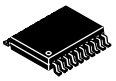


Typical Size
6,4 mm X 6,6 mm

3-V TO 6-V INPUT, 3-A OUTPUT TRACKING SYNCHRONOUS BUCK PWM SWITCHER WITH INTEGRATED FETs (SWIFT™) FOR SEQUENCING

FEATURES

- **Power-Up/Down Tracking for Sequencing**
- **60-mΩ MOSFET Switches for High Efficiency at 3-A Continuous Output Source or Sink Current**
- **Wide PWM Frequency: Fixed 350 kHz or Adjustable 280 kHz to 700 kHz**
- **Power Good and Enable**
- **Load Protected by Peak Current Limit and Thermal Shutdown**
- **Integrated Solution Reduces Board Area and Component Count**

APPLICATIONS

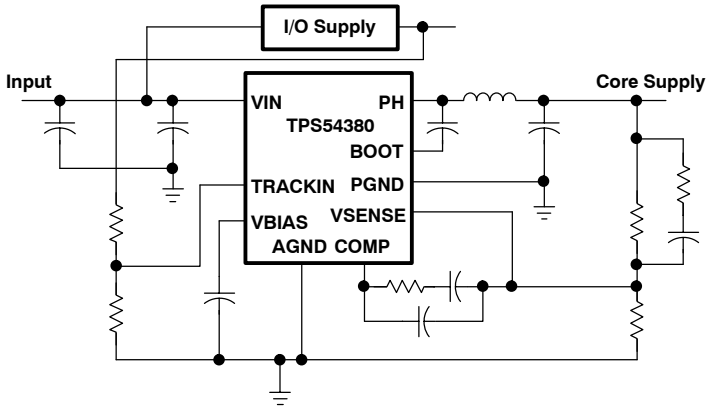
- **Low-Voltage, High-Density Distributed Power Systems**
- **Point of Load Regulation for High-Performance DSPs, FPGAs, ASICs, and Microprocessors Requiring Sequencing**
- **Broadband, Networking, and Optical Communications Infrastructure**

DESCRIPTION

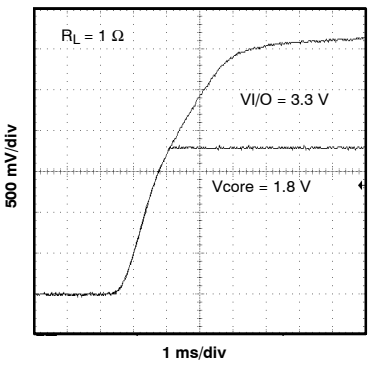
As a member of the SWIFT™ family of dc/dc regulators, the TPS54380 low-input voltage, high-output current, synchronous buck PWM converter integrates all required active components. Using the TRACKIN pin with other regulators, simultaneous power up and down are easily implemented. Included on the substrate with the listed features are a true, high-performance, voltage error amplifier that enables maximum performance and flexibility in choosing the output filter L and C components; an undervoltage-lockout circuit to prevent start-up until the input voltage reaches 3 V; an internally or externally set slow-start circuit to limit inrush currents; and a power-good output useful for processor/logic reset.

The TPS54380 is available in a thermally enhanced 20-pin TSSOP (PWP) PowerPAD™ package, which eliminates bulky heatsinks. TI provides evaluation modules and the SWIFT™ designer software tool to aid in quickly achieving high-performance power supply designs to meet aggressive equipment development cycles.

SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC



START-UP WAVEFORM



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

ORDERING INFORMATION

T_A	OUTPUT VOLTAGE	PACKAGE	PART NUMBER
–40°C to 85°C	0.9 V to 3.3 V	Plastic HTSSOP (PWP)(1)	TPS54380PWP

(1) The PWP package is also available taped and reeled. Add an R suffix to the device type (i.e., TPS54380PWPR). See the application section of the data sheet for PowerPAD drawing and layout information.
(2) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

		TPS54380	UNIT
Input voltage range, V_I	VIN, ENA	–0.3 to 7	V
	RT	–0.3 to 6	
	VSENSE, TRACKIN	–0.3 to 4	
	BOOT	–0.3 to 17	
Output voltage range, V_O	VBIAS, COMP, PWRGD	–0.3 to 7	V
	PH	–0.6 to 10	
Source current, I_O	PH	Internally Limited	
	COMP, VBIAS	6	mA
Sink current, I_S	PH	6	A
	COMP	6	mA
	ENA, PWRGD	10	
Voltage differential	AGND to PGND	±0.3	V
Operating virtual junction temperature range, T_J		–40 to 125	°C
Storage temperature, T_{stg}		–65 to 150	°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds		300	°C

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

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, V_I	3		6	V
Operating junction temperature, T_J	–40		125	°C

DISSIPATION RATINGS(1)(2)

PACKAGE	THERMAL IMPEDANCE JUNCTION-TO-AMBIENT	T_A = 25°C POWER RATING	T_A = 70°C POWER RATING	T_A = 85°C POWER RATING
20-Pin PWP with solder	26 °C/W	3.85 W(3)	2.12 W	1.54 W
20-Pin PWP without solder	57.5 °C/W	1.73 W	0.96 W	0.69 W

(1) For more information on the PWP package, see TI technical brief, literature number SLMA002.
(2) Test board conditions:
1. 3-inch x 3-inch, 2 layers, thickness: 0.062 inch
2. 1.5-oz. copper traces located on the top of the PCB
3. 1.5-oz. copper ground plane on the bottom of the PCB
4. 10 thermal vias (see “Recommended Land Pattern” in applications section of this data sheet)
(3) Maximum power dissipation may be limited by overcurrent protection.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over operating free-air temperature range unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SUPPLY VOLTAGE, VIN						
	Input voltage range, VIN		3.0		6.0	V
$I_{(Q)}$	Quiescent current	f_s = 350 kHz, RT open, PH pin open		6.2	9.6	mA
		f_s = 500 kHz, RT = 100 kΩ, PH pin open		8.4	12.8	
		Shutdown, ENA = 0 V		1	1.4	
UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT						
	Start threshold voltage, UVLO			2.95	3.0	V
	Stop threshold voltage, UVLO		2.70	2.80		V
	Hysteresis voltage, UVLO		0.14	0.16		V
	Rising and falling edge deglitch, UVLO(1)			2.5		µs
BIAS VOLTAGE						
	Output voltage, VBIAS	$I_{(VBIAS)}$ = 0	2.70	2.80	2.90	V
	Output current, VBIAS (2)				100	µA
CUMULATIVE REFERENCE						
V_{ref}	Accuracy		0.882	0.891	0.900	V
REGULATION						
	Line regulation(1)(3)	I_L = 1.5 A, f_s = 350 kHz, T_J = 85°C			0.07	%/V
		I_L = 1.5 A, f_s = 550 kHz, T_J = 85°C			0.07	
	Load regulation(1)(3)	I_L = 0 A to 3 A, f_s = 350 kHz, T_J = 85°C			0.03	%/A
		I_L = 0 A to 3 A, f_s = 550 kHz, T_J = 85°C			0.03	
OSCILLATOR						
	Internally set—free running frequency	RT open	280	350	420	kHz
	Externally set—free running frequency range	RT = 180 kΩ (1% resistor to AGND)(1)	252	280	308	kHz
		RT = 100 kΩ (1% resistor to AGND)	460	500	540	
		RT = 68 kΩ (1% resistor to AGND)(1)	663	700	762	
	Ramp valley(1)			0.75		V
	Ramp amplitude (peak-to-peak)(1)			1		V
	Minimum controllable on time(1)				200	ns
	Maximum duty cycle		90%			

(1) Specified by design
(2) Static resistive loads only
(3) Specified by the circuit used in Figure 10

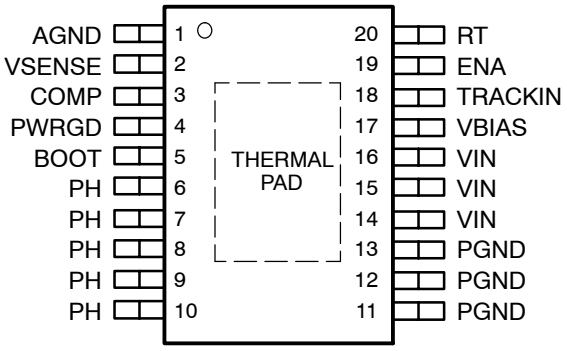
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

over operating free-air temperature range unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
ERROR AMPLIFIER						
	Error amplifier open-loop voltage gain	1 kΩ COMP to AGND(1)	90	110		dB
	Error amplifier unity gain bandwidth	Parallel 10 kΩ, 160 pF COMP to AGND(1)	3	5		MHz
	Error amplifier common mode input voltage range	Powered by internal LDO(1)	0		VBIAS	V
	Input bias current, VSENSE	VSENSE = V_{ref}		60	250	nA
	Output voltage slew rate (symmetric), COMP(1)		1.0	1.4		V/μs
PWM COMPARATOR						
	PWM comparator propagation delay time, PWM comparator input to PH pin (excluding dead-time)	10-mV overdrive(1)		70	85	ns
ENABLE						
	Enable threshold voltage, ENA		0.82	1.20	1.40	V
	Enable hysteresis voltage, ENA			0.03		V
	Falling edge deglitch, ENA(1)			2.5		μs
	Leakage current, ENA	V_I = 5.5 V			1	μA
POWER GOOD						
	Power-good threshold voltage	VSENSE falling		90		%V_{ref}
	Power-good hysteresis voltage(1)			3		%V_{ref}
	Power-good falling edge deglitch(1)			35		μs
	Output saturation voltage, PWRGD	$I_{(sink)}$ = 2.5 mA		0.18	0.3	V
	Leakage current, PWRGD	V_I = 5.5 V			1	μA
CURRENT LIMIT						
	Current limit trip point	V_I = 3 V Output shorted(1)	4	6.5		A
		V_I = 6 V Output shorted(1)	4.5	7.5		
	Current limit leading edge blanking time(1)			100		ns
	Current limit total response time(1)			200		ns
THERMAL SHUTDOWN						
	Thermal shutdown trip point(1)		135	150	165	°C
	Thermal shutdown hysteresis(1)			10		°C
OUTPUT POWER MOSFETS						
$r_{DS(on)}$	Power MOSFET switches	V_I = 6 V(4)		59	88	mΩ
		V_I = 3 V(4)		85	136	
TRACKIN						
	Input offset, TRACKIN	V_{SENSE} = TRACKIN = 1.25 V(1)	–1.5		1.5	mV
	Input voltage range, TRACKIN	See Note 1	0		V_{ref}	V

(1) Specified by design
(2) Static resistive loads only
(3) Specified by the circuit used in Figure 10
(4) Matched MOSFETs low-side $r_{DS(on)}$ production tested, high-side $r_{DS(on)}$ specified by design

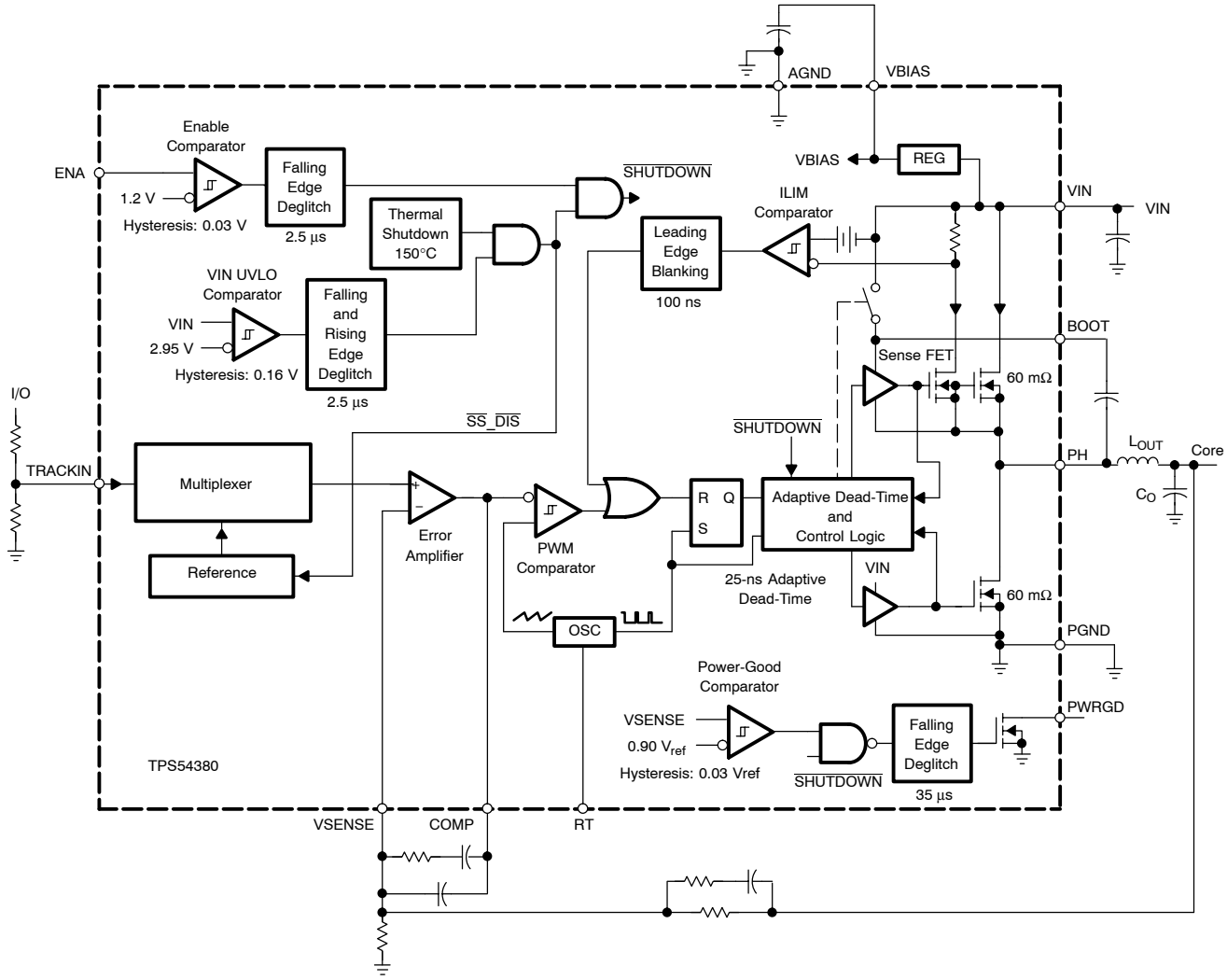
PWP PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

TERMINAL NAME	TERMINAL NO.	DESCRIPTION
AGND	1	Analog ground. Return for compensation network/output divider, slow-start capacitor, VBIAS capacitor, RT resistor. Connect PowerPAD to AGND.
BOOT	5	Bootstrap output. 0.022-μF to 0.1-μF low-ESR capacitor connected from BOOT to PH generates floating drive for the high-side FET driver.
COMP	3	Error amplifier output. Connect frequency compensation network from COMP to VSENSE
ENA	19	Enable input. Logic high enables oscillator, PWM control and MOSFET driver circuits. Logic low disables operation and places device in low quiescent current state.
PGND	11–13	Power ground. High current return for the low-side driver and power MOSFET. Connect PGND with large copper areas to the input and output supply returns, and negative terminals of the input and output capacitors. A single-point connection to AGND is recommended.
PH	6–10	Phase output. Junction of the internal high-side and low-side power MOSFETs and output inductor.
PWRGD	4	Power-good open-drain output. High when VSENSE ≥ 90% V_{ref}, otherwise PWRGD is low.
RT	20	Frequency setting resistor input. Connect a resistor from RT to AGND to set the switching frequency.
TRACKIN	18	External reference input. High impedance input to internal reference/multiplexer and error amplifier circuits.
VBIAS	17	Internal bias regulator output. Supplies regulated voltage to internal circuitry. Bypass VBIAS pin to AGND pin with a high quality, low-ESR 0.1-μF to 1.0-μF ceramic capacitor.
VIN	14–16	Input supply for the power MOSFET switches and internal bias regulator. Bypass VIN pins to PGND pins close to device package with a high quality, low-ESR 10-μF ceramic capacitor.
VSENSE	2	Error amplifier inverting input. Connect to output voltage through compensation network/output divider.

INTERNAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DRAIN-SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

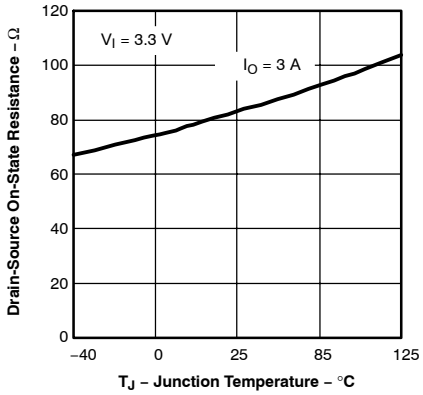


Figure 1

DRAIN-SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

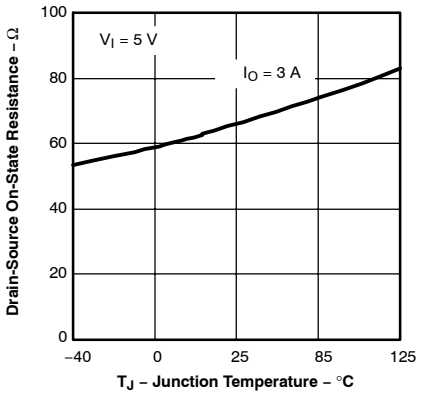


Figure 2

INTERNALLY SET OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

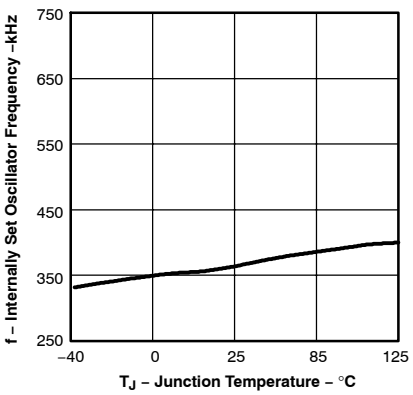


Figure 3

EXTERNALLY SET OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

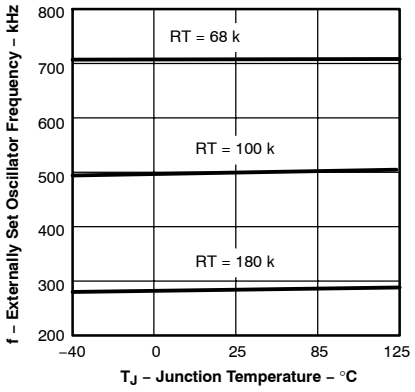


Figure 4

VOLTAGE REFERENCE vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

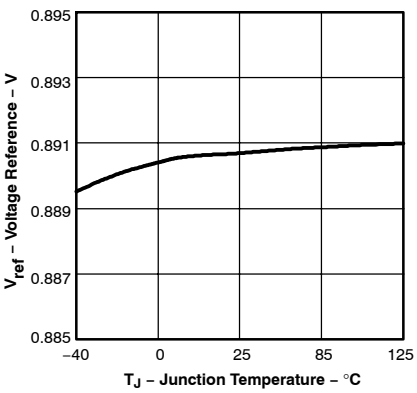


Figure 5

OUTPUT VOLTAGE REGULATION vs INPUT VOLTAGE

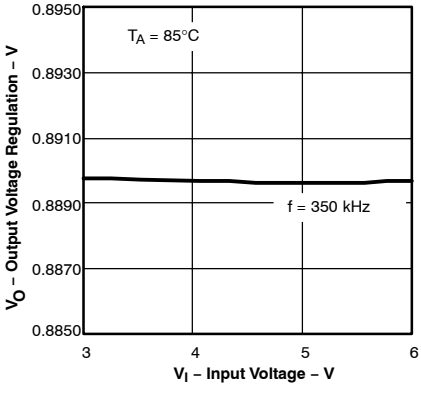


Figure 6

ERROR AMPLIFIER OPEN LOOP RESPONSE

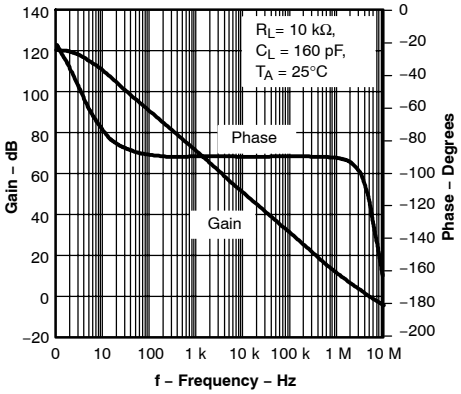


Figure 7

DEVICE POWER LOSSES vs LOAD CURRENT

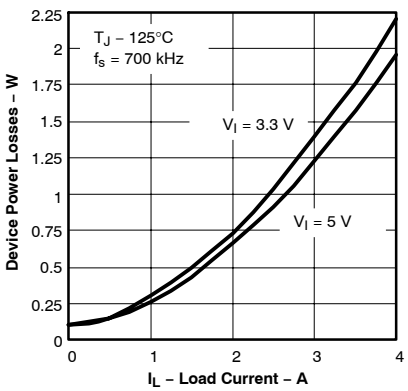


Figure 8

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 9 shows the schematic diagram for a typical TPS54380 application. The TPS54380 (U1) can provide greater than 3 A of output current at a nominal output voltage of 1.8 V. For proper thermal performance, the exposed thermal PowerPAD underneath the integrated circuit package must be soldered to the printed-circuit board. To provide power-up tracking, the enable of the I/O supply should be used. If the I/O enable is not used to power up, then devices with similar undervoltage lockout thresholds need to be implemented to ensure power-up tracking. To ensure power-down tracking, the enable pin must be used.

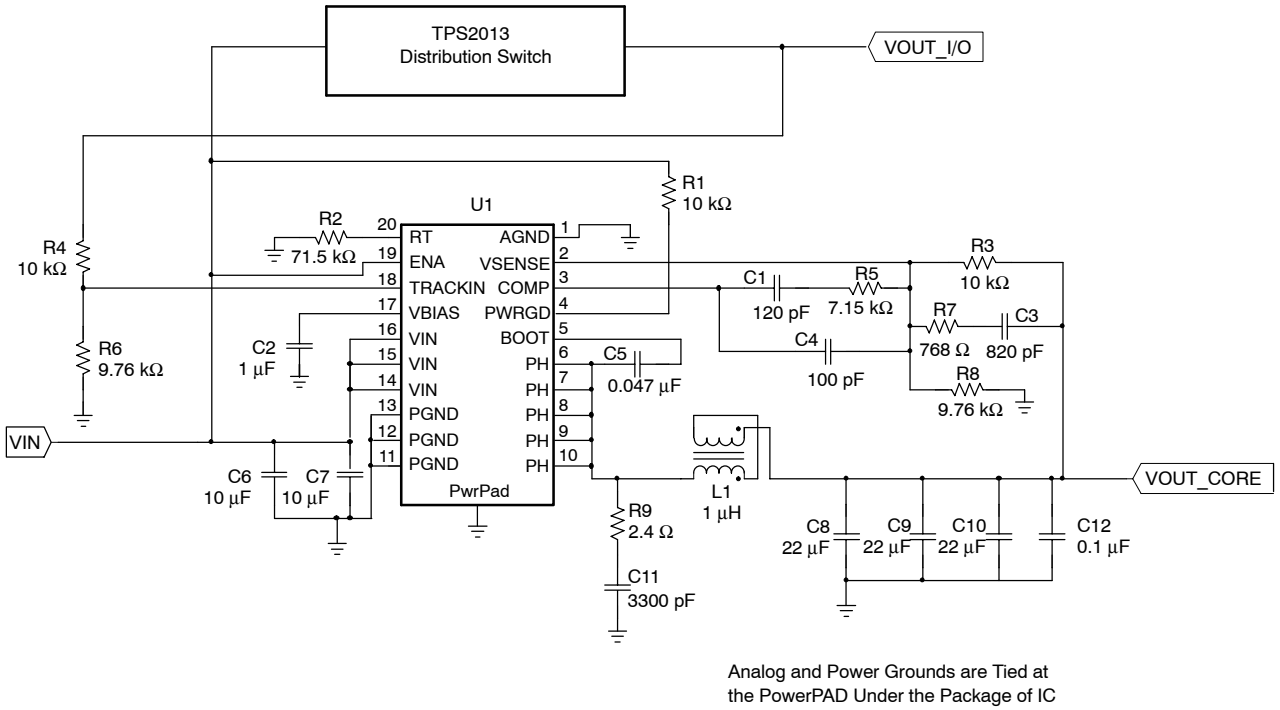


Figure 9. Application Circuit

COMPONENT SELECTION

The values for the components used in this design example were selected for low output ripple voltage and small PCB area. Additional design information is available at www.ti.com.

INPUT FILTER

The input voltage is a nominal 5 Vdc. The input filter C6 is a 10-µF ceramic capacitor (Taiyo Yuden). C7, also a 10-µF ceramic capacitor (Taiyo Yuden), provides high-frequency decoupling of the TPS54380 from the input supply and must be located as close as possible to the device. Ripple current is carried in both C6 and C7, and the return path to PGND must avoid the current circulating in the output capacitors C8, C9, and C10.

FEEDBACK CIRCUIT

The values for these components have been selected to provide low output ripple voltage. The resistor divider network of R3 and R8 sets the output voltage for the circuit at 1.8 V. R3, along with R7, R5, C1, C3, and C4 form the loop compensation network for the circuit. For this design, a Type 3 topology is used.

OPERATING FREQUENCY

In the application circuit, the 350-kHz operation is selected by leaving RT open. Connecting a 180-kΩ to 68-kΩ resistor between RT (pin 20) and analog ground can be used to set the switching frequency from 280 kHz to 700 kHz. To calculate the RT resistor, use the following equation:

$$R = \frac{500\ \text{kHz}}{\text{Switching Frequency}} \times 100\ [\text{k}\Omega] \quad (1)$$

OUTPUT FILTER

The output filter is composed of a 1-µH inductor and 3 x 22-µF capacitor. The inductor is a low dc resistance (0.010 Ω) type, Vishay 1HLP2525CZ01. The capacitors used are 22-µF, 6.3-V ceramic types with X5R dielectric.

An additional high-frequency bypass capacitor, C12, is also used. The feedback loop is compensated so that the unity gain frequency is approximately 50 kHz.

PCB LAYOUT

Figure 10 shows a generalized PCB layout guide for the TPS54380.

The VIN pins should be connected together on the printed-circuit board (PCB) and bypassed with a low-ESR ceramic bypass capacitor. Care should be taken to minimize the loop area formed by the bypass capacitor connections, the VIN pins, and the TPS54380 ground pins. The minimum recommended bypass capacitance is 10 μF ceramic with a X5R or X7R dielectric and the optimum placement is closest to the VIN pins and the PGND pins.

The TPS54380 has two internal grounds (analog and power). Inside the TPS54380, the analog ground ties to all of the noise-sensitive signals, while the power ground ties to the noisier power signals. Noise injected between the two grounds can degrade the performance of the TPS54380, particularly at higher output currents. Ground noise on an analog ground plane can also cause problems with some of the control and bias signals. For these reasons, separate analog and power ground traces are recommended. There should be an area of ground on the top layer directly under the IC, with an exposed area for connection to the PowerPAD. Use vias to connect this ground area to any internal ground planes. Use additional vias at the ground side of the input and output filter capacitors as well. The AGND and PGND pins should be tied to the PCB ground by connecting them to the ground area under the device as shown. The only components that should tie directly to the power ground plane are the input capacitors, the output capacitors, the input voltage decoupling capacitor, and the PGND pins of the TPS54380. Use a separate wide trace for the analog ground signal path. This analog ground should be used for the voltage set-point divider, timing resistor RT, and bias capacitor grounds. Connect this trace directly to AGND (pin 1).

The PH pins should be tied together and routed to the output inductor. Because the PH connection is the switching node, inductor should be located close to the PH pins and the area of the PCB conductor minimized to prevent excessive capacitive coupling.

Connect the boot capacitor between the phase node and the BOOT pin as shown. Keep the boot capacitor close to the IC and minimize the conductor trace lengths.

Connect the output filter capacitor(s) as shown, between the VOUT trace and PGND. It is important to keep the loop formed by the PH pins, Lout, Cout, and PGND as small as practical.

Place the compensation components from the VOUT trace to the VSENSE and COMP pins. Do not place these components too close to the PH trace. Due to the size of the IC package and the device pinout, they have to be routed somewhat close, but maintain as much separation as possible while still keeping the layout compact.

Connect the bias capacitor from the VBIAS pin to analog ground using the isolated analog ground trace. If an RT resistor is used, connect it to this trace as well.

LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS FOR THERMAL PERFORMANCE

For operation at full rated load current, the analog ground plane must provide an adequate heat dissipating area. A 3-inch by 3-inch plane of 1-ounce copper is recommended, though not mandatory, depending on ambient temperature and airflow. Most applications have larger areas of internal ground plane available, and the PowerPAD must be connected to the largest area available. Additional areas on the top or bottom layers also help dissipate heat, and any area available must be used when 3-A or greater operation is desired. Connection from the exposed area of the PowerPAD to the analog ground plane layer must be made using 0.013-inch diameter vias to avoid solder wicking through the vias. Six vias must be in the PowerPAD area with four additional vias located under the device package. The size of the vias under the package, but not in the exposed thermal pad area, can be increased to 0.018. Additional vias beyond the twelve recommended that enhance thermal performance must be included in areas not under the device package.

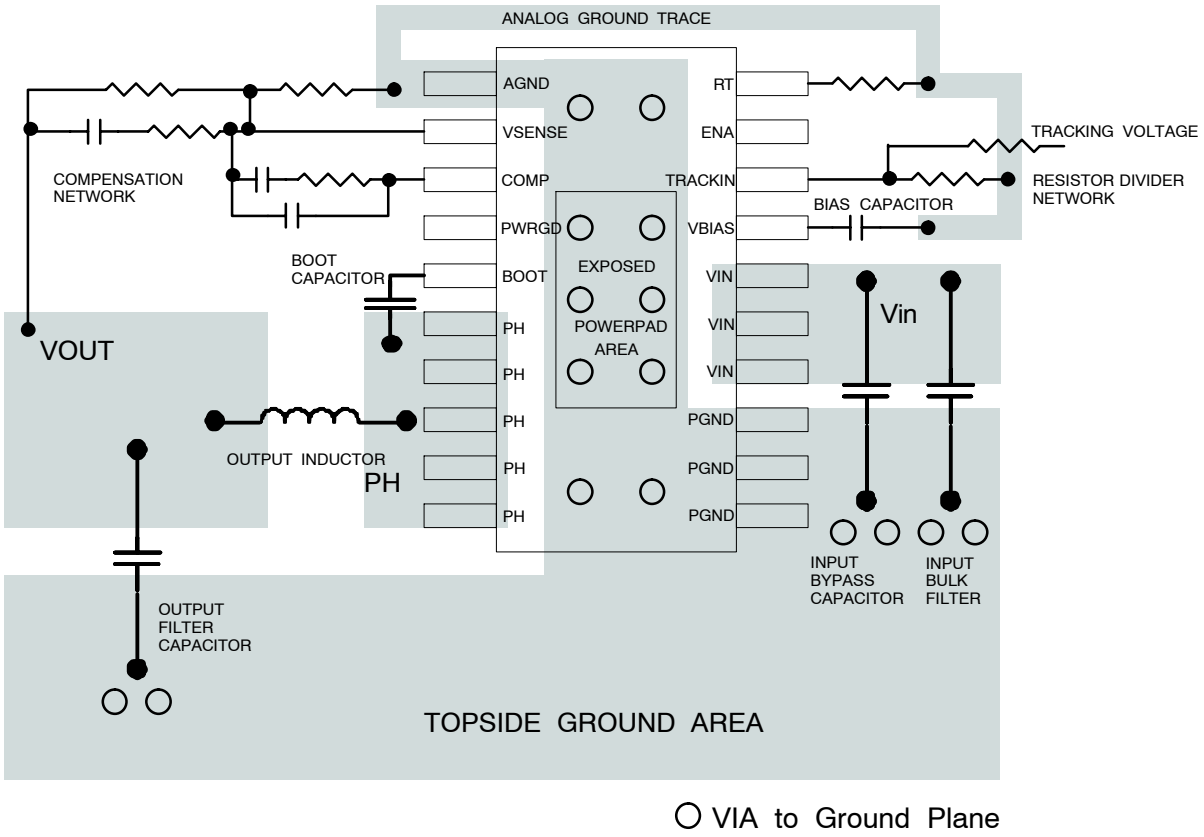


Figure 10. TPS54380 PCB Layout

PERFORMANCE GRAPHS

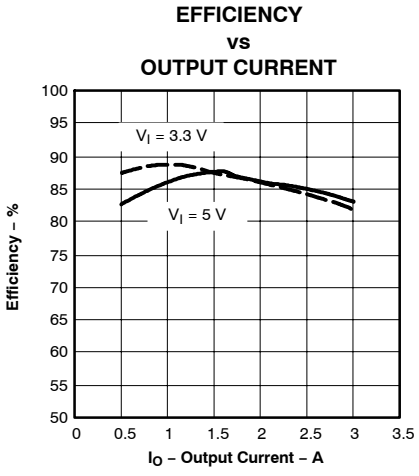


Figure 11

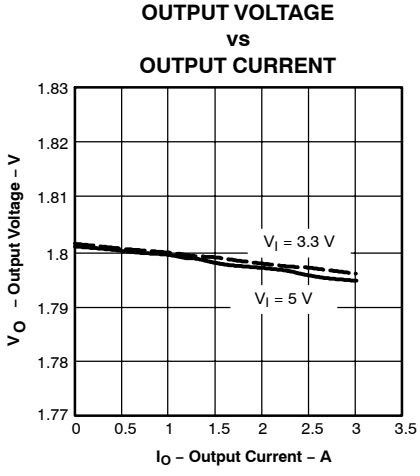


Figure 12

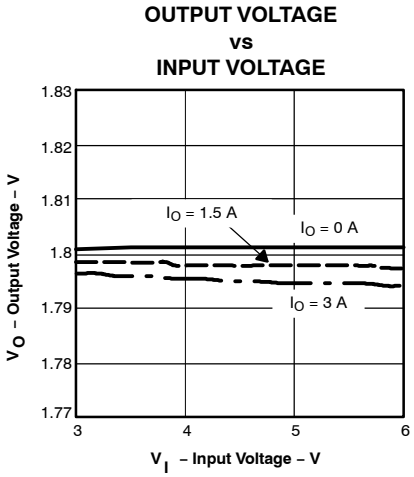


Figure 13

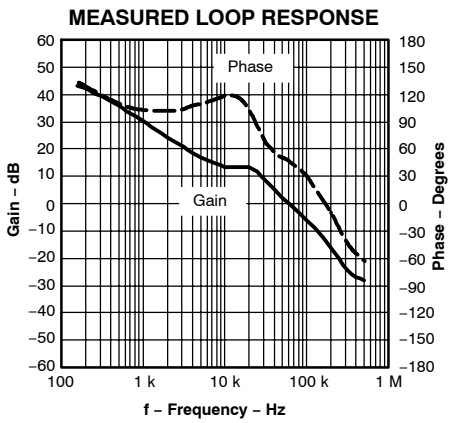


Figure 14

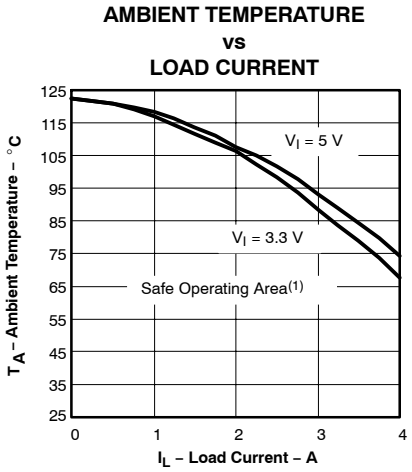


Figure 15

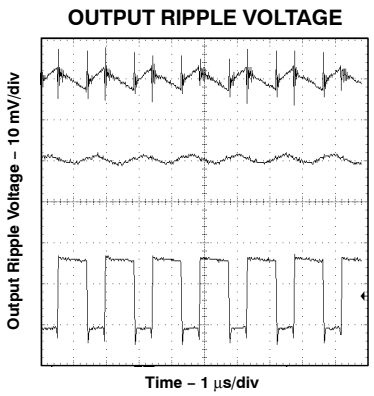


Figure 16

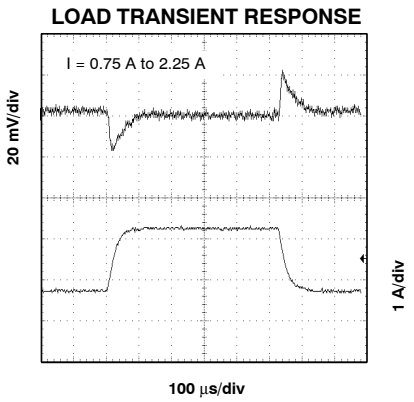


Figure 17

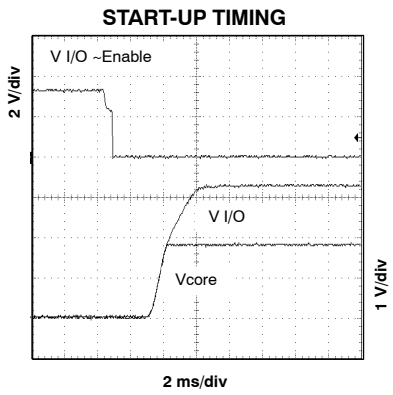


Figure 18

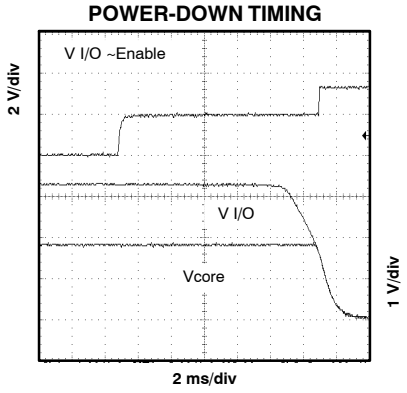


Figure 19

(1) Safe operating area is applicable to the test board conditions in the Dissipation Ratings table.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT (UVLO)

The TPS54380 incorporates an undervoltage lockout circuit to keep the device disabled when the input voltage (VIN) is insufficient. During power up, internal circuits are held inactive until VIN exceeds the nominal UVLO threshold voltage of 2.95 V. Once the UVLO start threshold is reached, device start-up begins. The device operates until VIN falls below the nominal UVLO stop threshold of 2.8 V. Hysteresis in the UVLO comparator, and a 2.5-µs rising and falling edge deglitch circuit reduce the likelihood of shutting the device down due to noise on VIN.

TRACKIN/INTERNAL SLOW-START

The internal slow-start circuit provides start-up slope control of the output voltage. The nominal internal slow-start rate is 25 V/ms. When the voltage on TRACKIN rises faster than the internal slope or is present when device operation is enabled, the output rises at the internal rate. If the reference voltage on TRACKIN rises more slowly, then the output rises at about the same rate as TRACKIN.

Once the voltage on the TRACKIN pin is greater than the internal reference of 0.891 V, the multiplexer switches the noninverting node to the high-precision reference.

ENABLE (ENA)

The enable pin, ENA, provides a digital control enable or disable (shutdown) for the TPS54380. An input voltage of 1.4 V or greater ensures that the TPS54380 is enabled. An input of 0.82 V or less ensures that device operation is disabled. These are not standard logic thresholds, even though they are compatible with TTL outputs.

When ENA is low, the oscillator, slow-start, PWM control and MOSFET drivers are disabled and held in an initial state ready for device start-up. On an ENA transition from low to high, device start-up begins with the output starting from 0 V.

VBIAS REGULATOR (VBIAS)

The VBIAS regulator provides internal analog and digital blocks with a stable supply voltage over variations in junction temperature and input voltage. A high quality, low-ESR, ceramic bypass capacitor is required on the VBIAS pin. X7R- or X5R-grade dielectrics are recommended because their values are more stable over temperature. The bypass capacitor must be placed close to the VBIAS pin and returned to AGND.

External loading on VBIAS is allowed, with the caution that internal circuits require a minimum VBIAS of 2.70 V, and external loads on VBIAS with ac or digital switching noise may degrade performance. The VBIAS pin may be useful as a reference voltage for external circuits.

VOLTAGE REFERENCE

The voltage reference system produces a precise V_{ref} signal by scaling the output of a temperature stable bandgap circuit. During manufacture, the bandgap and scaling circuits are trimmed to produce 0.891 V at the output of the error amplifier, with the amplifier connected as a voltage follower. The trim procedure adds to the high-precision regulation of the TPS54380, because it cancels offset errors in the scale and error amplifier circuits.

OSCILLATOR AND PWM RAMP

The oscillator frequency is set internally to 350 kHz. If a different frequency of operation is required for the application, the oscillator frequency can be externally adjusted from 280 to 700 kHz by connecting a resistor between the RT pin and AGND. The switching frequency is approximated by the following equation, where R is the resistance from RT to AGND:

$$\text{Switching Frequency} = \frac{100\ \text{k}\Omega}{\text{R}} \times 500\ [\text{kHz}] \qquad (2)$$

SWITCHING FREQUENCY	RT PIN
350 kHz, internally set	Float
Externally set 280 kHz to 700 kHz	R = 180 kΩ to 68 kΩ

ERROR AMPLIFIER

The high-performance, wide bandwidth, voltage error amplifier sets the TPS54380 apart from most dc/dc converters. The user is given the flexibility to use a wide range of output L and C filter components to suit the particular application needs. Type-2 or type-3 compensation can be employed using external compensation components.

PWM CONTROL

Signals from the error amplifier output, oscillator, and current limit circuit are processed by the PWM control logic. Referring to the internal block diagram, the control logic includes the PWM comparator, OR gate, PWM latch, and portions of the adaptive dead-time and control logic block. During steady-state operation below the current limit threshold, the PWM comparator output and oscillator pulse train alternately reset and set the PWM latch. Once the PWM latch is reset, the low-side FET remains on for a minimum duration set by the oscillator pulse width. During this period, the PWM ramp discharges rapidly to its valley voltage. When the ramp begins to charge back up, the low-side FET turns off and high-side FET turns on. As the PWM ramp voltage exceeds the error amplifier output voltage, the PWM comparator resets the latch, thus turning off the high-side FET and turning on the low-side FET. The low-side FET remains on until the next oscillator pulse discharges the PWM ramp.

During transient conditions, the error amplifier output could be below the PWM ramp valley voltage or above the PWM peak voltage. If the error amplifier is high, the PWM latch is never reset, and the high-side FET remains on until the oscillator pulse signals the control logic to turn the high-side FET off and the low-side FET on. The device operates at its maximum duty cycle until the output voltage rises to the regulation set-point, setting VSENSE to approximately the same voltage as VREF. If the error amplifier output is low, the PWM latch is continually reset and the high-side FET does not turn on. The low-side FET remains on until the VSENSE voltage decreases to a range that allows the PWM comparator to change states. The TPS54380 is capable of sinking current continuously until the output reaches the regulation set-point.

If the current limit comparator trips for longer than 100 ns, the PWM latch resets before the PWM ramp exceeds the error amplifier output. The high-side FET turns off and low-side FET turns on to decrease the energy in the output inductor and consequently the output current. This process is repeated each cycle in which the current limit comparator is tripped.

DEAD-TIME CONTROL AND MOSFET DRIVERS

Adaptive dead-time control prevents shoot-through current from flowing in both N-channel power MOSFETs during the switching transitions by actively controlling the turnon times of the MOSFET drivers. The high-side driver does not turn on until the voltage at the gate of the low-side FET is below 2 V. While the low-side driver does not turn on until the voltage at the gate of the high-side MOSFET is below 2 V.

The high-side and low-side drivers are designed with 300-mA source and sink capability to quickly drive the power MOSFETs gates. The low-side driver is supplied from VIN, while the high-side drive is supplied from the BOOT pin. A bootstrap circuit uses an external BOOT capacitor and an internal 2.5-Ω bootstrap switch connected between the VIN and BOOT pins. The integrated bootstrap switch improves drive efficiency and reduces external component count.

OVERCURRENT PROTECTION

The cycle-by-cycle current limiting is achieved by sensing the current flowing through the high-side MOSFET and comparing this signal to a preset overcurrent threshold. The high-side MOSFET is turned off within 200 ns of reaching the current limit threshold. A 100-ns leading edge blanking circuit prevents the current limit from false tripping. Current limit detection occurs only when current flows from VIN to PH when sourcing current to the output filter. Load protection during current sink operation is provided by thermal shutdown.

THERMAL SHUTDOWN

The device uses the thermal shutdown to turn off the power MOSFETs and disable the controller if the junction temperature exceeds 150°C. The device is released from shutdown automatically when the junction temperature decreases to 10°C below the thermal shutdown trip-point, and starts up under control of the slow-start circuit.

Thermal shutdown provides protection when an overload condition is sustained for several milliseconds. With a persistent fault condition, the device cycles continuously; starting up by control of the soft-start circuit, heating up due to the fault condition, and then shutting down on reaching the thermal shutdown trip-point. This sequence repeats until the fault condition is removed.

POWERGOOD (PWRGD)

The power-good circuit monitors for under-voltage conditions on VSENSE. If the voltage on VSENSE is 10% below the reference voltage, the open-drain PWRGD output is pulled low. PWRGD is also pulled low if VIN is less than the UVLO threshold or ENA is low, or a thermal shutdown occurs. When VIN ≥ UVLO threshold, ENA ≥ enable threshold, and VSENSE > 90% of V_{ref}, the open-drain output of the PWRGD pin is high. A hysteresis voltage equal to 3% of V_{ref} and a 35-μs falling edge deglitch circuit prevent tripping of the power-good comparator due to high-frequency noise.

THERMAL PAD MECHANICAL DATA

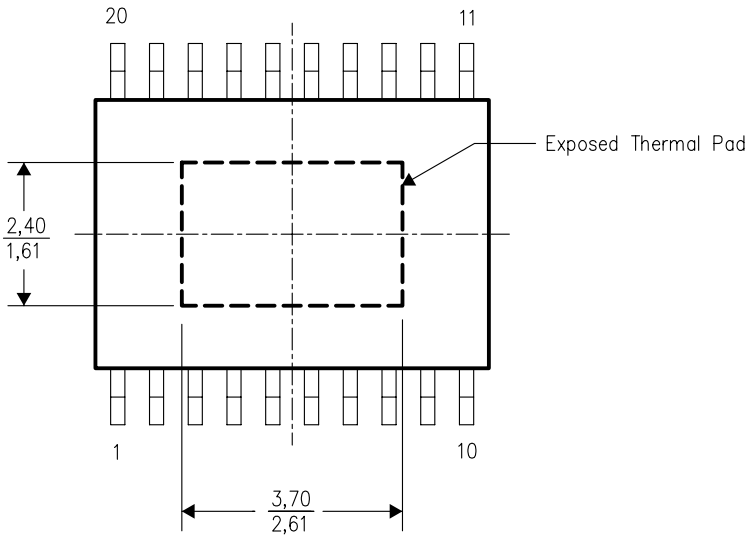
PWP (R–PDSO–G20)

THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD™ package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. When the thermal pad is soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB), the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to a ground plane or special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For additional information on the PowerPAD package and how to take advantage of its heat dissipating abilities, refer to Technical Brief, PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 and Application Brief, PowerPAD Made Easy, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA004. Both documents are available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



Top View

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
TPS54380PWP	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	70	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TPS54380	Samples
TPS54380PWPG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	70	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TPS54380	Samples
TPS54380PWPR	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TPS54380	Samples
TPS54380PWPRG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TPS54380	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.
Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.
Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

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

(4) Multiple Top-Side Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Top-Side Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Top-Side Marking for that device.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS54380 :

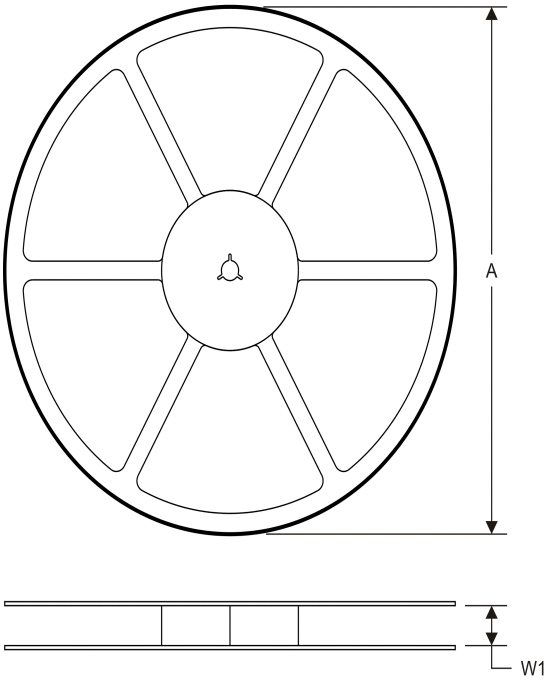
- Automotive: TPS54380-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

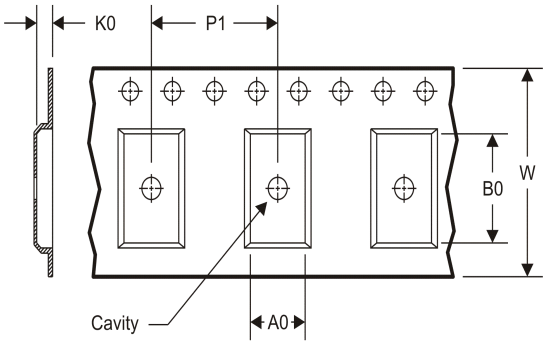
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS



TAPE DIMENSIONS



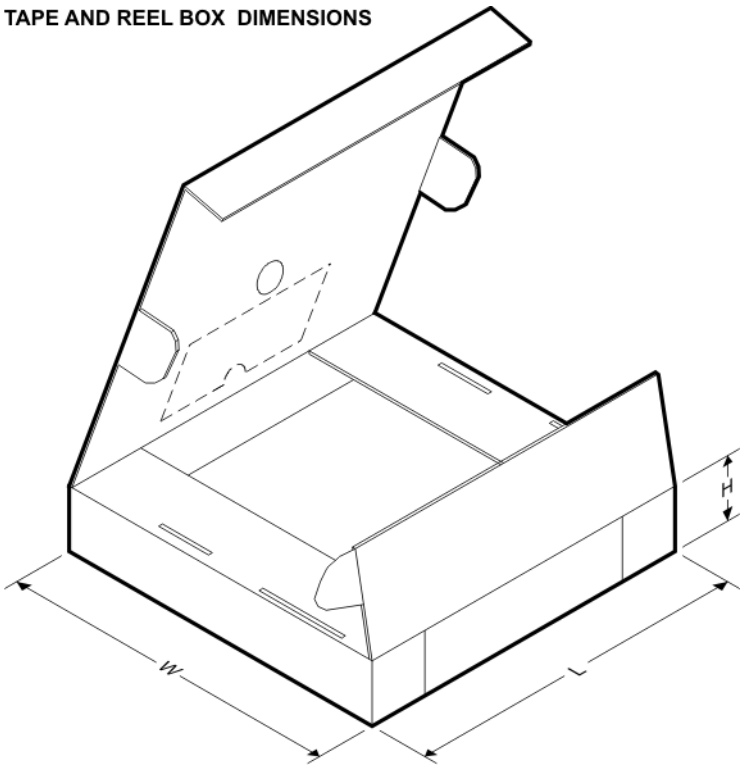
A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

*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
TPS54380PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1

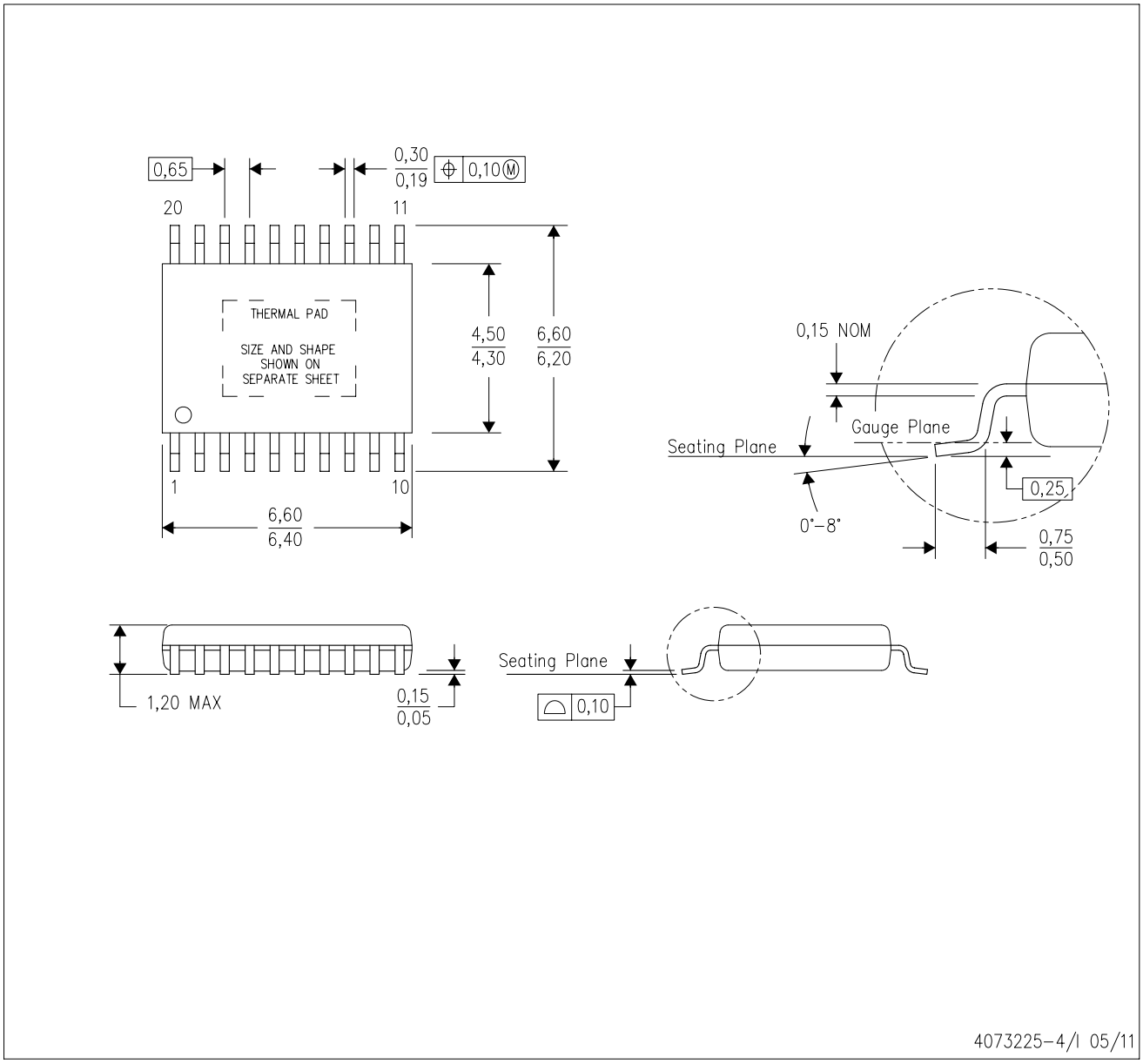
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS54380PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	20	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0

PWP (R–PDSO–G20) PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 for information regarding recommended board layout. This document is available at www.ti.com <http://www.ti.com>.
E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO–153

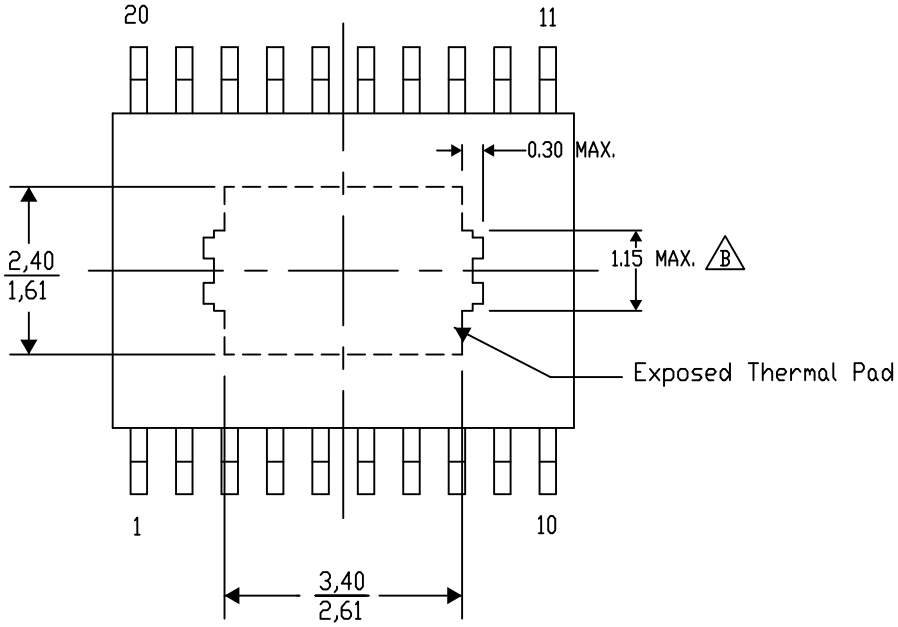
PWP (R–PDSO–G20) PowerPAD™ SMALL PLASTIC OUTLINE

THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD™ package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached to a printed circuit board (PCB). The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the PCB. After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For additional information on the PowerPAD package and how to take advantage of its heat dissipating abilities, refer to Technical Brief, PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 and Application Brief, PowerPAD Made Easy, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA004. Both documents are available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



Top View

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

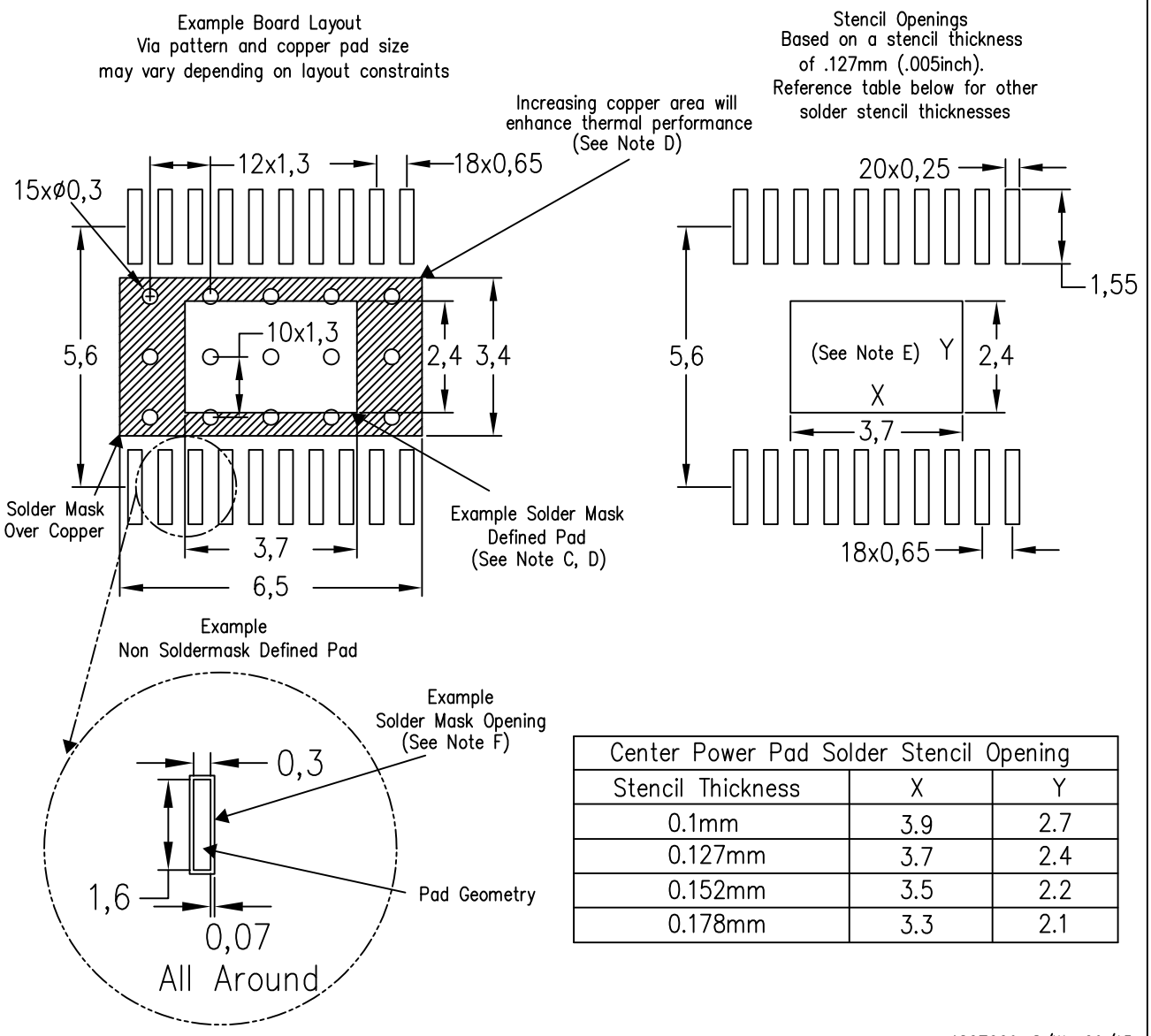
4206332–15/AO 01/16

NOTE: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

B Exposed tie strap features may not be present.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments

PWP (R–PDSO–G20) PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



Center Power Pad Solder Stencil Opening		
Stencil Thickness	X	Y
0.1mm	3.9	2.7
0.127mm	3.7	2.4
0.152mm	3.5	2.2
0.178mm	3.3	2.1

4207609–8/W 09/15

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002, SLMA004, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com <http://www.ti.com>. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC–7525 for other stencil recommendations.
F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

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