

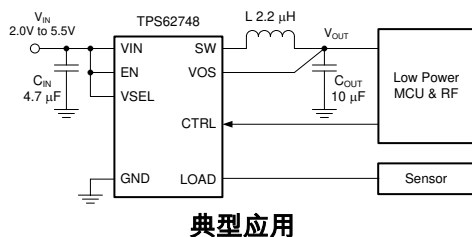
# 具有超低静态电流和负载开关的 TPS62748 300/400mA 高效降压转换器

## 1 特性

- 输入电压范围  $V_{IN}$  : 2.15V 至 5.5V
- 启动后的输入电压低至 2.0V
- 300mA 输出电流
- 360nA 工作静态电流
- 10 $\mu$ A 输出电流时的效率高达 90%
- 节能模式操作
- 可选输出电压
  - 1.2V 和 1.8V
- 输出电压放电
- 100mA/2.2 $\Omega$  集成负载开关
- 低输出电压纹波
- 自动转换至无纹波 100% 模式
- 射频友好型 DCS-Control™
- 总体解决方案尺寸小于 10mm<sup>2</sup>
- 小型 1.6mm × 0.9mm 8 焊球 WCSP 封装

## 2 应用

- 可穿戴设备
- 健身追踪器
- 智能手表
- 健康状况监控
- 低功耗蓝牙®、RF4CE、Zigbee
- 高效率、超低功耗应用
- 能量收集



## 3 说明

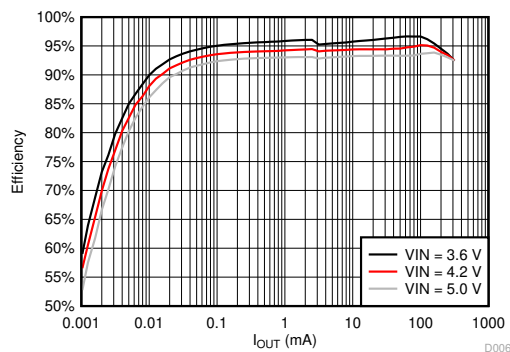
TPS62748 是一款高效降压转换器，具有典型值为 360nA 的超低静态电流。该器件经优化可搭配 2.2 $\mu$ H 电感和 10 $\mu$ F 输出电容正常工作。该器件采用 DCS-Control™ 技术，开关频率典型值为 1.2MHz。在节能模式下，该器件可将轻负载效率向下扩展至 10 $\mu$ A 负载电流及以下。TPS62748 提供 300mA 的输出电流。启动后，该器件可在低至 2.0V 的输入电压下工作。因此，可直接由单节 Li-MnO<sub>2</sub> 纽扣电池为器件供电。

TPS62748 提供了两个可编程的输出电压（1.2V 和 1.8V），可通过一个电压选择引脚进行选择。The TPS62748 经过优化，只需使用一个小型输出电容即可获得低输出电压纹波和低噪声。一旦输入电压接近输出电压，器件便会进入无纹波 100% 模式，以防止输出纹波电压增大。在此工作模式下，器件会停止开关操作并导通高侧 MOSFET。

TPS62748 的 VOS 和 LOAD 引脚之间有一个 100mA 的负载开关，导通电阻典型值为 0.6 $\Omega$ 。该负载开关通常用于将降压转换器的输出电压分配给子系统。

### 器件信息(1)

器件型号	封装	封装尺寸 (标称值)
TPS62748	DSBGA (8)	1.6mm × 0.9mm



## Table of Contents

<b>1 特性</b> .....	1	8.4 Device Functional Modes.....	10
<b>2 应用</b> .....	1	<b>9 Application and Implementation</b> .....	11
<b>3 说明</b> .....	1	9.1 Application Information.....	11
<b>4 Revision History</b> .....	2	9.2 Typical Application.....	11
<b>5 Device Comparison Table</b> .....	3	<b>10 Power Supply Recommendations</b> .....	18
<b>6 Pin Configuration and Functions</b> .....	3	<b>11 Layout</b> .....	19
<b>7 Specifications</b> .....	4	11.1 Layout Guidelines.....	19
7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	4	11.2 Layout Example.....	19
7.2 ESD Ratings.....	4	<b>12 Device and Documentation Support</b> .....	20
7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions.....	4	12.1 Device Support.....	20
7.4 Thermal Information.....	5	12.2 接收文档更新通知.....	20
7.5 Electrical Characteristics.....	5	12.3 支持资源.....	20
7.6 Timing Requirements.....	6	12.4 Trademarks.....	20
7.7 Typical Characteristics.....	7	12.5 静电放电警告.....	20
<b>8 Detailed Description</b> .....	8	12.6 术语表.....	20
8.1 Overview.....	8	<b>13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</b> .....	20
8.2 Functional Block Diagram.....	8		
8.3 Feature Description.....	8		

## 4 Revision History

Changes from Revision A (October 2015) to Revision B (March 2021)	Page
• 更新了整个文档的表、图和交叉参考的编号格式。.....	1

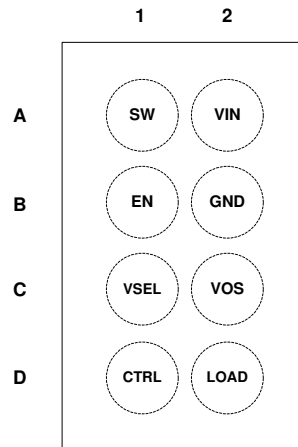
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Changes from Revision * (September 2015) to Revision A (October 2015)	Page
• 将“特性”项目从“60nA 工作静态电流”更改为“360nA 工作静态电流”.....	1

## 5 Device Comparison Table

T <sub>A</sub>	PART NUMBER	OUTPUT VOLTAGE SETTINGS (VSEL 1 - 3)	OUTPUT CURRENT	PACKAGE MARKING
-40°C to 85°C	TPS62748	1.2 V and 1.8 V (VSEL)	300 mA	TPS748

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions



**图 6-1. YFP Package 8-Pin DSBGA Top View**

**表 6-1. Pin Functions**

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO		
VIN	A2	PWR	V <sub>IN</sub> power supply pin. Connect the input capacitor close to this pin for best noise and voltage spike suppression. A ceramic capacitor of 4.7 μF is required.
SW	A1	OUT	The switch pin is connected to the internal MOSFET switches. Connect the inductor to this terminal.
GND	B2	PWR	GND supply pin. Connect this pin close to the GND terminal of the input and output capacitor.
VOS	C2	IN	Feedback pin for the internal feedback divider network and regulation loop. An internal load switch is connected between V <sub>OUT</sub> pin and LOAD pin. Connect this pin directly to the output capacitor with a short trace. Discharges V <sub>OUT</sub> when the converter is disabled.
VSEL	C1	IN	Output voltage selection pin. See for V <sub>OUT</sub> selection. This pin must be terminated. The pin can be dynamically changed during operation.
EN	B1	IN	High level enables the devices, low level turns the device into shutdown mode. The pin must be terminated.
CTRL	D1	IN	This pin controls the load switch between VOS and LOAD. With CTRL = low, the LOAD switch is disabled. This pin must be terminated.
LOAD	D2	OUT	Output terminal of the internal load switch. With CTRL = high, the internal load switch connects VOS to the LOAD pin. This pin is pulled to GND with the CTRL = low. If not used, leave the pin open.

**表 6-2. Output Voltage Setting TPS62748**

DEVICE	V <sub>OUT</sub>	VSEL
TPS62748	1.2	0
	1.8	1

## 7 Specifications

### 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Pin voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3	6	V
	SW, VSEL, LOAD, CTRL	-0.3	V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3V	V
	EN	-0.3	V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3V	V
	VOS	-0.3	3.7	V
Operating junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>		-40	125	°C
Storage temperature, 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 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.
- (2) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal GND.

### 7.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins <sup>(2)</sup>	±500	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. The human body model is a 100-pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5-kΩ resistor into each pin.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Supply voltage V <sub>IN</sub>	2.15		5.5	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Supply voltage V <sub>IN</sub> , once started	2.0		5.5	V
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Device output current	TPS62743 / TPS627431 5.5V ≥ V <sub>IN</sub> ≥ (V <sub>OUTnom</sub> + 0.7V) ≥ 2.15V		300	mA
		5.5V ≥ V <sub>IN</sub> ≥ (V <sub>OUTnom</sub> + 0.7V) ≥ 3V		400	
I <sub>LOAD</sub>	Load switch current			100	mA
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating junction temperature range	-40		125	°C

## 7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TPS62748	
		YFP	
		8 PINS	
			UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	103	°C/W
$R_{\theta JCTop}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	1.0	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	20	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.3	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	20	°C/W
$R_{\theta JCbott}$	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, [SPRA953](#).

## 7.5 Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = 3.6V$ ,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $85^{\circ}C$  typical values are at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
$I_Q$	Operating quiescent current	EN = $V_{IN}$ , CTRL = GND, $I_{OUT} = 0\mu A$ , $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , device not switching	360	1800		nA
		EN = $V_{IN}$ , $I_{OUT} = 0mA$ , CTRL = GND, $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , device switching	460			
$I_{SD}$	Shutdown current	EN = GND, shutdown current into $V_{IN}$	70	1000		nA
$V_{TH\_UVLO+}$	Undervoltage lockout threshold	Rising $V_{IN}$	2.075	2.15		V
$V_{TH\_UVLO-}$		Falling $V_{IN}$	1.925	2		
<b>INPUTS (EN, VSEL, CTRL)</b>						
$V_{IH\ TH}$	High level input threshold	$2.2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$			1.1	V
$V_{IL\ TH}$	Low level input threshold	$2.2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$	0.4			V
$I_{IN}$	Input bias Current			10	25	nA
<b>POWER SWITCHES</b>						
$R_{DS(ON)}$	High side MOSFET on-resistance	$I_{OUT} = 50mA$	0.45	1.12		$\Omega$
	Low Side MOSFET on-resistance		0.22	0.65		
$I_{LIMF}$	High side MOSFET switch current limit		480	600	720	mA
			590	650	800	
	Low side MOSFET switch current limit	TPS62743	600			
		TPS627431	650			
<b>OUTPUT VOLTAGE DISCHARGE</b>						
$R_{DSCH\_VOS}$	MOSFET on-resistance	EN = GND, $I_{VOS} = -10mA$ into VOS pin		30	65	$\Omega$
$I_{IN\_VOS}$	Bias current into VOS pin	EN = $V_{IN}$ , $V_{OUT} = 2V$		40	1010	nA
<b>LOAD Switch</b>						
$R_{LOAD}$	MOSFET on-resistance	$I_{LOAD} = 50mA$ , CTRL = $V_{IN}$ , $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , $2.2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$		0.6	1.27	$\Omega$
$R_{DCHRG}$	MOSFET on-resistance	$2.2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$ ; CTRL=GND		30	65	$\Omega$

$V_{IN} = 3.6V$ ,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $85^{\circ}C$  typical values are at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>AUTO 100% MODE TRANSITION</b>						
$V_{TH\_100+}$	Auto 100% Mode leave detection threshold <sup>(1)</sup>	Rising $V_{IN}$ , 100% Mode is left with $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + V_{TH\_100+}$	150	250	350	mV
$V_{TH\_100-}$	Auto 100% Mode enter detection threshold <sup>(1)</sup>	Falling $V_{IN}$ , 100% Mode is entered with $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + V_{TH\_100-}$	85	200	290	
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
$I_{LIM\_softstart}$	High side softstart switch current limit	EN=low to high	80	150	200	mA
	Low side softstart switch current limit		150			
$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage range	Output voltages are selected with pins VSEL	1.2		1.8	V
	Output voltage accuracy	$I_{OUT} = 10mA$ , $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$	-2.5	0%	2.5	
		$I_{OUT} = 100mA$ , $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$	-2	0%	2	
	DC output voltage load regulation	$V_{OUT} = 1.8V$		0.001		%/mA
	DC output voltage line regulation	$V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , $I_{OUT} = 100mA$ , $2.2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.0V$		0		%/V

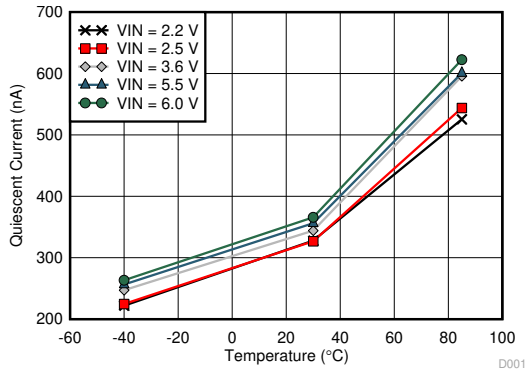
(1)  $V_{IN}$  is compared to the programmed output voltage ( $V_{OUT}$ ). When  $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$  falls below  $V_{TH\_100-}$ , the device enters 100% Mode by turning the high side MOSFET on. The 100% Mode is exited when  $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$  exceeds  $V_{TH\_100+}$  and the device starts switching. The hysteresis for the 100% Mode detection threshold  $V_{TH\_100+} - V_{TH\_100-}$  will always be positive and will be approximately 50 mV(typ)

## 7.6 Timing Requirements

 $V_{IN} = 3.6V$ ,  $T_J = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $85^{\circ}C$  typical values are at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$  (unless otherwise noted)

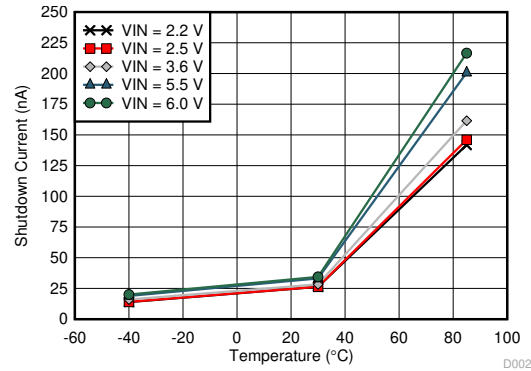
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>LOAD Switch</b>						
$t_{rise\_LOAD}$	$V_{LOAD}$ rise time	CTRL= low to high, $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , $2.2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$ , $I_{LOAD} = 20mA$		315	800	$\mu s$
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
$t_{ONmin}$	Minimum ON time	$V_{OUT} = 2.0V$ , $I_{OUT} = 0 mA$		225		ns
$t_{OFFmin}$	Minimum OFF time	$V_{IN} = 2.3V$		50		ns
$t_{Startup\_delay}$	Regulator start up delay time	From transition EN = low to high until device starts switching		10	25	ms
$t_{Softstart}$	Softstart time	$2.2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$ , EN = $V_{IN}$		700	1200	$\mu s$

## 7.7 Typical Characteristics



EN = VIN, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8V Device Not Switching

图 7-1. Quiescent Current vs Temperature



EN = GND

图 7-2. Shutdown Current I<sub>SD</sub> vs Temperature

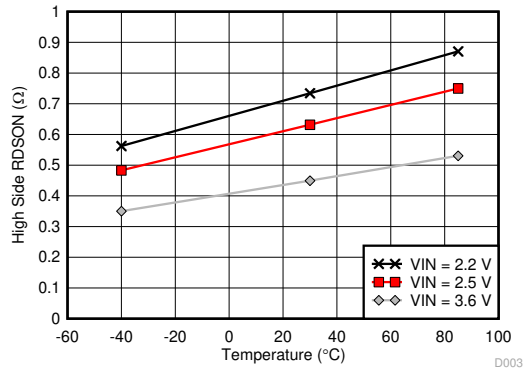


图 7-3. High Side R<sub>DSON</sub> vs Temperature

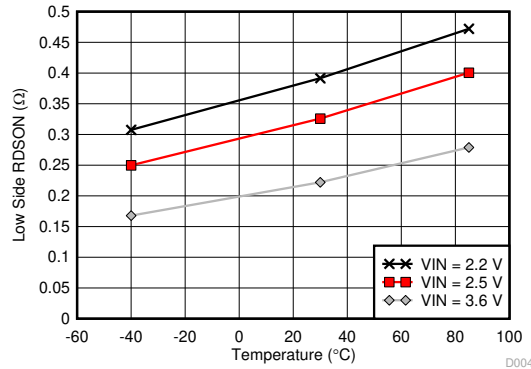


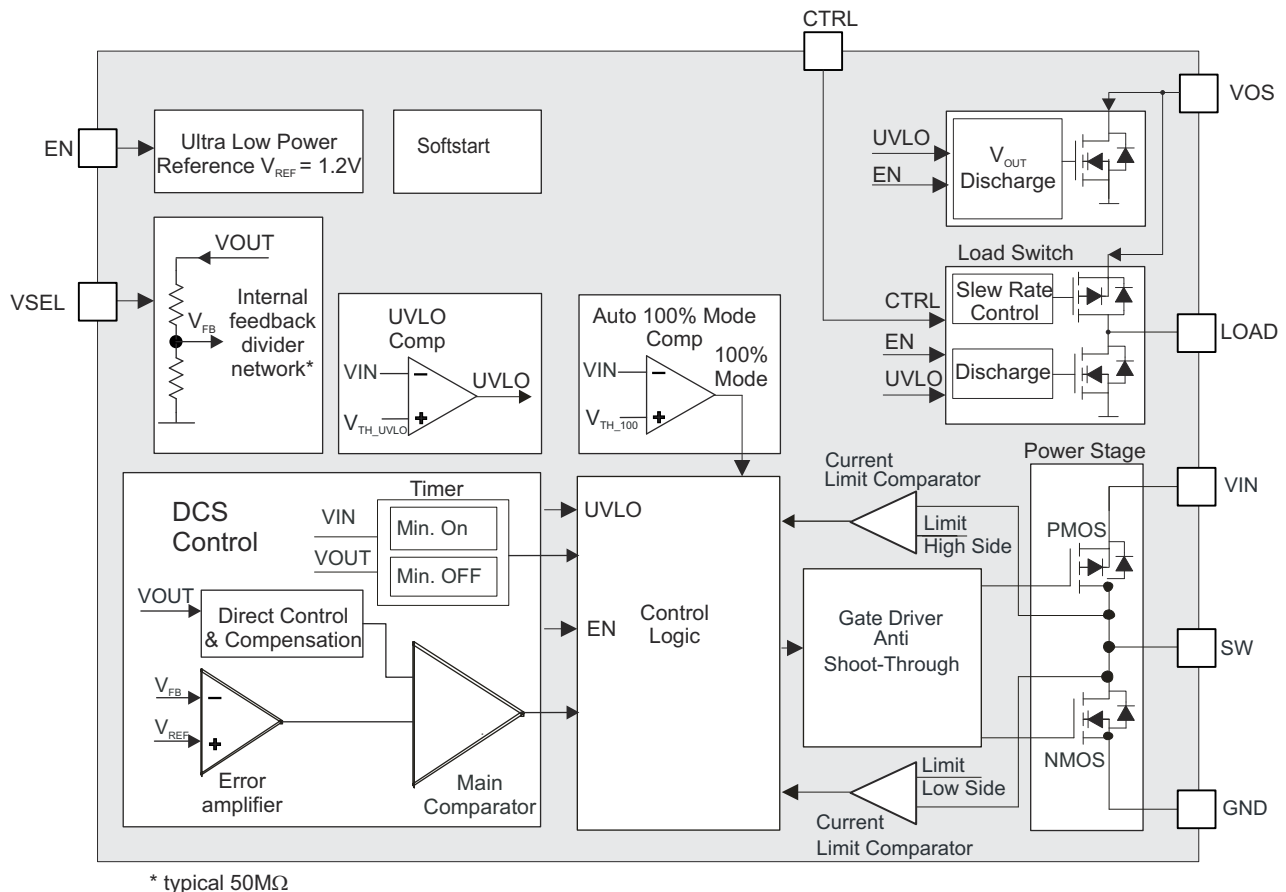
图 7-4. Low-side R<sub>DSON</sub> vs Temperature

## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The TPS62748 is a high frequency step down converter with ultra low quiescent current. The device operates with a quasi fixed switching frequency typically at 1.2 MHz. Using TI's DCS-Control™ topology the device extends the high efficiency operation area down to a few microamperes of load current during Power Save Mode Operation.

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



### 8.3 Feature Description

#### 8.3.1 DCS-Control™

TI's DCS-Control™ (Direct Control with Seamless Transition into Power Save Mode) is an advanced regulation topology, which combines the advantages of hysteretic and voltage mode control. Characteristics of DCS-Control™ are excellent AC load regulation and transient response, low output ripple voltage and a seamless transition between PFM and PWM mode operation. DCS-Control™ includes an AC loop which senses the output voltage (VOS pin) and directly feeds the information to a fast comparator stage. This comparator sets the switching frequency, which is constant for steady state operating conditions, and provides immediate response to dynamic load changes. In order to achieve accurate DC load regulation, a voltage feedback loop is used. The internally compensated regulation network achieves fast and stable operation with small external components and low ESR capacitors.

The DCS-Control™ topology supports PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) mode for medium and high load conditions and a Power Save Mode at light loads. During PWM mode, it operates in continuous conduction mode. The switching frequency is typically 1.2 MHz with a controlled frequency variation depending on the input voltage and load current. If the load current decreases, the converter seamlessly enters Power Save Mode to maintain high efficiency down to very light loads. In Power Save Mode, the switching frequency varies linearly



with the load current. Since DCS-Control™ supports both operation modes within one single building block, the transition from PWM to Power Save Mode is seamless with minimum output voltage ripple. The TPS62748 offers both excellent DC voltage and superior load transient regulation, combined with low output voltage ripple, minimizing interference with RF circuits.

### 8.3.2 Power Save Mode Operation

In Power Save Mode the device operates in PFM (Pulse Frequency Modulation) that generates a single switching pulse to ramp up the inductor current and recharges the output capacitor, followed by a sleep period where most of the internal circuits are shutdown to achieve lowest operating quiescent current. During this time, the load current is supported by the output capacitor. The duration of the sleep period depends on the load current and the inductor peak current. During the sleep periods, the current consumption of TPS62748 is reduced to 360 nA. This low quiescent current consumption is achieved by an ultra low power voltage reference, an integrated high impedance feedback divider network and an optimized Power Save Mode operation.

### 8.3.3 100mA Load Switch

The load switch connects VOS pin to the LOAD pin and is able to support 100 mA. The on-resistance depends on the output voltage. At 1.2 V  $V_{out}$  the on-resistance is maximum 2.2  $\Omega$  and at 1.8 V  $V_{out}$  the on-resistance is maximum 1.2 $\Omega$ . The load switch can be used to power a sub system. With CTRL=high the load switch is turned on. To avoid a voltage drop at the output of the buck converter the load switch has a internal softstart. With CTRL=low the load switch is turned off and the LOAD pin is internally discharged to GND by typically 30 $\Omega$ . This makes sure the output of the load switch is always discharged to GND before the load switch is turned on again.

### 8.3.4 Output Voltage Selection

The TPS62748 doesn't require an external resistor divider network to program the output voltage. The device integrates a high impedance feedback resistor divider network which is programmed by the pin VSEL. TPS62748 supports two output voltage options: 1.2 V and 1.8 V. The output voltage is programmed according to [表 6-2](#). The output voltage can be changed during operation and supports a simple dynamic output voltage scaling.

### 8.3.5 Output Voltage Discharge of the Buck Converter

The device provides automatic output voltage discharge when EN is pulled low or the UVLO is triggered. The output of the buck converter is discharged over VOS. Because of this the output voltage will ramp up from zero once the device is enabled again. This is very helpful for accurate start-up sequencing.

### 8.3.6 Undervoltage Lockout UVLO

To avoid misoperation of the device at low input voltages, an undervoltage lockout is used. The UVLO shuts down the device at a maximum voltage level of 2.0 V. The device will start at a UVLO level of 2.15 V.

### 8.3.7 Short circuit protection

The TPS6274x integrates a current limit on the high side, as well on the low side MOSFETs to protect the device against overload or short circuit conditions. The peak current in the switches is monitored cycle by cycle. If the high side MOSFET current limit is reached, the high side MOSFET is turned off and the low side MOSFET is turned on until the switch current decreases below the low side MOSFET current limit. Once the low side MOSFET current limit trips, the low side MOSFET is turned off and the high side MOSFET turns on again.

## 8.4 Device Functional Modes

### 8.4.1 Enable and Shutdown

The device is turned on with EN=high. With EN=low the device enters shutdown and turns off the load switch. This pin must be terminated.

### 8.4.2 Device Start-up and Softstart

The device has an internal softstart to minimize input voltage drop during start-up. This allows the operation from high impedance battery cells. Once the device is enabled the device starts switching after a typical delay time of 10ms. Then the softstart time of typical 700  $\mu$ s begins with a reduced current limit of typical 150 mA. When this time passed by the device enters full current limit operation. This allows a smooth start-up and the device can start into full load current. Furthermore, larger output capacitors impact the start-up behaviour of the DC/DC converter. Especially when the output voltage does not reach its nominal value after the typical soft-start time of 700  $\mu$ s, has passed.

### 8.4.3 Automatic Transition Into No Ripple 100% Mode

Once the input voltage comes close to the output voltage, the DC/DC converter stops switching and enters 100% duty cycle operation. It connects the output  $V_{OUT}$  via the inductor and the internal high side MOSFET switch to the input  $V_{IN}$ , once the input voltage  $V_{IN}$  falls below the 100% mode enter threshold,  $V_{TH\_100-}$ . The DC/DC regulator is turned off, switching stops and therefore no output voltage ripple is generated. Since the output is connected to the input, the output voltage follows the input voltage minus the voltage drop across the internal high side switch and the inductor. Once the input voltage increases and trips the 100% mode exit threshold,  $V_{TH\_100+}$ , the DC/DC regulator turns on and starts switching again. See [图 8-1](#) and [图 9-20](#).

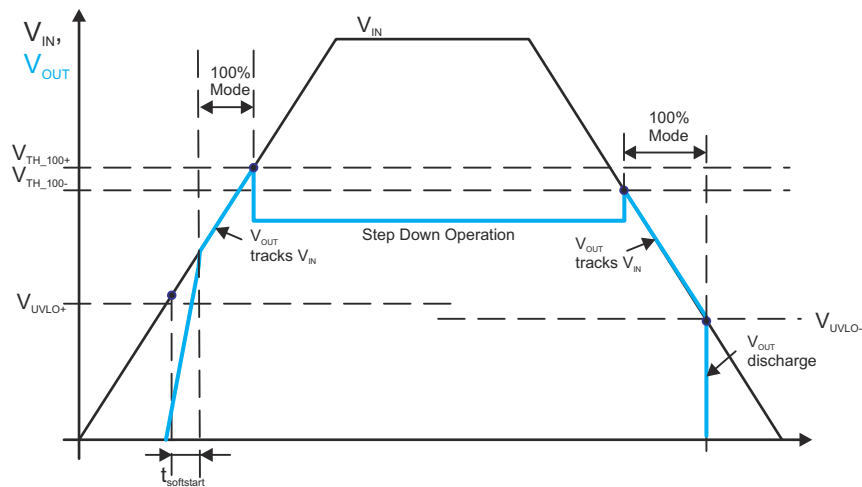


图 8-1. Automatic Transition into 100% Mode

## 9 Application and Implementation

### 备注

以下应用部分中的信息不属于 TI 器件规格的范围，TI 不担保其准确性和完整性。TI 的客户应负责确定器件是否适用于其应用。客户应验证并测试其设计，以确保系统功能。

### 9.1 Application Information

The TPS62748 is a high efficiency step down converter with ultra low quiescent current of typically 360 nA. The device operates with a tiny 2.2- $\mu$ H inductor and 10- $\mu$ F output capacitor over the entire recommended operation range. A dedicated measurement set-up is required for the light load efficiency measurement and device quiescent current due to the operation in the sub microampere range. In this range any leakage current in the measurement set-up will impact the measurement results.

### 9.2 Typical Application

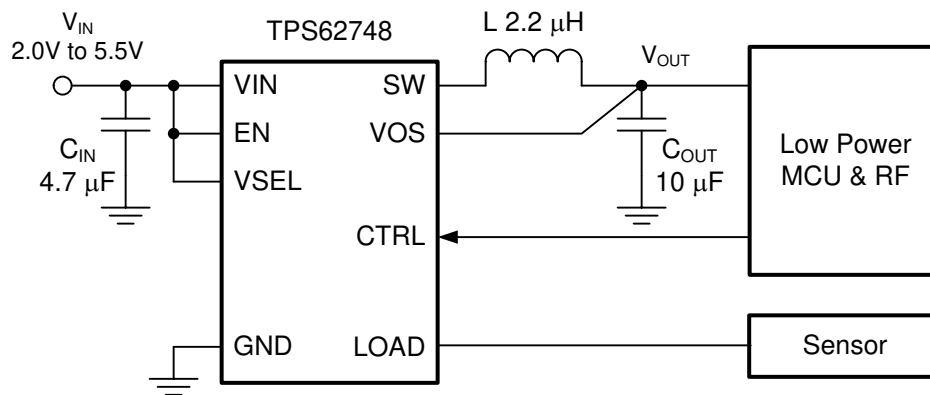


图 9-1. TPS62748 Typical Application Circuit

#### 9.2.1 Design Requirements

The TPS62748 is a highly integrated DC/DC converter. The output voltage is set via a VSEL pin interface. The design guideline provides a component selection to operate the device within the recommended operating conditions.

表 9-1 shows the list of components for the Application Characteristic Curves.

**表 9-1. Components for Application Characteristic Curves**

Reference	Description	Value	Manufacturer
TPS62748	360nA Iq step down converter		Texas Instruments
CIN	Ceramic capacitor, GRM155R61C475ME15	4.7 $\mu$ F	Murata
COUT	Ceramic capacitor, GRM155R60J106ME11	10 $\mu$ F	Murata
L	Inductor DFE201610C	2.2 $\mu$ H	Toko

### 9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The first step in the design procedure is the selection of the output filter components. To simplify this process, [表 9-2](#) outlines possible inductor and capacitor value combinations.

**表 9-2. Recommended LC Output Filter Combinations**

Inductor Value [ $\mu$ H] <sup>(2)</sup>	Output Capacitor Value [ $\mu$ F] <sup>(1)</sup>				
	4.7 $\mu$ F	10 $\mu$ F	22 $\mu$ F	47 $\mu$ F	100 $\mu$ F
2.2	√	√ <sup>(3)</sup>	√	√	

(1) Capacitance tolerance and bias voltage de-rating is anticipated. The effective capacitance varies by +20% and –50%.

(2) Inductor tolerance and current de-rating is anticipated. The effective inductance can vary by 20% and -30%.

(3) Typical application configuration. Other check marks indicate alternative filter combinations.

#### 9.2.2.1 Inductor Selection

The inductor value affects the peak-to-peak ripple current, the PWM-to-PFM transition point, the output voltage ripple and the efficiency. The selected inductor has to be rated for its DC resistance and saturation current. The inductor ripple current ( $\Delta I_L$ ) decreases with higher inductance and increases with higher  $V_{IN}$  or  $V_{OUT}$  and can be estimated according to [方程式 1](#).

[方程式 2](#) calculates the maximum inductor current under static load conditions. The saturation current of the inductor should be rated higher than the maximum inductor current, as calculated with equation 2. This is recommended because during a heavy load transient the inductor current rises above the calculated value. A more conservative way is to select the inductor saturation current according to the high-side MOSFET switch current limit,  $I_{LIMF}$ .

$$\Delta I_L = V_{out} \times \frac{1 - \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}}{L \times f} \quad (1)$$


$$I_{Lmax} = I_{outmax} + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2} \quad (2)$$

where

- $f$  = Switching Frequency
- $L$  = Inductor Value
- $\Delta I_L$  = Peak to Peak inductor ripple current
- $I_{Lmax}$  = Maximum Inductor current

[表 9-3](#) shows a list of possible inductors.

**表 9-3. List of Possible Inductors<sup>(1)</sup>**

INDUCTANCE [ $\mu$ H]	DIMENSIONS [mm <sup>3</sup> ]	INDUCTOR TYPE	Isat/DCR	SUPPLIER	Comment
2.2	2.0 x 1.6 x 1.0	DFE201610C	1.4 A/170 m $\Omega$	TOKO	Efficiency plot  9-8
2.2	2.0 x 1.25 x 1.0	MIPSZ2012D 2R2	0.7 A/230 m $\Omega$	FDK	
2.2	2.0 x 1.2 x 1.0	744 797 752 22	0.7 A/200 m $\Omega$	Würth Elektronik	
2.2	1.6 x 0.8 x 0.8	MDT1608-CH2R2M	0.7 A/300 m $\Omega$	TOKO	

(1) See [Third-party Products Disclaimer](#)

### 9.2.2.2 Output Capacitor Selection

The DCS-Control™ scheme of the TPS62748 allows the use of tiny ceramic capacitors. Ceramic capacitors with low ESR values have the lowest output voltage ripple and are recommended. The output capacitor requires either an X7R or X5R dielectric. At light load currents, the converter operates in Power Save Mode and the output voltage ripple is dependent on the output capacitor value. A larger output capacitors can be used reducing the output voltage ripple. The leakage current of the output capacitor adds to the overall quiescent current.

### 9.2.2.3 Input Capacitor Selection

Because the buck converter has a pulsating input current, a low ESR input capacitor is required for best input voltage filtering to minimize input voltage spikes. For most applications a 4.7- $\mu$ F input capacitor is sufficient. When operating from a high impedance source, like a coin cell a larger input buffer capacitor  $\geq 10\mu$ F is recommended avoiding voltage drops during start-up and load transients. The input capacitor can be increased without any limit for better input voltage filtering. The leakage current of the input capacitor adds to the overall quiescent current. [表 9-4](#) shows a selection of input and output capacitors.

**表 9-4. List of Possible Capacitors<sup>(1)</sup>**

CAPACITANCE [ $\mu$ F]	SIZE	CAPACITOR TYPE	SUPPLIER
4.7	0402	GRM155R61C475ME15	Murata
10	0402	GRM155R60J106ME11	Murata

(1) See [Third-party Products Disclaimer](#)

### 9.2.3 Application Curves

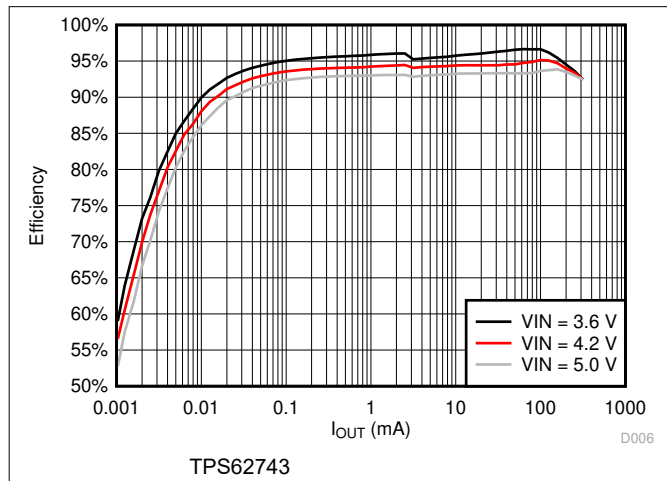


图 9-2. Efficiency vs Load Current,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$

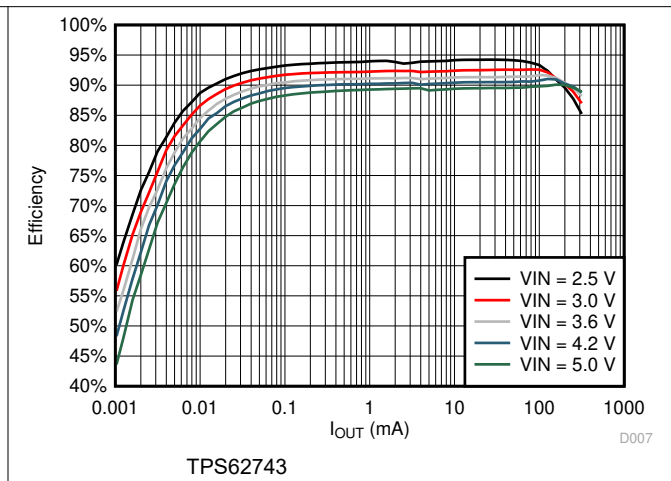


图 9-3. Efficiency vs Load Current;  $V_{OUT} = 2.1\text{ V}$

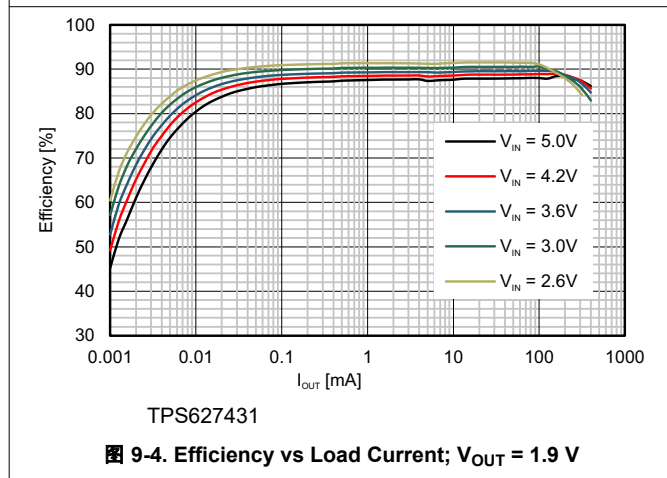


图 9-4. Efficiency vs Load Current;  $V_{OUT} = 1.9\text{ V}$

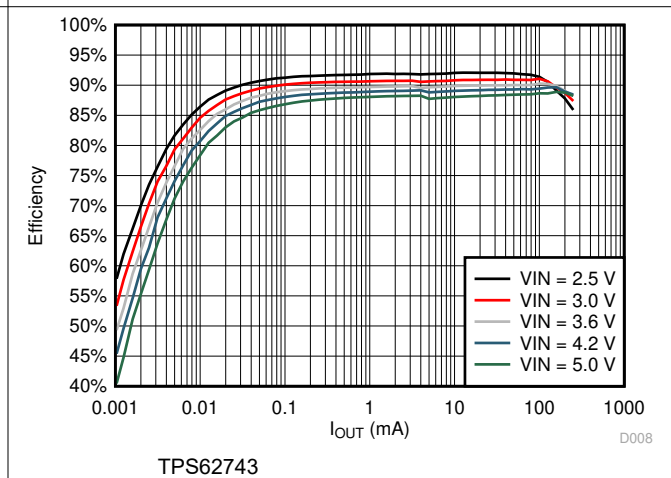


图 9-5. Efficiency vs Load Current;  $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$

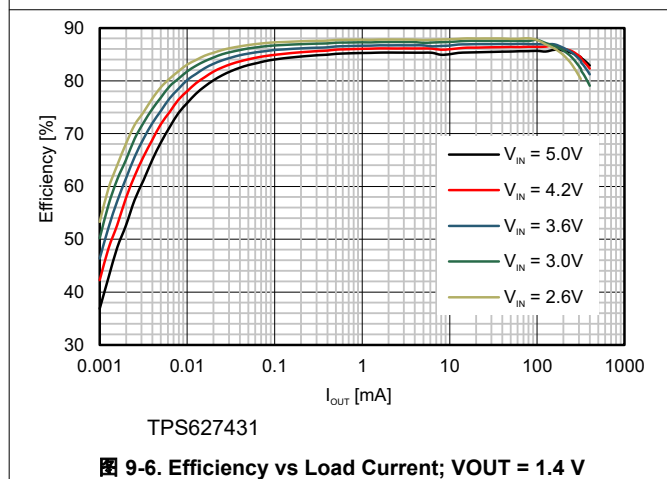


图 9-6. Efficiency vs Load Current;  $V_{OUT} = 1.4\text{ V}$

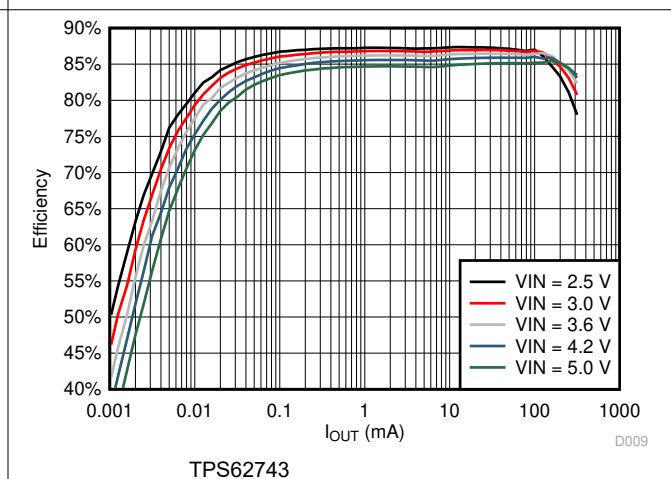


图 9-7. Efficiency vs Load Current;  $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$

### 9.2.3 Application Curves (continued)

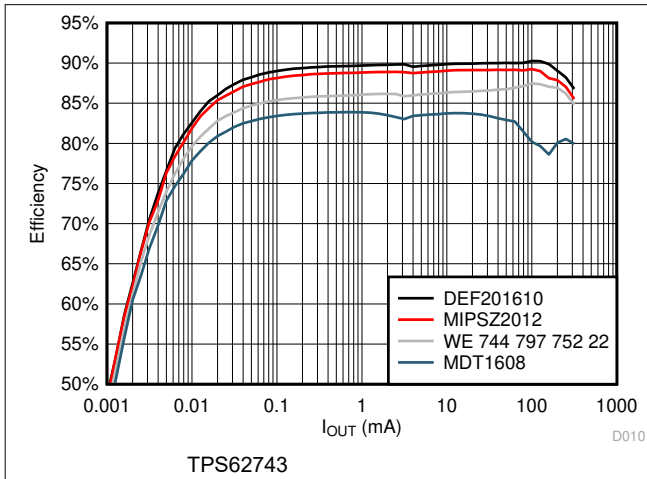


图 9-8. Efficiency vs Load Current;  $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$

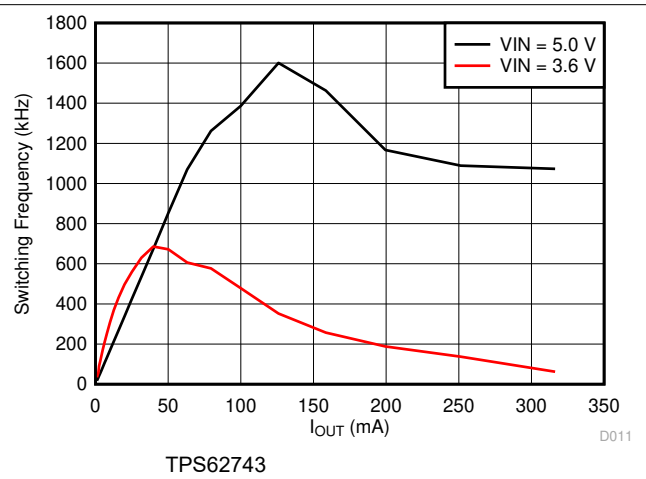


图 9-9. Switching Frequency vs Load Current  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$

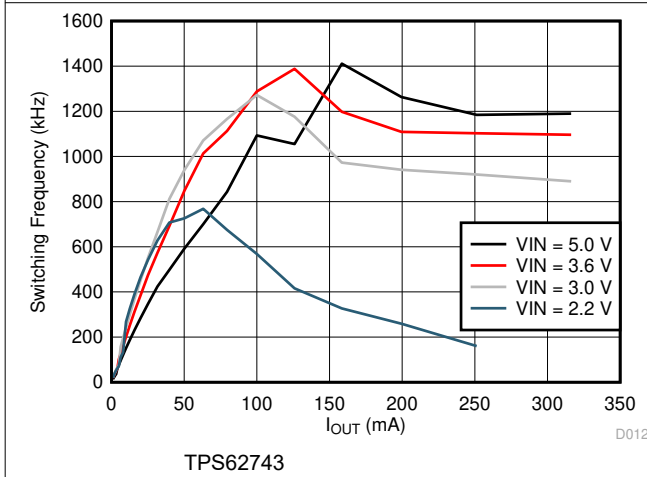


图 9-10. Switching Frequency vs Load Current  $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$

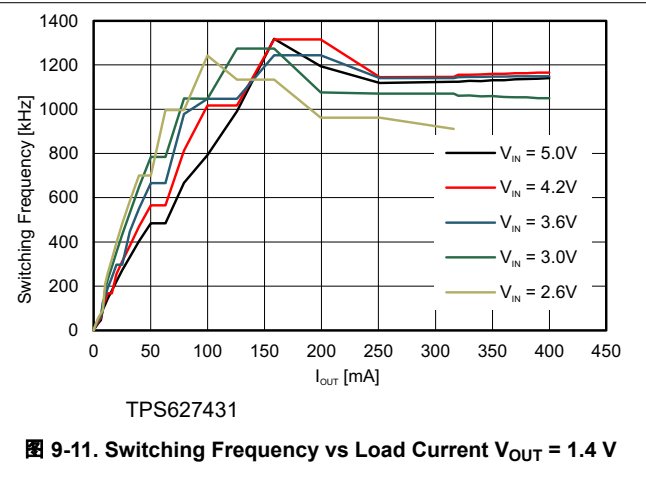


图 9-11. Switching Frequency vs Load Current  $V_{OUT} = 1.4\text{ V}$

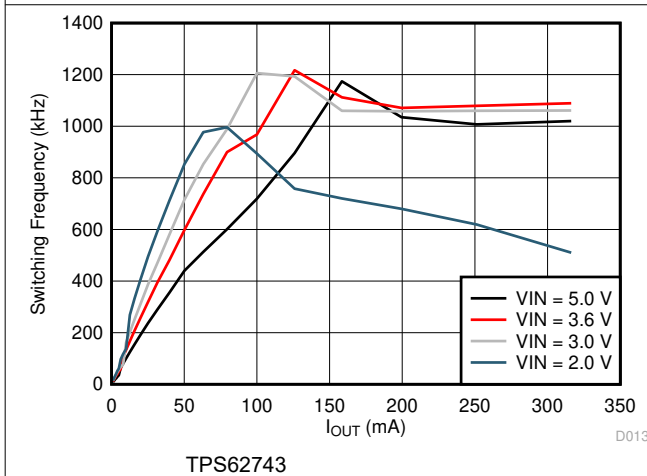


图 9-12. Switching Frequency vs Load Current  $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$

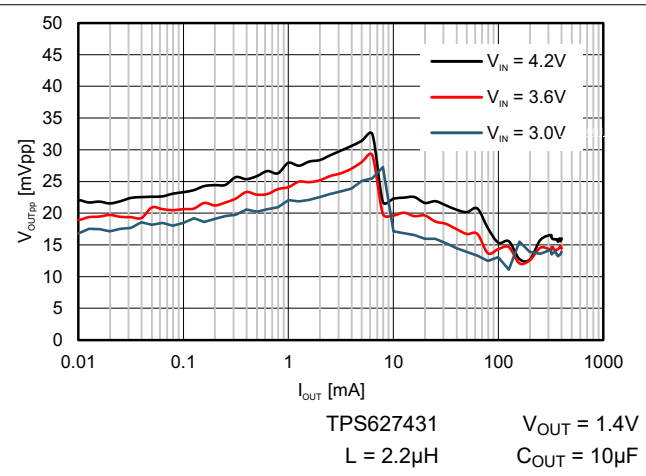


图 9-13. Typical Output Ripple Voltage  $V_{OUT} = 1.4\text{ V}$

### 9.2.3 Application Curves (continued)

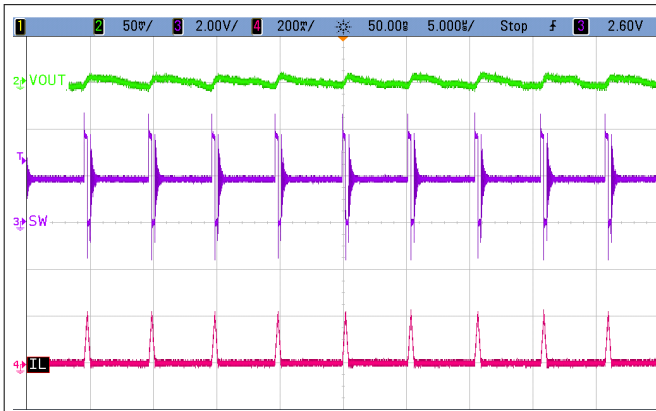


图 9-14. PFM (Power Save Mode) Mode Operation

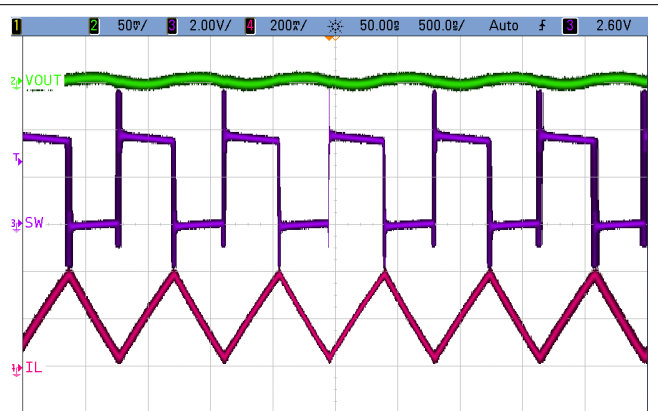


图 9-15. PWM Mode Operation

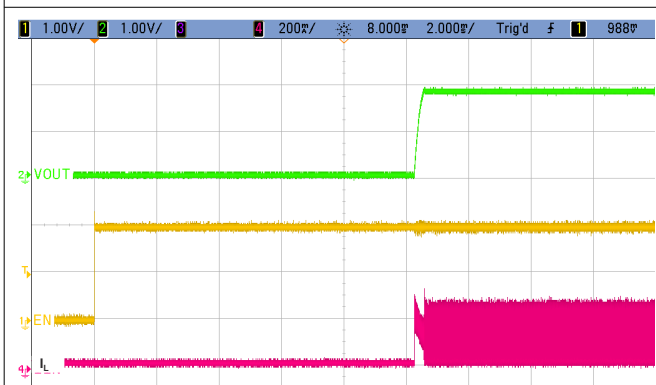


图 9-16. Startup Into 100 mA Electronic Load EN Delay + Soft-Start Delay

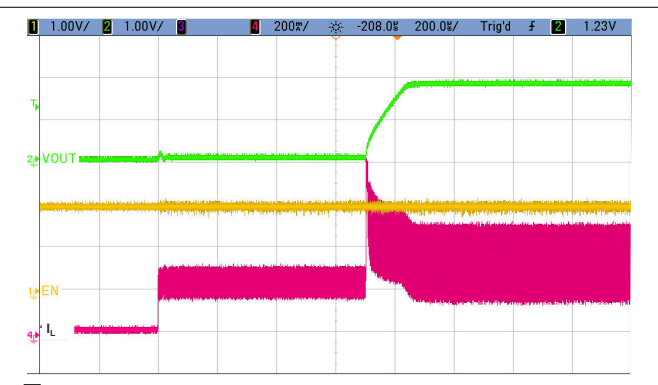


图 9-17. Startup Into 300 mA Electronic Load Soft-Start Delay

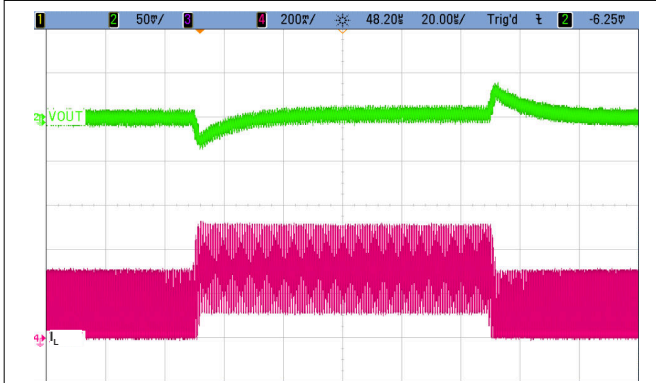


图 9-18. Load Transient Response; 100 mA to 290 mA

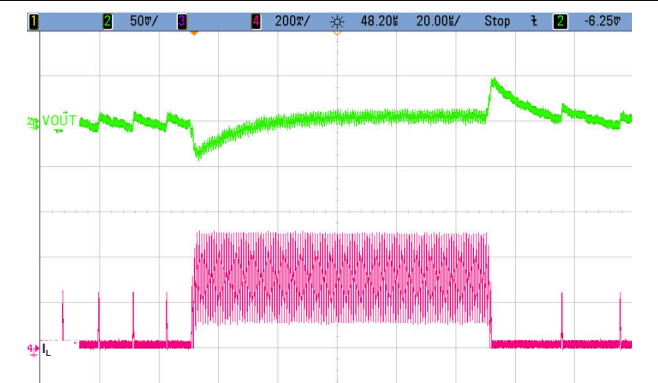
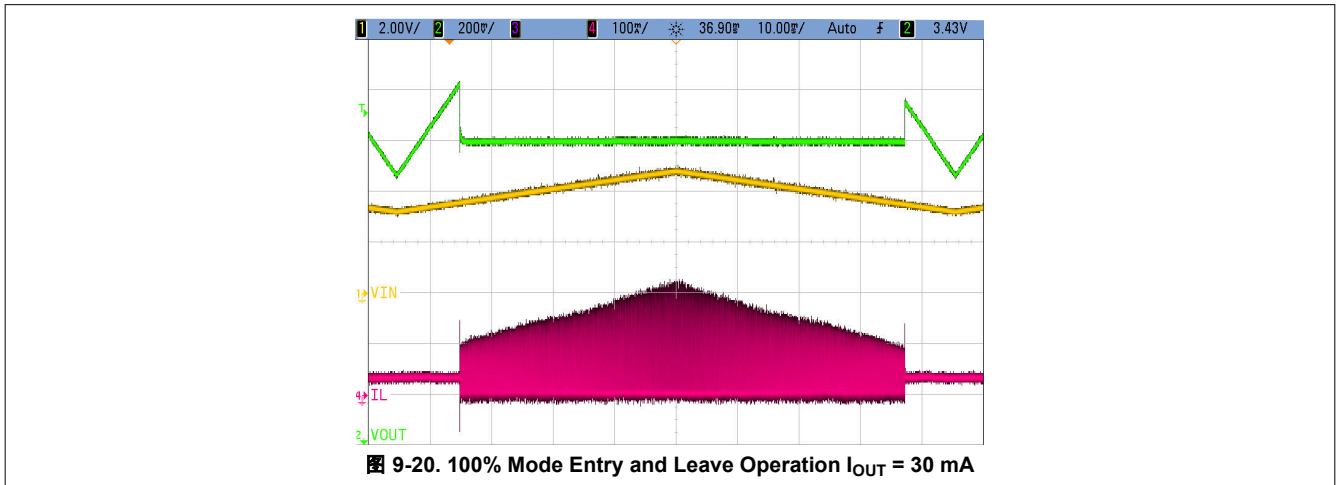


图 9-19. Load Transient Response; 5 mA to 290 mA



### 9.2.3 Application Curves (continued)



## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply must provide a current rating according to the supply voltage, output voltage and output current of the TPS62748.

## 11 Layout

### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

- As for all switching power supplies, the layout is an important step in the design. Care must be taken in board layout to get the specified performance.
- It is critical to provide a low inductance, impedance ground path. Therefore, use wide and short traces for the main current paths.
- The input capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the IC pins VIN and GND. This is the most critical component placement.
- The  $V_{OS}$  line is a sensitive high impedance line and should be connected to the output capacitor and routed away from noisy components and traces (e.g. SW line) or other noise sources.

### 11.2 Layout Example

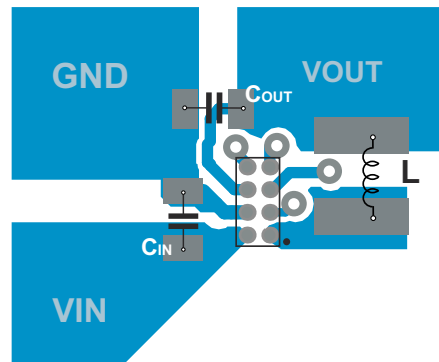


图 11-1. Recommended PCB Layout

## 12 Device and Documentation Support

### 12.1 Device Support

#### 12.1.1 第三方产品免责声明

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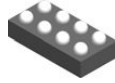
ESD 的损坏小至导致微小的性能降级，大至整个器件故障。精密的集成电路可能更容易受到损坏，这是因为非常细微的参数更改都可能会导致器件与其发布的规格不相符。

#### 12.6 术语表

[TI 术语表](#) 本术语表列出并解释了术语、首字母缩略词和定义。

## 13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

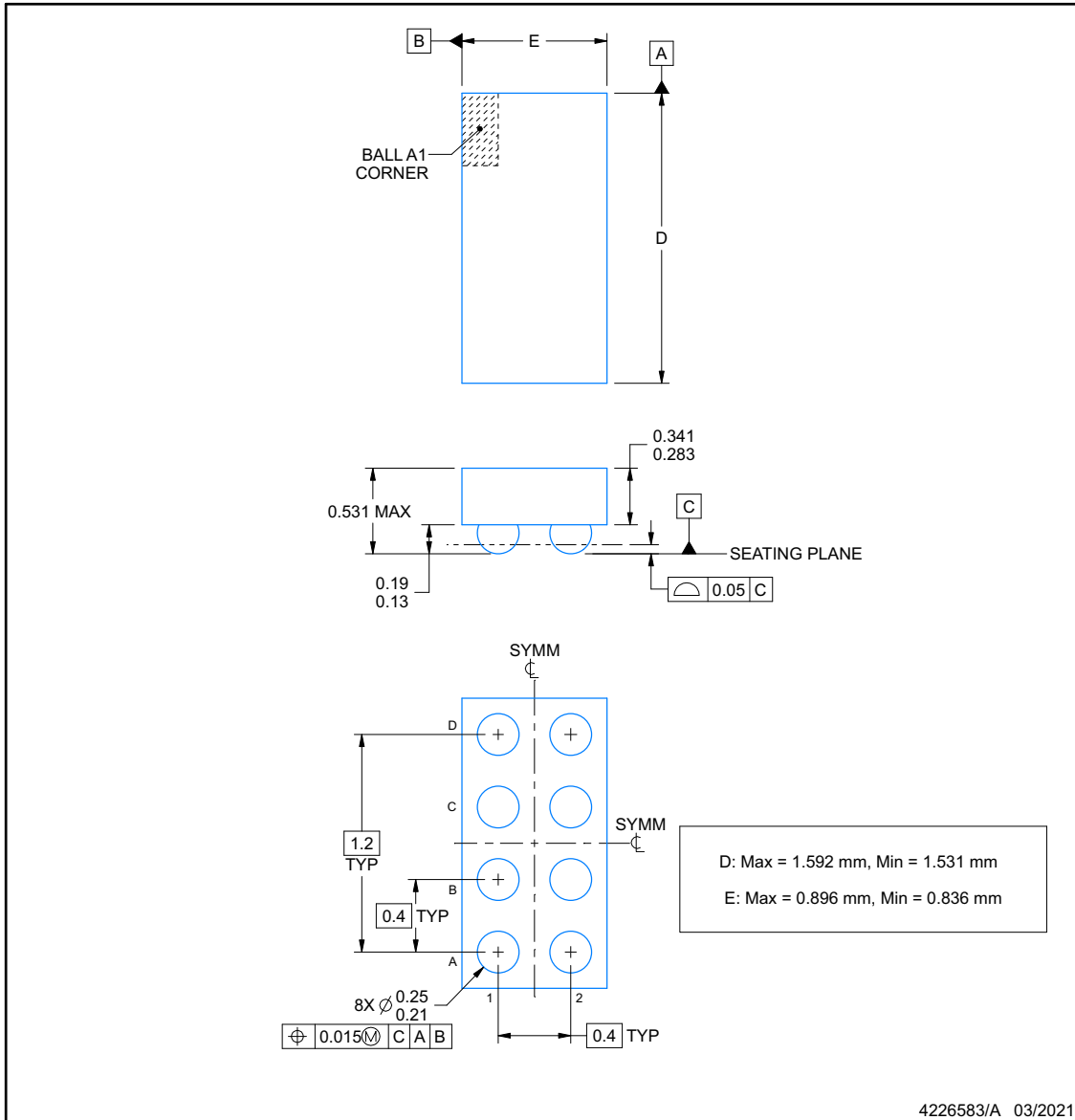
The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand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



**YFP0008-C01**

**PACKAGE OUTLINE**  
**DSBGA - 0.531 mm max height**

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



**NOTES:**

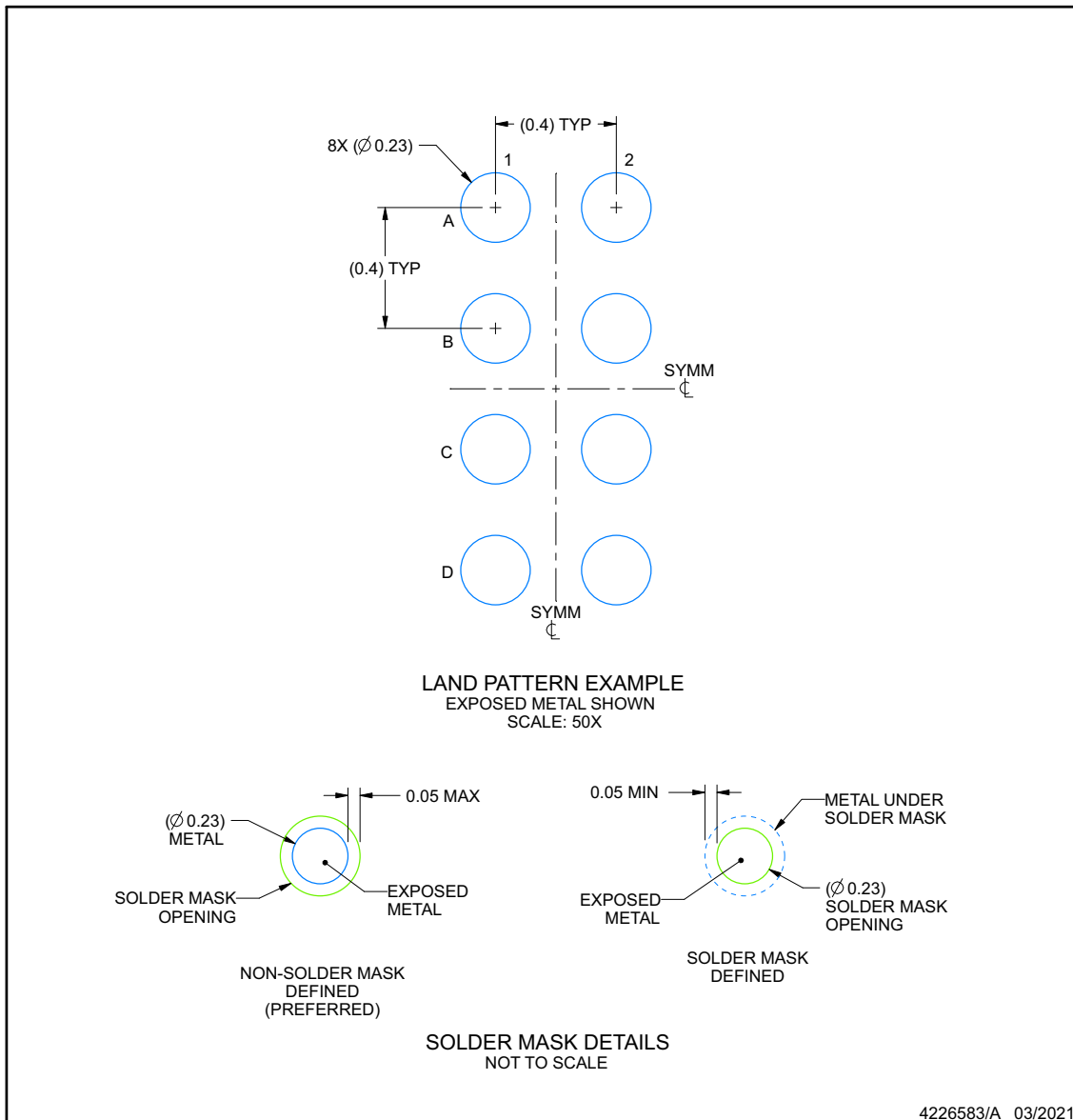
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

**EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT**

**YFP0008-C01**

**DSBGA - 0.531 mm max height**

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



NOTES: (continued)

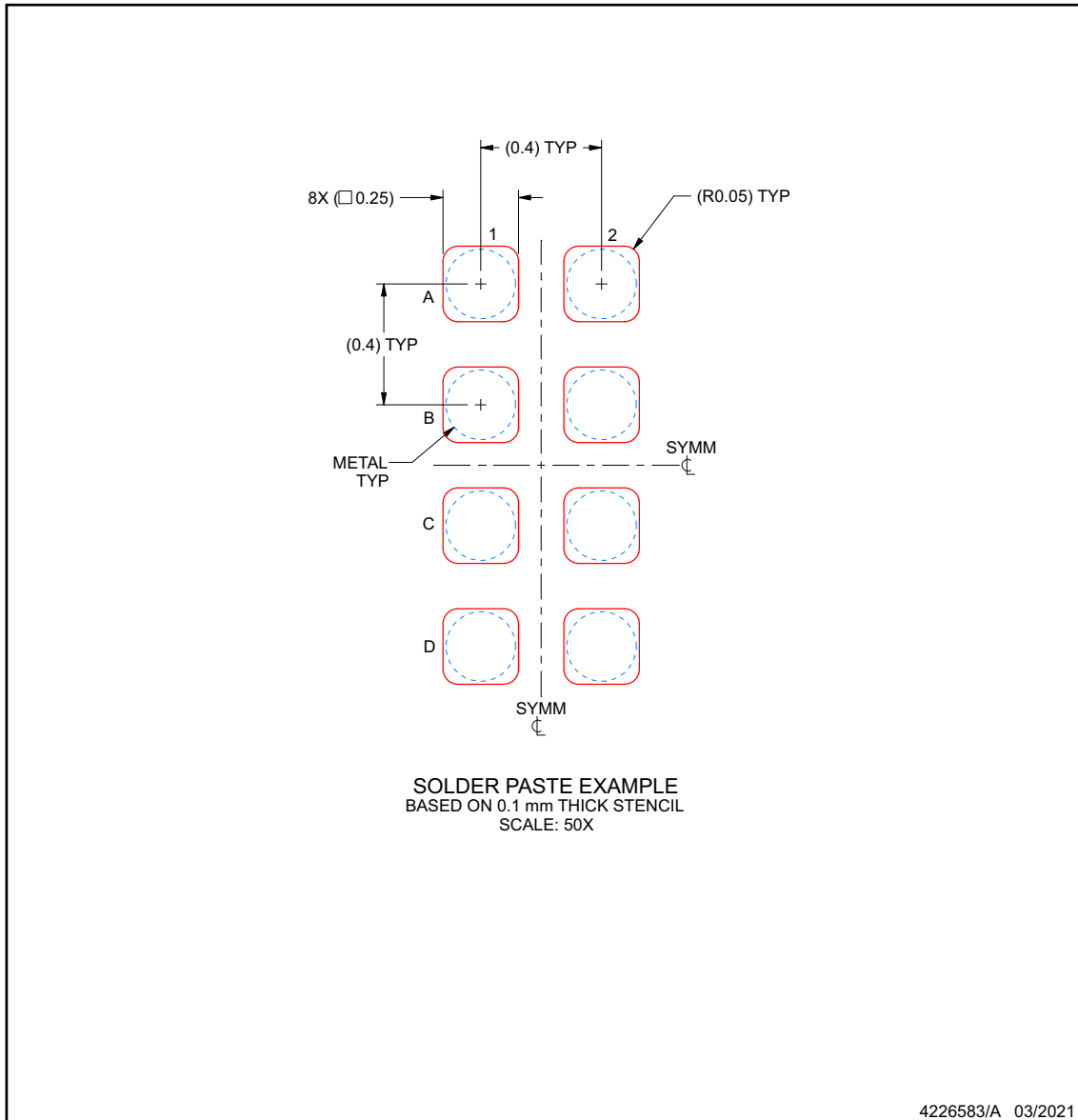
- 3. Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. See Texas Instruments Literature No. SNVA009 ([www.ti.com/lit/snva009](http://www.ti.com/lit/snva009)).

## EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

**YFP0008-C01**

**DSBGA - 0.531 mm max height**

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

**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="#">TPS62748YFPR</a>	Active	Production	DSBGA (YFP)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TPS748
TPS62748YFPR.B	Active	Production	DSBGA (YFP)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TPS748
<a href="#">TPS62748YFPT</a>	Active	Production	DSBGA (YFP)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TPS748
TPS62748YFPT.B	Active	Production	DSBGA (YFP)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TPS748

(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.

(5) **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.

(6) **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.

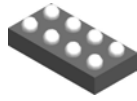
Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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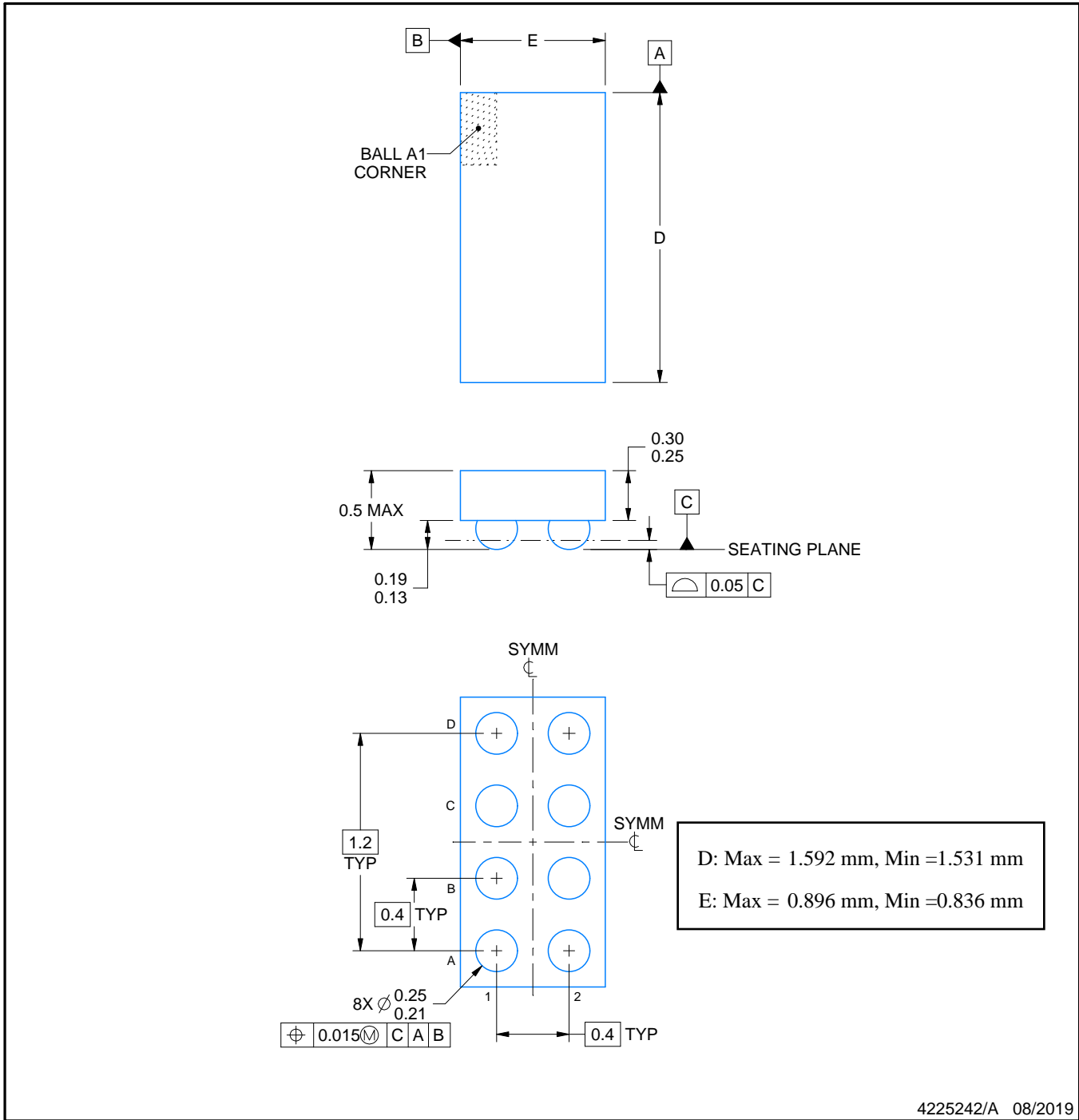
YFP0008



PACKAGE OUTLINE

DSBGA - 0.5 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



NOTES:

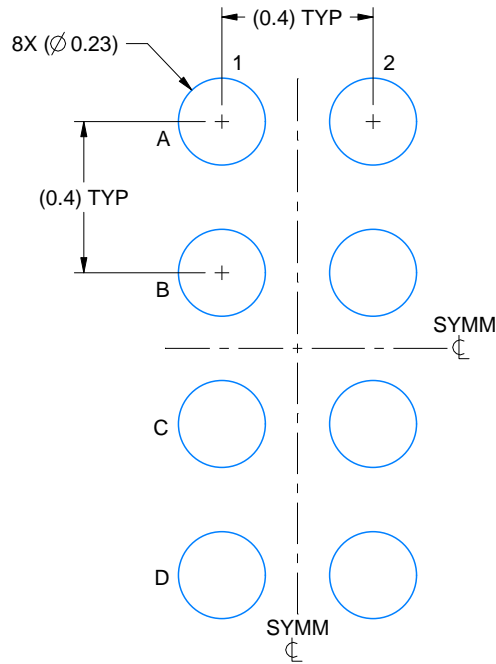
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

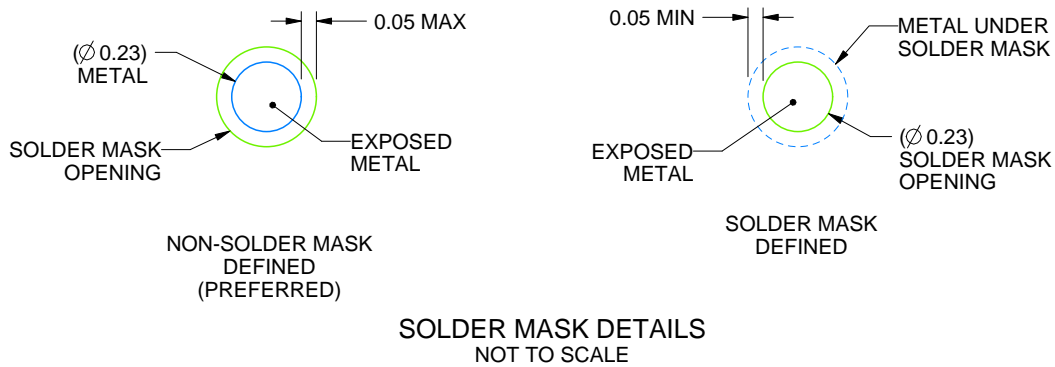
YFP0008

DSBGA - 0.5 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 50X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS  
NOT TO SCALE

4225242/A 08/2019

NOTES: (continued)

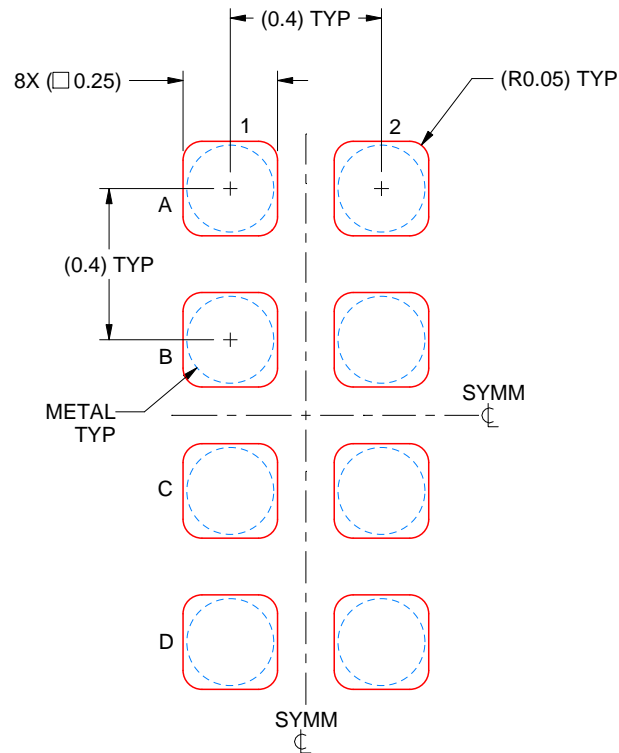
- Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. See Texas Instruments Literature No. SNVA009 ([www.ti.com/lit/snva009](http://www.ti.com/lit/snva009)).

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

YFP0008

DSBGA - 0.5 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE: 50X

4225242/A 08/2019

NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

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