## TPS2295x $5.7 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \mathrm{~A}, 14 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ On-Resistance Load Switch

## 1 Features

- Integrated Single Channel Load Switch
- Input Voltage Range: 0.7 V to 5.7 V
- R Ron Resistance
- $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}=14 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=5 \mathrm{~V}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$
- 5-A Maximum Continuous Switch Current
- Adjustable Undervoltage Lockout Threshold (UVLO)
- Adjustable Voltage Supervisor with Power Good (PG) Indicator
- Adjustable Output Slew Rate Control
- Enhanced Quick Output Discharge Remains Active after Power is Removed (TPS22954 Only) - $15 \Omega$ (Typ) Discharges $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Within 10 ms
- Reverse Current Blocking when Disabled (TPS22953 Only)
- Automatic Restart after Supervisor Fault Detection When Enabled
- Thermal Shutdown
- Low Quiescent Current $\leq 50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$
- SON 10-pin Package with Thermal Pad
- ESD Performance Tested Per JESD 22
- 2-kV HBM and 750-V CDM


## 2 Applications

- Solid State Drives
- Embedded and Industrial PC
- Ultrabook ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and Notebooks
- Desktops
- Servers
- Telecom Systems

Simplified Schematic


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## 4 Revision History

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

| Changes from Revision C (July 2015) to Revision D |
| :--- |
| • Added Power Sequencing section. .......................................................................................................... 28 |

Changes from Revision B (May 2015) to Revision C Page

- Changed inverter part number from SN74LVC1G07 to SN74LVC1G06 in the Break-Before-Make Power MUX Schematic. ..... 32
Changes from Revision A (April 2015) to Revision B Page
- Updated pin names and graphics throughout the document. ..... 1
Changes from Original (March 2015) to Revision A Page
- Initial release of full version. ..... 1

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## 5 Device Comparison Table

| Device | Quick Output <br> Discharge | Reverse Current <br> Blocking | Package (Pin) | Body Size | Pin Pitch |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TPS22954 | Yes | No | DSQ (10) | $2.00 \mathrm{~mm} \times 2.00 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 0.4 mm |
|  |  |  | DQC (10) | $2.00 \mathrm{~mm} \times 3.00 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 0.5 mm |
| TPS22953 | Yes | DSQ (10) | $2.00 \mathrm{~mm} \times 2.00 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 0.4 mm |  |
|  |  | DQC (10) | $2.00 \mathrm{~mm} \times 3.00 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 0.5 mm |  |

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions



DQC/DSQ Package 10 Pin WSON Bottom View


Pin Functions

| PIN $^{(1)}$ |  | I/O |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| NO. | NAME |  |  |
| 1 | IN | I | Switch input. Bypass this input with a ceramic capacitor to GND |
| 2 | BIAS | I | Bias pin and power supply to the device |
| 3 | EN | I | Active high switch enable/disable input. Also acts as the input UVLO pin. Use external resistor divider to <br> adjust the UVLO level. Do not leave floating. |
| 4 | GND | - | Device ground |
| 5 | CT | O | VoUT slew rate control. Place ceramic cap from CT to GND to change the V <br> and limit the inrush current. CT Capacitormust be rated to 25 V or higher |
| 6 | PG | O | Power good. This pin is open drain which will pull low when the voltage on EN and/or SNS is below their <br> respective VIL level |
| 7 | SNS | I | Sense pin. Use external resistor divider to adjust the power good level. Do not leave floating |
| 8 | OUT | O | Switch output |
| 9 | Thermal Pad | - | Exposed thermal pad. Tie to GND |
| 10 |  |  |  |

(1) Pinout applies to all package versions.

## 7 Specifications

### 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

|  |  | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | Input voltage | -0.3 | 6 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ | Bias voltage | -0.3 | 6 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ | Output voltage | -0.3 | 6 | V |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EN}}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{SNS}}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PG}} \end{aligned}$ | EN, SNS, and PG voltage | -0.3 | 6 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {MAX }}$ | Maximum continuous switch current, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 5 | A |
| IPLS | Maximum pulsed switch current, pulse < $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, $2 \%$ duty cycle |  | 7 | A |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{MAX}}$ | Maximum junction temperature | Internally limited ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage temperature | -65 | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

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

### 7.2 ESD Ratings

|  |  | VALUE | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\pm 2000$ | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{(\text {ESD })} \quad$ Electrostatic discharge | Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22C101 ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\pm 750$ |  |

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. Manufacturing with less than $500-\mathrm{V}$ HBM is possible with the necessary precautions.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. Manufacturing with less than 250-V CDM is possible with the necessary precautions.

### 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

|  |  | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | Input voltage | 0.7 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ | Bias voltage | 2.5 | 5.7 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ | Output voltage | 0 | 5.7 | V |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EN}}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{SNS}}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PG}} \end{aligned}$ | EN, SNS, and PG voltage | 0 | 5.7 | V |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}{ }^{(1)}$ | Operating free-air temperature | -40 | 105 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ | Operating junction temperature | -40 | 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

(1) In applications where high power dissipation and/or poor package thermal resistance is present, the maximum ambient temperature may have to be derated. Maximum ambient temperature $\left[T_{A(\max )}\right]$ is dependent on the maximum operating junction temperature $\left[T_{J(\max )}\right]$, the maximum power dissipation of the device in the application $\left[P_{D(\max )}\right]$, and the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the part/package in the application $\left(\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}\right)$, as given by the following equation: $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}(\max )}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}(\max )}-\left(\theta_{\mathrm{JA}} \times \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}(\max )}\right)$

### 7.4 Thermal Information

| THERMAL METRIC ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | TPS22953/54 |  | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DQC } \\ \text { (WSON) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { DSQ } \\ \text { (WSON) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | 10 PINS | 10 PINS |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {өJA }}$ | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | 65.2 | 63.5 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {өJC(top) }}$ | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance | 73.9 | 81.6 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {өJB }}$ | Junction-to-board thermal resistance | 25.5 | 34.1 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\psi_{J T}$ | Junction-to-top characterization parameter | 2 | 1.9 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| \% ${ }_{\text {J }}$ | Junction-to-board characterization parameter | 25.4 | 34.5 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {QJC(bot) }}$ | Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance | 8.5 | 7.9 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

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

### 7.5 Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, the specification in the following table applies over the operating ambient temperature $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and the recommended $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ voltage range of 2.5 V to 5.7 V . Typical values are for $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

|  | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE THRESHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $V_{\text {EN }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1 \mathrm{H}}$, Rising threshold | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 650 | 700 | 750 | mV |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$, Falling threshold | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 560 | 600 | 640 | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SNS }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$, Rising threshold | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 465 | 515 | 565 | mV |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$, Falling threshold | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 410 | 455 | 500 | mV |
| TIMINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| t BLANK | Blanking time for EN and SNS | EN or SNS rising | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 100 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {DEGLITCH }}$ | Deglitch time for EN and SNS | EN or SNS falling | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 5 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {DIS }}$ | Output discharge time (TPS22954 only) | $C_{L}=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 10 | ms |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {RESTART }}$ | Output restart time | SNS falling | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 2 |  | ms |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{RCB}}$ | Response time for reverse current blocking <br> (TPS22953 only) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }} \\ & \text { EN falling } \end{aligned}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 10 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {SD }}$ | Thermal shutdown | Junction temperature rising | - | 130 | 150 | 170 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| TSD ${ }_{\text {HYS }}$ | Thermal shutdown hysteresis | Junction temperature falling | - |  | 20 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| REVERSE CURRENT BLOCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{RCB}, \mathrm{IN}}$ | Input reverse blocking current (TPS22953 only) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\text {BIAS }}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 5.7 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.01 | 2 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 11 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

### 7.6 Electrical Characteristics- $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$

Unless otherwise noted, the specification in the following table applies over the operating ambient temperature $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$. Typical values are for $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


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### 7.7 Electrical Characteristics- $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$

Unless otherwise noted, the specification in the following table applies over the operating ambient temperature $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$. Typical values are for $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| PARAMETER |  | TEST CONDITIONS |  | TA | MIN TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POWER SUPPLIES AND CURRENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{BIAS}}$ | BIAS quiescent current | $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=0, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 19 | 35 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 37 |  |
| ISD, BIAS | BIAS shutdown current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=0.7 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}, \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }} \end{aligned}$ |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 4 | 6 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 7 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{ISD}, \mathrm{IN}$ | Input shutdown current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{LL}}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.01 | 3 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 10 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.01 | 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 10 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.01 | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 8 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.01 | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 8 |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {EN }}$ | EN pin input leakage current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SNS}} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}$ |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| IsNS | SNS pin input leakage current |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| RESISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON }}$ | ON-state resistance | I OUT $=-200 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 15 | 21 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 24 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 25 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 14 | 20 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 23 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 24 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 14 | 20 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 23 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 24 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 14 | 20 | $m \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 23 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 24 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 14 | 20 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 23 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 24 |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{PD}}$ | Output pulldown resistance (TPS22954 Only) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 13 | 28 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 30 | $\Omega$ |

### 7.8 Electrical Characteristics- $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$

Unless otherwise noted, the specification in the following table applies over the operating ambient temperature $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$. Typical values are for $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

|  | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS |  | TA | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POWER SUPPLIES AND CURRENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{BIAS}}$ | BIAS quiescent current | $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=0, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 16 | 25 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 27 |  |
| ISD, BIAS | BIAS shutdown current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=0.7 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }} \end{aligned}$ |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 4 | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 6 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SD}, \mathrm{IN}}$ | Input shutdown current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.01 | 3 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.01 | 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.01 | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 8 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.01 | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 8 |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {EN }}$ | EN pin input leakage current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.7 V |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| ISNS | SNS pin input leakage current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SNS }} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| RESISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON }}$ | ON-state resistance | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUt }}=-200 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 16 | 23 | $m \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 26 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 27 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 15 | 22 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 25 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 26 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 15 | 22 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 25 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 26 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 15 | 22 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 24 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 25 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 14 | 21 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 24 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 25 |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {PD }}$ | Output pulldown resistance (TPS22954 Only) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 12 | 28 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 30 | $\Omega$ |

### 7.9 Switching Characteristics-CT $=1000$ pF

Refer to the timing test circuit in Figure 51 (unless otherwise noted) for references to external components used for the test condition in the switching characteristics table. Switching characteristics shown below are only valid for the power-up sequence where $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ are already in steady state condition before the EN terminal is asserted high.

| PARAMETER |  | TEST CONDITION | MIN TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | Turnon time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 1265 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ | Turnoff time | $\mathrm{R}_{L}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 6 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ rise time | $\mathrm{R}_{L}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 1492 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ fall time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2.2 |  |  |
|  | ON delay time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 519 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | Turnon time | $\mathrm{R}_{L}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 813 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ | Turnoff time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 6.1 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ rise time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 765 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Out }}$ fall time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2.2 |  |  |
| $t_{\text {D }}$ | ON delay time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 430 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | Turnon time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 476 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ | Turnoff time | $\mathrm{R}_{L}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 6.2 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ rise time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 245 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ fall time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2.1 |  |  |
| $t_{\text {D }}$ | ON delay time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 353 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | Turnon time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 813 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ | Turnoff time | $\mathrm{R}_{L}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 4.9 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ rise time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 765 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ fall time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2.2 |  |  |
|  | ON delay time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 430 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | Turnon time | $\mathrm{R}_{L}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 476 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ | Turnoff time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 6.1 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ rise time | $\mathrm{R}_{L}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 245 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Out }}$ fall time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2.1 |  |  |
|  | ON delay time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 353 |  |  |

### 7.10 Switching Characteristics-CT $=0 \mathrm{pF}$

Refer to the timing test circuit in Figure 51 (unless otherwise noted) for references to external components used for the test condition in the switching characteristics table. Switching characteristics shown below are only valid for the power-up sequence where $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ are already in steady state condition before the EN terminal is asserted high.

|  | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITION | MIN TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | Turnon time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 235 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ | Turnoff time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 6 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ rise time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 140 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Out }}$ fall time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2.2 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | ON delay time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 165 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | Turnon time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 200 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| toff | Turnoff time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 6 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Out }}$ rise time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 79 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $V_{\text {Out }}$ fall time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2.1 |  |  |
| $t_{D}$ | ON delay time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 160 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ton | Turnon time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 170 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ | Turnoff time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 6 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ rise time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 32 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $V_{\text {Out }}$ fall time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2 |  |  |
|  | ON delay time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 154 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ton | Turnon time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 200 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| toff | Turnoff time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 6 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ rise time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 79 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Out }}$ fall time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2.1 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | ON delay time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 160 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=0.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ton | Turnon time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{L}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 170 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| toff | Turnoff time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 6 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ rise time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 32 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ fall time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2 |  |  |
| $t_{D}$ | ON delay time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CT}=0 \mathrm{pF}$ | 154 |  |  |

### 7.11 Typical DC Characteristics



Figure 1. $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{BIAS}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$


Figure 3. $I_{\text {SD,BIAS }}$ vs $V_{\text {BIAS }}$


Figure 5. $I_{\text {RCB,IN }}$ vs $V_{\text {Out }}$


Figure 2. $I_{Q, B I A S}$ vs $V_{I N}$


Figure 4. $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SD}, \mathrm{IN}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$

$\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.7 V
$V_{E N}=0 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$

Figure 6. $I_{\text {RCB,IN }}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$

## Typical DC Characteristics (continued)



Figure 7. R RON vs Temperature, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V} \quad \text { lout }=-200 \mathrm{~mA} \quad \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=5 \mathrm{~V}
$$

Figure 9. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 11. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 8. R $_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs Temperature, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 10. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 12. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$

## Typical DC Characteristics (continued)



Figure 13. RoN $_{\text {vs }}$ lout, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 15. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OUT}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 17. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{PD}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 14. R RN $_{\text {vs }}$ IOUT, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 16. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{PD}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 18. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{PD}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$

### 7.12 Typical Switching Characteristics



Figure 19. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{vs} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 21. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ VS $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 23. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=5 \mathrm{~V} \quad \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=\text { Low to High }
$$

Figure 20. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{vs} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 22. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{vS} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 24. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$

## Typical Switching Characteristics (continued)



Figure 25. $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 27. $t_{D}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 26. toff vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=5 \mathrm{~V} \quad \mathrm{CT}=1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=\text { Low to High }
$$

Figure 28. $t_{D}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 29. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}$

## Typical Switching Characteristics (continued)



Figure 30. Turnon Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 32. Turnon Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 34. Turnon Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 31. Turnoff Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 33. Turnoff Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 35. Turnoff Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$

Typical Switching Characteristics (continued)


Figure 36. Turnon Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 38. Turnon Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 40. Turnon Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 37. Turnoff Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 39. Turnoff Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 41. Turnoff Waveform, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$

## Typical Switching Characteristics (continued)



Figure 42. Turnon Waveform, No Load


Figure 44. Turnon Waveform, Heavy Load


Figure 46. PG Response to EN Falling ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{DEGLITCH}}$ )


Figure 43. Turnon Waveform, No Load


Figure 45. Turnon Waveform, Heavy Load


Figure 47. PG Response to SNS Falling with Auto-Restart ( $\mathrm{t}_{\text {deglith }}$ and $\mathrm{t}_{\text {RESTART }}$ )

## Typical Switching Characteristics (continued)



Figure 48. PG Response to SNS Rising ( $\mathrm{t}_{\text {blank }}$ )


Figure 49. Quick Output Discharge of $100-\mu \mathrm{F}$ Load ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{DIS}}$ )


Figure 50. Reverse Current Blocking Response Time ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{RCB}}$ )

## 8 Parameter Measurement Information


A. Rise and fall times of the control signal is 100 ns .

Figure 51. Timing Test Circuit


Figure 52. Timing Waveforms

## 9 Detailed Description

### 9.1 Overview

The TPS22953/4 are 5.7-V, 5-A load switches in 10-pin SON packages. To reduce voltage drop for low voltage, high current rails the device implements a low resistance N-channel MOSFET, which reduces the drop out voltage through the device at high currents. The integrated adjustable undervoltage lockout (UVLO) and adjustable power good (PG) threshold provides voltage monitoring as well as robust power sequencing.

The adjustable rise time control of the device greatly reduces inrush current for a wide variety of bulk load capacitances, thereby reducing or eliminating power supply droop. The switch is independently controlled by an on and off input (EN), which is capable of interfacing directly with low-voltage control signals. A $15-\Omega$ on-chip load resistor is integrated into the device for output quick discharge when switch is turned off.

During shutdown, the device has very low leakage currents, thereby reducing unneccessary leakages for downstream modules during standby. Integrated power monitoring functionality, control logic, driver, power supply, and output discharge FET eliminates the need for any external components, which reduces solution size and BOM count.

### 9.2 Functional Block Diagram


(*) Only active when the switch is disabled.

### 9.3 Feature Description

### 9.3.1 On and Off Control (EN pin)

The EN pin controls the state of the switch. When the voltage on EN has exceeded $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I H}, \mathrm{EN}}$ the switch is enabled. When EN goes below $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}, \mathrm{EN}}$ the switch is disabled.
The EN pin has a blanking time of $\mathrm{t}_{\text {BLANK }}$ on the rising edge once the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I H , E N}}$ threshold has been exceeded. It also has a de-glitch time of $\mathrm{t}_{\text {DEGLITCH }}$ when the voltage has gone below $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL,EN }}$.

The EN pin can also be configured via an external resistor divider to monitor a voltage signal for input UVLO. See Equation 1 and Figure 53 on how to configure the EN pin for input UVLO.
$V_{I H, E N}=V_{I N} \times \frac{R_{E N 2}}{R_{E N 1}+R_{E N 2}}$
where

- $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{EN}}$ is the rising threshold of the EN pin (see the Electrical Characteristics table)
- $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ is the input voltage being monitored (this could be $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$, or an external power supply)
- $R_{E N 1}, R_{E N 2}$ is the resistor divider values


Figure 53. Resistor Divider (EN Pin)

## Feature Description (continued)

### 9.3.2 Voltage Monitoring (SNS Pin)

The SNS pin of the device can be used to monitor the output voltage of the device or another voltage rail. The pin can be configured with an external resistor divider to set the desired trip point for the voltage being monitored or be tied to OUT directly. If the voltage on the SNS pin exceeds $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}, \mathrm{SNS}}$, the voltage being monitored on the SNS pin is considered to be valid high. The voltage on the SNS pin must be greater than $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{SNS}}$ for at least $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{BLANK}}$ before PG is asserted high. If the voltage on the SNS pin goes below $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}, \mathrm{SNS}}$, then the switch powers cycle (i.e., the switch is disabled and re-enabled). For proper functionality of the device, this pin must not be left floating. If a resistor divider is not being used for voltage sensing, this pin can be tied directly to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Out }}$.
The SNS pin has a blanking time of $\mathrm{t}_{\text {BLANK }}$ on the rising edge once the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}, \mathrm{SNS}}$ threshold has been exceeded. It has a de-glitch time of $\mathrm{t}_{\text {DEGLITCH }}$ when the voltage has gone below $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}, \mathrm{SNS}}$.
See Equation 2 and Figure 54 on how to configure the SNS pin for voltage monitoring.
$V_{I H, S N S}=V_{\text {OUT }} \times \frac{R_{S N S 2}}{R_{S N S 1}+R_{S N S 2}}$
where

- $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{SNS}}$ is the the rising threshold of the SNS pin (see Electrical Characteristics table)
- $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ is the voltage on the OUTpin
- $R_{\text {SNS } 1}, R_{\mathrm{SNS} 2}$ is the resistor divider values


Figure 54. Voltage Divdier (SNS Pin)

## Feature Description (continued)

### 9.3.3 Power Good (PG Pin)

The PG pin is only asserted high when the voltage on EN has exceeded $\mathrm{V}_{I H, E N}$ and the voltage on SNS has exceeded $\mathrm{V}_{I H, S N S}$. There is a $\mathrm{t}_{\text {BLANK }}$ time, typically $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, between the SNS voltage exceeding $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}, \mathrm{SNS}}$ and PG being asserted high. If the voltage on EN goes below $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL,EN }}$ or the voltage on SNS goes below $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL,SNS }}$, PG is deasserted. There is a $t_{\text {DEGLITCH }}$ time, typically $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, between the EN voltage or SNS voltage going below their respective $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ levels and $P G$ being pulled low.
PG is an open drain pin and must be pulled up with a pull-up resistor. Be sure to never exceed the maximum operating voltage on this pin. If PG is not being used in the application, tie it to GND for proper device functionality.
For proper PG operation, the BIAS voltage must be within the recommended operating range. In systems that are very sensitive to noise or have long PG traces, it is recommended to add a small capacitance from PG to GND for decoupling.

### 9.3.4 Supervisor Fault Detection and Automatic Restart

The falling edge of the SNS pin below $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}, \mathrm{SNS}}$ is considered a fault case and causes the load switch to be disabled for $\mathrm{t}_{\text {RESTART }}$ (typically 2 ms ). After the $\mathrm{t}_{\text {RESTART }}$ time, the switch is automatically re-enabled as long as EN is still above $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}, \mathrm{EN}}$. In the case the SNS pin is being used to monitor $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ or a downstream voltage, the restart helps to protect against excessive over-current if there is a quick short to GND. See Figure 55.


Figure 55. Automatic Restart after Quick Short to GND

## Feature Description (continued)

### 9.3.5 Manual Restart

The falling edge of the SNS pin below $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL.SNS }}$ is considered a fault case and causes the load switch to be disabled for $\mathrm{t}_{\text {RESTART }}$ (typically 2 ms ). The SNS pin can be driven by an MCU to manually reset the load switch. After the $\mathrm{t}_{\text {RESTART }}$ time, the switch is automatically re-enabled as long as EN is still above $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I H}, \mathrm{EN}}$, even is SNS is held low. The PG pin stays low until the switch is re-enabled and the SNS pin rises above $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}, \mathrm{SNs}}$. See Figure 56.


Figure 56. Manual Restart (SNS Held Low)
If the SNS pin is brought above $\mathrm{V}_{I H, S N S}$ within the $\mathrm{t}_{\text {RESTART }}$ time, the switch still waits to re-enable. The PG pin also stays low until t trank after switch is re-enabled. In this case, PG indicates when the switch is enabled and capable of being reset again. See Figure 57.


Figure 57. Manual Restart (SNS Toggled Low to High)

## Feature Description (continued)

### 9.3.6 Thermal Shutdown

If the junction temperature of the device exceeds $T_{S D}$, the switch is disabled. The device is enabled once the junction temperature drops by $\mathrm{TSD}_{\mathrm{HYs}}$ as long as EN is still greater than $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}, \mathrm{EN}}$.

### 9.3.7 Reverse Current Blocking (TPS22953 Only)

When the switch is disabled (either by de-asserting EN or SNS, triggering thermal shutdown, or losing power), the reverse current blocking (RCB) feature of the device is engaged within $t_{\text {RCB }}$, typically $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. Once the RCB is engaged, the reverse current from the OUT pin to the IN pin is limited to $I_{\mathrm{RCB}, \mathrm{IN}}$, typically $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$.

### 9.3.8 Quick Output Discharge (QOD) (TPS22954 Only)

The quick output discharge (QOD) transistor is engaged indefinitely whenever the switch is disabled and the recommended $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ voltage is met. During this state, the QOD resistance ( $\mathrm{R}_{\text {PD }}$ ) discharges $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ to $G N D$. It is not recommended to apply a continuous DC voltage to OUT when the device is disabled.
The QOD transistor can remain active for a short period of time even after $V_{\text {BIAS }}$ loses power. This brief period of time is defined as $t_{\text {DIS }}$. For best results, it is recommended the device get disabled before $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ goes below the minimum recommended voltage. The waveform in Figure 58 shows the behaviour when power is applied and then removed in a typical application.


Figure 58. Power Applied and then Removed in a Typical Application
At the end of the $t_{\text {DIS }}$ time, it is not guaranteed that $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ will be 0 V since the final voltage is dependent upon the initial voltage and the $C_{L}$ capacitor. The final $V_{\text {OUT }}$ can be calculated with Equation 3 for a given initial voltage and $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ capacitor.

$$
V_{f}=V_{o} \times e^{\frac{-t}{R C}}
$$

where

- $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{t}}$ is the final $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ voltage
- $V_{0}$ is the initial $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ voltage
- $R$ is the the value of the output discharge resistor, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{PD}}$ (see the Electrical Characteristics table)
- C is the output bulk capacitance on OUT


## Feature Description (continued)

### 9.3.9 $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ Voltage Range

For optimal $R_{O N}$ performance, make sure $\mathrm{V}_{I N} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$. The device is still functional if $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}>\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ but it exhibits $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ greater than what is listed in the Electrical Characteristics table. See Figure 59 for an example of a typical device. Notice the increasing $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ as $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$ increases. Be sure to never exceed the maximum voltage rating for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$ and $V_{\text {BIAS }}$.


Figure 59. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ When $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}>\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}$

### 9.3.10 Adjustable Rise Time (CT pin)

A capacitor to GND on the CT pin sets the slew rate for $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$. An appropriate capacitance value must be placed on CT such that the $I_{\text {MAX }}$ and $I_{\text {pLs }}$ specifications of the device are not violated. The capacitor to GND on the CT pin must be rated for 25 V or higher. An approximate formula for the relationship between CT (except for $\mathrm{CT}=$ open) and the slew rate for any $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ is shown in Equation 4.
$\mathrm{SR}=0.35 \times \mathrm{CT}+20$
where

- SR is the slew rate (in $\mu \mathrm{s} / \mathrm{V}$ )
- CT is the the capacitance value on the CT terminal (in pF)
- The units for the constant 20 are $\mu \mathrm{s} / \mathrm{V}$.
- The units for the constant 0.35 are $\mu \mathrm{s} /\left(\mathrm{V}^{*} \mathrm{pF}\right)$.

Rise time can be calculated by multiplying the input voltage (typically $10 \%$ to $90 \%$ ) by the slew rate. Table 1 contains rise time values measured on a typical device.

Table 1. Rise Time

| CTx (pF) | RISE TIME ( $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ) $10 \%-90 \%, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \Omega$ LOAD. TYPICAL VALUES AT $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 25 V X7R 10\% CERAMIC CAP |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 V | 3.3 V | 1.8 V | 1.5 V | 1.2 V | 0.7 V |
| Open | 140 | 98 | 62 | 54 | 46 | 32 |
| 220 | 444 | 301 | 175 | 150 | 124 | 81 |
| 470 | 767 | 518 | 299 | 255 | 210 | 133 |
| 1000 | 1492 | 994 | 562 | 474 | 387 | 245 |
| 2200 | 3105 | 2050 | 1151 | 961 | 787 | 490 |
| 4700 | 6420 | 4246 | 2365 | 1980 | 1612 | 998 |
| 10000 | 14059 | 9339 | 5183 | 4331 | 3533 | 2197 |

### 9.3.11 Power Sequencing

The TPS2295x operates regardless of power-on and power-off sequencing order. The order in which voltages are applied to $\operatorname{IN}$, BIAS, and EN will not damage the device as long as the voltages do not exceed the absolute maximum operating conditions. If voltage is applied to EN before IN and BIAS, the slew rate of VOUT will not be controlled. Also, turning off IN and/or BIAS while EN is high will not damage the device.

### 9.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 2 describes what the OUT pin is connected to for a particular device as determined by the EN pin.
Table 2. Function Table

| EN | TPS22953 | TPS22954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $L$ | OPEN | RPD to GND |
| $H$ | IN | IN |

## 10 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.

### 10.1 Application Information

This section will highlights some of the design considerations when implementing this device in various applications. A PSPICE model for this device is also available on www.ti.com for further aid.

### 10.1.1 Input to Output Voltage Drop

The input to output voltage drop in the device is determined by the $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ of the device and the load current. The $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ of the device depends upon the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ conditions of the device. Refer to the $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ specification of the device in the Electrical Characteristics table of this datasheet. Once the $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ of the device is determined based upon the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ voltage conditions, use Equation 5 to calculate the input to output voltage drop.
$\Delta \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LOAD}} \times \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$
where

- $\Delta \mathrm{V}$ is the voltage drop from IN to OUT
- $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LOAD }}$ is the load current
- $R_{\text {ON }}$ is the On-Resistance of the device for a specific $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$

An appropriate $I_{\text {LOAD }}$ must be chosen such that the $I_{\text {MAX }}$ specification of the device is not violated.

### 10.1.2 Thermal Considerations

The maximum IC junction temperature must be restricted to just under the thermal shutdown ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{SD}}$ ) limit of the device. To calculate the maximum allowable dissipation, $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}(\max )}$ for a given output current and ambient temperature, use Equation 6.
$P_{D(\max )}=\frac{T_{J(\max )}-T_{A}}{\theta_{J A}}$
where

- $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}(\text { max })}$ is the maximum allowable power dissipation
- $\mathrm{T}_{J(\max )}$ is the maximum allowable junction temperature before hitting thermal shutdown (see the Electrical Characteristics table)
- $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ is the ambient temperature of the device
- $\quad \theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ is the junction to air thermal impedance. See the Thermal Information section. This parameter is highly dependent upon board layout.


## Application Information (continued)

### 10.1.3 Automatic Power Sequencing

The PG pin of the TPS22953/54 allows for automatic sequencing of multiple system rails or loads. The accurate SNS voltage monitoring ensures the first rail is up before the next starts to turn on. This approach provides robust system sequencing and reduces the total inrush current by preventing overlap. Figure 60 shows how two rails can be sequenced. There is no limit to the number of rails that can be sequenced in this way


Figure 60. Power Sequencing with PG Control Schematic

## Application Information (continued)

### 10.1.4 Monitoring a Downstream Voltage

The SNS pin can be used to monitor other system voltages in addition to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$. The status of the monitored voltage are indicated by the PG pin which can be pulled up to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ or another voltage. Figure 61 shows an example of the TPS22953/54 monitoring the output of a downstream DC/DC regulator. In this case, the switch turns on when the power supply is above the UVLO, but the PG is not asserted until the DC/DC regulator has started up.


Figure 61. Monitoring a Downstream Voltage Schematic
In this application, if the DC/DC Regulator is shut down, the supervisor registers this as a fault case and reset the load switch.

### 10.1.5 Monitoring the Input Voltage

The SNS pin can also be used to monitor $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I}}$ in the case a MCU GPIO is being used to control the EN. This allows PG to report on the status of the input voltage when the switch is enabled. See Figure 62.


Figure 62. Monitoring The Input Voltage Schematic

## Application Information (continued)

### 10.1.6 Break-Before-Make Power MUX (TPS22953 Only)

The reverse current blocking feature of the TPS22953 makes it suitable for power multiplexing (MUXing) between two power supplies with different voltages. The SNS and PG pin can be configured to implement break-before-make logic. The circuit in Figure 63 shows how the detection of Power Supply 1 can be used to disable the load switch for Power Supply 2. By tying the SNS of Load Switch 1 directly to the input, its PG pin is pulled up as soon as the device is enabled.


Figure 63. Break-Before-Make Power MUX Schematic
The break-before-make logic ensures that Power Supply 2 is completely disconnected before Power Supply 1 is connected. This approach provides very robust reverse current blocking. However, in most cases, this also results in a dip in the output voltage when switching between supplies.
The amount of voltage dip depends on the loading, the output capacitance, and the turnon delay of the load switch. In this application, leaving the CT pin open results in the shortest turn on delay and minimize the output voltage dip.
Table 3 summarizes the logic of the PG Signal for Figure 63.
Table 3. Break-Before-Make PG Signal

| PG Signal | Indication |
| :---: | :--- |
| H | Power supply 1 not present. System powered from power supply 2. |
| L | Power supply 1 present. System powered from power supply 1. |

### 10.1.7 Make-Before-Break Power MUX (TPS22953 Only)

The reverse current blocking feature of the TPS22953 makes it suitable for power multiplexing (MUXing) between two power supplies with different voltages. The SNS and PG pin can be configured to implement make-before-break logic. The circuit in Figure 64 shows how the detection of Load Switch 1 turning on can be used to disable the load switch for Power Supply 2. By tying SNS to the Load, the PG is pulled up when the output voltage starts to rise. This disables an active low load switch such as the TPS22910A.


Figure 64. Make-Before-Break Power MUX Schematic
The make-before-break logic ensures that Power Supply 2 is not disconnected until Power Supply 1 is connected. Unlike break-before-make logic, this approach is ideal for preventing voltage dip on the output when switching between supplies. However, in most cases, this also results in temporary reverse current flow.
The TPS22910A is well suited for this application because it can detect and block reverse current even before it is disabled by the TPS22953 PG signal. Also, the active low enable of the TPS22910A eliminates the need for an inverter as shown in the previous example.

In order to ensure correct logic, the SNS pin must be configured to toggle PG when the load voltage is between the two supply voltages ( 3.6 V to 4.5 V ). The SNS resistor values in Figure 64 are assuming a tolerance of $\pm 1 \%$ or better.

Table 4 summarizes the logic of the PG Signal for Figure 64.
Table 4. Make-Before-Break PG Signal

| PG Signal | Indication |
| :---: | :--- |
| H | Power supply 1 present. System powered from power supply 1. |
| L | Power supply 1 not present. System powered from power supply 2. |

### 10.2 Typical Application

This application demonstrates how the TPS22953/54 can use used to limit inrush current to output capacitance.


Figure 65. Powering a Downstream Module Schematic

### 10.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the input parameters shown in Table 5.
Table 5. Design Parameters

| DESIGN PARAMETER | EXAMPLE VALUE |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | 3.3 V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{BIAS}}$ | 5 V |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| Maximum Acceptable Inrush Current | 150 mA |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | None |

### 10.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

To begin the design process, the designer needs to know the following:

- Input voltage
- BIAS voltage
- Load current
- Load capacitance
- Maximum acceptable inrush current


### 10.2.2.1 Inrush Current

To determine how much inrush current is caused by the $C_{L}$ capacitor, use Equation 7.
$\mathrm{I}_{\text {INRUSH }}=\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}} \times \frac{\mathrm{dV}_{\text {OUT }}}{\mathrm{dt}}$
where

- $I_{\text {InRush }}$ is the amount of inrush caused by $C_{L}$
- $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ is the load capacitance on $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$
- dt is the $V_{\text {out }}$ Rise Time (typically $10 \%$ to $90 \%$ )
- $\mathrm{dV}_{\text {Out }}$ is the Change in $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ Voltage (typically $10 \%$ to $90 \%$ )

In this case, a Slew Rate slower than $314 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{V}$ is required to meet the maximum acceptable inrush requirement. Equation 4 can be used to estimate the CT capacitance (as shown in Equation 8 and Equation 9) required for this slew rate.

TPS22954, TPS22953
www.ti.com

$$
\begin{align*}
& 314 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{V}=0.35 \times \mathrm{CT}+20  \tag{8}\\
& \mathrm{CT}=840 \mathrm{pF} \tag{9}
\end{align*}
$$

### 10.2.3 Application Curves

The following Application Curves show the inrush with multiple different CT values. These curves show only a CT capacitance greater than 840 pF results in the acceptable inrush current of 150 mA .



Figure 70. Inrush with CT = 2200 pF

## 11 Power Supply Recommendations

The device is designed to operate from a $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}$ range of 2.5 V to 5.7 V and a $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ range of 0.7 V to 5.7 V . The power supply must 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 an input capacitance of $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 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.

The requirements for larger input capacitance can be mitigated by adding additional capacitance to the CT pin. This causes the load switch to turn on more slowly. Not only does this reduce transient inrush current, but it also gives the power supply more time to respond to the load current step.

## 12 Layout

### 12.1 Layout Guidelines

- Input and Output traces must be as short and wide as possible to accommodate for high current.
- Use vias under the exposed thermal pad for thermal relief for high current operation.
- The CT Capacitor must be placed as close as possible to the device to minimize parasitic trace capacitance. It is also recommended to cutout copper on other layers directly below CT to minimize parasitic capacitance.
- The IN terminal must be bypassed to ground with low ESR ceramic bypass capacitors. The typical recommended bypass capacitance is ceramic with X5R or X7R dielectric. This capacitor must be placed as close to the device pins as possible.
- The OUT terminal must be bypassed to ground with low ESR ceramic bypass capacitors. The typical recommended bypass capacitance is ceramic with X5R or X7R dielectric. This capacitor must be placed as close to the device pins as possible.
- The BIAS terminal must be bypassed to ground with low ESR ceramic bypass capacitors. The typical recommended bypass capacitance is ceramic with X5R or X7R dielectric.


### 12.2 Layout Example



Figure 71. Recommended Board Layout

## 13 Device and Documentation Support

### 13.1 Documentation Support

### 13.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- TPS22953/54 User's Guide
- Basics of Load Switches
- Managing Inrush Current
- Reverse Current Protection in Load Switches
- Quiescent Current vs Shutdown Current for Load Switch Power Consumption
- Load Switch Thermal Considerations


### 13.2 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

Table 6. Related Links

| PARTS | PRODUCT FOLDER | SAMPLE \& BUY | TECHNICAL <br> DOCUMENTS |  <br> SOFTWARE |  <br> COMMUNITY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TPS22953 | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here |
| TPS22954 | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here |

### 13.3 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.

### 13.4 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 E2ETM 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.

### 13.5 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 13.6 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.

### 13.7 Glossary

SLYZ022 - TI Glossary.
This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 14 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.

INSTRUMENTS

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status <br> (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan <br> (2) | Lead finish/ Ball material <br> (6) | MSL Peak Temp <br> (3) | Op Temp ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TPS22953DQCR | ACTIVE | WSON | DQC | 10 | 3000 | RoHS \& Green | Call TI \| NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 105 | RB953 | Samples |
| TPS22953DSQR | ACTIVE | WSON | DSQ | 10 | 3000 | RoHS \& Green | Call TI \| NIPDAUAG <br> \| NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 105 | ZFDI | Samples |
| TPS22954DQCR | ACTIVE | WSON | DQC | 10 | 3000 | RoHS \& Green | Call TI \| NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 105 | RB954 | Samples |
| TPS22954DSQR | ACTIVE | WSON | DSQ | 10 | 3000 | RoHS \& Green | Call TI \| NIPDAUAG <br> \| NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | -40 to 105 | ZDKI | Samples |

${ }^{(1)}$ The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but Tl 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 (CI) 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 TPS22953, TPS22954 :

- Automotive : TPS22953-Q1, TPS22954-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects


## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



TAPE DIMENSIONS


| A0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component width |
| :---: | :--- |
| B0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component length |
| K0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness |
| W | Overall width of the carrier tape |
| P1 | Pitch between successive cavity centers |

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package <br> Type | Package <br> Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel <br> Diameter <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | Reel <br> Width <br> W1 $(\mathbf{m m})$ | A0 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | B0 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | K0 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | P1 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | W <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | Pin1 <br> Quadrant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TPS22953DQCR | WSON | DQC | 10 | 3000 | 180.0 | 8.4 | 2.25 | 3.25 | 1.05 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q1 |
| TPS22953DSQR | WSON | DSQ | 10 | 3000 | 180.0 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.15 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q2 |
| TPS22954DQCR | WSON | DQC | 10 | 3000 | 180.0 | 8.4 | 2.25 | 3.25 | 1.05 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q1 |
| TPS22954DSQR | WSON | DSQ | 10 | 3000 | 180.0 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.15 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q2 |


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TPS22953DQCR | WSON | DQC | 10 | 3000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS22953DSQR | WSON | DSQ | 10 | 3000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS22954DQCR | WSON | DQC | 10 | 3000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| TPS22954DSQR | WSON | DSQ | 10 | 3000 | 182.0 | 182.0 | 20.0 |



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. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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


SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 MM THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 20X
EXPOSED PAD 11
87\% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE

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


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


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SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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