

TPS53014 4.5-V to 28-V Input, D-CAP2™ synchronous buck controller

1 Features

- D-CAP2™ mode control
 - Fast transient response
 - No external parts required for loop compensation
 - Compatible with ceramic output capacitors
- High initial reference accuracy ($\pm 1\%$)
- Wide input voltage range: 4.5 V to 28 V
- Output voltage range: 0.77 V to 7.0 V
- Low-side $R_{DS(on)}$ loss-less current sensing
- Adjustable soft start
- Non-sinking pre-biased soft start
- 500-kHz Switching frequency
- Cycle-by-cycle overcurrent limiting control
- Auto-Skip Eco-Mode™ for High Efficiency at Light load
- OCL/OVP/UVP/UVLO/TSD Protections
- Adaptive Gate Drivers with Integrated Boost PMOS Switch
- Thermally Compensated OCP, 4000 ppm/°C
- 10 pin VSSOP

2 Applications

- Point-of-load regulation in low power systems for wide range of applications
 - Digital TV power supply
 - Networking home terminal
 - Digital set-top box (STB)
 - DVD player / recorder
 - Gaming consoles and other

3 Description

The TPS53014 is a single, adaptive on-time D-CAP2™ mode synchronous buck controller. The TPS53014 enables system designers to complete the suite of various end equipment's power bus regulators with cost effective low external component count and low standby current solution. The main control loop for the TPS53014 uses the D-CAP2 mode control which provides a very fast transient response with no external compensation components. The Adaptive on-time control supports seamless transition between PWM mode at higher load condition and Eco-mode™ operation at light load. Eco-mode allows the TPS53014 to maintain high efficiency during lighter load conditions. The TPS53014 is also able to adapt to both low equivalent series resistance (ESR) output capacitors such as POSCAP or SP-CAP and ultra-low ESR ceramic capacitors. The device provides convenient and efficient operation with input voltages from 4.5 V to 28 V and output voltage from 0.77 V to 7 V.

The TPS53014 is available in the 3-mm × 3-mm 10-pin VSSOP (DGS) package and is specified for an ambient temperature range of -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS53014	DGS (10)	3.00 mm × 3.00 mm

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

Typical Application

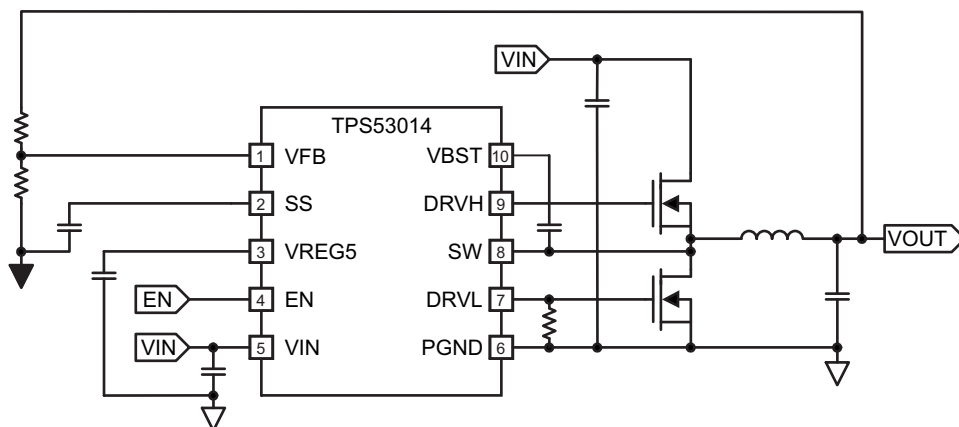


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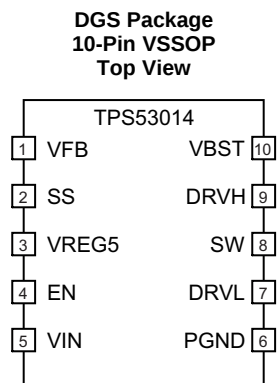
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4 Revision History

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

Changes from Original (May 2012) to Revision A	Page
• Editorial changes only; no technical changes; update to current TI data sheet standards for current content	1

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	VSSOP-10		
VFB	1	I	D-CAP2 feedback input. Connect to output voltage with resistor divider.
SS	2	O	Soft start programming pin. Connect capacitor from SS pin to GND to program soft start time.
VREG5	3	O	Output of 5-V linear regulator and supply for MOSFET driver. Bypass to GND with a minimum 4.7-μF high quality ceramic capacitor. VREG5 is active when EN is asserted high.
EN	4	I	Enable. Pull High to enable converter.
VIN	5	I	Supply Input for 5-V linear regulator. Bypass to GND with a minimum 0.1-μF high quality ceramic capacitor.
PGND	6	I	System ground.
DRVL	7	O	Low-side N-Channel MOSFET gate driver output. PGND referenced driver switches between PGND(OFF) and VREG5(ON).
SW	8	I/O	Switch node connections for both the high-side driver and over current comparator.
DRVH	9	O	High-side N-channel MOSFET gate driver output. SW referenced driver switches between SW(OFF) and VBST(ON).
VBST	10	I	High-side MOSFET gate driver bootstrap voltage input. Connect a capacitor from VBST to SW. An internal diode is connected between VREG5 and VBST

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Operating under free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) ⁽¹⁾

		VALUE	UNIT
Input voltage range	VIN, EN	–0.3 to 30	V
	VBST	–0.3 to 36	
	VBST - SW	–0.3 to 6	
	VFB	–0.3 to 6	
	SW	–0.3 to 30	
	SW (10 nsec transient)	–3.0 to 30	
Output voltage range	DRVH	–2 to 36	V
	DRVH - SW	–0.3 to 6	
	DRVL, VREG5, SS	–0.3 to 6	
	PGND	–0.3 to 0.3	
T _A	Operating ambient temperature range	–40 to 85	°C
T _{STG}	Storage temperature range	–55 to 150	°C
T _J	Junction temperature range	–40 to 150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

6.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply input voltage range	VIN	4.5	28	V
Input voltage range	VBST	–0.1	33.5	V
	VBST - SW	–0.1	5.5	
	VFB	–0.1	5.5	
	EN	–0.1	28	
	SW	–1.0	28	
	PGND	–0.1	0.1	
Output Voltage range	DRVH	–1.0	33.5	V
	DRVH - SW	–0.1	5.5	
	DRVL, VREG5, SS	–0.1	5.5	
	PGND	–0.1	0.1	
T _A	Operating free-air temperature	–40	85	°C
T _J	Operating junction temperature	–40	125	°C

6.3 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TPS53014	UNITS
		DGS (10 PINS)	
θ _{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	172.2	°C/W
θ _{JCTop}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	44.0	°C/W
θ _{JB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	93.0	°C/W
ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	1.6	°C/W
ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	91.4	°C/W
θ _{JCbot}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	n/a	°C/W

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

6.4 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended free-air temperature range, $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SUPPLY CURRENT						
I _{IN}	VIN Supply current	VIN current, T _A = 25°C, EN = 5V, V _{VFB} = 0.8V, V _{SW} = 0 V		660		μA
I _{VINSDN}	VIN Shutdown current	VIN current, T _A = 25°C, No Load , V _{EN} = 0V, VREG5 = OFF		6.0		μA
VFB VOLTAGE and DISCHARGE RESISTANCE						
V _{VFBTHL}	VFB Threshold voltage	T _A = 25°C , V _{OUT} = 1.05 V	765.3	773.0	780.7	mV
TC _{VFB}	VFB Temperature coefficient	Relative to T _A = 25°C ⁽¹⁾	-140		140	ppm/°C
I _{VFB}	VFB Input current	VFB = 0.8V, T _A = 25°C	-150	-10	100	nA
VREG5 OUTPUT						
V _{VREG5}	VREG5 Output voltage	T _A =25°C, 6 V < V _{IN} < 28 V, I _{VREG5} = 5 mA		5.1		V
I _{VREG5}	Output current	VIN = 5.5V, V _{VREG5} = 4.0V, T _A = 25°C		120		mA
OUTPUT: N-CHANNEL MOSFET GATE DRIVERS						
R _{DRVH}	DRVH resistance	Source, I _{DRVH} = −50mA, T _A = 25°C		3.2	4.7	Ω
		Sink, I _{DRVH} = 50mA, T _A = 25°C		1.4	2.4	
R _{DRVL}	DRVL resistance	Source, I _{DRVL} = −50mA, T _A = 25°C		6.9	8.2	Ω
		Sink, I _{DRVL} = 50mA, T _A = 25°C		0.8	1.7	
T _D	Dead time	DRVH-low to DRVL-on ⁽¹⁾		15		ns
		DRVL-low to DRVH-on ⁽¹⁾		20		
INTERNAL BOOST DIODE						
V _{FBST}	Forward voltage	V _{VREG5-VBST} , I _F = 10mA, T _A = 25°C		0.1	0.2	V
SOFT START						
I _{SSC}	SS Charge current	VSS = 0V , T _A = 25°C	-7.36	-6.4	-5.44	μA
I _{SSd}	SS Discharge current	VSS = 0.5V , T _A = 25°C	4.5	5.0		mA
TC _{ISSC}	I _{SSC} Temperature coefficient	Relative to T _A = 25°C	-4.5		4.5	nA/°C
UVLO						
V _{UVVREG5}	VREG5 UVLO threshold	VREG5 Rising		4.0		V
		Hysteresis		0.3		
LOGIC THRESHOLD						
V _{ENH}	EN H-level threshold voltage		1.6			V
V _{ENL}	EN L-level threshold voltage				0.5	V
R _{EN}	EN pin resistance to GND	V _{EN} = 12 V	225	450	900	kΩ
CURRENT SENSE						
I _{TRIP}	TRIP Source current	V _{DRVL} = 0.1V, T _A = 25°C	14.3	15	15.8	μA
TC _{VTRIP}	V _{TRIP} Temperature coefficient	Relative to T _A = 25°C		4000		ppm/°C
V _{OCL}	Current limit threshold	R _{TRIP} = 75kΩ, T _A = 25°C	234	336	424	mV
		R _{TRIP} = 27kΩ, T _A = 25°C	121	174	220	
		R _{TRIP} = 6.8kΩ, T _A = 25°C	35	50	63	
ON-TIME TIMER CONTROL						
T _{ON}	On time	V _{OUT} = 1.05 V ⁽¹⁾		250		ns
T _{OFF(MIN)}	Minimum off time	V _{IN} = 4.5 V, V _{VFB} = 0.7 V, T _A = 25°C		230		ns

(1) Ensured by design. Not production tested.

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

over recommended free-air temperature range, $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
OUTPUT UNDERVOLTAGE AND OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION						
V_{OVP}	Output OVP trip threshold	OVP detect voltage	115%	120%	125%	
T_{OVPDEL}	Output OVP propagation delay				10	μs
V_{UVP}	Output UVP trip threshold	UVP detect voltage	63%	68%	73%	
T_{UVPDEL}	Output UVP delay			1		ms
T_{UVPEN}	Output UVP enable delay	UVP enable delay / soft start time	X1.4	X1.7	X2.0	
THERMAL SHUTDOWN						
T_{SDN}	Thermal shutdown threshold	Shutdown temperature ⁽¹⁾		150		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
		Hysteresis ⁽¹⁾		25		

6.5 Typical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

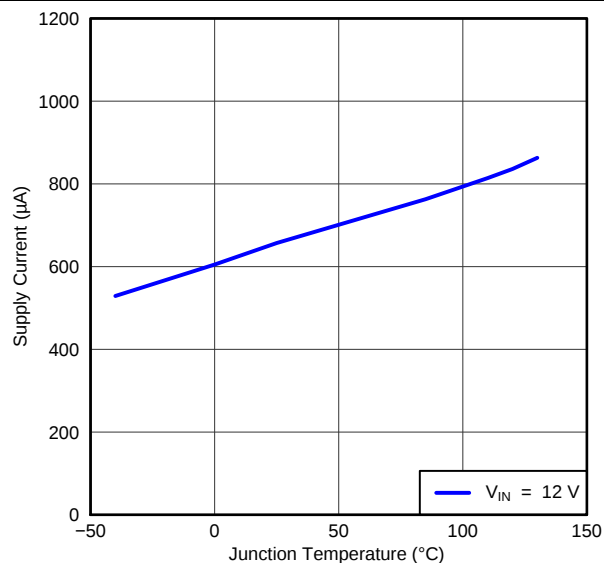


Figure 1. VIN Supply Current vs Junction Temperature

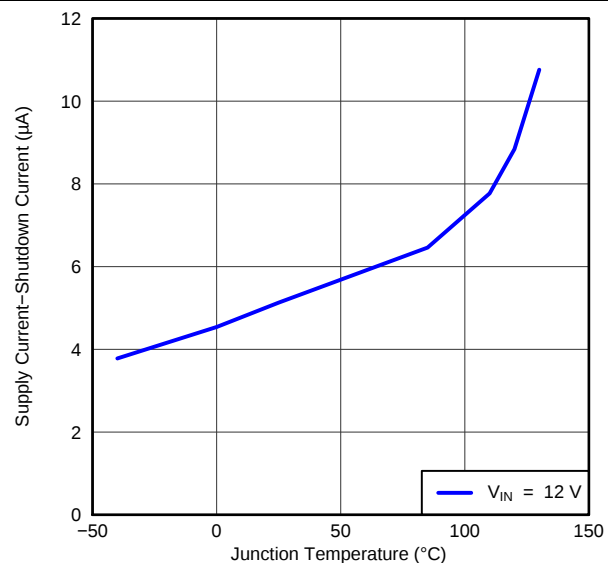


Figure 2. VIN Shutdown Current vs Junction Temperature

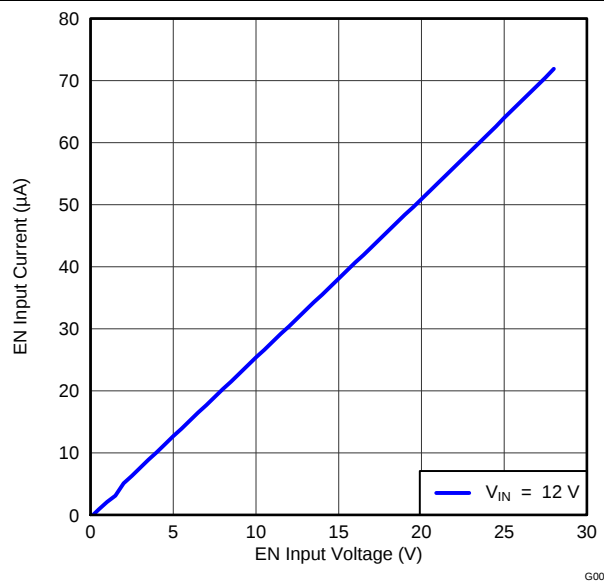


Figure 3. EN Input Current Vs EN Input Voltage

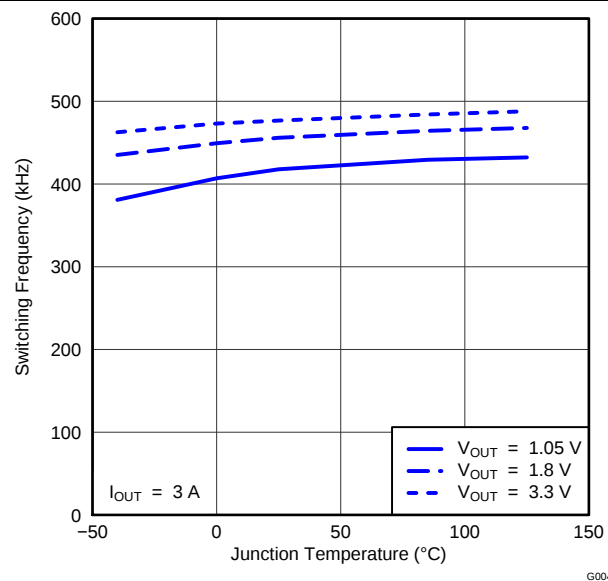
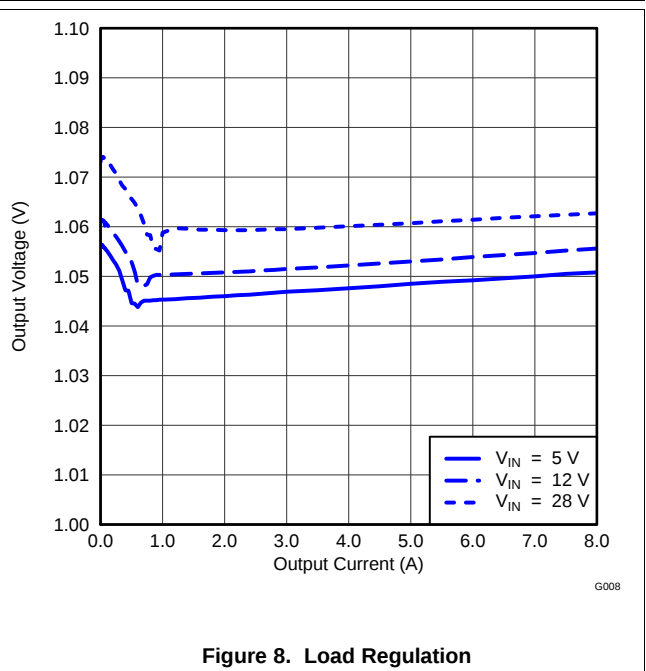
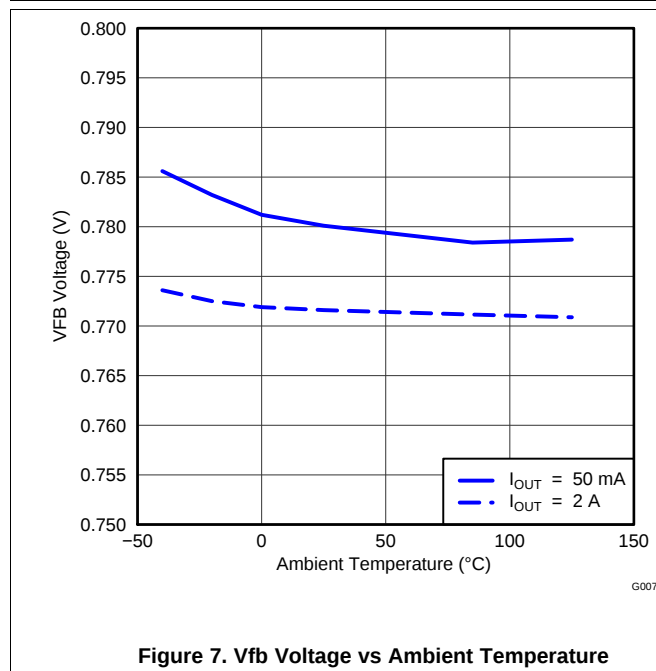
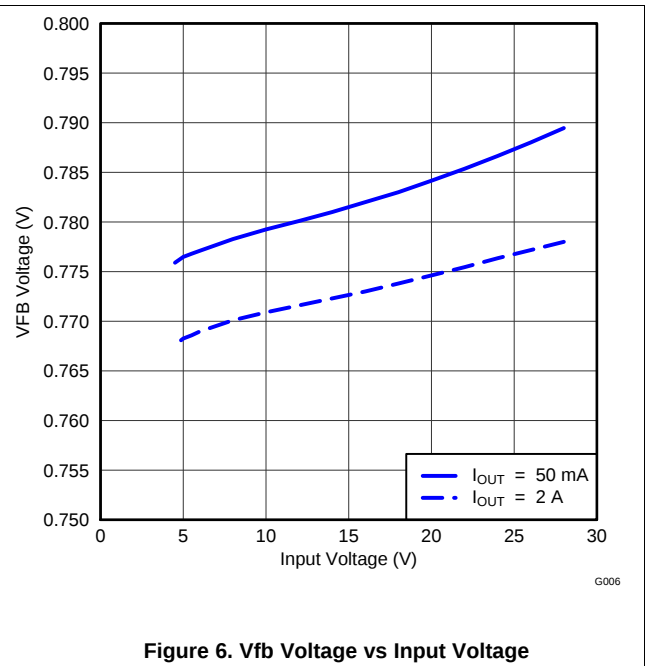
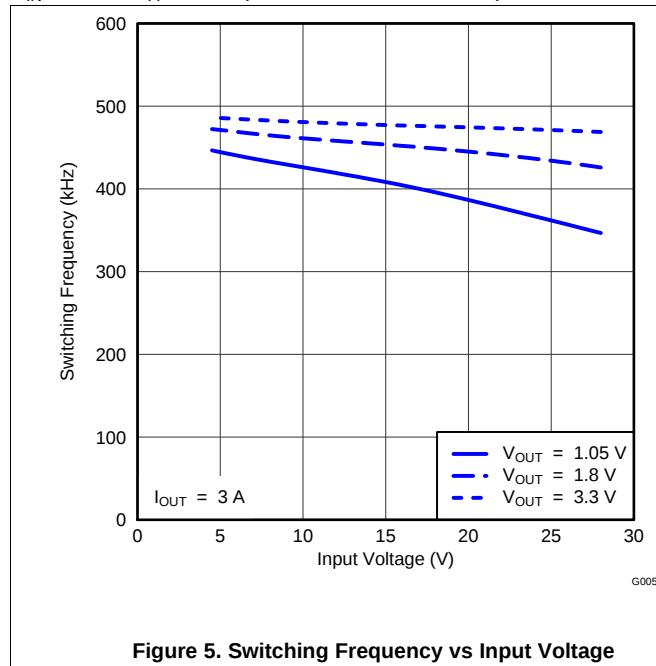


Figure 4. Switching Frequency vs Junction Temperature

Typical Characteristics (continued)

 $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)


Typical Characteristics (continued)

$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

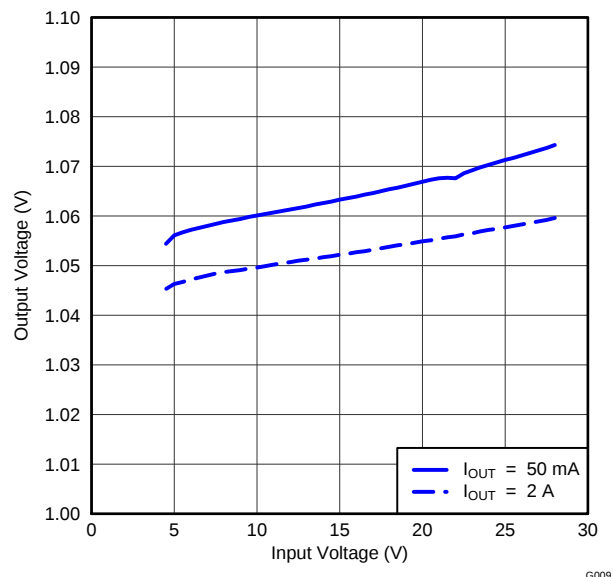


Figure 9. Line Regulation

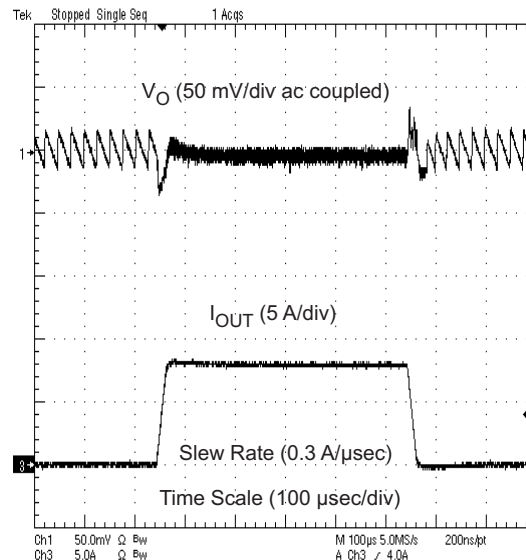


Figure 10. Transient Response

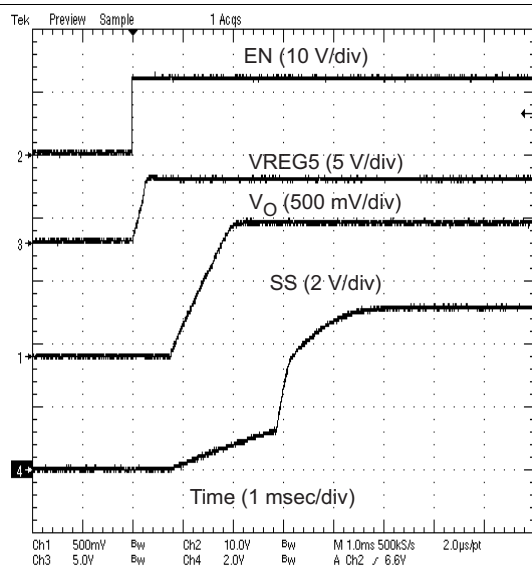


Figure 11. Start Up Waveforms

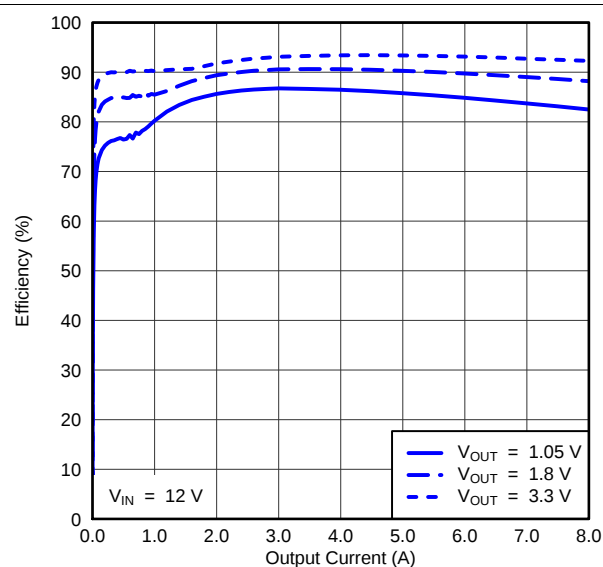


Figure 12. Efficiency

Typical Characteristics (continued)

$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

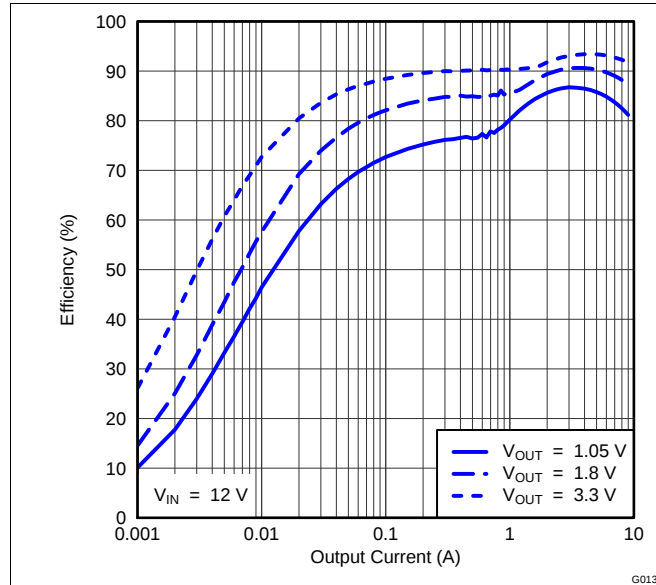


Figure 13. Light Load Efficiency

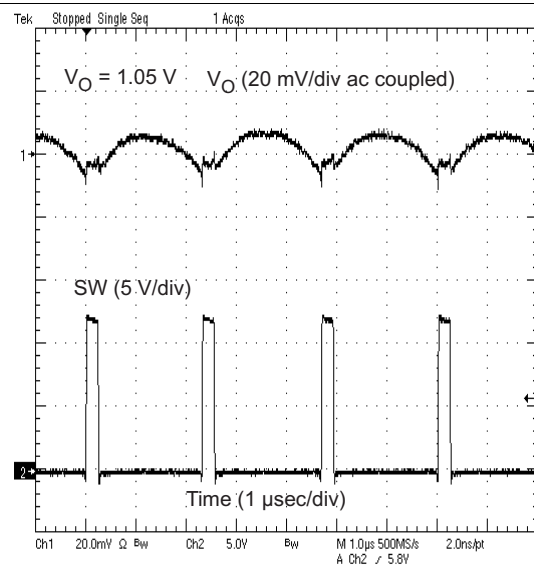


Figure 14. Output Voltage Ripple, $I_{OUT} = 8\text{ A}$

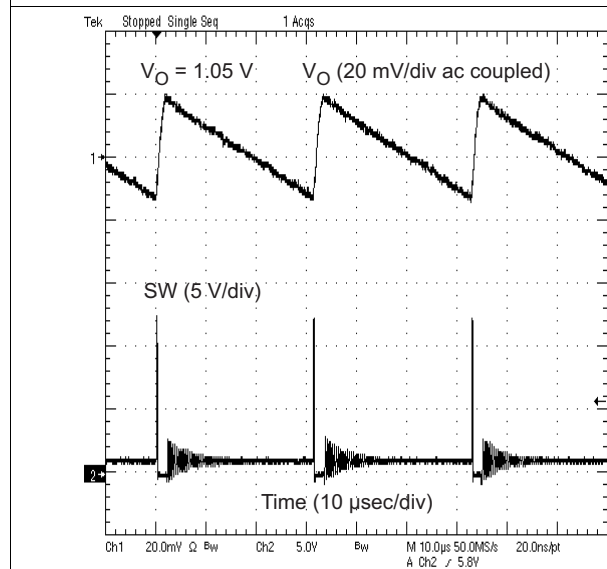


Figure 15. Output Voltage Ripple, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$

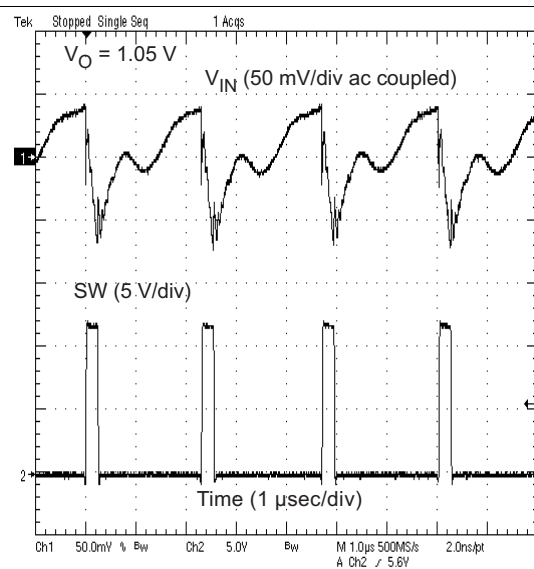


Figure 16. Input Voltage Ripple, $I_{OUT} = 8\text{ A}$

Typical Characteristics (continued)

$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

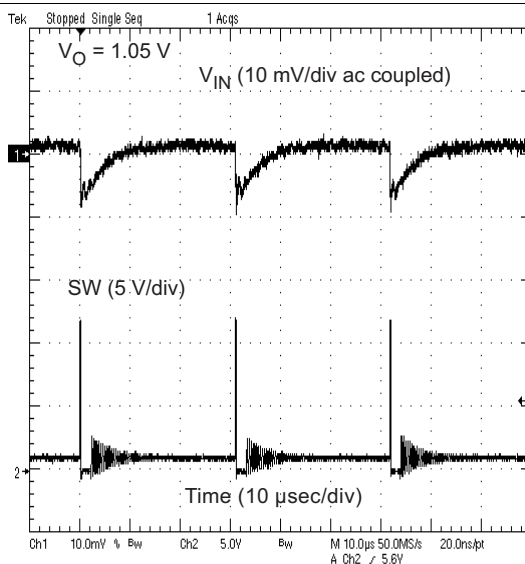


Figure 17. Input Voltage Ripple, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$

Feature Description (continued)

7.3.2 Auto-Skip Eco-Mode™ Control

The TPS53014 is designed with Auto-Skip Eco-mode™ to increase light load efficiency. As the output current decreases from heavy load condition, the inductor current is also reduced and eventually comes to point where its rippled valley touches zero level, which is the boundary between continuous conduction and discontinuous conduction modes. The rectifying MOSFET is turned off when its zero inductor current is detected. As the load current further decreases the converter run into discontinuous conduction mode. The on-time is kept almost half as is was in the continuous conduction mode because it takes longer time to discharge the output capacitor with smaller load current to the level of the reference voltage. The transition point to the light load operation IOX(LL) current can be calculated in [Equation 1](#) with 500kHz used as fsw.

$$I_{OUT(LL)} = \frac{1}{2 \times L \times f_{SW}} \times \frac{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \quad (1)$$

7.3.3 Drivers

TPS53014 contains two high-current resistive MOSFET gate drivers. The low-side driver is a PGND referenced, VREG5 powered driver designed to drive the gate of a high-current, low $R_{DS(on)}$ N-channel MOSFET whose source is connected to PGND. The high-side driver is a floating SW referenced, VBST powered driver designed to drive the gate of a high-current, low $R_{DS(on)}$ N-channel MOSFET. To maintain the VBST voltage during the high-side driver ON time, a capacitor is placed from SW to VBST. Each driver draws average current equal to Gate Charge (Q_g @ $V_{gs} = 5V$) times Switching frequency (fsw). To prevent cross-conduction, there is a narrow dead-time when both high-side and low-side drivers are OFF between each driver transition. During this time the inductor current is carried by one of the MOSFETs body diodes.

7.3.4 5-Volt Regulator

The TPS53014 has an internal 5V Low-Dropout (LDO) Regulator to provide a regulated voltage for all both drivers and the ICs internal logic. A high-quality 4.7μF or greater ceramic capacitor from VREG5 to GND is required to stabilize the internal regulator.

7.3.5 Soft Start and Pre-Biased Soft Start

The soft start function is adjustable. When the EN pin becomes high, 6.4-μA current begins charging the capacitor which is connected from the SS pin to GND. Smooth control of the output voltage is maintained during start up. The equation for the slow start time is shown in [Equation 2](#). VFB voltage is 0.773 V and SS pin source current is 6.4-μA.

$$t_{SS}(ms) = \frac{C_{SS}(nF) \times VFB(V)}{I_{SS}(\mu A)} = \frac{C_{SS}(nF) \times 0.773 V}{6.4\mu A} \quad (2)$$

The TPS53014 contains a unique circuit to prevent current from being pulled from the output during startup if the output is pre-biased. When the soft-start commands a voltage higher than the pre-bias level (internal soft start becomes greater than internal feedback voltage VFB), the controller slowly activates synchronous rectification by starting the first low side FET gate driver pulses with a narrow on-time. It then increments that on-time on a cycle-by-cycle basis until it coincides with the time dictated by (1-D), where D is the duty cycle of the converter. This scheme prevents the initial sinking of the pre-biased output, and ensures that the output voltage (VO) starts and ramps up smoothly into regulation from pre-biased startup to normal mode operation.

7.3.6 Overcurrent Protection

TPS53014 has a cycle-by-cycle over current limit feature. The over current limits the inductor valley current by monitoring the voltage drop across the low-side MOSFET $R_{DS(on)}$ during the low-side driver on-time. If the inductor current is larger than the over current limit (OCL), the TPS53014 delays the start of the next switching cycle until the sensed inductor current falls below the OCL current. MOSFET $R_{DS(on)}$ current sensing is used to provide an accuracy and cost effective solution without external devices. To program the OCL, a resistor should be connected between DRV1 and PGND. The recommended values are given in [Table 1](#).

Table 1. OCL Resistor Values

RESISTER VALUE (kΩ)	V _{trip} (V)
6.8	0.050
11	0.087
18	0.125
27	0.174
39	0.224
56	0.274
75	0.336

I_{OCL} is determined by [Equation 3](#).

$$I_{OCL} = \left(\frac{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{2 \times L \times f_{SW}} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \right) + \frac{V_{TRIP}}{R_{DS(ON)}} \quad (3)$$

The trip voltage is set between 0.05 V to 0.336 V over all operational temperature, including the 4000ppm/°C temperature slope compensation for the temperature dependency of the R_{DS(on)}. If the load current exceeds the overcurrent limit, the voltage will begin to drop. If the over-current conditions continues the output voltage will fall below the under voltage protection threshold and the TPS53014 will shut down.

7.3.7 Over/Undervoltage Protection

TPS53014 monitors a resistor divided feedback voltage to detect over and under voltage. If the feedback voltage is higher than 120% of the reference voltage, the OVP comparator output goes high and the circuit latches the high-side MOSFET driver OFF and the low-side MOSFET driver ON.

When the feedback voltage is lower than 68% of the reference voltage, the UVP comparator output goes high and an internal UVP delay counter begins counting. After 1ms, TPS53014 latches OFF both top and bottom MOSFET drivers. This function is enabled approximately 1.7 × T_{SS} after power-on. The OVP and UVP latch off is reset when EN goes low.

7.3.8 UVLO Protection

TPS53014 has under voltage lock out protection (UVLO) that monitors the voltage of VREG5 pin. When the VREG5 voltage is lower than UVLO threshold voltage, the device is shut off. All output drivers are OFF. The UVLO is non-latch protection.

7.3.9 Thermal Shutdown

TPS53014 monitors its temperature. If the temperature exceeds the threshold value (typically 150°C), the device shuts off. When the temperature falls below the threshold, the IC starts again. When VIN starts up and VREG5 output voltage is below its nominal value, the thermal shutdown threshold is kept lower than 150°C. As long as VIN rises, T_J must be kept less than 110°C.

8 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.

8.1 Typical Application

A typical application schematic is shown in [Figure 18](#).

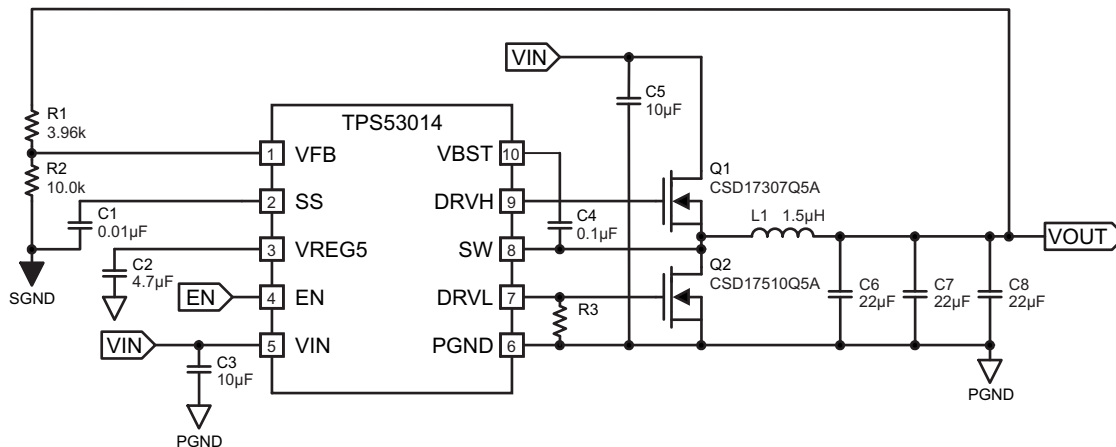


Figure 18. Application Schematic

8.1.1 Detailed Design Procedure

8.1.1.1 Component Selection

8.1.1.1.1 Inductor

The inductance value is selected to provide approximately 30% peak to peak ripple current at maximum load. Larger ripple current increases output ripple voltage, improve S/N ratio and contribute to stable operation. [Equation 4](#) can be used to calculate the value for L_{OUT} .

$$L_{OUT} = \frac{V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT}}{I_{L(RIPPLE)} \times f_{SW}} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN(MAX)}} \quad (4)$$

The inductors current ratings needs to support both the RMS (thermal) current and the peak (saturation) current. The RMS and peak inductor current can be estimated as follows:

$$I_{L(RIPPLE)} = \frac{V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT}}{L_{OUT} \times f_{SW}} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN(MAX)}} \quad (5)$$

$$I_{L(PEAK)} = \frac{V_{TRIP}}{R_{DS(ON)}} + I_{L(RIPPLE)} \quad (6)$$

$$I_{L(RMS)} = \sqrt{I_{OUT}^2 + \frac{1}{12} \times I_{L(RIPPLE)}^2} \quad (7)$$

Note:

The calculation above shall serve as a general reference. To further improve transient response, the output inductance could be reduced further. This needs to be considered along with the selection of the output capacitor.

Typical Application (continued)

8.1.1.1.2 Output Capacitor

The capacitor value and ESR determines the amount of output voltage ripple and load transient response. Ceramic output capacitors with X5R dielectric or better are recommended .

$$C_{OUT} = \frac{I_{L(RIPPLE)}}{8 \times V_{OUT(RIPPLE)}} \times \frac{1}{f_{SW}} \quad (8)$$

$$C_{OUT} = \frac{\Delta I_{LOAD}^2}{2 \times V_{OUT} \times \Delta V_{OS}} \times L_{OUT} \quad (9)$$

$$C_{OUT} = \frac{\Delta I_{LOAD}^2}{2 \times K \times \Delta V_{US}} \times L_{OUT} \quad (10)$$

Where:

$$K = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times \frac{T_{ON}}{T_{ON} - T_{OFF(MIN)}}$$

- ΔV_{OS} = The allowable amount of overshoot voltage in load transition
- ΔV_{US} = The allowable amount of undershoot voltage in load transition
- $T_{OFF(MIN)}$ = Minimum off time

Select the capacitance value greater than the largest value calculated from [Equation 8](#), [Equation 9](#) and [Equation 10](#). The minimum recommended output capacitance is 44 μ F.

8.1.1.1.3 Input Capacitor

The TPS53014 requires an input decoupling capacitor and a bulk capacitor is needed depending on the application. A minimum 10- μ F high-quality ceramic capacitor is recommended for the input capacitor. The capacitor voltage rating needs to be greater than the maximum input voltage.

8.1.1.1.4 Bootstrap Capacitor

The TPS53014 requires a bootstrap capacitor from SW to VBST to provide the floating supply for the high-side drivers. A minimum 0.1- μ F high-quality ceramic capacitor is recommended. The capacitor voltage rating should be greater than 10 V.

8.1.1.1.5 VREG5 Capacitor

The TPS53014 requires that the VREG5 regulator is bypassed. A minimum 4.7- μ F high-quality ceramic capacitor must be connected between the VREG5 and PGND for proper operation. The capacitor voltage rating should be greater than 10 V.

8.1.1.1.6 Choose Output Voltage Resistors

The output voltage is set with a resistor divider from output voltage node to the VFB pin. TI recommends using 1% tolerance or better resistors. Select R2 between 10 k Ω and 100 k Ω and use [Equation 12](#) to calculate R1.

$$R1 = \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{VFB}} - 1 \right) \times R2 \quad (12)$$

9 Layout

9.1 Layout Guidelines

- Keep the input switching current loop as small as possible.
- Place the input capacitor close to the top switching FET. Keep the output current loop as small as possible.
- Keep the SW node as physically small and short as possible as to minimize parasitic capacitance and inductance and to minimize radiated emissions. Kelvin connections should be brought from the output to the feedback pin (VFB) of the device.
- Keep analog and non-switching components away from switching components.
- Make a single point connection from the signal ground to power ground.
- Do not allow switching current to flow under the device.

10 Device and Documentation Support

10.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

10.2 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, 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.

10.3 Trademarks

D-CAP2, Eco-mode, Eco-Mode, E2E are trademarks of Texas Instruments.

10.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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.

10.5 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

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

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
TPS53014DGS	Obsolete	Production	VSSOP (DGS) 10	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	53014
TPS53014DGSR	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGS) 10	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	53014

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

⁽²⁾ **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts 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.

⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "-" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*All dimensions are nominal

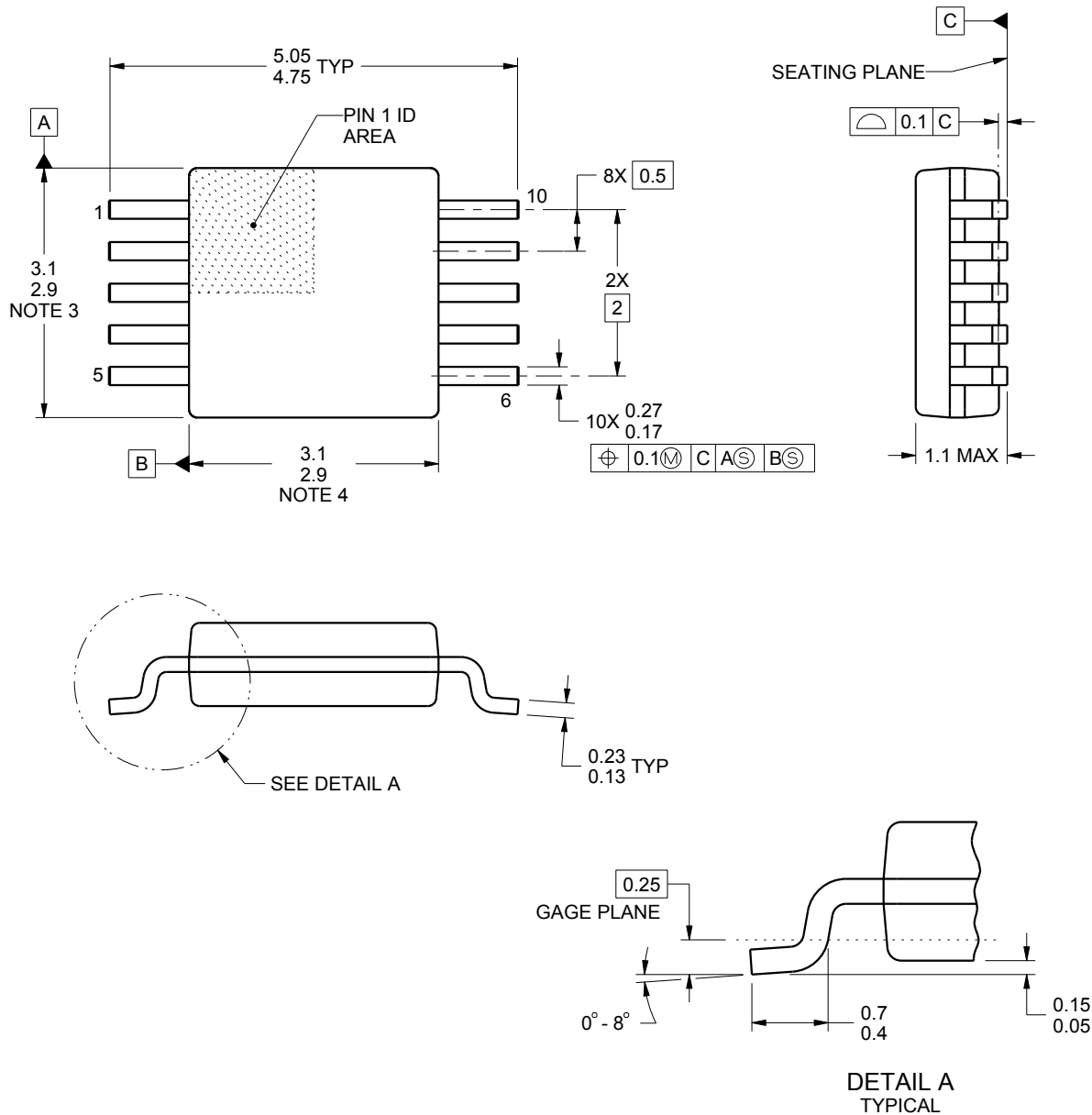
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS53014DGSR	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	330.0	12.4	5.25	3.35	1.25	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS53014DGSR	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	366.0	364.0	50.0



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NOTES:

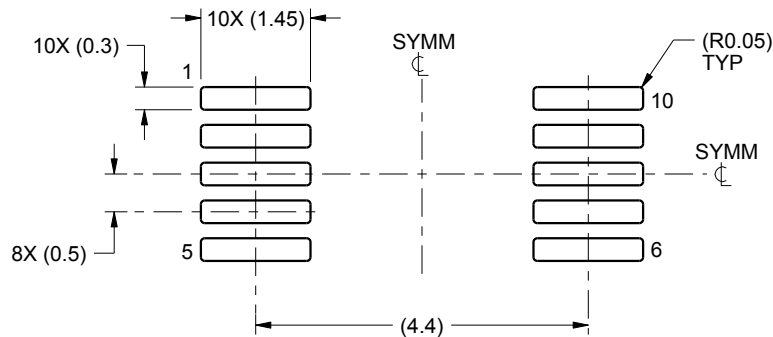
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or 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-187, variation BA.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

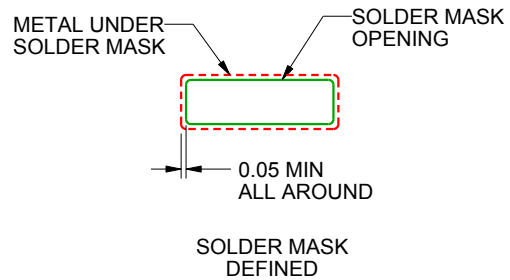
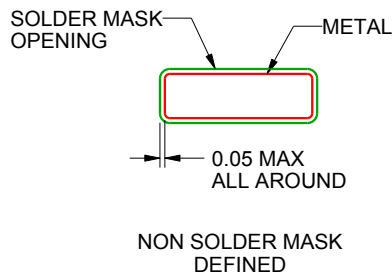
DGS0010A

VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:10X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

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NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

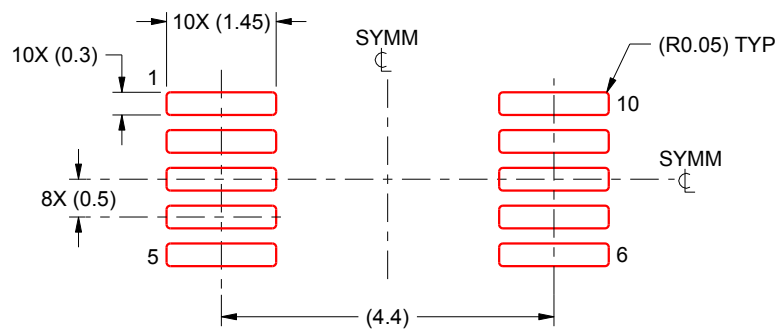
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DGS0010A

VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:10X

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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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