

## TPS22907 3.6-V, 1-A, 44-mΩ ON-Resistance Load Switch With Controlled Turnon

### 1 Features

- Integrated P-Channel Load Switch
- Low Input Voltage: 1.1 V to 3.6 V
- ON-Resistance (Typical Values):
  - $R_{ON} = 44 \text{ m}\Omega$  at  $V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$
  - $R_{ON} = 50 \text{ m}\Omega$  at  $V_{IN} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
  - $R_{ON} = 58 \text{ m}\Omega$  at  $V_{IN} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
  - $R_{ON} = 83 \text{ m}\Omega$  at  $V_{IN} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- 1-A Maximum Continuous Switch Current
- Maximum Quiescent Current ( $I_Q$ ) < 1  $\mu\text{A}$
- Maximum Shutdown Current ( $I_{SD}$ ) < 1  $\mu\text{A}$
- Low Control Input Thresholds Enable Use of 1.2-V, 1.8-V, 2.5-V, and 3.3-V Logic
- Controlled Slew-Rate to Avoid Inrush Currents
  - $t_R = 25 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$  at  $V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$
  - $t_R = 36 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$  at  $V_{IN} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- ESD Performance Tested Per JESD 22
  - 3000-V Human Body Model (A114-B, Class II)
  - 1000-V Charged-Device Model (C101)
- Ultra-Small 4-Terminal Wafer-Chip-Scale Package (WCSP)
  - Nominal Dimensions Shown – See Addendum for Details
  - 0.9 mm x 0.9 mm, 0.5-mm Pitch, 0.5-mm Height (YZT)

### 2 Applications

- Battery-Powered Equipment
- Portable Industrial Equipment
- Portable Medical Equipment
- Portable Media Players
- Point-of-Sale Terminal
- GPS Devices
- Digital Cameras
- Portable Instrumentation
- Smart Phones and Tablets

### 3 Description

The TPS22907 is a small, low  $R_{ON}$  load switch with controlled turnon. The device contains a P-channel MOSFET that operates over an input voltage range of 1.1 V to 3.6 V. The switch is controlled by an on and off input (ON), which can interface directly with low-voltage control signals.

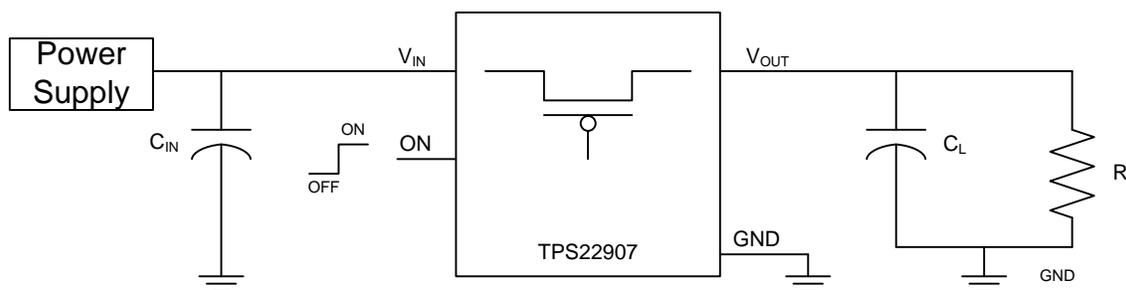
The TPS22907 is available in a space-saving 4-terminal WCSP with 0.5-mm pitch (YZT). The device is characterized for operation over the free-air temperature range of  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ .

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

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS22907	DSBGA (4)	0.90 mm x 0.90 mm

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

#### Typical Application



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## 4 Revision History

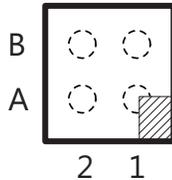
NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

<b>Changes from Revision A (September 2013) to Revision B</b>	<b>Page</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Added <i>ESD Ratings</i> table, <i>Feature Description</i> section, <i>Device Functional Modes</i>, <i>Application and Implementation</i> section, <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> section, <i>Layout</i> section, <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> section, and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> section .....</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>

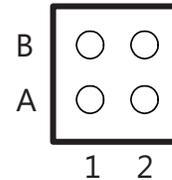
<b>Changes from Original (November 2009) to Revision A</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Changed Feature from: Ultra-Low ON-State Resistance to: Ultra-Low ON-State Resistance ( $R_{ON}$ ) .....	1
• Changed the Feature for the Wafer-Chip-Scale Package .....	1
• Changed Application from: Point Of Sales Terminal to: Point of Sale Terminal .....	1
• Changed Application from: Smartphones to: Smartphones / Tablets .....	1
• Deleted the <i>Ordering Information</i> table .....	1
• Changed the $I_{IN}$ Test Condition from: $I_{OUT} = 0$ to $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ .....	4
• Changed the $I_{IN(OFF)}$ Test Condition from: $V_{ON} = \text{GND}$ to $V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$ .....	4
• Changed the $I_{IN(LEAKAGE)}$ Test Condition from: $V_{ON} = \text{GND}$ , $V_{OUT} = 0$ to $V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$ .....	4
• Changed <a href="#">Table 1</a> , Device Feature List .....	11

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions

**YZT Package  
4-Pin DSBGA  
(Laser Marking View)**



**YZT Package  
4-Pin DSBGA  
(Bump View)**



### Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
A1	V <sub>OUT</sub>	O	Switch output
A2	V <sub>IN</sub>	I	Switch input, bypass capacitor recommended for minimizing V <sub>IN</sub> dip. See <a href="#">Feature Description</a> .
B1	GND	—	Ground
B2	ON	I	Switch control input, active high. Do not leave floating.

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage	-0.3	4	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output voltage	-0.3	(V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3)	V
V <sub>ON</sub>	Input voltage	-0.3	4	V
I <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum continuous switch current		1	A
I <sub>PLS</sub>	Maximum pulsed current (100-μs pulse, 2% duty cycle), T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +85°C		2.7	A
T <sub>J</sub>	Maximum junction temperature		125	°C
T <sub>LEAD</sub>	Maximum lead temperature (10-s soldering time)		300	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	-65	150	°C

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

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins <sup>(1)</sup>	±3000
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins <sup>(2)</sup>	±1000

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage range	1.1	3.6	V
$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage range		$V_{IN}$	V
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage, ON	0.85	3.6	V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage, ON		0.4	V
$C_{IN}$	Input capacitor	1 <sup>(1)</sup>		μF
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature	-40	85	°C

(1) See [Application Information](#).

### 6.4 Thermal Information

	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	TPS22907		UNIT
		YZT (DSBGA)		
		4 PINS		
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	189.4		°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance	1.9		
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	37.2		
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	10.2		
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	37		
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case(bottom) thermal resistance	—		

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

(2) For thermal estimates of this device based on PCB copper area, see the TI PCB Thermal Calculator.

### 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, the specification applies over the operating ambient temperature  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $V_{IN} = 1.1\text{ V}$  to 3.6 V. Typical values are for  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$  and  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT			
$I_Q$	Quiescent current	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{ON}$	Full	0.07	1	μA			
$I_{SD}$	Off supply current	$V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$ , $OUT = \text{Open}$	Full	0.05	1	μA			
$I_{IN(LEAKAGE)}$	Leakage current	$V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$	Full	0.05	1	μA			
$R_{ON}$	ON-state resistance	$V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$	25°C	44	60	mΩ			
			Full		67				
		$V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$	25°C	50	63				
			Full		70				
		$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$	25°C	58	72				
			Full		80				
		$V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$	25°C	83	106				
			Full		117				
		$V_{IN} = 1.1\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$	25°C	97	125				
			Full		140				
		$I_{ON}$	ON input leakage current	$V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$ to 3.6 V	Full		0.005	1	μA

### 6.6 Switching Characteristics: $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$

 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{ON}$	Turn-ON time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		28		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OFF}$	Turn-OFF time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		40		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_r$	$V_{OUT}$ rise time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		25		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_f$	$V_{OUT}$ fall time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		116		$\mu\text{s}$

### 6.7 Switching Characteristics: $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$

 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{ON}$	Turn-ON time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		48		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OFF}$	Turn-OFF time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		40		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_r$	$V_{OUT}$ rise time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		36		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_f$	$V_{OUT}$ fall time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		113		$\mu\text{s}$

### 6.8 Switching Characteristics: $V_{IN} = 1.1\text{ V}$

 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{ON}$	Turn-ON time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		81		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OFF}$	Turn-OFF time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		42		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_r$	$V_{OUT}$ rise time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		57		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_f$	$V_{OUT}$ fall time	$R_L = 500\ \Omega, C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$		113		$\mu\text{s}$

## 6.9 Typical DC Characteristics

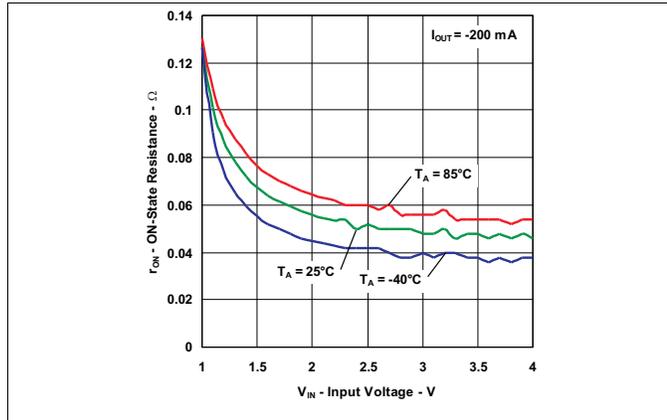


Figure 1. ON-State Resistance vs. Input Voltage

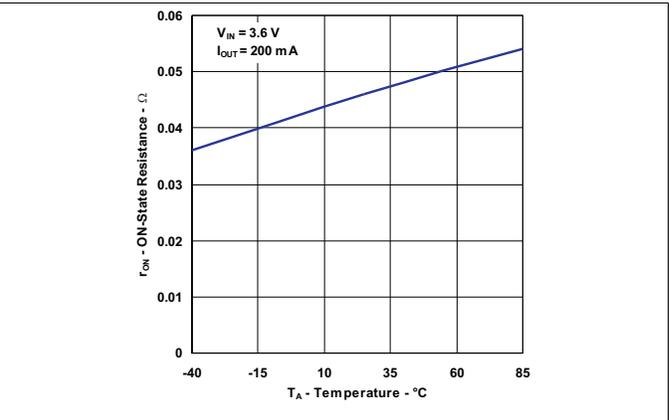


Figure 2. ON-State Resistance vs. Temperature

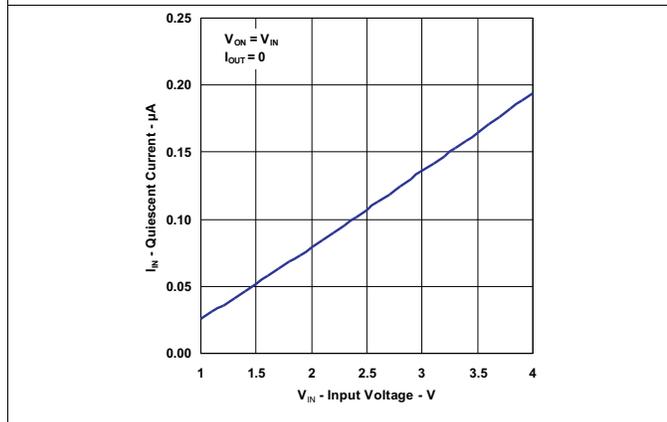


Figure 3.  $V_{IN}$  Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage

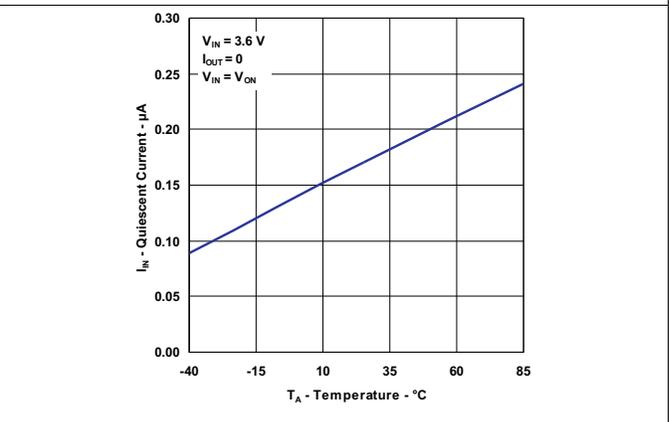


Figure 4.  $V_{IN}$  Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

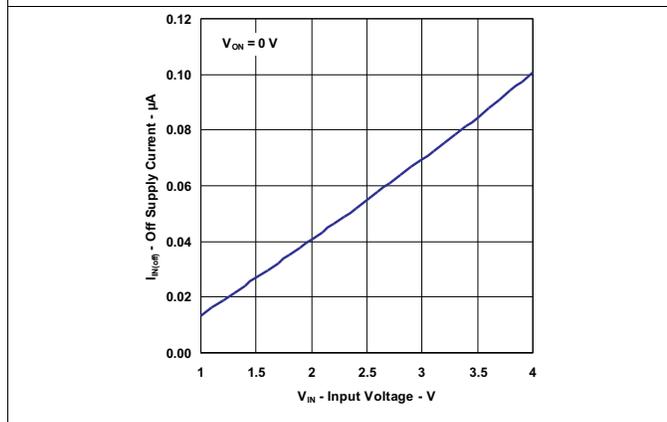


Figure 5.  $V_{IN}$  Off Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

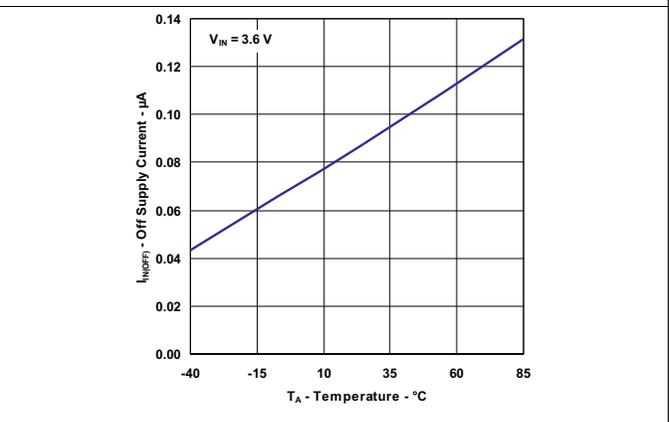


Figure 6.  $V_{IN}$  OFF Supply Current vs. Temperature

Typical DC Characteristics (continued)

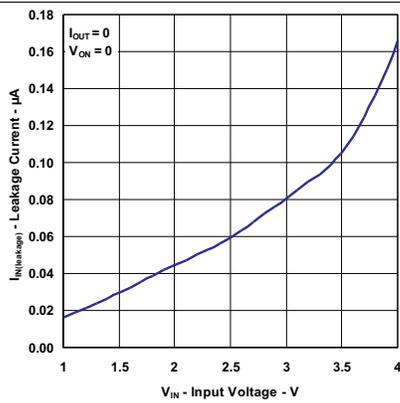


Figure 7. V<sub>IN</sub> Leakage Current vs. Input Voltage

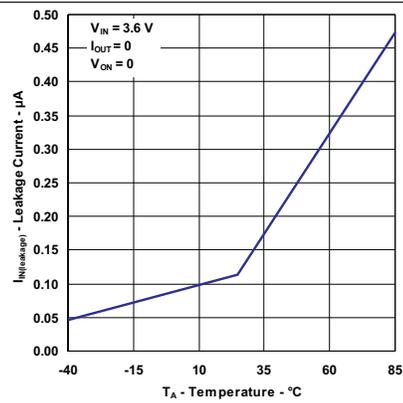


Figure 8. V<sub>IN</sub> Leakage Current vs. Temperature

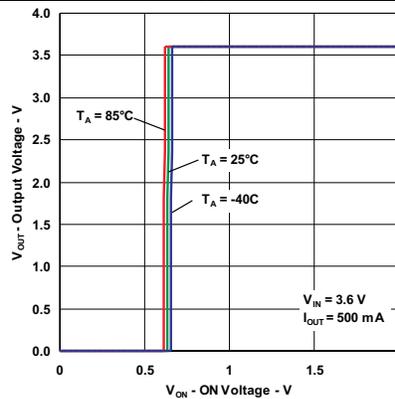


Figure 9. ON Input Threshold

### 6.10 Typical AC Characteristics

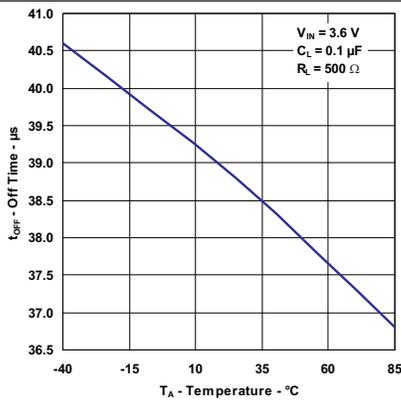


Figure 10. OFF Time vs. Temperature

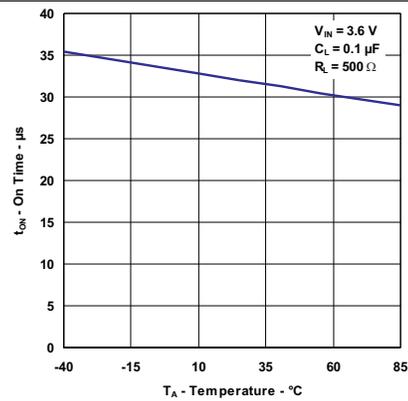


Figure 11. ON Time vs. Temperature

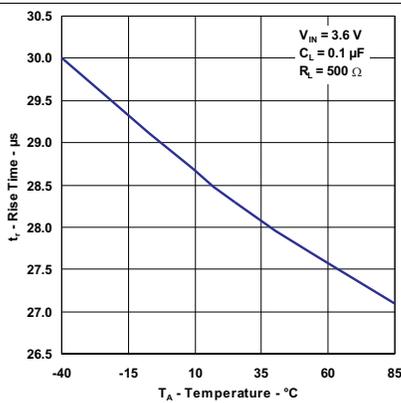


Figure 12. Rise Time vs. Temperature

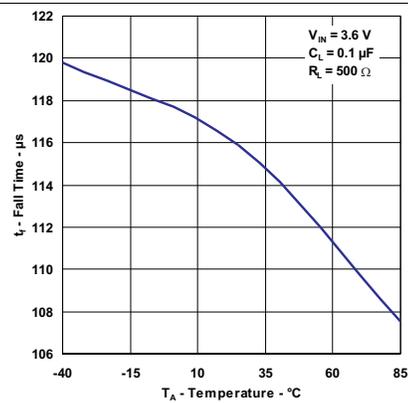


Figure 13. Fall Time vs. Temperature

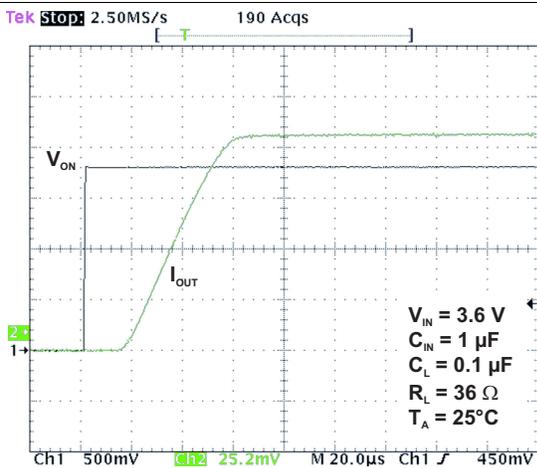


Figure 14. tON Response

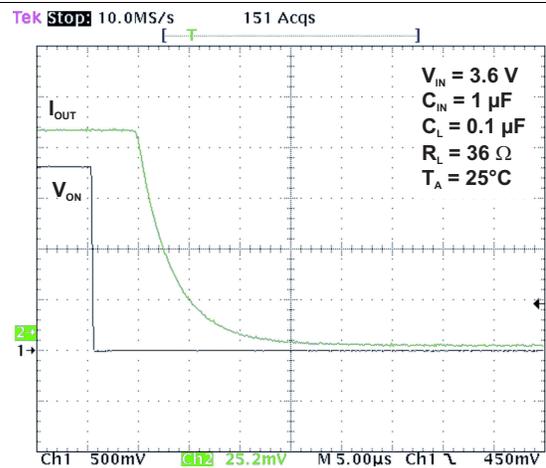


Figure 15. tOFF Response

Typical AC Characteristics (continued)

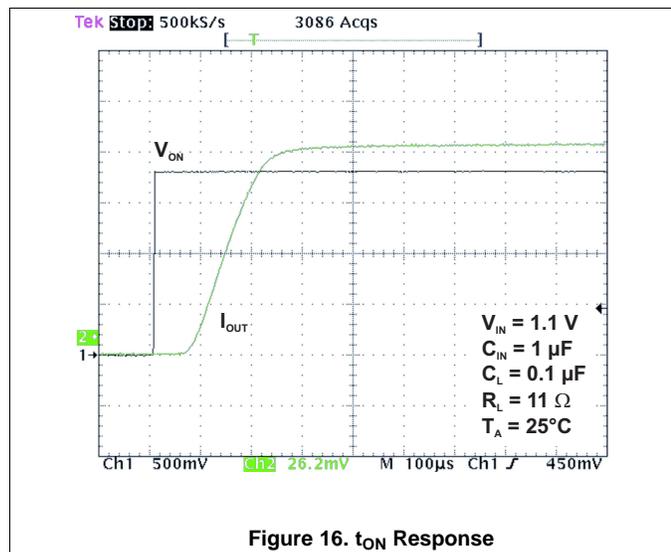


Figure 16.  $t_{ON}$  Response

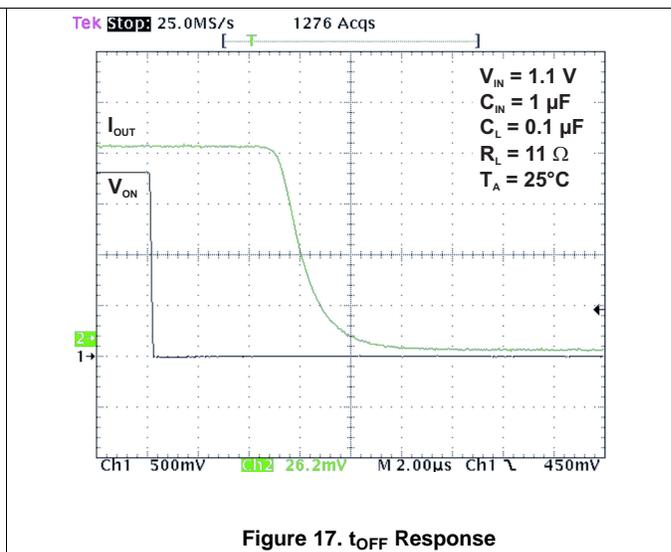


Figure 17.  $t_{OFF}$  Response

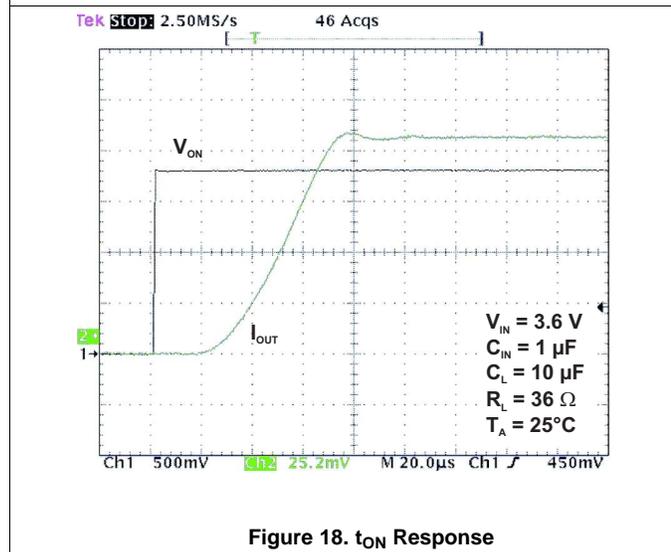


Figure 18.  $t_{ON}$  Response

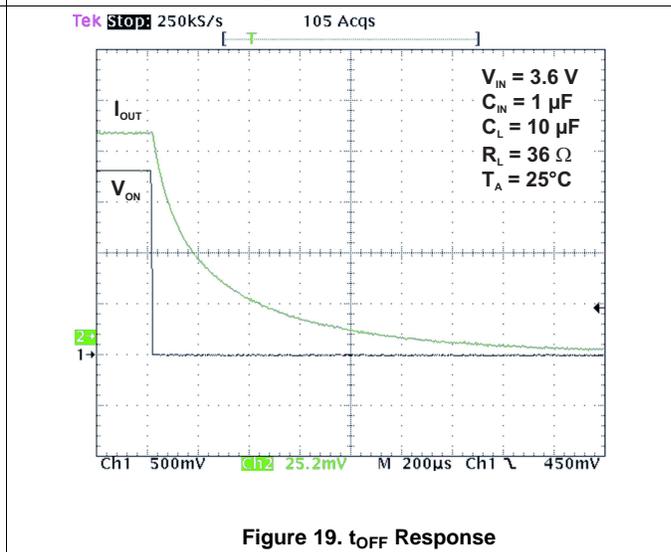


Figure 19.  $t_{OFF}$  Response

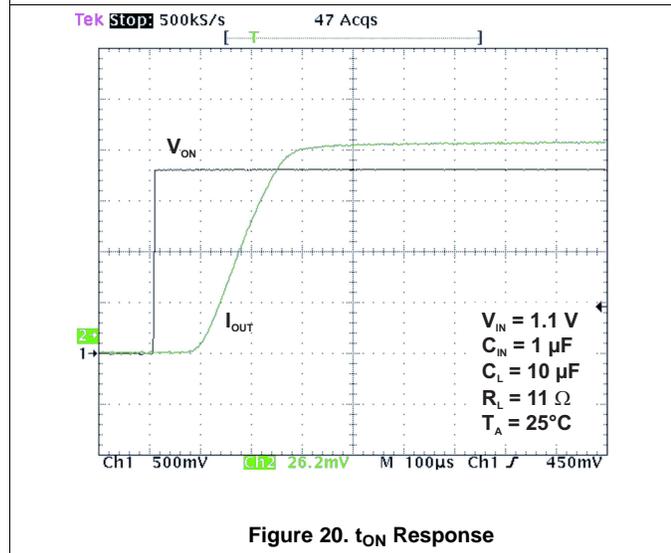


Figure 20.  $t_{ON}$  Response

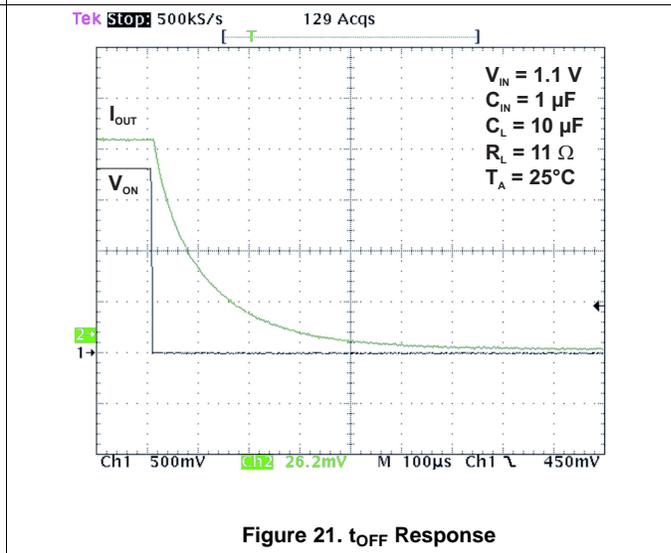
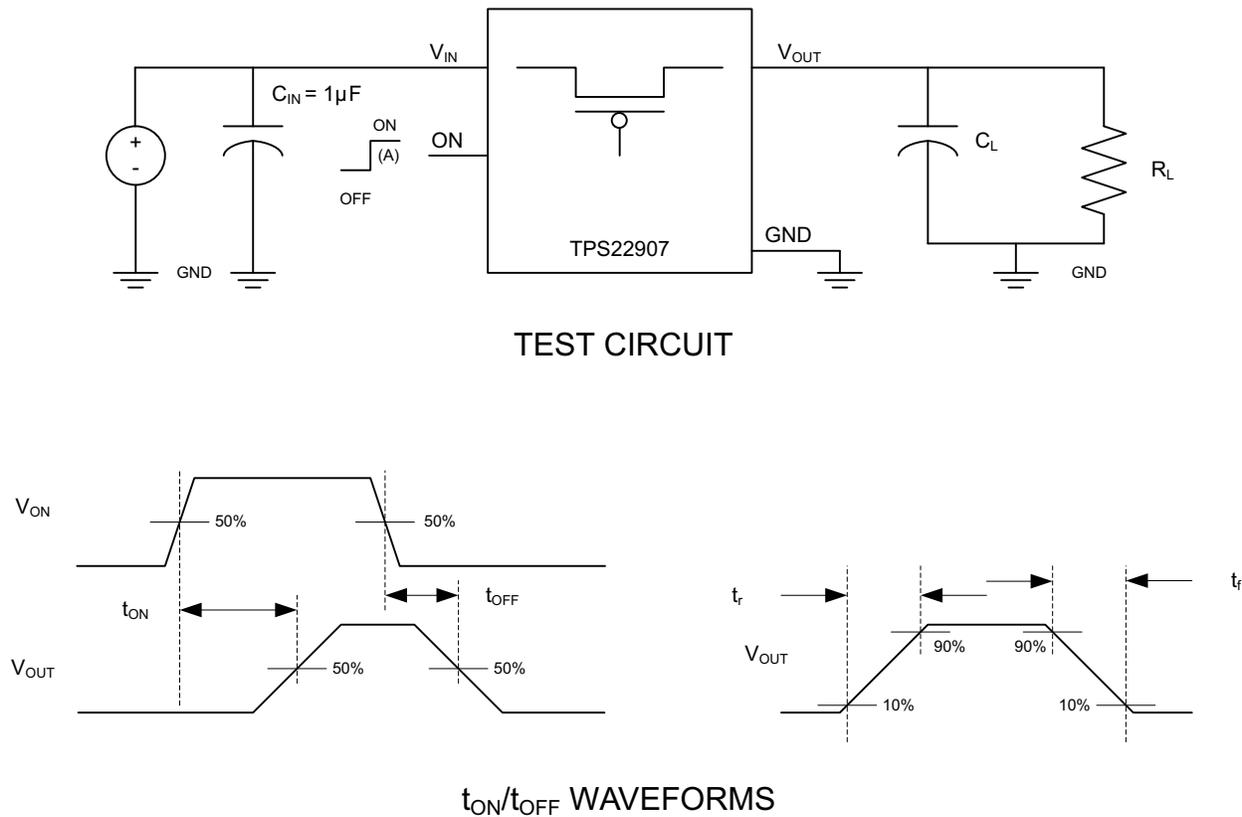


Figure 21.  $t_{OFF}$  Response

## 7 Parameter Measurement Information



(A) Control signal rise and fall times are 100 ns.

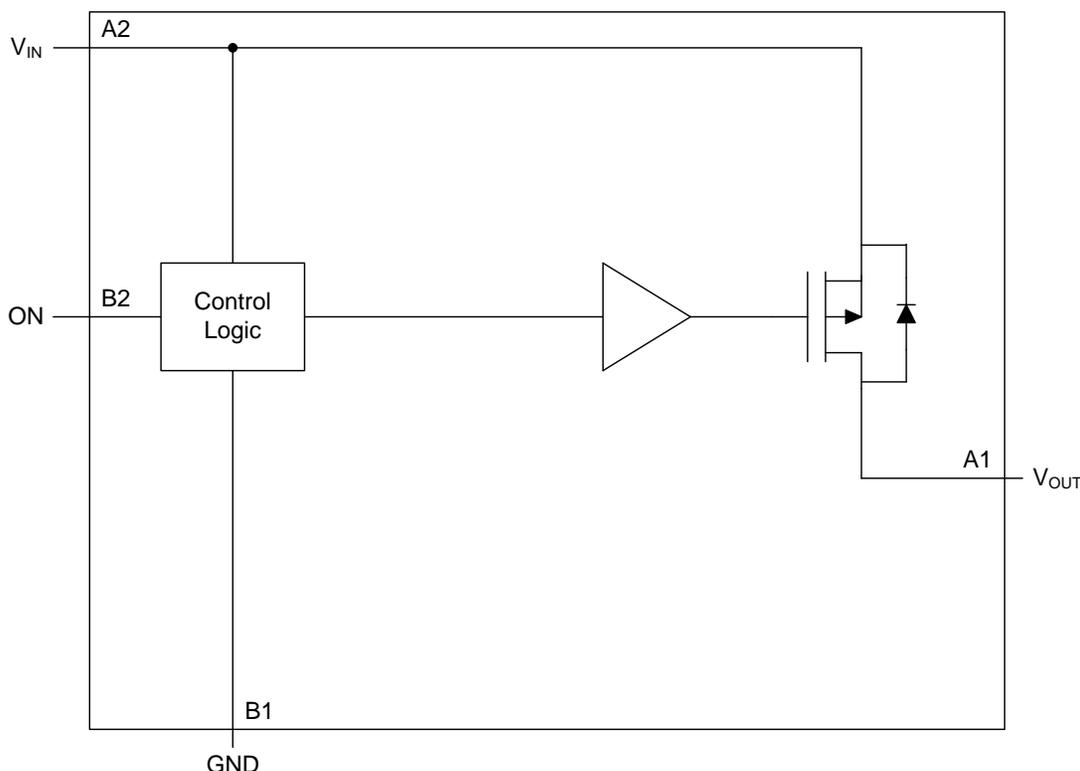
**Figure 22. Test Circuit and  $t_{ON}/t_{OFF}$  Waveforms**

## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The TPS22907 is a single-channel, 1-A load switch in a small, space-saving DSBGA-4 package. This device implements a P-channel MOSFET to provide a low ON-resistance for a low-voltage drop across the device. A controlled rise time is used in applications to limit the inrush current.

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



### 8.3 Feature Description

Table 1. Device Feature List

DEVICE	$R_{ON}$ (Typical) $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$	SLEW RATE (Typical) $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$	MAXIMUM OUTPUT CURRENT	ENABLE
TPS22907	58 m $\Omega$	36 $\mu\text{s}$	1 A	Active high

#### 8.3.1 On and Off Control

The ON pin controls the state of the switch. Asserting ON high enables the switch. ON is active high and has a low threshold, making it capable of interfacing with low-voltage signals. The ON pin is compatible with standard GPIO logic threshold. It can be used with any microcontroller with 1.2-V, 1.8-V, 2.5-V, or 3.3-V GPIOs.

### 8.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 2. Function Table

ON (Control Input)	$V_{IN}$ to $V_{OUT}$
L	OFF
H	ON

## 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

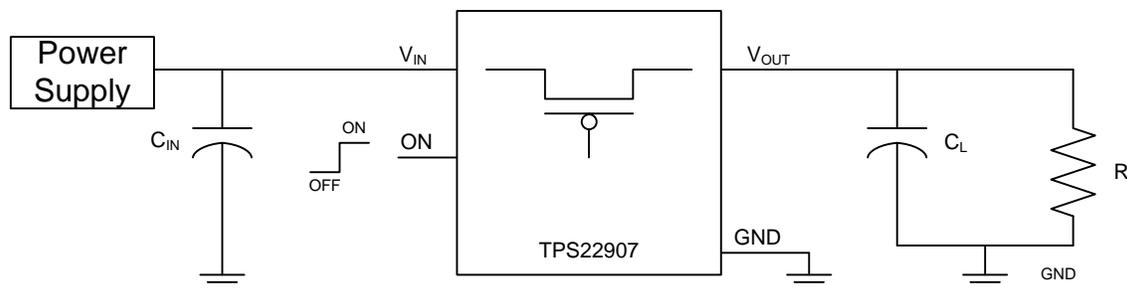
#### 9.1.1 Input Capacitor

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

#### 9.1.2 Output Capacitor

Due to the integrated body diode in the PMOS switch, a  $C_{IN}$  greater than  $C_L$  is highly recommended. A  $C_L$  greater than  $C_{IN}$  can cause  $V_{OUT}$  to exceed  $V_{IN}$  when the system supply is removed. This could result in current flow through the body diode from  $V_{OUT}$  to  $V_{IN}$ . A  $C_{IN}$  to  $C_L$  ratio of at least 10 to 1 is recommended for minimizing  $V_{IN}$  dip caused by inrush currents during startup; however, a 10 to 1 ratio for capacitance is not required for proper functionality of the device. A ratio smaller than 10 to 1 (such as 1 to 1) could cause slightly more  $V_{IN}$  dip at turnon due to inrush currents.

### 9.2 Typical Application



**Figure 23. Typical Application Schematic**

#### 9.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 3 lists the design requirements for the device.

**Table 3. Design Parameters**

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
$V_{IN}$	3.6 V
$C_L$	4.7 $\mu\text{F}$
Load current	1 A
Ambient Temperature	25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Maximum inrush current	750 mA

## 9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

### 9.2.2.1 Managing Inrush Current

When the switch is enabled, the output capacitors must be charged up from 0 V to the set value (3.6 V in this example). This charge arrives in the form of inrush current. Inrush current can be calculated using the following equation:

$$I_{\text{INRUSH}} = C_L \times \frac{dV_{\text{OUT}}}{dt}$$

where:

- $C_L$  = Output capacitance
- $dV_{\text{OUT}}$  = Output voltage
- $dt$  = Rise time

(1)

The TPS22907 offers a controlled rise time for minimizing inrush current. This device can be selected based upon the minimum acceptable rise time which can be calculated using the design requirements and the inrush current equation. An output capacitance of 4.7  $\mu\text{F}$  will be used because the amount of inrush current increases with output capacitance:

$$750 \text{ mA} = 4.7 \mu\text{F} \times 3.6 \text{ V} / dt$$

where

- $dt = 22.56 \mu\text{s}$

(2)

To ensure an inrush current of less than 750 mA, a device with a rise time greater than 22.56  $\mu\text{s}$  must be used. The TPS22907 has a typical rise time of 25  $\mu\text{s}$  at 3.6 V which meets the above design requirements.

### 9.2.2.2 Voltage Drop from $V_{\text{IN}}$ to $V_{\text{OUT}}$

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

$$\Delta V = I_{\text{LOAD}} \times R_{\text{ON}}$$

where:

- $\Delta V$  = Voltage drop across the device
- $I_{\text{LOAD}}$  = Load current
- $R_{\text{ON}}$  = ON-resistance of the device

(3)

At  $V_{\text{IN}} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ , the TPS22907 has an  $R_{\text{ON}}$  value of 44 m $\Omega$ . Using this value and the defined load current, the above equation can be evaluated:

$$\Delta V = 1 \text{ A} \times 44 \text{ m}\Omega$$

$$\Delta V = 44 \text{ mV}$$

(4)

Therefore, the voltage drop across the device will be 44 mV.

### 9.2.3 Application Curve

Figure 24 shows the inrush current expected for different load capacitances at varying  $V_{IN}$  voltages.

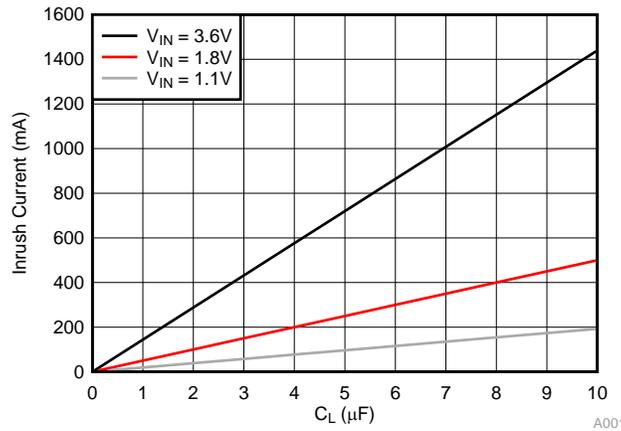


Figure 24. Expected Inrush Current vs Load Capacitance

## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

The device is designed to operate with a  $V_{IN}$  voltage range of 1.1 V to 3.6 V. The power supply should be well regulated and placed as close to the device terminals as possible. It must be able to withstand all transient and load current steps. In most situations, using the minimum recommended input capacitance of 1  $\mu\text{F}$  is sufficient to prevent the supply voltage from dipping when the switch is turned on. In cases where the power supply is slow to respond to a large transient current or large load current step, additional bulk capacitance may be required on the input.

## 11 Layout

### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

For best performance,  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{OUT}$  traces should be as short and wide as possible to help minimize the parasitic electrical effects. To be most effective, the input and output capacitors should be placed close to the device to minimize the effects that parasitic trace inductances may have on normal operation.

### 11.2 Layout Example

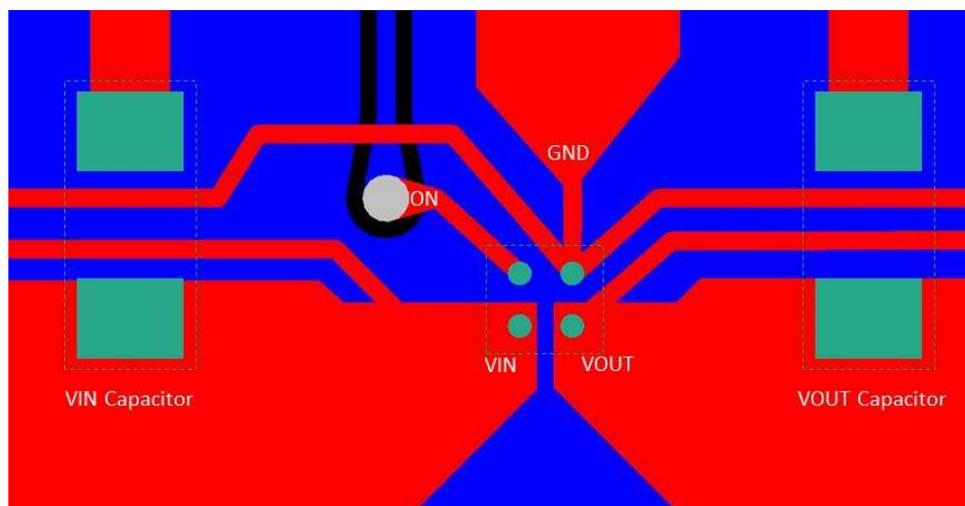


Figure 25. Example Layout for the TPS22907

## 12 Device and Documentation Support

### 12.1 Trademarks

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 12.2 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.

### 12.3 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.

**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
TPS22907YZTR	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZT	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	5K (F ~ G)	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS22907YZTT	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZT	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	5K (F ~ G)	<a href="#">Samples</a>

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

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

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

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

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

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**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
TPS22907YZTR	DSBGA	YZT	4	3000	178.0	9.2	1.0	1.0	0.73	4.0	8.0	Q1
TPS22907YZTT	DSBGA	YZT	4	250	178.0	9.2	1.0	1.0	0.73	4.0	8.0	Q1

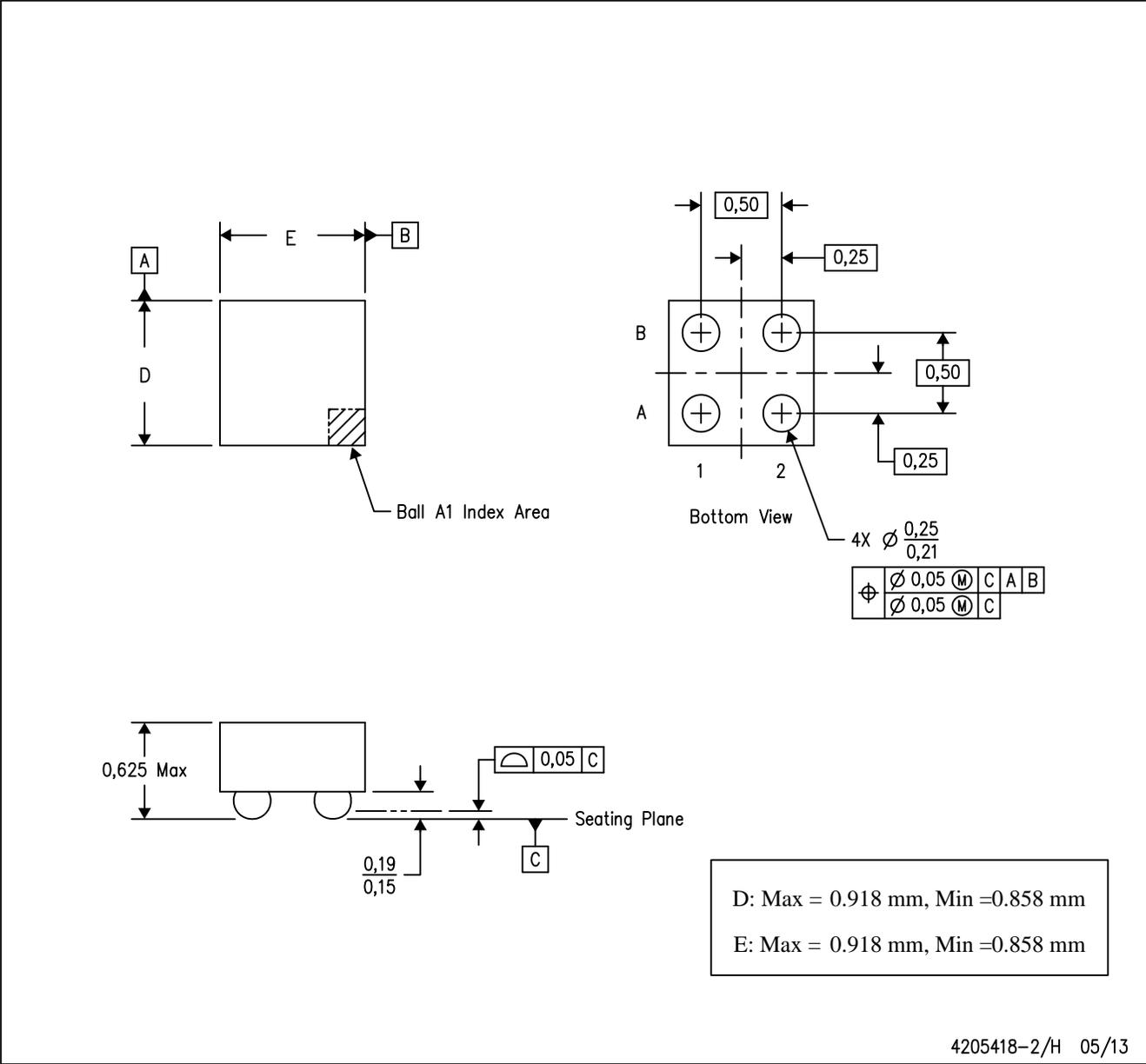
**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS22907YZTR	DSBGA	YZT	4	3000	220.0	220.0	35.0
TPS22907YZTT	DSBGA	YZT	4	250	220.0	220.0	35.0

YZT (S-XBGA-N4)

DIE-SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. NanoFree™ package configuration.

NanoFree is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

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