

## TPS22918-Q1, 5.5-V, 2-A, 52-mΩ On-Resistance Load Switch

### 1 Features

- AEC-Q100 Qualified
- Integrated single-channel load switch
- Qualified for automotive applications:
  - Device Temperature Grade 2:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$  ambient operating temperature range
- **Functional safety capable**
  - Documentation available to aid functional safety system design
- Input voltage range: 1 V to 5.5 V
- Low On-Resistance ( $R_{\text{ON}}$ )
  - $R_{\text{ON}} = 52\text{ m}\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ V}$
  - $R_{\text{ON}} = 53\text{ m}\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{\text{IN}} = 3.3\text{ V}$
- 2-A Maximum continuous switch current
- Low quiescent current
  - $8.3\text{ }\mu\text{A}$  (typical) at  $V_{\text{IN}} = 3.3\text{ V}$
- Low-control input-threshold enables use of 1 V or higher GPIO
- Configurable Quick-Output Discharge (QOD)
- Configurable rise time with CT pin
- Small SOT23-6 package (DBV)
  - $2.9\text{ mm} \times 2.8\text{ mm}$ , 0.95-mm Pitch, 1.45-mm height (with leads)
- ESD Performance tested per AEC Q100
  - $\pm 2\text{-kV}$  HBM and  $\pm 750\text{-V}$  CDM

### 2 Applications

- Automotive electronics
- Infotainment
- Cluster
- ADAS (Advanced Driver Assistance Systems)

### 3 Description

The TPS22918-Q1 is a single-channel load switch with both configurable rise time and configurable quick-output discharge. The device contains an N-channel MOSFET that can operate over an input voltage range of 1 V to 5.5 V and can support a maximum continuous current of 2 A. The switch is controlled by an on and off input, which is capable of interfacing directly with low-voltage control signals.

The configurable rise time of the device reduces inrush current caused by large bulk load capacitances, thereby reducing or eliminating power supply droop. The TPS22918-Q1 features a configurable quick output discharge (QOD) pin, which controls the fall time of the device to allow design flexibility for power down and sequencing.

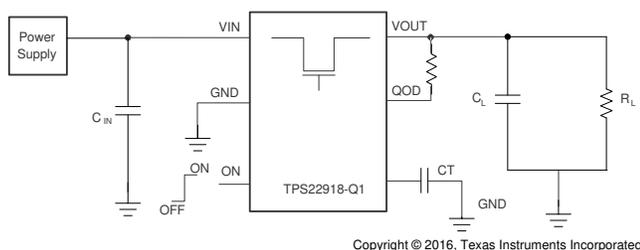
The TPS22918-Q1 is available in a small, leaded SOT-23 package (DBV) which allows to visually inspect solder joints. The device is characterized for operation over the free-air temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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

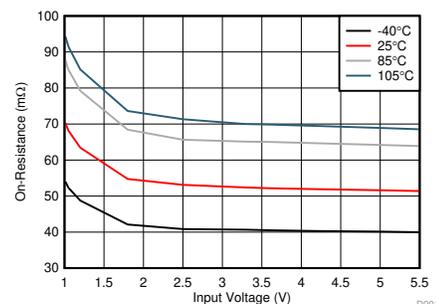
PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS22918-Q1	SOT-23 (6)	2.90 mm x 1.60 mm

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

#### Simplified Schematic



#### On-Resistance vs Input Voltage Typical Values



$I_{\text{OUT}} = -200\text{ mA}$



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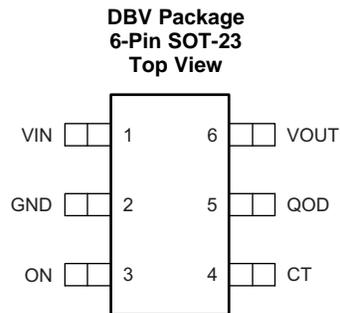
## 4 Revision History

<b>Changes from Revision A (July 2016) to Revision B</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Added Functional safety capable link in the <a href="#">Features</a> section .....	<b>1</b>

<b>Changes from Original (July 2016) to Revision A</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Changed device status from <i>Product Preview</i> to <i>Production Data</i> .....	<b>1</b>

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	VIN	I	Switch input. Place ceramic bypass capacitor(s) between this pin and GND. See the <a href="#">Detailed Description</a> section for more information
2	GND	—	Device ground
3	ON	I	Active high switch control input. Do not leave floating
4	CT	O	Switch slew rate control. Can be left floating. See the <a href="#">Feature Description</a> section for more information
5	QOD	O	Quick Output Discharge pin. This functionality can be enabled in one of three ways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placing an external resistor between VOUT and QOD</li> <li>• Tying QOD directly to VOUT and using the internal resistor value (<math>R_{PD}</math>)</li> <li>• Disabling QOD by leaving pin disconnected</li> </ul> See the <a href="#">Quick Output Discharge (QOD)</a> section for more information
6	VOUT	O	Switch output

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</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>ON</sub>	ON voltage	-0.3	6	V
I <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum continuous switch current, T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C <sup>(3)</sup>		2	A
I <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum continuous switch current, T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C <sup>(3)</sup>		1.5	A
I <sub>PLS</sub>	Maximum pulsed switch current, pulse < 300 μs, 2% duty cycle		2.5	A
T <sub>J</sub>	Maximum junction temperature		150	°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.
- (2) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.
- (3) Assumes 12-K power-on hours at 100% duty cycle. This information is provided solely for your convenience and does not extend or modify the warranty provided under TI's standard terms and conditions for TI's semiconductor products.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000
		Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	±750

- (1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage		1	5.5	V
V <sub>ON</sub>	ON voltage		0	5.5	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output voltage			V <sub>IN</sub>	V
V <sub>IH, ON</sub>	High-level input voltage, ON	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1 V to 5.5 V	1	5.5	V
V <sub>IL, ON</sub>	Low-level input voltage, ON	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1 V to 5.5 V	0	0.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature <sup>(1)</sup>		-40	105	°C
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitor		1 <sup>(2)</sup>		μF

- (1) In applications where high power dissipation and/or poor package thermal resistance is present, the maximum ambient temperature may have to be derated. Maximum ambient temperature [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>), as given by the following equation: T<sub>A(MAX)</sub> = T<sub>J(MAX)</sub> - (θ<sub>JA</sub> × P<sub>D(MAX)</sub>).
- (2) See the [Application and Implementation](#) section.

### 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	TPS22918-Q1	UNIT	
	DBV (SOT-23)		
	6 PINS		
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	183.2	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	151.6	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	34.1	°C/W
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	37.2	°C/W
ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	33.6	°C/W

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

## 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$I_{Q, VIN}$	Quiescent current	$V_{ON} = 5\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 0\text{ A}$	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$		9.2	16	$\mu\text{A}$	
			$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$			8.7	16		
			$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$			8.3	15		
			$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$			10.2	17		
			$V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}$			9.3	16		
			$V_{IN} = 1\text{ V}$			8.9	15		
$I_{SD, VIN}$	Shutdown current	$V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}, V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.5	5	$\mu\text{A}$	
			$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$			0.5	4.5		
			$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$			0.5	3.5		
			$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$			0.5	2.5		
			$V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}$			0.4	2		
			$V_{IN} = 1\text{ V}$			0.4	2		
$I_{ON}$	ON pin input leakage current	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 0\text{ A}$		$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$			0.1	$\mu\text{A}$	
$R_{ON}$	On-Resistance	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$	$25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$		51	59	$\text{m}\Omega$	
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$			78			
			$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$		$25^{\circ}\text{C}$		52		59
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$			79			
			$V_{IN} = 4.2\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$		$25^{\circ}\text{C}$		52		59
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$			79			
			$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$		$25^{\circ}\text{C}$		53		59
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$			80			
			$V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$		$25^{\circ}\text{C}$		53		61
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$			80			
			$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$		$25^{\circ}\text{C}$		55		65
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$			88			
$V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$	$25^{\circ}\text{C}$		64	77					
$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$		104							
$V_{IN} = 1\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$	$25^{\circ}\text{C}$		71	85					
$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$		116							
$V_{HYS}$	ON pin hysteresis	$V_{IN} = 1\text{ V to } 5.5\text{ V}$		$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$		107		mV	
$R_{PD}$	Output pull down resistance	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}, V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$	$25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$		24		$\Omega$	
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$			30			
			$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}, V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$		$25^{\circ}\text{C}$		25		
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$			35			
			$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}, V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$		$25^{\circ}\text{C}$		45		
			$-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$			60			

## 6.6 Switching Characteristics

See timing test circuit in [Figure 21](#) (unless otherwise noted) for references to external components used for the test condition in the switching characteristics table. Switching characteristics shown below are only valid for the power-up sequence where VIN is already in steady state condition before the ON pin is asserted high. Test Conditions:  $V_{ON} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>V<sub>IN</sub> = 5 V</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		1950		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		2		μs
t <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		2540		μs
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		2		μs
t <sub>D</sub>	Delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		690		μs
<b>V<sub>IN</sub> = 3.3 V</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		1430		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		2		μs
t <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		1680		μs
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		2		μs
t <sub>D</sub>	Delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		590		μs
<b>V<sub>IN</sub> = 1.8 V</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		965		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		2		μs
t <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		960		μs
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		2		μs
t <sub>D</sub>	Delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		480		μs
<b>V<sub>IN</sub> = 1 V</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		725		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		3		μs
t <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		560		μs
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		2		μs
t <sub>D</sub>	Delay time	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 Ω, C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 μF, C <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF, CT = 1000 pF		430		μs

### 6.7 Typical DC Characteristics

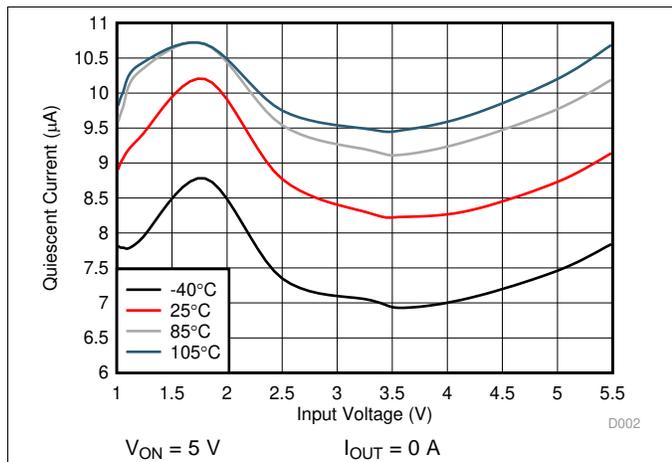


Figure 1. Quiescent Current vs Input Voltage

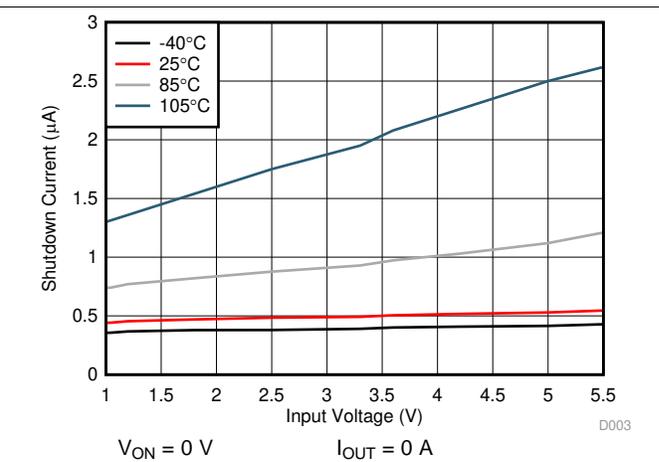


Figure 2. Shutdown Current vs Input Voltage

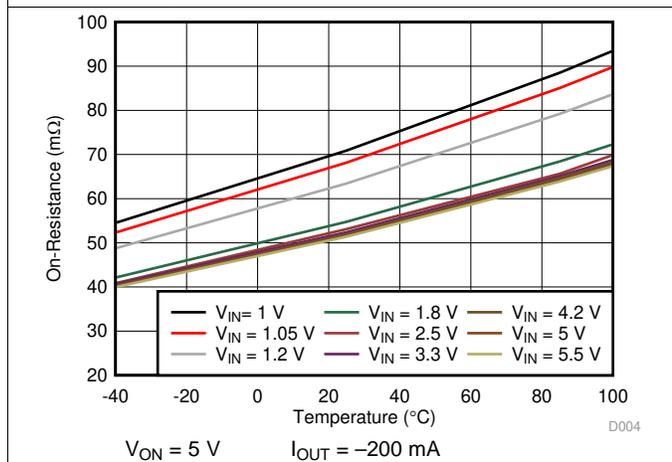


Figure 3. On-Resistance vs Temperature

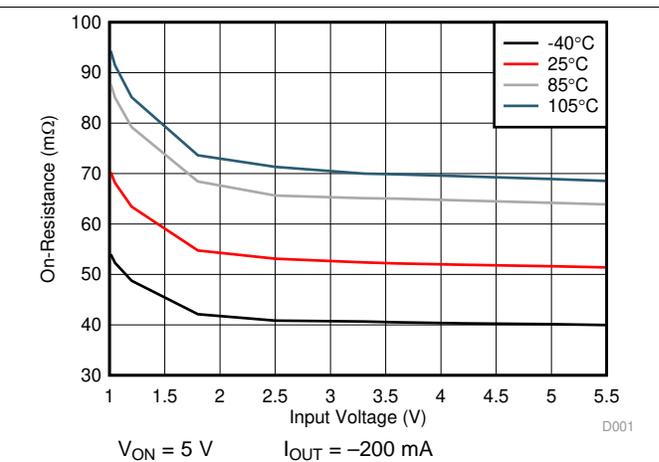


Figure 4. On-Resistance vs Input Voltage

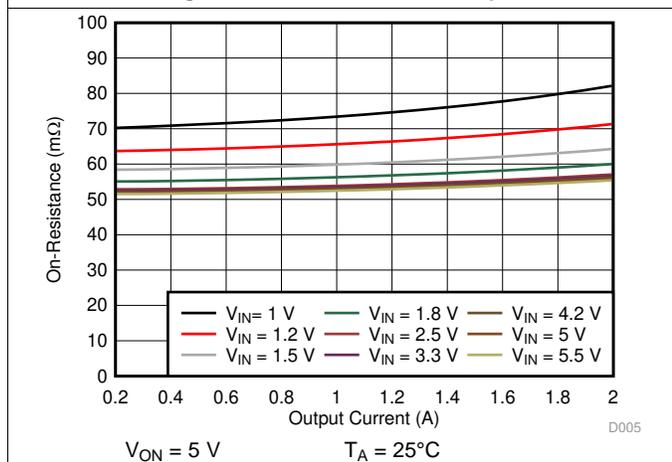


Figure 5. On-Resistance vs Output Current

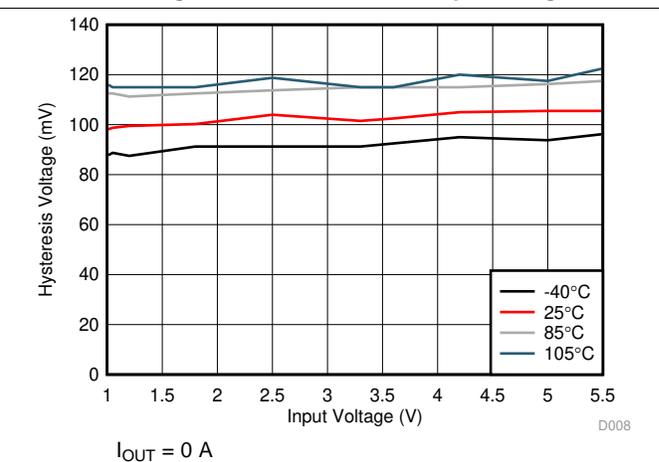
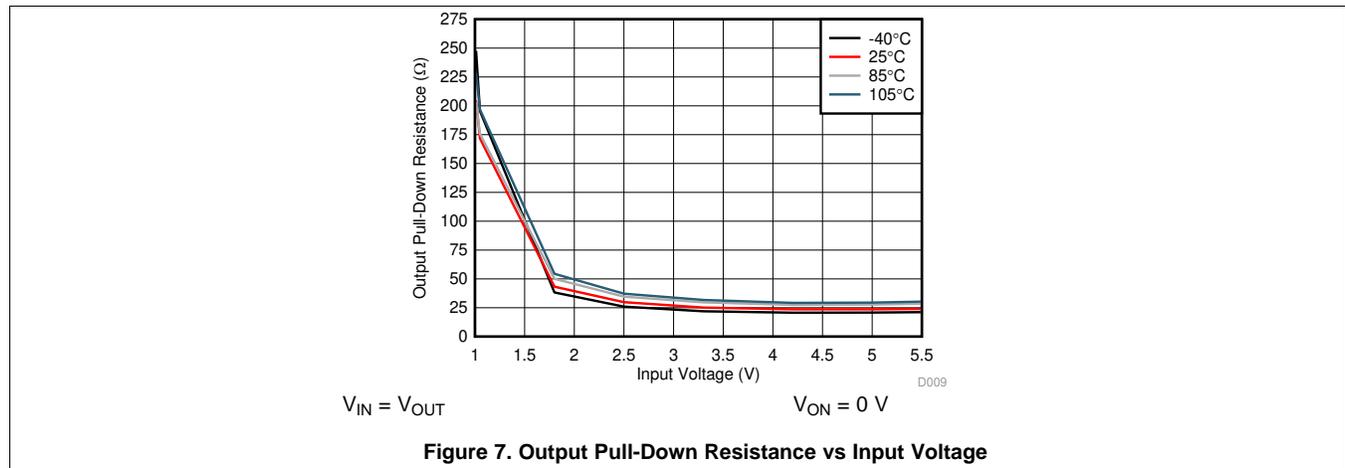
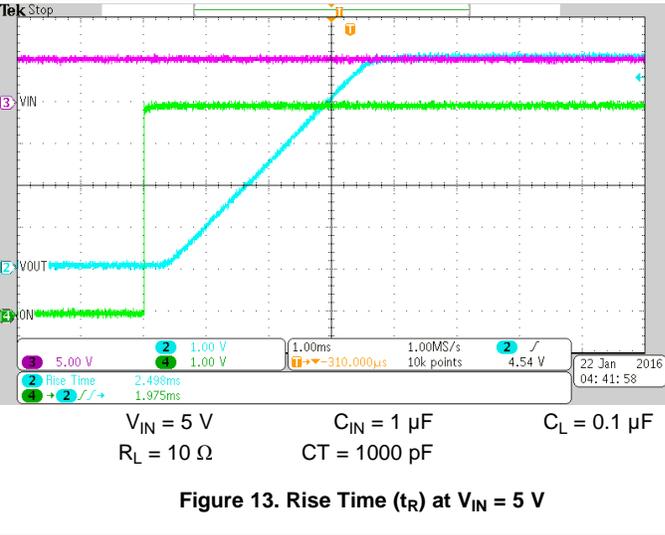
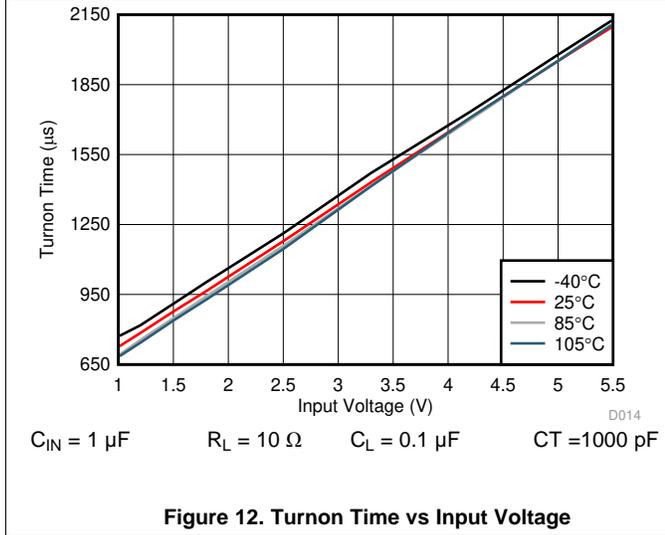
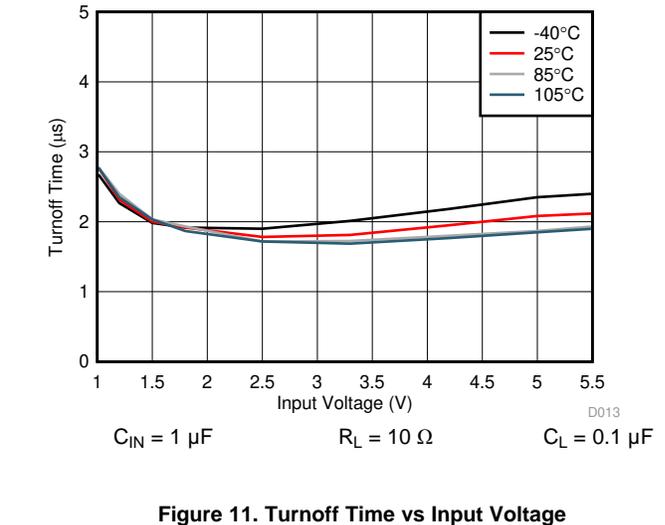
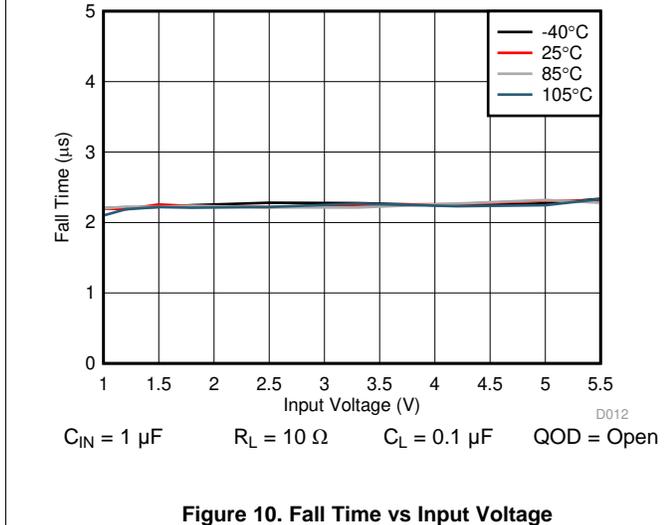
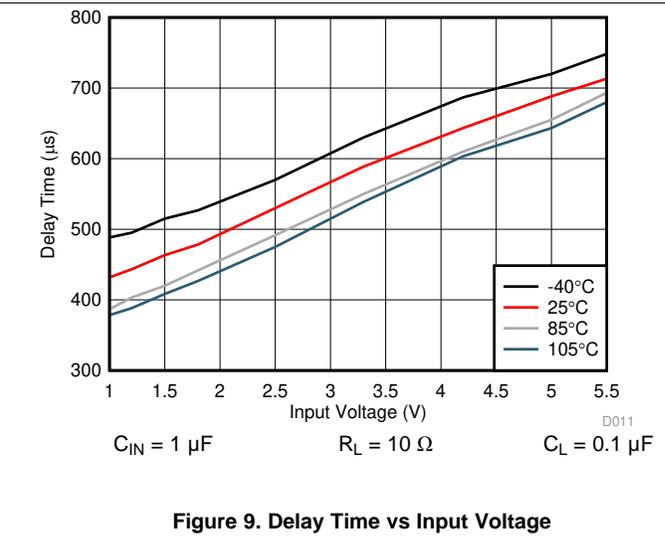
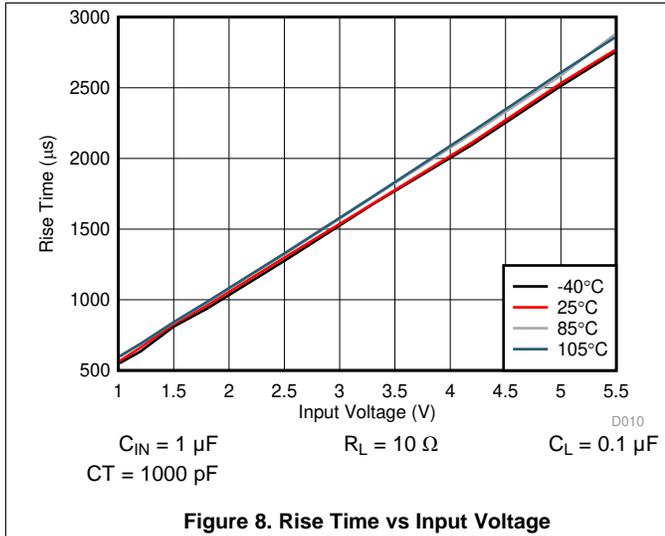


Figure 6. Hysteresis Voltage vs Input Voltage

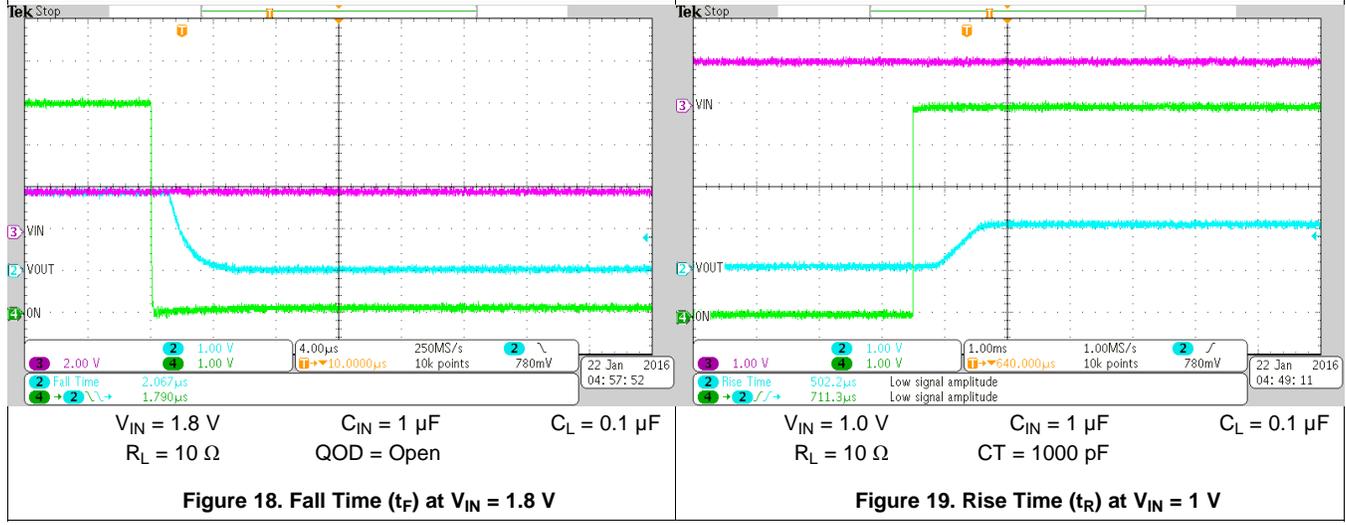
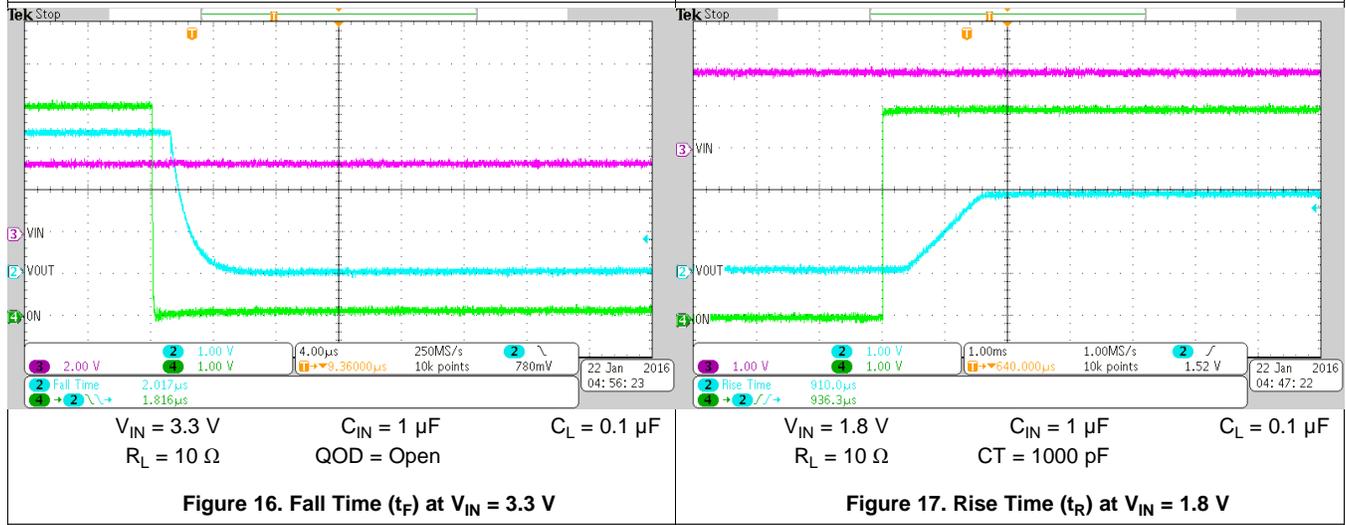
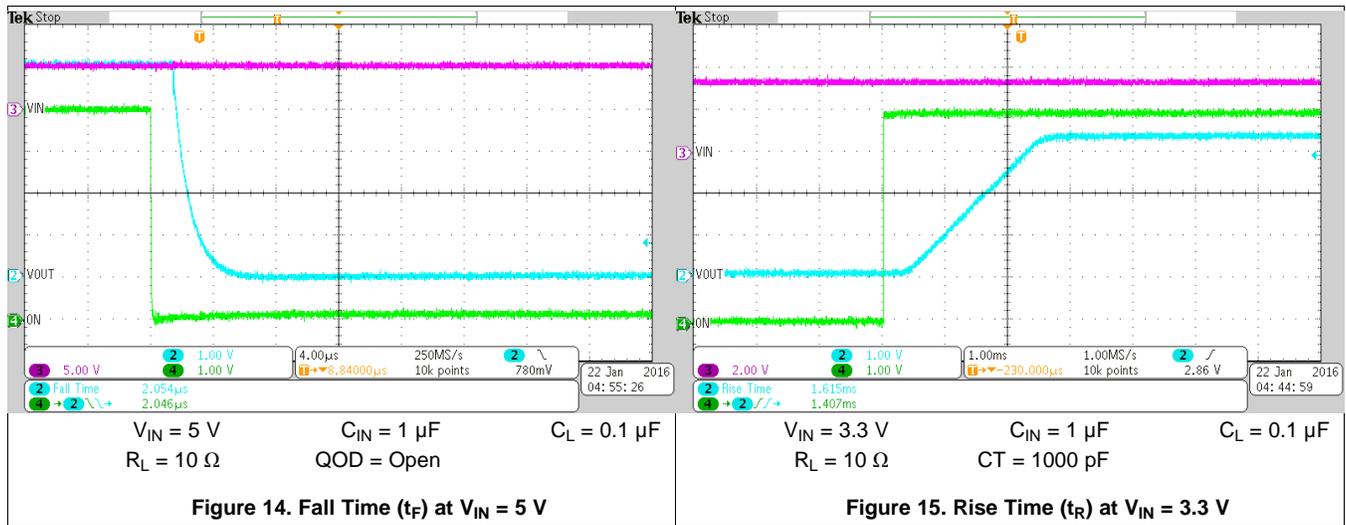
**Typical DC Characteristics (continued)**



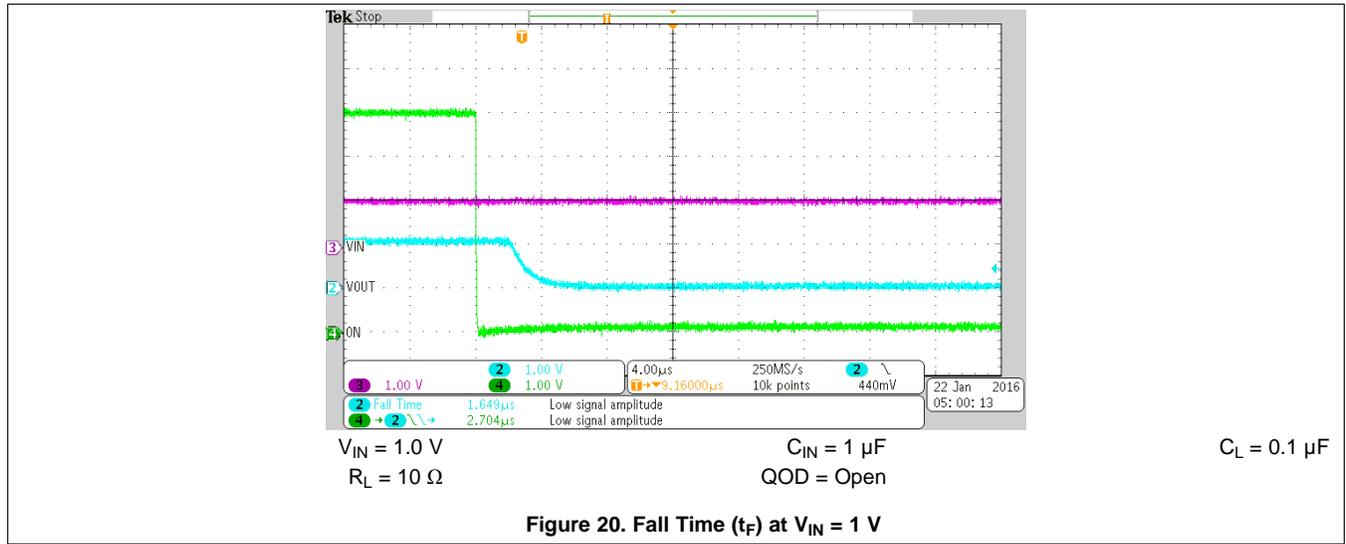
### 6.8 Typical AC Characteristics



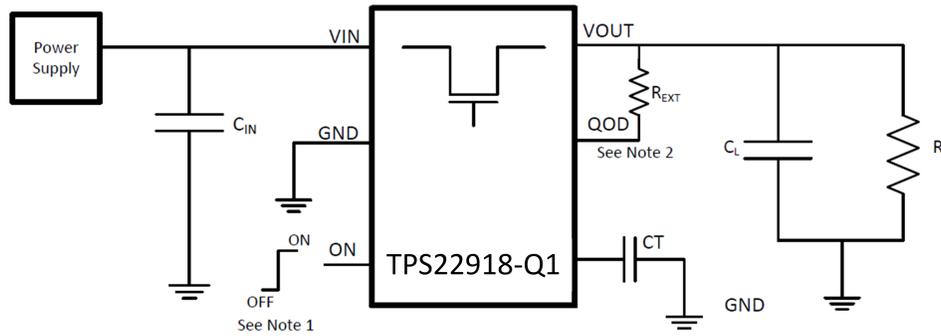
Typical AC Characteristics (continued)



Typical AC Characteristics (continued)



## 7 Parameter Measurement Information



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- (1) Rise and fall times of the control signal is 100 ns.
- (2) Turnoff times and fall times are dependent on the time constant at the load. For TPS22918-Q1, the internal pull-down resistance  $R_{PD}$  is enabled when the switch is disabled. The time constant is  $(R_{QOD} \parallel R_L) \times C_L$  where  $R_{QOD}$  equals  $R_{PD} + R_{EXT}$ .

Figure 21. Test Circuit

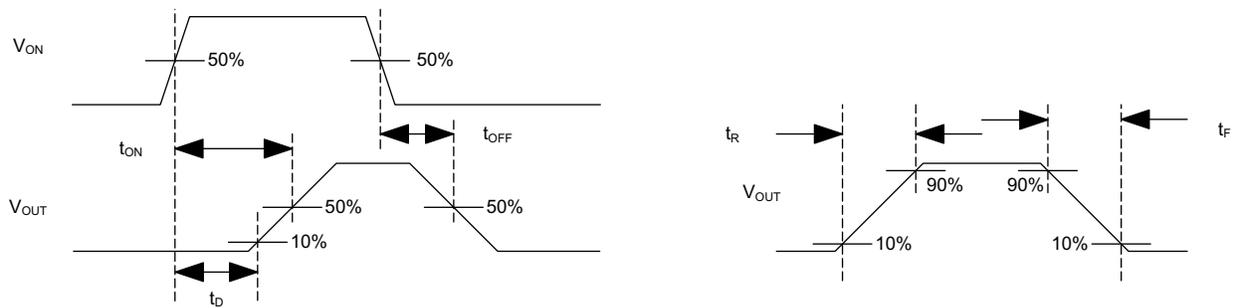


Figure 22. Timing Waveforms

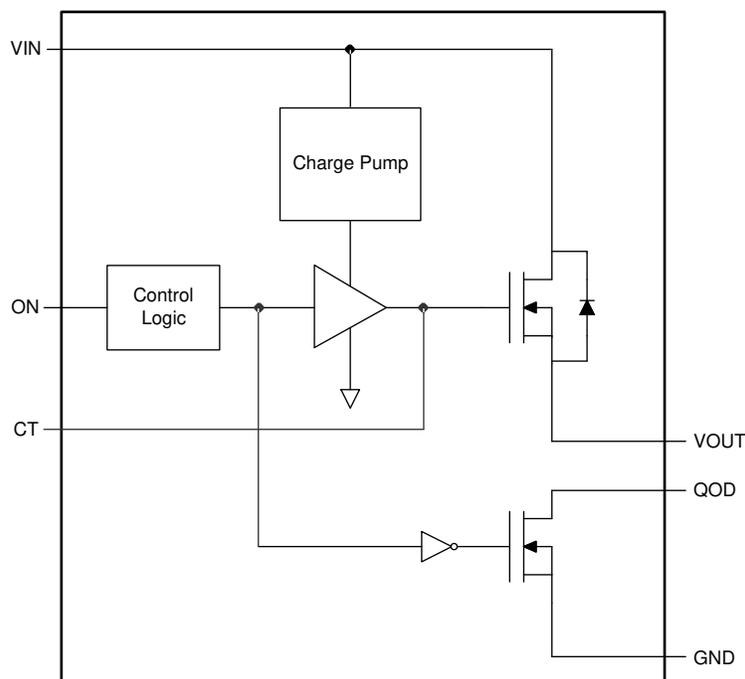
## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The TPS22918-Q1 is a 5.5-V, 2-A load switch in a 6-pin SOT-23 package. To reduce voltage drop for low voltage and high current rails, the device implements a low resistance N-channel MOSFET which reduces the drop out voltage through the device.

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

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



### 8.3 Feature Description

#### 8.3.1 On and Off Control

The ON pin controls the state of the switch. ON is active high and has a low threshold, making it capable of interfacing with low-voltage signals. The ON pin is compatible with standard GPIO logic threshold. It can be used with any microcontroller with 1 V or higher GPIO voltage. This pin cannot be left floating and must be driven either high or low for proper functionality.

#### 8.3.2 Quick Output Discharge (QOD)

The TPS22918-Q1 includes a QOD feature. The QOD pin can be configured in one of three valid ways:

- QOD pin shorted to VOUT pin. Using this method, the discharge rate after the switch becomes disabled is controlled with the value of the internal resistance  $R_{PD}$ . The value of this resistance is listed in the [Electrical Characteristics](#) table.
- QOD pin connected to VOUT pin using an external resistor  $R_{EXT}$ . After the switch becomes disabled, the discharge rate is controlled by the value of the total resistance of the QOD. To adjust the total QOD resistance, [Equation 1](#) can be used.

## Feature Description (continued)

$$R_{QOD} = R_{PD} + R_{EXT}$$

Where:

- $R_{QOD}$  is the total output discharge resistance
  - $R_{PD}$  is the internal pulldown resistance
  - $R_{EXT}$  is the external resistance placed between the VOUT and QOD pin. (1)
- QOD pin is unused and left floating. Using this method, there is no quick output discharge functionality, and the output remains floating after the switch is disabled.

The fall times of the device depend on many factors including the total resistance of the QOD,  $V_{IN}$ , and the output capacitance. When QOD is shorted to VOUT, the fall time changes over  $V_{IN}$  as the internal  $R_{PD}$  varies over  $V_{IN}$ . To calculate the approximate fall time of  $V_{OUT}$  for a given  $R_{QOD}$ , use [Equation 2](#) and [Table 1](#).

$$V_{CAP} = V_{IN} \times e^{-t/\tau}$$

Where:

- $V_{CAP}$  is the voltage across the capacitor (V)
- $t$  is the time since power supply removal (s)
- $\tau$  is the time constant equal to  $R_{QOD} \times C_L$  (2)

The fall times' dependency on  $V_{IN}$  becomes minimal as the QOD value increases with additional external resistance. See [Table 1](#) for QOD fall times.

**Table 1. QOD Fall Times**

$V_{IN}$ (V)	FALL TIME ( $\mu$ s) 90% - 10%, $C_{IN} = 1 \mu$ F, $I_{OUT} = 0$ A, $V_{ON} = 0$ V <sup>(1)</sup>					
	$T_A = 25^\circ$ C			$T_A = 85^\circ$ C		
	$C_L = 1 \mu$ F	$C_L = 10 \mu$ F	$C_L = 100 \mu$ F	$C_L = 1 \mu$ F	$C_L = 10 \mu$ F	$C_L = 100 \mu$ F
5.5	42	190	1880	40	210	2150
5	43	200	1905	45	220	2200
3.3	47	230	2150	50	260	2515
2.5	58	300	2790	60	345	3290
1.8	75	430	4165	80	490	4950
1.2	135	955	9910	135	1035	10980
1	230	1830	19625	210	1800	19270

(1) Typical values with QOD shorted to VOUT

### 8.3.2.1 QOD when System Power is Removed

The adjustable QOD can be used to control the power down sequencing of a system even when the system power supply is removed. When the power is removed, the input capacitor discharges at  $V_{IN}$ . Past a certain  $V_{IN}$  level, the strength of the  $R_{PD}$  is reduced. If there is still remaining charge on the output capacitor, this results in longer fall times. For further information regarding this condition, see the [Shutdown Sequencing During Unexpected System Power Loss](#) section.

### 8.3.2.2 Internal QOD Considerations

Special considerations must be taken when using the internal  $R_{PD}$  by shorting the QOD pin to the VOUT pin. The internal  $R_{PD}$  is a pulldown resistance designed to quickly discharge a load after the switch has been disabled. Care must be used to ensure that excessive current does not flow through  $R_{PD}$  during discharge so that the maximum  $T_J$  of  $150^\circ$ C is not exceeded. When using only the internal  $R_{PD}$  to discharge a load, the total capacitive load must not exceed  $200 \mu$ F. Otherwise, an external resistor,  $R_{EXT}$ , must be used to ensure the amount of current flowing through  $R_{PD}$  is properly limited and the maximum  $T_J$  is not exceeded. To ensure the device is not damaged, the remaining charge from  $C_L$  must decay naturally through the internal QOD resistance and must not be driven.

### 8.3.3 Adjustable Rise Time (CT)

A capacitor to GND on the CT pin sets the slew rate for each channel. The capacitor to GND on the CT pin must be rated for 25 V and above. An approximate formula for the relationship between CT and slew rate is shown in Equation 3.

$$SR = 0.55 \times CT + 30$$

where

- SR is the slew rate (in  $\mu\text{s}/\text{V}$ )
  - CT is the capacitance value on the CT pin (in pF)
  - The units for the constant 30 are  $\mu\text{s}/\text{V}$ . The units for the constant 0.55 are  $\mu\text{s}/(\text{V} \times \text{pF})$
- (3)

Equation 3 accounts for 10% to 90% measurement on  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  and does not apply for CT less than 100 pF. Use Table 2 to determine rise times for when CT is greater or equal to 100 pF.

Rise time can be calculated by multiplying the input voltage by the slew rate. Table 2 contains rise time values measured on a typical device.

**Table 2. Rise Time Table**

CTx (pF)	RISE TIME ( $\mu\text{s}$ ) 10% - 90%, $C_L = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$ , $C_{\text{IN}} = 1 \mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 10 \Omega$ Typical values at 25°C with a 25-V X7R 10% ceramic capacitor on CT						
	VIN = 5 V	VIN = 3.3 V	VIN = 2.5 V	VIN = 1.8 V	VIN = 1.5 V	VIN = 1.2V	VIN = 1.0 V
0	135	95	75	60	50	45	40
220	650	455	350	260	220	185	160
470	1260	850	655	480	415	340	300
1000	2540	1680	1300	960	810	660	560
2200	5435	3580	2760	2020	1715	1390	1220
4700	12050	7980	6135	4485	3790	3120	2735
10000	26550	17505	13460	9790	8320	6815	5950

As the voltage across the capacitor approaches the capacitor rated voltage, the effective capacitance reduces. Depending on the dielectric material used, the voltage coefficient changes. See Table 3 for the recommended minimum voltage rating for the CT capacitor.

**Table 3. Recommended CT Capacitor Voltage Rating**

VIN (V)	RECOMMENDED CT CAPACITOR VOLTAGE RATING (V) <sup>(1)</sup>
1 V to 1.2 V	10
1.2 V to 4 V	16
4 V to 5.5 V	20

(1) If using  $V_{\text{IN}} = 1.2 \text{ V}$  or  $4 \text{ V}$ , it is recommended to use the higher voltage rating.

## 8.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 4 describes the connection of the VOUT pin depending on the state of the ON pin.

**Table 4. VOUT Connection**

ON	QOD Configuration	TPS22918-Q1
L	QOD pin connected to VOUT with $R_{\text{EXT}}$	GND (via $R_{\text{EXT}} + R_{\text{PD}}$ )
L	QOD pin tied to VOUT directly	GND (via $R_{\text{PD}}$ )
L	QOD pin left open	Open
H	Any valid QOD configuration	VIN

## 9 Application and Implementation

### NOTE

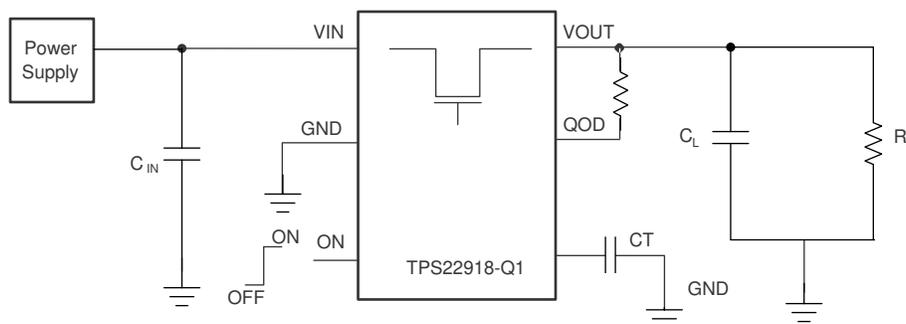
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 9.1 Application Information

This section highlights some of the design considerations when implementing this device in various applications. A PSPICE model for this device is also available in the product page of this device on [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com) (See the [Device Support](#) section for more information).

### 9.2 Typical Application

This typical application demonstrates how the TPS22918-Q1 can be used to power downstream modules.



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**Figure 23. Typical Application Schematic**

#### 9.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the input parameters listed in [Table 5](#).

**Table 5. Design Parameter**

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
$V_{IN}$	5 V
Load current	2 A
$C_L$	22 $\mu$ F
$t_F$	4 ms
Maximum acceptable inrush current	400 mA

## 9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

### 9.2.2.1 Input Capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ )

To limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient in-rush currents when the switch turns on into a discharged load capacitor or short-circuit, a capacitor must be placed between VIN 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 application. When switching heavy loads, it is recommended to have an input capacitor about 10 times higher than the output capacitor to avoid excessive voltage drop.

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

Because of the integrated body diode in the MOSFET, 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 VOUT to VIN. A  $C_{IN}$  to  $C_L$  ratio of 10 to 1 is recommended for minimizing  $V_{IN}$  dip caused by inrush currents during startup.

### 9.2.2.3 Shutdown Sequencing During Unexpected System Power Loss

Microcontrollers and processors often have a specific shutdown sequence in which power must be removed. Using the adjustable Quick Output Discharge function of the TPS22918-Q1, adding a load switch to each power rail can be used to manage the power down sequencing in the event of an unexpected system power loss (battery removal). To determine the QOD values for each load switch, first confirm the power down order of the device this is wished to power sequence. Be sure to check if there are voltage or timing margins that must be maintained during power down. Next, refer to [Table 1](#) in the [Quick Output Discharge \(QOD\)](#) section to determine appropriate  $C_{OUT}$  and  $R_{QOD}$  values for each power rail's load switch so that the load switches' fall times correspond to the order in which they need to be powered down. In the above example, make sure this power rail's fall time to be 4 ms. Using [Equation 2](#), to determine the appropriate  $R_{QOD}$  to achieve our desired fall time. Because fall times are measured from 90% of  $V_{OUT}$  to 10% of  $V_{OUT}$ , [Equation 2](#) becomes [Equation 4](#).

$$.5 V = 4.5 V \times e^{-(4 \text{ ms}) / (R \times (22 \mu\text{F}))} \quad (4)$$

$$R_{QOD} = 83.333 \Omega \quad (5)$$

Refer to [Figure 7](#),  $R_{PD}$  at  $V_{IN} = 5 V$  is approximately 25  $\Omega$ . Using [Equation 1](#), the required external QOD resistance can be calculated as shown in [Equation 6](#).

$$83.333 \Omega = 25 \Omega + R_{EXT} \quad (6)$$

$$R_{EXT} = 58.333 \Omega \quad (7)$$

[Figure 24](#) through [Figure 29](#) are scope shots demonstrating an example of the QOD functionality when power is removed from the device (both ON and VIN are disconnected simultaneously). The input voltage is decaying in all scope shots below.

- Initial  $V_{IN} = 3.3 V$
- QOD = Open, 500  $\Omega$ , or shorted to VOUT
- $C_L = 1 \mu\text{F}$ , 10  $\mu\text{F}$
- $V_{OUT}$  is left floating

NOTE:  $V_{IN}$  may appear constant in some figures. This is because the time scale of the scope shot is too small to show the decay of  $C_{IN}$ .

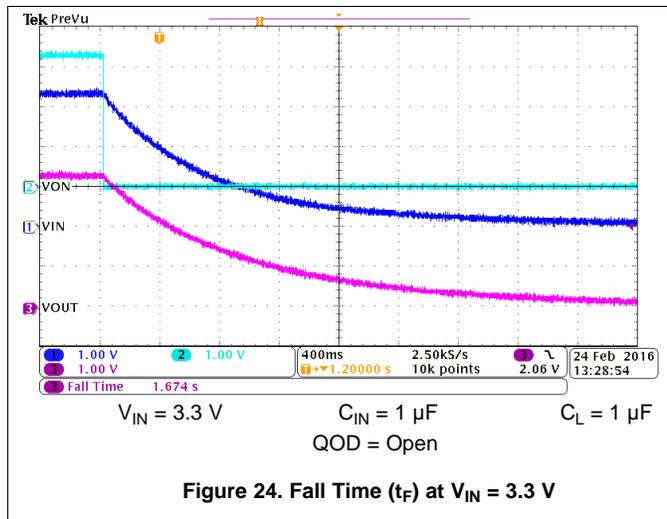


Figure 24. Fall Time ( $t_F$ ) at  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$

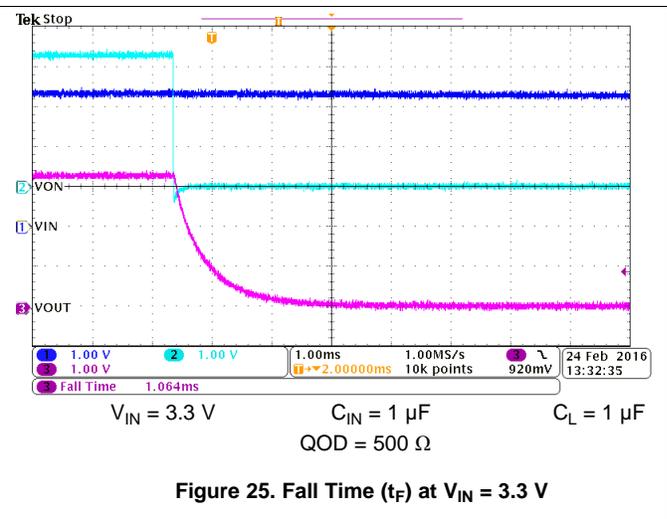


Figure 25. Fall Time ( $t_F$ ) at  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$

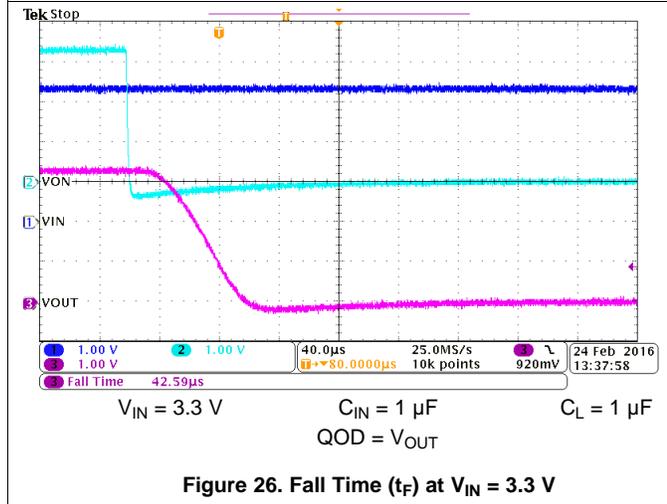


Figure 26. Fall Time ( $t_F$ ) at  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$

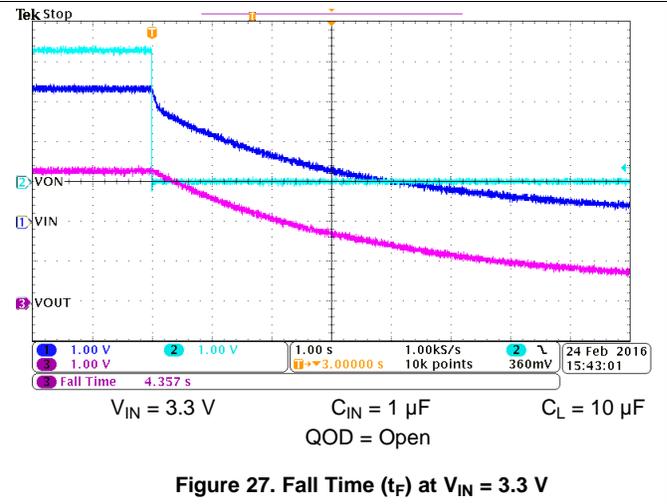


Figure 27. Fall Time ( $t_F$ ) at  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$

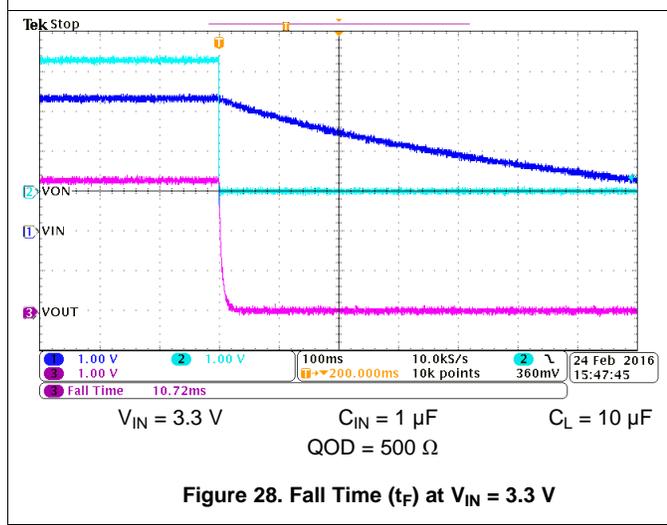


Figure 28. Fall Time ( $t_F$ ) at  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$

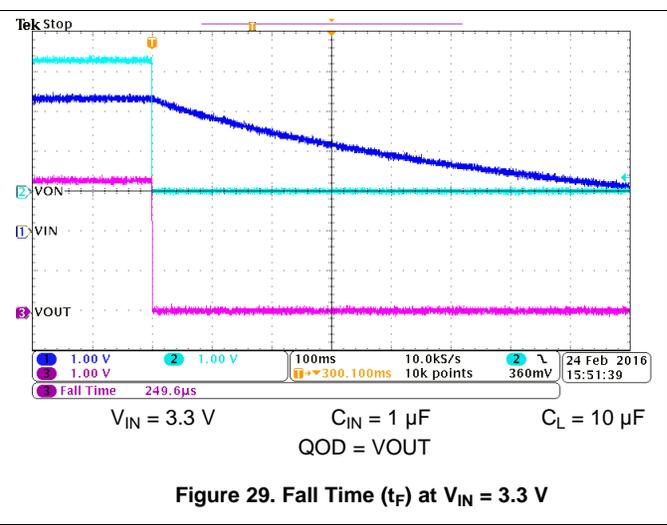


Figure 29. Fall Time ( $t_F$ ) at  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$

### 9.2.2.4 VIN to VOUT Voltage Drop

The VIN to VOUT 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 VIN conditions of the device. Refer to the  $R_{ON}$  specification of the device in the [Electrical Characteristics](#) table. When the  $R_{ON}$  of the device is determined based upon the VIN conditions, use [Equation 8](#) to calculate the VIN to VOUT voltage drop.

$\Delta V$  is the  $I_{LOAD} \times R_{ON}$

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  $V_{IN}$

An appropriate  $I_{LOAD}$  must be chosen such that the  $I_{MAX}$  specification of the device is not violated. (8)

### 9.2.2.5 Inrush Current

Use Equation 9 to determine how much inrush current is caused by the  $C_L$  capacitor.

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

where

- $I_{INRUSH}$  is the amount of inrush caused by  $C_L$
  - $C_L$  is the capacitance on  $V_{OUT}$
  - $dt$  is the output voltage rise time during the ramp up of  $V_{OUT}$  when the device is enabled
  - $dV_{OUT}$  is the change in  $V_{OUT}$  during the ramp up of  $V_{OUT}$  when the device is enabled
- (9)

The appropriate rise time can be calculated using the design requirements and the inrush current equation. As the rise time (measured from 10% to 90% of  $V_{OUT}$ ) is calculated, this is accounted in the  $dV_{OUT}$  parameter (80% of  $V_{OUT} = 4 V$ ) as shown in Equation 10.

$$400 \text{ mA} = 22 \mu\text{F} \times 4 \text{ V}/dt \quad (10)$$

$$dt = 220 \mu\text{s} \quad (11)$$

To ensure an inrush current of less than 400 mA, choose a  $C_T$  value that yields a rise time of more than 220  $\mu\text{s}$ . Referring to the Table 2 at  $V_{IN} = 5 V$ ,  $C_T = 220 \mu\text{F}$  provides a typical rise time of 650  $\mu\text{s}$ . Adding this rise time and voltage into Equation 9, yields Equation 12.

$$I_{Inrush} = 22 \mu\text{F} \times 4 \text{ V} / 650 \mu\text{s} \quad (12)$$

$$I_{Inrush} = 135 \text{ mA} \quad (13)$$

This inrush current can be seen in the Application Curves section. An appropriate  $C_L$  value must be placed on  $V_{OUT}$  such that the  $I_{MAX}$  and  $I_{PLS}$  specifications of the device are not violated.

### 9.2.3 Application Curves

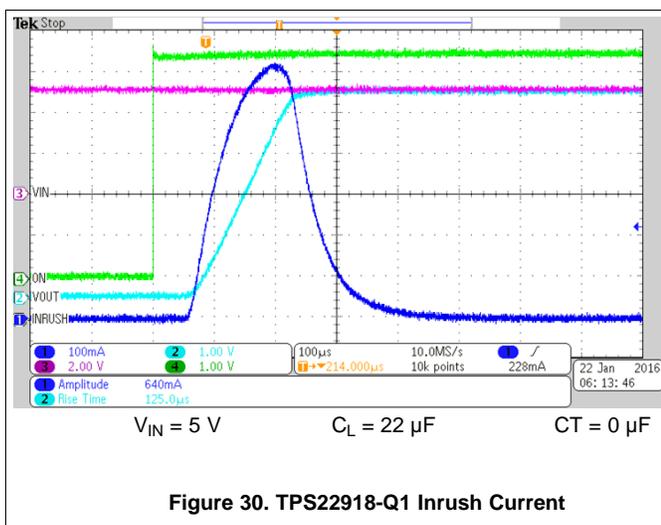


Figure 30. TPS22918-Q1 Inrush Current

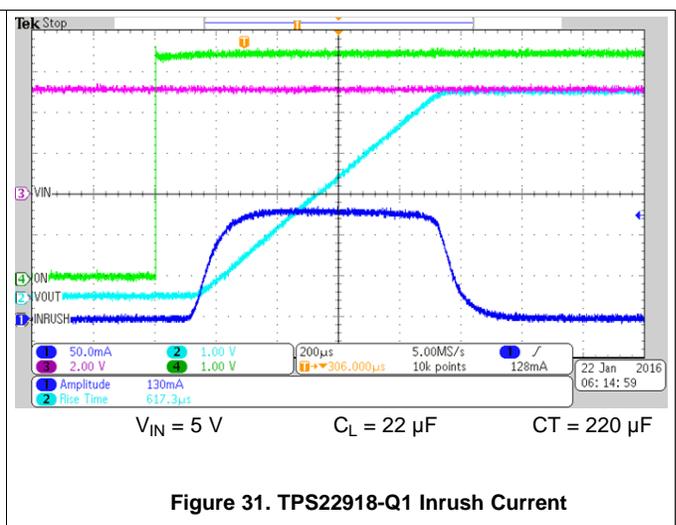


Figure 31. TPS22918-Q1 Inrush Current

## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

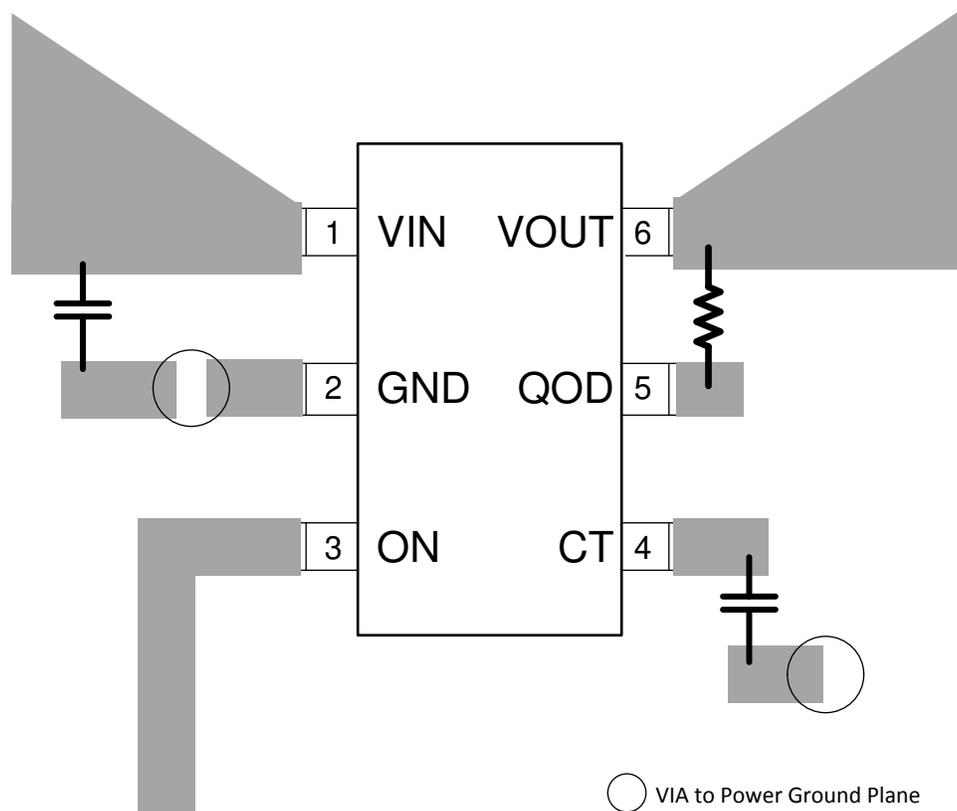
The TPS22918-Q1 is designed to operate from a VIN range of 1 V to 5.5 V. This supply must be well regulated and placed as close to the device terminal as possible with the recommended 1- $\mu$ F bypass capacitor. If the supply is located more than a few inches from the device terminals, additional bulk capacitance may be required in addition to the ceramic bypass capacitors. If additional bulk capacitance is required, an electrolytic, tantalum, or ceramic capacitor of 1  $\mu$ F may be sufficient.

## 11 Layout

### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

- VIN and VOUT traces must be as short and wide as possible to accommodate for high current.
- The VIN pin must be bypassed to ground with low ESR ceramic bypass capacitors. The typical recommended bypass capacitance is 1  $\mu$ F ceramic with X5R or X7R dielectric. This capacitor must be placed as close to the device pins as possible.
- The VOUT pin must be bypassed to ground with low ESR ceramic bypass capacitors. The typical recommended bypass capacitance is one-tenth of the VIN bypass capacitor of X5R or X7R dielectric rating. This capacitor must be placed as close to the device pins as possible.

### 11.2 Layout Example



**Figure 32. Recommended Board Layout**

### 11.3 Thermal Considerations

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 and short-circuit operation. Using wide traces for VIN, VOUT, and GND helps minimize the parasitic electrical effects along with minimizing the case to ambient thermal impedance.

## Thermal Considerations (continued)

The maximum IC junction temperature must be restricted to 150°C under normal operating conditions. To calculate the maximum allowable dissipation,  $P_{D(\max)}$  for a given output current and ambient temperature, use [Equation 14](#).

$$P_{D(\max)} = \frac{T_{J(\max)} - T_A}{\theta_{JA}} \quad (14)$$

Where:

$P_{D(\max)}$  is the maximum allowable power dissipation

$T_{J(\max)}$  is the maximum allowable junction temperature (150°C for the TPS22918-Q1)

$T_A$  is the ambient temperature of the device

$\theta_{JA}$  is the junction to air thermal impedance. See the [Thermal Information](#) table. This parameter is highly dependent upon board layout.

## 12 Device and Documentation Support

### 12.1 Device Support

#### 12.1.1 Developmental Support

For the TPS22918 PSpice Transient Model, see [SLVMBI6](#).

### 12.2 Documentation Support

#### 12.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- *TPS22918 5.5-V, 2-A, 50-mΩ On-Resistance Load Switch Evaluation Module*, [SLVUAP0](#)
- *Quiescent Current vs Shutdown Current for Load Switch Power Consumption*, [SLVA757](#)
- *Fundamentals of On-Resistance in Load Switches*, [SLVA771](#)

### 12.3 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.

### 12.4 Community Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is 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](#).

### 12.5 Trademarks

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

### 12.6 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.

### 12.7 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable 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="#">TPS22918TDBVRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 105	13NW
TPS22918TDBVRQ1.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 105	13NW
<a href="#">TPS22918TDBVTQ1</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 105	13NW
TPS22918TDBVTQ1.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	SN	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 105	13NW

(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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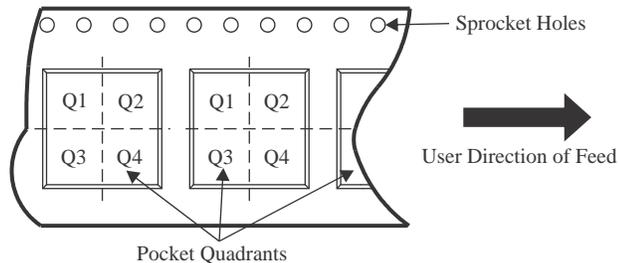
**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS22918-Q1 :**

- Catalog : [TPS22918](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS22918TDBVRQ1	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS22918TDBVRQ1	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	178.0	9.0	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS22918TDBVTQ1	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	178.0	9.0	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
TPS22918TDBVTQ1	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS22918TDBVRQ1	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS22918TDBVRQ1	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	190.0	190.0	30.0
TPS22918TDBVTQ1	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	190.0	190.0	30.0
TPS22918TDBVTQ1	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	210.0	185.0	35.0

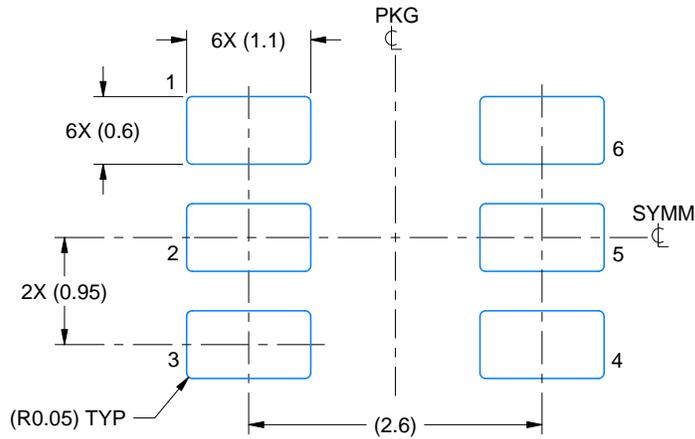


# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

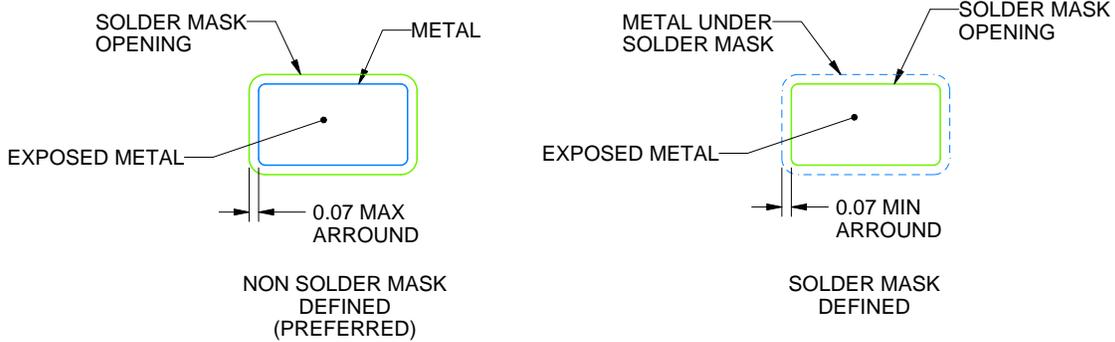
DBV0006A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:15X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

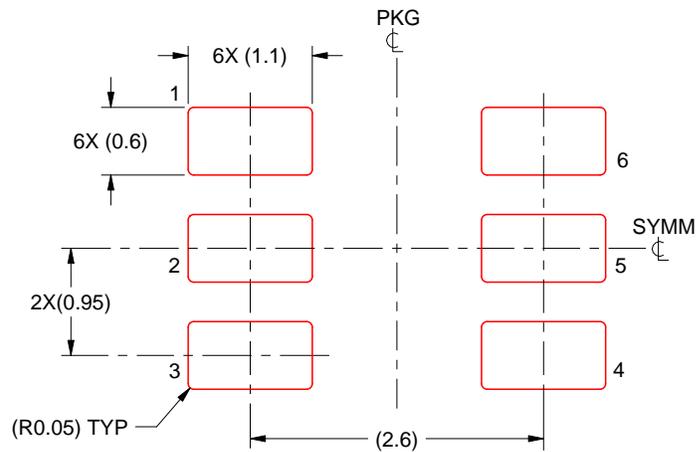
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DBV0006A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:15X

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NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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