

TPS63810 和 TPS63811 - 具有 I²C 接口的 2.5A 降压/升压转换器

1 特性

- 输入电压范围：2.2V 至 5.5V
- 输出电压范围：1.8V 至 5.2V
 - 运行和关断期间，I²C 可配置
 - VSEL 引脚用于在两个输出电压预设之间切换
- 输出电流
 - 当 $V_I \geq 2.5V$ 、 $V_O = 3.3V$ 时可达 2.5A
 - 当 $V_I \geq 2.8V$ 、 $V_O = 3.5V$ 时可达 2.5A
- 在整个负载范围内具有高效率
 - 13 μ A 低工作静态电流
 - 自动节电模式和强制 PWM 模式 (I²C 可配置)
- 峰值电流降压/升压模式架构
 - 可在降压、降压/升压和升压操作模式之间定义转换
 - 正向和反向电流运行
 - 启动至预偏置输出
- 安全、可靠运行 特性
 - 集成软启动
 - 过热和过压保护
 - 关断期间的真正负载断开
 - 正向和反向电流限制
- 两个器件选项
 - TPS63810: 预编程输出电压 (3.3V、3.45V)
 - TPS63811: 启动前的程序输出电压
- 解决方案尺寸小于 20 mm²，仅有四个外部器件

2 应用

- 系统前置稳压器 (智能手机、平板电脑、跟踪和远程信息处理、EPOS、TWS 耳机、医用助听器)
- 负载点调节 (飞行时间摄像头传感器、端口/电缆适配器和加密狗)
- 热电器件电源 (TEC、光纤模块)
- 宽带网络无线电或 SoC 电源 (物联网、家庭自动化、EPOS)

3 说明

TPS63810 和 TPS63811 是完全可编程 (通过 I²C) 的高效率、高输出电流降压/升压转换器。根据输入电压不同，当输入电压近似等于输出电压时，它们会自动以升压、降压或全新的 4 周期降压/升压模式运行。

在定义的阈值内进行模式切换，避免不必要的模式内切换，以减少输出电压纹波。

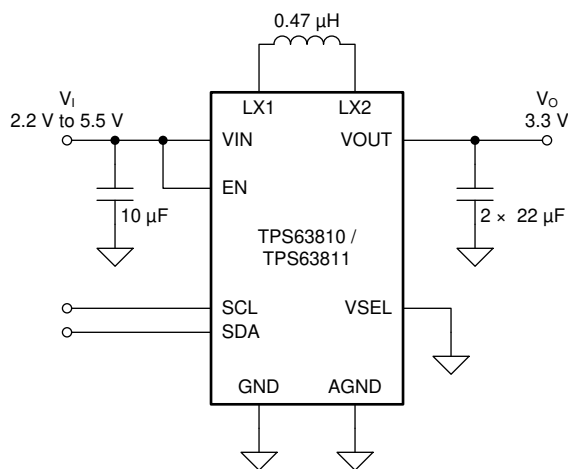
两个可通过 I²C 访问的寄存器用于设置输出电压，VSEL 引脚用于选择哪个输出电压寄存器处于激活状态。这样，这些器件就能够支持动态电压调节。如果输出电压寄存器在运行过程中发生了更改或切换了 VSEL 引脚，则器件将以定义的可编程斜坡速率转换运行模式。

器件信息⁽¹⁾

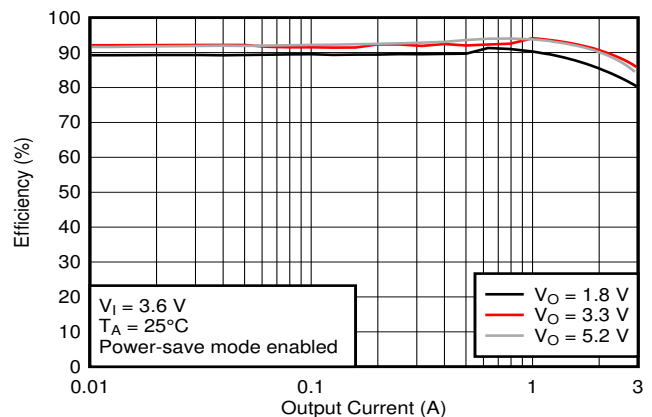
器件型号	封装	封装尺寸 (标称值)
TPS63810	DSBGA (15)	2.3mm x 1.4mm
TPS63811		

(1) 如需了解所有可用封装，请参阅数据表末尾的可订购产品附录。

简化原理图



效率与输出电流间的关系



目录

1	特性	1	8.4	Device Functional Modes	17
2	应用	1	8.5	Programming	17
3	说明	1	8.6	Register Map	21
4	修订历史记录	2	9	Application and Implementation	25
5	器件比较表	2	9.1	Application Information	25
6	Pin Configuration and Functions	3	9.2	Typical Applications	25
7	Specifications	4	10	Power Supply Recommendations	34
7.1	Absolute Maximum Ratings	4	11	Layout	34
7.2	ESD Ratings	4	11.1	Layout Guidelines	34
7.3	Recommended Operating Conditions	4	11.2	Layout Example	34
7.4	Thermal Information	5	12	器件和文档支持	35
7.5	Electrical Characteristics	5	12.1	器件支持	35
7.6	Timing Requirements	6	12.2	文档支持	35
7.7	Switching Characteristics	7	12.3	相关链接	35
7.8	Typical Characteristics	7	12.4	接收文档更新通知	35
8	Detailed Description	8	12.5	支持资源	35
8.1	Overview	8	12.6	商标	35
8.2	Functional Block Diagram	8	12.7	术语表	35
8.3	Feature Description	8	13	机械、封装和可订购信息	36

4 修订历史记录

注：之前版本的页码可能与当前版本有所不同。

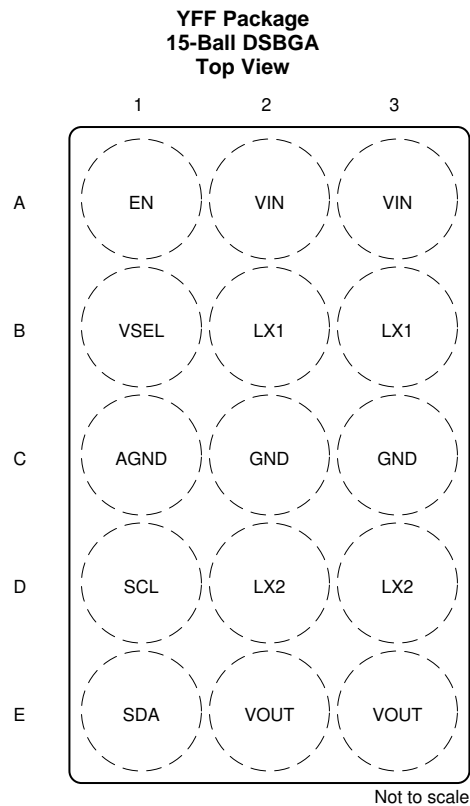
Changes from Revision B (November 2019) to Revision C	Page
• Changed the unit in 图 2	7
• Changed "Output Disabled (Hi-Z)" to "Output Discharge Active" in 表 2	13
• Changed "EN pin is low" to "EN pin is low or the ENABLE bit is set to zero" in the Output Discharge section	17
• Changed "TPS63810" to "Start-up value for TPS63810" in bit 5 of Table 3	22

Changes from Revision A (October 2019) to Revision B	Page
• 将产品状态从“预告信息”更改成了“生产数据”	1

5 器件比较表

器件型号	输出启动状态	输出电压
TPS63810	已启用	VSEL = 低: 3.3V VSEL = 高: 3.45V
TPS63811	已禁用	启动时可编程

6 Pin Configuration and Functions



BGA Package (YFF) Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
A1	EN	I	Device enable. A high logic level on this pin enables the device; a low logic level on this pin disables the device.
A2	VIN	—	Supply voltage for power stage
A3	VIN	—	Supply voltage for power stage
B1	VSEL	I	This pin selects which VOUT register is active. When a low logic level is applied to this pin, the VOUT1 register sets the output voltage. When a high logic level is applied to this pin, the VOUT2 register sets the output voltage.
B2	LX1	—	Inductor connection
B3	LX1	—	Inductor connection
C1	AGND	—	Analog ground
C2	GND	—	Power ground
C3	GND	—	Power ground
D1	SCL	I/O	I ² C serial interface clock. Pull this pin up to the I ² C bus voltage with a resistor or a current source.
D2	LX2	—	Inductor connection
D3	LX2	—	Inductor connection
E1	SDA	I/O	I ² C serial interface data. Pull this pin up to the I ² C bus voltage with a resistor or a current source.
E2	VOUT	—	Converter output
E3	VOUT	—	Converter output

7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _I	Input voltage (VIN, LX1, LX2, VOUT, SCL, SDA, EN, VSEL) ⁽²⁾	-0.3	6	V
	Input voltage for less than 10 ns (LX1, LX2) ⁽²⁾	-3	9	V
T _J	Operating junction temperature	-40	150	°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature	-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.
- (2) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal, unless otherwise noted.

7.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD)	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	±2000	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.
- (2) 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	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V _I	Supply voltage		2.2		5.5	V
V _O	Output voltage	Low range	1.8		4.975	V
		High range	2.025		5.2	
V _{IH}	High-level input voltage	SCL, SDA, VSEL	1.3		V _I	V
V _{IL}	Low-level input voltage	SCL, SDA, VSEL	0		0.3	V
V _(EN)	Input voltage	EN	0		V _I	V
I _O	Output current ⁽¹⁾	V _O = 3.3 V, V _I ≥ 2.5 V			2.5	A
		V _O = 3.5 V, V _I ≥ 2.5 V			2	
		V _O = 3.5 V, V _I ≥ 2.8 V			2.5	
		V _O = 3.3 V, V _I ≥ 3 V			3	
C _I	Input capacitance ⁽²⁾		5			μF
C _O	Output capacitance ⁽²⁾		13	16		μF
L	Inductance		390	470	560	nH
T _A	Operating free-air temperature range		-40		85	°C
T _J	Operating junction temperature range		-40		125	°C

- (1) The device can sustain the maximum recommended output current only for short durations before its junction temperature gets too hot. Users must verify that the thermal performance of the end application can support the maximum output current.
- (2) Effective capacitance after DC bias effects have been considered.

7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TPS63810, TPS63811	UNIT
		YFF (DSBGA)	
		15 PINS	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	80.5	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	0.6	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	20.5	°C/W
ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.3	°C/W
ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	20.5	°C/W

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

7.5 Electrical Characteristics

Over operating junction temperature range and recommended supply voltage range (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at V_I = 3.6 V, V_O = 3.3 V and T_J = 25°C (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SUPPLY						
I _{Q,VIN}	Supply current into VIN	V _I = 3.6 V, V _O = 3.3 V, V _(EN) = 3.6 V, not switching, T _J = 25°C		13		μA
	Supply current into VIN	V _I = 3.6 V, V _O = 0 V, V _(EN) = 3.6 V, Output disabled with ENABLE bit in Control Register T _J = 25°C		15		μA
I _{SD}	Shutdown current into VIN	V _I = 3.6 V, V _O = 0 V, V _(EN) = 0 V T _J = 25°C		0.35		μA
V _{IT+}	Positive-going UVLO threshold voltage		2	2.1	2.2	V
V _{hys}	UVLO threshold voltage hysteresis			200		mV
I/O SIGNALS						
V _{IT+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	SCL, SDA, VSEL			1.2	V
		EN	1.07	1.1	1.13	
V _{IT-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	SCL, SDA, VSEL	0.4			V
		EN	0.97	1	1.03	
V _{hys}	Hysteresis voltage	EN	40			mV
I _{IH}	High-level input current	SCL, SDA, VSEL V _(SCL) = V _(SDA) = V _(VSEL) = 1.8 V, no pullup resistor		±0.01	±0.1	μA
I _{IL}	Low-level input current	SCL, SDA, VSEL V _(SCL) = V _(SDA) = V _(VSEL) = 0 V, no pullup resistor		±0.01	±0.1	μA
I _{OL}	Low-level output current	SCL, SDA V _{OL} = 0.4 V	20			mA
I _{IB}	Input bias current	EN V _(EN) = 0 V to 5.5 V		±0.01	±0.1	μA
POWER STAGE						
V _O	Output voltage range	Low range	1.8		4.975	V
		High range	2.025		5.2	
	Output voltage accuracy	PWM operation	-1.5		1.5	%
		PSM operation	-1.5		3.5	
	Default output voltage (RANGE = 0)	VSEL = low		3.3		V
		VSEL = high		3.45		
	Switch current limit	V _I = 2.9 V, V _O = 3.6 V, boost operation, output sourcing current	5.2		6.5	A
		V _I = 4.1 V, V _O = 3.3 V, buck operation, output sourcing current	3.8	4.3	5.2	
		V _I = 5 V, V _O = 3.3 V, reverse-boost operation, output sinking current	-1.3		-0.35	
I _{T-(PSM)}	PSM entry threshold (peak) current	V _I = 4.2 V; V _O = 3.3 V		0.85		A

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Over operating junction temperature range and recommended supply voltage range (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at $V_I = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ and $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Output discharge current	$V_I = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_O \geq 0.8\text{ V}$	50			mA
$V_{T+(PG)}$	Positive-going power-good threshold voltage			95		%
$V_{T-(PG)}$	Negative-going power-good threshold voltage			90		%
	Positive-going input overvoltage threshold	Reverse current operation		5.7		V
I²C INTERFACE						
	7-Bit slave address			75h		
THERMAL SHUTDOWN						
	Thermal shutdown threshold temperature	T_J rising		150		$^\circ\text{C}$
	Thermal shutdown hysteresis			20		$^\circ\text{C}$

7.6 Timing Requirements

Over operating junction temperature range and recommended supply voltage range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency	Standard mode	0		100	kHz
		Fast mode	0		400	
		Fast mode plus	0		1000	
t_{LOW}	LOW period of the SCL clock	Standard mode	4.7			μs
		Fast mode	1.3			
		Fast mode plus	0.5			
t_{HIGH}	HIGH period of the SCL clock	Standard mode	4.0			μs
		Fast mode	0.6			
		Fast mode plus	0.26			
t_{BUF}	Bus free time between a STOP and a START condition	Standard mode	4.7			μs
		Fast mode	1.3			
		Fast mode plus	0.5			
$t_{SU,STA}$	Set-up time for a repeated START condition	Standard mode	4.7			μs
		Fast mode	0.6			
		Fast mode plus	0.26			
$t_{HD,STA}$	Hold time (repeated) START condition	Standard mode	4.0			μs
		Fast mode	0.6			
		Fast mode plus	0.26			
$t_{SU,DAT}$	Data set-up time	Standard mode	250			ns
		Fast mode	100			
		Fast mode plus	50			
$t_{HD,DAT}$	Data hold time	Standard mode	0			μs
		Fast mode	0			
		Fast mode plus	0			
t_r	Rise time of both SDA and SCL signals	Standard mode			1000	ns
		Fast mode	20		300	
		Fast mode plus			120	
t_f	Fall time of both SDA and SCL signals	Standard mode			300	ns
		Fast mode	$20 \times V_{DD}/5.5$		300	
		Fast mode plus	$20 \times V_{DD}/5.5$		120	
$t_{su,STO}$	Set-up time for STOP condition	Standard mode	4.0			μs
		Fast mode	0.6			
		Fast mode plus	0.26			

Timing Requirements (continued)

Over operating junction temperature range and recommended supply voltage range (unless otherwise noted)

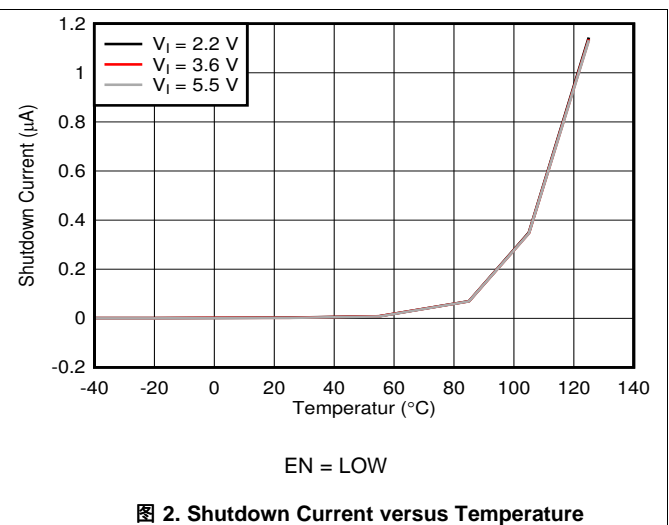
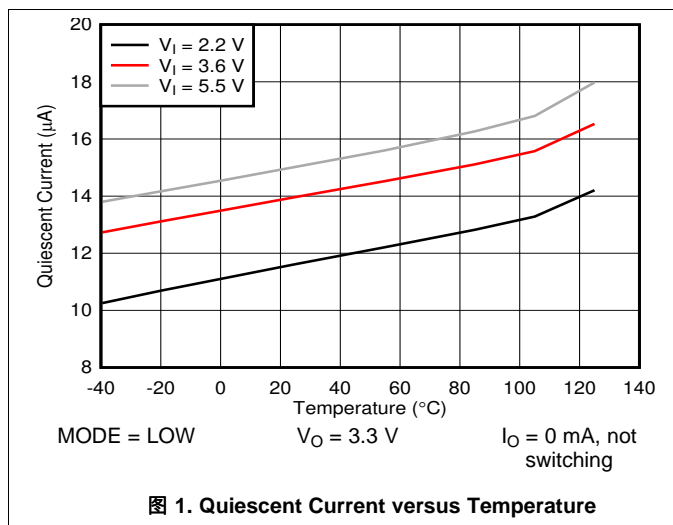
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t _{VD, DAT}	Data valid time	Standard mode			3.45	μs
		Fast mode			0.9	
		Fast mode plus			0.45	
t _{VD, ACK}	Data valid acknowledge time	Standard mode			3.45	μs
		Fast mode			0.9	
		Fast mode plus			0.45	
C _b	Capacitive load for each bus line	Standard mode			400	
		Fast mode			400	
		Fast mode plus			550	
t _{w(VSEL)}	VSEL pulse duration	VSEL = high or low	5			μs

7.7 Switching Characteristics

Over operating junction temperature range and recommended input voltage range (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at V_I = 3.6 V, V_O = 3.3 V, and T_J = 25°C (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t _{d(EN)}	Delay between a rising edge on the EN pin and the start of the output voltage ramp	T _J = 25°C, V _I = 3.6 V		229	440	μs
t _{d(PG)}	Power-good delay	V _O falling		50		μs
SR	Slew rate of internal ramp during dynamic voltage scaling	SLEW = 00b, forced-PWM operation		±1		V/ms
		SLEW = 01b, forced-PWM operation		±2.5		
		SLEW = 10b, forced-PWM operation		±5		
		SLEW = 11b, forced-PWM operation		±10		
f _{SW}	Inductor Switching Frequency, Boost Mode	V _I = 2.3 V, V _O = 3.3 V, no Load, PWM operation		2.6		MHz
	Inductor Switching Frequency, Buck-Boost Mode	V _I = 3.3 V, V _O = 3.3 V, no Load, PWM operation		1.6		MHz
	Inductor Switching Frequency, Buck Mode	V _I = 4.3 V, V _O = 3.3 V, no Load, PWM operation		2.0		MHz
t _{d(VSEL)}	Delay between rising edge of VSEL and start of DVS ramp	Measured from rising edge of VSEL to start of ramp.			5	μs

7.8 Typical Characteristics

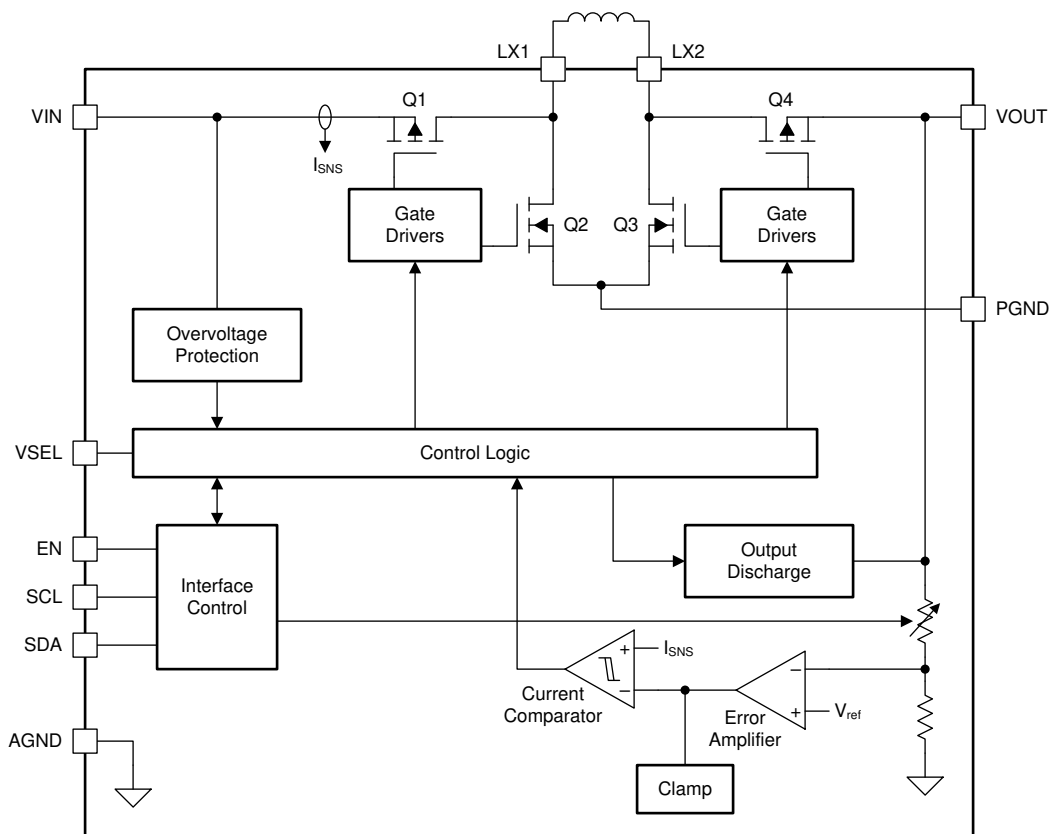


8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The TPS63810 and TPS63811 devices are high-efficiency buck-boost converters. Each device uses four switches to maintain synchronous power conversion under all operating conditions, so that the device achieves high efficiency power conversion over a wide range of input voltages and output currents. The device automatically switches between buck, boost, and buck-boost operation as required by the operating conditions. The device operates as a true buck converter when $V_I > V_O$ and as a true boost converter when $V_I < V_O$. When $V_I \approx V_O$, the device operates in a 4-cycle buck-boost mode. The RMS current through the switches and the inductor is thus kept to a minimum, minimizing switching and conduction losses. Controlling the switches this way lets the converter achieve high efficiency over the whole input voltage range.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Control Scheme

The device automatically selects the best switching scheme for the operating conditions. To make sure of stable operation, the selection logic includes hysteresis (see [Figure 3](#)).

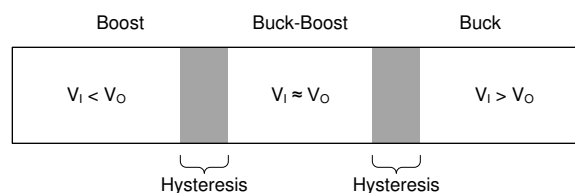


图 3. Switching Scheme Selection

Feature Description (接下页)

8.3.1.1 Buck Operation

When $V_I > V_O$, the device switches like a buck converter:

- Q1 is the switch.
- Q2 is the rectifier.
- Q3 is permanently off.
- Q4 is permanently on.

See 图 4. During buck operation, one switching cycle comprises two phases: on–off.

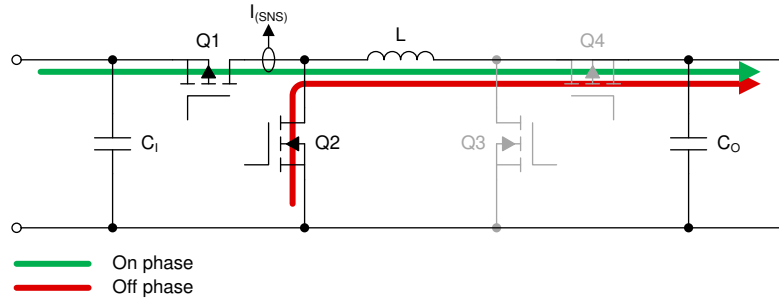


图 4. Buck Switch Configuration

8.3.1.2 Boost Operation

When $V_I < V_O$, the device switches like a boost converter:

- Q1 is permanently on.
- Q2 is permanently off.
- Q3 is the switch.
- Q4 is the rectifier.

See 图 5. During boost operation, one switching cycle comprises two phases: on–off.

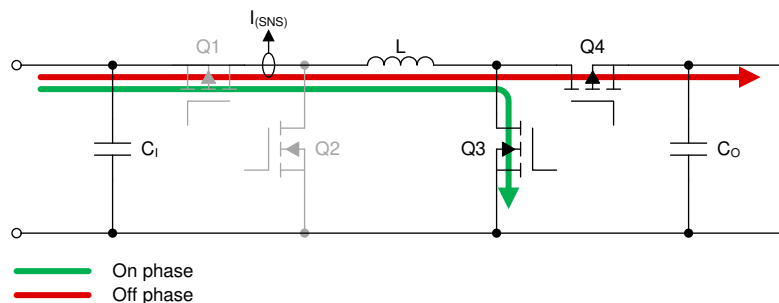


图 5. Boost Switch Configuration

8.3.1.3 Buck-Boost Operation

When $V_I \approx V_O$, all four transistors switch continuously (see 图 6). During buck-boost operation, one switching cycle comprises four phases: on–commutate–off–commutate.

Feature Description (接下页)

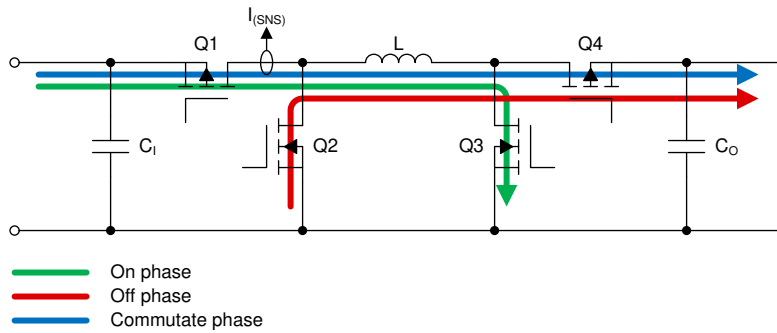


图 6. Buck-Boost Switch Configuration

8.3.2 Control Scheme

The device uses a constant off-time, peak-current-mode control scheme where an outer voltage control loop generates the demand signal for an inner current control loop. During the on-time, the inner current control loop monitors the inductor current, and when the inductor current equals the demand signal from the error amplifier, the on-time stops and the next part of the switching cycle starts.

The off-time is a function of V_I and V_O and the operating mode (buck, boost, or buck-boost) of the converter.

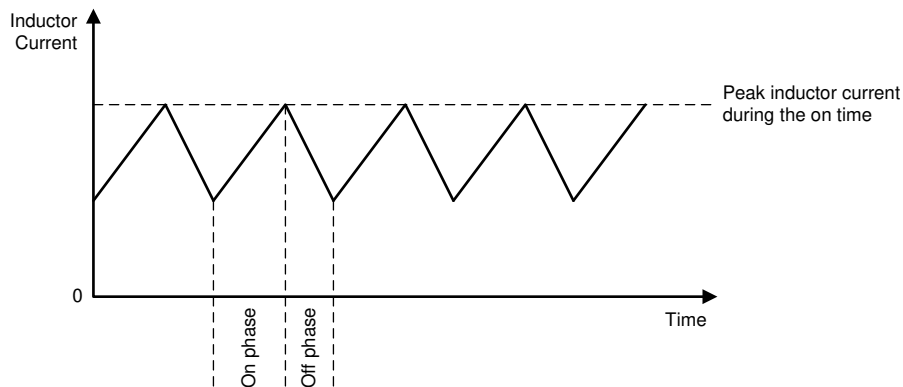


图 7. Peak Current Control (Buck and Boost Operation)

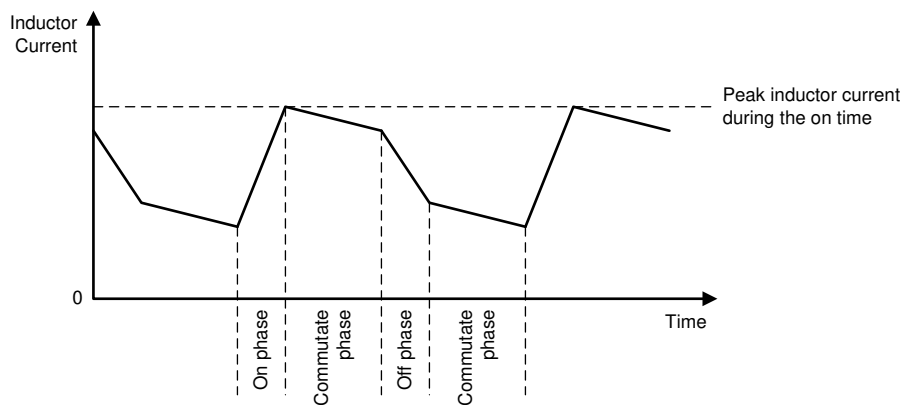


图 8. Peak Current Control – Buck-Boost Operation with $V_I < V_O$

Feature Description (接下页)

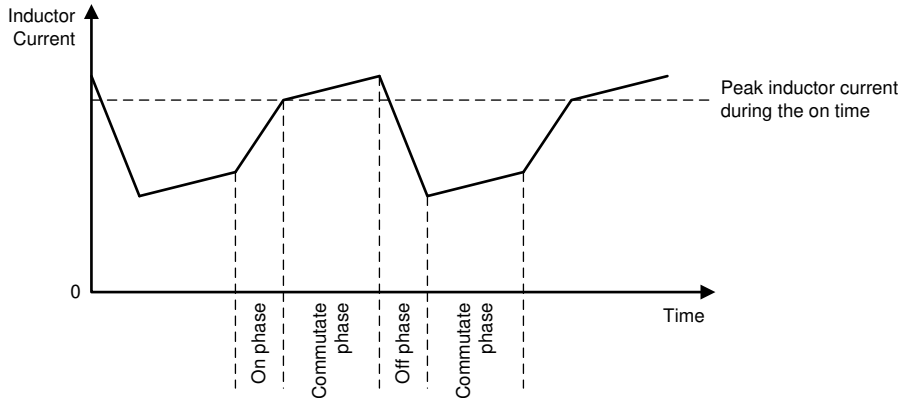


图 9. Peak Current Control – Buck-Boost Operation with $V_1 > V_O$

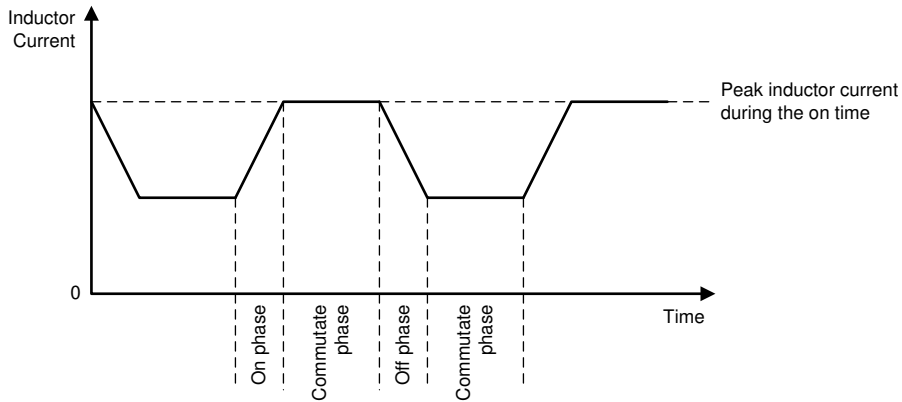


图 10. Peak Current Control – Buck-Boost Operation with $V_1 = V_O$

During PWM operation, current can flow in the reverse direction (from output to input). In this case, the error amplifier provides a negative peak current target. Note that the average reverse current is greater (more negative) than the peak current (see 图 11 and 图 12).

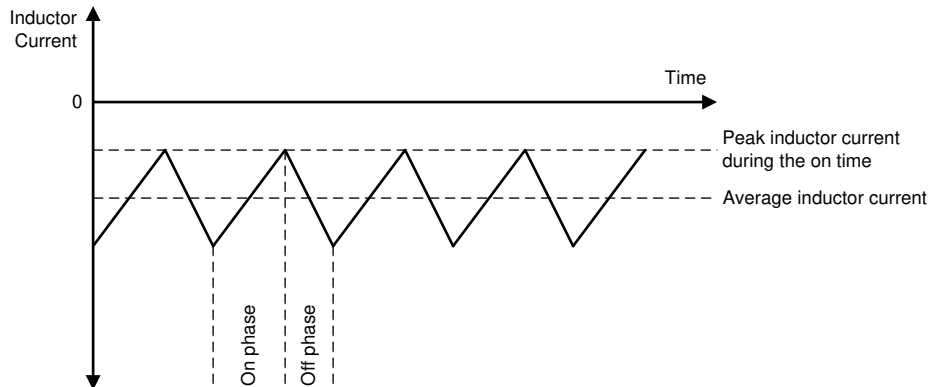
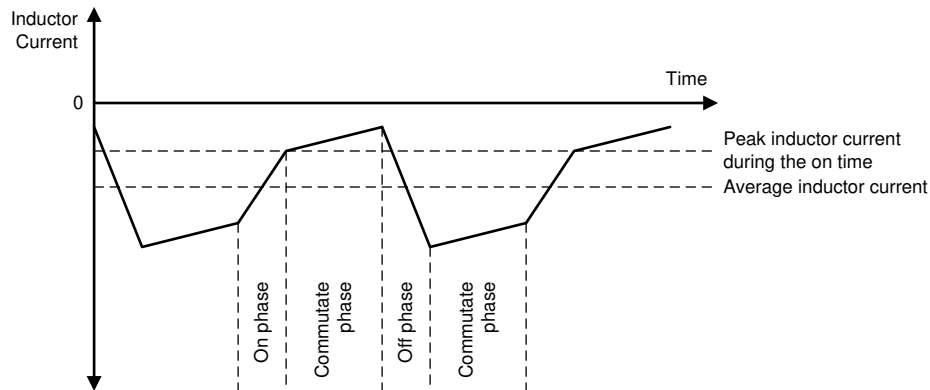


图 11. Reverse Peak Current Control – Buck and Boost Operation

Feature Description (接下页)

图 12. Reverse Peak Current Control – Buck-Boost Operation, with $V_I > V_O$
8.3.3 Power-Save Mode Operation (PSM)

To increase efficiency across a wide range of operating conditions, the device automatically changes from pulse-width modulation (PWM) at medium and high output currents to pulse-frequency modulation (PFM) at low output currents.

- During PWM operation, the device switches continuously and adjusts the duty cycle of each switching cycle to regulate the output voltage.
- During PFM operation, the device switches in bursts of a few switching cycles, separated by periods when the device does not switch (see 图 13). PFM operation increases efficiency at low output currents because when the device does not switch, there are no switching losses and most of the internal circuitry is disabled, which reduces quiescent power consumption. A comparator with hysteresis compares the output voltage of the error amplifier to a predefined PFM threshold voltage. When the output voltage of the error amplifier is greater than the burst threshold voltage, the device starts switching. When the output voltage of the error amplifier is less than the burst threshold voltage, the device stops switching. This scheme automatically adjusts the frequency and the duration of the switching bursts to regulate the output voltage. During PFM operation, the output voltage ripple can be higher and the transient response is not as good as during PWM operation (see 表 1).

To enable power-save mode, clear the FPWM bit in the Control register to 0.

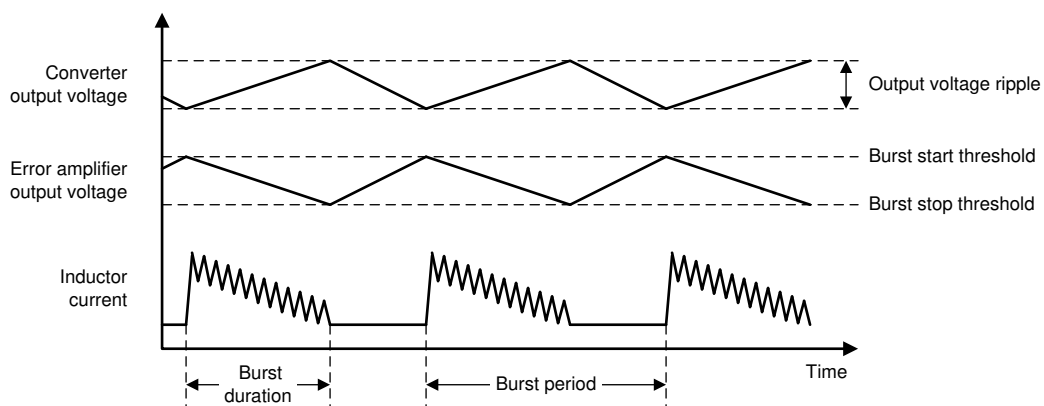

图 13. Pulse-Frequency Modulation

表 1. Forced-PWM versus Power-Save Mode Performance Comparison

PERFORMANCE PARAMETER	BEST OPERATING MODE
Low-power efficiency	Power-Save Mode (PSM)
Medium- and high-power efficiency	No difference
DC Output voltage accuracy	Forced-PWM
Transient response	Forced-PWM
Output voltage ripple	Forced-PWM

8.3.4 Forced-PWM Operation (FPWM)

During forced-PWM operation, the device uses PWM for all operating conditions. Forced-PWM operation has lower output voltage ripple and better transient response than power-save mode operation, but lower efficiency at low output currents (see 表 1).

Note that the device inhibits forced-PWM operation during start-up (that is, until the converter output has reached power-good for the first time).

To enable forced-PWM operation, set the FPWM bit in the Control register to 1.

8.3.5 Ramp-PWM Operation (RPWM)

If Ramp-PWM operation is enabled, the device operates in forced-PWM when it ramps from one output voltage to another during dynamic voltage scaling. This function is useful if you want the device to operate in power-save mode, but you want to make sure that dynamic voltage scaling ramps the output voltage up and down in a controlled way. If the device operates in power-save mode and Ramp-PWM is disabled, the device cannot always control the ramp from a higher output voltage to a lower output voltage, because in power-save mode the device cannot sink current (see 图 14).

To enable Ramp-PWM operation, set the RAMP bit in the Control register to 1. To disable Ramp-PWM operation, clear the RAMP bit in the Control register to 0.

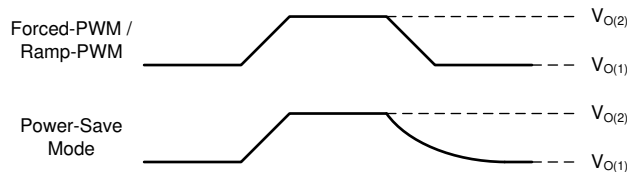


图 14. Ramp-PWM Operation

8.3.6 Device Enable (EN)

The EN pin enables and disables the device.

- When the EN pin is high, the device is enabled.
- When the EN pin is low, the device is disabled.

You can also use the ENABLE bit in the Control register to enable and disable the output of the converter (see the Register Map).

表 2. Device Enable Truth Table

ENABLE PIN (EN)	ENABLE BIT	DEVICE STATE	OUTPUT STATE
0	X	Device in Shutdown	Output Discharge Active
1	0	Programming Interface Active	Output Discharge Active
1	1	Device Active	Output Enabled

8.3.7 Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

The device has an undervoltage lockout function that disables the device when the supply voltage is too low for correct operation.

8.3.8 Soft Start

To minimize inrush current and output voltage overshoot during start-up, the device has a soft-start function. At turn on, the switch current limit ramps gradually to its maximum value and the device starts up in a controlled way. The gradual increase of the current limit generates the smallest inrush current for no-load conditions. It is also possible to start into a high load as long as the load does not exceed the device current limit.

The rise time of the output voltage changes with the application circuit and the operating conditions. The output voltage rise time increases if the following occurs:

- The output capacitance is large.
- The load current is large.
- The device operates in boost mode.

See the [Application and Implementation](#) section for output voltage rise times in a typical application.

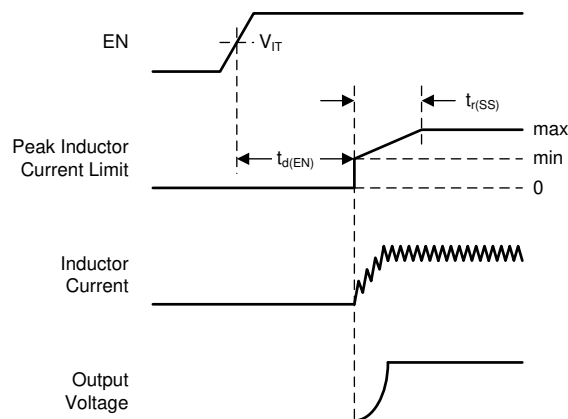


图 15. Device Start-Up

8.3.9 Output Voltage Control

The device can generate output voltages from 1.8 V to 5.2 V with a resolution of 25 mV. To set the output voltage, you must first program the RANGE bit in the Control register to select the output voltage range:

- When RANGE = 0, you can program the output voltage from 1.8 V to 4.975 V.
- When RANGE = 1, you can program the output voltage from 2.025 V to 5.2 V.

When you have selected the output voltage range, you can program the VOUT1 register and VOUT2 register to set the output voltage:

- When RANGE = 0, $V_O = (VOUT[6:0] \times 0.025) + 1.8$ V
- When RANGE = 1, $V_O = (VOUT[6:0] \times 0.025) + 2.025$ V

VOUT[6:0] is the 7-bit value in the VOUT1 register or VOUT2 register, whichever is active.

The VSEL pin selects which VOUT register is active:

- When VSEL = low, the VOUT1 register sets the output voltage.
- When VSEL = high, the VOUT2 register sets the output voltage.

注

To prevent output voltage transients, TI recommends that you do not change the output voltage range while the converter is in operation. Instead, clear the ENABLE bit in the Control register to 0 to disable the DC/DC converter before you change the RANGE bit.

8.3.9.1 Dynamic Voltage Scaling

The device has a dynamic voltage scaling (DVS) function which lets you change the output voltage in a controlled way during operation. 图 16 shows a simplified block diagram of the DVS function. The VSEL pin controls a multiplexer which selects either the VOUT1 register or the VOUT2 register to control the set voltage. The ramp control block detects when the target output voltage is different from the actual output voltage and ramps the output voltage to the target voltage in 25-mV steps. You can use the 2-bit SLEW parameter in the Control register to select one of four slew rates from 0.5 V/ms to 10 V/ms.

The device starts a DVS ramp when you change the logic level on the VSEL pin or program to a new value in the active VOUT register.

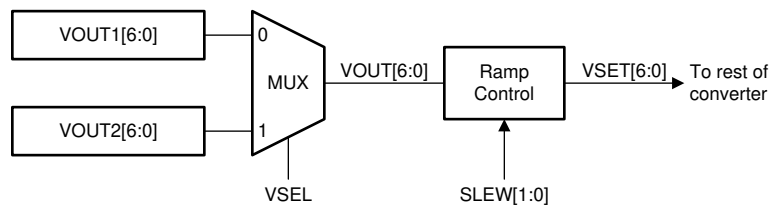
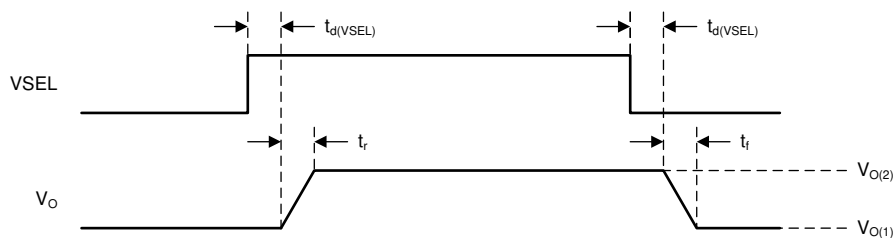


图 16. Dynamic Voltage Scaling Block Diagram

Note that if you change the contents of the active VOUT register or change the state of the VSEL pin during start-up (that is, before the end of the soft start), the converter uses the new value immediately and does not ramp gradually to the final value.

图 17 shows the timing diagram when you use the VSEL pin to change between the output voltage values in the VOUT1 and VOUT2 registers.



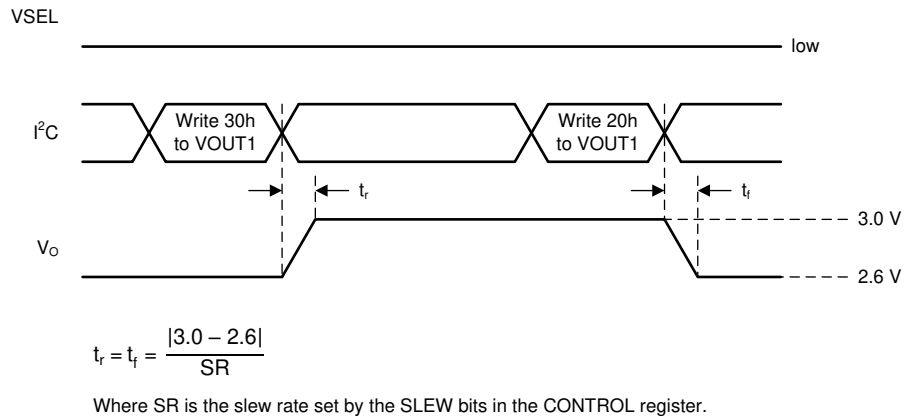
$$t_r = t_f = \frac{|V_{O(1)} - V_{O(2)}|}{SR}$$

Where

- $V_{O(1)}$ is the output voltage set by the VOUT1 register
- $V_{O(2)}$ is the output voltage set by the VOUT2 register
- SR is the slew rate set by the SLEW bits in the CONTROL register

图 17. DVS Timing Diagram Using the VSEL Pin

图 18 shows the timing diagram when you use the I²C interface to change the output voltage value in one of the VOUT registers.


图 18. DVS Timing Using the I²C Interface

8.3.10 Protection Functions

8.3.10.1 Input Voltage Protection (IVP)

Under certain operating conditions, current can flow from the output of the device to the input. For example, this can occur during dynamic voltage scaling when the output ramps down to a lower voltage and the VOUT pin sinks current from the output capacitor. Under such conditions, if the voltage source supplying the device cannot sink current, the voltage on the VIN pin can rise uncontrollably.

To make sure the input voltage stays within the permitted range, the device stops switching if the voltage on the VIN pin is greater than 5.7 V. The device automatically starts to switch again when the voltage on the VIN pin is less than 5.7 V.

The device sets the \overline{PG} bit in the Status register when an input overvoltage event occurs. The device clears the \overline{PG} bit if the Status register is read when the power-not-good condition no longer exists.

8.3.10.2 Current Limit Mode and Overcurrent Protection

The device has a clamp circuit which limits the peak inductor current in the event of an overload. The exact value of the output current during an overload changes with the operating conditions (V_I and V_O) and the switching mode (buck, buck-boost, or boost) – see [图 52](#).

Overloads increase the power dissipation in the device, which increases its temperature. If the device becomes too hot, the thermal shutdown function turns off the converter. When the device cools down, the thermal shutdown function automatically turns on the converter again. Thus, under a permanent overload condition, the device can periodically turn on and off, as it cools down and then heats up.

8.3.10.3 Thermal Shutdown

The device has a thermal shutdown function which turns off the converter if the junction temperature is greater than 150°C. The device automatically turns on the converter again when the junction temperature is less than 130°C. You can still use the I²C interface to read and write to the registers when the device is in an overtemperature condition.

When the device detects an overtemperature condition, it sets the TSD bit in the Status register to 1. The device clears the TSD bit to 0 if you read the Status register when the junction temperature of the device is less than 130°C.

8.3.11 Power Good

The device has a power-good function which indicates if the output of the DC/DC converter is in regulation or not. The device detects a power-good condition when the output voltage is greater than 95% of its nominal value and detects a power-not-good condition when the output voltage is less than 90% of its nominal value.

When a power-not-good condition occurs, the device sets the \overline{PG} bit in the Status register to 1. The device clears the \overline{PG} bit to 0 if you read the Status register when a power-good condition exists.

8.3.12 Load Disconnect

During device shutdown, the input is disconnected from the output. This prevents any current flow from the output to the input or from the input to the output.

8.3.13 Output Discharge

The device actively discharges the output when the EN pin is low or the ENABLE bit is set to zero.

8.4 Device Functional Modes

The device has two functional modes: off and on. The device enters the on mode when the voltage on the VIN pin is higher than the UVLO threshold and a high logic level is applied to the EN pin. The device enters the off mode when the voltage on the VIN pin is lower than the UVLO threshold or a low logic level is applied to the EN pin.

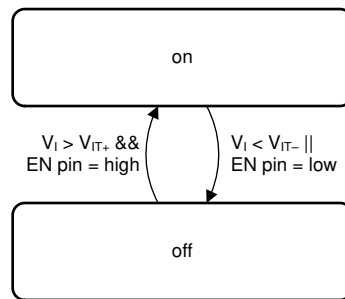


图 19. Device Functional Modes

8.5 Programming

8.5.1 Serial Interface Description

I²C is a 2-wire serial interface developed by Philips Semiconductor, now NXP Semiconductors (see [NXP Semiconductors, UM10204 – I²C-Bus Specification and User Manual](#)). The bus consists of a data line (SDA) and a clock line (SCL) with pullup structures. When the bus is idle, both SDA and SCL lines are pulled high. All the I²C-compatible devices connect to the I²C bus through open-drain I/O pins, SDA, and SCL. A master device, usually a microcontroller or a digital signal processor, controls the bus. The master is responsible for generating the SCL signal and device addresses. The master also generates specific conditions that indicate the START and STOP of data transfer. A slave device receives and transmits data on the bus under control of the master device.

The device works as a slave and supports the following data transfer modes, as defined in the I²C-Bus Specification:

- Standard-mode (100 kbps)
- Fast-mode (400 kbps)
- Fast-mode Plus (1 Mbps)

The interface adds flexibility to the power supply solution, enabling most functions to be programmed to new values, depending on the instantaneous application requirements. Register contents remain intact as long as supply voltage remains above 2.1 V.

The data transfer protocol for standard and fast modes is exactly the same, therefore, it is referred to as F/S-mode in this document. The device supports 7-bit addressing; 10-bit addressing and general call address are not supported. The device 7-bit address is 75h (1110101b).

To make sure that the I²C function in the device is correctly reset, it is recommended that the I²C master initiates a STOP condition on the I²C bus after the initial power up of SDA and SCL pullup voltages.

Programming (接下页)

8.5.2 Standard-, Fast-, and Fast-Mode Plus Protocol

The master initiates a data transfer by generating a start condition. The start condition is when a high-to-low transition occurs on the SDA line while SCL is high, as shown in 图 20. All I²C-compatible devices recognize a start condition.

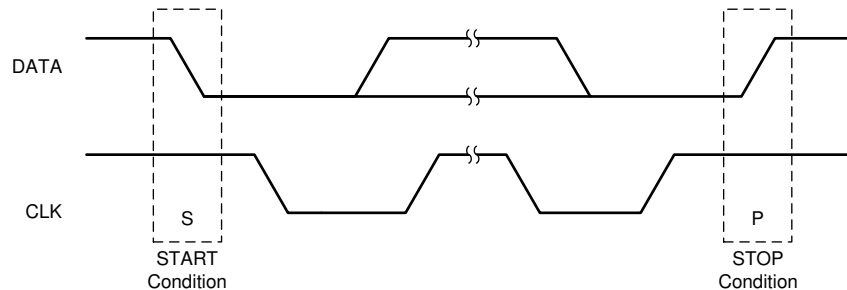


图 20. START and STOP Conditions

The master then generates the SCL pulses and transmits the 7-bit address and the read/write direction bit, R/W, on the SDA line. During all transmissions, the master ensures that data is valid. A valid data condition requires the SDA line to be stable during the entire high period of the clock pulse (see 图 21). All devices recognize the address sent by the master and compare it to their internal fixed addresses. Only the slave device with a matching address generates an acknowledge (see 图 22) by pulling the SDA line low during the entire high period of the ninth SCL cycle. Upon detecting this acknowledge, the master knows that communication link with a slave has been established.

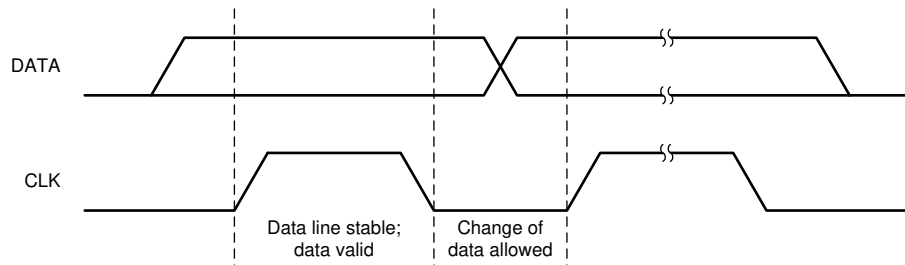


图 21. Bit Transfer on the Serial Interface

The master generates further SCL cycles to either transmit data to the slave (R/W bit 1) or receive data from the slave (R/W bit 0). In either case, the receiver needs to acknowledge the data sent by the transmitter. An acknowledge signal can either be generated by the master or by the slave, depending on which one is the receiver. 9-bit valid data sequences consisting of 8-bit data and 1-bit acknowledge can continue as long as necessary.

To signal the end of the data transfer, the master generates a stop condition by pulling the SDA line from low to high while the SCL line is high (see 图 20). This releases the bus and stops the communication link with the addressed slave. All I²C-compatible devices must recognize the stop condition. Upon the receipt of a stop condition, all devices know that the bus is released and they wait for a start condition followed by a matching address.

Attempting to read data from register addresses not listed in this section results in 00h being read out.

Programming (接下页)

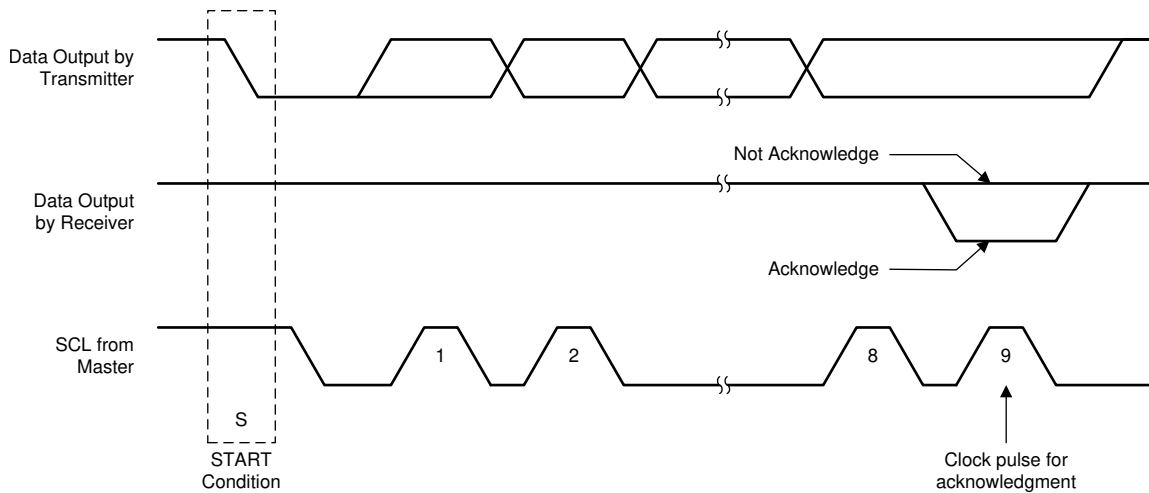


图 22. Acknowledge on the I²C Bus

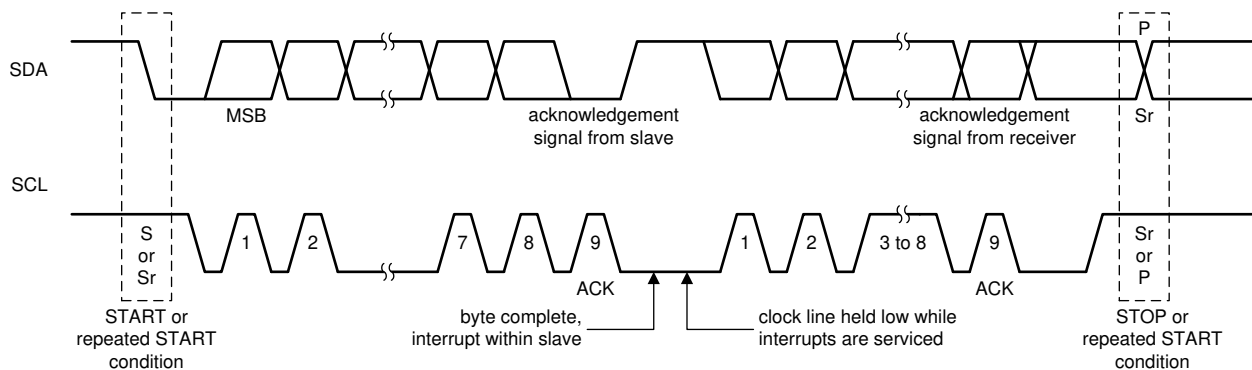


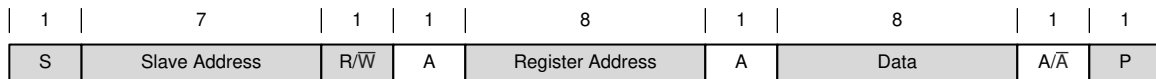
图 23. Bus Protocol

8.5.3 I²C Update Sequence

A single update requires the following:

- A start condition
- A valid I²C slave address
- A register address
- A data byte

To acknowledge the receipt of each byte, the device pulls the SDA line low during the high period of a single clock pulse. The device performs an update on the falling edge of the acknowledge signal that follows the last byte.

Programming (接下页)

 From master to slave

 From slave to master

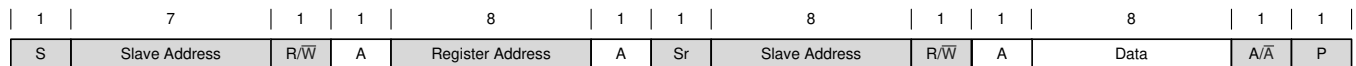
A = Acknowledge (SDA low)

 \bar{A} = Not acknowledge (SDA high)

S = START condition

Sr = REPEATED START condition

P = STOP condition

图 24. “Write” Data Transfer Format in Standard, Fast, and Fast-Plus Modes

 |
"0" Write

 |
"1" Read

 From master to slave

 From slave to master

A = Acknowledge (SDA low)

 \bar{A} = Not acknowledge (SDA high)

S = START condition

Sr = REPEATED START condition

P = STOP condition

图 25. “Read” Data Transfer Format in Standard, Fast, and Fast-Plus Modes

8.6 Register Map

8.6.1 Register Description

8.6.1.1 Register Map

ADDRESS	ACRONYM	REGISTER NAME	SECTION
0x01	CONTROL	Control Register	Go
0x02	STATUS	Status Register	Go
0x03	DEVID	DEVID Register	Go
0x04	VOUT1	VOUT1 Register	Go
0x05	VOUT2	VOUT2 Register	Go

8.6.1.2 Register CONTROL (Slave address: 0b1110101; Register address: 0x01; Default: 0x00 or 0x20)

 Return to [Register Map](#).

Figure 26. Register CONTROL Format

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	RANGE	ENABLE	RESERVED	FPWM	RPWM	SLEW[1:0]	
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	

LEGEND: R/W = Read/Write; R = Read only

Table 3. Register CONTROL Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R/W	0	Reserved for future use. This bit can be written to and read from but it has no function. For compatibility with possible future device variants, it is recommended to program this bit to 0.
6	RANGE	R/W	0	This bit selects the output voltage range. 0: Low range (1.800 V to 4.975 V) 1 : High range (2.025 V to 5.200 V)
5	ENABLE	R/W	X	This bit controls operation of the converter. 0 : Converter operation disabled (Start-up value for TPS63811) 1 : Converter operation enabled (Start-up value for TPS63810)
4	RESERVED	R/W	0	Reserved for future use. This bit can be written to and read from but it has no function. For compatibility with possible future device variants, it is recommended to program this bit to 0.
3	FPWM	R/W	0	This bit controls the forced-PWM function. 0: Forced-PWM operation disabled 1 : Forced-PWM operation enabled
2	RPWM	R/W	0	This bit controls the ramp-PWM function. 0: Ramp-PWM operation disabled 1 : Ramp-PWM operation enabled
1:0	SLEW[1:0]	R/W	00	These bits control the slew rate of the DVS function. 00: 1.0 V/ms 01: 2.5 V/ms 10: 5.0 V/ms 11: 10.0 V/ms

8.6.1.3 Register STATUS (Slave address: 0b1110101; Register address: 0x02; Default: 0x00)

 Return to [Register Map](#).

Figure 27. Register STATUS Format

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NIL[5:0]						TSD	PGn
R						R	R

LEGEND: R/W = Read/Write; R = Read only

Table 4. Register STATUS Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7:2	NIL[5:0]	R	000000	Not used. These bits always return 0 when read.
1	TSD	R	0	This bit shows the status of the thermal shutdown function. This bit is cleared if the STATUS register is read when the overtemperature condition no longer exists. 0: Temperature good 1 : An overtemperature event was detected.
0	PGn	R	0	This bit shows the status of the power-good comparator. This bit is cleared if the STATUS register is read when the power-not-good condition no longer exists. 0: Power-good 1 : A power-not-good event was detected.

8.6.1.4 Register DEVID (Slave address: 0b1110101; Register address: 0x03; Default: 0x04)

Return to [Register Map](#).

Figure 28. Register DEVID Format

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MANUFACTURER[3:0]				MAJOR[1:0]		MINOR[1:0]	
R				R		R	

LEGEND: R/W = Read/Write; R = Read only

Table 5. Register DEVID Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7:4	MANUFACTURER[3:0]	R	0000	These bits identify the device manufacturer. 0000: Texas Instruments
3:2	MAJOR[1:0]	R	01	These bits identify the major silicon revision. 00: A (initial silicon) 01: B (first major revision) 10: C (second major revision) 11: D (third major revision)
1:0	MINOR[1:0]	R	00	These bits identify the minor silicon revision. 00: 0 (initial silicon) 01: 1 (first minor revision) 10: 2 (second minor revision) 11: 3 (third minor revision)

8.6.1.5 Register VOUT1 (Slave address: 0b1110101; Register address: 0x04; Default: 0x3C)

Return to [Register Map](#).

Figure 29. Register VOUT1 Format

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NIL	VOUT1[6:0]						
R	R/W						

LEGEND: R/W = Read/Write; R = Read only

Table 6. Register VOUT1 Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	NIL	R	0	Not used This bit always returns 0 when read.
6:0	VOUT1[6:0]	R/W	0111100	These bits set the output voltage when the VSEL pin is low. Output voltage = 1.800 + (VOUT1[6 :0] × 0.025) V (low range) (default = 3.3 V) Output voltage = 2.025 + (VOUT1[6 :0] × 0.025) V (high range) (default = 3.525 V)

8.6.1.6 Register VOUT2 (Slave address: 0b1110101; Register address: 0x05; Default: 0x42)

Back to [Register Map](#).

Figure 30. Register VOUT2 Format

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NIL	VOUT2[6:0]						
R	R/W						

LEGEND: R/W = Read/Write; R = Read only

Table 7. Register VOUT2 Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	NIL	R	0	Not used This bit always returns 0 when read.

Table 7. Register VOUT2 Field Descriptions (continued)

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
6:0	VOUT2[6:0]	R/W	1000010	These bits set the output voltage when the VSEL pin is high. Output voltage = $1.800 + (\text{VOUT2}[6:0] \times 0.025)$ V (low range) (default = 3.45 V) Output voltage = $2.025 + (\text{VOUT2}[6:0] \times 0.025)$ V (high range) (default = 3.675 V)

9 Application and Implementation

注

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 TPS63810 and TPS63811 devices are high efficiency, high current buck-boost converters, suitable for applications where the input voltage is higher, lower, or equal to the output voltage. The maximum peak current in the switches is limited to a typical value of 6 A.

9.2 Typical Applications

9.2.1 1.8-V to 5.2-V Output Smartphone Power Supply

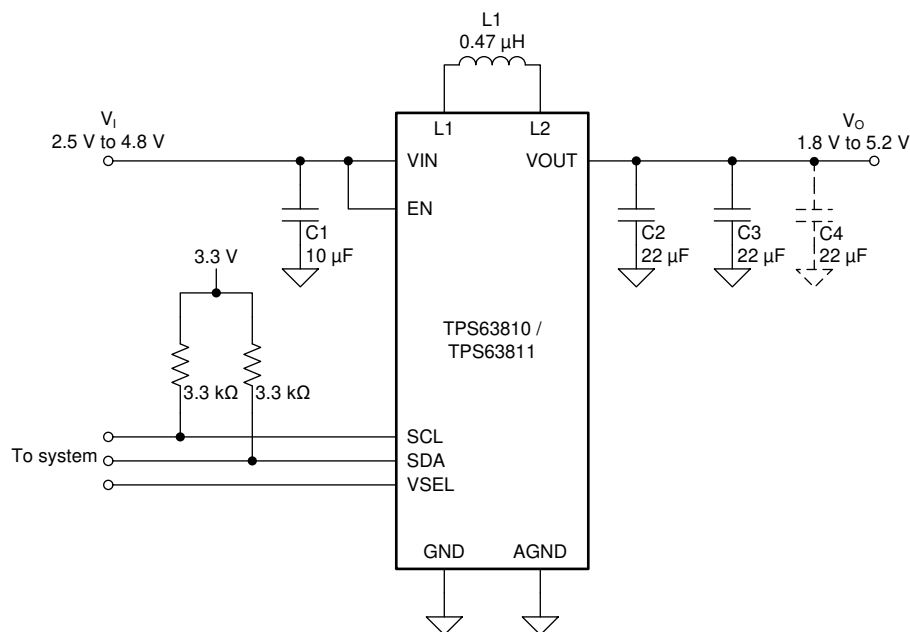


图 31. Typical Application Schematic

9.2.1.1 Design Requirements

This example uses the design parameters listed in 表 8.

表 8. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	SYMBOL	EXAMPLE VALUE
Input voltage	V_I	2.5 V to 4.8 V
Output voltage	V_O	1.8 V to 5.2 V
Output current	I_O	2 A
I ² C bus voltage	V_{BUS}	3.3 V
I ² C bus capacitance	C_b	100 pF
I ² C bus speed		Fast-mode (400 kHz)

9.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

9.2.1.2.1 Input Capacitor Selection

TI recommends a minimum input capacitance (including DC bias effects) of 5 μF . A 10- μF , 10-V ceramic capacitor is suitable for typical applications. If the input supply is located more than a few centimeters from the converter, you may need to add additional bulk capacitance (a 47- μF electrolytic or tantalum capacitor is a typical choice).

The output capacitance does not have an upper limit; you can make it as big as you want.

9.2.1.2.2 Inductor Selection

TI recommends you use the TPS63810 device with 0.47- μH inductors. For high efficiencies, use an inductor with a low DC resistance (DCR) and low core losses.

The saturation current of the inductor must be greater than the maximum inductor current in your application. To include sufficient margin for worst-case and transient operating conditions, TI recommends you use an inductor with saturation current that is at least 20% higher than the maximum inductor current in your application. The maximum current in the inductor occurs when the device operates in boost mode and the following is true:

- The input voltage is at its minimum value.
- The output voltage is at its maximum value.
- The output current is at its maximum value.

To calculate the maximum inductor current, first use [公式 1](#) to calculate the maximum duty cycle during boost operation (which is when the maximum inductor current occurs).

$$D = \frac{V_O - V_I}{V_O}$$

where

- D is the duty cycle
- V_I is the input voltage
- V_O is the output voltage

(1)

$$D = \frac{5\text{ V} - 2.5\text{ V}}{5\text{ V}} = 0.5$$

Next, use [公式 2](#) to calculate the maximum inductor current.

$$I_{LM} = \frac{I_O}{\eta(1-D)} + \frac{DV_I}{2fL}$$

where

- I_{LM} is the peak inductor current
- I_O is the output current
- η is the converter efficiency (use the value from the application curves or assume 90%)
- D is the duty cycle (calculated with [公式 1](#))
- V_I is the input voltage
- f is the switching frequency (assume 2 MHz)
- L is the inductance (use 0.47 μH)

(2)

$$I_{LM} = \frac{2\text{ A}}{(0.9)(1-0.5)} + \frac{(0.5)(2.5\text{ V})}{(2)(2\text{ MHz})(0.47\text{ }\mu\text{H})} = 5.1\text{ A}$$

To include enough margin for transient conditions, TI recommends you use an inductor with a saturation current rating at least 20% higher than the calculated maximum current. In this example, TI recommends an inductor with a saturation current of at least 6.1 A.

9.2.1.2.3 Output Capacitor Selection

TI recommends a minimum output capacitance (including DC bias effects) of 16 μF . Two 22- μF , 10-V ceramic capacitors are suitable for typical applications with $V_O \leq 3.6\text{ V}$. For $V_O > 3.6\text{ V}$, three 22- μF or two 47- μF ceramic capacitors are suitable. If you want to minimize switching noise on the output, connect a small ceramic capacitor (100 nF is a typical value) in parallel to the two main output capacitors and place it closest to the VOUT pin. Smaller capacitors have lower parasitic inductance and are more effective at filtering high frequencies than the two main output capacitors.

The output capacitance does not have an upper limit, however, very large values of output capacitance make the transient response of the converter slower.

It is important that the effective capacitance is given according to the recommended value in [Recommended Operating Conditions](#). In general, consider DC bias effects resulting in less effective capacitance. The choice of the output capacitance is mainly a trade-off between size and transient behavior as higher capacitance reduces transient response overshoot and undershoot and increases transient response time. [表 9](#) lists possible output capacitors.

表 9. List of Recommended Capacitors⁽¹⁾

CAPACITOR [μF]	VOLTAGE RATING [V]	ESR [$\text{m}\Omega$]	PART NUMBER	MANUFACTURER	SIZE (METRIC)
22	6.3	10	GRM187R60J226ME15	Murata	0603 (1608)
22	10	40	GRM187R61A226ME15	Murata	0603 (1608)
47	6.3	43	GRM188R60J476ME15	Murata	0603 (1608)
47	6.3	43	GRM219R60J476ME44	Murata	0805 (2012)

(1) See [Third-party Products Disclaimer](#).

9.2.1.2.4 I²C Pullup Resistor Selection

Refer to the [NXP Semiconductors, UM10204 – I²C-Bus Specification and User Manual](#) for the specifications relevant to your application.

Use [公式 3](#) to calculate the maximum permitted pullup resistor value for the bus speed used in the application.

$$R_P(\text{max}) = \frac{t_r}{0.8473 \times C_b}$$

where

- t_r is the maximum permitted rise time (300 ns for Fast-mode)
 - C_b is the capacitive load on each bus line
- (3)

$$R_P(\text{max}) = \frac{300\text{ ns}}{0.8473 \times 100\text{ pF}} = 3.541\text{ k}\Omega$$

If you do not know what the bus capacitance is in your application, start with a 1-k Ω pullup resistor and measure the rise time with an oscilloscope. Use [公式 3](#) to calculate the bus capacitance and thus the maximum permitted pullup resistor.

Use [公式 4](#) to calculate the minimum permitted pullup resistor value for different bus speeds.

$$R_P(\text{min}) = \frac{V_{\text{BUS}} - V_{\text{OL}}}{I_{\text{OL}}}$$

where

- V_{BUS} is the I²C bus pullup voltage
 - V_{OL} is the low-level output voltage (0.4 V)
 - I_{OL} is the low-level output current (3 mA for Fast-mode)
- (4)

$$R_{\text{P}}(\text{min}) = \frac{3.3 \text{ V} - 0.4 \text{ V}}{3 \text{ mA}} = 967 \Omega$$

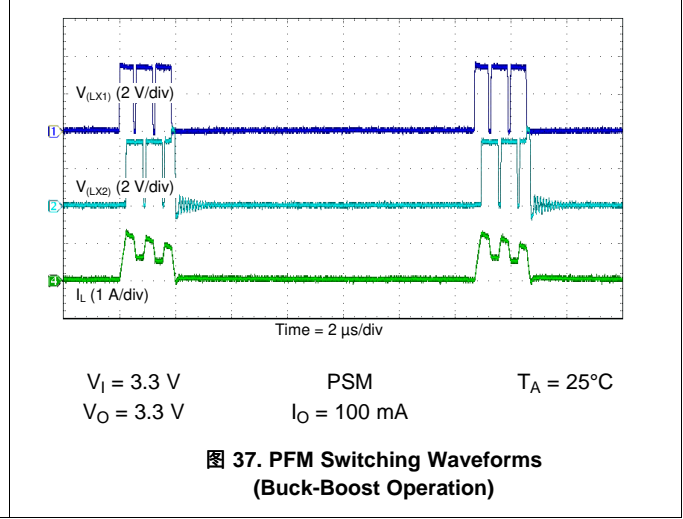
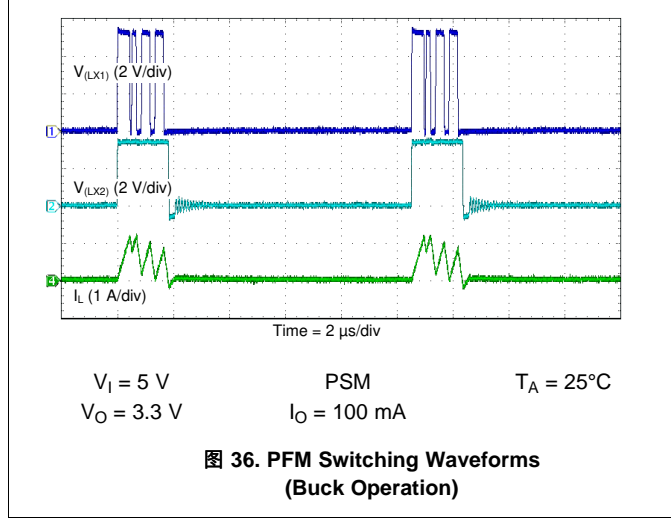
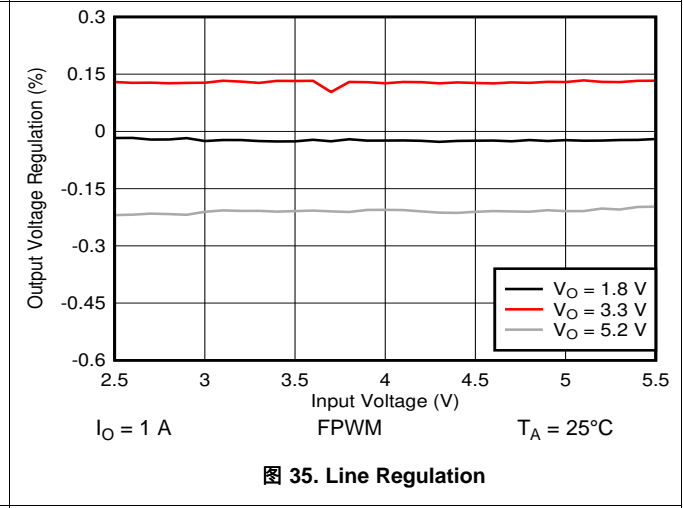
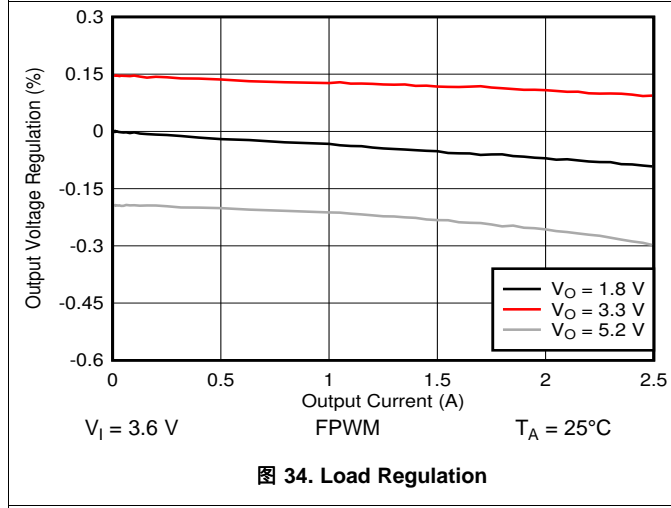
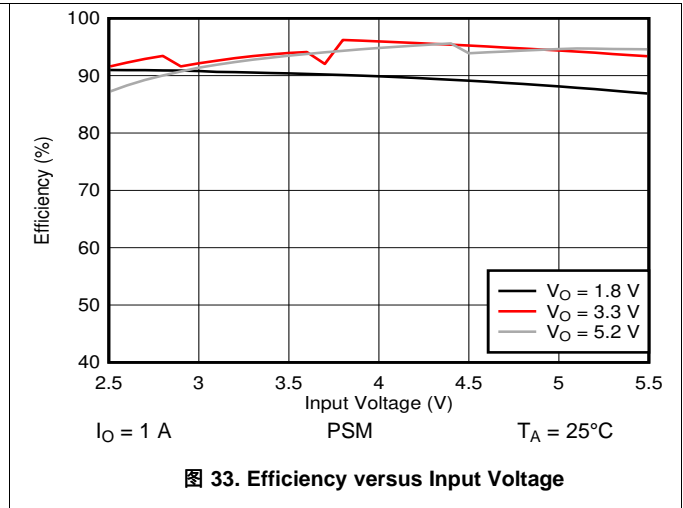
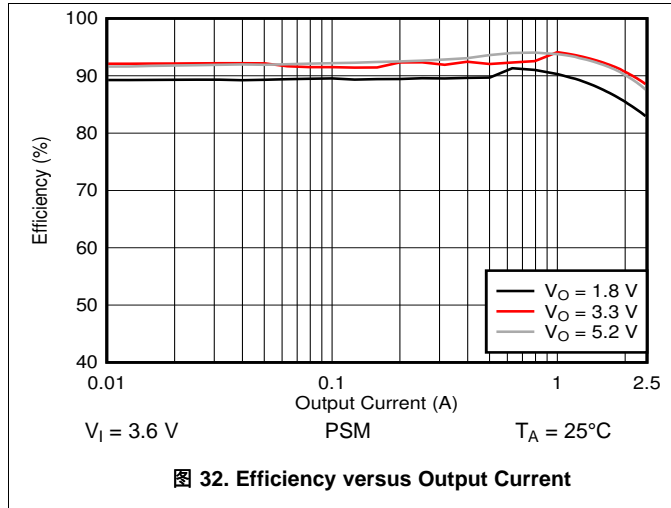
A pullup resistor value of 3.3 k Ω meets both of these requirements.

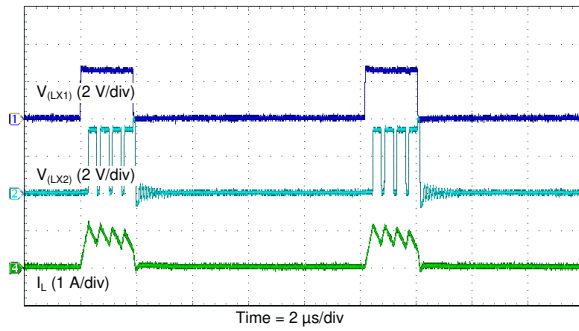
9.2.1.3 Application Curves

表 10 lists the components that were used for the measurements contained in the following pages.

表 10. Components for Application Characteristic Curves

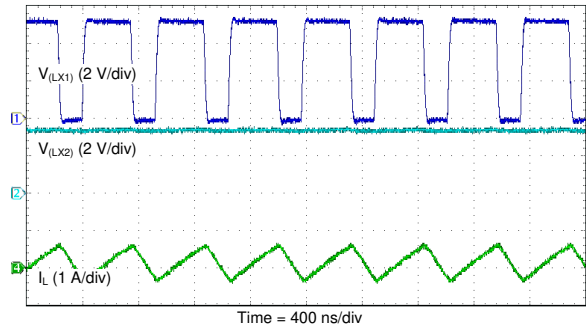
REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER	MANUFACTURER
C1	Capacitor, 10 μ F, 10 V, 0603, ceramic	GRM188R61A106ME69	Murata
C2, C3	Capacitor, 22 μ F, 10 V, 0603, ceramic	GRM187R61A226ME15	Murata
L1	Inductor, 0.47 μ H	XFL4015-471MEC	Coilcraft
U1	Integrated circuit	TPS63810YFF	Texas Instruments





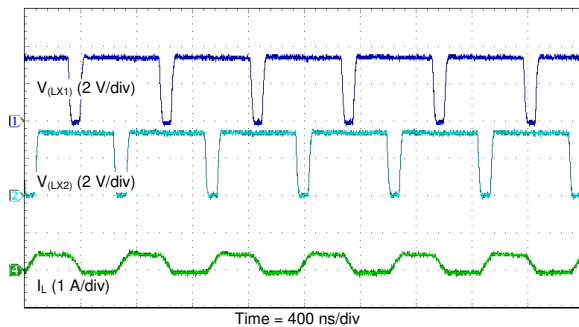
$V_I = 2.5\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $I_O = 100\text{ mA}$

图 38. PFM Switching Waveforms (Boost Operation)



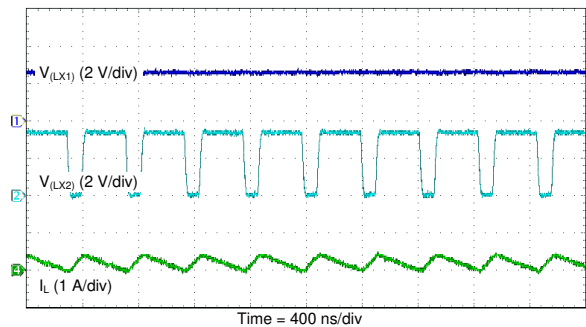
$V_I = 5\text{ V}$ FPWM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $I_O = 100\text{ mA}$

图 39. PWM Switching Waveforms (Buck Operation)



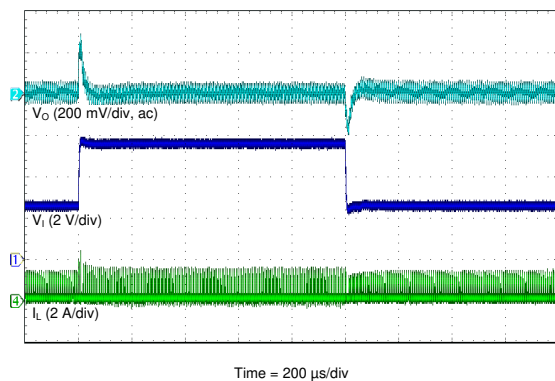
$V_I = 3.3\text{ V}$ FPWM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $I_O = 100\text{ mA}$

图 40. PWM Switching Waveforms (Buck-Boost Operation)



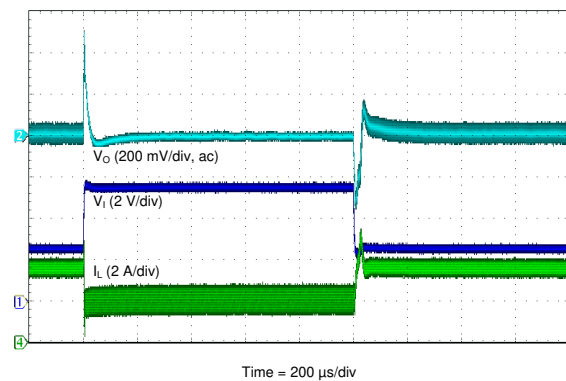
$V_I = 2.5\text{ V}$ FPWM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $I_O = 100\text{ mA}$

图 41. PWM Switching Waveforms (Boost Operation)



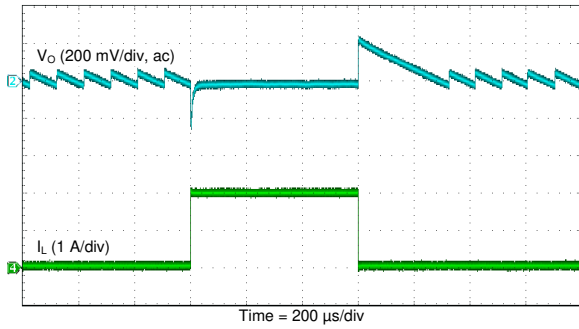
$V_I = 2.5\text{ V to } 5.5\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $I_O = 200\text{ mA}$

图 42. Line Transient Response



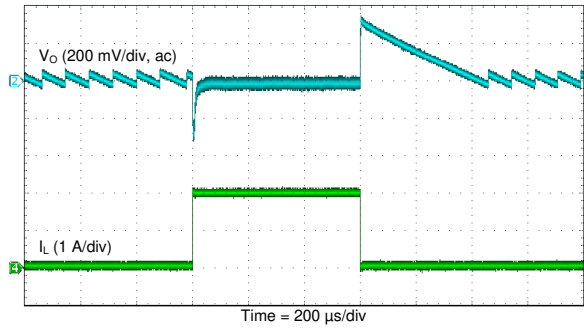
$V_I = 2.5\text{ V to } 5.5\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $I_O = 2\text{ A}$

图 43. Line Transient Response



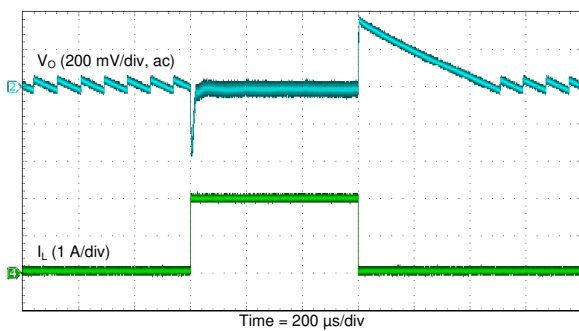
$V_I = 4.2\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $I_O = 10\text{ mA to } 2\text{ A}$

图 44. Load Transient Response (Buck)



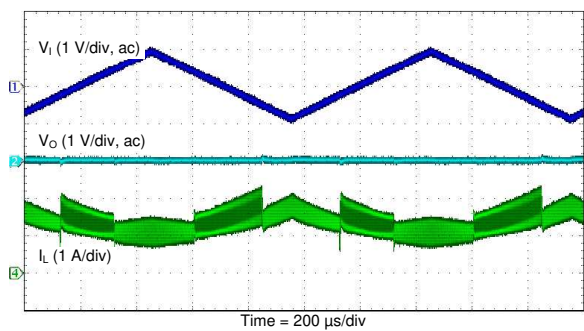
$V_I = 3.3\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $I_O = 10\text{ mA to } 2\text{ A}$

图 45. Load Transient Response (Buck-Boost)



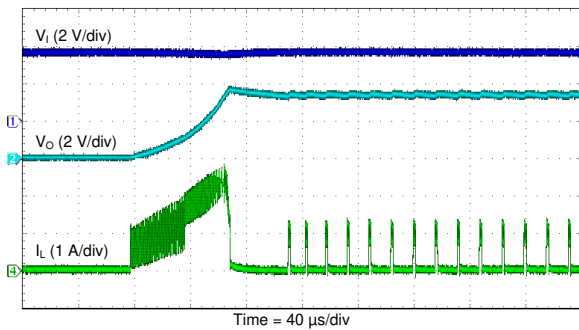
$V_I = 2.6\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $I_O = 10\text{ mA to } 2\text{ A}$

图 46. Load Transient Response (Boost)



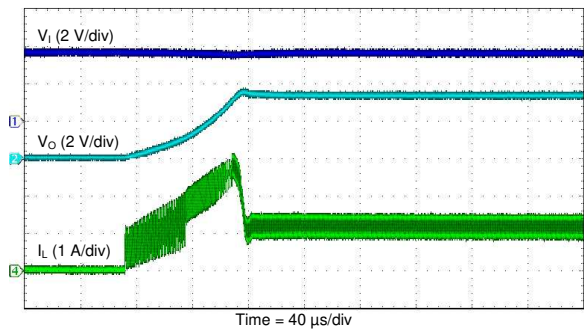
$V_I = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.9\text{ V}$ FPWM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $R_L = 3\ \Omega$

图 47. Line Sweep (PWM)



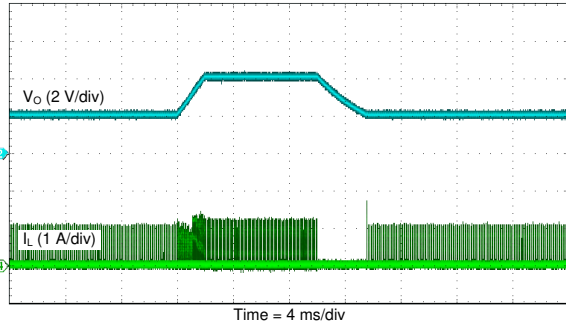
$V_I = 3.6\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $R_L = 33\ \Omega$

图 48. Start-Up Waveforms (Light Load)



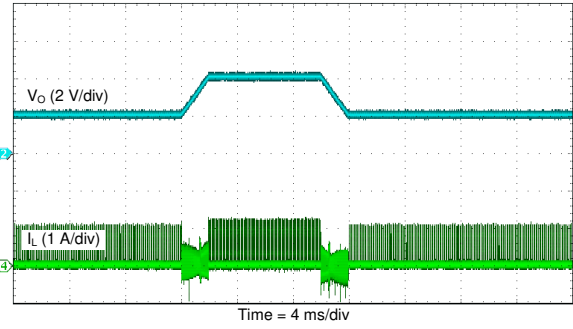
$V_I = 3.6\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ $R_L = 3.3\ \Omega$

图 49. Start-Up Waveforms (Heavy Load)



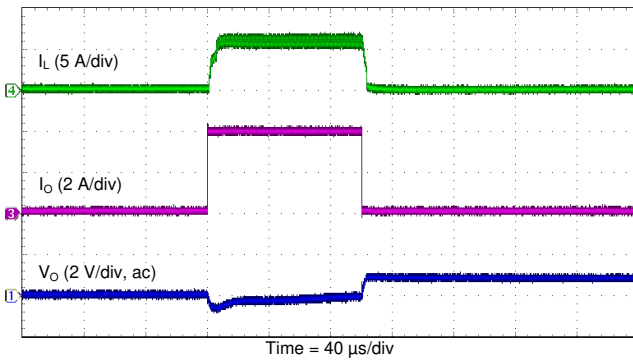
$V_I = 3.6\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 2\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$ $R_L = 330\ \Omega$

图 50. Dynamic Voltage Scaling (PFM)



$V_I = 3.6\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 2\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$ RPWM $R_L = 330\ \Omega$

图 51. Dynamic Voltage Scaling (RPWM)



$V_I = 3.6\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$

图 52. Overcurrent Protection

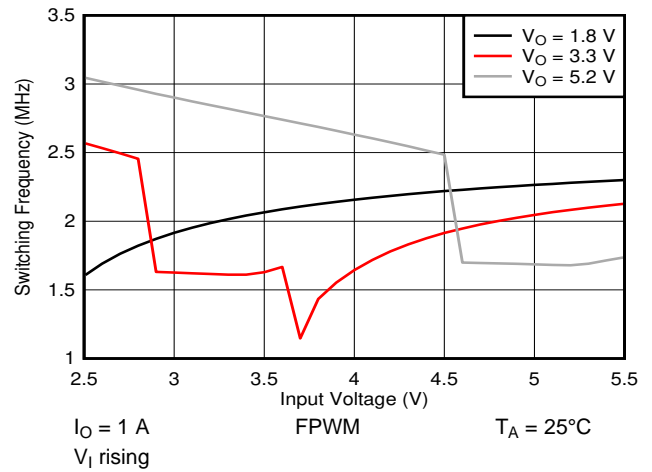
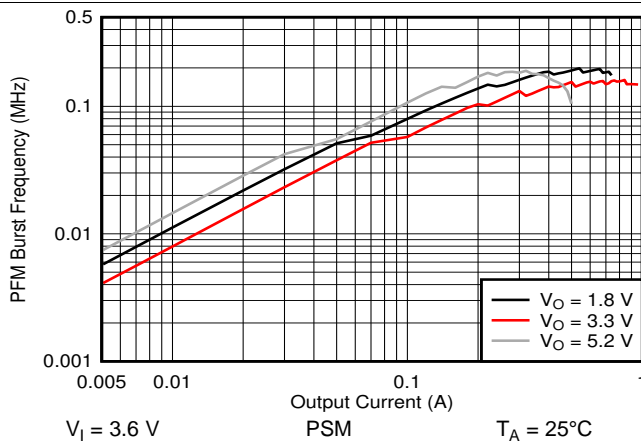


图 53. Switching Frequency versus Input Voltage



$V_I = 3.6\text{ V}$ PSM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

图 54. Burst Switching Frequency versus Output Current

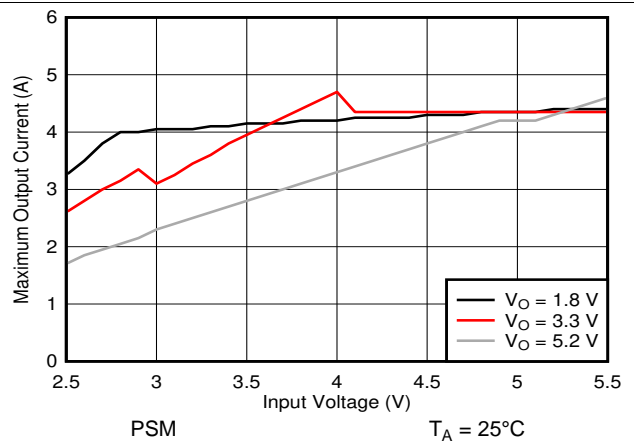


图 55. Maximum Output Current versus Input Voltage

10 Power Supply Recommendations

The device is designed to operate with a DC supply voltage in the range 2.2 V to 5.5 V. If the input supply is more than a few centimeters from the device, TI recommends adding some bulk capacitance to the ceramic bypass capacitors. A 47- μ F electrolytic capacitor is a typical selection for the bulk capacitance.

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

Correct PCB layout is necessary to obtain the full performance from the device. TI recommends to follow these basic principles:

- Place input and output capacitors close to the device to minimize the input and output loop areas.
- If you combine different-sized capacitors to make up the total input capacitance, place the smallest capacitor closest to the device. The same applies to the output capacitance.
- Keep PCB traces short and wide to minimize parasitic resistance and inductance.
- Use the following PCB layer stack (or something similar):
 - Layer 1 (top): All components and all power traces
 - Layer 2 (inner): Signals
 - Layer 3 (inner): Signals
 - Layer 4 (bottom): Ground plane

图 56 shows an example of the PCB layout used for all of the measurement data in [Application Curves](#).

11.2 Layout Example

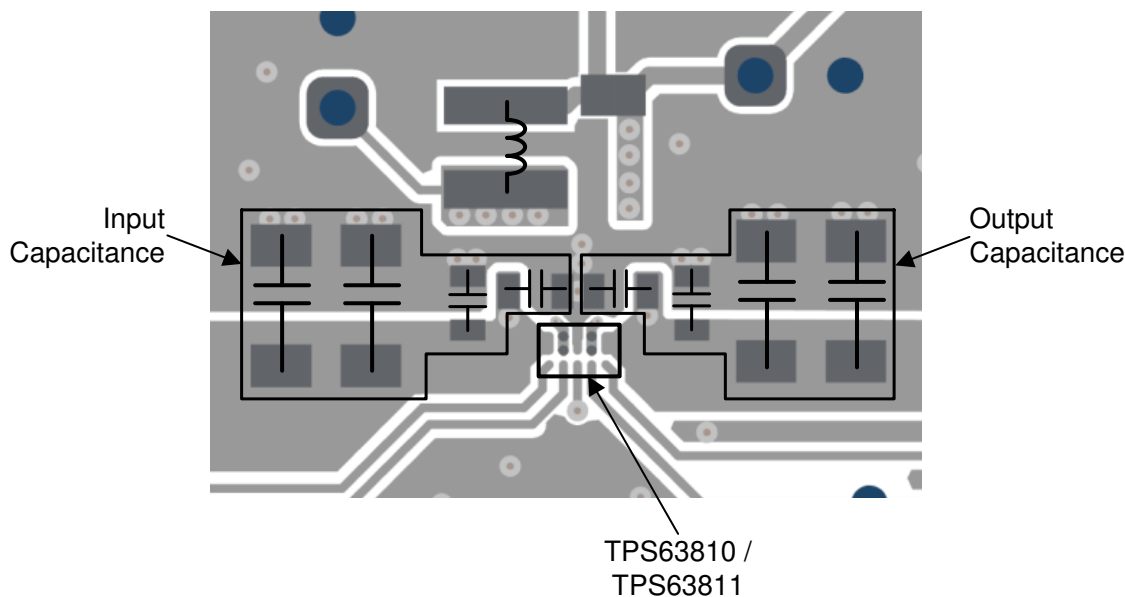


图 56. Recommended PCB Layout for the TPS63810 Device

12 器件和文档支持

12.1 器件支持

12.1.1 第三方产品免责声明

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12.2 文档支持

12.2.1 相关文档

请参阅如下相关文档：

- [NXP 半导体](#)，《[UM10204 - I²C 总线规范和用户手册](#)》
- 德州仪器 (TI)，《[TPS63810 EVM 用户指南](#)》

12.3 相关链接

下表列出了快速访问链接。类别包括技术文档、支持和社区资源、工具和软件，以及立即订购快速访问。

表 11. 相关链接

器件	产品文件夹	立即订购	技术文档	工具和软件	支持和社区
TPS63810	单击此处	单击此处	单击此处	单击此处	单击此处
TPS63811	单击此处	单击此处	单击此处	单击此处	单击此处

12.4 接收文档更新通知

要接收文档更新通知，请导航至 ti.com.cn 上的器件产品文件夹。单击右上角的[通知我](#)进行注册，即可每周接收产品信息更改摘要。有关更改的详细信息，请查看任何已修订文档中包含的修订历史记录。

12.5 支持资源

[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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12.6 商标

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12.7 术语表

[SLYZ022 - TI 术语表](#)

13 机械、封装和可订购信息

以下页面包含机械、封装和可订购信息。这些信息是指定器件的最新可用数据。数据如有变更，恕不另行通知，且不会对此文档进行修订。如需获取此数据表的浏览器版本，请查阅左侧的导航栏。

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
TPS63810YFFR	Active	Production	DSBGA (YFF) 15	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TPS63810
TPS63810YFFR.A	Active	Production	DSBGA (YFF) 15	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TPS63810
TPS63811YFFR	Active	Production	DSBGA (YFF) 15	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TPS63811
TPS63811YFFR.A	Active	Production	DSBGA (YFF) 15	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TPS63811

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

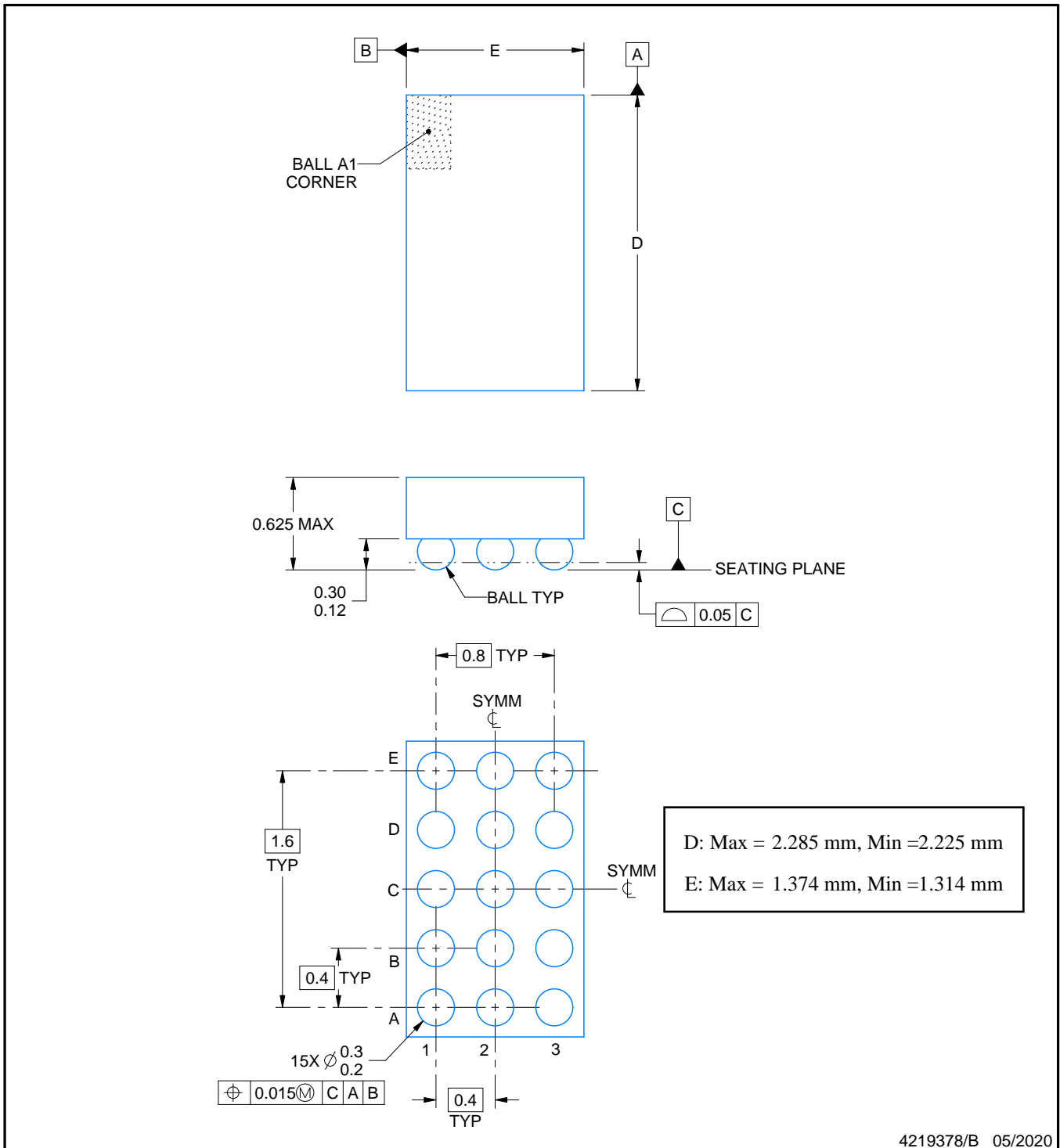
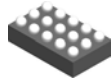

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS63810YFFR	DSBGA	YFF	15	3000	180.0	8.4	1.5	2.42	0.75	4.0	8.0	Q1
TPS63811YFFR	DSBGA	YFF	15	3000	180.0	8.4	1.5	2.42	0.75	4.0	8.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS63810YFFR	DSBGA	YFF	15	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPS63811YFFR	DSBGA	YFF	15	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0



NOTES:

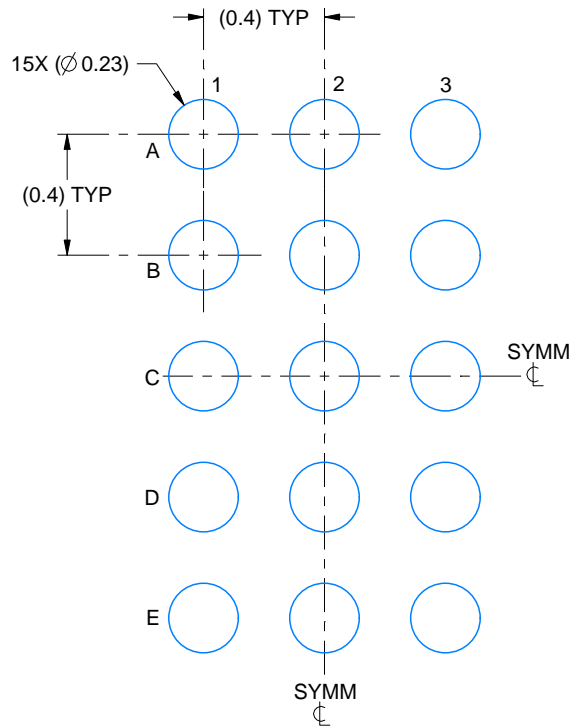
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

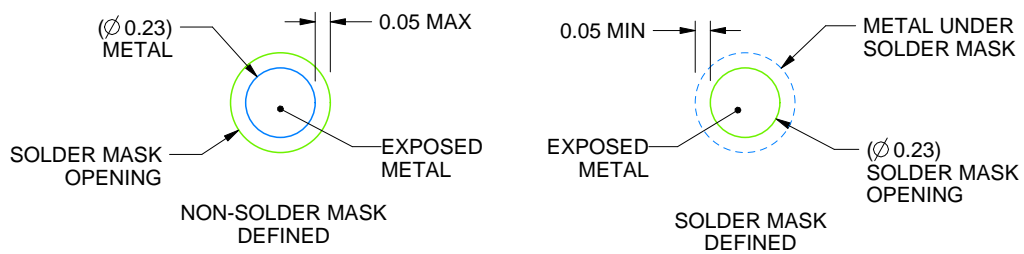
YFF0015

DSBGA - 0.625 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:40X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

4219378/B 05/2020

NOTES: (continued)

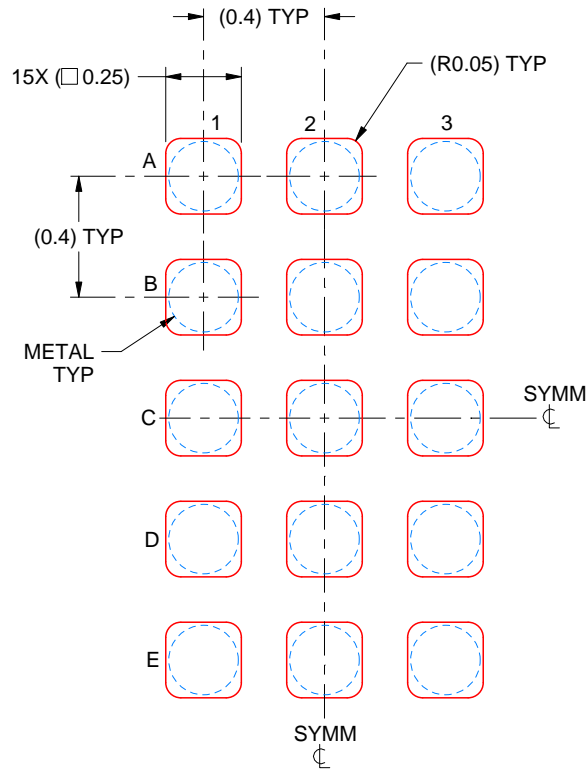
- Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SNVA009 (www.ti.com/lit/snva009).

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

YFF0015

DSBGA - 0.625 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:40X

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NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

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