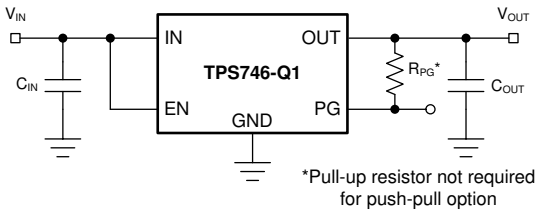
TPS746-Q1 汽车级 1A LDO，带电源正常状态指示功能，采用小型可湿性侧面封装

1 特性

- 符合面向汽车应用的 AEC-Q100 标准：
  - 温度等级 1：–40°C 至 +125°C，T_A
- 器件工作结温范围：
  - -40°C 至 +150°C
- 封装：
  - 2mm x 2mm 可湿性侧面 WSON 封装
  - 3mm x 3mm 可湿性侧面 VSON 封装
- 输入电压范围：1.5V 至 6.0V
- 输出电压范围：
  - 固定电压：0.65V 至 5.0V
  - 可调节电压：0.55V 至 5.5V
- 高 PSRR：100kHz 时为 38dB
- 输出精度：典型值为 ±0.85%，最大值为 ±1.5%
- 电源正常状态输出选项：
  - 漏极开路或推挽
- 超低压降：
  - 1A 时为 265mV（最大值）(3.3 V_{OUT})
- 与 1µF 或更大的电容器搭配使用时可保持稳定
- 低 I_Q：25 µA（典型值）
- 有源输出放电
- 功能安全型
  - 可提供用于功能安全系统设计的文档
- 低热阻：
  - DRV（6 引脚 WSON），$R_{\theta JA}$ = 80.3°C/W
  - DRB（8 引脚 VSON），$R_{\theta JA}$ = 55.5°C/W

2 应用

- 汽车音响主机
- 前置摄像头和后置摄像头
- 汽车仪表组显示屏
- 远程信息处理控制单元
- 中距离、短距离雷达



典型应用：固定电压版本

3 说明

TPS746-Q1 是一款具有电源正常指示功能的 1A 超低压降稳压器 (LDO)。此器件采用具有可湿性侧面的小型 6 引脚 2mm × 2mm WSON 封装和小型 8 引脚 3mm × 3mm VSON 封装，便于进行光学检测。TPS746-Q1 具有低静态电流消耗，并且可提供快速线路和负载瞬态性能。

TPS746-Q1 支持 1.5V 至 6.0V 的输入电压范围和 0.55V 至 5.5V 的外部可调输出电压范围，因而是一款灵活的后置稳压器件。此器件还具有固定输出电压，可为常见电压轨供电。

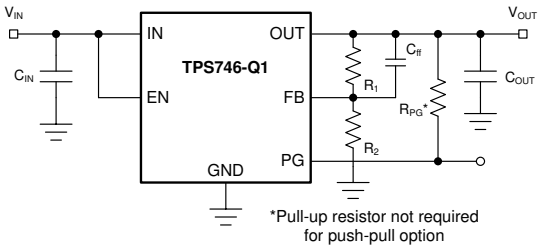
TPS746-Q1 具有可监控反馈引脚电压的电源正常 (PG) 输出，用于指示输出电压状态。EN 输入和 PG 输出可用于对系统中多个电源进行时序控制。

TPS746-Q1 在与支持小尺寸总体解决方案的小型陶瓷输出电容器搭配使用时，可保持稳定。精密带隙和误差放大器具有高精度特性，在 25°C 时可提供 ±0.85%（最大值）的精度，在整个工作温度范围内可提供 ±1.5%（最大值）的精度。该器件包括集成的热关断、电流限制和欠压锁定 (UVLO) 功能。TPS746-Q1 具有内部折返电流限制，有助于在发生短路时减少热耗散。

封装信息

器件型号	封装(1)	封装尺寸(2)
TPS746-Q1	DRV（可湿性侧面 WSON，6）	2mm × 2mm
	DRB（可湿性侧面 VSON，8）	3mm × 3mm

(1) 如需更多信息，请参阅*机械、封装和可订购信息*。
(2) 封装尺寸（长 × 宽）为标称值，并包括引脚（如适用）。



典型应用：可调电压版本

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4 Pin Configuration and Functions

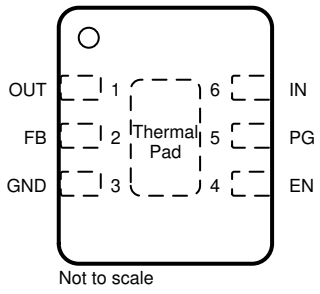


图 4-1. DRV Package, 6-Pin Adjustable WSON (Top View)

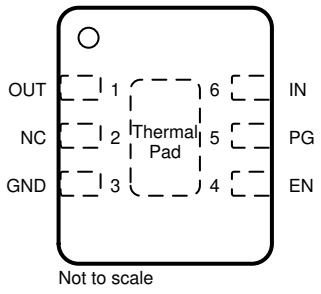


图 4-2. DRV Package, 6-Pin Fixed WSON (Top View)

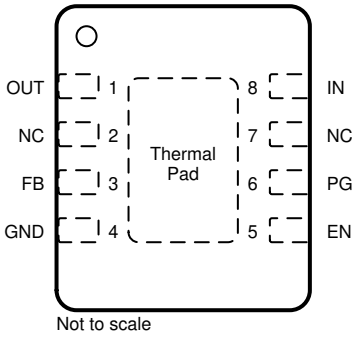


图 4-3. DRB Package, 8-Pin Adjustable VSON (Top View)

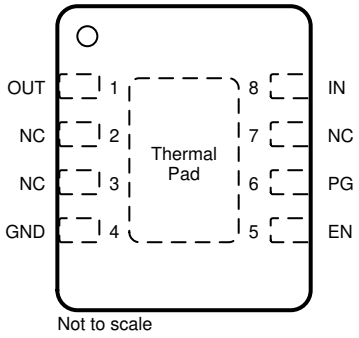


图 4-4. DRB Package, 8-Pin Fixed VSON (Top View)

表 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN					I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	DRV (Fixed)	DRV (Adjust)	DRB (Fixed)	DRB (Adjust)		
EN	4	4	5	5	Input	Enable pin. Drive EN greater than $V_{EN(HI)}$ to turn on the regulator. Drive EN less than $V_{EN(LO)}$ to put the low-dropout regulator (LDO) into shutdown mode.
FB	—	2	—	3	—	This pin is used as an input to the control loop error amplifier and is used to set the output voltage of the LDO.
GND	3	3	4	4	—	Ground pin.
IN	6	6	8	8	Input	Input pin. For best transient response and to minimize input impedance, use the recommended value or larger ceramic capacitor from IN to ground as listed in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table and the *Input and Output Capacitor Selection* section. Place the input capacitor as close to the output of the device as possible.
NC	2	—	2, 3, 7	2, 7	—	No internal connection. Ground this pin for better thermal performance.
OUT	1	1	1	1	Output	Regulated output voltage pin. A capacitor is required from OUT to ground for stability. For best transient response, use the nominal recommended value or larger ceramic capacitor from OUT to ground; see the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table and the *Input and Output Capacitor Selection* section. Place the output capacitor as close to the output of the device as possible.
PG	5	5	6	6	Output	Power-good output. Available in open-drain and push-pull topologies. A pullup resistor is required for the open-drain version. For the open-drain version, if the power-good functionality is not being used, ground this pin or leave floating. For the push-pull version, if the power-good functionality is not being used, leave this pin floating.
Thermal Pad					—	The thermal pad is electrically connected to the GND node. Connect to the GND plane for improved thermal performance.

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	Supply, V_{IN}	–0.3	6.5	V
	Enable, V_{EN}	–0.3	6.5	
	Feedback, V_{FB}	–0.3	2.0	
	Power-good, V_{PG}	–0.3	6.5	
	Output, V_{OUT}	–0.3	V_{IN} + 0.3(2)	
Current	Output, I_{OUT}	Internally limited		
	Power-good, I_{PG}		±10	mA
Temperature	Operating junction, T_J	–40	150	°C
	Storage, T_{stg}	–65	150	

(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) The absolute maximum rating is V_{IN} + 0.3 V or 6.0 V, whichever is smaller.

5.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002(1)	±2000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011, corner pins	±750	
		Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011, other pins	±500	

(1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN}	Input voltage		1.5		6.0	V
V_{OUT}	Output voltage	Adjustable version	0.55		5.5	V
		Fixed version	0.65		5.0	
I_{OUT}	Output current		0		1	A
C_{IN}	Input capacitor		1			µF
C_{OUT}	Output capacitor(1)		1		220	µF
C_{FF}	Feed-forward capacitor			10		nF
V_{EN}	Enable voltage		0		6.0	V
f_{EN}	Enable toggle frequency				10	kHz
V_{PG}	PG voltage		0		6.0	V
T_J	Junction temperature		–40		150	°C

(1) Minimum derated capacitance of 0.47 µF is required for stability.

5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC[1]		TPS746-Q1		UNIT
		DRV (WSON)	DRB (VSON)	
		6 PINS	8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	80.3	55.5	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	98.7	70.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	44.8	28.0	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	6.1	4.3	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	45.0	28.0	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	20.8	10.2	°C/W

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

5.5 Electrical Characteristics

at operating temperature range (T_J = –40°C to +150°C), V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V or 1.5 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = V_{IN}, and C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 µF (unless otherwise noted); all typical values at T_J = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{FB}	Feedback voltage				0.55		V
	Output accuracy[1]	T_J = 25°C		–0.85%		0.85%	
		-40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 85°C		–1.00%		1.00%	
		-40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 150°C		–1.50%		1.50%	
	Line regulation	$V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V[2] ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6.0 V			2	7.5	mV
	Load regulation	0.1 mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 1 A, V_{IN} ≥ 2.0 V			0.030		V/A
I_{GND}	Ground current	I_{OUT} = 0 mA	T_J = 25°C		25	32	µA
			-40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 150°C		25	36	
I_{SHDN}	Shutdown current	V_{EN} ≤ 0.3 V, 1.5 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6.0 V	-40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 125°C		0.1	1	µA
			-40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 150°C		0.1	1.55	
I_{FB}	Feedback pin current	Adjustable only			0.01	0.1	µA
I_{CL}	Output current limit	$V_{OUT(NOM)}$ < 1 V, V_{OUT} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ - 0.2 V, V_{IN} = 2.0 V		1.22	1.5	1.83	A
		$V_{OUT(NOM)}$ ≥ 1 V, V_{OUT} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ × 0.85, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1.0 V					
I_{SC}	Short-circuit current limit	V_{OUT} = 0 V	$V_{OUT(NOM)}$ < 1 V, V_{IN} = 2.0 V	500	680	850	mA
			$V_{OUT(NOM)}$ ≥ 1 V, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 1.0 V				
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage	I_{OUT} = 1 A, V_{OUT} = 0.95 x $V_{OUT(NOM)}$	0.65 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 0.8 V[3]		895	1090	mV
			0.8 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 0.9 V		765	960	
			0.9 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 1.0 V		700	890	
			1.0 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 1.2 V		600	790	
			1.2 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 1.5 V		465	625	
			1.5 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 1.8 V		335	480	
			1.8 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 2.5 V		265	400	
			2.5 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 3.3 V		195	310	
			3.3 V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ 5.5 V		160	265	
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	V_{OUT} = 1.8 V, V_{IN} = 2.8 V, I_{OUT} = 1 A, C_{OUT} = 2.2 µF	f = 1 kHz		53		dB
			f = 100 kHz		38		
			f = 1 MHz		30		
V_N	Output noise voltage	BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, V_{OUT} = 0.9 V, V_{IN} = 1.9 V			53		μV_{RMS}

5.5 Electrical Characteristics（续）

at operating temperature range (T_J = –40°C to +150°C), V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V or 1.5 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = V_{IN}, and C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 µF (unless otherwise noted); all typical values at T_J = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{UVLO}	Undervoltage lockout	V_{IN} rising	1.21	1.33	1.47	V
		V_{IN} falling	1.17	1.29	1.42	
$V_{UVLO,HYST}$	Undervoltage lockout hysteresis	V_{IN} hysteresis		40		mV
t_{STR}	Startup time	From EN low-to-high transition to V_{OUT} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ x 95%	200	500	650	µs
V_{HI}	EN pin high voltage (enabled)		1.0			V
V_{LO}	EN pin low voltage (disabled)				0.3	V
V_{LO}	EN pin low voltage (disabled)	TPS74601PQWDRBRQ1 only			0.4	V
I_{EN}	Enable pin current	V_{IN} = V_{EN} = 6.0 V		10		nA
$R_{PULLDOWN}$	Pulldown resistance	V_{IN} = 6.0 V		95		Ω
PG_{HTH}	PG high threshold	V_{OUT} increasing	89	92	96	%V_{OUT}
PG_{LTH}	PG low threshold	V_{OUT} decreasing	86	90	93	%V_{OUT}
PG_{HYST}	PG hysteresis			2		%V_{OUT}
$V_{OL(PG)}$	PG pin low-level output voltage	V_{IN} ⩾ 1.5 V, I_{SINK} = 1 mA			300	mV
		V_{IN} ⩾ 2.75 V, I_{SINK} = 2 mA				
$V_{OH(PG)}$	PG pin high-level output voltage(4)	V_{OUT} ⩾ 1.0 V, I_{SOURCE} = 0.04 mA	0.8 × V_{OUT}			V
		V_{OUT} ⩾ 1.4 V, I_{SOURCE} = 0.2 mA				
		V_{OUT} ⩾ 2.5 V, I_{SOURCE} = 0.5 mA				
		V_{OUT} ⩾ 4.5 V, I_{SOURCE} = 1.0 mA				
$I_{lkg(PG)}$	PG pin leakage current(5)	V_{OUT} > PG_{HTH}, V_{PG} = 6.0 V		7	50	nA
T_{SD}	Thermal shutdown	Shutdown, temperature increasing		170		°C
		Reset, temperature decreasing		155		

(1) When the device is connected to external feedback resistors at the FB pin, external resistor tolerances are not included.
(2) V_{IN} = 1.5V for V_{OUT} < 1.0 V
(3) Dropout is not tested for nominal output voltages below 0.65 V since the input voltage may be below UVLO.
(4) Push-pull version only. The push-pull option is supported only for V_{OUT} ⩾ 1.0 V.
(5) Open-drain version only.

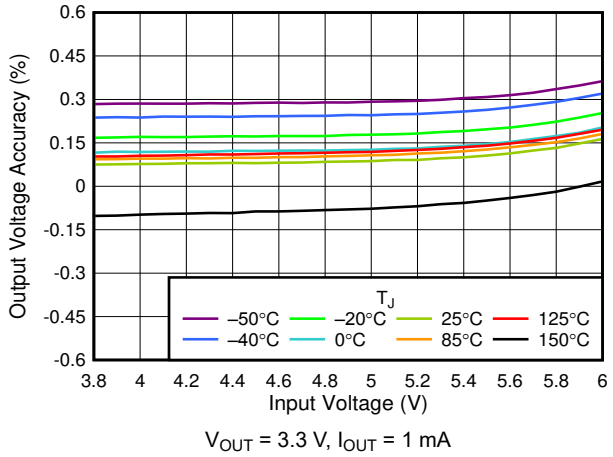
5.6 Timing Requirements

PARAMETER			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
t_{PGDH}	PG delay time rising, time from 92% V_{OUT} to 20% of PG(1)		135	165	178	µs
		'B' version(2)	4.5	5	5.5	ms
t_{PGDL}	PG delay time falling, time from 90% V_{OUT} to 80% of PG(1)		1.5	7	10	µs

(1) Output overdrive = 10%.
(2) See the Device Nomenclature table for more information on available PG timings.

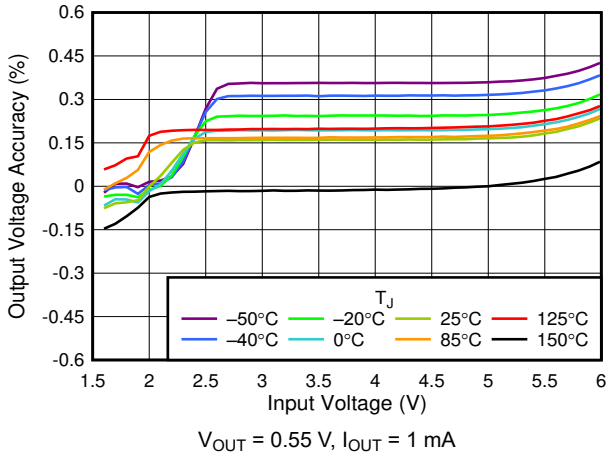
5.7 Typical Characteristics

at operating temperature range T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V or 1.5 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = V_{IN}, and C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 μF (unless otherwise noted)



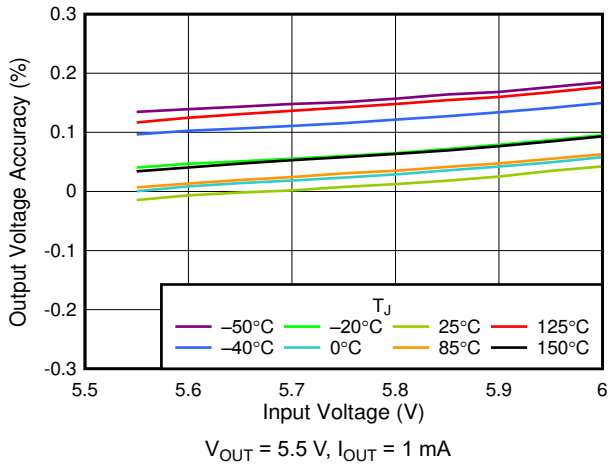
V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

图 5-1. 3.3-V Line Regulation vs V_{IN}



V_{OUT} = 0.55 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

图 5-2. 0.55-V Line Regulation vs V_{IN}



V_{OUT} = 5.5 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

图 5-3. 5.5-V Line Regulation vs V_{IN}

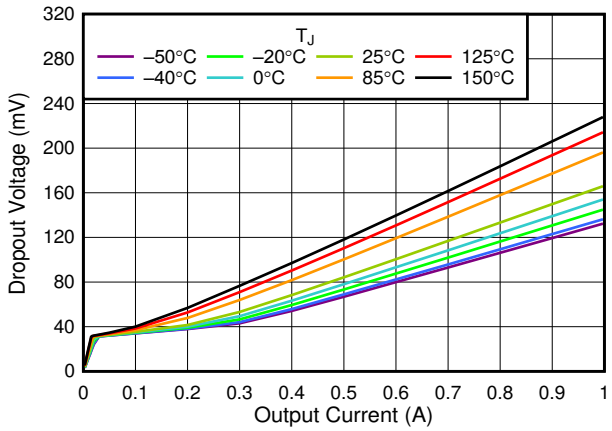


图 5-4. 3.3-V Dropout Voltage vs I_{OUT}

5.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature range T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V or 1.5 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = V_{IN}, and C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 μF (unless otherwise noted)

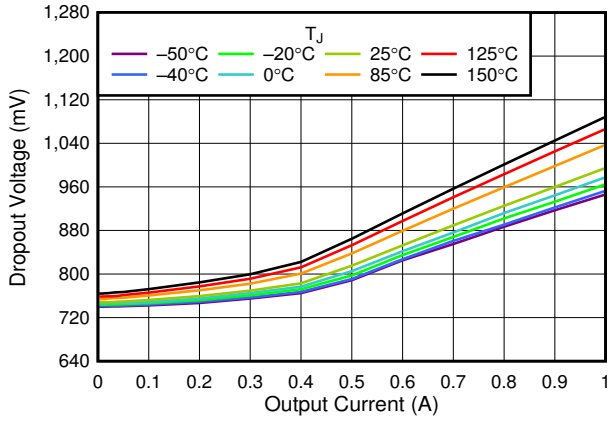


图 5-5. 0.55-V Dropout Voltage vs I_{OUT}

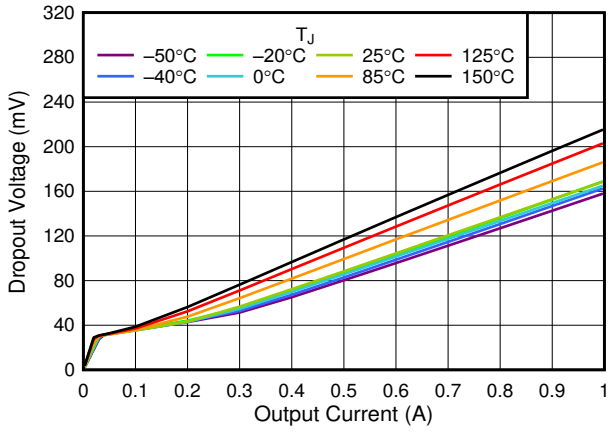
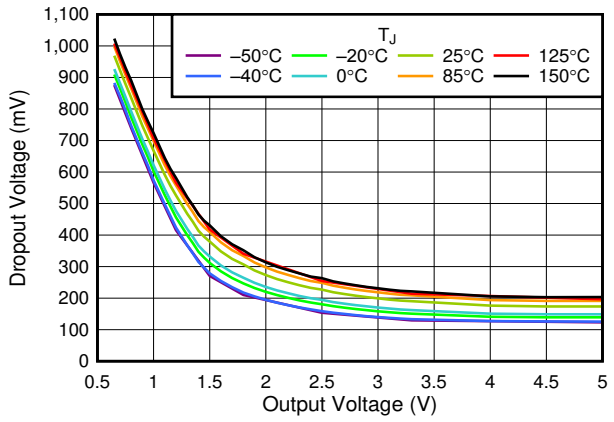


图 5-6. 5.5-V Dropout Voltage vs I_{OUT}



I_{OUT} = 1 A

图 5-7. V_{DO} vs V_{OUT}

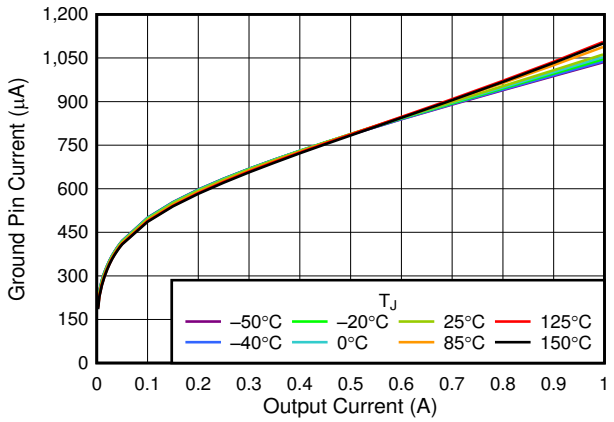
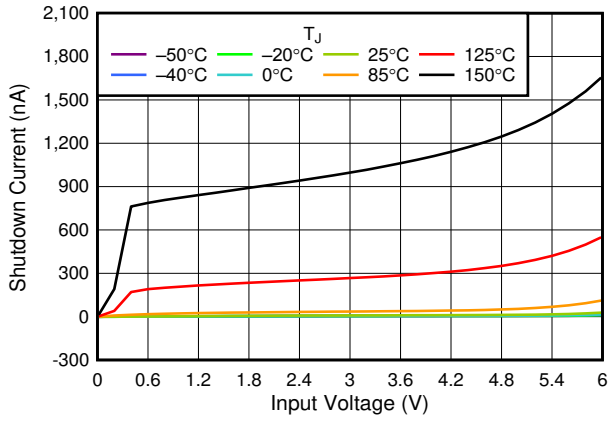
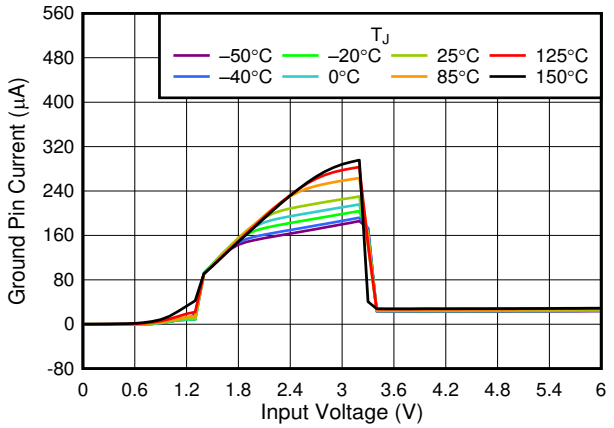


图 5-8. I_{GND} vs I_{OUT}



V_{EN} = 0 V

图 5-9. I_{SHDN} vs V_{IN}



V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA

图 5-10. I_{GND} vs V_{IN}

5.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature range T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V or 1.5 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = V_{IN}, and C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 μF (unless otherwise noted)

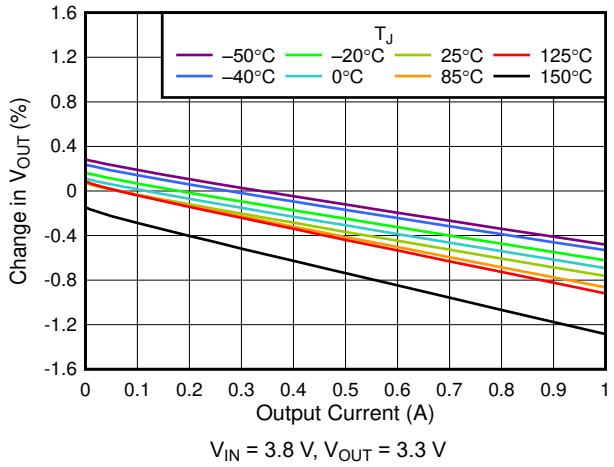


图 5-11. 3.3-V Load Regulation vs I_{OUT}

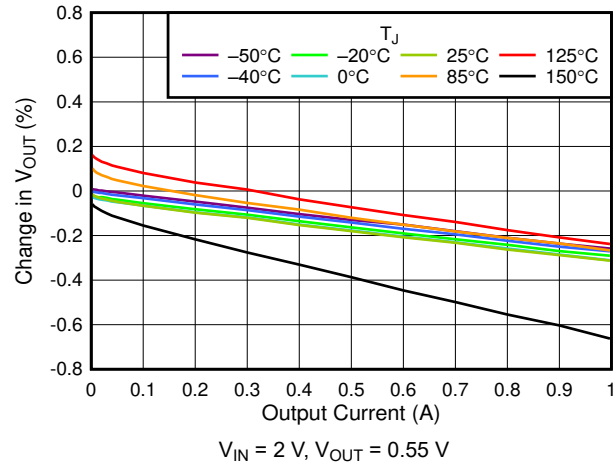


图 5-12. 0.55-V Load Regulation vs I_{OUT}

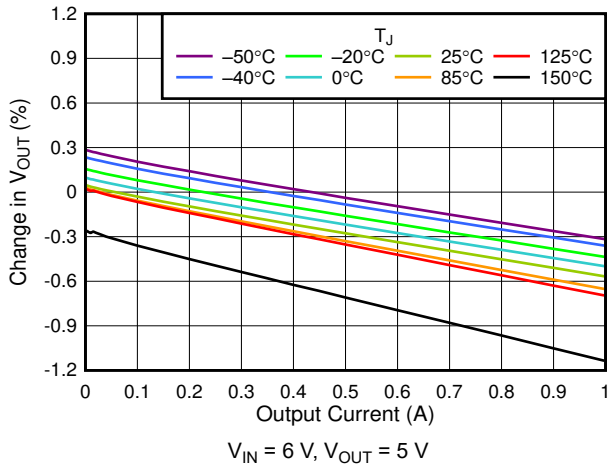


图 5-13. 5-V Load Regulation vs I_{OUT}

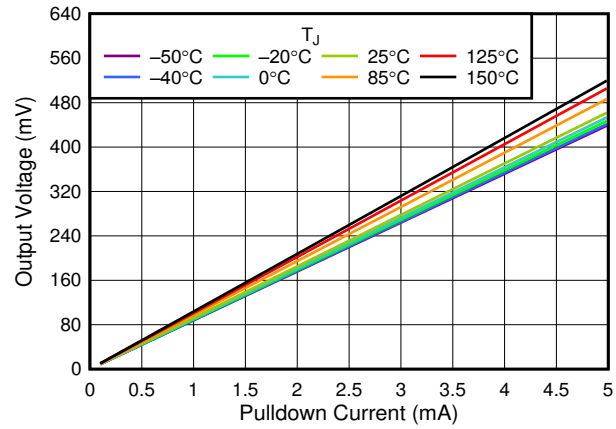


图 5-14. V_{OUT} vs I_{OUT} Pulldown Resistor

5.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature range T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V or 1.5 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = V_{IN}, and C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 μF (unless otherwise noted)

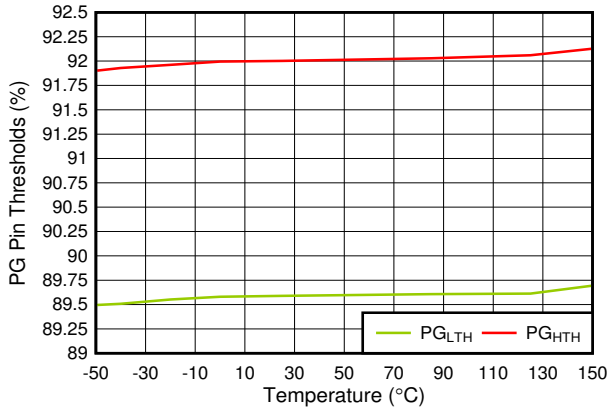


图 5-15. PG_{LTH} and PG_{HTH} vs Temperature

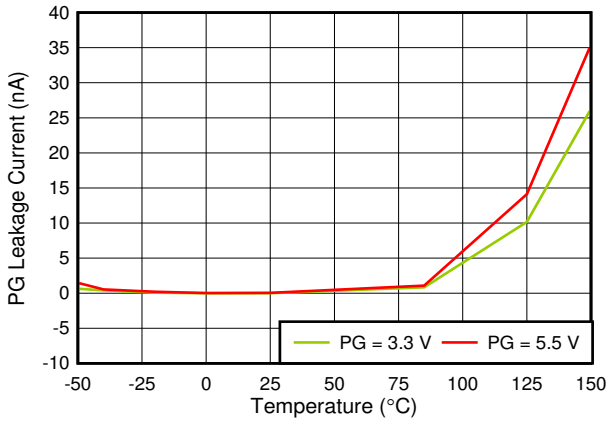


图 5-16. $I_{lkg(PG)}$ vs Temperature and PG Pin Voltage

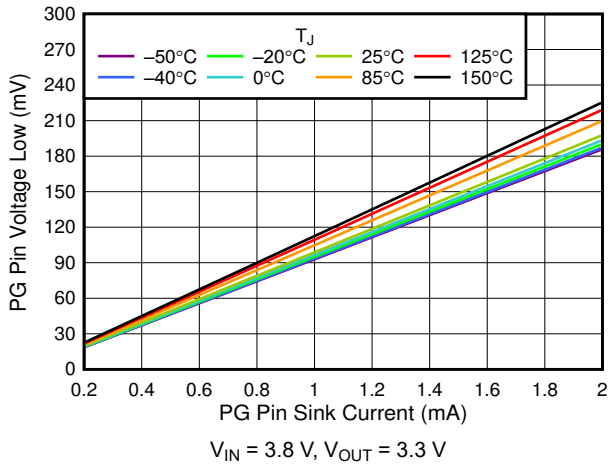


图 5-17. $V_{OL(PG)}$ vs PG Pin Sink Current

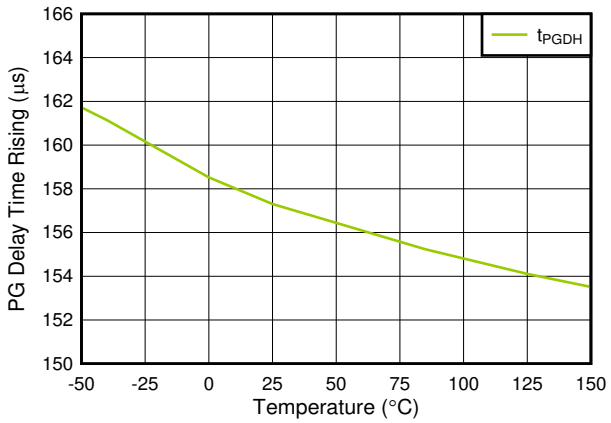


图 5-18. t_{PGDH} vs Temperature

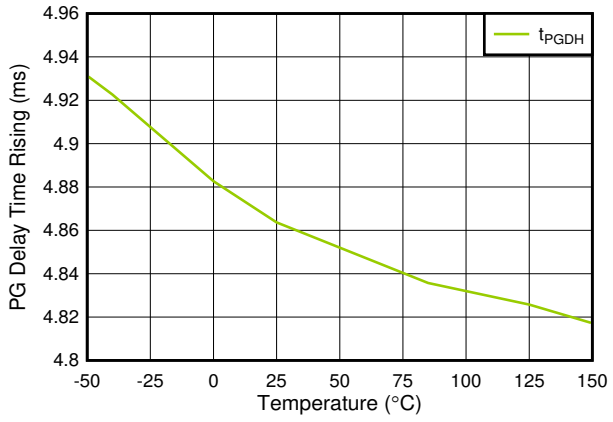


图 5-19. t_{PGDH} vs Temperature (For TPS746B Only)

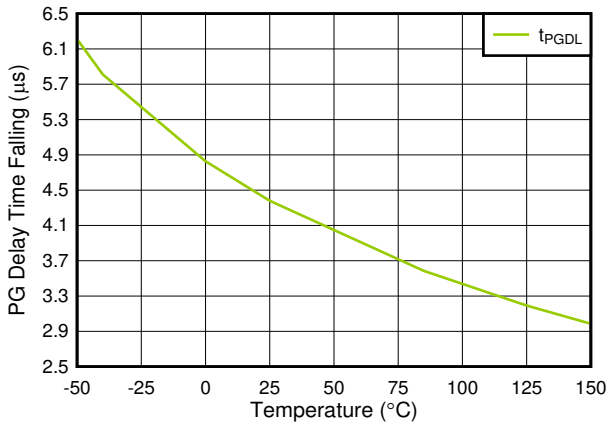


图 5-20. t_{PGDL} vs Temperature

5.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature range T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V or 1.5 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = V_{IN}, and C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 μF (unless otherwise noted)

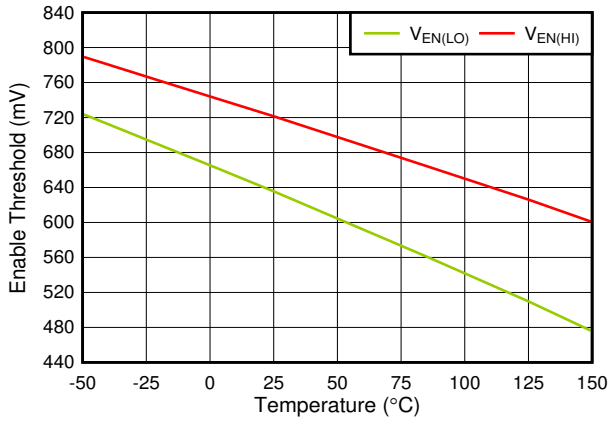
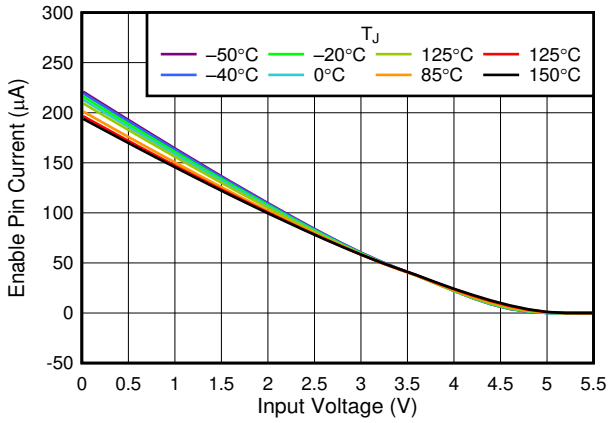


图 5-21. $V_{EN(HI)}$ and $V_{EN(LO)}$ vs Temperature



V_{EN} = 5.5 V

图 5-22. I_{EN} vs V_{IN}

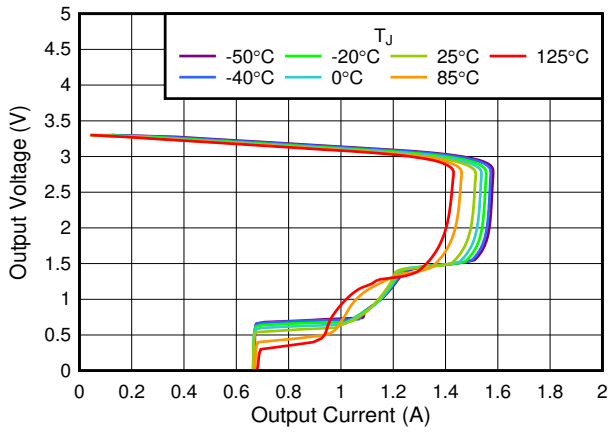
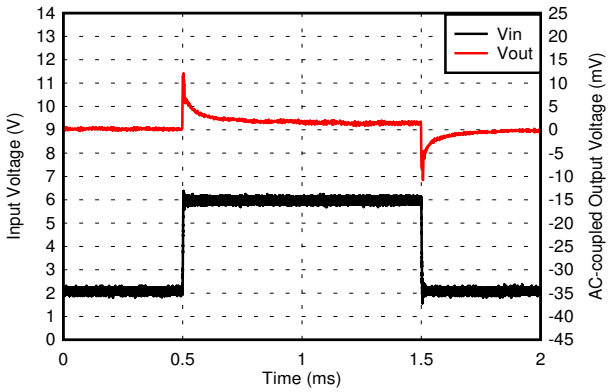
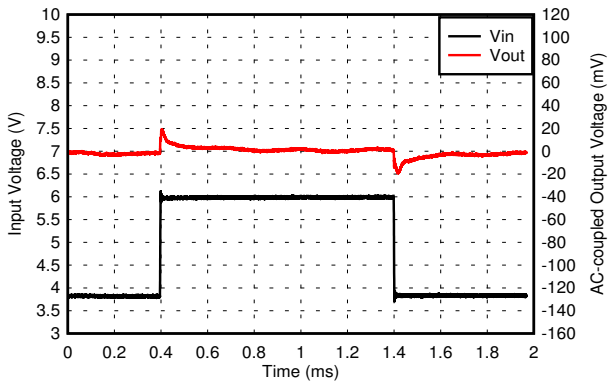


图 5-23. 3.3-V Foldback Current Limit vs I_{OUT}



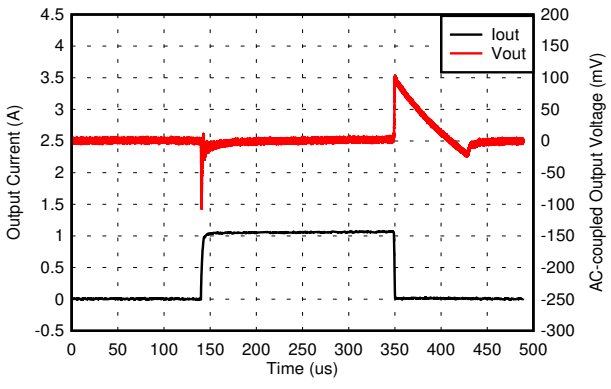
V_{OUT} = 0.55 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{IN} slew rate = 1 V/µs

图 5-24. 0.55-V Line Transient



V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{IN} slew rate = 1 V/µs

图 5-25. 3.3-V Line Transient

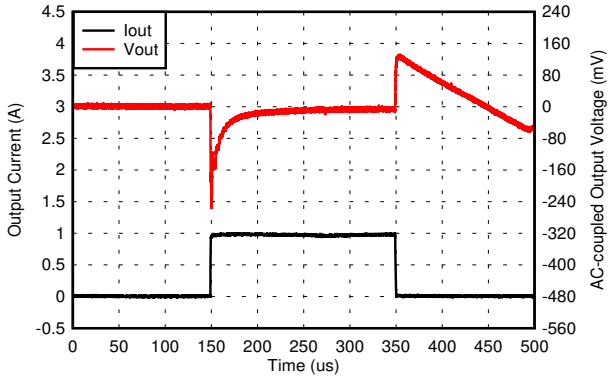


V_{OUT} = 0.55 V, V_{IN} = 2 V, I_{OUT} slew rate = 1 A/µs

图 5-26. 1-mA to 1-A Load Transient (0.55 V)

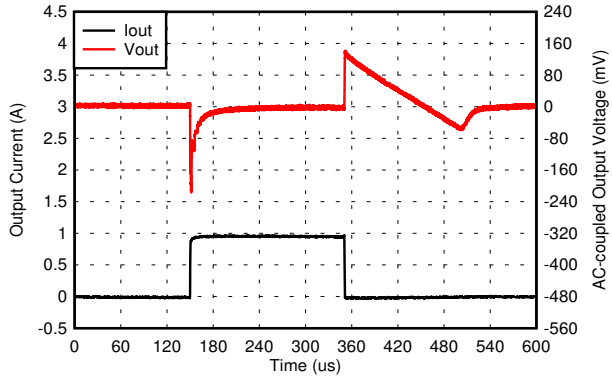
5.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature range T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V or 1.5 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = V_{IN}, and C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 μF (unless otherwise noted)



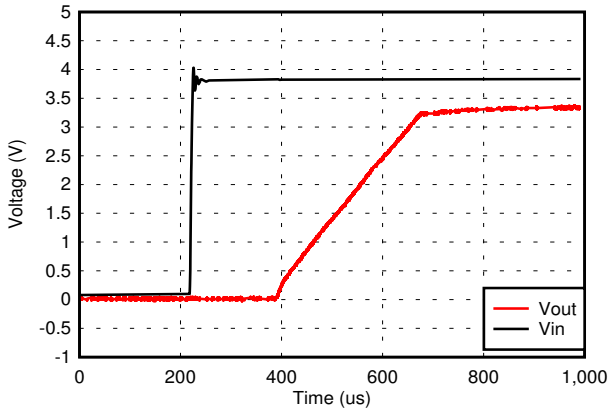
V_{OUT} = 5 V, V_{IN} = 5.5 V, I_{OUT} slew rate = 1 A/μs

图 5-27. 1-mA to 1-A Load Transient (5 V)



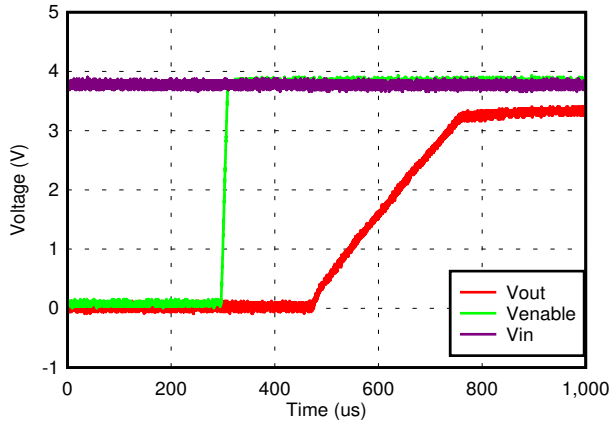
V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, V_{IN} = 3.8 V, I_{OUT} slew rate = 1 A/μs

图 5-28. 1-mA to 1-A Load Transient (3.3 V)



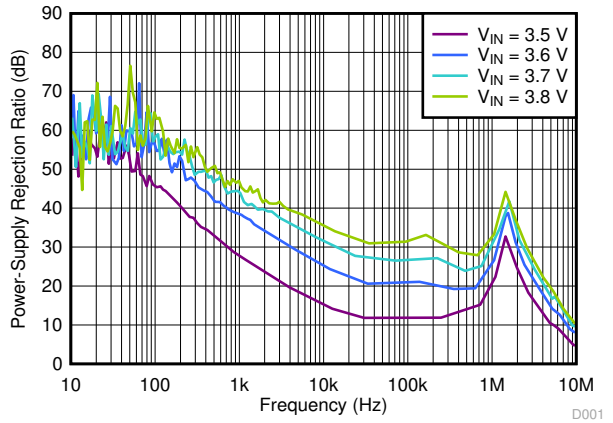
V_{IN} = 3.8 V, V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

图 5-29. V_{IN} Power-Up



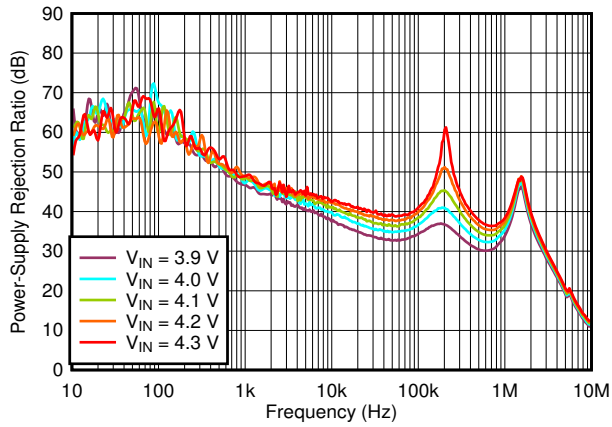
V_{IN} = 3.8 V, V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

图 5-30. Startup With EN



V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 500 mA, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF

图 5-31. PSRR vs Frequency and V_{IN}

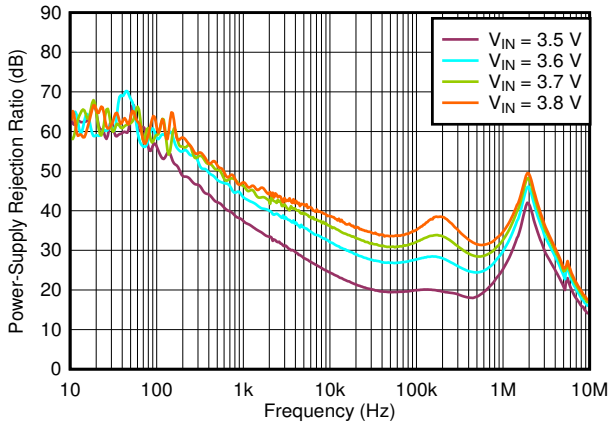


V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 500 mA, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF

图 5-32. PSRR vs Frequency and V_{IN}

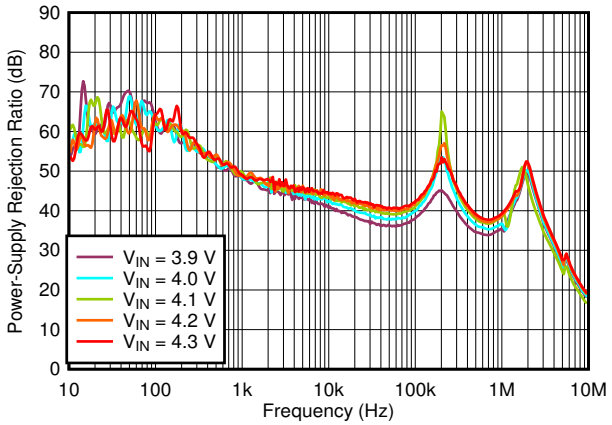
5.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature range T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V or 1.5 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = V_{IN}, and C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 μF (unless otherwise noted)



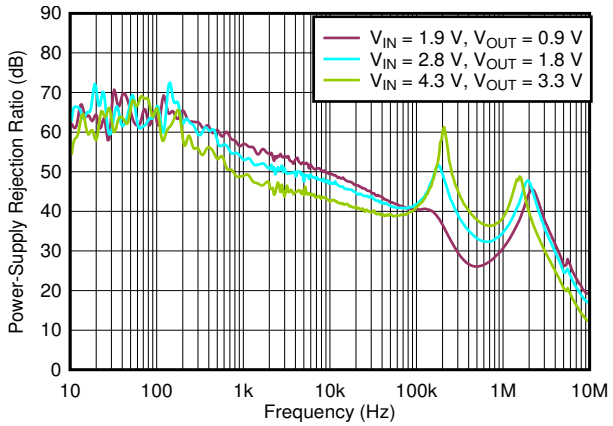
V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 250 mA, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF

图 5-33. PSRR vs Frequency and V_{IN}



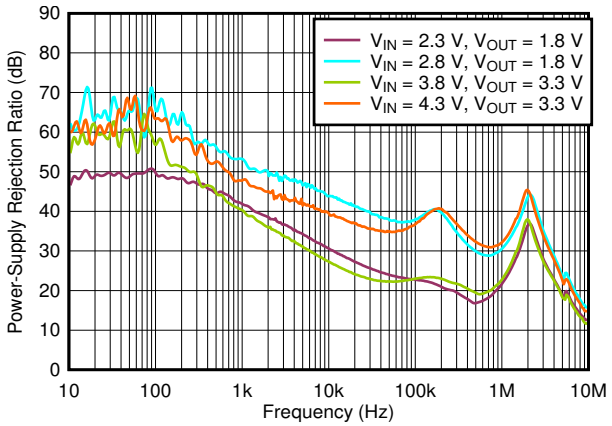
V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 250 mA, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF

图 5-34. PSRR vs Frequency and V_{IN}



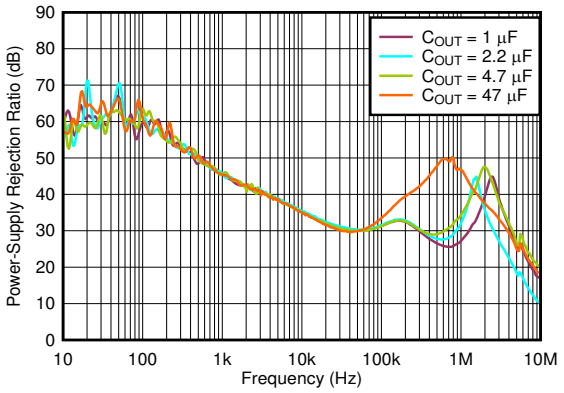
I_{OUT} = 500 mA, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF

图 5-35. PSRR vs Frequency



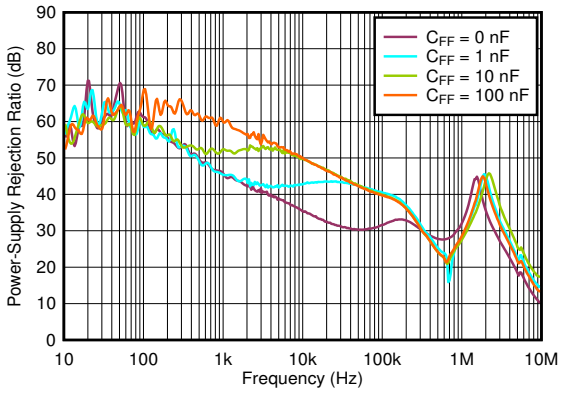
I_{OUT} = 1 A, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF

图 5-36. PSRR vs Frequency



V_{IN} = 3.8 V, V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 500 mA

图 5-37. PSRR vs Frequency and C_{OUT}

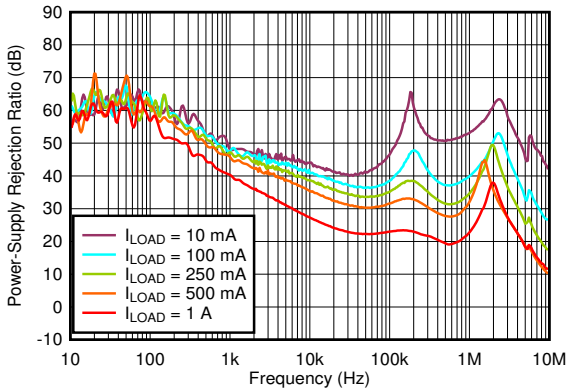


V_{IN} = 3.8 V, V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 500 mA

图 5-38. PSRR vs Frequency and C_{FF}

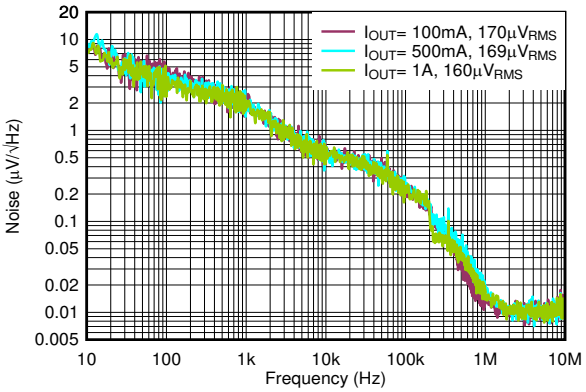
5.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature range T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V or 1.5 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = V_{IN}, and C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 μF (unless otherwise noted)



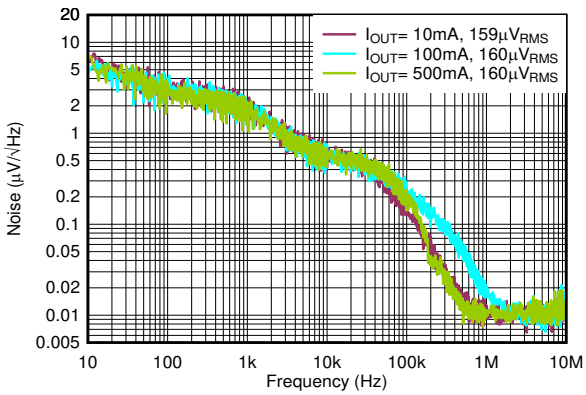
V_{IN} = 3.8 V, V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, C_{OUT} = 2.2 µF

图 5-39. PSRR vs Frequency and I_{LOAD}



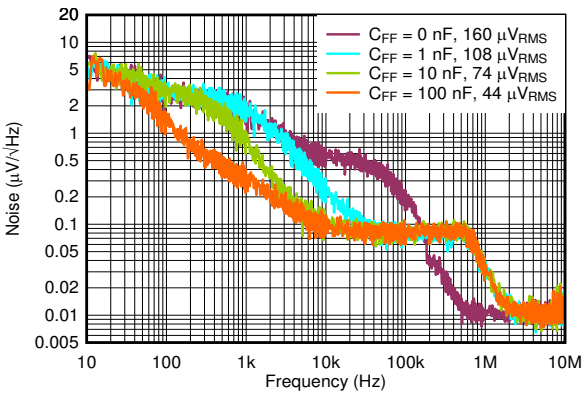
V_{IN} = 3.8 V, V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, C_{OUT} = 4.7 µF, V_{RMS} BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz

图 5-40. Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency and I_{OUT}



V_{IN} = 3.8 V, V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, C_{OUT} = 2.2 µF, V_{RMS} BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz

图 5-41. Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency and I_{OUT}

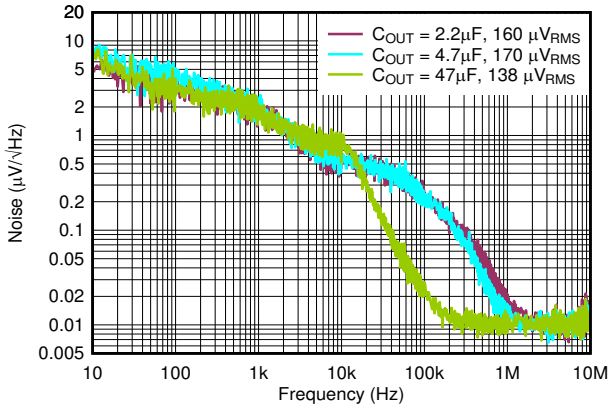


V_{IN} = 3.8 V, V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 500 mA, C_{OUT} = 2.2 µF, V_{RMS} BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz

图 5-42. Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency and C_{FF}

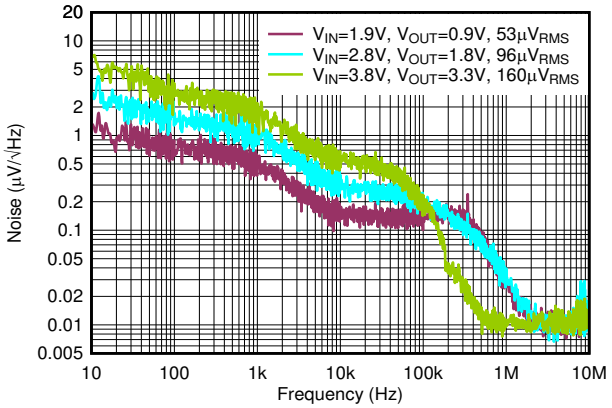
5.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at operating temperature range T_J = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.5 V or 1.5 V (whichever is greater), I_{OUT} = 1 mA, V_{EN} = V_{IN}, and C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 μF (unless otherwise noted)



V_{IN} = 3.8 V, V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, I_{OUT} = 100 mA, C_{FF} = 0 µF, V_{RMS} BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz

图 5-43. Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency and C_{OUT}



I_{OUT} = 500 mA, C_{OUT} = 2.2 µF, V_{RMS} BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz

图 5-44. Output Spectral Noise Density vs Frequency

6 Detailed Description

6.1 Overview

The TPS746-Q1 is a low-dropout regulator (LDO) that consumes low quiescent current and delivers excellent line and load transient performance. These characteristics, combined with low noise and good PSRR with low dropout voltage, make this device ideal for portable consumer applications.

This regulator offers foldback current limit, shutdown, and thermal protection. The operating junction temperature for this device is –40°C to +150°C.

6.2 Functional Block Diagrams

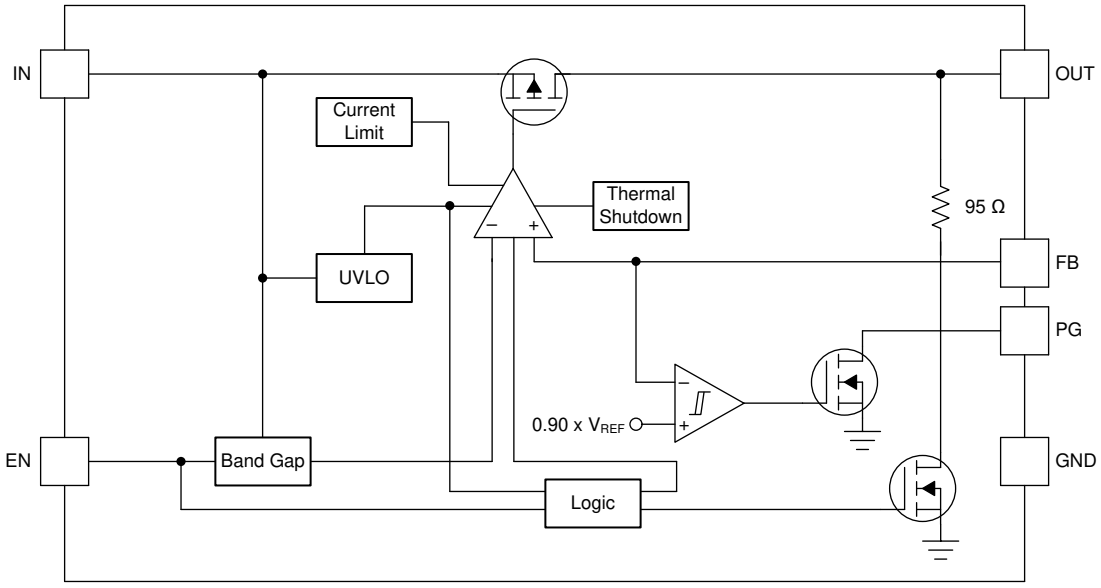


图 6-1. Adjustable Version With Open-Drain Power-Good

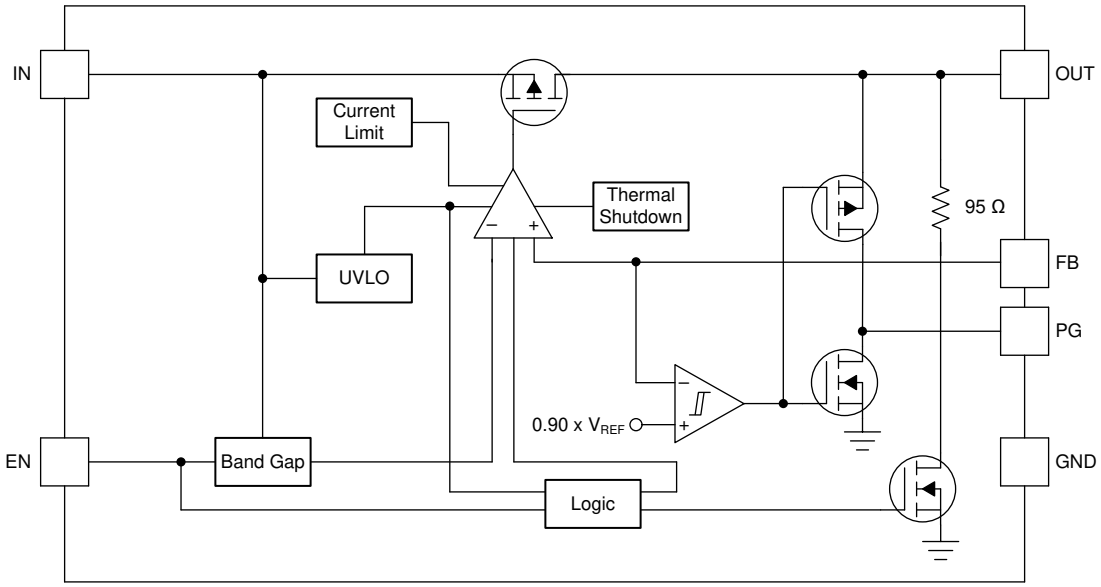


图 6-2. Adjustable Version With Push-Pull Power-Good

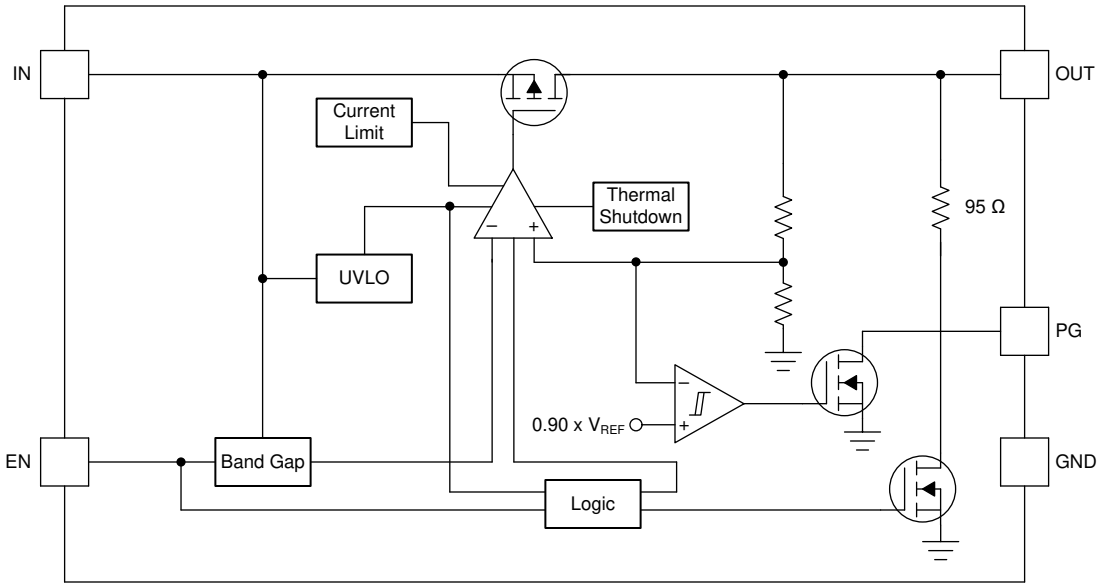


图 6-3. Fixed Voltage Version With Open-Drain Power-Good

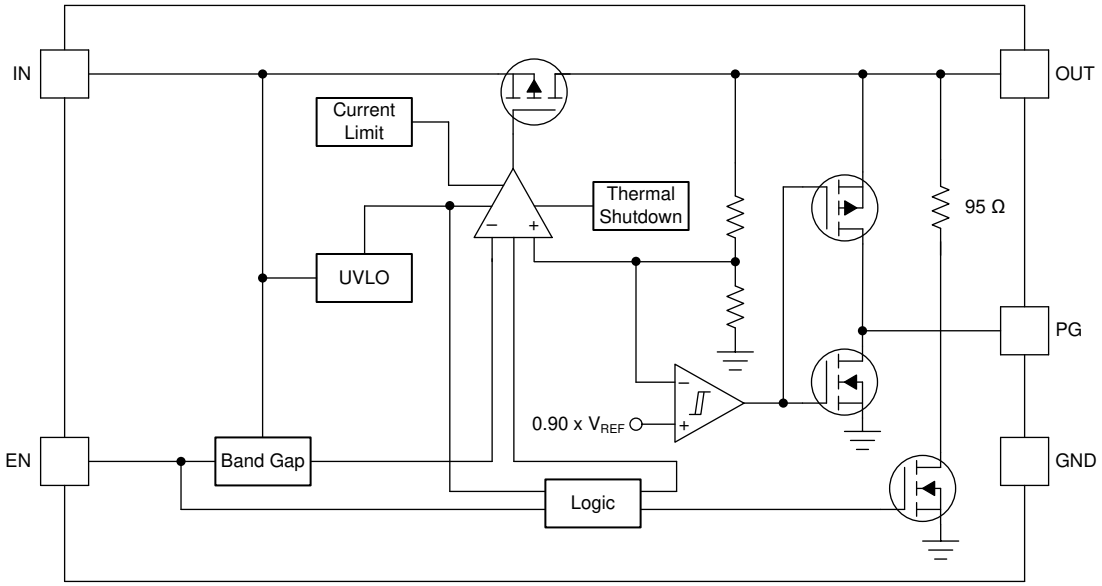


图 6-4. Fixed Voltage Version With Push-Pull Power-Good

6.3 Feature Description

6.3.1 Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

The TPS746-Q1 uses an undervoltage lockout (UVLO) circuit that disables the output until the input voltage is greater than the rising UVLO voltage (V_{UVLO}). This circuit ensures that the device does not exhibit any unpredictable behavior when the supply voltage is lower than the operational range of the internal circuitry. When V_{IN} is less than V_{UVLO}, the output is connected to ground with a pulldown resistor ($R_{PULLDOWN}$).

6.3.2 Shutdown

The enable pin (EN) is active high. Enable the device by forcing the EN pin to exceed $V_{EN(HI)}$. Turn off the device by forcing the EN pin to drop below $V_{EN(LO)}$. If shutdown capability is not required, connect EN to IN.

The TPS746-Q1 has an internal pulldown MOSFET that connects an $R_{PULLDOWN}$ resistor to ground when the device is disabled. The discharge time after disabling depends on the output capacitance (C_{OUT}) and the load resistance (R_L) in parallel with the pulldown resistor ($R_{PULLDOWN}$). 方程式 1 calculates the time constant:

$$\tau = (R_{PULLDOWN} \times R_L) / (R_{PULLDOWN} + R_L) \quad (1)$$

6.3.3 Foldback Current Limit

The device has an internal current limit circuit that protects the regulator during transient high-load current faults or shorting events. The current limit is a hybrid brick-wall-foldback scheme. The current limit transitions from a brick-wall scheme to a foldback scheme at the foldback voltage ($V_{FOLDBACK}$). In a high-load current fault with the output voltage above $V_{FOLDBACK}$, the brick-wall scheme limits the output current to the current limit (I_{CL}). When the voltage drops below $V_{FOLDBACK}$, a foldback current limit activates that scales back the current as the output voltage approaches GND. When the output is shorted, the device supplies a typical current called the short-circuit current limit (I_{SC}). I_{CL} and I_{SC} are listed in the *Electrical Characteristics* table.

For this device, $V_{FOLDBACK} = 0.4 \times V_{OUT(NOM)}$.

The output voltage is not regulated when the device is in current limit. When a current limit event occurs, the device begins to heat up because of the increase in power dissipation. When the device is in brick-wall current limit, the pass transistor dissipates power [(V_{IN} – V_{OUT}) × I_{CL}]. When the device output is shorted and the output is below $V_{FOLDBACK}$, the pass transistor dissipates power [(V_{IN} – V_{OUT}) × I_{SC}]. If thermal shutdown is triggered, the device turns off. After the device cools down, the internal thermal shutdown circuit turns the device back on. If the output current fault condition continues, the device cycles between current limit and thermal shutdown. For more information on current limits, see the *Know Your Limits* application note.

图 6-5 shows a diagram of the foldback current limit.

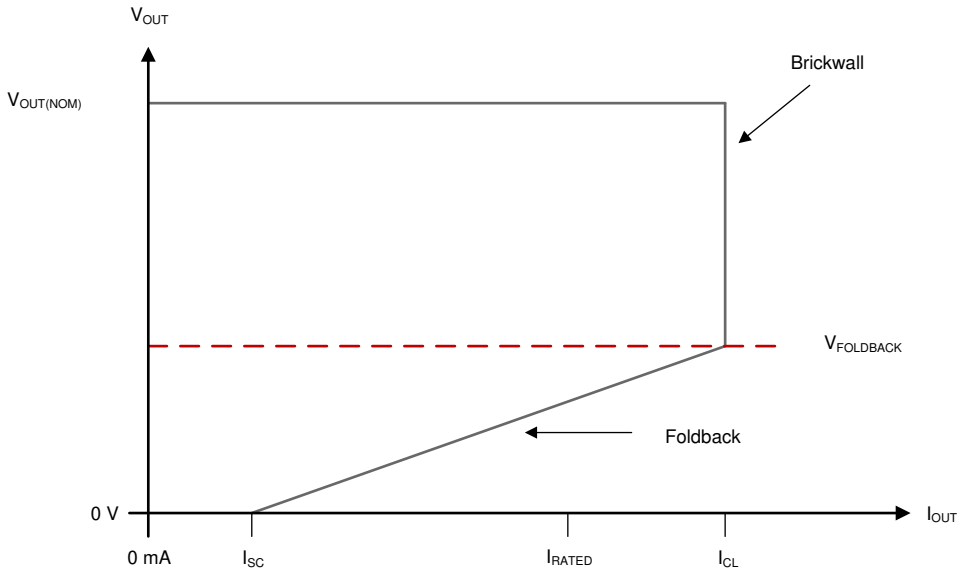


图 6-5. Foldback Current Limit

6.3.4 Thermal Shutdown

Thermal shutdown protection disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately 170°C. Disabling the device eliminates the power dissipated by the device, allowing the device to cool. When the junction temperature cools to approximately 155°C, the output circuitry is again enabled. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit may cycle on and off. This cycling limits regulator dissipation, protecting the LDO from damage as a result of overheating.

Activating the thermal shutdown feature usually indicates excessive power dissipation as a result of the product of the (V_{IN} – V_{OUT}) voltage and the load current. For reliable operation limit junction temperature to 125°C, maximum. To estimate the margin of safety in a complete design, increase the ambient temperature until the thermal protection is triggered; use worst-case loads and signal conditions.

The TPS746-Q1 internal protection circuitry protects against overload conditions but is not intended to be activated in normal operation. Continuously running the TPS746-Q1 into thermal shutdown degrades device reliability.

6.4 Device Functional Modes

表 6-1 shows the conditions that lead to the different modes of operation. See the *Electrical Characteristics* table for parameter values.

表 6-1. Device Functional Mode Comparison

OPERATING MODE	PARAMETER			
	V_{IN}	V_{EN}	I_{OUT}	T_J
Normal operation	$V_{IN} > V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO}$ and $V_{IN} > V_{IN(min)}$	$V_{EN} > V_{EN(HI)}$	$I_{OUT} < I_{OUT(max)}$	$T_J < T_{SD(shutdown)}$
Dropout operation	$V_{IN(min)} < V_{IN} < V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO}$	$V_{EN} > V_{EN(HI)}$	$I_{OUT} < I_{OUT(max)}$	$T_J < T_{SD(shutdown)}$
Disabled (any true condition disables the device)	$V_{IN} < V_{UVLO}$	$V_{EN} < V_{EN(LOW)}$	Not applicable	$T_J > T_{SD(shutdown)}$

6.4.1 Normal Operation

The device regulates to the nominal output voltage when the following conditions are met:

- The input voltage is greater than the nominal output voltage plus the dropout voltage ($V_{OUT(nom)} + V_{DO}$)
- The output current is less than the current limit ($I_{OUT} < I_{CL}$)
- The device junction temperature is less than the thermal shutdown temperature ($T_J < T_{SD}$)
- The enable voltage has previously exceeded the enable rising threshold voltage and has not yet decreased to less than the enable falling threshold

6.4.2 Dropout Operation

If the input voltage is lower than the nominal output voltage plus the specified dropout voltage, but all other conditions are met for normal operation, the device operates in dropout mode. In this mode, the output voltage tracks the input voltage. During this mode, the transient performance of the device becomes significantly degraded because the pass transistor is in the ohmic or triode region, and acts as a switch. Line or load transients in dropout can result in large output-voltage deviations.

When the device is in a steady dropout state (defined as when the device is in dropout, $V_{IN} < V_{OUT(NOM)} + V_{DO}$, directly after being in a normal regulation state, but *not* during startup), the pass transistor is driven into the ohmic or triode region. When the input voltage returns to a value greater than or equal to the nominal output voltage plus the dropout voltage ($V_{OUT(NOM)} + V_{DO}$), the output voltage can overshoot for a short period of time while the device pulls the pass transistor back into the linear region.

6.4.3 Disabled

The output of the device can be shutdown by forcing the voltage of the enable pin to less than the maximum EN pin low-level input voltage (see the *Electrical Characteristics* table). When disabled, the pass transistor is turned off, internal circuits are shutdown, and the output voltage is actively discharged to ground by an internal discharge circuit from the output to ground.

7 Application and Implementation

备注

以下应用部分中的信息不属于 TI 器件规格的范围，TI 不担保其准确性和完整性。TI 的客 户应负责确定器件是否适用于其应用。客户应验证并测试其设计，以确保系统功能。

7.1 Application Information

7.1.1 Adjustable Device Feedback Resistors

图 7-1 shows that the output voltage of the TPS746P-Q1 can be adjusted from 0.55 V to 5.5 V by using a resistor divider network.

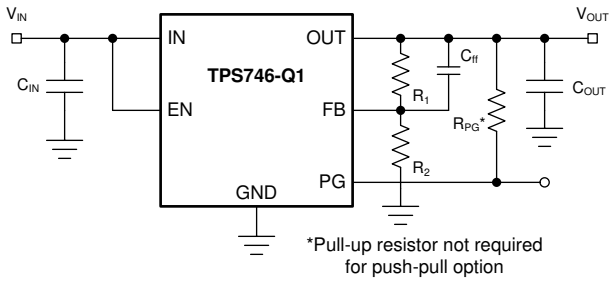


图 7-1. Adjustable Operation

The adjustable-version device requires external feedback divider resistors to set the output voltage. V_{OUT} is set using the feedback divider resistors, R_1 and R_2, according to the following equation:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} \times (1 + R_1 / R_2) \quad (2)$$

To ignore the FB pin current error term in the V_{OUT} equation, set the feedback divider current to 100x the FB pin current listed in the *Electrical Characteristics* table. This setting provides the maximum feedback divider series resistance, as shown in the following equation:

$$R_1 + R_2 \leqslant V_{OUT} / (I_{FB} \times 100) \quad (3)$$

7.1.2 Input and Output Capacitor Selection

The TPS746-Q1 requires an output capacitance of 0.47 µF or larger for stability. Use X5R- and X7R-type ceramic capacitors because these capacitors have minimal variation in value and equivalent series resistance (ESR) over temperature. When choosing a capacitor for a specific application, pay attention to the dc bias characteristics for the capacitor. Higher output voltages cause a significant derating of the capacitor. For best performance, the maximum recommended output capacitance is 220 µF.

Although an input capacitor is not required for stability, good analog design practice is to connect a capacitor from IN to GND. Some input supplies have a high impedance, thus placing the input capacitor on the input supply helps reduce the input impedance. This capacitor counteracts reactive input sources and improves transient response, input ripple, and PSRR. If the input supply has a high impedance over a large range of frequencies, several input capacitors can be used in parallel to lower the impedance over frequency. Use a higher-value capacitor if large, fast, rise-time load transients are anticipated, or if the device is located several inches from the input power source.

7.1.3 Dropout Voltage

The TPS746-Q1 uses a PMOS pass transistor to achieve low dropout. When (V_{IN} – V_{OUT}) is less than the dropout voltage (V_{DO}), the PMOS pass device is in the linear region of operation and the input-to-output resistance is the $R_{DS(ON)}$ of the PMOS pass element. V_{DO} scales approximately with output current because the PMOS device behaves like a resistor in dropout mode. As with any linear regulator, PSRR and transient response degrade as (V_{IN} – V_{OUT}) approaches dropout operation.

7.1.4 Exiting Dropout

Some applications have transients that place the LDO into dropout, such as slower ramps on V_{IN} during start-up. As with other LDOs, the output may overshoot on recovery from these conditions. A ramping input supply causes an LDO to overshoot on start-up, as shown in 图 7-2, when the slew rate and voltage levels are in the correct range. Use an enable signal to avoid this condition.

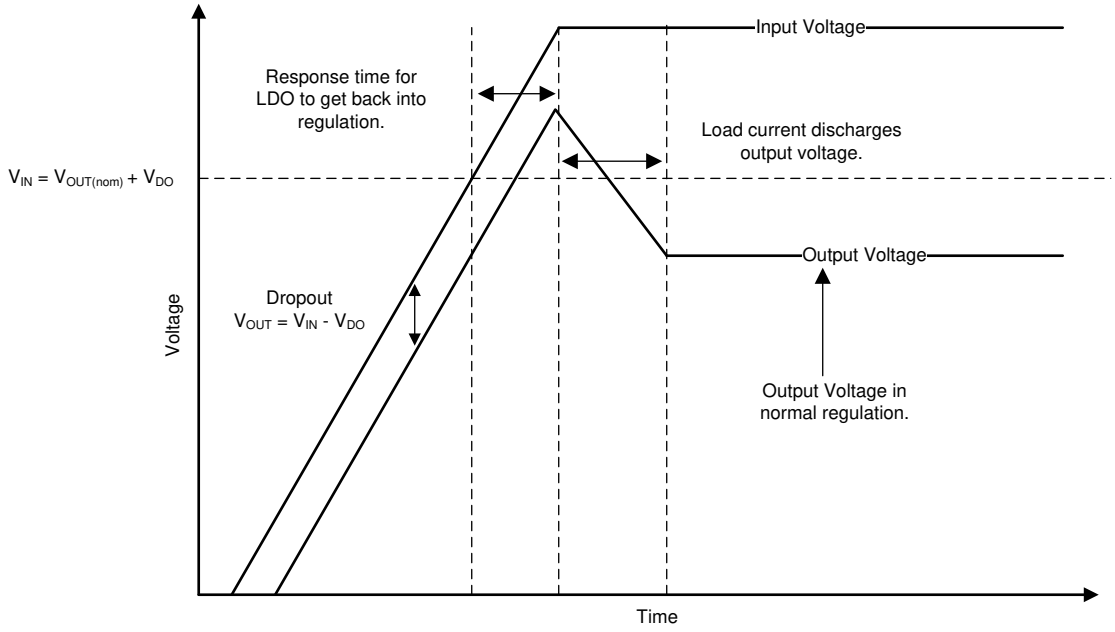


图 7-2. Start-Up Into Dropout

Line transients out of dropout can also cause overshoot on the output of the regulator. These overshoots are caused by the error amplifier having to drive the gate capacitance of the pass element and bring the gate back to the correct voltage for proper regulation. 图 7-3 illustrates what is happening internally with the gate voltage and how overshoot can be caused during operation. When the LDO is placed in dropout, the gate voltage (VGS) is pulled all the way down to ground to give the pass device the lowest on-resistance as possible. However, if a line transient occurs when the device is in dropout, the loop is not in regulation and can cause the output to overshoot until the loop responds and the output current pulls the output voltage back down into regulation. If these transients are not acceptable, then continue to add input capacitance in the system until the transient is slow enough to reduce the overshoot.

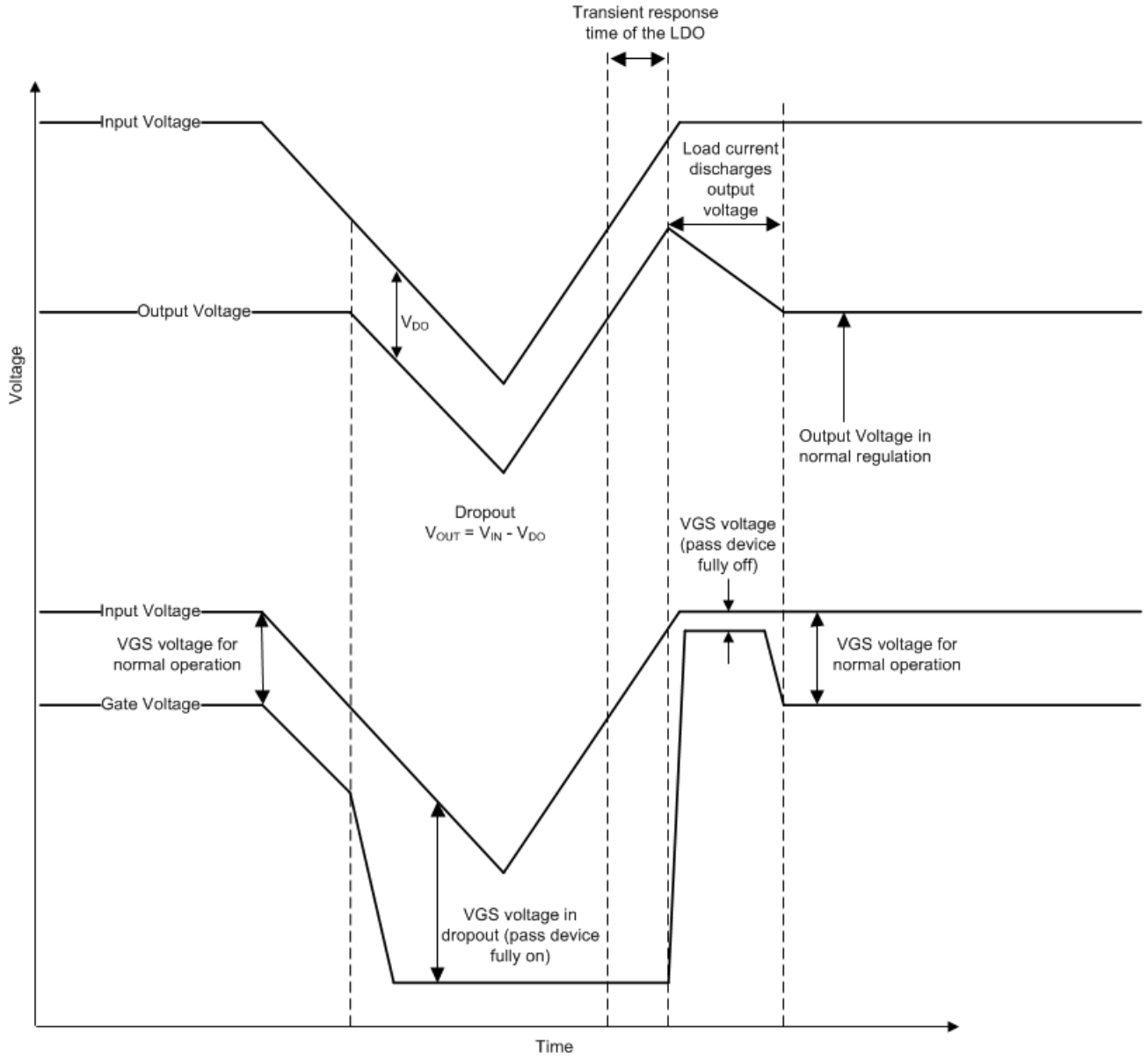


图 7-3. Line Transients From Dropout

7.1.5 Reverse Current

As with most LDOs, excessive reverse current can damage this device.

Reverse current flows through the body diode on the pass element instead of the normal conducting channel. At high magnitudes, this current flow degrades the long-term reliability of the device, as a result of one of the following conditions:

- Degradation caused by electromigration
- Excessive heat dissipation
- Potential for a latch-up condition

Conditions where reverse current can occur are outlined in this section, all of which can exceed the absolute maximum rating of $V_{OUT} > V_{IN} + 0.3$ V:

- If the device has a large C_{OUT} and the input supply collapses with little or no load current

- The output is biased when the input supply is not established
- The output is biased above the input supply

If reverse current flow is expected in the application, external protection must be used to protect the device. 图 7-4 shows one approach of protecting the device.

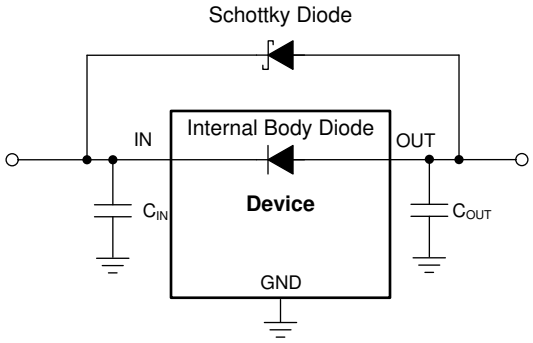


图 7-4. Example Circuit for Reverse Current Protection Using a Schottky Diode

7.1.6 Power Dissipation (P_D)

Circuit reliability requires consideration of the device power dissipation, location of the circuit on the printed circuit board (PCB), and correct sizing of the thermal plane. The PCB area around the regulator must have few or no other heat-generating devices that cause added thermal stress.

To first-order approximation, power dissipation in the regulator depends on the input-to-output voltage difference and load conditions. 方程式 4 calculates power dissipation (P_D).

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} \quad (4)$$

备注

Power dissipation can be minimized, and therefore greater efficiency can be achieved, by correct selection of the system voltage rails. For the lowest power dissipation use the minimum input voltage required for correct output regulation.

For devices with a thermal pad, the primary heat conduction path for the device package is through the thermal pad to the PCB. Solder the thermal pad to a copper pad area under the device. This pad area must contain an array of plated vias that conduct heat to additional copper planes for increased heat dissipation.

The maximum power dissipation determines the maximum allowable ambient temperature (T_A) for the device. According to 方程式 5, power dissipation and junction temperature are most often related by the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance ($R_{\theta JA}$) of the combined PCB and device package and the temperature of the ambient air (T_A).

$$T_J = T_A + (R_{\theta JA} \times P_D) \quad (5)$$

Thermal resistance ($R_{\theta JA}$) is highly dependent on the heat-spreading capability built into the particular PCB design, and therefore varies according to the total copper area, copper weight, and location of the planes. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance listed in the *Thermal Information* table is determined by the JEDEC standard PCB and copper-spreading area, and is used as a relative measure of package thermal performance.

图 7-5 and 图 7-6 show the functions of $R_{\theta JA}$ and ψ_{JB} versus copper area and thickness. These plots are generated with a 101.6-mm × 101.6-mm × 1.6-mm PCB of two and four layers. For the four layer board, the inner planes use 1-oz copper thickness. Outer layers are simulated with both 1-oz and 2-oz copper thickness. A 2 x 1 array of thermal vias of 300-µm drill diameter and 25-µm copper (Cu) plating is located beneath the thermal pad of the device. The thermal vias connect the top layer, the bottom layer and, in the case of the 4-layer board, the first inner GND plane. Each of the layers has a copper plane of equal area, as shown in 图 7-7.

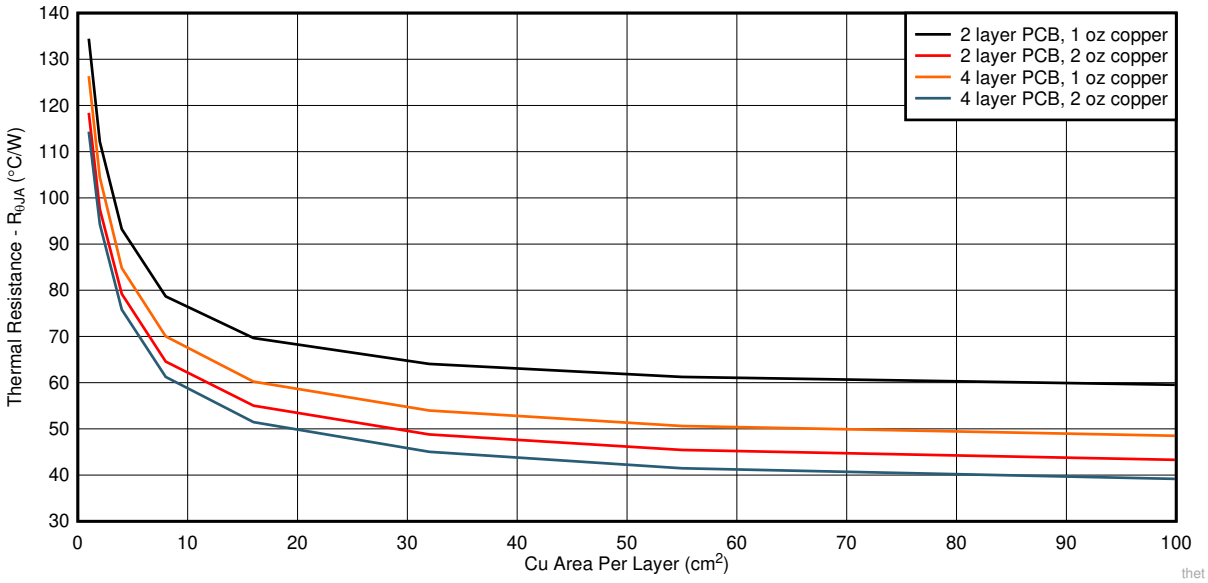


图 7-5. $R_{\theta JA}$ versus Cu Area for the WSON (DRV) Package

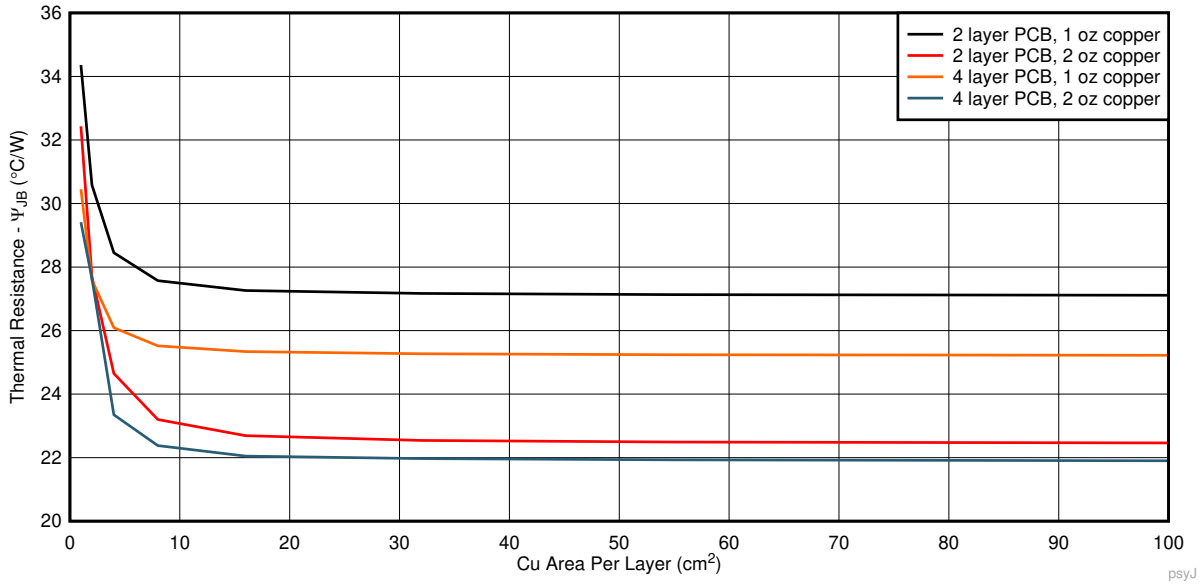


图 7-6. ψ_{JB} versus Cu Area for the WSON (DRV) Package

As shown in 图 7-7, each of the layers has a copper plane of equal area.

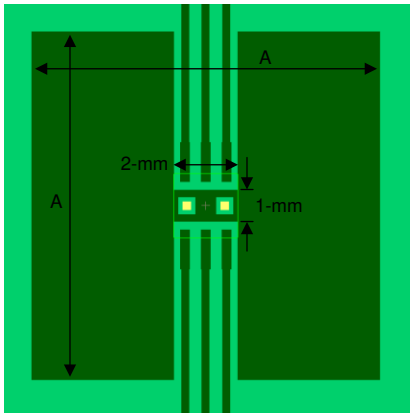


图 7-7. Board Parameters Used for Simulation

For a more comprehensive study of how thermal resistance varies with copper area and thickness, see the *An Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Board Layout on LDO Thermal Performance* application note. As shown in 图 7-8, modifying board layout to be more thermally enhanced can lower the $R_{\theta JA}$ value from 80.3°C/W to 46.8°C/W or better.

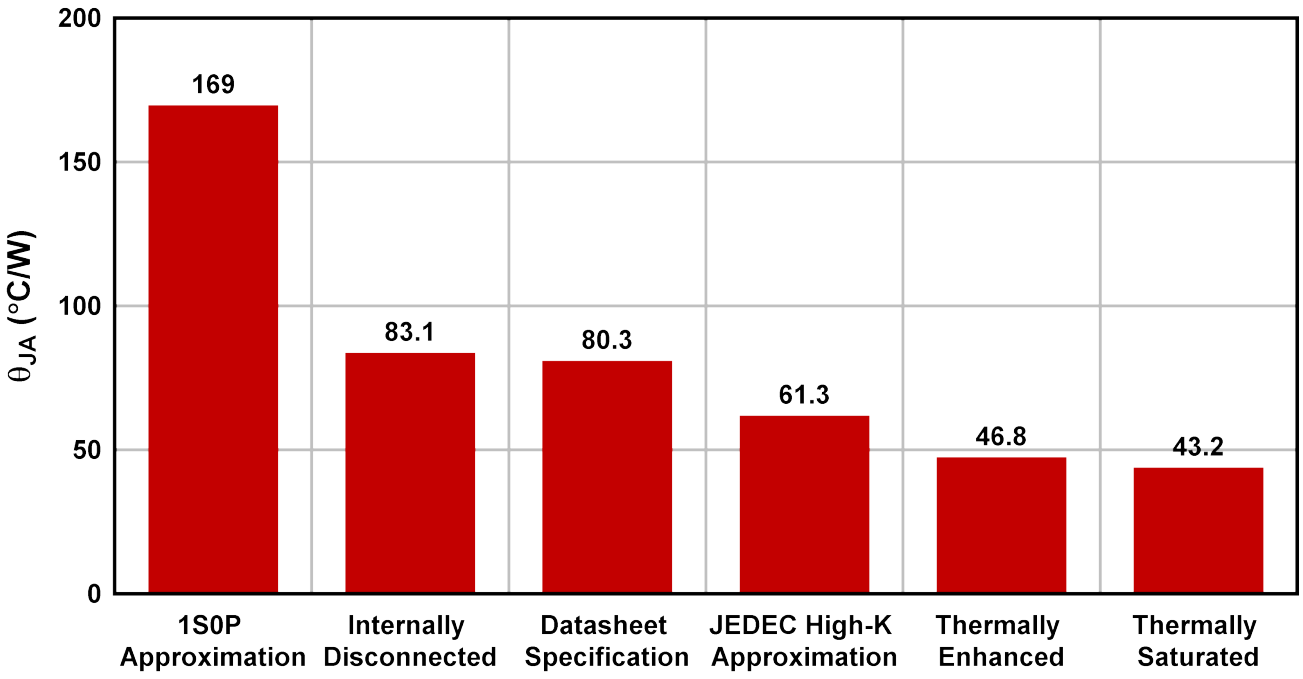


图 7-8. TPS746-Q1 (WSON) $R_{\theta JA}$ vs Board Layout

7.1.7 Power-Good Function

The power-good circuit monitors the voltage at the feedback pin to indicate the status of the output voltage. When the output voltage falls below the PG threshold voltage (PG_{LTH}), the PG pin open-drain output engages and pulls the PG pin close to GND. When the output voltage exceeds PG_{HTH}, the PG pin becomes high impedance. The open-drain output requires a pullup resistor. By connecting a pullup resistor to an external

supply, any downstream device can receive power-good as a logic signal that can be used for sequencing. Additionally, the open-drain output can be tied to other open-drain outputs to implement AND logic. Make sure that the external pullup supply voltage results in a valid logic signal for the receiving device. Using a pullup resistor from 10 kΩ to 100 kΩ is recommended. The push-pull power-good output option does not require the pullup resistor and instead has a high logic signal that correlates with the output voltage of the device. The push-pull option is supported only for $V_{OUT} \geqslant 1.0$ V. Do not tie the push-pull output to other logic outputs.

When using a feed-forward capacitor (C_{FF}), the time constant for the LDO startup is increased whereas the power-good output time constant stays the same, possibly resulting in an invalid status of the power-good output. To avoid this issue, and to receive a valid PG output, make sure that the time constant of both the LDO startup and the power-good output match, which can be done by adding a capacitor in parallel with the power-good pullup resistor. For more information, see the *Pros and Cons of Using a Feedforward Capacitor with a Low-Dropout Regulator* application note.

The state of PG is only valid when the device operates above the minimum input voltage of the device and power-good is asserted, regardless of the output voltage state when the input voltage falls below the UVLO threshold minus the UVLO hysteresis. When the input voltage falls below approximately 0.8 V, there is not enough gate drive voltage to keep the open-drain, power-good device turned on and the power-good output pulled high. Connecting the power-good pullup resistor to the output voltage can help minimize this effect.

7.1.8 Feed-Forward Capacitor (C_{FF})

For the adjustable-voltage version device, a feed-forward capacitor (C_{FF}) can be connected from the OUT pin to the FB pin. C_{FF} improves transient, noise, and PSRR performance, but is not required for regulator stability. Recommended C_{FF} values are listed in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. A higher capacitance C_{FF} can be used; however, the startup time increases. For a detailed description of C_{FF} tradeoffs, see the *Pros and Cons of Using a Feedforward Capacitor with a Low-Dropout Regulator* application note.

7.1.9 Start-Up Sequencing

If V_{EN} is greater than V_{UVLO} rising (min), the input pin (IN) must sink 1 mA of current to avoid the device being turned on with a floating input pin.

7.2 Typical Application

图 7-9 shows the typical application circuit for the TPS746P-Q1. Input and output capacitances must be at least 1 µF.

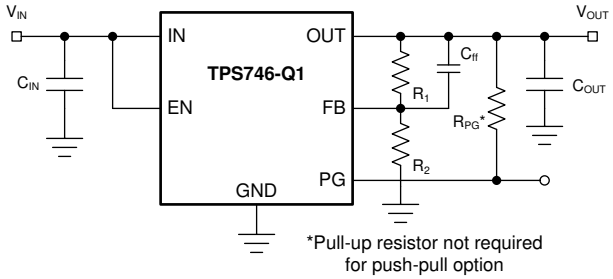


图 7-9. TPS746-Q1 Typical Application

7.2.1 Design Requirements

Use the parameters listed in 表 7-1 for typical linear regulator applications.

表 7-1. Design Parameters

PARAMETER	DESIGN REQUIREMENT
Input voltage	3.8 V
Output voltage	3.3 V, ±1%
Input current	1.2 A (maximum)
Output load	1-A DC
Maximum ambient temperature	70°C

7.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Input and output capacitors are required to achieve the output voltage transient requirements. Capacitance values of 2.2 µF are selected to give the maximum output capacitance in a small, low-cost package; see the *Input and Output Capacitor Selection* section for details.

图 7-1 illustrates the output voltage of the TPS746-Q1. Set the output voltage using the resistor divider; see the *Adjustable Device Feedback Resistors* section for details.

7.2.2.1 Input Current

During normal operation, the input current to the LDO is approximately equal to the output current of the LDO. During startup, the input current is higher as a result of the inrush current charging the output capacitor. Use 方程式 6 to calculate the current through the input.

$$I_{OUT(t)} = \left[\frac{C_{OUT} \times dV_{OUT}(t)}{dt}\right] + \left[\frac{V_{OUT}(t)}{R_{LOAD}}\right] \quad (6)$$

where:

- $V_{OUT}(t)$ is the instantaneous output voltage of the turn-on ramp
- $dV_{OUT}(t) / dt$ is the slope of the V_{OUT} ramp
- R_{LOAD} is the resistive load impedance

7.2.2.2 Thermal Dissipation

The junction temperature can be determined using the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance ($R_{\theta JA}$) and the total power dissipation (P_D). Use 方程式 7 to calculate the power dissipation. Multiply P_D by $R_{\theta JA}$ as 方程式 8 shows and add the ambient temperature (T_A) to calculate the junction temperature (T_J).

$$P_D = (I_{GND} + I_{OUT}) \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \quad (7)$$

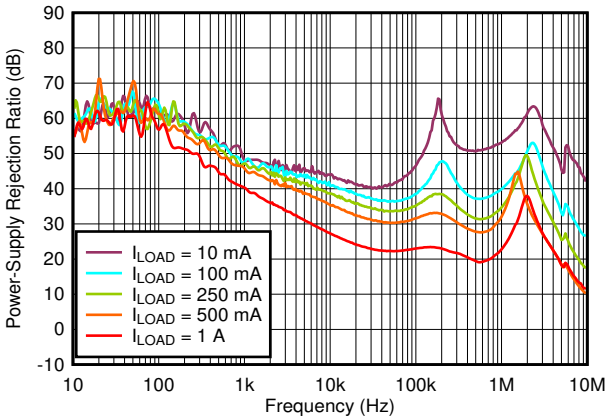
$$T_J = R_{\theta JA} \times P_D + T_A \quad (8)$$

Calculate the maximum ambient temperature as 方程式 9 shows if the ($T_{J(MAX)}$) value does not exceed 125°C. 方程式 10 calculates the maximum ambient temperature with a value of 109.85°C.

$$T_{A(MAX)} = T_{J(MAX)} - R_{\theta JA} \times P_D \quad (9)$$

$$T_{A(MAX)} = 150°C - 80.3°C/W \times (3.8\ V - 3.3\ V) \times (1\ A) = 109.85°C \quad (10)$$

7.2.3 Application Curve



V_{IN} = 3.8 V, V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, C_{OUT} = 2.2 µF

图 7-10. PSRR vs Frequency and I_{LOAD}

7.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The TPS745-Q1 is designed to operate from an input voltage supply range from 1.5 V to 6.0 V. The input voltage range provides adequate headroom in order for the device to have a regulated output. This input supply must be well regulated. If the input supply is noisy, additional input capacitors with low ESR may help improve output noise performance. Connect a low output impedance power supply directly to the IN pin of the TPS746-Q1.

7.4 Layout

7.4.1 Layout Guidelines

- Place input and output capacitors as close to the device as possible.
- Use copper planes for device connections in order to optimize thermal performance.
- Place thermal vias around the device to distribute heat.
- Place a tented thermal via directly beneath the thermal pad of the DRV or DRB package. An untented via can wick solder or solder paste away from the thermal pad joint during the soldering process, leading to a compromised solder joint on the thermal pad.

7.4.2 Layout Examples

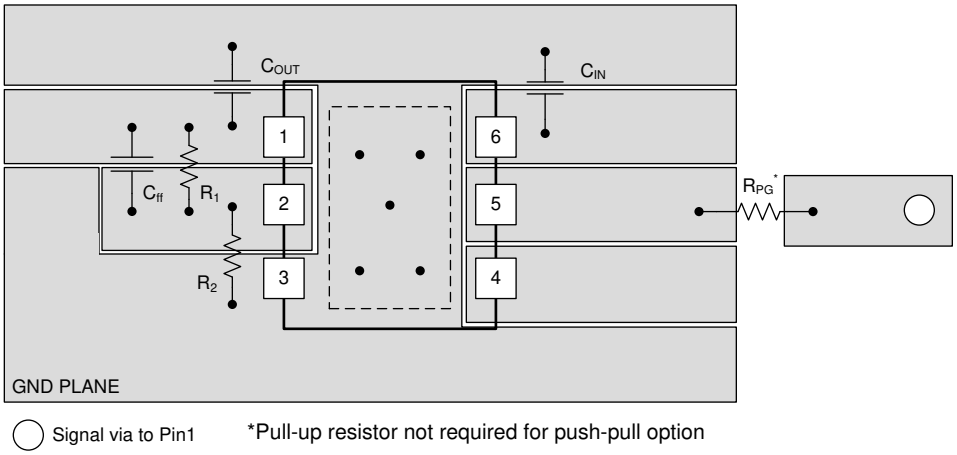


图 7-11. Layout Example for the DRV Package

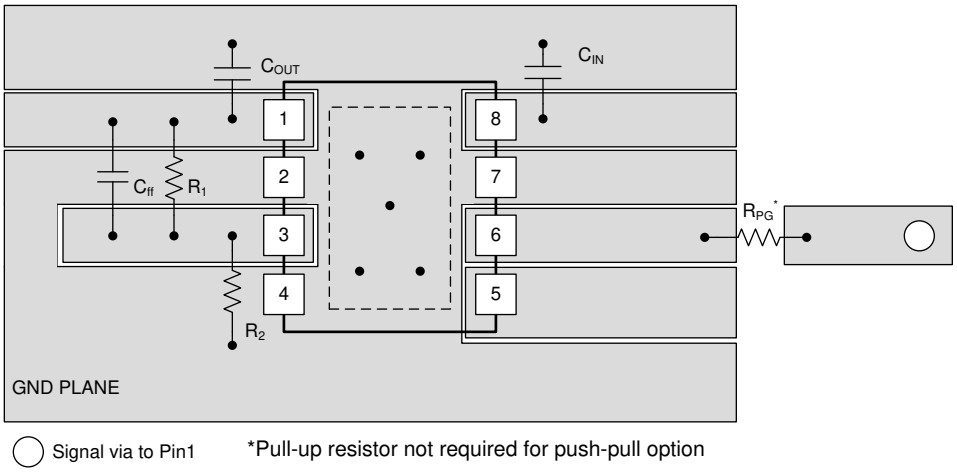


图 7-12. Layout Example for the DRB package

8 Device and Documentation Support

8.1 Device Support

8.1.1 Device Nomenclature

表 8-1. Device Nomenclature (1) (2)

PRODUCT	V_{OUT}
TPS746)**xx(x)PvQWyyyzQ1**	**xx(x)** is the nominal output voltage. For output voltages with a resolution of 100 mV, two digits are used in the ordering number; otherwise, three digits are used (for example, 28 = 2.8 V; 125 = 1.25 V; 01 = adjustable). **P** indicates an active output discharge feature. All members of the TPS746 family will actively discharge the output when the device is disabled. **v** indicates the topology of the power-good output and the timing associated with the power-good delay. • If unused, indicates an open-drain power-good output with a 150-µs delay. • If **B**, indicates an open-drain, power-good output with a 5-ms delay. • If **C**, indicates a push-pull, power-good output with a 150-µs delay. **Q** indicates that this device is a Grade-1 device in accordance with the AEC-Q100 standard. **W** indicates the package has wettable flanks. **yyy** is the package designator. **z** is the package quantity. R is for reel (3000 pieces). **Q1** indicates that this device is an automotive grade (AEC-Q100) device.

(1) For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or visit the device product folder on www.ti.com.
(2) Output voltages from 0.65 V to 5.0 V in 50-mV increments are available. Contact the factory for details and availability.

8.2 Documentation Support

8.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- Texas Instruments, *Pros and Cons of Using a Feedforward Capacitor with a Low-Dropout Regulator* application note
- Texas Instruments, *An Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Board Layout on LDO Thermal Performance* application note

8.3 接收文档更新通知

要接收文档更新通知，请导航至 ti.com 上的器件产品文件夹。点击*通知* 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。

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ESD 的损坏小至导致微小的性能降级，大至整个器件故障。精密的集成电路可能更容易受到损坏，这是因为非常细微的参数更改都可能会导致器件与其发布的规格不相符。

8.7 术语表

TI 术语表　　本术语表列出并解释了术语、首字母缩略词和定义。

9 Revision History

注：以前版本的页码可能与当前版本的页码不同

Changes from Revision C (May 2022) to Revision D (April 2025)	Page
• Added new VLO spec line for TPS74601PQWDRBRQ1	5

Changes from Revision B (January 2021) to Revision C (May 2022)	Page
• 将 DRB $R_{\theta JA}$ 从 *62.0°C/W* 更改为 *55.5°C/W* 并添加了功能安全要点	1
• 通篇将 DRB 封装的 *WSON* 更改为 *VSON*	1
• Updated thermal table to reflect correct values and package name	5

10 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable 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)
TPS74601PBQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	Call TI	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1S46
TPS74601PBQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	Call TI	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1S46
TPS74601PCQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	Call TI	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1OZ6
TPS74601PCQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	Call TI	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1OZ6
TPS74601PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74601P
TPS74601PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74601P
TPS74601PQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1OW6
TPS74601PQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1OW6
TPS74610PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74610P
TPS74610PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74610P
TPS74610PQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SG6
TPS74610PQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SG6
TPS746115PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	746115
TPS746115PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	746115
TPS74611PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74611P
TPS74611PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74611P
TPS74611PQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SH6
TPS74611PQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SH6
TPS746125PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	746125
TPS746125PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	746125
TPS74612PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74612P
TPS74612PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74612P
TPS74612PQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SI6
TPS74612PQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SI6
TPS746135PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	746135
TPS746135PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	746135
TPS74613PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74613P
TPS74613PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74613P
TPS74615PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74615P

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)
TPS74615PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74615P
TPS74615PQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SJ6
TPS74615PQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SJ6
TPS74617PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74617P
TPS74617PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74617P
TPS74618PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74618P
TPS74618PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74618P
TPS74618PQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SK6
TPS74618PQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SK6
TPS74625PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74625P
TPS74625PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74625P
TPS74625PQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SL6
TPS74625PQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SL6
TPS74628PQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SM6
TPS74628PQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SM6
TPS74629PQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SN6
TPS74629PQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1SN6
TPS74630PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74630P
TPS74630PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74630P
TPS74633PCQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	Call TI	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1P16
TPS74633PCQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	Call TI	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1P16
TPS74633PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74633P
TPS74633PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74633P
TPS74633PQWDRVRQ1	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1OX6
TPS74633PQWDRVRQ1.A	Active	Production	WSON (DRV) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1OX6
TPS74634PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74634P
TPS74634PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74634P
TPS74650PQWDRBRQ1	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74650P
TPS74650PQWDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	74650P

(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.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS746-Q1 :

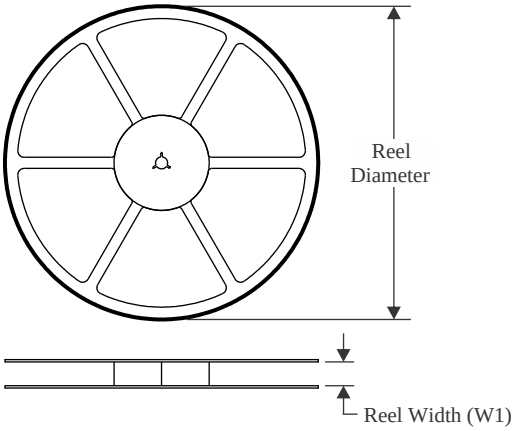
- Catalog : TPS746

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

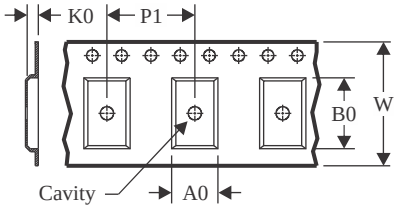
- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

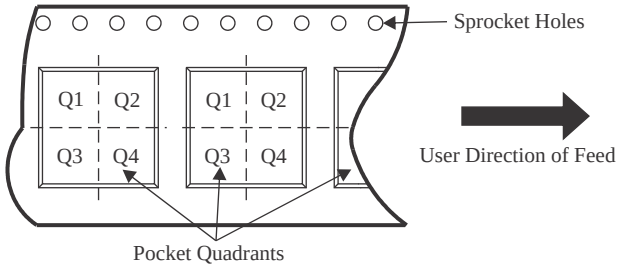


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

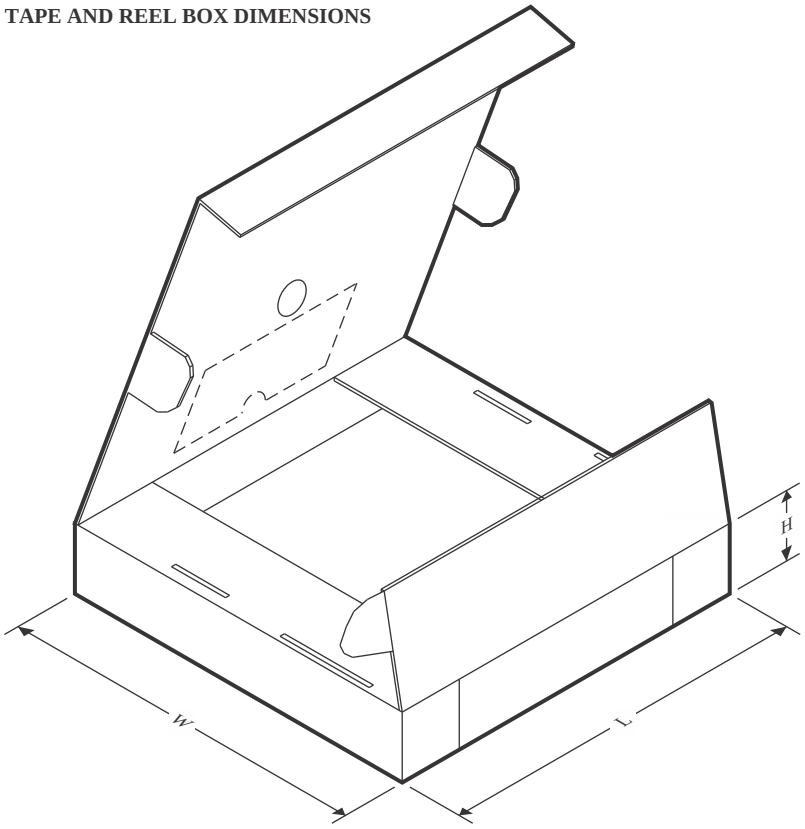


*All dimensions are nominal

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
TPS74601PBQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS74601PCQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS74601PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74601PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS74610PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74610PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS746115PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74611PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74611PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS746125PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74612PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74612PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS746135PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74613PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74615PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74615PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2

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
TPS74617PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74618PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74618PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS74625PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74625PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS74628PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS74629PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS74630PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74633PCQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS74633PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74633PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS74634PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS74650PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



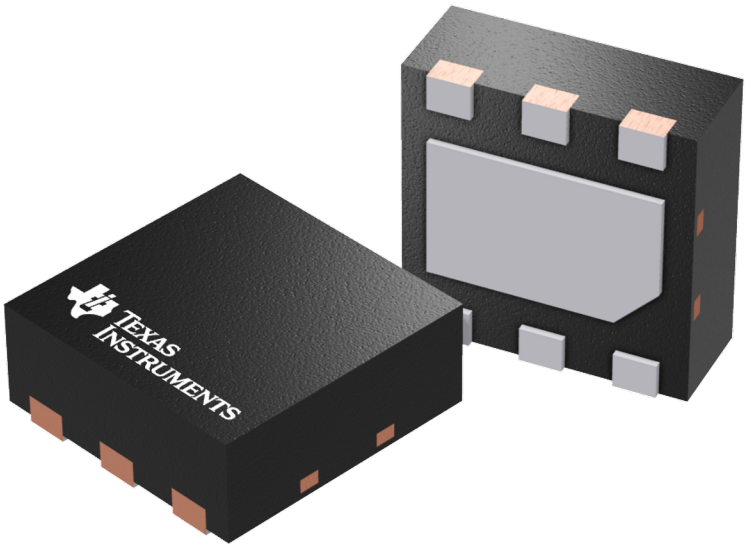
*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS74601PBQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS74601PCQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS74601PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74601PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS74610PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74610PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS746115PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74611PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74611PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS746125PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74612PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74612PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS746135PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74613PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74615PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74615PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS74617PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74618PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS74618PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS74625PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74625PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS74628PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS74629PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS74630PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74633PCQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS74633PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74633PQWDRVRQ1	WSON	DRV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TPS74634PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS74650PQWDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0

DRV 6 WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



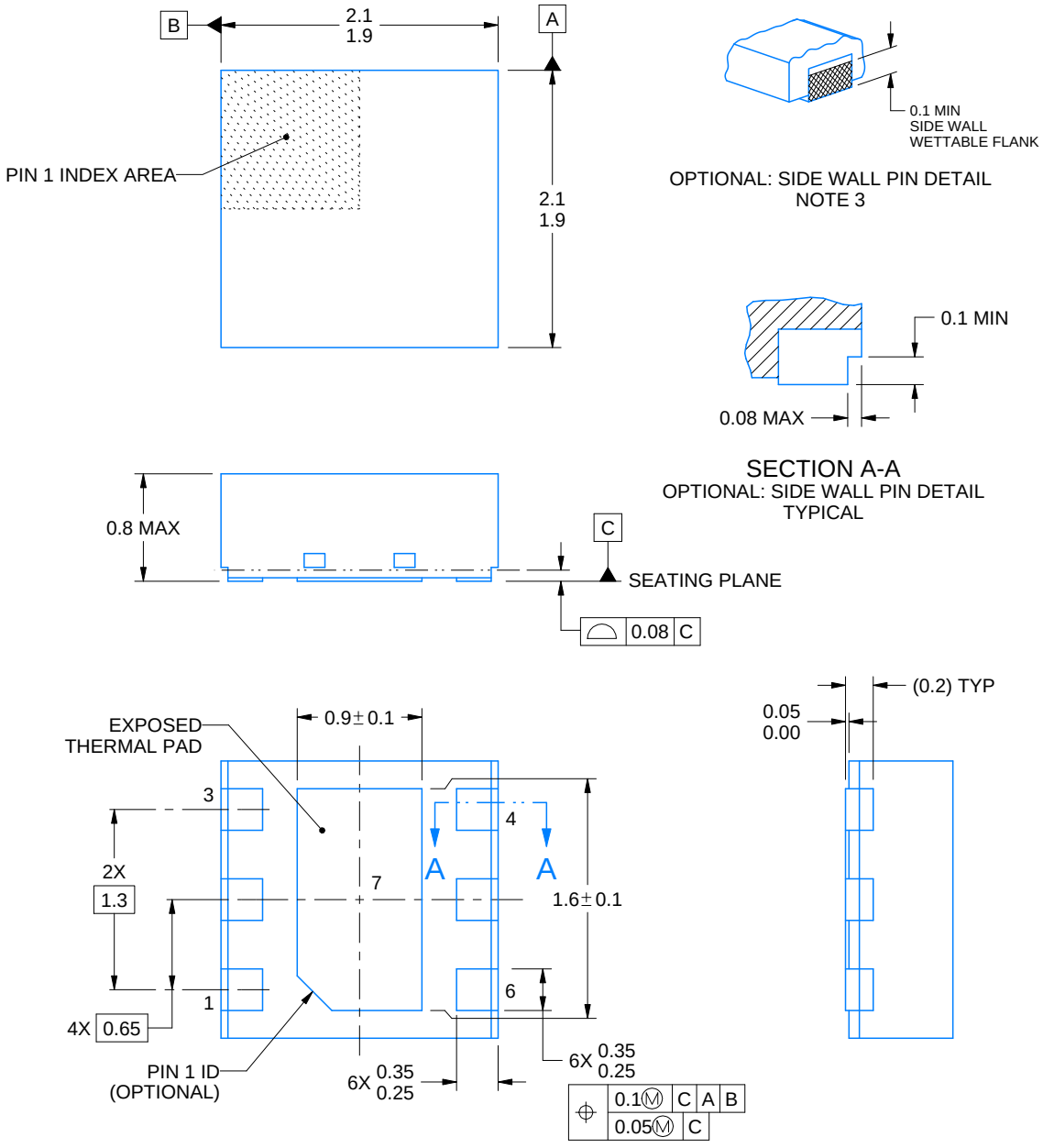
Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

DRV0006C

PACKAGE OUTLINE

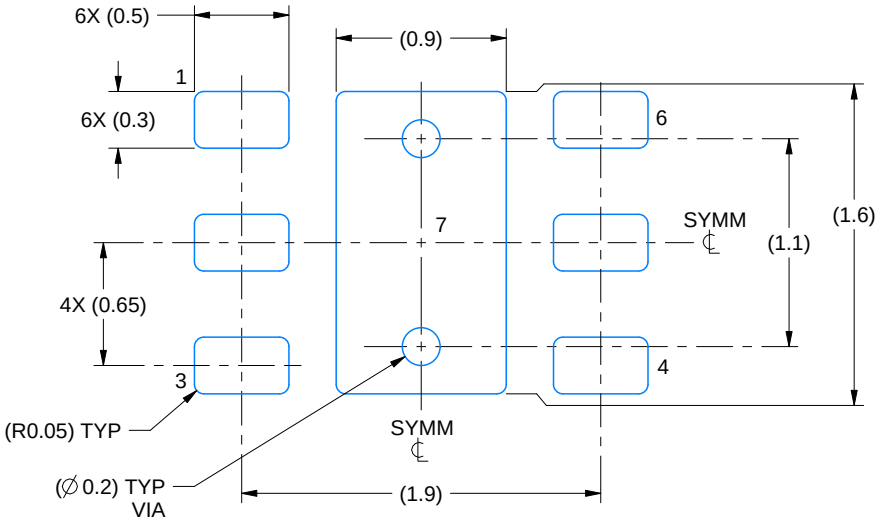
WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD

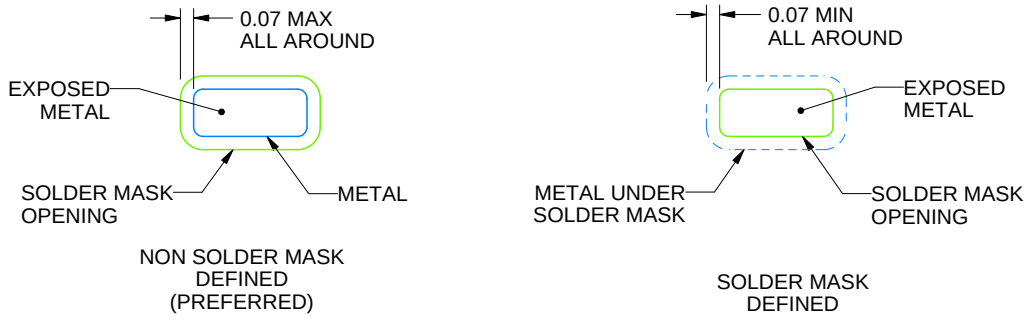


NOTES:

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. Minimum 0.1 mm solder wetting on pin side wall. Available for wettable flank version only.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:25X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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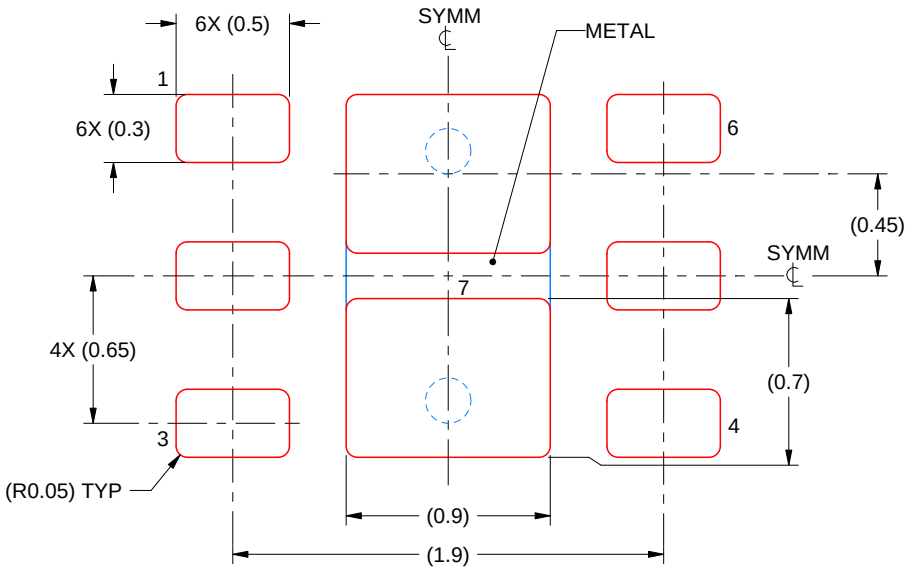
NOTES: (continued)

4. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD #7:
88% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
SCALE:30X

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NOTES: (continued)

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

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

DRB 8

VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD

Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

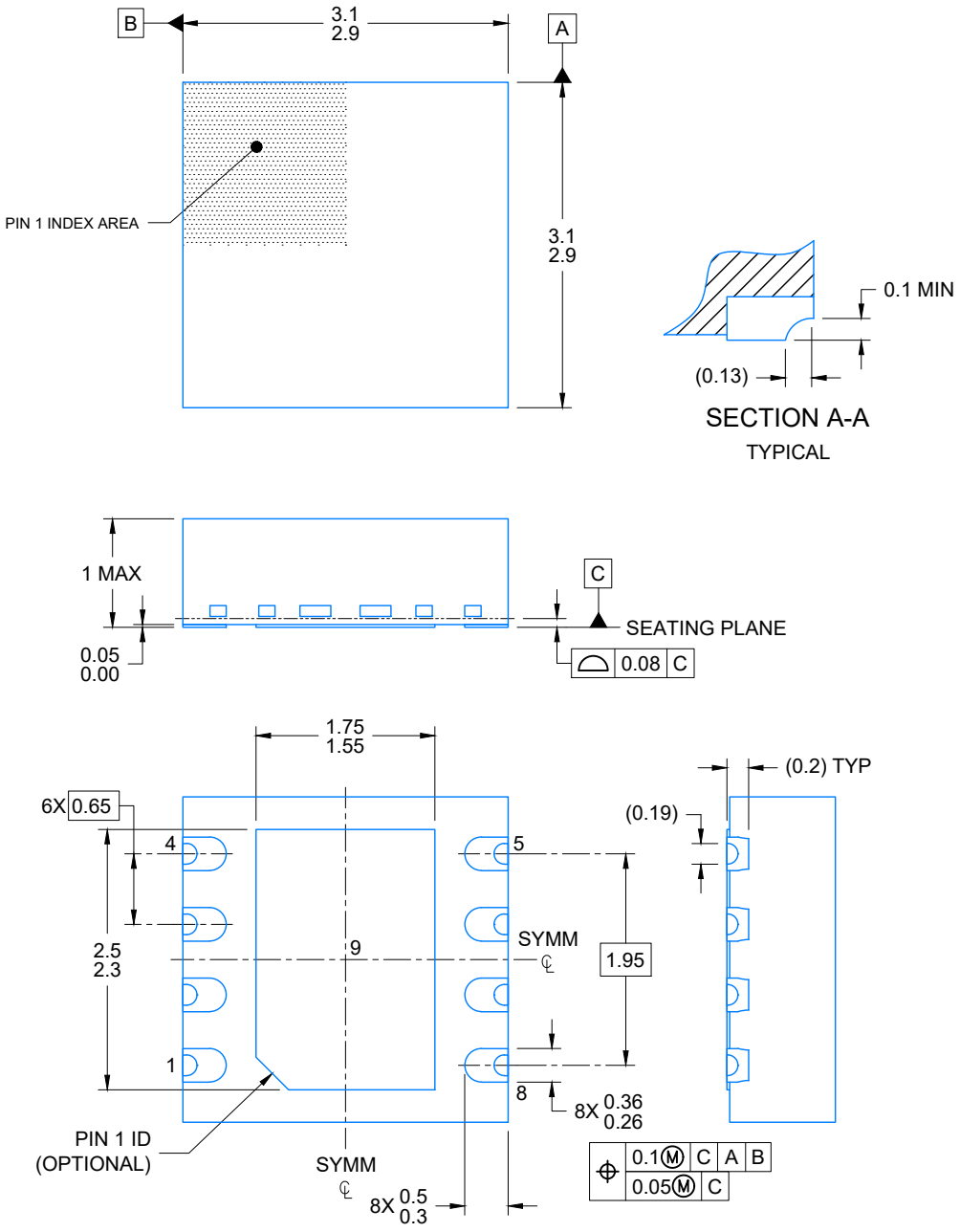
4203482/L

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DRB0008J

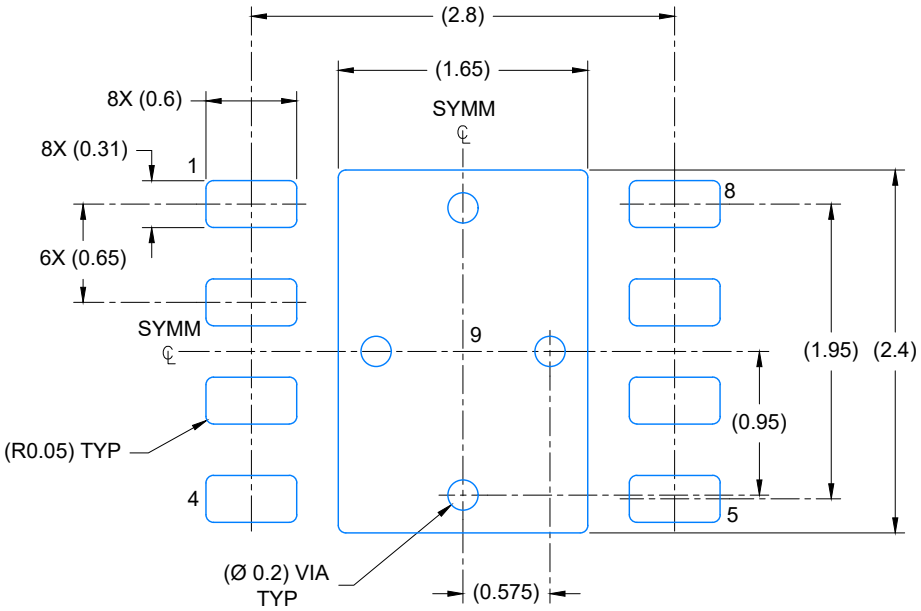
VSON - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK- NO LEAD

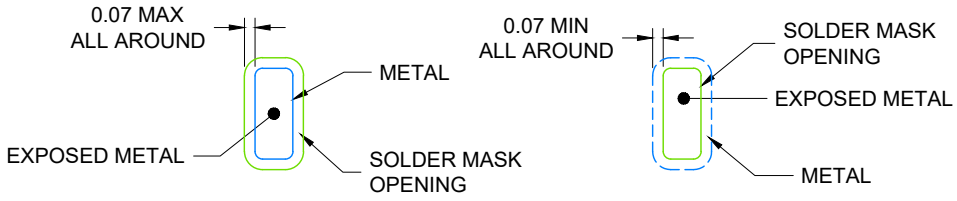


NOTES:

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. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical performance.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 20X



NON- SOLDER MASK
DEFINED
(PREFERRED)

SOLDER MASK
DEFINED

SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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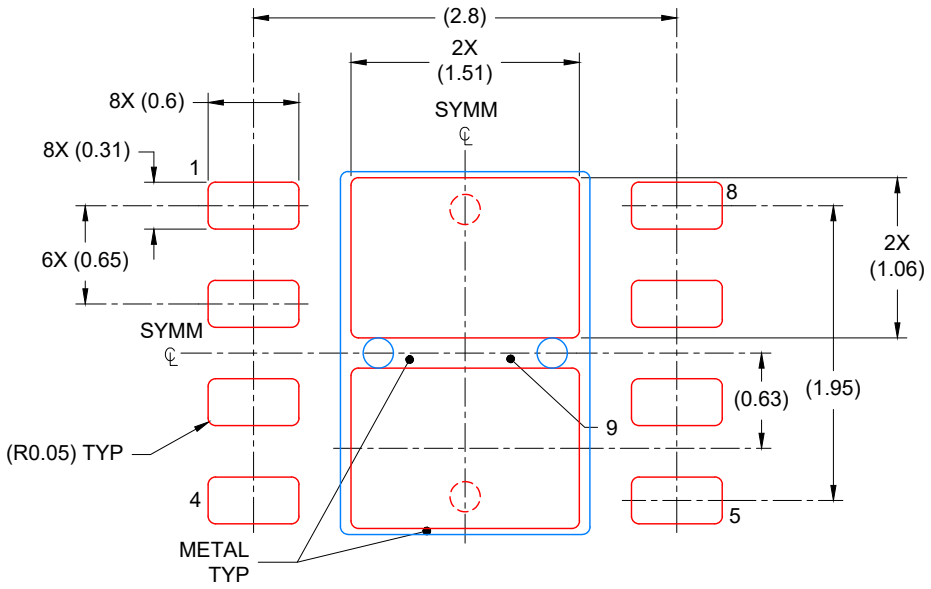
NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD
81% PRINTED COVERAGE BY AREA
SCALE: 20X

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NOTES: (continued)

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

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最后更新日期：2025 年 10 月