

CURRENT-LIMITED POWER-DISTRIBUTION SWITCHES

FEATURES

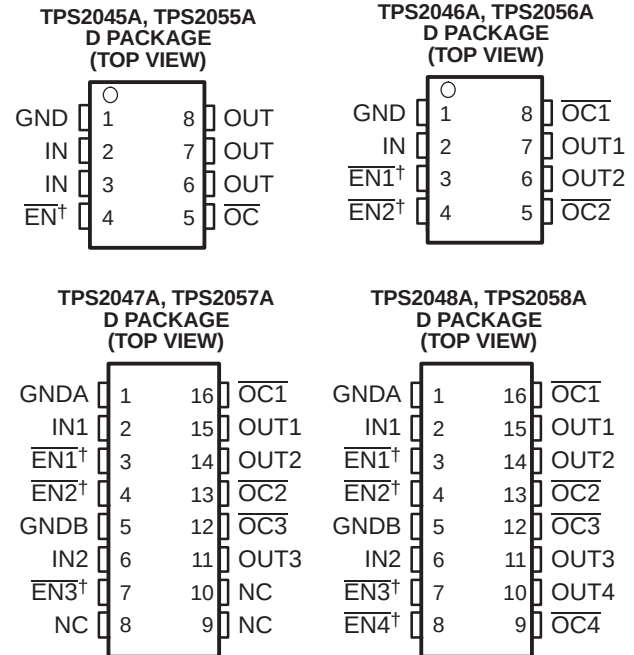
- 80-mΩ High-Side MOSFET Switch
- 250 mA Continuous Current Per Channel
- Independent Thermal and Short-Circuit Protection With Overcurrent Logic Output
- Operating Range: 2.7-V to 5.5-V
- CMOS- and TTL-Compatible Enable Inputs
- 2.5-ms Typical Rise Time
- Undervoltage Lockout
- 10 μ A Maximum Standby Supply Current for Single and Dual (20 μ A for Triple and Quad)
- Bidirectional Switch
- Ambient Temperature Range, 0°C to 85°C
- ESD Protection

DESCRIPTION

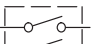
The TPS2045A through TPS2048A and TPS2055A through TPS2058A power-distribution switches are intended for applications where heavy capacitive loads and short circuits are likely to be encountered.

These devices incorporate 80-mΩ N-channel MOSFET high-side power switches for power-distribution systems that require multiple power switches in a single package. Each switch is controlled by an independent logic enable input. Gate drive is provided by an internal charge pump designed to control the power-switch rise times and fall times to minimize current surges during switching. The charge pump requires no external components and allows operation from supplies as low as 2.7 V.

When the output load exceeds the current-limit threshold or a short is present, these devices limit the output current to a safe level by switching into a constant-current mode, pulling the overcurrent ($\overline{OCx}$) logic output low. When continuous heavy overloads and short circuits increase the power dissipation in the switch, causing the junction temperature to rise, a thermal protection circuit shuts off the switch to prevent damage. Recovery from a thermal shutdown is automatic once the device has cooled sufficiently. Internal circuitry ensures the switch remains off until valid input voltage is present. These power-distribution switches are designed to current limit at 0.5 A.



† All enable inputs are active high for the TPS205xA series.
NC – No connect

GENERAL SWITCH CATALOG						
33 mΩ, Single	80 mΩ, Single	80 mΩ, Dual	80 mΩ, Dual	80 mΩ, Triple	80 mΩ, Quad	80 mΩ, Quad
 TPS201xA 0.2 A to 2 A TPS202x 0.2 A to 2 A TPS203x 0.2 A to 2 A	 TPS2014 600 mA TPS2015 1 A TPS2041B 500 mA TPS2051B 500 mA TPS2045A 250 mA TPS2049 100 mA TPS2055A 250 mA TPS2061 1 A TPS2065 1 A TPS2068 1.5 A TPS2069 1.5 A	 TPS2042B 500 mA TPS2052B 500 mA TPS2046B 250 mA TPS2056 250 mA TPS2062 1 A TPS2066 1 A TPS2060 1.5 A TPS2064 1.5 A	 TPS2080 500 mA TPS2081 500 mA TPS2082 500 mA TPS2090 250 mA TPS2091 250 mA TPS2092 250 mA	 TPS2043B 500 mA TPS2053B 500 mA TPS2047B 250 mA TPS2057A 250 mA TPS2063 1 A TPS2067 1 A	 TPS2044B 500 mA TPS2054B 500 mA TPS2048A 250 mA TPS2058 250 mA	 TPS2085 500 mA TPS2086 500 mA TPS2087 500 mA TPS2095 250 mA TPS2096 250 mA TPS2097 250 mA



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS⁽¹⁾

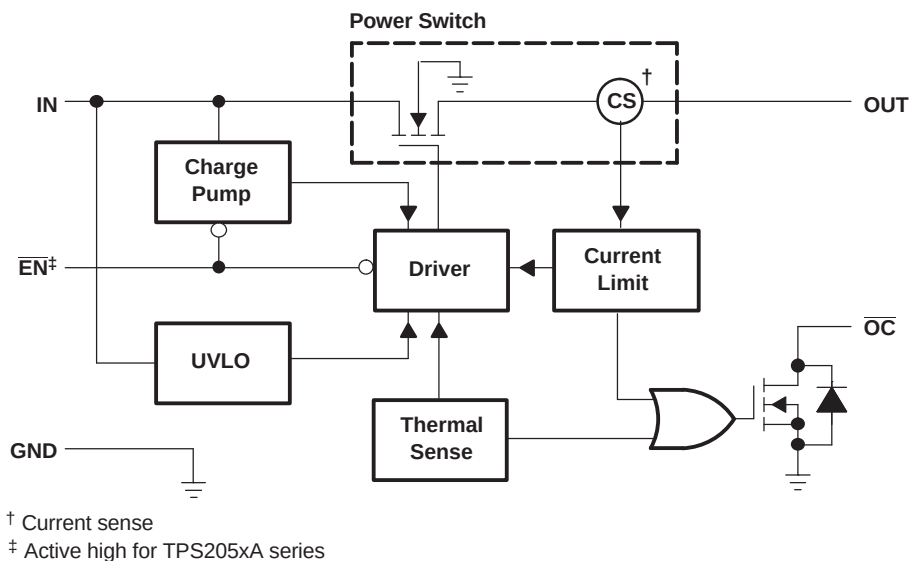
T _A	ENABLE	RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS LOAD CURRENT (A)	TYPICAL SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT LIMIT AT 25°C (A)	NUMBER OF SWITCHES	PACKAGED DEVICES
					SOIC (D) ⁽²⁾
0°C to 85°C	Active low	0.25	0.5	Single	TPS2045AD
	Active high				TPS2055AD
	Active low			Dual	TPS2046AD
	Active high				TPS2056AD
	Active low			Triple	TPS2047AD
	Active high				TPS2057AD
	Active low			Quad	TPS2048AD
	Active high				TPS2058AD

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

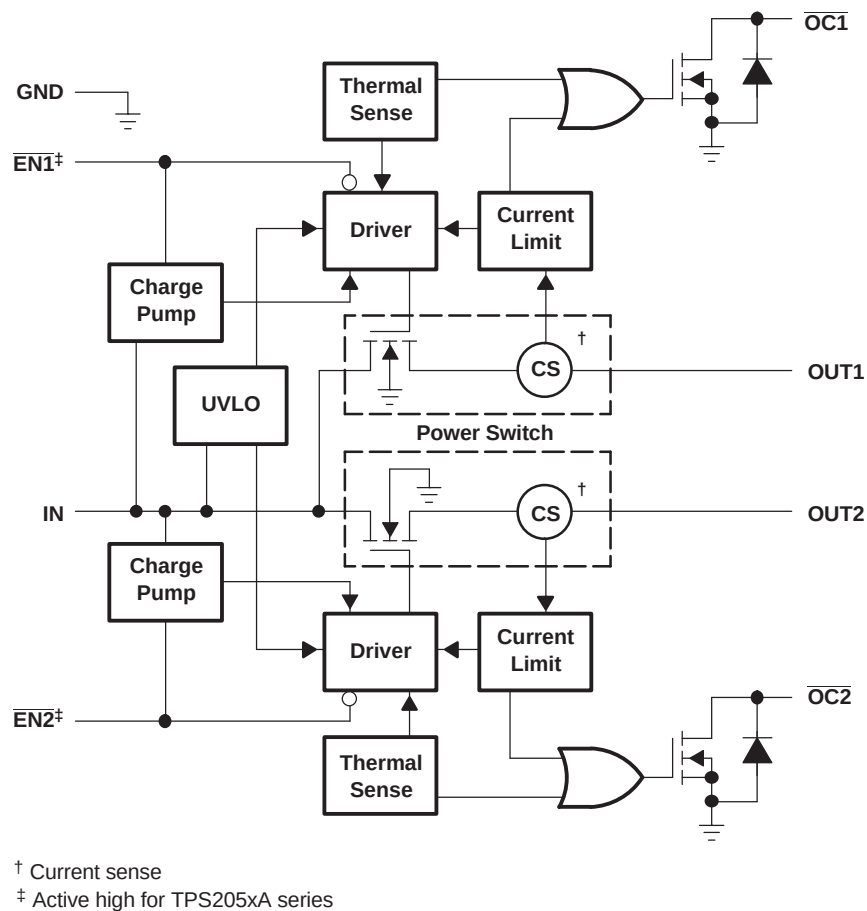
(2) The D package is available taped and reeled. Add an R suffix to device type (e.g., TPS2045ADR)

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

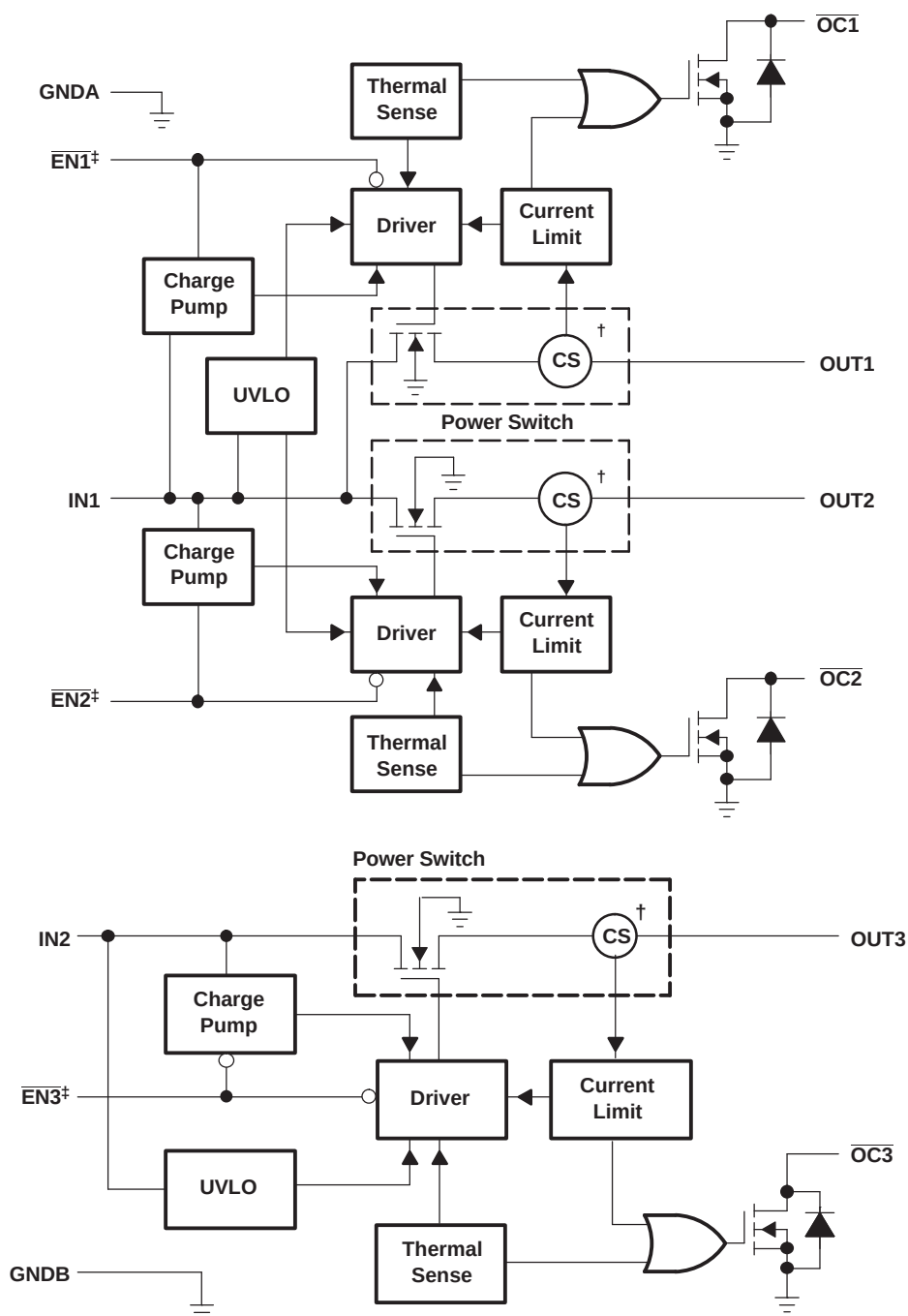
TPS2045A



TPS2046A



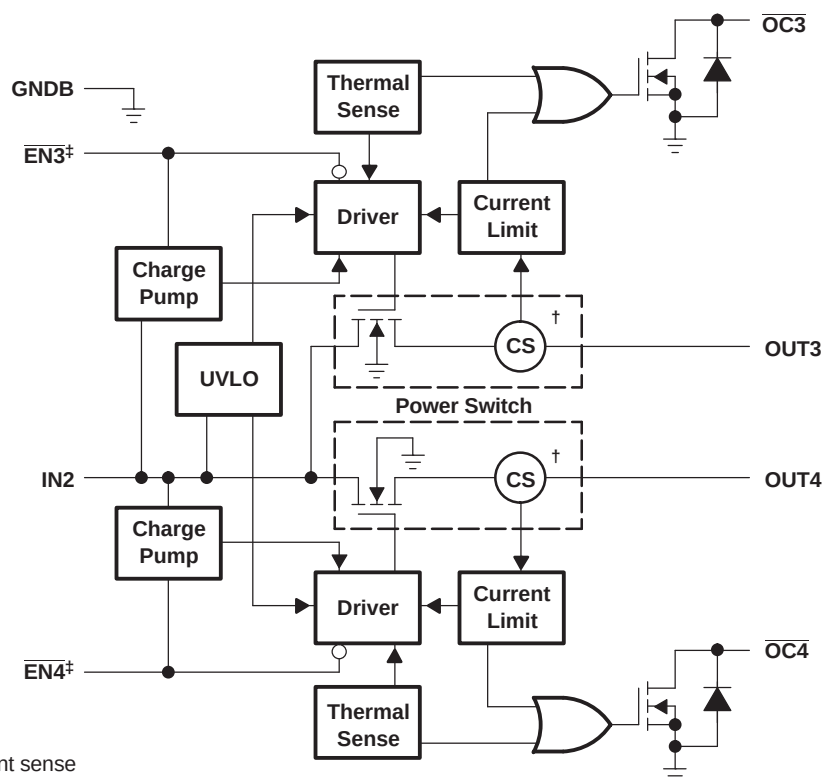
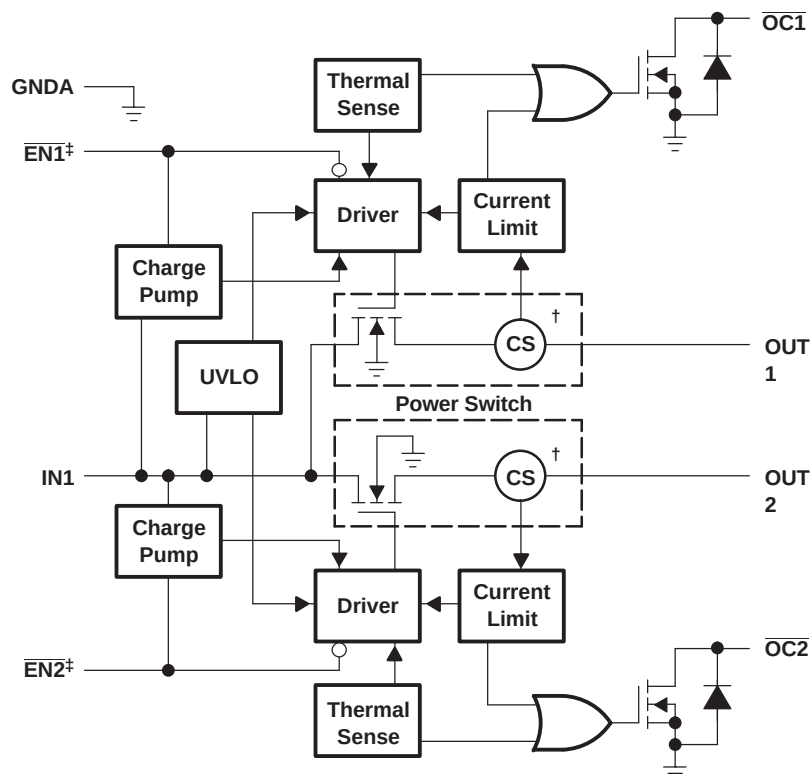
TPS2047A



† Current sense

‡ Active high for TPS205xA series

TPS2048A



† Current sense

‡ Active high for TPS205xA series

Terminal Functions

TPS2045A AND TPS2055A				
TERMINAL			I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.			
	TPS2045A	TPS2055A		
$\overline{\text{EN}}$	4	-	I	Enable input. Logic low turns on power switch.
EN	-	4	I	Enable input. Logic high turns on power switch.
GND	1	1	I	Ground
IN	2, 3	2, 3	I	Input voltage
$\overline{\text{OC}}$	5	5	O	Overcurrent. Open drain output active low
OUT	6, 7, 8	6, 7, 8	O	Power-switch output
TPS2046A AND TPS2056A				
TERMINAL			I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.			
	TPS2046A	TPS2056A		
$\overline{\text{EN1}}$	3	-	I	Enable input. Logic low turns on power switch, IN-OUT1.
$\overline{\text{EN2}}$	4	-	I	Enable input. Logic low turns on power switch, IN-OUT2.
EN1	-	3	I	Enable input. Logic high turns on power switch, IN-OUT1.
EN2	-	4	I	Enable input. Logic high turns on power switch, IN-OUT2.
GND	1	1	I	Ground
IN	2	2	I	Input voltage
$\overline{\text{OC1}}$	8	8	O	Overcurrent. Open drain output active low, for power switch, IN-OUT1
$\overline{\text{OC2}}$	5	5	O	Overcurrent. Open drain output active low, for power switch, IN-OUT2
OUT1	7	7	O	Power-switch output
OUT2	6	6	O	Power-switch output

Terminal Functions (continued)

TPS2047A AND TPS2057A				
TERMINAL			I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.			
	TPS2047A	TPS2057A		
$\overline{\text{EN1}}$	3	-	I	Enable input, logic low turns on power switch, IN1-OUT1.
$\overline{\text{EN2}}$	4	-	I	Enable input, logic low turns on power switch, IN1-OUT2.
$\overline{\text{EN3}}$	7	-	I	Enable input, logic low turns on power switch, IN2-OUT3.
EN1	-	3	I	Enable input, logic high turns on power switch, IN1-OUT1.
EN2	-	4	I	Enable input, logic high turns on power switch, IN1-OUT2.
EN3	-	7	I	Enable input, logic high turns on power switch, IN2-OUT3.
GNDA	1	1		Ground for IN1 switch and circuitry.
GNDB	5	5		Ground for IN2 switch and circuitry.
IN1	2	2	I	Input voltage
IN2	6	6	I	Input voltage
NC	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10		No connection
$\overline{\text{OC1}}$	16	16	O	Overcurrent, open drain output active low, IN1-OUT1
$\overline{\text{OC2}}$	13	13	O	Overcurrent, open drain output active low, IN1-OUT2
$\overline{\text{OC3}}$	12	12	O	Overcurrent, open drain output active low, IN2-OUT3
OUT1	15	15	O	Power-switch output, IN1-OUT1
OUT2	14	14	O	Power-switch output, IN1-OUT2
OUT3	11	11	O	Power-switch output, IN2-OUT3
TPS2048A AND TPS2058A				
TERMINAL			I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.			
	TPS2048A	TPS2058A		
$\overline{\text{EN1}}$	3	-	I	Enable input. logic low turns on power switch, IN1-OUT1.
$\overline{\text{EN2}}$	4	-	I	Enable input. Logic low turns on power switch, IN1-OUT2.
$\overline{\text{EN3}}$	7	-	I	Enable input. Logic low turns on power switch, IN2-OUT3.
$\overline{\text{EN4}}$	8	-	I	Enable input. Logic low turns on power switch, IN2-OUT4.
EN1	-	3	I	Enable input. Logic high turns on power switch, IN1-OUT1.
EN2	-	4	I	Enable input. Logic high turns on power switch, IN1-OUT2.
EN3	-	7	I	Enable input. Logic high turns on power switch, IN2-OUT3.
EN4	-	8	I	Enable input. Logic high turns on power switch, IN2-OUT4.
GNDA	1	1		Ground for IN1 switch and circuitry.
GNDB	5	5		Ground for IN2 switch and circuitry.
IN1	2	2	I	Input voltage
IN2	6	6	I	Input voltage
$\overline{\text{OC1}}$	16	16	O	Overcurrent. Open drain output active low, IN1-OUT1
$\overline{\text{OC2}}$	13	13	O	Overcurrent. Open drain output active low, IN1-OUT2
$\overline{\text{OC3}}$	12	12	O	Overcurrent. Open drain output active low, IN2-OUT3
$\overline{\text{OC4}}$	9	9	O	Overcurrent. Open drain output active low, IN2-OUT4
OUT1	15	15	O	Power-switch output, IN1-OUT1
OUT2	14	14	O	Power-switch output, IN1-OUT2
OUT3	11	11	O	Power-switch output, IN2-OUT3
OUT4	10	10	O	Power-switch output, IN2-OUT4

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

POWER SWITCH

The power switch is an N-channel MOSFET with a maximum on-state resistance of 135 m Ω ($V_{I(IN)} = 5$ V). Configured as a high-side switch, the power switch prevents current flow from OUT to IN and IN to OUT when disabled. The power switch supplies a minimum of 250 mA per switch.

CHARGE PUMP

An internal charge pump supplies power to the driver circuit and provides the necessary voltage to pull the gate of the MOSFET above the source. The charge pump operates from input voltages as low as 2.7 V and requires very little supply current.

DRIVER

The driver controls the gate voltage of the power switch. To limit large current surges and reduce the associated electromagnetic interference (EMI) produced, the driver incorporates circuitry that controls the rise times and fall times of the output voltage. The rise and fall times are typically in the 2-ms to 4-ms range.

ENABLE ($\overline{ENx}$, ENx)

The logic enable disables the power switch and the bias for the charge pump, driver, and other circuitry to reduce the supply current. The supply current is reduced to less than 10 μ A on the single and dual devices (20 μ A on the triple and quad devices) when a logic high is present on $\overline{ENx}$ (TPS204xA¹) or a logic low is present on ENx (TPS205xA¹). A logic zero input on $\overline{ENx}$ or a logic high on ENx restores bias to the drive and control circuits and turns the power on. The enable input is compatible with both TTL and CMOS logic levels.

OVERCURRENT ($\overline{OCx}$)

The $\overline{OCx}$ open-drain output is asserted (active low) when an overcurrent or over temperature condition is encountered. The output will remain asserted until the overcurrent or over temperature condition is removed.

CURRENT SENSE

A sense FET monitors the current supplied to the load. The sense FET measures current more efficiently than conventional resistance methods. When an overload or short circuit is encountered, the current-sense circuitry sends a control signal to the driver. The driver in turn reduces the gate voltage and drives the power FET into its saturation region, which switches the output into a constant-current mode and holds the current constant while varying the voltage on the load.

THERMAL SENSE

The TPS204xA and TPS205xA implement a dual-threshold thermal trip to allow fully independent operation of the power distribution switches. In an overcurrent or short-circuit condition the junction temperature rises. When the die temperature rises to approximately 140°C, the internal thermal sense circuitry checks to determine which power switch is in an overcurrent condition and turns off that switch, thus isolating the fault without interrupting operation of the adjacent power switch. Hysteresis is built into the thermal sense, and after the device has cooled approximately 20 degrees, the switch turns back on. The switch continues to cycle off and on until the fault is removed. The ($\overline{OCx}$) open-drain output is asserted (active low) when over temperature or overcurrent occurs.

UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT

A voltage sense circuit monitors the input voltage. When the input voltage is below approximately 2 V, a control signal turns off the power switch.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

		UNIT
$V_{I(IN)}$	Input voltage range ⁽²⁾	0.3 V to 6 V
$V_{O(OUT)}$	Output voltage range ⁽²⁾	–0.3 V to $V_{I(IN)} + 0.3$ V
$V_{I(ENX)}$ or $V_{I(EN)}$	Input voltage range	–0.3 V to 6 V
$I_{O(OUT)}$	Continuous output current	internally limited
	Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
T_J	Operating virtual junction temperature range	0°C to 125°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range	–65°C to 150°C
	Lead temperature soldering 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C
ESD	Electrostatic discharge protection	Human body model MIL-STD-883C
		Machine model
		2 kV
		0.2 kV

- (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 voltages are with respect to GND.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
D-8	725 mW	5.9 mW/°C	464 mW	377 mW
D-16	1123 mW	9 mW/°C	719 mW	584 mW

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{I(IN)}$	Input voltage	2.7	5.5	V
$V_{I(EN)}$ or $V_{I(EN)}$	Input voltage	0	5.5	V
$I_{O(OUT)}$	Continuous output current (per switch)	0	250	mA
T_J	Operating virtual junction temperature	0	125	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OVER RECOMMENDED OPERATING JUNCTION TEMPERATURE RANGE

$V_{I(IN)} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $I_O = \text{rated current}$, $V_{I(EN)} = V_{I(IN)}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS ⁽¹⁾	TPS204xA			TPS205xA			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$r_{DS(on)}$	Static drain-source on-state resistance, 5-V operation	$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O = 0.25\text{ A}$		80	100		80	100	mΩ
		$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O = 0.25\text{ A}$		90	120		90	120	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O = 0.25\text{ A}$		100	135		100	135	
	Static drain-source on-state resistance, 3.3-V operation	$V_{I(IN)} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O = 0.25\text{ A}$		90	125		90	125	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O = 0.25\text{ A}$		110	145		110	145	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O = 0.25\text{ A}$		120	160		120	160	
t_r	Rise time, output	$V_{I(IN)} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 20\Omega$		2.5			2.5		ms
		$V_{I(IN)} = 2.7\text{ V}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 20\Omega$		3			3		
t_f	Fall time, output	$V_{I(IN)} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 20\Omega$		4.4			4.4		ms
		$V_{I(IN)} = 2.7\text{ V}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 20\Omega$		2.5			2.5		

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

ENABLE INPUT $\overline{\text{ENx}}$ OR ENx

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TPS204xA			TPS205xA			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IH}	high-level input voltage	$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{I(IN)} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	2			2			V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	$4.5\text{ V} \leq V_{I(IN)} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			0.8			0.8	V
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{I(IN)} \leq 4.5\text{ V}$			0.4			0.4	
I_I	Input current	TPS204xA $V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$ or $V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(IN)}$	−0.5		0.5				μA
		TPS205xA $V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(IN)}$ or $V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$				−0.5		0.5	
t_{on}	Turnon time	$C_L = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 20\Omega$			20			20	ms
t_{off}	Turnoff time	$C_L = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 20\Omega$			40			40	

CURRENT LIMIT

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS ⁽¹⁾	TPS204xA			TPS205xA			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$, OUT connected to GND, Device enabled into short circuit	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	A

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

SUPPLY CURRENT (TPS2045A, TPS2055A)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			TPS2045A			TPS2055A			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Supply current, low-level output	No Load on OUT	$V_{I(EN)} = V_{I(IN)}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.025	1				μA
			$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			10				
		$V_{I(EN)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				0.025		1	
			$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$						10	
Supply current, high-level output	No Load on OUT	$V_{I(EN)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		85	110				μA
			$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		100					
		$V_{I(EN)} = V_{I(IN)}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				85		110	
			$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$				100			
Leakage current	OUT connected to ground	$V_{I(EN)} = V_{I(IN)}$	$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		100					μA
		$V_{I(EN)} = 0\text{ V}$	$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$				100			
Reverse leakage current	IN = High impedance	$V_{I(EN)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.3					μA
		$V_{I(EN)} = V_{I(IN)}$					0.3			

SUPPLY CURRENT (TPS2046A, TPS2056A)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			TPS2046A			TPS2056A			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Supply current, low-level output	No Load on OUT	$V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(IN)}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.025	1				μA
			$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			10				
		$V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				0.025		1	
			$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$						10	
Supply current, high-level output	No Load on OUT	$V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		85	110				μA
			$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		100					
		$V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(IN)}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				85		110	
			$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$				100			
Leakage current	OUT connected to ground	$V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(IN)}$	$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		100					μA
		$V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$	$40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$				100			
Reverse leakage current	IN = high impedance	$V_{I(EN)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.3					μA
		$V_{I(EN)} = V_{I(IN)}$					0.3			

SUPPLY CURRENT (TPS2047A, TPS2057A)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			TPS2047A			TPS2057A			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Supply current, low-level output	No load on OUTx	$V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(INx)}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.05	2				μA
			$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$			20				
		$V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$				0.05		2	
			$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$						20	
Supply current, high-level output	No load on OUTx	$V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		160	200				μA
			$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		200					
		$V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(INx)}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$				160		200	
			$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$				200			
Leakage current	OUTx connected to ground	$V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(INx)}$	$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		200					μA
		$V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$	$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$				200			
Reverse leakage current	IN = high impedance	$V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.3					μA
		$V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(IN)}$					0.3			

SUPPLY CURRENT (TPS2048A, TPS2058A)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			TPS2048A			TPS2058A			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Supply current, low-level output	No Load on OUTx	$V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(INx)}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.05	2				μA
			$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$			20				
		$V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$				0.05		2	
			$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$						20	
Supply current, high-level output	No Load on OUTx	$V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		170	220				μA
			$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		200					
		$V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(INx)}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$				170		220	
			$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$				200			
Leakage current	OUTx connected to ground	$V_{I(ENx)} = V_{I(INx)}$	$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		200					μA
		$V_{I(ENx)} = 0\text{ V}$	$40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$				200			
Reverse leakage current	IN = high impedance	$V_{I(EN)} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.3					μA
		$V_{I(EN)} = V_{I(IN)}$					0.3			

UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TPS204xA			TPS205xA			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Low-level input voltage			2	2.5		2	2.5	V
Hysteresis	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		100			100		mV

OVERCURRENT $\overline{\text{OC}}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TPS204xA			TPS205xA			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Sink current ⁽¹⁾	$V_O = 5\text{ V}$			10			10	mA
Output low voltage	$I_O = 5\text{ V}, V_{OL(OC)}$			0.5			0.5	V
Off-state current ⁽¹⁾	$V_O = 5\text{ V}, V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$			1			1	μA

(1) Specified by design, not production tested.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

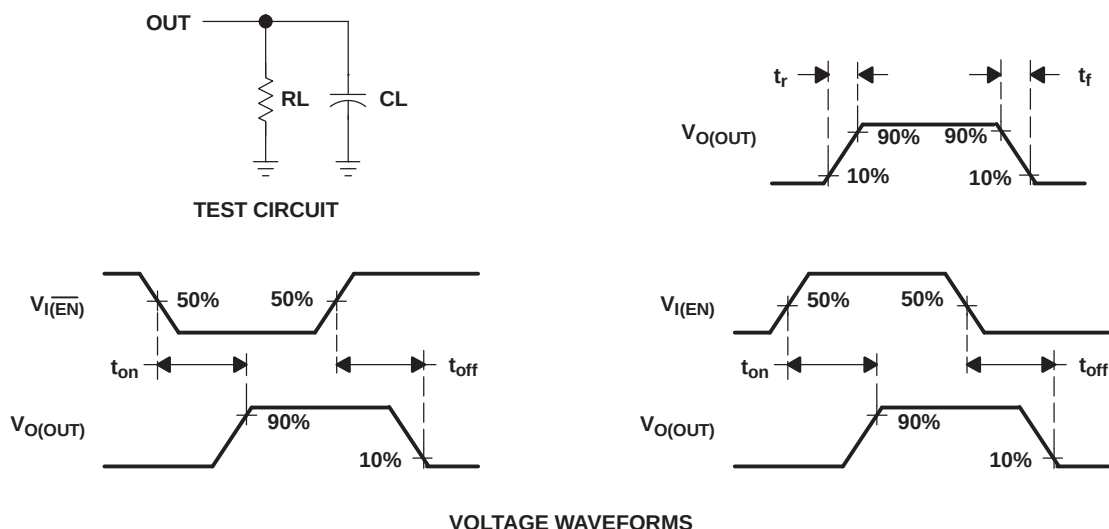


Figure 1. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

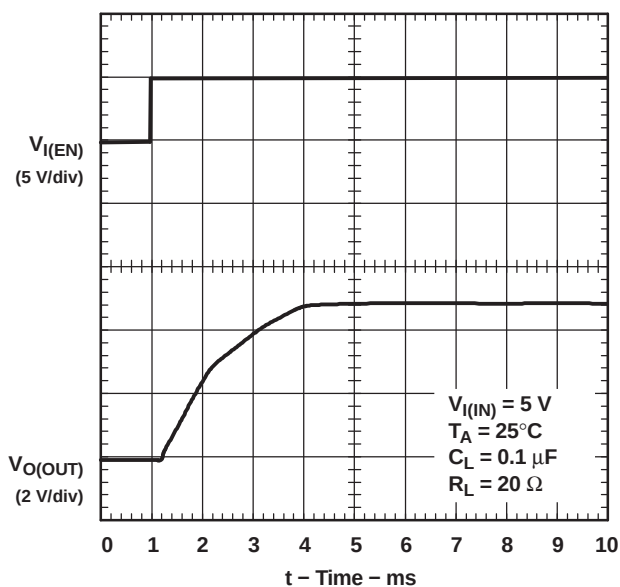


Figure 2. Turnon Delay and Rise Time
With 0.1- μF Load

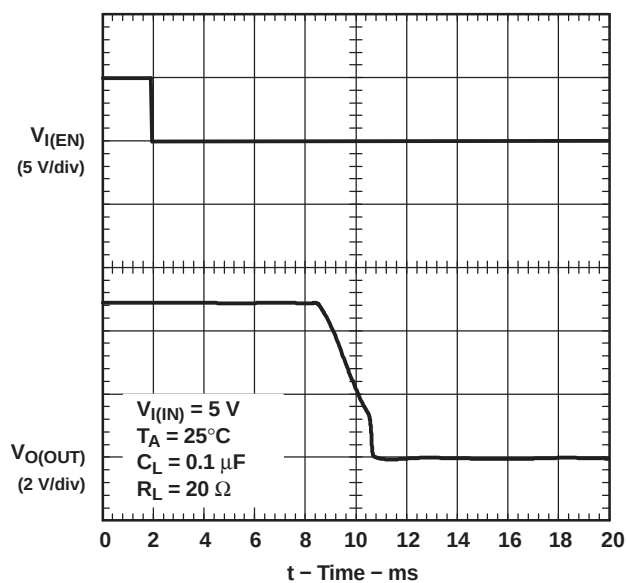


Figure 3. Turnoff Delay and Rise Time
With 0.1- μF Load

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

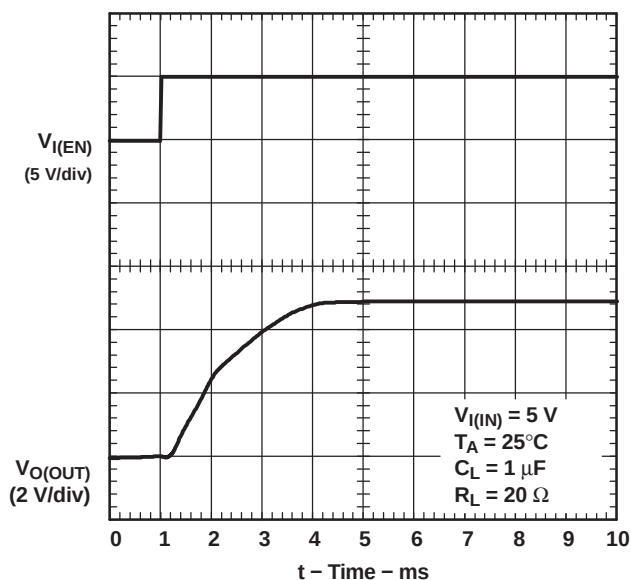


Figure 4. Turnon Delay and Rise Time
 With 1-μF Load

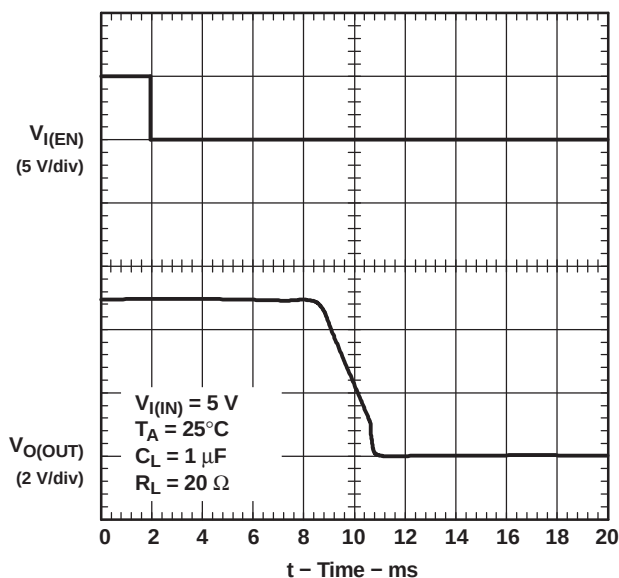


Figure 5. Turnoff Delay and Fall Time
 With 1-μF Load

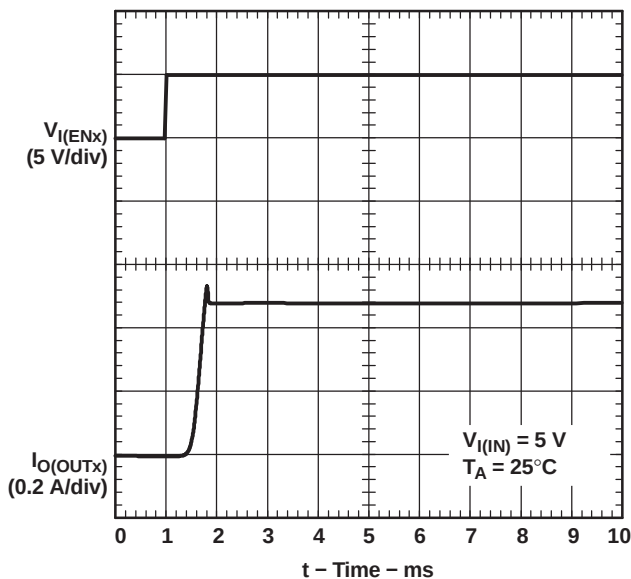


Figure 6. TPS2055A, Short-Circuit Current,
 Device Enabled Into Short

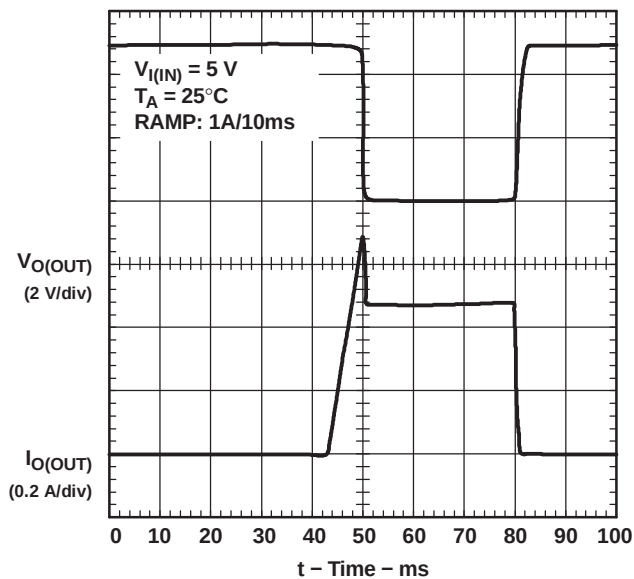


Figure 7. TPS2055A, Threshold Trip Current
 With Ramped Load on Enabled Device

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

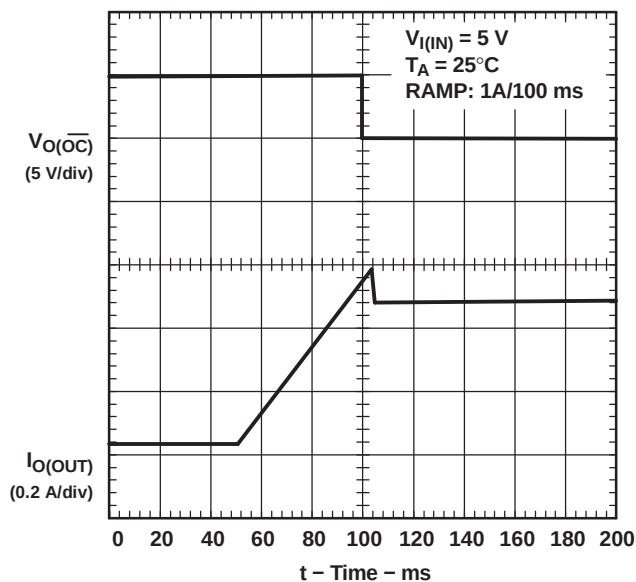


Figure 8. OC Response With Ramped Load on Enabled Device

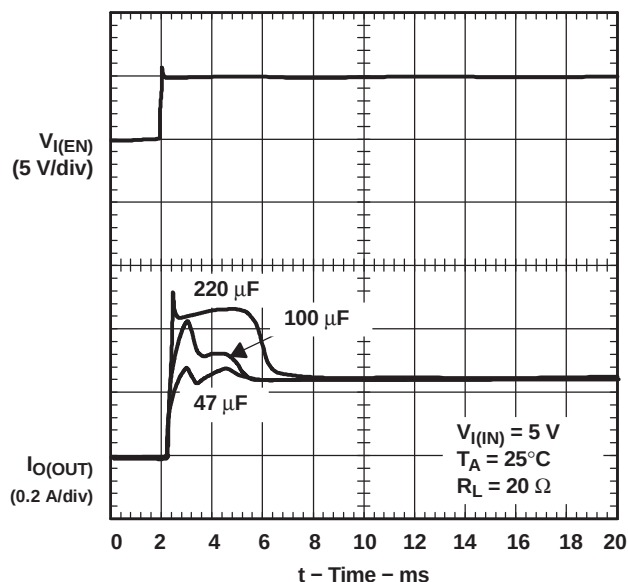


Figure 9. Inrush Current With 47- μF , 100- μF and 220- μF Load Capacitance

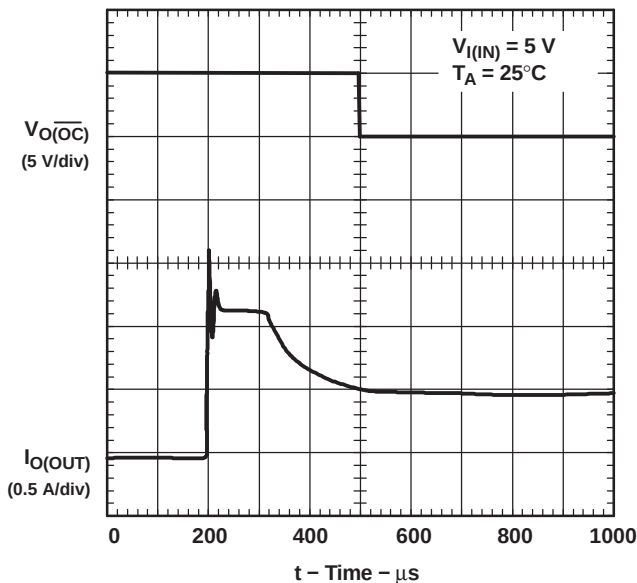


Figure 10. 4- Ω Load Connected to Enabled Device

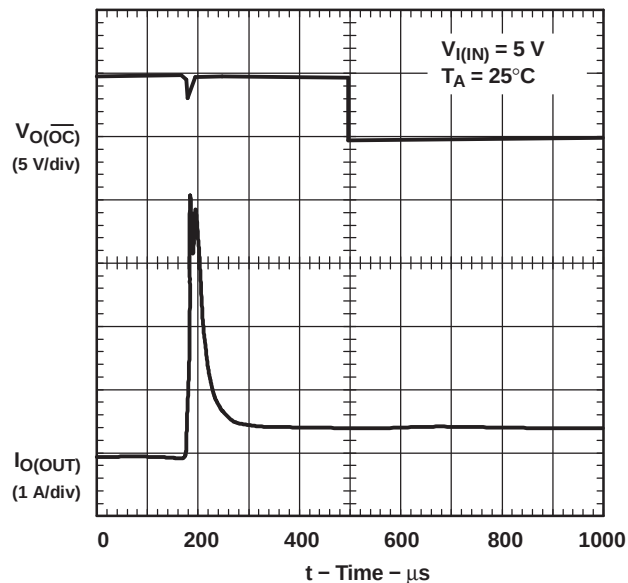
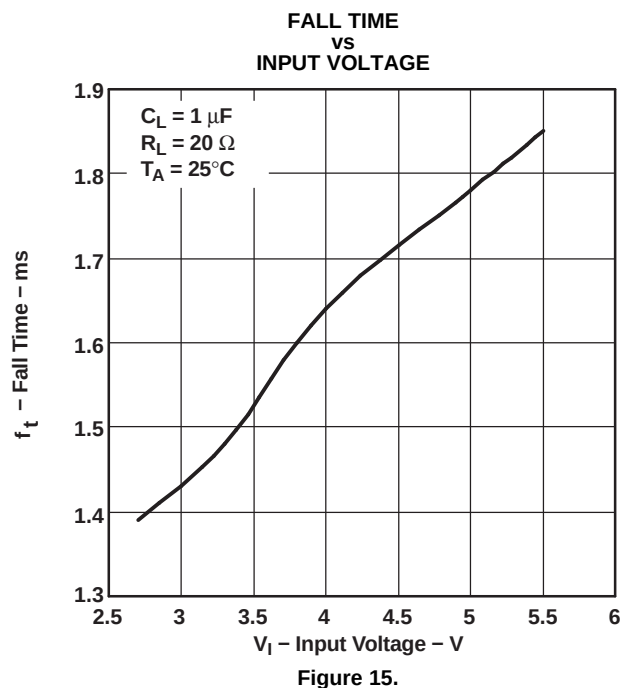
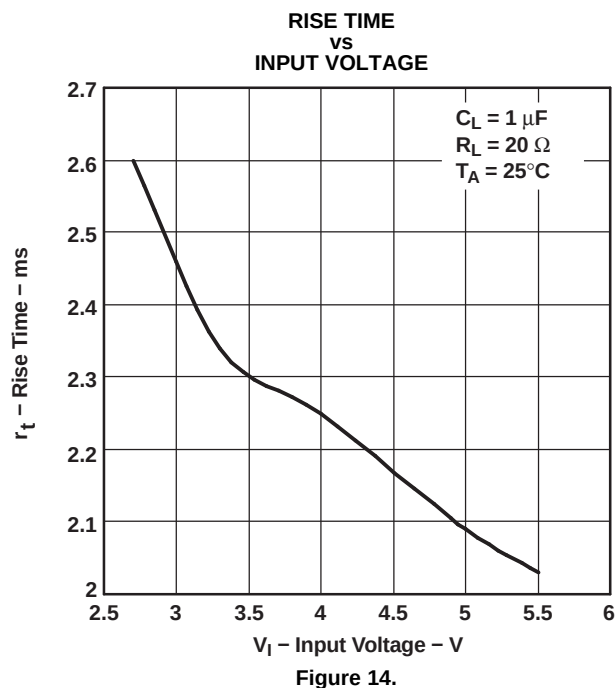
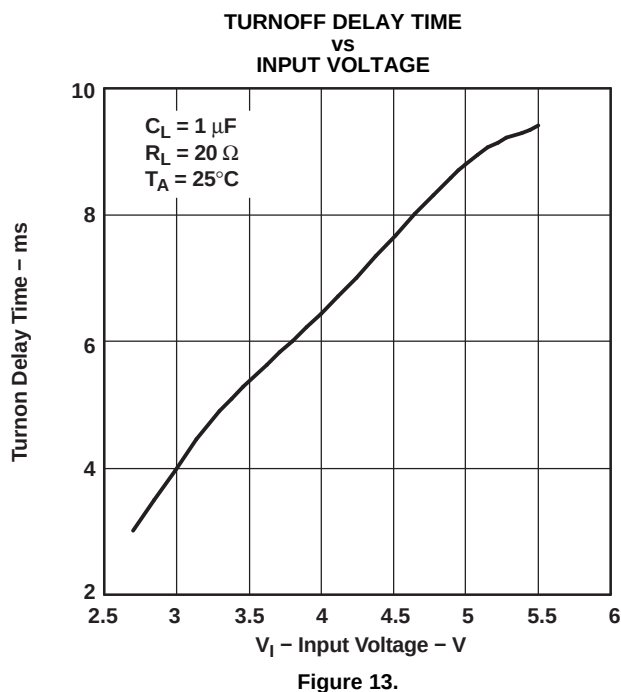
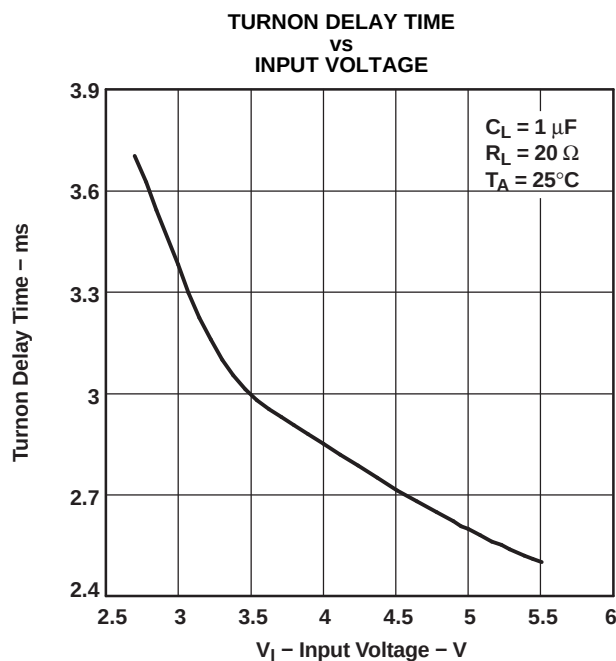


Figure 11. 1- Ω Load Connected to Enabled Device

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

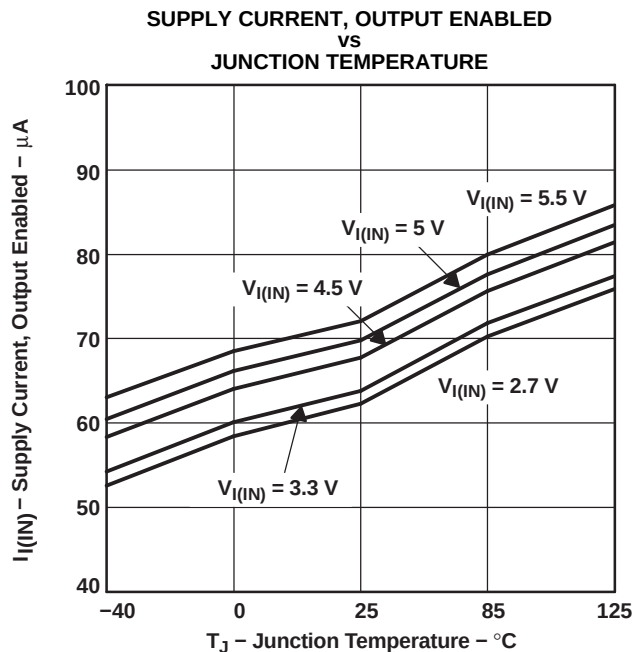


Figure 16.

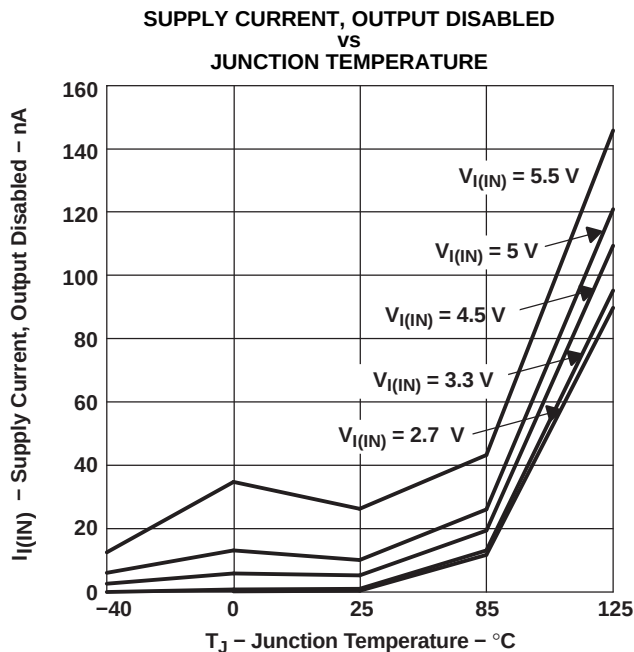


Figure 17.

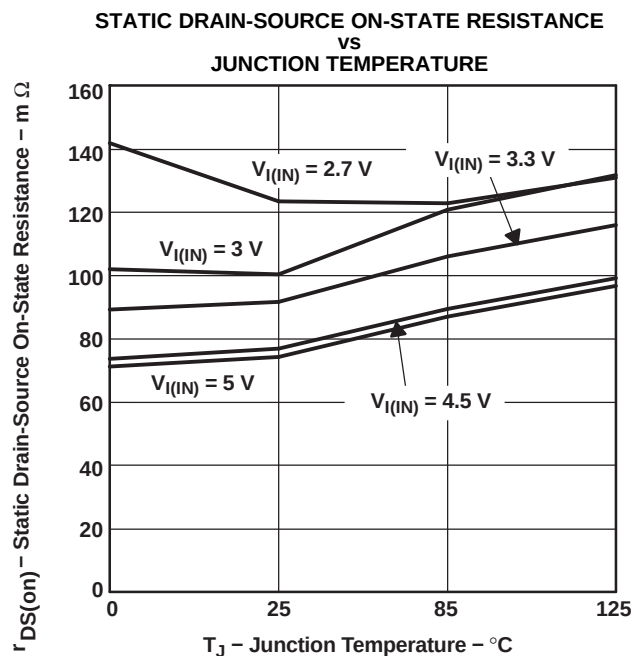


Figure 18.

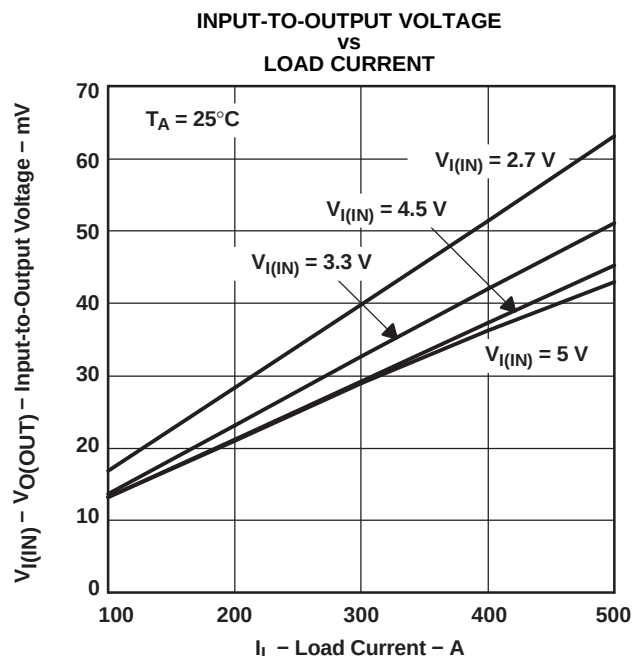


Figure 19.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

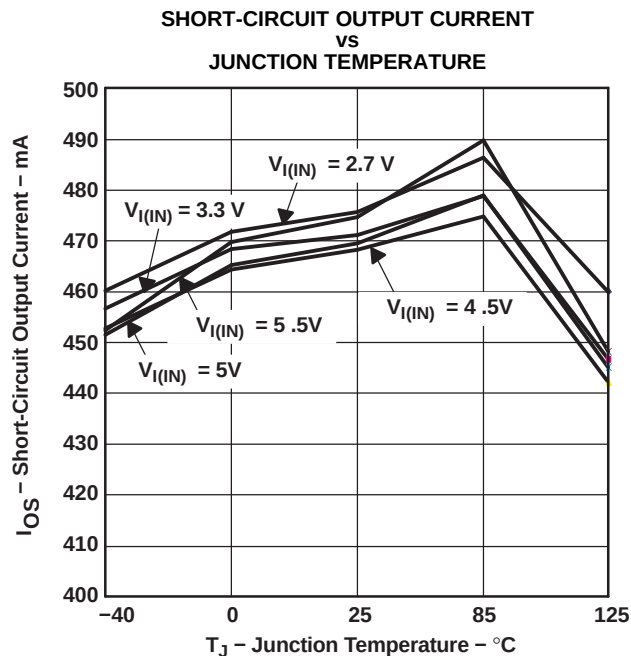


Figure 20.

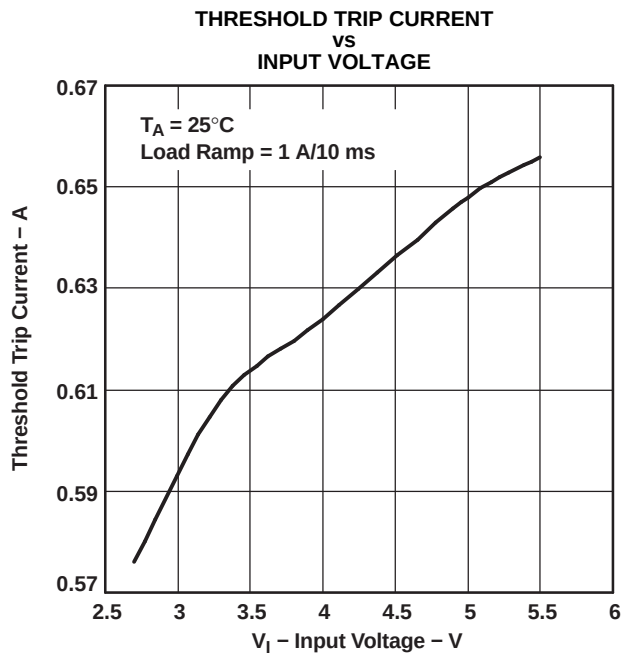


Figure 21.

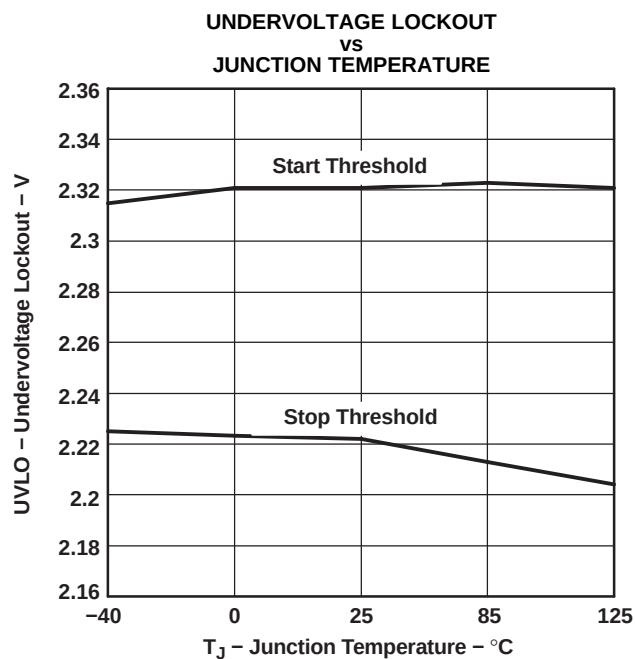


Figure 22.

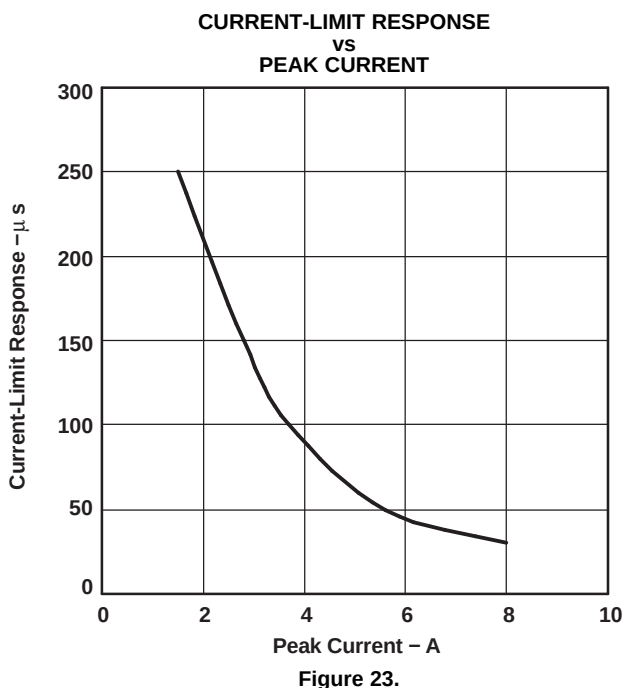


Figure 23.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

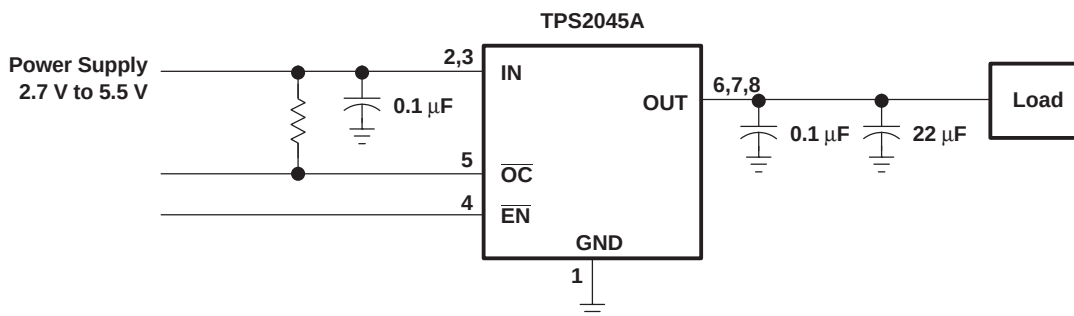


Figure 24. Typical Application (Example, TPS2045A)

POWER-SUPPLY CONSIDERATIONS

A 0.01- μ F to 0.1- μ F ceramic bypass capacitor between INx and GND, close to the device, is recommended. Placing a high-value electrolytic capacitor on the output pin(s) is recommended when the output load is heavy. This precaution reduces power-supply transients that may cause ringing on the input. Additionally, bypassing the output with a 0.01- μ F to 0.1- μ F ceramic capacitor improves the immunity of the device to short-circuit transients.

OVERCURRENT

A sense FET is employed to check for overcurrent conditions. Unlike current-sense resistors, sense FETs do not increase the series resistance of the current path. When an overcurrent condition is detected, the device maintains a constant output current and reduces the output voltage accordingly. Complete shutdown occurs only if the fault is present long enough to activate thermal limiting.

Three possible overload conditions can occur. In the first condition, the output has been shorted before the device is enabled or before $V_{I(IN)}$ has been applied (see Figure 6). The TPS204xA and TPS205xA sense the short and immediately switch into a constant-current output.

In the second condition, a short or an overload occurs while the device is enabled. At the instant the overload occurs, very high currents may flow for a short time before the current-limit circuit can react. After the current-limit circuit has tripped (reached the overcurrent trip threshold) the device switches into constant-current mode.

In the third condition, the load has been gradually increased beyond the recommended operating current. The current is permitted to rise until the current-limit threshold is reached or until the thermal limit of the device is exceeded (see Figure 7). The TPS204xA and TPS205xA are capable of delivering current up to the current-limit threshold without damaging the device. Once the threshold has been reached, the device switches into its constant-current mode.

OC RESPONSE

The $\overline{OC}$ open-drain output is asserted (active low) when an overcurrent or over temperature condition is encountered. The output will remain asserted until the overcurrent or over temperature condition is removed. Connecting a heavy capacitive load to an enabled device can cause momentary false overcurrent reporting from the inrush current flowing through the device, charging the downstream capacitor. The TPS204xA and TPS205xA family of devices are designed to reduce false overcurrent reporting. An internal overcurrent transient filter eliminates the need for external components to remove unwanted pulses. Using low-ESR electrolytic capacitors on the output lowers the inrush current flow through the device during hot-plug events by providing a low-impedance energy source, also reducing erroneous overcurrent reporting.

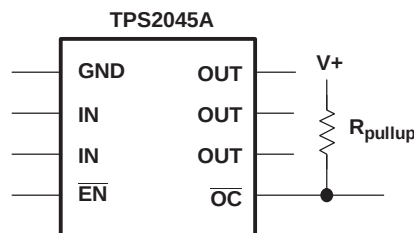


Figure 25. Typical Circuit for $\overline{OC}$ Pin (Example, TPS2045A)

POWER DISSIPATION AND JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

The low on-resistance on the n-channel MOSFET allows small surface-mount packages, such as SOIC, to pass large currents. The thermal resistance of these packages is high compared to those of power packages; it is good design practice to check power dissipation and junction temperature. 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 Figure 18. Using this value, the power dissipation per switch can be calculated by:

$$P_D = r_{DS(on)} \times I^2$$

Depending on which device is being used, multiply this number by the number of switches being used. This step will render the total power dissipation from the N-channel MOSFETs.

Finally, calculate the junction temperature:

$$T_J = P_D \times R_{\theta JA} + T_A$$

Where: T_A = Ambient temperature °C $R_{\theta JA}$ = Thermal resistance SOIC = 172°C/W (for 8 pin), 111°C/W (for 16 pin) P_D = Total power dissipation based on number of switches being used.

Compare the calculated junction temperature with the initial estimate. If they do not agree within a few degrees, repeat the calculation, using the calculated value as the new estimate. Two or three iterations are generally sufficient to get a reasonable answer.

THERMAL PROTECTION

Thermal protection prevents damage to the IC when heavy-overload or short-circuit faults are present for extended periods of time. The faults force the TPS204xA and TPS205xA into constant-current mode, which causes the voltage across the high-side switch to increase; under short-circuit conditions, the voltage across the switch is equal to the input voltage. The increased dissipation causes the junction temperature to rise to high levels. The protection circuit senses the junction temperature of the switch and shuts it off. Hysteresis is built into the thermal sense circuit, and after the device has cooled approximately 20 degrees, the switch turns back on. The switch continues to cycle in this manner until the load fault or input power is removed.

The TPS204xA and TPS205xA implement a dual thermal trip to allow fully independent operation of the power distribution switches. In an overcurrent or short-circuit condition the junction temperature will rise. Once the die temperature rises to approximately 140°C, the internal thermal sense circuitry checks which power switch is in an overcurrent condition and turns that power switch off, thus isolating the fault without interrupting operation of the adjacent power switch. Should the die temperature exceed the first thermal trip point of 140°C and reach 160°C, both switches turn off. The $\overline{OC}$ open-drain output is asserted (active low) when overtemperature or overcurrent occurs.

UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT (UVLO)

An undervoltage lockout ensures that the power switch is in the off state at power up. Whenever the input voltage falls below approximately 2 V, the power switch will be quickly turned off. This facilitates the design of hot-insertion systems where it is not possible to turn off the power switch before input power is removed. The UVLO will also keep the switch from being turned on until the power supply has reached at least 2 V, even if the switch is enabled. Upon reinsertion, the power switch will be turned on, with a controlled rise time to reduce EMI and voltage overshoots.

UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS (USB) APPLICATIONS

The universal serial bus (USB) interface is a 12-Mb/s, or 1.5-Mb/s, multiplexed serial bus designed for low-to-medium bandwidth PC peripherals (e.g., keyboards, printers, scanners, and mice). The four-wire USB interface is conceived for dynamic attach-detach (hot plug-unplug) of peripherals. Two lines are provided for differential data, and two lines are provided for 5-V power distribution.

USB data is a 3.3-V level signal, but power is distributed at 5 V to allow for voltage drops in cases where power is distributed through more than one hub across long cables. Each function must provide its own regulated 3.3 V from the 5-V input or its own internal power supply.

The USB specification defines the following five classes of devices, each differentiated by power-consumption requirements:

- Hosts/self-powered hubs (SPH)
- Bus-powered hubs (BPH)
- Low-power, bus-powered functions
- High-power, bus-powered functions
- Self-powered functions

Self-powered and bus-powered hubs distribute data and power to downstream functions. The TPS204xA and TPS205xA can provide power-distribution solutions for many of these classes of devices.

HOST/SELF-POWERED AND BUS-POWERED HUBS

Hosts and self-powered hubs have a local power supply that powers the embedded functions and the downstream ports. This power supply must provide from 5.25 V to 4.75 V to the board side of the downstream connection under full-load and no-load conditions. Hosts and SPHs are required to have current-limit protection and must report overcurrent conditions to the USB controller. Typical SPHs are desktop PCs, monitors, printers, and stand-alone hubs.

Bus-powered hubs obtain all power from upstream ports and often contain an embedded function. The hubs are required to power up with less than one unit load. The BPH usually has one embedded function, and power is always available to the controller of the hub. If the embedded function and hub require more than 100 mA on power up, the power to the embedded function may need to be kept off until enumeration is completed. This can be accomplished by removing power or by shutting off the clock to the embedded function. Power switching the embedded function is not necessary if the aggregate power draw for the function and controller is less than one unit load. The total current drawn by the bus-powered device is the sum of the current to the controller, the embedded function, and the downstream ports, and it is limited to 500 mA from an upstream port.

LOW-POWER BUS-POWERED FUNCTIONS AND HIGH-POWER BUS-POWERED FUNCTIONS

Both low-power and high-power bus-powered functions obtain all power from upstream ports; low-power functions always draw less than 100 mA (see Figure 26); high-power functions must draw less than 100 mA at power up and can draw up to 500 mA after enumeration. If the load of the function is more than the parallel combination of 44 Ω and 10 μF at power up, the device must implement inrush current limiting.

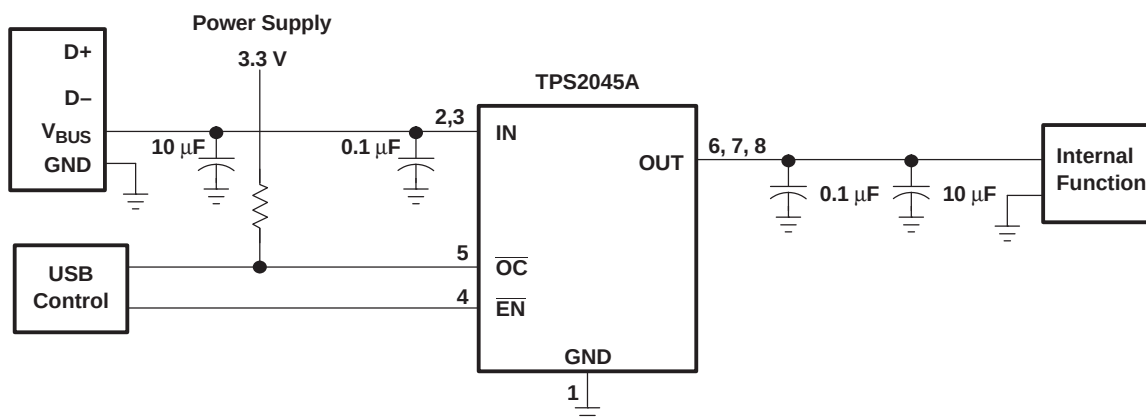


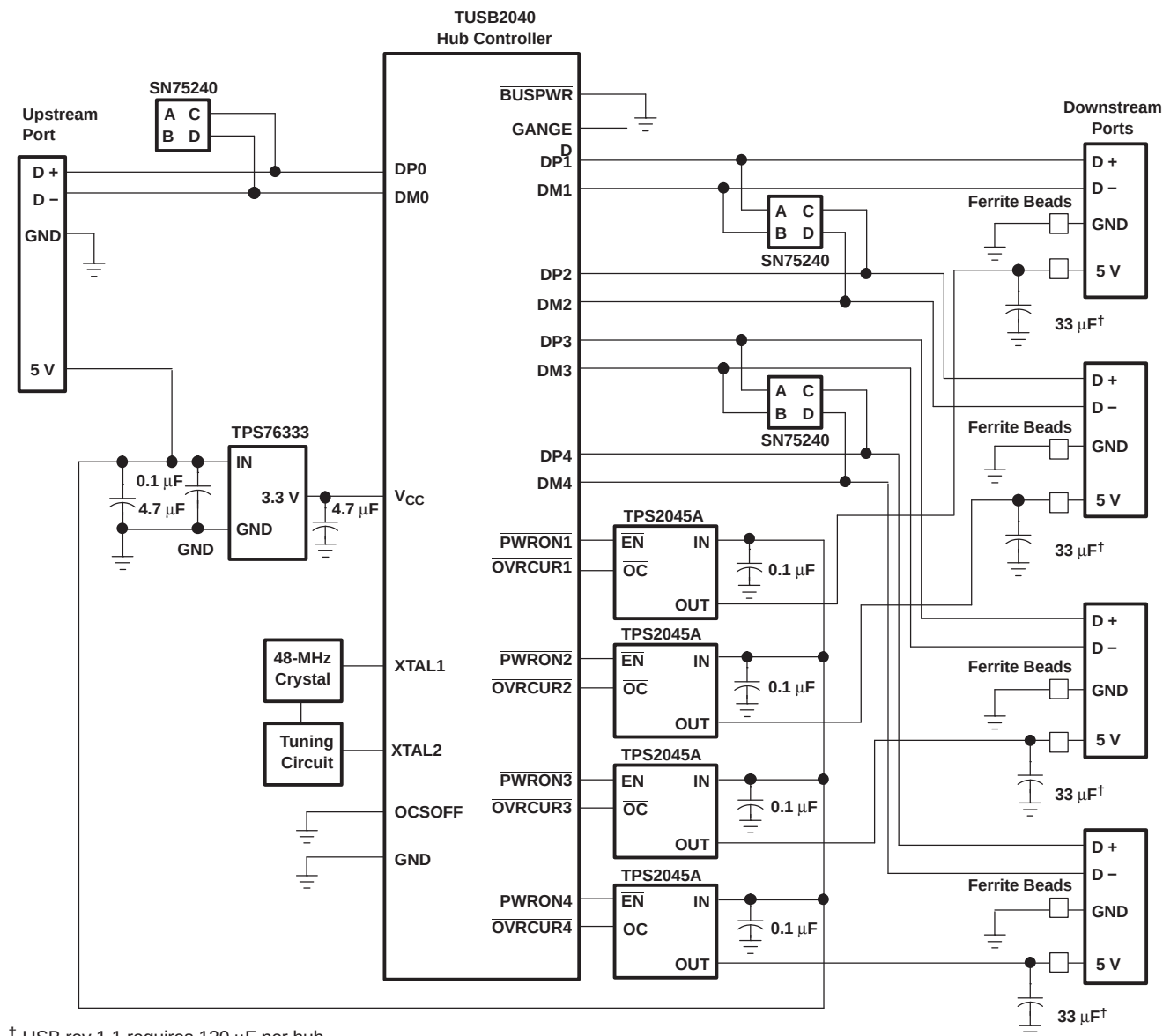
Figure 26. Low-Power Bus-Powered Function (Example, TPS2045A)

USB POWER-DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS

USB can be implemented in several ways, and, regardless of the type of USB device being developed, several power-distribution features must be implemented.

- Hosts/self-powered hubs must:
 - Current-limit downstream ports
 - Report overcurrent conditions on USB V_{BUS}
 - Enable/disable power to downstream ports
 - Power up at <100 mA
 - Limit inrush current ($<44\ \Omega$ and $10\ \mu\text{F}$)
 - Limit inrush currents
 - Power up at <100 mA
- Bus-powered hubs must:
 - Enable/disable power to downstream ports
 - Power up at <100 mA
 - Limit inrush current ($<44\ \Omega$ and $10\ \mu\text{F}$)
 - Limit inrush currents
 - Power up at <100 mA
- Functions must:
 - Limit inrush currents
 - Power up at <100 mA

The feature set of the TPS204xA and TPS205xA allows them to meet each of these requirements. The integrated current-limiting and overcurrent reporting is required by hosts and self-powered hubs. The logic-level enable and controlled rise times meet the need of both input and output ports on bus-power hubs, as well as the input ports for bus-power functions.



† USB rev 1.1 requires 120 µF per hub.

Figure 27. Bus-Powered Hub Implementation, TPS2045A

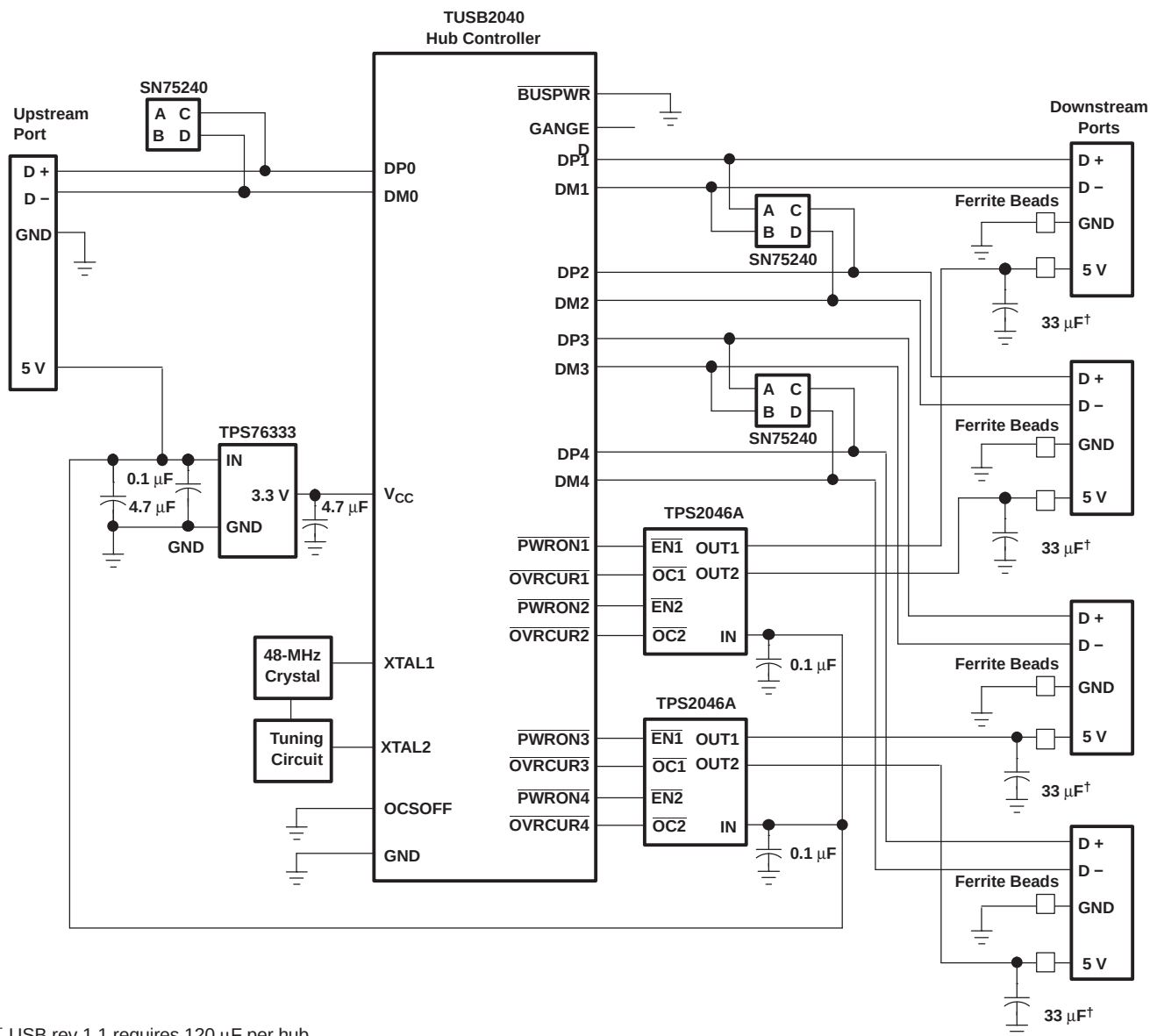


Figure 28. Bus-Powered Hub Implementation, TPS2046A



Figure 29. Bus-Powered Hub Implementation, TPS2047A

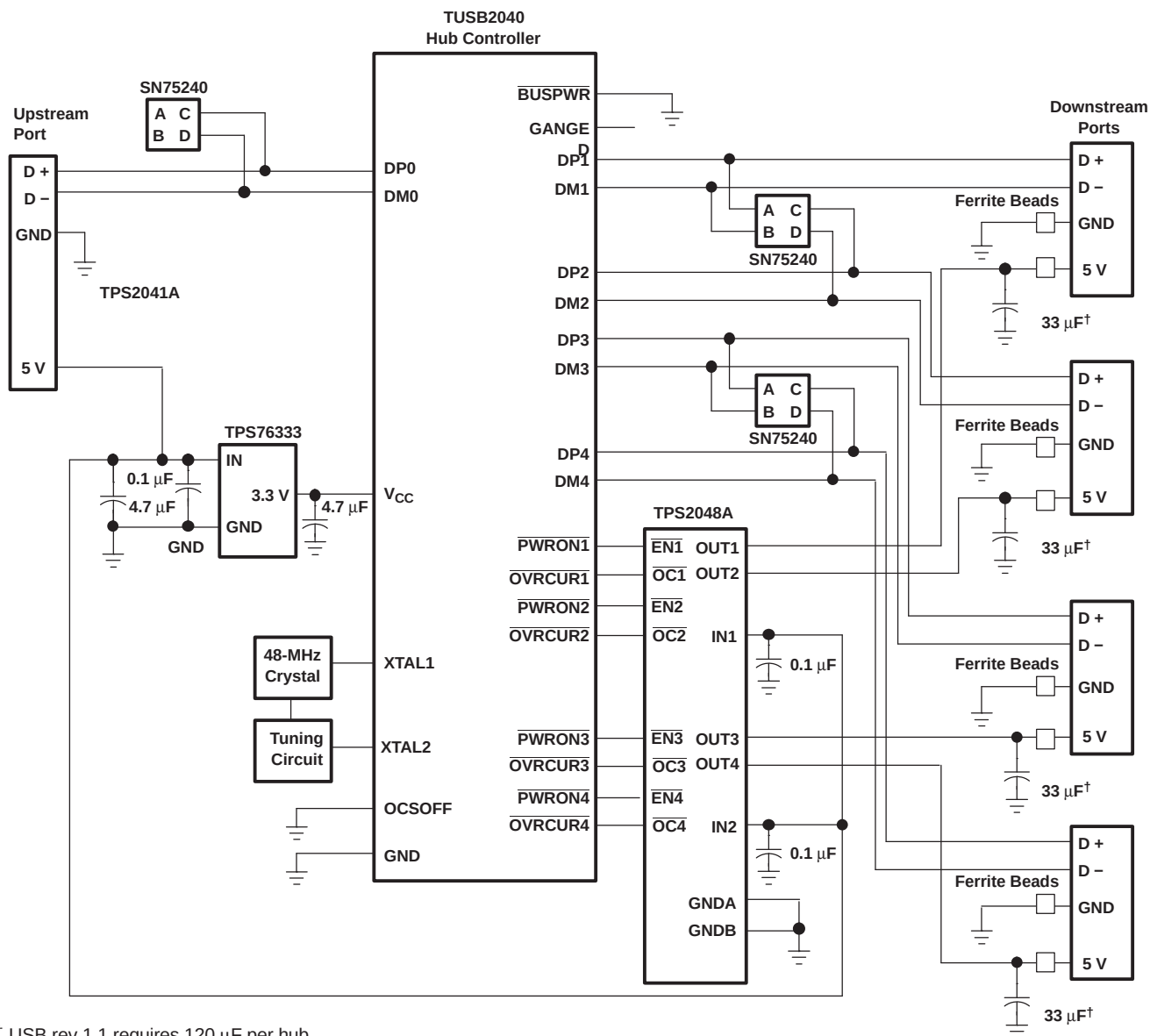


Figure 30. Bus-Powered Hub Implementation, TPS2048A

GENERIC HOT-PLUG APPLICATIONS (see Figure 31)

In many applications it may be necessary to remove modules or pc boards while the main unit is still operating. These are considered hot-plug applications. Such implementations require the control of current surges seen by the main power supply and the card being inserted. The most effective way to control these surges is to limit and slowly ramp the current and voltage being applied to the card, similar to the way in which a power supply normally turns on. Due to the controlled rise times and fall times of the TPS204xA and TPS205xA, these devices can be used to provide a softer start-up to devices being hot-plugged into a powered system. The UVLO feature of the TPS204xA and TPS205xA also ensures the switch will be off after the card has been removed, and the switch will be off during the next insertion. The UVLO feature insures a soft start with a controlled rise time for every insertion of the card or module.

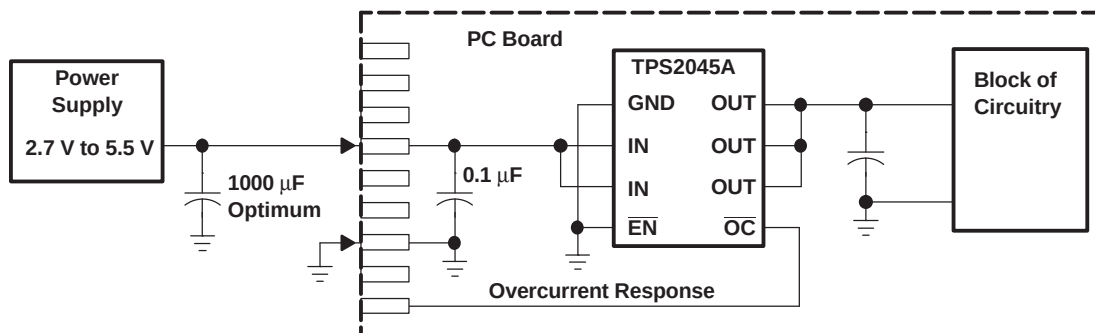


Figure 31. Typical Hot-Plug Implementation (Example, TPS2045A)

By placing the TPS204xA and TPS205xA between the V_{CC} input and the rest of the circuitry, the input power will reach these devices first after insertion. The typical rise time of the switch is approximately 2.5 ms, providing a slow voltage ramp at the output of the device. This implementation controls system surge currents and provides a hot-plugging mechanism for any device.

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)
TPS2045AD	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	75 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2045A
TPS2045AD.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	75 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2045A
TPS2045ADR	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2045A
TPS2045ADR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2045A
TPS2045ADRG4	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2045A
TPS2046AD	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	75 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2046A
TPS2046AD.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	75 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2046A
TPS2048AD	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2048A
TPS2048AD.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2048A
TPS2048AD.B	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	40 TUBE	-	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 125	
TPS2048ADR	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2048A
TPS2048ADR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2048A
TPS2048ADR.B	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	2500 LARGE T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 125	
TPS2055AD	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	75 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2055A
TPS2055AD.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	75 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2055A
TPS2055ADR	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2055A
TPS2055ADR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2055A
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TPS2056AD.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	75 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2056A
TPS2056ADG4	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	75 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2056A
TPS2056ADR	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2056A
TPS2056ADR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2056A
TPS2057AD	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2057A
TPS2057AD.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2057A
TPS2057AD.B	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	40 TUBE	-	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 125	
TPS2057ADR	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2057A
TPS2057ADR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2057A
TPS2057ADR.B	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	2500 LARGE T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 125	
TPS2058AD	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2058A

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)
TPS2058AD.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 125	2058A
TPS2058AD.B	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 16	40 TUBE	-	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 125	

- (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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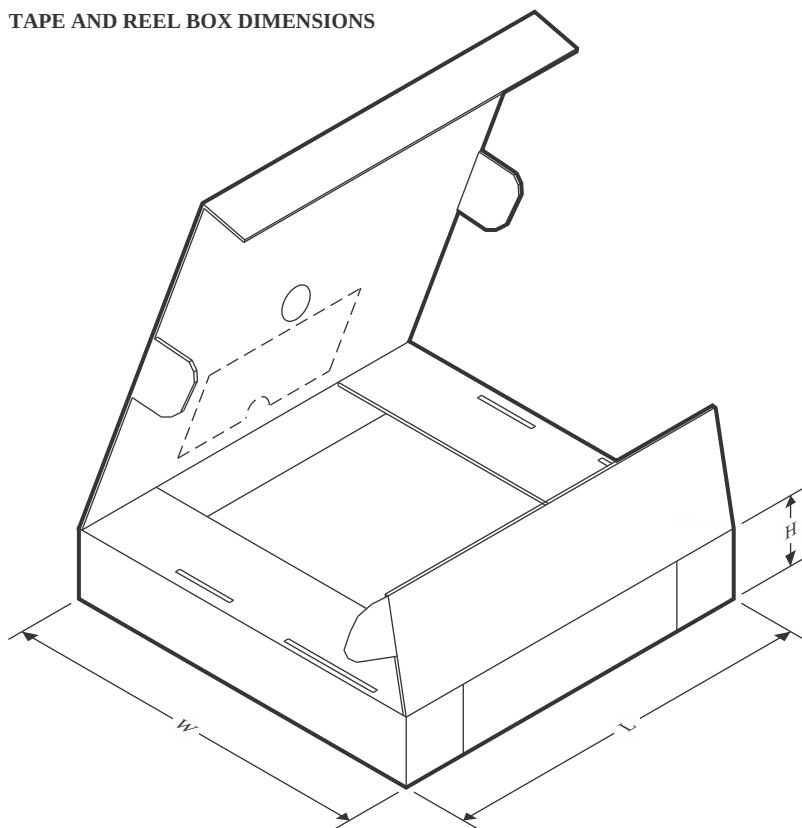
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*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
TPS2045ADR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS2048ADR	SOIC	D	16	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	10.3	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
TPS2055ADR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS2056ADR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS2057ADR	SOIC	D	16	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	10.3	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1

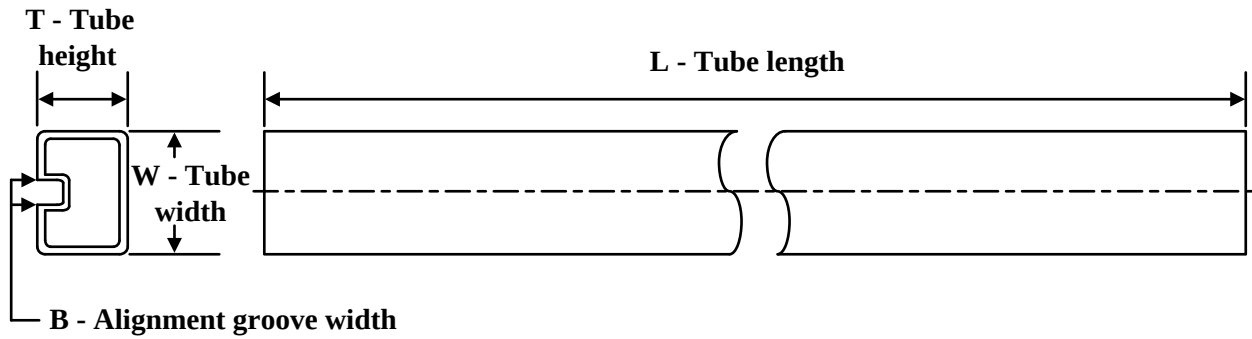
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS2045ADR	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TPS2048ADR	SOIC	D	16	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TPS2055ADR	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TPS2056ADR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
TPS2057ADR	SOIC	D	16	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0

TUBE

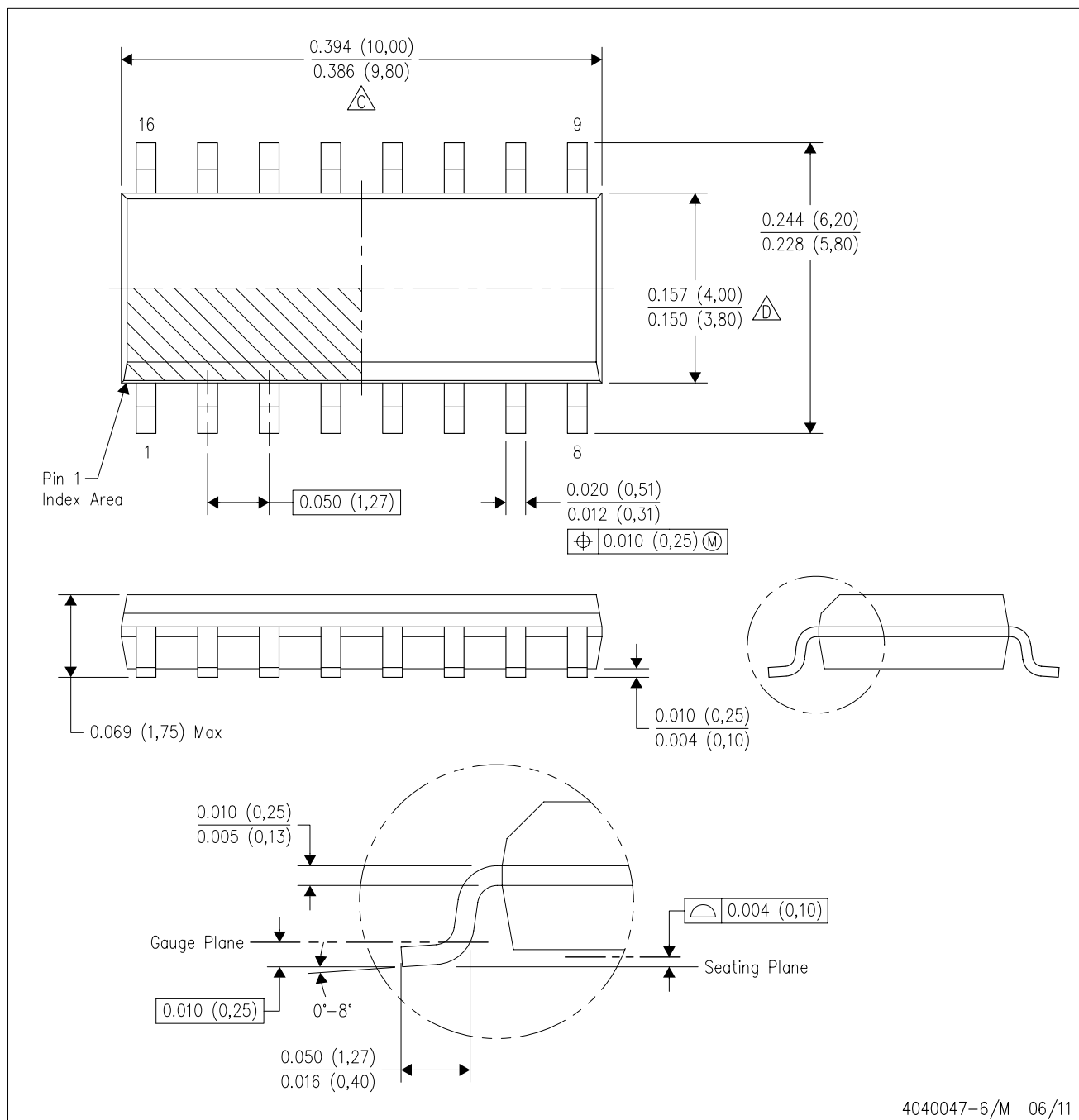


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (μm)	B (mm)
TPS2045AD	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2045AD.A	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2046AD	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2046AD.A	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2048AD	D	SOIC	16	40	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2048AD.A	D	SOIC	16	40	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2055AD	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2055AD.A	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2056AD	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2056AD.A	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2056ADG4	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2057AD	D	SOIC	16	40	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2057AD.A	D	SOIC	16	40	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2058AD	D	SOIC	16	40	507	8	3940	4.32
TPS2058AD.A	D	SOIC	16	40	507	8	3940	4.32

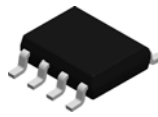
D (R-PDSO-G16)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AC.

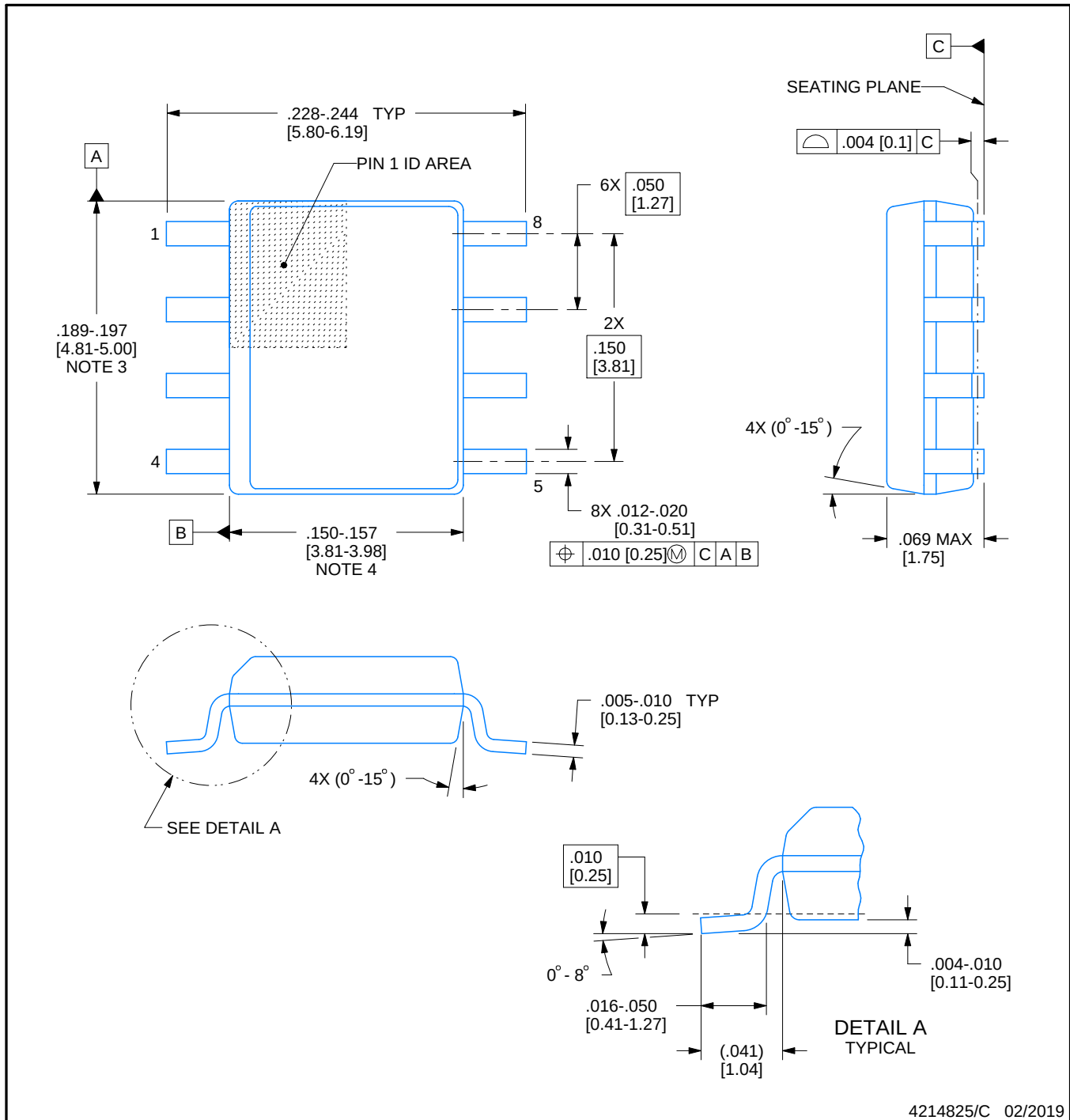


D0008A

PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



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NOTES:

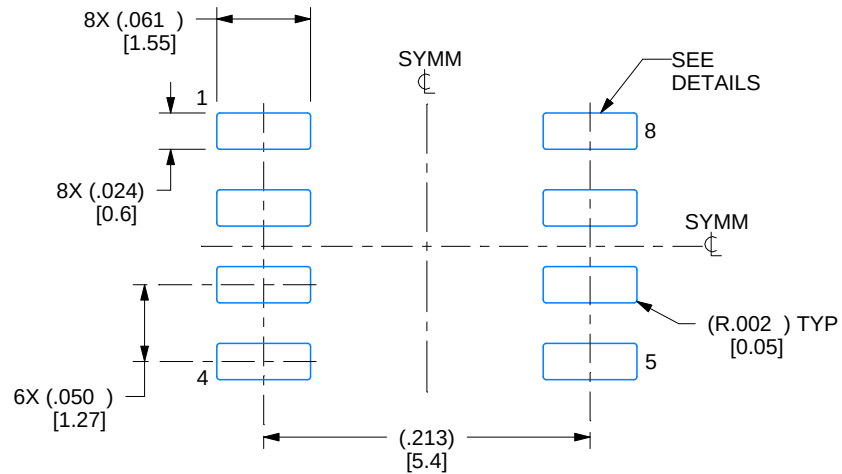
1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

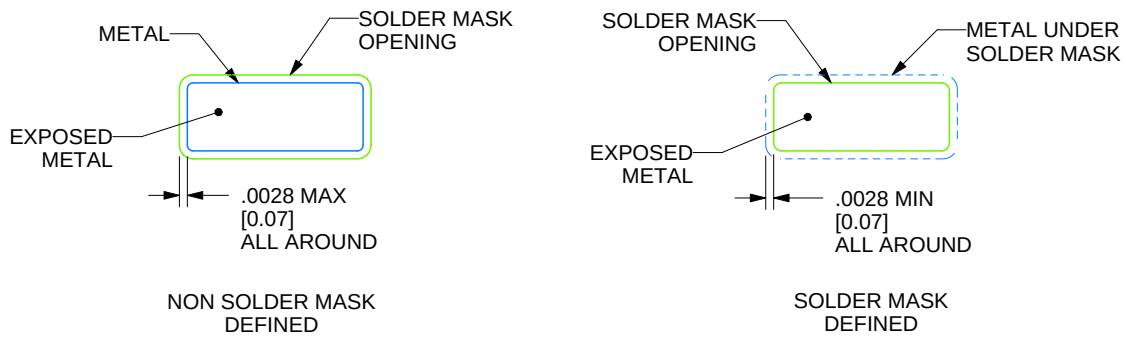
D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

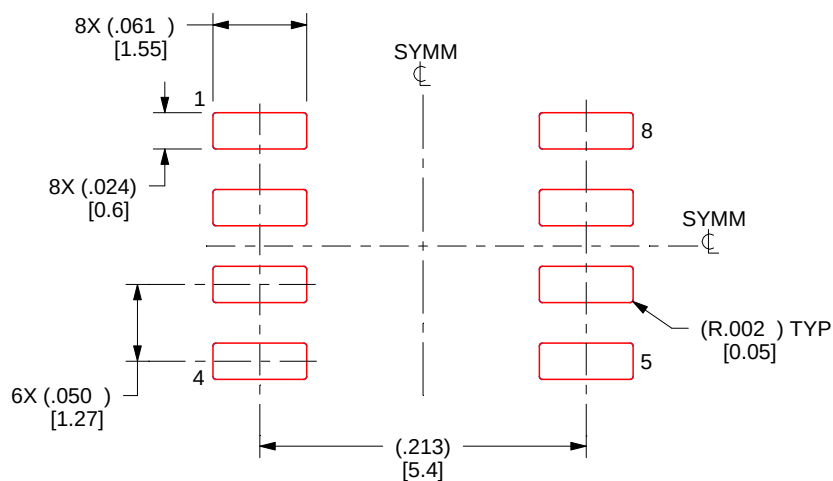
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

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NOTES: (continued)

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

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