



**THE DATASHEET OF  
TPS8268180SIPT**



# TPS8268x 1600-mA High-Efficiency MicroSiP™ Step-Down Converter Module (Profile < 1.0mm)

## 1 Features

- Wide  $V_{IN}$  Range From 2.5V to 5.5V
- Total Solution Size < 6.7 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Sub 1-mm Profile Solution
- $\pm 1.5\%$  DC Voltage Accuracy
- Up to 1600-mA Load Current
- Up to 90% Efficiency
- Fixed Output Voltage:
  - TPS8268180: 1.80V
  - TPS8268150: 1.50V
  - TPS8268120: 1.20V
  - TPS8268105: 1.05V
  - TPS8268090: 0.90V
- Low EMI by Spread Spectrum PWM Frequency Dithering
- *Best in Class* Load and Line Transient Response
- Internal Soft Start
- Current Overload and Thermal Shutdown Protection

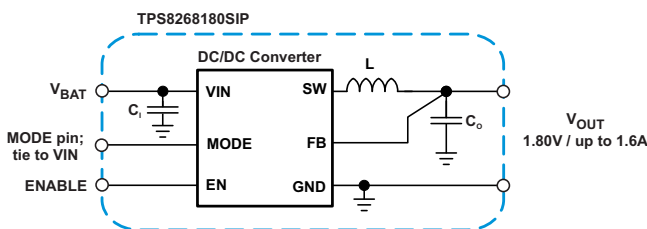
## 2 Applications

- Optical Modules
- Cell Phones, Smart-Phones
- Solid State Disk Drive Applications
- Space constrained applications

## 3 Description

The TPS8268x device is a complete DC/DC step-down power supply optimized for small solution size. Included in the package are the switching regulator, inductor and input/output capacitors. Integration of all passive components enables a tiny solution size of only 6.7mm<sup>2</sup>.

### Typical Application



The TPS8268x is based on a high-frequency synchronous step-down dc-dc converter optimized for battery-powered portable applications in which high load currents in a very small solution size and height are required. The TPS8268x is optimized for high efficiency and low output voltage ripple and supports up to 1600-mA load current. With an input voltage range of 2.5-V to 5.5-V, the device supports applications powered by Li-Ion batteries as well as 5-V and 3.3-V rails.

The TPS8268x operates at a 5.5-MHz switching frequency with spread spectrum capability. For noise-sensitive applications, this provides a lower noise regulated output, as well as low noise at the input. The device supports a fixed output voltage, requiring no external feedback network.

These features, combined with high PSRR and AC load regulation performance, make this device suitable to replace a linear regulator to obtain better power conversion efficiency with the same size.

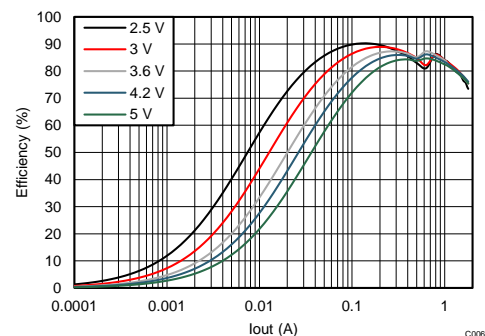
The TPS8268x is packaged in a compact (2.3mm x 2.9mm) and low profile BGA package suitable for automated assembly by standard surface mount equipment.

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

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS8268180	$\mu$ SIP	2.30 mm x 2.90 mm
TPS8268150	$\mu$ SIP	2.30 mm x 2.90 mm
TPS8268120	$\mu$ SIP	2.30 mm x 2.90 mm
TPS8268105	$\mu$ SIP	2.30 mm x 2.90 mm
TPS8268090	$\mu$ SIP	2.30 mm x 2.90 mm

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

### Efficiency vs Load Current for TPS8268180



## Table of Contents

<b>1 Features</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>9 Application and Implementation</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>2 Applications</b> .....	<b>1</b>	9.1 Application Information.....	13
<b>3 Description</b> .....	<b>1</b>	9.2 Typical Application .....	13
<b>4 Revision History</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>10 Power Supply Recommendations</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>5 Device Comparison Table</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>11 Layout</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>6 Pin Configuration and Functions</b> .....	<b>3</b>	11.1 Layout Guidelines .....	19
<b>7 Specifications</b> .....	<b>4</b>	11.2 Layout Example .....	20
7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	4	11.3 Surface Mount Information .....	20
7.2 ESD Ratings.....	4	11.4 Thermal and Reliability Information .....	21
7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions.....	4	<b>12 Device and Documentation Support</b> .....	<b>23</b>
7.4 Thermal Information .....	4	12.1 Documentation Support .....	23
7.5 Electrical Characteristics.....	5	12.2 Related Links .....	23
7.6 Timing Requirements .....	6	12.3 Trademarks .....	23
7.7 Typical Characteristics .....	6	12.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution.....	23
<b>8 Detailed Description</b> .....	<b>10</b>	12.5 Glossary .....	23
8.1 Overview .....	10	<b>13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</b> .....	<b>24</b>
8.2 Functional Block Diagram .....	10	13.1 Package Summary.....	24
8.3 Feature Description.....	10	13.2 MicroSiP™ DC/DC Module Package Dimensions	24
8.4 Device Functional Modes.....	11		

## 4 Revision History

<b>Changes from Revision B (June 2015) to Revision C</b>	<b>Page</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deleted "Preview" from Device Comparison Table and Electrical Characteristics table for TPS8268120 and TPS8268180 devices .....</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>

<b>Changes from Revision A (November 2014) to Revision B</b>	<b>Page</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added Preview devices TPS8268180 and TPS8268120 specifications and typical application curves to the data sheet. ....</li> <li>Moved timing specs from Electrical Characteristics table to Timing Requirements table .....</li> </ul>	<b>1</b> <b>6</b>

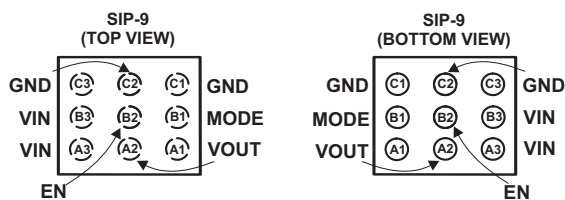
<b>Changes from Original (October 2014) to Revision A</b>	<b>Page</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changed from Product Preview to Production Data .....</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>

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

DEVICE NUMBER	FEATURES	OUTPUT VOLTAGE	Marking
TPS8268180	PWM Spread Spectrum Modulation Output Capacitor Discharge	1.80V	HK
TPS8268150	PWM Spread Spectrum Modulation Output Capacitor Discharge	1.50V	YR
TPS8268120	PWM Spread Spectrum Modulation Output Capacitor Discharge	1.20V	HJ
TPS8268105	PWM Spread Spectrum Modulation Output Capacitor Discharge	1.05V	YO
TPS8268090	PWM Spread Spectrum Modulation Output Capacitor Discharge	0.90V	YP

(1) For other voltage options please contact a TI sales representative.

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
VOUT	A1, A2	O	Power output pin. Apply output load between this pin and GND.
VIN	A3, B3	I	Supply voltage connection
EN	B2	I	This is the enable pin of the device. Connecting this pin low forces the device into shutdown mode. Pulling this pin high enables the device. This pin must not be left floating and must be terminated.
MODE	B1	I	This pin must be tied to the input supply voltage VIN.
GND	C1, C2, C3	–	Ground pin.

## 7 Specifications

### 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>I</sub>	Voltage at VIN <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.3	6	V
	Voltage at VOUT <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.3	3.6	
	Voltage at EN, MODE <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.3	V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3	
	Peak output current		1600	mA
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating internal junction temperature range	-40	125	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	-55	125	°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.
- (2) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

### 7.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	Human body model	±2000	V
		Charge device model	±500	V
		Machine model	±100	V

- (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	NOM	MAX	UNIT	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage range		2.5		5.5	V	
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Peak output current for TPS8268090, TPS8268105, TPS8268120	V <sub>IN</sub> ≥ 2.8V	0		1600 <sup>(1)</sup>	mA	
	Peak output current for TPS8268150, TPS8268180	V <sub>IN</sub> ≥ 3.2V					
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Average output current for TPS8268090, TPS8268105, TPS8268120	V <sub>IN</sub> ≥ 2.7V	0		1200 <sup>(1)</sup>	mA	
	Average output current for TPS8268150, TPS8268180	V <sub>IN</sub> ≥ 2.9V					
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Average output current during soft-start		0		1000 <sup>(2)</sup>	mA	
	Additional effective input capacitance			0			
	Additional effective output capacitance			0			30 <sup>(3)</sup>
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient temperature range		-40		85	°C	

- (1) See [Thermal and Reliability Information](#) for additional details
- (2) See [Soft Start](#) for additional details
- (3) Due to the dc bias effect of ceramic capacitors, the effective capacitance is lower than the nominal value when a voltage is applied.

### 7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TPS8268x	UNIT
		SIP	
		9 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	62	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	22	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	25	°C/W
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	11	°C/W

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

**Thermal Information (continued)**

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TPS8268x	
		SIP	
		9 PINS	
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	25	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	n/a	°C/W

**7.5 Electrical Characteristics**

Minimum and maximum values are at  $V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$  to  $5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $EN = VIN$  and  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ ; Circuit of Parameter Measurement Information section (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $EN = VIN$  and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
<b>SUPPLY CURRENT</b>							
$I_Q$	Operating quiescent current	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$	7		mA		
$I_{SD}$	Shutdown current	$EN = \text{low}$	0.5	5	$\mu\text{A}$		
$UVLO$	Undervoltage lockout threshold	$V_{IN}$ rising	2.1	2.3	V		
		$V_{IN}$ falling	1.95	2.25	V		
<b>ENABLE, MODE</b>							
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage		0.9		V		
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage			0.4	V		
$I_{lkg}$	Input leakage current	Input connected to GND or $V_{IN}$ ; $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $85^\circ\text{C}$	0.01	1.5	$\mu\text{A}$		
<b>PROTECTION</b>							
	Thermal shutdown	Temperature rising	140		°C		
	Thermal shutdown hysteresis	Temperature falling	10		°C		
$I_{LIM}$	Average output current limit		2100		mA		
$I_{SC}$	Input current limit under short-circuit condition	$V_{OUT}$ shorted to ground	150		mA		
<b>OUTPUT</b>							
$V_{OUT,NOM}$	Nominal output voltage	TPS8268180		1.80	V		
		TPS8268150		1.50	V		
		TPS8268120		1.20	V		
		TPS8268105		1.05	V		
		TPS8268090		0.90	V		
	Output voltage accuracy	TPS8268120, TPS8268105, TPS8268090	$2.8\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $0\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1600\text{ mA}$ $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $85^\circ\text{C}$	$0.985 \times V_{OUT,NOM}$	$V_{OUT,NOM}$	$1.015 \times V_{OUT,NOM}$	V
		TPS8268180, TPS8268150	$3.2\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $0\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1600\text{ mA}$ $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $85^\circ\text{C}$				
		TPS8268120, TPS8268105, TPS8268090	$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $0\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1200\text{ mA}$ $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$	$0.98 \times V_{OUT,NOM}$	$V_{OUT,NOM}$	$1.025 \times V_{OUT,NOM}$	V
		TPS8268180, TPS8268150	$2.9\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $0\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1200\text{ mA}$ $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$				
	Line regulation	$V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 200\text{ mA}$	0.2		%/V		
	Load regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ to $1600\text{ mA}$	-0.85		%/A		
$f_{SW}$	Nominal oscillator frequency	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$	5.5		MHz		
$R_{DIS}$	VOOUT discharge resistor		12		$\Omega$		

## 7.6 Timing Requirements

Minimum and maximum values are at  $V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$  to  $5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $EN = V_{IN}$  and  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ ; Circuit of Parameter Measurement Information section (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $EN = V_{IN}$  and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>OUTPUT</b>					
	Start-up delay time	Time from $EN = \text{high}$ to start switching		120	300 $\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{RAMP}}$	Ramp time	$I_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{mA}$ , Time from start switching until 95% of nominal output voltage		150	$\mu\text{s}$

## 7.7 Typical Characteristics

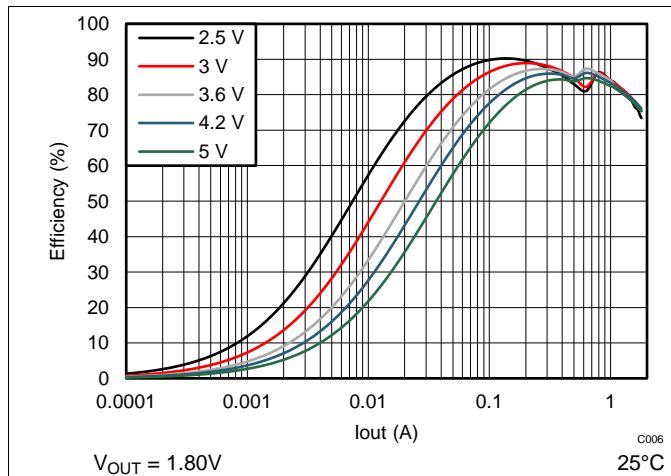


Figure 1. Efficiency vs Output Current

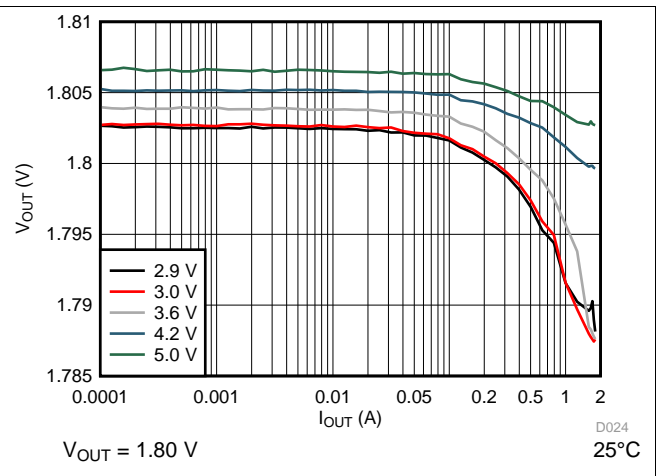


Figure 2. Output Voltage vs Output Current

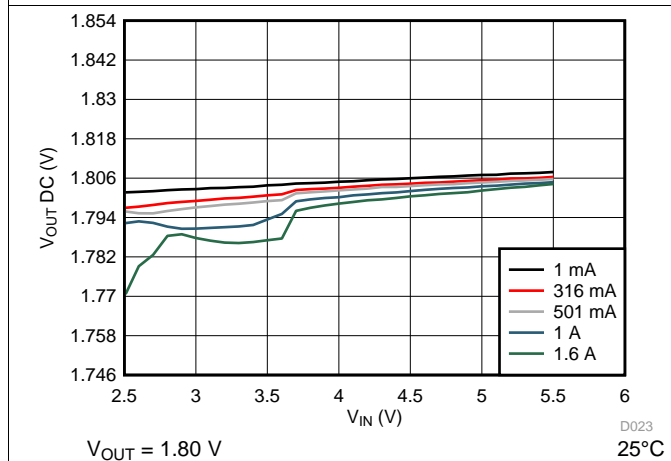


Figure 3. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

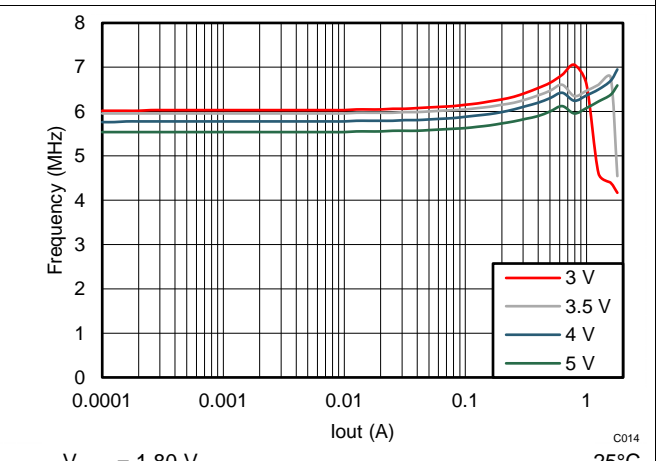


Figure 4. Switching Frequency vs Output Current

Typical Characteristics (continued)

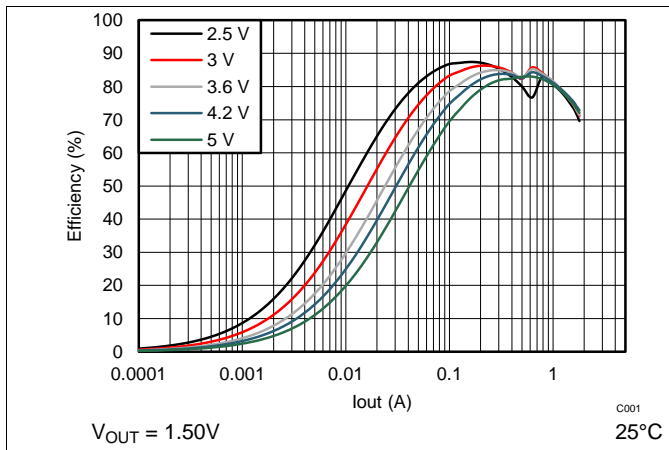


Figure 5. Efficiency vs Output Current

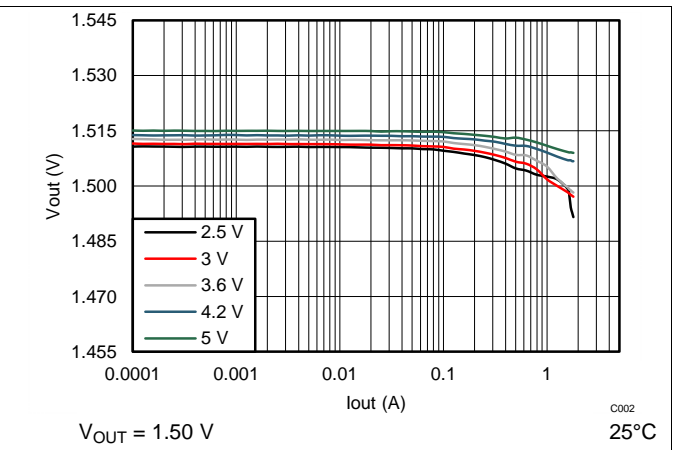


Figure 6. Output Voltage vs Output Current

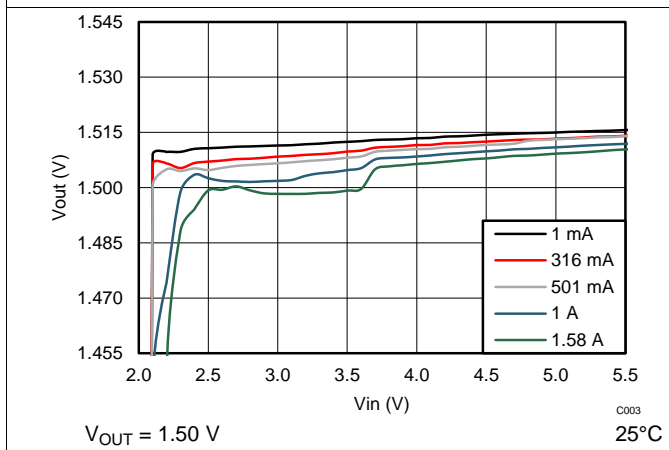


Figure 7. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

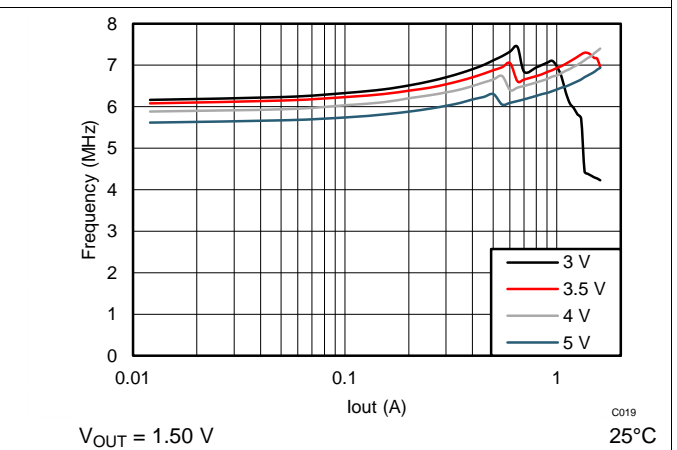


Figure 8. Switching Frequency vs Output Current

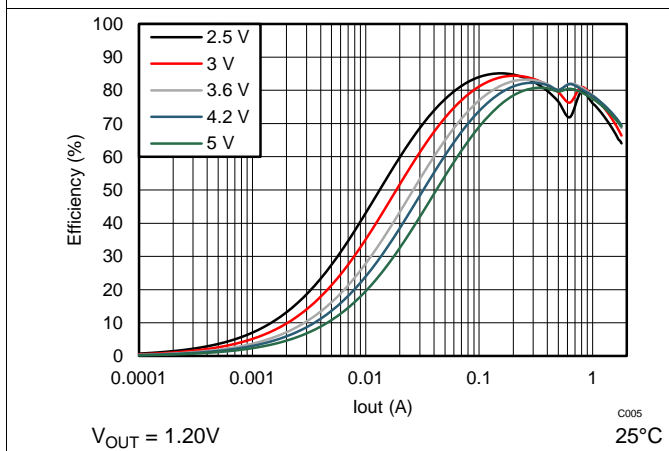


Figure 9. Efficiency vs Output Current

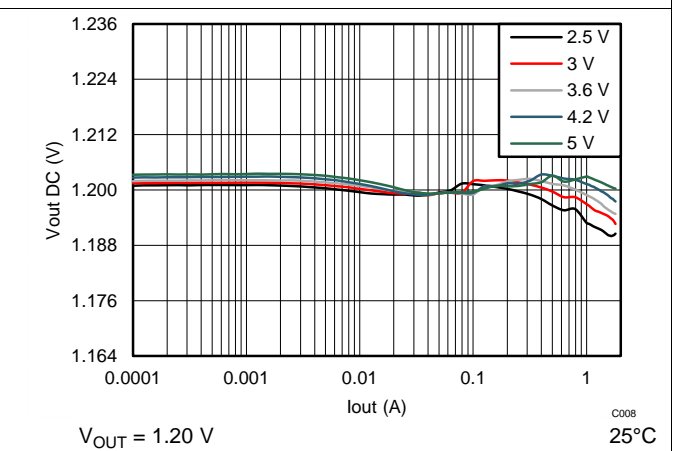


Figure 10. Output Voltage vs Output Current

Typical Characteristics (continued)

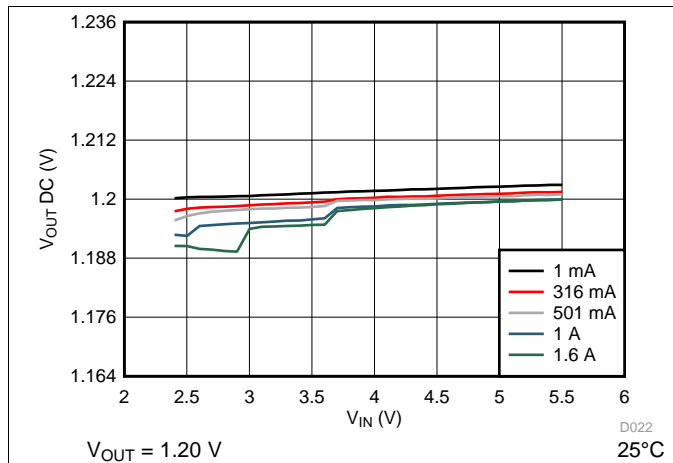


Figure 11. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

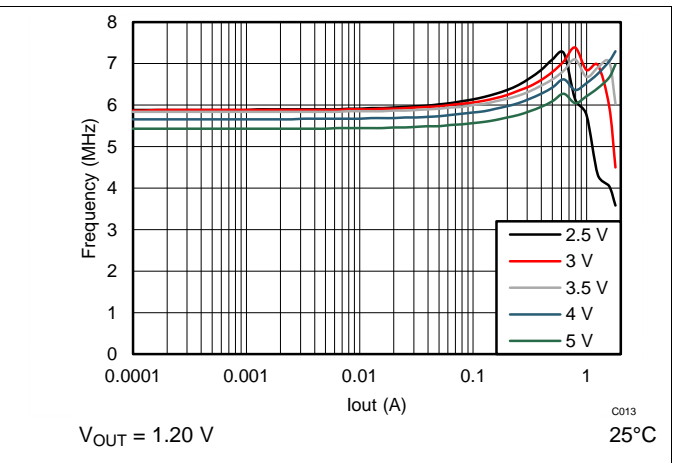


Figure 12. Switching Frequency vs Output Current

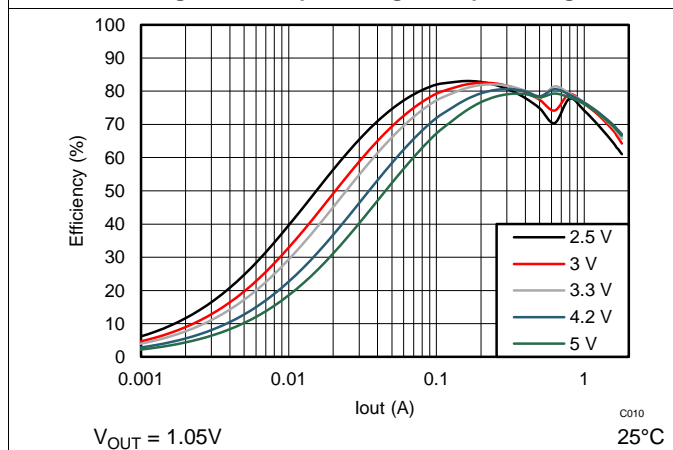


Figure 13. Efficiency vs Output Current

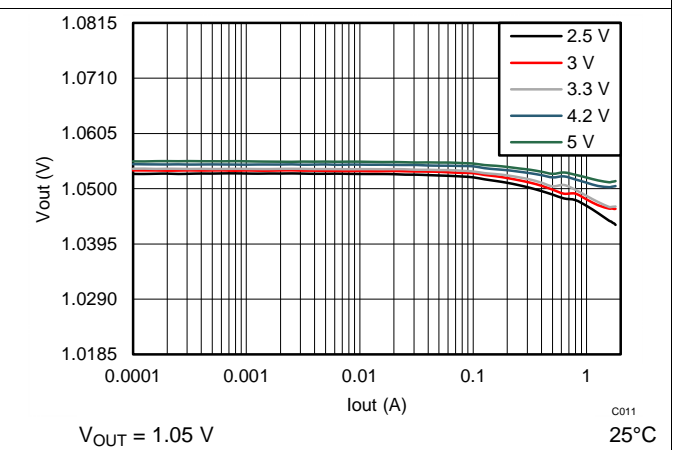


Figure 14. Output Voltage vs Output Current

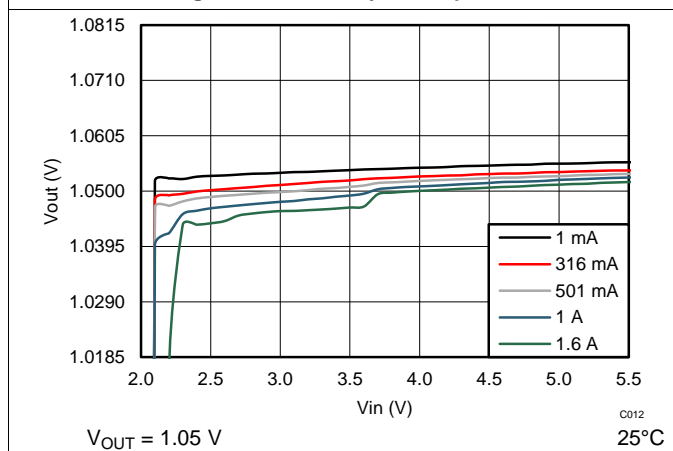


Figure 15. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

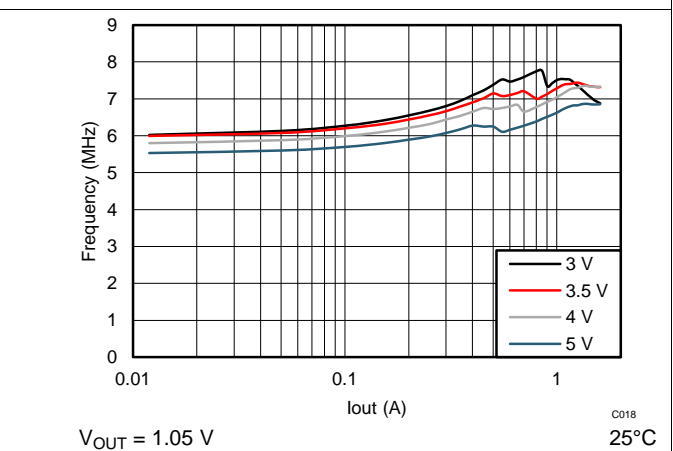


Figure 16. Switching Frequency vs Output Current

Typical Characteristics (continued)

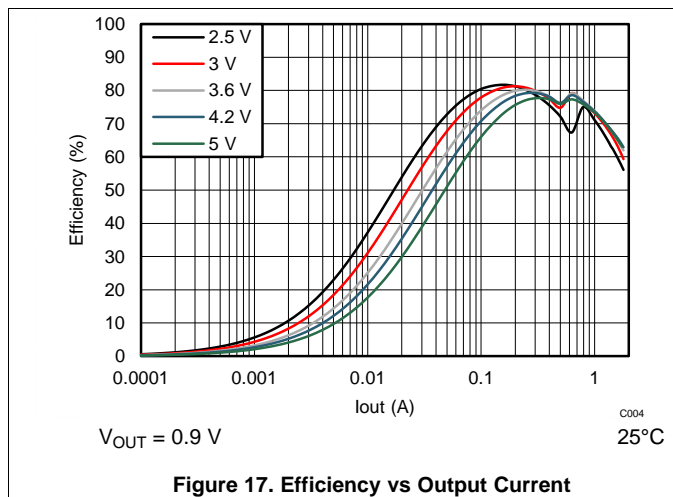


Figure 17. Efficiency vs Output Current

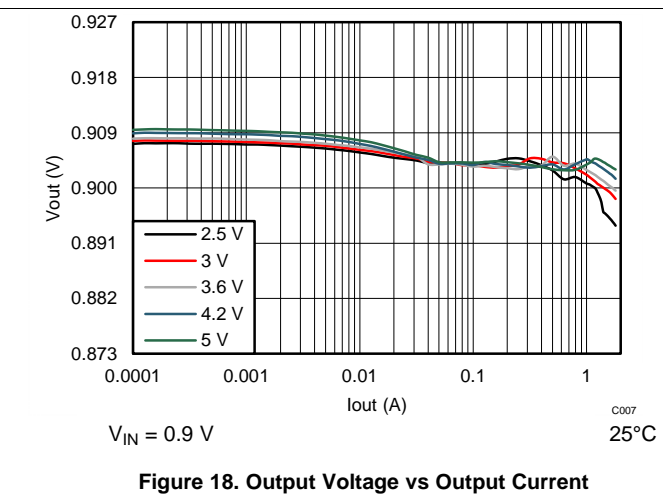


Figure 18. Output Voltage vs Output Current

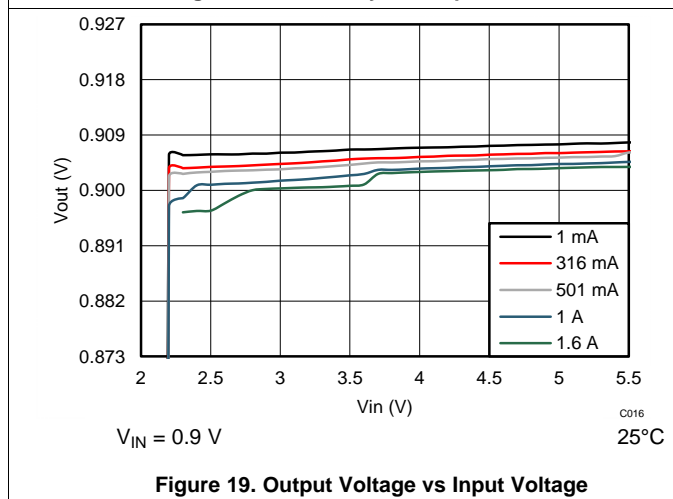


Figure 19. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

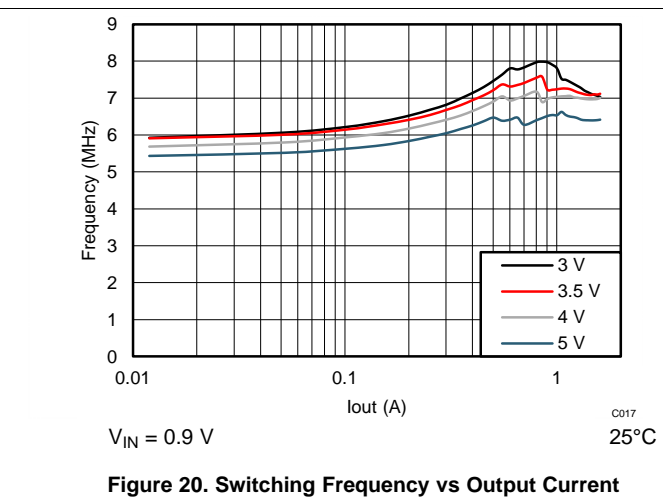


Figure 20. Switching Frequency vs Output Current

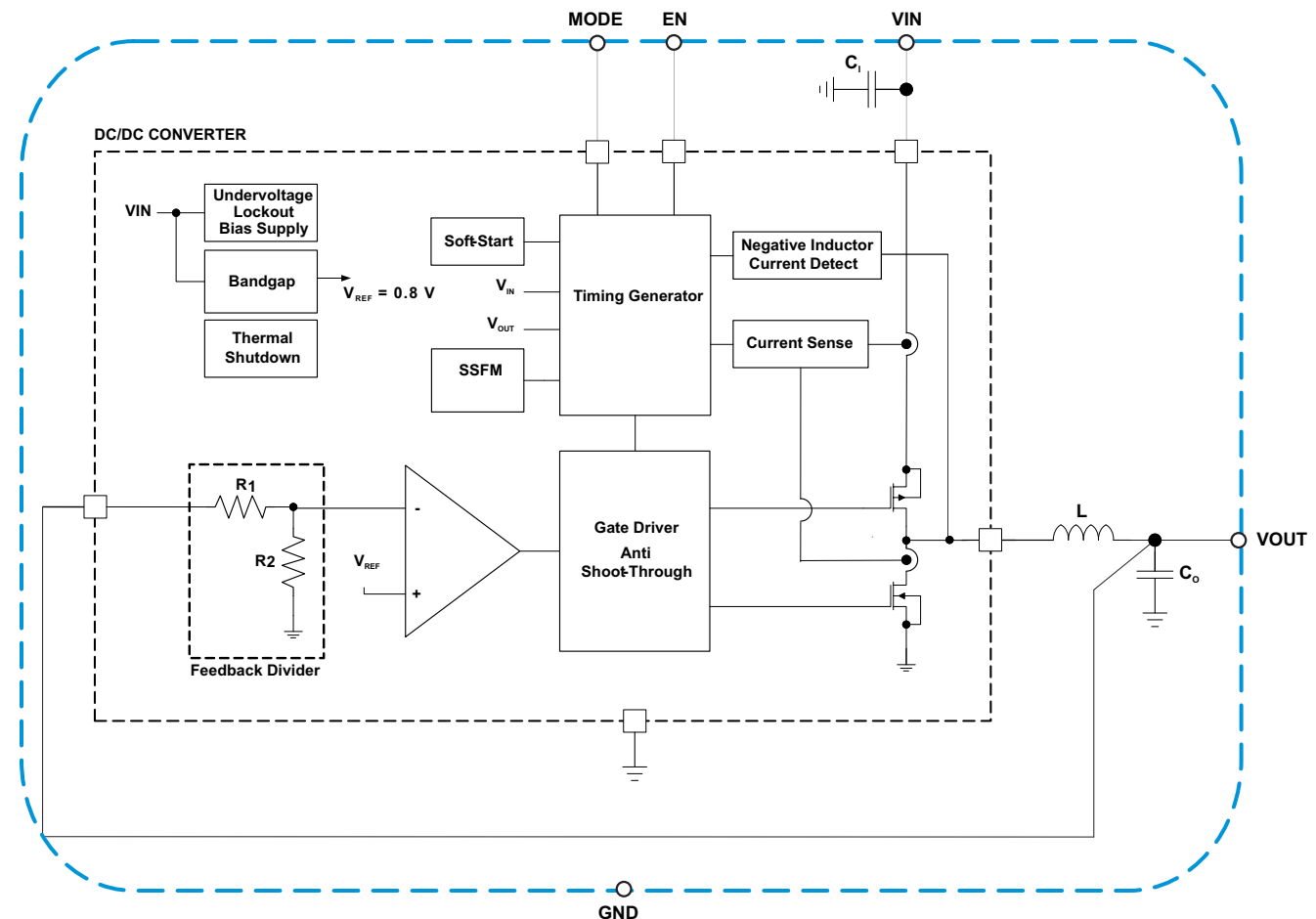
## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The TPS8268x is a complete DC/DC step-down power supply intended for small size and low profile applications. Included in the package are the switching regulator, inductor and input/output capacitors. It is a complete Plug & Play Solution, meaning typically no additional components are required to finish the design. Integration of all required passive components enables a tiny solution size of only 6.7mm<sup>2</sup>. The converter operates with fixed frequency pulse width modulation (PWM).

The TPS8268x integrates an input current limit to protect the device against heavy load or short circuits and features an undervoltage lockout circuit to prevent the device from misoperation at low input voltages.

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



### 8.3 Feature Description

#### 8.3.1 Soft Start

The TPS8268x has an internal soft start circuit that controls the ramp up of the output voltage. Once the converter is enabled and the input voltage is above the undervoltage lockout threshold  $V_{UVLO}$ , the output voltage ramps up to 95% of its nominal value within  $t_{Ramp}$  of typ. 150 $\mu$ s. This ensures a controlled ramp up of the output voltage and limits the input voltage drop when a battery or a high-impedance power source is connected to the input of the DC/DC converter.

The inrush current during start-up is directly related to the effective capacitance and load present at the output of the converter.

## Feature Description (continued)

During soft start, the current limit is reduced to 2/3 of its nominal value. The maximum load current during soft start should be less than 1A. Once the internal reference voltage has reached 90% of its target value, the current limit is set to its nominal target value.

### 8.3.2 Undervoltage Lockout

The undervoltage lockout circuit prevents the device from misoperation at low input voltages. It prevents the converter from turning on either MOSFET under undefined conditions. The TPS8268x has a rising UVLO threshold of 2.1V (typical).

### 8.3.3 Short-Circuit Protection

The TPS8268x integrates current limit circuitry to protect the device against heavy load or short circuits. When the average current in the high-side MOSFET reaches its current limit, the high-side MOSFET is turned off and the low-side MOSFET is turned on ramping down the inductor current.

As soon as the converter detects a short circuit condition, it shuts down. After a delay of approximately 20  $\mu$ s, the converter restarts. In case the short circuit condition remains, the converter shuts down again after hitting the current limit threshold. In case the short circuit condition remains present on the converters output, the converter periodically re-starts with a small duty cycle and shuts down again, thereby limiting the current drawn from the input.

### 8.3.4 Thermal Shutdown

As soon as the junction temperature,  $T_J$ , exceeds typically 140°C, the device goes into thermal shutdown. In this mode, the power stage is turned off. The device continues its operation when the junction temperature falls below typically 130°C.

### 8.3.5 Enable

The TPS8268x device starts operation when EN is set high. For proper operation, the EN pin must be terminated and must not be left floating.

Pulling the EN pin low forces the device into shutdown, with a shutdown current of typically 0.5 $\mu$ A. In this mode, the internal high-side and low-side MOSFETs are turned off, the internal resistor feedback divider is disconnected, and the entire internal control circuitry is switched off. The TPS8268x device actively discharges the output capacitor when it turns off. The integrated discharge resistor has a typical resistance of 12 $\Omega$ . This internal discharge transistor is only turned on after the device had been enabled at least once. The required time to discharge the output capacitor at the output node depends on load current and the effective output capacitance.

The TPS8268x is designed such that it can start into a pre-biased output, in case the output discharge circuit was active for too short a time to fully discharge the output capacitor. In this case, the converter starts switching as soon as the internal reference has approximately reached the equivalent voltage to the output voltage present. It then ramps the output from that voltage level to its target value.

### 8.3.6 MODE Pin

This pin must be tied to the input voltage  $V_{IN}$  and must not be left floating.

## 8.4 Device Functional Modes

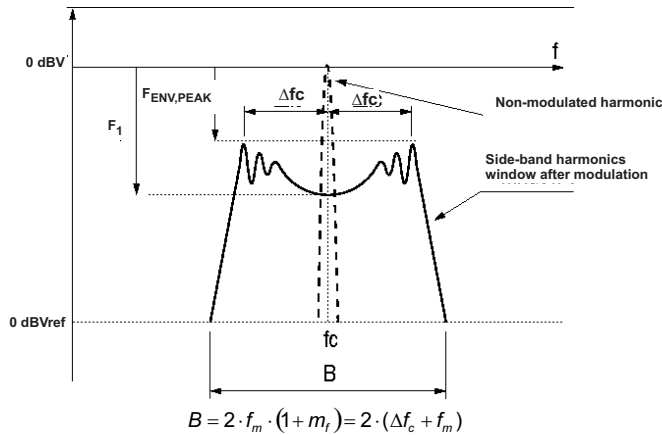
### 8.4.1 Spread Spectrum, PWM Frequency Dithering

The goal is to spread out the emitted RF energy over a larger frequency range, so that the resulting EMI is similar to white noise. The end result is a spectrum that is continuous and lower in peak amplitude, making it easier to comply with electromagnetic interference (EMI) standards and with power supply ripple requirements in cellular and non-cellular wireless applications. Radio receivers are typically susceptible to narrowband noise that is focused on specific frequencies.

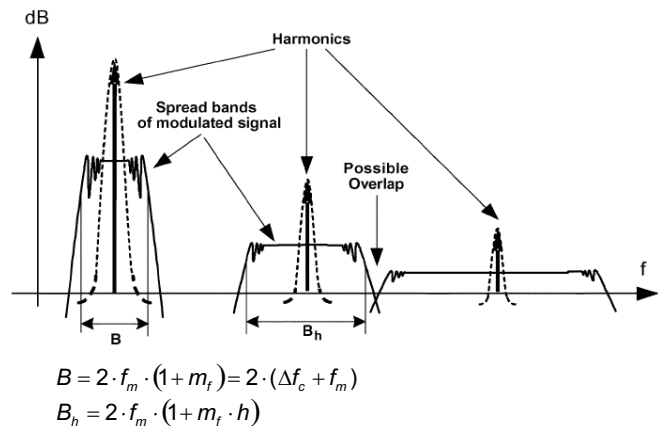
### Device Functional Modes (continued)

Switching regulators can be particularly troublesome in applications where electromagnetic interference (EMI) is a concern. Switching regulators operate on a cycle-by-cycle basis to transfer power to their output. In most cases, the frequency of operation is either fixed or regulated, based on the output load. This method of conversion creates large components of noise at the frequency of operation (fundamental) and multiples of the operating frequency (harmonics).

The spread spectrum architecture varies the switching frequency by around  $\pm 10\%$  of the nominal switching frequency, thereby significantly reducing the peak radiated and conducted noise on both the input and output supplies. The frequency dithering scheme is modulated with a triangle profile and a modulation frequency  $f_m$ .



**Figure 21. Spectrum Of A Frequency Modulated Sin. Wave With Sinusoidal Variation In Time**



**Figure 22. Spread Bands Of Harmonics In Modulated Square Signals <sup>(1)</sup>**

The above figures show that after modulation the side-band harmonic is attenuated compared to the non-modulated harmonic, and the harmonic energy is spread into a certain frequency band. The higher the modulation index ( $m_f$ ), the larger the attenuation.

$$m_f = \frac{\delta \times f_c}{f_m} \tag{1}$$

where:

- $f_c$  is the carrier frequency (5.5 MHz)
- $f_m$  is the modulating frequency (approx.  $0.008 \cdot f_c$ )
- $\delta$  is the modulation ratio (approx 0.1)

$$\delta = \frac{\Delta f_c}{f_c} \tag{2}$$

The maximum switching frequency  $f_c$  is limited by the device and finally the parameter modulation ratio ( $\delta$ ), together with  $f_m$ , which is the side-band harmonic's bandwidth around the carrier frequency  $f_c$ . The bandwidth of a frequency modulated waveform is approximately given by Carson's rule and is summarized as:

$$B = 2 \times f_m \times (1 + m_f) = 2 \times (\Delta f_c + f_m) \tag{3}$$

$f_m < RBW$  (resolution bandwidth): The receiver is not able to distinguish individual side-band harmonics, so, several harmonics are added in the input filter and the measured value is higher than expected in theoretical calculations.

$f_m > RBW$ : The receiver is able to properly measure each individual side-band harmonic separately, so the measurements match with the theoretical calculations.

(1) Spectrum illustrations and formulae (Figure 21 and Figure 22) copyright IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY, VOL. 47, NO.3, AUGUST 2005. See References Section for full citation.

## 9 Application and Implementation

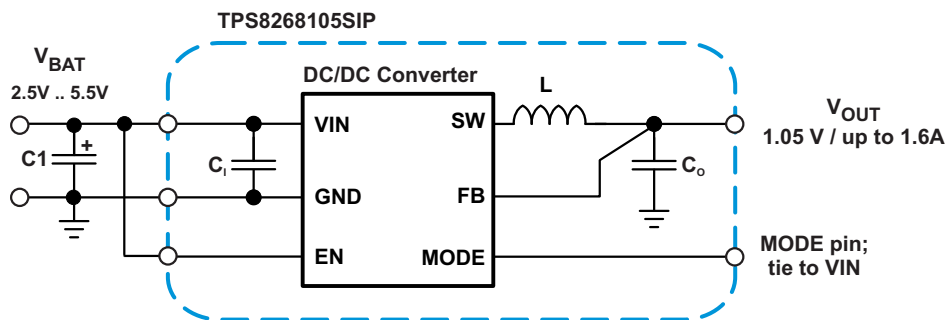
### NOTE

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.

### 9.1 Application Information

The TPS8268x device is a complete DC/DC step-down power supply optimized for small solution size. Included in the package are the switching regulator, inductor and input/output capacitors. Integration of passive components enables a tiny solution size of only 6.7mm<sup>2</sup>.

### 9.2 Typical Application



**Figure 23. Typical Application Schematic**

#### 9.2.1 Design Requirements

Figure 23 shows the schematic of the typical application. The following design guidelines provide all information to operate the device within the recommended operating conditions. An external input capacitor may be required depending on the source impedance of the battery or pre-regulator used to power TPS8268x. See also [Power Supply Recommendations](#).

Reference	Description	Manufacturer
IC1	MicroSIP Module TPS8268xSIP	Texas Instruments
C1	Tantalum Capacitor; T520B157M006ATE025; 150uF/6.3V	Kemet

#### 9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The TPS8268x allows the design of a complete power supply with no additional external components. The input capacitance can be increased in case the source impedance is large or if there are high load transients expected at the output. The dc bias effect of the input and output capacitors must be taken into account and the total capacitance on the output must not exceed the value given in the recommended operating conditions.

##### 9.2.2.1 Input Capacitor Selection

Because the nature of the buck converter has a pulsating input current, a low ESR input capacitor is required.

For most applications, the input capacitor that is integrated into the TPS8268x is sufficient. If the application exhibits a noisy or erratic switching frequency, experiment with additional input ceramic capacitance to find a remedy.

The TPS8268x uses a tiny ceramic input capacitor. When a ceramic capacitor is combined with trace or cable inductance, such as from a wall adapter, a load step at the output can induce ringing at the VIN pin. This ringing can couple to the output and be mistaken as loop instability or can even damage the part. In this circumstance, additional "bulk" capacitance, such as electrolytic or tantalum, should be placed between the input of the converter and the power source lead to reduce ringing that can occur between the inductance of the power source leads and  $C_i$ .

### 9.2.2.2 Output Capacitor Selection

The advanced fast-response voltage mode control scheme of the TPS8268x allows the use of tiny ceramic output capacitors. Ceramic capacitors with low ESR values have the lowest output voltage ripple and are recommended. For most applications, the output capacitor integrated in the TPS8268x is sufficient. An additional output capacitor may be used for the purpose of improving AC voltage accuracy during large load transients.

To further reduce the voltage drop during load transients, additional external output capacitance up to  $30\mu\text{F}$  can be added. A low ESR multilayer ceramic capacitor (MLCC) is suitable for most applications. The total effective output capacitance must remain below  $30\mu\text{F}$ .

As the device operates in PWM mode, the overall output voltage ripple is the sum of the voltage step that is caused by the output capacitor's ESL and the ripple current that flows through the output capacitor's impedance.

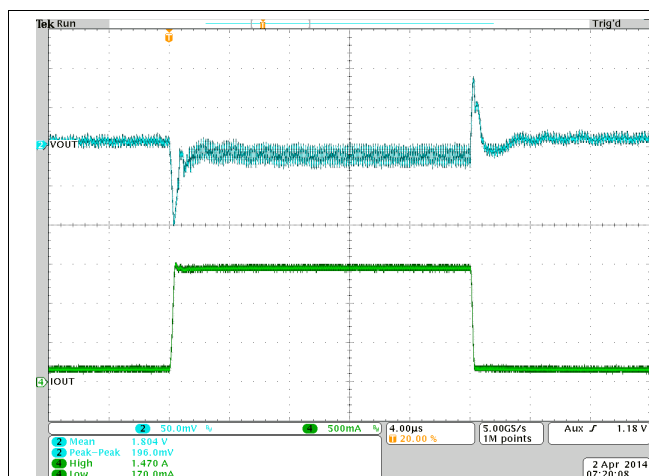
Because the damping factor in the output path is directly related to several resistive parameters (e.g. inductor DCR, power-stage  $r_{\text{DS(on)}}$ , PCB DC resistance, load switches  $r_{\text{DS(on)}}$  ...) that are temperature dependant, the converter's small and large signal behavior should be checked over the input voltage range, load current range and temperature range.

The easiest test is to evaluate, directly at the converter's output, the following items:

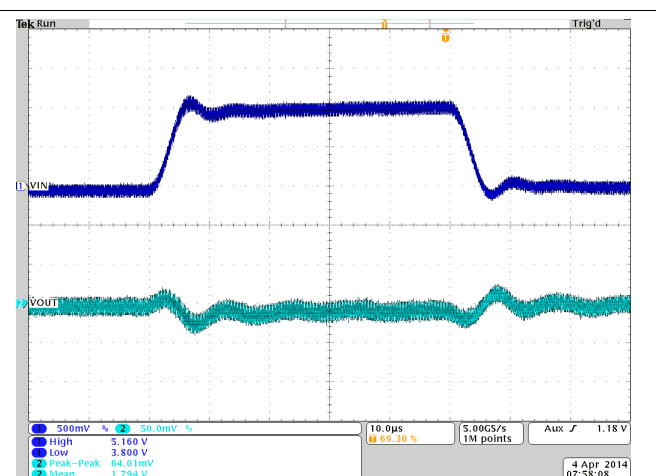
- efficiency
- load transient response
- output voltage ripple

During the recovery time from a load transient, the output voltage can be monitored for settling time, overshoot or ringing that helps judge the converter's stability. Without any ringing, the loop typically has more than  $45^\circ$  of phase margin.

### 9.2.3 Application Curves



**Figure 24. Load Transient Response for TPS8268180**  
(Vout = 1.80V, Iout = 170mA to 1.47A to 170mA, Vin = 5V)



**Figure 25. Line Transient Response for TPS8268180**  
(Vout = 1.80V; Iout = 800mA, Vin = 4V to 5V to 4V)

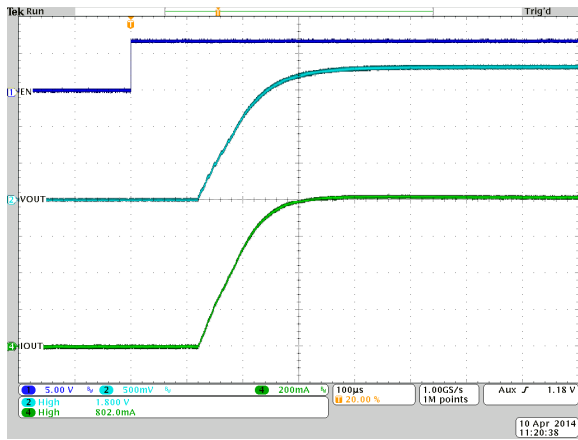


Figure 26. Startup for TPS8268180  
(Vin = 5V, Vout = 1.80V)

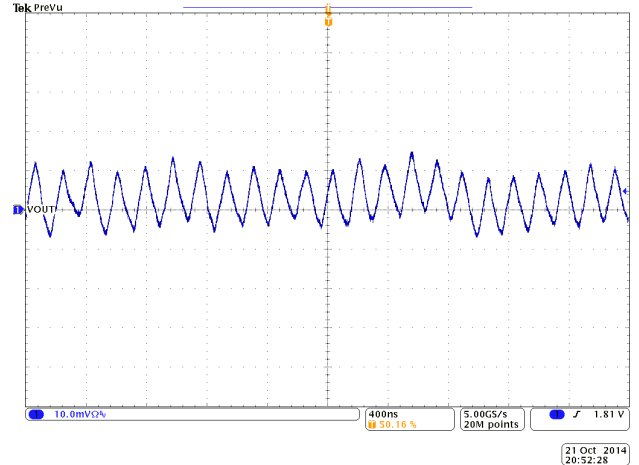


Figure 27. Output Voltage Ripple for TPS8268180  
(Vin = 5V, Vout = 1.80V, Iout = 900mA)

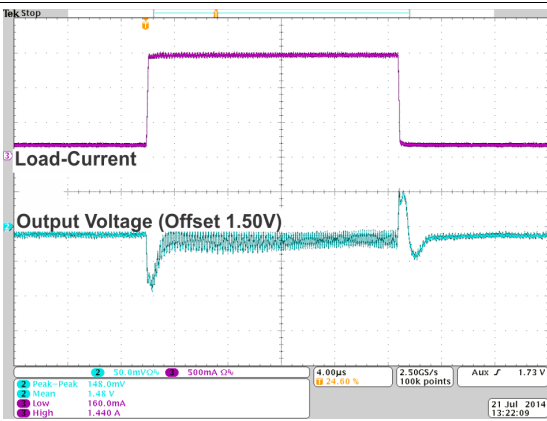


Figure 28. Load Transient Response for TPS8268150  
(Vout = 1.5V, Iout = 160mA to 1.44A to 160mA, Vin = 5V)

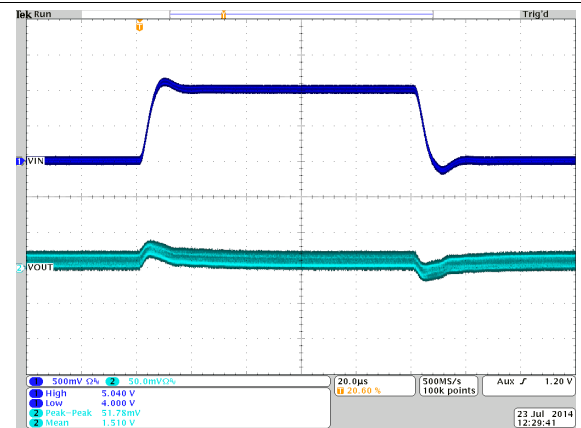


Figure 29. Line Transient Response for TPS8268150  
(Vout = 1.5V, Iout = 800mA, Vin = 4V to 5V to 4V)

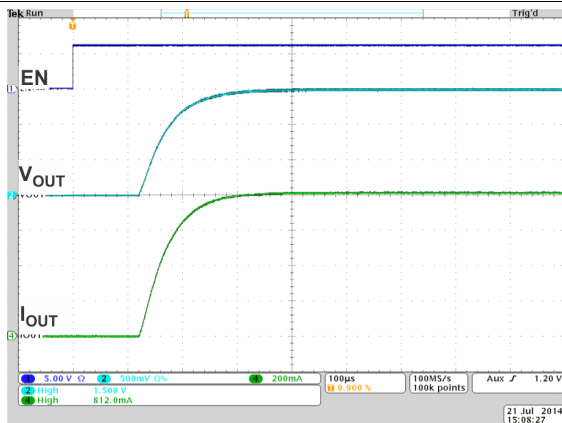


Figure 30. Startup for TPS8268150  
(Vin = 5V, Vout = 1.5V)

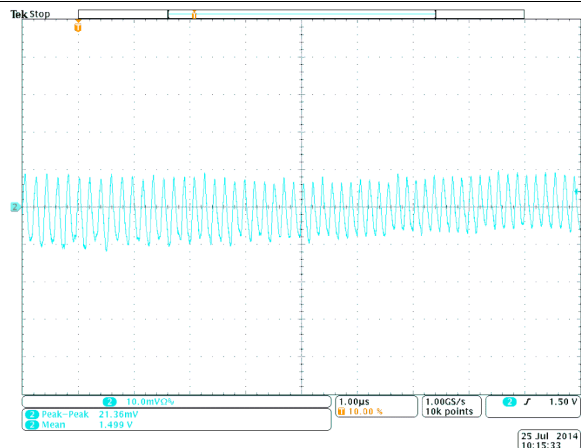
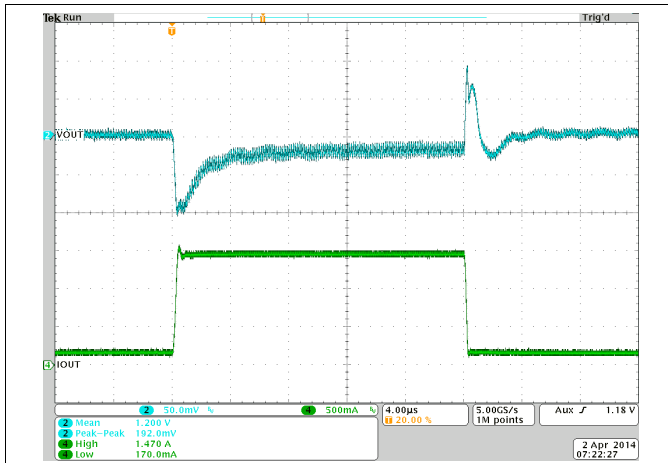
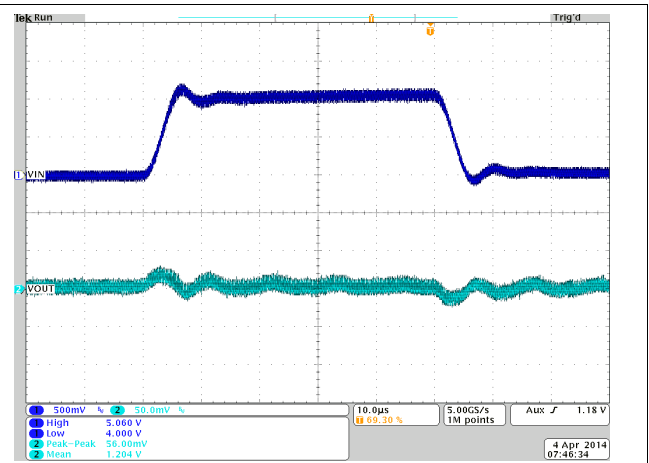


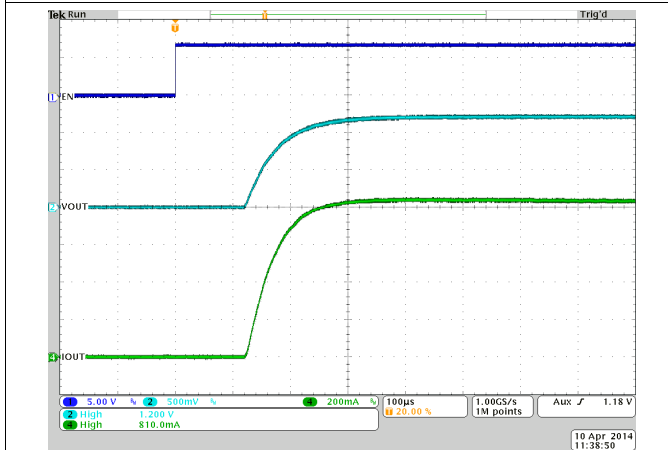
Figure 31. Output Voltage Ripple for TPS8268150  
(Vin = 5V, Vout = 1.5V, Iout = 900mA)



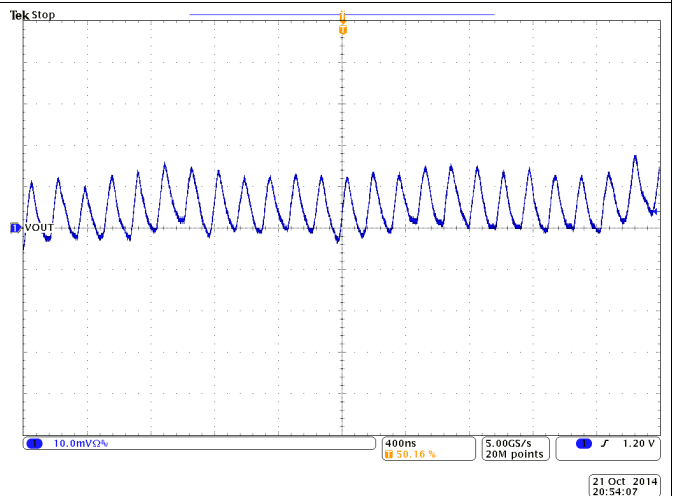
**Figure 32. Load Transient Response for TPS8268120**  
(Vout = 1.20V, Iout = 170mA to 1.47A to 170mA, Vin = 5V)



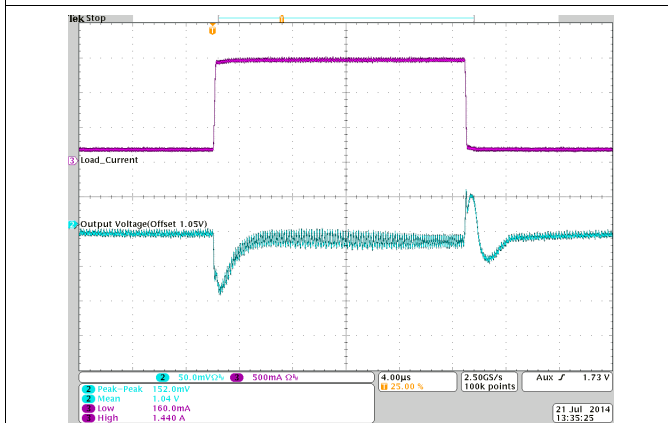
**Figure 33. Line Transient Response for TPS8268120**  
(Vout = 1.20V; Iout = 800mA, Vin = 4V to 5V to 4V)



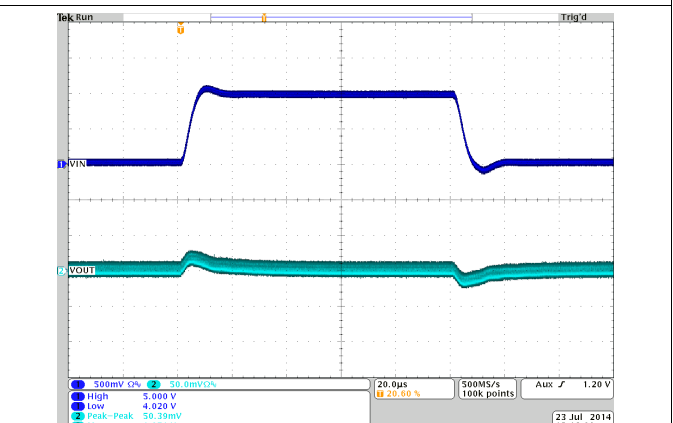
**Figure 34. Startup for TPS8268120**  
(Vin = 5V, Vout = 1.20V)



**Figure 35. Output Voltage Ripple for TPS8268120**  
(Vin = 5V, Vout = 1.20V, Iout = 900mA)



**Figure 36. Load Transient Response for TPS8268105**  
(Vout = 1.05V, Iout = 160mA to 1.44A to 160mA, Vin = 5V)



**Figure 37. Line Transient Response for TPS8268105**  
(Vout = 1.05V; Iout = 900mA, Vin = 4V to 5V to 4V)

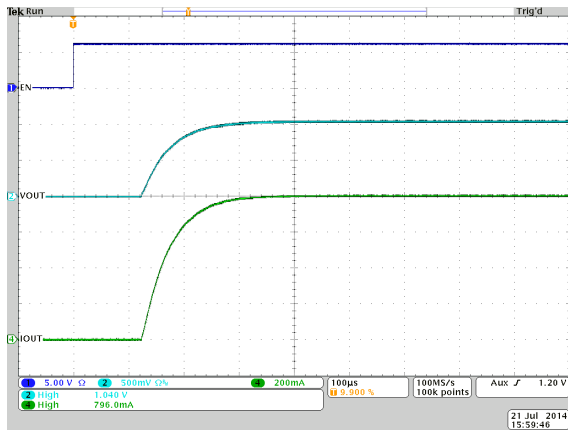


Figure 38. Startup for TPS8268105  
(Vin = 5V, Vout = 1.05V)

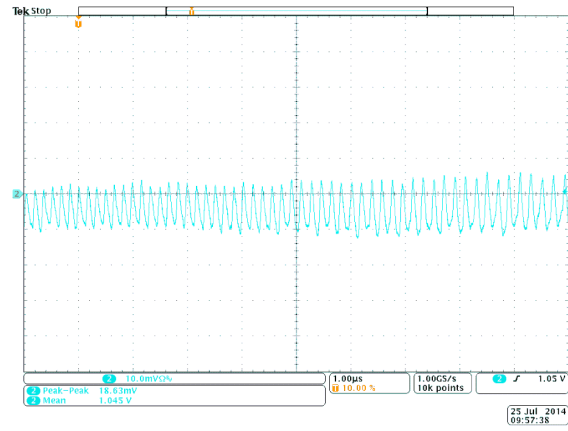


Figure 39. Output Voltage Ripple for TPS8268105  
(Vin = 5V, Vout = 1.05V, Iout = 900mA)

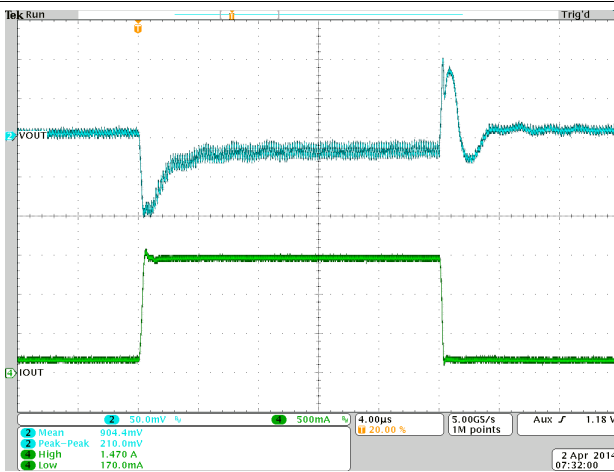


Figure 40. Load Transient Response for TPS8268090  
(Vout = 0.9V, Iout = 170mA to 1.47A to 170mA, Vin = 5V)

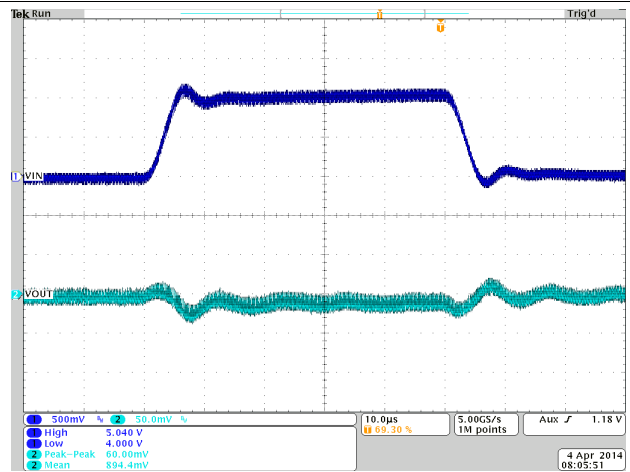


Figure 41. Line Transient Response for TPS8268090  
(Vout = 0.90V; Iout = 900mA, Vin = 4V to 5V to 4V)

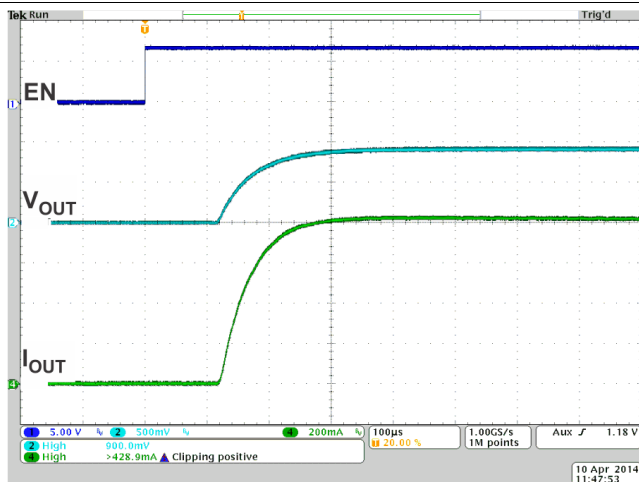


Figure 42. Startup for TPS8268090  
(Vin = 5V, Vout = 0.9V)

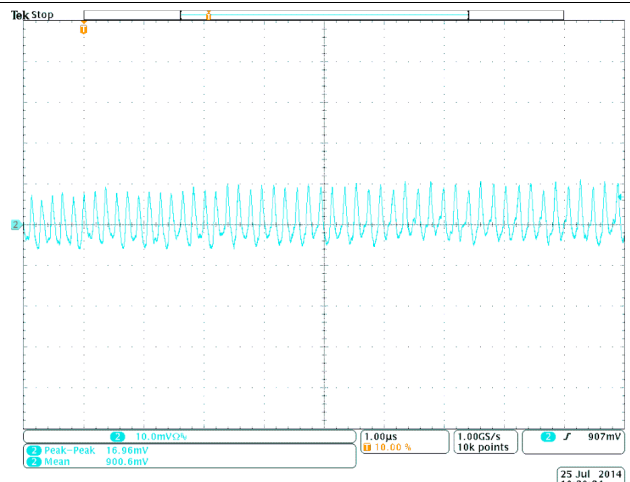


Figure 43. Output Voltage Ripple for TPS8268090  
(Vin = 5V, Vout = 0.9V, Iout = 900mA)

## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

The input power supply to the TPS8268x must have a current rating according to the input voltage and output current of the TPS8268x. TPS8268x provides a fast transient response due to its high switching frequency and fast control loop. For highly dynamic loads, the device demands high input currents within a short time. The power supply to TPS8268x therefore needs to have a low output impedance in order to keep the input voltage stable during fast load changes. Make sure the input voltage to TPS8268x at any time is above the minimum voltage level required to supply the load at the output. See the electrical characteristics for the minimum input voltage for a given load current for the different output voltage versions. Additional input capacitance needs to be added if the input voltage drops below the minimum level required.

## 11 Layout

### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

TPS8268x allows the design of a power supply with small solution size. In order to properly dissipate the heat, wide copper traces for the power connections should be used to distribute the heat across the PCB. If possible, a GND plane should be used as it provides a low impedance connection as well as serves as a heat sink.

In making the pad size for the SiP LGA balls, it is recommended that the layout use a non-solder-mask defined (NSMD) land. With this method, the solder mask opening is made larger than the desired land area, and the opening size is defined by the copper pad width. Figure 44 shows the appropriate diameters for a MicroSiP™ layout.

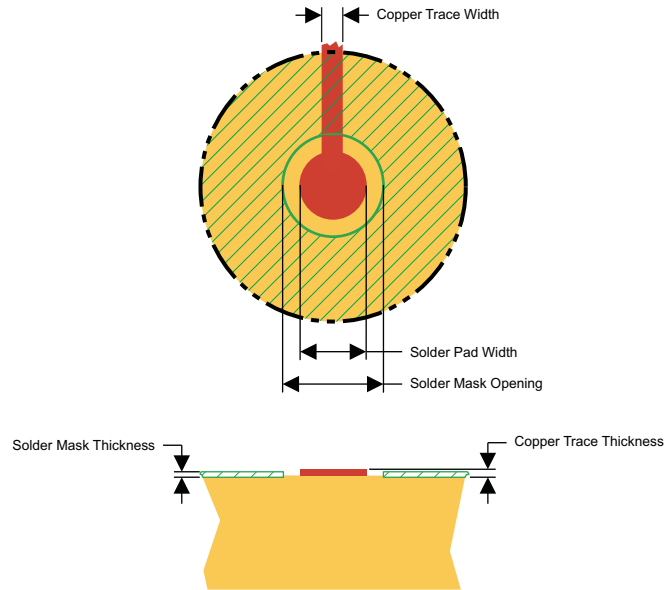
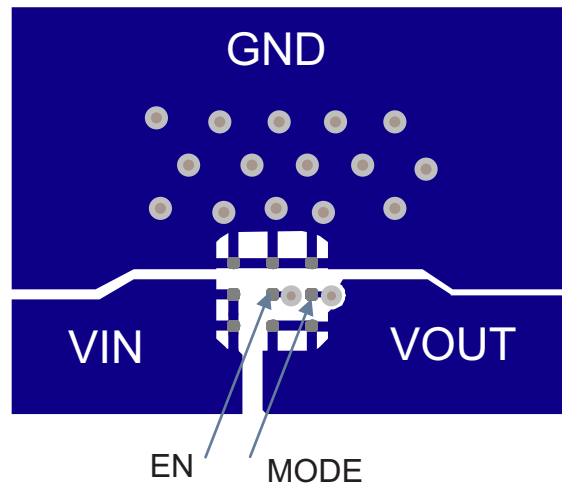


Figure 44. Recommended Land Pattern Image and Dimensions

SOLDER PAD DEFINITIONS <sup>(1)(2)(3)(4)</sup>	COPPER PAD	SOLDER MASK <sup>(5)</sup> OPENING	COPPER THICKNESS	STENCIL <sup>(6)</sup> OPENING	STENCIL THICKNESS
Non-solder-mask defined (NSMD)	0.30mm	0.360mm	1oz max (0.032mm)	0.34mm diameter	0.1mm thick

- (1) Circuit traces from non-solder-mask defined PCB lands should be 75µm to 100µm wide in the exposed area inside the solder mask opening. Wider trace widths reduce device stand off and slightly reduce reliability. However, wider traces may be used to improve the thermal relief of the device as well as to provide sufficient current handling.
- (2) Best reliability results are achieved when the PCB laminate glass transition temperature is above the operating range of the intended application.
- (3) Recommend solder paste is Type 3 or Type 4.
- (4) For a PCB using a Ni/Au surface finish, the gold thickness should be less than 0.5µm to avoid a reduction in thermal fatigue performance.
- (5) Solder mask thickness should be less than 20 µm on top of the copper circuit pattern.
- (6) For best solder stencil performance use laser cut stencils with electro polishing. Chemically etched stencils give inferior solder paste volume control.

## 11.2 Layout Example



**Figure 45. Recommended PCB Layout**

## 11.3 Surface Mount Information

The TPS8268x MicroSiP™ DC/DC converter uses an open frame construction that is designed for a fully automated assembly process and that features a large surface area for pick and place operations. See the "Pick Area" in the package drawings.

Package height and weight have been kept to a minimum to allow the MicroSiP™ device to be handled similarly to a 0805 component.

See JEDEC/IPC standard J-STD-20b for reflow recommendations.

## 11.4 Thermal and Reliability Information

The TPS8268x's output current may need to be de-rated if it is required to operate in a high ambient temperature or deliver a large amount of continuous power. The amount of current de-rating is dependent upon the input voltage, output power and environmental thermal conditions. Care should especially be taken in applications where the localized PCB temperature exceeds 65°C.

The TPS8268x die and inductor temperature should be kept lower than the maximum rating of 125°C, so care should be taken in the circuit layout to ensure good heat sinking. Sufficient cooling should be provided to ensure reliable operation.

Three basic approaches for enhancing thermal performance are listed below:

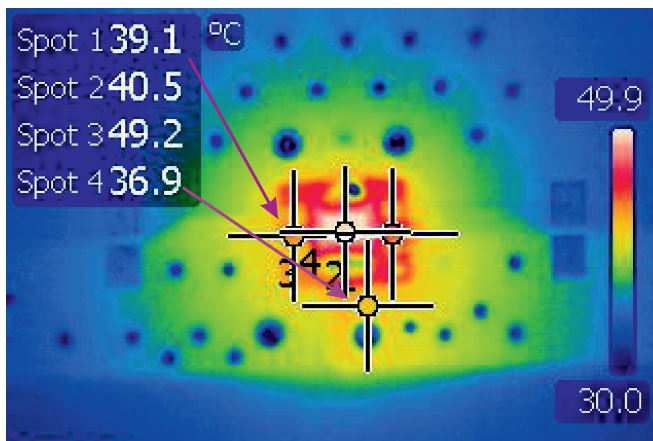
- Improve the power dissipation capability of the PCB design.
- Improve the thermal coupling of the component to the PCB.
- Introduce airflow into the system.

To estimate the junction temperature, approximate the power dissipation within the TPS8268x by applying the typical efficiency stated in this datasheet to the desired output power; or, by taking an actual power measurement. Then, calculate the internal temperature rise of the TPS8268x above the surface of the printed circuit board by multiplying the TPS8268x's power dissipation by its thermal resistance.

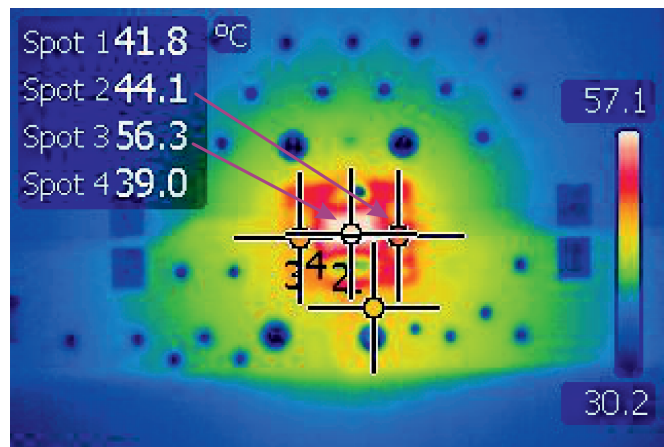
The thermal resistance numbers listed in the Thermal Information table are based on modeling the MicroSiP™ package mounted on a high-K test board specified per the JEDEC standard. For increased accuracy and fidelity to the actual application, it is recommended to run a thermal image analysis of the actual system.

Thermal measurements have been taken on the EVM to give a guideline on what temperature can be expected when the device is operated in free air at 25°C ambient under a certain load. The temperatures have been checked at 4 different spots as listed below:

- Spot1: temperature of the input capacitor
- Spot2: temperature of the output capacitor
- Spot3: temperature of the inductor
- Spot4: temperature on the main pcb next to the module



**Figure 46.  $V_{IN}= 5V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=1.05V$ ,  $I_{OUT}= 1A$   
388mW Power Dissipation**



**Figure 47.  $V_{IN}= 5V$ ,  $V_{OUT}= 1.05V$ ,  $I_{OUT}= 1.2A$   
466mW Power Dissipation**

The TPS8268x contains a thermal shutdown that inhibits switching at high junction temperatures. The activation threshold of this function, however, is above 125°C to avoid interfering with normal operation. Thus, prolonged or repetitive operation under a condition in which the thermal shutdown activates necessarily means that the components internal to the MicroSiP™ package are subjected to high temperatures for prolonged or repetitive intervals, which may decrease the reliability of the device.

### Thermal and Reliability Information (continued)

MLCC capacitor reliability/lifetime depends on temperature and applied voltage. At higher temperatures, MLCC capacitors are subject to stronger stress. On the basis of frequently evaluated failure rates determined with standardized test conditions, the reliability of all MLCC capacitors can be calculated for their actual operating temperature and voltage.

Failures caused by systematic degradation are described by the Arrhenius model. The most critical parameter (IR) is the Insulation Resistance (i.e. leakage current). The drop of IR below a lower limit (e.g. 1 MΩ) is used as the failure criterion. See [Figure 48](#) and [Figure 49](#). Note that the wear-out mechanisms occurring in the MLCC capacitors are not reversible but cumulative over time.

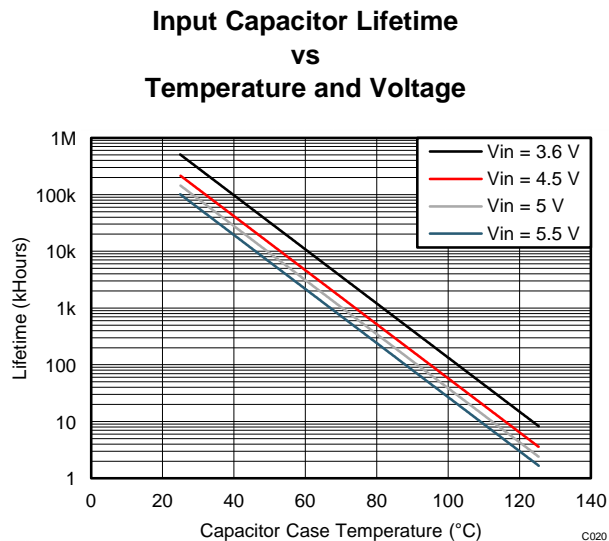


Figure 48. Input Capacitor Lifetime

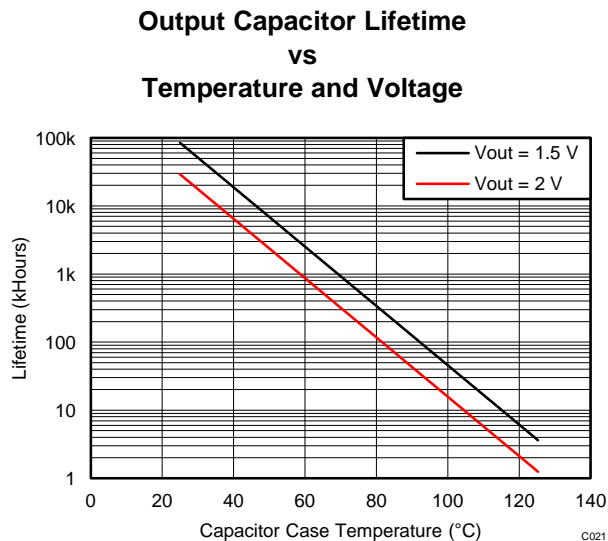


Figure 49. Output Capacitor Lifetime

## 12 Device and Documentation Support

### 12.1 Documentation Support

#### 12.1.1 References

"EMI Reduction in Switched Power Converters Using Frequency Modulation Techniques", in *IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY, VOL. 4, NO. 3, AUGUST 2005, pp 569-576* by Josep Balcells, Alfonso Santolaria, Antonio Orlandi, David González, Javier Gago.

### 12.2 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 1. Related Links**

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
TPS8268180	<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>
TPS8268150	<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>
TPS8268120	<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>
TPS8268105	<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>
TPS8268090	<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>

### 12.3 Trademarks

MicroSiP is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

### 12.4 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.

### 12.5 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

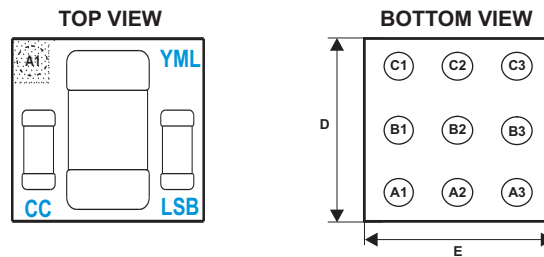
This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

### 13 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.

#### 13.1 Package Summary

##### SIP PACKAGE



Code:

- CC — Customer Code (device/voltage specific)
- YML — Y: Year, M: Month, L: Lot trace code
- LSB — L: Lot trace code, S: Site code, B: Board locator

#### 13.2 MicroSiP™ DC/DC Module Package Dimensions

The TPS8268x is available in an 9-bump ball grid array (BGA) package. The package dimensions are:

- D = 2.30 ±0.05 mm
- E = 2.90 ±0.05 mm

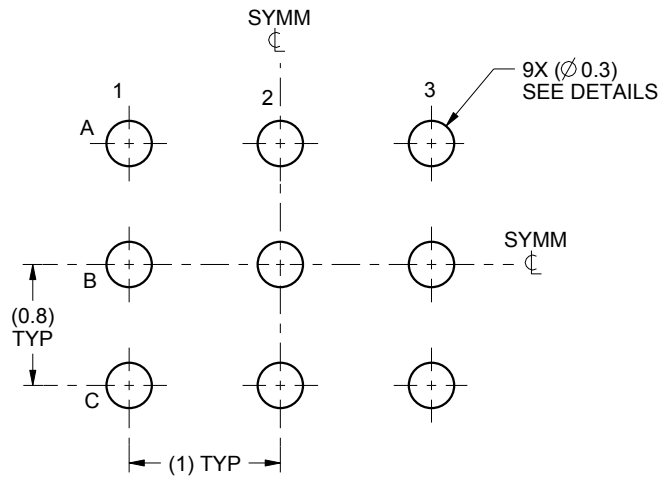


# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

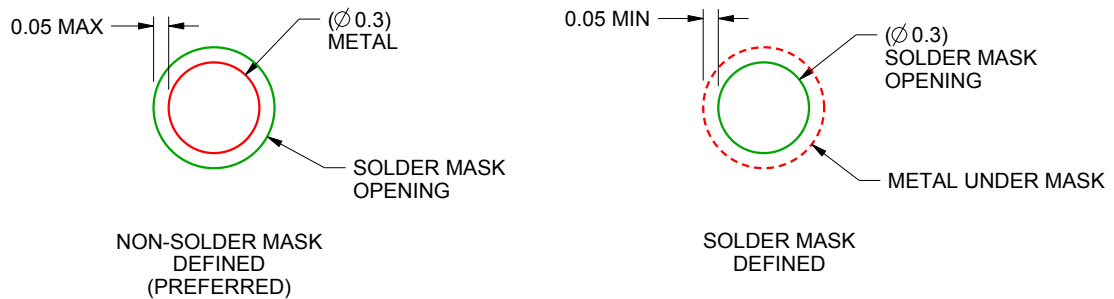
SIP0009B

MicroSiP™ - 1 mm max height

MICRO SYSTEM IN PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS  
NOT TO SCALE

4218356/B 11/2014

NOTES: (continued)

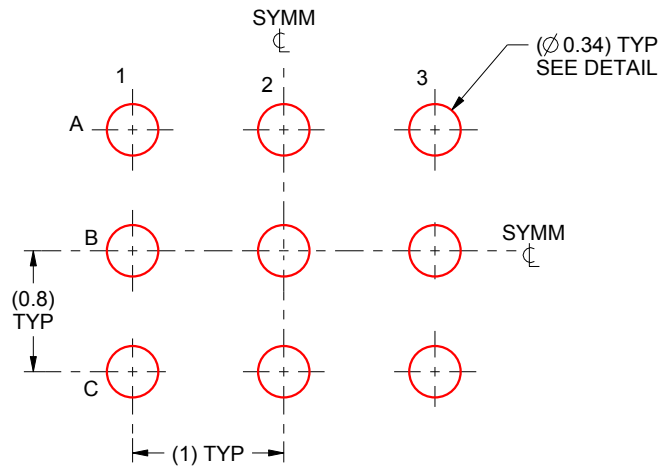
5. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SBVA017 ([www.ti.com/lit/sbva017](http://www.ti.com/lit/sbva017)).

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

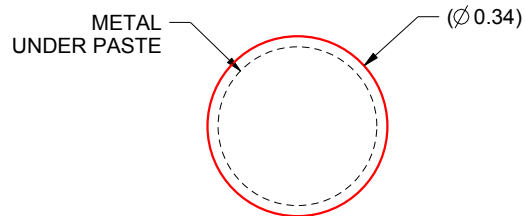
SIP0009B

MicroSiP™ - 1 mm max height

MICRO SYSTEM IN PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:20X



SOLDER PASTE DETAIL  
TYPICAL

4218356/B 11/2014

NOTES: (continued)

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

**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
TPS8268090SIPR	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SnAgCu	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	YP TXI682	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS8268090SIPT	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIP	9	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SnAgCu	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	YP TXI682	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS8268105SIPR	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SnAgCu	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	YO TXI681	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS8268105SIPT	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIP	9	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SnAgCu	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	YO TXI681	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS8268120SIPR	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SnAgCu	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	HJ TXI8120EC	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS8268120SIPT	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIP	9	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SnAgCu	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	HJ TXI8120EC	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS8268150SIPR	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SnAgCu	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	YR TXI685	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS8268150SIPT	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIP	9	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SnAgCu	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	YR TXI685	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS8268180SIPR	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SnAgCu	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	HK TXI8180EC	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS8268180SIPT	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIP	9	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SnAgCu	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	HK TXI8180EC	<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) **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/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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**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
TPS8268090SIPR	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	180.0	8.4	1.21	1.5	0.2	2.0	8.0	Q1
TPS8268090SIPT	uSiP	SIP	9	250	180.0	8.4	1.21	1.5	0.2	2.0	8.0	Q1
TPS8268105SIPR	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	180.0	8.4	1.21	1.5	0.2	2.0	8.0	Q1
TPS8268105SIPT	uSiP	SIP	9	250	180.0	8.4	1.21	1.5	0.2	2.0	8.0	Q1
TPS8268120SIPR	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	180.0	8.4	1.21	1.5	0.2	2.0	8.0	Q1
TPS8268120SIPT	uSiP	SIP	9	250	180.0	8.4	1.21	1.5	0.2	2.0	8.0	Q1
TPS8268150SIPR	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	180.0	8.4	1.21	1.5	0.2	2.0	8.0	Q1
TPS8268150SIPT	uSiP	SIP	9	250	180.0	8.4	1.21	1.5	0.2	2.0	8.0	Q1
TPS8268180SIPR	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	180.0	8.4	1.21	1.5	0.2	2.0	8.0	Q1
TPS8268180SIPT	uSiP	SIP	9	250	180.0	8.4	1.21	1.5	0.2	2.0	8.0	Q1

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS8268090SIPR	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPS8268090SIPT	uSiP	SIP	9	250	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPS8268105SIPR	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPS8268105SIPT	uSiP	SIP	9	250	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPS8268120SIPR	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPS8268120SIPT	uSiP	SIP	9	250	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPS8268150SIPR	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPS8268150SIPT	uSiP	SIP	9	250	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPS8268180SIPR	uSiP	SIP	9	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPS8268180SIPT	uSiP	SIP	9	250	182.0	182.0	20.0

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