

## TPS22975 5.7-V, 6-A, 16-m $\Omega$ On-Resistance Load Switch

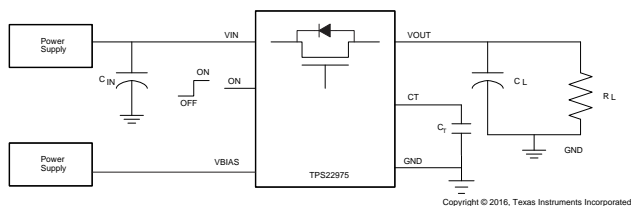
### 1 Features

- Integrated Single-Channel Load Switch
- Input Voltage Range: 0.6 V to  $V_{BIAS}$
- $V_{BIAS}$  Voltage Range: 2.5 V to 5.7 V
- On-Resistance ( $R_{ON}$ )
  - $R_{ON} = 16\text{ m}\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{IN} = 0.6\text{ V}$  to  $5.7\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{BIAS} = 5.7\text{ V}$
- 6-A Maximum Continuous Switch Current
- Low Quiescent Current
  - $37\text{ }\mu\text{A}$  (typical) at  $V_{IN} = V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$
- Low-Control Input-Threshold Enables Use of 1.2-, 1.8-, 2.5-, and 3.3-V Logic
- Configurable Rise Time
- Thermal Shutdown
- Quick-Output Discharge (QOD) (Optional)
- SON 8-pin Package with Thermal Pad
- ESD Performance Tested per JESD 22
  - 2000-V HBM and 1000-V CDM

### 2 Applications

- Ultrabook™
- Notebooks and Netbooks
- Tablet PC
- Consumer Electronics
- Set-top Boxes and Residential Gateways
- Telecom Systems
- Solid State Drives (SSDs)

#### Simplified Schematic



### 3 Description

The TPS22975 product family consists of two devices: TPS22975 and TPS22975N. Each device is a single-channel load switch that provides a configurable rise time to minimize inrush current. The device contains an N-channel MOSFET that can operate over an input voltage range of 0.6 V to 5.7 V and can support a maximum continuous current of 6 A. The switch is controlled by an on and off input (ON), which is capable of interfacing directly with low-voltage control signals. TPS22975 has an optional 230- $\Omega$  on-chip load resistor for quick output discharge when switch is turned off.

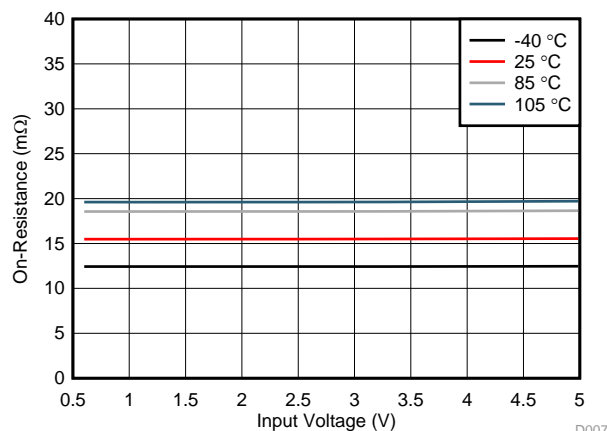
The TPS22975 is available in a small, space-saving 2-mm  $\times$  2-mm 8-pin SON package (DSG) with integrated thermal pad allowing for high power dissipation. The device is characterized for operation over the free-air temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS22975 TPS22975N	WSON (8)	2.00 mm $\times$ 2.00 mm

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

#### On-Resistance vs Input Voltage



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

D007



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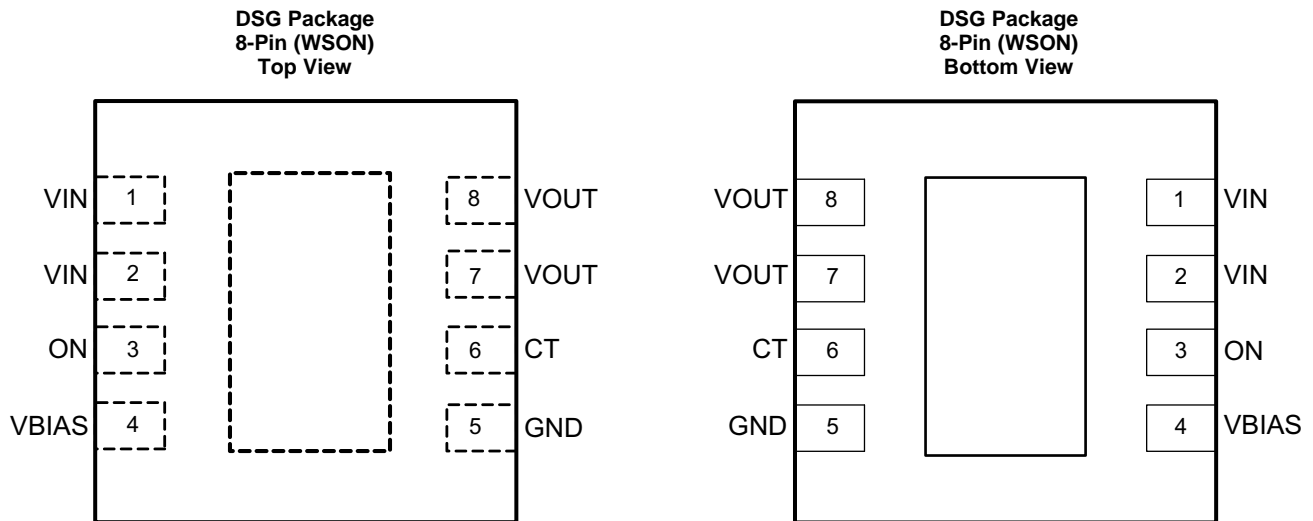
## 4 Revision History

Changes from Revision A (June 2016) to Revision B	Page
• Updated $V_{IH}$ in <a href="#">Recommended Operating Conditions</a>	4
Changes from Original (May 2016) to Revision A	Page
• Changed device status from <i>Product Preview</i> to <i>Production Data</i>	1

## 5 Device Comparison Table

DEVICE	$R_{ON}$ AT $V_{IN} = V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$ (TYPICAL)	QUICK-OUTPUT DISCHARGE	MAXIMUM OUTPUT CURRENT	ENABLE
TPS22975	16 m $\Omega$	Yes	6 A	Active high
TPS22975N	16 m $\Omega$	No	6 A	Active high

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	VIN	I	Switch input. Input bypass capacitor recommended for minimizing $V_{IN}$ dip. Must be connected to Pin 1 and Pin 2. See the <a href="#">Application and Implementation</a> section for more information
2			
3	ON	I	Active high switch control input. Do not leave floating
4	VBIAS	I	Bias voltage. Power supply to the device. Recommended voltage range for this pin is 2.5 V to 5.7 V. See the <a href="#">Application and Implementation</a> section for more information
5	GND	—	Device ground
6	CT	O	Switch slew rate control. Can be left floating. See the <a href="#">Adjustable Rise Time</a> section under <a href="#">Feature Description</a> for more information
7	VOUT	O	Switch output
8			
—	Thermal Pad	—	Thermal pad (exposed center pad) to alleviate thermal stress. Tie to GND. See the <a href="#">Layout Example</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>OUT</sub>	Output voltage	−0.3	6	V
V <sub>BIAS</sub>	Bias voltage	−0.3	6	V
V <sub>ON</sub>	On voltage	−0.3	6	V
I <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum continuous switch current		6	A
I <sub>PLS</sub>	Maximum pulsed switch current, pulse < 300 μs, 2% duty cycle		8	A
T <sub>J</sub>	Maximum junction temperature		125	°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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage	0.6	V <sub>BIAS</sub>	V
V <sub>BIAS</sub>	Bias voltage	2.5	5.7	V
V <sub>ON</sub>	ON voltage	0	5.7	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output voltage		V <sub>IN</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage, ON	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 2.5 V to 5 V, T <sub>A</sub> < 85°C	1.05	5.7
		V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 2.5 V to 5 V, T <sub>A</sub> < 105°C	1.1	5.7
		V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V to 5.7 V, T <sub>A</sub> < 105°C	1.2	5.7
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage, ON	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 2.5 V to 5.7 V	0	0.5
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input capacitor	1 <sup>(1)</sup>		μF
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	−40	105	°C

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

- (2) In applications where high power dissipation and/or poor package thermal resistance is present, the maximum ambient temperature may have to be derated and device lifetime may be affected. Maximum ambient temperature (T<sub>A(max)</sub>) is dependent on the maximum operating junction temperature (T<sub>J(max)</sub>), the maximum power dissipation of the device in the application (P<sub>D(max)</sub>), and the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the part-package in the application (θ<sub>JA</sub>), and can be approximated by the following equation: T<sub>A(max)</sub> = T<sub>J(max)</sub> − (θ<sub>JA</sub> × P<sub>D(max)</sub>).

## 7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TPS22975	UNIT
		DSG (WSON)	
		8 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	74.8	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	81	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	44.7	°C/W
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	3.9	°C/W
ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	45.1	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	16.4	°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<sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V

Unless otherwise noted, the specifications in the following table applies where V<sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V. Typical values are for T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER SUPPLIES AND CURRENTS								
I <sub>Q</sub> , V <sub>BIAS</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> quiescent current	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 A, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		–40°C to +105°C		37	45	μA
I <sub>SD</sub> , V <sub>BIAS</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> shutdown current	V <sub>ON</sub> = V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 V		–40°C to +105°C			2.3	μA
I <sub>SD</sub> , V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> off-state supply current	V <sub>ON</sub> = V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 V	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5 V	–40°C to +85°C		0.005	5	μA
				–40°C to +105°C			10	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.3 V	–40°C to +85°C		0.002	1.5	
				–40°C to +105°C			3.5	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.8 V	–40°C to +85°C		0.002	1	
				–40°C to +105°C			2	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.6 V	–40°C to +85°C		0.001	0.5	
				–40°C to +105°C			1	
I <sub>ON</sub>	On-pin input leakage current	V <sub>ON</sub> = 5.5 V		–40°C to +105°C			0.1	μA
RESISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS								
R <sub>ON</sub>	On-resistance	I <sub>OUT</sub> = –200 mA	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5 V	25°C		16	19	mΩ
				–40°C to +85°C			23	
				–40°C to +105°C			25	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.3 V	25°C		16	19	
				–40°C to +85°C			23	
				–40°C to +105°C			25	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.8 V	25°C		16	19	
				–40°C to +85°C			23	
				–40°C to +105°C			25	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.5 V	25°C		16	19	
				–40°C to +85°C			23	
				–40°C to +105°C			25	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.05 V	25°C		16	19	
				–40°C to +85°C			23	
				–40°C to +105°C			25	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.6 V	25°C		16	19	
				–40°C to +85°C			23	
				–40°C to +105°C			25	
V <sub>ON, HYS</sub>	On-pin hysteresis	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5 V		25°C		120		mV
R <sub>PD</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Output pulldown resistance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5 V, V <sub>ON</sub> = 0 V		–40°C to +105°C		230	300	Ω
T <sub>SD</sub>	Thermal shutdown	Junction temperature rising				160		°C
T <sub>SD, HYS</sub>	Thermal shutdown hysteresis	Junction temperature falling				20		°C

(1) TPS22975 only

**TPS22975**

SLVSD00B – MAY 2016 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2017

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**7.6 Electrical Characteristics— $V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$** 

Unless otherwise noted, the specifications in the following table applies where  $V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$ . Typical values are for  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER SUPPLIES AND CURRENTS								
I <sub>Q</sub> , V <sub>BIAS</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> quiescent current	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>ON</sub> = 2.5 V		−40°C to +105°C		14	20	μA
I <sub>SD</sub> , V <sub>BIAS</sub>	V <sub>BIAS</sub> shutdown current	V <sub>ON</sub> = V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 V		−40°C to +105°C			1	μA
I <sub>SD</sub> , V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> off-state supply current	V <sub>ON</sub> = V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 V	V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.5 V	−40°C to +85°C		0.005	1.3	μA
				−40°C to +105°C			2.6	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.8 V	−40°C to +85°C		0.002	1	
				−40°C to +105°C			2	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.05 V	−40°C to +85°C		0.002	0.8	
				−40°C to +105°C			1.5	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.6 V	−40°C to +85°C		0.001	0.5	
				−40°C to +105°C			1	
I <sub>ON</sub>	On-pin input leakage current	V <sub>ON</sub> = 5.5 V		−40°C to +105°C			0.1	μA
RESISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS								
R <sub>ON</sub>	On-resistance	I <sub>OUT</sub> = −200 mA	V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.5 V	25°C		20	26	mΩ
				−40°C to +85°C			32	
				−40°C to +105°C			34	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.8 V	25°C		18	23	
				−40°C to +85°C			29	
				−40°C to +105°C			31	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.5 V	25°C		18	22	
				−40°C to +85°C			28	
				−40°C to +105°C			30	
			V <sub>IN</sub> = 1.2 V	25°C		17	22	
				−40°C to +85°C			27	
				−40°C to +105°C			29	
V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.6 V	25°C		17	21				
	−40°C to +85°C			26				
	−40°C to +105°C			27				
V <sub>ON</sub> , HYS	On-pin hysteresis	V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.5 V		25°C		85		mV
R <sub>PD</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Output pulldown resistance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.5 V, V <sub>ON</sub> = 0 V		−40°C to +105°C		230	330	Ω
T <sub>SD</sub>	Thermal shutdown	Junction temperature rising				160		°C
T <sub>SD</sub> , HYS	Thermal shutdown hysteresis	Junction temperature falling				20		°C

(1) TPS22975 only

## 7.7 Switching Characteristics

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		1450		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		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>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		1750		
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>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		2		
t <sub>D</sub>	ON delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		600		
V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.6 V, V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 5 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		620		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		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>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		280		
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>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		2		
t <sub>D</sub>	ON delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		485		
V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 2.5 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		2180		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		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>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		2150		
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>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		2		
t <sub>D</sub>	ON delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		1120		
V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.6 V, V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 2.5 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		1315		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		3		
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>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		650		
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>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		2		
t <sub>D</sub>	ON delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 μF, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>T</sub> = 1000 pF, V <sub>ON</sub> = 5 V		975		

## 7.8 Typical DC Characteristics

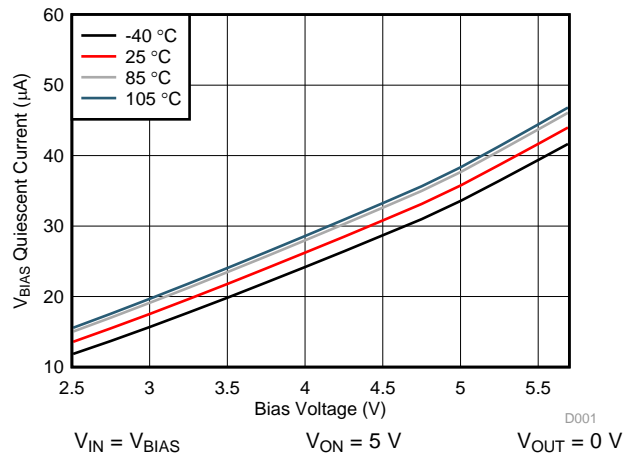


Figure 1.  $V_{BIAS}$  Quiescent Current vs Bias Voltage

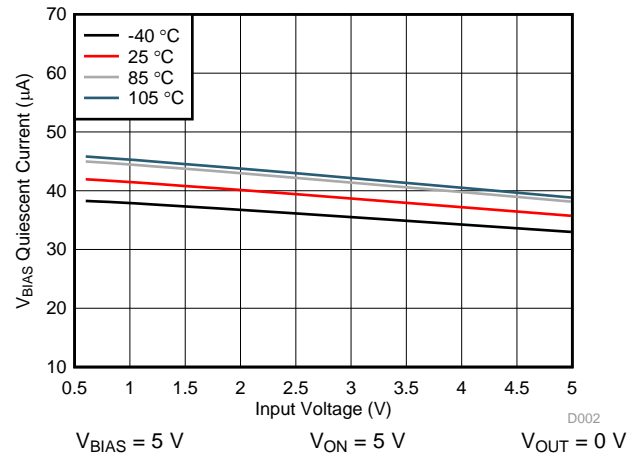


Figure 2.  $V_{BIAS}$  Quiescent Current vs Input Voltage

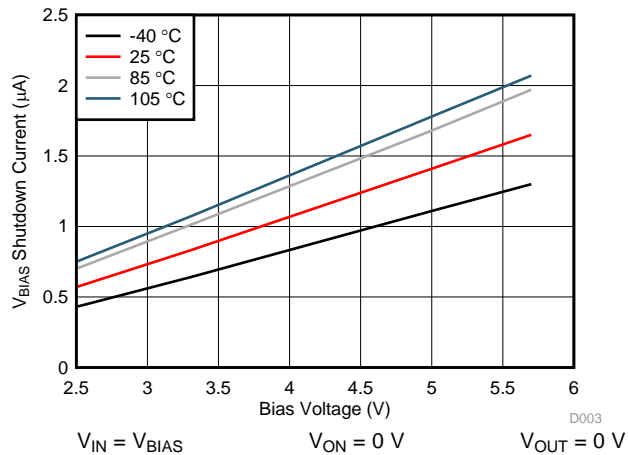


Figure 3.  $V_{BIAS}$  Shutdown Current vs Bias Voltage

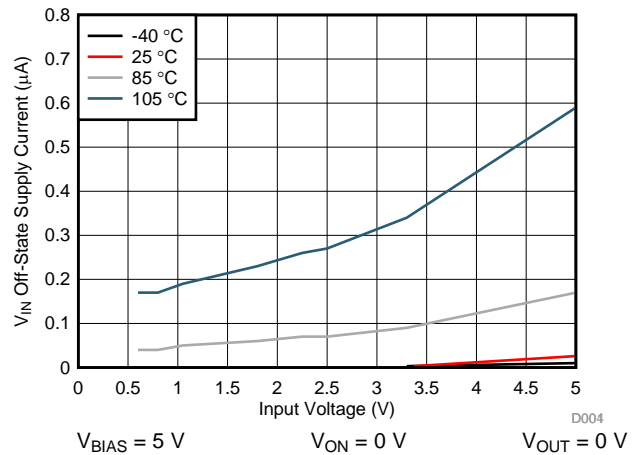
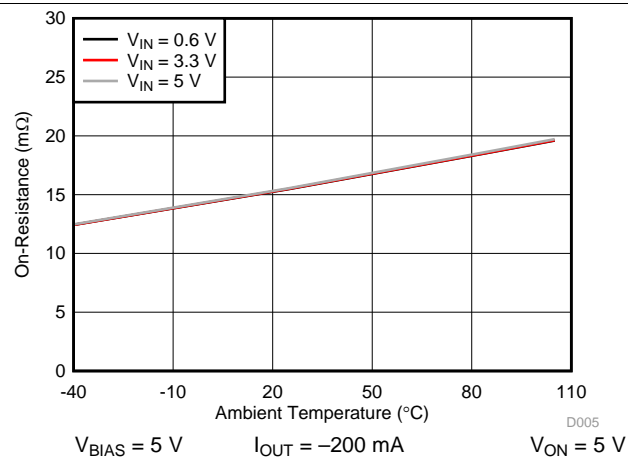


Figure 4.  $V_{IN}$  Off-State Supply Current vs Input Voltage



**Note:** All three  $R_{ON}$  curves have the same values; therefore, only one line is visible.

Figure 5. On-Resistance vs Ambient Temperature

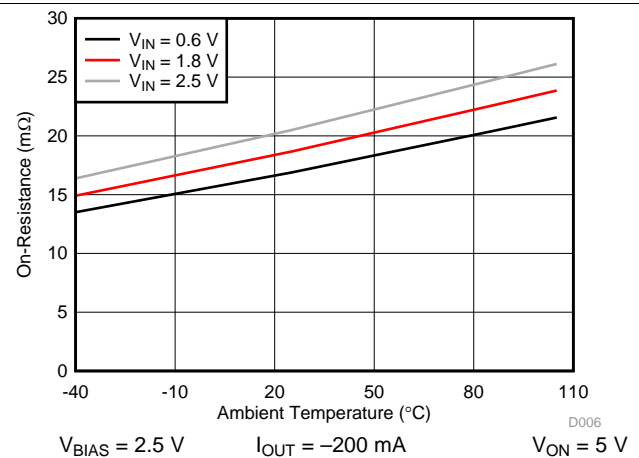
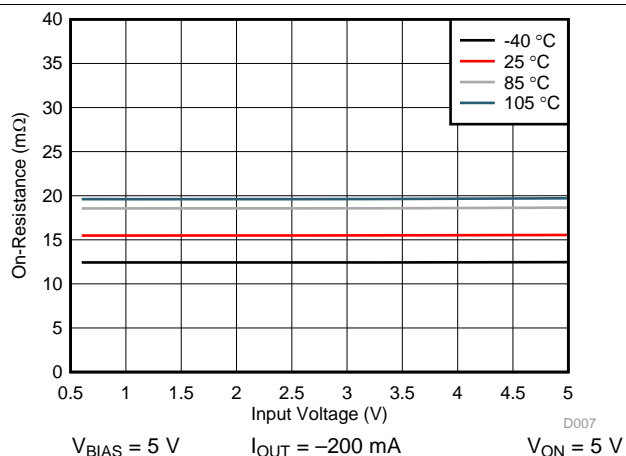


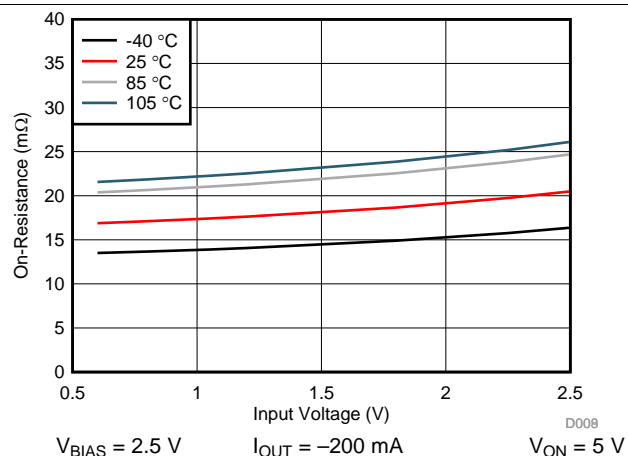
Figure 6. On-Resistance vs Ambient Temperature



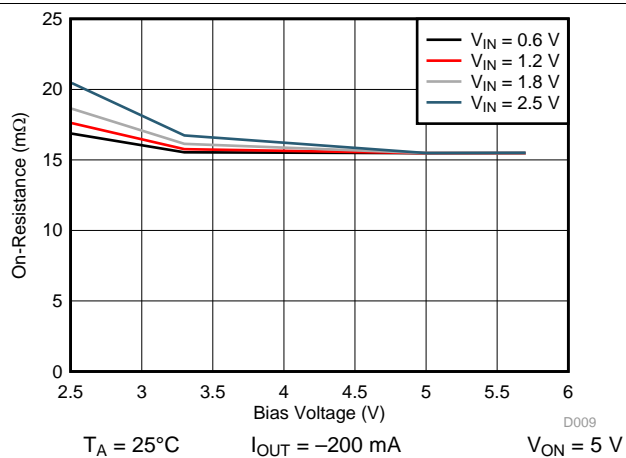
## Typical DC Characteristics (continued)



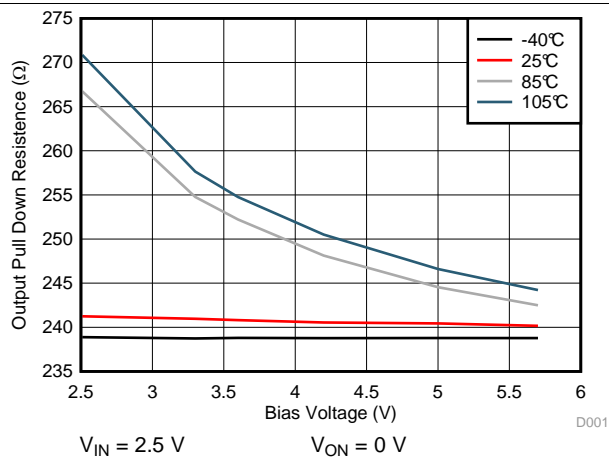
**Figure 7. On-Resistance vs Input Voltage**



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

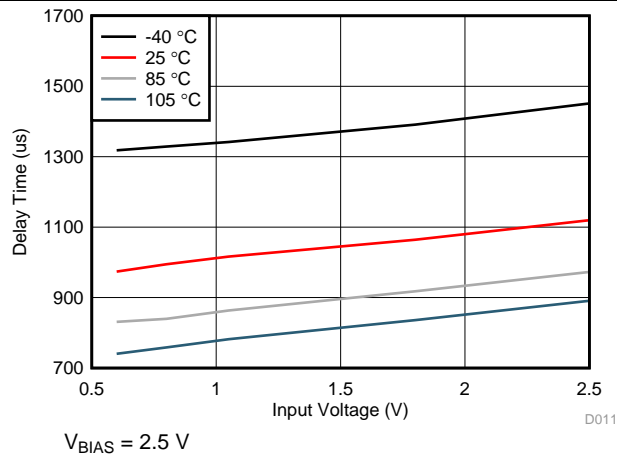


**Figure 9. On-Resistance vs Bias Voltage**

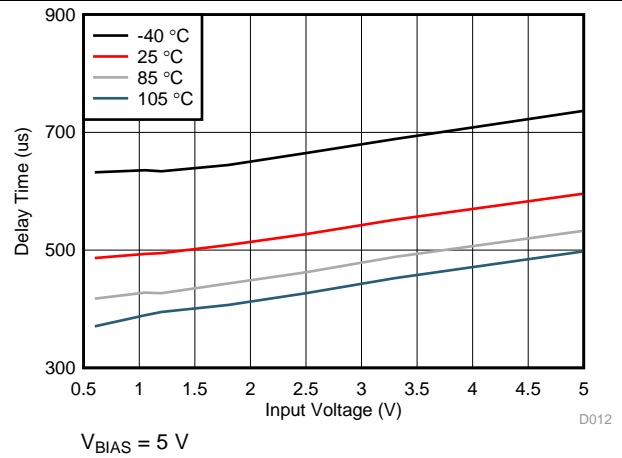


**Figure 10. Output Pull Down Resistance vs Bias Voltage**

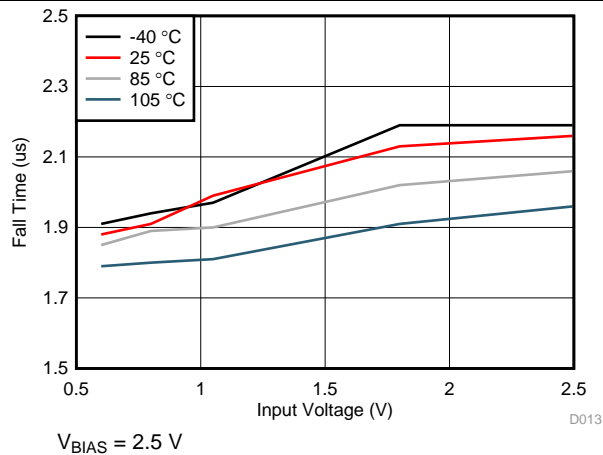
## 7.9 Typical AC Characteristics

 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $C_T = 1000\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_L = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$ 


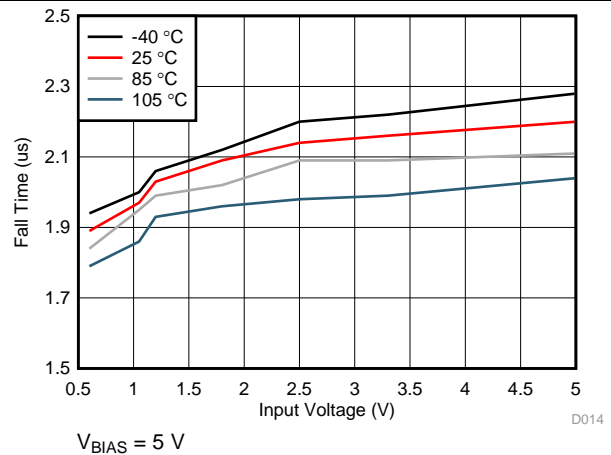
**Figure 11. Delay Time vs Input Voltage**



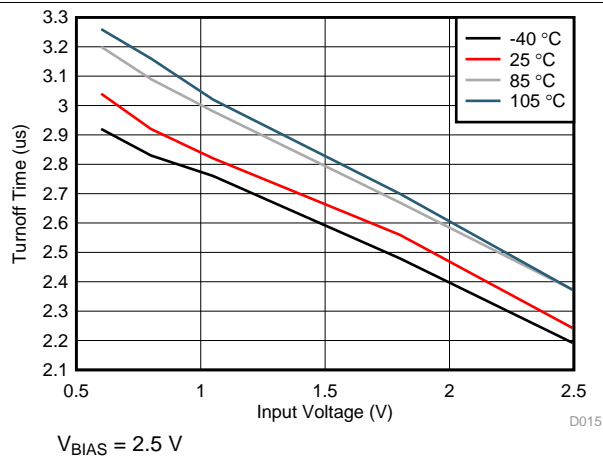
**Figure 12. Delay Time vs Input Voltage**



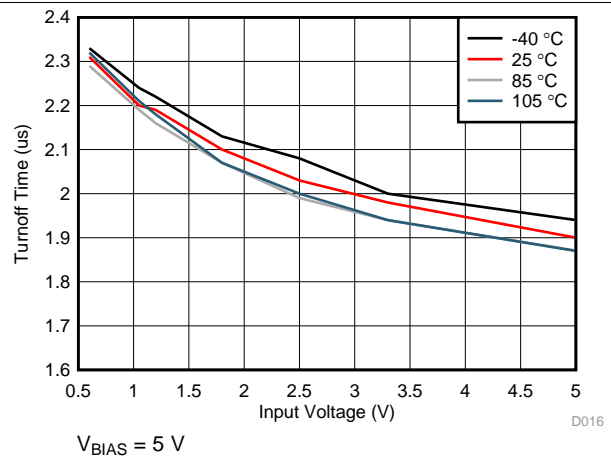
**Figure 13. Fall Time vs Input Voltage**



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



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



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

## Typical AC Characteristics (continued)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $C_T = 1000\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_L = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$

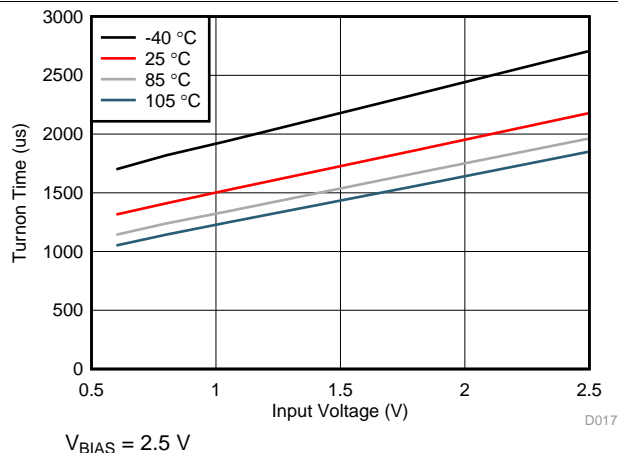


Figure 17. Turnon Time vs Input Voltage

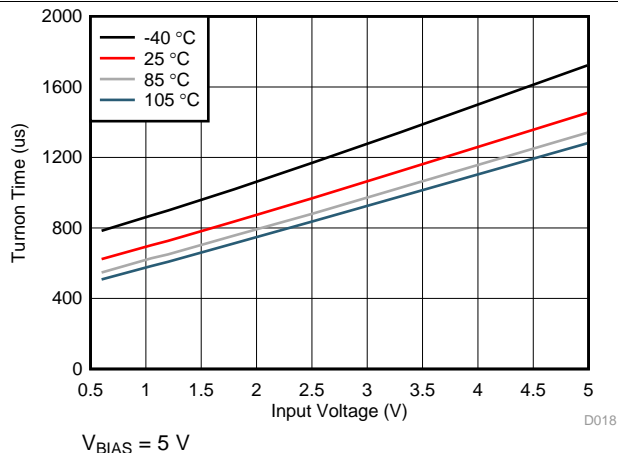


Figure 18. Turnon Time vs Input Voltage

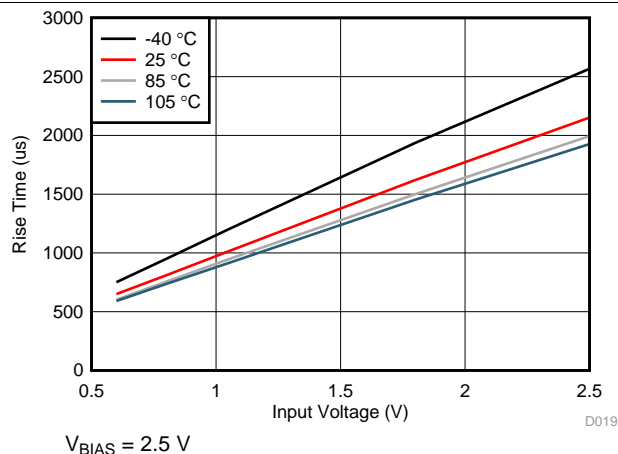


Figure 19. Rise Time vs Input Voltage

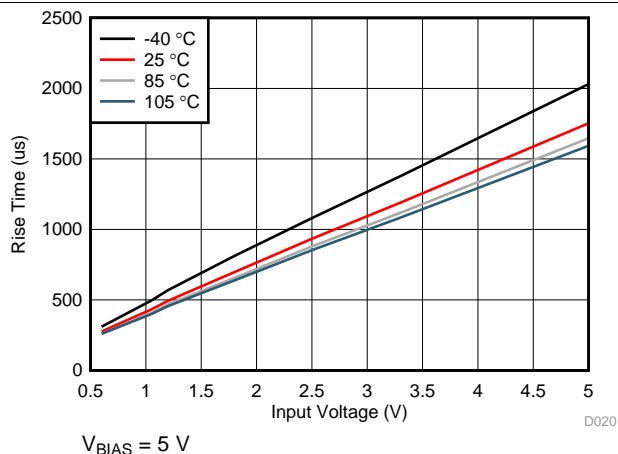


Figure 20. Rise Time vs Input Voltage

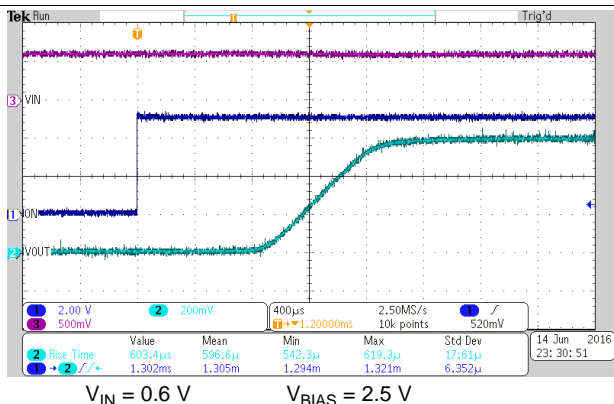


Figure 21. Turnon Response Time

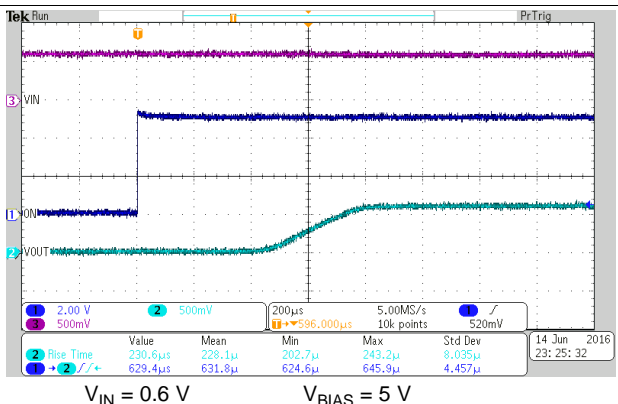


Figure 22. Turnon Response Time

## Typical AC Characteristics (continued)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $C_T = 1000\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_L = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$

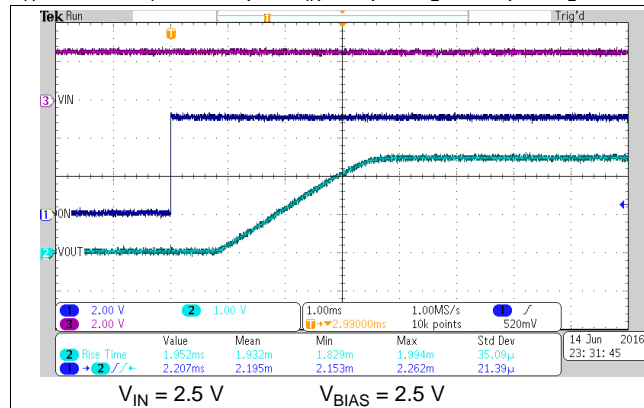


Figure 23. Turnon Response Time

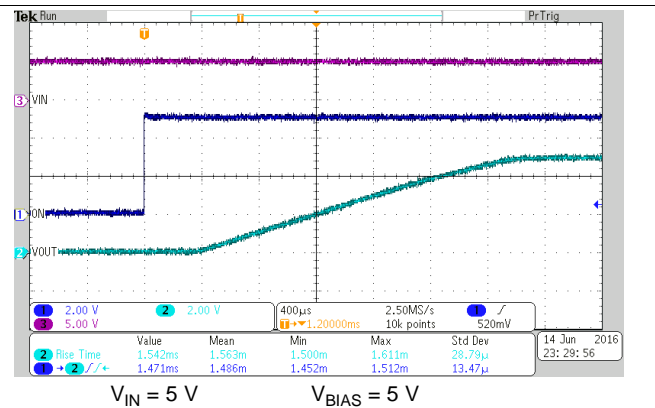


Figure 24. Turnon Response Time

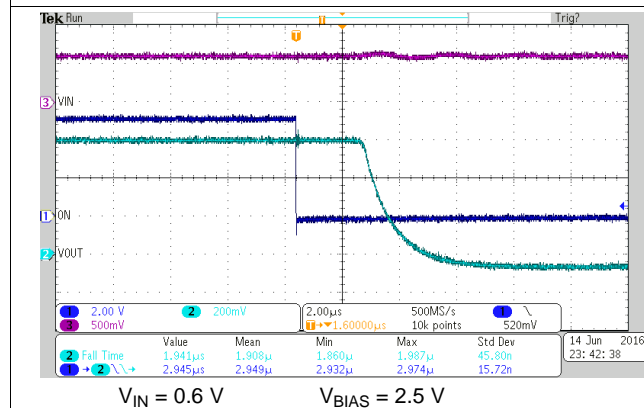


Figure 25. Turnoff Response Time

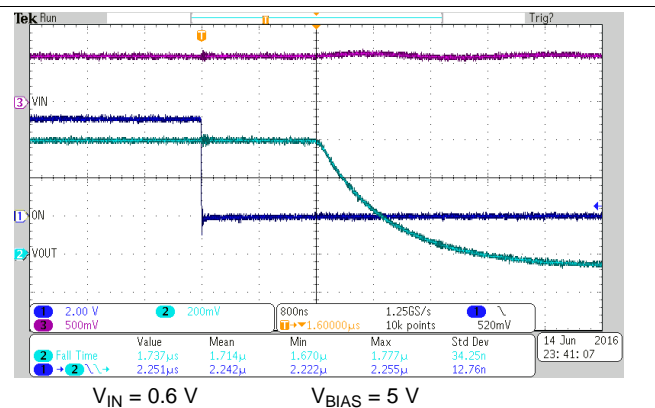


Figure 26. Turnoff Response Time

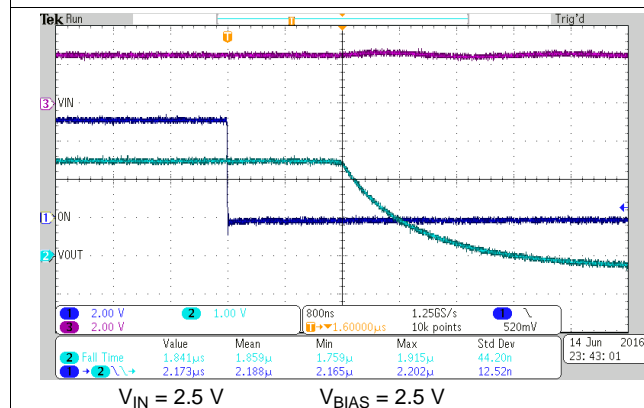


Figure 27. Turnoff Response Time

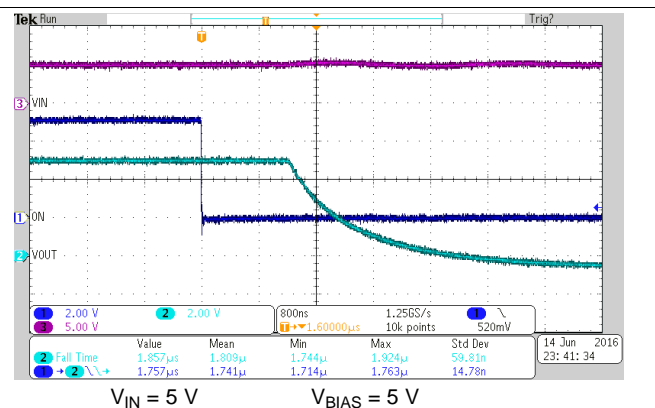
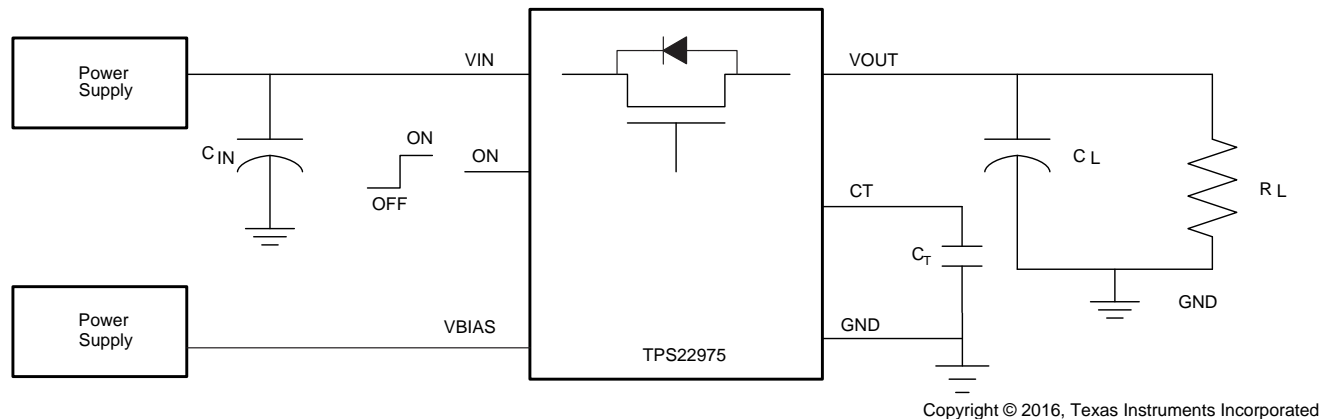


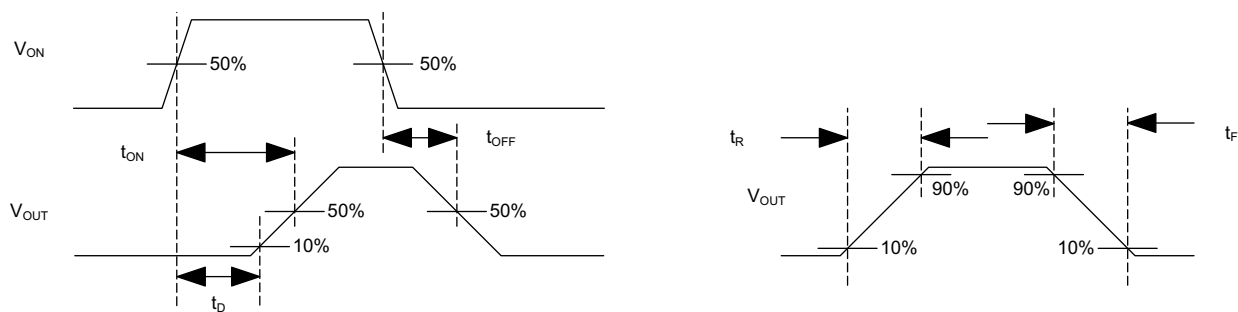
Figure 28. Turnoff Response Time

## 8 Parameter Measurement Information



- A. Rise and fall times of the control signal are 100 ns.
- B. Turnoff times and fall times are dependent on the time constant at the load. For the TPS22975, the internal pull-down resistance  $R_{PD}$  is enabled when the switch is disabled. The time constant is  $(R_{PD} \parallel R_L) \times C_L$ .

**Figure 29. Test Circuit**



**Figure 30.  $t_{ON}$  and  $t_{OFF}$  Waveforms**



## 9.3 Feature Description

### 9.3.1 Adjustable Rise Time

A capacitor to GND on the CT pin sets the slew rate. The voltage on the CT pin can be as high as 15 V; therefore, the minimum voltage rating for the CT capacitor must be 30 V for optimal performance. An approximate formula for the relationship between  $C_T$  and slew rate when  $V_{BIAS}$  is set to 5 V is shown in Equation 1. This equation accounts for 10% to 90% measurement on  $V_{OUT}$  and does not apply for  $C_T < 100$  pF. Use Table 1 to determine rise times for when  $C_T = 0$  pF.

$$SR = 0.43 \times C_T + 26$$

where

- SR is the slew rate (in  $\mu\text{s/V}$ )
- $C_T$  is the capacitance value on the CT pin (in pF)
- The units for the constant 26 are  $\mu\text{s/V}$ . The units for the constant 0.43 are  $\mu\text{s}/(\text{V} \times \text{pF})$ . (1)

Rise time can be calculated by multiplying the input voltage by the slew rate. Table 1 contains rise time values measured on a typical device. Rise times shown in Table 1 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  $t_R$  vs CT Capacitor**

$C_T$ (pF)	RISE TIME ( $\mu\text{s}$ ) 10% - 90%, $C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$ , $C_{IN} = 1 \mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 10 \Omega$ , $V_{BIAS} = 5 \text{ V}^{(1)}$						
	$V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 1.8 \text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 1.5 \text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 1.05 \text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 0.6 \text{ V}$
0	140	105	75	65	60	55	40
220	520	360	215	185	160	140	95
470	970	660	385	330	275	240	155
1000	1750	1190	700	595	495	435	275
2200	3875	2615	1520	1290	1070	940	595
4700	7580	5110	2950	2510	2075	1830	1150
10000	16980	11485	6650	5635	4685	4110	2595

(1) Typical Values at 25°C with a 25-V X7R 10% Ceramic Capacitor on CT

### 9.3.2 Quick-Output Discharge (QOD) (Optional)

The TPS22975 includes an optional QOD feature. When the switch is disabled, an internal discharge resistance is connected between VOUT and GND to remove the remaining charge from the output. This resistance has a typical value of 230  $\Omega$  and prevents the output from floating while the switch is disabled. For best results, it is recommended that the device gets disabled before  $V_{BIAS}$  falls below the minimum recommended voltage.

### 9.3.3 Thermal Shutdown

Thermal shutdown protects the part from internally or externally generated excessive temperatures. When the device temperature triggers  $T_{SD}$  (typical 160°C), the switch is turned off. The switch automatically turns on again if the temperature of the die drops 20 degrees below the  $T_{SD}$  threshold.

## 9.4 Device Functional Modes

The Table 2 lists the VOUT pin states as determined by the ON pin.

**Table 2. VOUT Connection**

ON	TPS22975	TPS22975N
L	GND	Open
H	VIN	VIN

## 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 ON and OFF Control

The ON pin controls the state of the switch. ON is active high and has a 1.2-V ON-pin enable threshold, making it capable of interfacing with low-voltage signals. The ON pin is compatible with standard GPIO logic thresholds. It can be used with any microcontroller with 1.2 V or higher GPIO voltage. This pin cannot be left floating and must be driven either high or low for proper functionality.

#### 10.1.2 Input Capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ) (Optional)

To limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient inrush currents when the switch turns on into a discharged load capacitor or short-circuit, a capacitor needs to be placed between  $V_{IN}$  and GND. A 1- $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor,  $C_{IN}$ , placed close to the pins, is usually sufficient. Higher values of  $C_{IN}$  can be used to further reduce the voltage drop during high current applications. When switching heavy loads, it is recommended to have an input capacitor about 10 times higher than the output capacitor ( $C_L$ ) to avoid excessive voltage drop.

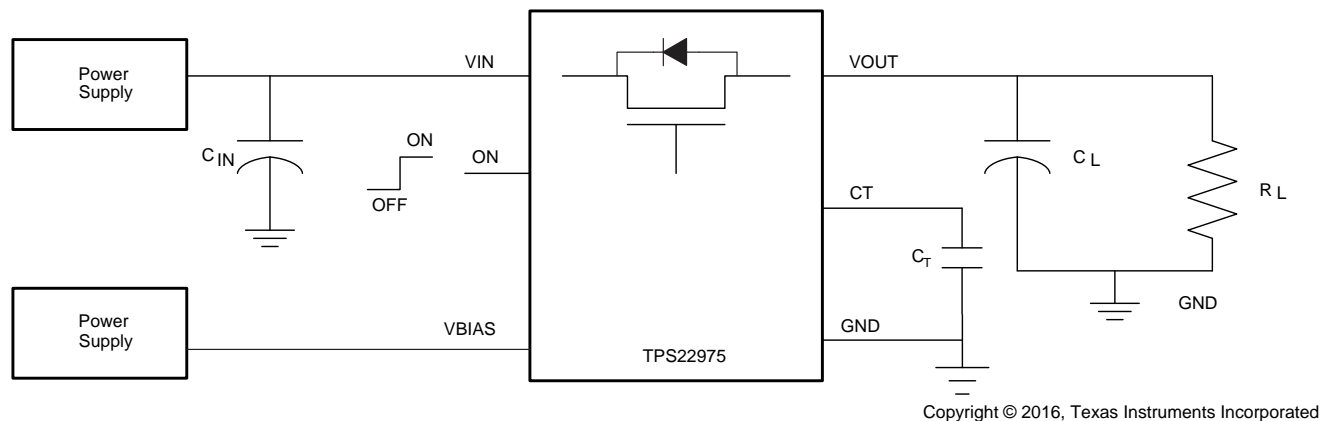
#### 10.1.3 Output Capacitor ( $C_L$ ) (Optional)

Because of the integrated body diode in the NMOS switch, a  $C_{IN}$  greater than  $C_L$  is highly recommended. A  $C_L$  greater than  $C_{IN}$  can cause  $V_{OUT}$  to exceed  $V_{IN}$  when the system supply is removed. This could result in current flow through the body diode from  $V_{OUT}$  to  $V_{IN}$ . A  $C_{IN}$  to  $C_L$  ratio of 10 to 1 is recommended for minimizing  $V_{IN}$  dip caused by inrush currents during startup; however, a 10 to 1 ratio for capacitance is not required for proper functionality of the device. A ratio smaller than 10 to 1 (such as 1 to 1) could cause slightly more  $V_{IN}$  dip upon turn-on because of inrush currents. This can be mitigated by increasing the capacitance on the CT pin for a longer rise time (see the [Adjustable Rise Time](#) section).

### 10.2 Typical Application

For optimal  $R_{ON}$  performance, it is recommended to have  $V_{IN} \leq V_{BIAS}$ . The device is functional if  $V_{IN} > V_{BIAS}$  but it exhibits  $R_{ON}$  greater than what is listed in the [Electrical Characteristics— \$V\_{BIAS} = 5\$  V](#) and [Electrical Characteristics— \$V\_{BIAS} = 2.5\$  V](#) tables.

[Figure 31](#) demonstrates how the TPS22975 can be used to power downstream modules.



**Figure 31. Powering a Downstream Module**



## Typical Application (continued)

### 10.2.1 Design Requirements

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
$V_{IN}$	3.3 V
$V_{BIAS}$	5 V
$C_L$	22 $\mu$ F
Maximum Acceptable Inrush Current	400 mA

### 10.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

#### 10.2.2.1 Inrush Current

When the switch is enabled, the output capacitors must be charged up from 0 V to the set value (3.3 V in this example). This charge arrives in the form of inrush current. Inrush current can be calculated using [Equation 2](#).

$$\text{Inrush Current} = C_L \times dV_{OUT}/dt$$

Where:

- $C_L$  is the output capacitance
- $dV_{OUT}$  is the change in  $V_{OUT}$  during the ramp up of the output voltage when device is enabled.
- $dt$  is the rise time in  $V_{OUT}$  during the ramp up of the output voltage when the device is enabled.

The TPS22975 offers adjustable rise time for  $V_{OUT}$ . This feature allows the user to control the inrush current during turnon. The appropriate rise time can be calculated using the design requirements and the inrush current equation as shown in [Equation 3](#).

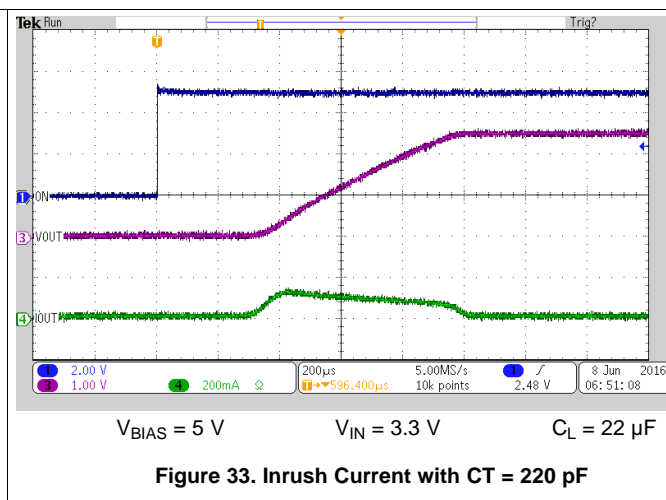
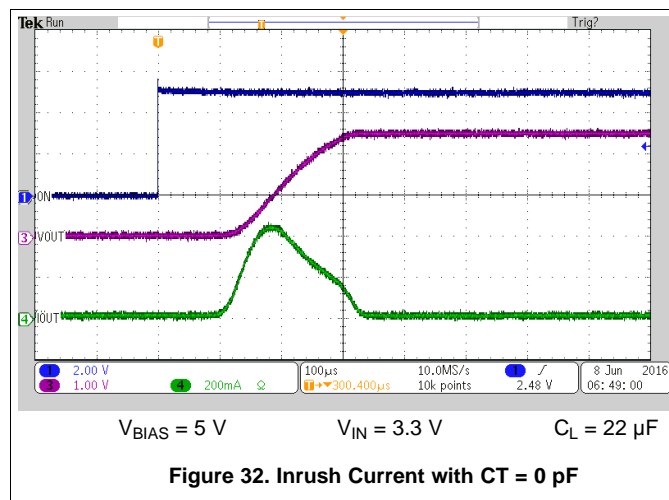
$$400 \text{ mA} = 22 \text{ } \mu\text{F} \times 3.3 \text{ V}/dt \quad (2)$$

The value of  $dt$  is given by [Equation 4](#).

$$dt = 181.5 \text{ } \mu\text{s} \quad (4)$$

To ensure an inrush current of less than 400 mA, choose a CT value that yields a rise time of more than 181.5  $\mu$ s. See the oscilloscope captures in the [Application Curves](#) section for an example of how the CT capacitor can be used to reduce inrush current.

### 10.2.3 Application Curves



## 11 Power Supply Recommendations

The supply to the device 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. If additional bulk capacitance is required, an electrolytic, tantalum or ceramic capacitor of 1  $\mu$ F may be sufficient.

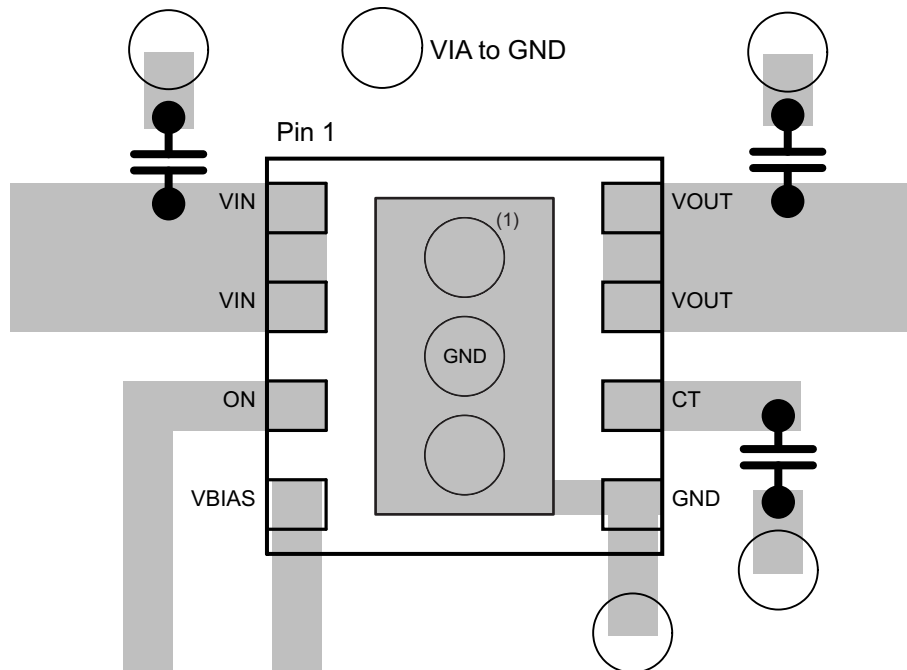
The TPS22975 operates regardless of power sequencing order. The order in which voltages are applied to  $V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{BIAS}$ , and ON does not damage the device as long as the voltages do not exceed the absolute maximum operating conditions. If voltage is applied to ON before  $V_{IN}$ , the slew rate of  $V_{OUT}$  can not be controlled.

## 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 to minimize the effects that parasitic trace inductances may have on normal operation. Using wide traces for VIN, VOUT, and GND helps minimize the parasitic electrical effects along with minimizing the case to ambient thermal impedance. The CT trace must be as short as possible to reduce parasitic capacitance.

### 12.2 Layout Example



**Figure 34. Layout Recommendation**

### 12.3 Thermal Considerations

The maximum IC junction temperature must be restricted to 125°C under normal operating conditions. To calculate the maximum allowable dissipation,  $P_{D(max)}$ , for a given ambient temperature, use [Equation 5](#) as a guideline.

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

where

- $P_{D(max)}$  is the maximum allowable power dissipation
- $T_{J(max)}$  is the maximum allowable junction temperature (125°C for the TPS22975)
- $T_A$  is the ambient temperature of the device
- $\theta_{JA}$  is the junction to air thermal impedance. See the [Thermal Information](#) section. This parameter is highly dependent upon board layout. (5)

In [Figure 34](#), notice that the thermal vias are located under the exposed thermal pad of the device. This allows for thermal diffusion away from the device.

## 13 Device and Documentation Support

### 13.1 Device Support

#### 13.1.1 Developmental Support

For the TPS22975 PSpice Transient Model, see [SLVMBO6](#).

### 13.2 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- *Fundamentals of On-Resistance in Load Switches*, [SLVA771](#)
- *TPS22975 Load Switch Evaluation Module User's Guide*, [SLVUAR3](#)

### 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 E2E™ Online Community** *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community*. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At [e2e.ti.com](#), you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

### 13.5 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

Ultrabook is a trademark of Intel.

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.

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS22975DSGR	ACTIVE	WSO	DSG	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	13XH	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS22975DSGT	ACTIVE	WSO	DSG	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	13XH	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS22975NDSGR	ACTIVE	WSO	DSG	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	14YH	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS22975NDSGT	ACTIVE	WSO	DSG	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	14YH	<a href="#">Samples</a>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS22975DSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS22975DSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS22975NDSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS22975NDSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS22975NDSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS22975NDSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS22975DSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS22975DSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS22975NDSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS22975NDSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS22975NDSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS22975NDSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0



## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

**DSG 8**

**WSON - 0.8 mm max height**

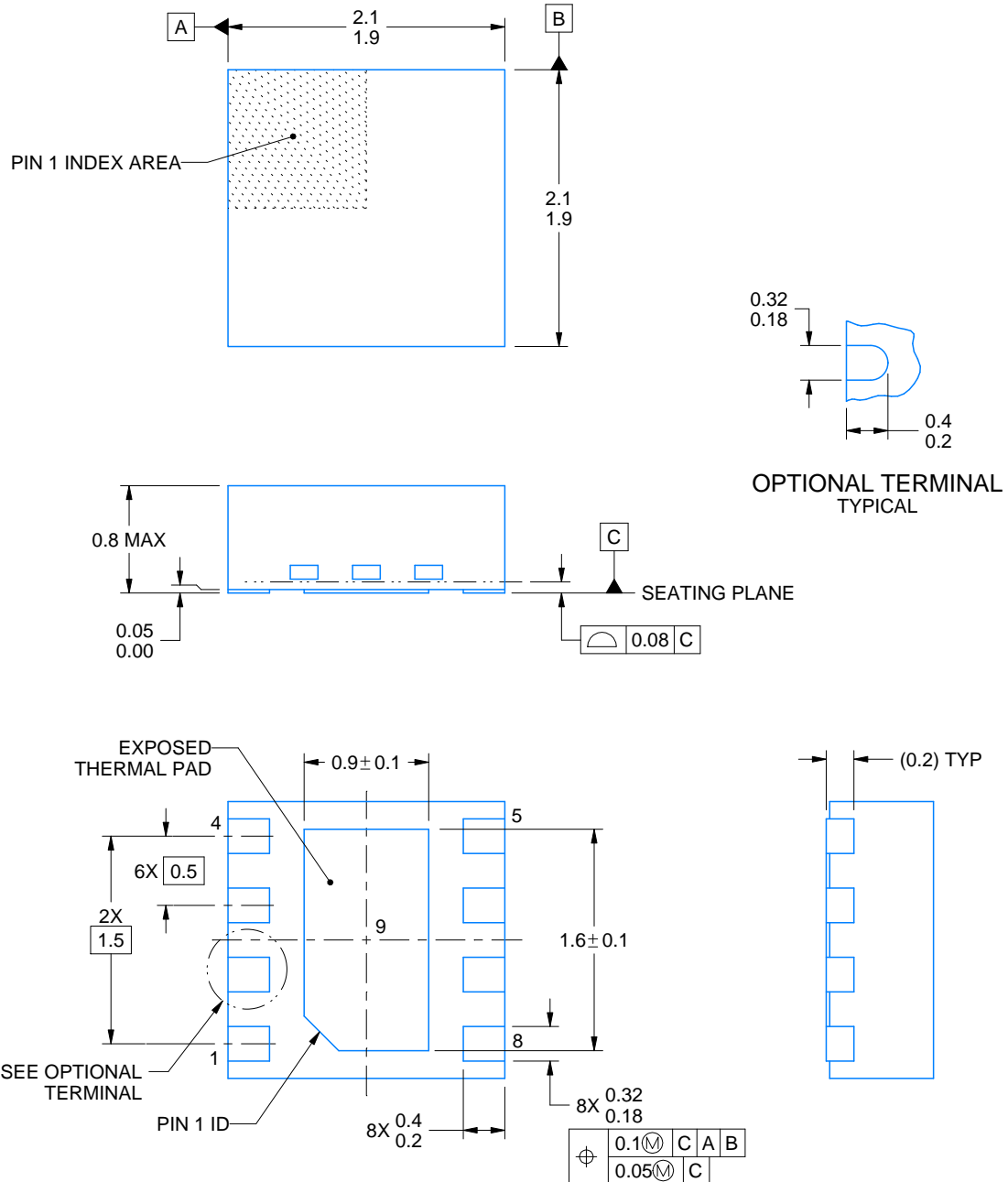
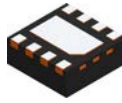
2 x 2, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.  
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



4224783/A



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## NOTES:

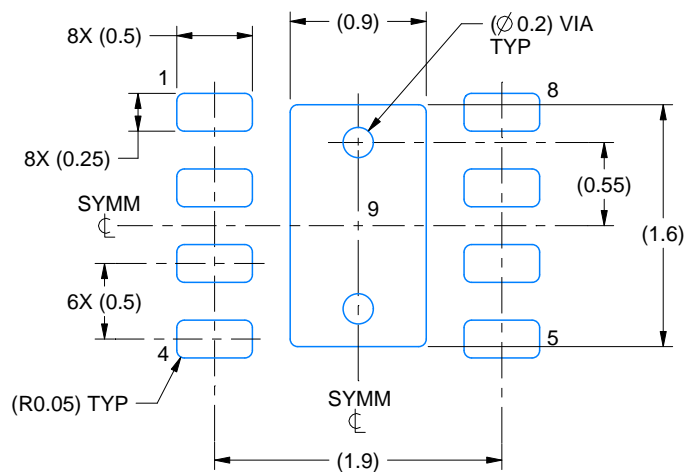
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

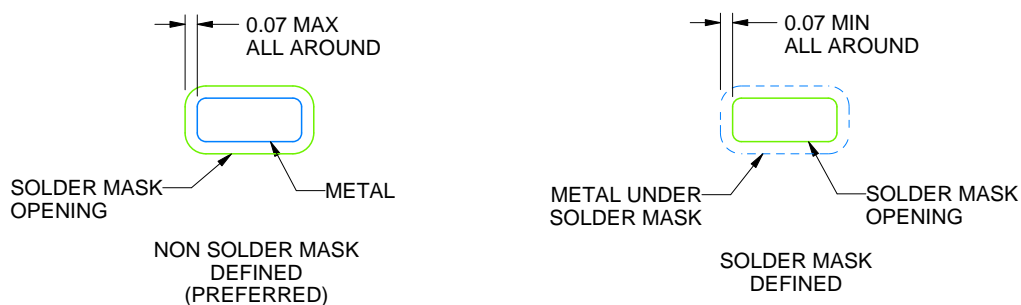
DSG0008A

WSN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

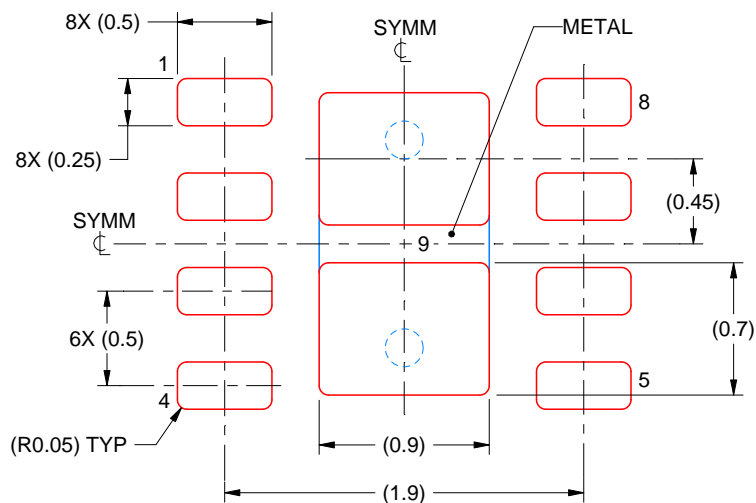
4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/sluea271](http://www.ti.com/lit/sluea271)).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

## EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DSG0008A

WSN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 9:  
87% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE  
SCALE:25X

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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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