

4.5V to 18V Input, 5.5-A Synchronous Step-Down Converter

1 Features

- D-CAP2™ mode enables fast transient response
- Low output ripple and allows ceramic output capacitor
- Wide V_{IN} input voltage range: 4.5 V to 18 V
- Output voltage range: 0.76 V to 5.5 V
- Highly efficient integrated FETs optimized for lower duty cycle applications
–63 mΩ (high side) and 33 mΩ (low side)
- High efficiency, less than 10 μ A at shutdown
- High initial bandgap reference accuracy
- Adjustable soft start
- Pre-biased soft start
- 650-kHz switching frequency (f_{SW})
- Cycle-by-cycle overcurrent limit
- Power good output

2 Applications

- Wide range of applications for low voltage system
 - Digital TV power supply
 - High definition Blu-ray Disc™ players
 - Networking home terminal
 - Digital set top box (STB)

3 Description

The TPS54525 is an adaptive on-time D-CAP2™ mode synchronous buck converter. The TPS54525 enables system designers to complete the suite of various end equipment's power bus regulators with a cost effective, low component count, low standby current solution. The main control loop for the TPS54525 uses the D-CAP2™ mode control which provides a very fast transient response with no external compensation components. The TPS54525 also has a proprietary circuit that enables the device to adopt to both low equivalent series resistance (ESR) output capacitors, such as POSCAP or SP-CAP, and ultra-low ESR ceramic capacitors. The device operates from 4.5-V to 18-V V_{IN} input. The output voltage can be programmed between 0.76 V and 5.5 V. The device also features an adjustable soft start time and a power good function. The TPS54525 is available in the 14-pin HTSSOP package, and designed to operate from -40°C to 85°C .

Device Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE
TPS54525	HTSSOP	5.00 mm × 6.40 mm

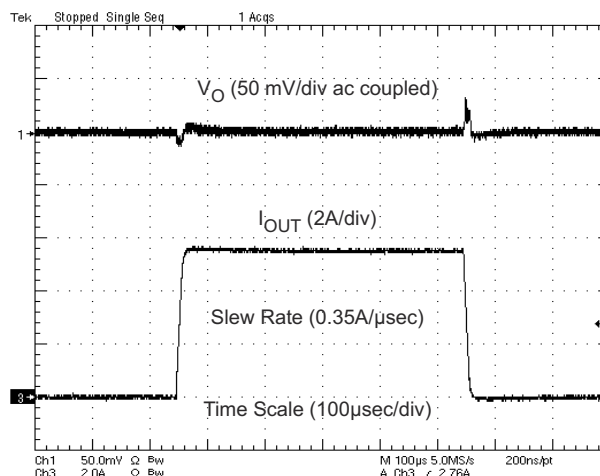
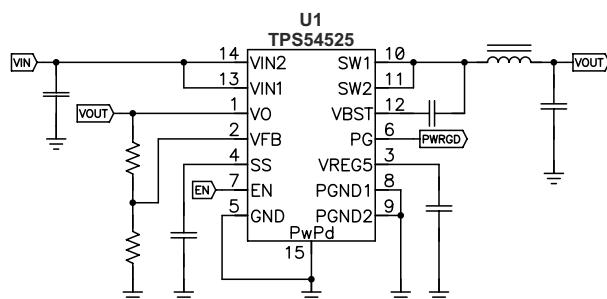


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4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision A (July 2013) to Revision B (April 2021)	Page
• Added the following sections: <i>ESD Ratings, Feature Description, Device Functional Modes, Force CCM Mode, Application and Implementation, Application Information, Design Requirements, Detailed Design Procedure, Application Curves, Power Supply Recommendations, Layout, Layout Example, Device and Documentation Support, and Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i>	1
• Updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the document.	1
• Updated Equation 2	14
Changes from Revision May 2012 * () to Revision A (July 2013)	Page
• Deleted $V_{FBTH} - T_A = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C , $V_O = 1.05\text{ V}$, continuous mode from the Electrical Characteristics.	5
• Changed $V_{FBTH} - T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C , $V_O = 1.05\text{ V}$, continuous mode From: MIN = 751 MAX = 779 mV To: MIN = 754 MAX = 776 mV in the Electrical Characteristics.....	5
• Changed the Over/Under Voltage Protection section. From: "as the high-side MOSFET driver turns off and the low-side MOSFET turns on" To: "as both the high-side and low-side MOSFET drivers turn off"	12

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage range	VIN1, VIN2 EN	-0.3	20	V
	VBST	-0.3	26	V
	VBST (10 ns transient)	-0.3	28	V
	VBST (vs SW1, SW2)	-0.3	6.5	V
	VFB, VO, SS, PG	-0.3	6.5	V
	SW1, SW2	-2	20	V
	SW1, SW2 (10 ns transient)	-3	22	V
Output voltage range	VREG5	-0.3	6.5	V
	PGND1, PGND2	-0.3	0.3	V
Voltage from GND to PowerPAD™, V _{diff}		-0.2	0.2	V
Operating junction temperature, T _J		-40	150	°C

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

6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	
Storage temperature, T _{stg}		-55	150	°C
V _(ESD) Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	-2000	2000	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 ⁽²⁾	-500	500	

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

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT	
V _{IN}	Supply input voltage range	4.5	18	V	
V _I	Input voltage range	VBST	-0.3	24	V
		VBST(10 ns transient)	-0.3	27	
		VBST (vs SW1, SW2)	-0.3	5.7	
		SS, PG	-0.3	5.7	
		EN	-0.3	18	
		VO, VFB	-0.3	5.5	
		SW1, SW2	-1.8	18	
		SW1, SW2 (10 ns transient)	-3	21	
	PGND1, PGND2	-0.3	0.1		
V _O	Output voltage range	VREG5	-0.3	5.7	V
I _O	Output Current range	I _{VREG5}	0	5	mA
T _A	Operating free-air temperature	-40	85	°C	
T _J	Operating junction temperature	-40	150	°C	

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TPS54525		UNITS
		PWP		
		14 PINS		
θ _{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	43.7		°C/W
θ _{JCtop}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	33.1		
θ _{JB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	28.4		
ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	1.3		
ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	28.2		
θ _{JCbot}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	4.7		

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range, V_{IN} = 12V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SUPPLY CURRENT						
I _{VIN}	Operating - non-switching supply current	V _{IN} current, T _A = 25°C, EN = 5 V, V _{VFB} = 0.8 V		900	1400	μA
I _{VINSDN}	Shutdown supply current	V _{IN} current, T _A = 25°C, EN = 0 V		3.6	10	μA
LOGIC THRESHOLD						
V _{ENH}	EN high-level input voltage		1.6			V
V _{ENL}	EN low-level input voltage				0.6	V
R _{EN}	EN pin resistance to GND	V _{EN} = 12 V	220	440	880	kΩ
VFB VOLTAGE AND DISCHARGE RESISTANCE						
V _{FBTH}	VFB threshold voltage	T _A = 25°C, V _O = 1.05 V, continuous mode	757	765	773	mV
		T _A = -40°C to 85°C, V _O = 1.05 V, continuous mode ⁽¹⁾	754		776	
I _{VFB}	VFB input current	V _{VFB} = 0.8 V, T _A = 25°C		0	±0.15	μA
R _{Dischg}	V _O discharge resistance	V _{EN} = 0 V, V _O = 0.5 V, T _A = 25°C		50	100	Ω
VREG5 OUTPUT						

over operating free-air temperature range, $V_{IN} = 12V$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{VREG5}	VREG5 output voltage	$T_A = 25^\circ C$, $6.0 V < V_{IN} < 18 V$, $0 < I_{VREG5} < 5 mA$	5.2	5.5	5.7	V
V_{VREG5}	VREG5 Line regulation	$6.0 V < V_{IN} < 18 V$, $I_{VREG5} = 5 mA$			20	mV
V_{VREG5}	VREG5 Load regulation	$0 mA < I_{VREG5} < 5 mA$			100	mV
I_{VREG5}	VREG5 Output current	$V_{IN} = 6 V$, $V_{VREG5} = 4 V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$		60		mA
MOSFET						
R_{dsonh}	High side switch resistance	$T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{BST} - V_{SW1,2} = 5.5 V$		63		m Ω
R_{dsonl}	Low side switch resistance	$T_A = 25^\circ C$		33		m Ω
CURRENT LIMIT						
I_{ocL}	Current limit	$L_{OUT} = 1.5 \mu H^{(1)}$	6.1	6.9	8.4	A
THERMAL SHUTDOWN						
T_{SDN}	Thermal shutdown threshold	Shutdown temperature ⁽¹⁾		165		$^\circ C$
		Hysteresis ⁽¹⁾		35		
ON-TIME TIMER CONTROL						
T_{ON}	On time	$V_{IN} = 12 V$, $V_O = 1.05 V$		155		ns
$T_{OFF(MIN)}$	Minimum off time	$T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{VFB} = 0.7 V$		260	330	ns
SOFT START						
I_{SSC}	SS charge current	$V_{SS} = 1 V$	4.2	6.0	7.8	μA
I_{SSD}	SS discharge current	$V_{SS} = 0.5 V$	0.1	0.2		mA
POWER GOOD						
V_{THPG}	PG threshold	V_{VFB} rising (good)	85	90	95	%
		V_{VFB} falling (fault)		85		%
I_{PG}	PG sink current	$V_{PG} = 0.5 V$	2.5	5		mA
OUTPUT UNDERVOLTAGE AND OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION						
V_{OVP}	Output OVP trip threshold	OVP detect	120	125	130	%
T_{OVPDEL}	Output OVP prop delay			10		μs
V_{UVP}	Output UVP trip threshold	UVP detect	60	65	70	%
		Hysteresis		10		%
T_{UVPDEL}	Output UVP delay			0.25		ms
T_{UVPEN}	Output UVP enable delay	Relative to soft-start time		x 1.7		
UVLO						
V_{UVLO}	UVLO threshold	Wake up VREG5 voltage	3.31	3.61	3.91	V
		Fall VREG5 voltage	2.82	3.12	3.42	
		Hysteresis VREG5 voltage	0.37	0.49	0.61	

(1) Not production tested.

6.6 Typical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

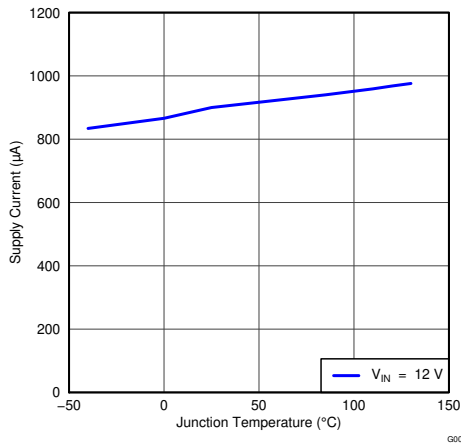


Figure 6-1. V_{IN} Current vs Junction Temperature

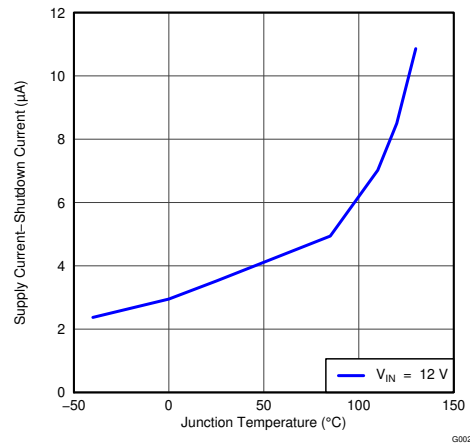


Figure 6-2. V_{IN} Shutdown Current vs Junction Temperature

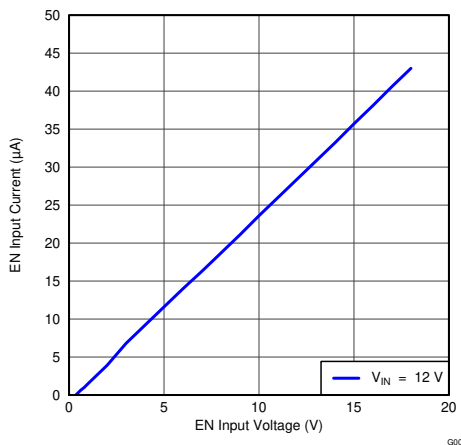


Figure 6-3. EN Current vs EN Voltage

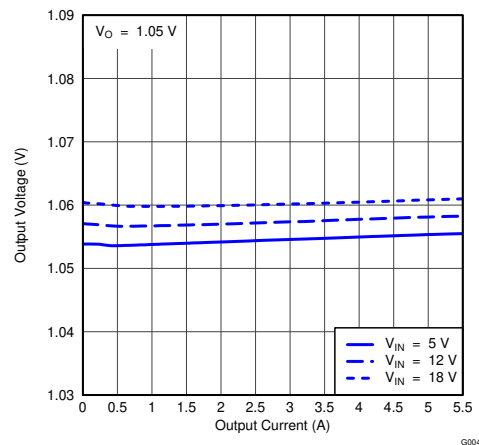


Figure 6-4. 1.05-V Output Voltage vs Output Current

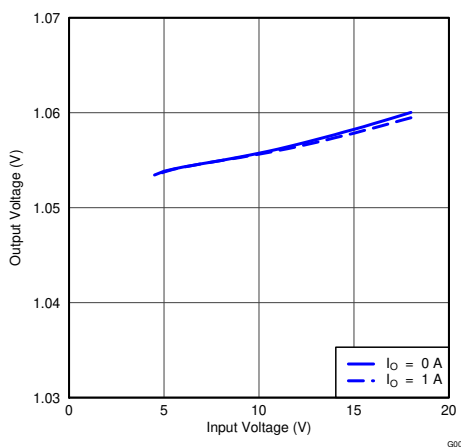


Figure 6-5. 1.05-V Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

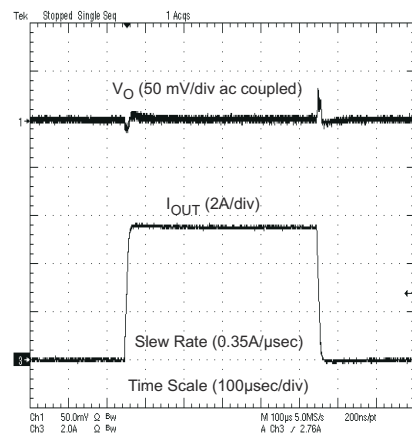


Figure 6-6. 1.05-V, 50-mA to 5.5-A Load Transient Response

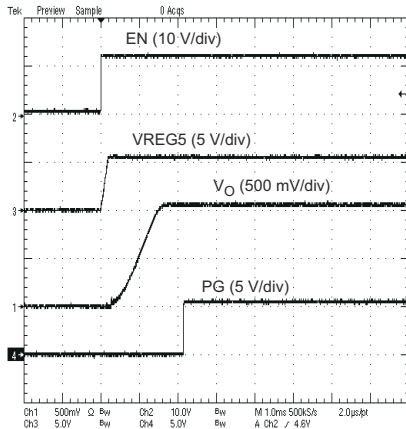


Figure 6-7. Start-Up Waveform

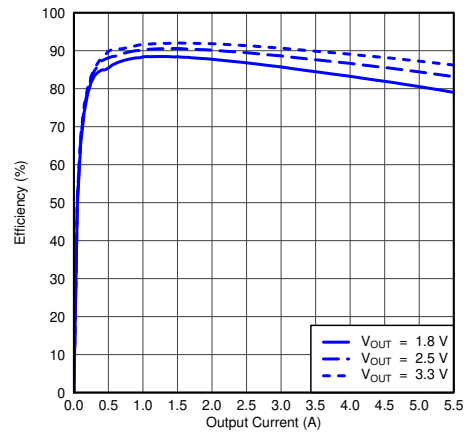


Figure 6-8. Efficiency vs Output Current

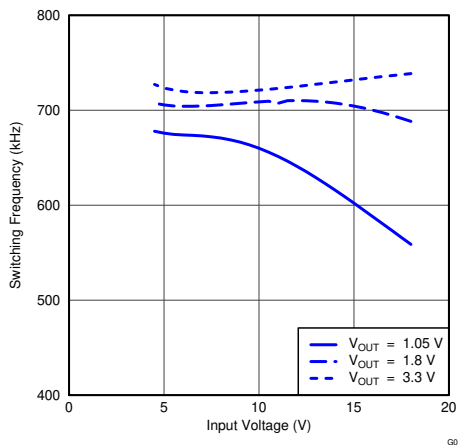


Figure 6-9. Switching Frequency vs Input Voltage (I_O = 1 A)

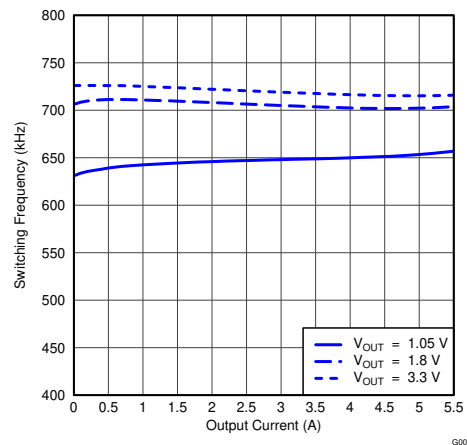


Figure 6-10. Switching Frequency vs Output Current

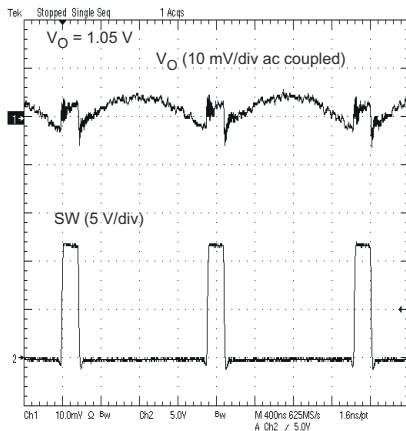


Figure 6-11. Voltage Ripple at Output (I_O = 5.5 A)

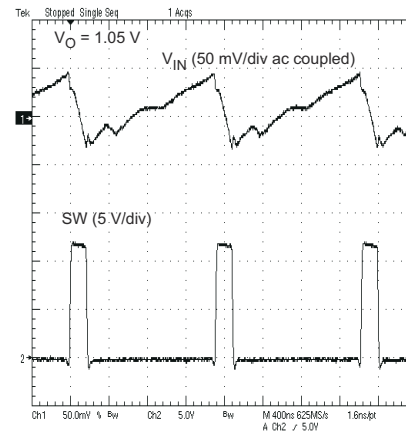


Figure 6-12. Voltage Ripple at Input (I_O = 5.5 A)

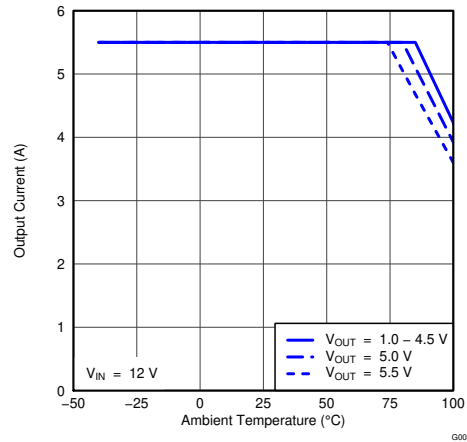


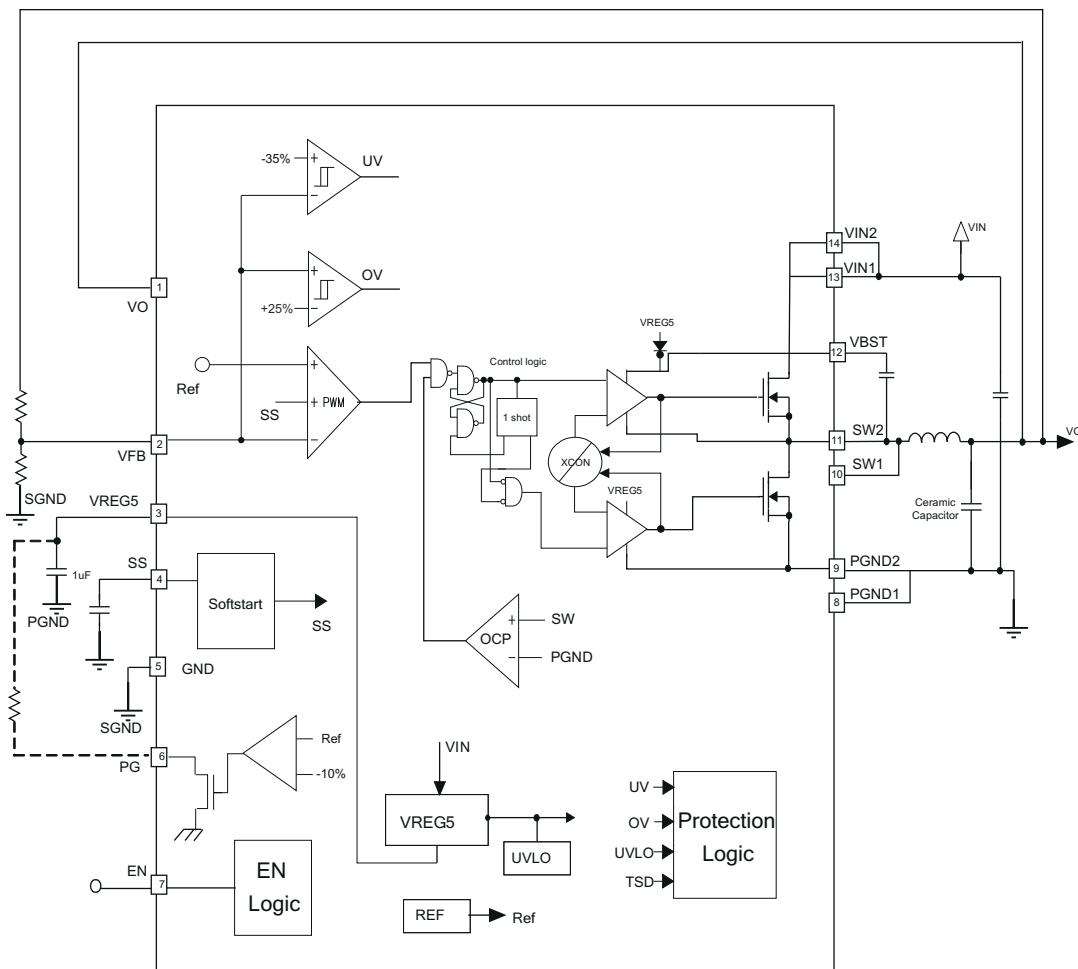
Figure 6-13. Output Current vs Ambient Temperature

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TPS54525 is a 5.5-A synchronous step-down (buck) converter with two integrated N-channel MOSFETs. It operates using D-CAP2™ mode control. The fast transient response of D-CAP2™ control reduces the output capacitance required to meet a specific level of performance. Proprietary internal circuitry allows the use of low ESR output capacitors including ceramic and special polymer types.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 PWM Operation

The main control loop of the TPS54525 is an adaptive on-time pulse width modulation (PWM) controller that supports a proprietary D-CAP2™ mode control. D-CAP2™ mode control combines constant on-time control with an internal compensation circuit for pseudo-fixed frequency and low external component count configuration with both low ESR and ceramic output capacitors. It is stable even with virtually no ripple at the output.

At the beginning of each cycle, the high-side MOSFET is turned on. This MOSFET is turned off after internal one shot timer expires. This one shot is set by the converter input voltage, VIN, and the output voltage, VO, to maintain a pseudo-fixed frequency over the input voltage range, hence it is called adaptive on-time control. The one-shot timer is reset and the high-side MOSFET is turned on again when the feedback voltage falls below the reference voltage. An internal ramp is added to reference voltage to simulate output ripple, eliminating the need for ESR induced output ripple from D-CAP2™ mode control.

7.3.2 PWM Frequency and Adaptive On-Time Control

TPS54525 uses an adaptive on-time control scheme and does not have a dedicated on board oscillator. The TPS54525 runs with a pseudo-constant frequency of 650 kHz by using the input voltage and output voltage to set the on-time one-shot timer. The on-time is inversely proportional to the input voltage and proportional to the output voltage, therefore, when the duty ratio is V_{OUT}/V_{IN} , the frequency is constant.

7.3.3 Soft Start and Pre-Biased Soft Start

The soft start function is adjustable. When the EN pin becomes high, 6- μ A current begins charging the capacitor which is connected from the SS pin to GND. Smooth control of the output voltage is maintained during start up. The equation for the slow start time is shown in Equation 1. VFB voltage is 0.765 V and SS pin source current is 6 μ A.

$$t_{SS}(\text{ms}) = \frac{C_{SS}(\text{nF}) \times V_{REF} \times 1.1}{I_{SS}(\mu\text{A})} = \frac{C_{SS}(\text{nF}) \times 0.765 \times 1.1}{6} \quad (1)$$

The TPS54525 contains a unique circuit to prevent current from being pulled from the output during startup if the output is pre-biased. When the soft-start commands a voltage higher than the pre-bias level (internal soft start becomes greater than feedback voltage V_{FB}), the controller slowly activates synchronous rectification by starting the first low side FET gate driver pulses with a narrow on-time. It then increments that on-time on a cycle-by-cycle basis until it coincides with the time dictated by (1-D), where D is the duty cycle of the converter. This scheme prevents the initial sinking of the pre-bias output, and ensure that the out voltage (V_O) starts and ramps up smoothly into regulation and the control loop is given time to transition from pre-biased start-up to normal mode operation.

7.3.4 Power Good

The TPS54525 has power-good open drain output. The power good function is activated after soft start has finished. The power good function becomes active after 1.7 times soft-start time. When the output voltage is within -10% of the target value, internal comparators detect power good state and the power good signal becomes high. Rpg resistor value ,which is connected between PG and VREG5, is required from 25k Ω to 150k Ω . If the feedback voltage goes under 15% of the target value, the power good signal becomes low.

7.3.5 VREG5

VREG5 is an internally generated voltage source used by the TPS54525. It is derived directly from the input voltage and is nominally regulated to 5.5 V when the input voltage is above 5.6 V. The output of the VREG5 regulator is the input to the internal UVLO function. VREG5 must be above the UVLO wake up threshold voltage (3.6 V typical) for the TPS54525 to function. Connect a 1 μ F capacitor between pin 3 of the TPS54525 and power ground for proper regulation of the VREG5 output. The VREG5 output voltage is available for external use. It is recommended to use no more than 5 mA for external loads. The VREG5 output is disabled when the TPS54525 EN pin is open or pulled low.

7.3.6 Output Discharge Control

TPS54525 discharges the output when EN is low, or the controller is turned off by the protection functions (OVP, UVP, UVLO and thermal shutdown). The output is discharged by an internal 50- Ω MOSFET which is connected from V_O to PGND. The internal low-side MOSFET is not turned on during the output discharge operation to avoid the possibility of causing negative voltage at the output.

7.3.7 Current Protection

The output overcurrent protection (OCP) is implemented using a cycle-by-cycle valley detect control circuit. The switch current is monitored by measuring the low-side FET switch voltage between the SW pin and GND. This voltage is proportional to the switch current. To improve accuracy, the voltage sensing is temperature compensated.

During the on time of the high-side FET switch, the switch current increases at a linear rate determined by V_{IN} , V_{OUT} , the on-time and the output inductor value. During the on time of the low-side FET switch, this current

decreases linearly. The average value of the switch current is the load current I_{OUT} . If the measured voltage is above the voltage proportional to the current limit, Then , the device constantly monitors the low-side FET switch voltage, which is proportional to the switch current, during the low-side on-time.

The converter maintains the low-side switch on until the measured voltage is below the voltage corresponding to the current limit at which time the switching cycle is terminated and a new switching cycle begins. In subsequent switching cycles, the on-time is set to a fixed value and the current is monitored in the same manner.

There are some important considerations for this type of overcurrent protection. The load current one half of the peak-to-peak inductor current higher than the overcurrent threshold. Also when the current is being limited, the output voltage tends to fall as the demanded load current may be higher than the current available from the converter. This may cause the output undervoltage protection circuit to be activated. When the over current condition is removed, the output voltage returns to the regulated value. This protection is non-latching.

7.3.8 Over/Under Voltage Protection

TPS54525 monitors a resistor divided feedback voltage to detect over and under voltage. When the feedback voltage becomes higher than 125% of the target voltage, the OVP comparator output goes high and the circuit latches as both the high-side and low-side MOSFET drivers turn off. When the feedback voltage becomes lower than 65% of the target voltage, the UVP comparator output goes high and an internal UVP delay counter begins. After 250 μ s, the device latches off both internal top and bottom MOSFET. This function is enabled approximately 1.7 x softstart time.

7.3.9 UVLO Protection

Undervoltage lock out protection (UVLO) monitors the voltage of the V_{REG5} pin. When the V_{REG5} voltage is lower than UVLO threshold voltage, the TPS54525 is shut off. This is protection is non-latching.

7.3.10 Thermal Shutdown

TPS54525 monitors the temperature of itself. If the temperature exceeds the threshold value (typically 165°C), the device is shut off. This is non-latch protection.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Forced CCM Mode

The TPS54525 operates in Forced CCM (FCCM) mode, which keeps the converter operating in continuous current mode during light-load conditions and allows the inductor current to become negative. During FCCM mode, the switching frequency (FSW) is maintained at an almost constant level over the entire load range, which is suitable for applications requiring tight control of the switching frequency and output voltage ripple at the cost of lower efficiency under light load.”

8.2.2.2 Output Voltage Resistors Selection

The output voltage is set with a resistor divider from the output node to the VFB pin. It is recommended to use 1% tolerance or better divider resistors. Start by using [Equation 2](#) to calculate V_{OUT} .

To improve efficiency at very light loads consider using larger value resistors, too high of resistance will be more susceptible to noise and voltage errors from the VFB input current will be more noticeable.

$$V_{OUT} = (0.7651 - 0.0011 \times V_{OUT_SET}) \times \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

where V_{OUT_SET} is target V_{OUT} voltage (2)

8.2.2.3 Output Filter Selection

The output filter used with the TPS54525 is an LC circuit. This LC filter has double pole at:

$$F_p = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{L_{OUT} \times C_{OUT}}} \quad (3)$$

At low frequencies, the overall loop gain is set by the output set-point resistor divider network and the internal gain of the TPS54525. The low frequency phase is 180 degrees. At the output filter pole frequency, the gain rolls off at a -40 dB per decade rate and the phase drops rapidly. D-CAP2™ introduces a high frequency zero that reduces the gain roll off to -20 dB per decade and increases the phase to 90 degrees one decade above the zero frequency. The inductor and capacitor selected for the output filter must be selected so that the double pole of [Equation 3](#) is located below the high frequency zero but close enough that the phase boost provided by the high frequency zero provides adequate phase margin for a stable circuit. To meet this requirement use the values recommended in [Table 8-2](#)

Table 8-2. Recommended Component Values

Output Voltage (V)	R1 (kΩ)	R2 (kΩ)	C4 (pF) ⁽¹⁾	L1 (μH)	C8 + C9 (μF)
1	6.81	22.1		1.0 - 1.5	22 - 68
1.05	8.25	22.1		1.0 - 1.5	22 - 68
1.2	12.7	22.1		1.0 - 1.5	22 - 68
1.5	21.5	22.1		1.5	22 - 68
1.8	30.1	22.1	5 - 22	1.5	22 - 68
2.5	49.9	22.1	5 - 22	2.2	22 - 68
3.3	73.2	22.1	5 - 22	2.2	22 - 68
5	124	22.1	5 - 22	3.3	22 - 68

(1) Optional

For higher output voltages at or above 1.8 V, additional phase boost can be achieved by adding a feed forward capacitor (C4) in parallel with R1.

Since the DC gain is dependent on the output voltage, the required inductor value will increase as the output voltage increases. For higher output voltages at or above 1.8 V, additional phase boost can be achieved by adding a feed forward capacitor (C4) in parallel with R1

The inductor peak-to-peak ripple current, peak current and RMS current are calculated using [Equation 4](#), [Equation 5](#) and [Equation 6](#). The inductor saturation current rating must be greater than the calculated peak current and the RMS or heating current rating must be greater than the calculated RMS current. Use 650 kHz for f_{SW} .

Use 650 kHz for f_{SW} . Make sure the chosen inductor is rated for the peak current of [Equation 5](#) and the RMS current of [Equation 6](#).

$$I_{lp} - p = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN(max)}} \cdot \frac{V_{IN(max)} - V_{OUT}}{L_O \cdot f_{SW}} \quad (4)$$

$$I_{lpeak} = I_O + \frac{I_{lp} - p}{2} \quad (5)$$

$$I_{Lo(RMS)} = \sqrt{I_O^2 + \frac{1}{12} I_{lp} - p^2} \quad (6)$$

For this design example, the calculated peak current is 6.01 A and the calculated RMS current is 5.5 A. The inductor used is a TDK SPM6530-1R5M100 with a peak current rating of 11.5 A and an RMS current rating of 11 A.

The capacitor value and ESR determines the amount of output voltage ripple. The TPS54525 is intended for use with ceramic or other low ESR capacitors. Recommended values range from 22µF to 68µF. Use [Equation 7](#) to determine the required RMS current rating for the output capacitor.

$$I_{CO(RMS)} = \frac{V_{OUT} \cdot (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{\sqrt{12} \cdot V_{IN} \cdot L_O \cdot f_{SW}} \quad (7)$$

For this design two TDK C3216X5R0J226M 22µF output capacitors are used. The typical ESR is 2 mΩ each. The calculated RMS current is 0.284 A and each output capacitor is rated for 4A.

8.2.2.4 Input Capacitor Selection

The TPS54525 requires an input decoupling capacitor and a bulk capacitor is needed depending on the application. A ceramic capacitor over 10 µF is recommended for the decoupling capacitor. An additional 0.1 µF capacitor from pin 14 to ground is recommended to improve the EMI performance. The capacitor voltage rating needs to be greater than the maximum input voltage.

8.2.2.5 Bootstrap Capacitor Selection

A 0.1 µF ceramic capacitor must be connected between the VBST to SW pin for proper operation. It is recommended to use a ceramic capacitor.

8.2.2.6 VREG5 Capacitor Selection

A 1.0 µF ceramic capacitor must be connected between the VREG5 to GND pin for proper operation. It is recommended to use a ceramic capacitor.

8.2.3 Application Curves

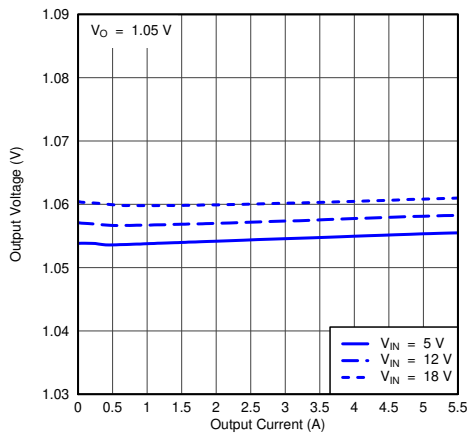


Figure 8-2. 1.05-V Output Voltage vs Output Current

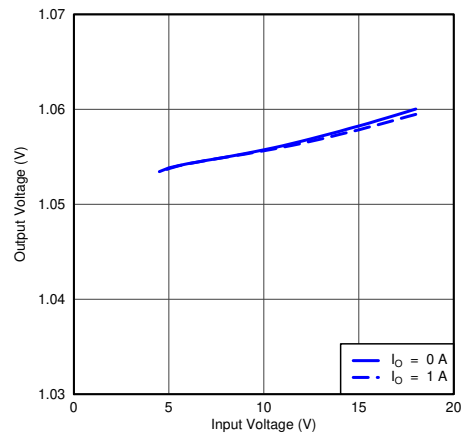


Figure 8-3. 1.05-V Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

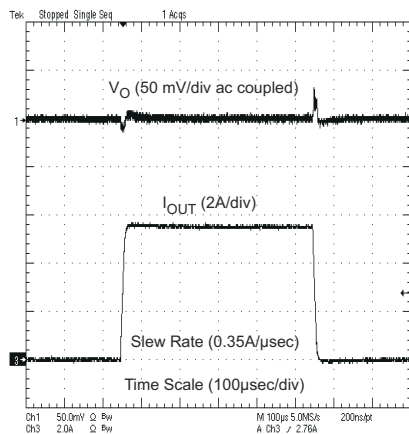


Figure 8-4. 1.05-V, 50-mA to 5.5-A Load Transient Response

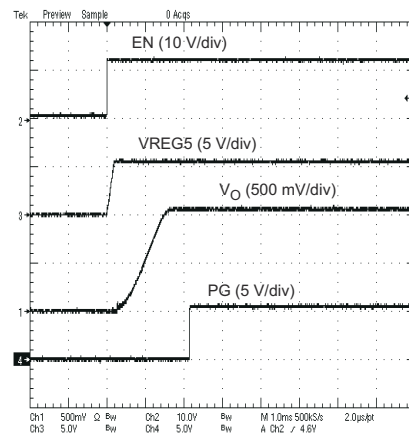


Figure 8-5. Start-Up Waveform

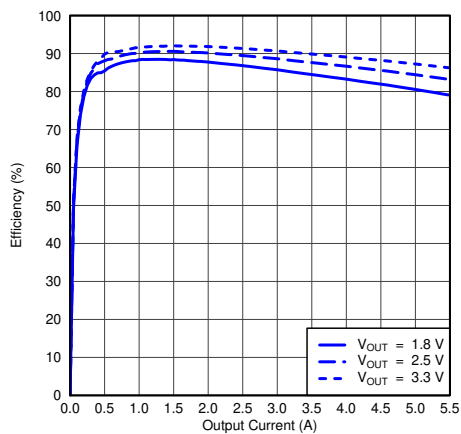


Figure 8-6. Efficiency vs Output Current

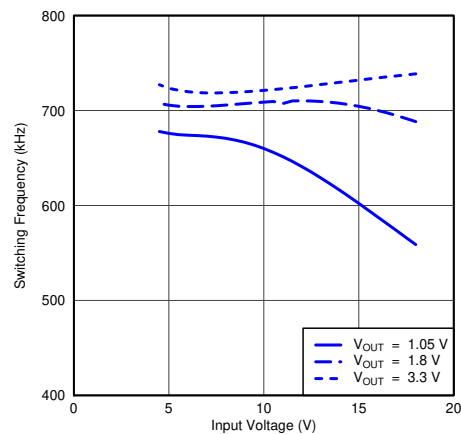


Figure 8-7. Switching Frequency vs Input Voltage (I_O = 1 A)

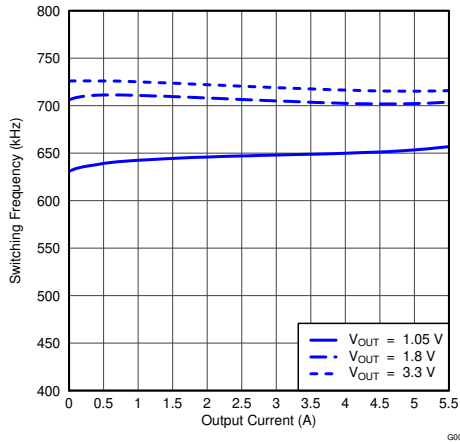


Figure 8-8. Switching Frequency vs Output Current

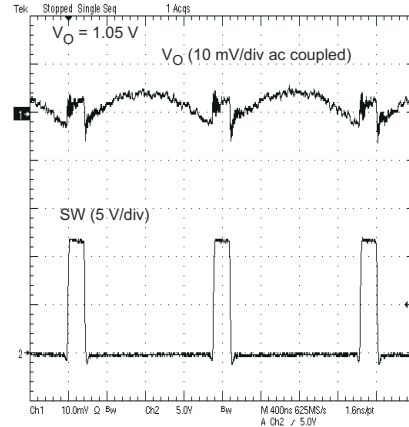


Figure 8-9. Voltage Ripple at Output ($I_O = 5.5\text{ A}$)

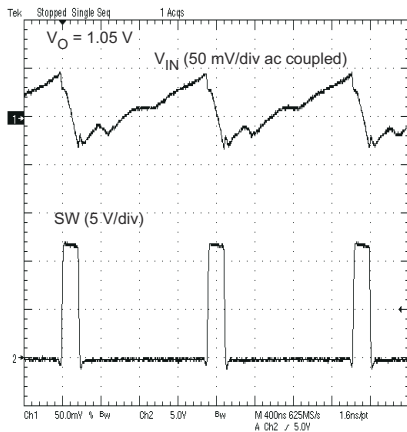


Figure 8-10. Voltage Ripple at Input ($I_O = 5.5\text{ A}$)

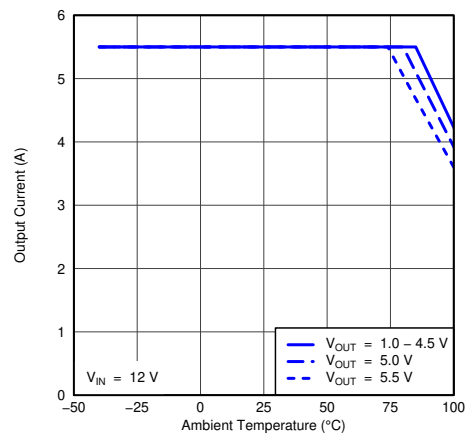


Figure 8-11. Output Current vs Ambient Temperature

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The device is designed to operate from an input voltage supply range between 4.5 V and 18 V. This input supply should be well regulated. If the input supply is located more than a few inches from the TPS54525 converter additional bulk capacitance may be required in addition to the ceramic bypass capacitors. An electrolytic capacitor with a value of 100 μ F is a typical choice.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

- Keep the input switching current loop as small as possible.
- Keep the SW node as physically small and short as possible to minimize parasitic capacitance and inductance and to minimize radiated emissions. Kelvin connections should be brought from the output to the feedback pin of the device.
- Keep analog and non-switching components away from switching components.
- Make a single point connection from the signal ground to power ground.
- Do not allow switching current to flow under the device.
- VREG5 capacitor should be placed near the device, and connected PGND.
- Output capacitor should be connected to a broad pattern of the PGND.
- Voltage feedback loop should be as short as possible, and preferably with ground shield.
- Lower resistor of the voltage divider which is connected to the VFB pin should be tied to SGND.
- Providing sufficient via is preferable for VIN, SW and PGND connection.
- PCB pattern for VIN and SW should be as broad as possible.
- VIN Capacitor should be placed as near as possible to the device.
- The top side power ground (PGND) copper fill area near the IC should be as large as possible. This will aid in thermal dissipation as well lower conduction losses in the ground return
- Exposed pad of device must be connected to PGND with solder. The PGND area under the IC should be as large as possible and completely cover the exposed thermal pad. The bottom side of the board should contain a large copper area under the device that is directly connected to the exposed area with small diameter vias. Small diameter vias will prevent solder from being drawn away from the exposed thermal pad. Any additional internal layers should also contain copper ground areas under the device and be connected to the thermal vias.

10.2 Layout Guidelines

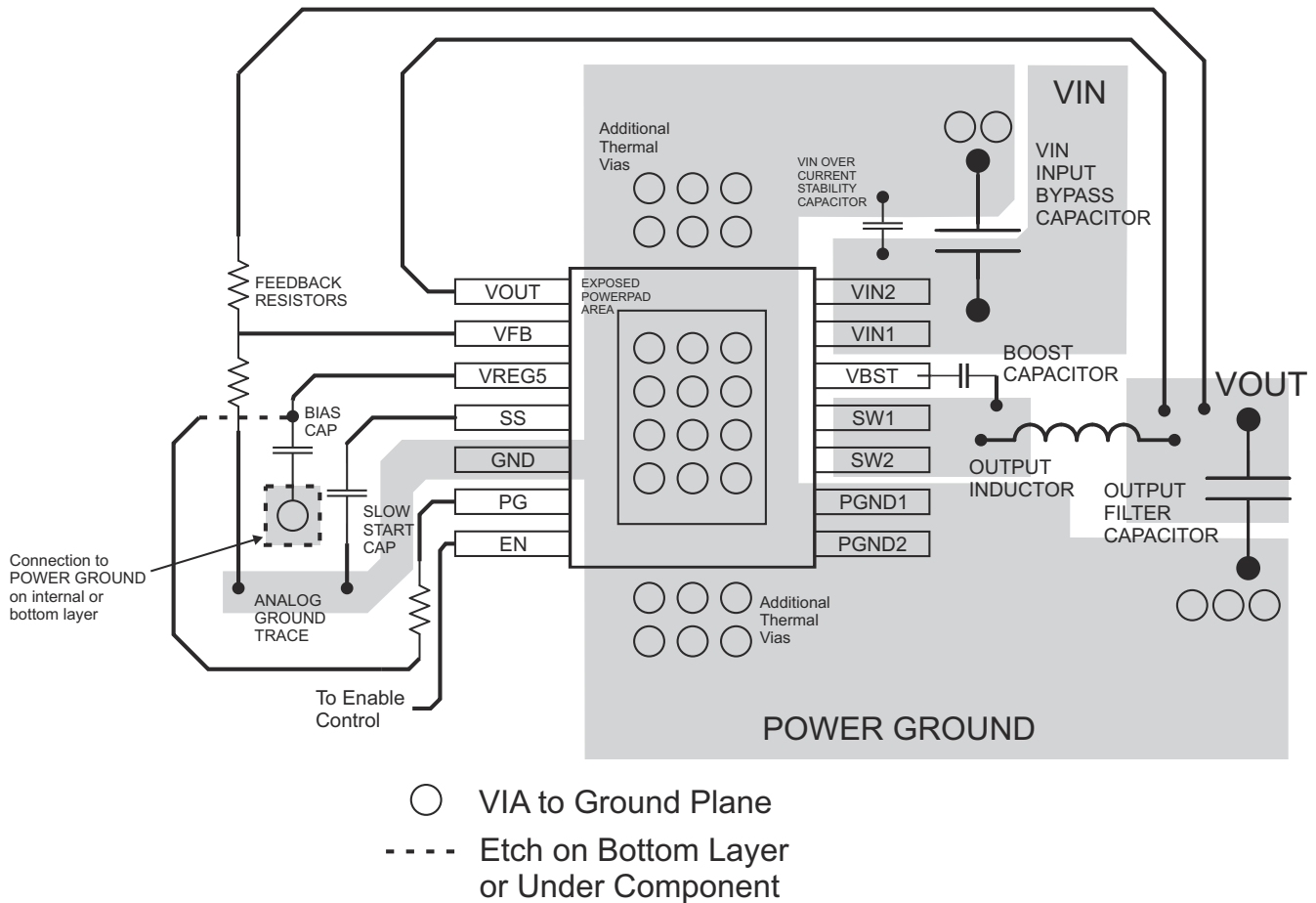


Figure 10-1. PCB Layout

10.2.1 Thermal Considerations

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

For additional information on the PowerPAD™ package and how to use the advantage of its heat dissipating abilities, refer to Technical Brief, PowerPAD™ Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. [SLMA002](#) and Application Brief, PowerPAD™ Made Easy, Texas Instruments Literature No. [SLMA004](#).

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

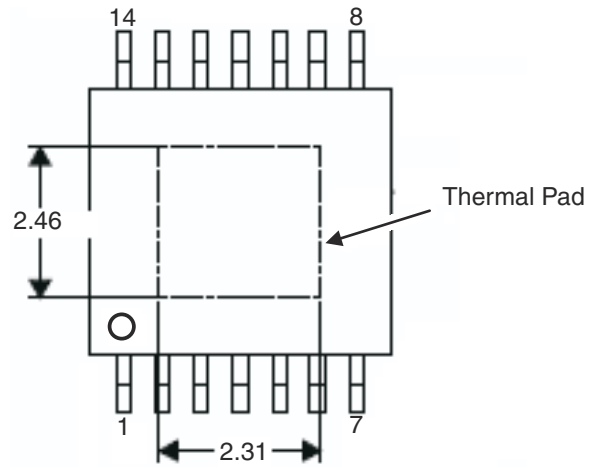


Figure 10-2. Thermal Pad Dimensions

11 Device and Documentation Support

TI offers an extensive line of development tools. Tools and software to evaluate the performance of the device, generate code, and develop solutions are listed below.

11.1 Device Support

11.1.1 Third-Party Products Disclaimer

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11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.3 Support Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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11.4 Trademarks

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11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

11.6 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS54525PWP	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	14	90	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS54525	Samples
TPS54525PWPR	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS54525	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 finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices 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.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS54525PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS54525PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	14	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0

TUBE

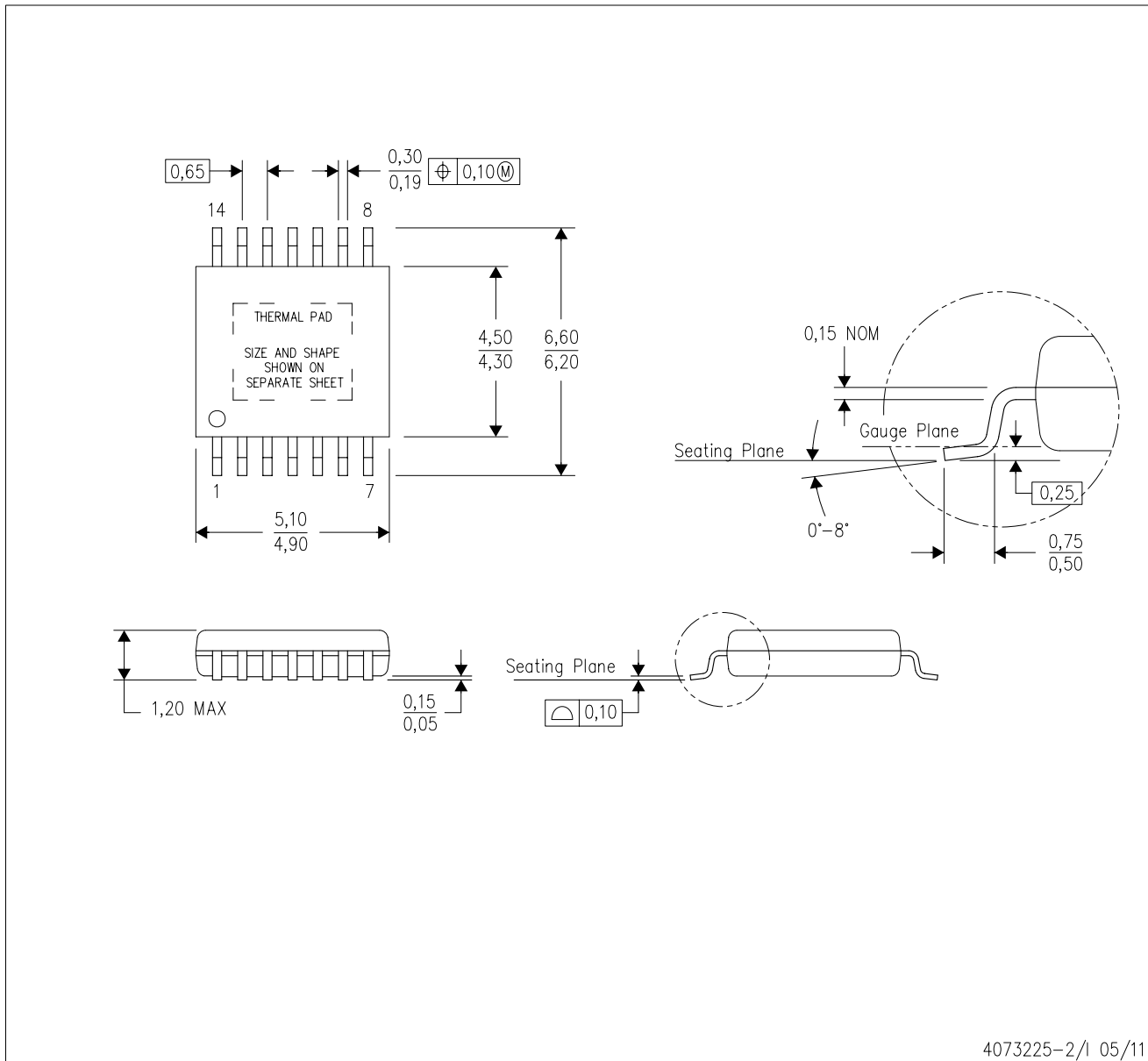

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (μm)	B (mm)
TPS54525PWP	PWP	HTSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5

MECHANICAL DATA

PWP (R-PDSO-G14)

PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4073225-2/1 05/11

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

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

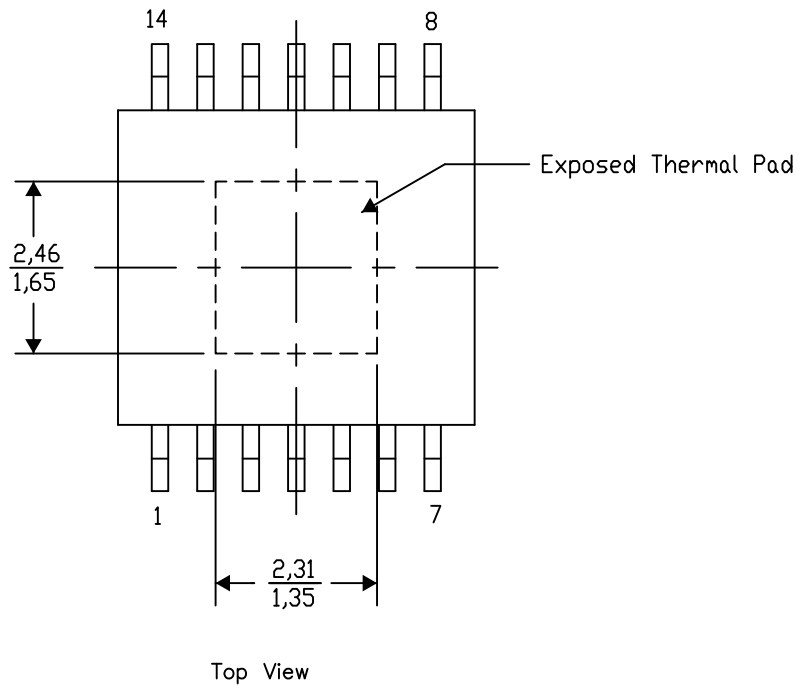
PWP (R-PDSO-G14) PowerPAD™ SMALL PLASTIC OUTLINE

THERMAL INFORMATION

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

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

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



Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

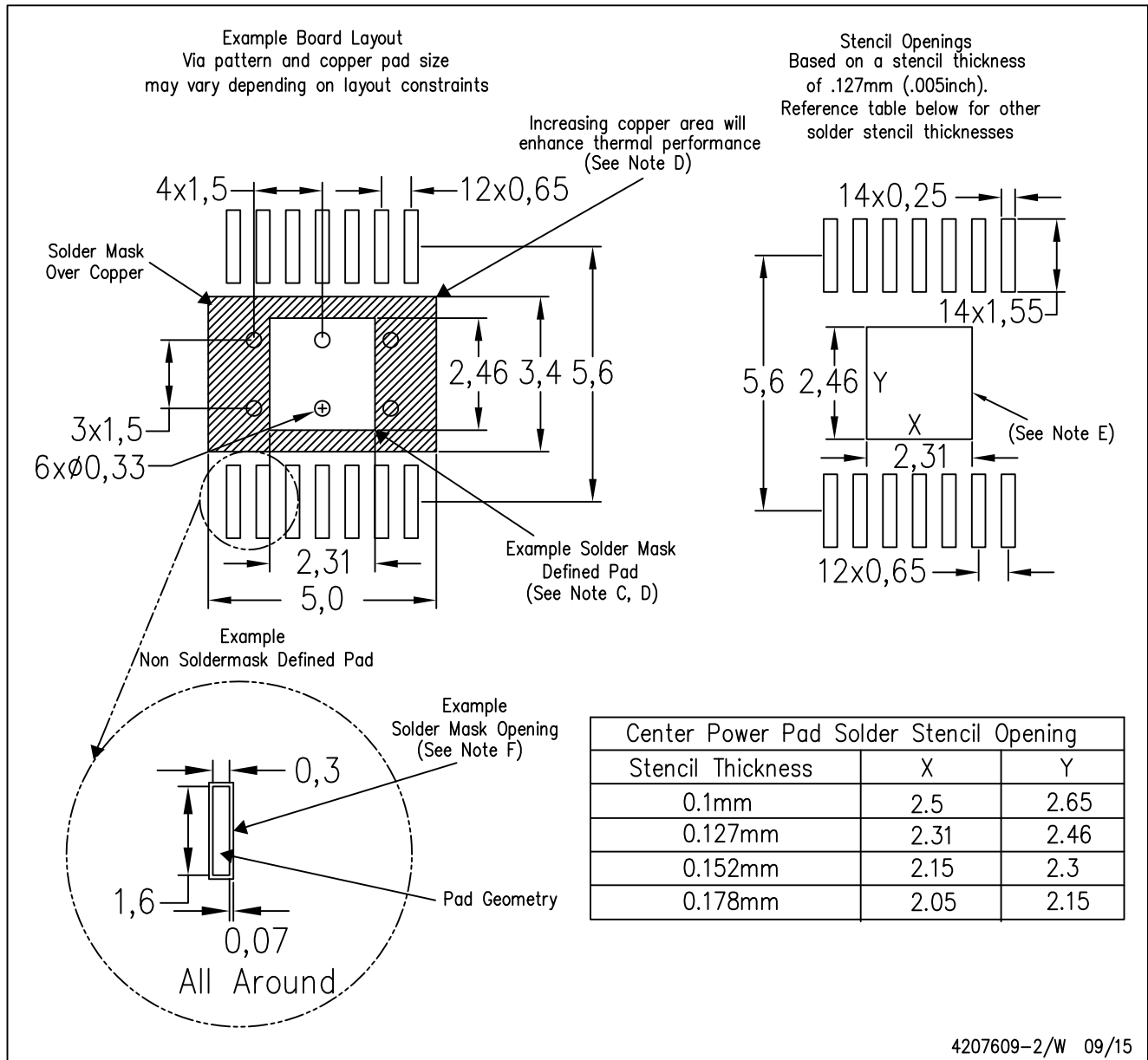
4206332-2/AO 01/16

NOTE: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments

PWP (R-PDSO-G14)

PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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

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