

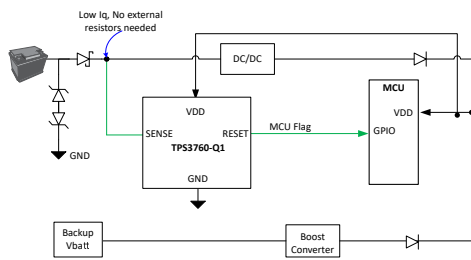
# TPS3760-Q1 プログラマブルな検出およびリセット遅延機能を備えた車載用高電圧スーパーバイザ

## 1 特長

- 下記内容で AEC-Q100 認定済み:
  - デバイス温度グレード 1:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +125^{\circ}\text{C}$  の動作時周囲温度範囲  $T_A$
  - デバイス HBM ESD 分類レベル 2
  - デバイス CDM ESD 分類レベル C7B
- 機能安全対応
  - 機能安全システムの設計に役立つ資料を利用可能
- 広い電源電圧範囲: 2.7V ~ 65V
- 65V 定格の SENSE および RESET ピン
- 低い静止電流: 1 $\mu\text{A}$  (標準値)
- 電圧スレッシュホールドを柔軟にかつ幅広く選択可能表 10-1
  - 2.7V ~ 36V (誤差 1.5% 以下)
  - 800mV オプション (誤差 1% 以下)
- ヒステリシス内蔵 ( $V_{HYS}$ )
  - パーセンテージ・オプション: 2% ~ 13% (1% 刻み)
  - 固定オプション:  $V_{TH} < 8V = 0.5V, 1V, 1.5V, 2V, 2.5V$
- リセット時間遅延をプログラム可能
  - 10nF = 12.8ms, 10 $\mu\text{F}$  = 12.8s
- 検出時間遅延をプログラム可能
  - 10nF = 1.28ms, 10 $\mu\text{F}$  = 1.28s
- マニュアル・リセット (MR) 機能
- 出力リセット・ラッチ機能
- 出力ポロジ: オープンドレインまたはプッシュプル

## 2 アプリケーション

- テレマティクス制御ユニット
- 緊急通話システム
- オーディオ・アンプ
- ヘッド・ユニットおよびクラスタ
- センサ・フュージョンおよびカメラ
- ボディ・コントロール・モジュール



代表的なアプリケーション回路

## 3 概要

TPS3760-Q1 は、 $I_{DD} = 1\mu\text{A}$ 、精度 1%、高速な検出時間を特長とする 65V 入力電圧検出器です。このデバイスは 12V/24V 車載用バッテリー・システムに直接接続し、過電圧 (OV) または低電圧 (UV) 状態を継続的に監視できます。また、抵抗デバイダを内蔵しているため、ソリューション全体のサイズを最小化できます。コールド・クランク、スタート/ストップ、車の各種バッテリー電圧過渡の影響を受けないように、各種ヒステリシス電圧を選択できます。SENSE ピンに組み込まれたヒステリシスは、電源電圧レール監視中のリセット信号の誤検出を防止します。

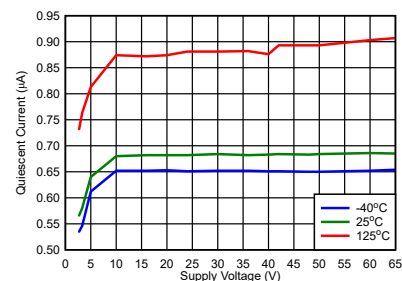
VDD ピンと SENSE ピンが独立しているため、信頼性が高い車載用システムが求める冗長性を実現できます。また、SENSE は VDD よりも高い電圧と低い電圧を監視できます。SENSE ピンは高インピーダンス入力なので外付け抵抗を使うこともできます。CTS および CTR ピンを使うことで、RESET 信号の立ち上がり / 立ち下がりエッジの遅延を調整できます。また、CTS は、監視対象の電圧レールの電圧グリッチを無視するデバウンス機能として機能します。CTR は、システムを強制的にリセットするための手動リセット (MR) としても動作します。

TPS3760 は、4.1mm × 1.9mm の SOT 14 ピン・パッケージで供給されます。TPS3760  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +125^{\circ}\text{C}$  の  $T_A$  で動作します。

### 製品情報

部品番号	パッケージ <sup>(1)</sup>	本体サイズ (公称)
TPS3760-Q1	SOT-23 (14) (DYY)	4.1mm × 1.9mm

- (1) パッケージの詳細については、このデータシートの末尾の外形図を参照してください。



$I_{DD}$  と  $V_{DD}$  との代表的な関係



## Table of Contents

<b>1 特長</b> .....	1	8.3 Feature Description.....	18
<b>2 アプリケーション</b> .....	1	8.4 Device Functional Modes.....	27
<b>3 概要</b> .....	1	<b>9 Application and Implementation</b> .....	28
<b>4 Revision History</b> .....	2	9.1 Application Information.....	28
<b>5 Device Comparison</b> .....	3	9.2 Adjustable Voltage Thresholds.....	28
<b>6 Pin Configuration and Functions</b> .....	4	9.3 Typical Application.....	29
<b>7 Specifications</b> .....	6	9.4 Power Supply Recommendations.....	32
7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	6	9.5 Layout.....	32
7.2 ESD Ratings.....	6	<b>10 Device and Documentation Support</b> .....	35
7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions.....	6	10.1 Device Nomenclature.....	35
7.4 Thermal Information.....	6	10.2 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法.....	36
7.5 Electrical Characteristics.....	7	10.3 サポート・リソース.....	36
7.6 Timing Requirements.....	9	10.4 Trademarks.....	36
7.7 Timing Diagrams.....	10	10.5 静電気放電に関する注意事項.....	36
7.8 Typical Characteristics.....	13	10.6 用語集.....	36
<b>8 Detailed Description</b> .....	17	<b>11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</b> .....	36
8.1 Overview.....	17		
8.2 Functional Block Diagram.....	17		

## 4 Revision History

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

Changes from Revision * (March 2022) to Revision A (May 2023)	Page
• Added Latch nomenclature.....	3
• Removed DSK pinout description.....	4
• Added CTS and CTR timing plots.....	13
• Added Reset latch mode information.....	26
• Added correct Package Outline figure.....	36

## 5 Device Comparison

Voltage Threshold Hysteresis

TPS3760
X
X
XX
X
DYY
R-Q1

**Topology**

Suffix	CH1
A	UV OD L
B	UV PP L
C	UV OD H
D	UV PP H
E	OV OD L
F	OV PP L
G	OV OD H
H	OV PP H

**LATCH**

Suffix	Name
L	LATCH
	NO LATCH

**Threshold Voltage**

100mV steps				400mV steps		500mV steps		1V steps	
Suffix	VIT	Suffix	VIT	Suffix	VIT	Suffix	VIT	Suffix	VIT
01	800mV	70	7.0V	A0	10.4V	D0	20.5V	F0	31.0V
27	2.7V	71	7.1V	A1	10.8V	D1	21.0V	F1	32.0V
28	2.8V	72	7.2V	A2	11.2V	D2	21.5V	F2	33.0V
29	2.9V	73	7.3V	A3	11.6V	D3	22.0V	F3	34.0V
30	3.0V	74	7.4V	A4	12.0V	D4	22.5V	F4	35.0V
31	3.1V	75	7.5V	A5	12.4V	D5	23.0V	F5	36.0V
32	3.2V	76	7.6V	A6	12.8V	D6	23.5V		
33	3.3V	77	7.7V	A7	13.2V	D7	24.0V		
34	3.4V	78	7.8V	A8	13.6V	D8	24.5V		
35	3.5V	79	7.9V	A9	14.0V	D9	25.0V		
36	3.6V	80	8.0V	B0	14.4V	E0	25.5V		
37	3.7V	81	8.1V	B1	14.8V	E1	26.0V		
38	3.8V	82	8.2V	B2	15.2V	E2	26.5V		
39	3.9V	83	8.3V	B3	15.6V	E3	27.0V		
40	4.0V	84	8.4V	B4	16.0V	E4	27.5V		
41	4.1V	85	8.5V	B5	16.4V	E5	28.0V		
42	4.2V	86	8.6V	B6	16.8V	E6	28.5V		
43	4.3V	87	8.7V	B7	17.2V	E7	29.0V		
44	4.4V	88	8.8V	B8	17.6V	E8	29.5V		
45	4.5V	89	8.9V	B9	18.0V	E9	30.0V		
46	4.6V	90	9.0V	C0	18.4V				
47	4.7V	91	9.1V	C1	18.8V				
48	4.8V	92	9.2V	C2	19.2V				
49	4.9V	93	9.3V	C3	19.6V				
50	5.0V	94	9.4V	C4	20.0V				
51	5.1V	95	9.5V						
52	5.2V	96	9.6V						
53	5.3V	97	9.7V						
54	5.4V	98	9.8V						
55	5.5V	99	9.9V						
56	5.6V	00	10.0V						
57	5.7V								
58	5.8V								
59	5.9V								
60	6.0V								
61	6.1V								
62	6.2V								
63	6.3V								
64	6.4V								
65	6.5V								
66	6.6V								
67	6.7V								
68	6.8V								
69	6.9V								

**Hysteresis**

Suffix	CH1
2	2%
3	3%
4	4%
5	5%
6	6%
7	7%
8	8%
9	9%
A	10%
B	11%
C	12%
D	13%
E	0.5V
F	1V
G	1.5V
H	2V
I	2.5V

**Package**

Suffix	Name
DYY	SOT-23

**Reel**

Suffix	Name
R	Large

**Rating**

Suffix	Name
Q1	AUTO
	INDUSTRIAL

1. Sense logic: OV = overvoltage; UV = undervoltage
2. Reset topology: PP = Push-Pull; OD = Open-Drain
3. Reset logic: L = Active-Low; H = Active-High
4. A to I hysteresis options are only available for 2.9 V to 8V threshold options
5. Suffix 01 with VIT of 800mV corresponds to the adjustable variant, does not have internal voltage divider

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions

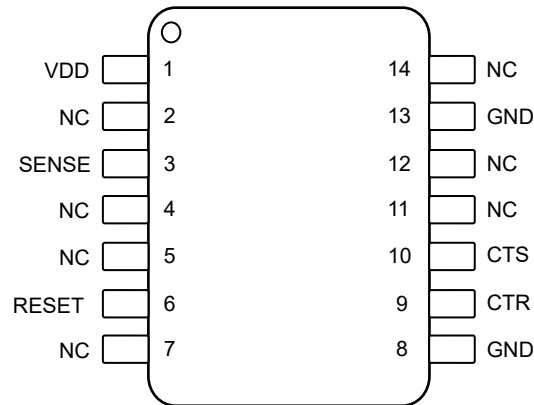


図 6-1. DYY Package,  
14-Pin SOT-23,  
TPS3760-Q1 (Top View)

表 6-1. Pin Functions

PIN	SOT23 (DYY)	I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
VDD	1	I	<b>Input Supply Voltage:</b> Bypass with a 0.1 $\mu$ F capacitor to GND.
SENSE	3	I	<b>Sense Voltage:</b> The voltage monitored by this pin is compared to the internal voltage threshold, $V_{th}$ , that is determined by an internal voltage divider for fixed variants or an external voltage divider for adjustable variants. When the SENSE pin detects a fault, $\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{RESET}$ asserts after the sense time delay, set by CTS. When the voltage on the SENSE pin transitions back past $V_{th}$ and hysteresis, $V_{HYS}$ , $\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{RESET}$ deasserts after the reset time delay, set by CTR. For noisy applications, placing a 10 nF to 100 nF ceramic capacitor close to this pin may be needed for optimum performance. <b>Sensing Topology: Overvoltage (OV) or Undervoltage (UV)</b>
$\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{RESET}$	6	O	<b>Output Reset Signal:</b> See Device Comparison for output topology options. $\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{RESET}$ asserts when SENSE crosses the voltage threshold after the sense time delay, set by CTS. $\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{RESET}$ remains asserted for the reset time delay period after SENSE transitions out of a fault condition. For active low open-drain reset output, an external pullup resistor is required. Do not place external pullup resistors on push-pull outputs. <b>Output topology: Open Drain or Push Pull, Active Low or Active High</b>
CTS /LATCH	10	O	<b>SENSE Time Delay:</b> Capacitor programmable sense delay: CTS pin offers a user-adjustable sense delay time when asserting a reset condition. Connecting this pin to a ground-referenced capacitor sets the $\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{RESET}$ delay time to assert. <b>LATCH:</b> CTS functionality is disabled in latch capable devices. When latch mode is activated, $\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{RESET}$ will not de-assert even if the fault is cleared. To activate latch mode, the LATCH pin has to be driven low, to at least 1.4V. It is recommended to have a 10k $\Omega$ pull-down to ground. To deactivate latch mode, a 2.1V or greater for 3 $\mu$ s has to be applied to the LATCH pin while SENSE pin is not detecting a fault. $\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{RESET}$ will de-assert with delay $t_{ctr}$ starting on the rising edge of the deactivating signal.
CTR / $\overline{\text{MR}}$	9	-	<b>RESET Time Delay:</b> User-programmable reset time delay for $\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{RESET}$ . Connect an external capacitor for adjustable time delay or leave the pin floating for the shortest delay. <b>Manual Reset:</b> If this pin is driven low, the $\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{RESET}$ output will reset and become asserted. The pin can be left floating or be connected to a capacitor. This pin should not be driven high.

**表 6-1. Pin Functions (続き)**

PIN	SOT23 (DYY)	I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
GND	8, 13	-	<b>Ground.</b> All GND pins must be electrically connected to the board ground.
NC	2, 4, 5, 7, 11,12, 14	-	NC stands for "No Connect." The pins are to be left floating.

## 7 Specifications

### 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range, unless otherwise noted <sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>SENSE</sub> , V <sub>RESET</sub> , V <sub>RESET</sub>	-0.3	70	V
Voltage	V <sub>CTS</sub> , V <sub>CTR</sub>	-0.3	6	V
Current	I <sub>RESET</sub> , I <sub>RESET</sub>		10	mA
Temperature <sup>(2)</sup>	Operating junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>	-40	150	°C
Temperature <sup>(2)</sup>	Operating Ambient temperature, T <sub>A</sub>	-40	150	°C
Temperature <sup>(2)</sup>	Storage, T <sub>stg</sub>	-65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) As a result of the low dissipated power in this device, it is assumed that T<sub>J</sub> = T<sub>A</sub>.

### 7.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	±750	

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

### 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	2.7		65	V
Voltage	V <sub>SENSE</sub> , V <sub>RESET</sub> , V <sub>RESET</sub>	0		65	V
Voltage	V <sub>CTS</sub> , V <sub>CTR</sub>	0		5.5	V
Current	I <sub>RESET</sub> , I <sub>RESET</sub>	0		±5	mA
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature (free air temperature)	-40		125	°C

### 7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TPS3760-Q1		UNIT
		DYY		
		14-PIN		
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	131.5		°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	61.1		°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	56.6		°C/W
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	3.4		°C/W
ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	56.5		°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A		°C/W

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

## 7.5 Electrical Characteristics

At  $V_{DD(MIN)} \leq V_{DD} \leq V_{DD(MAX)}$ , CTR/MR = CTS = open, output reset pull-up resistor  $R_{PU} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , voltage  $V_{PU} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , and load  $C_{LOAD} = 10\text{ pF}$ . The operating free-air temperature range  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $V_{DD} = 16\text{ V}$  and  $V_{IT} = 6.5\text{ V}$  ( $V_{IT}$  refers to  $V_{ITN}$  or  $V_{ITP}$ ).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
<b>VDD</b>						
$V_{DD}$	Supply Voltage	2.7		65	V	
UVLO <sup>(1)</sup>	Under Voltage Lockout	$V_{DD}$ Falling below $V_{DD(MIN)}$		2.7	V	
$V_{POR}$	Power on Reset Voltage <sup>(2)</sup> RESET, Active Low (Open-Drain, Push-Pull )	$V_{OL(MAX)} = 300\text{ mV}$ $I_{OUT(SINK)} = 15\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		1.4	V	
$V_{POR}$	Power on Reset Voltage <sup>(2)</sup> RESET, Active High (Push-Pull )	$V_{OH(MIN)} = 0.8 \times V_{DD}$ $I_{OUT(SOURCE)} = 15\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		1.4	V	
$I_{DD}$	Supply current into VDD pin	$V_{IT} = 800\text{ mV}$ $V_{DD(MIN)} \leq V_{DD} \leq V_{DD(MAX)}$		1	2.6	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{IT} = 2.7\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$ $V_{DD(MIN)} \leq V_{DD} \leq V_{DD(MAX)}$		1	2	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>SENSE (Input)</b>						
$I_{SENSE}$	Input current	$V_{IT} = 800\text{ mV}$		100	nA	
$I_{SENSE}$	Input current	$V_{IT} < 10\text{ V}$		0.8	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{SENSE}$	Input current	$10\text{ V} < V_{IT} < 26\text{ V}$		1.2	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{SENSE}$	Input current	$V_{IT} > 26\text{ V}$		2	$\mu\text{A}$	
$V_{ITN}$	Input Threshold Negative (Undervoltage)	$V_{IT} = 2.7\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$		-1.5	1.5	%
		$V_{IT} = 800\text{ mV}$ <sup>(3)</sup>		0.792	0.800	0.808
$V_{ITP}$	Input Threshold Positive (Overvoltage)	$V_{IT} = 2.7\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$		-1.5	1.5	%
		$V_{IT} = 800\text{ mV}$ <sup>(3)</sup>		0.792	0.800	0.808
$V_{HYS}$	Hysteresis Accuracy <sup>(4)</sup>	$V_{IT} = 0.8\text{ V and }2.7\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$ $V_{HYS}$ Range = 2% to 13% (1% step)		-1.5	1.5	%
		$V_{IT} = 2.7\text{ V to }8\text{ V}$ $V_{HYS} = 0.5\text{ V, }1\text{ V, }1.5\text{ V, }2\text{ V, }2.5\text{ V}$ ( $V_{ITP} - V_{HYS} \geq 2.4\text{ V, OV Only}$ )		-1.5	1.5	%
<b>RESET (Output)</b>						
$I_{lkg(OD)}$	Open-Drain leakage	$V_{RESET} = 5.5\text{ V}$ $V_{ITN} < V_{SENSE} < V_{ITP}$		300	nA	
		$V_{RESET} = 65\text{ V}$ $V_{ITN} < V_{SENSE} < V_{ITP}$		300	nA	
$V_{OL}$ <sup>(5)</sup>	Low level output voltage	$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 65\text{ V}$ $I_{RESET} = 5\text{ mA}$		300	mV	
$V_{OH\_DO}$	High level output voltage dropout ( $V_{DD} - V_{OH} = V_{OH\_DO}$ ) (Push-Pull only)	$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 65\text{ V}$ $I_{RESET} = 500\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		100	mV	
$V_{OH}$ <sup>(5)</sup>	High level output voltage (Push-Pull only)	$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 65\text{ V}$ $I_{RESET} = 5\text{ mA}$		0.8 $V_{DD}$	V	

## 7.5 Electrical Characteristics (続き)

At  $V_{DD(MIN)} \leq V_{DD} \leq V_{DD(MAX)}$ , CTR/MR = CTS, output reset pull-up resistor  $R_{PU} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , voltage  $V_{PU} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , and load  $C_{LOAD} = 10\text{ pF}$ . The operating free-air temperature range  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $V_{DD} = 16\text{ V}$  and  $V_{IT} = 6.5\text{ V}$  ( $V_{IT}$  refers to  $V_{ITN}$  or  $V_{ITP}$ ).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>Capacitor Timing (CTS, CTR)</b>						
$R_{CTR}$	Internal resistance (CTR / MR)		877	1000	1147	Kohms
$R_{CTS}$	Internal resistance (CTS)		88	100	122	Kohms
<b>Manual Reset (MR)</b>						
$V_{MR\_IH}$	CTR / MR pin logic high input	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$	2200			mV
$V_{MR\_IH}$	CTR / MR pin logic high input	$V_{DD} = 65\text{ V}$	2500			mV
$V_{MR\_IL}$	CTR / MR pin logic low input	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$			1300	mV
$V_{MR\_IL}$	CTR / MR pin logic low input	$V_{DD} = 65\text{ V}$			1300	mV

- (1) When  $V_{DD}$  voltage falls below UVLO, reset is asserted for Output.  $V_{DD}$  slew rate  $\leq 100\text{ mV} / \mu\text{s}$
- (2)  $V_{POR}$  is the minimum  $V_{DD}$  voltage for a controlled output state. Below  $V_{POR}$ , the output cannot be determined.  $V_{DD}$   $dv/dt \leq 100\text{mV}/\mu\text{s}$
- (3) For adjustable voltage guidelines and resistor selection refer to **Adjustable Voltage Thresholds** in **Application and Implementation section**
- (4) Hysteresis is with respect to  $V_{ITP}$  and  $V_{ITN}$  voltage threshold.  $V_{ITP}$  has negative hysteresis and  $V_{ITN}$  has positive hysteresis.
- (5) For  $V_{OH}$  and  $V_{OL}$  relation to output variants refer to **Timing Figures after the Timing Requirement Table**

## 7.6 Timing Requirements

At  $V_{DD(MIN)} \leq V_{DD} \leq V_{DD(MAX)}$ ,  $CTR/MR = CTS = \text{open}$  <sup>(1)</sup>, output reset pull-up resistor  $R_{PU} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , voltage  $V_{PU} = 5.5\text{V}$ , and  $C_{LOAD} = 10 \text{ pF}$ .  $V_{DD}$  and  $SENSE$  slew rate =  $1\text{V} / \mu\text{s}$ . The operating free-air temperature range  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $V_{DD} = 16 \text{ V}$  and  $V_{IT} = 6.5 \text{ V}$  ( $V_{IT}$  refers to either  $V_{ITN}$  or  $V_{ITP}$ ).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
<b>Common timing parameters</b>						
$t_{CTR}$	Reset release time delay (CTR/MR) <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{IT} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 36 \text{ V}$ $C_{CTR} = \text{Open}$ 20% Overdrive from Hysteresis			100	$\mu\text{s}$
		$V_{IT} = 800 \text{ mV}$ $C_{CTR} = \text{Open}$ 20% Overdrive from Hysteresis			40	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{CTS}$	Sense detect time delay (CTS) <sup>(3)</sup>	$V_{IT} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 36 \text{ V}$ $C_{CTS} = \text{Open}$ 20% Overdrive from $V_{IT}$		34	90	$\mu\text{s}$
		$V_{IT} = 800 \text{ mV}$ $C_{CTS} = \text{Open}$ 20% Overdrive from $V_{IT}$		8	17	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{SD}$	Startup Delay <sup>(4)</sup>	$C_{CTR/MR} = \text{Open}$			2	ms

- (1)  $C_{CTR}$  = Reset delay channel  
 $C_{CTS}$  = Sense delay channel
- (2) **CTR Reset detect time delay:**  
Overvoltage active-LOW output is measure from  $V_{ITP-HYS}$  to  $V_{OH}$   
Undervoltage active-LOW output is measure from  $V_{ITN+HYS}$  to  $V_{OH}$   
Overvoltage active-HIGH output is measure from  $V_{ITP-HYS}$  to  $V_{OL}$   
Undervoltage active-HIGH output is measure from  $V_{ITN+HYS}$  to  $V_{OL}$
- (3) **CTS Sense detect time delay:**  
Active-low output is measure from  $V_{IT}$  to  $V_{OL}$  (or  $V_{Pullup}$ )  
Active-high output is measured from  $V_{IT}$  to  $V_{OH}$   
 $V_{IT}$  refers to either  $V_{ITN}$  or  $V_{ITP}$
- (4) During the power-on sequence,  $V_{DD}$  must be at or above  $V_{DD(MIN)}$  for at least  $t_{SD}$  before the output is in the correct state based on  $V_{SENSE}$ .  
 $t_{SD}$  time includes the propagation delay ( $C_{CTR} = \text{Open}$ ). Capacitor on  $C_{CTR}$  will add time to  $t_{SD}$ .

## 7.7 Timing Diagrams

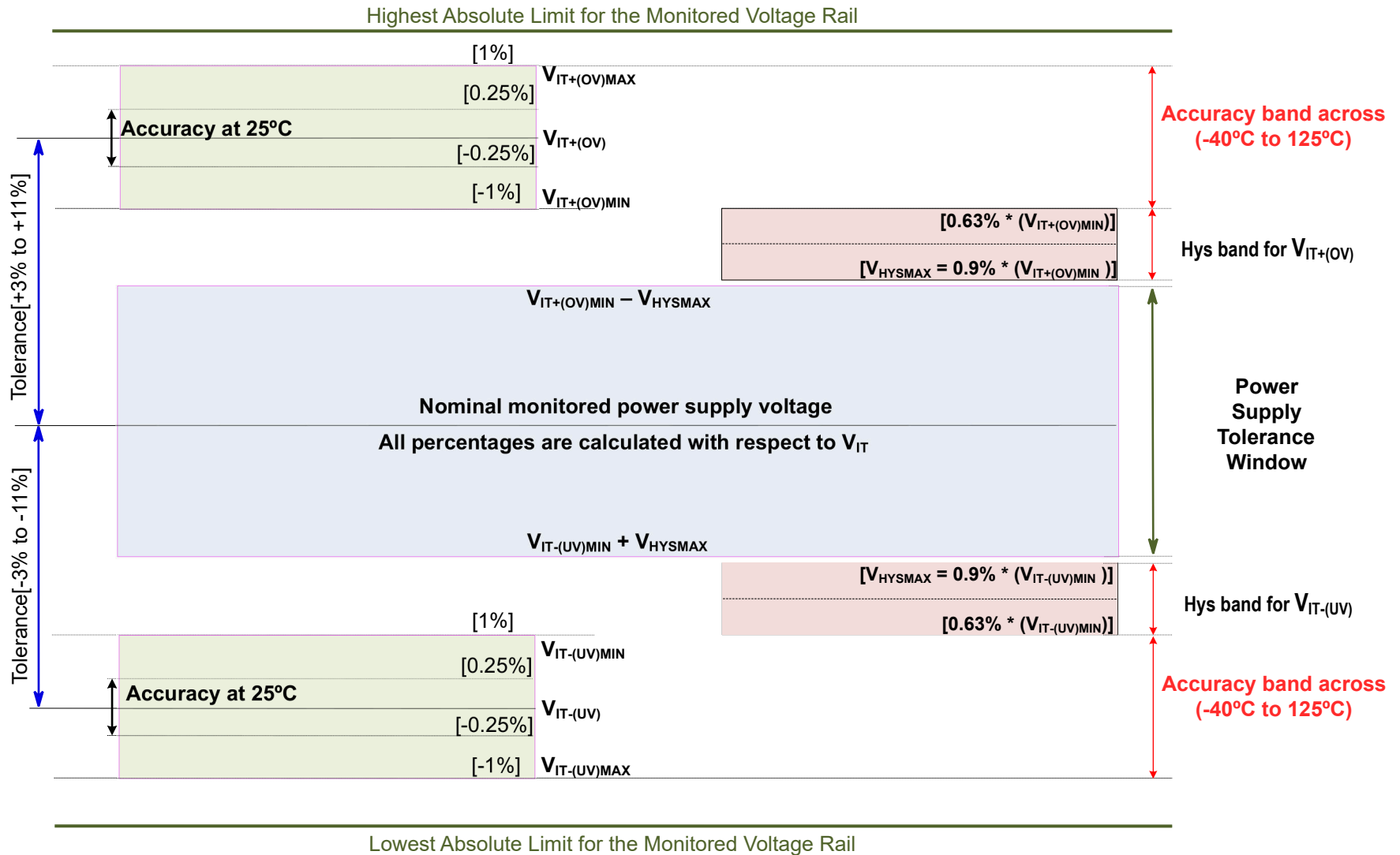
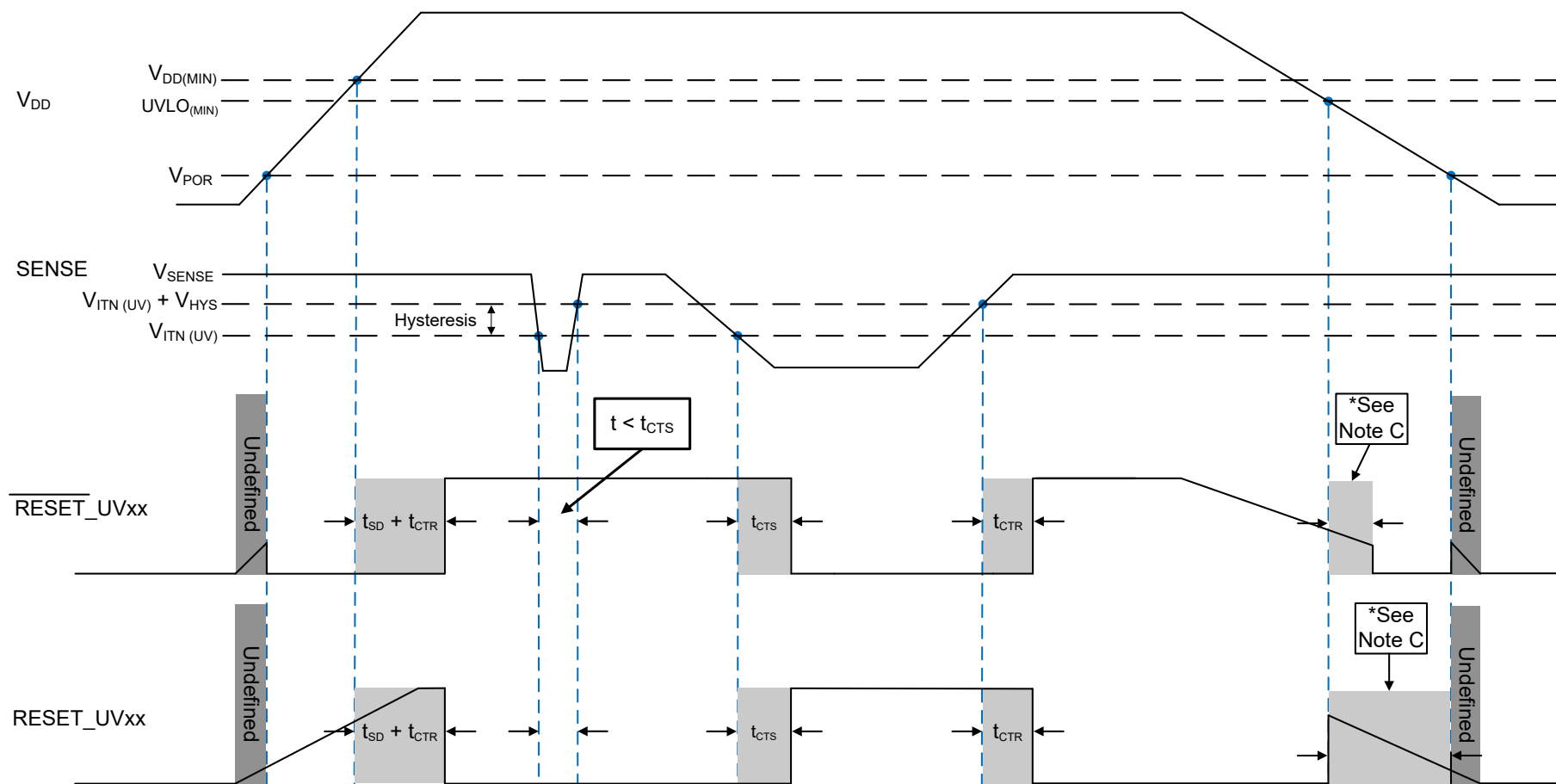
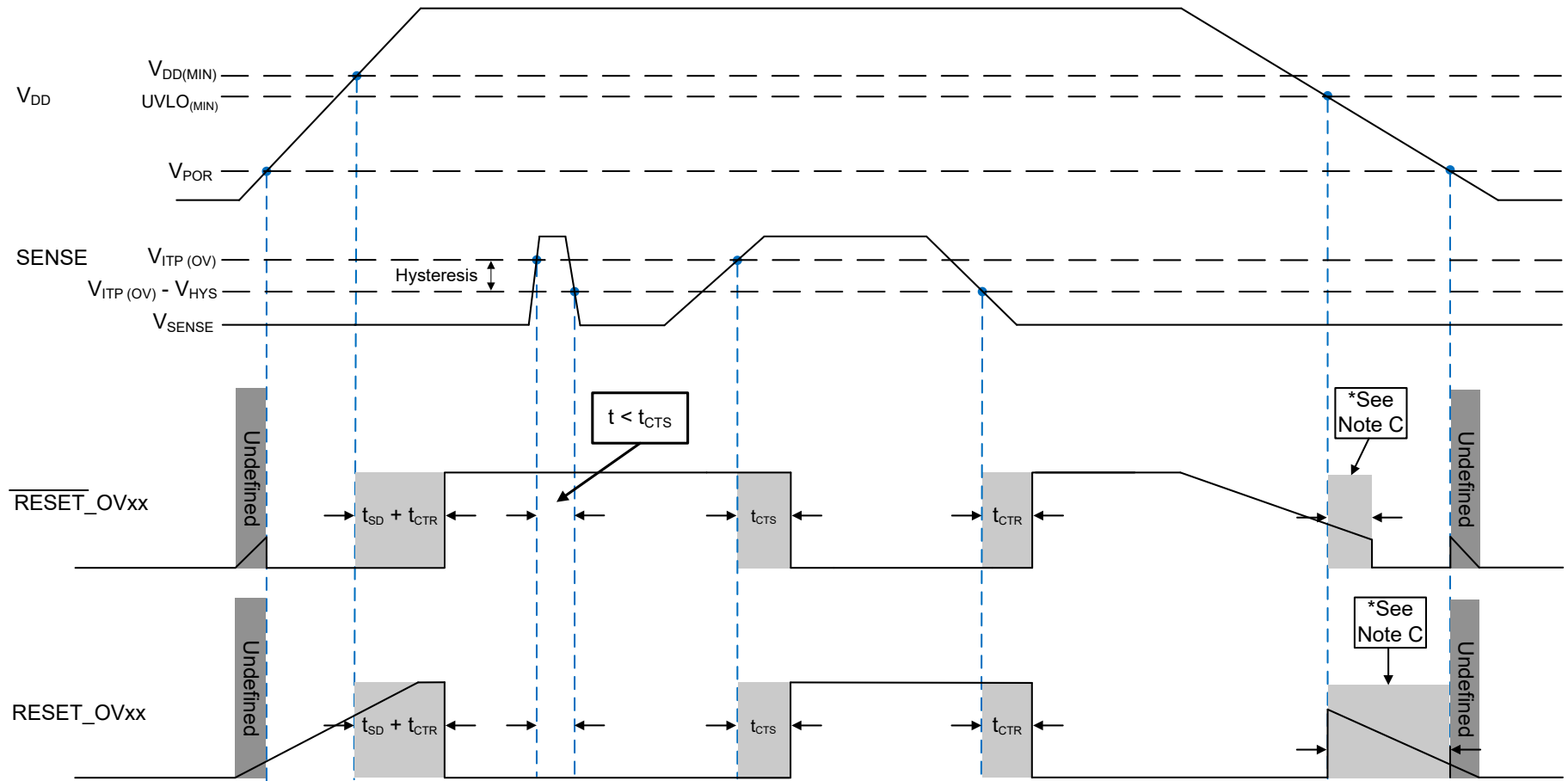


图 7-1. Voltage Threshold and Hysteresis Accuracy



- A. For open-drain output option, the timing diagram assumes the  $\overline{\text{RESET\_UVOD}}$  /  $\overline{\text{RESET\_UVOD}}$  pin is connected via an external pull-up resistor to VDD.
- B. Be advised that [Figure 7-2](#) shows the VDD falling slew rate is slow or the VDD decay time is much larger than the propagation detect delay ( $t_{CTR}$ ) time.
- C.  $\overline{\text{RESET\_UVxx}}$  /  $\overline{\text{RESET\_UVxx}}$  is asserted when VDD goes below the  $\text{UVLO}_{(\text{MIN})}$  threshold after the time delay,  $t_{CTR}$ , is reached.

**Figure 7-2. SENSE Undervoltage (UV) Timing Diagram**



- A. For open-drain output option, the timing diagram assumes the RESET\_OVOD / RESET\_OVOD pin is connected via an external pull-up resistor to VDD.
- B. Be advised that 7-3 shows the VDD falling slew rate is slow or the VDD decay time is much larger than the propagation detect delay (t<sub>CTR</sub>) time.
- C. RESET\_OVxx / RESET\_OVxx is asserted when VDD goes below the UVLO<sub>(MIN)</sub> threshold after the time delay, t<sub>CTR</sub>, is reached.

7-3. SENSE Overvoltage (OV) Timing Diagram

## 7.8 Typical Characteristics

Typical characteristics show the typical performance of the TPS3760-Q1 device. Test conditions are  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_{PU} = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{Load} = 50\text{ pF}$ , unless otherwise noted.

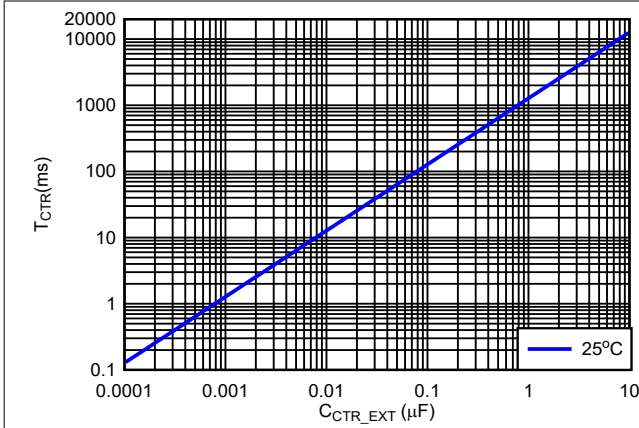


図 7-4.  $T_{CTR}$  vs  $C_{CTR}$

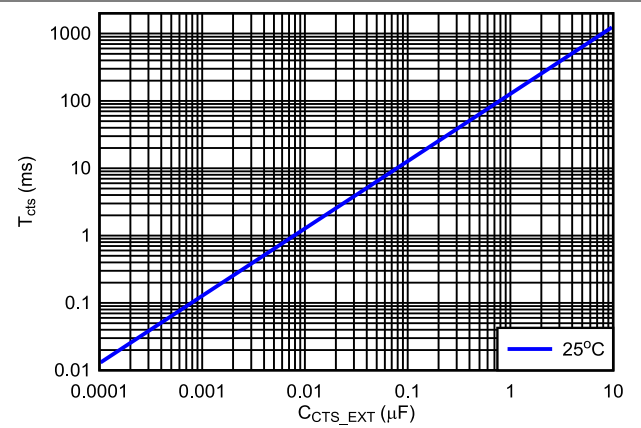
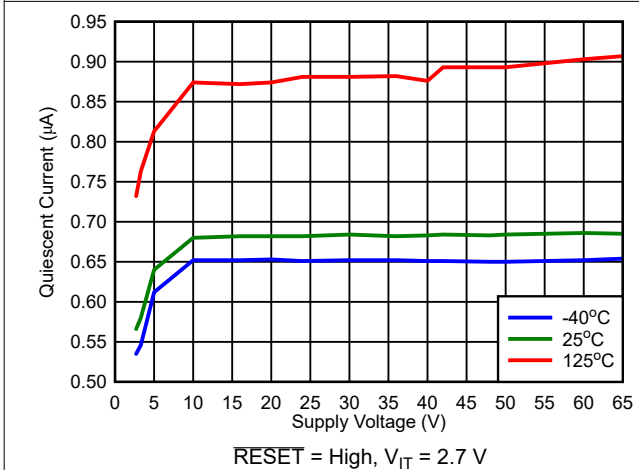
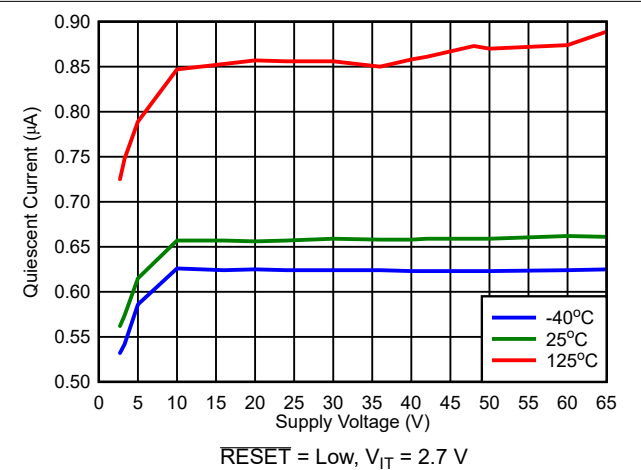


図 7-5.  $T_{Cts}$  vs  $C_{Cts}$



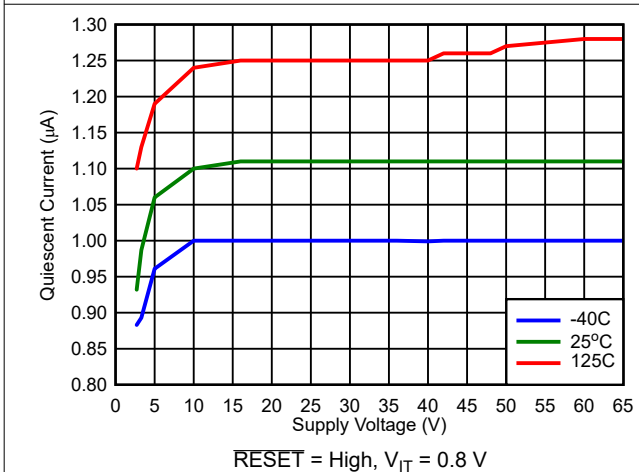
RESET = High,  $V_{IT} = 2.7\text{ V}$

図 7-6.  $V_{DD}$  vs  $I_{DD}$  (RESET = High,  $V_{IT} = 2.7\text{ V}$ )



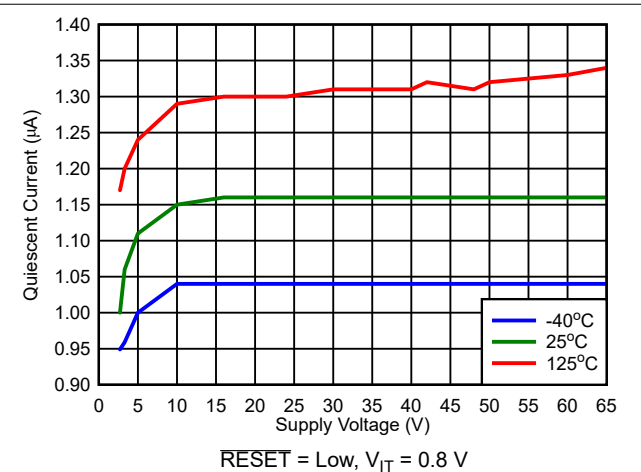
RESET = Low,  $V_{IT} = 2.7\text{ V}$

図 7-7.  $V_{DD}$  vs  $I_{DD}$  (RESET = Low,  $V_{IT} = 2.7\text{ V}$ )



RESET = High,  $V_{IT} = 0.8\text{ V}$

図 7-8.  $V_{DD}$  vs  $I_{DD}$  (RESET = High,  $V_{IT} = 0.8\text{ V}$ )

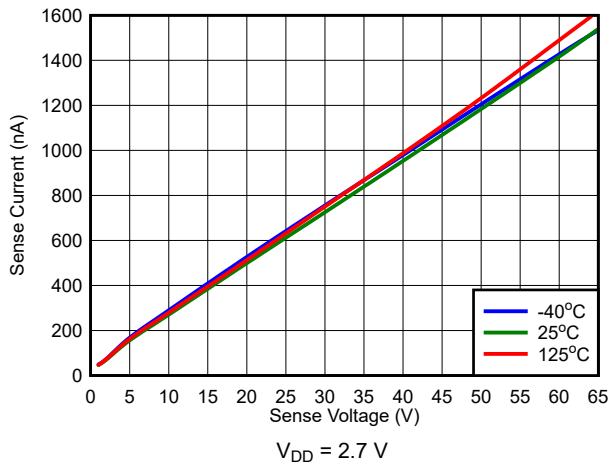


RESET = Low,  $V_{IT} = 0.8\text{ V}$

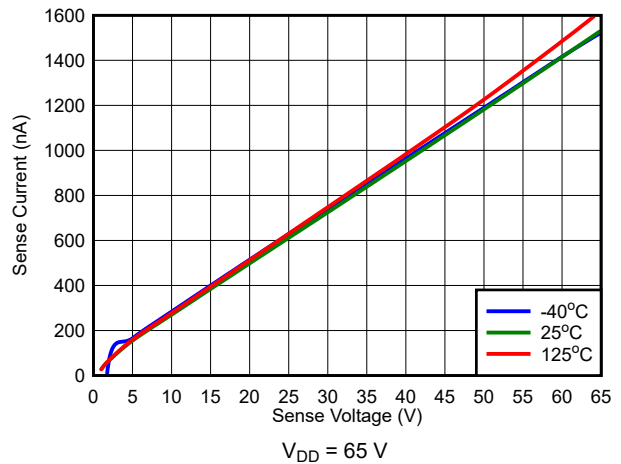
図 7-9.  $V_{DD}$  vs  $I_{DD}$  (RESET = Low,  $V_{IT} = 0.8\text{ V}$ )

### 7.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

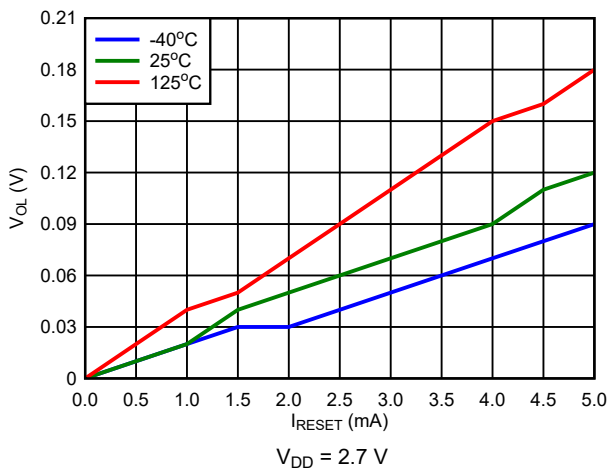
Typical characteristics show the typical performance of the TPS3760-Q1 device. Test conditions are  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_{PU} = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{Load} = 50\text{ pF}$ , unless otherwise noted.



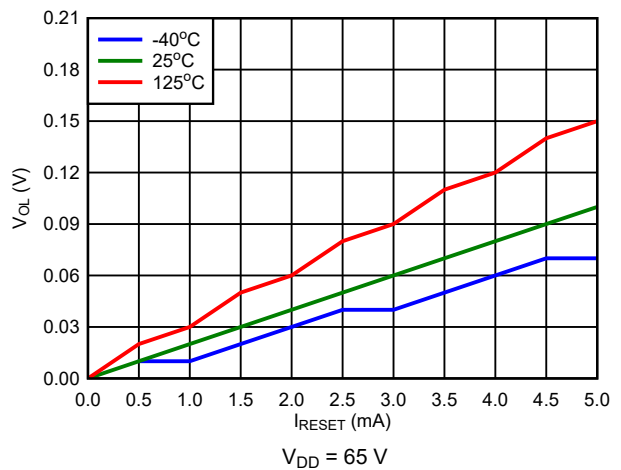
7-10.  $V_{SENSE}$  vs  $I_{SENSE}$



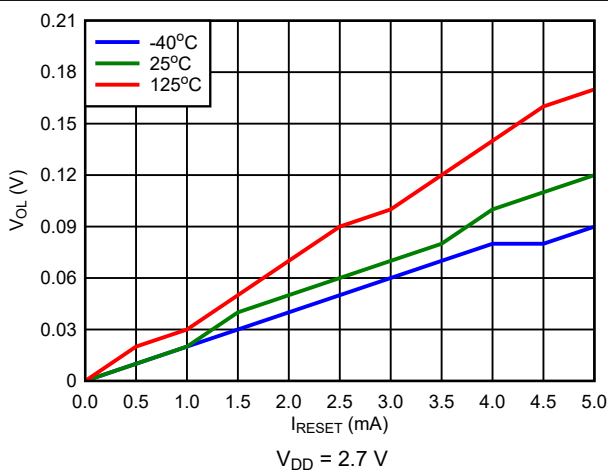
7-11.  $V_{SENSE}$  vs  $I_{SENSE}$



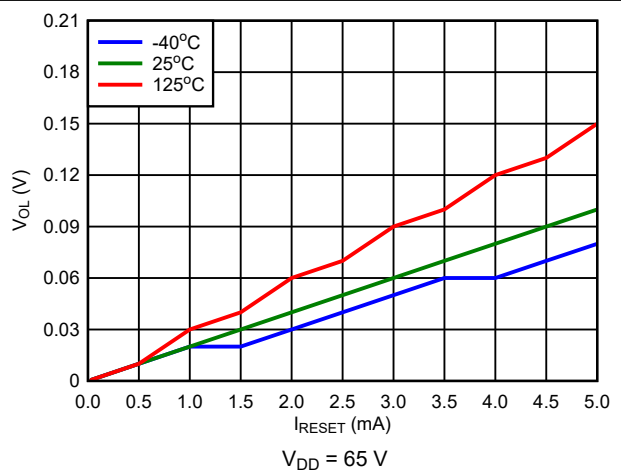
7-12. Open-Drain Active Low  $V_{OL}$  vs  $I_{RESET}$



7-13. Open-Drain Active Low  $V_{OL}$  vs  $I_{RESET}$



7-14. Open-Drain Active High  $V_{OL}$  vs  $I_{RESET}$



7-15. Open-Drain Active High  $V_{OL}$  vs  $I_{RESET}$

## 7.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

Typical characteristics show the typical performance of the TPS3760-Q1 device. Test conditions are  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_{PU} = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{Load} = 50\text{ pF}$ , unless otherwise noted.

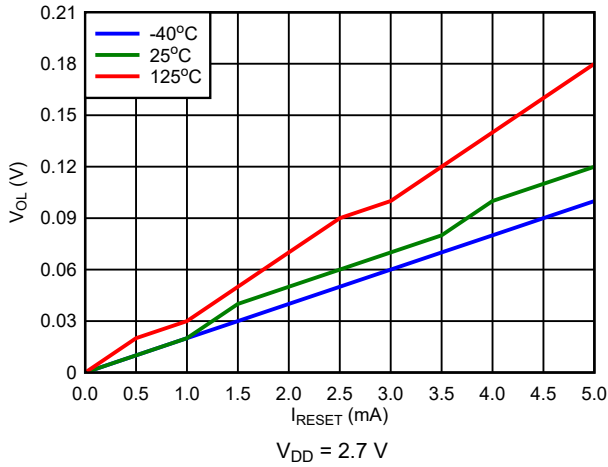


Figure 7-16. Push-Pull Active High  $V_{OL}$  vs  $I_{RESET}$

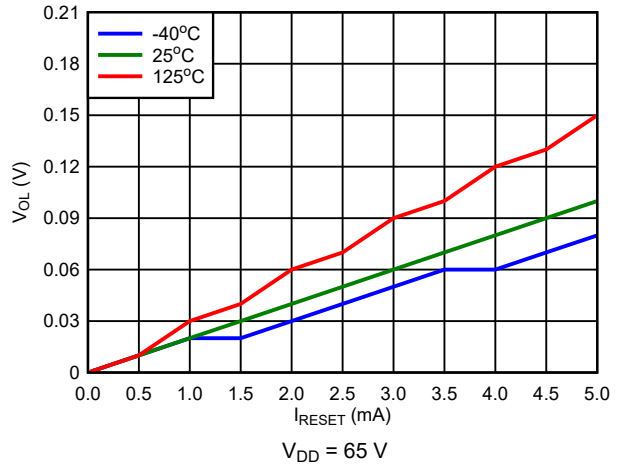


Figure 7-17. Push-Pull Active High  $V_{OL}$  vs  $I_{RESET}$

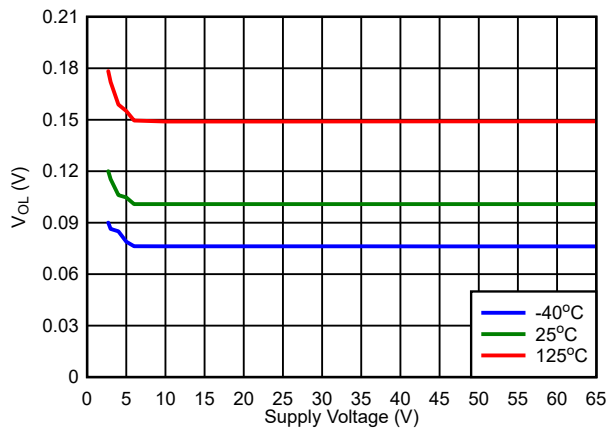


Figure 7-18. Open-Drain Active Low  $V_{OL}$  vs  $V_{DD}$

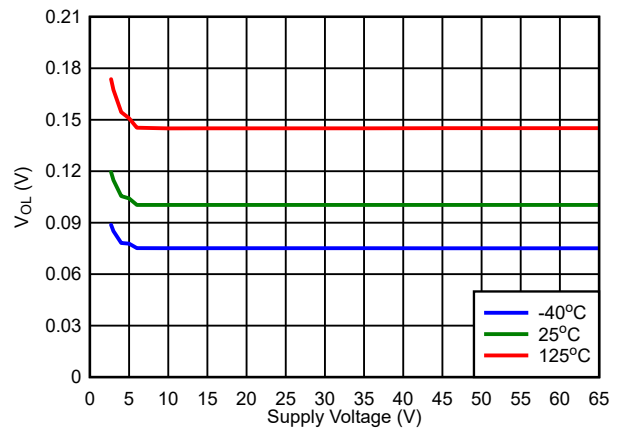


Figure 7-19. Open-Drain Active High  $V_{OL}$  vs  $V_{DD}$

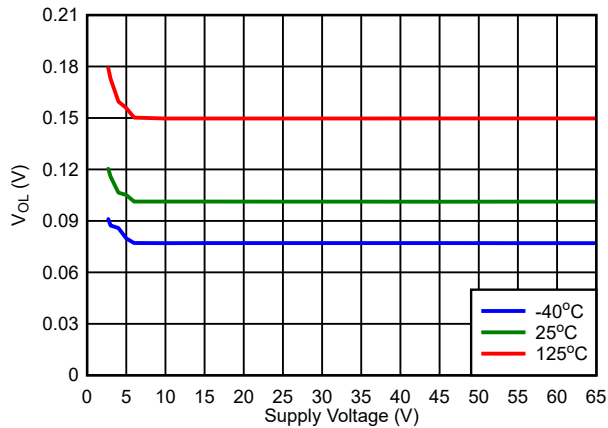


Figure 7-20. Push-Pull Active Low  $V_{OL}$  vs  $V_{DD}$

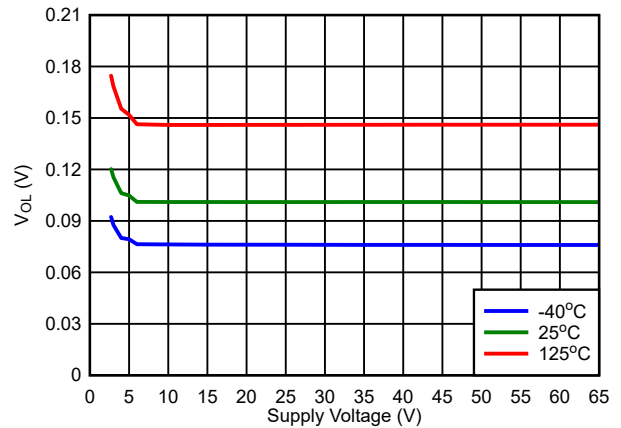
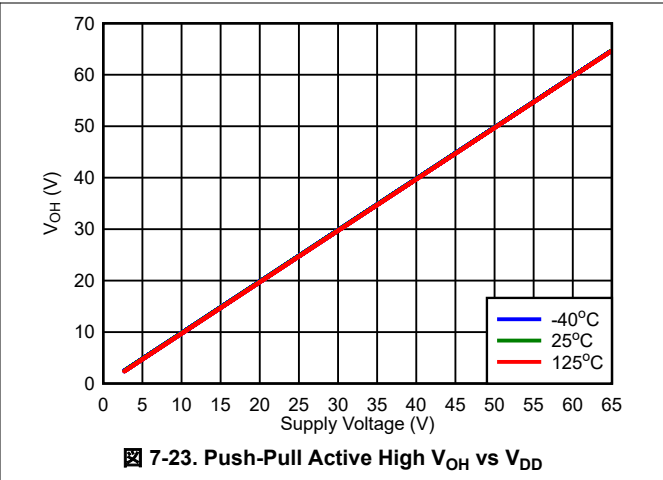
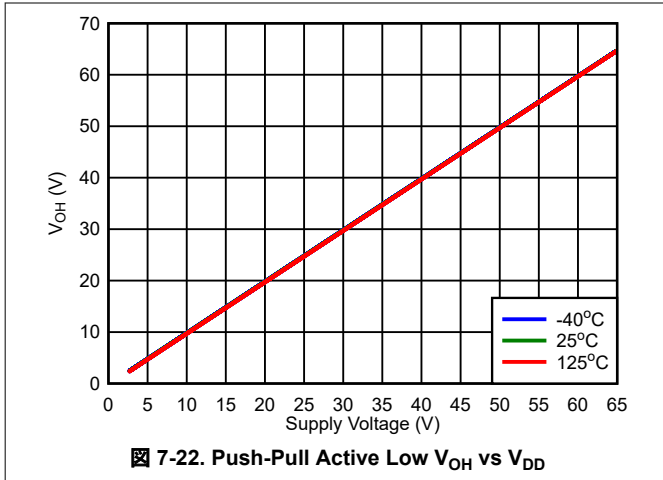


Figure 7-21. Push-Pull Active High  $V_{OL}$  vs  $V_{DD}$

### 7.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

Typical characteristics show the typical performance of the TPS3760-Q1 device. Test conditions are  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_{PU} = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{Load} = 50\text{ pF}$ , unless otherwise noted.



## 8 Detailed Description

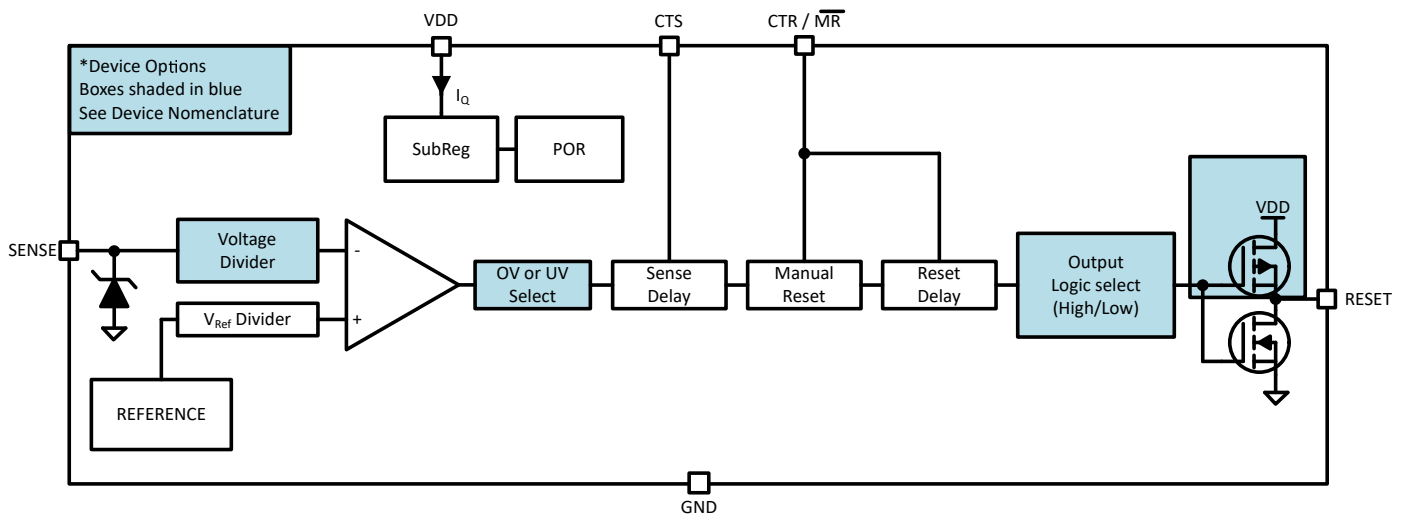
### 8.1 Overview

The TPS3760-Q1 is a family of high voltage and low quiescent current reset ICs with fixed threshold voltage. A voltage divider is integrated to eliminate the need for external resistors and eliminate leakage current that comes with resistor dividers. However, it can also support an external resistor if required by the application. The lowest threshold 800 mV (bypass internal resistor ladder) is recommended for external resistors use case to take advantage of faster detection time and lower  $I_{SENSE}$  current.

VDD, SENSE and RESET pins can support 65 V continuous operation; both VDD and SENSE voltage levels can be independent of each other, meaning VDD pin can be connected at 2.7 V while SENSE pins are connected to a higher voltage. Note, the TPS3760-Q1 does not have clamps within the device so external circuits or devices must be added to limit the voltages to the absolute maximum limit.

Additional features include programmable sense time delay (CTS) and reset delay time and manual reset (CTR /  $\overline{MR}$ ).

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



☒ 8-1. Functional Block Diagram <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Refer to [セクション 5](#) for complete list of topologies and output logic combination

## 8.3 Feature Description

### 8.3.1 Input Voltage (VDD)

VDD operating voltage ranges from 2.7 V to 65 V. An input supply capacitor is not required for this device; however, if the input supply is noisy good analog practice is to place a 0.1  $\mu$ F capacitor between the VDD and GND.

VDD needs to be at or above  $V_{DD(MIN)}$  for at least the start-up time delay ( $t_{SD}$ ) for the device to be fully functional.


VDD voltage is independent of  $V_{SENSE}$  and  $V_{RESET}$ , meaning that VDD can be higher or lower than the other pins.

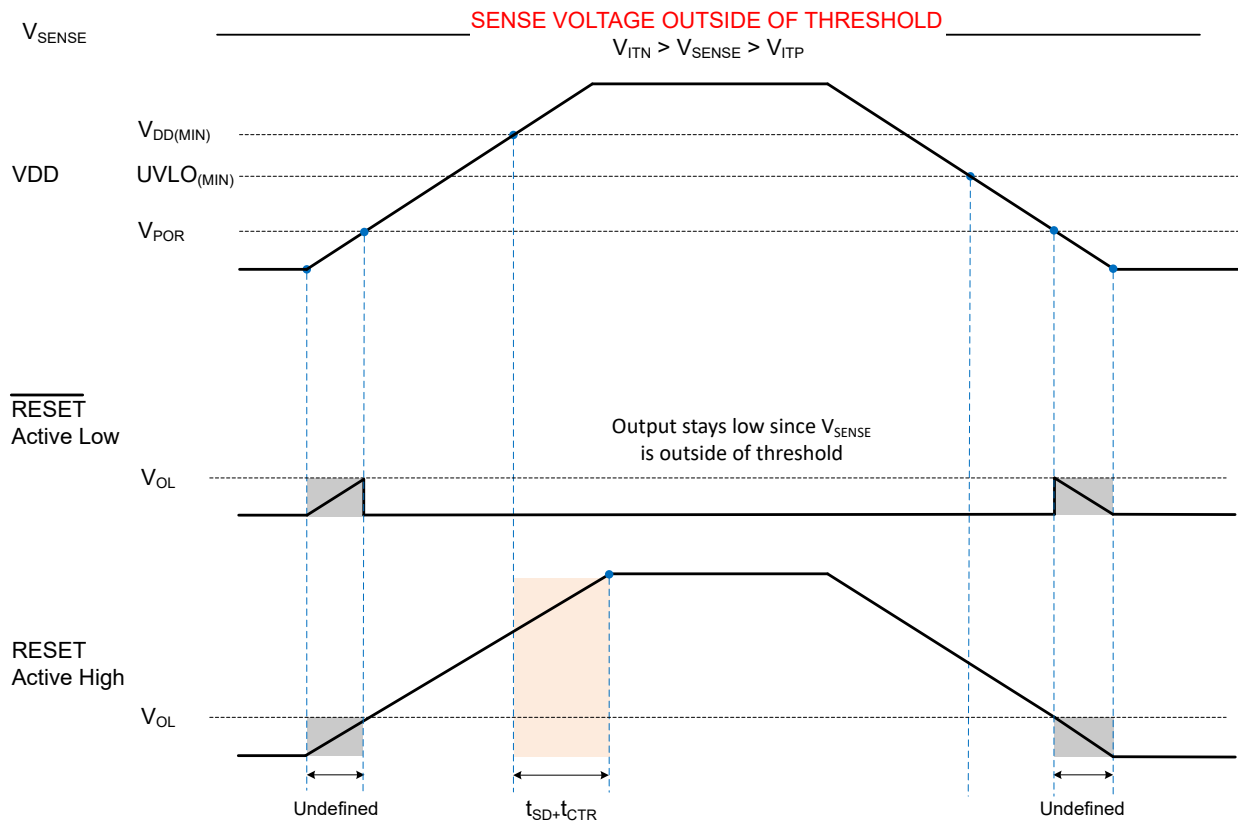
#### 8.3.1.1 Undervoltage Lockout ( $V_{POR} < V_{DD} < UVLO$ )

When the voltage on VDD is less than the UVLO voltage, but greater than the power-on reset voltage ( $V_{POR}$ ), the output pins will be in reset, regardless of the voltage at SENSE pins.

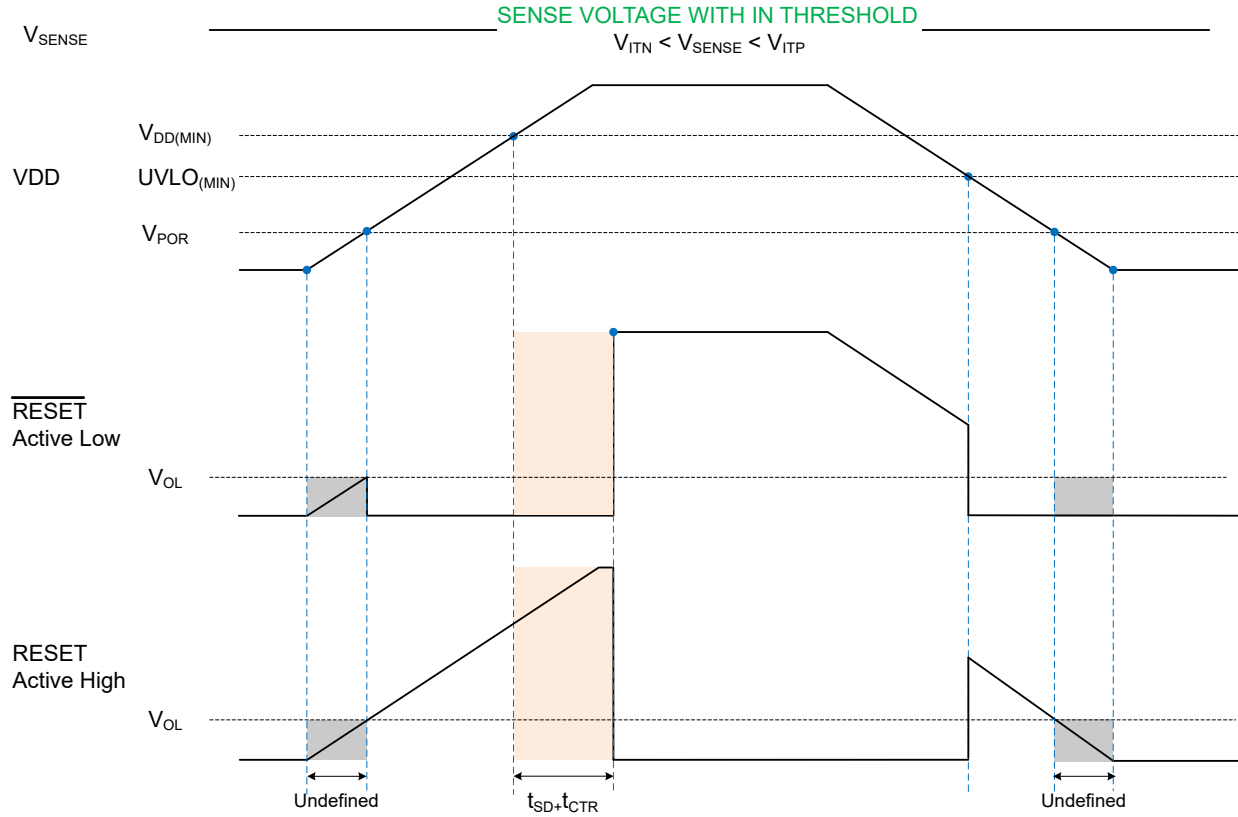
#### 8.3.1.2 Power-On Reset ( $V_{DD} < V_{POR}$ )

When the voltage on VDD is lower than the power on reset voltage ( $V_{POR}$ ), the output signal is undefined and is not to be relied upon for proper device function.

Note:  8-2 and  8-3 assume an external pull-up resistor is connected to the reset pin via VDD.



**図 8-2. Power Cycle (SENSE Outside of Nominal Voltage)**




**8-3. Power Cycle (SENSE Within Nominal Voltage)**

### 8.3.2 SENSE

The TPS3760-Q1 high voltage family integrates a voltage comparator, a precision reference voltage and a trimmed resistor divider. This configuration optimizes device accuracy because all resistor tolerances are accounted for in the accuracy and performance specifications. Device also has built-in hysteresis that provides noise immunity and ensures stable operation.

Although not required in most cases, for noisy applications good analog design practice is to place a 10 nF to 100 nF bypass capacitor at the SENSE inputs in order to reduce sensitivity to transient voltages on the monitored signal. SENSE can be connected directly to VDD pin.

#### 8.3.2.1 SENSE Hysteresis

Built-in hysteresis to avoid erroneous output reset release. The hysteresis is opposite to the threshold voltage; for overvoltage options the hysteresis is subtracted from the positive threshold ( $V_{ITP}$ ), for undervoltage options hysteresis is added to the negative threshold ( $V_{ITN}$ ).

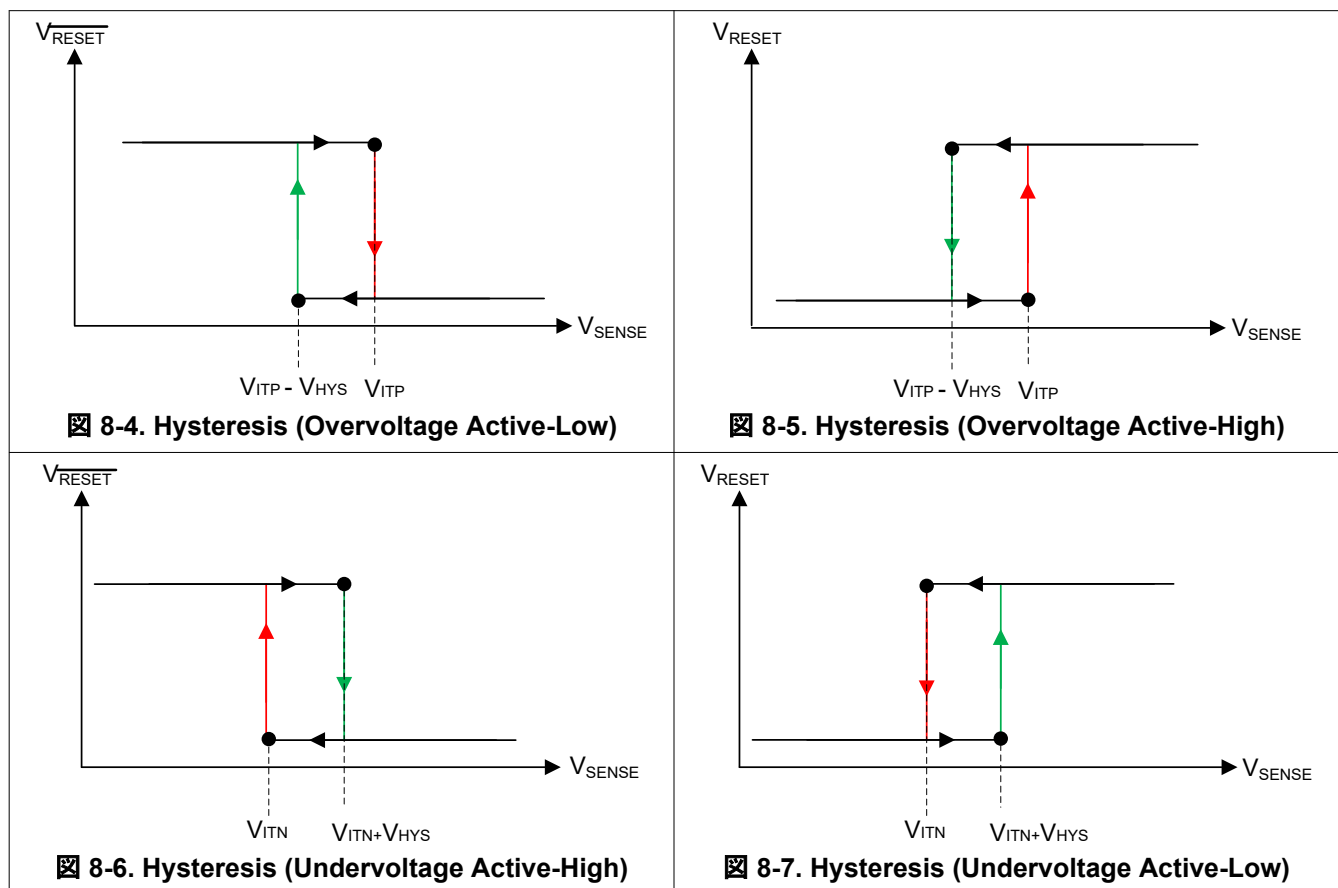


表 8-1. Common Hysteresis Lookup Table

TARGET			DEVICE ACTUAL HYSTERESIS OPTION
DETECT THRESHOLD	TOPOLOGY	RELEASE VOLTAGE (V)	
18.0 V	Overvoltage	17.5 V	-3%
18.0 V	Overvoltage	16.0 V	-11%
17.0 V	Overvoltage	16.5 V	-3%
16.0 V	Overvoltage	15.0 V	-6%
15.0 V	Overvoltage	14.0 V	-7%
6.0 V	Undervoltage	6.5 V	0.5 V
5.5 V	Undervoltage	6 V	0.5 V
8 V	Undervoltage	9 V	1 V
5 V	Undervoltage	7.5 V	2.5 V

表 8-1 shows a sample of hysteresis and voltage options for the TPS3760-Q1. For threshold voltages ranging from 2.7 V to 8 V, one option is to select a fixed hysteresis value ranging from 0.5 V to 2.5 V in increments of 0.5 V. Additionally, a second option can be selected where the hysteresis value is a percentage of the threshold voltage. The percentage of voltage hysteresis ranges from 2% to 13%.

Knowing the amount of hysteresis voltage, the release voltage for the undervoltage (UV) channel is  $(V_{ITN(UV)} + V_{HYS})$  and for the overvoltage (OV) channel is  $(V_{ITP(OV)} - V_{HYS})$ . The accuracy of the release voltage, or stated in the Electrical Characteristics as *Hysteresis Accuracy* is  $\pm 1.5\%$ . Expanding what is shown in 表 8-1, below are a few voltage hysteresis examples that include the hysteresis accuracy:

Undervoltage (UV) Channel

$$V_{ITN} = 0.8 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Voltage Hysteresis } (V_{HYS}) = 5\% = 40 \text{ mV}$$

$$\text{Hysteresis Accuracy} = \pm 1.5\% = 39.4 \text{ mV or } 40.6 \text{ mV}$$

$$\text{Release Voltage} = V_{ITN} + V_{HYS} = 839.4 \text{ mV to } 840.6 \text{ mV}$$

Overvoltage (OV) Channel

$$V_{ITP} = 8 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Voltage Hysteresis } (V_{HYS}) = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Hysteresis Accuracy} = \pm 1.5\% = 1.97 \text{ V or } 2.03 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Release Voltage} = V_{ITN} - V_{HYS} = 5.97 \text{ V to } 6.03 \text{ V}$$

### 8.3.3 Output Logic Configurations

TPS3760-Q1 is a single channel device that has a single input sense pin and a single reset pin. The single channel is available as Open-Drain and Push-Pull.

The available output logic configuration combinations are shown in 表 8-2.

表 8-2. TPS3760-Q1 Output Logic

DESCRIPTION	NOMENCLATURE	VALUE
<b>GPN</b>	<b>TPS3760-Q1 (+ topology)</b>	<b>CHANNEL CONFIGURATION</b>
Topology (OV and UV only)	TPS3760A-Q1	UV OD L
• UV = Undervoltage	TPS3760B-Q1	UV PP L
• OV = Overvoltage	TPS3760C-Q1	UV OD H
• PP = Push-Pull	TPS3760D-Q1	UV PP H
• OD = Open-Drain	TPS3760E-Q1	OV OD L
• L = Active low	TPS3760F-Q1	OV PP L
• H = Active high	TPS3760G-Q1	OV OD H
	TPS3760H-Q1	OV PP H

#### 8.3.3.1 Open-Drain

Open-drain output requires an external pull-up resistor to hold the voltage high to the required voltage logic. Connect the pull-up resistor to the proper voltage rail to enable the output to be connected to other devices at the correct interface voltage levels.

To select the right pull-up resistor consider system  $V_{OH}$  and the ( $I_{IKG}$ ) current provided in the electrical characteristics, high resistors values will have a higher voltage drop affecting the output voltage high. The open-drain output can be connected as a wired-AND logic with other open-drain signals such as another TPS3760-Q1 open-drain output pin.

#### 8.3.3.2 Push-Pull

Push-Pull output does not require an external resistor since the output is internally pulled-up to VDD during  $V_{OH}$  condition and output will be connected to GND during  $V_{OH}$  condition.

#### 8.3.3.3 Active-High (RESET)

RESET (active-high), denoted with no bar above the pin label. RESET remains low ( $V_{OL}$ , deasserted) as long as sense voltage is in normal operation within the threshold boundaries and VDD voltage is above UVLO. To assert a reset sense pins needs to meet the condition below:

- For undervoltage variant the SENSE voltage need to cross the lower boundary ( $V_{ITN}$ ).
- For overvoltage variant the SENSE voltage needs to cross the upper boundary ( $V_{ITP}$ ).

#### 8.3.3.4 Active-Low (RESET)

RESET (active low) denoted with a bar above the pin label.  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  remains high voltage ( $V_{OH}$ , deasserted) (open-drain variant  $V_{OH}$  is measured against the pullup voltage) as long as sense voltage is in normal operation within the threshold boundaries and VDD voltage is above UVLO. To assert a reset sense pins needs to meet the condition below:

- For undervoltage variant the SENSE voltage need to cross the lower boundary ( $V_{ITN}$ ).
- For overvoltage variant the SENSE voltage needs to cross the upper boundary ( $V_{ITP}$ ).

### 8.3.4 User-Programmable Reset Time Delay

TPS3760-Q1 has adjustable reset release time delay with external capacitors.

- A capacitor in CTR /  $\overline{MR}$  programs the reset time delay of the output.
- No capacitor on this pin gives the fastest reset delay time indicated in the [セクション 7.6](#).

#### 8.3.4.1 Reset Time Delay Configuration

The time delay ( $t_{CTR}$ ) can be programmed by connecting a capacitor between CTR pin and GND.

The relationship between external capacitor  $C_{CTR\_EXT (typ)}$  and the time delay  $t_{CTR (typ)}$  is given by [式 1](#).

$$t_{CTR (typ)} = -\ln (0.28) \times R_{CTR (typ)} \times C_{CTR\_EXT (typ)} + t_{CTR (no cap)} \quad (1)$$

$R_{CTR (typ)}$  = is in kilo ohms (kOhms)

$C_{CTR\_EXT (typ)}$  = is given in microfarads ( $\mu F$ )

$t_{CTR (typ)}$  = is the reset time delay (ms)

The reset delay varies according to three variables: the external capacitor ( $C_{CTR\_EXT}$ ), CTR pin internal resistance ( $R_{CTR}$ ) provided in [セクション 7](#), and a constant. The minimum and maximum variance due to the constant is show in [式 2](#) and [式 3](#):

$$t_{CTR (min)} = -\ln (0.31) \times R_{CTR (min)} \times C_{CTR\_EXT (min)} + t_{CTR (no cap (min))} \quad (2)$$

$$t_{CTR (max)} = -\ln (0.25) \times R_{CTR (max)} \times C_{CTR\_EXT (max)} + t_{CTR (no cap (max))} \quad (3)$$

The recommended maximum reset delay capacitor for the TPS3760-Q1 is limited to 10  $\mu F$  as this ensures enough time for the capacitor to fully discharge when a voltage fault occurs. Also, having a too large of a capacitor value can cause very slow charge up (rise times) due to capacitor leakage and system noise can cause the the internal circuit to trip earlier or later near the threshold. This leads to variation in time delay where it can make the delay accuracy worse in the presence of system noise.

When a voltage fault occurs, the previously charged up capacitor discharges and if the monitored voltage returns from the fault condition before the delay capacitor discharges completely, the delay will be shorter than expected. The capacitor will begin charging from a voltage above zero and resulting in shorter than expected time delay. A larger delay capacitor can be used so long as the capacitor has enough time to fully discharge during the duration of the voltage fault. To ensure the capacitor is fully discharged, the time period or duration of the voltage fault needs to be greater than 5% of the programmed reset time delay.

### 8.3.5 User-Programmable Sense Delay

TPS3760-Q1 has adjustable sense release time delay with external capacitors.

- A capacitor in CTS programs the excursion detection on SENSE.
- No capacitor on these pins gives the fastest detection time indicated in the [セクション 7.6](#).

#### 8.3.5.1 Sense Time Delay Configuration

The time delay ( $t_{CTS}$ ) can be programmed by connecting a capacitor between CTS pin and GND.

The relationship between external capacitor  $C_{CTS\_EXT (typ)}$  and the time delay  $t_{CTS (typ)}$  is given by [式 4](#).

$$t_{CTS (typ)} = -\ln(0.28) \times R_{CTS (typ)} \times C_{CTS\_EXT (typ)} + t_{CTS (no\ cap)} \quad (4)$$

$R_{CTS}$  = is in kilo ohms (kOhms)

$C_{CTS\_EXT}$  = is given in microfarads ( $\mu F$ )

$t_{CTS}$  = is the sense time delay (ms)

The sense delay varies according to three variables: the external capacitor ( $C_{CTS\_EXT}$ ), CTS pin internal resistance ( $R_{CTS}$ ) provided in Electrical Characteristics, and a constant. The minimum and maximum variance due to the constant is show in [式 5](#) and [式 6](#):

$$t_{CTS (min)} = -\ln(0.31) \times R_{CTS (min)} \times C_{CTS\_EXT (min)} + t_{CTS (no\ cap (min))} \quad (5)$$

$$t_{CTS (max)} = -\ln(0.25) \times R_{CTS (max)} \times C_{CTS\_EXT (max)} + t_{CTS (no\ cap (max))} \quad (6)$$

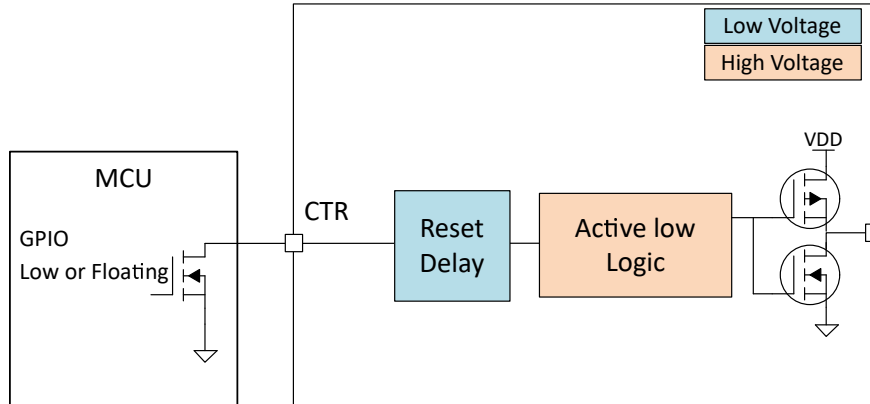
The recommended maximum sense delay capacitor for the TPS3760-Q1 is limited to 10  $\mu F$  as this ensures enough time for the capacitor to fully discharge when a voltage fault occurs. Also, having a too large of a capacitor value can cause very slow charge up (rise times) and system noise can cause the the internal circuit to trip earlier or later near the threshold. This leads to variation in time delay where it can make the delay accuracy worse in the presence of system noise.

When a voltage fault occurs, the previously charged up capacitor discharges and if the monitored voltage returns from the fault condition before the delay capacitor discharges completely, the delay will be shorter than expected. The capacitor will begin charging from a voltage above zero and resulting in shorter than expected time delay. A larger delay capacitor can be used so long as the capacitor has enough time between fault events to fully discharge during the duration of the voltage fault. To ensure the capacitor is fully discharged, the time period or time duration between fault events needs to be greater than 10% of the programmed sense time delay.

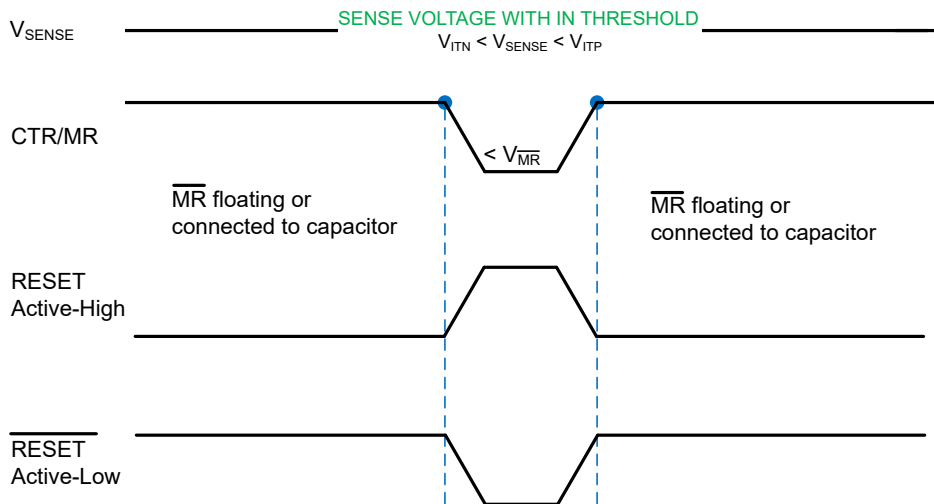
### 8.3.6 Manual RESET (CTR / $\overline{MR}$ ) Input

The manual reset input allows a processor or other logic circuits to initiate a reset. In this section  $\overline{MR}$  is a generic reference to (CTR /  $\overline{MR}$ ). A logic low on  $\overline{MR}$  causes  $\overline{RESET}$  to assert on reset output. After  $\overline{MR}$  is left floating,  $\overline{RESET}$  will release the reset if the voltage at SENSE pin is at nominal voltage.  $\overline{MR}$  should not be driven high, this pin should be left floating or connected to a capacitor to GND, this pin can be left unconnected if is not used.

If the logic driving the  $\overline{MR}$  cannot tri-state (floating and GND) then a logic-level FET should be used as illustrated in 8-8.



8-8. Manual Reset Implementation



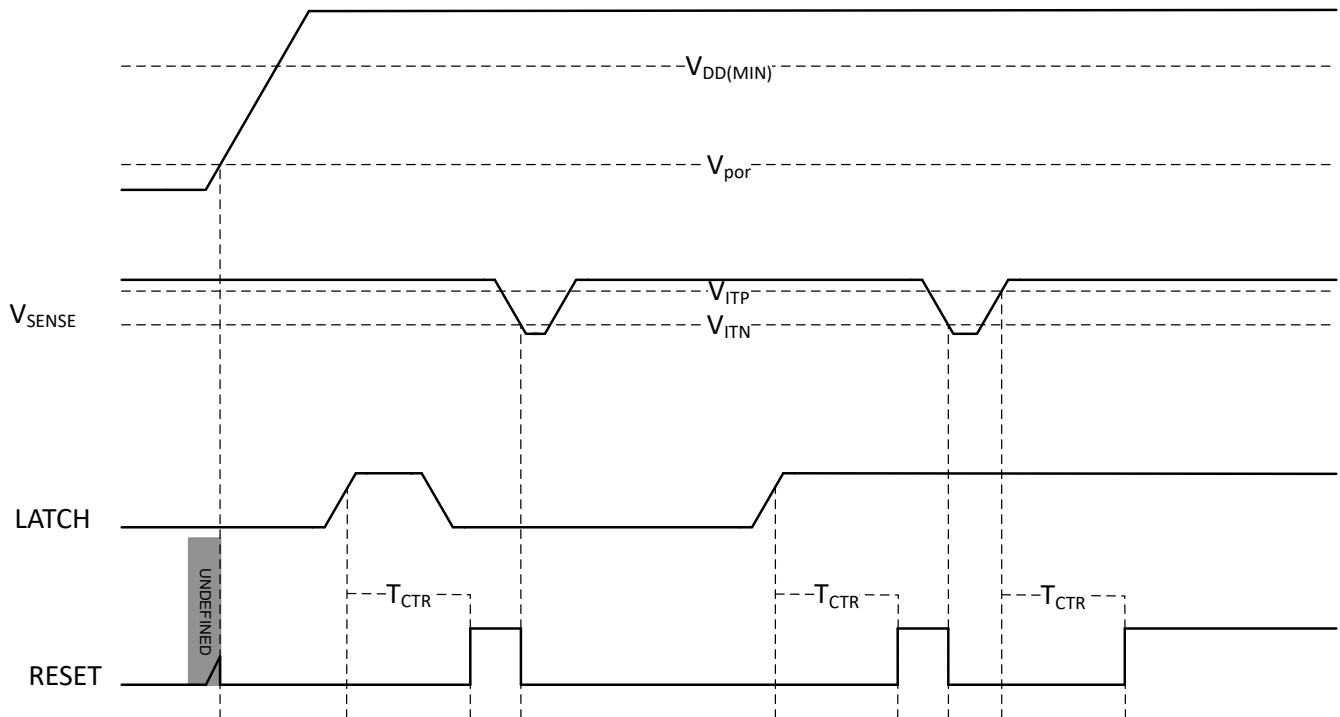
8-9. Manual Reset Timing Diagram

表 8-3.  $\overline{MR}$  Functional Table

MR	SENSE ON NOMINAL VOLTAGE	RESET STATUS
Low	Yes	Reset asserted
Floating	Yes	Fast reset release when SENSE voltage goes back to nominal voltage
Capacitor	Yes	Programmable reset time delay
High	Yes	NOT Recommended

### 8.3.7 RESET Latch Mode

The TPS3760 features a output latch mode on the RESET/RESET pin when connecting the LATCH pin to common ground. A pull-down resistor, 10 kΩ, is recommended to limit current consumption of the system. In latch mode, if the RESET/RESET pin is low or triggers low and less than 1.4V is applied to the LATCH pin, the RESET/RESET pin stays asserted regardless if VSENSE goes within the acceptable voltage boundaries ( $V_{SENSE} > V_{ITP} + V_{hyst}$  for UV or  $V_{SENSE} < V_{ITN} - V_{hyst}$  for OV). To unlatch the device a voltage greater than 2.1 V for greater than 3 μs is applied to the LATCH pin. This is recommended to maintain a proper unlatch. The RESET/RESET pin triggers high after the duration of  $t_{ctr}$ . TI recommends using a series resistance to limit current when an unlatch voltage is applied.



8-10. Latch Timing Diagram

## 8.4 Device Functional Modes

**表 8-4. Undervoltage Detect Functional Mode Truth Table**

DESCRIPTION	SENSE		CTR <sup>(1)</sup> / MR PIN	VDD PIN	OUTPUT <sup>(2)</sup> (RESET PIN)
	PREVIOUS CONDITION	CURRENT CONDITION			
Normal Operation	$SENSE > V_{ITN(UV)}$	$SENSE > V_{ITN(UV)}$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{DD} > V_{DD(MIN)}$	High
Undervoltage Detection	$SENSE > V_{ITN(UV)}$	$SENSE < V_{ITN(UV)}$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{DD} > V_{DD(MIN)}$	Low
Undervoltage Detection	$SENSE < V_{ITN(UV)}$	$SENSE > V_{ITN(UV)}$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{DD} > V_{DD(MIN)}$	Low
Normal Operation	$SENSE < V_{ITN(UV)}$	$SENSE > V_{ITN(UV)} + HYS$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{DD} > V_{DD(MIN)}$	High
Manual Reset	$SENSE > V_{ITN(UV)}$	$SENSE > V_{ITN(UV)}$	Low	$V_{DD} > V_{DD(MIN)}$	Low
UVLO Engaged	$SENSE > V_{ITN(UV)}$	$SENSE > V_{ITN(UV)}$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{POR} < V_{DD} < V_{DD(MIN)}$	Low
Below $V_{POR}$ , Undefined Output	$SENSE > V_{ITN(UV)}$	$SENSE > V_{ITN(UV)}$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{DD} < V_{POR}$	Undefined

- (1) Reset time delay is ignored in the truth table.  
 (2) Open-drain active low output requires an external pull-up resistor to a pull-up voltage.

**表 8-5. Overvoltage Detect Functional Mode Truth Table**

DESCRIPTION	SENSE		CTR <sup>(1)</sup> / MR PIN	VDD PIN	OUTPUT <sup>(2)</sup> (RESET PIN)
	PREVIOUS CONDITION	CURRENT CONDITION			
Normal Operation	$SENSE < V_{ITN(OV)}$	$SENSE < V_{ITN(OV)}$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{DD} > V_{DD(MIN)}$	High
Overvoltage Detection	$SENSE < V_{ITN(OV)}$	$SENSE > V_{ITN(OV)}$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{DD} > V_{DD(MIN)}$	Low
Overvoltage Detection	$SENSE > V_{ITN(OV)}$	$SENSE < V_{ITN(OV)}$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{DD} > V_{DD(MIN)}$	Low
Normal Operation	$SENSE > V_{ITN(OV)}$	$SENSE < V_{ITN(OV)} - HYS$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{DD} > V_{DD(MIN)}$	High
Manual Reset	$SENSE < V_{ITN(OV)}$	$SENSE < V_{ITN(OV)}$	Low	$V_{DD} > V_{DD(MIN)}$	Low
UVLO Engaged	$SENSE < V_{ITN(OV)}$	$SENSE < V_{ITN(OV)}$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{POR} < V_{DD} < UVLO$	Low
Below $V_{POR}$ , Undefined Output	$SENSE < V_{ITN(OV)}$	$SENSE < V_{ITN(OV)}$	Open or capacitor connected	$V_{DD} < V_{POR}$	Undefined

- (1) Reset time delay is ignored in the truth table.  
 (2) Open-drain active low output requires an external pull-up resistor to a pull-up voltage.

## 9 Application and Implementation

### 注

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

### 9.1 Application Information

The following sections describe in detail how to properly use this device. As this device has many applications and setups, there are many situations that this datasheet can not characterize in detail and will vary from these applications depending on the requirements of the final application

### 9.2 Adjustable Voltage Thresholds

式 7 illustrates an example of how to adjust the voltage threshold with external resistor dividers. The resistors can be calculated depending on the desired voltage threshold and device part number. TI recommends using the 0.8 V voltage threshold device when using an adjustable voltage variant. This variant bypasses the internal resistor ladder.

For example, consider a 12 V rail being monitored  $V_{MON}$  for undervoltage (UV) using of the TPS3760A012DYRQ1 variant. Using 式 7 and shown in 式 8,  $R_1$  is the top resistor of the resistor divider that is between  $V_{MON}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$ ,  $R_2$  is the bottom resistor that is between  $V_{SENSE}$  and GND,  $V_{MON}$  is the voltage rail that is being monitored and  $V_{SENSE}$  is the input threshold voltage. The monitored UV threshold, denoted as  $V_{MON-}$ , where the device will assert a reset signal occurs when  $V_{SENSE} = V_{IT-(UV)}$  or, for this example,  $V_{MON-} = 10.8V$  which is 90% from 12 V. Using 式 7 and assuming  $R_2 = 10k\Omega$ ,  $R_1$  can be calculated shown in 式 8 where  $I_{R1}$  is represented in 式 9:

$$V_{SENSE} = V_{MON-} \times (R_2 \div (R_1 + R_2)) \quad (7)$$

$$R_1 = (V_{MON-} - V_{SENSE}) \div I_{R1} \quad (8)$$

$$I_{R1} = I_{R2} = V_{SENSE} \div R_2 \quad (9)$$

Substituting 式 9 into 式 8 and solving for  $R_1$  in 式 7,  $R_1 = 125k\Omega$ . The TPS3760A012DYRQ1 is typically meant to monitor a 0.8 V rail with  $\pm 2\%$  voltage threshold hysteresis. For the reset signal to become deasserted,  $V_{MON}$  would need to go above  $V_{IT-} + V_{HYS}$ . For this example,  $V_{MON} = 11.016 V$  when the reset signal becomes deasserted.

There are inaccuracies that must be taken into consideration while adjusting voltage thresholds. Aside from the tolerance of the resistor divider, there is an internal resistance of the SENSE pin that may affect the accuracy of the resistor divider. Although expected to be very high impedance, users are recommended to calculate the values for the design specifications. The internal SENSE resistance  $R_{SENSE}$  can be calculated by the SENSE voltage  $V_{SENSE}$  divided by the SENSE current  $I_{SENSE}$  as shown in 式 11.  $V_{SENSE}$  can be calculated using 式 7 depending on the resistor divider and monitored voltage.  $I_{SENSE}$  can be calculated using 式 10.

$$I_{SENSE} = [(V_{MON} - V_{SENSE}) \div R_1] - (V_{SENSE} \div R_2) \quad (10)$$

$$R_{SENSE} = V_{SENSE} \div I_{SENSE} \quad (11)$$

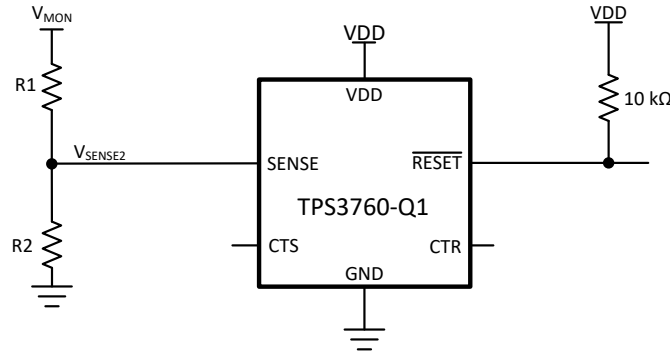


図 9-1. Adjustable Voltage Threshold with External Resistor Dividers

## 9.3 Typical Application

### 9.3.1 Design 1: Off-Battery Monitoring

This application is intended for the initial power stage in applications with the 12 V batteries. Variation of the battery voltage is common between 9 V and 16 V. Furthermore, if cold-cranking and load dump conditions are considered, voltage transients can occur as low as 3 V and as high as 42 V. In this design example, we are highlighting the ability for low power, direct off-battery voltage supervision.

図 9-5 illustrates an example of how the TPS3760 Q1 is monitoring the battery voltage while being powered by it, as well.

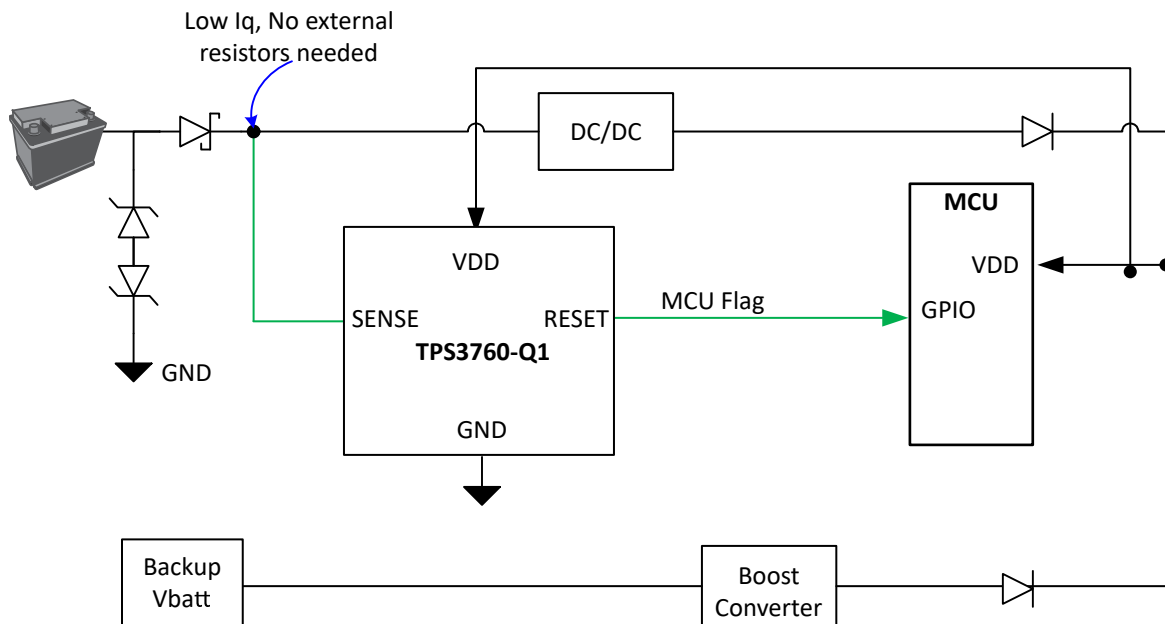


図 9-2. TPS3760-Q1 Overvoltage Supervisor with Direct Off-Battery Monitoring

### 9.3.1.1 Design Requirements

This design requires voltage supervision on a 12 V power supply voltage rail with possibility of the 12 V rail rising up as high as 42 V. The undervoltage fault occurs when the power supply voltage drops below 7.7 V.

PARAMETER	DESIGN REQUIREMENT	DESIGN RESULT
Power Rail Voltage Supervision	Monitor 12-V power supply for undervoltage condition, trigger a undervoltage fault at 7.7 V.	TPS3760-Q1 provides voltage monitoring with 1.5% max accuracy with adjustable/non-adjustable variations.
Maximum Input Power	Operate with power supply input up to 42 V.	The TPS3760-Q1 can support a VDD of up to 65 V.
Output logic voltage	Open-Drain Output Topology	An open-drain output is recommended to provide the correct reset signal, but a push-pull can also be used.
Maximum system current consumption	2 $\mu$ A max when power supply is at 12 V typical	TPS3760-Q1 allows for $I_Q$ to remain low with support of up to 65 V. This allows for no external resistor divider to be required.
Voltage Monitor Accuracy	Maximum voltage monitor accuracy of 1.5%.	The TPS3760-Q1 has 1.5% maximum voltage monitor accuracy.
Delay when returning from fault condition	RESET delay of at least 12.8 ms when returning from a undervoltage fault.	$C_{CTR} = 10$ nF sets 12.8 ms delay

### 9.3.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The primary advantage of this application is being able to directly monitor a voltage on an automotive battery without needing external an resistor dividers on the SENSE input. This keeps the overall  $I_Q$  of the design low while still achieving the desired rail monitoring.

Voltage rail monitoring is done by connecting the SENSE input directly to the battery rail after the TVS protection diodes. The TPS3760-Q1 that is being used in this example is a fixed voltage variant where the SENSE threshold voltage has been set internally. Word of caution, the TVS protection diodes must be chosen such that the transient voltages on the monitored rails do not exceed the absolute max limit listed in [セクション 7.1](#).

To use this configuration, the specific voltage threshold variation of the device must be chosen according to the application. In this configuration, the '77' variation must be chosen for 7.7 V as shown in [セクション 5](#).

The device being able to handle 65 V on VDD means the monitored voltage rail can go as high as 42 V for the application transients and not violate the recommended maximum for the supervisor as it usually would. This is useful when monitoring a voltage rail that has a wide range that may go much higher than the nominal rail voltage such as in this case. Good design practice recommends using a 0.1  $\mu$ F capacitor on the VDD pin and this capacitance may need to increase if using an adjustable version with a resistor divider.

### 9.3.1.3 Application Curves

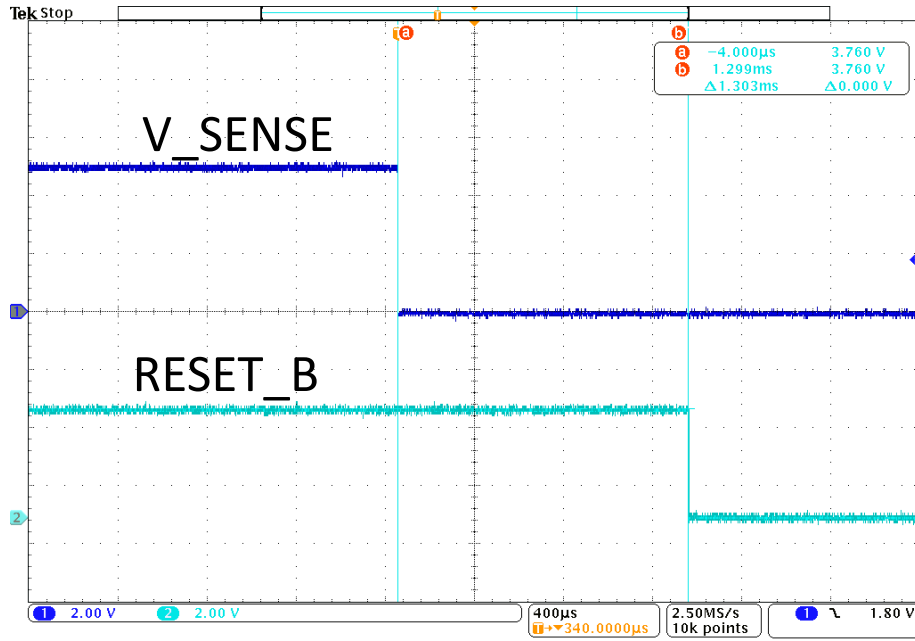


図 9-3. Undervoltage Reset Waveform

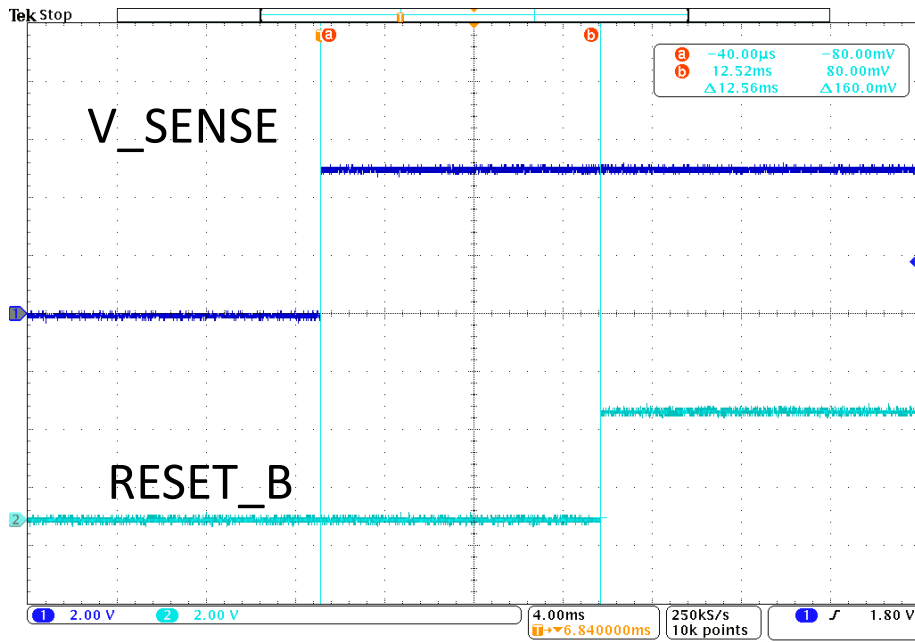


図 9-4. Undervoltage Recovery Waveform

## 9.4 Power Supply Recommendations

These devices are designed to operate from an input supply with a voltage range between 1.4 V ( $V_{POR}$ ) to 65 V (maximum operation). Good analog design practice recommends placing a minimum 0.1  $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor as near as possible to the VDD pin.

### 9.4.1 Power Dissipation and Device Operation

The permissible power dissipation for any package is a measure of the capability of the device to pass heat from the power source, the junctions of the IC, to the ultimate heat sink, the ambient environment. Thus, the power dissipation is dependent on the ambient temperature and the thermal resistance across the various interfaces between the die junction and ambient air.

The maximum continuous allowable power dissipation for the device in a given package can be calculated using 式 12:

$$P_{D-MAX} = ((T_{J-MAX} - T_A) / R_{\theta JA}) \quad (12)$$

The actual power being dissipated in the device can be represented by 式 13:

$$P_D = V_{DD} \times I_{DD} + P_{RESET} \quad (13)$$

$P_{RESET}$  is calculated by 式 14 or 式 15

$$P_{RESET (PUSH/PULL)} = V_{DD} - V_{RESET} \times I_{RESET} \quad (14)$$

$$P_{RESET (OPEN-DRAIN)} = V_{RESET} \times I_{RESET} \quad (15)$$

式 12 and 式 13 establish the relationship between the maximum power dissipation allowed due to thermal consideration, the voltage drop across the device, and the continuous current capability of the device. These two equations should be used to determine the optimum operating conditions for the device in the application.

In applications where lower power dissipation ( $P_D$ ) and/or excellent package thermal resistance ( $R_{\theta JA}$ ) is present, the maximum ambient temperature ( $T_{A-MAX}$ ) may be increased.

In applications where high power dissipation and/or poor package thermal resistance is present, the maximum ambient temperature ( $T_{A-MAX}$ ) may have to be de-rated.  $T_{A-MAX}$  is dependent on the maximum operating junction temperature ( $T_{J-MAX-OP} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ), the maximum allowable power dissipation in the device package in the application ( $P_{D-MAX}$ ), and the junction-to ambient thermal resistance of the part/package in the application ( $R_{\theta JA}$ ), as given by 式 16:

$$T_{A-MAX} = (T_{J-MAX-OP} - (R_{\theta JA} \times P_{D-MAX})) \quad (16)$$

## 9.5 Layout

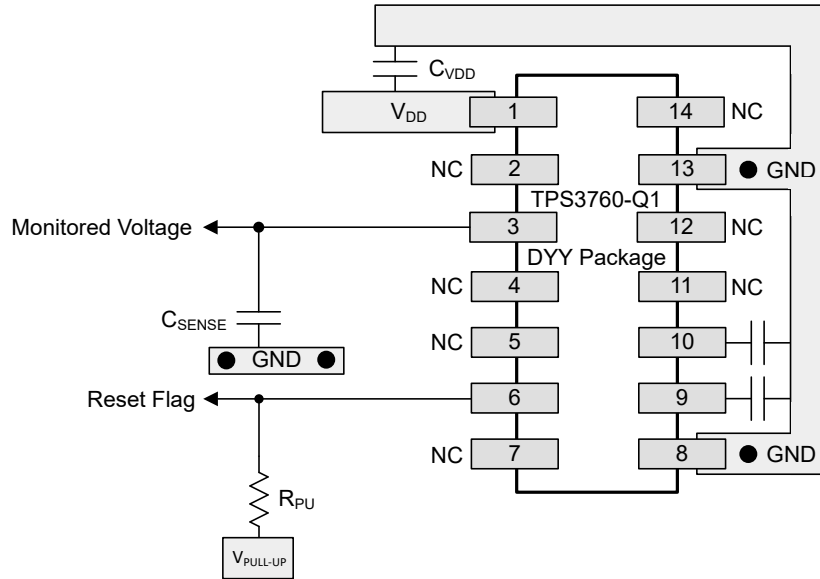
### 9.5.1 Layout Guidelines

- Make sure that the connection to the VDD pin is low impedance. Good analog design practice is to place a greater than 0.1  $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor as near as possible to the VDD pin.
- To further improve the noise immunity on the SENSE pins, placing a 10 nF to 100 nF capacitor between the SENSE pin and GND can reduce the sensitivity to transient voltages on the monitored signal.
- If a capacitor is used on CTS or CTR, place these components as close as possible to the respective pins. If the capacitor adjustable pins are left unconnected, make sure to minimize the amount of parasitic capacitance on the pins to less than 5 pF.
- For open-drain variants, place the pull-up resistors on  $\overline{RESET}$  as close to the pin as possible.
- When laying out metal traces, separate high voltage traces from low voltage traces as much as possible. If high and low voltage traces need to run close by, spacing between traces should be greater than 20 mils (0.5 mm).

- Do not have high voltage metal pads or traces closer than 20 mils (0.5 mm) to the low voltage metal pads or traces.

### 9.5.2 Layout Example

The layout example in [Figure 9-5](#) shows how the TPS3760-Q1 is laid out on a printed circuit board (PCB) with user-defined delays.

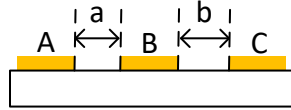


● Vias used to connect pins for application-specific connections

**Figure 9-5. TPS3760-Q1 Recommended Layout**

### 9.5.3 Creepage Distance

Per IEC 60664 Creepage is the shortest distance between two conductive parts or as shown in [Figure 9-6](#) the distance between high voltage conductive parts and grounded parts, the floating conductive part is ignored and subtracted from the total distance.



**Figure 9-6. Creepage Distance**

#### [Figure 9-6](#) details

- A = Left pins (high voltage)
- B = Central pad (conductive not internally connected, can be left floating or connected to GND)
- C = Right pins (low voltages)
- Creepage distance =  $a + b$

## 10 Device and Documentation Support

### 10.1 Device Nomenclature

セクション 5 shows how to decode the function of the device based on its part number

表 10-1 shows TPS3760-Q1 possible voltage options per channel. Contact TI sales representatives or on TI's E2E forum for details and availability of other options; minimum order quantities apply.

**表 10-1. Voltage Options**

100 mV STEPS				400 mV STEPS		500 mV STEPS		1 V STEPS	
NOMEN-CLATURE	VOLTAGE OPTIONS	NOMEN-CLATURE	VOLTAGE OPTIONS	NOMEN-CLATURE	VOLTAGE OPTIONS	NOMEN-CLATURE	VOLTAGE OPTIONS	NOMEN-CLATURE	VOLTAGE OPTIONS
01	800 mV (divider bypass)	70	7.0 V	A0	10.4 V	D0	20.5 V	F0	31.0 V
27	2.7 V	71	7.1 V	A1	10.8 V	D1	21.0 V	F1	32.0 V
28	2.8 V	72	7.2 V	A2	11.2 V	D2	21.5 V	F2	33.0 V
29	2.9 V	73	7.3 V	A3	11.6 V	D3	22.0 V	F3	34.0 V
30	3.0 V	74	7.4 V	A4	12.0 V	D4	22.5 V	F4	35.0 V
31	3.1 V	75	7.5 V	A5	12.4 V	D5	23.0 V	F5	36.0 V
32	3.2 V	76	7.6 V	A6	12.8 V	D6	23.5 V		
33	3.3 V	77	7.7 V	A7	13.2 V	D7	24.0 V		
34	3.4 V	78	7.8 V	A8	13.6 V	D8	24.5 V		
35	3.5 V	79	7.9 V	A9	14.0 V	D9	25.0 V		
36	3.6 V	80	8.0 V	B0	14.4 V	E0	25.5 V		
37	3.7 V	81	8.1 V	B1	14.8 V	E1	26.0 V		
38	3.8 V	82	8.2 V	B2	15.2 V	E2	26.5 V		
39	3.9 V	83	8.3 V	B3	15.6 V	E3	27.0 V		
40	4.0 V	84	8.4 V	B4	16.0 V	E4	27.5 V		
41	4.1 V	85	8.5 V	B5	16.4 V	E5	28.0 V		
42	4.2 V	86	8.6 V	B6	16.8 V	E6	28.5 V		
43	4.3 V	87	8.7 V	B7	17.2 V	E7	29.0 V		
44	4.4 V	88	8.8 V	B8	17.6 V	E8	29.5 V		
45	4.5 V	89	8.9 V	B9	18.0 V	E9	30.0 V		
46	4.6 V	90	9.0 V	C0	18.4 V				
47	4.7 V	91	9.1 V	C1	18.8 V				
48	4.8 V	92	9.2 V	C2	19.2 V				
49	4.9 V	93	9.3 V	C3	19.6 V				
50	5.0 V	94	9.4 V	C4	20.0 V				
51	5.1 V	95	9.5 V						
52	5.2 V	96	9.6 V						
53	5.3 V	97	9.7 V						
54	5.4 V	98	9.8 V						
55	5.5 V	99	9.9 V						
56	5.6 V	00	10.0 V						
57	5.7 V								
58	5.8 V								
59	5.9 V								
60	6.0 V								

表 10-1. Voltage Options (続き)

100 mV STEPS				400 mV STEPS		500 mV STEPS		1 V STEPS	
NOMEN- CLATURE	VOLTAGE OPTIONS	NOMEN- CLATURE	VOLTAGE OPTIONS	NOMEN- CLATURE	VOLTAGE OPTIONS	NOMEN- CLATURE	VOLTAGE OPTIONS	NOMEN- CLATURE	VOLTAGE OPTIONS
61	6.1 V								
62	6.2 V								
63	6.3 V								
64	6.4 V								
65	6.5 V								
66	6.6 V								
67	6.7 V								
68	6.8 V								
69	6.9 V								

## 10.2 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

ドキュメントの更新についての通知を受け取るには、[ti.com](http://ti.com) のデバイス製品フォルダを開いてください。「更新の通知を受け取る」をクリックして登録すると、変更されたすべての製品情報に関するダイジェストを毎週受け取れます。変更の詳細については、修正されたドキュメントに含まれている改訂履歴をご覧ください。

## 10.3 サポート・リソース

**TI E2E™ サポート・フォーラム**は、エンジニアが検証済みの回答と設計に関するヒントをエキスパートから迅速かつ直接得ることができる場所です。既存の回答を検索したり、独自の質問をしたりすることで、設計に必要な支援を迅速に得ることができます。

リンクされているコンテンツは、該当する貢献者により、現状のまま提供されるものです。これらは TI の仕様を構成するものではなく、必ずしも TI の見解を反映したものではありません。TI の[使用条件](#)を参照してください。

## 10.4 Trademarks

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## 10.5 静電気放電に関する注意事項



この IC は、ESD によって破損する可能性があります。テキサス・インスツルメンツは、IC を取り扱う際には常に適切な注意を払うことを推奨します。正しい取り扱いおよび設置手順に従わない場合、デバイスを破損するおそれがあります。

ESD による破損は、わずかな性能低下からデバイスの完全な故障まで多岐にわたります。精密な IC の場合、パラメータがわずかに変化するだけで公表されている仕様から外れる可能性があるため、破損が発生しやすくなっています。

## 10.6 用語集

[テキサス・インスツルメンツ用語集](#) この用語集には、用語や略語の一覧および定義が記載されています。

## 11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

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

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
<a href="#">TPS3760A012DYRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	A012Q
TPS3760A012DYRQ1.A	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	A012Q
<a href="#">TPS3760A635DSKRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SON (DSK)   10	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	45AL
<a href="#">TPS3760AE95DYRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AE95Q
TPS3760AE95DYRQ1.A	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AE95Q
<a href="#">TPS3760BF05DYRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	3760BF05Q
<a href="#">TPS3760E012DYRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	E012Q
TPS3760E012DYRQ1.A	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	E012Q
<a href="#">TPS3760E312DYRQ1</a>	Active	Production	null (null)	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	3760E312Q
<a href="#">TPS3760E335DYRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	E335Q
TPS3760E335DYRQ1.A	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	E335Q
<a href="#">TPS3760H279DYRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	3760H279Q

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS3760-Q1 :**

- Catalog : [TPS3760](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

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


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS3760A012DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	330.0	12.4	4.8	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS3760A635DSKRQ1	SON	DSK	10	3000	180.0	8.4	2.8	2.8	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS3760AE95DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	330.0	12.4	4.8	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS3760BF05DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	330.0	12.4	4.8	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS3760E012DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	330.0	12.4	4.8	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS3760E335DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	330.0	12.4	4.8	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q3
TPS3760H279DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	330.0	12.4	4.8	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q3

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS3760A012DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	336.6	336.6	31.8
TPS3760A635DSKRQ1	SON	DSK	10	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS3760AE95DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	336.6	336.6	31.8
TPS3760BF05DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	336.6	336.6	31.8
TPS3760E012DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	336.6	336.6	31.8
TPS3760E335DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	336.6	336.6	31.8
TPS3760H279DYRQ1	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	336.6	336.6	31.8

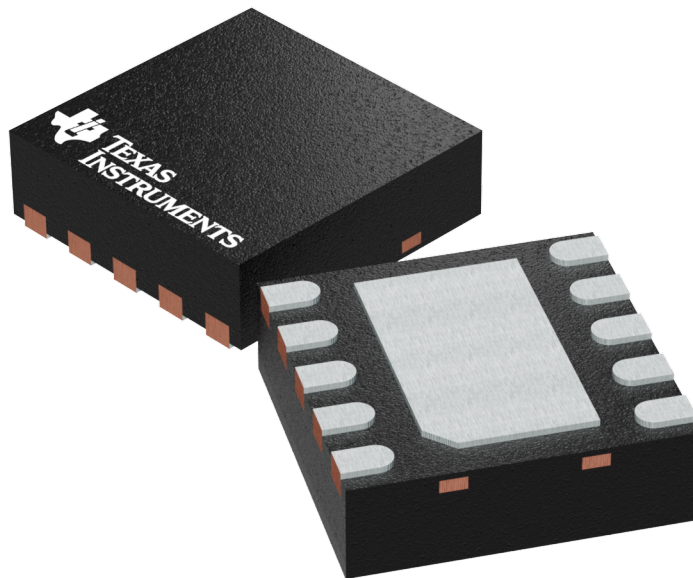
## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

**DSK 10**

**WSON - 0.8 mm max height**

**2.5 x 2.5 mm, 0.5 mm pitch**

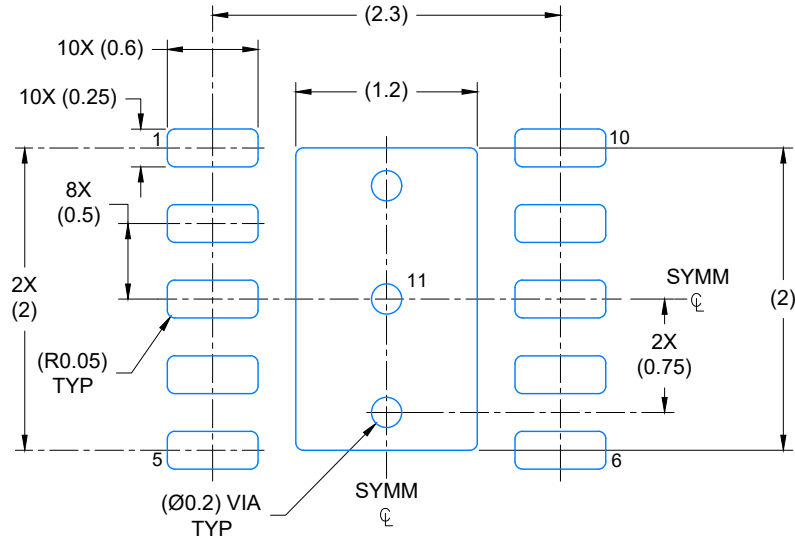
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



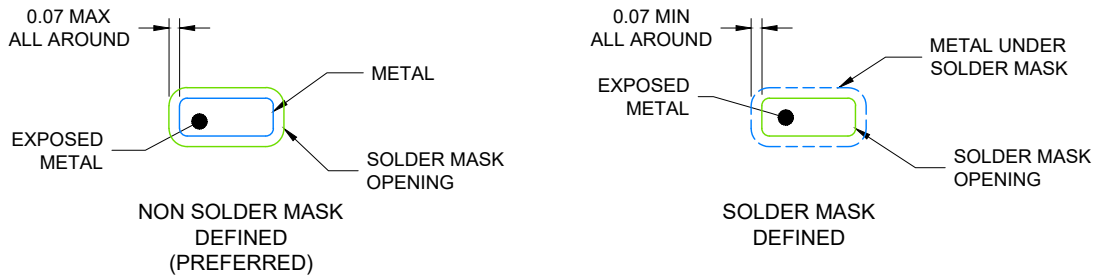
Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.  
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4225304/A





LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4225178/A 09/2019

NOTES: (continued)

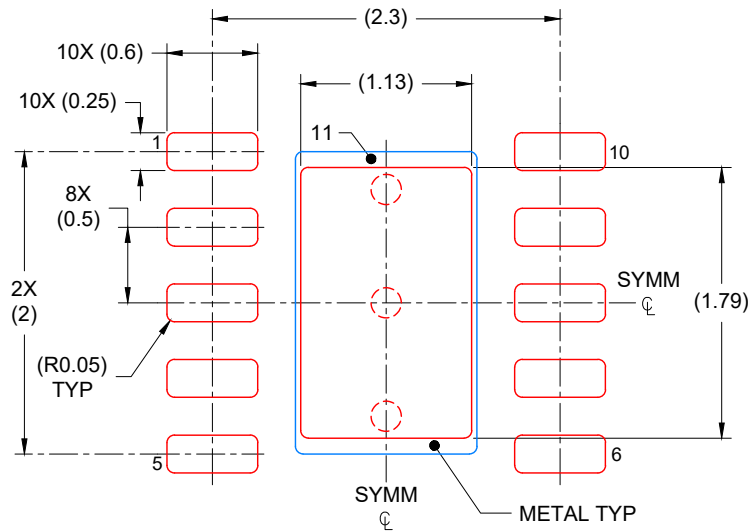
4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/sluea271](http://www.ti.com/lit/sluea271)).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DSK0010C

WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK- NO LEAD



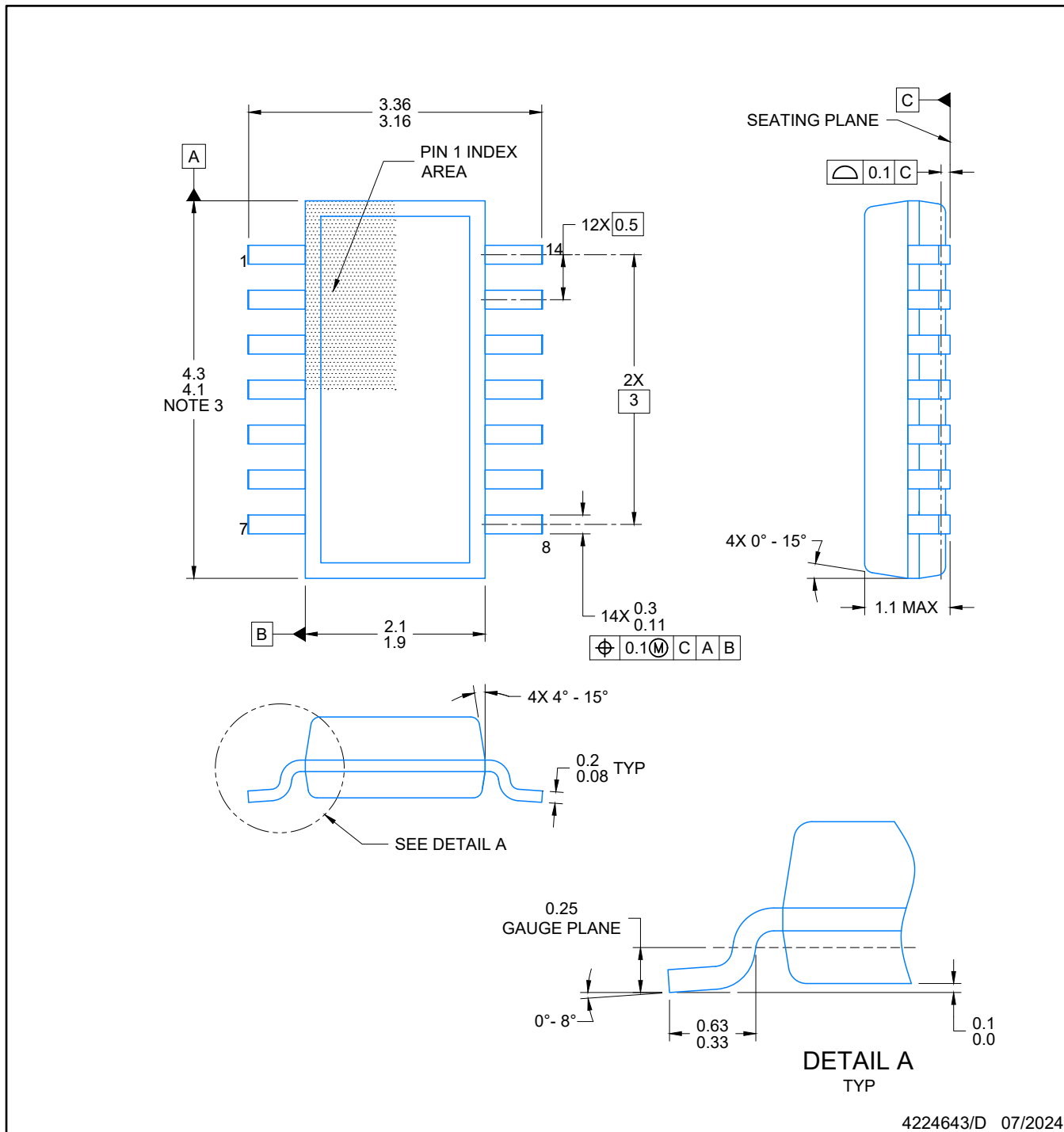
SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD  
84% PRINTED COVERAGE BY AREA  
SCALE: 20X

4225178/A 09/2019

NOTES: (continued)

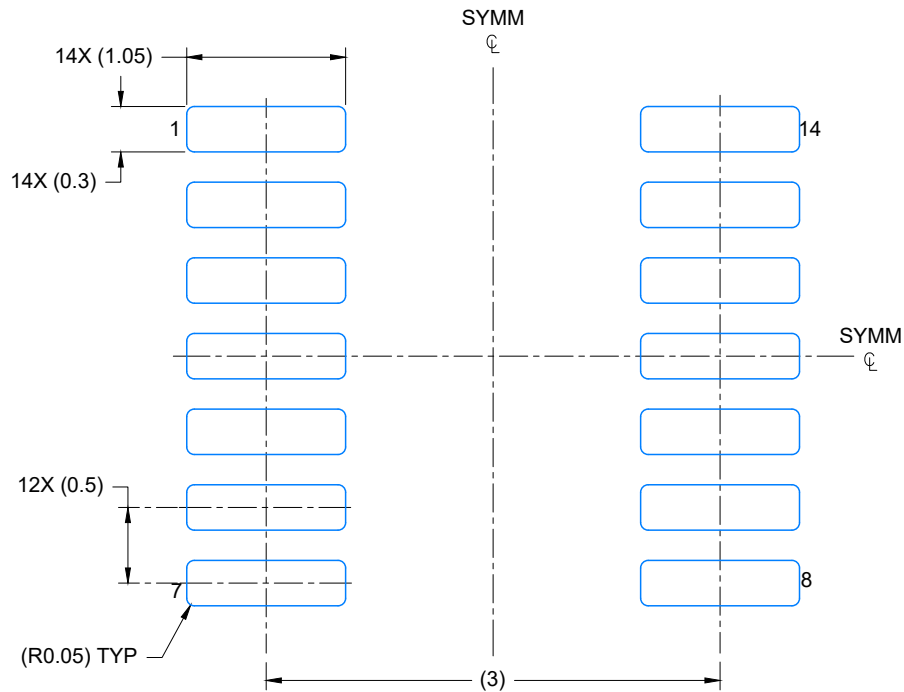
6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.



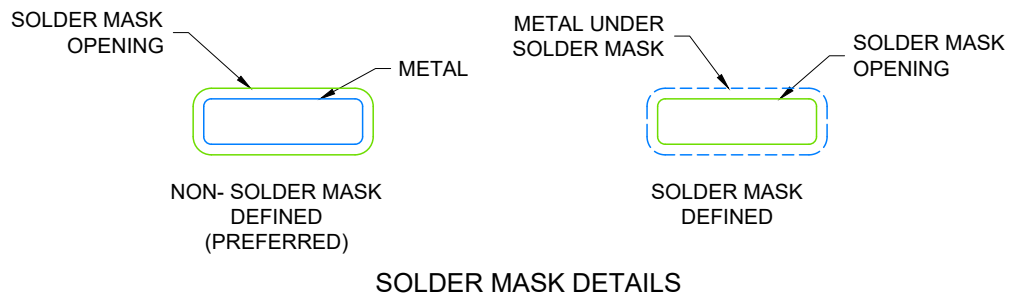
4224643/D 07/2024

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
5. Reference JEDEC Registration MO-345, Variation AB



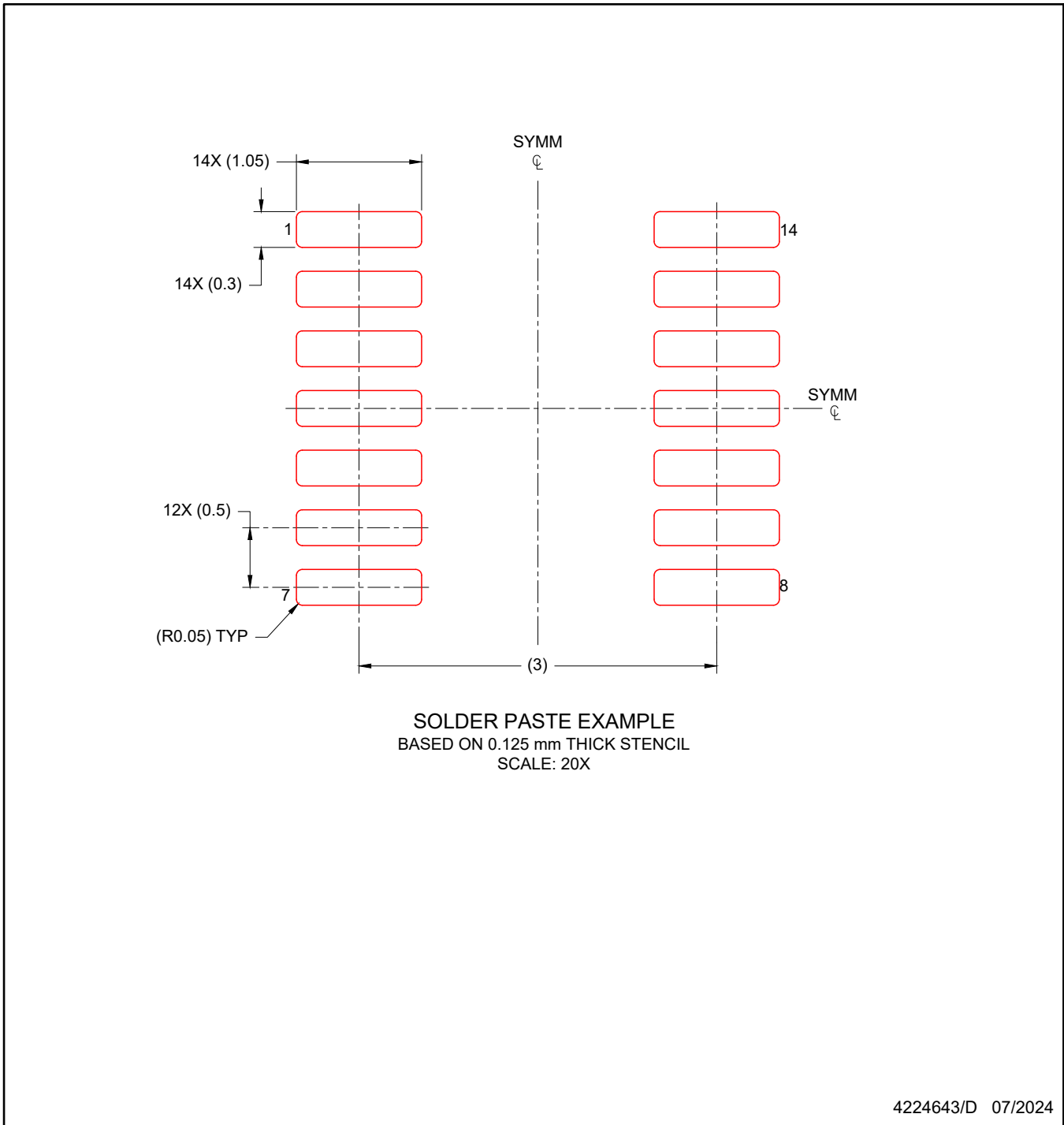
LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 20X



4224643/D 07/2024

NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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