



TPS61251 可変定電流、スヌーズ・モード対応、バッテリー・バックアップ 充電用昇圧コンバータ

1 特長

- 抵抗でプログラム可能な入力電流制限
 - 全温度範囲にわたって 500mA で $\pm 10\%$ の電流精度
 - 100mA から最大 1500mA までプログラム可能
- スヌーズ・モードで消費する静止電流はわずか 2 μ A (標準値)
- ファラッド範囲の大容量コンデンサを充電できるように設計
- 最大 92% の効率
- パワー・グッドにより、シャットダウン中でも出力電圧レベルが適切であることを表示
- V_{IN} 範囲: 2.3V~6V
- 最大 6.5V の可変出力電圧
- 100% デューティ・サイクル・モード ($V_{IN} > V_{OUT}$ の場合)
- 負荷切断および逆電流保護
- 短絡保護
- 動作周波数: 3.5MHz (標準値)
- 2 × 2mm の WSON-8 パッケージで供給
- WEBENCH® Power Designer により、TPS61251 を使用するカスタム設計を作成

2 アプリケーション

- ピーク電力負荷が大きく、電流が制限されるアプリケーション (SSD、PCMCIA Tx バースト、メモリ、GPRS/GSM Tx)
- リチウムイオン・アプリケーション
- バッテリー・バックアップ・アプリケーション
- オーディオ・アプリケーション
- RF-PA バッファ

3 概要

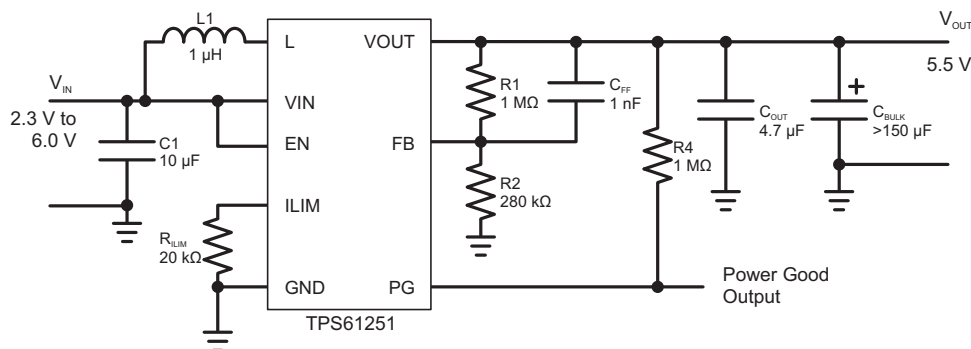
TPS61251 デバイスは、3 セルの NiCd または NiMH バッテリーや、1 セルのリチウムイオンまたはリチウムポリマー・バッテリーで動作する製品のための電源ソリューションです。入力電圧範囲が広いため、携帯電話、ソリッド・ステート・ドライブ (SSD)、ワイヤレス・モデムなどの携帯型アプリケーションの電力供給に理想的です。このコンバータは、バッテリー・バックアップ・アプリケーションに対応するため、ファラッド範囲の大容量コンデンサを充電できるように設計されています。コンデンサの充電中、TPS61251 デバイスは、 V_{OUT} がプログラムした値に達するまで定電流源として動作します。充電電流は外付け抵抗 R_{ILIM} でプログラムでき、その精度は 500mA の平均入力電流に対して $\pm 10\%$ です。

製品情報⁽¹⁾

型番	パッケージ	本体サイズ (公称)
TPS61251	WSON (8)	2.00mm×2.00mm

(1) 利用可能なすべてのパッケージについては、このデータシートの末尾にある注文情報を参照してください。

概略回路図



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4 改訂履歴

Revision B (July 2015) から Revision C に変更	Page
「特長」と「概要」に「その精度は 500mA の平均入力電流に対して $\pm 10\%$ です」を追加 - Webench へのリンクを追加 - 追加 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法	1 1 20
Revision A (May 2015) から Revision B に変更	Page
Deleted package suffix from device number in the Device Options table.	3
2010年9月発行のものから更新	Page
「ESD 定格」表、「機能説明」セクション、「デバイスの機能モード」セクション、「アプリケーションと実装」セクション、「電源に関する推奨事項」セクション、「レイアウト」セクション、「デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート」セクション、「メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報」セクション 追加	1

5 概要(続き)

TPS61251 デバイスをリザーバ・コンデンサと組み合わせて使用すると、電源回路 (PC スロット、USB) の能力を超える大電流パルスコンバータが供給しながら、スロットの電力をその能力内に安全に維持できます。軽負荷時には、本デバイスは拡張パワー・セーブ・モード (スヌーズ・モード) に自動的に移行します。このモードでは、バッテリー消費電流はわずか $2\mu\text{A}$ であるにもかかわらず、コンバータは必要な出力電圧を維持できます。これにより、最小限の静止電流で最大の効率が得られます。

TPS61251 デバイスは小さなインダクタと入力コンデンサを使用できるため、ソリューションを小型化できます。シャットダウン中、負荷はバッテリーから完全に切り離され、バッテリーも、充電されたバルク・コンデンサも放電されません。TPS61251 デバイスは、 $2 \times 2\text{mm}$ (DSG) の 8 ピン QFN パッケージで供給されます。

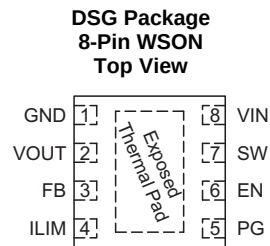
6 Device Options

OUTPUT VOLTAGE ⁽¹⁾	PART NUMBER ⁽²⁾
Adjustable	TPS61251

(1) Contact TI for other fixed output voltage options

(2) For detailed ordering information check the [メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報](#) section at the end of this data sheet.

7 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
EN	6	I	Enable input (1 enabled, 0 disabled)
FB	3	I	Voltage feedback pin
GND	1		Ground
ILIM	4	I	Adjustable average input current limit. Can be connected to V_{IN} for maximum current limit or to GND for minimum current limit.
PG	5	O	Output power good (1 good, 0 failure; open drain)
SW	7	I	Connection for Inductor
VIN	8	I	Supply voltage for power stage
VOUT	2	O	Boost converter output
Exposed Thermal Pad			Must be soldered to achieve appropriate power dissipation and for mechanical reasons. Must be connected to GND.

8 Specifications

8.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage ⁽²⁾	VIN, VOUT, SW, EN, PG, FB, ILIM	−0.3	7	V
Temperature	Operating junction, T _J	−40	150	°C
	Storage, T _{stg}	−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 voltages are with respect to network ground terminal.

8.2 ESD Ratings

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

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

8.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage at VIN	2.3		6	V
Output voltage at VOUT	3		6.5	V
Programable input current limit set by R _{ILIM}	100		1500	mA
Operating free air temperature, T _A	−40		85	°C
Operating junction temperature, T _J	−40		125	°C

8.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TPS61251	UNIT
		DSG (WSON)	
		8 PINS	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	80.2	°C/W
R _{θJCTop}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	93.5	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	54.2	°C/W
ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.9	°C/W
ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	59.3	°C/W
R _{θJCbott}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	20	°C/W

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

8.5 Electrical Characteristics

Over recommended free air temperature range, typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Unless otherwise noted, specifications apply for condition $V_{IN} = EN = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 5.5\text{ V}$.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
V _{FB}	Feedback voltage		1.182	1.2	1.218	V	
	Maximum line regulation	2.3 V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 6 V	0.5%				
	Maximum load regulation		0.5%				
f	Oscillator frequency		3500			kHz	
r _{DS(on)}	High side switch ON resistance		200			mΩ	
	Low side switch ON resistance		130			mΩ	
	Reverse leakage current into V _{OUT}	EN = GND	3.5			μA	
I _{IN(DC)}	Programmable input average switch current limit	ILIM pin set to V _{IN}	1500			mA	
		ILIM pin set to GND	100			mA	
		R _{ILIM} = 20 kΩ (500 mA)	−10%	10%			
I _Q	Quiescent current	PFM enabled, device is not switching	30			μA	
		SNOOZE mode, I _{OUT} = 0 mA, current into V _{IN} pin	2				
I _{SD}	Shutdown current ⁽¹⁾	V _{IN} turned on when EN is connected to GND and no voltage is present at V _{OUT}	0.85			3.5	μA
OVP	Input over voltage protection threshold	Falling	6.4			V	
		Rising	6.5				
CONTROL STAGE							
V _{UVLO}	Under voltage lockout threshold	Falling	2			2.1	V
		Hysteresis	0.1				V
V _{IL}	EN input low voltage	2.3 V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 6 V	0.4			V	
V _{IH}	EN input high voltage	2.3 V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 6 V	1			V	
	EN, PG input leakage current	Clamped on GND or V _{IN}	0.5			μA	
	Power Good threshold voltage	Rising referred to V _{FB}	92.5%	95%	97.5%		
		Falling referred to V _{OUT}	2.3			V	
	Power good delay		50			μs	
	Overtemperature protection		140			°C	
	Overtemperature hysteresis		20			°C	

(1) When the power good threshold is triggered the first time a comparator is turned on to observe the output voltage increasing the shutdown current.

8.6 Typical Characteristics

Table 1. Table Of Graphs

DESCRIPTION		FIGURE
Efficiency	vs Output current ($V_{OUT} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $I_{LIM} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $R1 = 2320\text{ k}\Omega$ and $R2 = 649\text{ k}\Omega$)	Figure 1
	vs Output current in 100% Duty-Cycle Mode ($V_{OUT} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $I_{LIM} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $R1 = 2320\text{ k}\Omega$ and $R2 = 649\text{ k}\Omega$)	Figure 2
	vs Input voltage ($V_{OUT} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $I_{LOAD} = \{0.01; 0.1; 1.0; 10; 100; 500\text{ mA}\}$, $R1 = 2320\text{ k}\Omega$ and $R2 = 649\text{ k}\Omega$)	Figure 3
Maximum output current	vs Input voltage ($V_{OUT} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $I_{LIM} = \{100; 200; 500; 1000; 1500\text{ mA}\}$, $R1 = 1000\text{ k}\Omega$ and $R2 = 280\text{ k}\Omega$)	Figure 4
Output voltage	vs Output current ($V_{OUT} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $I_{LIM} = 1.5\text{ A}$, $R1 = 1000\text{ k}\Omega$ and $R2 = 280\text{ k}\Omega$)	Figure 5

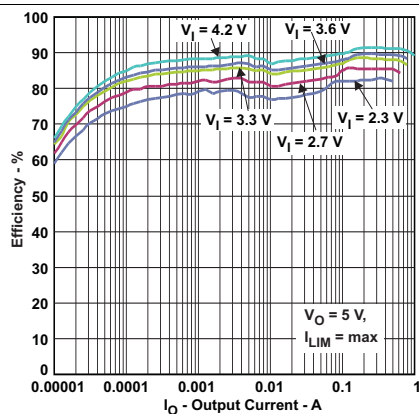


Figure 1. Efficiency vs Output Current

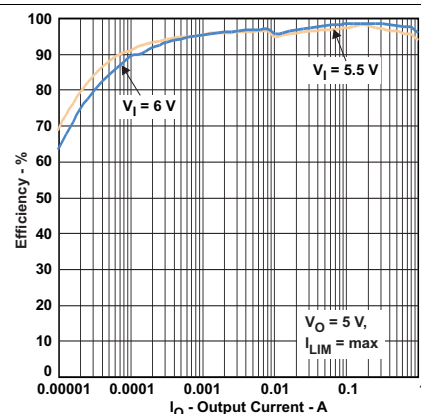


Figure 2. Efficiency vs Output Current in 100% Duty-Cycle Mode

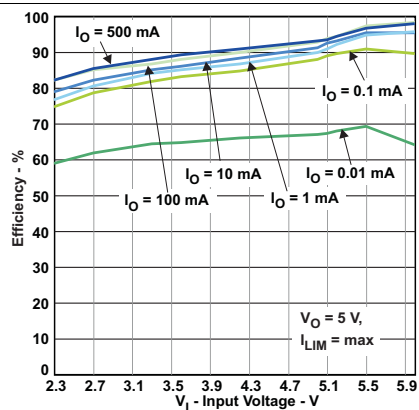


Figure 3. Efficiency vs Input Voltage

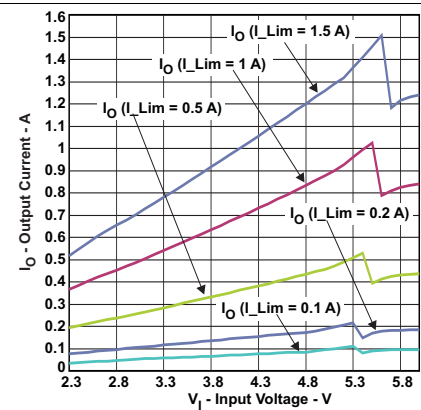


Figure 4. Maximum Output Current vs Input Voltage

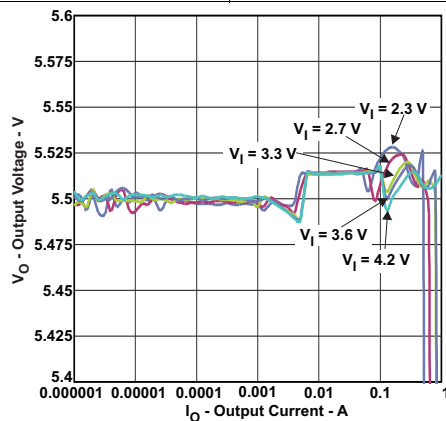


Figure 5. Output Voltage vs Output Current

9 Detailed Description

9.1 Overview

The TPS61251 boost converter operates as a quasi-constant frequency adaptive on-time controller. In a typical application the frequency is 3.5 MHz and is defined by the input to output voltage ratio and does not vary from moderate to heavy load currents. At light load the converter automatically enters power-save mode and operates in pulse frequency modulation (PFM) mode. During PWM operation the converter uses a unique fast response quasi-constant on-time valley current mode controller scheme which offers excellent line and load regulation and the use of small ceramic input capacitors.

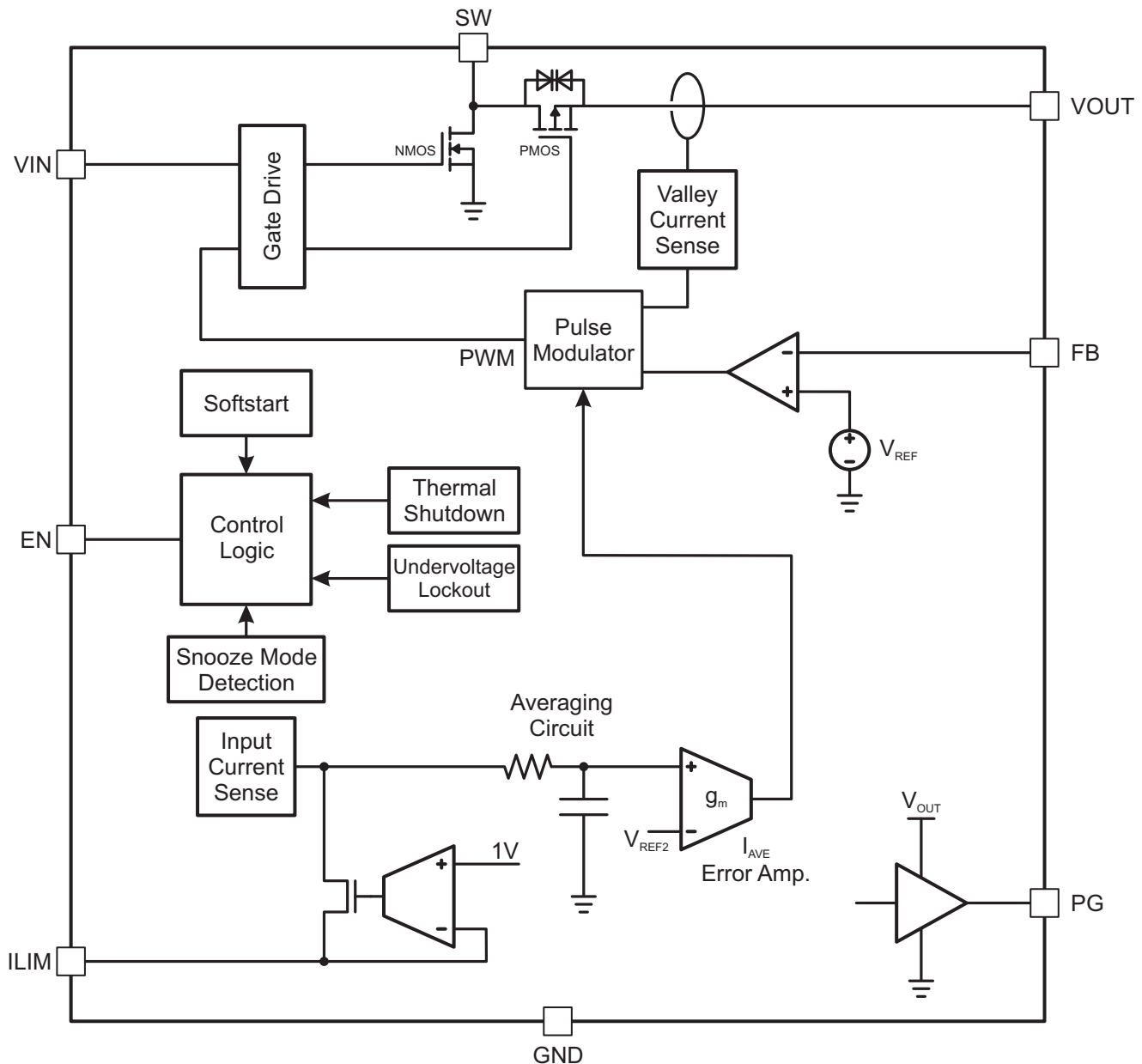
Based on the V_{IN}/V_{OUT} ratio, a simple circuit predicts the required on-time. At the beginning of the switching cycle, the low-side N-MOS switch is turned on and the inductor current ramps up to a peak current that is defined by the on-time and the inductance. In the second phase, once the on-timer has expired, the rectifier is turned on and the inductor current decays to a preset valley current threshold. Finally, the switching cycle repeats by setting the on timer again and activating the low-side N-MOS switch.

The TPS61251 device directly and accurately controls the average input current through intelligent adjustment of the valley current limit, allowing an accuracy of $\pm 10\%$ at 500-mA average input current. Together with an external bulk capacitor the TPS61251 device allows an application to be interfaced directly to its load, without overloading the input source due to appropriate set average input current limit.

High values of output capacitance are mainly achieved by putting capacitors in parallel. This reduces the overall series resistance (ESR) to very low values. This results in almost no voltage ripple at the output and therefore the regulation circuit has no voltage drop to react on. Nevertheless to ensure accurate output voltage regulation even with very low ESR the regulation loop can switch to a pure comparator regulation scheme. During this operation the output voltage is regulated between two thresholds. The upper threshold is defined by the programmed output voltage and the lower value is about 10 mV lower. If the upper threshold is reached the off-time is increased to reduce the current in the inductor. Therefore the output voltage will slightly drop until the lower threshold is tripped. Now the off-time is reduced to increase the current in the inductor to charge up the output voltage to the steady-state value. The current swing during this operation mode is strongly depending on the current drawn by the load but will not exceed the programmed current limit. The output voltage during comparator operation stays within the specified accuracy with minimum voltage ripple.

This architecture with adaptive slope compensation provides excellent transient load response and requiring minimal output filtering. Internal softstart and loop compensation simplifies the design process while minimizing the number of external components.

9.2 Functional Block Diagram



9.3 Feature Description

9.3.1 Current Limit Operation

The current limit circuit employs a valley current sensing scheme. Current limit detection occurs during the off-time through sensing of the voltage drop across the synchronous rectifier. The output voltage is reduced as the power stage of the device operates in a constant current mode. The maximum continuous output current ($I_{OUT(CL)}$), before entering current limit (CL) operation, can be defined by Equation 1 as shown below:

$$I_{OUT(CL)} = (1 - D) \cdot I_{IN(DC)} \quad (1)$$

The duty cycle (D) can be estimated by following Equation 2

$$D = 1 - \frac{V_{IN} \cdot \eta}{V_{OUT}} \quad (2)$$

Feature Description (continued)

9.3.2 Soft Start

The TPS61251 device has an internal charging circuit that controls the current during the output capacitor charging and prevents the converter from inrush current that exceeds the set current limit. For typical 100 μ s the current is ramped to the set current limit. After reaching the current limit threshold the output capacitor is charged with a constant current until the programmed output voltage is reached. During the phase where $V_{IN} > V_{OUT}$ the rectifying switch is controlled by the current limit circuit and works as a linear regulator in constant current mode. If then $V_{IN} = V_{OUT}$, the converter starts switching and boosting up the voltage to its nominal output voltage by still charging the capacitor with a constant current set by resistor R_{LIM} . During constant current charging power dissipation in the TPS61251 device is increased resulting in a thermal rise or heating of the device. If the output capacitor is very large charging time can be long and thermal rise high. To prevent overheating of the device during the charge phase the current will be limited to a lower value when device temperature is high. Please refer to [Thermal Regulation](#).

9.3.3 Enable

The device is enabled by setting EN pin to a voltage above 1 V. At first, the internal reference is activated and the internal analog circuits are settled. Afterwards, the softstart is activated and the output voltage ramps up. The output voltage reaches its nominal value as fast as the current limit settings and the load condition allows it.

The EN input can be used to control power sequencing in a system with several DC-DC converters. The EN pin can be connected to the output of another converter, to drive the EN pin high and getting a sequencing of supply rails. With EN = GND, the device enters shutdown mode.

9.3.4 Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

The UVLO prevents the device from malfunctioning at low input voltages and the battery from excessive discharge. It disables the output stage of the converter once the falling V_{IN} trips the undervoltage lockout threshold V_{UVLO} which is typically 2 V. The device starts operation once the rising V_{IN} trips V_{UVLO} threshold plus its hysteresis of 100 mV at typical 2.1 V.

9.3.5 Power Good

The device has a built-in power good function to indicate whether the output voltage has reached the programmed value and therefore the capacitor is fully charged. The power good output (PG) is set high if the feedback voltage reaches 95% of its nominal value. The power good comparator operates even in shut down mode when EN is set to low and/or V_{IN} is turned off. This guarantees power good functionality until the capacitor is discharged. The PG output goes low when V_{OUT} drops below 2.3 V and indicates the discharge of the capacitor. If the output voltage decreases further and goes below 2 V the converter disables all internal circuitry. Therefore the PG open drain output becomes high resistive and follows the voltage the pullup resistor is connected to.

Because power good functionality is active as long as the output capacitors are charged the converter can be disconnected from its supply but is still supplying the following circuitry with energy. A connected buck converter or buck-boost converter can use this energy to support a follow-on circuit that needs additional energy for a secured shut down.

9.3.6 Input Overvoltage Protection

This converter has a input overvoltage protection that protects the device from damage due to a voltage higher than the absolute maximum rating of the input allows. If 6.5 V (typical) at the input is exceeded, the converter completely shuts down to protect its inner circuitry as well as the circuit connected to V_{OUT} . If the input voltage drops below 6.4 V (typical), the device turns on again and enters normal start-up again.

9.3.7 Load Disconnect and Reverse Current Protection

The TPS61251 device has an intelligent load disconnect circuit that prevents current flow in any direction during shutdown. In case of a connected battery and $V_{IN} > V_{OUT}$ the converter will not discharge the battery during shutdown of the converter. In the opposite case when a bulk capacitor is connected to V_{OUT} and charged to a higher voltage than V_{IN} the converter prevents the capacitor from being discharged through the input load (battery).

Feature Description (continued)

9.3.8 Thermal Regulation

The TPS61251 device contains a thermal regulation loop that monitors the die temperature. If the die temperature rises to values above 110°C, the device automatically reduces the current to prevent the die temperature from further increasing. Once the die temperature drops about 10°C below the threshold, the device will automatically increase the current to the target value. This function also reduces the current during a short-circuit-condition.

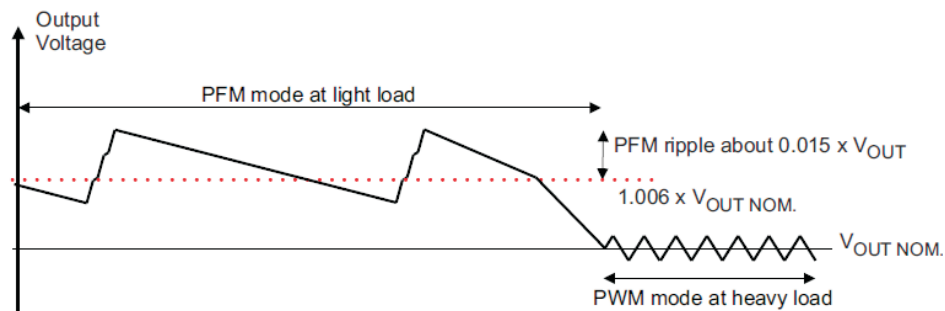
9.3.9 Thermal Shutdown

As soon as the junction temperature, T_J , exceeds 140°C (typical) the device enters thermal shutdown. In this mode, the High Side and Low Side MOSFETs are turned off. When the junction temperature falls about 20°C below the thermal shutdown, the device continues the operation.

9.4 Device Functional Modes

9.4.1 Power-Save Mode

The TPS61251 device integrates a power save mode to improve efficiency at light load. In power save mode the converter only operates when the output voltage trips below a set threshold voltage. It ramps up the output voltage with several pulses and goes into power save mode once the output voltage exceeds the set threshold voltage. During the power save operation when the output voltage is above the set threshold the converter turns off some of the inner circuits to save energy.



The PFM mode is left and PWM mode entered in case the output current can not longer be supported in PFM mode.

9.4.2 Snooze Mode

During this enhanced power save mode, the converter still maintains the output voltage with a tolerance of $\pm 2\%$. The operating current in snooze mode is, however, drastically reduced to a typical value of 2 μA . This will be achieved by turning off as much as possible of the inner regulation circuits. Load current in snooze mode is limited to 2 mA. If the load current increases above 2 mA, the controller recognizes a further drop of the output voltage and the device turns on again to charge the output capacitor to the programmed output voltage again.

9.4.3 100% Duty-Cycle Mode

If $V_{IN} > V_{OUT}$ the TPS61251 device offers the lowest possible input-to-output voltage difference while still maintaining current limit operation with the use of the 100% duty-cycle mode. In this mode, the PMOS switch is constantly turned on. During this operation the output voltage follows the input voltage and will not fall below the programmed value if the input voltage decreases below V_{OUT} . The output voltage drop during 100% mode depends on the load current and input voltage, and the resulting output voltage is calculated using [Equation 3](#).

$$V_{OUT} = V_{IN} - (DCR + r_{DS(on)}) \cdot I_{OUT}$$

where

- DCR is the DC resistance of the inductor
- $r_{DS(on)}$ is the typical on-resistance of the PMOS switch

(3)

10 Application and Implementation

NOTE

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

10.1 Application Information

The TPS61251 device provides a power supply solution for products powered by either a three-cell, NiCd or NiMH battery, or a one-cell Li-Ion or Li-polymer battery. The wide input voltage range is ideal to power portable applications like mobile phones, solid state drives (SSD) and wireless modems. The converter is designed to charge large capacitors in the Farad range to support battery back up applications.

10.2 Typical Application

Figure 6 shows a typical application for 5.5-V output voltage with input current limit.

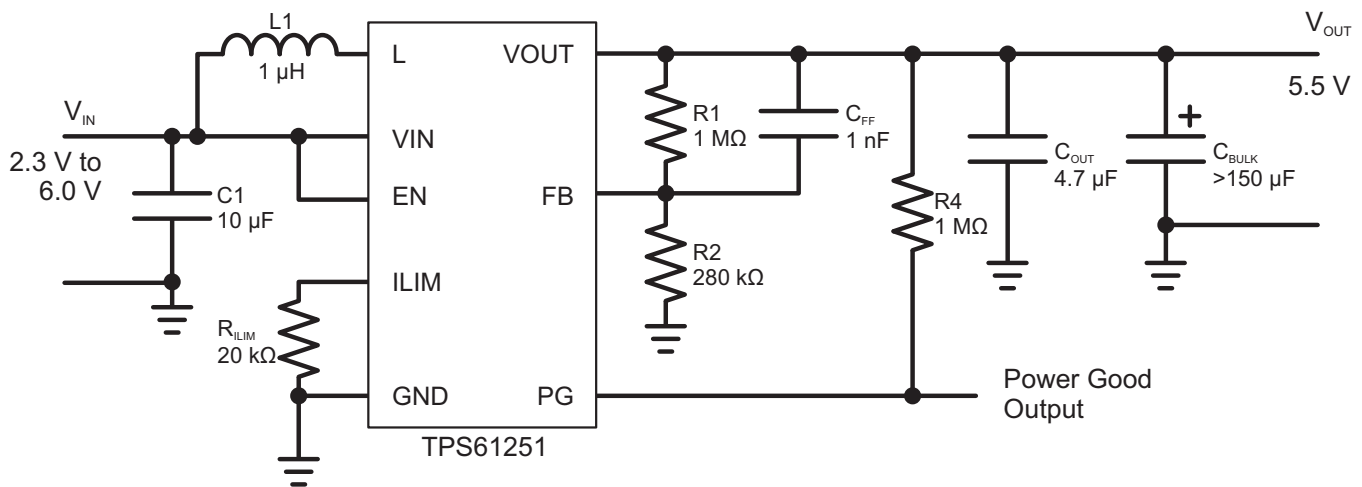


Figure 6. Typical Application Schematic

10.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 2 lists the design requirements.

Table 2. Design Parameters

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Input voltage	V_{IN}	3.6	V
Minimum input voltage	$V_{IN(min)}$	2.9	V
Output voltage	V_{OUT}	5.5	V
Input current limit set by R_{ILIM}	I_{LIM}	500	mA
Feedback voltage	V_{FB}	1.2	V
Switching frequency	f	3.5	MHz
Estimated efficiency	η	90%	
Inductor value of choice	L1	1	µH

10.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

10.2.2.1 Custom Design With WEBENCH® Tools

[Click here](#) to create a custom design using the TPS61251 device with the WEBENCH® Power Designer.

1. Start by entering the input voltage (V_{IN}), output voltage (V_{OUT}), and output current (I_{OUT}) requirements.
2. Optimize the design for key parameters such as efficiency, footprint, and cost using the optimizer dial.
3. Compare the generated design with other possible solutions from Texas Instruments.

The WEBENCH Power Designer provides a customized schematic along with a list of materials with real-time pricing and component availability.

In most cases, these actions are available:

- Run electrical simulations to see important waveforms and circuit performance
- Run thermal simulations to understand board thermal performance
- Export customized schematic and layout into popular CAD formats
- Print PDF reports for the design, and share the design with colleagues

Get more information about WEBENCH tools at www.ti.com/WEBENCH.

10.2.2.2 Output Voltage Setting

The output voltage can be calculated using [Equation 4](#).

$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) \quad (4)$$

To minimize the current through the feedback divider network and therefore increase efficiency during snooze mode operation, R_2 must be $> 240\text{ k}$. To keep the network robust against noise the resistor divider can also be in the lower 100-k values. In this case, R_1 is $1000\text{ k}\Omega$ and R_2 is $280\text{ k}\Omega$.

An external feed forward capacitor C_1 is required for optimum load transient response. The value of C_1 must be 1000 pF . The connection from FB pin to the resistor divider should be kept short and away from noise sources, such as the inductor or the SW line.

10.2.2.3 Average Input Current Limit

The average input current is set by selecting the correct external resistor value correlating to the required current limit. [Equation 5](#) is a guideline for selecting the correct resistor value.

$$R_{ILIM} = \frac{1.0V}{I_{LIM}} \cdot 10,000 \quad (5)$$

For a current limit of 500 mA the resistor value is $20\text{ k}\Omega$

To allow maximum current limit (1500 mA) the ILIM pin can be directly connected to V_{IN} . If ILIM is connected to GND the minimum current (100 mA) limit is set.

10.2.2.4 Maximum Output Current

The maximum output current is set by R_{ILIM} and the input to output voltage ratio and can be calculated using [Equation 6](#).

$$I_{OUT(max)} \approx I_{LIM} \cdot \frac{V_{IN} \cdot \eta}{V_{OUT}} \quad (6)$$

Following the example, $I_{OUT(max)}$ will be 295 mA at 3.6 V input voltage and will decrease with lower input voltage values due to the energy conservation.

10.2.2.5 Inductor Selection

As for all switch mode power supplies two main passive components are required for storing the energy during operation. This is done by an inductor and an output capacitor. The inductor must be connected between VIN and SW pin to make sure that the TPS61251 device operates. To select the right inductor current rating the programmed input current limit as well as the current ripple through the inductor is necessary. Estimation of the maximum peak inductor current can be done using [Equation 7](#).

$$I_{L(max)} = I_{LIM} + \Delta I_L = I_{LIM} + \frac{V_{IN(min)} \cdot D}{L \cdot f} \quad \text{with } D = 1 - \frac{V_{IN(min)} \cdot \eta}{V_{OUT}} \quad (7)$$

Regarding the example from above the current ripple (ΔI_L) will be 290 mA and therefore an inductor with a rated current of about 800 mA should be used.

The TPS61251 device is designed to work with inductor values between 1 μ H and 2.2 μ H. TI recommends a 1.5 μ H inductor for typical applications. In space constrained applications, it might be possible to consider smaller inductor values depending on the targeted inductor ripple current. Therefore, the inductor value can be reduced down to 1 μ H without degrading the stability.

In regular boost converter designs the current through the inductor is defined by the switch current limit of the converters switches and therefore bigger inductors have to be chosen. The TPS61251 device allows the design engineer to reduce the current limit to the needs of the application regardless the maximum switch current limit of the converter. Programming a lower current value allows the use of smaller inductors without the danger to get into saturation.

10.2.2.6 Output Capacitor

The second energy storing device is the output capacitor. When selecting output capacitors for large pulsed loads, the magnitude and duration of the pulsing current, together with the ripple voltage specification, determine the choice of the output capacitor. Both the ESR of the capacitor and the charge stored in the capacitor each cycle contribute to the output voltage ripple. The ripple due to the charge is approximately what results from [Equation 8](#).

$$V_{RIPPLE(mV)} = \frac{I_{PULSE} - I_{STANDBY} \cdot t_{on}}{C_{OUT}}$$

where

- I_{PULSE} and t_{ON} are the peak current and on time during transmission burst.
- $I_{STANDBY}$ is the current in standby mode.

The above is a worst-case approximation assuming all the pulsing energy comes from the output capacitor.

The ripple due to the capacitor ESR is defined by [Equation 9](#).

$$\Delta V_{ESR} = (I_{PULSE} - I_{STANDBY}) \cdot ESR \quad (9)$$

High capacitance values and low ESR can lead to instability in some internally compensated boost converters. The internal loop compensation of the TPS61251 device is optimized to be stable with output capacitor values greater than 150 μ F with very low ESR.

Because big bulk capacitors can not be placed very close to the IC, it is required to put a small ceramic capacitor of about 4.7 μ F as close as possible to the output terminals. This will reduce parasitic effects that can influence the functionality of the converter.

Table 3. List Of Bulk Capacitors

VENDOR (alphabetical order)	CAPACITANCE	PART NUMBER
Kemet	470 μ F, 6.3 V, 55 m Ω	T520W477M006ATE055
Sanyo	470 μ F, 6.3 V, 35 m Ω	6TPE470MAZU

10.2.2.7 Input Capacitor

Multilayer ceramic capacitors are an excellent choice for input decoupling of the step-up converter as they have extremely low ESR and are available in small form factors. Input capacitors should be located as close as possible to the device. While a 10- μ F input capacitor is sufficient for most applications, larger values may be used to reduce input current ripple on the supply rail without limitations. Although low ESR tantalum capacitors may be used.

NOTE

DC Bias effect: High capacitance ceramic capacitors have a DC Bias effect, which has a strong influence on the final effective capacitance. Therefore, the right capacitor value has to be chosen very carefully. Package size and voltage rating in combination with material are responsible for differences between the rated capacitor value and the effective capacitance. A 10-V rated 0805 capacitor with 10 μ F can have an effective capacitance of less 5 μ F at an output voltage of 5 V.

10.2.2.8 Checking Loop Stability

The first step of circuit and stability evaluation is to look from a steady-state perspective at the following signals:

- Switching node, SW
- Inductor current, I_L
- Output ripple voltage, $V_{OUT(AC)}$

These are the basic signals that need to be measured when evaluating a switching converter. When the switching waveform shows large duty cycle jitter or the output voltage or inductor current shows oscillations, the regulation loop may be unstable. This is often a result of board layout and/or L-C combination.

As a next step in the evaluation of the regulation loop, the load transient response is tested. The time between the load transient takes place and the turn on of the PMOS switch, the output capacitor must supply all of the current required by the load. V_{OUT} immediately shifts by an amount equal to $\Delta I_{(LOAD)} \times ESR$, where ESR is the effective series resistance of C_{OUT} . $\Delta I_{(LOAD)}$ begins to charge or discharge C_{OUT} generating a feedback error signal used by the regulator to return V_{OUT} to its steady-state value. The results are most easily interpreted when the device operates in PWM mode.

During this recovery time, V_{OUT} can be monitored for settling time, overshoot or ringing that helps judge the converter's stability. Without any ringing, the loop has usually more than 45° of phase margin. Because the damping factor of the circuitry is directly related to several resistive parameters (for example, MOSFET $r_{DS(on)}$) that are temperature dependant, the loop stability analysis has to be done over the input voltage range, load current range, and temperature range.

10.2.3 Application Curves

Table 4. Table Of Graphs

DESCRIPTION		FIGURE
Waveforms	Load transient response (Tantal Capacitor 2.3 mF with >60 m Ω ESR, V_{OUT} = 5.5 V, V_{IN} = 3.6 V, I_{LIM} = 1000 mA, Load change from 50 mA to 550 mA)	Figure 7
	Load transient response (6 $\times$ 330- μ F Polymer Tantal <5 m Ω ESR in total, V_{OUT} = 5.5 V, V_{IN} = 3.6 V, I_{LIM} = 1000 mA, Load change from 500 mA to 1500 mA)	Figure 8
	Start-up after enable (V_{OUT} = 5.5 V, V_{IN} = 3.6 V, I_{LIM} = 1000 mA)	Figure 9
	Start-up after enable (V_{OUT} = 5.5 V, V_{IN} = 3.6 V, I_{LIM} = 500 mA)	Figure 10

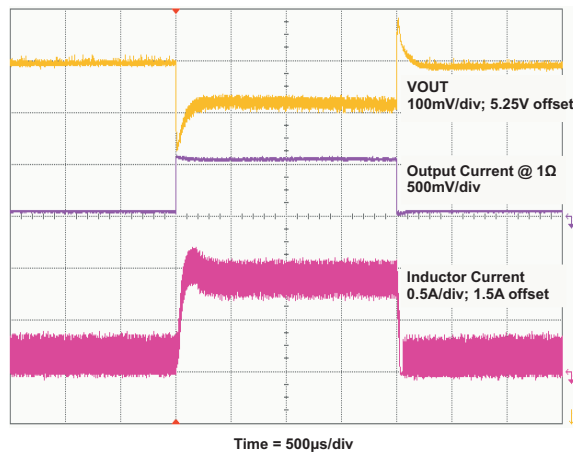
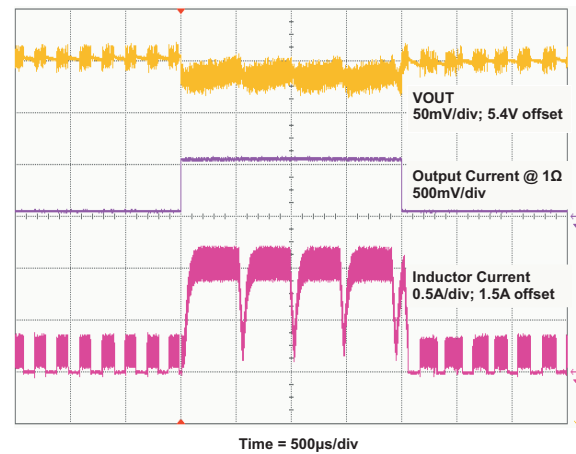
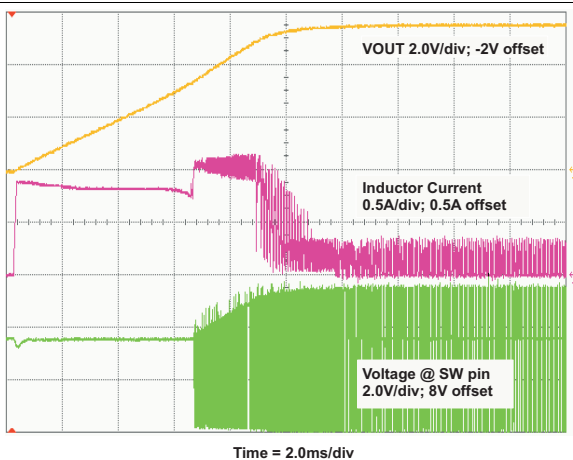
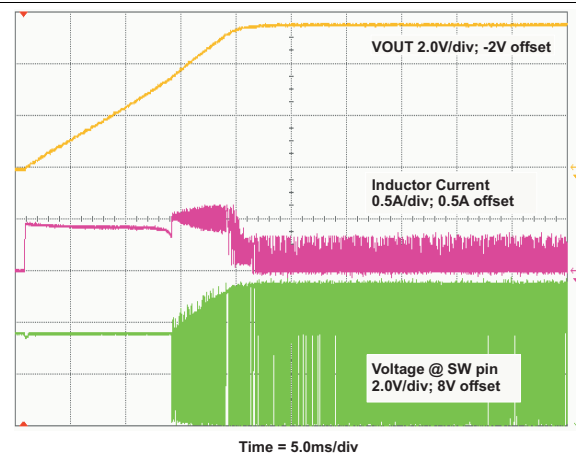

Figure 7. Load Transient Response (Tantal Capacitor)

Figure 8. Load Transient Response (Low ESR Polymer Tantal)

Figure 9. Start-Up After Enable $I_{LIM} = 1000$ mA, No Load

Figure 10. Start-Up After Enable $I_{LIM} = 500$ mA, No Load

Table 5 lists the components used for the waveform measurements.

Table 5. List Of Components

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER
U1	TPS61251	Texas Instruments
L1	1 μ H, 2.1 A, 27 m Ω , 2.8 mm $\times$ 2.8 mm $\times$ 1.5 mm	DEM2815C, TOKO
C1	1 $\times$ 4.7 μ F, 10 V, 0805, X7R ceramic	GRM21BR71A475KA73, Murata
C2	1 $\times$ 1000 pF, 50 V, 0603, COG ceramic	GRM1885C1H102JA01B, Murata
C3	1 $\times$ 4.7 μ F, 10 V, 0805, X7R ceramic	GRM21BR71A475KA73, Murata
C4	20 $\times$ 100 μ F, 6.3 V, 1206, X5R	GRM31CR60J107ME39B, Murata
R1	Depending on the output voltage of TPS61251, 1% (all waveform measurements with 5.5 V output voltage uses 1000 k Ω)	
R2	Depending on the output voltage of TPS61251, 1% (all waveform measurements with 5 V output voltage uses 280 k Ω)	
R3	Depending on the input current limit of TPS61251, 1%	

Table 5. List Of Components (continued)

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER
R4	1 M Ω , 1%	any

11 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply can be a three-cell alkaline, NiCd or NiMH battery, or a one-cell Li-Ion or Li-polymer battery. The input supply should be well regulated with the rating of the TPS61251 device. If the input supply is located more than a few inches from the device, additional bulk capacitance may be required in addition to the ceramic bypass capacitors. An electrolytic or tantalum capacitor with a value of 47 μF is a typical choice.

12 Layout

12.1 Layout Guidelines

For all switching power supplies, the layout is an important step in the design, especially at high peak currents and high switching frequencies. If the layout is not carefully done, the regulator could show stability problems as well as EMI problems. Therefore, use wide and short traces for the main current path and for the power ground tracks. The input capacitor, output capacitor, and the inductor should be placed as close as possible to the IC. Use a common ground node for power ground and a different one for control ground to minimize the effects of ground noise. Connect these ground nodes at any place close to one of the ground pins of the IC.

The feedback divider should be placed close to the IC to keep the feedback connection short. To lay out the ground, short traces and wide are recommended. This avoids ground shift problems, which can occur due to superimposition of power ground current and the feedback divider.

12.2 Layout Example

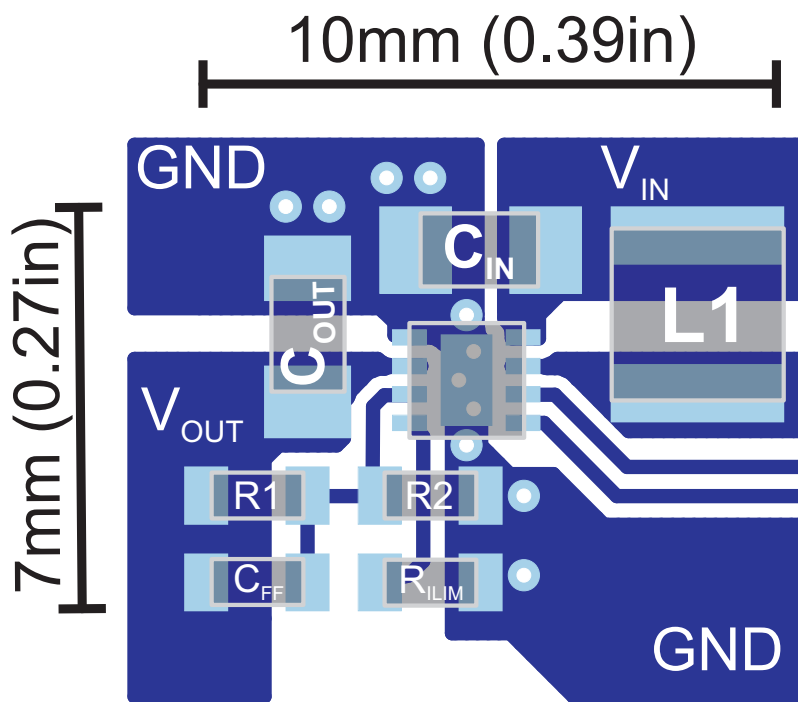


Figure 11. Suggested Layout Without Bulk Capacitors (Top)

12.3 Thermal Consideration

Implementation of integrated circuits in low-profile and fine-pitch surface-mount packages typically requires special attention to power dissipation. Many system-dependant issues such as thermal coupling, airflow, added heat sinks and convection surfaces, and the presence of other heat-generating components affect the power-dissipation limits of a given component.

Three basic approaches for enhancing thermal performance are listed below:

- Improving the power dissipation capability of the PCB design
 - For example, increase of the GND plane on the top layer which is connected to the exposed thermal pad
 - Use thicker copper layer
- Improving the thermal coupling of the component to the PCB
- Introducing airflow in the system

Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is highly application and board-layout dependent. In applications where high maximum power dissipation exists, special care must be paid to thermal dissipation issues in board design. The maximum junction temperature (T_J) of the TPS61251 device is 150°C.

13 デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート

13.1 デバイス・サポート

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13.2 開発サポート

13.2.1 WEBENCH®ツールによるカスタム設計

[ここをクリック](#)すると、WEBENCH® Power Designer により、TPS61251 デバイスを使用するカスタム設計を作成できます。

- 最初に、入力電圧(V_{IN})、出力電圧(V_{OUT})、出力電流(I_{OUT})の要件を入力します。
- オブティマイザのダイヤルを使用して、効率、占有面積、コストなどの主要なパラメータについて設計を最適化します。
- 生成された設計を、テキサス・インスツルメンツが提供する他の方式と比較します。

WEBENCH Power Designerでは、カスタマイズされた回路図と部品リストを、リアルタイムの価格と部品の在庫情報と併せて参照できます。

通常、次の操作を実行可能です。

- 電気的なシミュレーションを実行し、重要な波形と回路の性能を確認する。
- 熱シミュレーションを実行し、基板の熱特性を把握する。
- カスタマイズされた回路図やレイアウトを、一般的なCADフォーマットで出力する。
- 設計のレポートをPDFで印刷し、設計を共有する。

WEBENCHツールの詳細は、www.ti.com/WEBENCHでご覧になれます。

13.3 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

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13.4 コミュニティ・リソース

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13.7 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

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

14 メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報

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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)
TPS61251DSGR	Active	Production	WSO (DSG) 8	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	QTH
TPS61251DSGR.B	Active	Production	WSO (DSG) 8	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	QTH
TPS61251DSGRG4.B	Active	Production	WSO (DSG) 8	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	QTH
TPS61251DSGT	Active	Production	WSO (DSG) 8	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	QTH
TPS61251DSGT.B	Active	Production	WSO (DSG) 8	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	QTH

⁽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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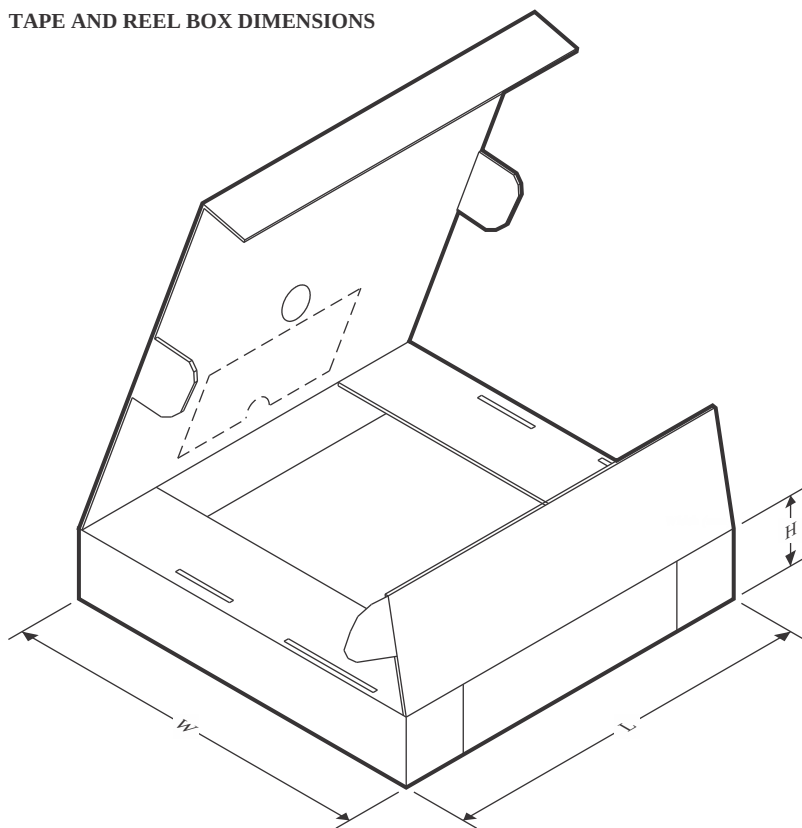
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*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
TPS61251DSGR	WSO	DSG	8	3000	178.0	8.4	2.25	2.25	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS61251DSGT	WSO	DSG	8	250	178.0	8.4	2.25	2.25	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS61251DSGT	WSO	DSG	8	250	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	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)
TPS61251DSGR	WSN	DSG	8	3000	205.0	200.0	33.0
TPS61251DSGT	WSN	DSG	8	250	205.0	200.0	33.0
TPS61251DSGT	WSN	DSG	8	250	213.0	191.0	35.0

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

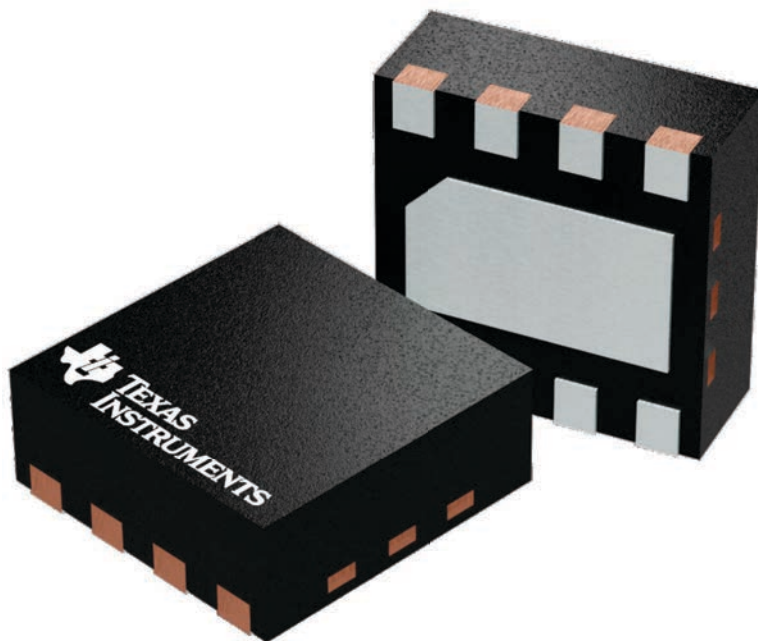
DSG 8

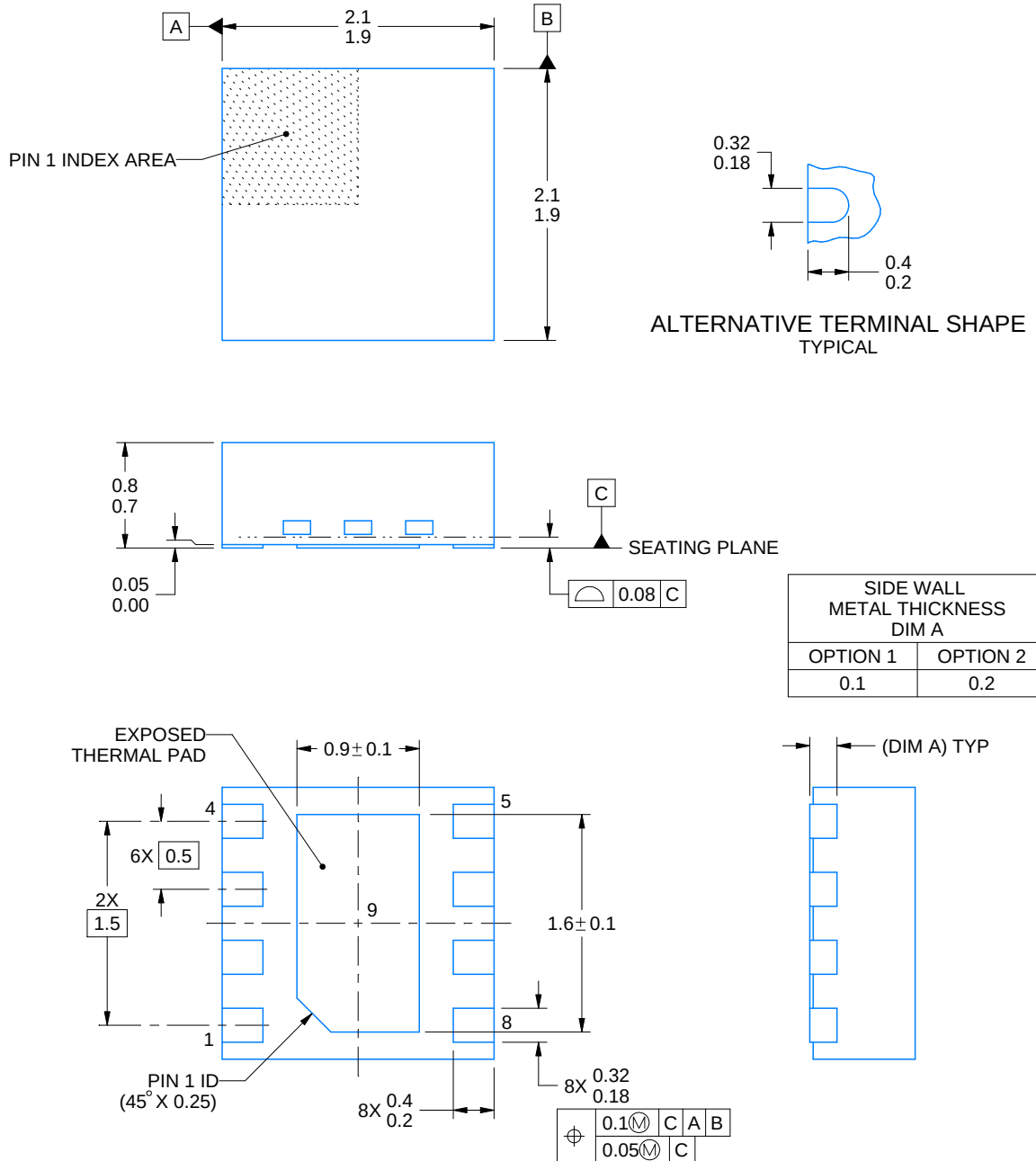
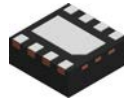
WSON - 0.8 mm max height

2 x 2, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.





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NOTES:

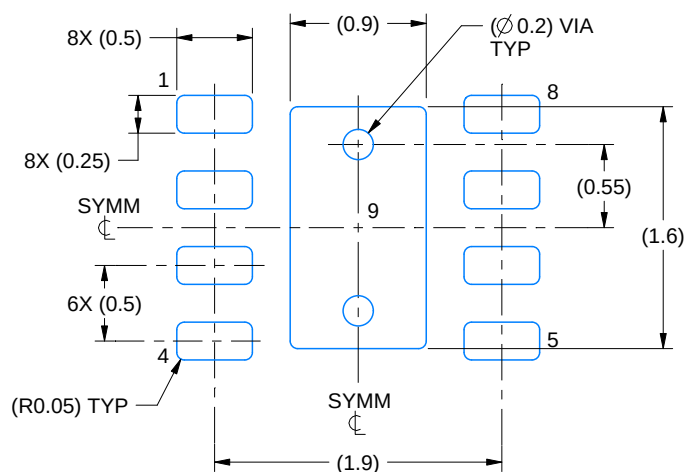
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

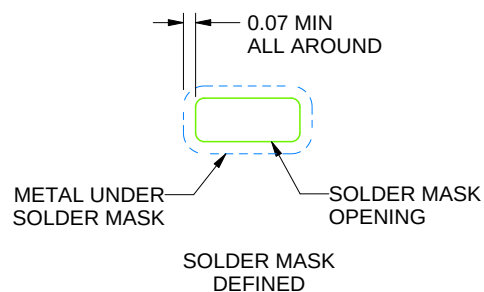
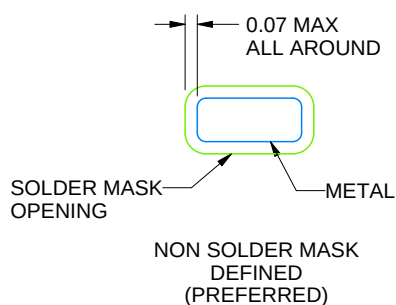
DSG0008A

WSN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

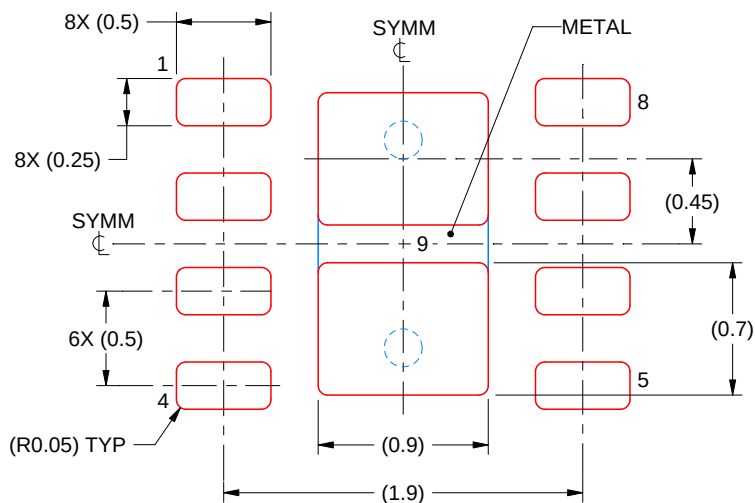
4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slue271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DSG0008A

WSN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 9:
87% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
SCALE:25X

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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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