

具有高精度可调电流限值和过压钳位的 TPS25200 5V 电子保险丝

1 特性

- 2.5V 至 6.5V 工作电压
- 输入可耐受电压高达 20V
- 7.6V 输入过压关断
- 5.25V 至 5.55V 固定过压钳位
- 0.6 μ s 过压锁定响应
- 3.5 μ s 短路响应
- 集成型 60m Ω 高侧金属氧化物半导体场效应晶体管 (MOSFET)
- 高达 2.5A 持续负载电流
- 2.9A 电流下 $\pm 6\%$ 电流限制精度
- 禁用时, 反向电流阻断
- 内置软启动
- 与 TPS2553 引脚到引脚兼容
- 经 UL 2367 认证
 - 文件编号 169910
 - $R_{ILIM} \geq 33k\Omega$ (最大电流为 3.12A)

2 应用

- USB 电源开关
- USB 受控器件
- 手机/智能电话
- 3G, 4G 无线数据卡
- 固态硬盘 (SSD)
- 3V 或 5V 适配器供电器件

3 说明

TPS25200 是一款具有高精度电流限值和过压钳位的 5V 电子保险丝。此器件可在过压和过流事件发生期间为负载和电源提供可靠保护。

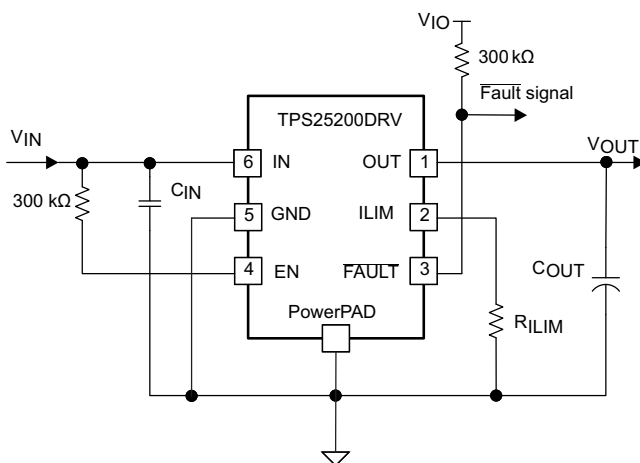
TPS25200 是一款用于保护负载的智能开关, 可耐受 20V 的输入电压。如果在输入端施加了错误电压, 输出端可将电压限制在 5.4V, 以保护负载。如果输入端的电压超过 7.6V, 此器件将断开负载, 以防止对器件和/或负载造成损坏。

TPS25200 具有 60m Ω 的内部电源开关, 可用于在多种异常情况下保护电源、器件和负载。此器件提供高达 2.5A 的持续负载电流。通过一个连接到地的电阻, 可对限流值在 85mA 到 2.9A 范围内进行设置。当发生过载时, 输出电流被限制在由 R_{ILIM} 设定的电流值上。如果出现持续过载, TPS25200 将最终进入热关断模式, 从而避免自身发生损坏。

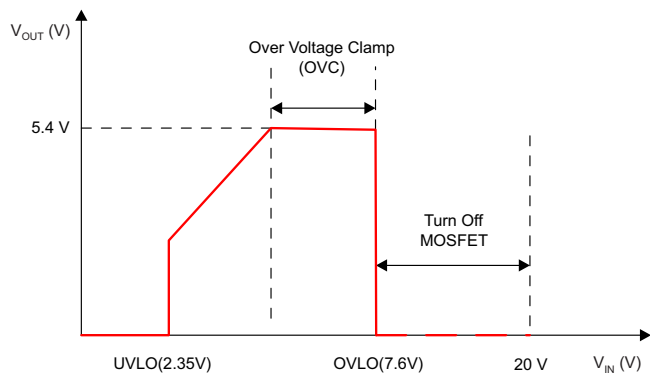
器件信息

订货编号	封装	封装尺寸
TPS25200	WSON (6)	2.00mm x 2.00mm

简化电路原理图



V_{OUT} 与 V_{IN} 之间的关系



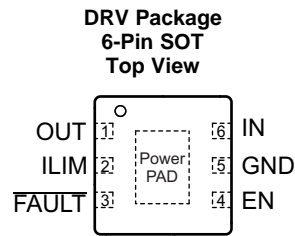
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4 修订历史记录

Changes from Revision C (September 2017) to Revision D		Page
•	Updated Figure 18	15
Changes from Revision B (February 2017) to Revision C		Page
•	已更改 在 器件信息 表中将封装从 SON 更改成了 WSON.....	1
Changes from Revision A (March 2014) to Revision B		Page
•	已添加 将 UL 认证状态添加到 特性 部分	1
Changes from Original (March 2014) to Revision A		Page
•	Changed the t_{off} TYP value From: 0.24 ms To: 0.22 ms	6
•	Added condition: $V_{EN} = V_{IN} = 0$ V to Figure 3	7
•	Changed Figure 8 graph title From: Discharge Resistance To: V_{IN}	7
•	Changed Equation 4 From = 2470 mA to = 2479 mA.....	15

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
EN	4	I	Logic-level control input. When is driven high, the power switch is enabled. When it is driven low, turn power switch off. This pin cannot be left floating and it must be limited below the absolute maximum rating if tied to V_{IN}
$\overline{\text{FAULT}}$	3	O	Active-low open-drain output, asserted during overcurrent, overvoltage or overtemperature. Connect a pull up resistor to the logic I/O voltage
GND	5	—	Ground connection; connect externally to PowerPAD
ILIM	2	O	External resistor used to set current-limit threshold; Recommended $33\text{ k}\Omega \leq R_{ILIM} \leq 1100\text{ k}\Omega$
IN	6	I	Input voltage; connect a $0.1\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ or greater ceramic capacitor from IN to GND as close to the IC as possible
OUT	1	O	Protected power switch V_{OUT}
PowerPAD™	PAD	—	Internally connected to GND; used to heat-sink the part to the circuit board traces. Connect PowerPAD to GND terminal externally

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range, voltage are referenced to GND (unless otherwise noted) ⁽¹⁾

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage on IN	-0.3	20	V
Voltage on OUT, EN, ILIM, $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$	-0.3	7	V
Voltage from IN to OUT	-7	20	V
I_O Continuous output current	Thermally Limited		
Continuous $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ output sink current		25	mA
Continuous ILIM output source current		150	μA
T_J Operating junction temperature	Internally limited		
T_{stg} Storage temperature	-65	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

- (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 absolutemaximum- rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

6.2 ESD Ratings

	VALUE	UNIT
$V_{\text{(ESD)}}$ Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	± 2000
	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 ⁽²⁾	± 500
		V

- (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, voltage are referenced to GND (unless otherwise noted)

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN} Input voltage of IN	2.5	6.5	V
V_{EN} Enable terminal voltage	0	6.5	V
$I_{\overline{\text{FAULT}}}$ Continuous $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ sink current	0	10	mA
I_{OUT} Continuous output current of OUT		2.5	A
R_{ILIM} Current-limit set resistors	33	1100	$\text{k}\Omega$
T_J Operating junction temperature	-40	125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾	TPS25200	UNIT
	DRV (SOT)	
	6 PINS	
θ_{JA} Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	66.5	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
θ_{Jctop} Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	83.4	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
θ_{JB} Junction-to-board thermal resistance	36.1	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
ψ_{JT} Junction-to-top characterization parameter	1.6	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
ψ_{JB} Junction-to-board characterization parameter	36.5	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
θ_{Jcbot} Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	7.6	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

Conditions are $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 6.5\text{ V}$. $V_{\text{EN}} = V_{\text{IN}}$, $R_{\text{ILIM}} = 33\text{ k}\Omega$. Positive current into terminals. Typical value is at 25°C . All voltages are with respect to GND (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
POWER SWITCH							
$r_{\text{DS(on)}}$ IN–OUT resistance ⁽¹⁾		$2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 5\text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 2.5\text{ A}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	60	70	m Ω	
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$	60	90		
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	60	99		
ENABLE INPUT EN							
	EN terminal turnon threshold	Input rising			1.9	V	
	EN terminal turnoff threshold	Input falling	0.6			V	
	Hysteresis			330 ⁽²⁾		mV	
I_{EN}	Leakage current	$V_{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$ or 5.5 V	–2		2	μA	
DISCHARGE							
R_{DCHG}	OUT discharge resistance	$V_{\text{OUT}} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$		480	625	Ω	
CURRENT LIMIT							
I_{OS}	Current - limit, See Figure 12	$R_{\text{ILIM}} = 33\text{ k}\Omega$		2773	2952	3127	mA
			$R_{\text{ILIM}} = 40.2\text{ k}\Omega$	2270	2423	2570	
			$R_{\text{ILIM}} = 56\text{ k}\Omega$	1620	1740	1860	
			$R_{\text{ILIM}} = 80.6\text{ k}\Omega$	1110	1206	1300	
			$R_{\text{ILIM}} = 150\text{ k}\Omega$	590	647	710	
			$R_{\text{ILIM}} = 1100\text{ k}\Omega$	40	83	130	
OVERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT, IN							
$V_{\text{(OVLO)}}$	IN rising OVLO threshold voltage	IN rising	6.8	7.6	8.45	V	
	Hysteresis			70 ⁽²⁾		mV	
VOLTAGE CLAMP, OUT							
$V_{\text{(OVC)}}$	OUT clamp voltage threshold	$C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 6.5\text{ V}$	5.25	5.4	5.55	V	
SUPPLY CURRENT							
$I_{\text{IN(off)}}$	Supply current, low-level output	$V_{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ V}$		0.8	5	μA	
		$V_{\text{EN}} = 0$ or 5 V , $V_{\text{IN}} = 20\text{ V}$		1000	1700		
$I_{\text{IN(on)}}$	Supply current, high-level output	$V_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ V}$, No load on OUT	$R_{\text{ILIM}} = 33\text{ k}\Omega$	143	200	μA	
			$R_{\text{ILIM}} = 150\text{ k}\Omega$	134	190		
I_{REV}	Reverse leakage current	$V_{\text{OUT}} = 6.5\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{EN}} = 0\text{ V}$, $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, measure I_{OUT}		3	5	μA	
UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT, IN							
V_{UVLO}	IN rising UVLO threshold voltage	IN rising		2.35	2.45	V	
	Hysteresis			30 ⁽²⁾		mV	
FAULT FLAG							
V_{OL}	Output low voltage, $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$	$I_{\text{FAULT}} = 1\text{ mA}$		50	180	mV	
	Off-state leakage	$V_{\text{FAULT}} = 6.5\text{ V}$			1	μA	
THERMAL SHUTDOWN							
	Thermal shutdown threshold, OTSD2		155			$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
	Thermal shutdown threshold only in current-limit, OTSD1		135				
	Hysteresis			20 ⁽²⁾			

(1) Pulse-testing techniques maintain junction temperature close to ambient temperature. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

(2) These parameters are provided for reference only and does not constitute part of TI's published device specifications for purposes of TI's product warranty.

6.6 Timing Requirements

Conditions are $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 6.5\text{ V}$. $V_{\text{EN}} = V_{\text{IN}}$, $R_{\text{ILIM}} = 33\text{ k}\Omega$. Positive current are into terminals. Typical value is at 25°C . All voltages are with respect to GND (unless otherwise noted)

		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
POWER SWITCH							
t_r	OUT voltage rise time	$C_L = 1\ \mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 100\ \Omega$, (see Figure 10)		2.05	3.2	ms	
t_f	OUT voltage fall time			0.18	0.2		
ENABLE INPUT EN							
t_{on}	Turnon time	$2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 5\text{ V}$, $C_L = 1\ \mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 100\ \Omega$, (see Figure 10)		5.12	7.3	ms	
t_{off}	Turnoff time			0.22	0.3	ms	
CURRENT LIMIT							
$t_{(\text{IOS})}$	Short-circuit response time	$V_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ V}$ (see Figure 12)		3.5 ⁽¹⁾		μs	
OVERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT, IN							
$t_{(\text{OVLO_off_delay})}$	Turnoff delay for OVLO	$V_{\text{IN}} 5\text{ V to } 10\text{ V}$ with $1\text{-V}/\mu\text{s}$ ramp up rate, V_{OUT} with $100\text{-}\Omega$ load		0.6 ⁽¹⁾		μs	
FAULT FLAG							
	$\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ deglitch	$\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ assertion or de-assertion due to overcurrent condition		5	8	12	ms

(1) This parameter is provided for reference only and does not constitute part of TI's published device specifications for purposes of TI's product warranty.

6.7 Typical Characteristics

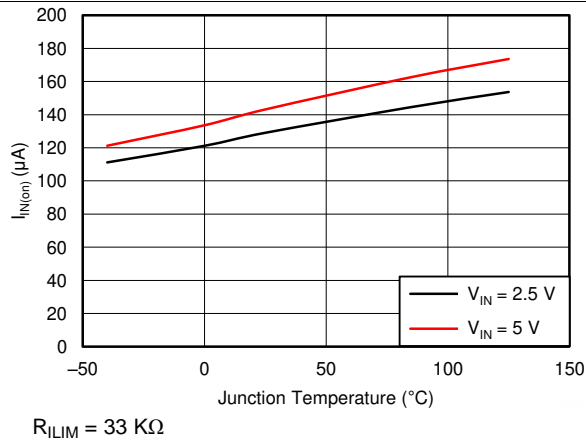


Figure 1. $I_{IN(on)}$ vs Junction Temperature

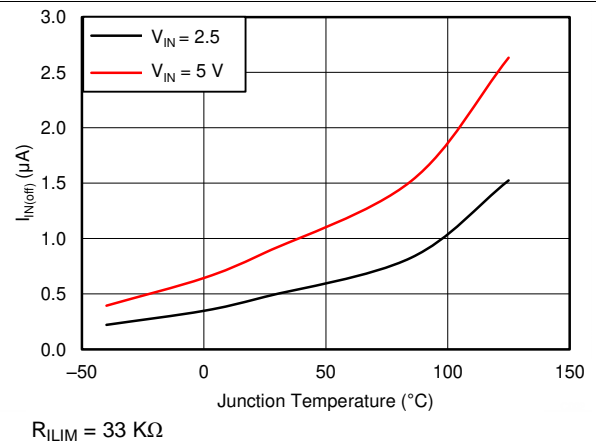


Figure 2. $I_{IN(off)}$ vs Junction Temperature

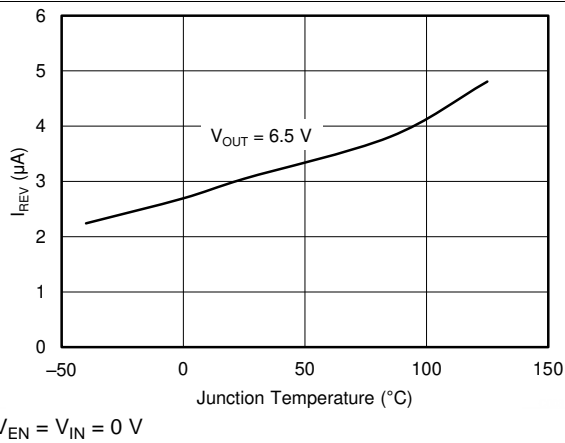


Figure 3. I_{REV} vs Junction Temperature

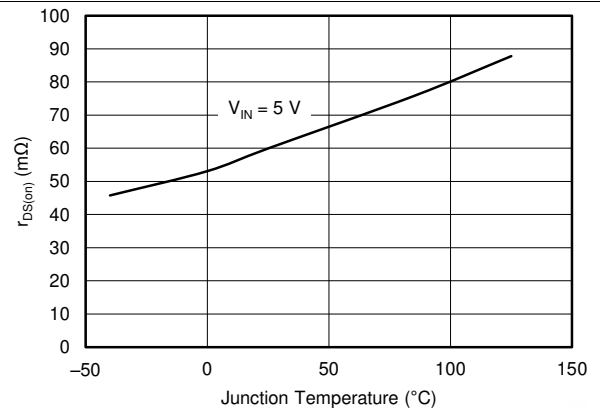


Figure 4. $r_{DS(on)}$ vs Junction Temperature

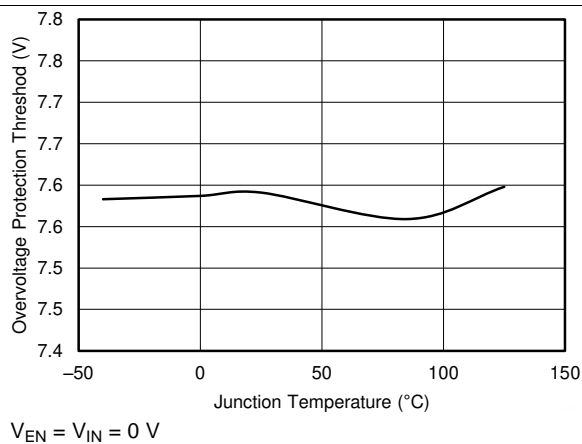


Figure 5. $V_{OV(LO)}$ vs Junction Temperature

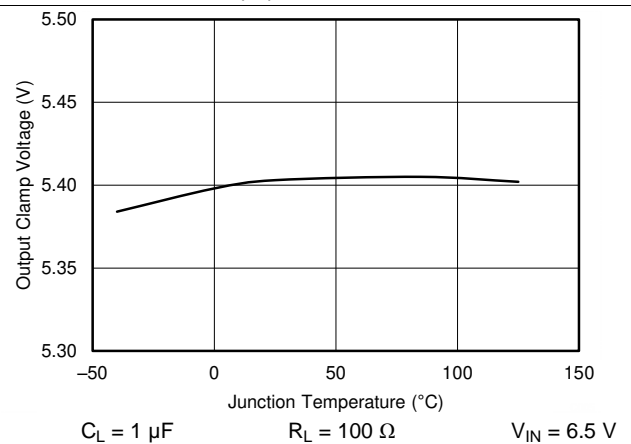
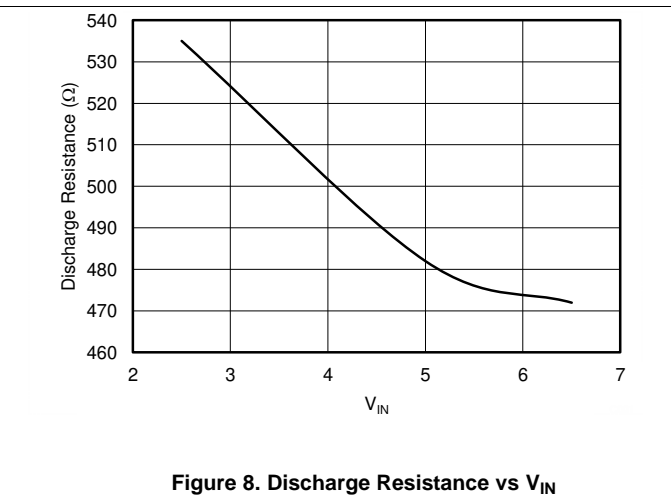
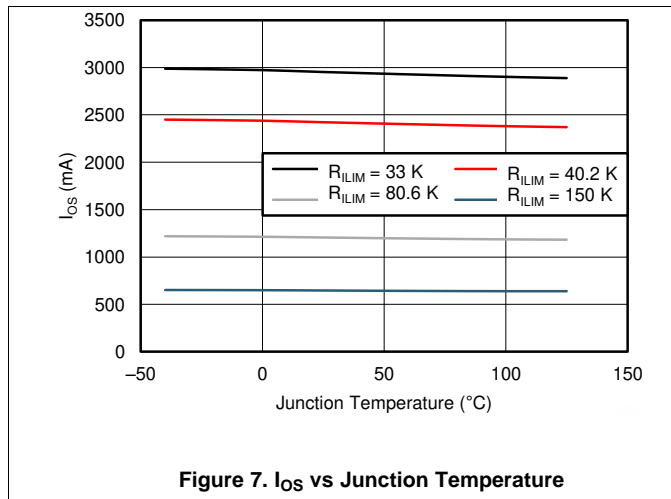


Figure 6. $V_{O(VC)}$ vs Junction Temperature

Typical Characteristics (continued)



7 Parameter Measurement Information

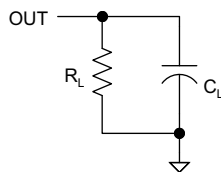


Figure 9. Output Rise-Fall Test Load

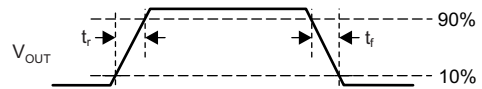


Figure 10. Power-On and Off Timing

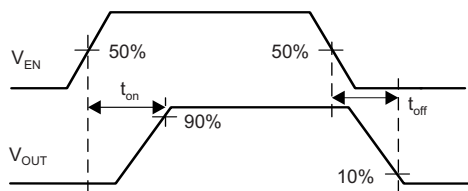


Figure 11. Enable Timing, Active High Enable

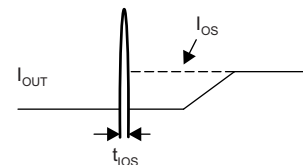


Figure 12. Output Short Circuit Parameters

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The TPS25200 is an intelligent low voltage switch or e-Fuse with robust overcurrent and overvoltage protection which are suitable for a variety of applications.

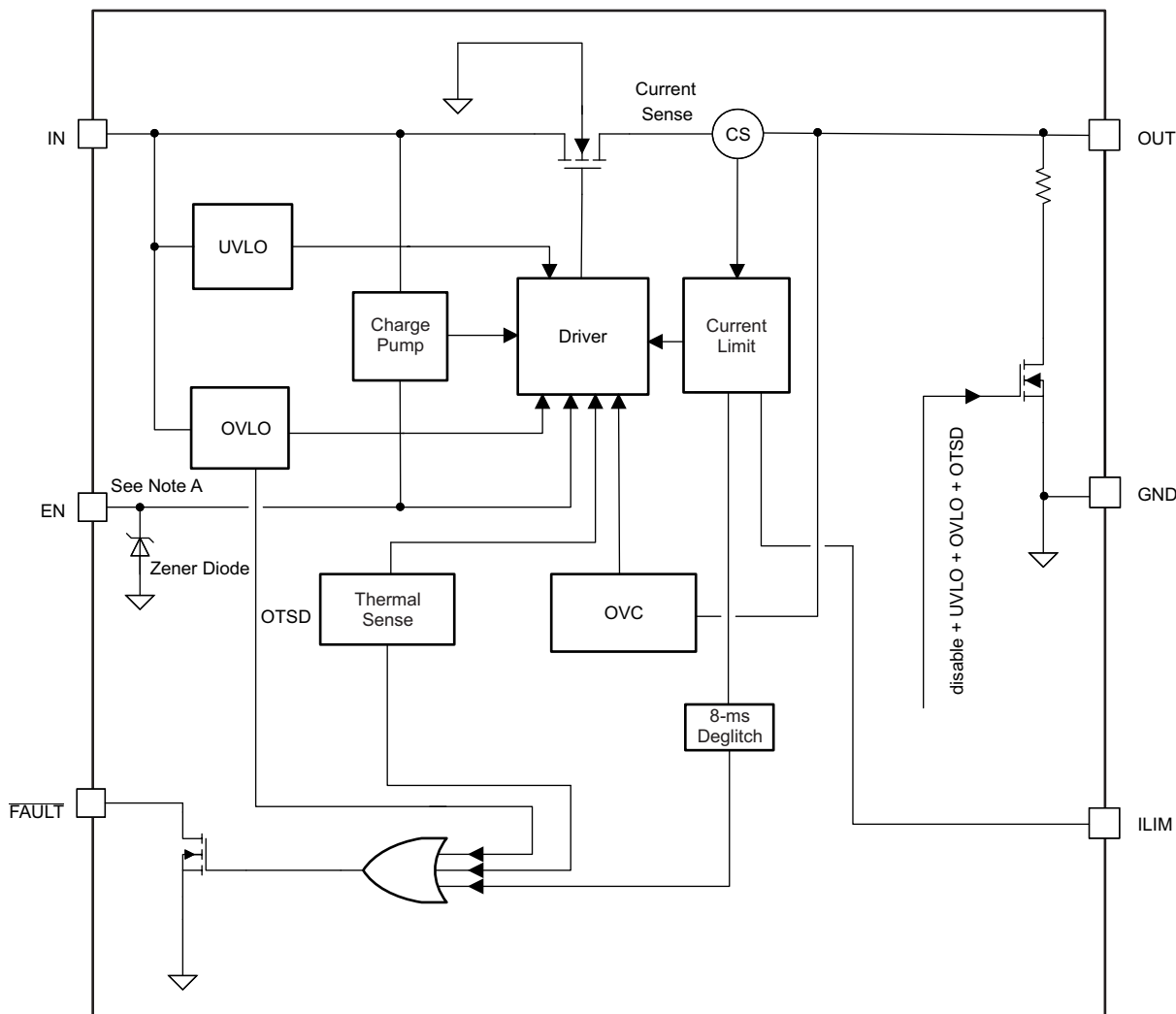
The TPS25200 current limited power switch uses N-channel MOSFETs in applications requiring up to 2.5 A of continuous load current. The device allows the user to program the current-limit threshold between 85 mA and 2.9 A (typical) via an external resistor. The device enters constant-current mode when the load exceeds the current-limit threshold.

The TPS25200 Input can withstand 20-V DC voltage, but clamps V_{OUT} to a precision regulated 5.4 V and shuts down in the event V_{IN} exceeds 7.6 V. The device also integrates overcurrent and short circuit protection. The precision overcurrent limit helps to minimize over design of the input power supply while the fast response short circuit protection isolates the load when a short circuit is detected.

The additional features include:

- Enable the device can be put into a sleep mode for portable applications.
- Overtemperature protection to safely shutdown in the event of an overcurrent event or a slight overvoltage event where the V_{OUT} clamp is engaged over an extended period of time.
- Deglitched fault reporting to filter the Fault signal to ensure the TPS25200 do not provide false fault alerts.
- Output discharge pull-down to help ensure a load is in fact off and not in some undefined operational state.
- Reverse blocking when disabled to prevent back-drive from an active load inadvertently causing undetermined behavior in the application.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



A. 6.4-V Typical Clamp Voltage

8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Enable

This logic enable input controls the power switch and device supply current. A logic high input on EN enables the driver, control circuits, and power switch. The enable input is compatible with both TTL and CMOS logic levels.

EN can be tied to V_{IN} with a pull up resistor, and is protected with an integrated zener diode. Use a sufficiently large (300-k Ω) pull up resistor to ensure that the $V_{(EN)}$ is limited below the absolute maximum rating.

8.3.2 Thermal Sense

The TPS25200 self protects by using two independent thermal sensing circuits that monitor the operating temperature of the power switch and disable operation if the temperature exceeds recommended operating conditions. The TPS25200 device operates in constant-current mode during an overcurrent condition, which increases the voltage drop across power switch. The power dissipation in the package is proportional to the voltage drop across the power switch, which increases the junction temperature during an overcurrent condition. The first thermal sensor (OTSD1) turns off the power switch when the die temperature exceeds 135°C (minimum) and the part is in current limit. Hysteresis is built into the thermal sensor, and the switch turns on after the device has cooled approximately 20°C.

Feature Description (continued)

The TPS25200 also has a second ambient thermal sensor (OTSD2). The ambient thermal sensor turns off the power switch when the die temperature exceeds 155°C (minimum) regardless of whether the power switch is in current limit and turns on the power switch after the device has cooled approximately 20°C. The TPS25200 continues to cycle off and on until the fault is removed.

8.3.3 Overcurrent Protection

The TPS25200 thermally protects itself by thermal cycling during an extended overcurrent condition. The device turns off when the junction temperature exceeds 135°C (typical) while in current limit. The device remains off until the junction temperature cools 20°C (typical) and then restarts. The TPS25200 cycles on/off until the overload is removed (see [Figure 26](#) and [Figure 29](#)).

The TPS25200 responds to an overcurrent condition by limiting their output current to the I_{OS} levels shown in [Figure 12](#). When an overcurrent condition is detected, the device maintains a constant output current and the output voltage is reduced accordingly. During an over current event, two possible overload conditions can occur.

The first condition is when a short circuit or partial short circuit is present when the device is powered-up or enabled. The output voltage is held near zero potential with respect to ground and the TPS25200 ramps the output current to I_{OS} . The TPS25200 devices limit the current to I_{OS} until the overload condition is removed or the device begins to thermal cycle.

The second condition is when a short circuit, partial short circuit, or transient overload occurs while the device is enabled and powered on. The device responds to the overcurrent condition within time t_{IOS} (see [Figure 12](#)). The current-sense amplifier is overdriven during this time and momentarily disables the internal current-limit MOSFET. The current-sense amplifier recovers and limits the output current to I_{OS} . Similar to the previous case, the TPS25200 limits the current to I_{OS} until the overload condition is removed or the device begins to thermal cycle.

8.3.4 $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ Response

The $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ open-drain output is asserted (active low) during an overcurrent, overtemperature or overvoltage condition. The TPS25200 asserts the $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ signal until the fault condition is removed and the device resumes normal operation. The TPS25200 is designed to eliminate false $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ reporting by using an internal delay "deglitch" circuit for overcurrent (8-ms typical) conditions without the need for external circuitry. This ensures that $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ is not accidentally asserted due to normal operation such as starting into a heavy capacitive load. The deglitch circuitry delays entering and leaving current-limit induced fault conditions.

The $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ signal is not deglitched when the MOSFET is disabled due to an overtemperature condition but is deglitched after the device has cooled and begins to turn on. This unidirectional deglitch prevents $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ oscillation during an overtemperature event.

The $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ signal is not deglitched when the MOSFET is disabled into OVLO or out of OVLO. The TPS25200 does not assert the $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ during output voltage clamp mode.

Connect $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ with a pull up resistor to a low voltage I/O rail.

8.3.5 Output Discharge

A 480- Ω (typical) output discharge dissipates stored charge and leakage current on OUT when the TPS25200 is in UVLO, disabled or OVLO. The pull down capability decreases as V_{IN} decreases ([Figure 8](#)).

8.4 Device Functional Modes

The TPS25200 V_{IN} can withstand up to 20 V. Within 0 V to 20 V range, it can be divided to four modes as shown in Figure 13.

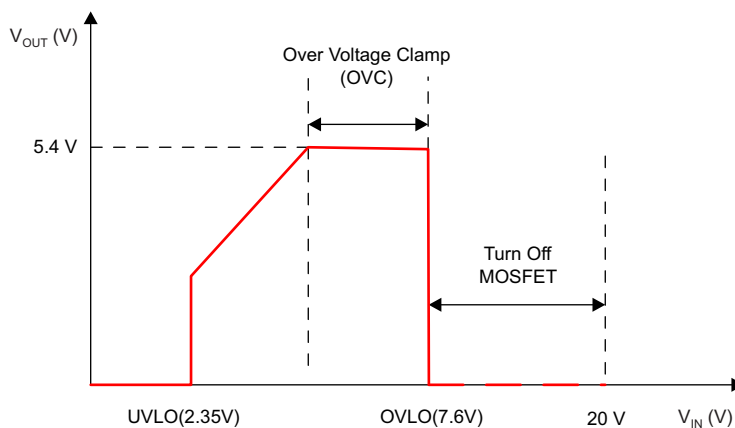


Figure 13. Output vs Input Voltage

8.4.1 Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

The undervoltage lockout (UVLO) circuit disables the power switch until the input voltage reaches the UVLO turnon threshold. Built-in hysteresis prevents unwanted on and off cycling due to input voltage droop during turnon.

8.4.2 Overcurrent Protection (OCP)

When $2.35\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 5.4\text{ V}$, the TPS25200 is a traditional power switch, providing overcurrent protection.

8.4.3 Overvoltage Clamp (OVC)

When $5.4\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 7.6\text{ V}$, the overvoltage clamp (OVC) circuit clamps the output voltage to 5.4 V. Within this V_{IN} range, the overcurrent protection remains active.

8.4.4 Overvoltage Lockout (OVLO)

When V_{IN} exceeds 7.6 V, the overvoltage lockout (OVLO) circuit turns off the protected power switch.

9 Application and Implementation

9.1 Application Information

The TPS25200 is a 5-V eFuse with precision current limit and over-voltage clamp. When a slave device such as a mobile data-card device is hot plugged into a USB port as shown in Figure 14, an input transient voltage could damage the slave device due to the cable inductance. Placing the TPS25200 at the input of mobile device as over-voltage and overcurrent protector can safeguard these slave devices. Input transients also occur when the current through the cable parasitic inductance changes abruptly. This can occur when the TPS25200 turns off the internal MOSFET in response to an overvoltage or overcurrent event. The TPS25200 can withstand the transient without a bypass bulk capacitor, or other external overvoltage protection components at input side. The TPS25200 also can be used at host side as a traditional power switch pin-to-pin compatible with the TPS2553.

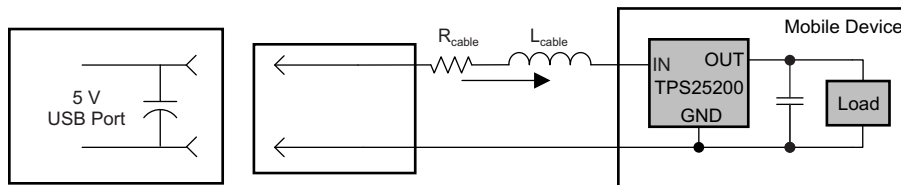


Figure 14. Hot Plug Into 5V USB port with Parasitic Cable Resistance and Inductance

9.2 Typical Application

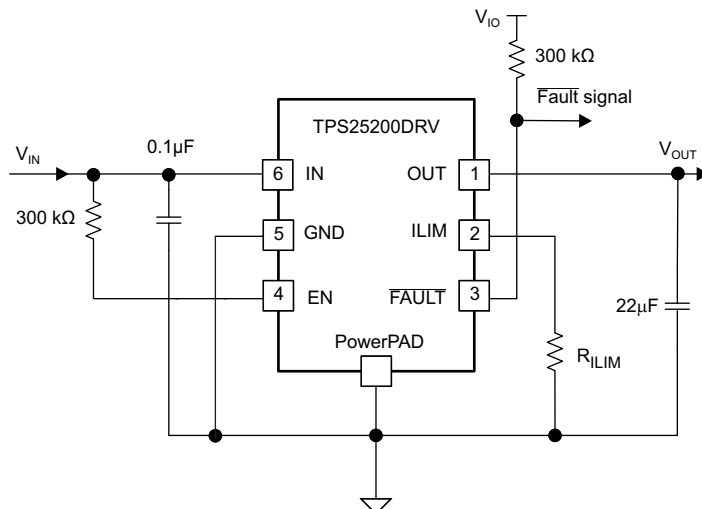


Figure 15. Overvoltage and Overcurrent Protector—Typical Application Schematic

Use the I_{OS} in the [Electrical Characteristics](#) table or I_{OS} in [Equation 1](#) to select the R_{ILIM} .

9.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the design parameters in [Table 1](#) as the input parameters.

Table 1. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETERS	EXAMPLE VALUE
Normal input operation voltage	5 V
Output transient voltage	6.5 V
Minimum current limit	2.1 A
Maximum current limit	2.9 A

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

9.2.2.1 Step by Step Design Produce

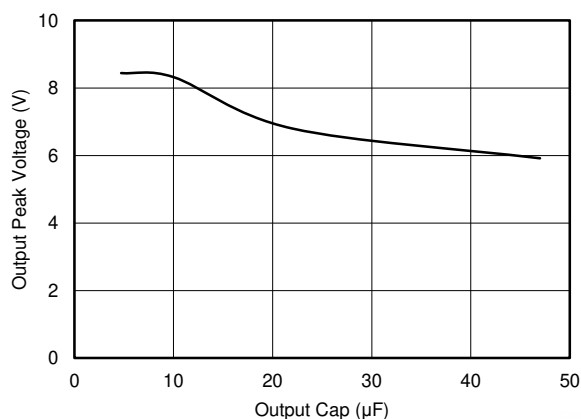
To begin the design process a few parameters must be decided upon. The designer needs to know the following:

- Normal Input Operation Voltage
- Output transient voltage
- Minimum Current Limit
- Maximum Current Limit

9.2.2.2 Input and Output Capacitance

Input and output capacitance improves the performance of the device; the actual capacitance must be optimized for the particular application. For all applications, a 0.1- μ F or greater ceramic bypass capacitor between IN and GND is recommended as close to the device as possible for local noise decoupling.

When V_{IN} ramp up exceed 7.6 V, V_{OUT} follows V_{IN} until the TPS25200 turns off the internal MOSFET after $t_{(OVLO_off_delay)}$. Since $t_{(OVLO_off_delay)}$ largely depends on the V_{IN} ramp rate, V_{OUT} sees some peak voltage. Increasing the output capacitance can lower the output peak voltage as shown in Figure 16.



**Figure 16. V_{OUT} Peak Voltage vs C_{OUT}
(V_{IN} Step From 5 V to 15 V with 1-V/ μ s Ramp Up Rate)**

9.2.2.3 Programming the Current-Limit Threshold

The overcurrent threshold is user programmable via an external resistor. The TPS25200 uses an internal regulation loop to provide a regulated voltage on the ILIM terminal. The current-limit threshold is proportional to the current sourced out of ILIM. The recommended 1% resistor range for R_{ILIM} is $33\text{ k}\Omega \leq R_{ILIM} \leq 1100\text{ k}\Omega$ to ensure stability of the internal regulation loop. Many applications require that the minimum current limit is above a certain current level or that the maximum current limit is below a certain current level, so it is important to consider the tolerance of the overcurrent threshold when selecting a value for R_{ILIM} . The current-limit threshold equations (IOS) in Equation 1 approximate the resulting overcurrent threshold for a given external resistor value R_{ILIM} . See the [Electrical Characteristics](#) table for specific current limit settings. The traces routing the R_{ILIM} resistor to the TPS25200 must be as short as possible to reduce parasitic effects on the current-limit accuracy.

R_{ILIM} can be selected to provide a current-limit threshold that occurs 1) above a minimum load current or 2) below a maximum load current.

To design above a minimum current-limit threshold, find the intersection of R_{ILIM} and the maximum desired load current on the $I_{OS(min)}$ curve and choose a value of R_{ILIM} below this value. Programming the current limit above a minimum threshold is important to ensure start up into full load or heavy capacitive loads. The resulting maximum current-limit threshold is the intersection of the selected value of R_{ILIM} and the $I_{OS(max)}$ curve.

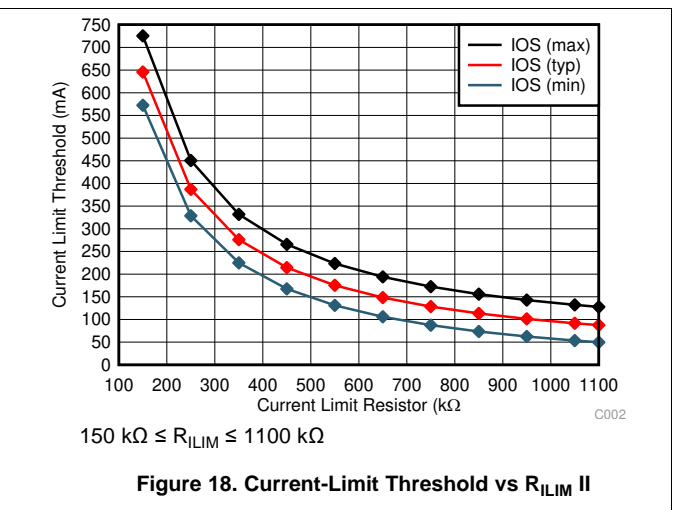
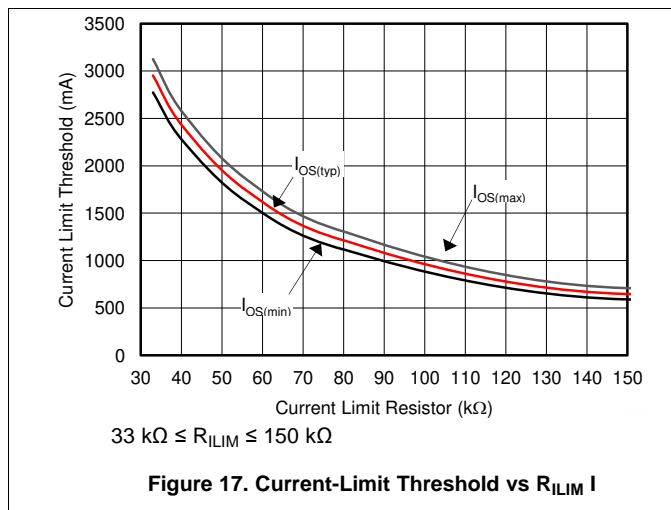
To design below a maximum current-limit threshold, find the intersection of R_{ILIM} and the maximum desired load current on the $I_{OS(max)}$ curve and choose a value of R_{ILIM} above this value. Programming the current limit below a maximum threshold is important to avoid current limiting upstream power supplies causing the input voltage bus to droop. The resulting minimum current-limit threshold is the intersection of the selected value of R_{ILIM} and the $I_{OS(min)}$ curve. See [Figure 17](#) and [Figure 18](#).

$$I_{OSmax}(mA) = \frac{96754V}{R_{ILIM} \cdot 0.985k\Omega} + 30$$

$$I_{OSnom}(mA) = \frac{98322V}{R_{ILIM} \cdot 1.003k\Omega}$$

$$I_{OSmin}(mA) = \frac{97399}{R_{ILIM} \cdot 1.015k\Omega} - 30 \tag{1}$$

Where $33\text{ k}\Omega \leq R_{ILIM} \leq 1100\text{ k}\Omega$.



9.2.2.4 Design Above a Minimum Current Limit

Some applications require that current limiting cannot occur below a certain threshold. For this example, assume that 2.1 A must be delivered to the load so that the minimum desired current-limit threshold is 2100 mA. Use the I_{OS} equations ([Equation 1](#)) and [Figure 17](#) to select R_{ILIM} as shown in [Equation 2](#).

$$I_{OSmin}(mA) = 2100\text{ mA}$$

$$I_{OSmin}(mA) = \frac{97399V}{R_{ILIM} \cdot 1.015k\Omega} - 30$$

$$R_{ILIM}(k\Omega) = \left(\frac{97399}{I_{OS(min)} + 30} \right)^{\frac{1}{1.015}} = \left(\frac{97399}{2100 + 30} \right)^{\frac{1}{1.015}} = 43.22\text{ k}\Omega \tag{2}$$

Select the closest 1% resistor less than the calculated value: $R_{ILIM} = 42.2\text{ k}\Omega$. This sets the minimum current-limit threshold at 2130 mA as shown in [Equation 3](#).

$$I_{OSmin}(mA) = \frac{97399V}{R_{ILIM} \cdot 1.015k\Omega} - 30 = \frac{97399}{(42.2 \times 1.01)^{1.015}} - 30 = 2130\text{mA} \tag{3}$$

Use the I_{OS} equations ([Equation 1](#)), [Figure 17](#), and the previously calculated value for R_{ILIM} to calculate the maximum resulting current-limit threshold as shown in [Equation 4](#).

$$I_{OSmax}(\text{mA}) = \frac{96754}{R_{ILIM}^{0.985}} + 30$$

$$I_{OSmax}(\text{mA}) = \frac{96754}{(42.2 \times 0.99)^{0.985}} + 30 = 2479 \text{ mA} \quad (4)$$

The resulting current-limit threshold minimum is 2130 mA and maximum is 2479 mA with $R_{ILIM} = 42.2\text{k}\Omega \pm 1\%$.

9.2.2.5 Design Below a Maximum Current Limit

Some applications require that current limiting must occur below a certain threshold. For this example, assume that 2.9 A must be delivered to the load so that the minimum desired current-limit threshold is 2900 mA. Use the I_{OS} equations (Equation 1) and Figure 18 to select R_{ILIM} as shown in Equation 5.

$$I_{OSmax}(\text{mA}) = 2900\text{mA}$$

$$I_{OSmax}(\text{mA}) = \frac{96754}{R_{ILIM}^{0.985} \text{ k}\Omega} + 30$$

$$R_{ILIM}(\text{k}\Omega) = \left(\frac{96754}{I_{OS(max)} - 30} \right)^{\frac{1}{0.985}} = \left(\frac{96754}{2900 - 30} \right)^{\frac{1}{0.985}} = 35.57 \text{ k}\Omega \quad (5)$$

Select the closest 1% resistor greater than the calculated value: $R_{ILIM} = 36 \text{ k}\Omega$. This sets the maximum current-limit threshold at 2894 mA as shown in Equation 6.

$$I_{OSmax}(\text{mA}) = \frac{96754\text{V}}{R_{ILIM}^{0.985} \text{ k}\Omega} + 30 = \frac{96754}{(36 \times 0.99)^{0.985}} + 30 = 2894\text{mA} \quad (6)$$

Use the I_{OS} equations, Figure 18, and the previously calculated value for R_{ILIM} to calculate the minimum resulting current-limit threshold as shown in Equation 7.

$$I_{OSmin}(\text{mA}) = \frac{97399}{R_{ILIM}^{1.015}} - 30$$

$$I_{OSmin}(\text{mA}) = \frac{97399}{(36 \times 1.01)^{1.015}} - 30 = 2508\text{mA} \quad (7)$$

The resulting minimum current-limit threshold minimum is 2592 mA and maximum is 2894 mA with $R_{ILIM} = 36 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 1\%$.

9.2.2.6 Power Dissipation and Junction Temperature

The low on-resistance of the internal N-channel MOSFET allows small surface-mount packages to pass large currents. It is good design practice to estimate power dissipation and junction temperature. The below analysis gives an approximation for calculating junction temperature based on the power dissipation in the package. However, it is important to note that thermal analysis is strongly dependent on additional system level factors. Such factors include air flow, board layout, copper thickness and surface area, and proximity to other devices dissipating power. Good thermal design practice must include all system level factors in addition to individual component analysis. Begin by determining the $r_{DS(on)}$ of the N-channel MOSFET relative to the input voltage and operating temperature. As an initial estimate, use the highest operating ambient temperature of interest and read $r_{DS(on)}$ from the typical characteristics graph. When V_{IN} is lower than $V_{(OVC)}$, the TPS2500 is an traditional power switch. Using this value, the power dissipation can be calculated by using [Equation 8](#).

$$P_D = r_{DS(on)} \times I_{OUT}^2 \quad (8)$$

When V_{IN} exceed $V_{(OVC)}$, but lower than $V_{(OVLO)}$, the TPS25200 clamp output to fixed $V_{(OVC)}$, the power dissipation can be calculated by using [Equation 9](#).

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

where

- P_D = Total power dissipation (W)
 - $r_{DS(on)}$ = Power switch on-resistance (Ω)
 - $V_{(OVC)}$ = Overvoltage clamp voltage (V)
 - I_{OUT} = Maximum current-limit threshold (A)
- (9)

This step calculates the total power dissipation of the N-channel MOSFET.

Finally, calculate the junction temperature using [Equation 10](#).

$$T_J = P_D \times \theta_{JA} + T_A$$

where

- T_A = Ambient temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - θ_{JA} = Thermal resistance ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)
 - P_D = Total power dissipation (W)
- (10)

Compare the calculated junction temperature with the initial estimate. If they are not within a few degrees, repeat the calculation using the "refined" $r_{DS(on)}$ from the previous calculation as the new estimate. Two or three iterations are generally sufficient to achieve the desired result. The final junction temperature is highly dependent on thermal resistance θ_{JA} , and thermal resistance is highly dependent on the individual package and board layout.

9.2.3 Application Curves

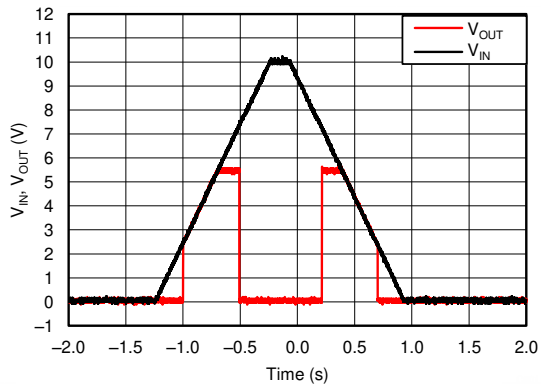


Figure 19. V_{OUT} vs V_{IN} (0 V to 10 V)

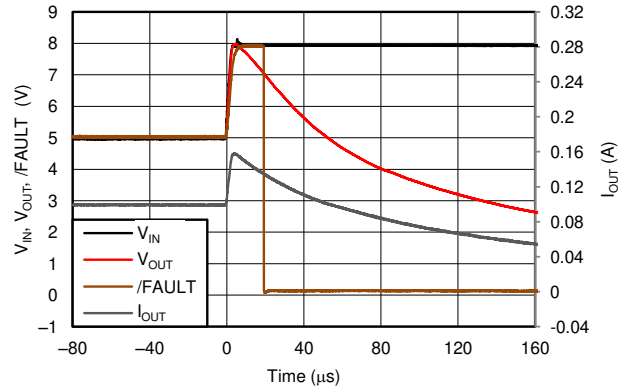


Figure 20. V_{IN} Step 5 V to 8 V With $4.7 \mu\text{F} // 100 \Omega$

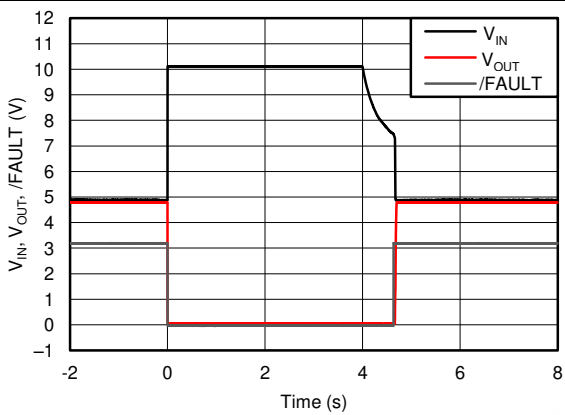


Figure 21. Pulse Overvoltage With 100Ω

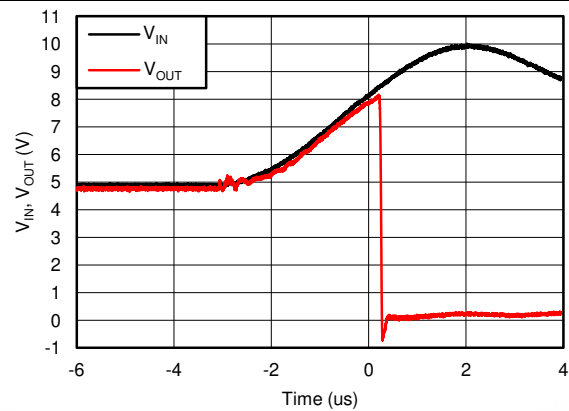


Figure 22. 5 V to 10 V OVLO Response Time

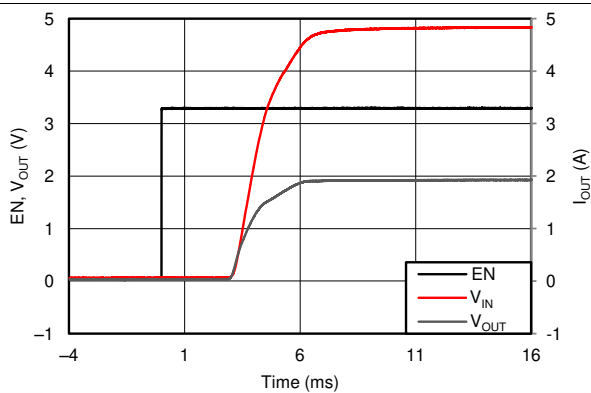


Figure 23. Turnon Delay and Rise Time $150 \mu\text{F} // 2.5 \Omega$

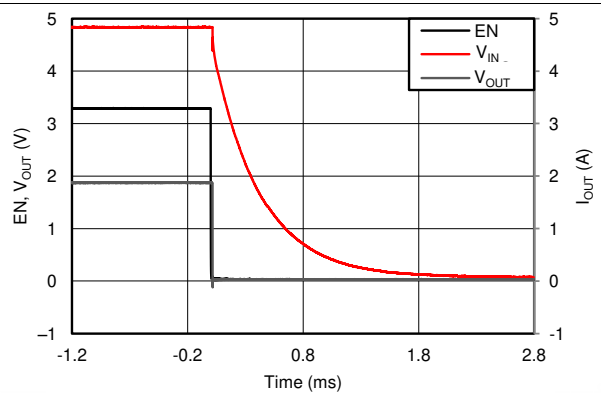
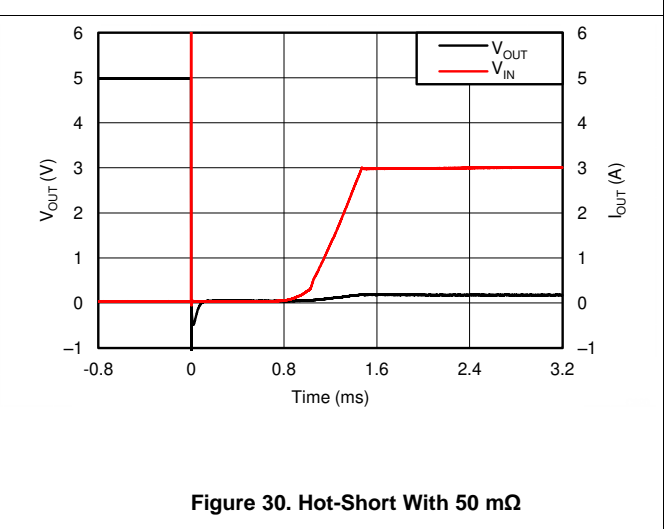
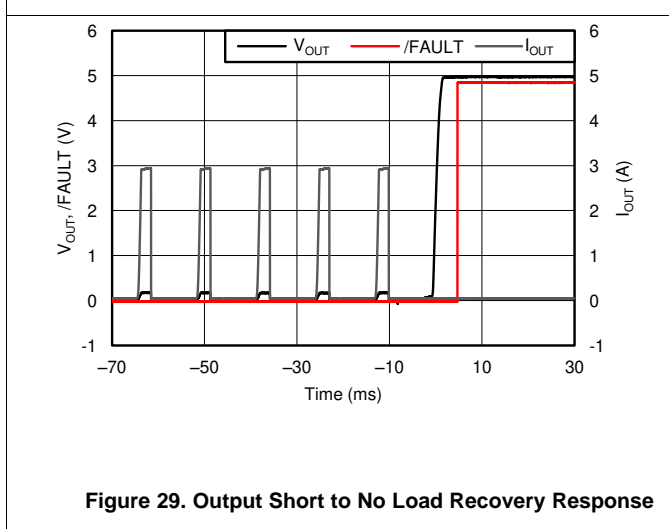
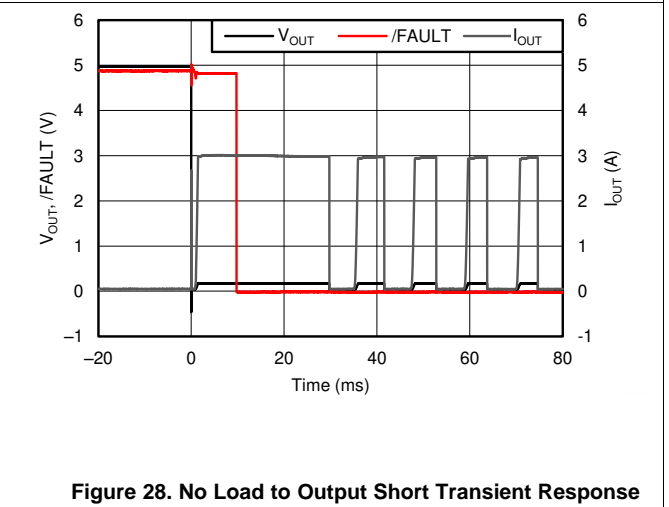
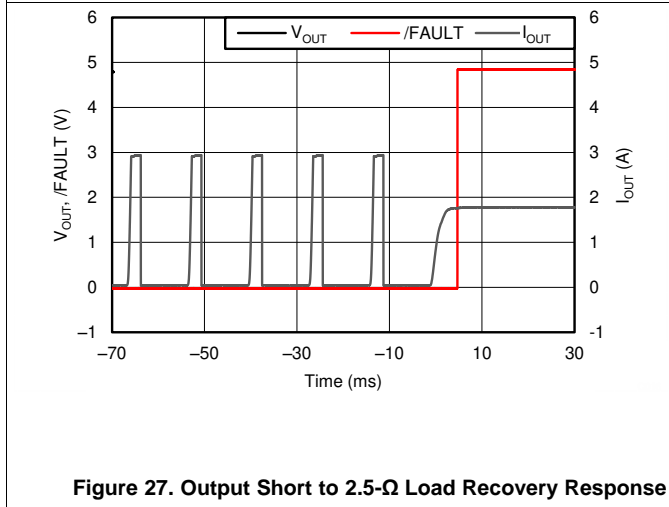
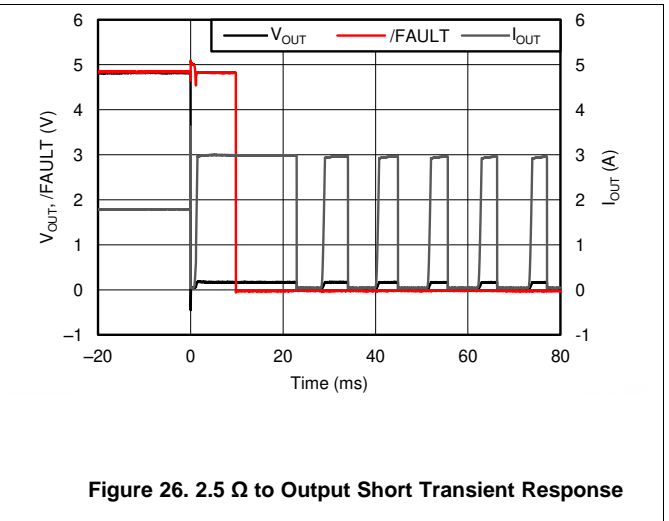
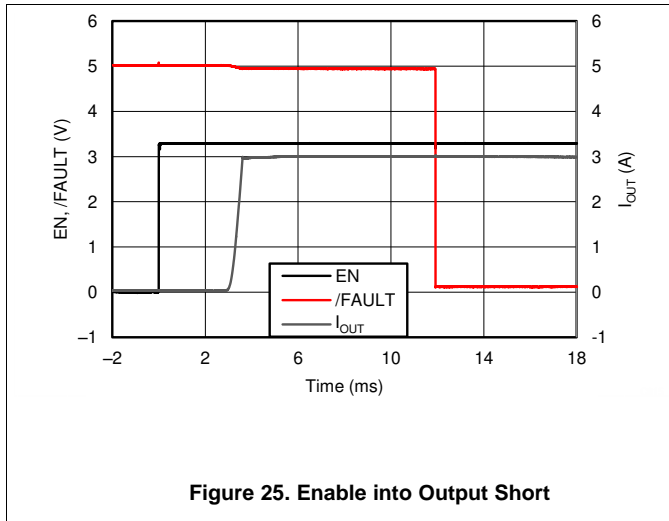


Figure 24. Turnoff Delay and Fall Time $150 \mu\text{F} // 2.5 \Omega$



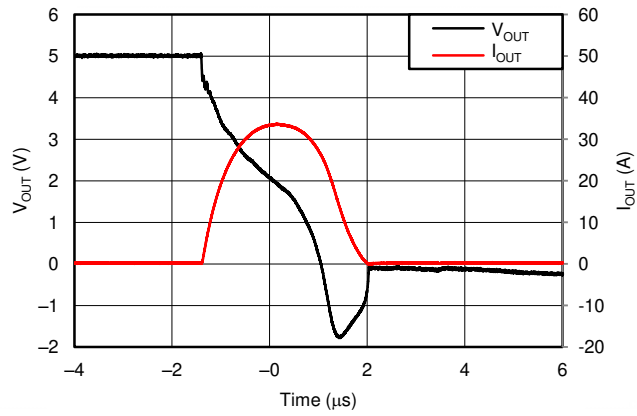


Figure 31. 50-m Ω Hot-Short Response Time

10 Power Supply Recommendations

The TPS25200 is designed for $2.7\text{ V} < V_{\text{IN}} < 5\text{ V}$ (typical) voltage rails. While there is a V_{OUT} clamp, it is not intended to be used to regulate V_{OUT} at approximately 5.4 V with $6\text{ V} < V_{\text{IN}} < 7\text{ V}$. This is a protection feature only.

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

- For all applications, a 0.1- μF or greater ceramic bypass capacitor between IN and GND is recommended as close to the device as possible for local noise decoupling.
- For output capacitance, refer to [Figure 16](#), low ESR ceramic cap is recommended.
- The traces routing the R_{ILIM} resistor to the device must be as short as possible to reduce parasitic effects on the current limit accuracy.
- The PowerPAD must be directly connected to PCB ground plane using wide and short copper trace.

11.2 Layout Example

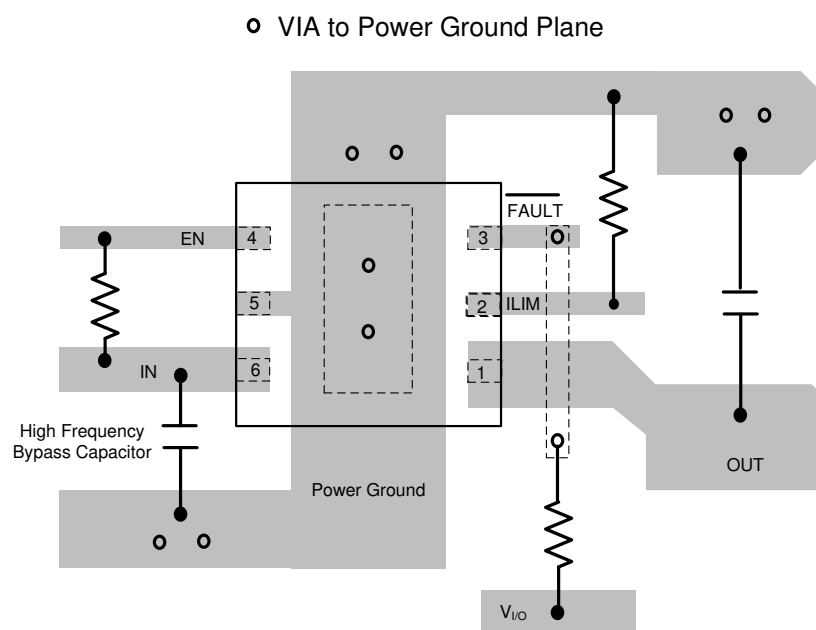


Figure 32. TPS25200 Board Layout

12 器件和文档支持

12.1 文档支持

12.1.1 相关文档

请参阅如下相关文档:

[TPS25200 EVM 用户指南](#)

12.2 接收文档更新通知

如需接收文档更新通知, 请访问 [ti.com](#) 上的器件产品文件夹。单击右上角的通知我进行注册, 即可每周接收产品信息更改摘要。有关更改的详细信息, 请查看任何已修订文档中包含的修订历史记录。

12.3 社区资源

[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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12.5 静电放电警告



这些装置包含有限的内置 ESD 保护。存储或装卸时, 应将导线一起截短或将装置放置于导电泡棉中, 以防止 MOS 门极遭受静电损伤。

12.6 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

13 机械、封装和可订购信息

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

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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
TPS25200DRVR	ACTIVE	WSON	DRV	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	SKB	Samples
TPS25200DRV/T	ACTIVE	WSON	DRV	6	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	SKB	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
TPS25200DRVR	WSO	DRV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS25200DRVR	WSO	DRV	6	3000	178.0	8.4	2.25	2.25	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS25200DRVT	WSO	DRV	6	250	178.0	8.4	2.25	2.25	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS25200DRVT	WSO	DRV	6	250	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS25200DRVR	WSON	DRV	6	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS25200DRVR	WSON	DRV	6	3000	205.0	200.0	33.0
TPS25200DRVT	WSON	DRV	6	250	205.0	200.0	33.0
TPS25200DRVT	WSON	DRV	6	250	210.0	185.0	35.0

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

DRV 6

WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



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

4206925/F



4222173/B 04/2018

NOTES:

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

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DRV0006A

WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

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

4222173/B 04/2018

NOTES: (continued)

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

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