TPSM846C24 4.5V 至 15V 输入、0.5V 至 2V 输出、35A 电源模块

1 特性

- 完全集成的 35A 电源解决方案
- 引脚与 TPSM846C23 (PMBus) 兼容
- 最高可堆叠至 70A，具有电流共享
- 输出电压范围：0.5V 至 2V
- 输出电压精度高达 0.5%
- 15mm × 16mm 封装尺寸（最大厚度 6.4mm）
- 300kHz 至 1MHz 开关频率
- 可与外部时钟保持同步
- 差动遥感
- 电源正常输出
- 预偏置输出单调启动
- 3ms 固定软启动/软停止时间
- 过流保护
- 工作 IC 结温范围：-40°C 至 +125°C
- 工作环境温度范围：-40°C 至 +105°C
- 增强的热性能：8.7°C/W
- 符合 EN55022 A 类辐射发射标准
- 使用 TPSM846C24 并借助 WEBENCH® 电源设计器创建定制设计方案

2 应用

- 紧凑型 PCI/PCI 快速接口/PXI 快速接口
- 宽带和通信基础设施
- 自动化测试和医疗设备
- DSP、FPGA 和 ASIC 负载点 应用

3 说明

TPSM846C24 是一款 35A 固定频率降压电源模块。该模块包含控制器、功率 MOSFET、电感器和相关组件，采用坚固耐用的耐热增强型表面贴装式封装。用户提供输入和输出电容器及少量其他无源组件即可设置该模块的运行参数。这两个模块可配置为并联工作，以提供最高可达 70A 的两相电源解决方案。

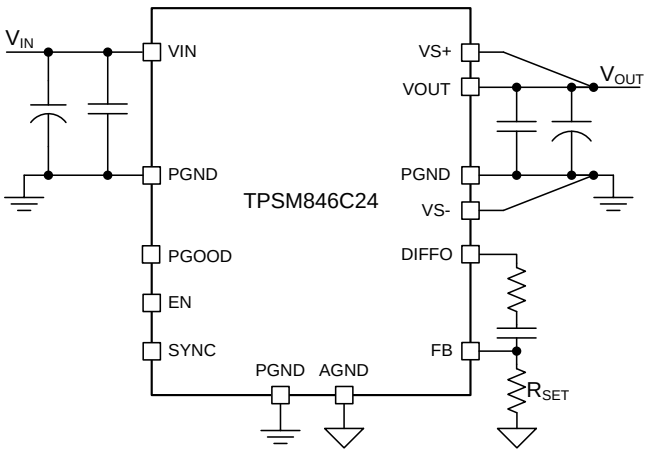
该器件具有 15mm × 16mm 组件封装尺寸，可轻松焊接到印刷电路板上，并可实现紧凑的负载点设计。

器件信息(1)

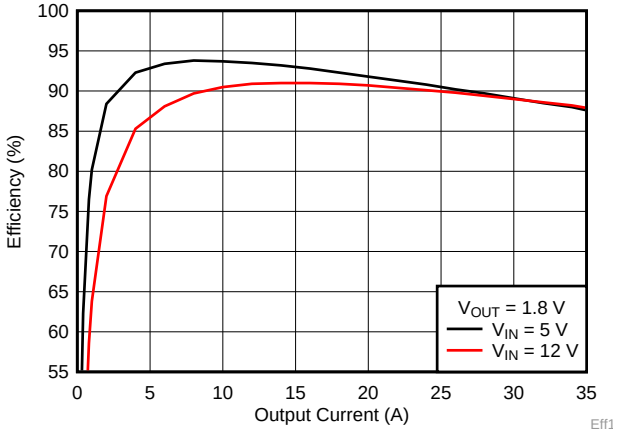
器件型号	封装	封装尺寸（标称值）
TPSM846C24	MOL (59)	15mm × 16mm

(1) 如需了解所有可用封装，请参阅产品说明书末尾的可订购产品附录。

简化电路原理图



效率与输出电流间的关系



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4 修订历史记录

注：之前版本的页码可能与当前版本有所不同。

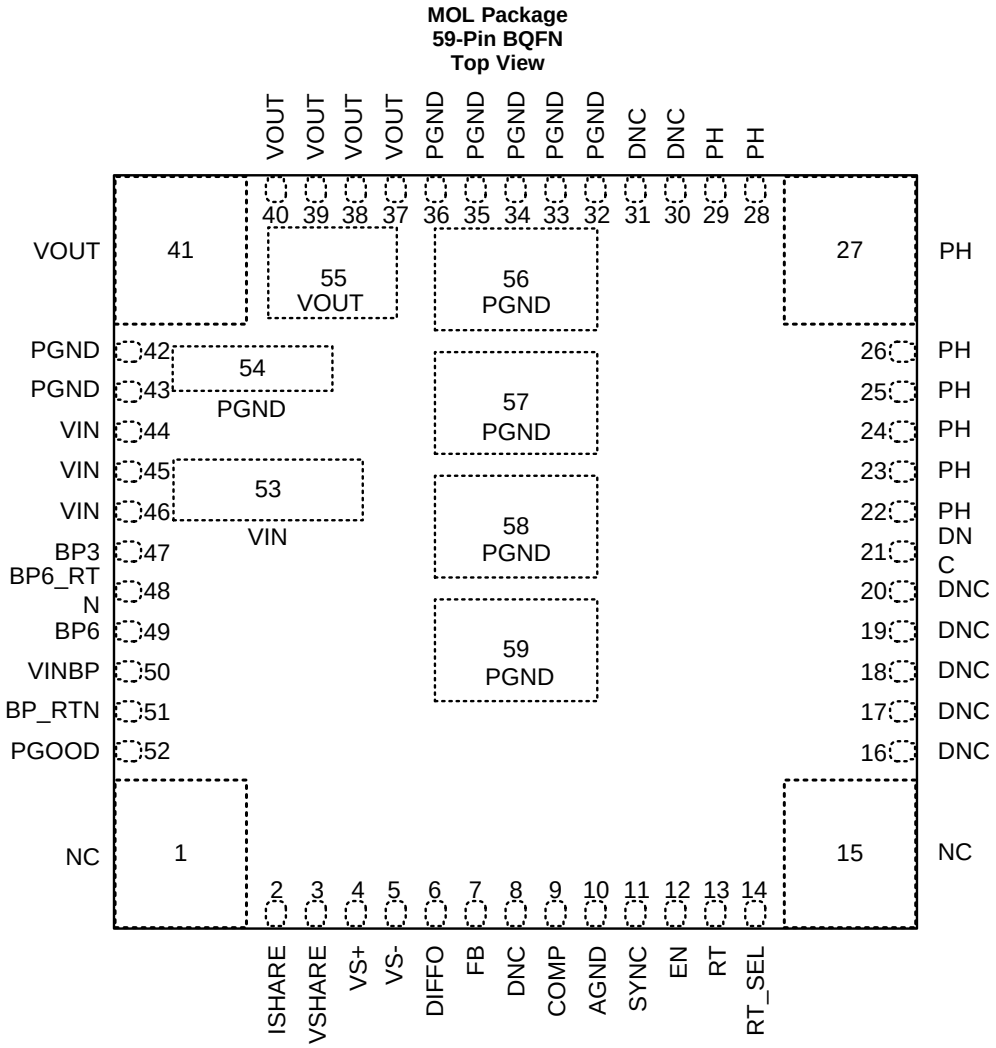
Changes from Revision A (August 2018) to Revision B **Page**

- Changed HBM ESD from 500 to 1000V ... 5

Changes from Original (January 2018) to Revision A **Page**

- Updated PCB Top-side Layout Recommendation figure ... 25

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
AGND	10	G	Analog ground for the controller circuitry. This pin is internally connected to PGND.
BP_RTN	51	G	Return path for VINBP and BP3. This pin is internally connected to PGND, pad 59.
BP3	47	O	Output of the internal 3.3-V regulator. Bypass this pin with a minimum of 2.2-µF to BP_RTN. Can be used as a pullup termination voltage for PGOOD and EN signals.
BP6	49	O	Output of the internal 6.5-V regulator that powers the driver stage of the device. Bypass this pin with a minimum of 2.2 µF to BP6_RTN.
BP6_RTN	48	G	Power ground return path for BP6 bypass cap.
COMP	9	O	Output of the error amplifier.
DIFFO	6	O	Output of the remote sense differential amplifier. This provides remote sensing for output voltage reporting and the voltage control loop.
DNC	8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 30, 31	–	Do Not Connect. Do not connect these pins to AGND, PGND to a different DNC pin or to any other voltage. These pins are connected to internal circuitry. Each pin must be soldered to an isolated pad.
EN	12	I	EN pin. To enable, pull this pin up to a voltage less than 5.5 V using a 10-kΩ resistor. Pull this pin to AGND to disable the device.
FB	7	I	Feedback pin for the control loop.
ISHARE	2	I	Current sharing signal for parallel operation.
NC	1, 15	–	Not Connected. These pins are internally isolated from any signal and all other pins. Each pin must be soldered to a pad on the PCB. These pins can be left isolated, or connected to AGND or PGND.
PGND	32, 33, 34, 35 36, 42, 43, 54 56, 57, 58, 59	G	Power ground of the device. This is the return current path for the power stage of the device. Connect these pins to the bypass capacitors associated with VIN and VOUT. Connect pads 56, 57, 58, and 59 to the PCB ground planes using multiple vias for optimal thermal performance. All pins must be connected together externally with a copper plane or pour directly under the device.
PGOOD	52	O	Power-good indicator. This pin is an open-drain output, which asserts low during any fault conditions. Requires a pullup resistor.
PH	22, 23, 24, 25 26, 27, 28, 29	O	Phase switch node. Do not connect any external components to these pins or tie them to a pin of a different function.
RT	13	I	Frequency-setting resistor. To operate the device at its default switching frequency, make no connection to this pin. To operate at a different switching frequency, connect a resistor from this pin to AGND.
RT_SEL	14	I	RT resistor select. To operate the device at its default switching frequency, connect this pin to AGND. To operate at a different switching frequency, let this pin float.
SYNC	11	I/O	Frequency synchronization pin. In a stand-alone application or as the Master device in a parallel configuration, the SYNC pin is configured as a SYNC-IN pin and power conversion is synchronized to the rising edge of a 50% duty cycle external clock applied to this pin. For a slave device in a parallel configuration, power conversion is synchronized to the falling edge of the incoming clock.
VIN	44, 45, 46, 53	I	Input switching voltage pins. These pins supply voltage to the power switches of the converter.
VINBP	50	I	Input power to the controller circuitry. Bypass this pin with a minimum of 1-µF to BP_RTN. This pin is internally connected to VIN.
VOUT	37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 55	O	Output voltage. These pins are connected to the internal output inductor. Connect these pins to the output load and connect external bypass capacitors between these pins and PGND.
VS+	4	I	Positive input of the remote sense amplifier. Connect this pin to VOUT at the load for best voltage regulation. Do not let this pin float.
VS–	5	I	Negative input of the remote sense amplifier. Connect this pin to ground at the load for best voltage regulation. Do not let this pin float.
VSHARE	3	I/O	Voltage sharing signal for parallel operation.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

PARAMETER		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage	VIN	–0.3	18	V
	VIN < 2-ms transient		19	
	VIN–PH (VIN TO PH differentially)	–0.3	25	
	FB	–0.3	3.6	
	VS+, VS–, RT, EN, SYNC, PGOOD, ISHARE, RT_SEL	–0.3	7	
	BP6_RTN, BP_RTN, AGND	–0.3	0.3	
Output voltage	PH	–1	25	V
	PH < 100-ns transient	–5	25	
	BP6, COMP, DIFFO, VSHARE	–0.3	7	
	BP3	–0.3	3.6	
Operating IC junction temperature, T_J		–40	150	°C
Storage temperature, T_{stg}		–55	150	°C
Mechanical shock			500	G
Mechanical vibration			10	G

(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.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)	±1000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(2)	±1500	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

PARAMETER		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage	VIN	4.5	12	15	V
	SYNC		3.3	6.5	
	EN, PGOOD pullup voltage		3.3	5.5	
Output voltage	V_{OUT}	0.5		2	V
Output current	I_{OUT}	0		35	A
Frequency		300	500	1000	kHz
Temperature	Operating ambient temperature	–40		105	°C
	Operating IC junction temperature	–40		125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC[1]		TPSM846C24 MOL (QFN) 59 PINS	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance[2]	8.7	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter[3]	0.9	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter[4]	4.3	°C/W

(1) For more information about thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report.
(2) The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, $R_{\theta JA}$, applies to devices soldered directly to a 100 mm × 100 mm, 6-layer PCB with 2 oz. copper and natural convection cooling. Additional airflow reduces $R_{\theta JA}$.
(3) The junction-to-top characterization parameter, ψ_{JT}, estimates the junction temperature, T_J, of a device in a real system, using a procedure described in JESD51-2A (section 6 and 7). $T_J = \psi_{JT} \times Pdis + T_T$; where Pdis is the power dissipated in the device and T_T is the temperature of the top of the device.
(4) The junction-to-board characterization parameter, ψ_{JB}, estimates the junction temperature, T_J, of a device in a real system, using a procedure described in JESD51-2A (sections 6 and 7). $T_J = \psi_{JB} \times Pdis + T_B$; where Pdis is the power dissipated in the device and T_B is the temperature of the board 1mm from the device.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

Over –40°C to 105°C free-air temperature range, V_{IN} = 12 V, V_{OUT} = 1.2 V, $I_{OUT} = I_{OUT(max)}$, f_{SW} = 500 kHz, C_{IN1} = 4 × 22 µF, 25 V, 1210 ceramic; C_{IN2} = 2 × 330 µF, 25 V, electrolytic bulk; C_{OUT1} = 4 × 47 µF, 6.3 V, 1210 ceramic; C_{OUT2} = 2 × 470 µF, 6.3 V, polymer bulk (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INPUT VOLTAGE (V_{IN})						
V_{IN}	Input voltage	Over I_{OUT} range	4.5		15	V
V_{IN_UVLO}	V_{IN} undervoltage lock out	V_{IN} rising		4.5		V
		V_{IN} falling		4		
I_{VIN}	Input operating current	EN = 0 V		7.7	12	mA
OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{OUT})						
V_{OUT}	V_{OUT} adjustable range[1]	Over I_{OUT} range	0.5		2	V
	Setpoint voltage tolerance	R_{SET} = Not loaded, T_J = 25°C, I_{OUT} = 0 A	–1%		1%	
		R_{SET} = 10 kΩ, 1%, T_J = 25°C, I_{OUT} = 0 A[2]	–1.5%		1.5%	
	Temperature variation	0°C < T_J < 85°C, I_{OUT} = 0 A[1]	–0.5%		0.5%	
		–40°C < T_J < 125°C, I_{OUT} = 0 A[1]	–1%		1%	
	Line regulation	4.5 V < V_{IN} < 15 V, I_{OUT} = 0 A		±0.05%		
	Load regulation	Over I_{OUT} range, using remote sense		±0.2%		
	Output voltage ripple	20-MHz bandwidth		13		mV
OUTPUT CURRENT						
I_{OUT}	Output current	Natural Convection. See SOA graph for derating over temperature.	0		35	A
	Overcurrent threshold			42		A
$I_{OC(acc)}$	Overcurrent accuracy		–15%		15%	
$I_{SH(acc)}$	Output current share accuracy	(I_{OUT1} – I_{OUT2}) ÷ I_{TOTAL}, I_{OUT} ≥ 20 A per module[1]	–15%		15%	
		(I_{OUTx} – I_{TOTAL}) ÷ 2, I_{OUT} < 20 A per module[1]	–3		3	A
SOFT START / STOP						
t_{SStart}	Internal soft-start time			3		ms
t_{SStop}	Internal soft-stop time			3		ms
ENABLE (EN)						
V_{EN}	Enable threshold voltage	Enable high voltage	1.3			V
		Enable low voltage			0.8	V
	Hysteresis on Enable			170		mV

(1) Specified by design.
(2) The stated limit of the set-point tolerance includes the tolernace of both the internal voltage reference and the internal adjustment resistor. The overall output voltage tolerance is affected by the tolerance of the external R_{SET} resistor.

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Over –40°C to 105°C free-air temperature range, V_{IN} = 12 V, V_{OUT} = 1.2 V, I_{OUT} = $I_{OUT(max)}$, f_{SW} = 500 kHz, C_{IN1} = 4 × 22 µF, 25 V, 1210 ceramic; C_{IN2} = 2 × 330 µF, 25 V, electrolytic bulk; C_{OUT1} = 4 × 47 µF, 6.3 V, 1210 ceramic; C_{OUT2} = 2 × 470 µF, 6.3 V, polymer bulk (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER GOOD (PGOOD) AND OVERVOLTAGE / UNDERVOLTAGE THRESHOLD(3)							
PGOOD	PGOOD output low voltage	V_{IN} = 4 V, V_{OUT} = 0 V, I_{PGOOD} = 5 mA				0.3	V
		V_{IN} = 0 V, I_{PGOOD} = 80 µA				0.8	
	PGOOD thresholds	V_{OUT} rising	Good		95		$\%V_O$
			Fault		112		$\%V_O$
		V_{OUT} falling	Good		105		$\%V_O$
			Fault		88		$\%V_O$
PERFORMANCE							
Efficiency(4)		V_{IN} = 12 V, I_{OUT} = 25 A	V_{OUT} = 0.8 V		83%		
			V_{OUT} = 1.2 V		87%		
			V_{OUT} = 1.8 V		90%		
		V_{IN} = 5 V, I_{OUT} = 25 A	V_{OUT} = 0.8 V		84%		
			V_{OUT} = 1.2 V		88%		
			V_{OUT} = 1.8 V		91%		
Transient response(4)		10 A / µs load step from 25% to 75% of $I_{OUT(max)}$, C_{OUT} = 1000 µF, RC = 1 kΩ, CC = 1 nF	V_{OUT} over/undershoot		60		mV
			Recovery time		60		µs
		10 A / µs load step from 25% to 75% of $I_{OUT(max)}$, C_{OUT} = 2000 µF, RC = 665 Ω, CC = 1.5 nF	V_{OUT} over/undershoot		40		mV
			Recovery time		60		µs
		10 A / µs load step from 25% to 75% of $I_{OUT(max)}$, C_{OUT} = 4000 µF, RC = 499 Ω, CC = 2.2 nF	V_{OUT} over/undershoot		27		mV
			Recovery time		60		µs
INTERNAL LDO (BP6, BP3)(3)							
V_{BP6}	BP6 regulator output voltage	7.5V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 15 V, switching		5.85	6.4	6.95	V
$V_{BP6(DO)}$	Dropout voltage	(V_{VIN} – V_{BP6}), V_{IN} = 4.5 V, switching				400	mV
V_{BP3}	BP3 regulator output voltage	V_{IN} ≥ 4.5 V		3	3.2	3.4	V
THERMAL SHUTDOWN							
T_{SD}	Junction thermal shutdown temperature				145	160	°C
T_{HYST}	Thermal shutdown hysteresis				25		°C
CAPACITANCE							
C_{IN}	External input capacitance	ceramic		88			µF
		non-ceramic			660		
C_{OUT}	External output capacitance	ceramic(5)		188			µF
		non-ceramic(5)		940		4000(6)	
			ESR (7)			5	mΩ

(3) Functionality Verified. Limits specified at internal IC test.
(4) Specified by design.
(5) The minimum required output capacitance consists of 4 × 47-µF ceramic capacitors and 2 × 470-µF, 10-mΩ ESR (5 mΩ equivalent).
(6) The proper frequency compensation network values are determined by the total amount of output capacitance (see Setting the Compensation Network).
(7) The maximum ESR refers to the combined equivalent ESR of all non-ceramic output capacitors. For example, two 10-mΩ ESR capacitors have a combined equivalent ESR of 5 mΩ.

6.6 Switching Characteristics

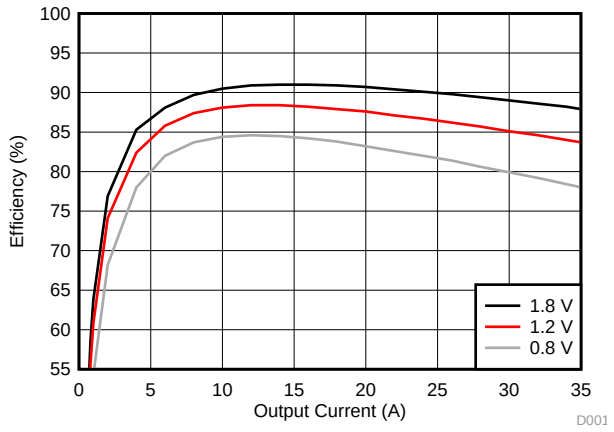
Over –40°C to 105°C free-air temperature range, V_{IN} = 12 V,V_{OUT} = 1.2 V, I_{OUT} = $I_{OUT(max)}$, f_{SW} = 500 kHz, C_{IN1} = 4 × 22-µF, 25-V, 1210 ceramic; C_{IN2} = 2 × 330-µF, 25-V, electrolytic bulk; C_{OUT1} = 4 × 47-µF, 6.3-V, 1210 ceramic; C_{OUT2} = 2 × 470-µF, 6.3-V, polymer bulk (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
OSCILLATOR						
f_{SW}	Switching frequency	Factory default setting. R_{RT} = open; RT_SEL grounded	425	500	575	kHz
		R_{RT} = 68.1 kΩ, 1%; RT_SEL open	255	300	345	
		R_{RT} = 20.0 kΩ, 1%; RT_SEL open	850	1000	1150	
		Adjustment range	300		1000	
PWM						
t_{ON-MIN}	Minimum on-time(1)			50	100	ns
$t_{OFF-MIN}$	Minimum off-time(1)	f_{SW} = 1 MHz		515	560	ns
SYNCHRONIZATION						
$V_{IH(sync)}$	High-level input voltage(2)		2.2			V
$V_{IL(sync)}$	Low-level input voltage(2)				0.8	V
D_{SYNC}	Sync input duty cycle	f_{SW} = 300 kHz to 1 MHz		50%		
f_{SYNC}	Sync frequency range		300		1000	kHz

(1) Specified by design.
(2) Functionality Verified. Limits specified at internal IC test.

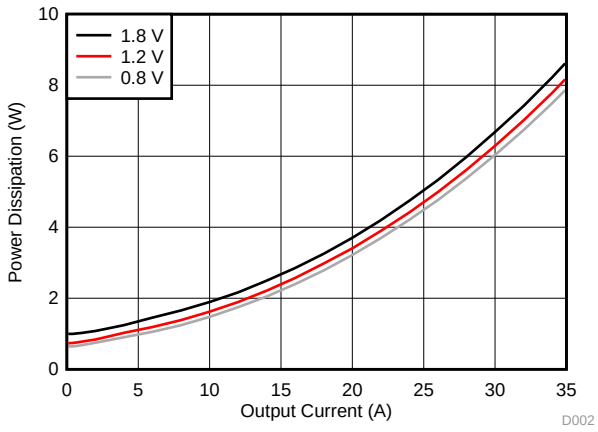
6.7 Typical Characteristics (V_{IN} = 12 V)

V_{IN} = 12 V, T_A = 25°C, f_{SW} = 500 kHz (unless otherwise specified). Safe operating area curves were measured using a Texas Instruments evaluation module (EVM).



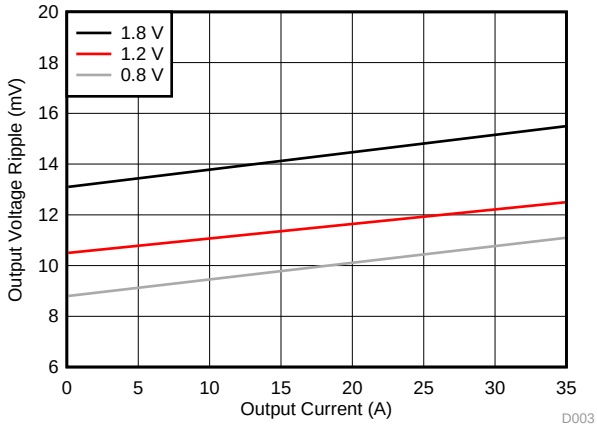
V_{IN} = 12 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

图 1. Efficiency vs Output Current



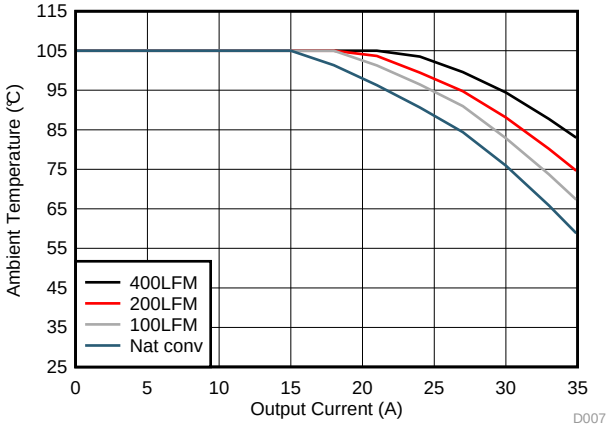
V_{IN} = 12 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

图 2. Power Dissipation vs Output Current



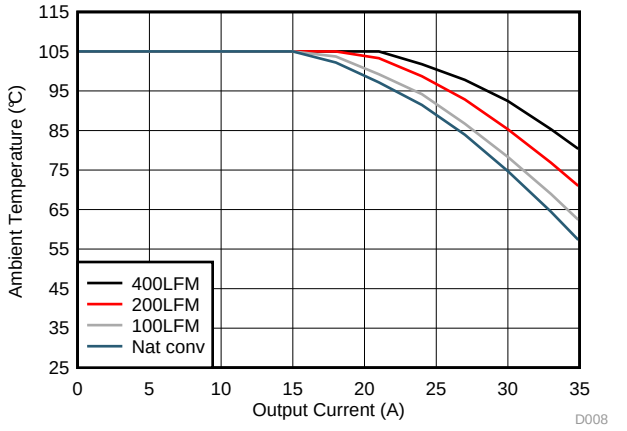
V_{IN} = 12 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

图 3. Voltage Ripple vs Output Current



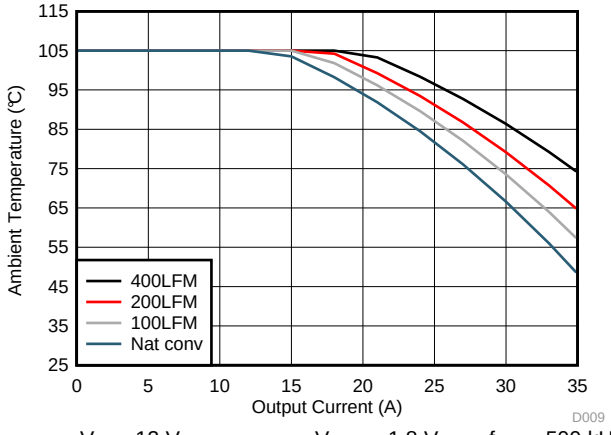
V_{IN} = 12 V V_{OUT} = 0.8 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

图 4. Safe Operating Area



V_{IN} = 12 V V_{OUT} = 1.2 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

图 5. Safe Operating Area

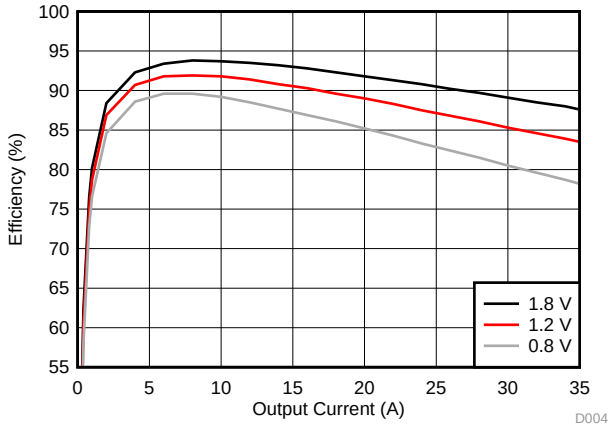


V_{IN} = 12 V V_{OUT} = 1.8 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

图 6. Safe Operating Area

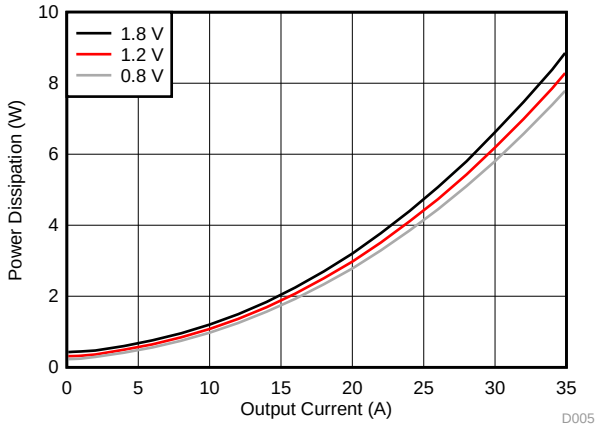
6.8 Typical Characteristics (V_{IN} = 5 V)

V_{IN} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C, f_{SW} = 500 kHz (unless otherwise specified). Safe operating area curves were measured using a Texas Instruments evaluation module (EVM).



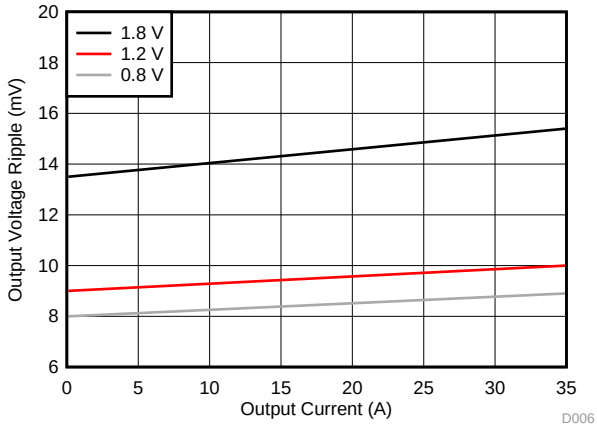
V_{IN} = 5 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

图 7. Efficiency vs Output Current



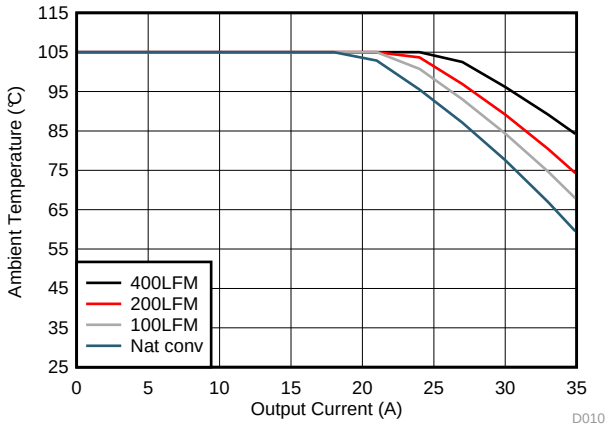
V_{IN} = 5 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

图 8. Power Dissipation vs Output Current



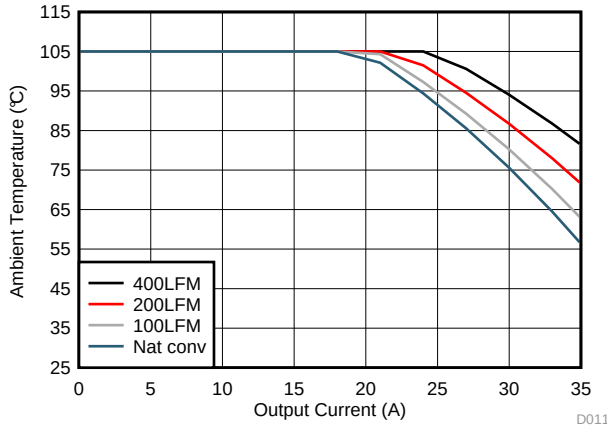
V_{IN} = 5 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

图 9. Voltage Ripple vs Output Current



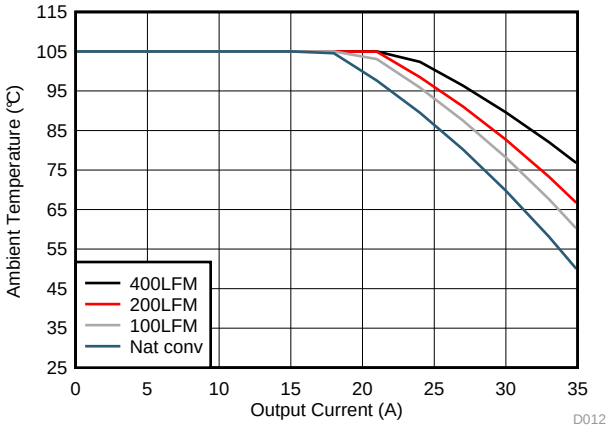
V_{IN} = 5 V V_{OUT} = 0.8 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

图 10. Safe Operating Area



V_{IN} = 5 V V_{OUT} = 1.2 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

图 11. Safe Operating Area



V_{IN} = 5 V V_{OUT} = 1.8 V f_{SW} = 500 kHz

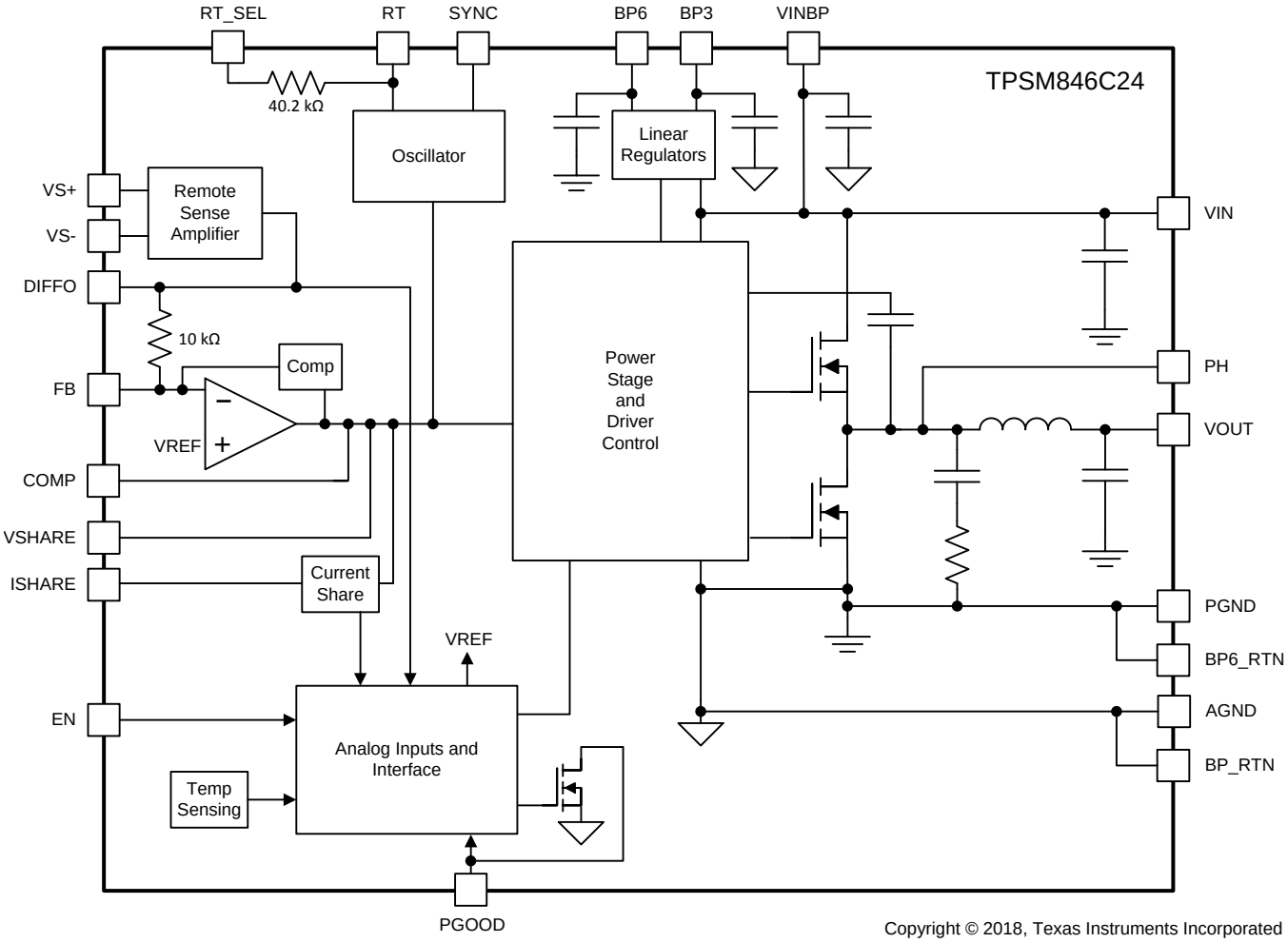
图 12. Safe Operating Area

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TPSM846C24 device is a 35-A, high-performance, synchronous buck power module, enabling high-power density and minimal PCB area. This device implements the industry-standard fixed switching frequency, voltage-mode control with input feed-forward topology that responds instantly to input voltage change. The TSPM846C24 device can be synchronized to the external clock to eliminate beat noise and reduce EMI and EMC. Monotonic prebias capability eliminates concerns about damaging sensitive loads. Two TPSM846C24 devices can be paralleled together to provide up to 70-A load. Current sensing for overcurrent protection and current sharing between two devices are implemented by sampling a small portion of the power-stage current which provides accurate information independent of the device temperature.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Minimum Capacitance Requirements

For proper operation, the minimum required input capacitance network consists of four 22-µF (or two 47-µF) ceramic capacitors plus a 330-µF bulk capacitor. See capacitors C1 thru C5 in 图 13. Place the ceramic capacitors as close as possible to the VIN pins. The ground return path of the capacitors must connect to PGND pins 42, 43, 54, and 59 of the TPSM846C24.

The minimum required output capacitance network consists of four 47-µF (or two 100-µF) ceramic capacitors plus two 470-µF, low-ESR polymer capacitors. See capacitors C10 thru C15 in 图 13. The combined ESR of the polymer capacitors must not be greater than 5 mΩ. Place the ceramic capacitors as close as possible to the VOUT and PGND pins of the module. This minimum network insures good transient response and minimal ripple amplitude. The total amount of output capacitance determines the values of the frequency compensation network. For more details see the *Setting the Compensation Network* section.

Additionally, the analog power path (VINBP) requires its own bypass network consisting of a 10-nF ceramic capacitor (C8 in 图 13) and 1-µF ceramic capacitor (C7 in 图 13) connected directly across pins 50 and 51 of the module. For proper operation, the two internal power supply rails of the module must also be bypassed. The 6.5-V rail (BP6) requires a 4.7-µF ceramic capacitor (C6 in 图 13) placed across pins 48 and 49 of the module with short, direct traces. The 3.3-V rail (BP3) requires a 2.2-µF ceramic capacitor (C9 in 图 13) placed very close to pins 47 and 51.

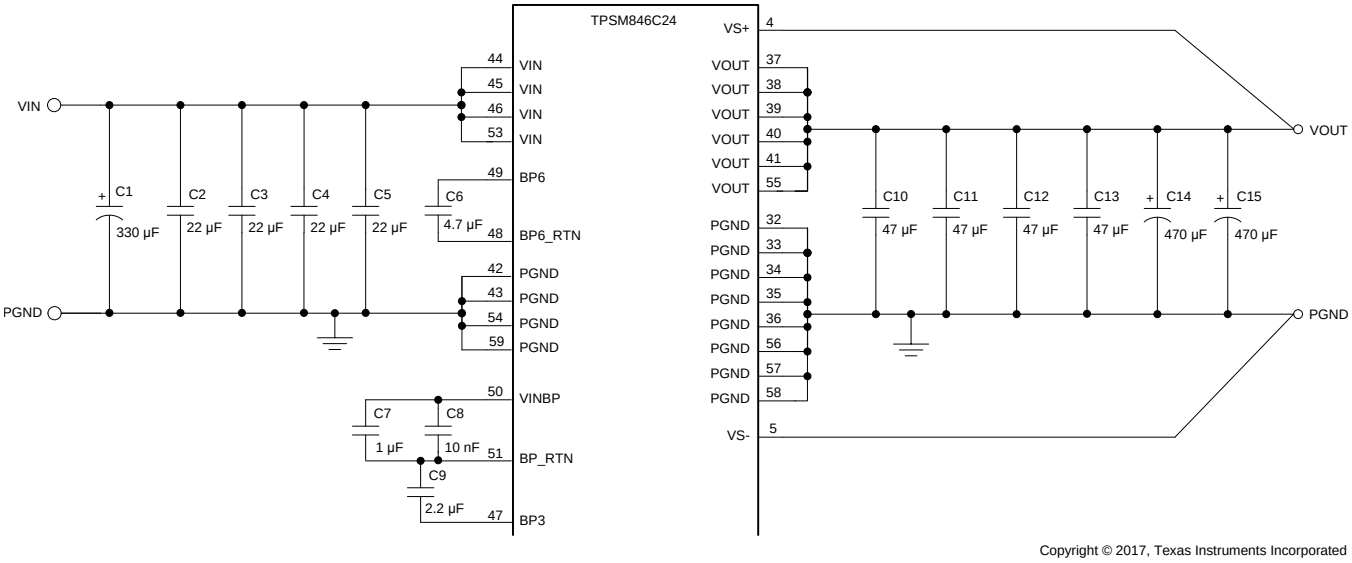


图 13. Required Capacitor Schematic

Feature Description (接下页)

7.3.2 Setting the Compensation Network

The TPSM846C24 requires an external series resistor and capacitor compensation network to be connected between the DIFFO pin (pin 6) and the FB pin (pin 7). These are R_{COMP} and C_{COMP} in 图 14. The value of these components is determined by the total amount of output capacitance and the switching frequency. TI recommends only ceramic and low-ESR, polymer-type capacitors are. Place these components as close as possible to the module and away from noisy signal traces. Suggested values for R_{COMP} and C_{COMP} for some typical values of output capacitance are given in 表 1. Final values should be determined by testing system stability using standard power supply evaluation techniques.

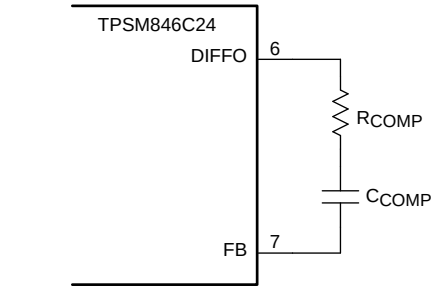


图 14. Compensation Components

表 1. Recommended Compensation Components

TOTAL C_{OUT} (µF)		SWITCHING FREQUENCY						TYPICAL C_{OUT}	
		300 - 400 kHz		400 - 600 kHz		600 - 1000 kHz			
MIN	MAX	R_{COMP}	C_{COMP}	R_{COMP}	C_{COMP}	R_{COMP}	C_{COMP}	Ceramic	Polymer
1000	1500	1.0 kΩ	1000 pF	665 Ω	1500 pF	499 Ω	2200 pF	4 × 47 µF	2 × 470 µF
1500	3000	665 Ω	1500 pF	499 Ω	2200 pF	249 Ω	4700 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 470 µF
3000	5000	499 Ω	2200 pF	249 Ω	4700 pF	124 Ω	6800 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 1000 µF

7.3.3 Transient Response

The TPSM846C24 is designed to have an exceptional output voltage transient response to output current load steps. 表 2 shows the voltage deviation for several transient conditions.

表 2. Output Voltage Transient Response

C_{IN} = 4× 22 µF Ceramic, 2x 330 µF Electrolytic							
V_{OUT} (V)	V_{IN} (V)	f_{SW} (kHz)	R_{COMP}	C_{COMP}	C_{OUT}		VOLTAGE (1) DEVIATION (mV)
					CERAMIC	NON-CERAMIC (2)	
0.6	5	500	499 Ω	2200 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 470 µF	33
		500	249 Ω	4700 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 1000 µF	22
	12	500	249 Ω	4700 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 470 µF	24
		750	124 Ω	6800 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 1000 µF	18
0.8	5	500	499 Ω	2200 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 470 µF	37
		750	124 Ω	6800 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 1000 µF	19
	12	500	499 Ω	2200 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 470 µF	33
		500	249 Ω	4700 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 1000 µF	20
1.0	5	500	665 Ω	1500 pF	4 × 47 µF	2 × 470 µF	48
		500	499 Ω	2200 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 470 µF	38
		500	249 Ω	4700 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 1000 µF	26
	12	500	665 Ω	1500 pF	4 × 47 µF	2 × 470 µF	41
		500	499 Ω	2200 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 470 µF	32
		750	499 Ω	2200 pF	4 × 47 µF	2 × 470 µF	26
1.2	5	500	665 Ω	1500 pF	4 × 47 µF	2 × 470 µF	38
		750	499 Ω	2200 pF	4 × 47 µF	2 × 470 µF	34
	12	500	665 Ω	1500 pF	4 × 47 µF	2 × 470 µF	39
		500	499 Ω	2200 pF	4 × 47 µF	4 × 470 µF	35
2	5	300	1.0 kΩ	1000 pF	4 × 47 µF	2 × 470 µF	50
		500	665 Ω	1500 pF	4 × 47 µF	2 × 470 µF	38
	12	300	1.0 kΩ	1000 pF	4 × 47 µF	2 × 470 µF	57
		500	665 Ω	1500 pF	4 × 47 µF	2 × 470 µF	42

(1) 50% load step at 2.5 A/µs.
(2) The combined equivalent ESR of all non-ceramic output capacitance must be ≤ 5 mΩ.

7.3.4 Setting the Output Voltage

The TPSM846C24 output voltage adjustment range is 0.5 V to 2 V. The adjustment method requires a resistor, R_{SET}, connected between the FB pin and AGND as shown in 图 15. 公式 1 can be used to calculate the R_{SET} value for a given output voltage, V_{OUT}. Additionally, the R_{SET} value can be selected from 表 3.

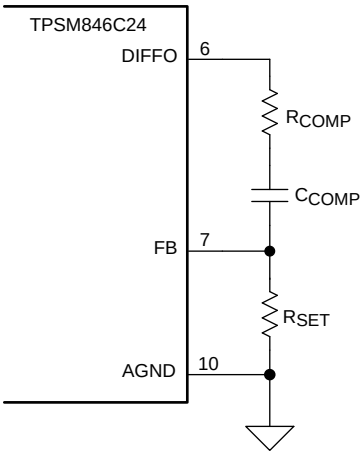


图 15. RSET Resistor

$$R_{SET} = \frac{5}{(V_{OUT} - 0.5)} \quad (k\Omega) \tag{1}$$

表 3. Standard R_{SET} Resistor Values

V_{OUT} (V)	R_{SET} (kΩ)	V_{OUT} (V)	R_{SET} (kΩ)
0.5	open	1.3	6.19
0.6	49.9	1.4	5.49
0.7	24.9	1.5	4.99
0.8	16.5	1.6	4.53
0.9	12.4	1.7	4.12
1	10	1.8	3.83
1.1	8.25	1.9	3.57
1.2	7.15	2.0	3.32

7.3.5 Differential Remote Sense

The TPSM846C24 device implements a differential remote-sense amplifier to provide excellent load regulation by cancelling IR-drop in high-current applications. The VS+ and VS– pins must be Kelvin-connected to the output capacitor bank directly at the load, and routed back to the device as a tightly coupled differential pair. Ensure that these traces are isolated from fast switching signals and high current paths on the final PCB layout, as these can add differential-mode noise.

7.3.6 Switching Frequency and Synchronization

7.3.6.1 Setting the Switching Frequency

The TPSM846C24 is set to a default switching frequency of 500 kHz. To operate the TPSM846C24 at the default switching frequency, connect the RT_SEL pin (pin 14) to AGND and leave the RT pin (pin 13) open. To change the switching frequency, leave the RT_SEL pin open, and connect a resistor from the RT pin (R_{RT}) to AGND. Use 公式 2 to calculate the R_{RT} resistor value.

$$R_{RT} = \frac{18290 + (120 \times V_{IN})}{f_{SW}\,(kHZ)}\,(k\Omega) \quad (2)$$

The TPSM846C24 devices are designed to operate from 300 kHz to 1 MHz.

7.3.6.2 Synchronization

The TPSM846C24 device can synchronize to an external clock that is ±20% of the free-running frequency set by R_{RT}. It is required that the external clock waveform is a square wave with a duty cycle of 50%.

7.3.6.2.1 Stand-Alone Device Synchronization

When power is applied, if no external clocking signal is present on the SYNC pin, the device operates at the switching frequency set by the internal or an external timing resistor. If an external clock signal that meets the specification of the Synchronization section of the *Switching Characteristics* table is applied to the SYNC pin, the device synchronizes to the leading edge of the applied waveform. The rising edge of the PH node lags the rising edge of the clocking waveform by approximately 500 ns. The external clock must be a 50% duty-cycle square wave. The external clock frequency must be with ±20% of the free-running frequency set by the R_{RT} resistor. It is permissible for the SYNC signal to become active after the module has powered-up. If this is done, there is a small disturbance in the output voltage while the module locks to the SYNC clock. If the SYNC signal is lost during operation, the module quickly detects the loss and reverts to switching at the frequency set by the R_{RT} resistor. A disturbance occurs in the output voltage upon loss of SYNC.

7.3.6.2.2 Paralleled Devices Synchronization

When two TPSM846C24 devices are paralleled, the SYNC pins of the master and the slave must be supplied with a 50% duty cycle clock signal at the desired switching frequency. The master device locks to the rising edge of the clock; the slave locks to the falling edge. The 50% duty cycle requirement insures the modules operate 180° out of phase to minimize ripple. Both the master and slave module must have an R_{RT} resistor present whose value sets a switching frequency within ±20% of the SYNC clock frequency. See the *Parallel Application* section of the datasheet for more information when paralleling devices.

7.3.7 Prebiased Output Start-Up

The TPSM846C24 devices prevent current from being discharged from the output during start-up when a prebiased output condition exists. If the output is prebiased, no PH pulses occur until the internal soft-start voltage rises above the error-amplifier input voltage (FB pin). As soon as the soft-start voltage exceeds the error-amplifier input, and PH pulses start. The device limits synchronous rectification after each PH pulse with a narrow on-time. The on-time of the low-side MOSFET slowly increases on a cycle-by-cycle basis until 128 pulses have been generated and the synchronous rectifier runs fully complementary to the high-side MOSFET. This approach prevents the sinking of current from a prebiased output, and ensures the output-voltage start-up and ramp-to-regulation sequences are smooth and monotonic.

If the prebias voltage is close to or exceeds the V_{OUT} setpoint voltage, the mandatory 128 switching cycles, as previously described , may induce a non-monotonic dip in the output voltage. The output voltage quickly recovers to the setpoint value once the 128 cycle interval is completed.

These devices respond to a prebiased output overvoltage condition immediately upon VIN powered up and when the BP6 regulator voltage is above the BP6 UVLO of 3.73 V (typical).

7.3.8 Power-Good (PGOOD) Indicator

The TPSM846C24 has a built-in power-good signal (PGOOD) which indicates whether the output voltage is within its regulation range. The PGOOD pin is an open drain output that requires a pullup resistor to a voltage source of 5.5 V or less. The recommended pullup resistor value is between 10 kΩ and 100 kΩ. Once the output voltage rises above 95% of the set voltage, the PGOOD pin rises to the pullup voltage level. The PGOOD pin is pulled low when the output voltage drops lower than 88% or rises higher than 112% of the nominal set voltage.

The PGOOD signal can be connected to the EN pin of a different device to provide additional controlled turnon and turnoff sequencing.

The PGOOD signal is pulled low when the FB pin is prebiased to higher than 5% above the regulation level. This level of prebias is unusual and it is beneficial to flag a warning in this situation.

注

The presence of a pullup voltage at the PGOOD pin before input voltage is applied, may cause the PGOOD pin to be pulled above a logic low voltage level. This is due to the limited pulldown capability in an un-powered condition. If this is not desired, increase the pullup resistance or reduce the external pullup supply voltage.

7.3.9 Linear Regulators BP3 and BP6

The TPSM846C24 device has two onboard linear regulators to provide suitable power for the internal circuitry of the device. Bypass the BP3 and BP6 pins externally for the converter to function properly. The BP3 pin requires a minimum of 2.2 µF of capacitance connected to BP_RTN. The BP6 pin requires a minimum 4.7 µF of capacitance connected to BP6_RTN.

The use of the internal regulators to power other circuits is not recommended because the loads placed on the regulators might adversely affect operation of the controller.

注

Place bypass capacitors as close as possible to the device pins, with a minimum return loop back to ground and keep the return loop away from fast switching voltage and main current path. For more information, see the *Layout* section. Poor bypassing can degrade the performance of the regulator.

7.3.10 Parallel Application

Two TPSM846C24 devices can be paralleled for increased output current up to 70 A. Multiple connections must be made between the paralleled devices and the component selection is slightly different than for a stand-alone TPSM846C24 device. 图 16 shows a typical schematic for two TPSM846C24 devices in parallel. Parallel operation can be evaluated using the TPSM846C24DEVM-007 evaluation board.

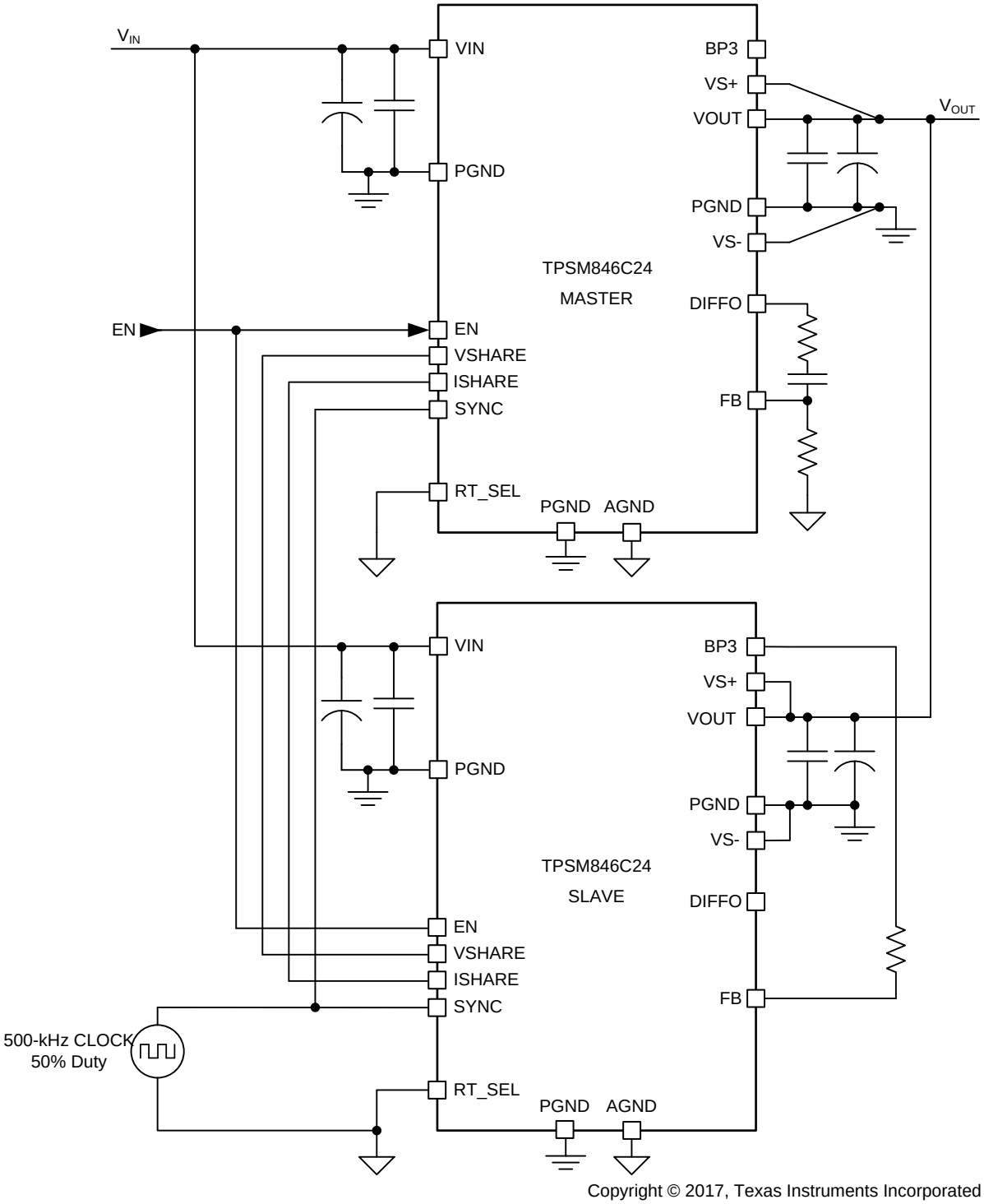


图 16. TPSM846C24 Parallel

7.3.11 Parallel Operation

To operate two TPSM846C24 devices in parallel, one of the devices must act as the master and the other act as a slave. To configure one of the devices as the slave device, connect a 1-kΩ resistor between the device FB pin and BP3 pin. Additionally, the SYNC, VSHARE, and ISHARE pins of both devices must be connected as shown in 图 16. Both devices share the same VSHARE voltage. Essentially, the internal COMP voltage is shared between the two devices by connecting the VSHARE pin of each device together. By connecting the ISHARE pins of each device, the sensed current in each phase is compared, then the error current is added into the internal COMP. The resulting voltage is compared with the PWM ramp to generate the PWM pulse. This current sharing loop maintains the current balance between devices.

In addition to sharing the same internal COMP voltage, the VSHARE pin is also used for fault communication between the loop master and slave devices. The VSHARE pin voltage is pulled low if any device encounters any fault conditions so that the other device sharing VSHARE pin is alerted and stops switching accordingly.

When configured for parallel operation, the SYNC pins of the master and the slave must be supplied with a 50% duty cycle clock signal at the desired switching frequency. The master device locks to the rising edge of the clock; the slave locks to the falling edge. The 50% duty cycle requirement insures the modules operate 180° out of phase to minimize ripple. Both the master And Slave module must have an R_{RT} resistor present whose value sets a switching frequency within ±20% of the SYNC clock frequency.

An optional high-frequency capacitor can be added between the VSHARE pin and ground in noisy systems, but the capacitance must not exceed 10 pF.

If operating conditions result in an on-time pulse width of ≤ 150 ns, jitter may be observed on the master and slave PH pins. The addition of a 10-kΩ resistor in series with the ISHARE connection between the devices helps to reduce, but may not eliminate, the jitter.

7.3.12 Overtemperature Protection

An internal temperature sensor based off the bandgap reference protects the TPSM846C24 device from thermal runaway. The internal thermal shutdown threshold, T_{SD}, is fixed at 145°C (typical). When the device senses a temperature above T_{SD}, power conversion stops until the sensed junction temperature decreases by the amount of the thermal shutdown hysteresis, T_{HYST} (25°C typical). The response to an over temperature fault is to shut down and then restart.

7.3.13 Overcurrent Protection

Both low-side overcurrent and high-side short circuit protection are implemented. The low-side MOSFET average current is compared to the fault threshold. High-side pulses are terminated on a cycle-by-cycle basis whenever the current through the high-side MOSFET exceeds the fixed short-circuit threshold.

When either a low-side overcurrent or high-side short-circuit threshold is exceeded in a switching cycle, a counter is incremented. If no overcurrent condition is detected in a switching cycle, the counter is decremented. If the counter counts to three, an overcurrent fault condition is declared, and the output shuts down and restarts after approximately 21 ms.

7.3.14 Output Overvoltage and Undervoltage Protection

The TPSM846C24 device includes both output-overvoltage protection and output undervoltage protection capability by comparing the FB pin voltage to internal pre-set voltages.

If the FB pin voltage rises above the output overvoltage-protection threshold, the device terminates normal switching and turns on the low-side MOSFET to discharge the output capacitor and prevent further increases in the output voltage. The device declares an OV fault and enters continuous-restart-hiccup mode. The TPSM846C24 device responds to the output overvoltage condition immediately upon VIN powered up and BP6 regulator voltage above its own UVLO of 3.73 V (typical).

If the FB pin voltage falls below the undervoltage protection level after soft start has completed, the device terminates normal switching and forces both the high-side and low-side MOSFETs off, and begins a hiccup time-out delay prior to restart.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Active Mode

The TPSM846C24 device operates in continuous conduction mode (CCM) at a fixed frequency, regardless of the output current. For the first 128 switching cycles, the low-side MOSFET on-time is slowly increased to prevent excessive current sinking in the event the device is started with a prebiased output. Following the first 128 clock cycles, the low-side MOSFET and the high-side MOSFET on-times are fully complementary.

7.4.2 Shutdown Mode

The TPSM846C24 uses the EN pin to enable or disable power conversion. The EN pin must be pulled high to allow power conversion.

The EN pin provides electrical ON and OFF control for the TPSM846C24. When the EN pin voltage is below the EN low threshold, the device is in shutdown mode. In shutdown mode the stand-by current is 7.7 mA typically with V_{IN} = 12 V. The TPSM846C24 also employs undervoltage lockout protection. If V_{IN} is below the UVLO level, the output of the regulator is turned off.

8 Application and Implementation

注

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

8.1 Typical Application

The TPSM846C24 is a highly-integrated, synchronous step-down DC-DC power module. The TPSM846C24 converts a higher DC-input voltage to a lower DC-output voltage, with a maximum output current of 35 A. Use the following design procedure to select key component values and select the appropriate features.

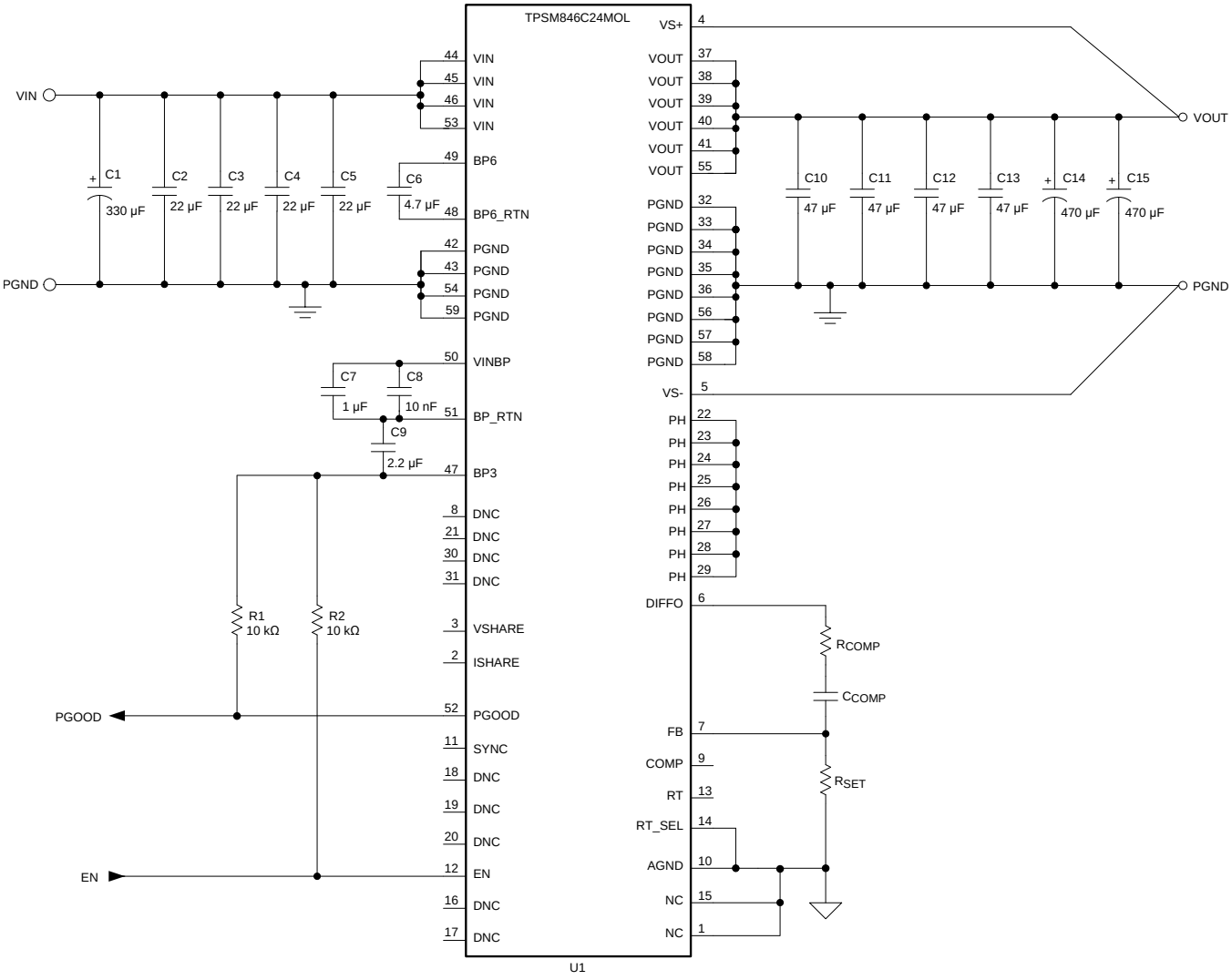


图 17. Typical Application Schematic

Typical Application (接下页)

8.1.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the parameters listed in 表 4 and follow the design procedures below.

表 4. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	VALUE
Input voltage V_{IN}	12 V typical
Output voltage V_{OUT}	1.2 V
Output current rating	35 A
Key care-abouts	Small footprint, high efficiency, PGOOD signal

8.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

8.1.2.1 Custom Design With WEBENCH® Tools

Click here to create a custom design using the TPSM846C24 device with the WEBENCH® Power Designer.

1. Start by entering the input voltage (V_{IN}), output voltage (V_{OUT}), and output current (I_{OUT}) requirements.
2. Optimize the design for key parameters such as efficiency, footprint, and cost using the optimizer dial.
3. Compare the generated design with other possible solutions from Texas Instruments.

The WEBENCH Power Designer provides a customized schematic along with a list of materials with real-time pricing and component availability.

In most cases, these actions are available:

- Run electrical simulations to see important waveforms and circuit performance
- Run thermal simulations to understand board thermal performance
- Export customized schematic and layout into popular CAD formats
- Print PDF reports for the design, and share the design with colleagues

Get more information about WEBENCH tools at www.ti.com/WEBENCH.

8.1.2.2 Setting the Output Voltage

The output voltage of the TPSM846C24 is designed to be set by the R_{SET} resistor. Use 公式 3 to calculate the R_{SET} resistor value.

$$R_{SET} = \frac{5}{(V_{OUT} - 0.5)} \quad (k\Omega) \tag{3}$$

To set the output voltage to 1.2 V, using 公式 3, the calculated value of R_{SET} is 7.14 kΩ. The nearest E96 resistor value is 7.15 kΩ

8.1.2.3 Input and Output Capacitance

The minimum required input capacitance network consists of four 22-µF (or two 47-µF) ceramic capacitors plus a 330-µF bulk capacitor. The minimum required output capacitance network consists of four 47-µF (or two 100-µF) ceramic capacitors plus two 470-µF, low ESR polymer capacitors. The combined ESR of the polymer capacitors must not be greater than 5 mΩ. Additional input and output capacitors can be added to improve ripple or transient response.

In this design example, the minimum required input and output capacitance is used.

8.1.2.4 Selecting the Compensation Components

The TPSM846C24 requires an external series resistor and capacitor compensation network to be connected between the DIFFO pin (pin 6) and the FB pin (pin 7). The value of these components is determined by the total amount of output capacitance.

In this design example, the value of R_{COMP} and C_{COMP} is selected from 表 1 based on the total amount of output capacitance of 1120 µF. R_{COMP} = 1 kΩ and C_{COMP} = 1000 pF.

8.1.2.5 Setting the Switching Frequency

The TPSM846C24 is set to a default switching frequency of 500 kHz. To operate the TPSM846C24 at the default switching frequency, connect the RT_SEL pin (pin 14) to AGND and leave the RT pin (pin 13) open.

In this design example, the switching frequency is selected to operate at the default switching frequency of 500 kHz by connecting RT_SEL pin to AGND and the R_{RT} resistor is left open.

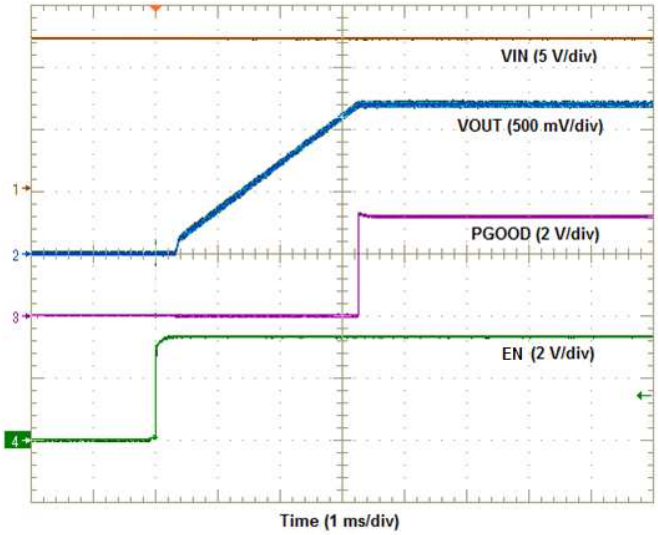
8.1.2.6 Power Good (PGOOD)

Applications requiring voltage rail sequencing can benefit from the PGOOD signal present with the TPSM846C24. The PGOOD pin is an open-drain output. When the output voltage is typically between 95% and 105% of the setpoint, the PGOOD pin pulldown is released and the pin floats, requiring an external pullup resistor for a high signal. A 10-kΩ pullup resistor is placed between the PGOOD pin and the BP3 rail.

8.1.2.7 ON/OFF Control (EN)

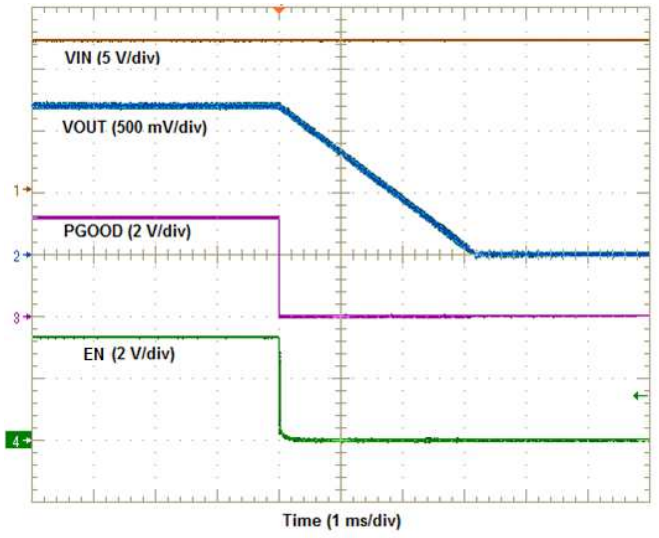
The EN signal is used to turn the power conversion function of the module ON and OFF. The EN signal is an active high signal; that is, the EN pin must be pulled high for power conversion to occur. The EN pin requires an external pullup resistor for a high signal. A 10-kΩ pullup resistor is placed between the EN pin and the BP3 rail

8.1.3 Application Curves



V_{IN} = 12 V V_{OUT} = 1.2 V I_{OUT} = 10 A

图 18. Start-up Waveforms



V_{IN} = 12 V V_{OUT} = 1.2 V I_{OUT} = 10 A

图 19. Shut-down Waveform

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The TPSM846C24 device is designed to operate from an input voltage supply between 4.5 V and 15 V. This supply must be well regulated. These devices are not designed for split-rail operation. Proper bypassing of input supplies and internal regulators is also critical for noise performance, as is PCB layout and grounding scheme. See the recommendations in the *Layout* section.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

Layout is critical for good power-supply design. 图 20 and 图 21 show top-side and bottom-side PCB-layout configuration for recommended component placement. Additional power, ground and signal layers are present in any PCB design. A list of PCB layout considerations using these devices is listed as follows:

- Place the input bypass capacitors as close as physically possible to the VIN and PGND pins. Additionally, a high-frequency bypass capacitor on the VIN pins can help reduce switching spikes. This capacitor can be placed on the bottom side of the PCB directly underneath the device to keep a minimum loop.
- The BP6 bypass capacitor carries a large switching current for the gate driver. Bypassing the BP6 pin to BP6_RTN with a low-impedance path is very critical to the stable operation of the TPSM846C24 device. Place the BP6 high-frequency bypass capacitor as close as possible to the device pins 48 and 49.
- The VINBP and BP3 pins also require good local bypassing. Place bypass capacitors as close as possible to the device pins and BP_RTN. Poor bypassing on the VINBP and BP3 pins can degrade the performance of the device.
- Place signal components as close as possible to the pins to which they are connected. These components include the feedback resistors and the RT resistor. Keep these components away from fast switching voltage and current paths. Terminate these components to AGND with a minimum return loop.
- Route the VS+ and VS– lines from the output capacitor bank at the load back to the device pins as a tightly coupled differential pair. These traces must be kept away from switching or noisy areas which can add differential-mode noise.
- Use caution when routing of the SYNC, VSHARE and ISHARE traces for parallel configurations. The SYNC trace carries a rail-to-rail signal and must be routed away from sensitive analog signals, including the VSHARE, ISHARE, RT, and FB signals. The VSHARE and ISHARE traces must also be kept away from fast switching voltages or currents formed by the VIN, PH, and BP6 pins.

10.2 Layout Example

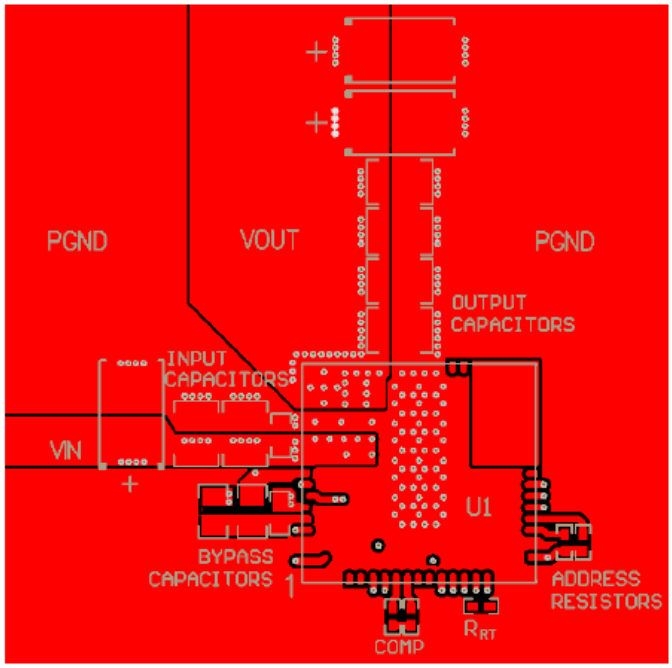


图 20. PCB Top-side Layout Recommendation

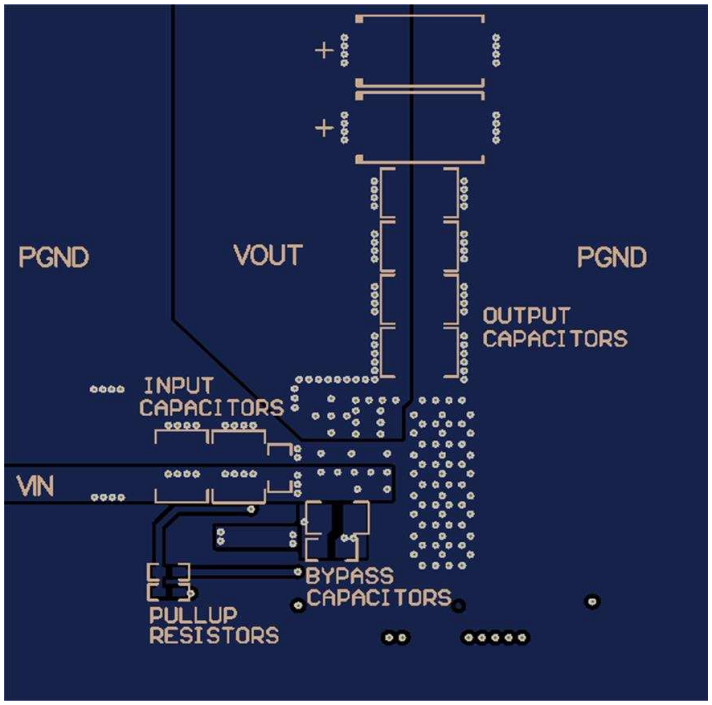


图 21. PCB Bottom-side Layout Recommendation

10.3 Package Specifications

TPSM846C24		VALUE	UNIT
Weight		3.92	grams
Flammability	Meets UL 94 V-O		
MTBF Calculated Reliability	Per Bellcore TR-332, 50% stress, T_A = 40°C, ground benign	26.6	MHrs

10.4 EMI

The TPSM846C24 is compliant with EN55022 Class A radiated emissions. 图 22 to 图 25 show typical examples of radiated emissions plots for the TPSM846C24. The EMI plots were taken using an EVM with a resistive load and input power was provided using a lead acid battery. All graphs show plots of the antenna in the horizontal and vertical positions.

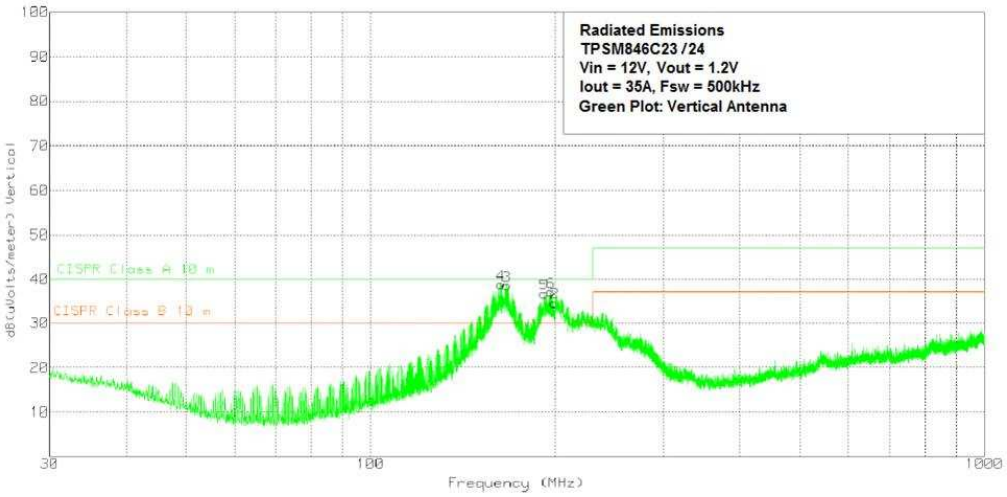


图 22. Radiated Emissions 12-V Input, 1.2-V Output, 35-A Load Vertical Antenna

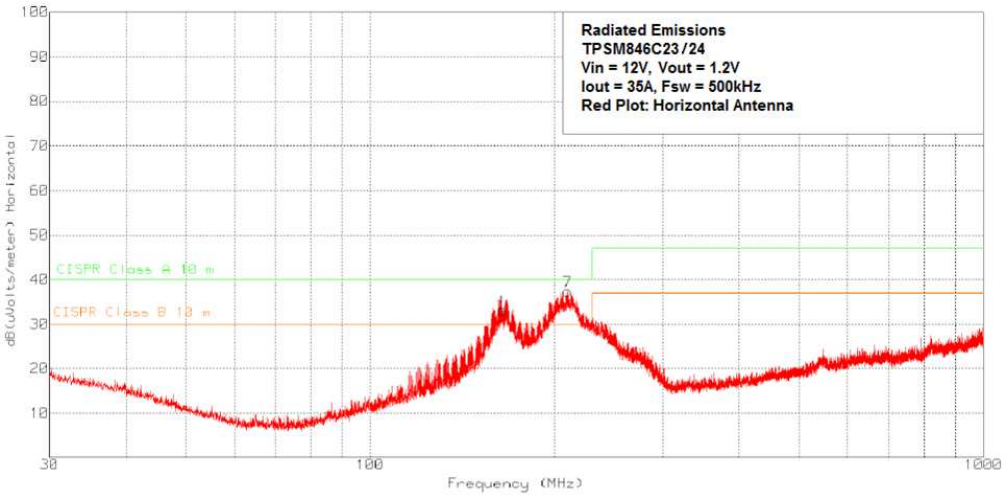


图 23. Radiated Emissions 12-V Input, 1.2-V Output, 35-A Load Horizontal Antenna

EMI (接下页)

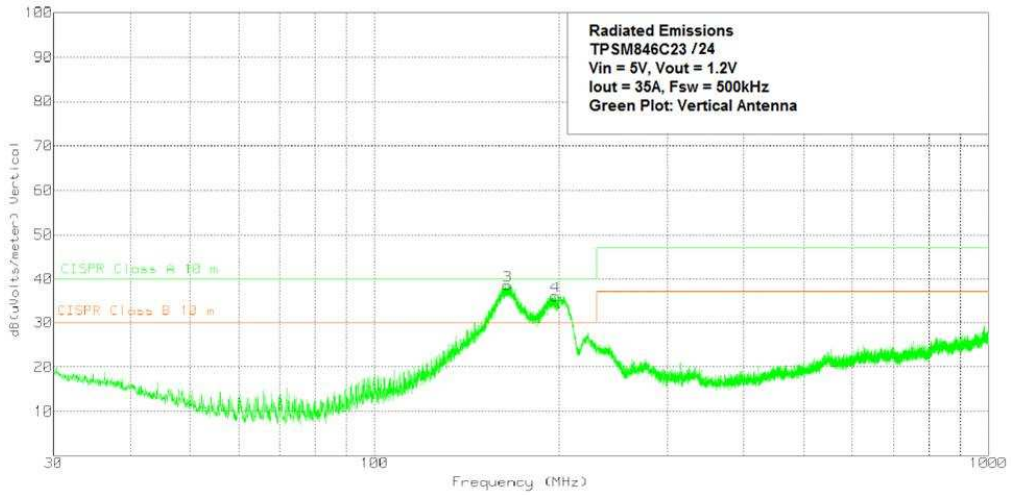


图 24. Radiated Emissions 5-V Input, 1.2-V Output, 35-A Load Vertical Antenna

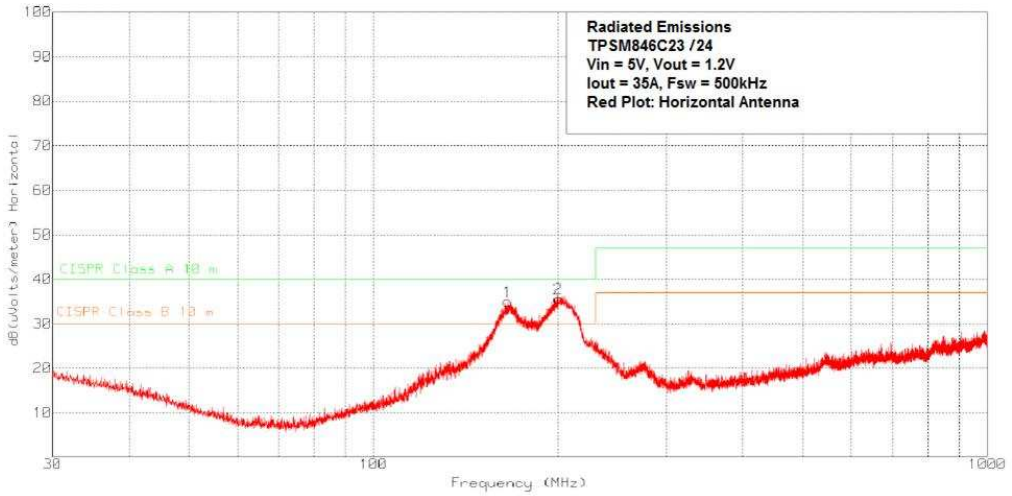


图 25. Radiated Emissions 5-V Input, 1.2-V Output, 35-A Load Horizontal Antenna

10.5 Mounting and Thermal Profile Recommendation

Proper mounting technique adequately covers the exposed thermal pad with solder. Excessive heat during the reflow process can affect electrical performance. 图 26 shows the recommended reflow-oven thermal profile. Proper post-assembly cleaning is also critical to device performance. Refer to *Power Module MSL Ratings and Reflow Ratings* for more information.

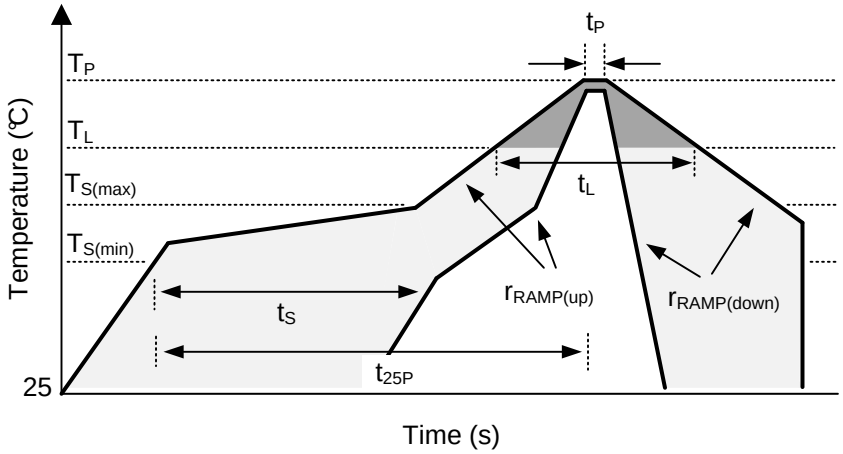


图 26. Recommended Reflow-Oven Thermal Profile

表 5. Recommended Thermal Profile Parameters

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
RAMP UP AND RAMP DOWN					
$r_{RAMP(up)}$	Average ramp-up rate, $T_{S(max)}$ to T_P			3	°C/s
$r_{RAMP(down)}$	Average ramp-down rate, T_P to $T_{S(max)}$			6	°C/s
PRE-HEAT					
T_S	Preheat temperature	150		200	°C
t_S	Preheat time, $T_{S(min)}$ to $T_{S(max)}$	60		120	s
REFLOW					
T_L	Liquidous temperature		217		°C
T_P	Peak temperature			260	°C
t_L	Time maintained above liquidous temperature, T_L	60		150	s
t_P	Time maintained within 5°C of peak temperature, T_P	20		30	s
t_{25P}	Total time from 25°C to peak temperature, T_P			480	s

11 器件和文档支持

11.1 器件支持

11.1.1 开发支持

11.1.1.1 使用 WEBENCH® 工具创建定制设计

请单击此处，借助 WEBENCH® 电源设计器并使用 TPSM846C24 器件创建定制设计方案。

1. 首先输入输入电压 (V_{IN})、输出电压 (V_{OUT}) 和输出电流 (I_{OUT}) 要求。
2. 使用优化器拨盘优化该设计的关键参数，如效率、尺寸和成本。
3. 将生成的设计与德州仪器 (TI) 的其他可行的解决方案进行比较。

WEBENCH 电源设计器可提供定制原理图以及罗列实时价格和组件供货情况的物料清单。

在多数情况下，可执行以下操作：

- 运行电气仿真，观察重要波形以及电路性能
- 运行热性能仿真，了解电路板热性能
- 将定制原理图和布局方案以常用 CAD 格式导出
- 打印设计方案的 PDF 报告并与同事共享

有关 WEBENCH 工具的详细信息，请访问 www.ti.com.cn/WEBENCH。

11.2 接收文档更新通知

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

11.3 社区资源

下列链接提供到 TI 社区资源的连接。链接的内容由各个分销商“按照原样”提供。这些内容并不构成 TI 技术规范，并且不一定反映 TI 的观点；请参阅 TI 的 《使用条款》。

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设计支持 ***TI 参考设计支持*** **可帮助您快速查找有帮助的 E2E 论坛、设计支持工具以及技术支持的联系信息。**

11.4 商标

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11.5 静电放电警告

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11.6 术语表

SLYZ022 — *TI 术语表*。

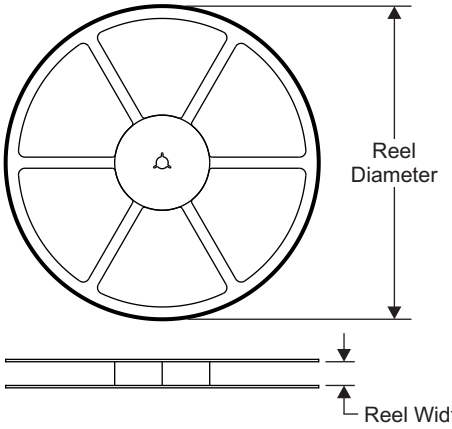
这份术语表列出并解释术语、缩写和定义。

12 机械、封装和可订购信息

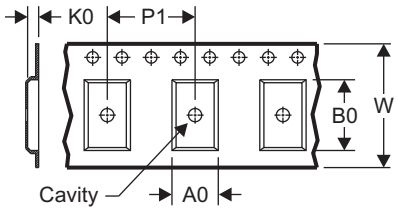
以下页面包含机械、封装和可订购信息。这些信息是指定器件的最新可用数据。数据如有变更，恕不另行通知，且不会对此文档进行修订。如需获取此数据表的浏览器版本，请查阅左侧的导航栏。

12.1 Tape and Reel Information

REEL DIMENSIONS

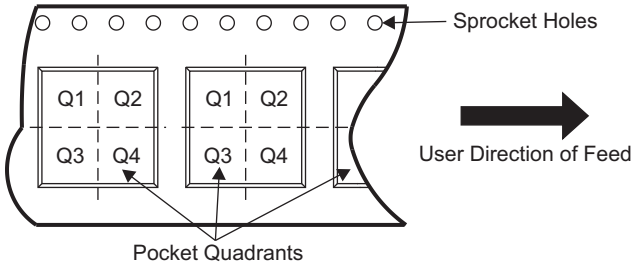


TAPE DIMENSIONS



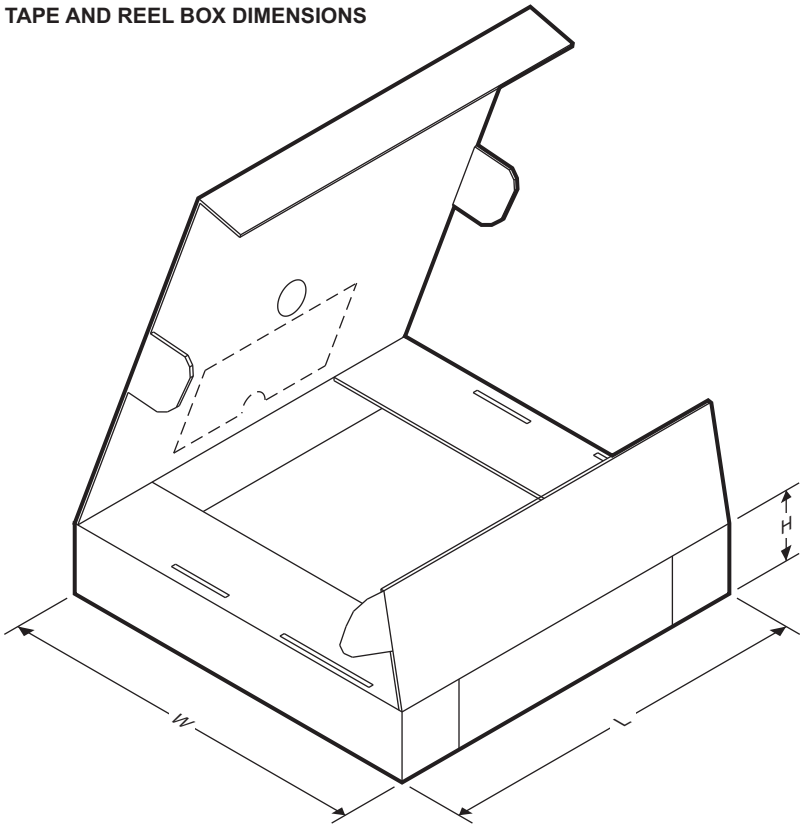
A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



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
TPSM846C24MOLR	QFM	MOL	59	350	330.0	32.4	15.35	16.35	6.1	24.0	32.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPSM846C24MOLR	QFM	MOL	59	350	383.0	353.0	58.0

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPSM846C24MOLR	ACTIVE	QFM	MOL	59	350	RoHS Exempt & Green	NIAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 105	TPSM846C24	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) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

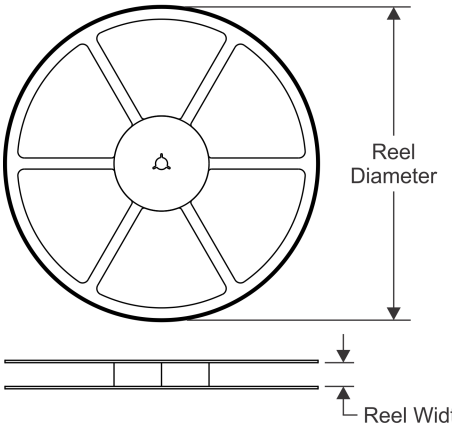
(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

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

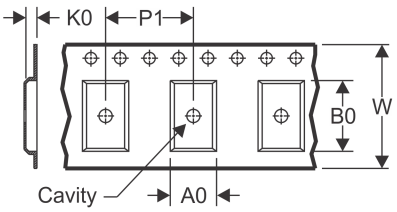
(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

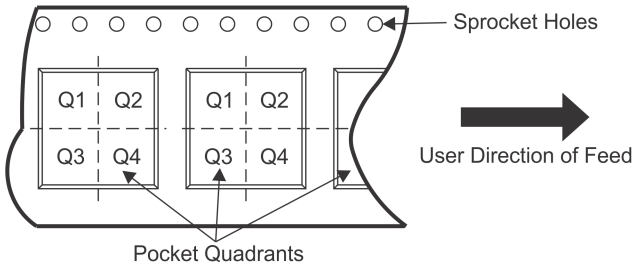


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

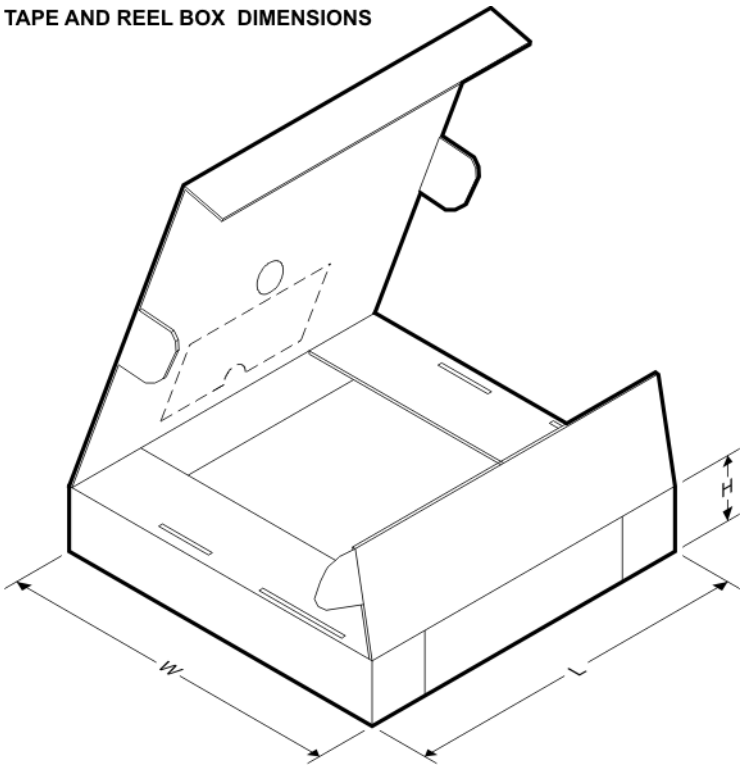
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
TPSM846C24MOLR	QFM	MOL	59	350	330.0	32.4	15.35	16.35	6.1	24.0	32.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

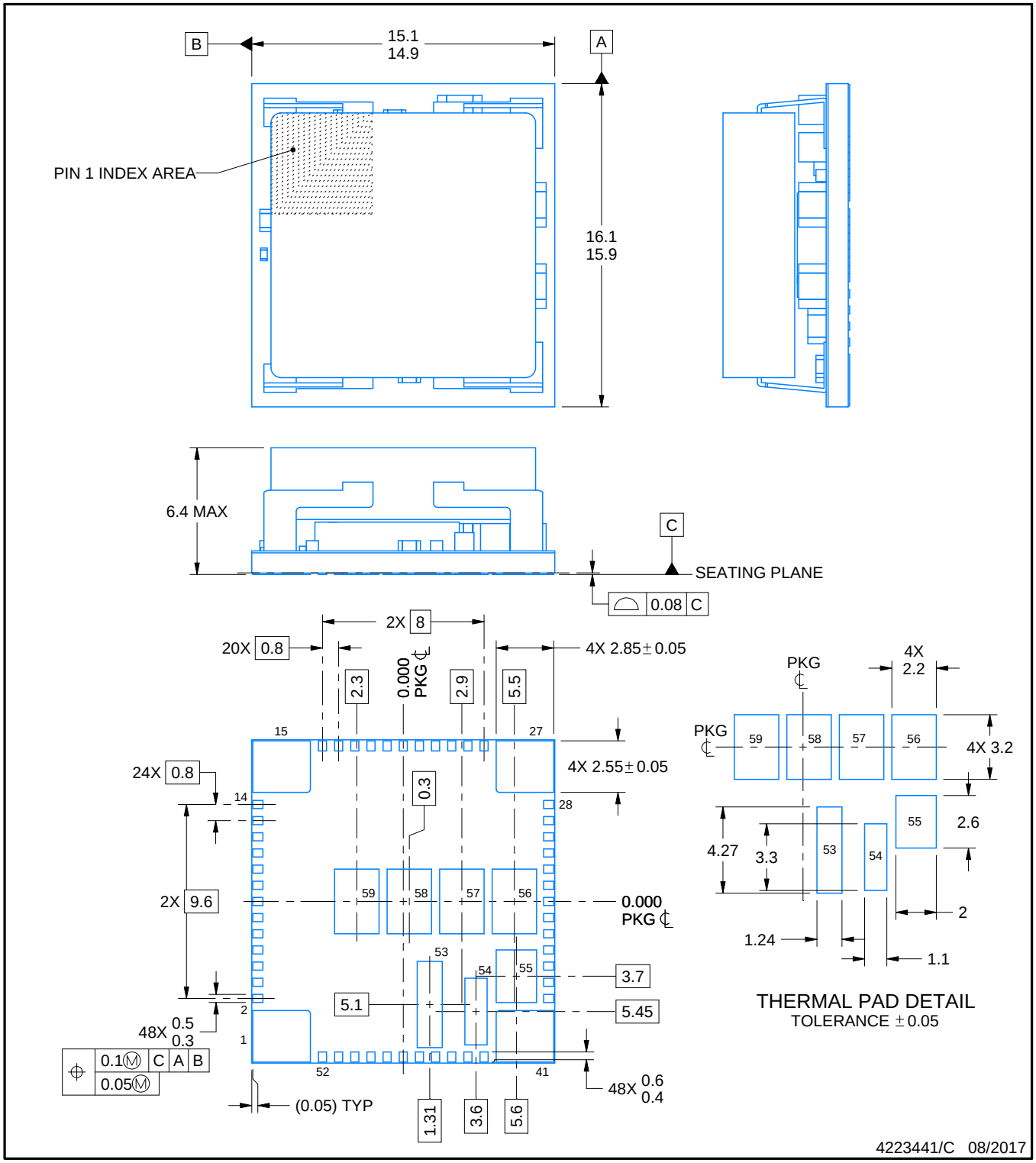
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPSM846C24MOLR	QFM	MOL	59	350	383.0	353.0	58.0

MOL0059A

PACKAGE OUTLINE

QFM - 6.4 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLAT MODULE



NOTES:

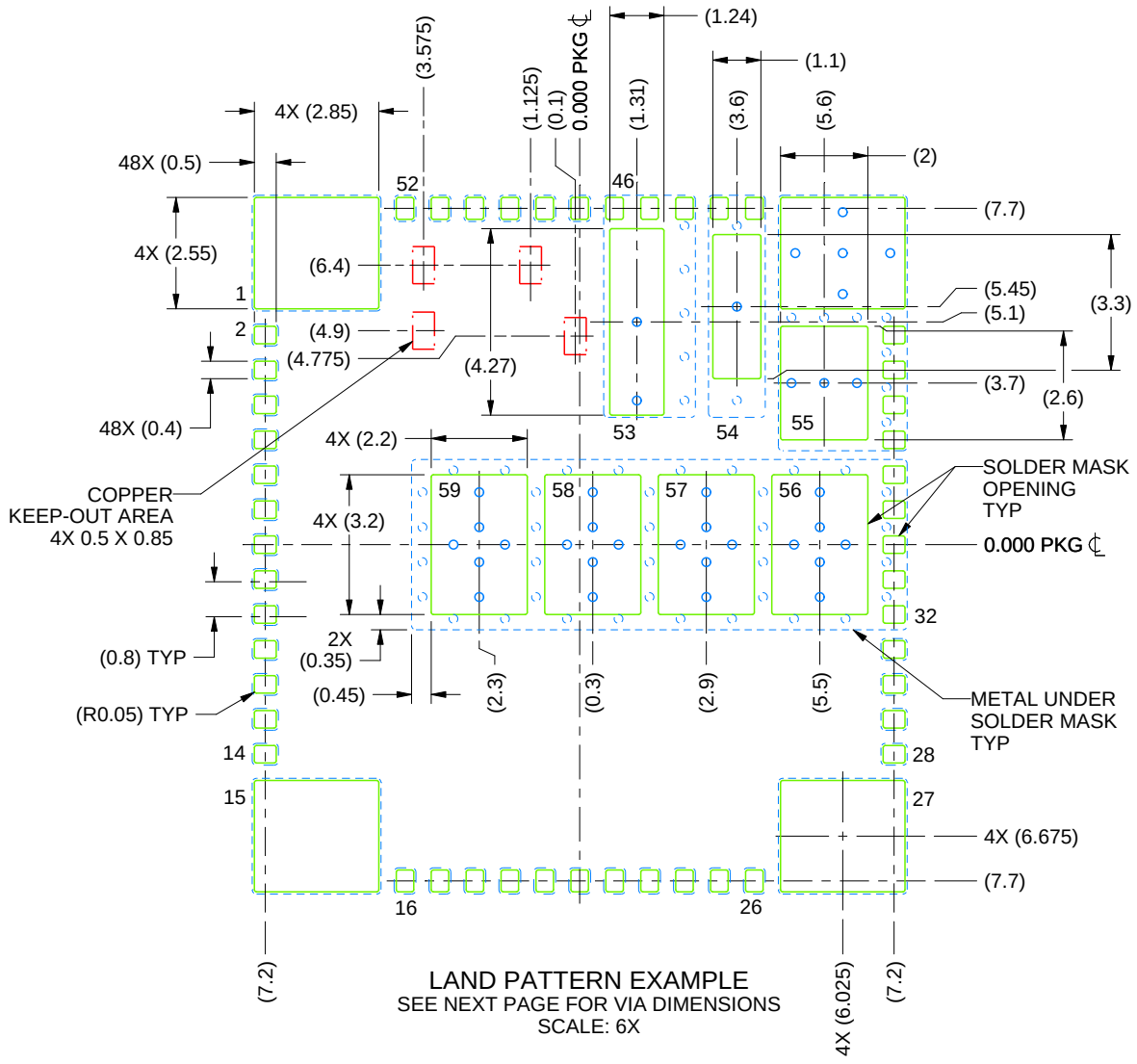
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pads must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

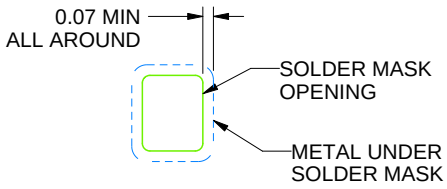
MOL0059A

QFM - 6.4 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLAT MODULE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SEE NEXT PAGE FOR VIA DIMENSIONS
SCALE: 6X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS
SOLDER MASK DEFINED PADS

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NOTES: (continued)

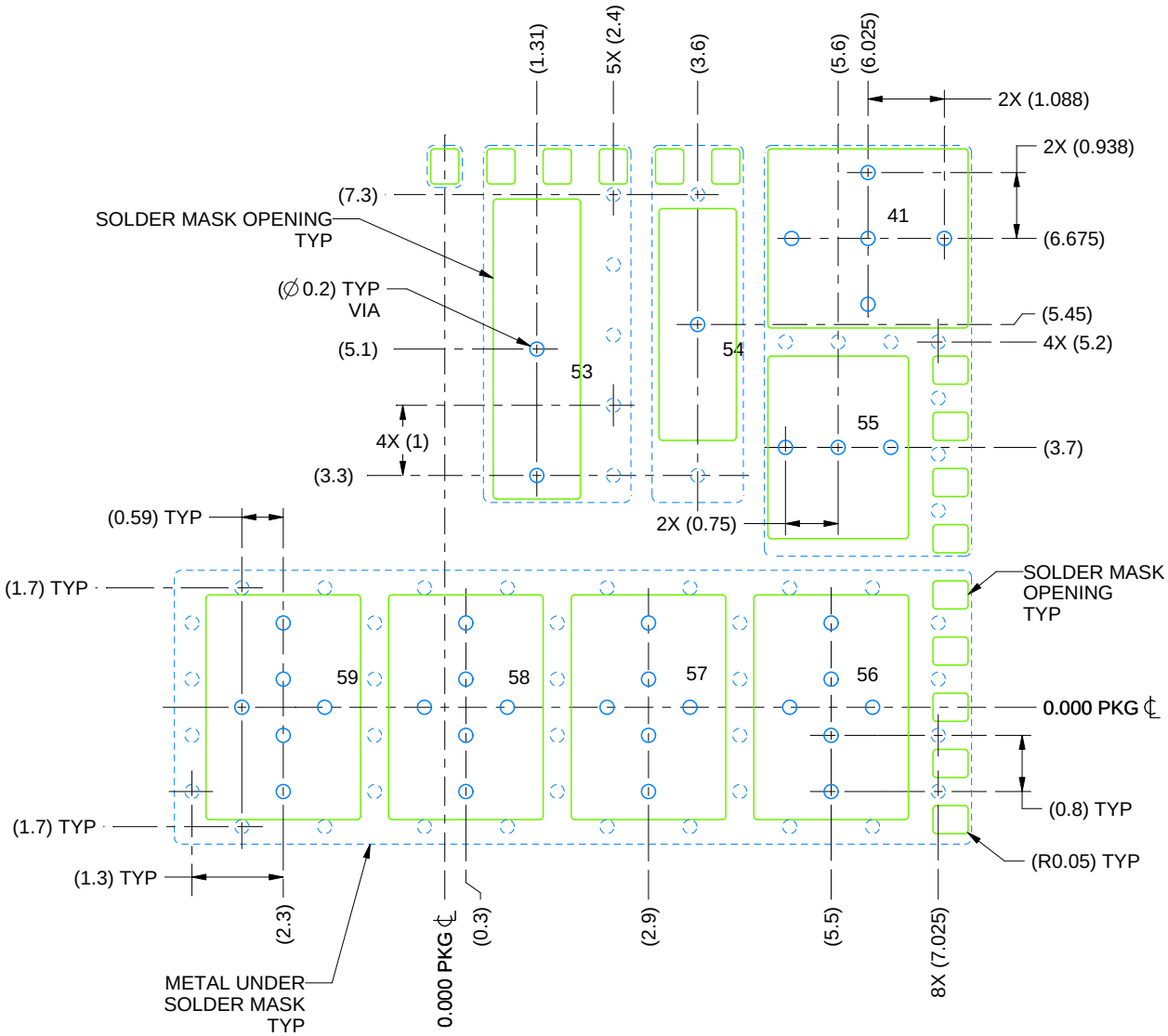
4. This package is designed to be soldered to the thermal pads on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations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

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

MOL0059A

QFM - 6.4 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLAT MODULE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
VIA DETAIL
SCALE: 10X

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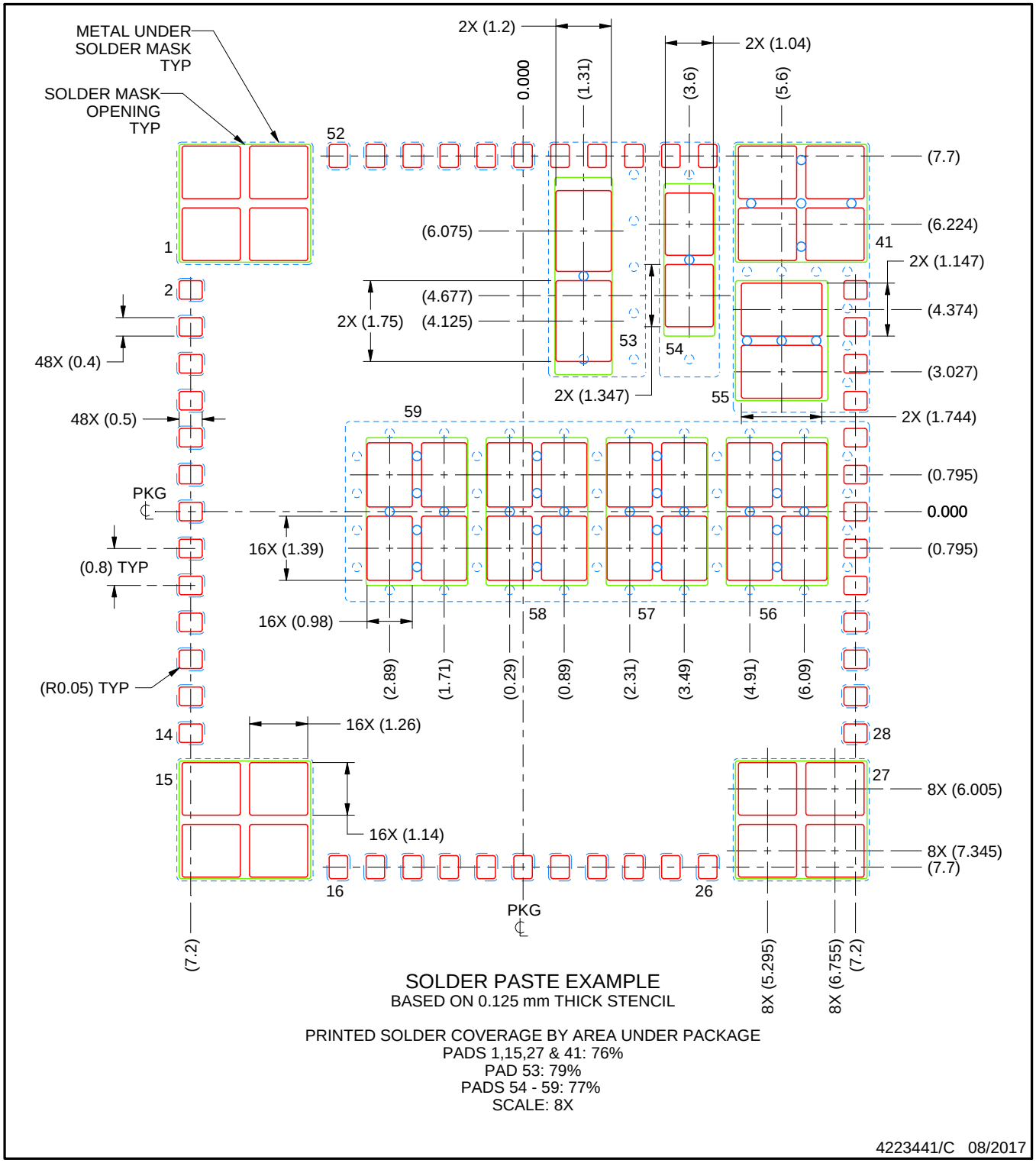

SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
PADS 1,15,27 & 41: 76%
PAD 53: 79%
PADS 54 - 59: 77%
SCALE: 8X

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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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