

# **AUTOSWITCHING POWER MUX**

Check for Samples: TPS2112A, TPS2113A

## **FEATURES**

- Two-Input, One-Output Power Multiplexer with Low r<sub>DS(on)</sub> Switches:
  - 84 mΩ Typ (TPS2113A)
  - 120 mΩ Typ (TPS2112A)
- Reverse and Cross-Conduction Blocking
- Wide Operating Voltage: 2.8 V to 5.5 V
- Low Standby Current: 0.5 μA Typ
- Low Operating Current: 55 μA Typ
- Adjustable Current Limit
- Controlled Output Voltage Transition Time:
  - Limits Inrush Current
  - Minimizes Output Voltage Hold-Up Capacitance
- CMOS- and TTL-Compatible Control Inputs
- Auto-Switching Operating Mode
- Thermal Shutdown
- Available in TSSOP-8 and 3-mm x 3-mm SON-8 Packages

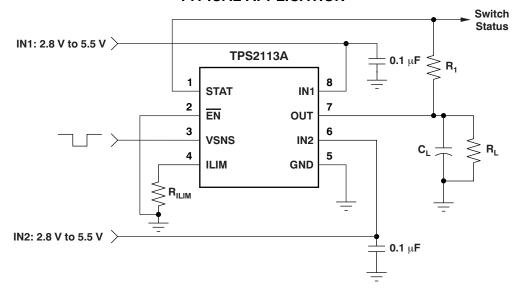
# **APPLICATIONS**

- PCs
- PDAs
- Digital Cameras
- Modems
- Cell Phones
- Digital Radios
- MP3 Players

# **DESCRIPTION**

The TPS211xA family of power multiplexers enables seamless transition between two power supplies (such as a battery and a wall adapter), each operating at 2.8 V to 5.5 V and delivering up to 2 A, depending on package. The TPS211xA family includes extensive protection circuitry, including user-programmable current limiting, thermal protection, inrush current control, seamless supply transition, cross-conduction blocking, and reverse-conduction blocking. These features greatly simplify designing power multiplexer applications.

#### TYPICAL APPLICATION



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

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

#### **AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

FEATURE		TPS2110A	TPS2111A	TPS2112A	TPS2113A	TPS2114A	TPS2115A
Current Limit Adjustment Range		0.31 A to 0.75 A	0.63 A to 1.25 A	0.31 A to 0.75 A	0.63 A to 2 A	0.31 A to 0.75 A	0.63 A to 2 A
Cwitching Mades	Manual	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Switching Modes	Automatic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switch Status Output		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

# **DEVICE INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>**

T <sub>A</sub>	PACKAGE	I <sub>OUT</sub> (A)	ORDERING NUMBER	PACKAGE MARKING
	TCCOD 0 (DM)	0.75	TPS2112APW	2112A
-40°C to +85°C	TSSOP-8 (PW)	1.25	TPS2113APW	2113A
	SON-8 (DRB)	2	TPS2113ADRB	PTOI

<sup>(1)</sup> For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

# **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)**

Over recommended junction temperature range, unless otherwise noted.

			TPS2112A, TPS2113A	UNIT		
Input vo	oltage range at pins IN1, IN	N2, EN, VSNS, ILIM <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.3 to 6	V		
Output	voltage range, V <sub>O(OUT)</sub> , V <sub>O</sub>	D(STAT) (2)	-0.3 to 6	V		
Output	sink current, I <sub>O(STAT)</sub>		5	mA		
		TPS2112APW	0.9	Α		
Continu	ious output current, I <sub>O</sub>	TPS2113APW	1.5	A A		
		TPS2113ADRB, T <sub>J</sub> ≤ 105°C	2.5			
Continu	ous total power dissipation	n	See Dissipation Ratings table			
Junction	n temperature		Internally Limite	Internally Limited		
Human body model (HBI		BM)	2	kV		
ESD	Charged device model	(CDM)	500	V		

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

#### **DISSIPATION RATINGS**

PACKAGE	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C POWER RATING
TSSOP-8 (PW)	3.9 mW/°C	387 mW	213 mW	155 mW
SON-8 (DRB) <sup>(1)</sup>	25.0 mW/°C	2.50 mW	1.38 mW	1.0 W

<sup>(1)</sup> See TI application note SLMA002 for mounting recommendations.

<sup>(2)</sup> All voltages are with respect to GND.



## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

		TPS211	TPS2112A, TPS2113A		
		MIN	NOM MAX	UNIT	
Input voltage at IN1, V <sub>I(IN1)</sub>	V <sub>I(IN2)</sub> ≥ 2.8 V	1.5	5.5		
	V <sub>I(IN2)</sub> < 2.8 V	2.8	5.5	V	
Input voltage at IN2 V	V <sub>I(IN1)</sub> ≥ 2.8 V	1.5	5.5	V	
Input voltage at IN2, $V_{I(IN2)}$	V <sub>I(IN1)</sub> < 2.8 V	2.8	5.5		
Input voltage: $V_{I(\overline{EN})}$ , $V_{I(VSNS)}$		0	5.5	V	
	TPS2112APW	0.31	0.75	^	
Nominal current limit adjustment range, $I_{O(OUT)}^{(1)}$	TPS2113APW	0.63	1.25	Α	
.0(001)	TPS2113ADRB, T <sub>J</sub> ≤ 105°C	0.63	2	Α	
Operating virtual junction temperature, T	-40	125	°C		

<sup>(1)</sup> Minimum recommended current limit is based on accuracy considerations.

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Power Switch**

Over recommended operating junction temperature,  $R_{ILIM} = 400 \Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.

					PS2112A		TF	S2113A		
PARAMETER TEST CONDITIONS		CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
		$V_{I(IN1)} = V_{I(IN2)} = 5.0 \text{ V}$		120	140		84	110		
6	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ , $I_I = 500 \text{ mA}$	$V_{I(IN1)} = V_{I(IN2)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$		120	140		84	110	$m\Omega$	
Drain-source on-state	- (1)	1 - 000 11111	$V_{I(IN1)} = V_{I(IN2)} = 2.8 \text{ V}$		120	140		84	110	
resistance (INx-OUT)	r <sub>DS(on)</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C, I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA	$V_{I(IN1)} = V_{I(IN2)} = 5.0 \text{ V}$			220			150	
(IIVX-001)			$V_{I(IN1)} = V_{I(IN2)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$			220			150	$m\Omega$
		555 1171	$V_{I(IN1)} = V_{I(IN2)} = 2.8 \text{ V}$			220			150	

<sup>(1)</sup> The TPS211xA can switch a voltage as low as 1.5 V as long as there is a minimum of 2.8 V at one of the input power pins. In this specific case, the lower supply voltage has no effect on the IN1 and IN2 switch on-resistances.

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Over recommended operating junction temperature,  $I_{\Omega/\Omega,TD} = 0$  A, and  $R_{ILM} = 400 \Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.

			TPS211	TPS2112A, TPS2113A			
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
LOGIC INPUTS (EN)							
High-level input voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>		2			V	
Low-level input voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>				0.7	V	
land to a company		EN = High, sink current			1		
Input current		EN = Low, source current	0.5	1.4	5	μA	
SUPPLY AND LEAKAGE	CURRENTS	·					
		$V_{I(VSNS)} = 1.5 \text{ V}, \overline{EN} = \text{Low (IN1 active)}, \ V_{I(IN1)} = 5.5 \text{ V}, \ V_{I(IN2)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$		55	90		
Supply current from IN1 (c	anaratina)	$V_{I(VSNS)}$ = 1.5 V, $\overline{EN}$ = Low (IN1 active), $V_{I(IN1)}$ = 3.3 V, $V_{I(IN2)}$ = 5.5 V,		1	12		
Supply current from the (c	perating)	$V_{I(VSNS)} = 0$ V, $\overline{EN} = Low$ (IN2 active), $V_{I(IN1)} = 5.5$ V, $V_{I(IN2)} = 3.3$ V			75	μA	
		$V_{I(VSNS)} = 0 \text{ V}, \overline{EN} = \text{Low (IN2 active)}, $ $V_{I(IN1)} = 3.3 \text{ V}, V_{I(IN2)} = 5.5 \text{ V}$			1	1	
		$V_{I(VSNS)} = 1.5 \text{ V}, \overline{EN} = \text{Low (IN1 active)}, \ V_{I(IN1)} = 5.5 \text{ V}, \ V_{I(IN2)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	$_{0}$ = 1.5 V, $\overline{\text{EN}}$ = Low (IN1 active),		1		
Comply assumed from INIO (a		$V_{I(VSNS)} = 1.5 \text{ V}, \overline{EN} = \text{Low (IN1 active)}, \ V_{I(IN1)} = 3.3 \text{ V}, \ V_{I(IN2)} = 5.5 \text{ V}$			75	4	
Supply current from IN2 (operating)		$V_{I(VSNS)} = 0 \text{ V}, \overline{EN} = \text{Low (IN2 active)}, $ $V_{I(IN1)} = 5.5 \text{ V}, V_{I(IN2)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$		1	12	μA	
		$V_{I(VSNS)} = 0 \text{ V}, \overline{EN} = \text{Low (IN2 active)}, V_{I(IN1)} = 3.3 \text{ V}, V_{I(IN2)} = 5.5 \text{ V}$		55	90		



Over recommended operating junction temperature,  $I_{O(OUT)} = 0$  A, and  $R_{ILIM} = 400 \Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.

			TPS211	2A, TPS211	3A		
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
SUPPLY AND LEAKAGE	CURRENTS, Cor	ntinued					
Outline and assessed from INIA	(ata a dla . ·)	$\overline{\rm EN}$ = High (inactive), V <sub>I(IN1)</sub> = 5.5 V, V <sub>I(IN2)</sub> = 3.3 V		0.5	2		
Quiescent current from IN1	(standby)	$\overline{\rm EN}$ = High (inactive), $V_{\rm I(IN1)}$ = 3.3 V, $V_{\rm I(IN2)}$ = 5.5 V			1	μA	
Outcoant current from INC	(atandhu)	$\overline{\text{EN}}$ = High (inactive), $V_{\text{I(IN1)}}$ = 5.5 V, $V_{\text{I(IN2)}}$ = 3.3 V			1		
Quiescent current from IN2	(standby)	$\overline{\rm EN}$ = High (inactive), V <sub>I(IN1)</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>I(IN2)</sub> = 5.5 V		0.5	2	μA	
Forward leakage current from (measured from OUT to GN		$\overline{\text{EN}}$ = High (inactive), $V_{\text{I(IN1)}}$ = 5.5 V, IN2 open, $V_{\text{O(OUT)}}$ = 0 V (shorted), $T_{\text{J}}$ = 25°C		0.1	5	μΑ	
Forward leakage current from (measured from OUT to GN		$\overline{\text{EN}}$ = High (inactive), $V_{\text{I(IN2)}}$ = 5.5 V, IN1 open, $V_{\text{O(OUT)}}$ = 0 V (shorted), $T_{\text{J}}$ = 25°C		0.1	5	μΑ	
Reverse leakage current to from INx to GND)	INx (measured	$\overline{\text{EN}}$ = High (inactive), $V_{\text{I(INx)}}$ = 0 V, $V_{\text{O(OUT)}}$ = 5.5 V, $T_{\text{J}}$ = 25°C		0.3	5	μΑ	
STAT OUTPUT							
Leakage current		$V_{O(STAT)} = 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.01	1	μΑ	
Saturation voltage		I <sub>I(STAT)</sub> = 2 mA, IN1 switch is on		0.13	0.4	٧	
Deglitch time (falling edge of	only)			150		μs	
CURRENT LIMIT CIRCUIT							
	TPS2112A	$R_{ILIM} = 400 \Omega$	0.51	0.63	0.80	Ι Λ	
Current limit accuracy	1F32112A	$R_{ILIM} = 700 \Omega$	0.30	0.36	0.50	Α	
Current limit accuracy	TPS2113A	$R_{ILIM} = 400 \Omega$	0.95	1.25	1.56	۸	
	1P52113A	$R_{ILIM} = 700 \Omega$	0.47	0.71	0.99	Α	
Current limit settling time	t <sub>d</sub>	Time for short-circuit output current to settle within 10% of its steady state value.		1		ms	
Input current at ILIM		V <sub>I(ILIM)</sub> = 0 V	-15		0	μΑ	
VSNS COMPARATOR							
VCNC through ald walte as		V <sub>I(VSNS)</sub> ↑	0.78	0.80	0.82	V	
VSNS threshold voltage		$V_{I(VSNS)} \downarrow$	0.735	0.755	0.775	V	
VSNS comparator hysteres	is		30		60	mV	
Deglitch of VSNS comparat	or (both ↑↓)		90	150	220	μs	
Input current		0 V ≤ V <sub>I(VSNS)</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	-1		1	μΑ	
UVLO							
1114 1110 1111/10		Falling edge	1.15	1.25		.,	
IN1 and IN2 UVLO		Rising edge		1.30	1.35	V	
IN1 and IN2 UVLO hysteres	sis		30	57	65	mV	
Internal V <sub>DD</sub> UVLO (the high	ner of IN1 and	Falling edge	2.4	2.53			
IN2)		Rising edge		2.58	2.8	V	
Internal V <sub>DD</sub> UVLO hysteres	sis		30	50	75	mV	
UVLO deglitch for IN1, IN2		Falling edge		110		μs	



Over recommended operating junction temperature,  $I_{O(OUT)} = 0$  A, and  $R_{ILIM} = 400 \Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.

			TPS211	2A, TPS211:	ВА	
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
REVERSE CONDUCTION E	BLOCKING				•	
Minimum output-to-input voltage difference to block switching	$\Delta V_{O(I\_block)}$	$\overline{\text{EN}}$ = high, $V_{\text{I(IN1)}}$ = 3.3 V and $V_{\text{I(IN2)}}$ = $V_{\text{I(VSNS)}}$ = 0 V. Connect OUT to a 5-V supply through a series 1-k $\Omega$ resistor. Let $\overline{\text{EN}}$ = low. Slowly decrease the supply voltage until OUT connects to IN1.	80	100	120	mV
THERMAL SHUTDOWN						
Thermal shutdown threshold	I	TPS211xA is in current limit.	135			°C
Recovery from thermal shute	down	TPS211xA is in current limit.	125			°C
Hysteresis				10		°C
IN2-IN1 COMPARATORS						
Hysteresis of IN2-IN1 comp	arator		0.1		0.2	V
Deglitch of IN2−IN1 comparator (both ↑ ↓)			10	20	50	μs

# **SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

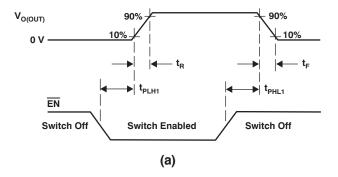
Over recommended operating junction temperature,  $V_{I(IN1)} = V_{I(IN2)} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ , and  $R_{ILIM} = 400 \Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.

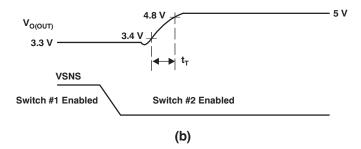
				TI	PS2112A		TI	PS2113A		
Р	ARAMETER	TEST CON	DITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>R</sub>	Output rise time from an enable	$V_{I(IN1)} = V_{I(IN2)} = 5 \text{ V},$ $V_{I(SNS)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C,$ $C_L = 1 \mu\text{F},$ $I_L = 500 \text{mA}; \text{see}$ Figure 1(a).	0.5	1.0	1.5	1	1.8	3	ms
t <sub>F</sub>	Output fall time from a disable	$V_{I(IN1)} = V_{I(IN2)} = 5 \text{ V},$ $V_{I(SNS)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C,$ $C_L = 1 \ \mu\text{F},$ $I_L = 500 \ \text{mA}; \text{see}$ Figure 1(a).	0.35	0.5	0.7	0.5	1	2	ms
t <sub>T</sub>	Transition time	IN1 to IN2 transition, $\begin{split} &V_{I(IN1)}=3.3\ V,\\ &V_{I(IN2)}=5\ V,\\ &V_{I(EN)}=0\ V \end{split}$	$T_J$ = 125°C, $C_L$ = 10 μF, $I_L$ = 500 mA; measure transition time as 10% to 90% rise time or from 3.4 V to 4.8 V on $V_{O(OUT)}$ . See Figure 1(b).		40	60		40	60	μs
t <sub>PLH1</sub>	Turn-on propagation delay from an enable	$ \begin{array}{l} V_{I(IN1)} = VI_{(IN2)} = 5 \text{ V} \\ \text{Measured from enable to} \\ 10\% \text{ of } V_{O(OUT)}, \ V_{I(SNS)} = \\ 1.5 \text{ V} \end{array} $	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ , $C_L = 10 \mu\text{F}$ , $I_L = 500 \text{mA}$ ; see Figure 1(a).		0.5			1		ms
t <sub>PHL1</sub>	Turn-off propagation delay from a disable	$\begin{aligned} &V_{I(IN1)} = VI_{(IN2)} = 5 \text{ V} \\ &\text{Measured from disable to} \\ &90\% \text{ of } V_{O(OUT)}, \ V_{I(SNS)} = \\ &1.5 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ , $C_L = 10 \mu\text{F}$ , $I_L = 500 \text{mA}$ ; see Figure 1(a).		3			5		ms
t <sub>PLH2</sub>	Switch-over rising propagation delay		$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C},$ $C_L = 10 \mu\text{F},$ $I_L = 500 \text{mA}; \text{see}$ Figure 1(c).		40	100		40	100	μs
t <sub>PHL2</sub>	Switch-over falling propagation delay	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Logic 0 to Logic 1} \\ \text{transition on VSNS,} \\ V_{I(IN1)} = 1.5 \text{ V,} \\ V_{I(IN2)} = 5 \text{ V,} \\ V_{I(EN)} = 0 \text{ V,} \\ \text{Measured from VSNS to} \\ 90\% \text{ of } V_{O(OUT)} \\ \end{array} $	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C},$ $C_L = 10 \mu\text{F},$ $I_L = 500 \text{mA}; \text{see}$ Figure 1(c).	2	3	10	2	5	10	ms



## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

# **TIMING WAVEFORMS**





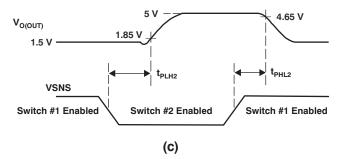


Figure 1. Propagation Delays and Transition Timing Waveforms



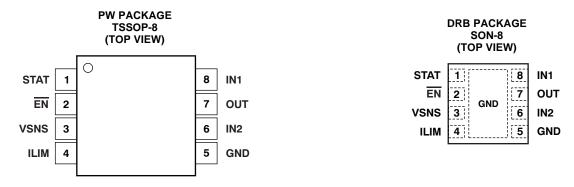
## **DEVICE INFORMATION**

## **TRUTH TABLE**

EN	$V_{I(VSNS)} > 0.8 V^{(1)}$	$V_{I(IN2)} > V_{I(IN1)}$	STAT	OUT <sup>(2)</sup>
0	Yes	X	0	IN1
0	No	No	0	IN1
0	No	Yes	Hi-Z	IN2
1	X	X	0	Hi-Z

<sup>(1)</sup> X = Don't care.

# **PIN CONFIGURATIONS**



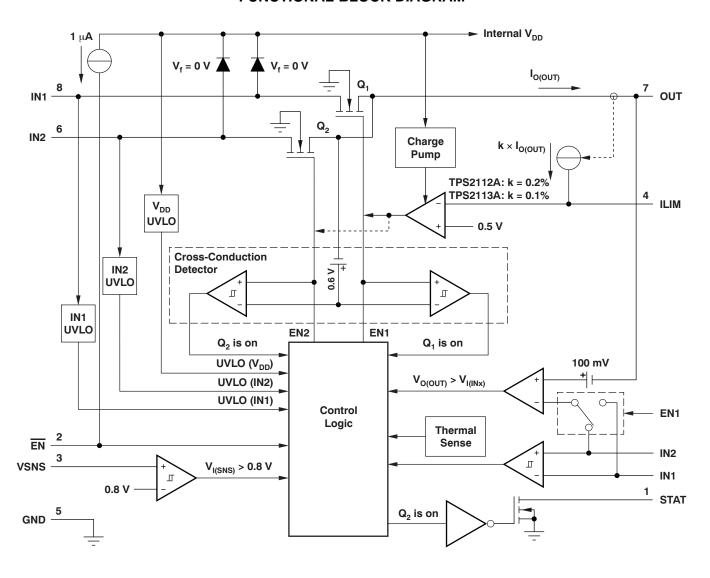
**Table 1. TERMINAL FUNCTIONS** 

TERM	MINAL		
NAME	NO.	1/0	DESCRIPTION
ĒN	2	I	TTL- and CMOS-compatible input with a 1-μA pull-up. The Truth Table illustrates the functionality of EN.
GND	5	Power	Ground
IN1	8	1	Primary power switch input. The IN1 switch can be enabled only if the IN1 supply is above the UVLO threshold and at least one supply exceeds the internal $V_{DD}$ UVLO.
IN2	6	1	Secondary power switch input. The IN2 switch can be enabled only if the IN2 supply is above the UVLO threshold and at least one supply exceeds the internal V <sub>DD</sub> UVLO.
ILIM	4	I	A resistor ( $R_{\rm ILIM}$ ) from ILIM to GND sets the current limit ( $I_{\rm L}$ ) to 250/ $R_{\rm ILIM}$ and 500/ $R_{\rm ILIM}$ for the TPS2112A and TPS2113A, respectively.
OUT	7	0	Power switch output
STAT	1	0	STAT is an open-drain output that is Hi-Z if the IN2 switch is ON. STAT pulls low if the IN1 switch is ON or if OUT is Hi-Z (that is, $\overline{\text{EN}}$ is equal to logic '0')
VSNS	3	I	An internal power FET connects OUT to IN1 if the VSNS voltage is greater than 0.8 V. Otherwise, the FET connects OUT to the higher of IN1 and IN2. The Truth Table illustrates the functionality of VSNS.
Pad	_	Power	<b>DRB package only.</b> Connect to GND. Must be connected to large copper area in order to meet stated package dissipation ratings.

<sup>(2)</sup> The undervoltage lockout circuit causes the output (OUT) to go Hi-Z if the selected power supply does not exceed the IN1/IN2 UVLO, or if neither of the supplies exceeds the internal V<sub>DD</sub> UVLO.



## **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**





# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

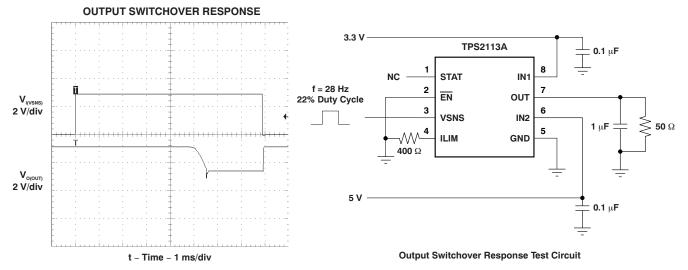


Figure 2.

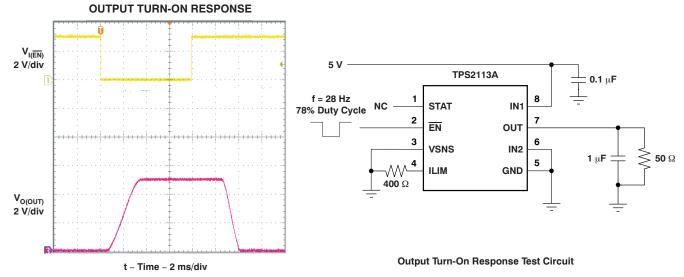
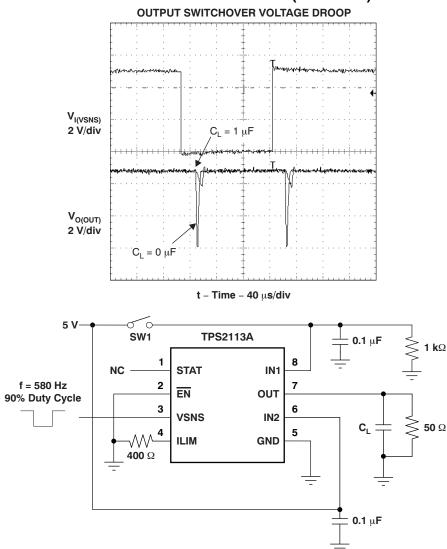


Figure 3.



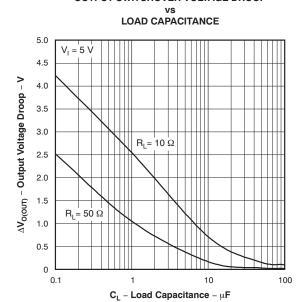


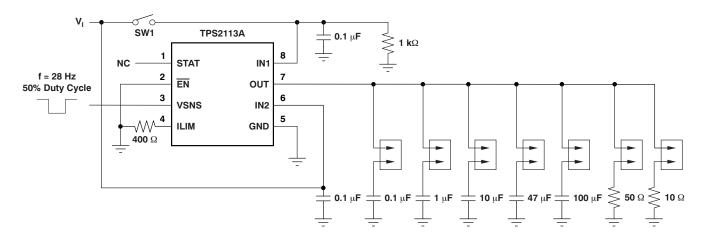
Output Switchover Voltage Droop Test Circuit Figure 4.

Note: To initialize the TPS2113A for this test, set input VSNS equal to 0 V, turn on the 5-V supply, and then turn on switch SW1.



OUTPUT SWITCHOVER VOLTAGE DROOP



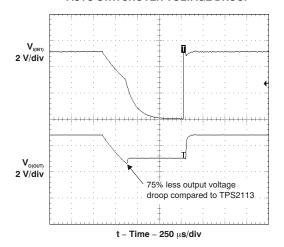


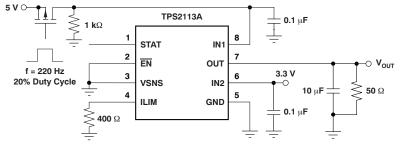
Output Switchover Voltage Droop Test Circuit Figure 5.

Note: To initialize the TPS2113A for this test, set input VSNS equal to 0 V, turn on the  $V_I$  supply, and then turn on switch SW1.



# AUTO SWITCHOVER VOLTAGE DROOP





**Auto Switchover Voltage Droop Test Circuit** 

Figure 6.



# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) INRUSH CURRENT

250

VS
LOAD CAPACITANCE

300

V<sub>I</sub> = 5 V

V<sub>I</sub> = 3.3 V

40

 $\textbf{C}_{\textbf{L}} - \textbf{Load Capacitance} - \mu \textbf{F}$ 

60

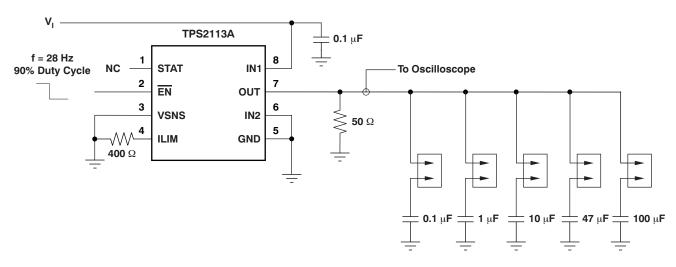
80

100

0

0

20



Output Capacitor Inrush Current Test Circuit Figure 7.



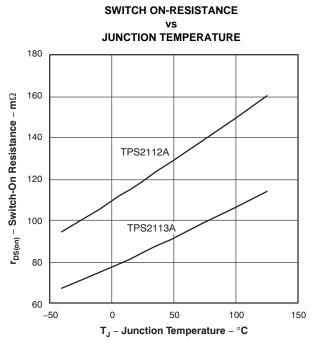
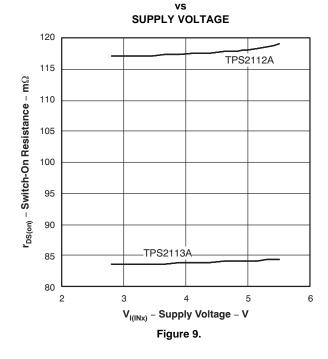
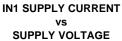
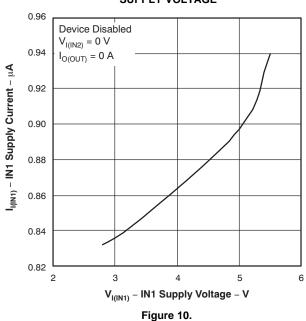


Figure 8.

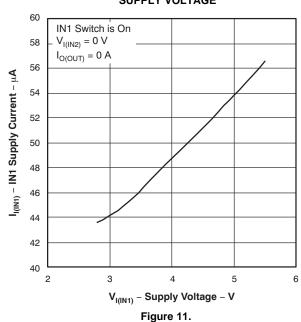


SWITCH ON-RESISTANCE





IN1 SUPPLY CURRENT vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

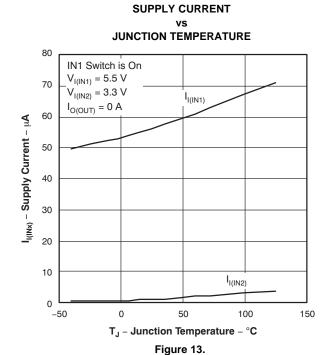




# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) SUPPLY CURRENT SU

# JUNCTION TEMPERATURE 1.2 Device Disabled $V_{I(IN1)} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $V_{I(IN2)}^{'} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ 1.0 $I_{O(OUT)} = 0 A$ I<sub>(INx)</sub> – Supply Current – μA I<sub>I(IN1)</sub> = 5.5 V 8.0 0.6 0.2 $I_{I(IN2)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ 0 -50 0 50 100 150

 $T_J$  – Junction Temperature – °C Figure 12.



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#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

Some applications have two energy sources, one of which should be used in preference to another. Figure 14 shows a circuit that will connect IN1 to OUT until the voltage at IN1 falls below a user-specified value. Once the voltage on IN1 falls below this value, the TPS2112A/3A will select the higher of the two supplies. This usually means that the TPS2112A/3A will swap to IN2.

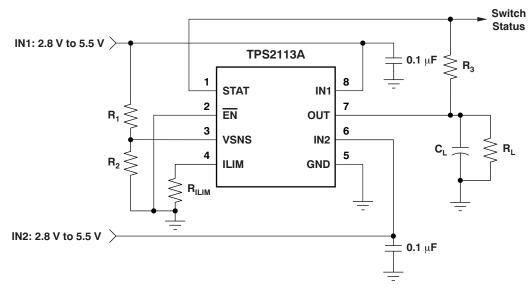


Figure 14. Auto-Selecting for a Dual Power-Supply Application

In Figure 15, the multiplexer selects between two power supplies based upon the VSNS logic signal. OUT connects to IN1 if VSNS is logic '1'; otherwise, OUT connects to IN2 if  $V_{IN2}$  is greater than  $V_{IN1}$ . The logic thresholds for the VSNS terminal are compatible with both TTL and CMOS logic.

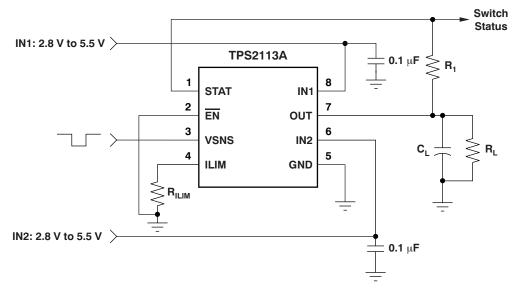


Figure 15. Manually Switching Power Sources



#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

#### **AUTO-SWITCHING MODE**

The TPS2112A/3A only supports the auto-switching mode. In this mode, OUT connects to IN1 if  $V_{I(VSNS)}$  is greater than 0.8 V, otherwise OUT connects to the higher of IN1 and IN2.

The VSNS terminal includes hysteresis equal to 3.75% to 7.5% of the threshold selected for transition from the primary supply to the higher of the two supplies. This hysteresis helps avoid repeated switching from one supply to the other due to resistive drops.

#### N-CHANNEL MOSFETs

Two internal high-side power MOSFETs implement a single-pole double-throw (SPDT) switch. Digital logic selects the IN1 switch, IN2 switch, or no switch (Hi-Z state). The MOSFETs have no parallel diodes so output-to-input current cannot flow when the FET is off. An integrated comparator prevents turn-on of a FET switch if the output voltage is greater than the input voltage.

#### **CROSS-CONDUCTION BLOCKING**

The switching circuitry ensures that both power switches will never conduct at the same time. A comparator monitors the gate-to-source voltage of each power FET and allows a FET to turn on only if the gate-to-source voltage of the other FET is below the turn-on threshold voltage.

#### REVERSE-CONDUCTION BLOCKING

When the TPS211xA switches from a higher-voltage supply to a lower-voltage supply, current can potentially flow back from the load capacitor into the lower-voltage supply. To minimize such reverse conduction, the TPS211xA will not connect a supply to the output until the output voltage has fallen to within 100 mV of the supply voltage. Once a supply has been connected to the output, it will remain connected regardless of output voltage.

#### **CHARGE PUMP**

The higher of supplies IN1 and IN2 powers the internal charge pump. The charge pump provides power to the current limit amplifier and allows the output FET gate voltage to be higher than the IN1 and IN2 supply voltages. A gate voltage that is higher than the source voltage is necessary to turn on the N-channel FET.

#### **CURRENT LIMITING**

A resistor  $R_{ILIM}$  from ILIM to GND sets the current limit to  $250/R_{ILIM}$  and  $500/R_{ILIM}$  for the TPS2112A and TPS2113A, respectively. Setting resistor  $R_{ILIM}$  equal to zero is not recommended as that disables current limiting.

#### **OUTPUT VOLTAGE SLEW-RATE CONTROL**

The TPS2112A/3A slews the output voltage at a slow rate when OUT switches to IN1 or IN2 from the Hi-Z state (see the Truth Table). A slow slew rate limits the inrush current into the load capacitor. High inrush currents can glitch the voltage bus and cause a system to hang up or reset. It can also cause reliability issues—like pit the connector power contacts, when hot-plugging a load such as a PCI card. The TPS2112A/3A slews the output voltage at a much faster rate when OUT switches between IN1 and IN2. The fast rate minimizes the output voltage droop and reduces the output voltage hold-up capacitance requirement.



# **REVISION HISTORY**

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

Ci	nanges from Revision B (March 2010) to Revision C	Page
•	Changed description of power supplies in <i>Description</i> section	1
•	Changed Current Limit Adjustment Range parameter TPS2113A and TPS2115A specifications in Available Options	;
	table	2
•	Added I <sub>OUT</sub> column to Device Information table, changed table name	2
•	Changed Continuous output current parameter in Absolute Maximum Ratings table	2
•	Changed Current limit adjustment range parameter in Recommended Operating Conditions table	3
•	Added footnote 1 to Recommended Operating Conditions table	3
•	Changed second paragraph in Application Information section	16
•	Changed second paragraph in Application Information section	16
	Changed second paragraph in Application Information section	16
		Page
Cł	nanges from Revision A (February, 2006) to Revision B  Updated document to current format	Page
CI	nanges from Revision A (February, 2006) to Revision B	Page
Cl	Updated document to current format	Page 1 2
Cl	Updated document to current format	Page 1 2 2

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#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS2112APW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	150	RoHS & Green	(6) NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	2112A	Samples
TPS2112APWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	2112A	Samples
TPS2113ADRBR	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PTOI	Samples
TPS2113ADRBT	ACTIVE	SON	DRB	8	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PTOI	Samples
TPS2113APW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	150	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	2113A	Samples
TPS2113APWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	2113A	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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



# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

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# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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# TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



# TAPE DIMENSIONS + K0 - P1 - B0 W Cavity - A0 -

	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

# QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS2112APWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPS2113ADRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS2113ADRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS2113APWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1



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#### \*All dimensions are nominal

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Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS2112APWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0
TPS2113ADRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TPS2113ADRBT	SON	DRB	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS2113APWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0

# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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# **TUBE**



## \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
TPS2112APW	PW	TSSOP	8	150	530	10.2	3600	3.5
TPS2113APW	PW	TSSOP	8	150	530	10.2	3600	3.5



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4203482/L





PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



#### NOTES:

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



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

- 4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
- Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.





SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



# NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153, variation AA.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

- 8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



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