

TPS92201 1.5A High Efficiency Synchronous Buck LED Driver

1 Features

- 2.5V to 5.5V input voltage range
- 1.5A constant output current
- Up to 95% efficiency
- 0.1μA shutdown current
- 220mΩ (HS) / 170mΩ (LS) MOSFETs
- Up to 100% switching duty cycle
- 1.5MHz switching frequency
- Force PWM mode for low output ripple (TPS92201)
- Power save mode for high efficiency in light load (TPS92201A)
- 0.6V to VIN output voltage range
- 100mV feedback regulation voltage
- 1% to 100% analog dimming with high accuracy
- 20kHz to 200kHz PWM input frequency
- Internal soft startup
- Full protection with over current, LED open/short, FB resistor open/short
- Thermal shutdown protection
- WSO and SOT563 package options

2 Applications

- Test and measurement
- Power delivery
- Building automation
 - Smart home camera
 - Video doorbell
 - IP camera
 - Smart doorlock
 - Flashlight

3 Description

The TPS92201 is a high-efficiency 1.5A synchronous buck-type LED driver with 2.5V to 5.5V input range. By integrating the high-side and low-side MOSFET, high efficiency and compact solution size can be achieved. The ultra-low 1μA shutdown current helps saving power in battery-powered applications.

Adaptive off-time with peak current control scheme is adapted in the TPS92201. To get the smallest output ripple, the device operates at typically 1.5MHz pulse width modulation (PWM) mode in full current range.

Adaptive off-time with peak current control scheme is adapted in the TPS92201A. At medium to heavy load, the device operates in pulse width modulation (PWM) mode with 1.5MHz switching frequency. At light load, the device automatically enters pulse frequency modulation (PFM) to maintain high efficiency over the entire load current range.

The integrated switches have the capability to deliver up to 1.5A constant current. Analog dimming is achieved by adjusting the duty cycle of the PWM input with 1% to 100% range. 20kHz to 200kHz input PWM frequency can be supported to avoid audible noise.

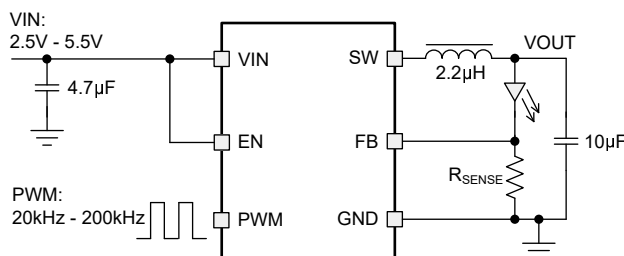
For safety and protection, the TPS92201 device implement full protections, including LED open, LED short, FB resistor open, FB resistor short and thermal shutdown.

Device Information ⁽¹⁾

ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS92201DRV	WSO (6)	2mm × 2mm ⁽²⁾
TPS92201ADRV	WSO (6)	
TPS92201DRL	SOT563 (6)	1.6mm × 1.6mm
TPS92201ADRL	SOT563 (6)	

(1) For more information, see [Section 11](#).

(2) The package size (length x width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.



Simplified Schematic



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4 Device Comparison Table

PART NUMBER	MATERIAL	POWER SAVE MODE	PACKAGE
TPS92200	TPS92201DRVR	No	WSO6-6
	TPS92201MDRVR ⁽¹⁾		
	TPS92201DRLR		SOT563-6
	TPS92201MDRLR ⁽¹⁾		
TPS92201A	TPS92201ADRVR	Yes	WSO6-6
	TPS92201AMDVR ⁽¹⁾		
	TPS92201ADRLR		SOT563-6
	TPS92201AMDRLR ⁽¹⁾		

(1) Extended Temperature devices, supporting –55°C to approximately 125°C operating ambient temperature.

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

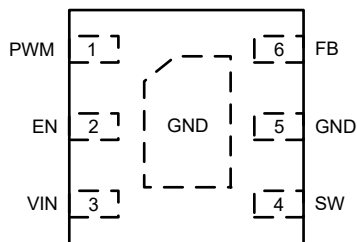


Figure 5-1. DRV Package 6-Pin WSON Top View

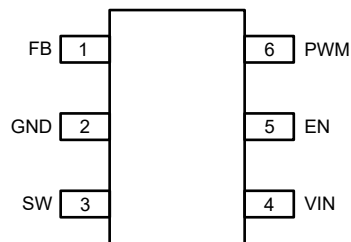


Figure 5-2. DRL Package 6-Pin SOT563 Top View

PIN NUMBER			I/O/PWR	DESCRIPTION
NAME	DRV	DRL		
PWM	1	6	I	PWM input. LED output current is adjusted according to the PWM input duty cycle.
EN	2	5	I	Device enable input. Logic high enables the device, logic low disables the device and turns the device into shutdown. Do not leave floating.
VIN	3	4	PWR	Power supply input.
SW	4	3	PWR	Switch pin. Connecting the internal FET switches and inductor terminal.
GND	5	2	PWR	Power ground.
FB	6	1	I	Feedback pin for the internal control loop. Connect this pin to an external resistor to set output current.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating ambient temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	VIN, EN, PWM	−0.3	6	V
	SW (DC)	−0.3	VIN + 0.3	V
	SW (AC, 10ns transient)	−3	9	V
	FB	−0.3	5.5	V
Operating junction temperature, T _J		−40	150	°C
Storage temperature, 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, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD)	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	±2000
		Charged-device model (CDM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 ⁽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.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating ambient temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input stage	V _{IN}	2.5	5.5	V
	V _{EN}	−0.1	6	V
	V _{PWM}	−0.1	6	V
Output stage	V _{OUT}		V _{IN}	V
	I _{OUT}		1.5	A
Peripheral component	Effective inductance	2.2	4.7	μH
	Effective capacitance			μF
Temperature	Operating Ambient temperature, T _A	−40	85	°C
	Operating Junction temperature, T _J	−40	125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TPS92201, TPS92201A		UNIT
		DRL (SOT563)	DRV (WSON-6)	
		6 PINS	6 PINS	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	152	82.6	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	73.1	106.5	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	41.3	45.8	°C/W
ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	2.1	7.7	°C/W
ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	40.7	45.7	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = 2.5V$ to $5.5V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$ ($T_A = -55^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$ for TPS92201MDRVR and TPS92201AMDRVR and for the TPS92201MDRLR and TPS92201AMDRLR); Typical values are at $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ (unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INPUT SUPPLY						
V _{IN}	Input voltage range		2.5		5.5	V
V _{IN_UVLO}	V _{IN} undervoltage lockout	Falling V _{IN}	2.1	2.2		V
		Rising V _{IN}		2.3	2.4	V
	Hysteresis			0.1		V
I _{SD}	Shutdown current into V _{IN}	V _{IN} = 3.6V, V _{EN} = 0		0.1	0.5	μA
I _{SD_ET}	Shutdown current into V _{IN}	V _{IN} = 3.6V, V _{EN} = 0 (TPS92201MDRVR, TPS92201AMDRVR, TPS92201MDRLR and TPS92201AMDRLR)		0.1	1.75	μA
I _Q	Quiescent current into V _{IN}	V _{IN} = 3.6V, V _{EN} = 2V, V _{FB} =0V, Not switching (TPS92201)	450	520	600	μA
		V _{IN} = 3.6V, V _{EN} = 2V, V _{FB} = 0V, Not switching (TPS92201A)	520	630	720	μA
LOGIC INTERFACE						
V _{EN_H}	High-level threshold voltage of EN				1.2	V
V _{EN_L}	Low-level threshold voltage of EN		0.4			V
V _{IH_PWM}	High-level threshold voltage of PWM				1	V
V _{IL_PWM}	Low-level threshold voltage of PWM		0.7			V
t _{EN_ON}	EN minimum on time to enable device					μS
t _{EN_OFF}	EN minimum off time to disable device					μS
t _{PWM_ON}	PWM minimum on time when dimming the output current				5	μS
f _{PWM}	PWM input frequency		20		200	kHz
D _{PWM}	PWM input duty cycle		1		100	%
I _{LKG}	Leakage current of EN pin	V _{IN} = 5.5V, V _{EN} = 5.5V, V _{PWM} = 5.5V,			1	μA
I _{LKG}	Leakage current of PWM pin	V _{IN} = 5.5V, V _{EN} = 5.5V, V _{PWM} = 5.5V,			0.5	μA
OUTPUT STAGE						
V _{FB_REF}	FB pin regulation voltage at maximum duty cycle	PWM = 100%, I _{OUT} = 500mA	92	100	104	mV
	FB pin regulation voltage at 50% duty cycle	PWM = 50%, I _{OUT} = 0mA(TM), F _{PWM} =20KHz	-8%	50	+8%	mV
	FB pin regulation voltage at 50% duty cycle	PWM = 50%, I _{OUT} = 0mA(TM), F _{PWM} =200KHz	-10%	50	+10%	mV
	FB pin regulation voltage at 5% duty cycle	PWM = 5%, I _{OUT} = 500mA		5		mV
	FB pin regulation voltage at 1% duty cycle	PWM = 1%, I _{OUT} = 500mA		1		mV
R _{HS}	High-side FET on resistance			220	330	mΩ
R _{LS}	Low-side FET on resistance			170	300	mΩ
f _{SW}	Switching frequency			1.5		MHz
D _{max}	Maximum switching duty cycle			100		%
I _{LIM_HS}	High-side current limit		1.9	2.16		A

6.6 Typical Characteristics

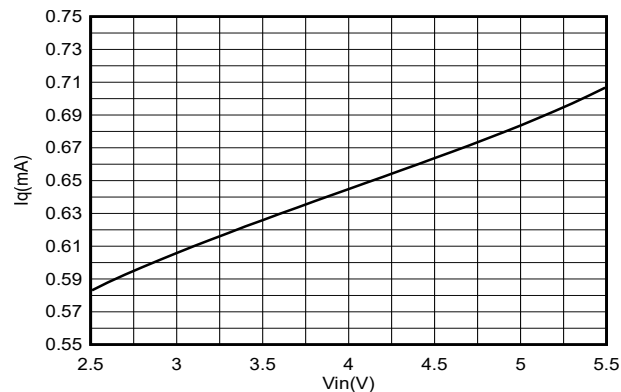


Figure 6-1. Quiescent Current vs Input Voltage

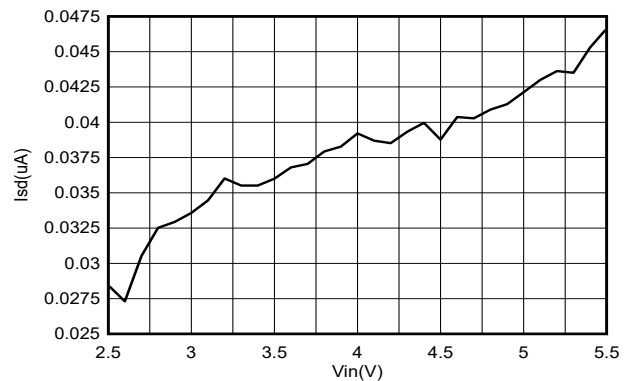


Figure 6-2. Shutdown Current vs Input Voltage

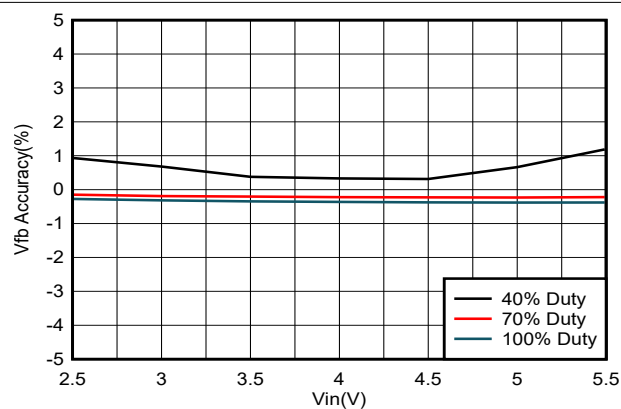


Figure 6-3. FB Voltage Accuracy

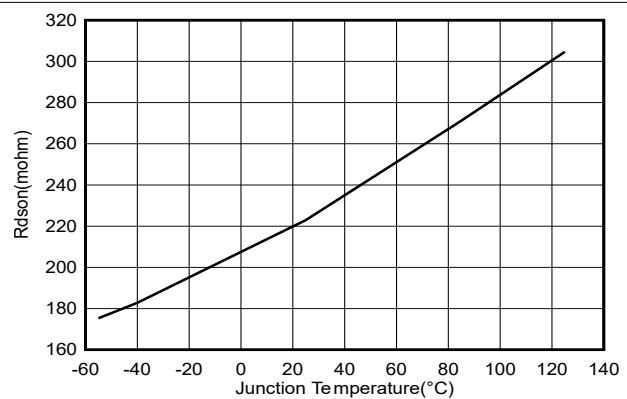


Figure 6-4. High-Side FET On Resistance vs Junction Temperature

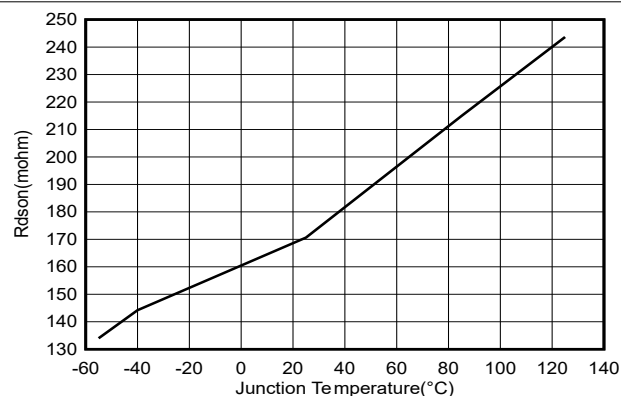


Figure 6-5. Low-Side FET On Resistance vs Junction Temperature

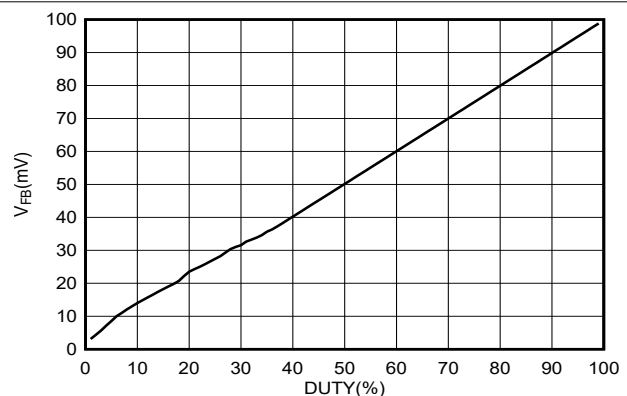


Figure 6-6. PWM duty cycle vs FB voltage

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TPS92201 is a high-efficiency 1.5A synchronous buck-type LED driver with 2.5V to 5.5V input range. The device operates at typically 1.5MHz pulse width modulation (PWM) mode in full current range. In addition, TPS92201A can support Power Save Mode, the device operates in pulse width modulation (PWM) mode with 1.5MHz switching frequency at heavy load, similar as TPS92201. But at light load, the device automatically enters pulse frequency modulation (PFM) to maintain high efficiency over the entire load current range. In Power Save Mode, the converter reduces switching frequency and minimizes current consumption, the output voltage rises slightly above the nominal output voltage. This effect is minimized by increasing the output capacitor.

The integrated switches for both devices have the capability to deliver up to 1.5A constant current and no need for external Schottky diode. Analog dimming is achieved by adjusting the duty cycle of the PWM in 1% to 100% range. Full protection methods are implemented including LED open, LED short, FB resistor open, FB resistor short and thermal shutdown.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

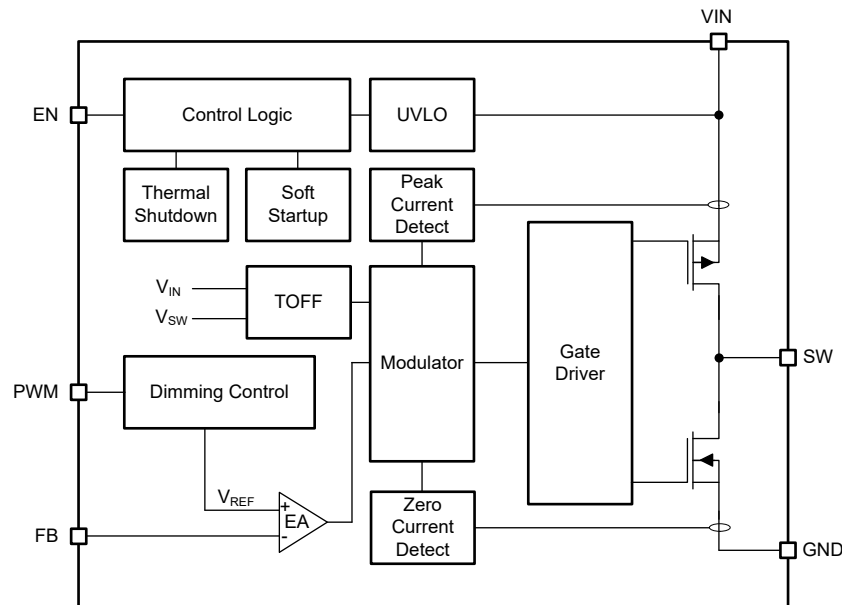


Figure 7-1. TPS92201 Functional Block Diagram

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Adaptive Off-time Control

Adaptive off-time with peak current control scheme is used in the device. The device operates at typically 1.5MHz pulse width modulation (PWM) mode in full current range. At medium to heavy load, the device operates in pulse width modulation (PWM) mode with 1.5MHz switching frequency. At light load, the device automatically enters pulse frequency modulation (PFM) to maintain high efficiency over the entire load current range. Based on the VIN/VOUT ratio, a simple circuit sets the required off time for the low-side MOSFET. The switching frequency relatively constant regardless of the variation of input voltage, output voltage, and load current.

7.3.2 Power Save Mode

TPS92201A automatically enters Power Save Mode to improve efficiency at light load when the inductor current becomes discontinuous. In Power Save Mode, the converter reduces switching frequency and minimizes current consumption. In Power Save Mode, the output voltage rises slightly above the nominal output voltage. This effect is minimized by increasing the output capacitor.

7.3.3 Soft Startup

After enabling the device, internal soft startup circuitry ramps up the output voltage which reaches nominal output voltage during a startup time. Output current rises smoothly and excessive inrush current is avoided. In battery-power system, the soft startup prevents extra voltage drop on primary power supply with high internal impedance. The internal soft startup period is xx ms typically.

7.3.4 Low Dropout Operation

The device offers a low input-to-output voltage differential by entering 100% switching duty cycle mode. In this mode, the high-side MOSFET switch is constantly turned on and the low-side MOSFET is switched off. The minimum input voltage to maintain output regulation, depending on the load current and output voltage, is calculated as:

$$V_{IN_MIN} = V_{FB} + V_{F_IOUT} + I_{OUT} \times (R_{DS_ON} + R_L) \quad (1)$$

where

- V_{FB} is the feedback reference voltage, which is typically 100mV
- V_{F_IOUT} is the LED forward voltage at output current
- I_{OUT} is the output current setting
- R_{DS_ON} is the high-side FET resistance when turning on
- R_L is the inductor ohmic resistance DCR

7.3.5 LED Current Setting

The LED current is set by the external resistor between the FB pin and GND, calculated as:

$$I_{LED} = \frac{V_{FB}}{R_{SENSE}} \quad (2)$$

where

- V_{FB} is the feedback reference voltage, which is typically 100mV
- R_{SENSE} is the resistance between FB and GND

7.3.6 Voltage Reference

The feedback reference produces a precise $\pm 5\%$ voltage reference over whole temperature range when the PWM duty cycle is 100%, which is typically 100mV. In analog dimming mode, the feedback voltage is proportional to the duty cycle of PWM input as shown in Figure 7-2.

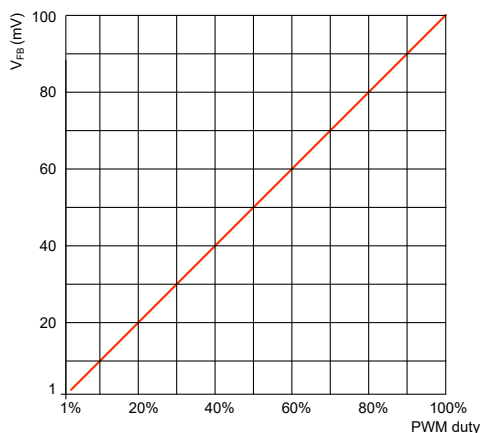


Figure 7-2. FB voltage with PWM duty cycle

7.3.7 Switch Current Limit

The switch current limit prevents the device from high inductor current and drawing excessive current from battery or input voltage supply. Excessive current might occur with a heavy load or shorted output circuit condition. The device adopts the peak current control by sensing the current of the high-side switch. Once the high-side switch current limit is reached, the high-side switch is turned off and low-side switch is turned on to discharge the inductor current with an adaptive off-time.

7.3.8 Fault Behaviors

The TPS92201 is protected by high-side current limitation in different fault conditions, such as LED open and short, sense resistor open and short. No matter the fault happens before startup or during operation, the device can stay safety.

Table 7-1. Fault protection conditions

Fault	Condition	Behavior
LED open	V_{FB} is driven close to 0	VOUT keeps increasing to VIN. and The high-side switch keeps turn on.
LED anode short to cathode	V_{FB} is driven to VOUT quickly, then	VFB is driven to VOUT quickly, the device keeps switching by minimum on-time.
LED anode short to GND	V_{FB} is driven close to 0	high-side switch current limit triggered
FB resistor open	V_{FB} is driven to VOUT - Vf	The device keeps switching by the minimum on-time
FB short to GND	V_{FB} is driven close to 0	VFB is driven close to 0. Current limit is triggered.

7.3.9 Under Voltage Lockout

To avoid mis-operation of the device at low input voltages, under voltage lockout is implemented that shuts down the device at voltages lower than V_{UVLO} with V_{HYS_UVLO} hysteresis.

7.3.10 Thermal Shutdown

The device enters thermal shutdown once the junction temperature exceeds the thermal shutdown rising threshold, T_{JSD} . Once the junction temperature falls below the falling threshold, the device returns to normal operation automatically.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Enabling/Disabling the Device

The device is enabled by setting the EN input to a logic High. Accordingly, a logic Low disables the device. If the device is enabled, the internal power stage starts switching and regulates the output current to the set value. The EN input must be terminated and should not be floating.

8 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.

8.1 Application Information

The TPS92201 device is typically used as buck-type LED driver to drive IR or white LEDs from a 2.5V to 5.5V input.

8.2 Typical Application

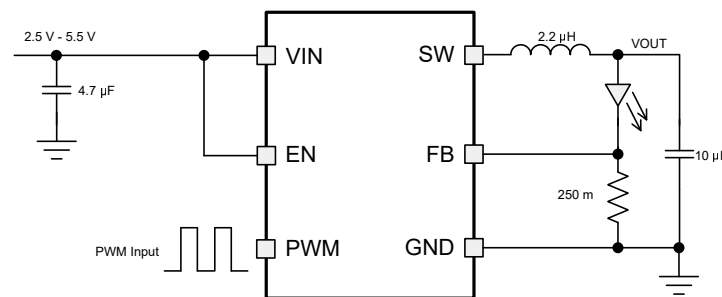


Figure 8-1. TPS92201 400mA Output Application

8.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the parameters listed in Table 8-1 as the input parameters.

Table 8-1. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
Input voltage	2.5V to 5.5V
Output voltage	1.9V (1.8V Vf + 0.1V VFB)
Maximum output current	400mA

Table 8-2 lists the components used for the example.

Table 8-2. List of Components

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER ⁽¹⁾
C1	4.7μF, Ceramic Capacitor, 10V, X7R, size 0805, GRM21BR71A475KA73L	Murata
C2	10μF, Ceramic Capacitor, 10V, X7R, size 0805, GRM21BR71A106KE51L	Murata
L1	2.2μH, Power Inductor, SDER041H-2R2MS	Cyntec
R1,R2,R3	Chip resistor, 1%, size 0603	Std.
C3	Optional, 6.8pF if it is needed	Std.

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

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

8.2.2.1 Custom Design With WEBENCH® Tools

[Click here](#) to create a custom design using the TPS92201 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.

8.2.2.2 Setting the Output Voltage

When sizing R2, in order to achieve low current consumption and acceptable noise sensitivity, use a maximum of 200kΩ for R2. Larger currents through R2 improve noise sensitivity and output voltage accuracy but increase current consumption.

$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} \times \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) = 0.6V \times \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) \quad (3)$$

A feed forward capacitor, C3 improves the loop bandwidth to make a fast transient response. 6.8pF capacitance is recommended for R2 of 100kΩ resistance. A more detailed discussion on the optimization for stability vs. transient response can be found in [SLVA289](#).

8.2.2.3 Output Filter Design

The inductor and output capacitor together provide a low-pass filter. To simplify this process, [Table 8-3](#) outlines possible inductor and capacitor value combinations. Checked cells represent combinations that are proven for stability by simulation and lab test. Further combinations should be checked for each individual application.

Table 8-3. Matrix of Output Capacitor and Inductor Combinations

V_{OUT} [V]	L [μH] ⁽¹⁾	C_{OUT} [μF] ⁽²⁾				
		4.7	10	22	2x 22	100
$0.6 \leq V_{OUT} < 1.2$	1				+	
	2.2				++ ⁽³⁾	
$1.2 \leq V_{OUT} < 1.8$	1			+	+	
	2.2			++ ⁽³⁾	+	
$1.8 \leq V_{OUT}$	1		+	+	+	
	2.2		++ ⁽³⁾	+	+	

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

(2) Capacitor tolerance and bias voltage de-rating is anticipated. The effective capacitance can vary by +20% and -50%.

(3) This LC combination is the standard value and recommended for most applications.

8.2.2.4 Inductor Selection

The main parameters for inductor selection is inductor value and then saturation current of the inductor. To calculate the maximum inductor current under static load conditions, [Equation 4](#) is given:

$$I_{L,MAX} = I_{OUT,MAX} + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2}$$

$$\Delta I_L = V_{OUT} \times \frac{1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}}{L \times f_{SW}} \quad (4)$$

where:

- $I_{OUT,MAX}$ is the maximum output current
- ΔI_L is the inductor current ripple
- f_{SW} is the switching frequency
- L is the inductor value

It is recommended to choose a saturation current for the inductor that is approximately 20% to 30% higher than $I_{L,MAX}$. In addition, DC resistance and size should also be taken into account when selecting an appropriate inductor.

8.2.2.5 Input and Output Capacitor Selection

The architecture of the TPS92201 allows use of tiny ceramic-type output capacitors with low equivalent series resistance (ESR). These capacitors provide low output voltage ripple and are thus recommended. To keep its resistance up to high frequencies and to achieve narrow capacitance variation with temperature, it is recommended to use X7R or X5R dielectric.

The input capacitor is the low impedance energy source for the converter that helps provide stable operation. A low ESR multilayer ceramic capacitor is recommended for best filtering. For most applications, 4.7µF input capacitance is sufficient; a larger value reduces input voltage ripple.

The TPS92201 is designed to operate with an output capacitor of 10µF to 47µF, as outlined in [Table 8-3](#).

8.2.3 Application Performance Curves

$V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$, $L = 2.2\mu H$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

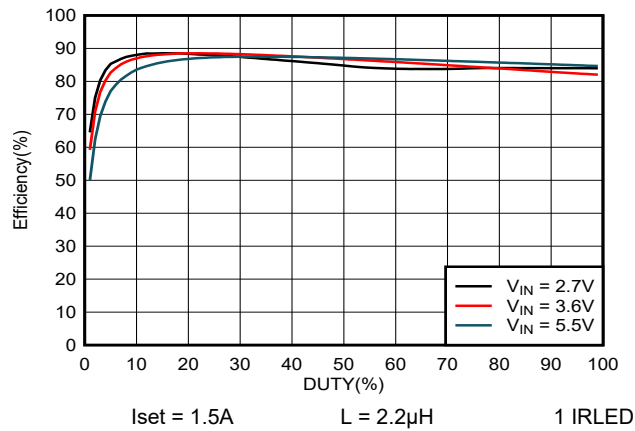


Figure 8-2. 1 IRLED Output Efficiency

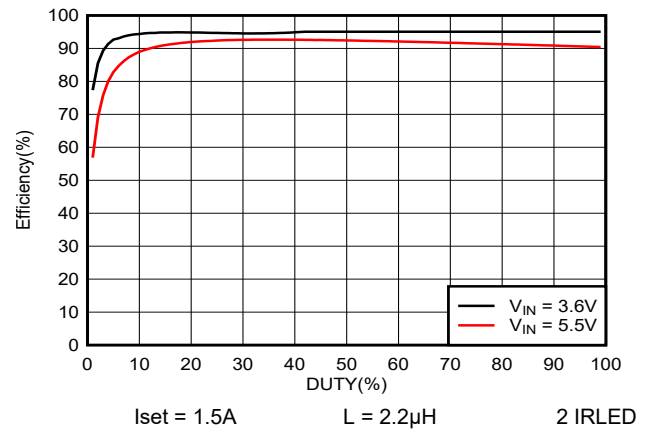


Figure 8-3. 2 IRLED Output Efficiency

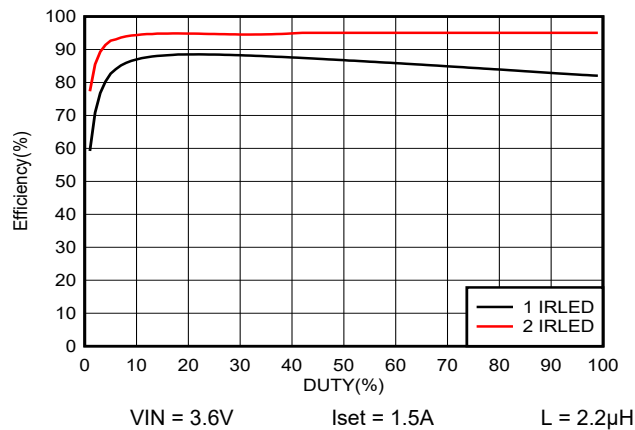


Figure 8-4. Output Efficiency at 3.6V Input Voltage

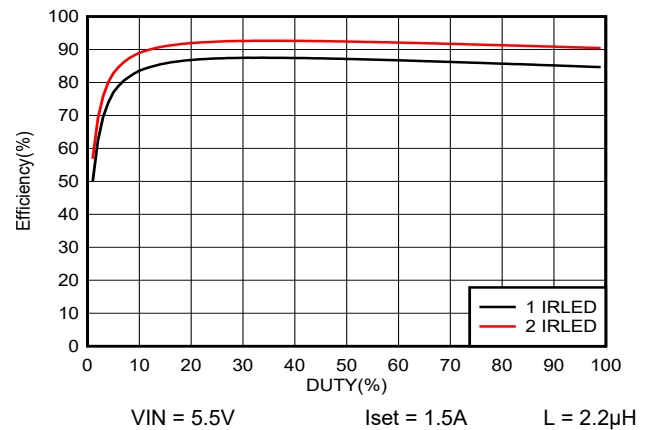


Figure 8-5. Output Efficiency at 5.5V Input Voltage

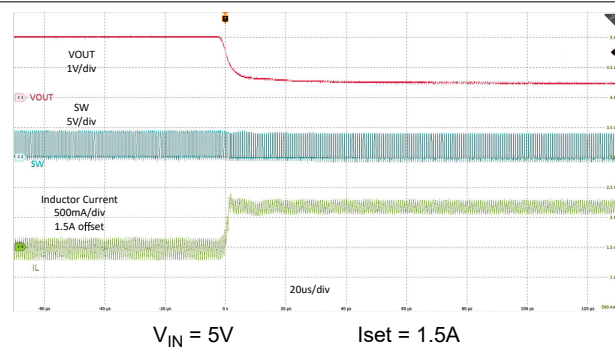


Figure 8-6. Vout short to GND protection

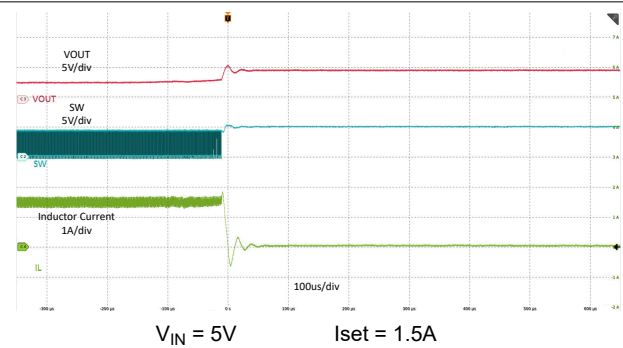


Figure 8-7. Vout Open Protection

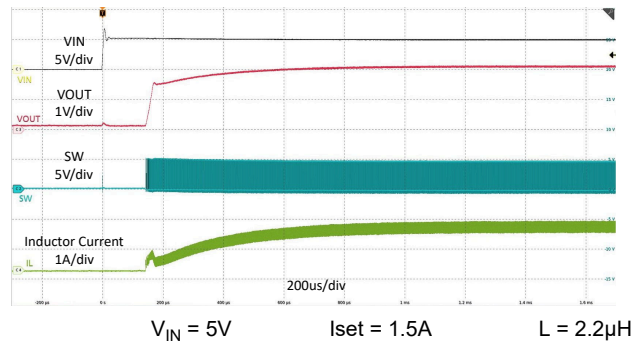


Figure 8-8. VIN Control Start Up with Load

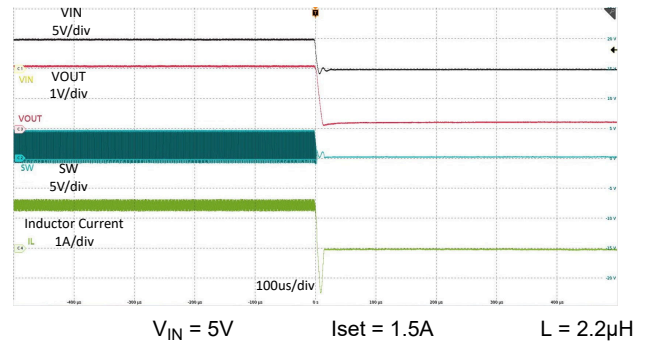


Figure 8-9. VIN Control Shutdown with Load

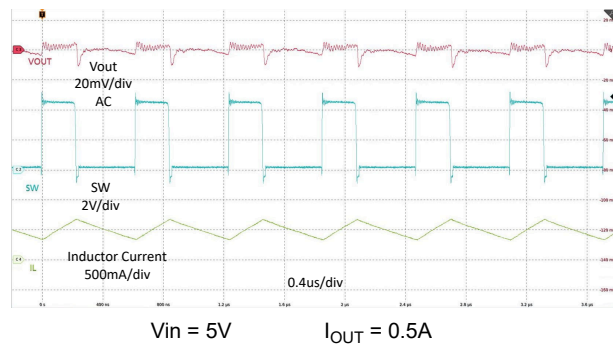


Figure 8-10. PWM Operation

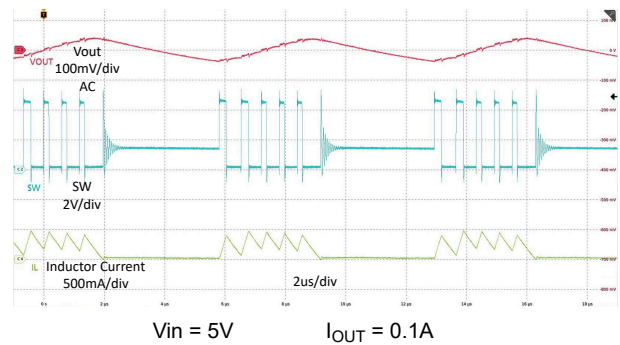


Figure 8-11. Power Save Mode Operation

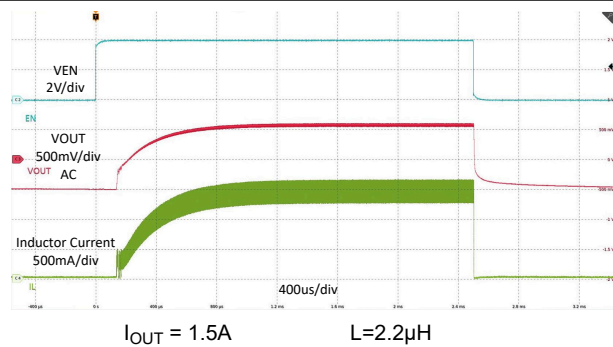


Figure 8-12. EN Control Startup with Load

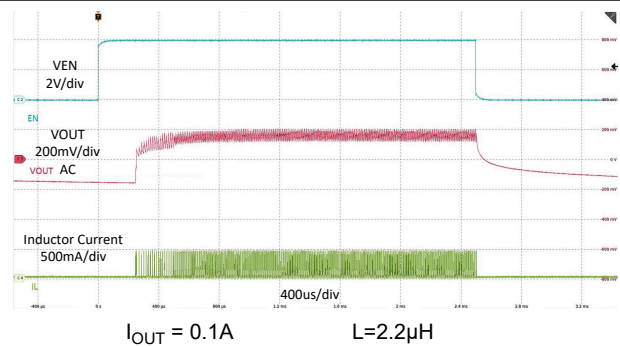


Figure 8-13. EN Control Startup with Load

8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply to the TPS92201 must have a current rating according to the supply voltage, output voltage and output current.

8.4 Layout

8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

The PCB layout is an important step to maintain the high performance of the TPS92201 device.

- The input/output capacitors and the inductor should be placed as close as possible to the IC. This keeps the power traces short. Routing these power traces direct and wide results in low trace resistance and low parasitic inductance.
- The low side of the input and output capacitors must be connected properly to the power GND to avoid a GND potential shift.
- The sense traces connected to FB are signal traces. Special care should be taken to avoid noise being induced. Keep these traces away from SW nodes.
- GND layers might be used for shielding.

8.4.2 Layout Example

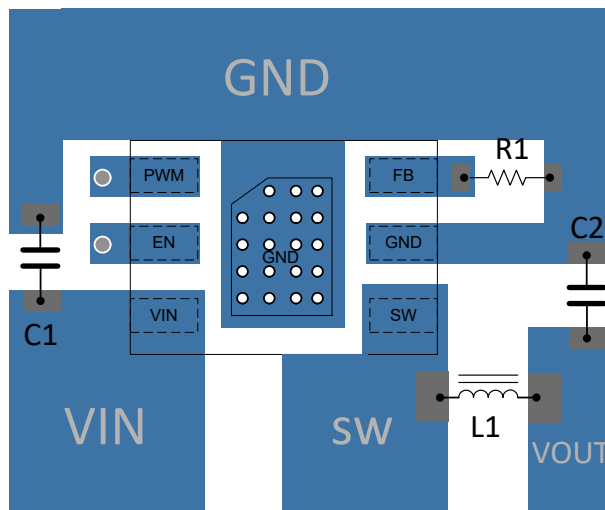


Figure 8-14. TPS92201WSN Layout

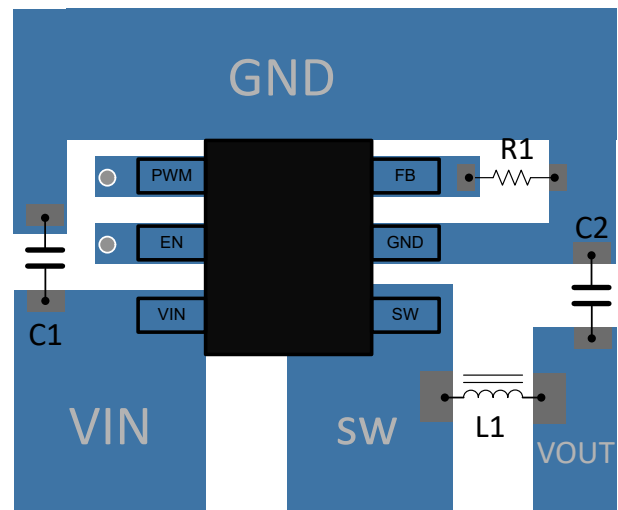


Figure 8-15. TPS92201SOT Layout

8.4.3 Thermal Considerations

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

Two basic approaches for enhancing thermal performance are listed below:

- Improving the power dissipation capability of the PCB design
- Introducing airflow in the system

For more details on how to use the thermal parameters, see the application notes: Thermal Characteristics Application Notes [SZZA017](#) and [SPRA953](#).

9 Device and Documentation Support

9.1 Device Support

9.1.1 Custom Design With WEBENCH® Tools

[Click here](#) to create a custom design using the TPS92201 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.

9.2 Documentation Support

9.2.1 Related Documentation

Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics Application Report ([SPRA953](#))

Thermal Characteristics of Linear and Logic Packages Using JEDEC PCB Designs Application Report ([SZZA017](#))

9.3 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

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

9.4 Support Resources

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

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9.5 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

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9.6 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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

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

9.7 Glossary

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

10 Revision History

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

Changes from Revision A (August 2024) to Revision B (August 2024)	Page
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- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| • Updated docuent to include the SOT563-6 package option..... | 1 |
|---|-------------------|

Changes from Revision * (November 2023) to Revision A (August 2024)	Page
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- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| • Updated the ORDERABLE PART NUMBER's marketing status of from Product Preview to Production Data.. | 1 |
| • Updated Device Comparison table to include the DRL package..... | 2 |

11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

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

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