

## TPS6103x 96% Efficient Synchronous Boost Converter With 4A Switch

### 1 Features

- 96% Efficient Synchronous Boost Converter With 1000-mA Output Current From 1.8-V Input
- Device Quiescent Current: 20- $\mu$ A (Typ)
- Input Voltage Range: 1.8-V to 5.5-V
- Fixed and Adjustable Output Voltage Options Up to 5.5-V
- Power Save Mode for Improved Efficiency at Low Output Power
- Low Battery Comparator
- Low EMI-Converter (Integrated Antiringing Switch)
- Load Disconnect During Shutdown
- Over-Temperature Protection
- Available in a Small 4 mm x 4 mm QFN-16 or in a TSSOP-16 Package

### 2 Applications

All Single Cell Li or Dual Cell Battery Operated Products as MP-3 Player, PDAs, and Other Portable Equipment

### 3 Description

The TPS6103x devices provide a power supply solution for products powered by either a one-cell Li-Ion or Li-polymer, or a two to three-cell alkaline, NiCd or NiMH battery. The converter generates a stable output voltage that is either adjusted by an external resistor divider or fixed internally on the chip. It provides high efficient power conversion and is capable of delivering output currents up to 1 A at 5 V at a supply voltage down to 1.8 V. The implemented boost converter is based on a fixed frequency, pulse-width-modulation (PWM) controller using a synchronous rectifier to obtain maximum efficiency. At low load currents the converter enters Power Save mode to maintain a high efficiency over a wide load current range. The Power Save mode can be disabled, forcing the converter to operate at a fixed switching frequency. It can also operate synchronized to an external clock signal that is applied to the SYNC pin. The maximum peak current in the boost switch is limited to a value of 4500 mA.

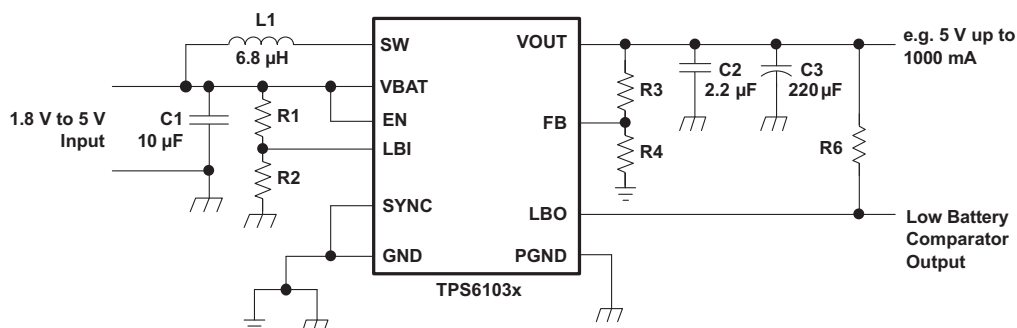
The converter can be disabled to minimize battery drain. During shutdown, the load is completely disconnected from the battery. A low-EMI mode is implemented to reduce ringing and, in effect, lower radiated electromagnetic energy when the converter enters the discontinuous conduction mode.

#### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS61030	TSSOP (16)	5.00 mm x 4.40 mm
TPS61031		
TPS61032		
TPS61030	QFN (16)	4.00 mm x 4.00 mm
TPS61031		
TPS61032		

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

### 4 Simplified Schematic



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## 5 Revision History

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

<b>Changes from Revision F (October 2014) to Revision G</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Moved $T_{stg}$ spec to the Absolute Maximum Ratings table. Changed Handling Ratings to ESD Ratings.....	4
• Added <a href="#">System Examples</a> .....	16

<b>Changes from Revision E (January 2012) to Revision F</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Added Device Information and Handling Rating tables, Feature Description section, Device Functional Modes, Application and Implementation section, Power Supply Recommendations section, Layout section, Device and Documentation Support section, and Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information section .....	1

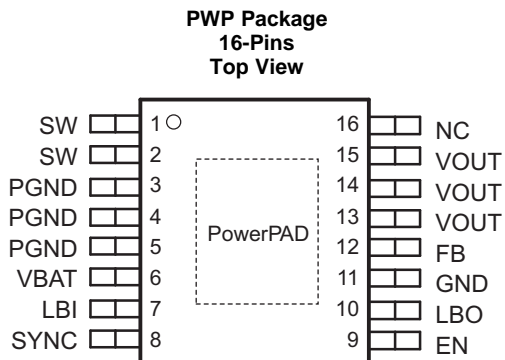
<b>Changes from Revision D (April 2004) to Revision E</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Changed the temperature range From: 40°C to 85°C To: -40°C to 85°C.....	3

## 6 Device Comparison Table <sup>(1)</sup>

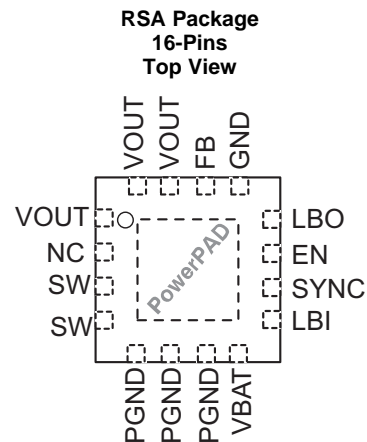
T <sub>A</sub>	OUTPUT VOLTAGE DC/DC	PACKAGE	PART NUMBER <sup>(1)</sup>
-40°C to 85°C	Adjustable	16-Pin TSSOP PowerPAD™	TPS61030
	3.3 V		TPS61031
	5 V		TPS61032
	Adjustable	16-Pin QFN	TPS61030
	3.3 V		TPS61031
	5 V		TPS61032

- (1) Contact the factory to check availability of other fixed output voltage versions.  
 (1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the datasheet.

## 7 Pin Configuration and Functions



NC – No internal connection



### Pin Functions

NAME	PIN NO.		I/O	DESCRIPTION
	PWP	RSA		
EN	9	11	I	Enable input. (1/VBAT enabled, 0/GND disabled)
FB	12	14	I	Voltage feedback of adjustable versions
GND	11	13	I/O	Control/logic ground
LBI	7	9	I	Low battery comparator input (comparator enabled with EN)
LBO	10	12	O	Low battery comparator output (open drain)
NC	16	2		Not connected
PGND	3, 4, 5	5, 6, 7	I/O	Power ground
PowerPAD™				Must be soldered to achieve appropriate power dissipation. Should be connected to PGND.
SYNC	8	10	I	Enable/disable power save mode (1/VBAT disabled, 0/GND enabled, clock signal for synchronization)
SW	1, 2	3, 4	I	Boost and rectifying switch input
VBAT	6	8	I	Supply voltage
VOUT	13, 14, 15	1, 15, 16	O	DC/DC output

## 8 Specifications

### 8.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage on LBI	-0.3	3.6	V
	Input voltage on SW, VOUT, LBO, VBAT, SYNC, EN, FB	-0.3	7	V
T <sub>J</sub>	Maximum junction temperature	-40	150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65	150	

(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 ESD Ratings

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins <sup>(1)</sup>	-2000	2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins <sup>(2)</sup>	-1000	1000	

(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
V <sub>I</sub>	Supply voltage at VBAT	1.8		5.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient temperature range	-40		85	°C
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating virtual junction temperature range	-40		125	°C

### 8.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TPS6103x		UNIT
		PWP	RSA	
		16 PINS	16 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	46.9	35.5	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	25.8	36.7	
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	19.4	12.9	
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.8	0.5	
ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	19.3	12.9	
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	2.2	3.8	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](http://www.ti.com/lit/zip/Spra953).

## 8.5 Electrical Characteristics

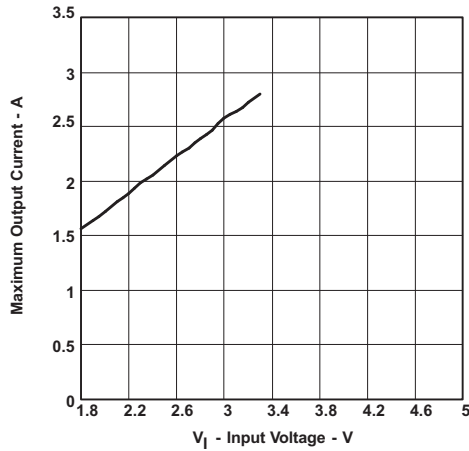
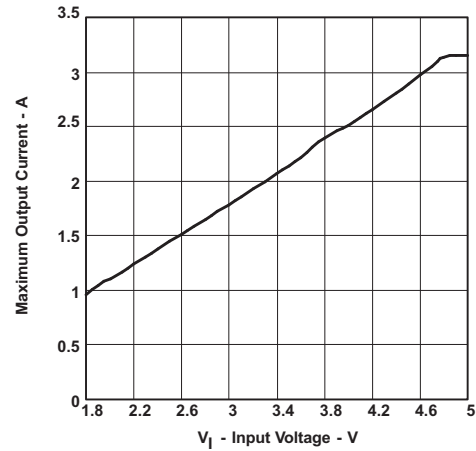
over recommended free-air temperature range and over recommended input voltage range (typical at an ambient temperature range of 25°C) (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>DC/DC STAGE</b>						
$V_I$	Input voltage range		1.8		5.5	V
$V_O$	TPS61030 output voltage range		1.8		5.5	V
$V_{FB}$	TPS61030 feedback voltage		490	500	510	mV
$f$	Oscillator frequency		500	600	700	kHz
	Frequency range for synchronization		500		700	kHz
	Switch current limit	$V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$	3600	4000	4500	mA
	Start-up current limit			$0.4 \times I_{SW}$		mA
	SWN switch on resistance	$V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$		55		mΩ
	SWP switch on resistance	$V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$		55		mΩ
	Total accuracy		-3%		3%	
	Line regulation				0.6%	
	Load regulation				0.6%	
Quiescent current	V <sub>BAT</sub>	$I_O = 0\text{ mA}, V_{EN} = V_{BAT} = 1.8\text{ V}, V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$		10	25	μA
	V <sub>OUT</sub>	$I_O = 0\text{ mA}, V_{EN} = V_{BAT} = 1.8\text{ V}, V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$		10	20	μA
Shutdown current		$V_{EN} = 0\text{ V}, V_{BAT} = 2.4\text{ V}$		0.1	1	μA
<b>CONTROL STAGE</b>						
$V_{UVLO}$	Under voltage lockout threshold	$V_{LBI}$ voltage decreasing		1.5		V
$V_{IL}$	LBI voltage threshold	$V_{LBI}$ voltage decreasing	490	500	510	mV
	LBI input hysteresis			10		mV
	LBI input current	$EN = V_{BAT}$ or GND		0.01	0.1	μA
	LBO output low voltage	$V_O = 3.3\text{ V}, I_{OI} = 100\text{ μA}$		0.04	0.4	V
	LBO output low current			100		μA
	LBO output leakage current	$V_{LBO} = 7\text{ V}$		0.01	0.1	μA
$V_{IL}$	EN, SYNC input low voltage				$0.2 \times V_{BAT}$	V
$V_{IH}$	EN, SYNC input high voltage		$0.8 \times V_{BAT}$			V
	EN, SYNC input current	Clamped on GND or V <sub>BAT</sub>		0.01	0.1	μA
	Overtemperature protection			140		°C
	Overtemperature hysteresis			20		°C

## 8.6 Typical Characteristics

**Table 1. Table Of Graphs**

DC/DC CONVERTER		FIGURE
Maximum output current	vs Input voltage	<a href="#">Figure 1</a> , <a href="#">Figure 2</a>
Efficiency	vs Output current (TPS61030) ( $V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $V_I = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $V_{SYNC} = 0\text{ V}$ )	<a href="#">Figure 3</a>
	vs Output current (TPS61031) ( $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $V_I = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $2.4\text{ V}$ , $V_{SYNC} = 0\text{ V}$ )	<a href="#">Figure 4</a>
	vs Output current (TPS61032) ( $V_O = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $V_I = 2.4\text{ V}$ , $3.3\text{ V}$ , $V_{SYNC} = 0\text{ V}$ )	<a href="#">Figure 5</a>
	vs Input voltage (TPS61031) ( $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$ , $100\text{ mA}$ , $1000\text{ mA}$ , $V_{SYNC} = 0\text{ V}$ )	<a href="#">Figure 6</a>
	vs Input voltage (TPS61032) ( $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$ , $100\text{ mA}$ , $1000\text{ mA}$ , $V_{SYNC} = 0\text{ V}$ )	<a href="#">Figure 7</a>
Output voltage	vs Output current (TPS61031) ( $V_I = 2.4\text{ V}$ )	<a href="#">Figure 8</a>
	vs Output current (TPS61032) ( $V_I = 3.3\text{ V}$ )	<a href="#">Figure 9</a>
No-load supply current into VBAT	vs Input voltage (TPS61032)	<a href="#">Figure 10</a>
No-load supply current into VOOUT	vs Input voltage (TPS61032)	<a href="#">Figure 11</a>
Minimum Load Resistance at Startup	vs Input voltage (TPS61032)	<a href="#">Figure 12</a>


**Figure 1. TPS61031 Maximum Output Current vs Input Voltage**

**Figure 2. TPS61032 Maximum Output Current vs Input Voltage**

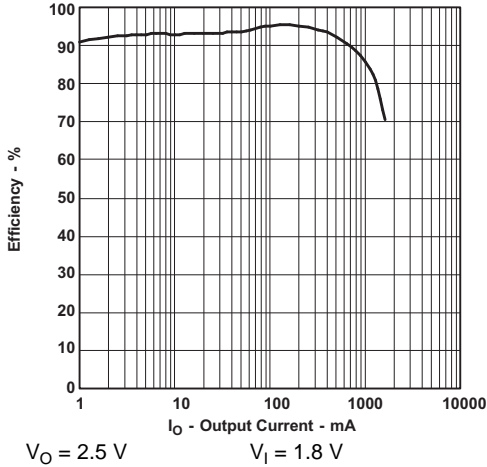


Figure 3. TPS61030 Efficiency vs Output Current

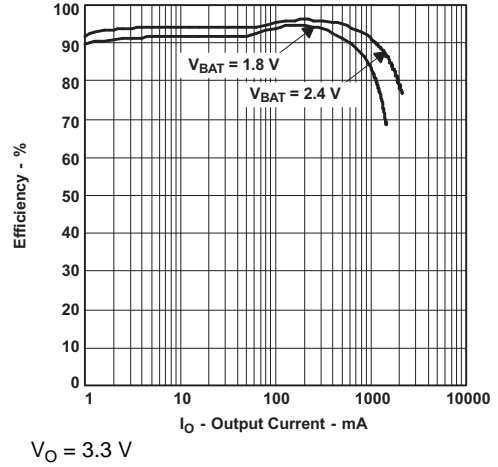


Figure 4. TPS61031 Efficiency vs Output Current

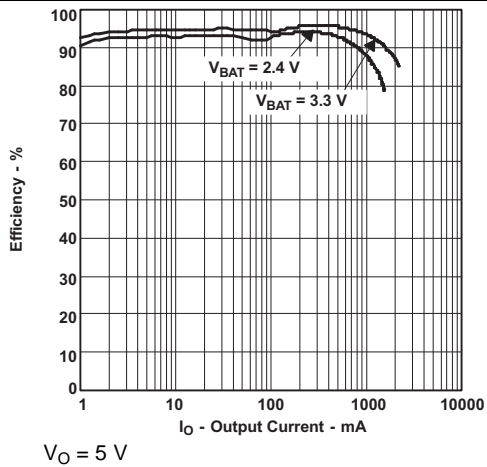


Figure 5. Tps61032 Efficiency vs Output Current

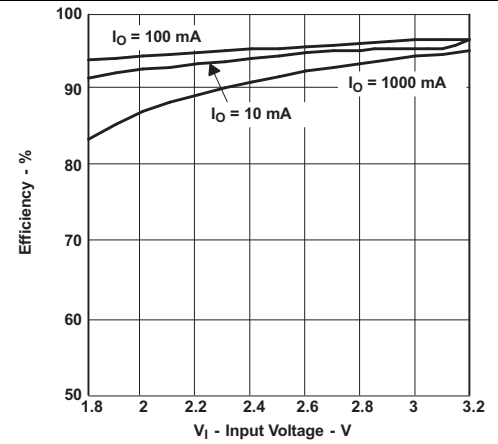


Figure 6. TPS61031 Efficiency vs Input Voltage

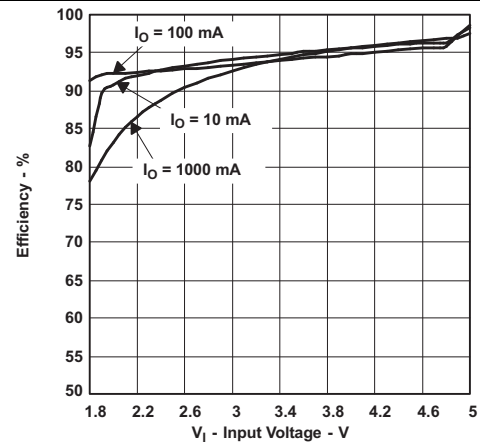
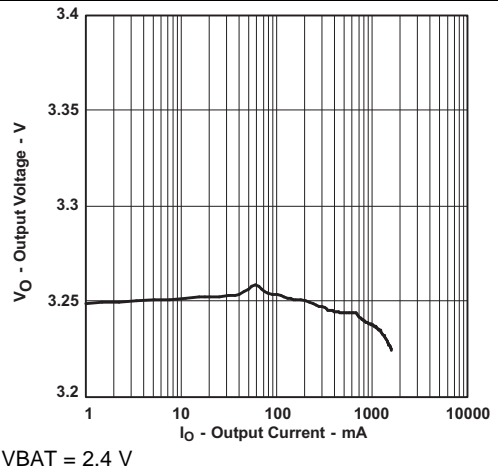
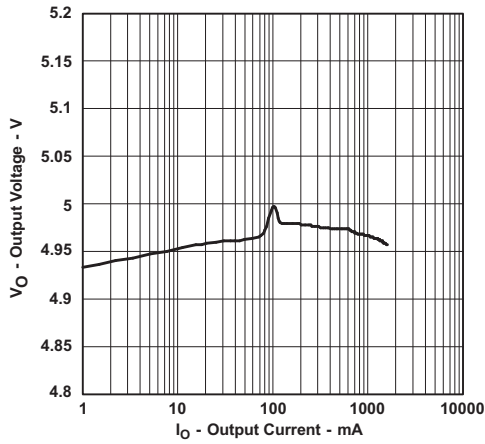


Figure 7. TPS61032 Efficiency vs Input Voltage



V<sub>BAT</sub> = 2.4 V

Figure 8. TPS61031 Output Voltage vs Output Current



VBAT = 3.3 V

Figure 9. TPS61032 Output Voltage vs Output Current

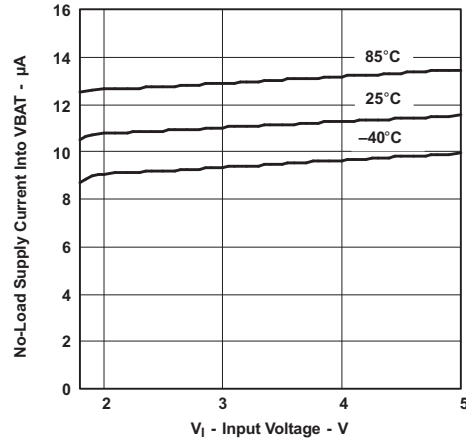


Figure 10. TPS61032 No-Load Supply Current into Vbat vs input Voltage

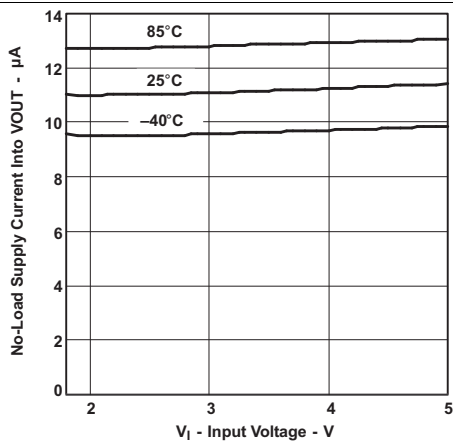


Figure 11. TPS61032 No-Load Supply Current Into Vout vs Input Voltage

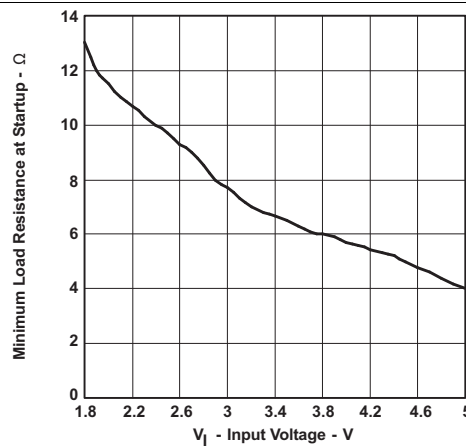
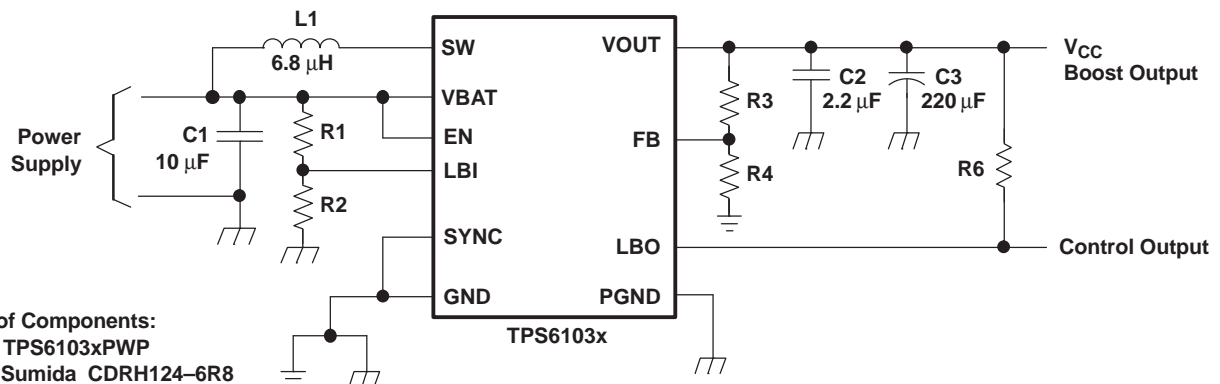


Figure 12. Minimum Load Resistance at Start-Up vs Input Voltage

## 9 Parameter Measurement Information



- List of Components:  
 U1 = TPS6103xPWP  
 L1 = Sumida CDRH124-6R8  
 C1, C2 = X7R/X5R Ceramic  
 C3 = Low ESR Tantalum

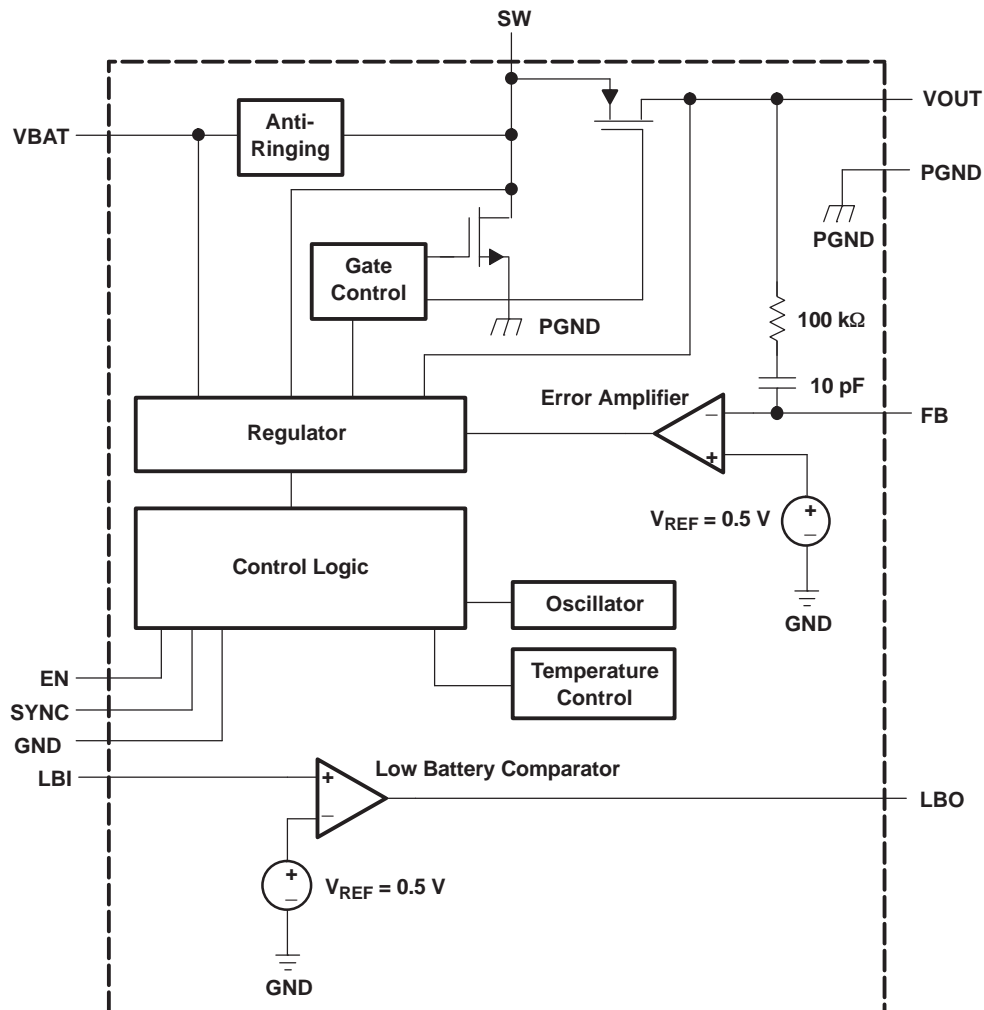


## 10 Detailed Description

### 10.1 Overview

The TPS6103x synchronous step-up converter typically operates at a 600 kHz frequency pulse width modulation (PWM) at moderate to heavy load currents. The converter enters Power Save mode at low load currents to maintain a high efficiency over a wide load. The Power Save mode can also be disabled, forcing the converter to operate at a fixed switching frequency. The TPS6103x family is based on a fixed frequency with multiple feed forward controller topology. Input voltage, output voltage, and voltage drop on the NMOS switch are monitored and forwarded to the regulator. The peak current of the NMOS switch is also sensed to limit the maximum current flowing through the switch and the inductor. It can also operate synchronized to an external clock signal that is applied to the SYNC pin. Additionally, TPS6103x integrated the low-battery detector circuit typically used to supervise the battery voltage and to generate an error flag when the battery voltage drops below a user-set threshold voltage.

### 10.2 Functional Block Diagram



## 10.3 Feature Description

### 10.3.1 Controller Circuit

The controller circuit of the device is based on a fixed frequency multiple feedforward controller topology. Input voltage, output voltage, and voltage drop on the NMOS switch are monitored and forwarded to the regulator. So changes in the operating conditions of the converter directly affect the duty cycle and must not take the indirect and slow way through the control loop and the error amplifier. The control loop, determined by the error amplifier, only has to handle small signal errors. The input for it is the feedback voltage on the FB pin or, at fixed output voltage versions, the voltage on the internal resistor divider. It is compared with the internal reference voltage to generate an accurate and stable output voltage.

The peak current of the NMOS switch is also sensed to limit the maximum current flowing through the switch and the inductor. The typical peak current limit is set to 4000 mA. An internal temperature sensor prevents the device from getting overheated in case of excessive power dissipation.

### 10.3.2 Synchronous Rectifier

The device integrates an N-channel and a P-channel MOSFET transistor to realize a synchronous rectifier. Because the commonly used discrete Schottky rectifier is replaced with a low RDS(ON) PMOS switch, the power conversion efficiency reaches 96%. To avoid ground shift due to the high currents in the NMOS switch, two separate ground pins are used. The reference for all control functions is the GND pin. The source of the NMOS switch is connected to PGND. Both grounds must be connected on the PCB at only one point close to the GND pin. A special circuit is applied to disconnect the load from the input during shutdown of the converter. In conventional synchronous rectifier circuits, the backgate diode of the high-side PMOS is forward biased in shutdown and allows current flowing from the battery to the output. This device however uses a special circuit which takes the cathode of the backgate diode of the high-side PMOS and disconnects it from the source when the regulator is not enabled (EN = low).

The benefit of this feature for the system design engineer is that the battery is not depleted during shutdown of the converter. No additional components have to be added to the design to make sure that the battery is disconnected from the output of the converter.

## 10.4 Device Functional Modes

### 10.4.1 Device Enable

The device is put into operation when EN is set high. It is put into a shutdown mode when EN is set to GND. In shutdown mode, the regulator stops switching, all internal control circuitry including the low-battery comparator is switched off, and the load is isolated from the input (as described in the Synchronous Rectifier Section). This also means that the output voltage can drop below the input voltage during shutdown. During start-up of the converter, the duty cycle and the peak current are limited in order to avoid high peak currents drawn from the battery.

#### 10.4.1.1 Undervoltage Lockout

An undervoltage lockout function prevents device start-up if the supply voltage on VBAT is lower than approximately 1.6 V. When in operation and the battery is being discharged, the device automatically enters the shutdown mode if the voltage on VBAT drops below approximately 1.6 V. This undervoltage lockout function is implemented in order to prevent the malfunctioning of the converter.

### 10.4.2 Softstart

When the device enables the internal start-up cycle starts with the first step, the precharge phase. During precharge, the rectifying switch is turned on until the output capacitor is charged to a value close to the input voltage. The rectifying switch current is limited in that phase. This also limits the output current under short-circuit conditions at the output. After charging the output capacitor to the input voltage the device starts switching. Until the output voltage is reached, the boost switch current limit is set to 40% of its nominal value to avoid high peak currents at the battery during startup. When the output voltage is reached, the regulator takes control and the switch current limit is set back to 100%.

## Device Functional Modes (continued)

### 10.4.3 Power Save Mode And Synchronization

The SYNC pin can be used to select different operation modes. To enable power save, SYNC must be set low. Power save mode is used 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 one or several pulses and goes again into power save mode once the output voltage exceeds the set threshold voltage. This power save mode can be disabled by setting the SYNC to VBAT.

Applying an external clock with a duty cycle between 30% and 70% at the SYNC pin forces the converter to operate at the applied clock frequency. The external frequency has to be in the range of about  $\pm 20\%$  of the nominal internal frequency. Detailed values are shown in the electrical characteristic section of the data sheet.

### 10.4.4 Low Battery Detector Circuit—LBI/LBO

The low-battery detector circuit is typically used to supervise the battery voltage and to generate an error flag when the battery voltage drops below a user-set threshold voltage. The function is active only when the device is enabled. When the device is disabled, the LBO pin is high-impedance. The switching threshold is 500 mV at LBI. During normal operation, LBO stays at high impedance when the voltage, applied at LBI, is above the threshold. It is active low when the voltage at LBI goes below 500 mV.

The battery voltage, at which the detection circuit switches, can be programmed with a resistive divider connected to the LBI pin. The resistive divider scales down the battery voltage to a voltage level of 500 mV, which is then compared to the LBI threshold voltage. The LBI pin has a built-in hysteresis of 10 mV. See the application section for more details about the programming of the LBI threshold. If the low-battery detection circuit is not used, the LBI pin should be connected to GND (or to VBAT) and the LBO pin can be left unconnected. Do not let the LBI pin float.

### 10.4.5 Low-EMI Switch

The device integrates a circuit that removes the ringing that typically appears on the SW node when the converter enters discontinuous current mode. In this case, the current through the inductor ramps to zero and the rectifying PMOS switch is turned off to prevent a reverse current flowing from the output capacitors back to the battery. Due to the remaining energy that is stored in parasitic components of the semiconductor and the inductor, a ringing on the SW pin is induced. The integrated antiringing switch clamps this voltage to VBAT and therefore dampens ringing.

## 11 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.

### 11.1 Application Information

The TPS6103x dc/dc converters are intended for systems powered by a dual or triple cell NiCd or NiMH battery with a typical terminal voltage between 1.8 V and 5.5 V. They can also be used in systems powered by one-cell Li-Ion with a typical stack voltage between 2.5 V and 4.2 V. Additionally, two or three primary and secondary alkaline battery cells can be the power source in systems where the TPS6103x is used.

### 11.2 Typical Application

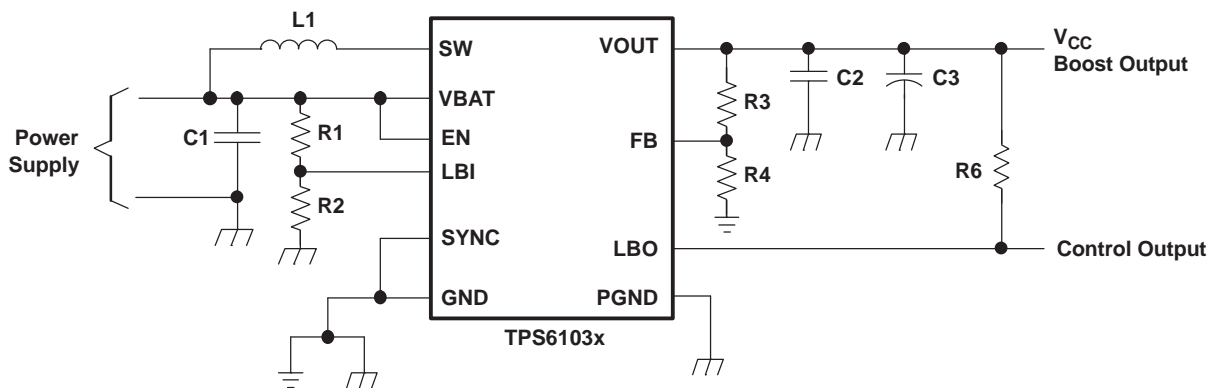


Figure 13. Typical Application Circuit For Adjustable Output Voltage Option

#### 11.2.1 Design Requirements

Use the following typical application design procedure to select external components values for the TPS61030 device.

Table 2. TPS61030 5 V Output Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETERS	EXAMPLE VALUES
Input Voltage Range	1.8 V to 5.5 V
Output Voltage	5.0 V
Output Voltage Ripple	+/- 3% $V_{OUT}$
Transient Response	+/- 10% $V_{OUT}$
Input Voltage Ripple	+/- 200mV
Output Current	2A
Operating Frequency	600 kHz

## 11.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

### 11.2.2.1 Programming The Output Voltage

The output voltage of the TPS61030 dc/dc converter section can be adjusted with an external resistor divider. The typical value of the voltage on the FB pin is 500 mV. The maximum allowed value for the output voltage is 5.5 V. The current through the resistive divider should be about 100 times greater than the current into the FB pin. The typical current into the FB pin is 0.01  $\mu$ A, and the voltage across R6 is typically 500 mV. Based on those two values, the recommended value for R4 should be lower than 500 k $\Omega$ , in order to set the divider current at 1  $\mu$ A or higher. Because of internal compensation circuitry the value for this resistor should be in the range of 200 k $\Omega$ . From that, the value of resistor R3, depending on the needed output voltage ( $V_O$ ), can be calculated using equation 1:

$$R3 = R4 \times \left( \frac{V_O}{V_{FB}} - 1 \right) = 180 \text{ k}\Omega \times \left( \frac{V_O}{500 \text{ mV}} - 1 \right) \quad (1)$$

If as an example, an output voltage of 3.3 V is needed, a 1-M $\Omega$  resistor should be chosen for R3. If for any reason the value for R4 is chosen significantly lower than 200 k $\Omega$  additional capacitance in parallel to R3 is recommended. The required capacitance value can be easily calculated using [Equation 2](#):

$$C_{\text{parR3}} = 10 \text{ pF} \times \left( \frac{200 \text{ k}\Omega}{R4} - 1 \right) \quad (2)$$

### 11.2.2.2 Programming The LBI/LBO Threshold Voltage

The current through the resistive divider should be about 100 times greater than the current into the LBI pin. The typical current into the LBI pin is 0.01  $\mu$ A, and the voltage across R2 is equal to the LBI voltage threshold that is generated on-chip, which has a value of 500 mV. The recommended value for R2 is therefore in the range of 500 k $\Omega$ . From that, the value of resistor R1, depending on the desired minimum battery voltage  $V_{\text{BAT}}$ , can be calculated using [Equation 3](#).

$$R1 = R2 \times \left( \frac{V_{\text{BAT}}}{V_{\text{LBI-threshold}}} - 1 \right) = 390 \text{ k}\Omega \times \left( \frac{V_{\text{BAT}}}{500 \text{ mV}} - 1 \right) \quad (3)$$

The output of the low battery supervisor is a simple open-drain output that goes active low if the dedicated battery voltage drops below the programmed threshold voltage on LBI. The output requires a pullup resistor with a recommended value of 1 M $\Omega$ . The maximum voltage which is used to pull up the LBO outputs should not exceed the output voltage of the dc/dc converter. If not used, the LBO pin can be left floating or tied to GND.

### 11.2.2.3 Inductor Selection

A boost converter normally requires two main passive components for storing energy during the conversion. A boost inductor and a storage capacitor at the output are required. To select the boost inductor, it is recommended to keep the possible peak inductor current below the current limit threshold of the power switch in the chosen configuration. For example, the current limit threshold of the TPS6103x's switch is 4500 mA at an output voltage of 5 V. The highest peak current through the inductor and the switch depends on the output load, the input ( $V_{\text{BAT}}$ ), and the output voltage ( $V_{\text{OUT}}$ ). Estimation of the maximum average inductor current can be done using [Equation 4](#):

$$I_L = I_{\text{OUT}} \times \frac{V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{BAT}} \times 0.8} \quad (4)$$

For example, for an output current of 1000 mA at 5 V, at least 3500 mA of average current flows through the inductor at a minimum input voltage of 1.8 V.

The second parameter for choosing the inductor is the desired current ripple in the inductor. Normally, it is advisable to work with a ripple of less than 20% of the average inductor current. A smaller ripple reduces the magnetic hysteresis losses in the inductor, as well as output voltage ripple and EMI. But in the same way, regulation time at load changes rises. In addition, a larger inductor increases the total system costs. With those parameters, it is possible to calculate the value for the inductor by using [Equation 5](#):

$$L = \frac{V_{BAT} \times (V_{OUT} - V_{BAT})}{\Delta I_L \times f \times V_{OUT}} \quad (5)$$

Parameter  $f$  is the switching frequency and  $\Delta I_L$  is the ripple current in the inductor, i.e.,  $10\% \times I_L$ . In this example, the desired inductor has the value of  $5.5 \mu\text{H}$ . In typical applications a  $6.8 \mu\text{H}$  inductance is recommended. The minimum possible inductance value is  $2.2 \mu\text{H}$ . With the calculated inductance and current values, it is possible to choose a suitable inductor. Care has to be taken that load transients and losses in the circuit can lead to higher currents as estimated in equation 4. Also, the losses in the inductor caused by magnetic hysteresis losses and copper losses are a major parameter for total circuit efficiency.

The following inductor series from different suppliers have been used with the TPS6103x converters:

**Table 3. List Of Inductors<sup>(1)</sup>**

VENDOR	INDUCTOR SERIES
Sumida	CDRH124
	CDRH103R
	CDRH104R
Würth Elektronik	7447779___
	744771___
EPCOS	B82464G

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

#### 11.2.2.4 Capacitor Selection

##### 11.2.2.4.1 Input Capacitor

At least a  $10\text{-}\mu\text{F}$  input capacitor is recommended to improve transient behavior of the regulator and EMI behavior of the total power supply circuit. A ceramic capacitor or a tantalum capacitor with a  $100\text{-nF}$  ceramic capacitor in parallel, placed close to the IC, is recommended.

##### 11.2.2.4.2 Output Capacitor

The major parameter necessary to define the output capacitor is the maximum allowed output voltage ripple of the converter. This ripple is determined by two parameters of the capacitor, the capacitance and the ESR. It is possible to calculate the minimum capacitance needed for the defined ripple, supposing that the ESR is zero, by using [Equation 6](#):

$$C_{\min} = \frac{I_{OUT} \times (V_{OUT} - V_{BAT})}{f \times \Delta V \times V_{OUT}} \quad (6)$$

Parameter  $f$  is the switching frequency and  $\Delta V$  is the maximum allowed ripple.

With a chosen ripple voltage of  $10 \text{ mV}$ , a minimum capacitance of  $100 \mu\text{F}$  is needed. The total ripple is larger due to the ESR of the output capacitor. This additional component of the ripple can be calculated using [Equation 7](#):

$$\Delta V_{ESR} = I_{OUT} \times R_{ESR} \quad (7)$$

An additional ripple of  $80 \text{ mV}$  is the result of using a tantalum capacitor with a low ESR of  $80 \text{ m}\Omega$ . The total ripple is the sum of the ripple caused by the capacitance and the ripple caused by the ESR of the capacitor. In this example, the total ripple is  $90 \text{ mV}$ . Additional ripple is caused by load transients. This means that the output capacitance needs to be larger than calculated above to meet the total ripple requirements.

The output capacitor must completely supply the load during the charging phase of the inductor. A reasonable value of the output capacitance depends on the speed of the load transients and the load current during the load change. With the calculated minimum value of  $100 \mu\text{F}$  and load transient considerations, a recommended output capacitance value is in around  $220 \mu\text{F}$ . For economical reasons this usually is a tantalum capacitor. Because of this the control loop has been optimized for using output capacitors with an ESR of above  $30 \text{ m}\Omega$ . The minimum value for the output capacitor is  $22 \mu\text{F}$ .

### 11.2.2.4.2.1 Small Signal Stability

When using output capacitors with lower ESR, like ceramics, it is recommended to use the adjustable voltage version. The missing ESR can be easily compensated there in the feedback divider. Typically a capacitor in the range of 10 pF in parallel to R3 helps to obtain small signal stability with lowest ESR output capacitors. For more detailed analysis the small signal transfer function of the error amplifier and regulator, which is given in Equation 8, can be used.

$$A_{REG} = \frac{d}{V_{FB}} = \frac{5 \times (R3 + R4)}{R4 \times (1 + i \times \omega \times 2.3 \mu s)} \quad (8)$$

### 11.2.3 Application Curves

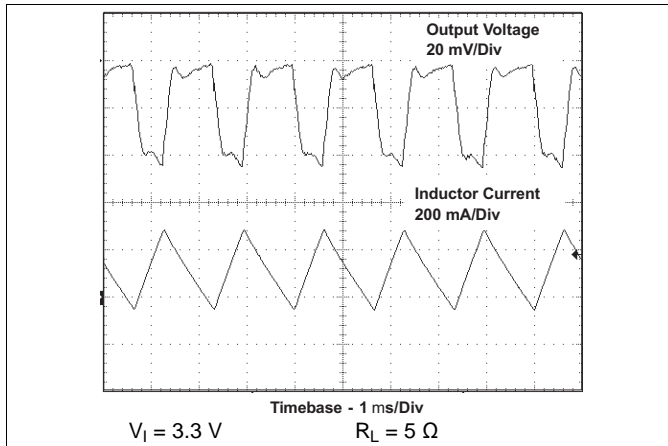


Figure 14. TPS61030 Output Voltage in Continuous Mode

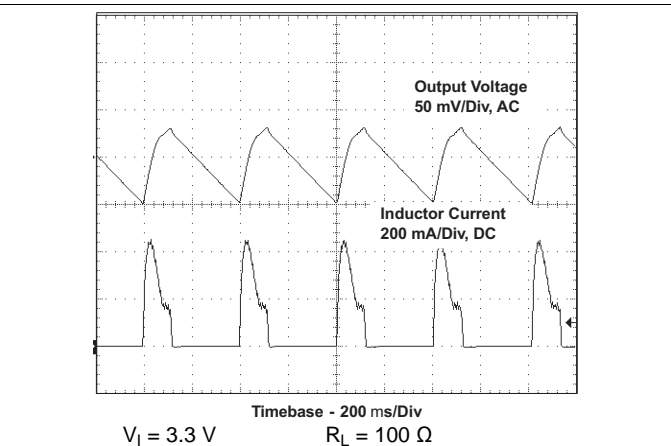


Figure 15. TPS61030 Output Voltage in Power Save Mode

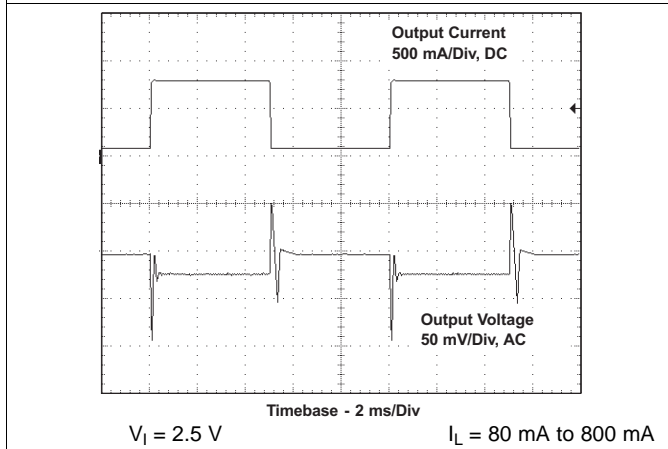


Figure 16. TPS61030 Load Transient Response

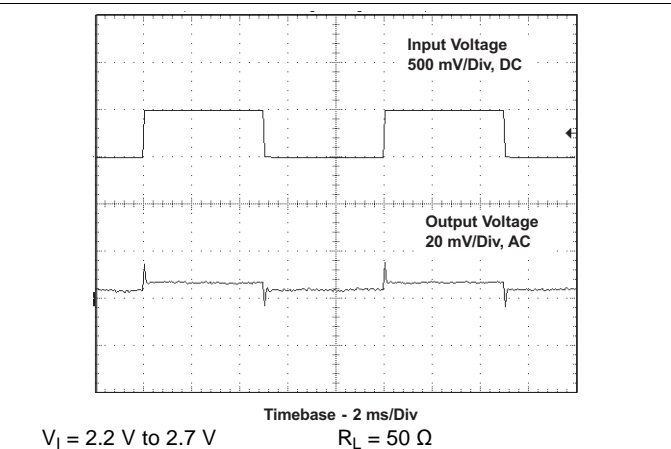
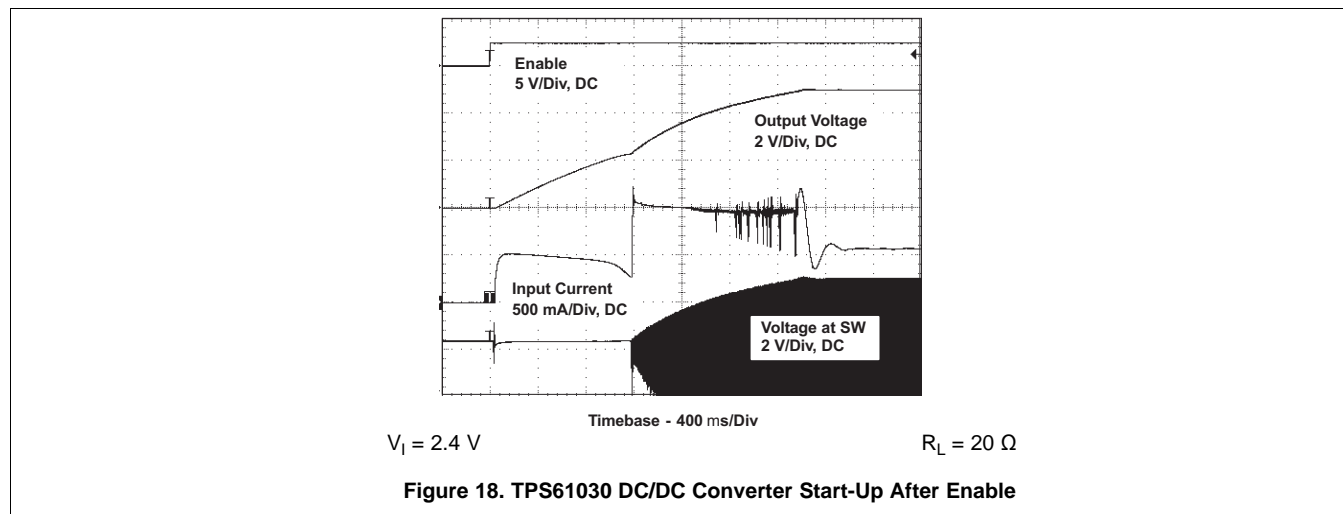
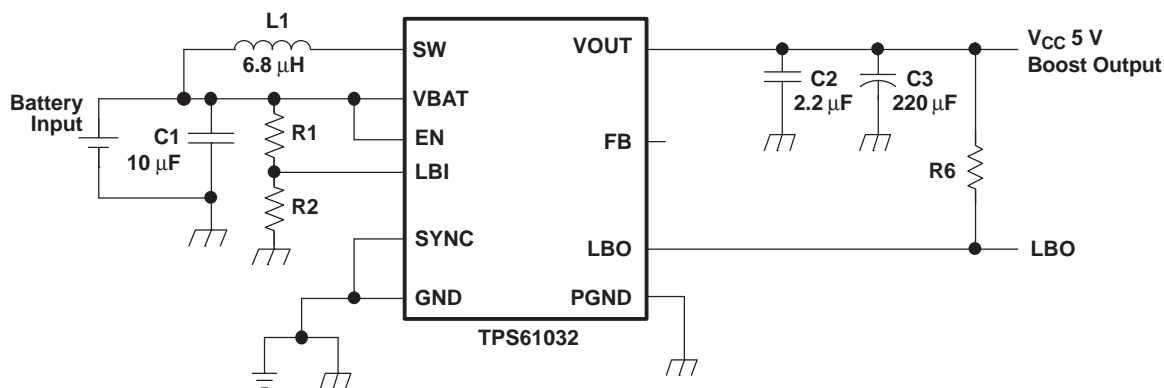


Figure 17. TPS61030 Line Transient Response



## 11.2.4 System Examples

### 11.2.4.1 Power Supply Solution For Maximum Output Power



**List of Components:**

U1 = TPS6103xPWP

L1 = Sumida CDRH124–6R8

C1, C2 = X7R,X5R Ceramic

C3 = Low ESR Tantalum

**Figure 19. Power Supply Solution For Maximum Output Power**



### 11.2.4.2 Power Supply Solution With Auxiliary Positive Output Voltage

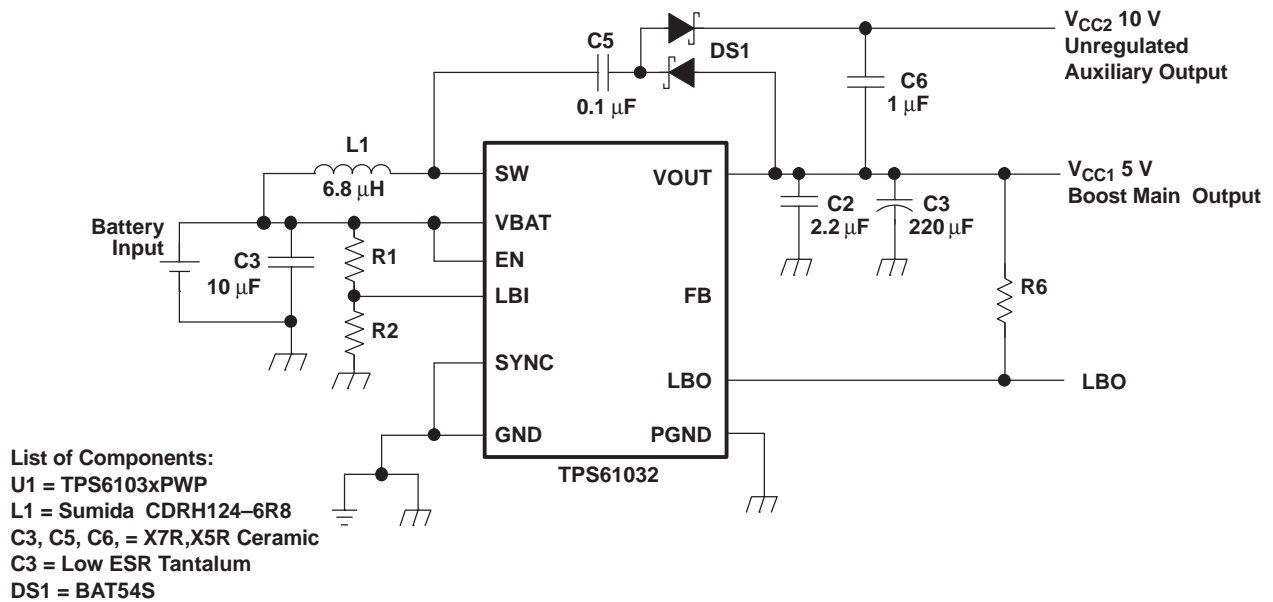


Figure 20. Power Supply Solution With Auxiliary Positive Output Voltage

### 11.2.4.3 Power Supply Solution with Auxiliary Negative Output Voltage

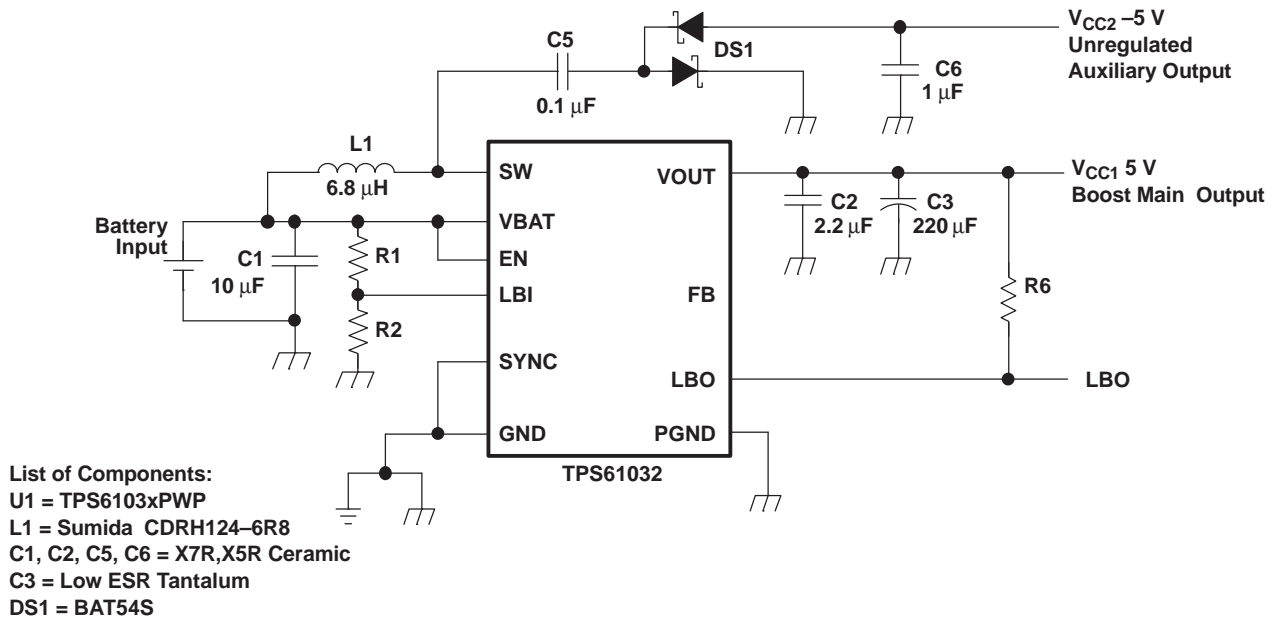


Figure 21. Power Supply Solution With Auxiliary Negative Output Voltage

## 12 Power Supply Recommendations

The device is designed to operate from an input voltage supply range between 1.8 V and 5.5 V. This input supply must be well regulated. If the input supply is located more than a few inches from the converter, additional bulk capacitance may be required in addition to the ceramic bypass capacitors. An electrolytic or tantalum capacitor with a value of 47  $\mu\text{F}$  is a typical choice.

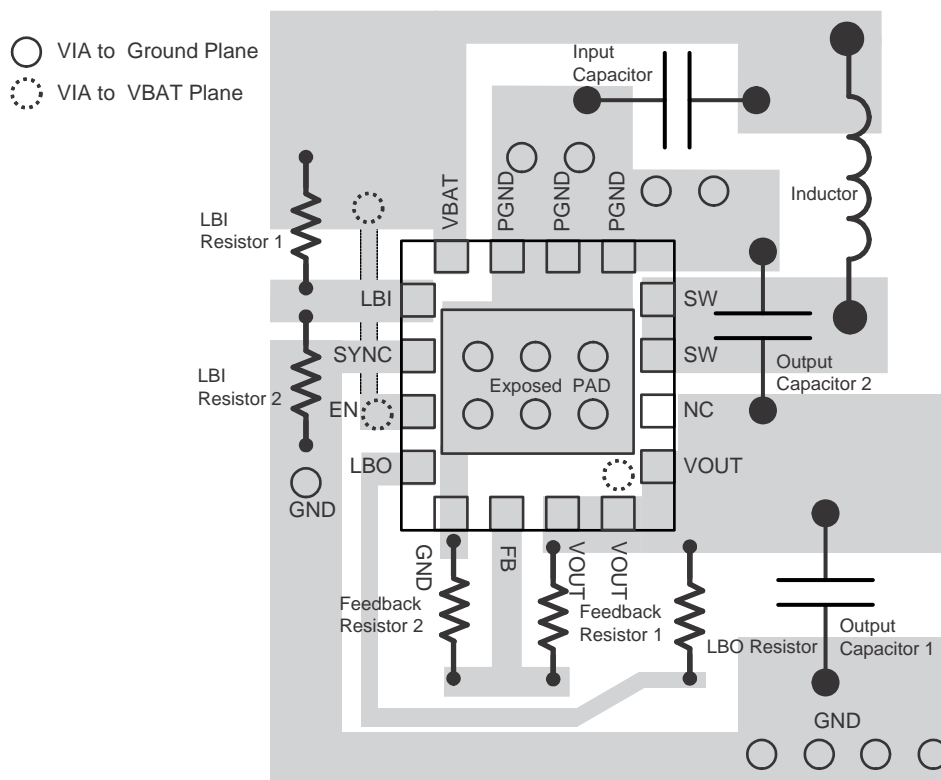
## 13 Layout

### 13.1 Layout Considerations

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 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 as close as possible to the control ground pin of the IC. To lay out the control ground, it is recommended to 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.

### 13.2 Layout Example



### 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.

## Thermal Considerations (continued)

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

The maximum junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) of the TPS6103x devices is 125°C. The thermal resistance of the 16-pin TSSOP PowerPAD package (PWP) is  $R_{\theta JA} = 36.5^\circ\text{C/W}$  (QFN package, RSA, 38.1°C/W), if the PowerPAD is soldered. Specified regulator operation is assured to a maximum ambient temperature  $T_A$  of 85°C. Therefore, the maximum power dissipation for the PWP package is about 1096 mW, for the RSA package it is about 1050 mW. More power can be dissipated if the maximum ambient temperature of the application is lower.

$$P_{D(\text{MAX})} = \frac{T_{J(\text{MAX})} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}} = \frac{125^\circ\text{C} - 85^\circ\text{C}}{36.5^\circ\text{C/W}} \quad (9)$$

## 14 Device and Documentation Support

### 14.1 Device Support

#### 14.1.1 Third-Party Products Disclaimer

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### 14.2 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 4. Related Links**

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
TPS61030	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
TPS61031	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
TPS61032	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>

### 14.3 Trademarks

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

### 14.4 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.

### 14.5 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
TPS61030PWP	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS61030	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61030PWPG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS61030	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61030PWPR	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS61030	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61030PWPRG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS61030	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61030RSAR	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TPS6 1030	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61030RSARG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TPS6 1030	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61031PWP	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS61031	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61031PWPG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS61031	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61031PWPR	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS61031	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61031PWPRG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS61031	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61031RSAR	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TPS6 1031	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61032PWP	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS61032	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61032PWPG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS61032	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61032PWPR	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PS61032	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61032PWPRG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	16		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85		<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61032RSAR	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TPS6 1032	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS61032RSARG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TPS6 1032	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(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.

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

**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
TPS61030PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS61030RSAR	QFN	RSA	16	3000	330.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS61031PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS61031RSAR	QFN	RSA	16	3000	330.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS61032PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS61032RSAR	QFN	RSA	16	3000	330.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2

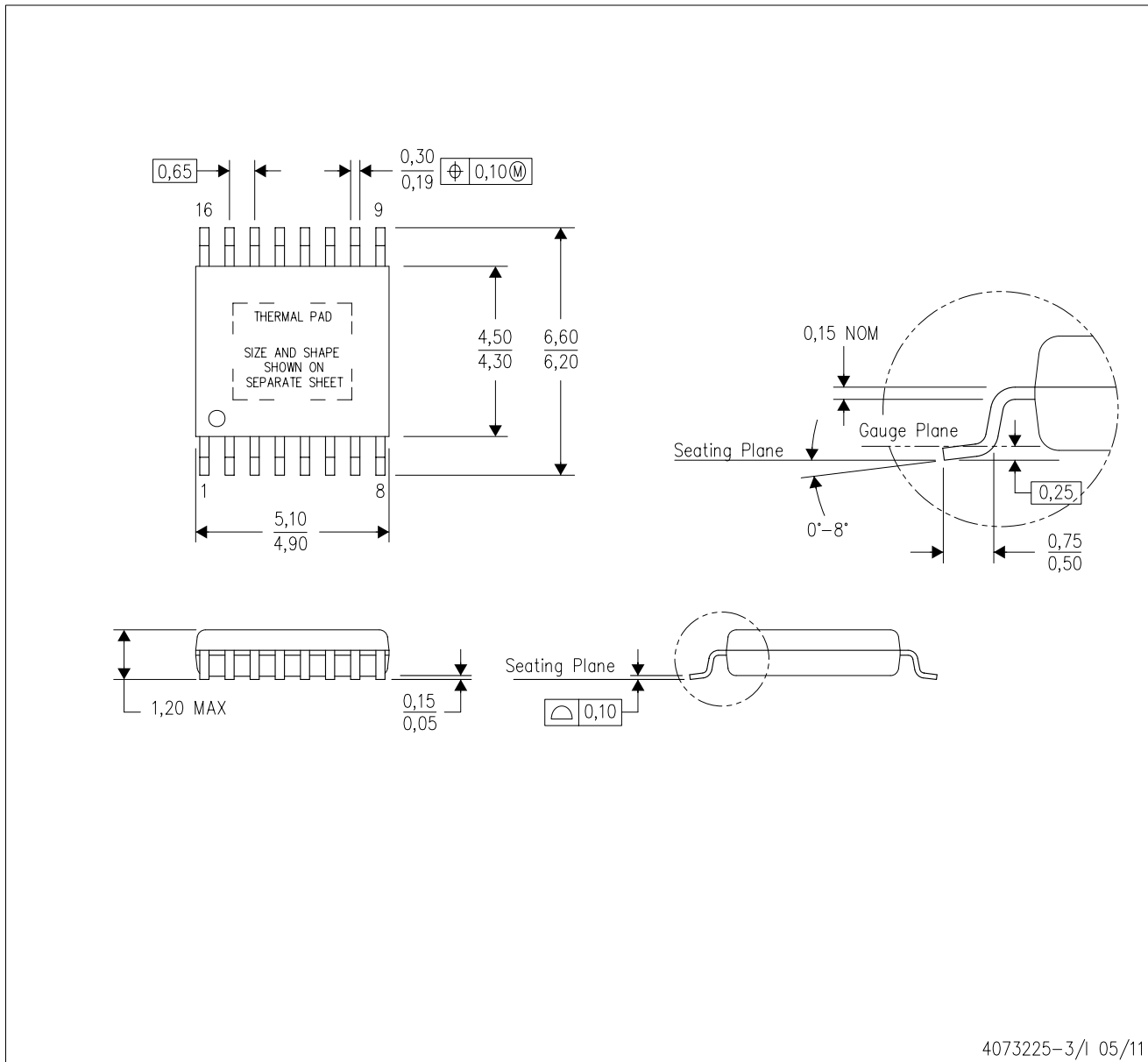
**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS61030PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS61030RSAR	QFN	RSA	16	3000	338.1	338.1	20.6
TPS61031PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS61031RSAR	QFN	RSA	16	3000	338.1	338.1	20.6
TPS61032PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS61032RSAR	QFN	RSA	16	3000	338.1	338.1	20.6

PWP (R-PDSO-G16)

PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4073225-3/1 05/11

- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
  - This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 for information regarding recommended board layout. This document is available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com) <<http://www.ti.com>>.
  - See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
  - Falls within JEDEC MO-153

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.



## THERMAL PAD MECHANICAL DATA

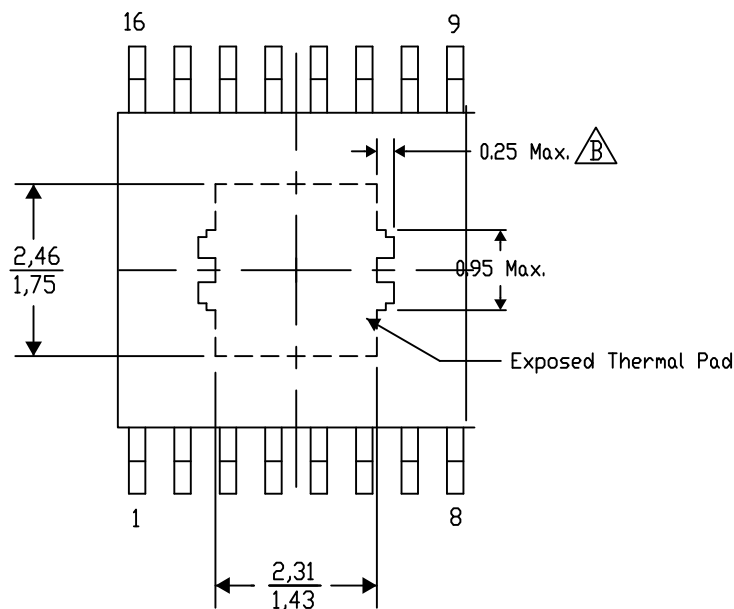
### PWP (R-PDSO-G16) PowerPAD™ SMALL PLASTIC OUTLINE

#### THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD™ package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached to a printed circuit board (PCB). The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the PCB. After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For additional information on the PowerPAD package and how to take advantage of its heat dissipating abilities, refer to Technical Brief, PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 and Application Brief, PowerPAD Made Easy, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA004. Both documents are available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



Top View

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4206332-6/AJ 10/14

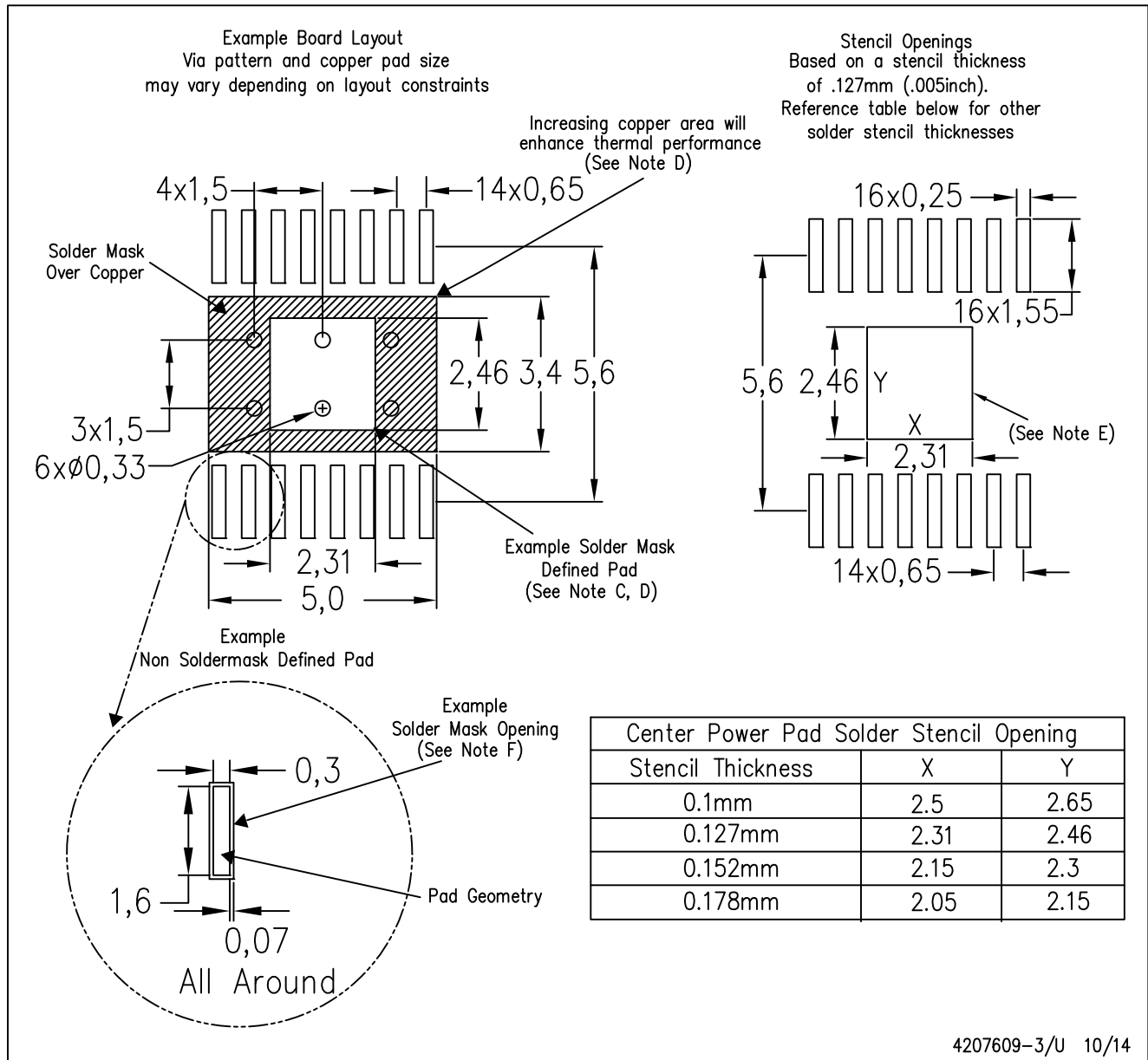
NOTE: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

$\triangle B$  Exposed tie strap features may not be present.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments

PWP (R-PDSO-G16)

PowerPAD™ 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. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002, SLMA004, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com) <<http://www.ti.com>>. 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.
  - F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

## THERMAL PAD MECHANICAL DATA

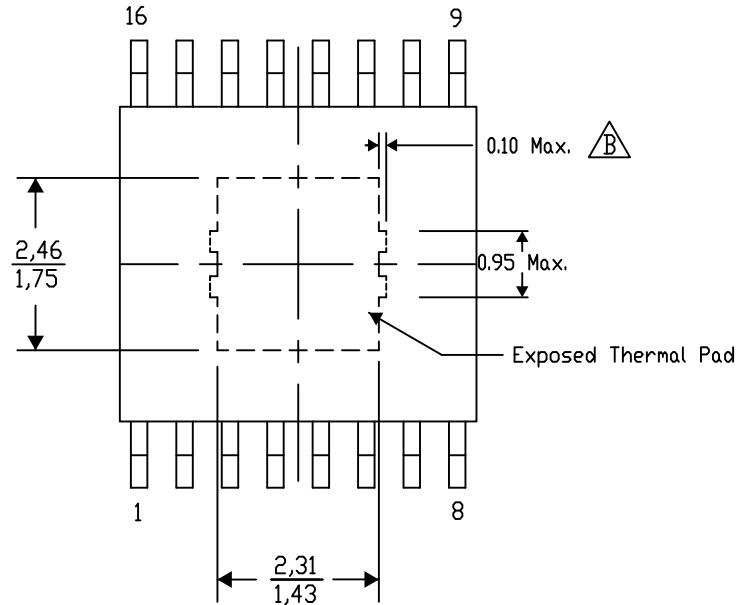
### PWP (R-PDSO-G16) PowerPAD™ SMALL PLASTIC OUTLINE

#### THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD™ package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached to a printed circuit board (PCB). The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the PCB. After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For additional information on the PowerPAD package and how to take advantage of its heat dissipating abilities, refer to Technical Brief, PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 and Application Brief, PowerPAD Made Easy, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA004. Both documents are available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



Top View

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4206332-45/AJ 10/14

NOTE: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

$\triangle B$  Exposed tie strap features may not be present.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments

RSA (S-PVQFN-N16)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



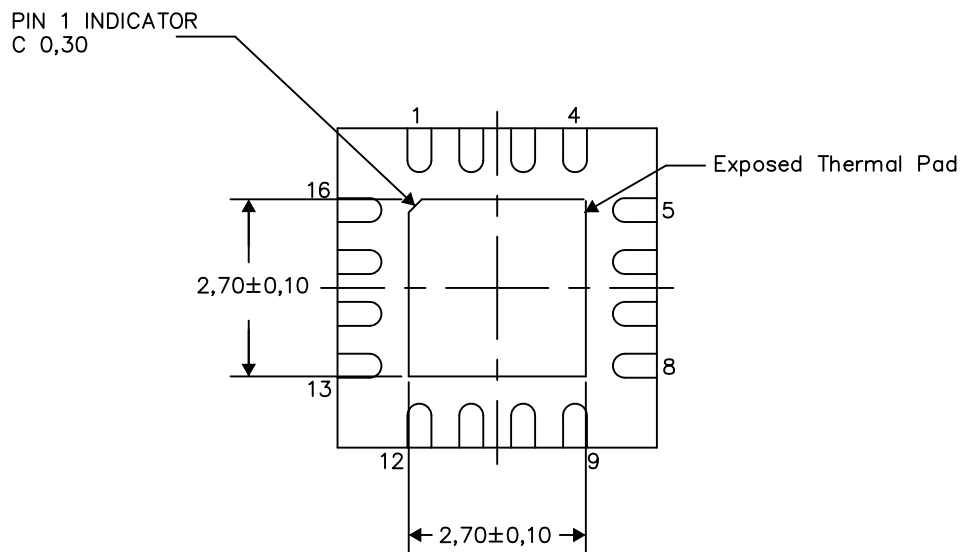
- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Quad Flatpack, No-leads (QFN) package configuration.
  - D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
  - E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
  - F. Falls within JEDEC MO-220.

THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No-Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



Bottom View

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

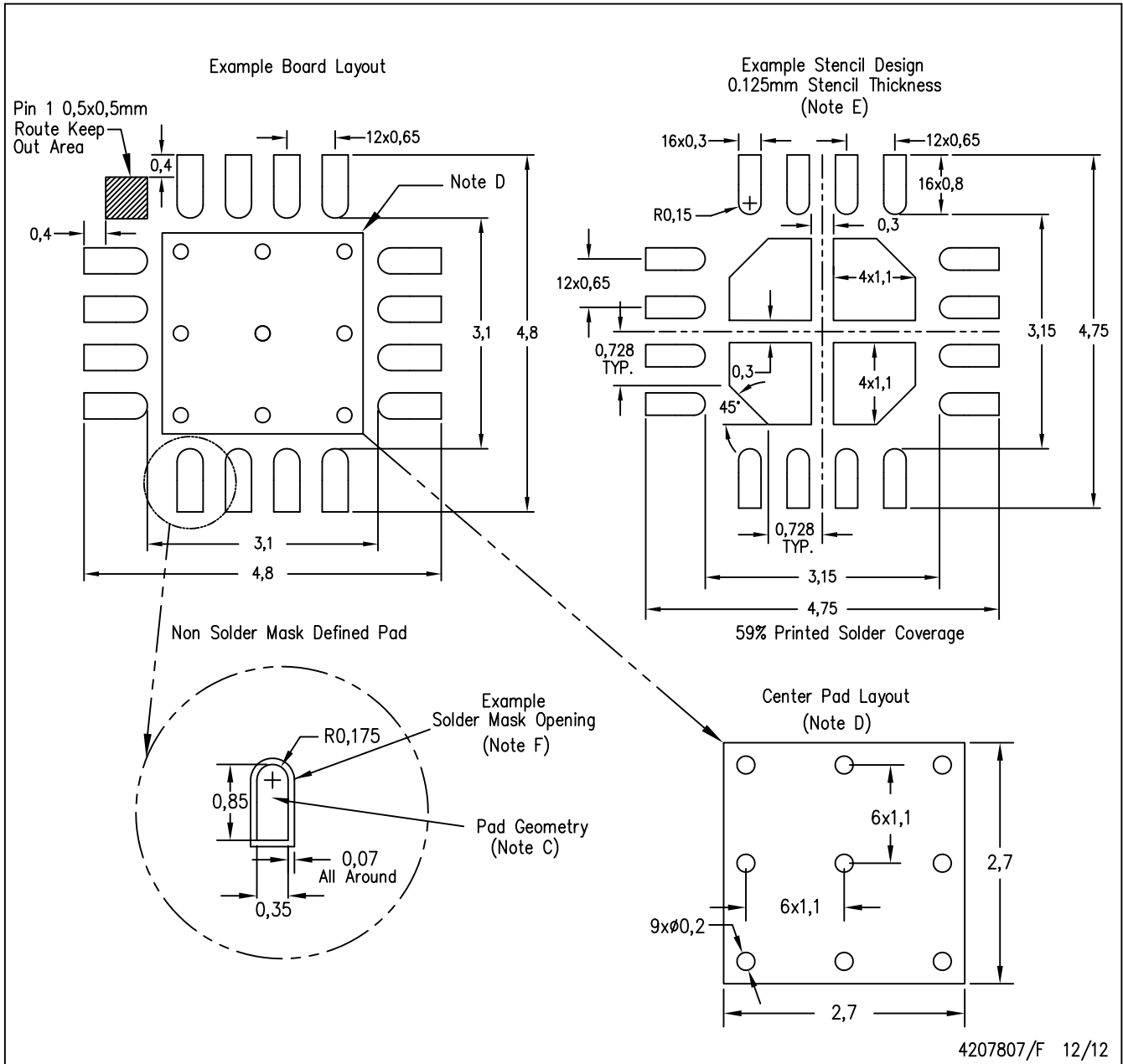
4206364/N 07/13

NOTES:

A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

RSA (S-PVQFN-N16)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, QFN Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com) <<http://www.ti.com>>.
  - 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. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
  - F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances.

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### Applications

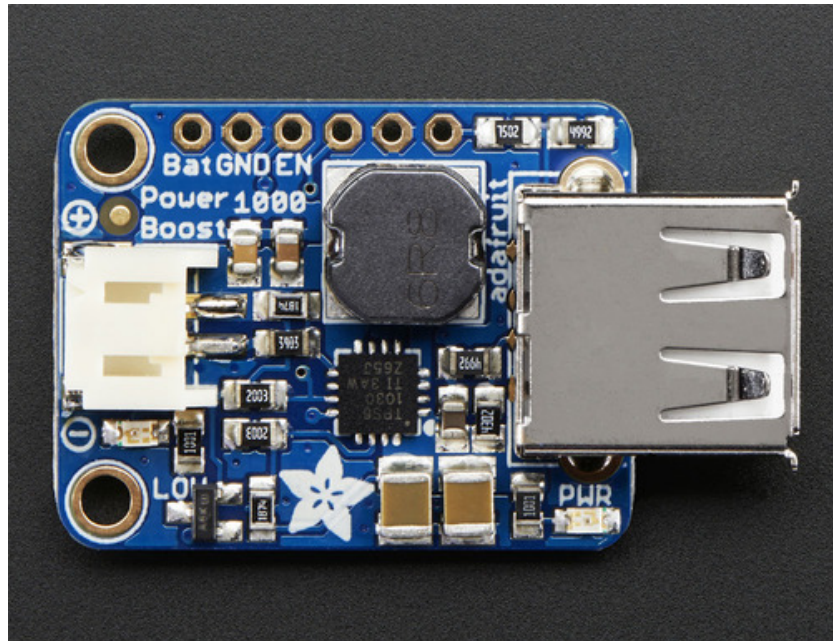
Automotive and Transportation	<a href="http://www.ti.com/automotive">www.ti.com/automotive</a>
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## Adafruit Powerboost 1000 Basic

Created by lady ada



Last updated on 2014-07-30 06:30:12 PM EDT



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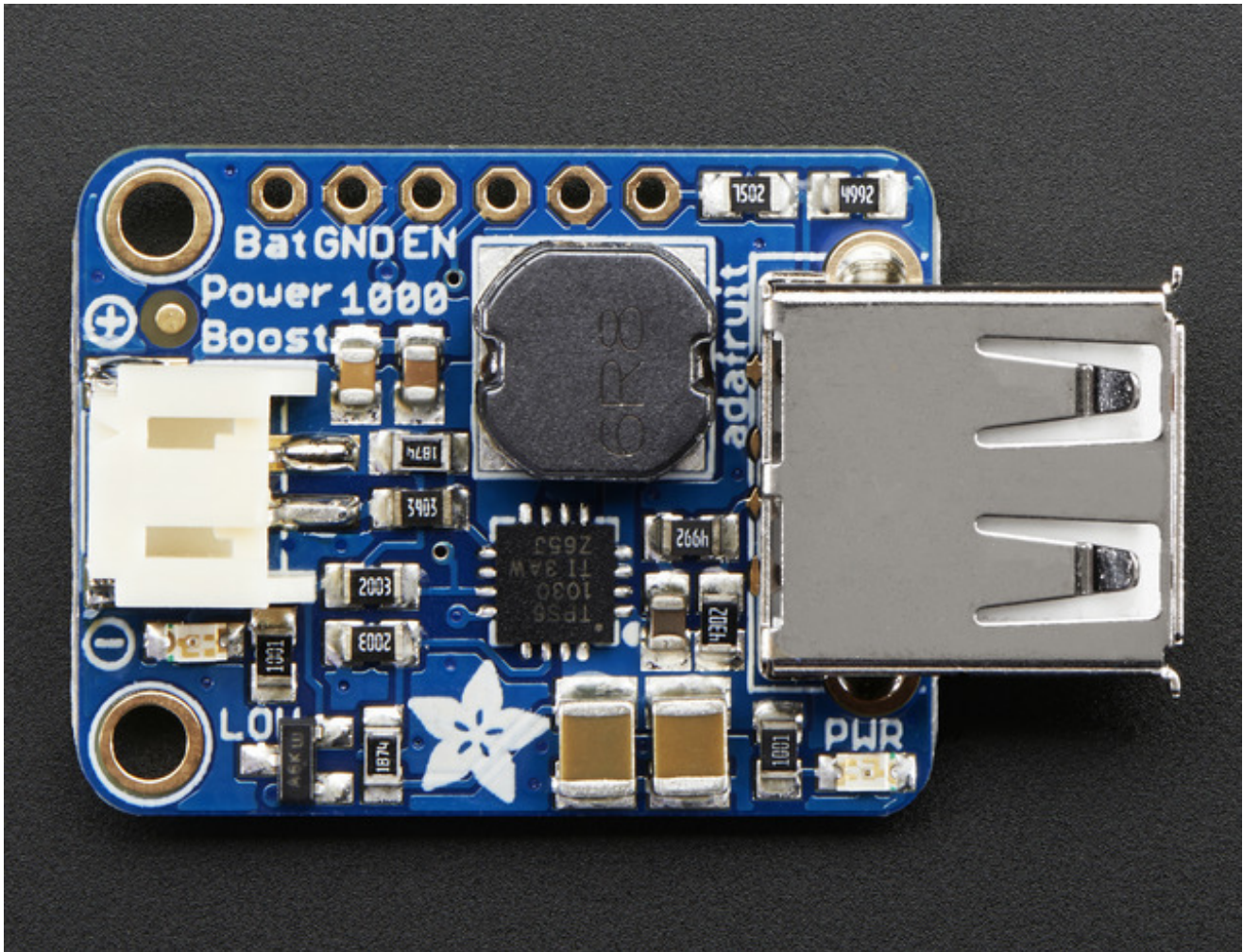
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# Overview



PowerBoost is the perfect power supply for your power-hungry portable project! This little DC/DC boost converter module can run from 1.8V batteries or higher, and convert that voltage to 5.2V DC for running your 5V projects. With a beefy 4A DC/DC converter, it can give you 1A+ from as low as 2V.

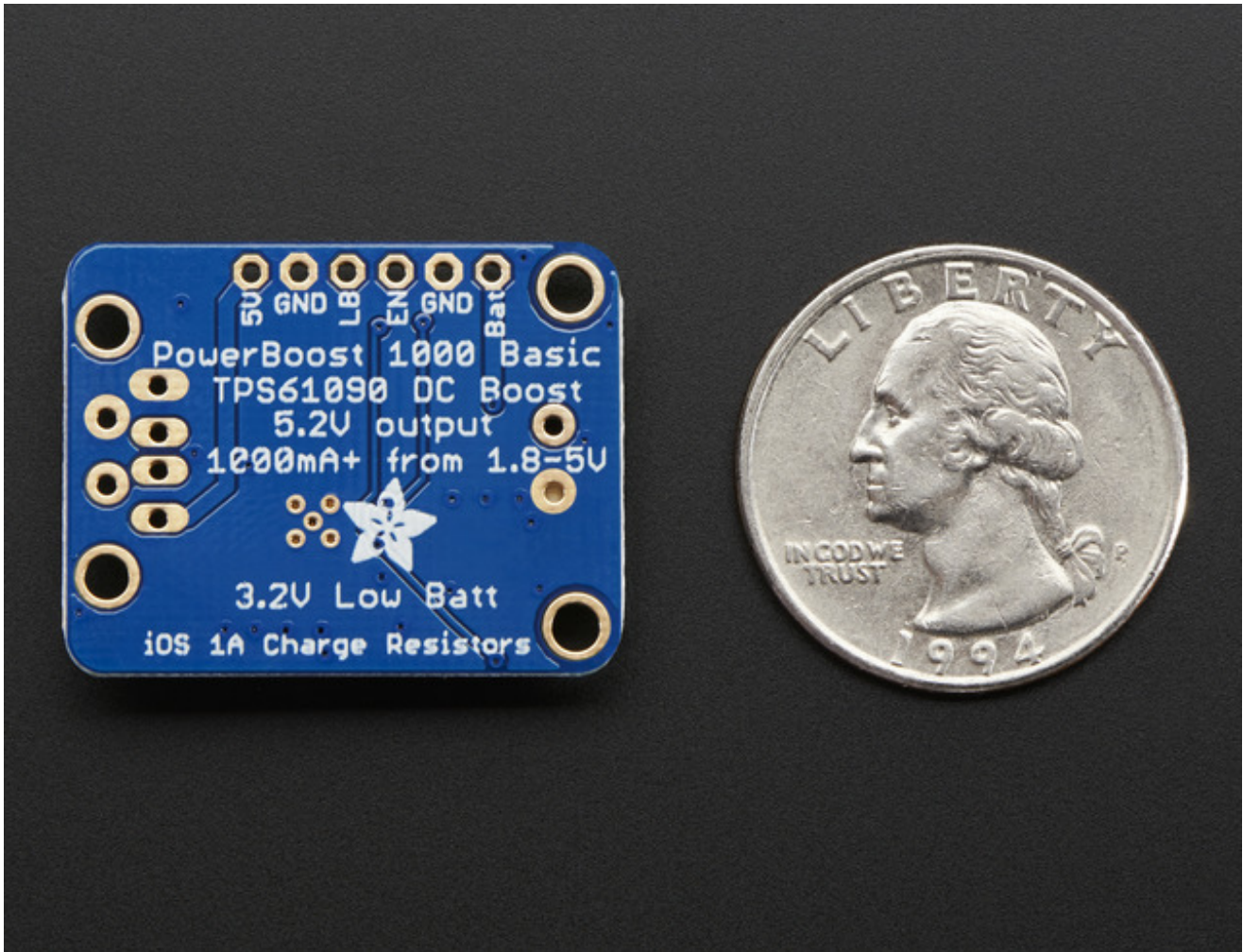
Like our popular [5V 1A USB wall adapter \(http://adafruit.it/duP\)](http://adafruit.it/duP), we tweaked the output to be 5.2V instead of a straight-up 5.0V so that there's a little bit of 'headroom' long cables, high draw, the addition of a diode on the output if you wish, etc. The 5.2V is safe for all 5V-powered electronics like Arduino, Raspberry Pi, or Beagle Bone while preventing icky brown-outs during high current draw because of USB cable resistance.



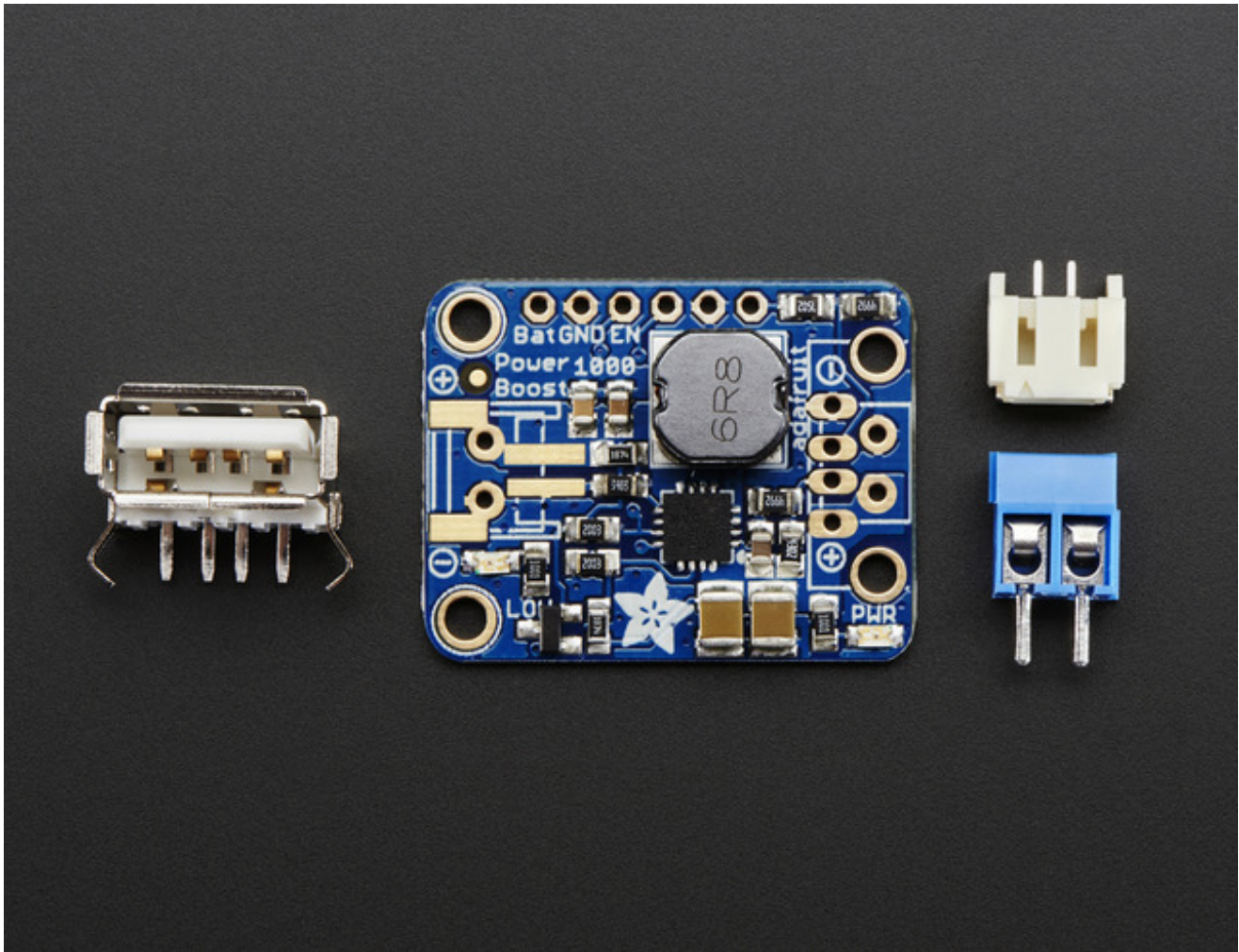
The PowerBoost 1000 has at the heart a [TPS61030 boost converter from TI](http://adafru.it/dLY) (<http://adafru.it/dLY>). This boost converter chip has some really nice extras such as low battery detection, 4A internal switch, synchronous conversion, excellent efficiency, and 700kHz high-frequency operation. Check out these specs!

- Synchronous operation means you can disconnect the output completely by connecting the **EN**able pin to ground. This will completely turn off the output
- 4A internal switch means you can get **1000mA+ from as low as 1.8V, 1500mA+ from 2 NiMH** or Alkaline batteries, and at least **2000mA from a 3.7V LiPoly/Lilon battery** or 3 NiMH/Alkalines. Just make sure your batteries can actually supply 3-4A, OK?
- **Low battery indicator LED** lights up red when the voltage dips below 3.2V, optimized for the most common usage of LiPo/Lilon battery usage
- On-board 1000mA charge-rate 'Apple/iOS' data resistors. Solder in the included USB connector and you can plug in any iPhone or iPod for a speedy 1000mA charge rate. Works with iPads, both mini and 'classic' type.
- Full breakout for battery in, control pins and power out
- **90%+ operating efficiency** in most cases (see datasheet for efficiency graphs), and low quiescent current: 5mA when enabled and power LED is on, 20uA when

disabled (power and low batt LED are off)



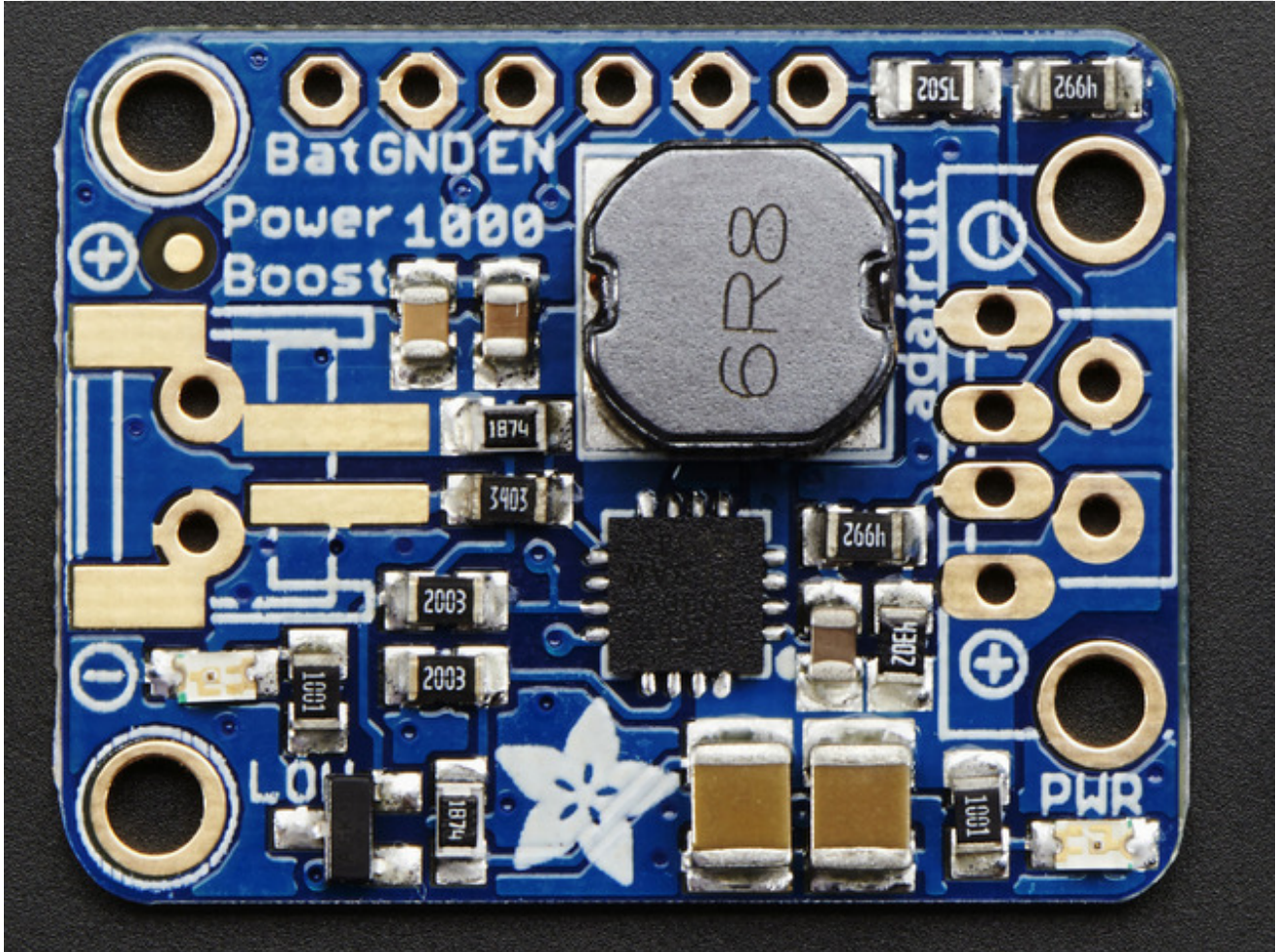
Great for powering your robot, Arduino project, single-board-computer such as Raspberry Pi or BeagleBone! Each order comes with one fully assembled and tested PCB, a loose 2-PH JST jack, a 2-pin Terminal block and a loose USB A jack.



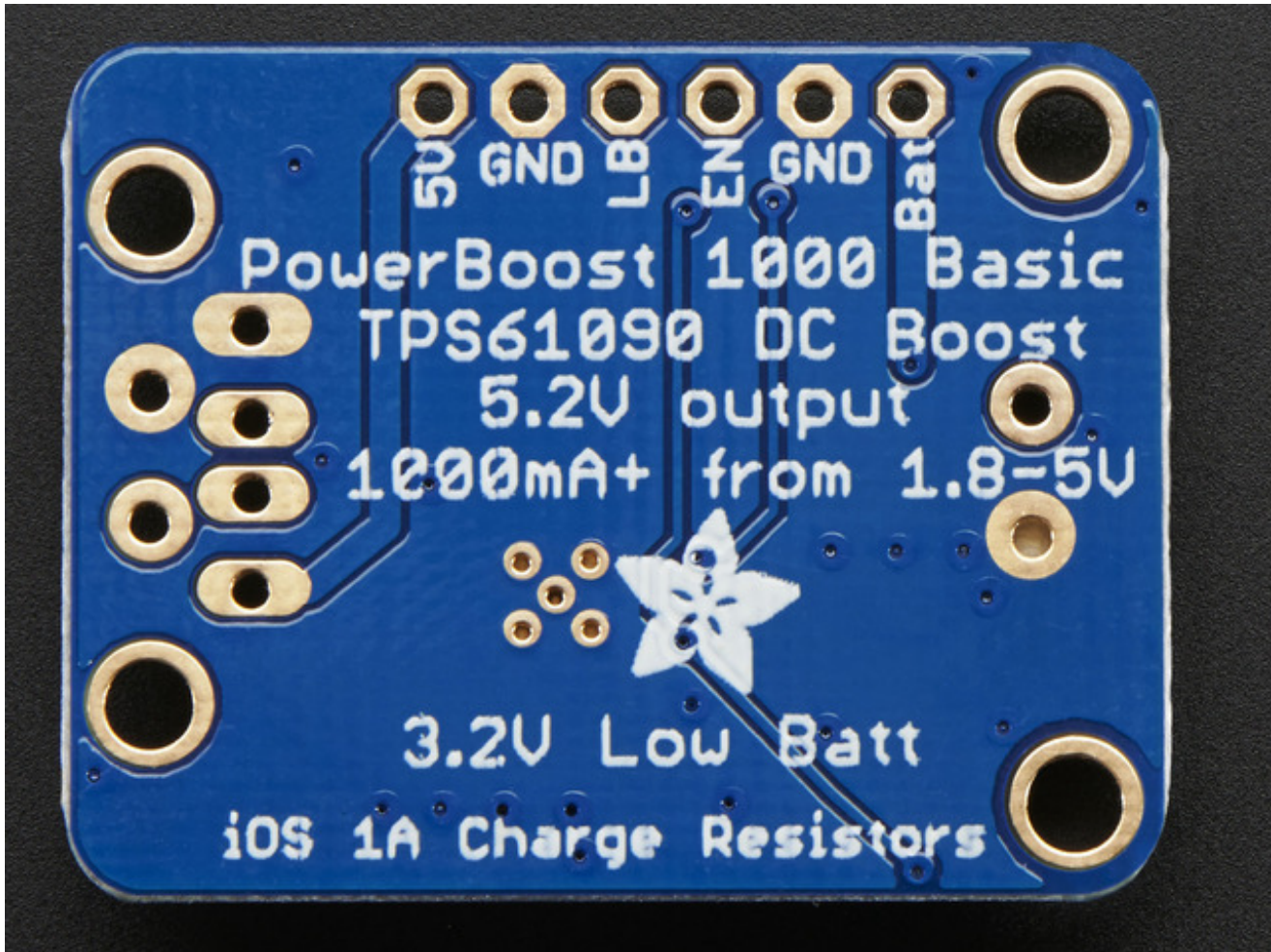
If you are powering your project from USB, solder the USB A jack in (a 3-minute soldering task). Then choose either JST for input (JST is often used for our Lilon batteries, but the connector is only rated for 2A) or a terminal block.

If you would like to use another terminal block for output, pick up a 3.5mm 2pin block [here \(http://adafruit.it/duR\)](http://adafruit.it/duR) and solder to the output spot where the USB jack would go. Or don't solder any connectors in for a more compact power pack and go with 22AWG wires soldered directly in.

## Pinouts



For many people, the PowerBoost can be used with just the power input and power outputs. However, we have a couple handy breakouts so lets get started!



## Power Pins

There's two power 'ports' - an input (called **BAT**) and an output (called **5V**)

- **BAT** - this is the battery input, it can range from 1.8V to 5V. Higher voltages will let you draw more current and in general, are more efficient. Try to keep the wires going to this pin nice and short - 1.5" or less is best!
- **GND** - this is the power ground. This boost converter is not 'isolated' - the ground input is the same as the ground output
- **5V** - this is the boosted output. When the board is running, the voltage will be 5.2V approximately. It may dip down to 5V as the current draw starts to go up (over 1000mA). When the board is disabled, this output is 'floating' but you should still try not to apply a voltage to it while the board is disabled. There's a green LED connected to this pin which will let you know when there's power output

## Control Pins

There's two 'control' pins.

- **EN** - this is the 'enable' pin. By default it is pulled 'high' to **VBAT**. To turn off the booster, connect this pin to ground. The switch can be as small as you like, it is just a

signal. Contrast this to an inline power switch which would have to be able to handle up to 4A of current! When the chip is disabled the output is completely disconnected from the input.

- **LBO** - not a leveraged buy out! this is the **Low Battery Output**. By default it is pulled high to **BAT** but when the charger detects a low voltage (under 3.2V) the pin will drop down to 0V. You can use this to signal when its time to shut down or alert the user that the battery is low. There is also a red LED connected to this pin.

## <http://adafru.it/dLZ>) LEDs

There are two onboard LEDs. The Green LED sits next to the USB connector socket, and indicates the 5V output power state. The Red LED is next to the battery JST port and indicates when the battery voltage is below 3.2VDC

## Battery and USB connection

You can connect a battery to the breakout strip or to the input end. **We do not solder on a JST connector because JST 2-PH are rated for 2A** and the boost converter can suck up to 4A thru the contacts! If you're pretty sure that you won't be sourcing more than 2A, say if you're going to have 1A output and 3.7V LiPoly/Lilon input, you can go ahead and use a JST connector. All of Adafruit batteries come with JST cables that will plug in nicely. **Watch the polarity of the cable!** the + and - markings next to the JST will let you know which way is which.

If you aren't using a Lilon or if you are going to be drawing more than 2A from the input, then we suggest going with the 3.5mm terminal block, solder that where the JST would go.

On the output side, the USB connector can be soldered on to create a portable 'USB power pack'. The two data lines on USB have resistor dividers that match Apple charger values so that you can plug any iOS device in to charge. 99% of other phones, devices and tables are totally cool with these resistors as well. You can always short the D+ and D- lines if you happen to have a phone that wants shorted data lines.

If you don't want a USB connector attached, there are two holes that are designed for a 3.5mm spaced terminal block

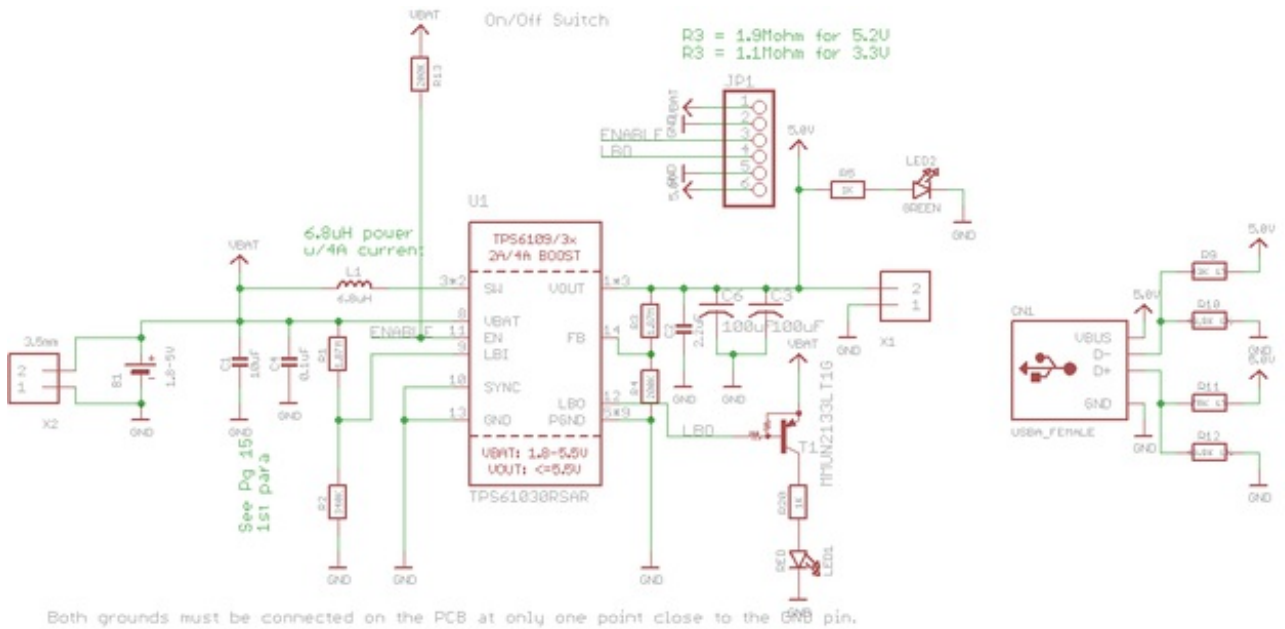


# Downloads

## Datasheets

[TPS61030 datasheet \(http://adafru.it/dM0\)](http://adafru.it/dM0)(the DC/DC boost control chip used)

## Schematics



## PCB Print

Dimensions in Inches

