TPS62840 1.8-V to 6.5-V, 750-mA, 60-nA IQ Step-Down Converter

1 Features
- 60-nA operating quiescent current
- 100% duty-cycle mode with 120-nA IQ
- Input voltage range VIN from 1.8 V to 6.5 V
- Output current up to 750 mA
- RF friendly DCS-Control™
- 80% efficiency at 1 μA IOUT (3.6 VIN to 1.8 VOUT)
- 16 selectable output voltages via VSET pin
- Auto transition PFM/PWM or forced-PWM mode
- Selectable forced PWM and STOP modes
- Output discharge function
- 25-nA shutdown current
- SON-8, WCSP-6 and thermally enhanced HVSSOP-8 packages

2 Applications
- Smart meters, smart thermostats
- Asset tracking devices
- Wearable electronics
- Medical sensor patches and patient monitors
- Industrial IoT (smart sensors) / NB-IoT
- Test and measurement
- ATEX / intrinsic safety

3 Description
The TPS62840 is a high-efficiency step-down converter with ultra-low operating quiescent current of typically 60 nA. The device contains special circuitry to achieve just 120 nA IQ in 100% mode to further extend battery life near the end of discharge.

The device uses DCS-Control to cleanly power radios and operates with a typical switching frequency of 1.8 MHz. In Power-Save Mode, the device extends the light load efficiency down to a load current range of 1 μA and below.

16 predefined output voltages can be selected by connecting a resistor to pin VSET, making the device flexible for various applications with a minimum amount of external components.

The STOP pin of the device immediately eliminates any switching noise in order to take a noise-free measurement in test and measurement systems.

The TPS62840 provides an output current of up to 750 mA. With an input voltage of 1.8 V to 6.5 V, the device supports multiple power sources such as 2S to 4S Alkaline, 1S to 2S Li-MnO2, or 1S Li-Ion/Li-SOCl2.

Device Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>BODY SIZE (NOM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPS6284x</td>
<td>8 pin DLC (SON)</td>
<td>1.5 mm x 2 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 pin YBG (WCSP)</td>
<td>0.97 mm x 1.47 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 pin DGR (HVSSOP)</td>
<td>3 mm x 5 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Changes from Revision C (November 2019) to Revision D

- Updated the Device Comparison Table ................................................................. 3
- Added efficiency graphs to the Application Curves .................................................. 20

Changes from Revision B (August 2019) to Revision C

- Added SON-8, WCSP-6, and thermally enhanced HVSSOP-8 to Features ................. 1
- Added ATEX / Intrinsic safety to Applications ......................................................... 1
- Updated Typical Application image to show TPS62842DGR device .......................... 1
- Added orderable part number TPS62841DGR to Device Comparison Table ............... 3
- Added orderable part number TPS62842DGR to Device Comparison Table ............... 3
- Updated Thermal Information values to support TPS62842DGR ............................. 6
- Added low-side MOSFET switch current limit to Electrical Characteristics .............. 8
- Added TPS62841DGR to Output Voltage Selection .............................................. 13
- Updated Efficiency Power Save graphs in Application Curves ............................... 20
- Updated Load Transient waveform in Application Curves ...................................... 24
- Added PCB layout for DGR package ...................................................................... 29

Changes from Revision A (July 2019) to Revision B

- Changed Advance Information marketing status to Production Data ........................ 1

Submit Documentation Feedback

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Product Folder Links: TPS62840
## 5 Device Comparison Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORDERABLE PART NUMBER</th>
<th>OUTPUT VOLTAGE</th>
<th>OUTPUT CURRENT</th>
<th>OUTPUT DISCHARGE</th>
<th>MODE PIN</th>
<th>STOP PIN</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>PACKAGE MARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPS62840DLC</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.3 V in 100-mV steps</td>
<td>750 mA</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>SON-8 (DLC)</td>
<td>E5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS62840YBG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>WCSP-6 (YBG)</td>
<td>62840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS62841DLC</td>
<td>0.8 V to 1.55 V in 50-mV steps</td>
<td>750 mA</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>SON-8 (DLC)</td>
<td>E9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS62841YBG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>WCSP-6 (YBG)</td>
<td>62841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS62841DGR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>HVSSOP-8 (DGR)</td>
<td>62841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS62842DGR</td>
<td>1.8 V, 2.0 V, 2.2 V, 2.4 V to 3.6 V in 100-mV steps</td>
<td>750 mA</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>HVSSOP-8 (DGR)</td>
<td>62842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS62849DLC</td>
<td>3.4-V fixed output voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>SON-8 (DLC)</td>
<td>FF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Pin Configuration and Functions

DLC
SON-8

Top view

Bottom view

DGR
HVSSOP-8

Top view

Bottom view

YBG
WCSP-6

Top view

Bottom view
## Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DLC (SON-8)</th>
<th>DGR (HVSSOP-8)</th>
<th>YBG (WCSP-6)</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIN</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>PWR</td>
<td>VIN power supply pin. Connect the input capacitor close to this pin for best noise and voltage spike suppression. A 4.7-µF ceramic capacitor is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>PWR</td>
<td>The switch pin is connected to the internal MOSFET switches. Connect the inductor to this terminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>PWR</td>
<td>GND supply pin. Connect this pin close to the GND terminal of the input and output capacitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSET</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Connecting a resistor to GND sets the output voltage when the converter is enabled. For the TPS62849, connect this pin to GND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOS</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Output voltage sense pin for the internal feedback divider network and regulation loop. When the converter is disabled, this pin discharges V_{OUT} by an internal MOSFET. Connect this pin directly to the output capacitor with a short trace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Enable pin. A high level enables the device and a low level turns the device off. The pin features an internal pulldown resistor, which is disabled once the device has started up and the output voltage is regulated. The pulldown resistor is activated again, once a low level has been detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>STOP Switching pin. When this pin is logic high, the converter stops switching in order to provide a quiet supply rail. The output is powered from the charge available in the output capacitor. When this pin is logic low, the device immediately resumes operation. The pin features an internal pulldown resistor, which is disabled once a high level is detected at the input. The pulldown resistor is activated again, once a low level has been detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>MODE pin. A low level enables Power-Save Mode operation with an automatic transition between PFM and PWM modes. A high level forces the converter to operated in PWM mode. This pin can be toggled during operation. It must be terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>This pin is not connected internally. Do not connect this pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>PWR</td>
<td>Exposed thermal pad(1). The PowerPAD must be connected to GND.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For more information about the PowerPAD, see the *PowerPAD™ Thermally Enhanced Package* application report.
7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin voltage</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIN</td>
<td>−0.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW (DC)</td>
<td>−0.3</td>
<td>V_{IN} + 0.3</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW (AC), less than 10ns</td>
<td>−2.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN, MODE, STOP</td>
<td>−0.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSET</td>
<td>−0.3</td>
<td>V_{IN} + 0.3 &lt; 3.6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOS</td>
<td>−0.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating junction temperature, T_J</td>
<td>−40</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature, T_{STG}</td>
<td>−65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute–maximum–rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal GND.

(3) While switching.

7.2 ESD Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V_{ESD}</th>
<th>ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HBM</td>
<td>Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins</td>
<td>≤2000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDM</td>
<td>Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins</td>
<td>≤500</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. The human body model is a 100-pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5-kΩ resistor into each pin.

(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V_{IN}</td>
<td>Supply voltage V_{IN}</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Effective inductance</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{OUT}</td>
<td>Effective output capacitance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{IN}</td>
<td>Effective input capacitance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{VSET}</td>
<td>External parasitic capacitance at VSET pin</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_{SET}</td>
<td>Nominal resistance range for external voltage selection resistor (E96 resistor series)</td>
<td>0.909</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External voltage selection resistor tolerance</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External voltage selection resistor temperature coefficient</td>
<td>±200 ppm/°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T_J</td>
<td>Operating junction temperature range</td>
<td>−40</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4 Thermal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMAL METRIC</th>
<th>8 Pins DLC Package</th>
<th>6 Pins YBG Package</th>
<th>8 Pins DGR Package</th>
<th>DGR EVM</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R_{JA} Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance</td>
<td>105.6</td>
<td>133.4</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_{JC(top)} Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_{JB} Junction-to-board thermal resistance</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ψ_{JT} Junction-to-top characterization parameter</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ψ_{JB} Junction-to-board characterization parameter</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_{JC(bot)} Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.
## 7.5 Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V, } T_J = -40^\circ \text{C to } 125^\circ \text{C, STOP = GND, MODE = GND, typical values are at } T_J = 25^\circ \text{C (unless otherwise noted)}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Q, NO_LOAD}$ No load operating input current</td>
<td>$EN = V_{IN}, I_{OUT} = 0\mu A, V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ (device switching)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Q, NO_LOAD}$ No load operating input current</td>
<td>$EN = V_{IN}, I_{OUT} = 0\mu A, V_{OUT} = 1.2V$ (device switching)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Q, NO_LOAD}$ No load operating input current (PWM Mode)</td>
<td>$EN = V_{IN}, I_{OUT} = 0\mu A, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, MODE = V_{IN}$ (device switching)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Q, VIN}$ Operating quiescent current into pin VIN</td>
<td>$EN = V_{IN}, I_{OUT} = 0\mu A, V_{OUT} = 1.55V$ or $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ (device not switching, $T_J = 25^\circ \text{C}$) (DLC package option)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Q, VOS}$ Operating quiescent current into pin VOS</td>
<td>$EN = V_{IN}, I_{OUT} = 0\mu A, V_{OUT} = 1.55V$ or $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ (device not switching, $T_J = 25^\circ \text{C}$) (DLC package option)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Q, VIN}$ Operating quiescent current into pin VIN</td>
<td>$EN = V_{IN}, I_{OUT} = 0\mu A, V_{OUT} = 1.55V$ or $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ (device not switching, $T_J = -40^\circ \text{C to } 85^\circ \text{C}$)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Q, VOS}$ Operating quiescent current into pin VOS</td>
<td>$EN = V_{IN}, I_{OUT} = 0\mu A, V_{OUT} = 1.55V$ or $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ (device not switching, $T_J = -40^\circ \text{C to } 85^\circ \text{C}$)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Q, VOS}$ Operating quiescent current into VOS pin</td>
<td>$EN = V_{IN}, V_{OUT} = 3.3V$ (device not switching)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Q, 100%_MODE}$ Operating quiescent current 100% Mode</td>
<td>$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 3.3V, T_J = -40^\circ \text{C to } 85^\circ \text{C}$</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Q, VIN_STOP}$ Operating quiescent current into pin VIN</td>
<td>$STOP = \text{High, } V_{OUT} = 1.8V, T_J = -40^\circ \text{C to } 85^\circ \text{C}$</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{SD}$ Shutdown current</td>
<td>$EN = \text{GND, shutdown current into } V_{IN}$ $V_{SET} = \text{GND, } T_J = -40^\circ \text{C to } 85^\circ \text{C}$</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{TH, UVLO+}$ Undervoltage lockout threshold</td>
<td>Rising $V_{IN}$</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{TH, UVLO-}$ Undervoltage lockout threshold</td>
<td>Falling $V_{IN}$</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$EN, MODE, STOP INPUTS$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{IH, TH}$ High level input voltage</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{IL, TH}$ Low level input voltage</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{IN}$ Input bias current</td>
<td>MODE input, $T_J = -40^\circ \text{C to } 85^\circ \text{C}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{PD}$ Internal pull-down resistance</td>
<td>$EN, STOP$ inputs</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

$V_{IN} = 3.6\, \text{V},\, T_J = -40°C\, \text{to}\, 125°C,\, \text{STOP} = \text{GND},\, \text{MODE} = \text{GND}$, typical values are at $T_J = 25°C$ (unless otherwise noted).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{LIMF} , \text{SS}$</td>
<td>Soft-start switch current limit$^{(1)}$</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.225</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{LIMF}$</td>
<td>High-side MOSFET switch current limit$^{(1)}$</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{LIMN}$</td>
<td>Negative current limit</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{LKG, \text{SW}}$</td>
<td>Leakage current into SW pin</td>
<td>$V_{SW} = 1.8V,, T_J = -40°C, \text{to}, 85°C$</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{DISCHARGE, VOS}}$</td>
<td>Output discharge current</td>
<td>$EN = \text{GND}$, sink current into VOS pin, over VIN range $V_{OUT} = 1.8V,, T_J = -40°C, \text{to}, 85°C$</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THERMAL PROTECTION

- $T_{SD}$: Thermal shutdown temperature
  - Rising junction temperature, PWM Mode: 160 °C
- Thermal shutdown hysteresis: 5 °C

### OUTPUT

- $V_{OUT}$: Output voltage accuracy
  - PWM Mode, $I_{OUT} = 0\, \text{mA},\, V_{OUT} \geq 1.8\, \text{V}$: -1.5 %
  - PWM Mode, $I_{OUT} = 0\, \text{mA},\, V_{OUT} \leq 1.55\, \text{V}$: -2 %

- $V_{OUT}$: DC output voltage load regulation
  - PWM Mode: 0 %/mA

- $f_{SW}$: Switching frequency
  - $V_{IN} = 3.6\, \text{V},\, V_{OUT} = 1.8\, \text{V},\, \text{MODE} = V_{IN}$
  - $I_{OUT} = 0\, \text{mA}$: 1.8 MHz

- $t_{\text{STARTUP\, DELAY}}$: Regulator start up delay time
  - $V_{IN} = 3.6\, \text{V}$, from $EN$ = low to high until device starts switching: 200 µs

- $t_{\text{STARTUP\, DELAY}}$: Regulator start up delay time
  - $EN$ ramps with $VIN$, $VIN$ = 0 to 3.6 V (< 100us), until device starts switching: 10 ms

- $t_{SS}$: Soft-start time
  - $I_{OUT} = 0\, \text{mA}$: 120 µs

- $t_{SS\, \text{ILIMF}}$: Reduced current limit soft-start timeout: 700 - 1200 µs

(1) This is the static current limit. It can be temporarily higher in applications due to internal propagation delay (see Switch Current Limit / Short Circuit Protection section).
7.6 Typical Characteristics

Figure 1. Quiescent Current into VIN (I_Q_VIN)

Figure 2. Quiescent Current into VOS (I_Q_VOS)

Figure 3. 100% Mode Quiescent Current (I_Q_100%_MODE)

Figure 4. STOP Mode Quiescent Current into VIN (I_Q_VIN_STOP)

Figure 5. Shutdown Current (I_SD)

Figure 6. High-Side R_DS(on) versus Temperature (DLC, YBG packages)
Typical Characteristics (continued)

- **Figure 7. Low-Side R\(_{\text{DS(on)}}\) versus Temperature (DLC, YBG packages)**
- **Figure 8. EN Input Thresholds versus Temperature**
- **Figure 9. MODE Input Thresholds versus Temperature**
- **Figure 10. STOP Input Thresholds versus Temperature**
- **Figure 11. Output Discharge Current versus Temperature**
8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The TPS6284x is a synchronous step-down converter with ultra-low quiescent current consumption. Using TI's DCS-Control topology, the device extends the high efficiency operation area down to micro amperes of load current during Power-Save Mode Operation. Depending on the output voltage, the device consumes quiescent current from both the input and output to reduce the overall input current consumption to 60 nA typical.

DCS-Control™ (Direct Control with Seamless Transition into Power-Save Mode) is an advanced regulation topology that combines the advantages of hysteretic and voltage mode controls. Characteristics of DCS-Control are excellent AC load regulation and transient response, low output ripple voltage, and a seamless transition between PFM and PWM modes. It includes a AC loop which senses the output voltage (VOS pin) and directly feeds this information into a fast comparator stage.

The device operates with a nominal switching frequency of 1.8 MHz. An additional voltage feedback loop is used to achieve accurate DC load regulation. The internally compensated regulation network achieves fast and stable operation with small external components and low ESR capacitors.

In Power-Save Mode, the switching frequency varies linearly with the load current. Since DCS-Control supports both operating modes, the transition from PWM to PFM is seamless with minimum output voltage ripple. The TPS6284x offers both, excellent DC voltage and superior load transient regulation, combined with low output voltage ripple thereby minimizing interferences with Radio Frequency circuits.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram
8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Smart Enable and Shutdown

To avoid a floating input, an internal 450-kΩ resistor pulls the EN pin to GND. This prevents an uncontrolled start-up of the device in case the EN pin cannot be driven low safely. The device is in shutdown mode when the EN input is logic low.

The device turns on with a logic high EN signal. An internal control circuit disconnects the EN pin pulldown resistor once the device has finished soft start and the output voltage is in regulation. With the EN pin set low, the device enters shutdown mode and the pulldown resistor is activated again.

8.3.2 Soft Start

To protect the battery and system from excessive inrush current, the device features a soft start of the output voltage.

Once the device has been enabled, it initializes and powers up its internal circuits. This occurs during the regulator start-up delay time ($t_{\text{STARTUP_DELAY}}$). Once this delay expires, the device enters soft start, starts switching, and ramps up the output voltage.

The device operates with a reduced switch current limit ($I_{\text{LIMF,SS}}$) throughout the entire soft-start phase ($t_{\text{SS}}$). The switch current limit is increased to its nominal value ($I_{\text{LIMF}}$) once the output voltage has reached its nominal value or the reduced current limit soft-start time ($t_{\text{SS,ILIMF}}$) has expired, whichever occurs first. The soft-start phase ($t_{\text{SS}}$) can last up to approximately 700 µs. Figure 12 shows the start-up procedure.

![Figure 12. Device Start-up](image_url)

8.3.3 Mode Selection: Power-Save Mode (PFM/PWM) or Forced PWM Operation (FPWM)

Connecting the MODE input to GND enables the automatic PWM and power-save mode operation. The converter operates in PWM mode at moderate to heavy loads and in the PFM mode during light loads, which maintains high efficiency over a wide load current range.

Pulling the MODE pin high forces the converter to operate in PWM mode even at light load currents, allowing lower ripple compared to PFM mode switching. In this mode, the efficiency is lower compared to the power-save mode during light loads. For additional flexibility, it is possible to switch from power-save mode to forced PWM mode during operation. This allows efficient power management by adjusting the operation of the converter to the specific system requirements. The MODE pin must be terminated.

This pin is not available in the YBG package, where the device automatically transitions between power-save and PWM modes.

8.3.4 Output Voltage Selection (VSET)

The output voltage is set with a single external resistor connected between the VSET pin and GND. Once the device has been enabled and the control logic as well as the reference system are powered up, an R2D (resistor to digital) conversion is started to detect the value of the external $R_{\text{SET}}$ resistor. A pre-defined fixed output voltage is set based on the $R_{\text{SET}}$ value. The output voltage is set once during the start-up delay phase of the device.
Feature Description (continued)

Once the output voltage is set, the R2D converter is turned off to avoid current flowing through $R_{SET}$. Care must be taken that no parasitic current, capacitance, or both greater than 100 pF is present between the VSET and GND pins. This can cause false $R_{SET}$ readings and a faulty output voltage to be set. The R2D converter is designed to operate with resistor values out of E96 series. Table 1 shows the allowed $R_{SET}$ values.

Table 1. Output Voltage Setting, $R_{SET}$ Resistor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TPS62841YBG</th>
<th>TPS62840YBG</th>
<th>TPS62842DGR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPS62841DLC</td>
<td>TPS62840DLC</td>
<td>MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS62841DGR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The output voltage of the TPS62849 is internally set to 3.4 V. Connect VSET directly to GND for this device.

8.3.5 Undervoltage Lockout UVLO

To avoid mis-operation of the device at low input voltages, an undervoltage lockout (UVLO) comparator monitors the supply voltage. The UVLO comparator shuts down the device at an input below the threshold $V_{TH_{UVLO-}}$ with falling $V_{IN}$. The device starts at an input voltage higher than the threshold $V_{TH_{UVLO+}}$ with rising $V_{IN}$.

When the device resumes operation from an undervoltage lockout condition, it behaves like being enabled. This means the internal control logic is powered up, the external $R_{SET}$ resistor is read out and a soft-start sequence is initiated.
8.3.6 Switch Current Limit / Short Circuit Protection

The TPS6284x integrates a current limit on the high-side as well as on the low-side MOSFETs to protect the device against overload or short circuit conditions. The current in the switches is monitored cycle-by-cycle. If the high-side MOSFET current limit ($I_{\text{LIMF}}$) trips, the high-side MOSFET is turned off and the low-side MOSFET is turned on to ramp the inductor current down. Once the inductor current decreases below the low-side current limit ($I_{\text{LIMF}}$), the low-side MOSFET turns off and the high-side MOSFET turns on again.

During soft start, the current limit is reduced to $I_{\text{LIMF,SS}}$. After soft start has finished, the current limit value increases to the normal value $I_{\text{LIMF}}$.

Due to internal propagation delay, the actual inductor current can exceed the static current limit during that time. The dynamic current limit can be calculated as follows:

$$I_{\text{peak(typ)}} = I_{\text{LIMF}} + \frac{V_L}{L} \cdot t_{\text{LIM,DELAY}}$$

where

- $I_{\text{LIMF}}$ is the static current limit, specified in Electrical Characteristics
- $L$ is the inductance
- $V_L$ is the voltage across the inductor ($V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}$)
- $t_{\text{LIM,DELAY}}$ is the internal propagation delay

In forced PWM mode, a negative current limit ($I_{\text{LIMN}}$) is enabled to prevent excessive current flowing backwards to the input. When the inductor current reaches $I_{\text{LIMN}}$, the low-side MOSFET turns off and the high-side MOSFET turns on and kept on until TON time expires.

8.3.7 Output Voltage Discharge

The purpose of the output discharge function is to ensure a defined ramp-down of the output voltage when the device is disabled.

The internal discharge resistor is connected to the VOS pin. The discharge function is enabled as soon as the device is disabled or if UVLO is entered. It is not active during Thermal Shutdown. The discharge circuit remains active as long as the input voltage is above 0.7 V.

8.3.8 Thermal Shutdown

The junction temperature ($T_J$) of the device is monitored by an internal temperature sensor. The device enters thermal shutdown when the junction temperature exceeds the thermal shutdown threshold ($T_{\text{SD}}$) of 160°C (typ.). Both the high-side and low-side MOSFETs are turned off. The device resumes its operation when the junction temperature falls below typically 155°C again and begins with a soft-start cycle without reading $R_{\text{SET}}$ again. In Power-Save Mode, the thermal shutdown feature is disabled.

8.3.9 STOP Mode

The TPS6284x includes the STOP input pin, allowing the user to temporarily stop the switching of the regulator. The STOP pin function does not depend on the setting of the MODE pin. The STOP pin is only present on the DLC package.

When a logic high level is applied to the STOP pin, the regulator is forced to stop switching after the current switching cycle. The application is powered by the charge available in the output capacitor. No switching noise is generated, which can be beneficial in noise-sensitive sampled applications.

An MCU controlling this pin needs to take care to turn the device back on before the output voltage reaches a system critical level. Should this not happen, the output voltage is clamped to about 0.5 V below the set output voltage. In STOP mode, the device consumes typically 70 µA operating quiescent current from the input supply.

When a logic low level is applied to the STOP pin, the regulator immediately resumes switching operation without a start-up delay or soft start. To avoid a floating input, an internal 450-kΩ resistor pulls the STOP pin to GND. A control circuit disconnects the pulldown resistor at the STOP pin once a high level has been detected (similar to the EN pin).
8.4 Device Functional Modes

8.4.1 Power-Save Mode Operation

The DCS-Control topology supports Power-Save Mode operation. At light loads, the device operates in PFM (Pulse Frequency Modulation) mode that generates a single switching pulse to ramp up the inductor current and recharge the output capacitor, followed by a sleep period where most of the internal circuits are shutdown to achieve lowest operating quiescent current. During this time, the load current is supported by the output capacitor. The duration of the sleep period depends on the load current and the inductor peak current. During the sleep periods, the current consumption is reduced to typically 60 nA. This low quiescent current consumption is achieved by an ultra-low power reference, an integrated high-impedance feedback divider network, and an optimized Power-Save Mode operation. To achieve a stable switching frequency in steady state operation, the on-time is calculated as in Equation 2.

\[
T_{ON} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \cdot 556\text{ns} \tag{2}
\]

In PFM Mode, the switching frequency varies linearly with the load current and is calculated in Equation 3. At medium and high load conditions, the device enters automatically PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) mode and operates in continuous conduction mode with a nominal switching frequency \(f_{sw}\). The switching frequency in PWM mode is controlled and depends on \(V_{IN}\) and \(V_{OUT}\). The boundary between PWM and PFM mode is when the inductor current becomes discontinuous.

\[
f_{PFM} = \frac{2 \cdot I_{OUT}}{T_{ON}} \cdot \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{V_{OUT} \cdot \left(\frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{L}\right)} \tag{3}
\]

If the load current decreases, the converter seamlessly enters PFM mode to maintain high efficiency down to ultra-light loads. Since DCS-Control supports both operation modes within one single building block, the transition from PWM to PFM modes is seamless with minimum output voltage ripple.

8.4.2 Forced PWM Mode Operation

With a high level on the MODE input, the device enters forced PWM Mode and operates with a high switching frequency over the entire load range, even at very light loads. This reduces or eliminates interference with RF and noise-sensitive circuits, but reduces efficiency at light loads. The MODE pin can be changed during operation and must be terminated.

8.4.3 100% Mode Operation

In PWM mode, the duty-cycle of a buck converter is given as \(D = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\). The duty-cycle increases as the input voltage comes closer to the output voltage. Once the input voltage decreases to near 100% duty cycle, the output voltage set point is increased by +30 mV. As the input voltage decreases further, the device enters 100% duty-cycle mode and keeps the high-side MOSFET on continuously. The output (\(V_{OUT}\)) is connected to the input (\(V_{IN}\)) through the inductor and the internal high-side MOSFET. The minimum input voltage to maintain a given output voltage depends on the load current and is calculated as:

\[
V_{IN_{min}} = V_{OUT} + I_{OUT} \times (R_{DS(on)\text{max}} + R_{L})
\]

where

- \(I_{OUT}\) = output current
- \(R_{DS(on)\text{max}}\) = maximum P-channel switch \(R_{DS(on)}\)
- \(R_{L}\) = DC resistance of the inductor

The TPS6284x contains special circuitry to keep an ultra-low \(I_Q\) of 120 nA during 100% mode operation.
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 following section discusses the design of the external components to complete the power supply design for several input and output voltage options by using typical applications as a reference.

9.2 Typical Application

![Diagram of TPS6284x Application Circuit]

Additional circuits are shown in the System Examples.

9.2.1 Design Requirements
Table 2 shows the list of components for the application circuit and the characteristic application curves.
Typical Application (continued)

Table 2. Components for Application Characteristic Curves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REFEREN CE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>SIZE [L x W x T]</th>
<th>MANUFACTURER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>TPS6284x step-down converter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>GRM155R61A475MEAAD ceramic capacitor</td>
<td>4.7 µF / 10 V / X5R</td>
<td>(0402) [1 mm x 0.5 mm x 0.65 mm max.]</td>
<td>muRata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;O&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>GRM155R60G106ME44D ceramic capacitor</td>
<td>10 µF / 4 V / X5R</td>
<td>(0402) [1 mm x 0.5 mm x 0.65 mm max.]</td>
<td>muRata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>DFE201612E-2R2M-P2 inductor</td>
<td>2.2 µH / 116 mΩ DCR</td>
<td>(2016) [2.0 mm x 1.6 mm x 1.2 mm max.]</td>
<td>muRata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&lt;sub&gt;SET&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Resistor E96 series</td>
<td>1%, TG ±200ppm</td>
<td>See Table 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) See the Third-party Products Disclaimer.

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The inductor and output capacitor together provide a low-pass filter. To simplify this process, Table 3 outlines possible inductor and capacitor value combinations.

Table 3. Recommended LC Output Filter Combinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDUCTOR VALUE [µH]&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>OUTPUT CAPACITOR VALUE [µF]&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>10 µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 µF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Inductor tolerance and current de-rating is anticipated. The effective inductance can vary by 20% and -20%.
(2) Capacitance tolerance and bias voltage de-rating is anticipated. The effective capacitance varies by +20% and -50%.
(3) Typical application configuration. Other check marks indicate alternative filter combinations.

9.2.2.1 Inductor Selection

The inductor value affects the peak-to-peak ripple current, PWM-to-PFM transition point, output voltage ripple, and efficiency. The selected inductor has to be rated for its DC resistance and saturation current. The inductor ripple current (Δ<sub>L</sub>) decreases with higher inductance and increases with higher V<sub>IN</sub> or V<sub>OUT</sub> and can be estimated according to Equation 4.

Equation 5 calculates the maximum inductor current under static load conditions. The saturation current of the inductor must be rated higher than the maximum inductor current, as calculated with Equation 5. This is recommended because during a heavy load transient the inductor current rises above the calculated value. A more conservative way is to select the inductor saturation current according to the high-side MOSFET switch current limit, I<sub>LIMF</sub>.

\[ \Delta L = \text{Vout} \times \frac{1 - \text{Vout}}{\text{V}_{\text{Vin}}} \times \frac{\text{L}}{f} \]  

\[ I_{\text{Lmax}} = I_{\text{outmax}} + \frac{\Delta L}{2} \]  

where

- \( f \) is the switching frequency
- \( L \) is the inductance
- \( \Delta L \) is the peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
- \( I_{\text{Lmax}} \) is the maximum inductor current

Table 4 shows a list of possible inductors.
### 9.2.2.2 Output Capacitor Selection

The DCS-Control scheme of the TPS62840 allows the use of tiny ceramic capacitors. Ceramic capacitors with low-ESR values have the lowest output voltage ripple and are recommended. The output capacitor requires either an X7R or X5R dielectric.

At light load currents, the converter operates in Power-Save Mode and the output voltage ripple is dependent on the output capacitor value. Larger output capacitors reduce the output voltage ripple. The leakage current of the output capacitor adds to the overall quiescent current.

#### Table 4. List of Possible Inductors (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inductance [µH]</th>
<th>Inductor Type</th>
<th>Size [L x W x T]</th>
<th>Supplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>DFE201612E</td>
<td>[2.0 mm x 1.6 mm x 1.2 mm max.]</td>
<td>muRata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>DFE201210S</td>
<td>[2.0 mm x 1.2 mm x 1.0 mm max.]</td>
<td>muRata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) See the **Third-party Products Disclaimer**.

### 9.2.2.3 Input Capacitor Selection

Because the buck converter has a pulsating input current, a low-ESR input capacitor is required for best input voltage filtering to minimize input voltage spikes. For most applications, a 4.7-µF input capacitor is sufficient.

When operating from a high impedance source, a larger input buffer capacitor is recommended to avoid voltage drops during start-up and load transients.

The input capacitor can be increased without any limit for better input voltage filtering. The leakage current of the input capacitor adds to the overall quiescent current. **Table 6** shows a selection of input and output capacitors.

#### Table 5. List of Possible Capacitors (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacitor Value [µF]</th>
<th>Capacitor Type</th>
<th>Size Imperial (Metric)</th>
<th>Supplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>GRM155R60G106ME44D</td>
<td>0402 (1005)</td>
<td>muRata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) See the **Third-party Products Disclaimer**.

#### Table 6. List of Possible Capacitors (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacitor Value [µF]</th>
<th>Capacitor Type</th>
<th>Size Imperial (Metric)</th>
<th>Size [L x W x T]</th>
<th>Supplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>GRM155R61A475MEAAD</td>
<td>0402 (1005)</td>
<td>[1mm x 0.5mm x 0.65mm max.]</td>
<td>muRata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>GRM31CR71H475MA12L</td>
<td>1206 (3216)</td>
<td>[3.2mm x 1.6mm x 1.8mm max.]</td>
<td>muRata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>C1608X7S1A475M080AC</td>
<td>0603 (1608)</td>
<td>[1.6mm x 0.8mm x 1.0mm max.]</td>
<td>TDK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>GRM155R60J106ME15D</td>
<td>0402 (1005)</td>
<td>[1mm x 0.5mm x 0.65mm max.]</td>
<td>muRata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) See the **Third-party Products Disclaimer**.
9.2.3 Application Curves

The conditions for the following application curves are \( V_{\text{IN}} = 3.6 \, \text{V} \), \( V_{\text{OUT}} = 1.8 \, \text{V} \), \( \text{MODE} = \text{GND} \), \( \text{STOP} = \text{GND} \), and the used components listed in Table 2, unless otherwise noted.

![Figure 14. Efficiency Power Save Mode \( V_{\text{OUT}} = 0.8 \, \text{V} \)](image1)

\( R_{\text{SET}} = \text{GND} \)

![Figure 15. Efficiency Power Save Mode \( V_{\text{OUT}} = 1.2 \, \text{V} \)](image2)

\( R_{\text{SET}} = 15.8 \, \text{k\Omega} \) to GND

![Figure 16. Efficiency Power Save Mode \( V_{\text{OUT}} = 1.8 \, \text{V} \)](image3)

\( R_{\text{SET}} = \text{GND} \)

![Figure 17. Efficiency Power Save Mode \( V_{\text{OUT}} = 1.8 \, \text{V} \)](image4)

\( R_{\text{SET}} = \text{GND} \)

![Figure 18. Efficiency Power Save Mode \( V_{\text{OUT}} = 2.5 \, \text{V} \)](image5)

\( R_{\text{SET}} = 11.5 \, \text{k\Omega} \) to GND

![Figure 19. Efficiency Power Save Mode \( V_{\text{OUT}} = 3.3 \, \text{V} \)](image6)

\( R_{\text{SET}} = 267 \, \text{k\Omega} \) to GND
Figure 20. Efficiency Power Save Mode
\( V_{OUT} = 0.8 \text{ V} \) for the DGR device

Figure 21. Efficiency Power Save Mode
\( V_{OUT} = 1.2 \text{ V} \) for the DGR device

Figure 22. Efficiency Power Save Mode
\( V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V} \) for the DGR device

Figure 23. Efficiency Power Save Mode
\( V_{OUT} = 3.6 \text{ V} \) for the DGR device

Figure 24. Efficiency Forced PWM Mode
\( V_{OUT} = 0.8 \text{ V} / 1.2 \text{ V} / 1.8 \text{ V} / 3.3 \text{ V} \)

Figure 25. Output Voltage versus Load Current
\( V_{OUT} = 0.8 \text{ V} \)
Figure 26. Output Voltage versus Load Current

\[ V_{OUT} = 1.2 \text{ V} \]

\[ R_{SET} = 15.8k \Omega \text{ to GND} \]

Figure 27. Output Voltage versus Load Current

\[ V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V} \]

\[ R_{SET} = \text{GND} \]

Figure 28. Output Voltage versus Load Current

\[ V_{OUT} = 2.5 \text{ V} \]

\[ R_{SET} = 11.5k \Omega \text{ to GND} \]

Figure 29. Output Voltage versus Load Current

\[ V_{OUT} = 3.3 \text{ V} \]

\[ R_{SET} = 267k \Omega \text{ to GND} \]

Figure 30. Output Voltage versus Load Current

\[ V_{OUT} = 3.4 \text{ V} \]

\[ R_{SET} = \text{GND} \]

Figure 31. Output Voltage versus Load Current

\[ V_{OUT} = 3.4 \text{ V} \]

\[ R_{SET} = \text{GND} \]
EN = VIN
MODE = HIGH

Figure 44. Output Voltage Accuracy (Line Regulation)

Figure 45. Output Voltage Ripple, PFM Operation

Figure 46. Output Voltage Ripple, PWM Operation

Figure 47. Line Transient PFM Mode

Figure 48. Line Transient PWM Mode

Figure 49. Load Transient PFM Mode
$V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$  
rise/fall time < 1 µs  
$I_{OUT} = 125 \text{ mA to 375 mA}$  

Figure 50. Load Transient PFM/PWM Mode

$V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$  
rise/fall time < 1 µs  
$I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ A to 100 mA}$  

Figure 51. Load Transient PWM Mode from No load

$V_{OUT} = 3.3 \text{ V}$  
rise/fall time < 1 µs  
$I_{OUT} = 75 \mu\text{A to 50 mA}$  

Figure 52. Load Transient PFM Mode

$V_{OUT} = 3.3 \text{ V}$  
$V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$  
$I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ A to 100 mA}$  

Figure 53. 100% Mode Entry/Exit Operation

$V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$  
$V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$  
$I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ mA}$  

Figure 54. Start-up/Shutdown into No Load

$V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$  
$V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$  
$V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$  
$I_{OUT} = 400 \text{ mA}$  
$R_{LOAD} = 4.5 \Omega$  

Figure 55. Start-up/Shutdown into Load
$V_{OUT} = 1.8\ V$

$V_{IN}$ rising from 0 V to 3.6 V

$I_{OUT} = 0\ mA$

**Figure 56. Start-up/Shutdown into No Load**

$V_{OUT} = 3.3\ V$

Turned on by $EN$ input

$V_{IN} = 3.6\ V$

$I_{OUT} = 0\ mA$

**Figure 57. Start-up/Shutdown into No Load**

$V_{OUT} = 1.8\ V$

PFM Operation

$V_{IN} = 3.6\ V$

$I_{OUT} = 10\ mA$

**Figure 58. STOP Mode Operation**

$V_{OUT} = 1.8\ V$

PWM Operation

$V_{IN} = 3.6\ V$

$I_{OUT} = 10\ mA$

**Figure 59. STOP Mode Operation**
9.3 System Example

Figure 60. The Broad Range of Input Voltage Sources and Various Power Loads that TPS6284x Can Support
10 Power Supply Recommendations
The power supply must provide a current rating according to the supply voltage, output voltage, and output current of the TPS62840.

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines
The TPS62840 pinout has been optimized to enable a single layer PCB routing of the device and its critical passive components such as $C_{IN}$, $C_{OUT}$, and $L$.
- As for all switching power supplies, the layout is an important step in the design. Care must be taken in board layout to get the specified performance.
- It is critical to provide a low inductance, low impedance ground path. Therefore, use wide and short traces for the main current paths.
- The input capacitor must be placed as close as possible to the VIN and GND pins of the device. This is the most critical component placement.
- The VOS line is a sensitive, high impedance line and must be connected to the output capacitor and routed away from noisy components and traces (for example, the SW line) or other noise sources.

11.2 Layout Example

Figure 61. Recommended PCB Layout
DLC Package

Figure 62. Recommended PCB Layout
YBG Package
Layout Example (continued)

Figure 63. Recommended PCB Layout
DGR Package
12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Device Support

12.1.1 Third-Party Products Disclaimer
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12.2 Support Resources
TI E2E™ support forums are an engineer’s go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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12.3 Trademarks
DCS-Control, E2E are trademarks of Texas Instruments. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

12.4 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.

12.5 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

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<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Status (1)</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Package Qty</th>
<th>Eco Plan (2)</th>
<th>Lead/Ball Finish</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp (3)</th>
<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Device Marking (4/5)</th>
<th>Samples</th>
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(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) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

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

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.
(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

**REEL DIMENSIONS**

**TAPE DIMENSIONS**

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

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**

- **Q1**: Pin 1 quadrant
- **Q2**: Pin 2 quadrant
- **Q3**: Pin 3 quadrant
- **Q4**: Pin 4 quadrant

*All dimensions are nominal.*

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Pack Materials-Page 1
### TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

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*All dimensions are nominal*
Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.
NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.3 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

7. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature numbers SLMA002 (www.ti.com/lit/slma002) and SLMA004 (www.ti.com/lit/slma004).

8. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.
9. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
10. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.
NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. See Texas Instruments Literature No. SNVA009 (www.ti.com/lit/snva009).
4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.
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