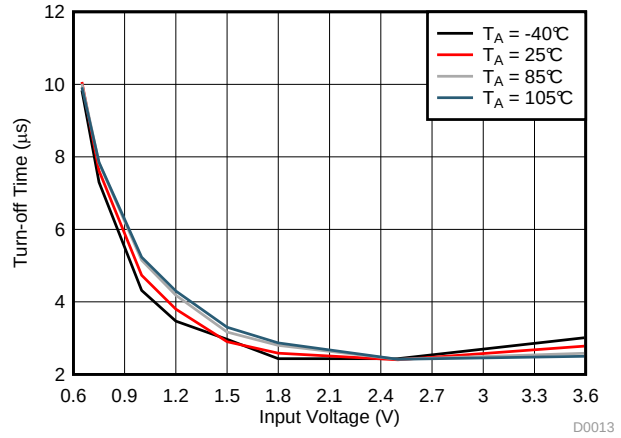
Figure 13. Turn-on Time vs Input Voltage (TPS22925Bx)



V_{ON} rising from 0 V to 3.6 V C_{IN} = 1 µF
C_L = 0.1 µF R_L = 10 Ω

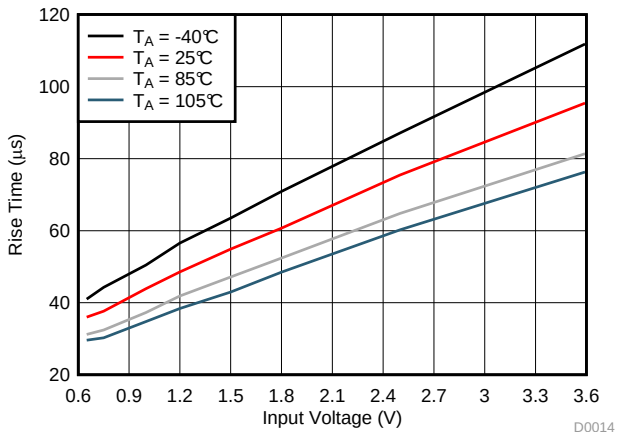
Figure 14. Turn-On Time vs Input Voltage (TPS22925Cx)

Typical Characteristics (continued)



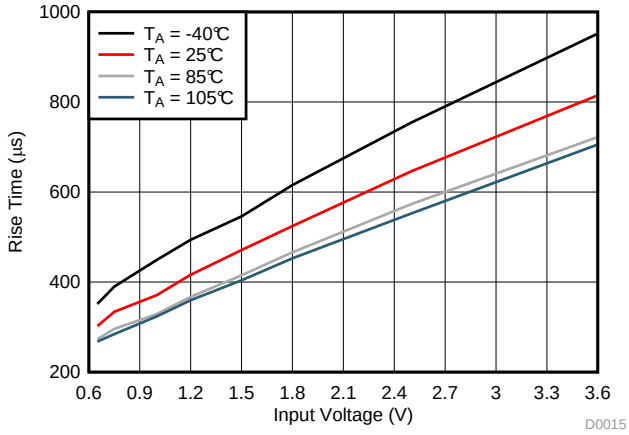
V_{ON} falling from 3.6 V to 0 V C_{IN} = 1 µF
C_L = 0.1 µF R_L = 10 Ω

Figure 15. Turn-Off Time vs Input Voltage



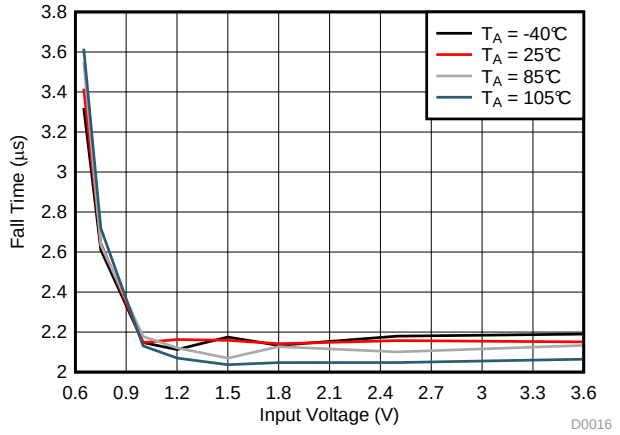
V_{ON} rising from 0 V to 3.6 V C_{IN} = 1 µF
C_L = 0.1 µF R_L = 10 Ω

Figure 16. Rise Time vs Input Voltage (TPS22925Bx)



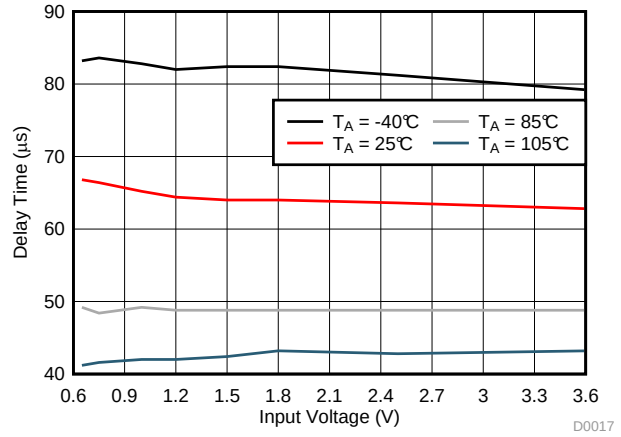
V_{ON} rising from 0 V to 3.6 V C_{IN} = 1 µF
C_L = 0.1 µF R_L = 10 Ω

Figure 17. Rise Time vs Input Voltage (TPS22925Cx)



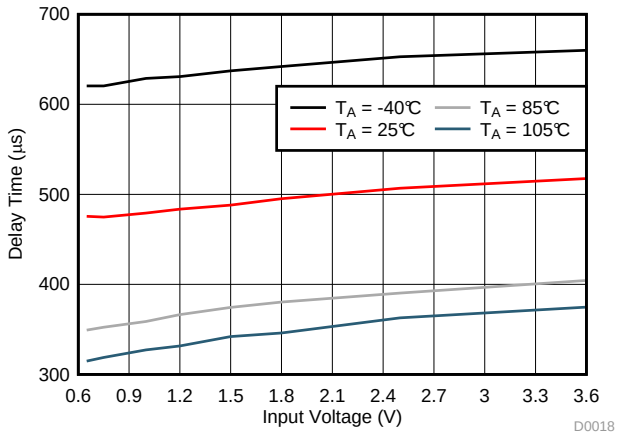
V_{ON} falling from 3.6 V to 0 V C_{IN} = 1 µF
C_L = 0.1 µF R_L = 10 Ω

Figure 18. Fall Time vs Input Voltage



V_{ON} rising from 0 V to 3.6 V C_{IN} = 1 µF
C_L = 0.1 µF R_L = 10 Ω

Figure 19. Delay Time vs Input Voltage (TPS22925Bx)

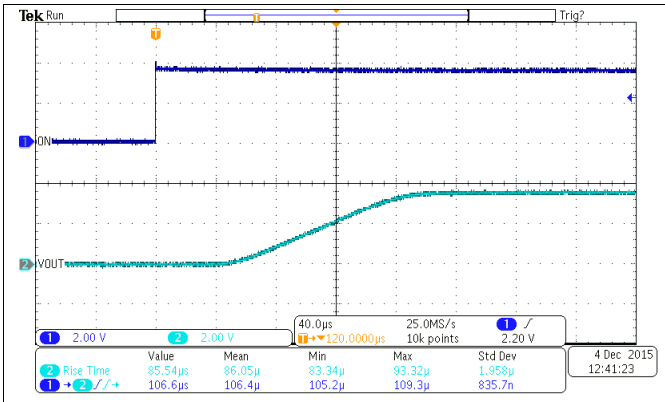


V_{ON} rising from 0 V to 3.6 V C_{IN} = 1 µF
C_L = 0.1 µF R_L = 10 Ω

Figure 20. Delay Time vs Input Voltage (TPS22925Cx)

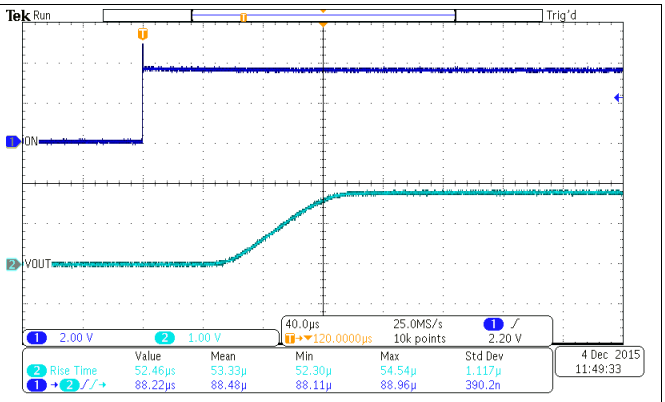
7.8 Typical Characteristics

C_{IN} = 1 µF, C_L = 0.1 µF, R_L = 10 Ω, T_A = 25°C



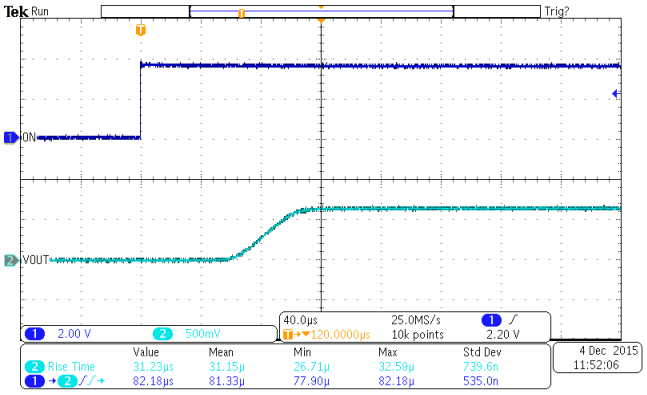
V_{IN} = 3.6 V

Figure 21. Turn-On Response (TPS22925Bx)



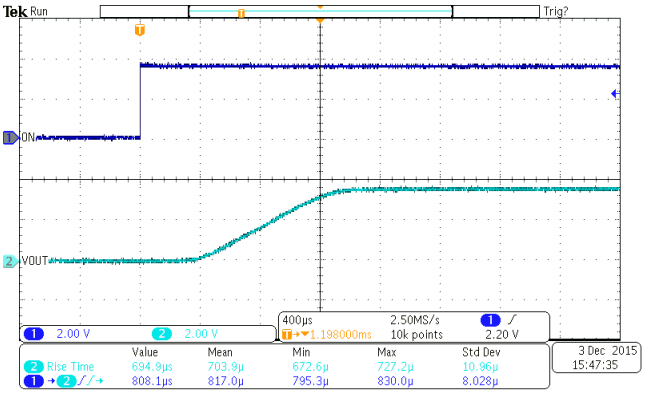
V_{IN} = 1.8 V

Figure 22. Turn-On Response (TPS22925Bx)



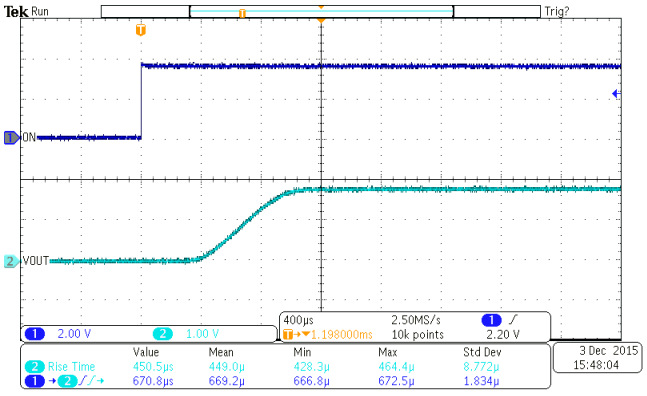
V_{IN} = 0.65 V

Figure 23. Turn-On Response (TPS22925Bx)



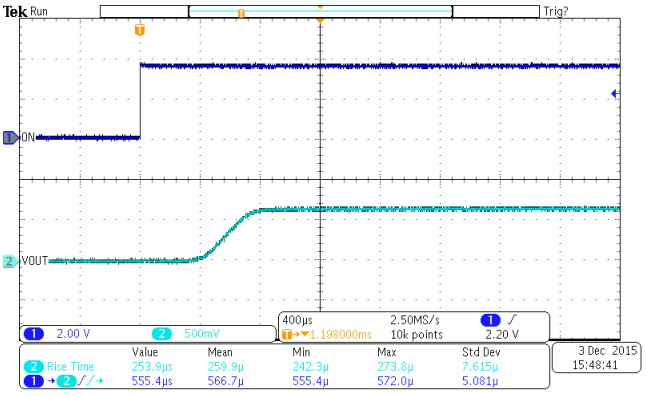
V_{IN} = 3.6 V

Figure 24. Turn-On Response (TPS22925Cx)



V_{IN} = 1.8 V

Figure 25. Turn-On Response (TPS22925Cx)

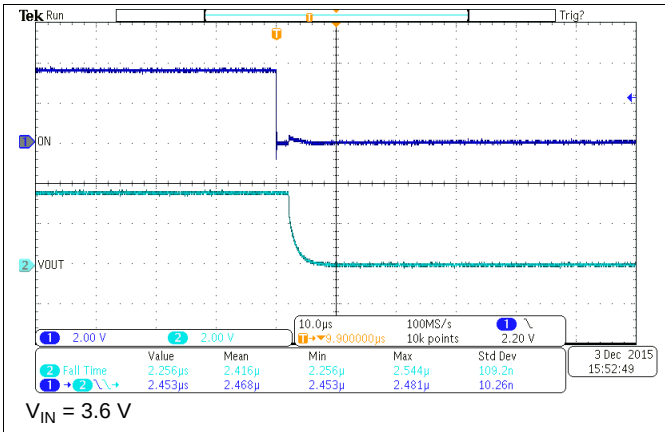


V_{IN} = 0.65 V

Figure 26. Turn-On Response (TPS22925Cx)

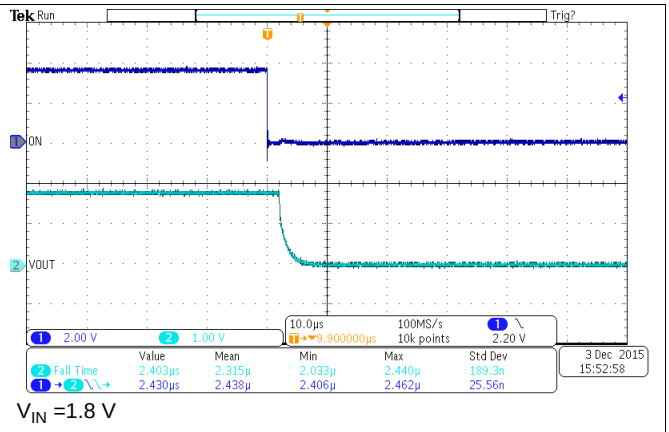
Typical Characteristics (continued)

C_{IN} = 1 µF, C_L = 0.1 µF, R_L = 10 Ω, T_A = 25°C



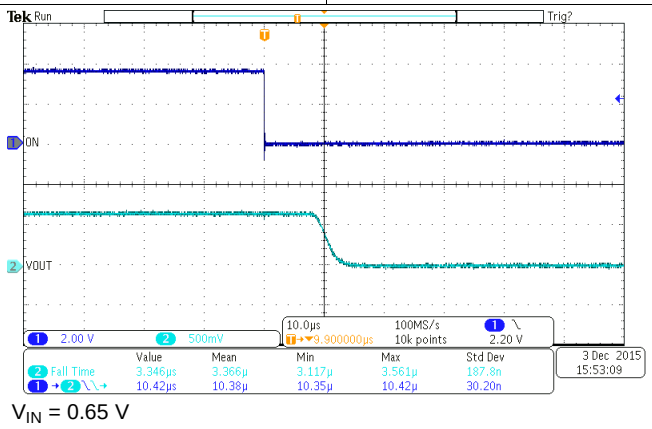
V_{IN} = 3.6 V

Figure 27. Turn-Off Response (TPS22925xx)



V_{IN} =1.8 V

Figure 28. Turn-Off Response (TPS22925xx)



V_{IN} = 0.65 V

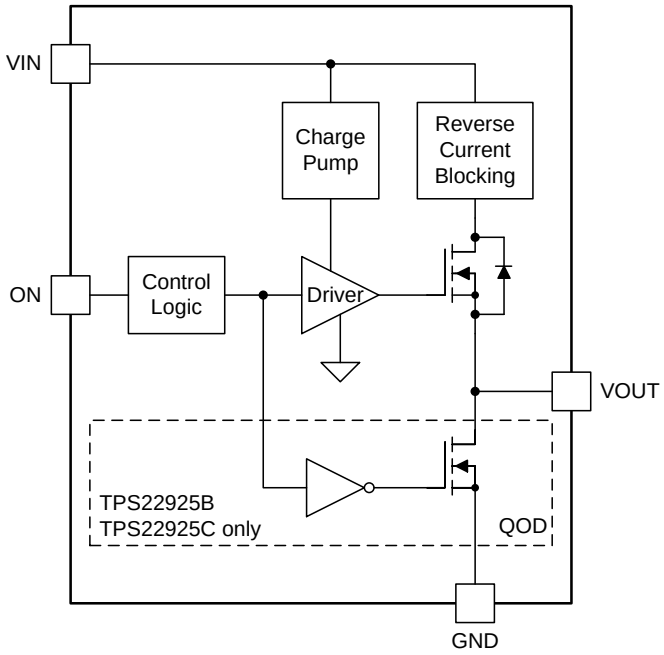
Figure 29. Turn-Off Response (TPS22925xx)

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The TPS22925 is a single channel, 3-A load switch in a WCSP-6 package. This device implements an N-channel MOSFET with a controlled rise time for applications that need to limit inrush current. The device is also designed to have low leakage current during off state. This prevents downstream circuits from pulling high standby current from the supply. The TPS22925 provides reverse current blocking when the power switch is disabled. Integrated control logic, driver, and output discharge FET eliminates the need for additional external components, which reduces solution size and bill of material (BOM) count.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 ON and OFF Control

The ON pin controls the state of the switch. Asserting the ON pin high enables the switch. The ON pin is compatible with GPIOs of 1.5 V and above.

8.3.2 Quick Output Discharge (QOD) (TPS22925B and TPS22925C only)

When the switch is disabled, a discharge path is enabled between the output and ground with a typical resistance of 150 Ω. The resistance pulls down the output and prevents it from floating when the device is disabled.

Feature Description (continued)

8.3.3 Reverse Current Blocking

The reverse current blocking feature prevents current flow from the VOUT pin to the VIN pin when the TPS22925 devices are disabled. This feature is particularly useful when the output of the device needs to be driven by another voltage source after TPS22925 is disabled (for example in a power multiplexer application). In order for this feature to work, the TPS22925 must be disabled and either of the following conditions must be met:

- $V_{IN} \geq 0.65$ V or
- $V_{OUT} \geq 0.65$ V

Figure 30 describes the ideal behavior of reverse current blocking circuit in TPS22925 devices where

- I_{VIN} is the current through the VIN pin
- V_{SRC} is the input voltage applied to the device
- V_{FORCE} is the external voltage source forced at the VOUT pin
- I_{OUT} is the output load current

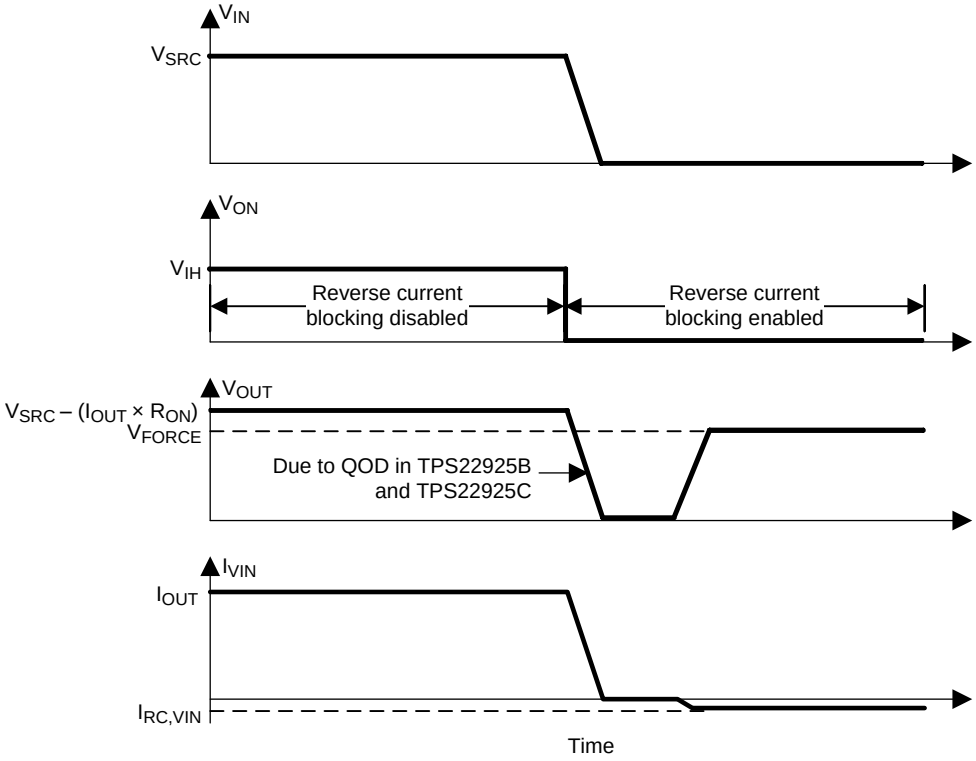


Figure 30. Reverse Current Blocking

After the device is disabled via the ON pin and VOUT is forced to an external voltage (V_{FORCE}), less than 6 µA of current flows from the VOUT pin to the VIN pin. This limitation prevents any extra current loading on the voltage source supplying the V_{FORCE} voltage.

8.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 1 shows the function table for the TPS22925xx devices.

Table 1. Function Table

ON	VIN to VOUT	OUTPUT DISCHARGE(1)
L	OFF	ENABLED
H	ON	DISABLED

(1) This feature is in the TPS22925B and TPS22925C only (not in the TPS22925BN and TPS22925CN).

9 Application and Implementation

NOTE

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

9.1 Application Information

The TPS22925 device is a 9-mΩ, single-channel load switch with a controlled slew rate. This design example describes a device containing an N–channel MOSFET that operates at an input voltage range of 3.6 V and supports a maximum continuous current of 3 A. The devices provides reverse current blocking when disabled allowing for power supply protection and power multiplexing capabilities.

9.1.1 VIN to VOUT Voltage Drop

The VIN pin to VOUT pin voltage drop in the device is determined by the R_{ON} of the device and the load current. The on-resistance of the device depends upon the VIN condition of the device. Refer to the on-resistance specification in the *Electrical Characteristics* table. After the on-resistance of the device is determined based upon the input voltage conditions, use Equation 1 to calculate the VIN-to-VOUT voltage drop.

$$\Delta V = I_L \times R_{ON} \quad (1)$$

where

- ΔV is the voltage drop from the VIN pin to the VOUT pin
- I_L is the load current
- R_{ON} is the on-resistance of the device for a specific input voltage
- Choose an appropriate I_L so that the maximum current (I_{MAX}) specification of the device is not violated

9.1.2 Input Capacitor (C_{IN})

To limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient inrush currents when the switch turns on into a discharged load capacitor, place a capacitor between VIN and GND close to the pins. A 1-µF ceramic capacitor, C_{IN}, is usually sufficient. Higher values of C_{IN} can be used to further reduce the voltage drop.

9.1.3 Load Capacitor (C_L)

A C_{IN} to C_L ratio of 10-to-1 is recommended for minimizing the input voltage dip caused by inrush currents during startup.

Application Information (continued)

9.1.4 Standby Power Reduction

Any end equipment that is being powered from the battery has a need to reduce current consumption in order to maintain the battery charge for a longer time. TPS22925 devices help to accomplish this reduction by turning off the supply to the modules that are in standby state and hence significantly reducing the leakage current overhead of the standby modules.

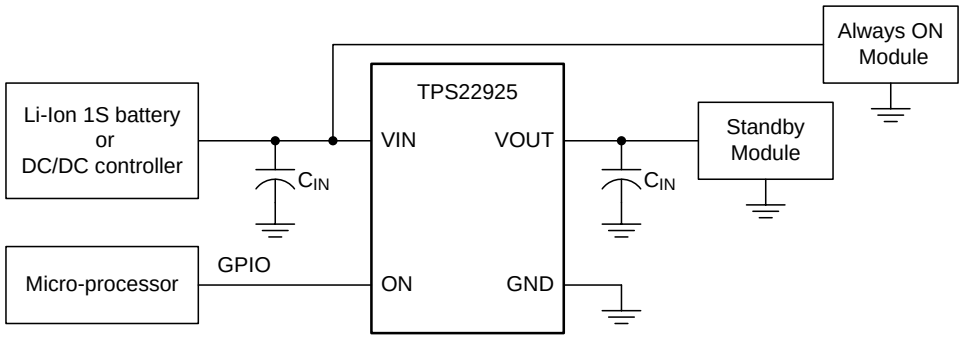


Figure 31. Standby Power Reduction

9.1.5 Power Multiplexing

Figure 32 shows a power multiplexing application using two TPS22925xN devices. Use the non-QOD version in order to maintain the output voltage. Configure the GPIO control from the microprocessor unit as break-before-make (BBM).

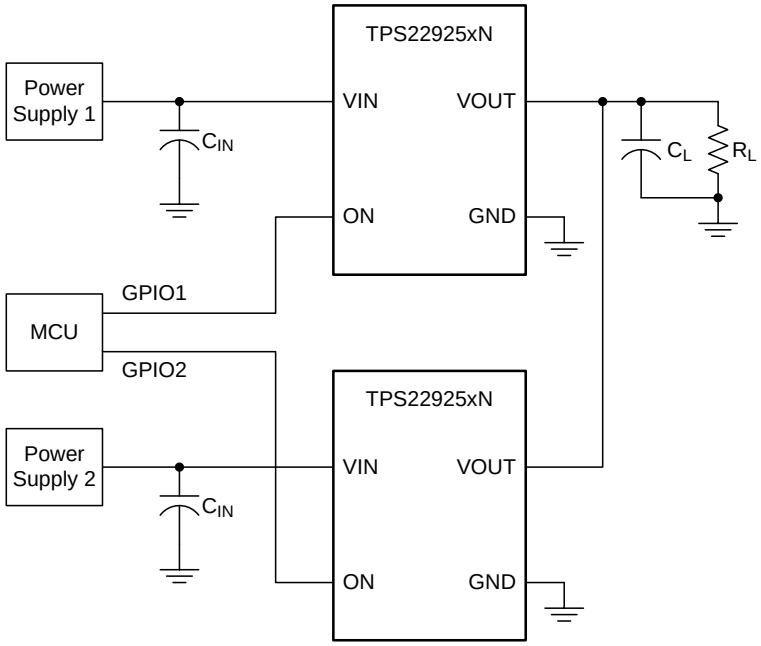


Figure 32. Power Multiplexing with Two TPS22925xN Devices

Application Information (continued)

9.1.6 Thermal Considerations

Restrict the maximum junction temperature lower than 125°C. Use Equation 2 to calculate the maximum allowable dissipation, $P_{D(max)}$ for a given output load current and ambient temperature.

$$P_{D(max)} = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}} \quad (2)$$

where

- $P_{D(max)}$ is the maximum allowable power dissipation
- $T_{J(max)}$ is the maximum allowable junction temperature
- T_A is the ambient temperature of the device
- $R_{\theta JA}$ is the junction-to-air thermal impedance

NOTE

The $R_{\theta JA}$ parameter is highly dependent upon board layout. (See the *Thermal Information* table)

9.2 Typical Application

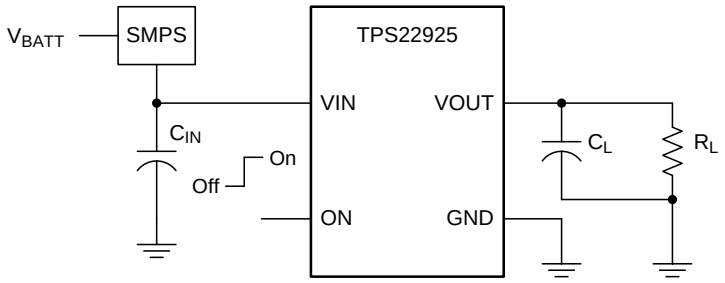


Figure 33. Typical Application Schematic

9.2.1 Design Requirements

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

Table 2. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
V_{IN}	3.6 V
C_L	1 µF
Maximum Acceptable Inrush Current	40 mA

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

9.2.2.1 Managing Inrush Current

When the switch is enabled, the V_{IN} capacitors must be charged up from 0 V to V_{IN}. This charge arrives in the form of inrush current. Calculate the inrush current using Equation 3.

$$I_{INRUSH} = C_L \times \frac{dv}{dt} \quad (3)$$

where

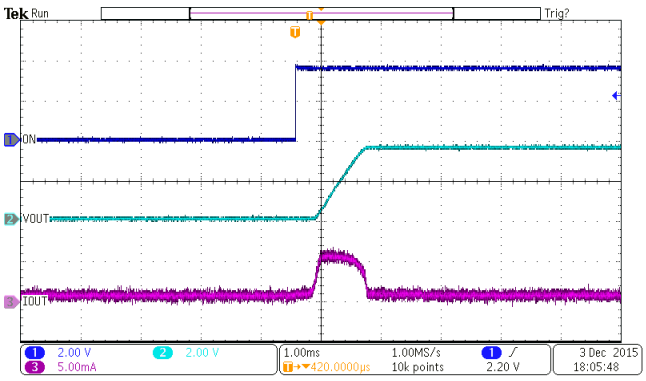
- I_{INRUSH} is the inrush current
- C_L is the load capacitance
- dv/dt is the output slew rate

TPS22925Bx and TPS22925Cx have different controlled rise time. TPS22925Bx has shorter rise time than TPS22925Cx. In the application where fast rise time is required and higher inrush current can be tolerated, consider using the TPS22925Bx. For an application that requires a longer rise time and lower inrush current, consider using the TPS22925Cx. Calculate the maximum acceptable slew rate using the design requirements and Equation 4.

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{I_{INRUSH}}{C_L} = \frac{40\ mA}{1.0\ \mu F} = 40\ V/ms \quad (4)$$

The TPS22925Bx has a typical rise time of 97 µs at 3.6 V. This results in a slew rate of 29.7 V/ms which meets the above design requirements. The TPS22925Cx has a typical rise time of 810 µs at 3.6 V. This results in a slew rate of 3.6 V/ms which also meets the above design requirements. Base on inrush current requirement, either devices can be used.

9.2.3 Application Curve



C_L = 1 µF

Figure 34. Inrush Current (TPS22925C)

10 Power Supply Recommendations

This family of devices is designed to operate with a VIN range of 0.65 V to 3.6 V. This supply must be well regulated and placed as close to the device terminal as possible with the recommended 1 µF bypass capacitor. 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. If additional bulk capacitance is required, an electrolytic, tantalum, or ceramic capacitor of 10 µF may be sufficient.

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

For best performance, all traces should be as short as possible. To be most effective, the input and load capacitors should be placed close to the device to minimize the effects that parasitic trace inductances may have on operation. Using wide traces for VIN, VOUT, and GND helps minimize the parasitic electrical effects.

11.2 Layout Example

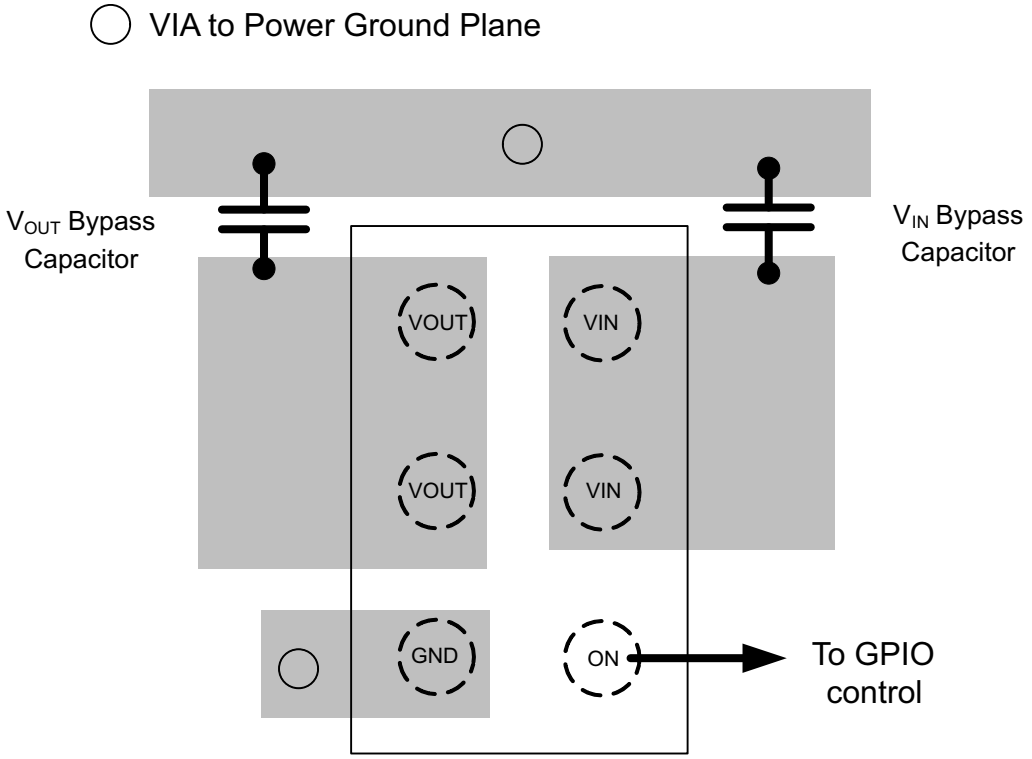


Figure 35. TPS22925xx Layout Example

12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Community Resources

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

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

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

12.2 Trademarks

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

12.3 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.

12.4 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.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS22925BNYPHR	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPH	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	12D9	Samples
TPS22925BNYPHT	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPH	6	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	12D9	Samples
TPS22925BYPHR	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPH	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	12A8	Samples
TPS22925BYPHT	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPH	6	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	12A8	Samples
TPS22925CNYPHR	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPH	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	12C9	Samples
TPS22925CNYPHT	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPH	6	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	12C9	Samples
TPS22925CYPHR	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPH	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	12B9	Samples
TPS22925CYPHT	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPH	6	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	12B9	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)

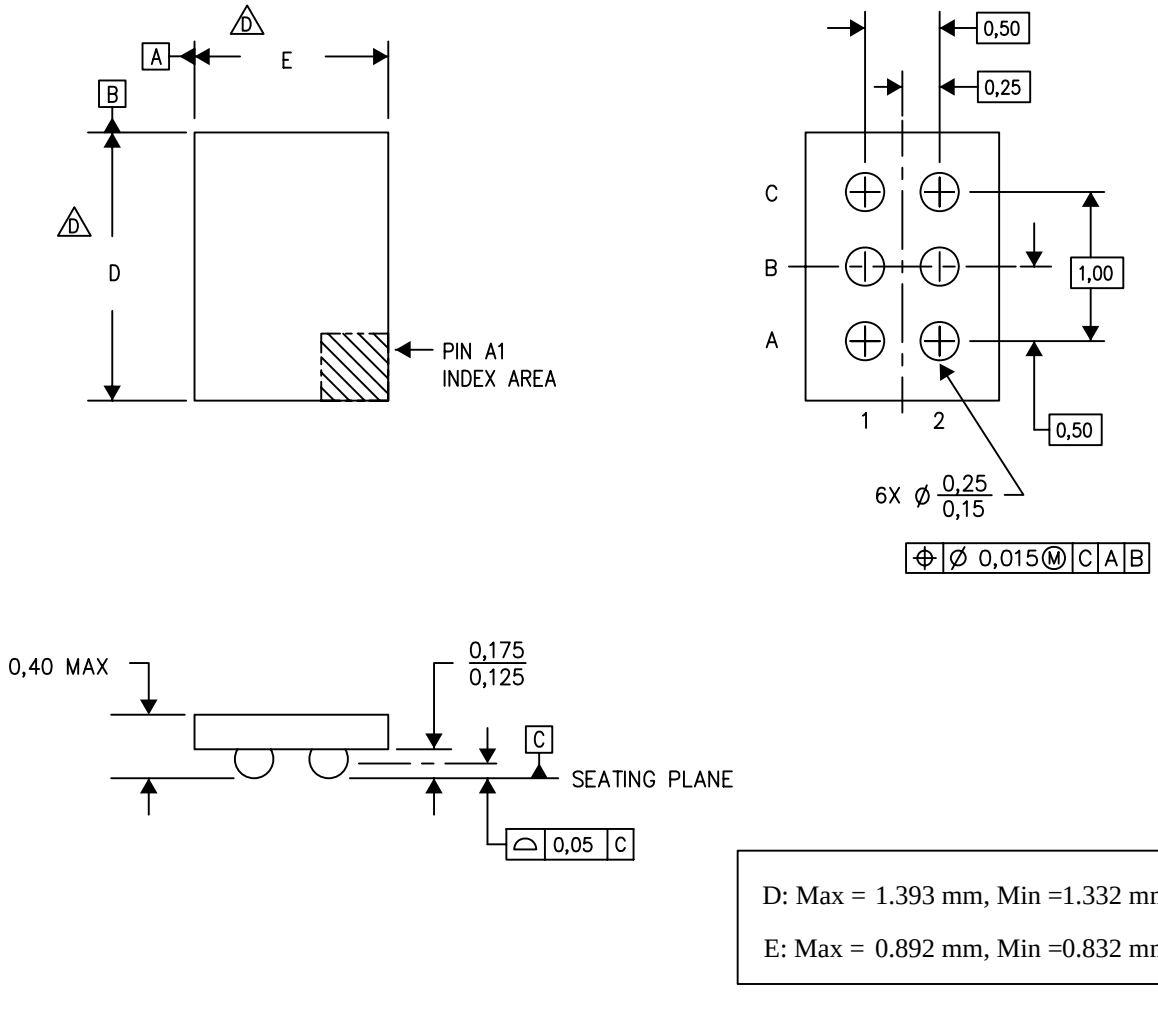
(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(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.

YPH (R–XBGA–N6) DIE–SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



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. NanoFree™ package configuration.
D. The package size (Dimension D and E) of a particular device is specified in the device Product Data Sheet version of this drawing, in case it cannot be found in the product data sheet please contact a local TI representative.
E. This package contains Pb–free balls.

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