



## TPS22990 5.5-V, 10-A, 3.9-mΩ On-Resistance Load Switch

### 1 Features

- Integrated Single Channel Load Switch
- VBIAS Voltage Range: 2.5 V to 5.5 V
- VIN Voltage Range: 0.6 V to  $V_{BIAS}$
- On-Resistance
  - $R_{ON} = 3.9\text{ m}\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$  ( $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$ )
  - $R_{ON} = 3.9\text{ m}\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$  ( $V_{BIAS} = 3.3\text{ V}$ )
- 10-A Maximum Continuous Switch Current
- Quiescent Current
  - $I_{Q,VBIAS} = 63\text{ }\mu\text{A}$  at  $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$
- Shutdown Current
  - $I_{SD,VBIAS} = 5.5\text{ }\mu\text{A}$  at  $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$
  - $I_{SD,VIN} = 4\text{ nA}$  at  $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$
- Controlled and Adjustable Slew Rate through CT
- Power Good (PG) Indicator
- Quick Output Discharge (QOD) (TPS22990 Only)
- 3-mm × 2-mm SON 10-pin Package with Thermal Pad
- ESD Performance Tested per JESD 22
  - 2-kV HBM and 1-kV CDM

### 2 Applications

- Notebooks, Chromebooks and Tablets
- Desktop PC and Industrial PC
- Solid State Drives (SSDs)
- Servers
- Telecom systems

### 3 Description

The TPS22990 product family consists of two devices: TPS22990 and TPS22990N. Each device is a 3.9-mΩ, single-channel load switch with a controlled and adjustable turn on and integrated PG indicator.

The devices contain an N-channel MOSFET that can operate over an input voltage range of 0.6 V to 5.5 V and can support a maximum continuous current of 10 A. The wide input voltage range and high current capability enable the devices to be used across multiple designs and end equipments. 3.9-mΩ On-resistance minimizes the voltage drop across the load switch and power loss from the load switch.

The controlled rise time for the device greatly reduces inrush current caused by large bulk load capacitances, thereby reducing or eliminating power supply droop. The adjustable slew rate through CT provides the design flexibility to trade off inrush current and power up timing requirements. Integrated PG indicator notifies the system about the status of the load switch to facilitate seamless power sequencing.

The TPS22990 has an optional 218-Ω On-chip resistor for quick discharge of the output when switch is disabled to avoid any unknown state caused by floating supply to the downstream load.

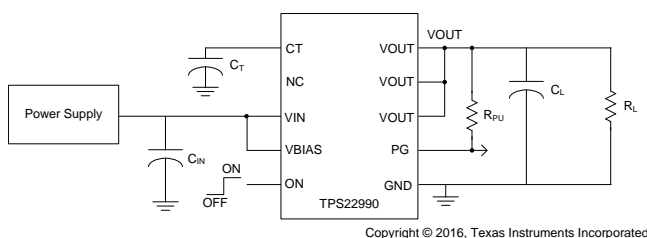
The TPS22990 is available in a small, space-saving 3-mm × 2-mm 10-SON package with integrated thermal pad allowing for high power dissipation. The device is characterized for operation over the free-air temperature range of -40°C to +105°C.

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

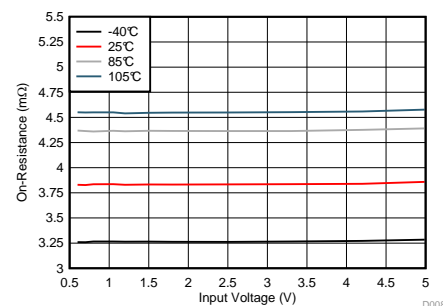
PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS22990 TPS22990N	WSON (10)	3.00 mm × 2.00 mm

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

#### Typical Application



#### On-Resistance vs Input Voltage



$V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$



## Table of Contents

<b>1 Features</b> .....	<b>1</b>	9.2 Functional Block Diagram .....	<b>16</b>
<b>2 Applications</b> .....	<b>1</b>	9.3 Feature Description .....	<b>16</b>
<b>3 Description</b> .....	<b>1</b>	9.4 Device Functional Modes .....	<b>18</b>
<b>4 Revision History</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>10 Application and Implementation</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>5 Device Comparison Table</b> .....	<b>3</b>	10.1 Application Information .....	<b>19</b>
<b>6 Pin Configuration and Functions</b> .....	<b>3</b>	10.2 Typical Application .....	<b>22</b>
<b>7 Specifications</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>11 Power Supply Recommendations</b> .....	<b>25</b>
7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	<b>4</b>	<b>12 Layout</b> .....	<b>25</b>
7.2 ESD Ratings .....	<b>4</b>	12.1 Layout Guidelines .....	<b>25</b>
7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions .....	<b>4</b>	12.2 Layout Example .....	<b>25</b>
7.4 Thermal Information .....	<b>5</b>	<b>13 Device and Documentation Support</b> .....	<b>26</b>
7.5 Electrical Characteristics— $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$ .....	<b>5</b>	13.1 Documentation Support .....	<b>26</b>
7.6 Electrical Characteristics— $V_{BIAS} = 3.3\text{ V}$ .....	<b>6</b>	13.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates .....	<b>26</b>
7.7 Switching Characteristics .....	<b>7</b>	13.3 Community Resources .....	<b>26</b>
7.8 Typical Characteristics .....	<b>9</b>	13.4 Trademarks .....	<b>26</b>
<b>8 Parameter Measurement Information</b> .....	<b>15</b>	13.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution .....	<b>26</b>
<b>9 Detailed Description</b> .....	<b>16</b>	13.6 Glossary .....	<b>26</b>
9.1 Overview .....	<b>16</b>	<b>14 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</b> .....	<b>26</b>

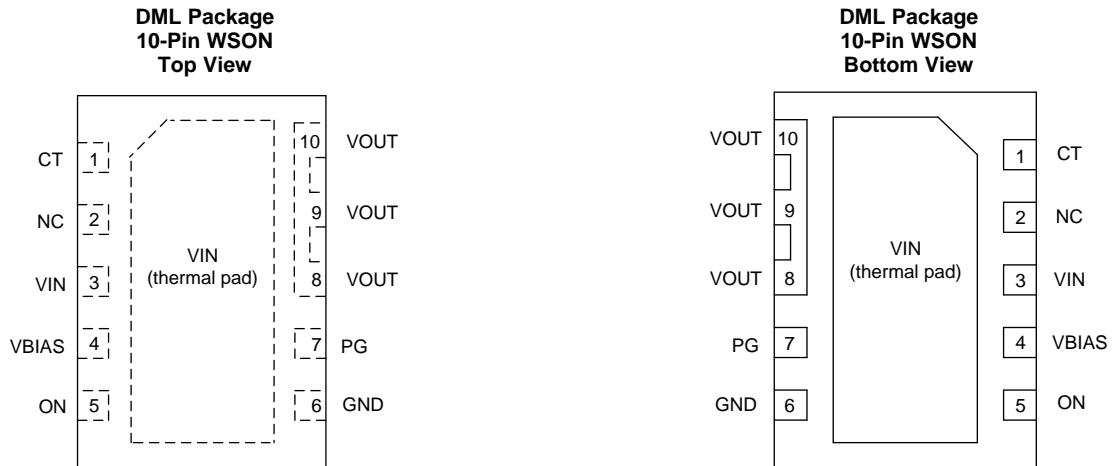
## 4 Revision History

Changes from Revision B (September 2016) to Revision C	Page
• Updated $V_{IH}$ in <a href="#">Recommended Operating Conditions</a> .....	<b>4</b>
Changes from Revision A (July 2016) to Revision B	Page
• Removed the status column from <i>Device Comparison Table</i> .....	<b>3</b>
• Added the comment “(TPS22990 Only)” to the “ $R_{PD}$ ” cell in both <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> tables .....	<b>7</b>
Changes from Original (May 2016) to Revision A	Page
• Changed device status from <i>Product Preview</i> to <i>Production Data</i> .....	<b>1</b>

## 5 Device Comparison Table

DEVICE	$R_{ON}$ at $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$	QOD	$I_{MAX}$	ENABLE
TPS22990	3.9 mΩ	Yes	10 A	Active high
TPS22990N	3.9 mΩ	No	10 A	Active high

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	CT	O	VOUT slew rate control
2	NC	—	Not internally connected
3	VIN	I	Switch input. Bypass this input with a ceramic capacitor to GND
4	VBIAS	P	Bias voltage. Power supply to the device
5	ON	I	Active high switch control input. Do not leave floating
6	GND	GND	Device ground
7	PG	O	Power good. Active high, open drain output. Tie to GND if not used
8	VOUT	O	Switch output
9			
10			
—	VIN (Thermal Pad)	I	Switch input. VIN and thermal pad (exposed center pad) to alleviate thermal stress. See the <a href="#">Layout</a> section for layout guidelines

## 7 Specifications

### 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage	−0.3	6	V
V <sub>BIAS</sub>	Bias voltage	−0.3	6	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output voltage	−0.3	6	V
V <sub>ON</sub>	ON voltage	−0.3	6	V
V <sub>PG</sub>	PG voltage	−0.3	6	V
V <sub>CT</sub>	CT voltage	−0.3	15	V
I <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum continuous switch current at T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C		10	A
I <sub>PLS</sub>	Maximum pulsed switch current, pulse < 300 μs, 2% duty cycle		12	A
T <sub>J</sub>	Maximum junction temperature		125	°C
T <sub>LEAD</sub>	Maximum lead temperature (10-s soldering time)		300	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	−65	150	°C

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

### 7.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±1000

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.  
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage		0.6	V <sub>BIAS</sub>	V
V <sub>BIAS</sub>	Bias voltage		2.5	5.5	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output voltage			V <sub>IN</sub>	V
V <sub>ON</sub>	ON voltage		0	5.5	V
V <sub>PG</sub>	PG voltage		0	5.5	V
V <sub>IH, ON</sub>	High-level input voltage, ON	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 2.5 V to 5 V, T <sub>A</sub> < 85°C	1.05	5.5	V
		V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 2.5 V to 5.5 V, T <sub>A</sub> < 105°C	1.2	5.5	
V <sub>IL, ON</sub>	Low-level input voltage, ON		0	0.5	V
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input capacitor		1 <sup>(1)</sup>		μF
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature		−40	105	°C

- (1) See the [Application Information](#) section.

## 7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TPS22990	UNIT
		DML (WSON)	
		10 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	51.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	65	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	17	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	2.1	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	17	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	3.7	°C/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— $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$

Unless otherwise noted, the specification in the following table applies over the operating ambient temp  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$  (full) and  $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$ . Typical values are for  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>POWER SUPPLIES AND CURRENTS</b>							
$I_Q, V_{BIAS}$	$V_{BIAS}$ quiescent current	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ A}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{ON} = 5\text{ V}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$		63	76	$\mu\text{A}$
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$			77	
$I_{SD}, V_{BIAS}$	$V_{BIAS}$ shutdown current	$V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$		5.5	7	$\mu\text{A}$
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$			7	
$I_{SD}, V_{IN}$	$V_{IN}$ shutdown current	$V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.004	4	$\mu\text{A}$
				$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$		10	
			$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.003	3	
				$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$		7	
			$V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.002	2	
				$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$		5	
			$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.002	2	
				$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$		4	
			$V_{IN} = 1.05\text{ V}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.001	1	
				$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$		3	
$I_{ON}$	ON pin input leakage current	$V_{ON} = 5.5\text{ V}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$			0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$				
$V_{HYS,ON}$	ON pin hysteresis	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$	$25^{\circ}\text{C}$		123		mV
$I_{PG, LKG}$	Leakage current into PG pin	$V_{PG} = 5\text{ V}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$			0.5	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{PG,OL}$	PG output low voltage	$V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$ , $I_{PG} = 1\text{ mA}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$			0.2	V
<b>RESISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>							

## Electrical Characteristics— $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$ (continued)

Unless otherwise noted, the specification in the following table applies over the operating ambient temp  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$  (full) and  $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$ . Typical values are for  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{ON}$ On-state resistance	$I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$ , $V_{ON} = 5\text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$	25°C	3.9	4.8	mΩ
			-40°C to +85°C		5.7	
			-40°C to +105°C		6	
		$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$	25°C	3.9	4.8	
			-40°C to +85°C		5.7	
			-40°C to +105°C		6	
		$V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C	3.9	4.8	
			-40°C to +85°C		5.7	
			-40°C to +105°C		6	
		$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$	25°C	3.9	4.8	
			-40°C to +85°C		5.7	
			-40°C to +105°C		6	
		$V_{IN} = 1.05\text{ V}$	25°C	3.9	4.8	
			-40°C to +85°C		5.7	
			-40°C to +105°C		6	
$R_{PD}$ Output pull-down resistance (TPS22990 Only)	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ , $V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$	-40°C to +105°C		218	253	Ω

## 7.6 Electrical Characteristics— $V_{BIAS} = 3.3\text{ V}$

Unless otherwise noted, the specification in the following table applies over the operating ambient temp  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$  (full) and  $V_{BIAS} = 3.3\text{ V}$ . Typical values are for  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>POWER SUPPLIES AND CURRENTS</b>						
$I_Q$ , $V_{BIAS}$ $V_{BIAS}$ quiescent current	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ A}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{ON} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-40°C to +85°C		48	58	μA
		-40°C to +105°C			59	
$I_{SD}$ , $V_{BIAS}$ $V_{BIAS}$ shutdown current	$V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$	-40°C to +85°C		4.5	6	μA
		-40°C to +105°C			7	
$I_{SD}$ , $V_{IN}$ $V_{IN}$ shutdown current	$V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-40°C to +85°C	0.003	3	μA
			-40°C to +105°C		7	
		$V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$	-40°C to +85°C	0.002	2	
			-40°C to +105°C		5	
		$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$	-40°C to +85°C	0.002	2	
			-40°C to +105°C		4	
		$V_{IN} = 1.05\text{ V}$	-40°C to +85°C	0.001	1	
			-40°C to +105°C		3	
$I_{ON}$ ON pin input leakage current	$V_{ON} = 5.5\text{ V}$	-40°C to +105°C			0.1	μA
$V_{HYS,ON}$ ON pin hysteresis	$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$	25°C		100		mV
$I_{PG,LKG}$ Leakage current into PG pin	$V_{PG} = 5\text{ V}$	-40°C to +105°C			0.5	μA
$V_{PG,OL}$ PG output low voltage	$V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$ , $I_{PG} = 1\text{ mA}$	-40°C to +105°C			0.2	V
<b>RESISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>						

## Electrical Characteristics— $V_{BIAS} = 3.3\text{ V}$ (continued)

Unless otherwise noted, the specification in the following table applies over the operating ambient temp  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$  (full) and  $V_{BIAS} = 3.3\text{ V}$ . Typical values are for  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{ON}$ On-state resistance	$I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$ , $V_{ON} = 5\text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$	25°C	3.9	4.8	mΩ
			-40°C to +85°C		5.7	
			-40°C to +105°C		6	
		$V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C	3.9	4.8	
			-40°C to +85°C		5.7	
			-40°C to +105°C		6	
		$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$	25°C	3.9	4.8	
			-40°C to +85°C		5.7	
			-40°C to +105°C		6	
		$V_{IN} = 1.05\text{ V}$	25°C	3.9	4.8	
			-40°C to +85°C		5.7	
			-40°C to +105°C		6	
$R_{PD}$ Output pull-down resistance (TPS22990 Only)	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$	-40°C to +105°C	25°C	3.9	4.8	Ω
			-40°C to +85°C		5.7	
			-40°C to +105°C		6	
			-40°C to +105°C	219	256	

## 7.7 Switching Characteristics

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

PARAMETER <sup>(1)</sup>		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>V<sub>IN</sub> = 5 V, V<sub>ON</sub> = V<sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		34		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		5.4		
t <sub>R</sub>	VO <sub>UT</sub> rise time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		31		
t <sub>F</sub>	VO <sub>UT</sub> fall time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		2.3		
t <sub>D</sub>	ON delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		21		
t <sub>PG,ON</sub>	PG turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		152		
t <sub>PG,OFF</sub>	PG turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		1.3		
<b>V<sub>IN</sub> = 1.05 V, V<sub>ON</sub> = V<sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		30		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		8		
t <sub>R</sub>	VO <sub>UT</sub> rise time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		13		
t <sub>F</sub>	VO <sub>UT</sub> fall time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		2.2		
t <sub>D</sub>	ON delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		24		
t <sub>PG,ON</sub>	PG turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		134		
t <sub>PG,OFF</sub>	PG turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		1.3		
<b>V<sub>IN</sub> = 0.6 V, V<sub>ON</sub> = V<sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		29		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		8.8		
t <sub>R</sub>	VO <sub>UT</sub> rise time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		10		
t <sub>F</sub>	VO <sub>UT</sub> fall time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		2.2		
t <sub>D</sub>	ON delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		24		
t <sub>PG,ON</sub>	PG turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		131		
t <sub>PG,OFF</sub>	PG turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		1.3		

(1) Turnoff time and fall time are dependent on the time constant at the load. For TPS22990N, there is no QOD. The time constant is  $R_L \times C_L$ . For TPS22990, internal pull down  $R_{PD}$  is enabled when the switch is disabled. The time constant is  $(R_{PD}/R_L) \times C_L$ .

## Switching Characteristics (continued)

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

PARAMETER <sup>(1)</sup>		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>V<sub>IN</sub> = 3.3 V, V<sub>ON</sub> = 5 V, V<sub>BIAS</sub> = 3.3 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		33		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		6.2		
t <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		24		
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		2.4		
t <sub>D</sub>	ON delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		22		
t <sub>PG,ON</sub>	PG turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		132		
t <sub>PG,OFF</sub>	PG turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		1.5		
<b>V<sub>IN</sub> = 1.05 V, V<sub>ON</sub> = 5 V, V<sub>BIAS</sub> = 3.3 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		30		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		8.7		
t <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		12		
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		2.3		
t <sub>D</sub>	ON delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		24		
t <sub>PG,ON</sub>	PG turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		122		
t <sub>PG,OFF</sub>	PG turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		1.5		
<b>V<sub>IN</sub> = 0.6 V, V<sub>ON</sub> = 5 V, V<sub>BIAS</sub> = 3.3 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		30		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		9.4		
t <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		9		
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		2.3		
t <sub>D</sub>	ON delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		25		
t <sub>PG,ON</sub>	PG turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		119		
t <sub>PG,OFF</sub>	PG turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 0 pF, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF		1.5		

## 7.8 Typical Characteristics

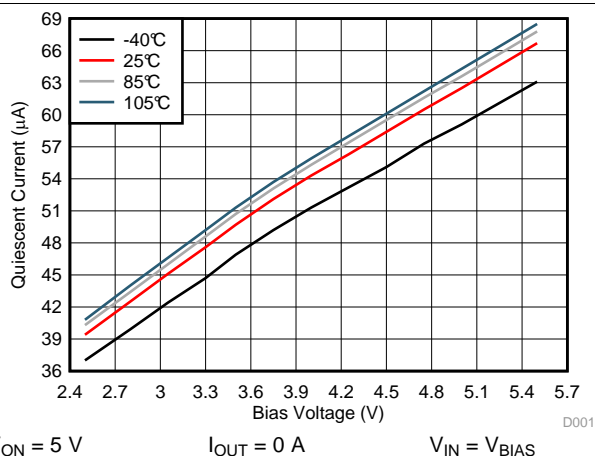


Figure 1. Quiescent Current vs Bias Voltage

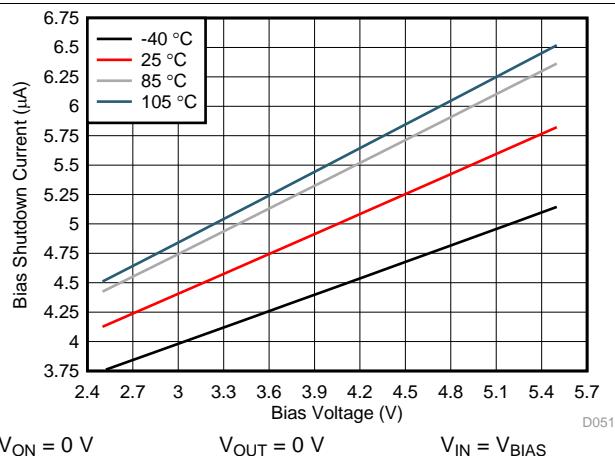


Figure 2. Bias Shutdown Current vs Bias Voltage

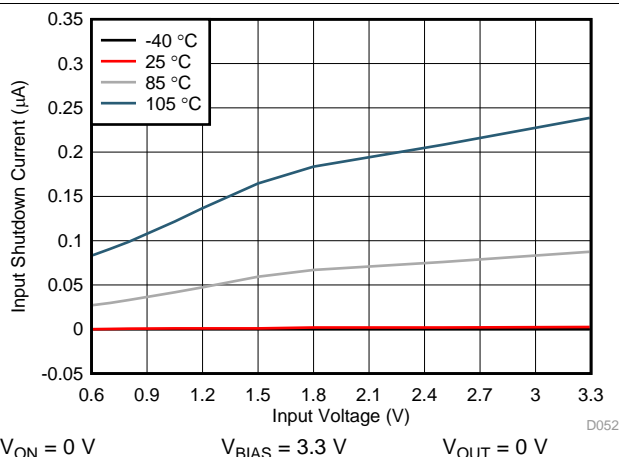


Figure 3. Input Shutdown Current vs Input Voltage

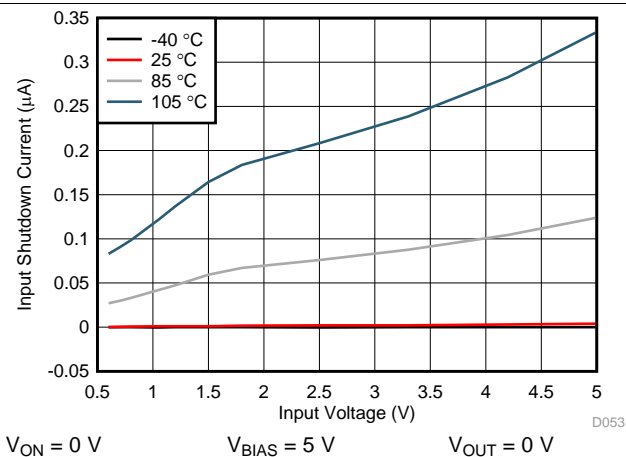


Figure 4. Input Shutdown Current vs Input Voltage

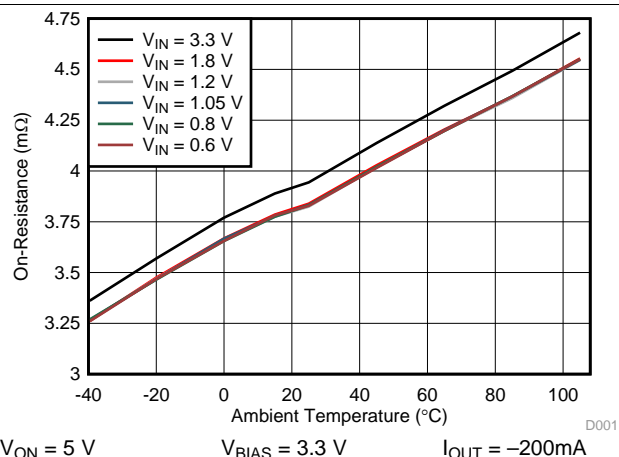


Figure 5. On-Resistance vs Ambient Temperature

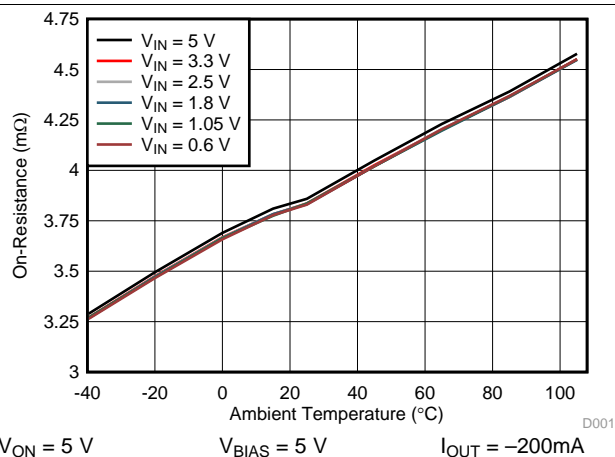
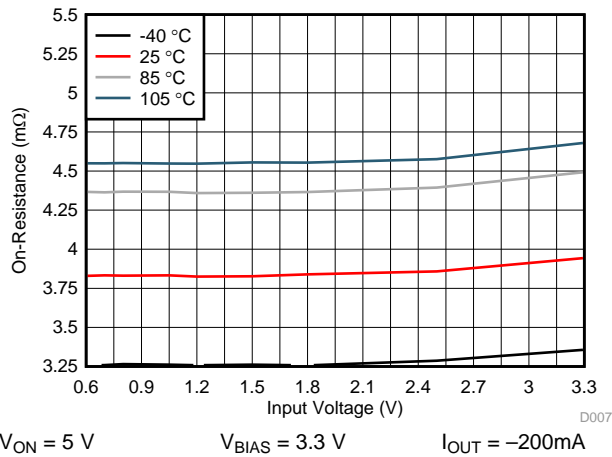
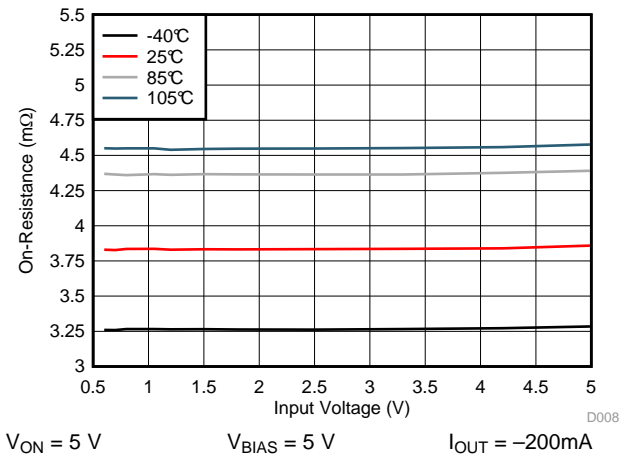


Figure 6. On-Resistance vs Ambient Temperature

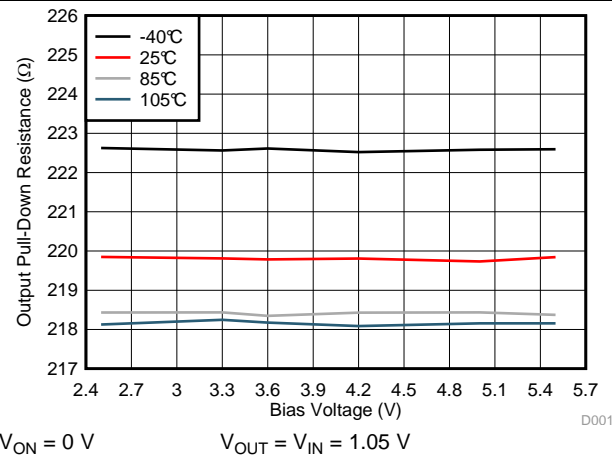
## Typical Characteristics (continued)



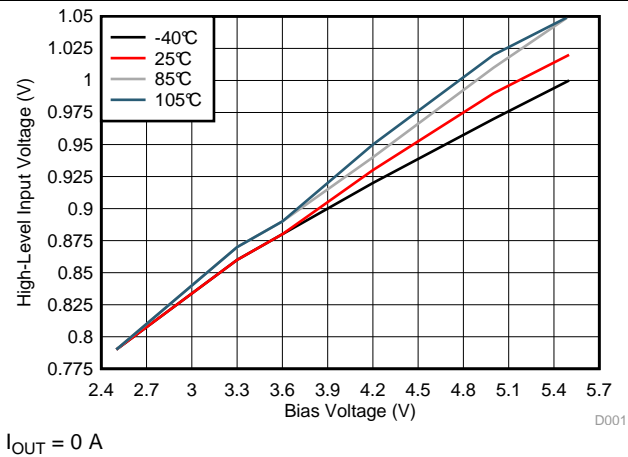
**Figure 7. On-Resistance vs Input Voltage**



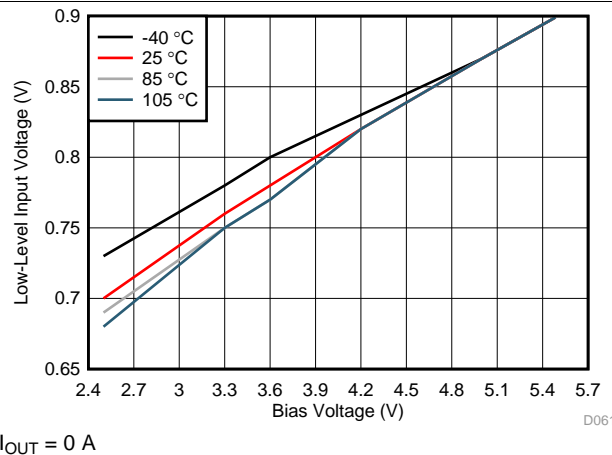
**Figure 8. On-Resistance vs Input Voltage**



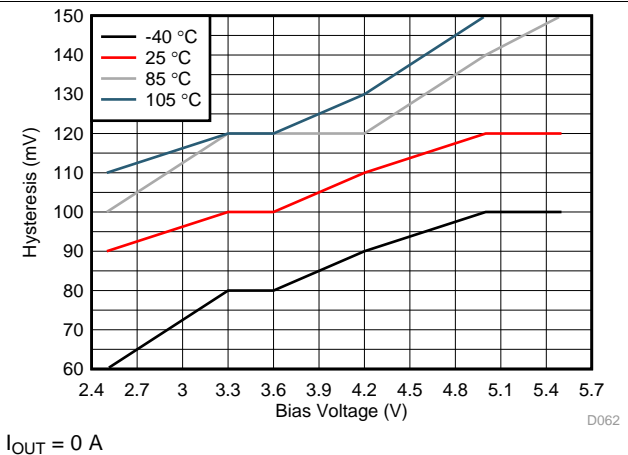
**Figure 9. Output Pull-Down Resistance vs Bias Voltage**



**Figure 10. High-Level Input Voltage vs Bias Voltage**

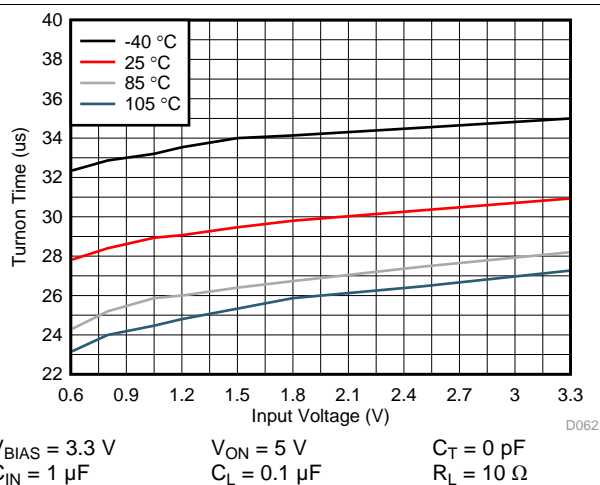


**Figure 11. Low-Level Input Voltage vs Bias Voltage**

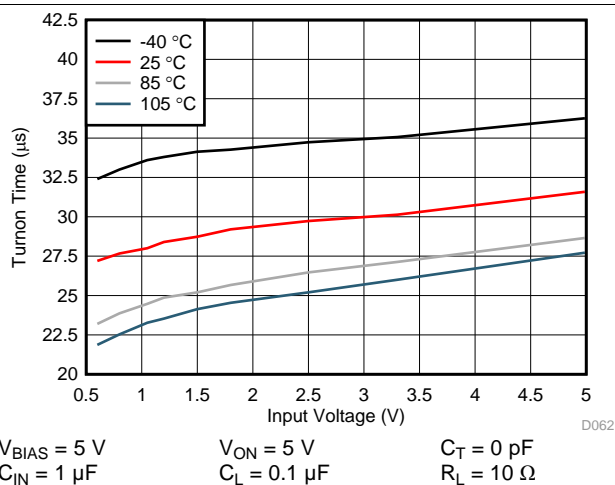


**Figure 12. Hysteresis vs Bias Voltage**

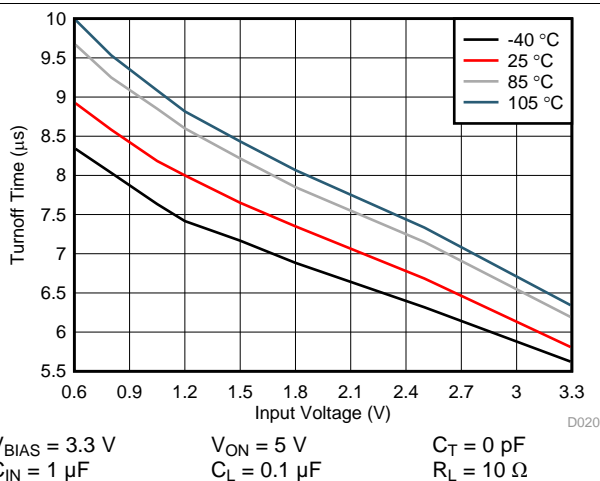
## Typical Characteristics (continued)



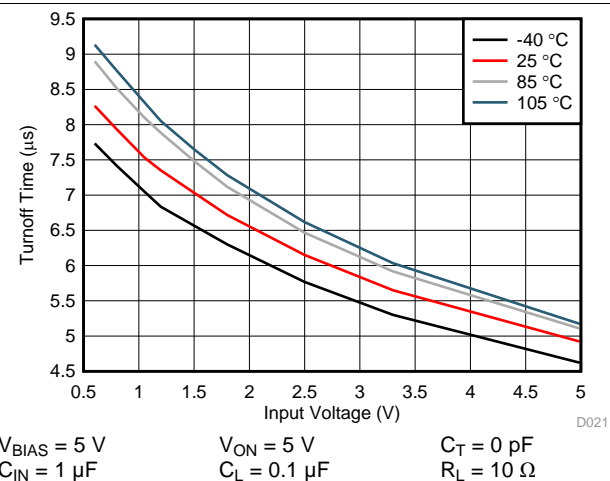
**Figure 13. Turnon Time vs Input Voltage**



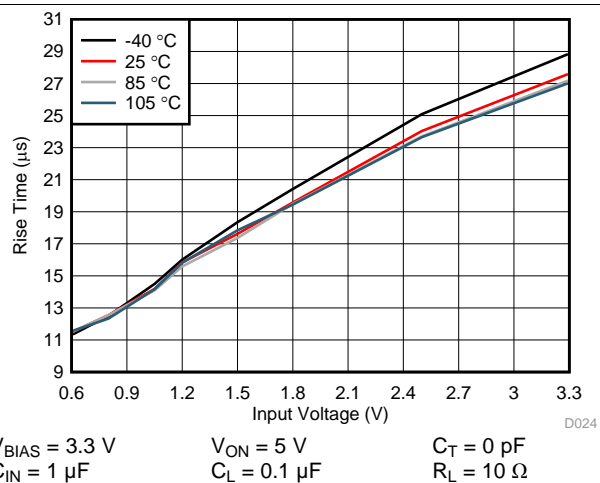
**Figure 14. Turnon Time vs Input Voltage**



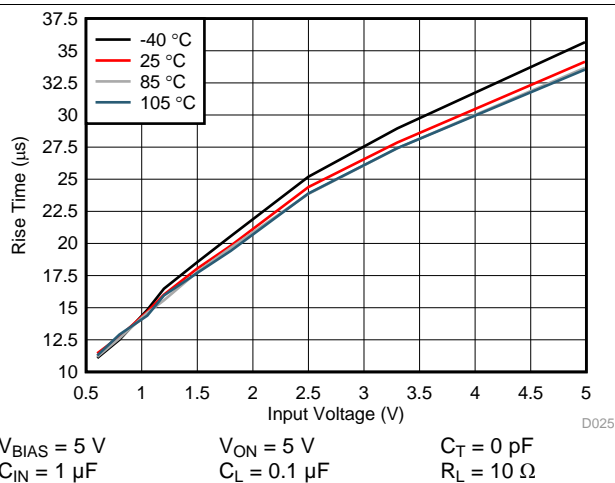
**Figure 15. Turnoff Time vs Input Voltage**



**Figure 16. Turnoff Time vs Input Voltage**

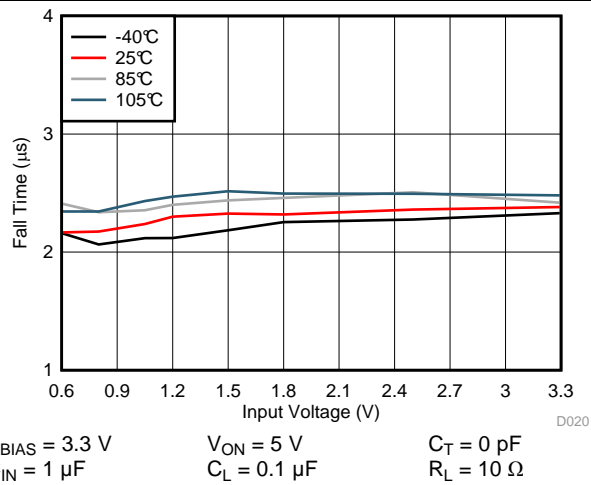
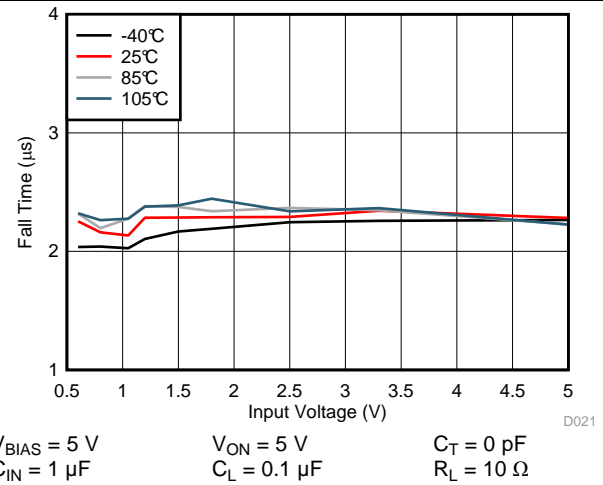
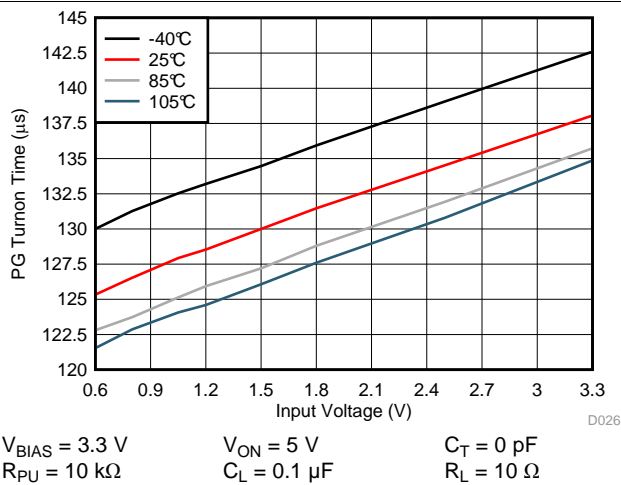
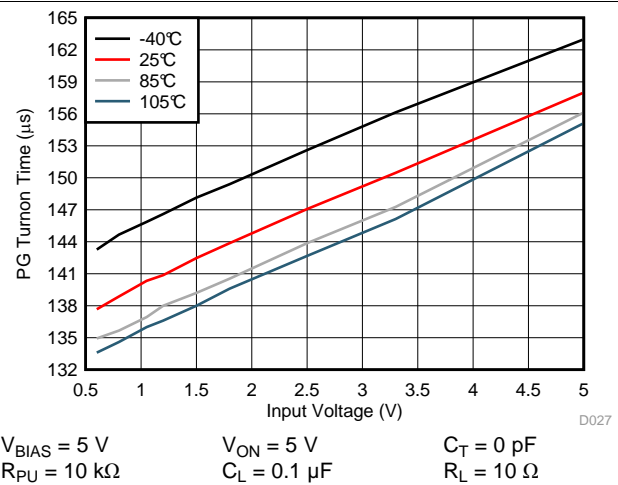
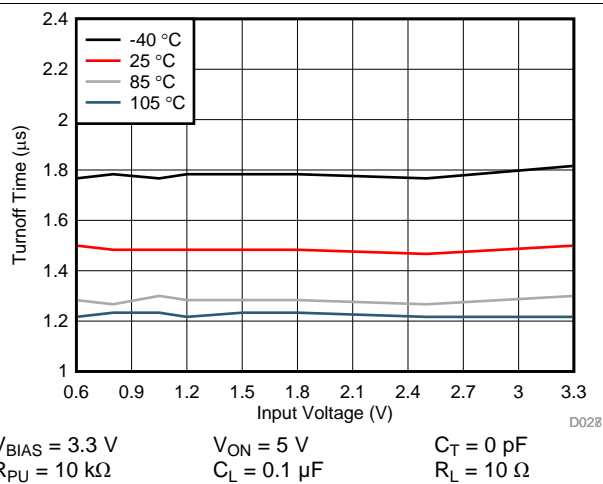
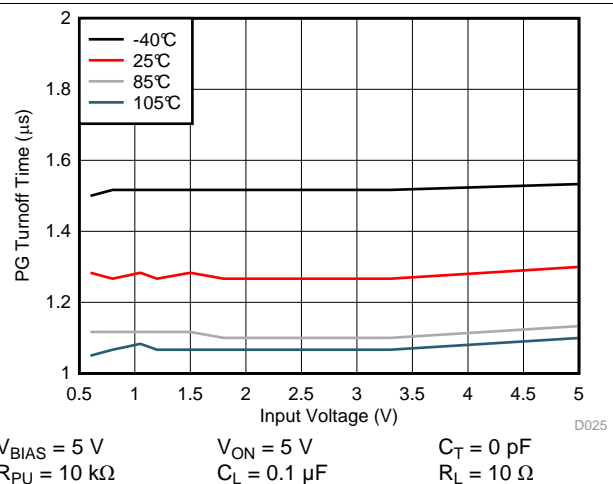


**Figure 17. Rise Time vs Input Voltage**



**Figure 18. Rise Time vs Input Voltage**

## Typical Characteristics (continued)


**Figure 19. Fall Time vs Input Voltage**

**Figure 20. Fall Time vs Input Voltage**

**Figure 21. PG Turnon Time vs Input Voltage**

**Figure 22. PG Turnon Time vs Input Voltage**

**Figure 23. PG Turnoff Time vs Input Voltage**

**Figure 24. PG Turnoff Time vs Input Voltage**

## Typical Characteristics (continued)

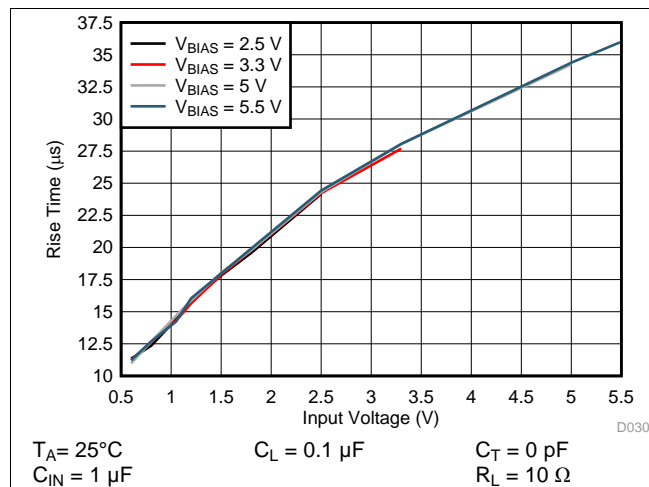


Figure 25. Rise Time vs Input Voltage

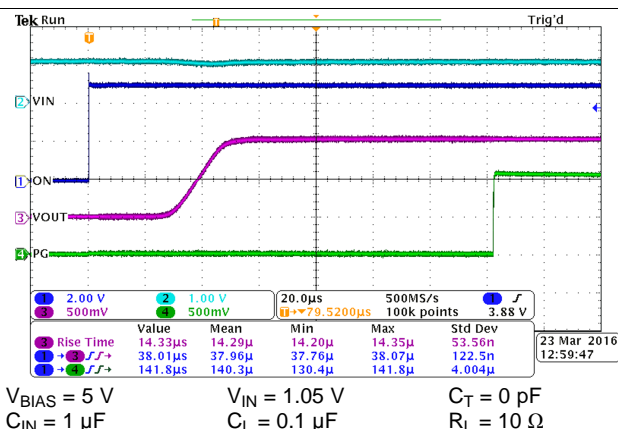


Figure 26. Turnon Response

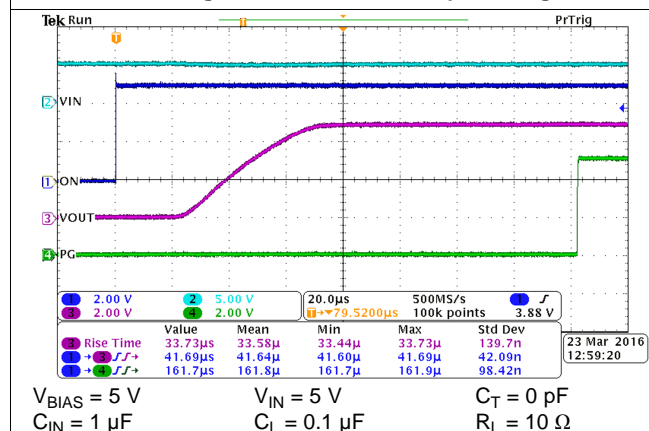


Figure 27. Turnon Response

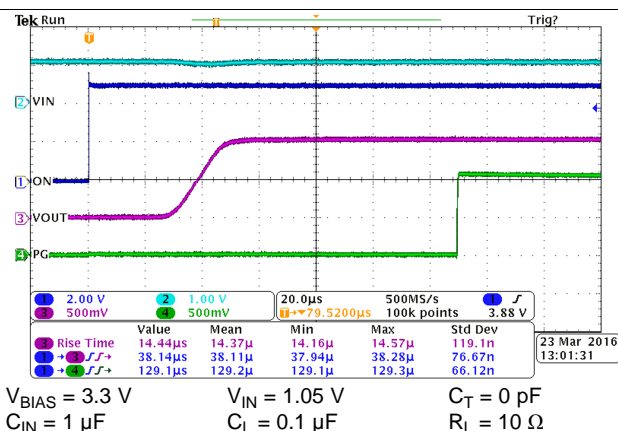


Figure 28. Turnon Response

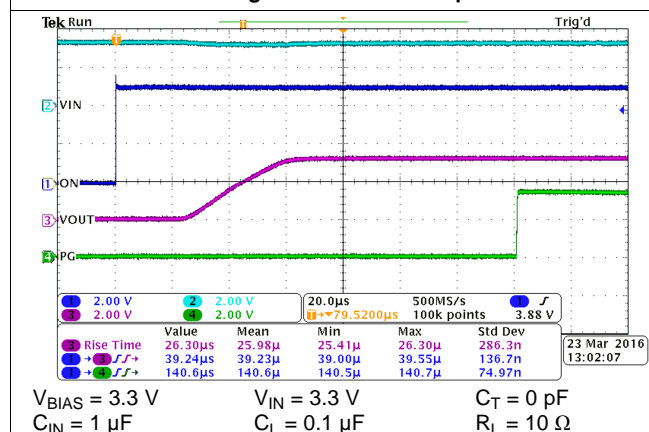


Figure 29. Turnon Response

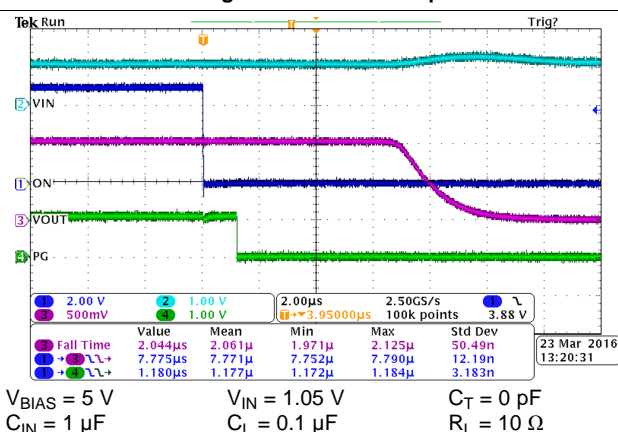


Figure 30. Turnon Response

## Typical Characteristics (continued)

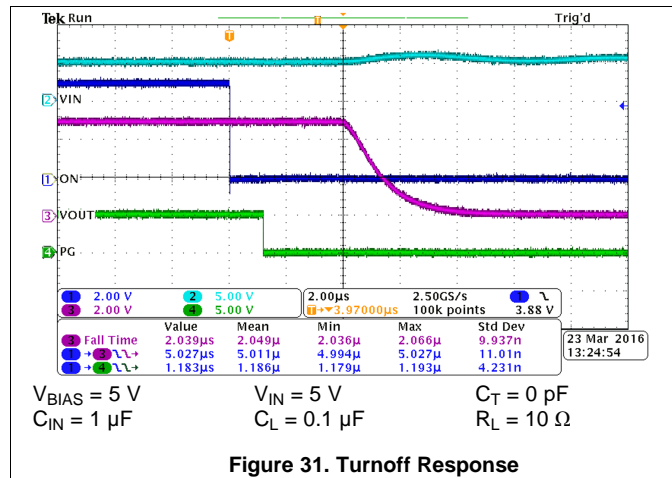


Figure 31. Turnoff Response

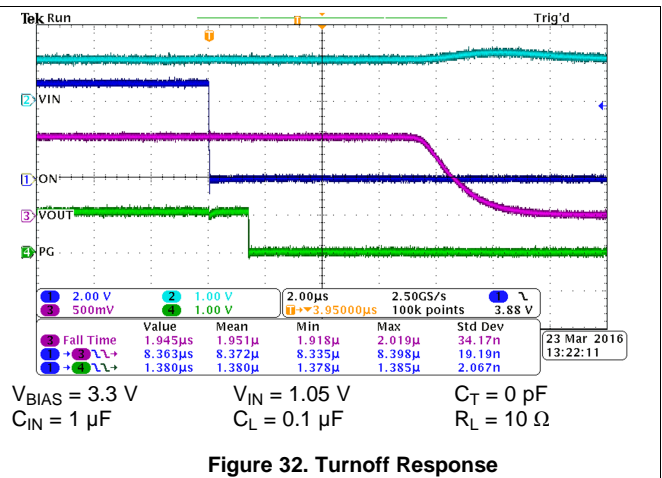


Figure 32. Turnoff Response

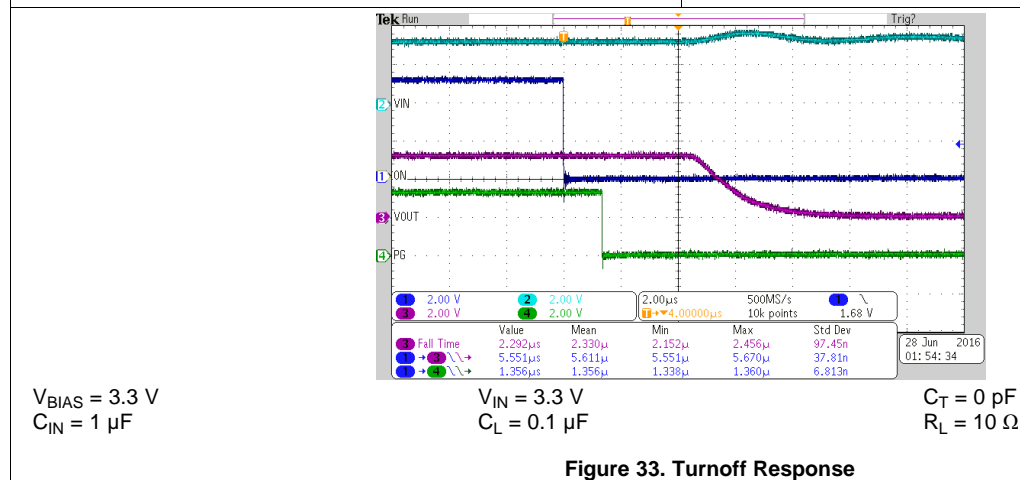
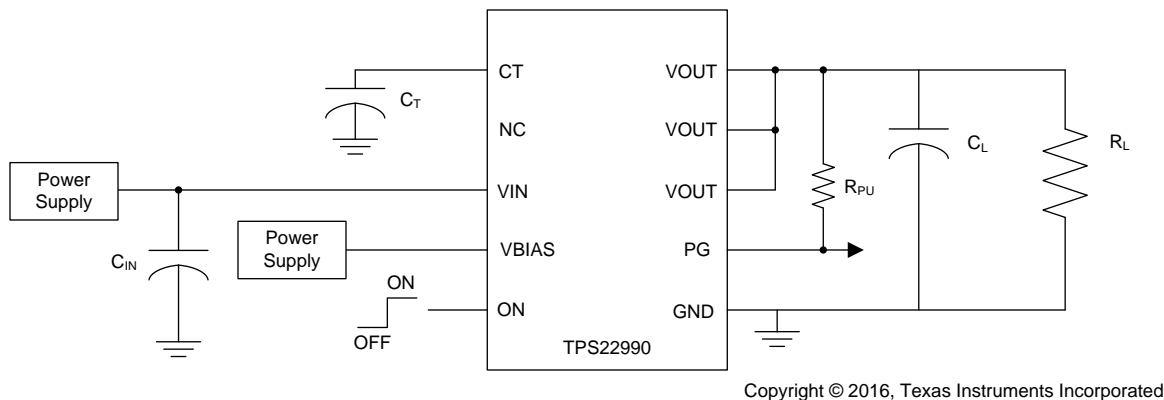
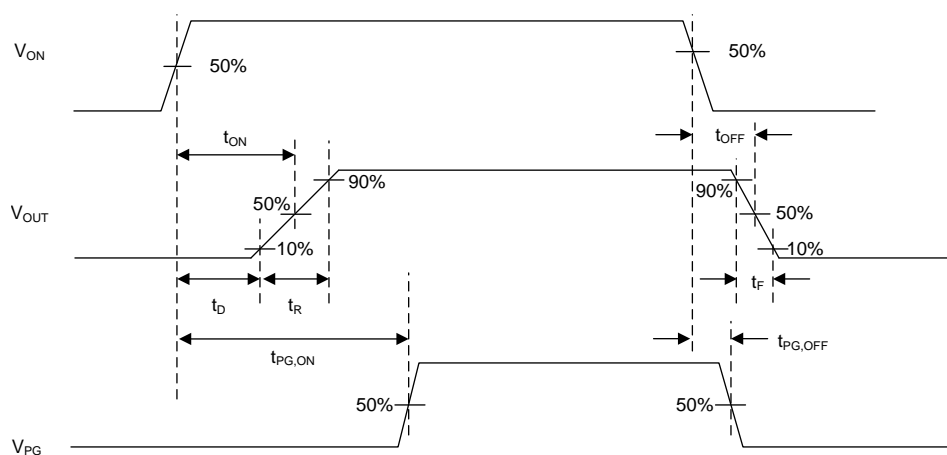


Figure 33. Turnoff Response

## 8 Parameter Measurement Information



**Figure 34. Timing Test Circuit**



Rise and fall times of the control signals is 100 ns.

**Figure 35. Timing Waveforms**

## 9 Detailed Description

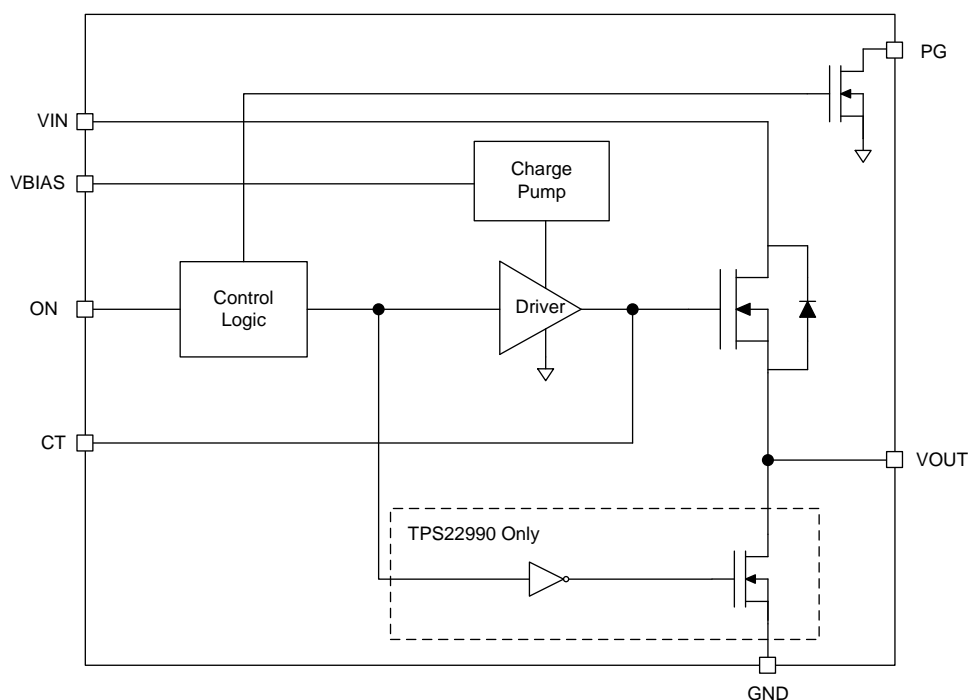
### 9.1 Overview

The TPS22990 device is a single channel load switch with a controlled adjustable turnon and integrated PG indicator. The device contains an N-channel MOSFET that can operate over an input voltage range of 0.6 V to 5.5 V and can support a maximum continuous current of 10 A. The wide input voltage range and high current capability enable the devices to be used across multiple designs and end equipment. 3.9-mΩ On-resistance minimizes the voltage drop across the load switch and power loss from the load switch.

The controlled rise time for the device greatly reduces inrush current caused by large bulk load capacitances, thereby reducing or eliminating power supply droop. The adjustable slew rate through CT provides the design flexibility to trade off the inrush current and power up timing requirements. Integrated PG indicator notifies the system about the status of the load switch to facilitate seamless power sequencing.

During shutdown, the device has very low leakage current, thereby reducing unnecessary leakages for downstream modules during standby. The TPS22990 has an optional 218-Ω On-chip resistor for quick discharge of the output when switch is disabled.

### 9.2 Functional Block Diagram



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### 9.3 Feature Description

#### 9.3.1 On and Off Control

The ON pin controls the state of the load switch. Asserting the pin high enables the switch. The minimum voltage that guarantees logic high is 1.2 V. This pin cannot be left floating and must be tied either high or low for proper functionality.

## Feature Description (continued)

### 9.3.2 Adjustable Rise Time

The TPS22990 has controlled rise time for inrush current control. A capacitor to GND on the CT pin adjusts the rise time. Without any capacitor on the CT, the rise time is at its minimum for fastest timing. The voltage on the CT pin can be as high as 15 V; therefore the minimum voltage rating for the CT capacitor must be 25 V for optimal performance. An approximate equation for the relationship between  $C_T$ ,  $V_{IN}$  and rise time when  $V_{BIAS}$  is set to 5 V is shown in Equation 1. As shown in Figure 35, rise time is defined as from 10% to 90% measurement on  $V_{OUT}$ .

$$t_R = (0.011 \times V_{IN} + 0.002) \times C_T + 4.7 \times V_{IN} + 7.8$$

where

- $t_R$  is the rise time (in  $\mu s$ )
  - $V_{IN}$  is the input voltage (in V)
  - $C_T$  is the capacitance value on the CT pin (in pF)
- (1)

Table 1 contains rise time values measured on a typical device. Rise times shown below are only valid for the power-up sequence where  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{BIAS}$  are already in steady state condition before the ON pin is asserted high.

**Table 1. Rise Time vs CT Capacitor**

$C_T$ (pF)	Rise Time ( $\mu s$ ) at 25°C $C_L = 0.1 \mu F$ , $C_{IN} = 1 \mu F$ , $R_L = 10 \Omega$ , $V_{BIAS} = 5 V$				
	$V_{IN} = 5 V$	$V_{IN} = 3.3 V$	$V_{IN} = 1.8 V$	$V_{IN} = 1.05 V$	$V_{IN} = 0.6 V$
0	30.5	24.8	17.5	12.6	9.5
220	44.6	34	22.7	15.8	11.4
470	56.6	42.2	27.1	18.8	13.2
1000	85	61.1	38.9	25.2	17.9
2200	154.6	107	64.7	40.9	27.7
4700	284.6	193.5	114.4	72.8	48.1
10000	598.5	404.8	233.2	146.9	98.6

### 9.3.3 Power Good (PG)

The TPS22990 has a power good (PG) output signal to indicate the gate of the pass FET is driven high and the switch is on with the On-resistance close to its final value (full load ready). The signal is an active high and open drain output which can be connected to a voltage source through an external pull up resistor,  $R_{PU}$ . This voltage source can be  $V_{OUT}$  from the TPS22990 or another external voltage.  $V_{BIAS}$  is required for PG to have a valid output. Equation 2 below shows the approximate equation for the relationship between  $C_T$ ,  $V_{IN}$  and PG turnon time ( $t_{PG,ON}$ ) when  $V_{BIAS}$  is set to 5 V.

$$t_{PG,ON} = (0.013 \times V_{IN} + 0.04) \times C_T + 4.7 \times V_{IN} + 129$$

where

- $t_{PG,ON}$  is the PG turnon time (in  $\mu s$ )
  - $V_{IN}$  is the input voltage (in V)
  - $C_T$  is the capacitance value on the CT pin (in pF)
- (2)

Table 2 contains PG turnon time values measured on a typical device.

**Table 2. PG Turnon Time vs CT Capacitor**

C <sub>T</sub> (pF)	Typical PG turnon time (us) at 25°C C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 uF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 uF, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V, R <sub>PU</sub> = 10 kΩ				
	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5 V	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.3 V	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.8 V	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.05 V	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.6 V
0	151.9	144.4	137.5	133.9	131.3
220	177.7	164.6	153.3	147.1	143.5
470	200.9	183.2	167.4	159.2	154.4
1000	257.2	227.8	202.5	189.5	181.3
2200	390.6	332.3	282.4	257.1	241.6
4700	636.4	525.6	429.8	382.7	353.3
10000	1239	999.8	792.4	689.4	627.4

### 9.3.4 Quick Output Discharge (QOD) (TPS22990 Only)

The TPS22990 family includes an optional QOD feature. When the switch is disabled, a discharge resistor is connected between VOUT and GND. This resistor has a typical value of 218 Ω and prevents the output from floating while the switch is disabled.

## 9.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 3 shows the function table for TPS22990.

**Table 3. Function Table**

ON	VIN to VOUT	OUTPUT DISCHARGE <sup>(1)</sup>
L	OFF	ENABLED
H	ON	DISABLED

(1) This feature is in the TPS22990 only (not in TPS22990N).

## 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

#### 10.1.1 Input to Output Voltage Drop

The input to output voltage drop in the device is determined by the  $R_{ON}$  of the device and the load current. The  $R_{ON}$  of the device depends upon the  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{BIAS}$  condition of the device. See the  $R_{ON}$  specification in the [Electrical Characteristics— \$V\_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}\$](#)  table of this datasheet. Once the  $R_{ON}$  of the device is determined based upon the  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{BIAS}$  conditions, use [Equation 3](#) to calculate the input to output voltage drop.

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

where

- $\Delta V$  is the voltage drop from  $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$
- $I_{LOAD}$  is the load current
- $R_{ON}$  is the on-resistance of the device for a specific  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{BIAS}$
- An appropriate  $I_{LOAD}$  must be chosen such that the  $I_{MAX}$  specification of the device is not violated (3)

#### 10.1.2 Input Capacitor

It is recommended to use a capacitor between  $V_{IN}$  and GND close to the device pins. This helps limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient inrush currents when the switch is turned on into a discharged capacitor at the load. A 1- $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor,  $C_{IN}$ , is usually sufficient. Higher values of  $C_{IN}$  can be used to further reduce the voltage drop. A  $C_{IN}$  to  $C_L$  ratio of 10 to 1 is recommended for minimizing  $V_{IN}$  dip caused by inrush currents during startup, where  $C_L$  is the load capacitance.

#### 10.1.3 Thermal Consideration

The maximum junction temperature should be limited to below 125°C. Use [Equation 4](#) to calculate the maximum allowable dissipation,  $P_{D(max)}$  for a given output load current and ambient temperature.  $R_{\theta JA}$  is highly dependent upon board layout.

$$P_{D(max)} = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

where

- $P_{D(max)}$  is the maximum allowable power dissipation
- $T_{J(max)}$  is the maximum allowable junction temperature
- $T_A$  is the ambient temperature
- $R_{\theta JA}$  is the junction-to-air thermal impedance (4)

#### 10.1.4 PG Pull Up Resistor

The PG output is an open drain signal which connects to a voltage source through a pull up resistor  $R_{PU}$ . The PG signal can be used to drive the enable pins of downstream devices, EN. PG is active high, and its voltage is given by [Equation 5](#).

## Application Information (continued)

$$V_{PG} = V_{OUT} - (I_{PG,LK} + I_{EN,LK}) \times R_{PU}$$

where

- $V_{OUT}$  is the voltage where PG is tied to
- $I_{PG,LK}$  is the leakage current into PG pin
- $I_{EN,LK}$  is the leakage current into the EN pin driven by PG
- $R_{PU}$  is the pull up resistance

(5)

$V_{PG}$  needs to be higher than  $V_{IH, MIN}$  of the EN pin to be treated as logic high. The maximum  $R_{PU}$  is determined by [Equation 6](#).

$$R_{PU,MAX} = \frac{V_{OUT} - V_{IH,MIN}}{I_{PG,LK} + I_{EN,LK}}$$

(6)

When PG is disabled, with 1 mA current into PG pin ( $I_{PG} = 1 \text{ mA}$ ),  $V_{PG,OL}$  is less than 0.2 V and treated as logic low as long as  $V_{IL,MAX}$  of the EN pin is greater than 0.2 V. The minimum  $R_{PU}$  is determined by [Equation 7](#).

$$R_{PU,MIN} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{I_{PG} + I_{EN,LK}}$$

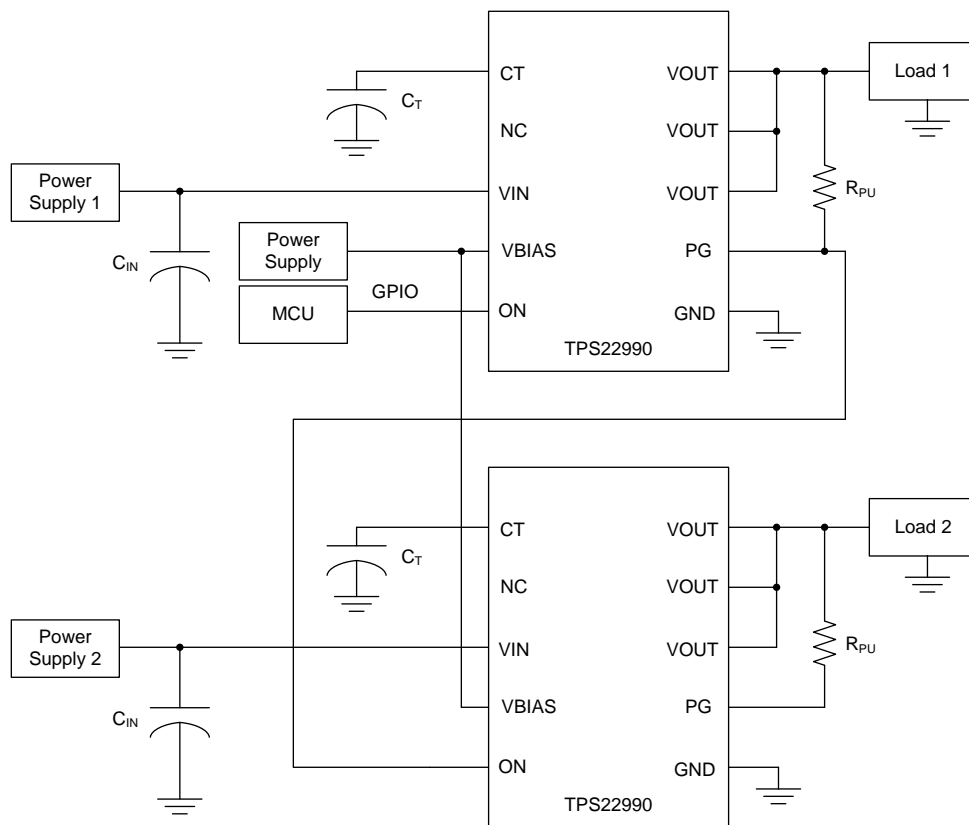
(7)

$R_{PU}$  can be chosen within the range defined by  $R_{PU,MIN}$  and  $R_{PU,MAX}$ .  $R_{PU} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  is used for characterization.

### 10.1.5 Power Sequencing

The TPS22990 has an integrated power good indicator which can be used for power sequencing. As shown in [Figure 36](#), the switch to the second load is controlled by the PG signal from the first switch. This ensures that the power to load 2 is only enabled after the power to load 1 is enabled and the first switch is full load ready.

## Application Information (continued)



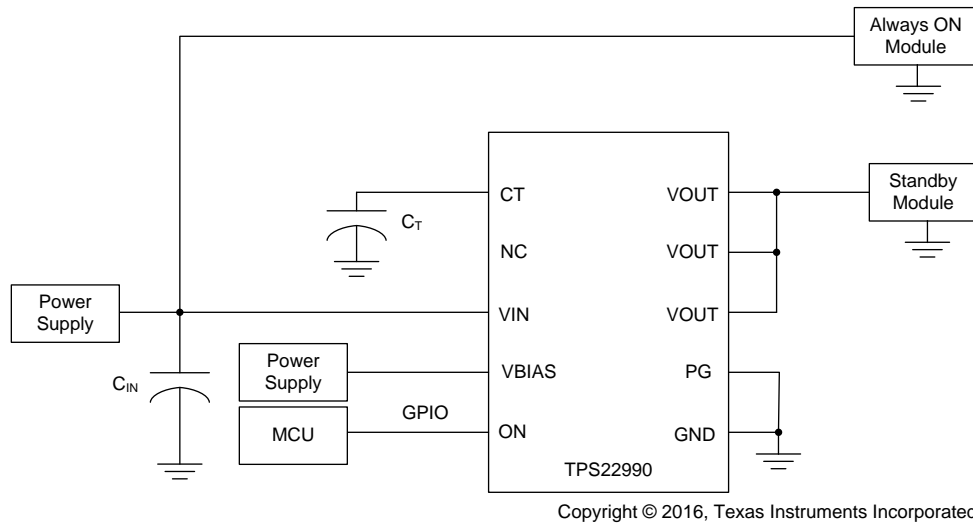
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**Figure 36. Power Sequencing**

### 10.1.6 Standby Power Reduction

Any end equipment that is being powered from a battery has a need to reduce current consumption in order to maintain the battery charge for a longer time. The TPS22990 devices help to accomplish this reduction by turning off the supply to the downstream modules that are in standby state and significantly reduce the leakage current overhead of the standby modules as shown in [Figure 37](#).

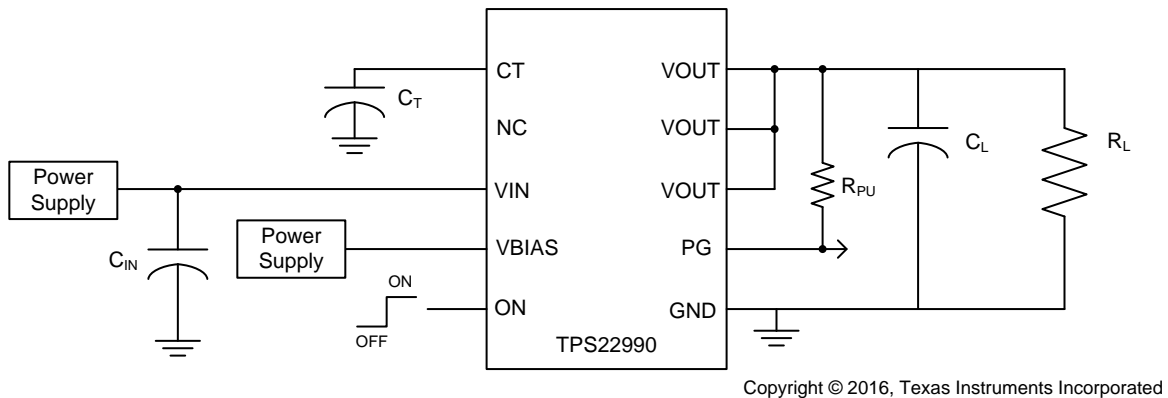
## Application Information (continued)



**Figure 37. Standby Power Reduction**

## 10.2 Typical Application

Figure 38 demonstrates how to use TPS22990 to limit inrush current to output capacitance.



**Figure 38. Powering a Downstream Module**

## Typical Application (continued)

### 10.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the input parameters shown in [Table 4](#).

**Table 4. Design Parameters**

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
$V_{BIAS}$	3.3 V
$V_{IN}$	1.05 V
$C_L$	10 $\mu$ F
$R_L$	None
Maximum acceptable inrush current	100 mA

### 10.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

#### 10.2.2.1 Managing Inrush Current

When the switch is enabled, the output capacitors must be charged up from 0 V to  $V_{IN}$ . This charge arrives in the form of inrush current. Inrush current can be calculated using [Equation 8](#).

$$I_{INRUSH} = C_L \times \frac{dV}{dt} \approx C_L \times \frac{0.8 \times V_{IN}}{t_R}$$

where

- $I_{INRUSH}$  is the Inrush current
  - $C_L$  is the Load capacitance
  - $dV/dt$  is the Output slew rate
  - $V_{IN}$  is the Input voltage
  - $t_R$  is the rise time
- (8)

Minimum acceptable rise time can be calculated using the design requirements and the inrush current equation. See [Equation 9](#).

$$t_R = \frac{0.8 \times V_{IN} \times C_L}{I_{INRUSH}} = 84 \mu s$$

(9)

The TPS22990 has very fast timing without a CT capacitor ( $C_T$ ). The typical rise time is 12  $\mu$ s at  $V_{BIAS} = 3.3$  V,  $V_{IN} = 1.05$  V,  $R_L = 10 \Omega$ , and  $C_L = 0.1 \mu$ F. As shown in [Figure 39](#), the rise time is much smaller than 84  $\mu$ s and the inrush current is 460 mA without  $C_T$ . The  $C_T$  for the required rise time must be calculated using [Equation 1](#). For 84  $\mu$ s, the calculated  $C_T = 5259$  pF. [Figure 40](#) shows the inrush current is less than 100 mA with  $C_T = 6800$  pF.

## TPS22990

SLVSDK1C – MAY 2016 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2017

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### 10.2.3 Application Curves

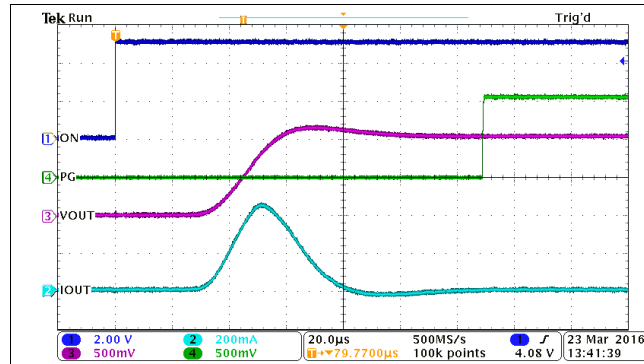


Figure 39. . Inrush Current with  $C_T = 0$  pF

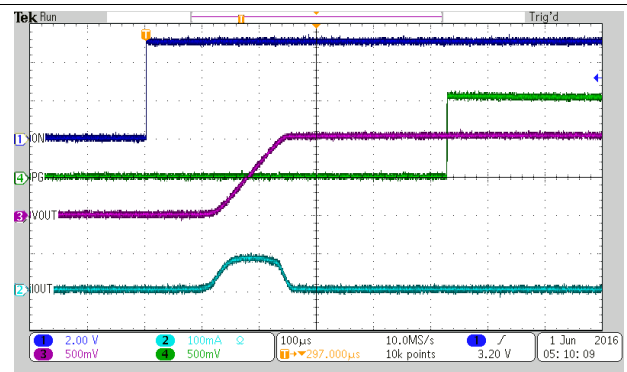


Figure 40. Inrush Current with  $C_T = 6800$  pF

## 11 Power Supply Recommendations

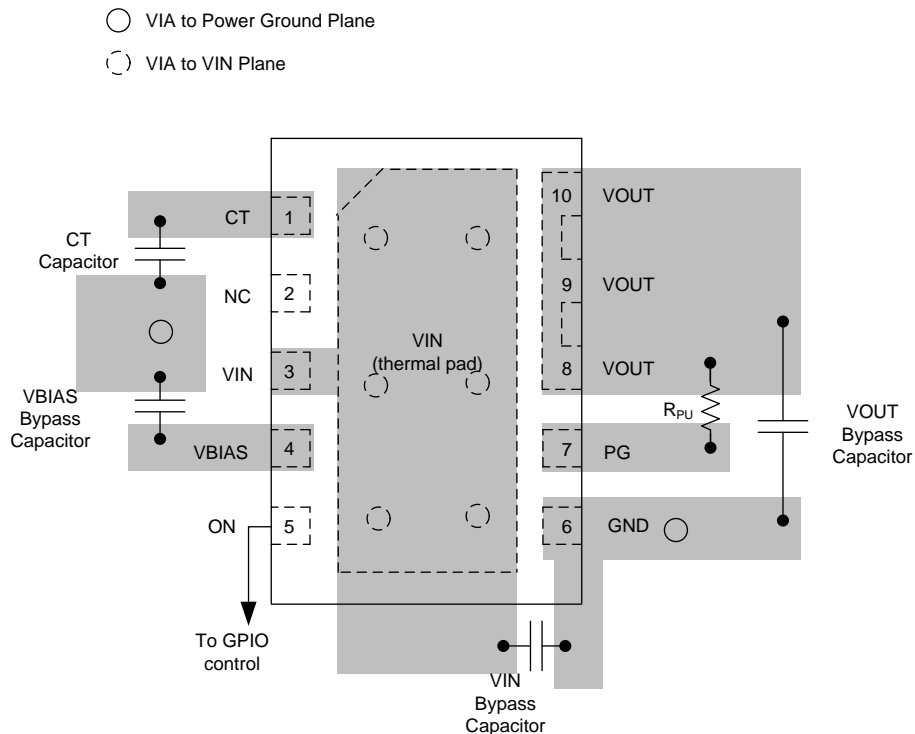
The device is designed to operate with a  $V_{BIAS}$  range of 2.5 V to 5.5 V, and a  $V_{IN}$  range of 0.6 V to  $V_{BIAS}$ . The supply must be well regulated and placed as close to the device terminal as possible with the recommended 1- $\mu$ F bypass capacitor. If the supply is located more than a few inches from the device terminals, additional bulk capacitance may be required in addition to the ceramic bypass capacitors. In the case where the power supply is slow to respond to a large load current step, additional bulk may also be required. If additional bulk capacitance is required, an electrolytic, tantalum, or ceramic capacitor of 10  $\mu$ F may be sufficient.

## 12 Layout

### 12.1 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 terminal as possible to minimize the effects that parasitic trace inductances may have on normal operation. Using wide traces for  $V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{OUT}$ , and GND helps minimize the parasitic electrical effects. The CT trace must be as short as possible to reduce parasitic capacitance.

### 12.2 Layout Example



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**Figure 41. Layout Example**

## 13 Device and Documentation Support

### 13.1 Documentation Support

#### 13.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- *TPS22990 Load Switch Evaluation Module*, [SLVUAS2](#)
- *Fundamentals of On-Resistance in Load Switches*, [SLVA771](#)

### 13.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on [ti.com](http://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.

### 13.3 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](http://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.

### 13.4 Trademarks

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### 13.5 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.

### 13.6 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.

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
<a href="#">TPS22990DMLR</a>	Active	Production	WSO (DML)   10	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	RB990
TPS22990DMLR.A	Active	Production	WSO (DML)   10	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	RB990
<a href="#">TPS22990DMLT</a>	Active	Production	WSO (DML)   10	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	RB990
TPS22990DMLT.A	Active	Production	WSO (DML)   10	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	RB990
<a href="#">TPS22990NDMLR</a>	Active	Production	WSO (DML)   10	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	Call TI   Nipdauag	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	RB990N
TPS22990NDMLR.A	Active	Production	WSO (DML)   10	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	RB990N
<a href="#">TPS22990NDMLT</a>	Active	Production	WSO (DML)   10	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	Call TI   Nipdauag	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	RB990N
TPS22990NDMLT.A	Active	Production	WSO (DML)   10	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	RB990N

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



\*All dimensions are nominal

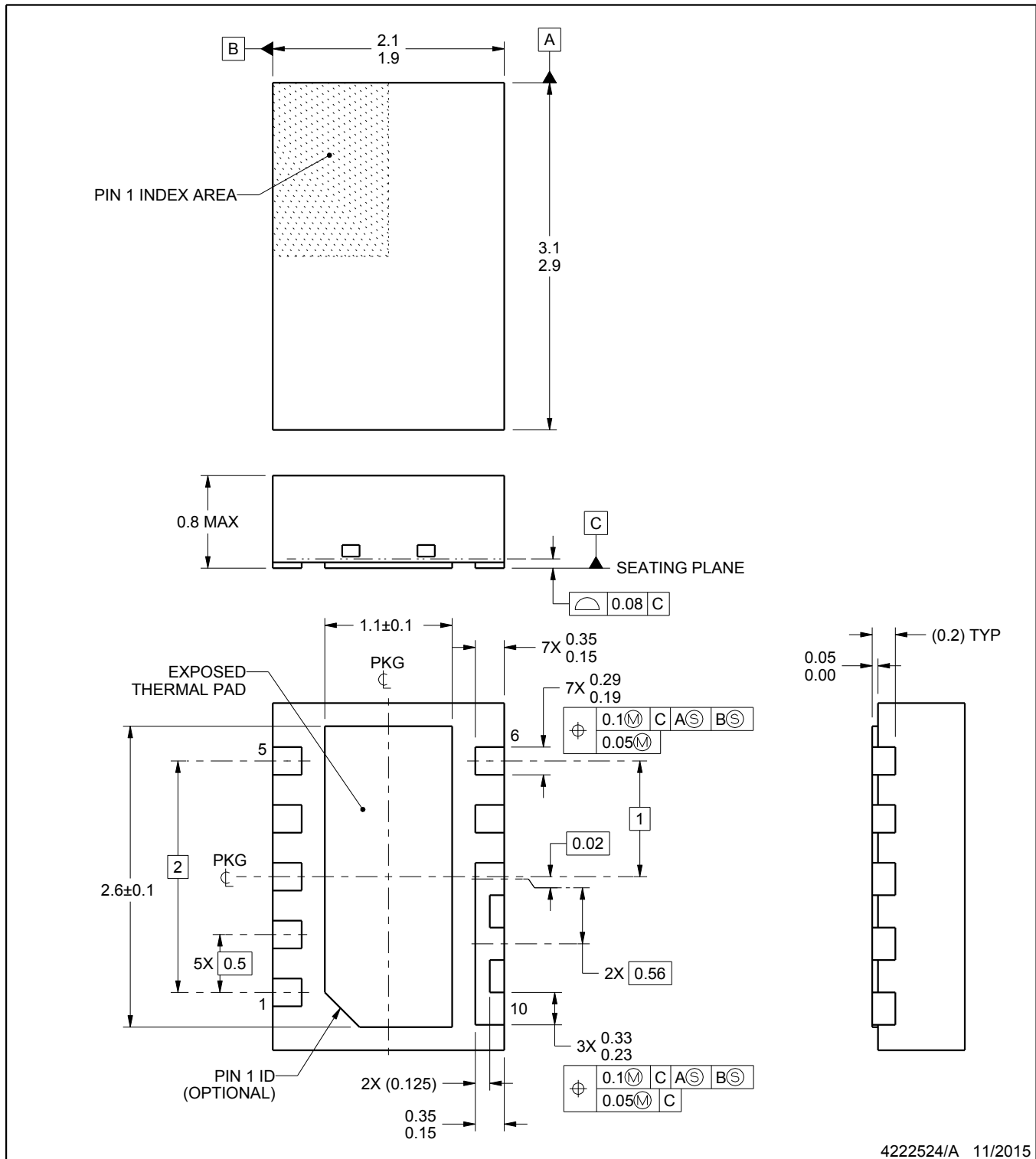
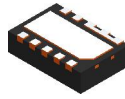
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS22990DMLR	WSO	DML	10	3000	180.0	8.4	2.3	3.2	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q1

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS22990DMLR	WSO	DML	10	3000	213.0	191.0	35.0



4222524/A 11/2015

## NOTES:

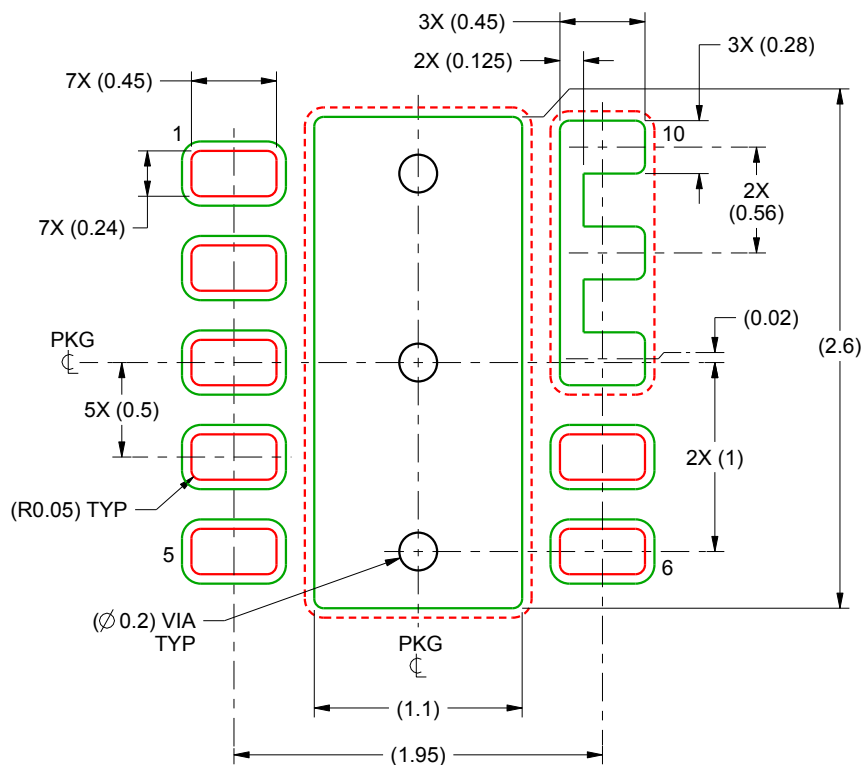
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

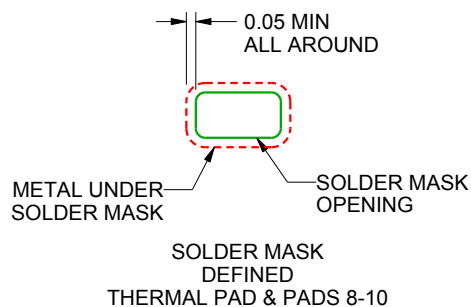
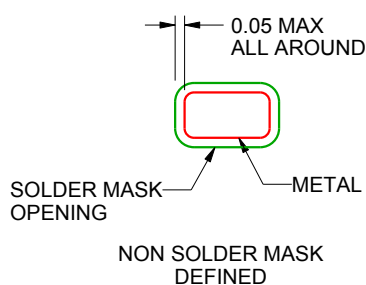
DML0010A

WSN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:25X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4222524/A 11/2015

NOTES: (continued)

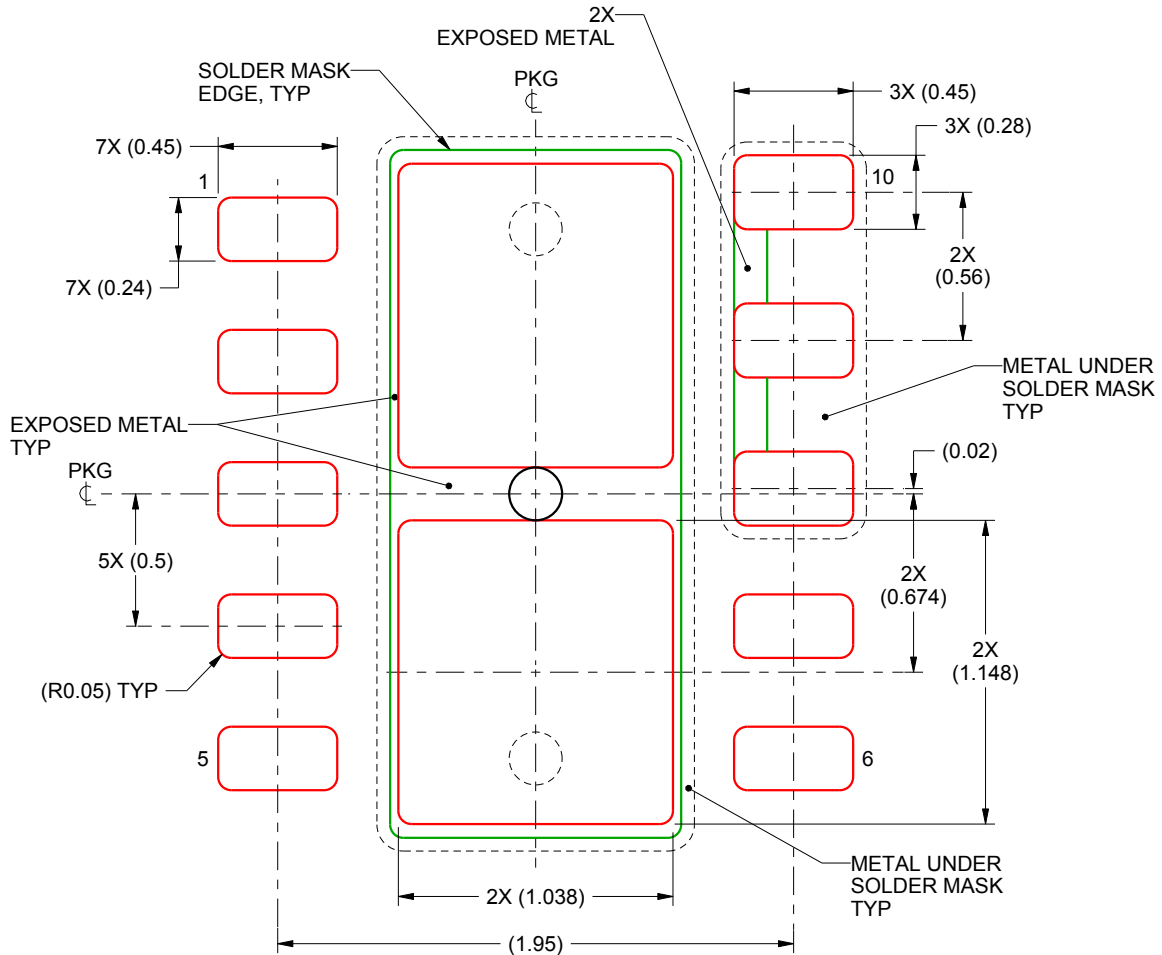
4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/slue271](http://www.ti.com/lit/slue271)).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If some or all are implemented, recommended via locations are shown.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DML0010A

WSN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



**SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE**  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD  
83% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA  
SCALE:35X

4222524/A 11/2015

NOTES: (continued)

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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