TPS22919 5.5 V, 1.5 A, 90-mΩ Self-Protected Load Switch with Controlled Rise Time

1 Features

• Input operating voltage range (V_{IN}): 1.6 V to 5.5 V
• Maximum continuous current (I_{MAX}): 1.5 A
• On-Resistance (R_{ON}):  
  – 5-V V_{IN}: 89 mΩ (typical)
  – 3.6-V V_{IN}: 90 mΩ (typical)
  – 1.8-V V_{IN}: 105 mΩ (typical)
• Output short protection (I_{SC}): 3 A (typical)
• Low power consumption:  
  – ON state (I_{Q}): 8 µA (typical)
  – OFF state (I_{SD}): 2 nA (typical)
• Smart ON pin pull down (R_{PD}):  
  – ON ≥ V_{IH} (I_{ON}): 100 nA (maximum)
  – ON ≤ V_{IL} (R_{PD}): 530 kΩ (typical)
• Slow Turn ON timing to limit inrush current (t_{ON}):  
  – 5.0 V Turn ON time (t_{ON}): 1.95 ms at 3.2 mV/µs
  – 3.6 V Turn ON time (t_{ON}): 1.75 ms at 2.7 mV/µs
  – 1.8 V Turn ON time (t_{ON}): 1.5 ms at 1.8 mV/µs
• Adjustable output discharge and fall time:  
  – Internal QOD resistance = 24 Ω (typical)

2 Applications

• Personal electronics
• Set top box
• HDTV
• Multi function printer

3 Description

The TPS22919 device is a small, single channel load switch with controlled slew rate. The device contains an N-channel MOSFET that can operate over an input voltage range of 1.6 V to 5.5 V and can support a maximum continuous current of 1.5 A.

The switch ON state is controlled by a digital input that is capable of interfacing directly with low-voltage control signals. When power is first applied, a Smart Pull Down is used to keep the ON pin from floating until system sequencing is complete. Once the pin is deliberately driven High (>V_{IH}), the Smart Pull Down will be disconnected to prevent unnecessary power loss.

The TPS22919 load switch is also self-protected, meaning that it will protect itself from short circuit events on the output of the device. It also has thermal shutdown to prevent any damage from overheating.

TPS22919 is available in a standard SC-70 package characterized for operation over a junction temperature range of –40°C to 125°C.

Device Information(1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>BODY SIZE (NOM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPS22919DCK</td>
<td>SC-70</td>
<td>2.1 mm × 2.0 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Changes from Revision A (February 2019) to Revision B Page

Changes from Original (October 2018) to Revision A Page

• Changed Advanced Information to Production Data .............................................................................................................. 1
# Pin Configuration and Functions

### Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Switch input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Device ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Active high switch control input. Do not leave floating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>No connect pin, leave floating.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5   | QOD  | O   | Quick Output Discharge pin. This functionality can be enabled in one of three ways.  
• Placing an external resistor between VOUT and QOD  
• Tying QOD directly to VOUT and using the internal resistor value (R_{PD})  
• Disabling QOD by leaving pin floating  
See the Fall Time (t_{FALL}) and Quick Output Discharge (QOD) section for more information. |
| 6   | VOUT | O   | Switch output. |
6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}})</td>
<td>–0.3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{OUT}})</td>
<td>–0.3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{ON}})</td>
<td>–0.3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{QOD}})</td>
<td>–0.3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{MAX}})</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{PLS}})</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{\text{J}})</td>
<td>Internally Limited</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{\text{STG}})</td>
<td>–65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{\text{LEAD}})</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Rating 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 Condition. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

6.2 ESD Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{ESD}})</td>
<td>±2000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{ESD}})</td>
<td>±1000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) 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. Manufacturing with less is possible with the necessary precautions. Pins listed may actually have higher performance.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}})</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{OUT}})</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}})</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IL}})</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{\text{A}})</td>
<td>–40</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 Thermal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMAL METRIC(^{(1)})</th>
<th>TPS22919 DCK (SC-70)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(R_{\text{JA}})</td>
<td>210.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R_{\text{JC(top)}})</td>
<td>142.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R_{\text{JB}})</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\Psi_{\text{JT}})</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\Psi_{\text{JB}})</td>
<td>68.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.
6.5 Electrical Characteristics

Typical values at VIN = 3.6V unless otherwise specified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>TJ</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IQ, VIN</td>
<td>VIN Quiescent Current</td>
<td>VON ≥ VIL, VOUT = Open</td>
<td>25°C</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-40°C to 125°C</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>μA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISD, VIN</td>
<td>VIN Shutdown Current</td>
<td>VON ≤ VIL, VOUT = GND</td>
<td>25°C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-40°C to 125°C</td>
<td></td>
<td>800</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RON</td>
<td>ON-State Resistance</td>
<td>IOUT = -200 mA</td>
<td>VIN = 5 V</td>
<td>25°C</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VON = 5 V</td>
<td>-40°C to 85°C</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VON = 5 V</td>
<td>-40°C to 105°C</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VON = 5 V</td>
<td>-40°C to 125°C</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 3.6 V</td>
<td>25°C</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 3.6 V</td>
<td>-40°C to 85°C</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 3.6 V</td>
<td>-40°C to 105°C</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 3.6 V</td>
<td>-40°C to 125°C</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 1.8 V</td>
<td>25°C</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 1.8 V</td>
<td>-40°C to 85°C</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 1.8 V</td>
<td>-40°C to 105°C</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 1.8 V</td>
<td>-40°C to 125°C</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output Short Protection (ISC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>VOUT ≤ VIN - 1.5 V</th>
<th>-40°C to 125°C</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISC</td>
<td>Short Circuit Current Limit</td>
<td>VOUT ≤ VSC</td>
<td>-40°C to 125°C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSC</td>
<td>Output Short Detection Threshold</td>
<td>VIN - VOUT</td>
<td>-40°C to 125°C</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISG</td>
<td>Output Short Reponse Time</td>
<td>VIN = 1.6V to 5.5V, 10mΩ short applied</td>
<td>-40°C to 125°C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSD</td>
<td>Thermal Shutdown</td>
<td>Rising</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Falling</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enable Pin (ON)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>VON ≥ VIL</th>
<th>-40°C to 125°C</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>nA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ION</td>
<td>ON Pin Leakage</td>
<td>VON ≥ VIL</td>
<td>-40°C to 125°C</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPD, ON</td>
<td>Smart Pull Down Resistance</td>
<td>VON ≤ VIL</td>
<td>-40°C to 125°C</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quick-output Discharge (QOD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>VON ≤ VIL</th>
<th>-40°C to 125°C</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>Ω</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RPD, QOD</td>
<td>QOD Pin Internal Discharge Resistance</td>
<td>VON ≤ VIL</td>
<td>-40°C to 125°C</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.6 Switching Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, the typical characteristics in the following table apply to an input voltage of 3.6V, an ambient temperature of 25°C, and a load of CL = 0.1 μF, RL = 100 Ω

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tON</td>
<td>Turn ON Time</td>
<td>VIN = 5.0 V</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>μs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 3.6 V</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>μs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 1.8 V</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>μs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tR</td>
<td>Output Rise Time</td>
<td>VIN = 5.0 V</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>μs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 3.6 V</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>μs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 1.8 V</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>μs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRON</td>
<td>Turn ON Slew Rate</td>
<td>VIN = 5.0 V</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>mV/μs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 3.6 V</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>mV/μs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 1.8 V</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>mV/μs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tOFF</td>
<td>Turn OFF Time</td>
<td>VIN = 1.8 V to 5.0V</td>
<td>RL = 1000Ω, CL = 0.1μF</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Switching Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise noted, the typical characteristics in the following table apply to an input voltage of 3.6V, an ambient temperature of 25°C, and a load of $CL = 0.1 \ \mu F$, $RL = 100 \ \Omega$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{FALL}}$</td>
<td>Output Fall Time</td>
<td>$RL = 100\Omega$</td>
<td>$CL = 0.1\mu F$, $R_{\text{QOD}} = \text{Short}$</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$\mu s$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$RL = \text{Open}$</td>
<td>$CL = 10\mu F$, $R_{\text{QOD}} = \text{Short}$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$CL = 10\mu F$, $R_{\text{QOD}} = 100 \ \Omega$</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$CL = 100\mu F$, $R_{\text{QOD}} = \text{Short}$</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Output may not discharge completely if QOD is not connected to VOUT
(2) See the Timing Application section for information on how $RL$ and $CL$ affect Fall Time.
6.7 Typical Characteristics

**Figure 1. Shutdown Current vs Input Voltage**

**Figure 2. Quiescent Current vs Input Voltage**

**Figure 3. On-Resistance vs Junction Temperature**

**Figure 4. QOD Resistance vs Input Voltage**

**Figure 5. V<sub>IH</sub>/V<sub>IL</sub> vs Junction Temperature**

**Figure 6. ON Pull Down Resistance vs Junction Temperature**
Typical Characteristics (continued)

- Figure 7. Turn ON Time vs Input Voltage
- Figure 8. Rise Time vs Input Voltage
- Figure 9. Output Slew Rate vs Input Voltage
- Figure 10. Turn ON Time vs Input Voltage Across Load Capacitance
- Figure 11. Rise Time vs Input Voltage Across Load Capacitance
- Figure 12. Slew Rate vs Input Voltage Across Load Capacitance
Typical Characteristics (continued)

**Figure 13. Turn ON Time vs Input Voltage Across Load Resistance**

**Figure 14. Rise Time vs Input Voltage Across Load Resistance**

**Figure 15. Output Slew Rate vs Input Voltage Across Load Resistance**

**Figure 16. Turn OFF Time vs Input Voltage**

**Figure 17. Fall Time vs Input Voltage**
Typical Characteristics (continued)

Figure 18. Rise Time with $V_{IN} = 1.8$ V

Figure 19. Rise Time with $V_{IN} = 3.3$ V

Figure 20. Rise Time with $V_{IN} = 5$ V

Figure 21. Turn off with a small load capacitance

Figure 22. Turn off with a large load capacitance

Figure 23. Turn on into an output short
7 Parameter Measurement Information

7.1 Test Circuit and Timing Waveforms Diagrams

(1) Rise and fall times of the control signal are 100 ns
(2) Turn-off times and fall times are dependent on the time constant at the load. For the TPS22919 devices, the internal pull-down resistance QOD is enabled when the switch is disabled. The time constant is \((R_{QOD} + R_{PD,QOD} || R_L) \times C_L\).

Figure 26. Test Circuit

Figure 27. Timing Waveforms
8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview
The TPS22919 device is a 5.5-V, 1.5-A load switch in a 6-pin SOT-23 package. To reduce voltage drop for low voltage and high current rails, the device implements a low resistance N-channel MOSFET which reduces the drop out voltage across the device.

The TPS22919 device has a slow slew rate which helps reduce or eliminate power supply droop because of large inrush currents. Furthermore, the device features a QOD pin, which allows the configuration of the discharge rate of VOUT once the switch is disabled. During shutdown, the device has very low leakage currents, thereby reducing unnecessary leakages for downstream modules during standby. Integrated control logic, driver, charge pump, and output discharge FET eliminates the need for any external components which reduces solution size and bill of materials (BOM) count.

The TPS22919 load switch is also self-protected, meaning that it will protect itself from short circuit events on the output of the device. It also has thermal shutdown to prevent any damage from overheating.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram
8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 On and Off Control

The ON pin controls the state of the switch. The ON pin is compatible with standard GPIO logic threshold so it can be used in a wide variety of applications. When power is first applied to VIN, a Smart Pull Down is used to keep the ON pin from floating until the system sequencing is complete. Once the ON pin is deliberately driven high (\(\geq V_{IH}\)), the Smart Pull Down is disconnected to prevent unnecessary power loss. See Table 1 when the ON Pin Smart Pull Down is active.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VON</th>
<th>Pull Down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(\leq V_{IL})</td>
<td>Connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\geq V_{IH})</td>
<td>Disconnected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3.2 Output Short Circuit Protection (I\(_{SC}\))

The device will limit current to the output in case of output shorts. When a short occurs, the large VIN to VOUT voltage drop causes the switch to limit the output current (I\(_{SC}\)) within (t\(_{SC}\)). When the output is below the hard short threshold (V\(_{SC}\)), a lower limit is used to minimize the power dissipation while the fault is present. The device will continue to limit the current until it reaches its thermal shutdown temperature. At this time, the device will turn off until its temperature has lowered by the thermal hysteresis (35°C typical) before turning on again.

![Figure 28. Output Short Circuit Current Limit](image)

![Figure 29. Output Short Circuit Response](image)

8.3.3 Fall Time (t\(_{FALL}\)) and Quick Output Discharge (QOD)

The TPS22919 device includes a QOD pin that can be configured in one of three ways:
- QOD pin shorted to VOUT pin. Using this method, the discharge rate after the switch becomes disabled is controlled with the value of the internal resistance QOD (R\(_{PD,QOD}\)).
- QOD pin connected to VOUT pin using an external resistor R\(_{QOD}\). After the switch becomes disabled, the discharge rate is controlled by the value of the total discharge resistance. To adjust the total discharge resistance, Equation 1 can be used:

\[
R_{DIS} = R_{PD,QOD} + R_{QOD}
\]

Where:
- \(R_{DIS}\) = Total output discharge resistance (Ω)
• \( R_{PD,\text{QOD}} = \) Internal pulldown resistance (Ω)
• \( R_{\text{QOD}} = \) External resistance placed between the VOUT and QOD pins (Ω) \( \text{(1)} \)
• QOD pin is unused and left floating. Using this method, there will be no quick output discharge functionality, and the output will remain floating after the switch is disabled.

The fall times of the device depend on many factors including the total discharge resistance (\( R_{\text{DIS}} \)) and the output capacitance (\( C_L \)). To calculate the approximate fall time of \( V_{\text{OUT}} \) use \textbf{Equation 2}.

\[ t_{\text{FALL}} = 2.2 \times (R_{\text{DIS}} || R_L) \times C_L \]

Where:
• \( t_{\text{FALL}} = \) Output Fall Time from 90% to 10% (\( \mu \text{s} \))
• \( R_{\text{DIS}} = \) Total QOD + \( R_{\text{QOD}} \) Resistance (Ω)
• \( R_L = \) Output Load Resistance (Ω)
• \( C_L = \) Output Load Capacitance (μF) \( \text{(2)} \)

\subsection{8.3.3.1 QOD When System Power is Removed}

The adjustable QOD can be used to control the power down sequencing of a system even when the system power supply is removed. When the power is removed, the input capacitor discharges at \( V_{\text{IN}} \). Past a certain \( V_{\text{IN}} \) level, the strength of the \( R_{PD} \) will be reduced. If there is still remaining charge on the output capacitor, this will result in longer fall times. For further information regarding this condition, see the \textit{Setting Fall Time for Shutdown Power Sequencing} section.

\section{8.4 Device Functional Modes}

\textbf{Table 2} describes the connection of the VOUT pin depending on the state of the ON pin as well as the various QOD pin configurations.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{ON} & \textbf{QOD CONFIGURATION} & \textbf{TPS22919 VOUT} \\
\hline
L & QOD pin connected to VOUT with \( R_{\text{QOD}} \) & GND (\( R_{PD,\text{QOD}} + R_{\text{QOD}} \)) \\
L & QOD pin tied to VOUT directly & GND (\( R_{PD,\text{QOD}} \)) \\
L & QOD pin left open & Floating \\
H & N/A & VIN \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{VOUT Connection}
\end{table}
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
This section highlights some of the design considerations when implementing this device in various applications.

9.2 Typical Application
This typical application demonstrates how the TPS22919 devices can be used to power downstream modules.

![Typical Application Schematic](image)

**Figure 30. Typical Application Schematic**

9.2.1 Design Requirements
For this design example, use the values listed in Table 3 as the design parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIGN PARAMETER</th>
<th>EXAMPLE VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage ($V_{IN}$)</td>
<td>3.6 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Current / Resistance ($R_L$)</td>
<td>1 kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Capacitance ($C_L$)</td>
<td>47 µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Fall Time ($t_F$)</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Inrush Current ($I_{RUSH}$)</td>
<td>150 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Design Parameters
9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

9.2.2.1 Limiting Inrush Current

Use Equation 3 to find the maximum slew rate value to limit inrush current for a given capacitance:

\[
\text{Slew Rate} = \frac{I_{\text{RUSH}}}{C_L}
\]

where
- \(I_{\text{RUSH}}\) = maximum acceptable inrush current (mA)
- \(C_L\) = capacitance on VOUT (μF)
- Slew Rate = Output Slew Rate during turn on (mV/μs)  \(\text{(3)}\)

Based on Equation 3, the required slew rate to limit the inrush current to 150 mA is 3.2 mV/μs. The TPS22919 has a slew rate of 2.3 mV/μs, so the inrush current will be below 150 mA.

9.2.2.2 Setting Fall Time for Shutdown Power Sequencing

Microcontrollers and processors often have a specific shutdown sequence in which power must be removed. Using the adjustable Quick Output Discharge function of the TPS22919 device, adding a load switch to each power rail can be used to manage the power down sequencing. To determine the QOD values for each load switch, first confirm the power down order of the device you wish to power sequence. Be sure to check if there are voltage or timing margins that must be maintained during power down.

Once the required fall time is determined, the maximum external discharge resistance (R\(_{\text{DIS}}\)) value can be found using Equation 2:

\[
t_{\text{FALL}} = 2.2 \times (R_{\text{DIS}} || R_L) \times C_L
\]

\[R_{\text{DIS}} = 630 \Omega \text{ (4)}\]

Equation 1 can then be used to calculate the R\(_{\text{QOD}}\) resistance needed to achieve a particular discharge value:

\[
R_{\text{DIS}} = QOD + R_{\text{QOD}}
\]

\[R_{\text{QOD}} = 600 \Omega \text{ (6)}\]

To ensure a fall time greater than, choose an R\(_{\text{QOD}}\) value greater than 600 Ω.

9.2.2.3 Application Curves

\[
C_L = 47\mu\text{F}
\]

Figure 31. Fall Time (R\(_{\text{QOD}}\) = 1 kΩ)
10 Power Supply Recommendations

The device is designed to operate with a VIN range of 1.6 V to 5.5 V. The VIN power supply must be well regulated and placed as close to the device terminal as possible. The power supply must be able to withstand all transient load current steps. In most situations, using an input capacitance ($C_{IN}$) of 1 $\mu$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, all traces must be as short as possible. To be most effective, the input and output capacitors must be placed close to the device to minimize the effects that parasitic trace inductances may have on normal operation. Using wide traces for VIN, VOUT, and GND helps minimize the parasitic electrical effects.

11.2 Layout Example

![Recommended Board Layout](image)

Figure 32. Recommended Board Layout

11.3 Thermal Considerations

The maximum IC junction temperature should be restricted to 125°C under normal operating conditions. To calculate the maximum allowable dissipation, $P_{D(max)}$ for a given output current and ambient temperature, use Equation 8:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{T_{J(MAX)} - T_A}{\theta_{JA}}$$

where

- $P_{D(MAX)} = \text{maximum allowable power dissipation}$
- $T_{J(MAX)} = \text{maximum allowable junction temperature (125°C for the TPS22919 devices)}$
- $T_A = \text{ambient temperature of the device}$
- $\theta_{JA} = \text{junction to air thermal impedance. Refer to the Thermal Parameters table. This parameter is highly dependent upon board layout.}$

(8)
12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 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.

12.2 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.

12.3 Trademarks
E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

12.4 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.

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.
## Packaging Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Package Qty</th>
<th>Eco Plan</th>
<th>Lead Finish/Ball Material</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp</th>
<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Device Marking</th>
<th>Samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPS22919DCKR</td>
<td>OBSOLETE</td>
<td>SC70</td>
<td>DCK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Call TI</td>
<td>Call TI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS22919DCKR</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SC70</td>
<td>DCK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>RoHS &amp; Green</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>Level-1-260C-UNLIM</td>
<td>-40 to 105</td>
<td>1CS</td>
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<tr>
<td>TPS22919DCKT</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SC70</td>
<td>DCK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>RoHS &amp; Green</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>Level-1-260C-UNLIM</td>
<td>-40 to 105</td>
<td>1CS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.
**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS22919:

• Automotive: TPS22919-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

• Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects
**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

### TAPE DIMENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A0</th>
<th>Dimension designed to accommodate the component width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B0</td>
<td>Dimension designed to accommodate the component length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K0</td>
<td>Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Overall width of the carrier tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>Pitch between successive cavity centers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REEL DIMENSIONS

- Reel Diameter
- Reel Width (W1)

### PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
<th>Reel Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Reel Width W1 (mm)</th>
<th>A0 (mm)</th>
<th>B0 (mm)</th>
<th>K0 (mm)</th>
<th>P1 (mm)</th>
<th>W (mm)</th>
<th>Pin1 Quadrant</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>DCK</td>
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<td>178.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS22919DCKT</td>
<td>SC70</td>
<td>DCK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>178.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All dimensions are nominal.*
### TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

*All dimensions are nominal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
<th>Length (mm)</th>
<th>Width (mm)</th>
<th>Height (mm)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>SC70</td>
<td>DCK</td>
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<td>180.0</td>
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<td>18.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>TPS22919DCKT</td>
<td>SC70</td>
<td>DCK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>180.0</td>
<td>180.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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Pack Materials-Page 2
NOTES:

A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-203 variation AB.
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
D. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7526 for other stencil recommendations.
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