# TPS6122x Low Input Voltage, 0.7V Boost Converter With 5.5μA Quiescent Current

## 1 Features

- Up to 95% Efficiency at Typical Operating Conditions
- 5.5 μA Quiescent Current
- Startup Into Load at 0.7 V Input Voltage
- Operating Input Voltage from 0.7 V to 5.5 V
- Pass-Through Function during Shutdown
- Minimum Switching Current 200 mA
- Protections:
  – Output Overvoltage
  – Overtemperature
  – Input Undervoltage Lockout
- Adjustable Output Voltage from 1.8 V to 6 V
- Fixed Output Voltage Versions
- Small 6-pin SC-70 Package

## 2 Applications

- Battery Powered Applications
  – 1 to 3 Cell Alkaline, NiCd or NiMH
  – 1 cell Li-Ion or Li-Primary
- Solar or Fuel Cell Powered Applications
- Consumer and Portable Medical Products
- Personal Care Products
- White or Status LEDs
- Smartphones

## 3 Description

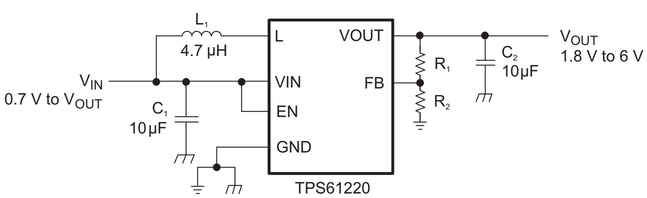
The TPS6122x family devices provide a power-supply solution for products powered by either a single-cell, two-cell, or three-cell alkaline, NiCd or NiMH, or one-cell Li-Ion or Li-polymer battery. Possible output currents depend on the input-to-output voltage ratio. The boost converter is based on a hysteretic controller topology using synchronous rectification to obtain maximum efficiency at minimal quiescent currents. The output voltage of the adjustable version can be programmed by an external resistor divider, or is set internally to a fixed output voltage. The converter can be switched off by a featured enable pin. While being switched off, battery drain is minimized. The device is offered in a 6-pin SC-70 package (DCK) measuring 2 mm x 2 mm to enable small circuit layout size.

**Device Information(1)**

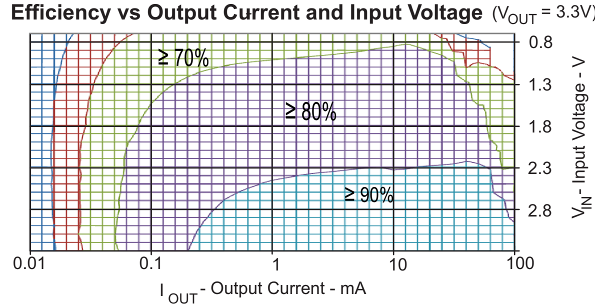
| PART NUMBER | PACKAGE | BODY SIZE (NOM) |
|---|---|---|
| TPS61220 | SC-70 (6) | 2.00mm x 1.25mm |
| TPS61221 | | |
| TPS61222 | | |

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of this document.

## 4 Simplified Schematic




**Efficiency vs Output Current and Input Voltage** ($V_{OUT}$ = 3.3V)



## Table of Contents



## 5 Revision History

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

**Changes from Revision A (April 2014) to Revision B** — **Page**

- Changed format of Handling Ratings table. ........ 3
- Added new note to *Application and Implementation* section. ........ 13
- Renamed "Thermal Information" section to "Thermal Considerations" section. ........ 18

**Changes from Original (August 2009) to Revision A** — **Page**

- Updated data sheet format ........ 1
- Changed the data sheet title From: LOW INPUT VOLTAGE STEP-UP CONVERTER IN 6 PIN SC-70 PACKAGE To: TPS6122x LOW INPUT VOLTAGE, 0.7V BOOST CONVERTER WITH 5.5µA QUIESCENT CURRENT ........ 1
- Changed Feature bullet and Simplified Schematic text from "....1.8 V to 5.5 V" to "....1.8 V to 6 V" ........ 1
- Deleted "machine model" ESD rating because JEDEC discontinued its use in 2012. ........ 3
- Changed Overvoltage protect threshold min and $V_{OUT}$ max levels from 5.5V to 6V ........ 4
- Changed Adjustable output voltage version description text string from "....voltage is 5.5 V" to "....voltage is 6.0 V" ........ 16
- Changed Layout diagram to correct typo in resistor numbers. ........ 18

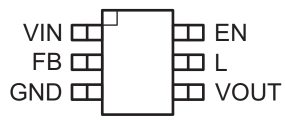
# 6 Device Comparison [(1)]

| $T_A$ | OUTPUT VOLTAGE DC/DC | PACKAGE MARKING | PACKAGE [(1)] | PART NUMBER [(2)] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| –40°C to 85°C | Adjustable | CKR | 6-pin SC-70 | TPS61220DCK |
| | 3.3 V | CKS | | TPS61221DCK |
| | 5.0 V | CKT | | TPS61222DCK |

(1) Contact the factory to check availability of other fixed output voltage versions.
(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 DCK package is available taped and reeled. Add R suffix to device type (e.g., TPS61220DCKR) to order quantities of 3000 devices per reel. It is also available in minireels. Add a T suffix to the device type (i.e. TPS61220DCKT) to order quantities of 250 devices per reel.

# 7 Pin Configuration and Functions

DCK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)




**Pin Functions**

| PIN NAME | PIN NO. | I/O | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| EN | 6 | I | Enable input (1: enabled, 0: disabled). Must be actively tied high or low. Do not leave floating. |
| FB | 2 | I | Voltage feedback of adjustable version. Must be connected to $V_{OUT}$ at fixed output voltage versions. |
| GND | 3 | | Control / logic and power ground |
| L | 5 | I | Connection for Inductor |
| VIN | 1 | I | Boost converter input voltage |
| VOUT | 4 | O | Boost converter output voltage |

# 8 Specifications

## 8.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

| | | TPS6122x | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{IN}$ | Input voltage on VIN, L, VOUT, EN, FB | –0.3 to 7.5 | V |
| $T_J$ | Operating junction temperature | –40 to 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.

## 8.2 Handling Ratings

| | | | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $T_{stg}$ | Storage temperature range | | –65 | 150 | °C |
| $V_{(ESD)}$ | Electrostatic discharge | Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins [(1)] | –2 | 2 | kV |
| | | Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins [(2)] | –1.5 | 1.5 | kV |

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

## 8.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

| | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{IN}$ | Supply voltage at VIN | 0.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| $T_J$ | Operating virtual junction temperature | –40 | | 125 | °C |

## 8.4 Thermal Information

| THERMAL METRIC(1) | | TPS6122x DCK 6 PINS | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | 231.2 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JCtop}$ | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance | 61.8 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JB}$ | Junction-to-board thermal resistance | 78.8 | °C/W |
| $\psi_{JT}$ | Junction-to-top characterization parameter | 2.2 | °C/W |
| $\psi_{JB}$ | Junction-to-board characterization parameter | 78.0 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JCbot}$ | Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance | n/a | °C/W |

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

## 8.5 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended free-air temperature range and over recommended input voltage range (typical at an ambient temperature range of 25°C) (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DC/DC STAGE** | | | | | | | |
| $V_{IN}$ | Input voltage | | | 0.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| $V_{IN}$ | Minimum input voltage at startup | | $R_{Load} \geq 150\ \Omega$ | | | 0.7 | V |
| $V_{OUT}$ | TPS61220 output voltage | | $V_{IN} < V_{OUT}$ | 1.8 | | 6.0 | V |
| $V_{FB}$ | TPS61220 feedback voltage | | | 483 | 500 | 513 | mV |
| $V_{OUT}$ | TPS61221 output voltage (3.3 V) | | $V_{IN} < V_{OUT}$ | 3.20 | 3.30 | 3.41 | V |
| $V_{OUT}$ | TPS61222 output voltage (5 V) | | $V_{IN} < V_{OUT}$ | 4.82 | 5.00 | 5.13 | V |
| $I_{LH}$ | Inductor current ripple | | | | 200 | | mA |
| $I_{SW}$ | switch current limit | | $V_{OUT}$ = 3.3 V, $V_{IN}$ = 1.2 V, $T_A$ = 25°C | 240 | 400 | | mA |
| | | | $V_{OUT}$ = 3.3 V | 200 | 400 | | mA |
| $R_{DSon\_HSD}$ | Rectifying switch on resistance | | $V_{OUT}$ = 3.3 V | | 1000 | | mΩ |
| | | | $V_{OUT}$ = 5.0 V | | 700 | | mΩ |
| $R_{DSon\_LSD}$ | Main switch on resistance | | $V_{OUT}$ = 3.3 V | | 600 | | mΩ |
| | | | $V_{OUT}$ = 5.0 V | | 550 | | mΩ |
| | Line regulation | | $V_{IN} < V_{OUT}$ | | 0.5% | | |
| | Load regulation | | $V_{IN} < V_{OUT}$ | | 0.5% | | |
| $I_Q$ | Quiescent current | $V_{IN}$ | $I_O$ = 0 mA, $V_{EN}$ = $V_{IN}$ = 1.2 V, $V_{OUT}$ = 3.3 V | | 0.5 | 0.9 | μA |
| | | $V_{OUT}$ | | | 5 | 7.5 | μA |
| $I_{SD}$ | Shutdown current | $V_{IN}$ | $V_{EN}$ = 0 V, $V_{IN}$ = 1.2 V, $V_{OUT} \geq V_{IN}$ | | 0.2 | 0.5 | μA |
| $I_{LKG\_VOUT}$ | Leakage current into VOUT | | $V_{EN}$ = 0 V, $V_{IN}$ = 1.2 V, $V_{OUT}$ = 3.3 V | | 1 | | μA |
| $I_{LKG\_L}$ | Leakage current into L | | $V_{EN}$ = 0 V, $V_{IN}$ = 1.2 V, $V_L$ = 1.2 V, $V_{OUT} \geq V_{IN}$ | | 0.01 | 0.2 | μA |
| $I_{FB}$ | TPS61220 Feedback input current | | $V_{FB}$ = 0.5 V | | | 0.01 | μA |
| $I_{EN}$ | EN input current | | Clamped on GND or $V_{IN}$ ($V_{IN}$ < 1.5 V) | | 0.005 | 0.1 | μA |
| **CONTROL STAGE** | | | | | | | |
| $V_{IL}$ | EN input low voltage | | $V_{IN} \leq 1.5$ V | | | 0.2 × $V_{IN}$ | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | EN input high voltage | | $V_{IN} \leq 1.5$ V | 0.8 × $V_{IN}$ | | | V |
| $V_{IL}$ | EN input low voltage | | 5 V > $V_{IN}$ > 1.5 V | | | 0.4 | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | EN input high voltage | | 5 V > $V_{IN}$ > 1.5 V | 1.2 | | | V |

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

over recommended free-air temperature range and over recommended input voltage range (typical at an ambient temperature range of 25°C) (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{UVLO}$ | Undervoltage lockout threshold for turn off | $V_{IN}$ decreasing | | 0.5 | 0.7 | V |
| | Overvoltage protection threshold | | 6.0 | | 7.5 | V |
| | Overtemperature protection | | | 140 | | °C |
| | Overtemperature hysteresis | | | 20 | | °C |

## 8.6 Typical Characteristics

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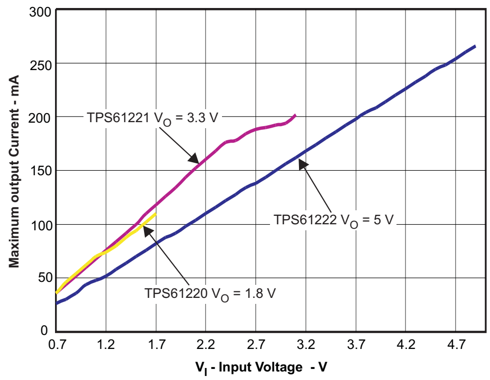
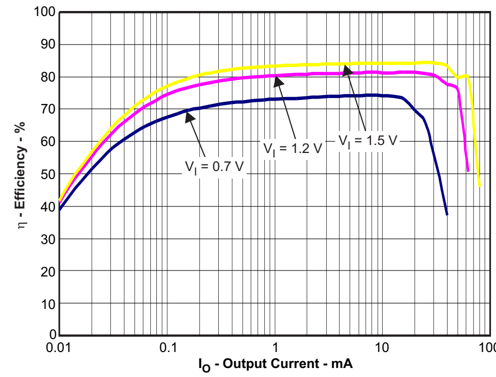
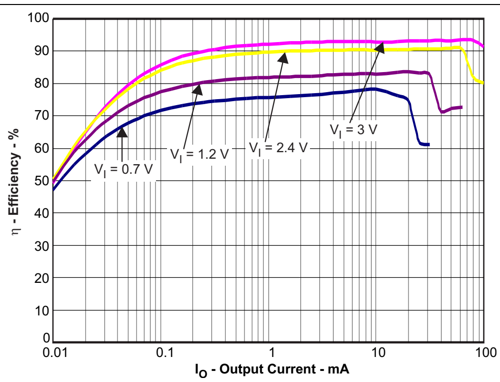



**Figure 1. Maximum Output Current versus Input Voltage (TPS61220, TPS61221, TPS61222)**



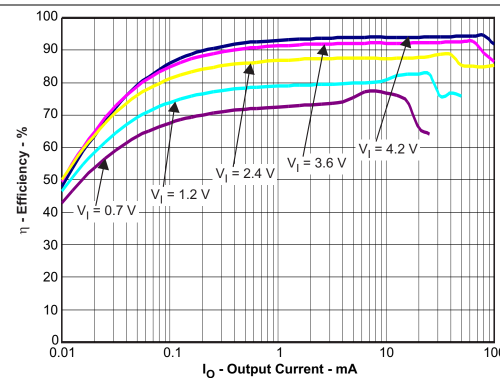

$V_O$ = 1.8 V

**Figure 2. Efficiency versus Output Current and Input Voltage (TPS61220)**



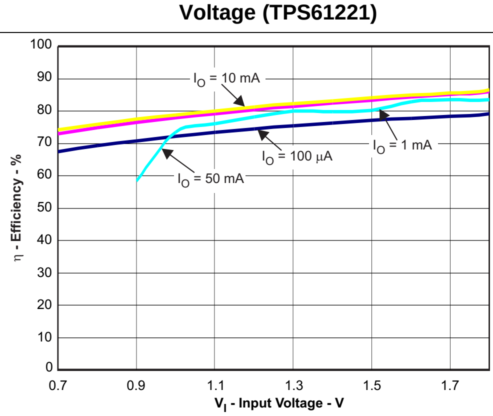

$V_O$ = 3.3 V

**Figure 3. Efficiency versus Output Current and Input Voltage (TPS61221)**



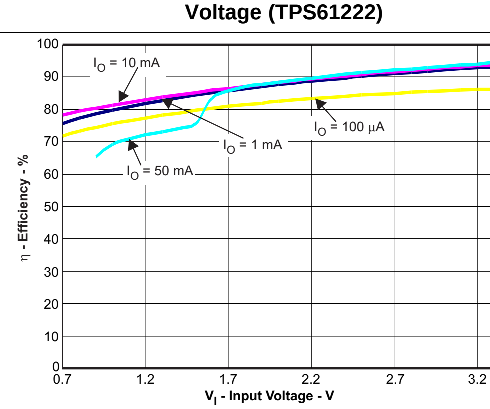

$V_O$ = 5 V

**Figure 4. Efficiency versus Output Current and Input Voltage (TPS61222)**



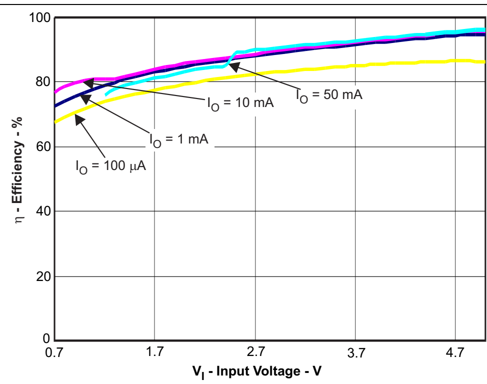

$V_O$ = 1.8 V

**Figure 5. Efficiency versus Input Voltage and Output Current (TPS61220)**



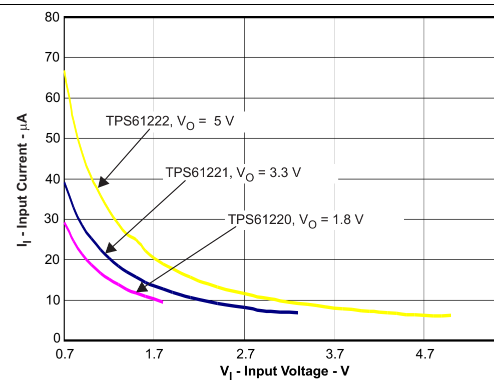

$V_O$ = 3.3 V

**Figure 6. Efficiency versus Input Voltage and Output Current (TPS61221)**



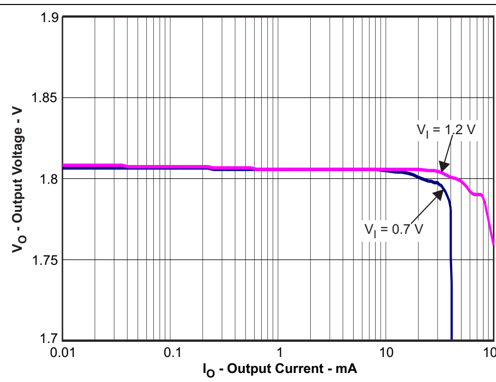

$V_O$ = 5 V

Figure 7. Efficiency versus Input Voltage and Output Current (TPS61222)



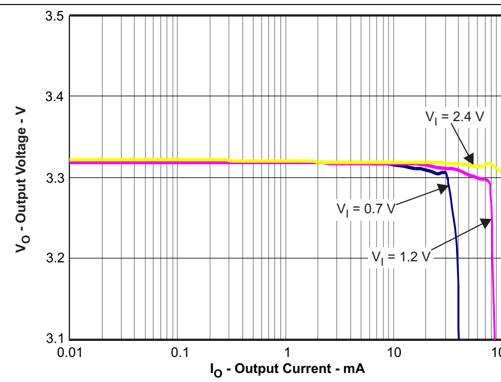

Device enabled

Figure 8. No Load Input Current versus Input Voltage, Device Enabled (TPS61220, TPS61221, TPS61222)



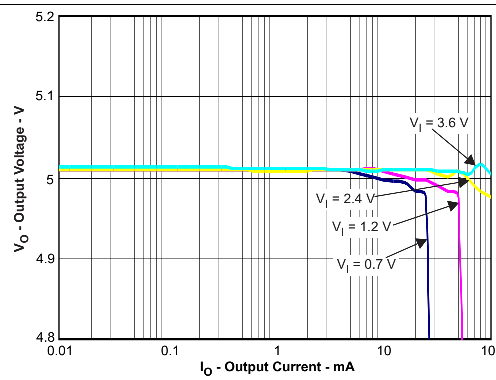

$V_O$ = 1.8 V

Figure 9. Output Voltage versus Output Current and Input Voltage (TPS61220)



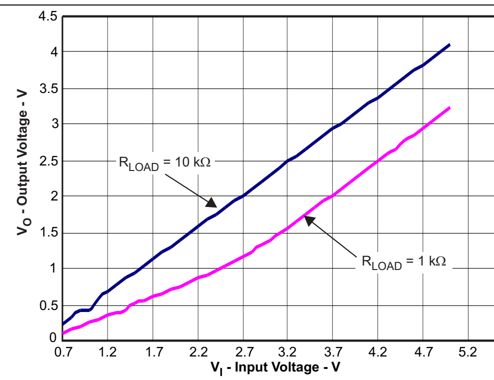

$V_O$ = 3.3 V

Figure 10. Output Voltage versus Output Current and Input Voltage (TPS61221)



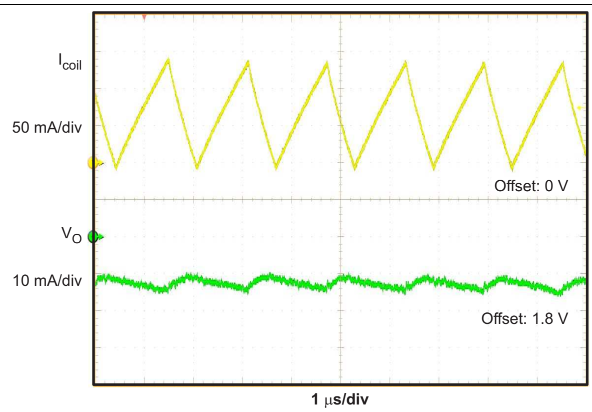

$V_O$ = 5 V

Figure 11. Output Voltage versus Output Current and Input Voltage (TPS61222)



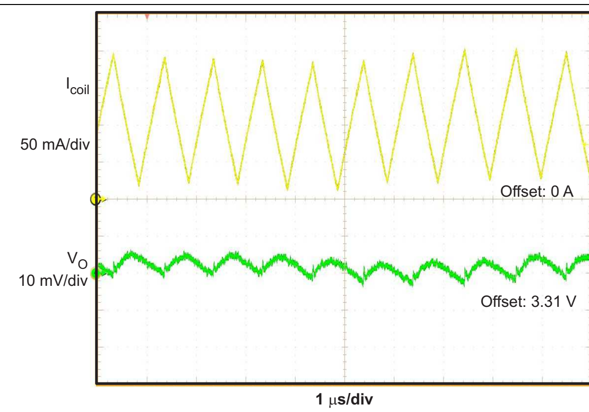

$V_{EN}$ = 0 V

Figure 12. Output Voltage versus Input Voltage, Device Disabled (TPS61220)



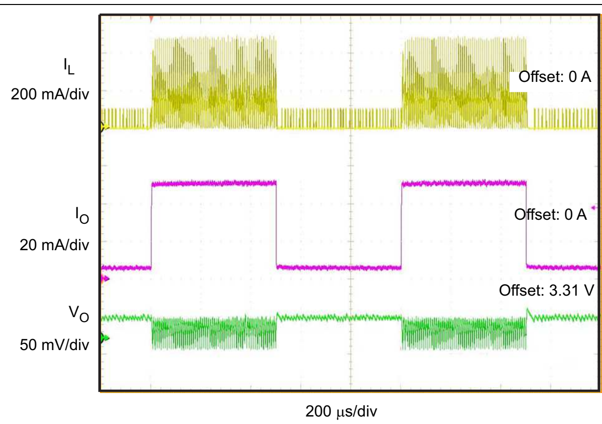

$V_I$ = 0.8 V $V_O$ = 1.8 V $I_O$ = 20 mA

**Figure 13. Output Voltage Ripple (TPS61220)**



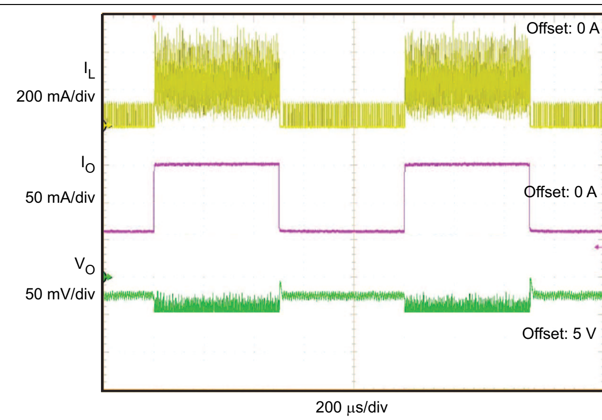

$V_I$ = 1.8 V $V_O$ = 3.3 V $I_O$ = 50 mA

**Figure 14. Output Voltage Ripple (TPS61221)**



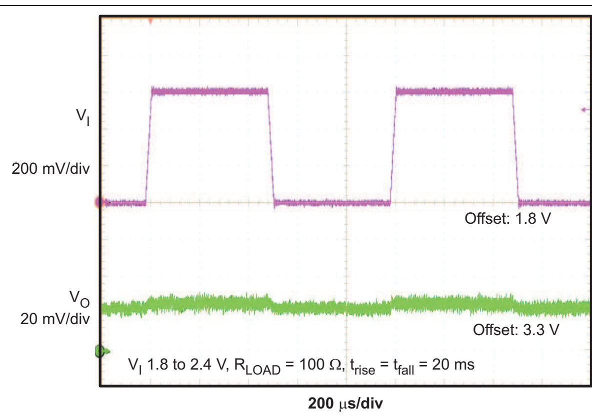

$V_I$ = 1.2 V $I_O$ = 6 mA to 50 mA

**Figure 15. Load Transient Response (TPS61221)**



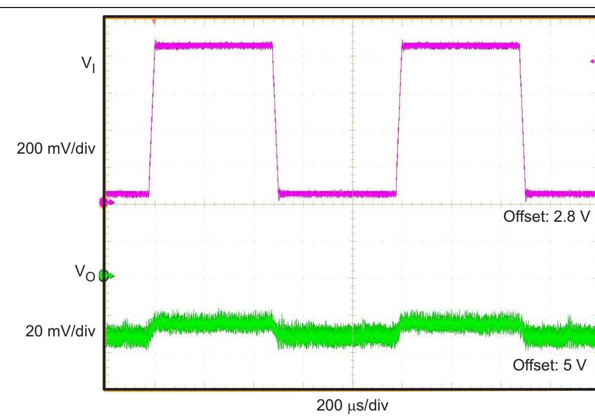

$V_I$ = 2.4 V $I_O$ = 14 mA to 126 mA

**Figure 16. Load Transient Response (TPS61222)**




$V_I$ = 2.4 V to 2.4 V $R_{LOAD}$ = 100 Ω $t_{rise}$ = $t_{fall}$ = 20 ms

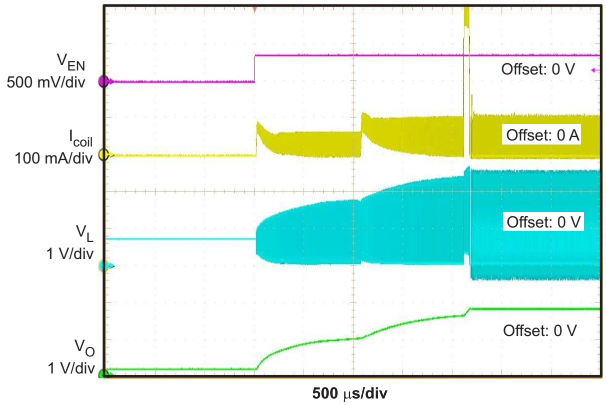
**Figure 17. Line Transient Response (TPS61221)**




$V_I$ = 2.8 V to 3.6 V $R_{LOAD}$ = 100 Ω $t_{rise}$ = $t_{fall}$ = 20 ms

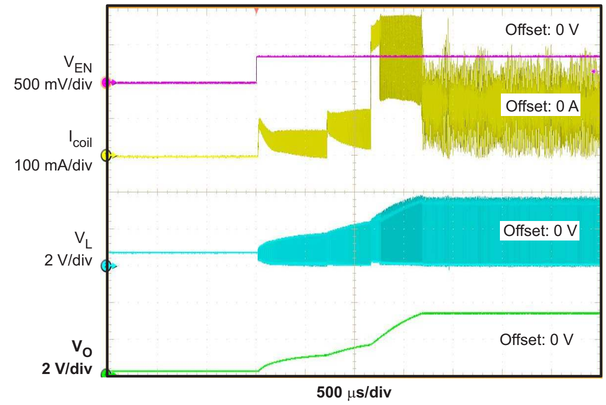
**Figure 18. Line Transient Response (TPS61222)**



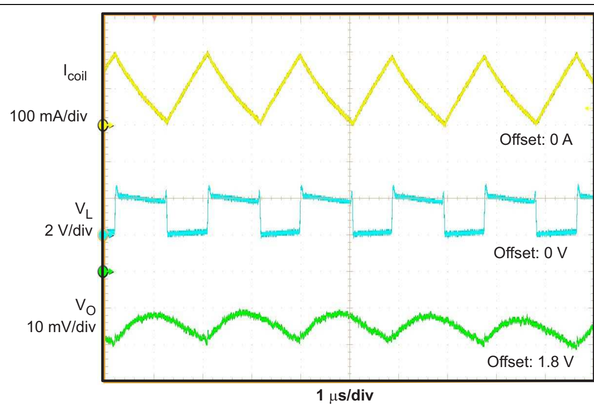

$V_I = 0.7$ V $V_O = 1.8$ V $R_{LOAD} = 150\ \Omega$

**Figure 19. Startup After Enable (TPS61120)**



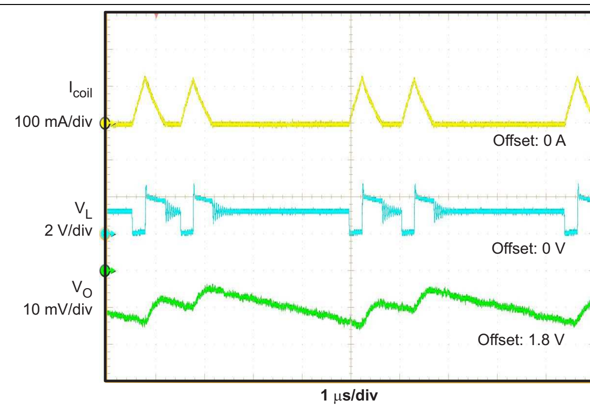

$V_I = 0.7$ V $V_O = 3.3$ V $R_{LOAD} = 50\ \Omega$

**Figure 20. Startup After Enable (TPS61221)**




$V_I = 1.2$ V $V_O = 1.8$ V $I_O = 50$ mA

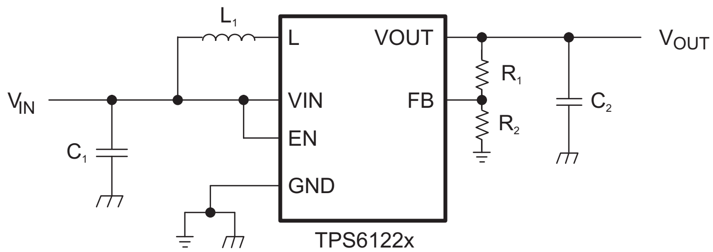
**Figure 21. Continuous Current Operation (TPS61220)**




$V_I = 1.2$ V $V_O = 1.8$ V $I_O = 10$ mA

**Figure 22. Discontinuous Current Operation (TPS61220)**

# 9 Parameter Measurement Information




### Table 1. List Of Components:

| COMPONENT REFERENCE | PART NUMBER | MANUFACTURER | VALUE |
|---|---|---|---|
| $C_1$ | GRM188R60J106ME84D | Murata | 10 µF, 6.3V. X5R Ceramic |
| $C_2$ | GRM188R60J106ME84D | Murata | 10 µF, 6.3V. X5R Ceramic |
| $L_1$ | EPL3015-472MLB | Coilcraft | 4.7 µH |
| $R_1$, $R_2$ | | | adjustable version: Values depending on the programmed output voltage |
| | | | fixed version: $R_1$= 0 Ω, $R_2$ not used |

# 10 Detailed Description

## 10.1 Overview

The TPS6122x is a high performance, high efficient family of switching boost converters. To achieve high efficiency, the power stage is realized as a synchronous-boost topology. For the power switching, two actively-controlled low-$R_{DSon}$ power MOSFETs are implemented.

## 10.2 Functional Block Diagrams

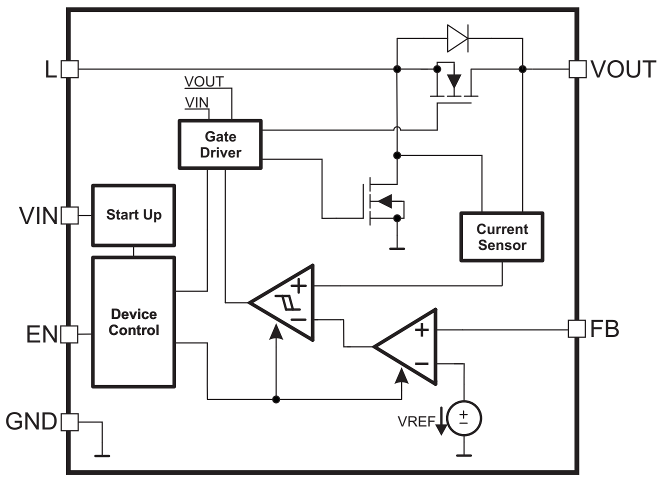



**Figure 23. Functional Block Diagram (Adjustable Version)**

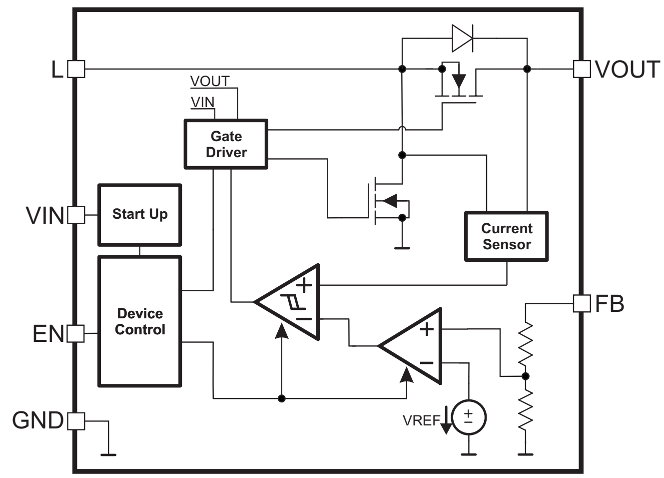



**Figure 24. Functional Block Diagram (Fixed Output Voltage Version)**

## 10.3 Feature Description

### 10.3.1 Controller Circuit

The device is controlled by a hysteretic current mode controller. This controller regulates the output voltage by keeping the inductor ripple current constant in the range of 200 mA and adjusting the offset of this inductor current depending on the output load. If the required average input current is lower than the average inductor current defined by this constant ripple current, the inductor current becomes discontinuous to keep the efficiency high under low-load conditions.

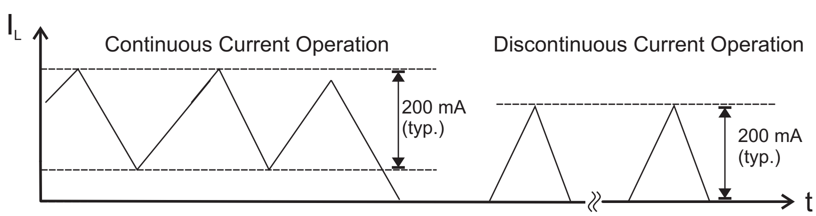



**Figure 25. Hysteretic Current Operation**

The output voltage $V_{OUT}$ is monitored via the feedback network which is connected to the voltage error amplifier. To regulate the output voltage, the voltage error amplifier compares this feedback voltage to the internal voltage reference and adjusts the required offset of the inductor current accordingly. In fixed output voltage devices, an internal feedback network is used to program the output voltage. In adjustable versions an external resistor divider is required.

The self-oscillating hysteretic current mode architecture is inherently stable and allows fast response to load variations. This architecture also allows using a wide range of inductor and capacitor values.

## Feature Description (continued)

### 10.3.2 Device Enable And Shutdown Mode

The device is enabled when EN is driven high, and shut down when EN is low. During shutdown, the converter stops switching and all internal control circuitry is turned off. During shutdown, the input voltage is connected to the output through the back-gate diode of the rectifying MOSFET. This means that voltage is always present at the output, which can be as high as the input voltage or lower depending on the load.

### 10.3.3 Startup

After the EN pin is tied high, the device begins to operate. If the input voltage is not high enough to supply the control circuit properly, a startup oscillator operates the switches. During this phase, the switching frequency is controlled by the oscillator, and the maximum switch current is limited. When the device has built up the output voltage to approximately 1.8V, high enough to supply the control circuit, the device switches to its normal hysteretic current mode operation. The startup time depends on input voltage and load current.

### 10.3.4 Operation At Output Overload

If, in normal boost operation, the inductor current reaches the internal switch current limit threshold, the main switch is turned off to stop further increase of the input current. In this case the output voltage will decrease because the device cannot provide sufficient power to maintain the set output voltage.

If the output voltage drops below the input voltage, the backgate diode of the rectifying switch becomes forward biased, and current starts to flow through it. This diode cannot be turned off, so the current finally is only limited by the remaining DC resistances. As soon as the overload condition is removed, the converter resumes providing the set output voltage.

### 10.3.5 Undervoltage Lockout

An undervoltage lockout function stops the operation of the converter if the input voltage drops below the typical undervoltage lockout threshold. This function is implemented in order to prevent converter malfunction.

### 10.3.6 Overvoltage Protection

If, for any reason, the output voltage is not fed back properly to the input of the voltage amplifier, control of the output voltage is lost. Therefore an overvoltage protection is implemented to avoid the output voltage exceeding critical values for the device and possibly for the system it is supplying. For this protection, the TPS6122x output voltage is also monitored internally. If it reaches the internally programmed threshold of 6.5 V, typically the voltage amplifier regulates (limits) the output voltage to this value.

If the TPS6122x is used to drive LEDs, this feature protects the circuit if the LED fails.

### 10.3.7 Overtemperature Protection

The device has a built-in temperature sensor which monitors the internal IC junction temperature. If the temperature exceeds the programmed threshold (see electrical characteristics table), the device stops operating. As soon as the IC temperature has decreased below the programmed threshold, it starts operating again. To prevent unstable operation close to the region of overtemperature threshold, a built-in hysteresis is implemented.

## 10.4 Device Functional Modes

- Enabled or disabled
- Continuous or discontinuous current operation
- Protective mechanisms
  - Output Overload
  - Undervoltage
  - Overvoltage
  - Overtemperature

# 11 Applications 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.

## 11.1 Application Information

The TPS6122x family devices provide a power-supply solution for products powered by either a single-cell, two-cell, or three-cell alkaline, NiCd or NiMH, or one-cell Li-Ion or Li-polymer battery. Use the following design procedure to select component values for the TPS61220 device and the TPS61222 device. Alternatively, use the SwitcherPro™ tool. This section presents a simplified discussion of the design process.

## 11.2 Typical Applications

### 11.2.1 Specific Application, Fixed Output Voltage Supply

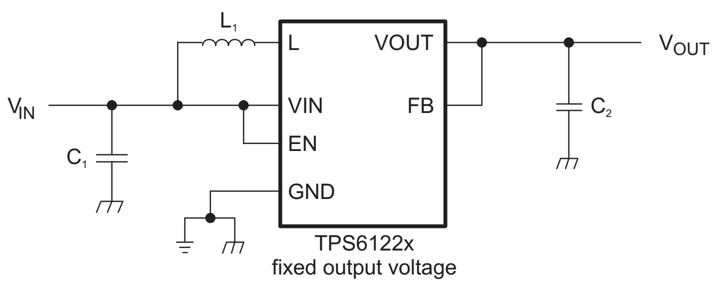



**Figure 26. Typical Application Circuit For Fixed Output Voltage Option**

#### *11.2.1.1 Design Requirements*

- Single 5 V output at up to 60 mA
- Power source, two AA alkaline cells
- Greater than 90% conversion efficiency

#### *11.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure*

##### 11.2.1.2.1 Device Choice

The TPS61222 DC/DC converter is intended for systems powered by anything from a single cell through up to three Alkaline, NiCd or NiMH cells with a total typical pin voltage between 0.7 V and 5.5 V. They can also be used in systems powered by one-cell Li-Ion or Li-Polymer batteries with a typical voltage between 2.5 V and 4.2 V. Additionally, any other voltage source with a typical output voltage between 0.7 V and 5.5 V can be used with the TPS61222.

##### 11.2.1.2.2 Programming The Output Voltage

In the fixed-voltage version used for this example, the output voltage is set by an internal resistor divider. The FB pin is used to sense the output voltage. To configure the device properly, connect the FB pin directly to VOUT as shown in Figure 26.

##### 11.2.1.2.3 Inductor Selection

To make sure that the device can operate, a suitable inductor must be connected between pin VIN and pin L. Inductor values of 4.7 µH show good performance over the whole input and output voltage range.

Choosing other inductance values affects the switching frequency *f* proportional to 1/L as shown in Equation 1.

## Typical Applications (continued)

$$L = \frac{1}{f \times 200\ mA} \times \frac{V_{IN} \times (V_{OUT} - V_{IN})}{V_{OUT}} \quad (1)$$

Choosing inductor values higher than 4.7 μH can improve efficiency due to reduced switching frequency and therefore with reduced switching losses. Using inductor values below 2.2 μH is not recommended.

Having selected an inductance value, the peak current for the inductor in steady-state operation can be calculated. Equation 2 gives the peak-current estimate.

$$I_{L,MAX} = \begin{cases} \frac{V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT}}{0.8 \times V_{IN}} + 100\ mA; & \text{continous current operation} \\ 200\ mA; & \text{discontinuous current operation} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Equation 2 provides a suitable inductor current rating. However, remember that load transients and error conditions may cause higher inductor currents.

Equation 3 provides an easy way to estimate whether the device will work in continuous or discontinuous operation depending on the operating points. As long as the Equation 3 is true, continuous operation is typically established. If Equation 3 becomes false, discontinous operation is typically established.

$$\frac{V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} > 0.8 \times 100\ mA \quad (3)$$

The following inductor series from different suppliers have been used with TPS6122x converters:

**Table 2. List Of Inductors**

| VENDOR | INDUCTOR SERIES |
|---|---|
| Coilcraft | EPL3015 |
| | EPL2010 |
| Murata | LQH3NP |
| Tajo Yuden | NR3015 |
| Wurth Elektronik | WE-TPC Typ S |

#### 11.2.1.2.4 Capacitor Selection

##### *11.2.1.2.4.1 Input Capacitor*

An input capacitor value of at least 10 μF is recommended to improve transient behavior of the regulator and EMI behavior of the total power supply circuit. A ceramic capacitor placed as close as possible to the VIN and GND pins of the IC is recommended.

##### *11.2.1.2.4.2 Output Capacitor*

For the output capacitor $C_2$, small ceramic capacitors are recommended, placed as close as possible to the VOUT and GND pins of the IC. If, for any reason, the application requires the use of large capacitors which cannot be placed close to the IC, the use of a small ceramic capacitor with a capacitance value of around 2.2μF in parallel to the large one is recommended. This small capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the VOUT and GND pins of the IC.

A minimum capacitance value of 4.7 μF should be used, 10 μF is recommended. If the inductor value exceeds 4.7 μH, the value of the output capacitance value needs to be half the inductance value or higher for stability reasons, see Equation 4.

$$C_2 \geq \frac{L}{2} \times \frac{\mu F}{\mu H} \quad (4)$$

The TPS6122x is not sensitive to the ESR in terms of stability. However, low ESR capacitors, such as ceramic capacitors, are recommended anyway to minimize output voltage ripple. If heavy load changes are expected, increase the output capacitor value to avoid output voltage drops during fast load transients.

#### 11.2.1.3 Application Curves

Figure 27 shows the excellent efficiency of the converter, which remains above 80% even with heavily discharged cells.

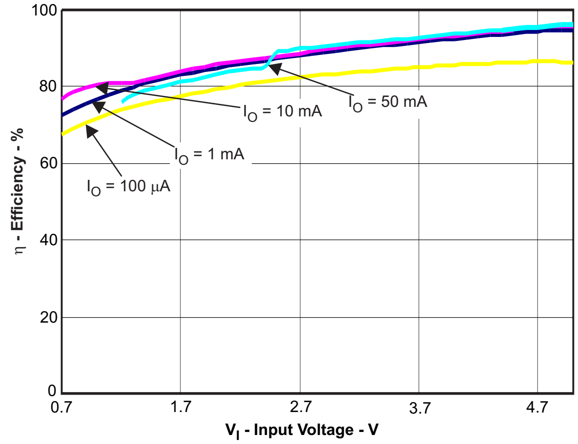



**Figure 27. TPS61222 Performance**

### 11.2.2 Specific Application, Variable Output Voltage Supply

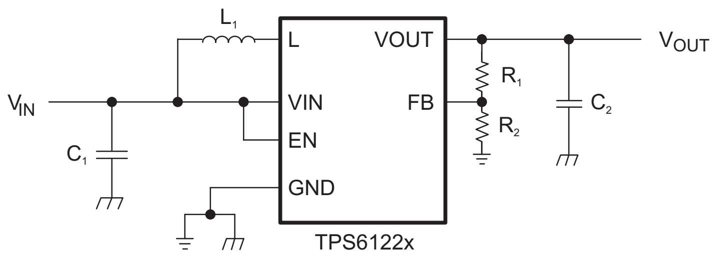



**Figure 28. Application Circuit For Adjustable Output Voltage Option**

#### 11.2.2.1 Design Requirements

- Single 4.2 V output at up to 50 mA
- Power source, two AA alkaline cells
- Greater than 80% conversion efficiency

#### 11.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The design procedure for this application is identical to that for the fixed-output supply except for programming the output voltage.

##### 11.2.2.2.1 Device Selection

This application example uses the TPS61220 so that the output voltage can be set at 4.2 V.

#### 11.2.2.2.2 Programming The Output Voltage

In the adjustable output versions, an external resistor divider is used to adjust the output voltage. The resistor divider must be connected between VOUT, FB and GND as shown in Figure 28. When the output voltage is regulated properly, the typical voltage value at the FB pin is 500 mV for the adjustable devices. The maximum recommended value for the output voltage is 6.0 V. The current through the resistor divider should be about 100 times greater than the current into the FB pin. The typical current into the FB pin is 0.01 µA, and the voltage across the resistor between FB and GND, $R_2$, is typically 500 mV. Based on those two values, the recommended value for $R_2$ should be lower than 500 kΩ, in order to set the divider current to 1 µA or higher. The value of the resistor connected between VOUT and FB, $R_1$, depending on the needed output voltage ($V_{OUT}$), can be calculated using Equation 5:

$$R_1 = R_2 \times \left( \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{FB}} - 1 \right) \tag{5}$$

For this example, if an output voltage of 4.2 V is needed, a 1.2-MΩ resistor is calculated for $R_1$ when 160 kΩ is selected for $R_2$. This would yield an output voltage of 4.25 V, neglecting resistor tolerances.

#### 11.2.2.2.3 Inductor Selection

See *Inductor Selection* for a discussion on inductor choice.

#### 11.2.2.2.4 Capacitor Selection

The procedure for selecting capacitors is the same as for the fixed output voltage circuit. See *Capacitor Selection*.

### *11.2.2.3 Application Curves*

Figure 29 shows the excellent efficiency of the converter, which remains above 80% with heavily discharged cells.

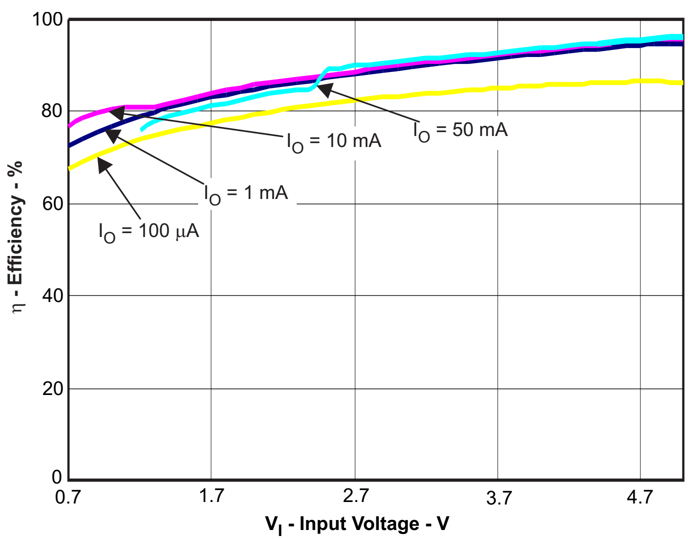



**Figure 29. TPS61220 Performance**

# 12 Power Supply Recommendations

## 12.1 Typical Power Sources

The high conversion efficiency of this device encourages the use of a wide range of battery types. Photovoltaic cells and large capacitors ('supercapacitors') may also serve as power sources within the limits specified in *Recommended Operating Conditions*.

## 12.2 Input Voltage Effects On Output Current and Efficiency

The TPS6122x devices have a wide input-voltage range, and deliver enough current to be applicable to many portable applications. However, at lower extremes of input voltage, less output current is available, and efficiency is somewhat less. Figure 1 - Figure 11 show the tradeoffs between input voltage, output current capacity and conversion efficiency, and allow the designer to plan how far to discharge a battery array before system shutdown occurs.

## 12.3 Behavior While Disabled

When the device is disabled, the output voltage follows the power-source voltage as shown in Figure 12.

## 12.4 Startup

See the description of the *Startup* sequence for more information.

# 13 Layout

## 13.1 Layout Guidelines

As 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 paths. The input and output capacitor, as well as the inductor should be placed as close as possible to the IC.

The feedback divider in an application using the TPS61220 should be placed as close as possible to the control ground pin of the IC. To route the ground path from the resistor divider, use short traces as well, separated from the power ground traces. This avoids ground shift problems, which can occur due to superimposition of power ground current and control ground current. Assure that the ground traces are connected close to the device GND pin.

## 13.2 Layout Example

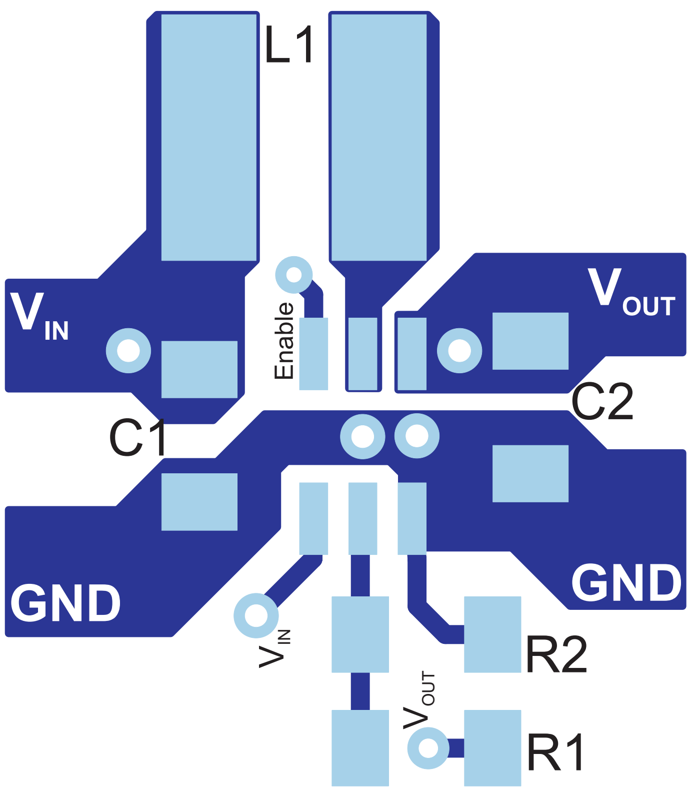



**Figure 30. PCB Layout Suggestion For Adjustable Output Voltage Options**

## 13.3 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, 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
- Improving the thermal coupling of the component to the PCB
- Introducing airflow in the system

For more details on how to use the thermal parameters in the dissipation ratings table please check the Thermal Characteristics Application Note (SZZA017) and the IC Package Thermal Metrics Application Note (SPRA953).

# 14 Device and Documentation Support

## 14.1 Device Support

### 14.1.1 Third-Party Products Disclaimer

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### 14.1.2 Development Support

TPS61220EVM-319 Evaluation Module

SwitcherPro Switching Power Supply Design Tool (Circuit Design & Simulation)

## 14.2 Documentation Support

### 14.2.1 Related Documentation

Gas Sensor Platform Reference Design

Wireless Heart Monitor with Bluetooth Low Energy

## 14.3 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

**Table 3. Related Links**

| PARTS | PRODUCT FOLDER | SAMPLE & BUY | TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS | TOOLS & SOFTWARE | SUPPORT & COMMUNITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TPS61220 | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here |
| TPS61221 | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here |
| TPS61222 | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here |

## 14.4 Trademarks

SwitcherPro is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

## 14.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

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.

## 14.6 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

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

# 15 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.

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan (2) | Lead/Ball Finish (6) | MSL Peak Temp (3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TPS61220DCKR | ACTIVE | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | CKR | Samples |
| TPS61220DCKT | ACTIVE | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | CKR | Samples |
| TPS61221DCKR | ACTIVE | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | CKS | Samples |
| TPS61221DCKT | ACTIVE | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | CKS | Samples |
| TPS61222DCKR | ACTIVE | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | CKT | Samples |
| TPS61222DCKT | ACTIVE | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | CKT | Samples |

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.
**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.
**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.
**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS61222 :**

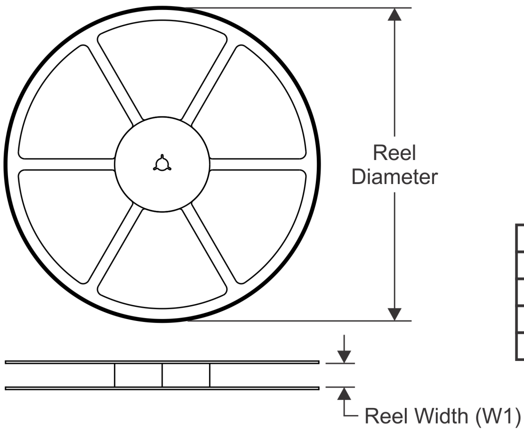
- Enhanced Product: TPS61222-EP

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

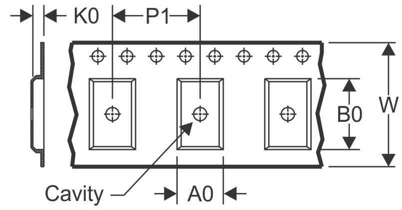
- Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

**REEL DIMENSIONS**

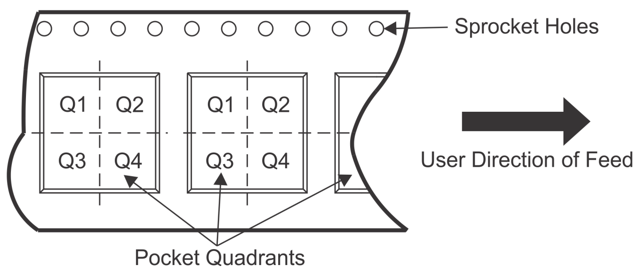



**TAPE DIMENSIONS**




| | |
|---|---|
| A0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component width |
| B0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component length |
| K0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness |
| W | Overall width of the carrier tape |
| P1 | Pitch between successive cavity centers |

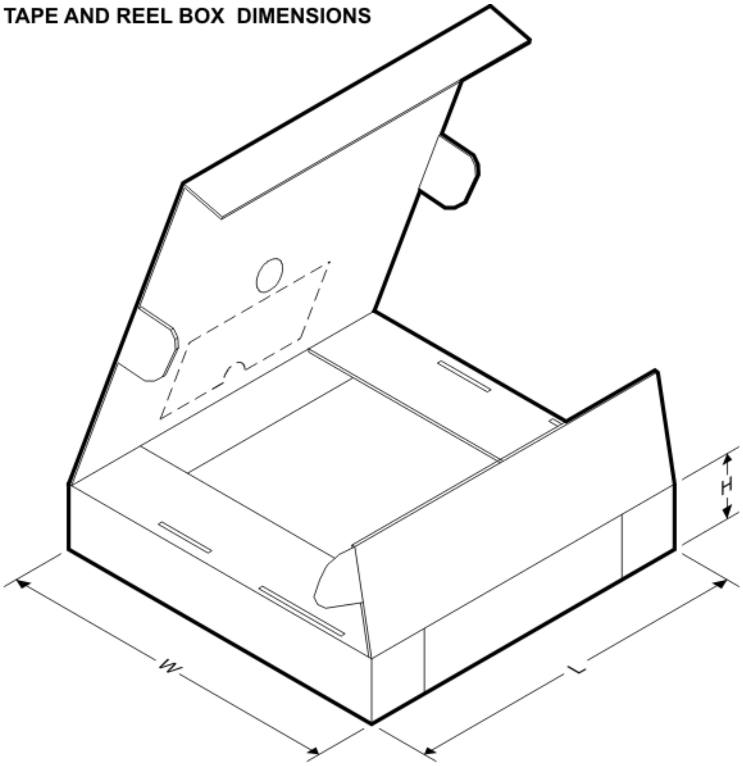
**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**




*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TPS61220DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 178.0 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS61220DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS61220DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS61220DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 178.0 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS61221DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 178.0 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS61221DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS61221DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 178.0 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS61221DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS61222DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 178.0 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS61222DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS61222DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 178.0 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TPS61222DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |

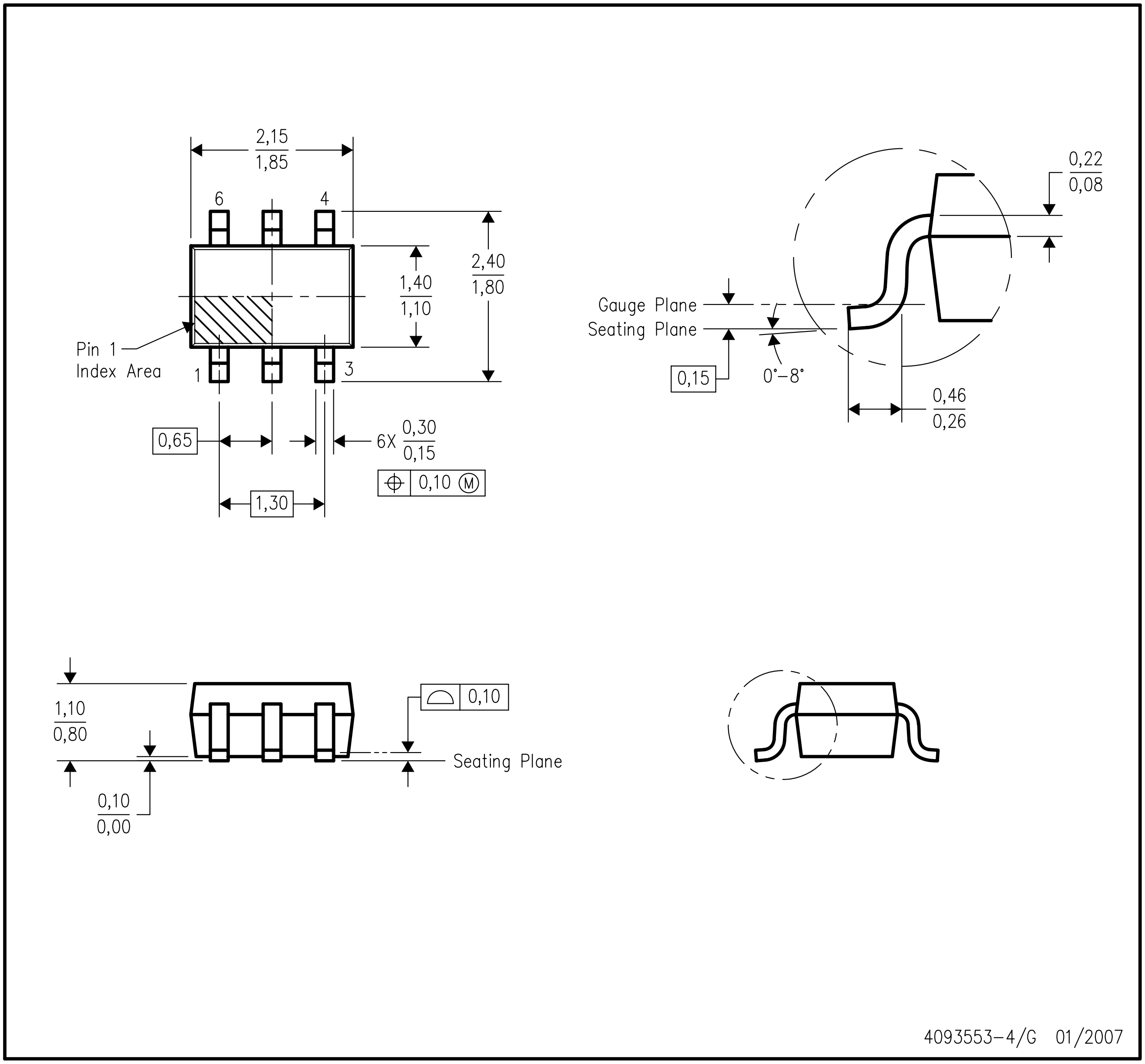
**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**




*All dimensions are nominal

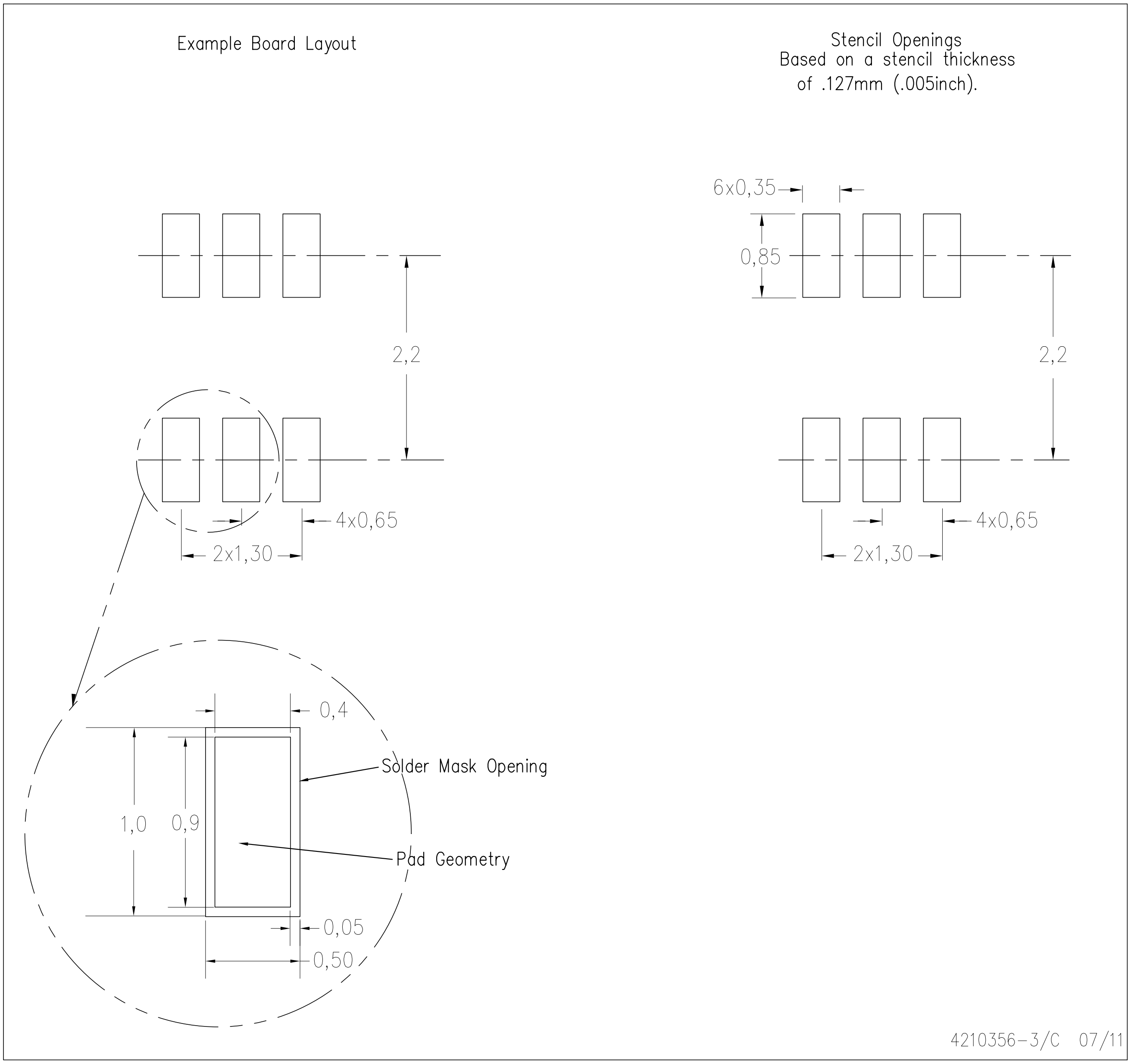
| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TPS61220DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |
| TPS61220DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS61220DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS61220DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |
| TPS61221DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |
| TPS61221DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS61221DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |
| TPS61221DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS61222DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |
| TPS61222DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 3000 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS61222DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |
| TPS61222DCKT | SC70 | DCK | 6 | 250 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |

DCK (R–PDSO–G6) PLASTIC SMALL–OUTLINE PACKAGE




NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO–203 variation AB.

DCK (R–PDSO–G6) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE




NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
- D. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC–7525 for other stencil recommendations.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE




Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265