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## TPS22906 Ultra-Small, Low-Input Voltage, Low $r_{ON}$ Load Switch

### 1 Features

- Low-Input Voltage: 1.0 V to 3.6 V
- Ultra-Low ON-State Resistance
  - $r_{ON} = 90 \text{ m}\Omega$  at  $V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$
  - $r_{ON} = 100 \text{ m}\Omega$  at  $V_{IN} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
  - $r_{ON} = 114 \text{ m}\Omega$  at  $V_{IN} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
  - $r_{ON} = 172 \text{ m}\Omega$  at  $V_{IN} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- 500-mA Maximum Continuous Switch Current
- Ultra-Low Quiescent Current: 82 nA at 1.8 V
- Ultra-Low Shutdown Current: 44 nA at 1.8 V
- Low Control Input Thresholds Enable Use of 1.2-V/1.8-V/2.5-V/3.3-V Logic
- Controlled Slew Rate to Avoid Inrush Current:  $220 \mu\text{s} t_r$
- ESD Performance Tested Per JESD 22
  - 2000-V Human Body Model (A114-B, Class II)
  - 1000-V Charged-Device Model (C101)
- Four-Terminal Wafer-Chip-Scale Package (WCSP)
  - 0.9 mm x 0.9 mm, 0.5-mm Pitch, 0.5-mm Height

### 2 Applications

- Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)
- Cellular Phones
- GPS Devices
- MP3 Players
- Digital Cameras
- Peripheral Ports
- Portable Instrumentation
- RF Modules

### 3 Description

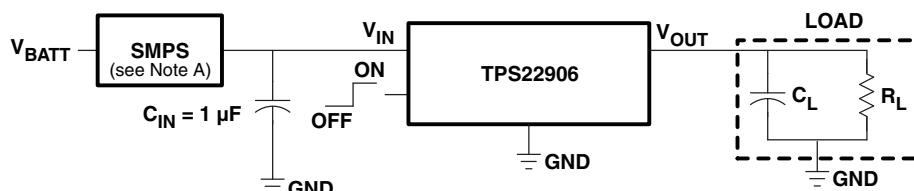
TPS22906 device is an ultra-small, low ON-state resistance ( $r_{ON}$ ) load switch with controlled turn on. The device contains a P-channel MOSFET that operates over an input voltage range of 1.0 V to 3.6 V. The switch is controlled by an on/off input (ON), which is capable of interfacing directly with low-voltage control signals. A 120- $\Omega$  on-chip load resistor is added for output quick discharge when the switch is turned off. TPS22906 is available in a space-saving 4-terminal WCSP with 0.5-mm pitch (YZV). The device is characterized for operation over the free-air temperature range of  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ .

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

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS22906	DSBGA (4)	0.90 mm x 0.90 mm

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

#### Typical Application Schematic



An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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## 4 Revision History

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

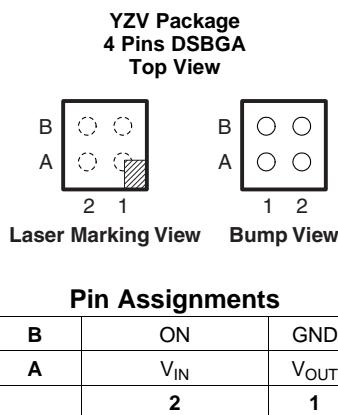
Changes from Original (March 2009) to Revision A	Page
• Added <i>Pin Configuration and Functions</i> section, <i>ESD Ratings</i> table, <i>Feature Description</i> section, <i>Device Functional Modes</i> , <i>Application and Implementation</i> section, <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> section, <i>Layout</i> section, <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> section, and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> section	1
• Deleted Ordering Information table.	1

## 5 Device Options

DEVICE	$r_{ON}$ at 1.8 V (TYP)	SLEW RATE (TYP at 1.8 V)	QUICK OUTPUT DISCHARGE <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX OUTPUT CURRENT	ENABLE
TPS22906	114 mΩ	220 µs	Yes	500 mA	Active high

(1) This feature discharges the output of the switch to ground through a 120-Ω resistor, preventing the output from floating.

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
$V_{OUT}$	A1	O	Switch output
$V_{IN}$	A2	I	Switch input, bypass this input with a ceramic capacitor to ground
GND	B1	—	Ground
ON	B2	I	Switch control input, active high

## 7 Specifications

### 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage	-0.3	4	V
$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage		$V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
$V_{ON}$	Input voltage	-0.3	4	V
$P_D$	Power dissipation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.48	W
$I_{MAX}$	Maximum continuous switch current		500	mA
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature range	-40	85	°C
Maximum lead temperature (10-s soldering time), $T_{lead}$			300	°C
Storage temperature, $T_{stg}$		-45	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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## 7.2 ESD Ratings

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

## 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage range	1	3.6	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output voltage range		V <sub>IN</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage, ON	0.85	3.6	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage, ON		0.4	V
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input capacitor	1		μF

## 7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TPS2206	UNIT
		YZV (DSBGA)	
		4 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	189.1	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	1.9	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	36.8	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	11.3	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	36.8	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	—	°C/W

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

## 7.5 Electrical Characteristics

V<sub>IN</sub> = 1.0 V to 3.6 V, T<sub>A</sub> = –40°C to 85°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I <sub>IN</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>ON</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.1 V	Full	37	120	nA
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.8 V	Full	82	235	
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6 V	Full	204	880	
I <sub>IN(OFF)</sub>	V <sub>ON</sub> = GND, OUT = Open	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.1 V	Full	22	210	nA
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.8 V	Full	44	260	
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6 V	Full	137	700	
I <sub>IN(LEAKAGE)</sub>	V <sub>ON</sub> = GND, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.1 V	Full	22	140	nA
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.8 V	Full	45	230	
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6 V	Full	137	610	

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

$V_{IN} = 1.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } 85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$r_{ON}$	ON-state resistance	$I_{OUT} = -200 \text{ mA}$	$V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	25°C	90	108		mΩ
				Full		125		
			$V_{IN} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	25°C	100	120		
				Full		140		
			$V_{IN} = 1.8 \text{ V}$	25°C	114	138		
				Full		160		
			$V_{IN} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	25°C	172	210		
				Full		235		
			$V_{IN} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	25°C	204	330		
				Full		330		
$r_{PD}$	Output pulldown resistance	$V_{IN} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ , $V_{ON} = 0$ , $I_{OUT} = 30 \text{ mA}$		25°C	88	120	Ω	
$I_{ON}$	ON input leakage current	$V_{ON} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V or GND}$		Full		25	nA	

## 7.6 Switching Characteristics – $V_{IN} = 1.1 \text{ V}$

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $RL\_CHIP = 120 \Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{ON}$	Turnon time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	531			μs
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	596			
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	659			
$t_{OFF}$	Turnoff time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	11			μs
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	67			
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	225			
$t_r$	$V_{OUT}$ rise time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	365			μs
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	367			
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	395			
$t_f$	$V_{OUT}$ fall time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	21			μs
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	189			
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	565			

## 7.7 Switching Characteristics – $V_{IN} = 1.2 \text{ V}$

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $RL\_CHIP = 120 \Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{ON}$	Turnon time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	471			μs
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	527			
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	587			
$t_{OFF}$	Turnoff time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	10			μs
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	61			
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	199			
$t_r$	$V_{OUT}$ rise time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	324			μs
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	325			
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	350			
$t_f$	$V_{OUT}$ fall time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	20			μs
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	175			
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	523			

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### 7.8 Switching Characteristics – $V_{IN} = 1.8$ V

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_{L\_CHIP} = 120 \Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{ON}$	Turnon time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		302		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		335		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		367		
$t_{OFF}$	Turnoff time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		8		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		49		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		167		
$t_r$	$V_{OUT}$ rise time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		220		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		220		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		235		
$t_f$	$V_{OUT}$ fall time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		15		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		159		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		481		

### 7.9 Switching Characteristics – $V_{IN} = 2.5$ V

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_{L\_CHIP} = 120 \Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{ON}$	Turnon time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		223		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		246		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		268		
$t_{OFF}$	Turnoff time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		7		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		47		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		158		
$t_r$	$V_{OUT}$ rise time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		175		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		175		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		187		
$t_f$	$V_{OUT}$ fall time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		18		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		185		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		471		

### 7.10 Switching Characteristics – $V_{IN} = 3$ V

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_{L\_CHIP} = 120 \Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{ON}$	Turnon time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		191		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		211		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		231		
$t_{OFF}$	Turnoff time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		7		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		46		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		156		
$t_r$	$V_{OUT}$ rise time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		159		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		160		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		170		
$t_f$	$V_{OUT}$ fall time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		17		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$		160		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$		473		

### 7.11 Switching Characteristics – $V_{IN} = 3.6$ V

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $R_{L\_CHIP} = 120 \Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

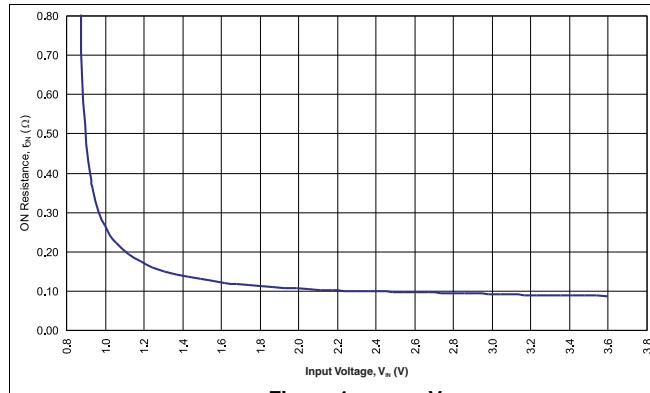
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{ON}$	Turnon time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	166		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	183		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	201		
$t_{OFF}$	Turnoff time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	7		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	45		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	155		
$t_r$	$V_{OUT}$ rise time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	146		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	146		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	156		
$t_f$	$V_{OUT}$ fall time	$R_L = 500 \Omega$	$C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	17		$\mu\text{s}$
			$C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$	161		
			$C_L = 3.3 \mu\text{F}$	475		

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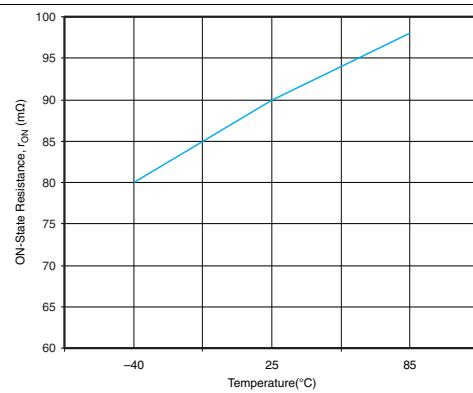
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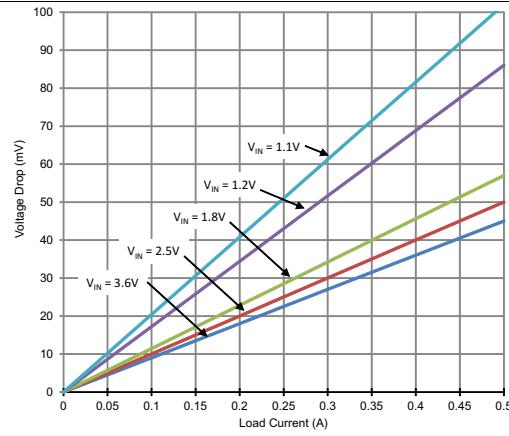
### 7.12 Typical Characteristics



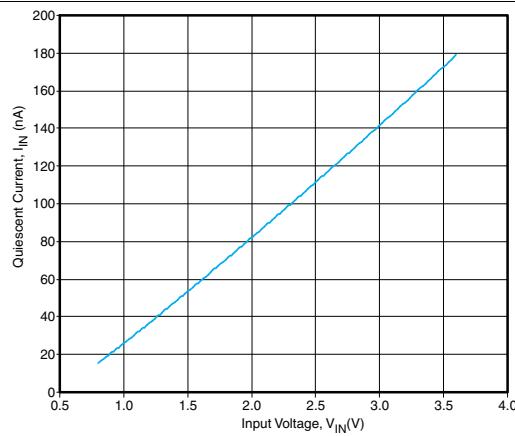
**Figure 1.  $r_{ON}$  vs  $V_{IN}$**



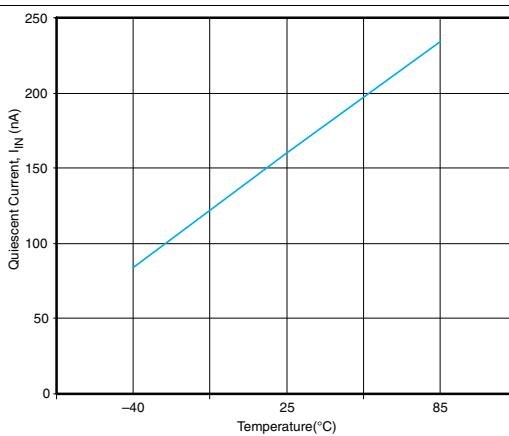
**Figure 2.  $r_{ON}$  vs Temperature ( $V_{IN} = 3.3$  V)**



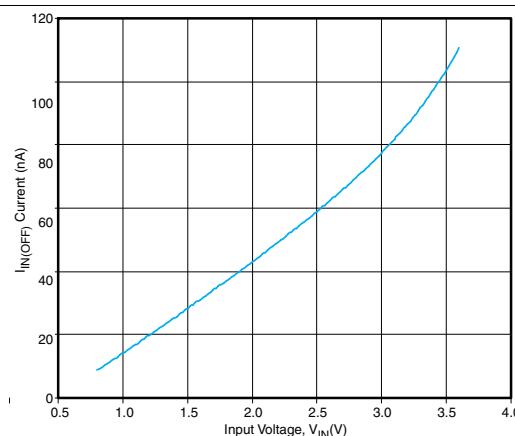
**Figure 3. Voltage Drop vs Load Current**



**Figure 4. Quiescent Current vs  $V_{IN}$  ( $V_{ON} = V_{IN}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 0$ )**

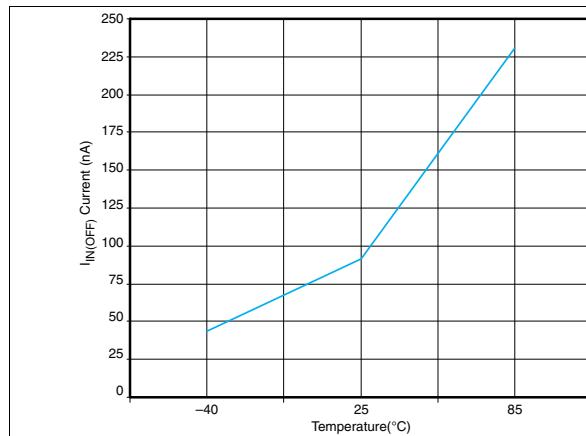


**Figure 5. Quiescent Current vs Temperature ( $V_{IN} = 3.3$  V,  $I_{OUT} = 0$ )**

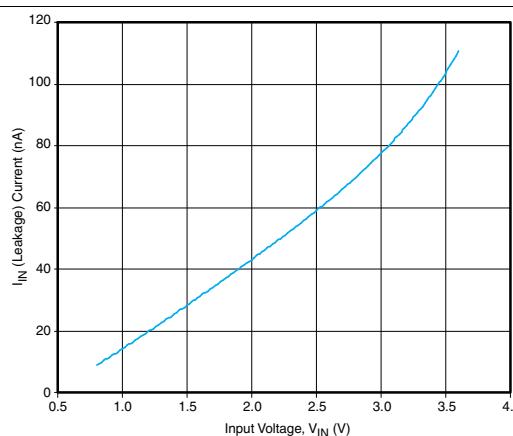


**Figure 6.  $I_{IN(OFF)}$  Current vs  $V_{IN}$  ( $V_{ON} = 0$  V)**

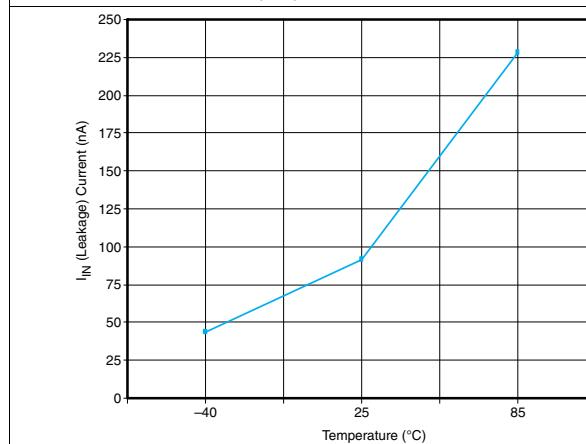
## Typical Characteristics (continued)



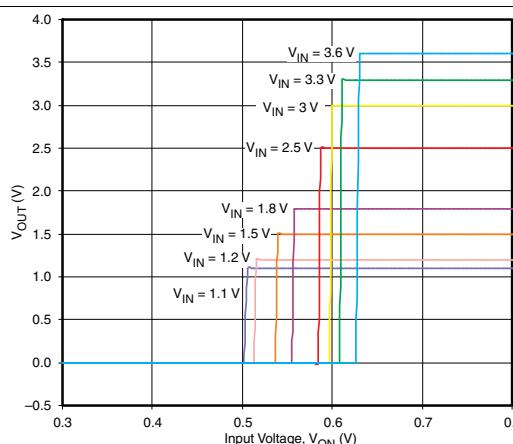
**Figure 7.  $I_{IN(OFF)}$  vs Temperature ( $V_{IN} = 3.3$  V)**



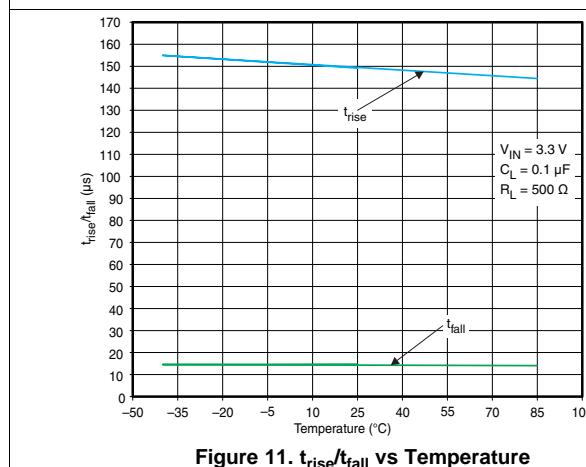
**Figure 8.  $I_{IN}(\text{Leakage})$  vs  $V_{IN}$  ( $I_{OUT} = 0$ )**



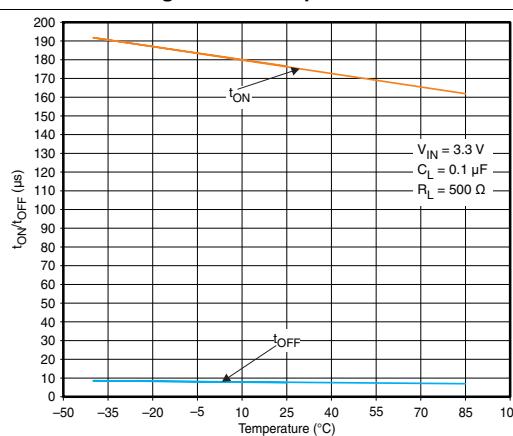
**Figure 9.  $I_{IN}$  (Leakage) vs Temperature ( $V_{IN} = 3.3$  V)**



**Figure 10. ON-Input Threshold**



**Figure 11.  $t_{rise}/t_{fall}$  vs Temperature**



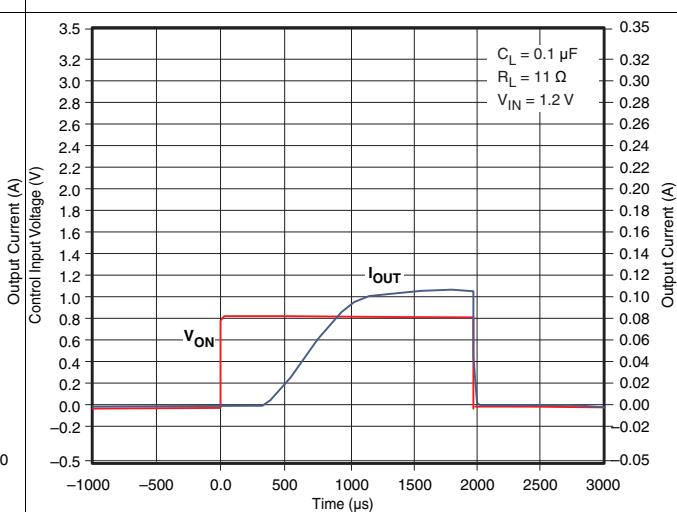
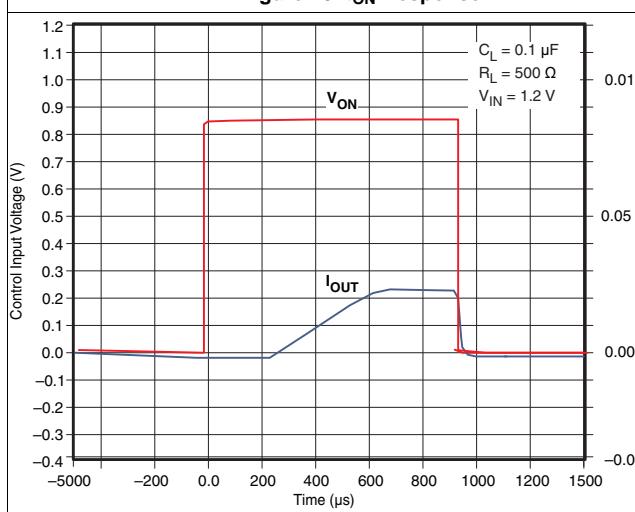
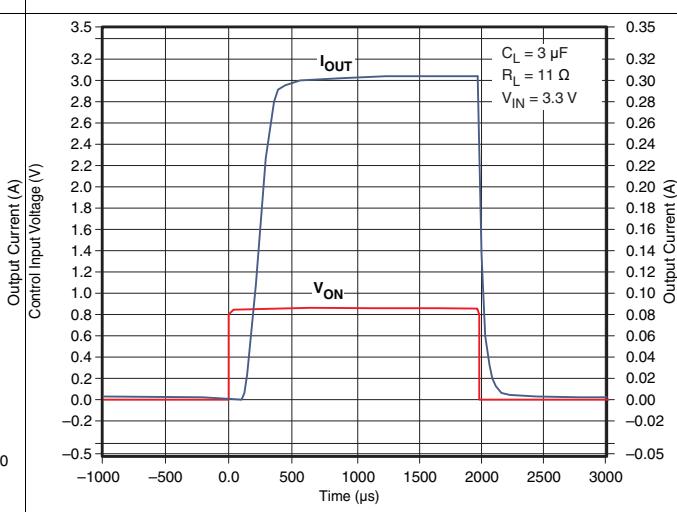
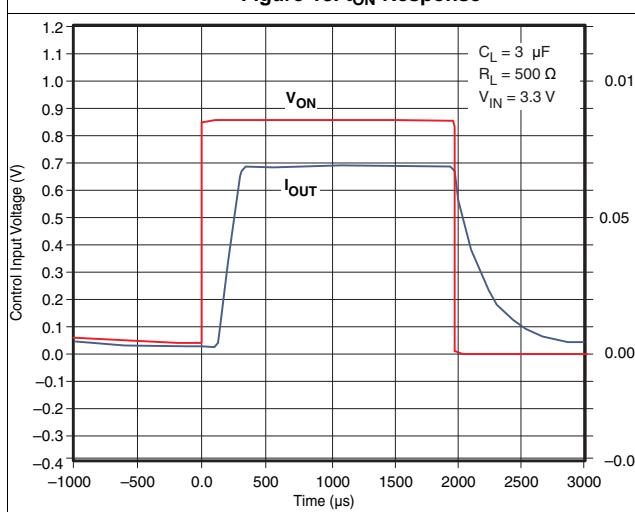
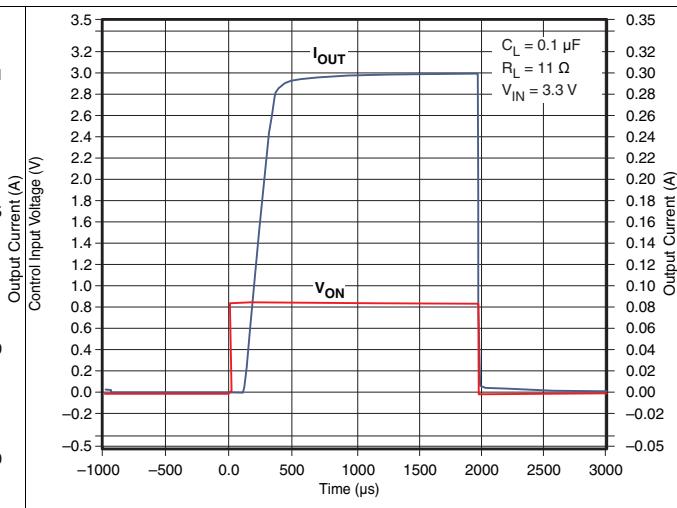
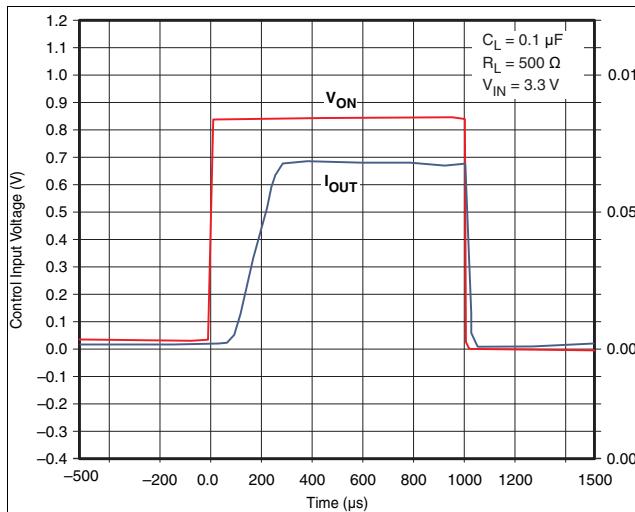
**Figure 12.  $t_{ON}/t_{OFF}$  vs Temperature**

**TPS22906**

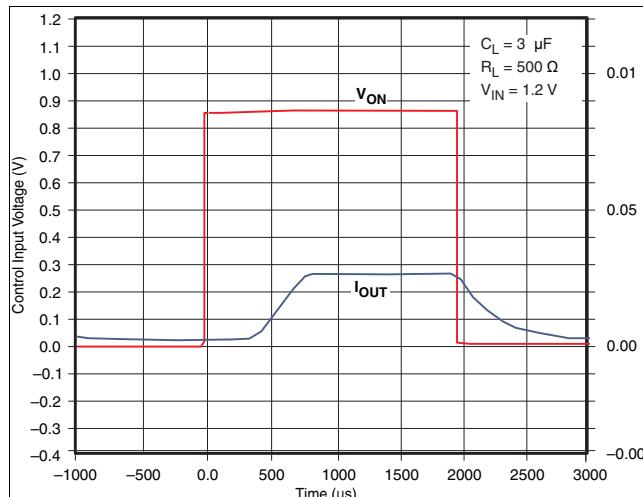
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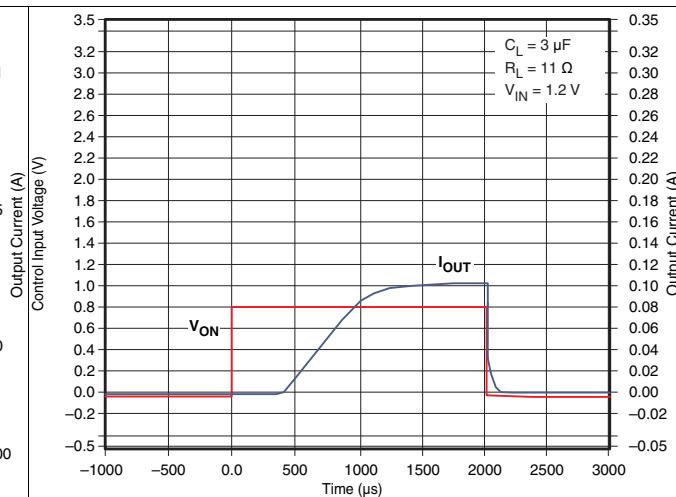
**Typical Characteristics (continued)**



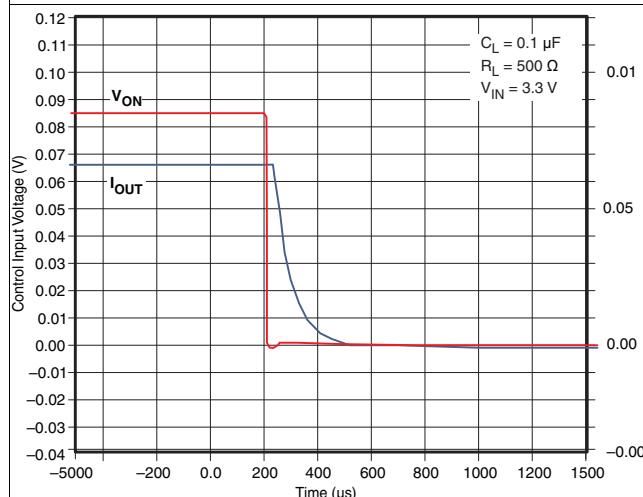
### Typical Characteristics (continued)



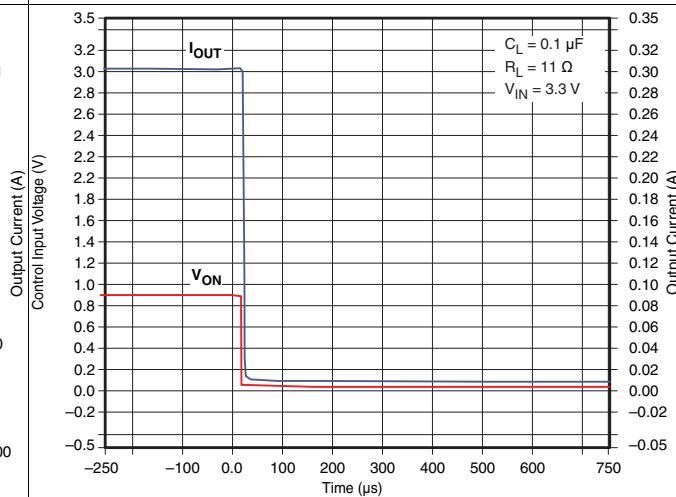
**Figure 19.  $t_{ON}$  Response**



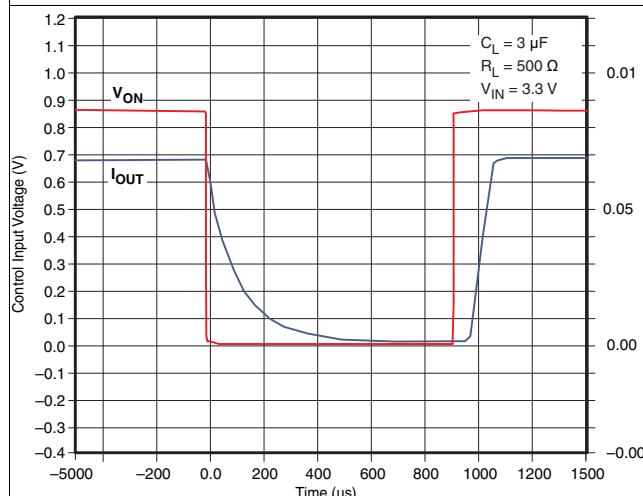
**Figure 20.  $t_{ON}$  Response**



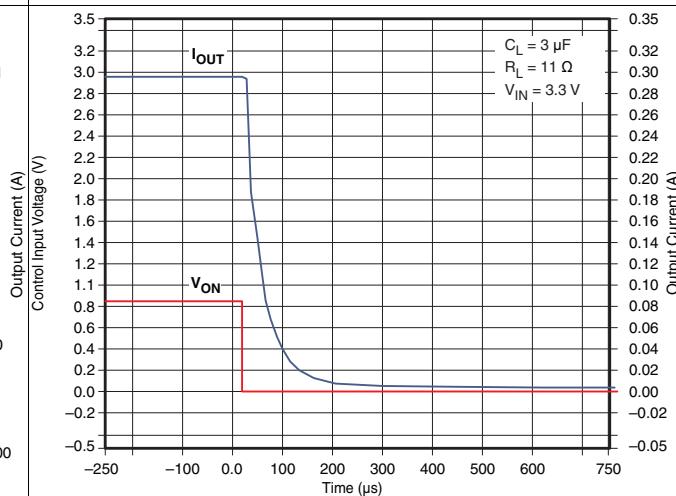
**Figure 21.  $t_{OFF}$  Response**



**Figure 22.  $t_{OFF}$  Response**



**Figure 23.  $t_{OFF}$  Response**



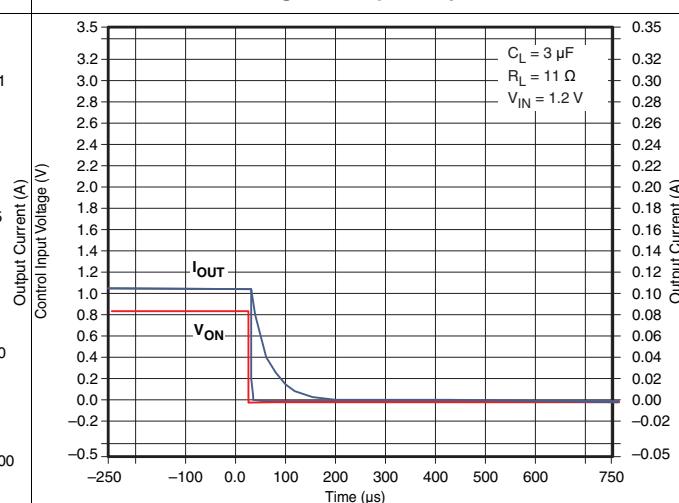
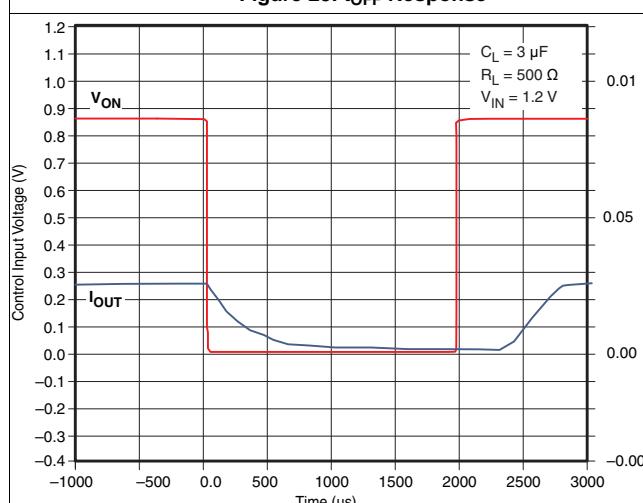
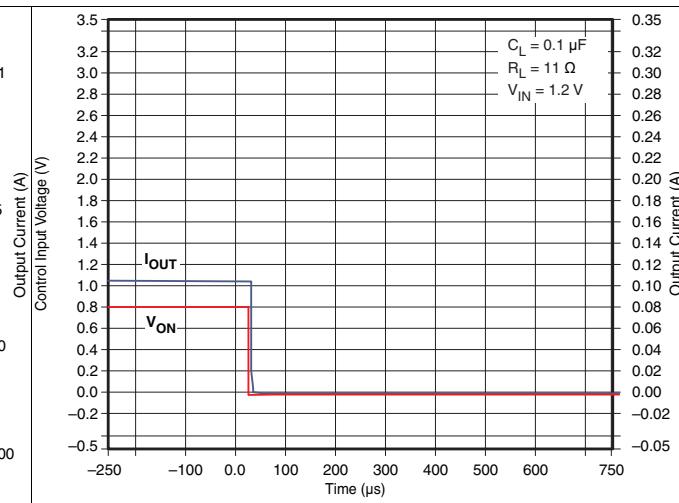
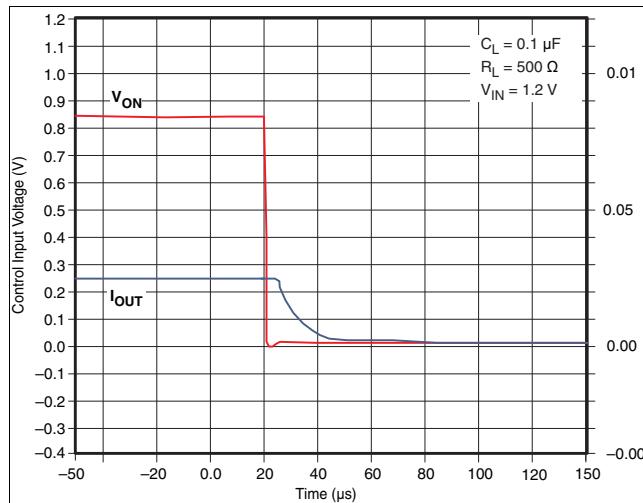
**Figure 24.  $t_{OFF}$  Response**

**TPS22906**

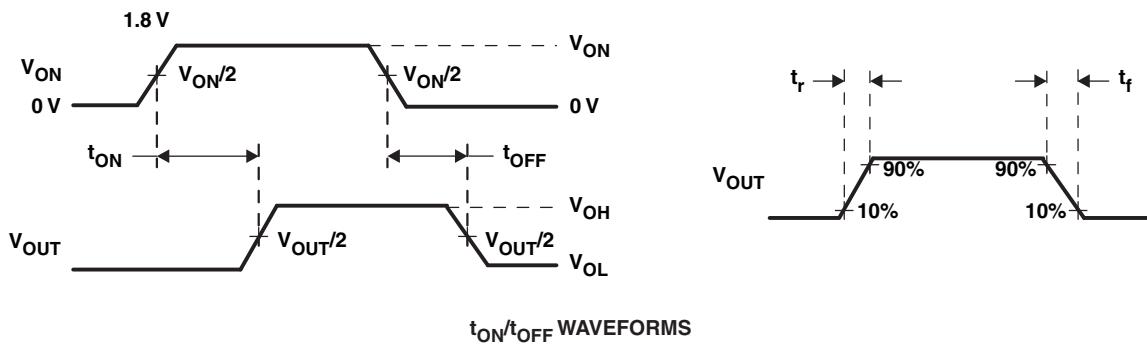
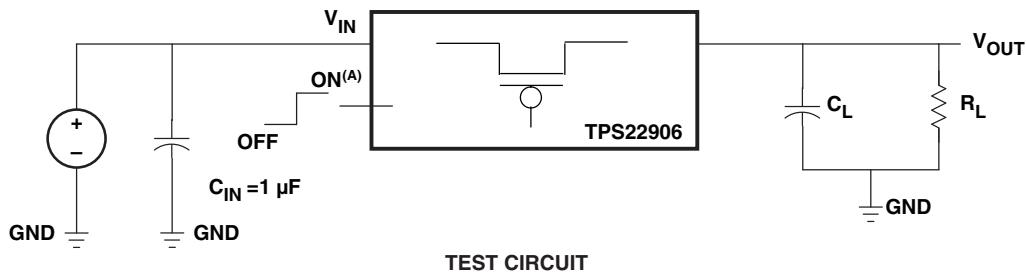
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**Typical Characteristics (continued)**



## 8 Parameter Measurement Information



A.  $t_{rise}$  and  $t_{fall}$  of the control signal is 100 ns.

**Figure 29. Test Circuit and t<sub>ON</sub>/t<sub>OFF</sub> Waveforms**

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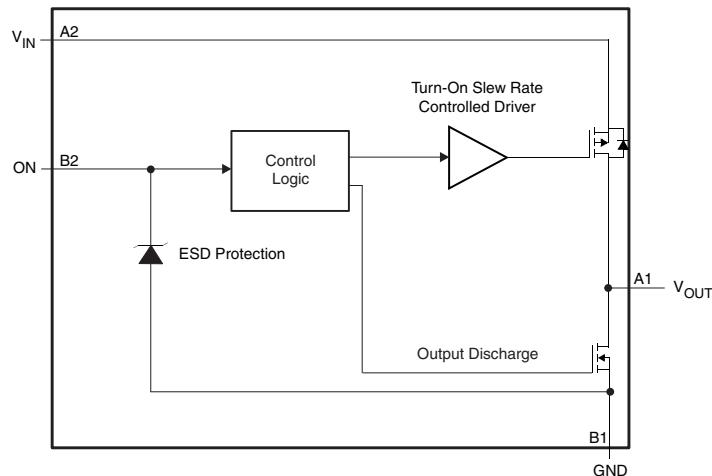
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## 9 Detailed Description

### 9.1 Overview

TPS22906 is a low ON-state resistance ( $r_{ON}$ ) load switch with controlled turnon. The device contains a P-channel MOSFET that operates over an input voltage range of 1.0 V to 3.6 V. The switch is controlled by an on/off input (ON), which is capable of interfacing directly with low-voltage control signals. A 120- $\Omega$  on-chip load resistor is added for output quick discharge when the switch is turned off.

### 9.2 Functional Block Diagram



### 9.3 Feature Description

#### 9.3.1 ON/OFF Control

The ON pin controls the state of the switch. Activating ON continuously holds the switch in the on state so long as there is no fault. ON is active HI and has a low threshold making it capable of interfacing with low-voltage signals. The ON pin is compatible with standard GPIO logic threshold. It can be used with any microcontroller with 1.2-V, 1.8-V, 2.5-V, or 3.3-V GPIOs.

### 9.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 1 lists the functional modes of the TPS22906.

**Table 1. Function Table**

ON (CONTROL INPUT)	V <sub>IN</sub> TO V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> TO GND
L	OFF	ON
H	ON	OFF

## 10 Application and Implementation

### NOTE

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

### 10.1 Application Information

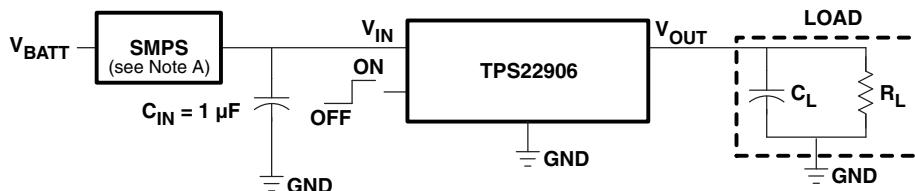
#### 10.1.1 Input Capacitor

To limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient in-rush currents when the switch turns on into a discharged load capacitor or short-circuit, a capacitor needs to be placed between  $V_{IN}$  and GND. A 1- $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor,  $C_{IN}$ , place close to the pins is usually sufficient. Higher values of  $C_{IN}$  can be used to further reduce the voltage drop during high current application. When switching heavy loads, it is recommended to have an input capacitor approximately 10 times higher than the output capacitor to avoid excessive voltage drop.

#### 10.1.2 Output Capacitor

Due to the integral body diode in the PMOS switch, a  $C_{IN}$  greater than  $C_L$  is highly recommended. A  $C_L$  greater than  $C_{IN}$  can cause  $V_{OUT}$  to exceed  $V_{IN}$  when the system supply is removed. This could result in current flow through the body diode from  $V_{OUT}$  to  $V_{IN}$ .

### 10.2 Typical Application



A. Switched mode power supply

**Figure 30. Powering a Downstream Module**

#### 10.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 2 lists the design parameters for the TPS22906 device.

**Table 2. Design Parameters**

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
$V_{IN}$	1.8 V
Load Current	0.3 A
Ambient Temperature	25°C

#### 10.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

##### 10.2.2.1 $V_{IN}$ to $V_{OUT}$ Voltage Drop

The voltage drop from  $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$  is determined by the ON-resistance of the device and the load current. The  $r_{ON}$  can be found in [Electrical Characteristics](#) and is dependent on temperature. When the value of  $r_{ON}$  is found, [Equation 1](#) can be used to calculate the voltage drop across the device:

$$\Delta V = I_{LOAD} \times r_{ON}$$

where

- $\Delta V$  = Voltage drop across the device
- $I_{LOAD}$  = Load current

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- $r_{ON}$  = ON-resistance of the device (1)

At  $V_{IN} = 1.8$  V, the TPS22906 has a  $r_{ON}$  value of 114 mΩ. Using this value and the defined load current, the above equation can be evaluated:

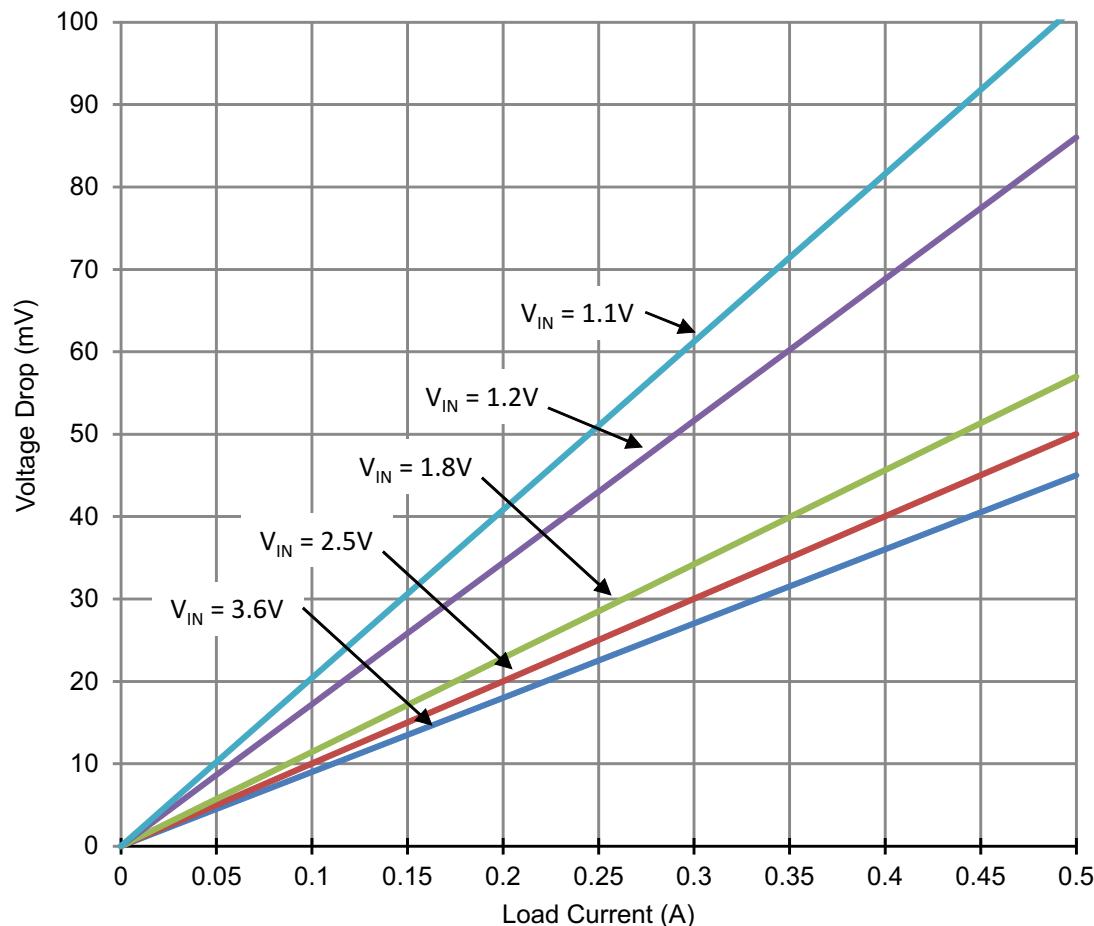
$$\Delta V = 0.30 \text{ A} \times 114 \text{ m}\Omega$$

where

- $\Delta V = 34 \text{ mV}$  (2)

Therefore, the voltage drop across the device will be 34 mV.

### 10.2.3 Application Curve



**Figure 31. Voltage Drop Vs Load Current**

## 11 Power Supply Recommendations

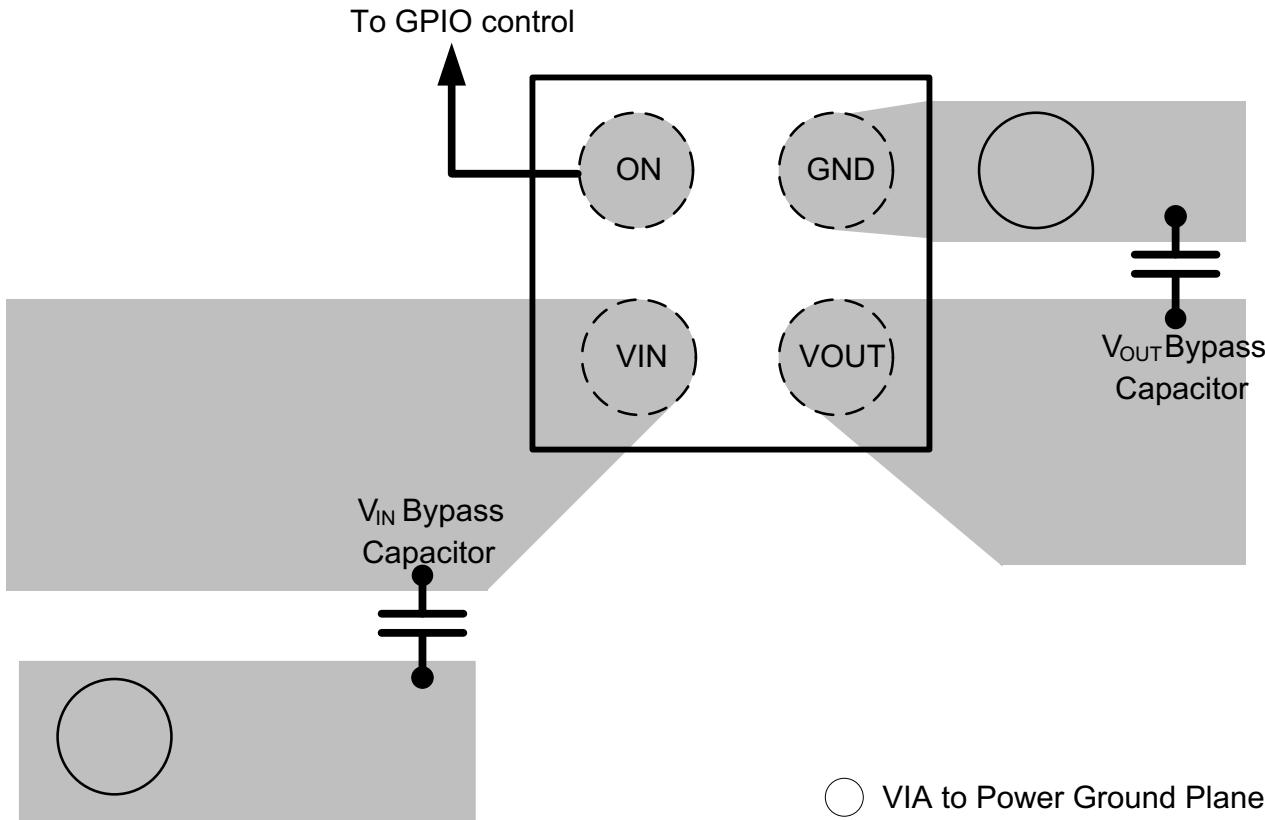
The device is designed to operate with a  $V_{IN}$  range of 1.1 V to 3.6 V. This supply must be well regulated and placed as close to the device terminals as possible. It must also be able to withstand all transient and load currents, using a recommended input capacitance of 1  $\mu$ F if necessary. If the supply is more than a few inches from the device terminals, additional bulk capacitance may be required in addition to the ceramic bypass capacitors. If additional bulk capacitance is required, an electrolytic, tantalum, or ceramic capacitor of 10  $\mu$ F may be sufficient.

## 12 Layout

### 12.1 Layout Guidelines

For best performance, all traces should be as short as possible. To be most effective, the input and output capacitors should be placed close to the device to minimize the effects that parasitic trace inductances may have on normal and short circuit operation. Using wide traces for  $V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{OUT}$ , and GND helps minimize the parasitic electrical effects along with minimizing the case to ambient thermal impedance.

### 12.2 Layout Example



**Figure 32. Recommended Board Layout**

## 13 Device and Documentation Support

### 13.1 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

**TI E2E™ Online Community** *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community.* Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At [e2e.ti.com](http://e2e.ti.com), you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

### 13.2 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

### 13.3 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.

### 13.4 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary.*

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

## 14 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
TPS22906YZVR	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZV	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	5D (3 ~ 5)	<b>Samples</b>

(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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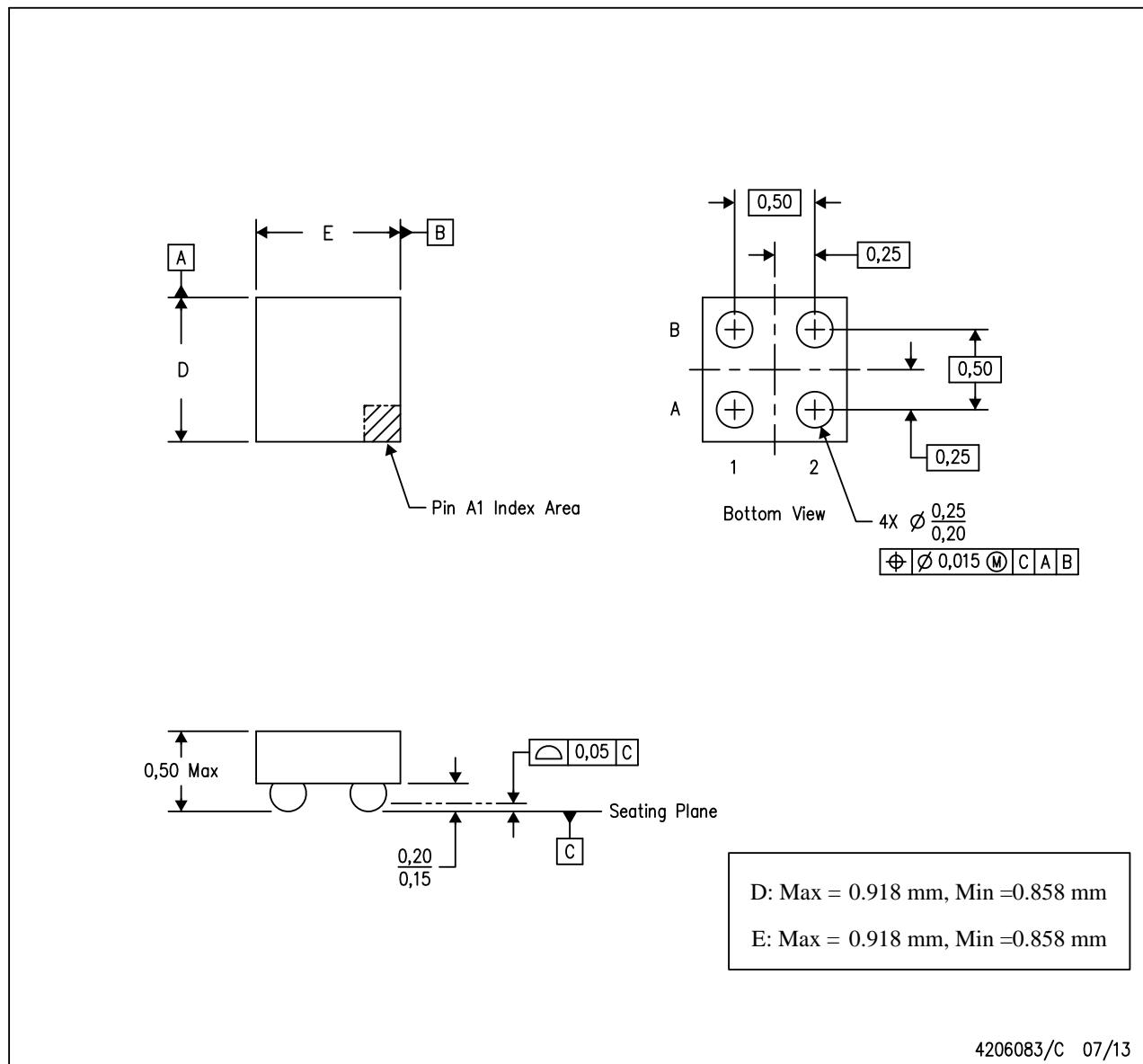
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## MECHANICAL DATA

YZV (S-XBGA-N4)

DIE-SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



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. NanoFree™ package configuration.

NanoFree is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

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