

TPS22966-Q1 双通道、超低电阻负载开关

1 特性

- 符合汽车类应用 要求
- 具有符合 AEC-Q100 标准的下列特性：
 - 器件温度等级 2: -40°C 至 105°C 的环境工作温度范围
 - 器件人体放电模式 (HBM) 静电放电 (ESD) 分类等级 H1C
 - 器件组件充电模式 (CDM) ESD 分类等级 C6
- 集成双通道负载开关
- 输入电压范围: 0V 至 5.5V
- 超低导通电阻 (R_{ON})
 - $V_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{V}$ ($V_{\text{BIAS}} = 5\text{V}$) 时, $R_{\text{ON}} = 16\text{m}\Omega$
 - $V_{\text{IN}} = 3.3\text{V}$ ($V_{\text{BIAS}} = 5\text{V}$) 时, $R_{\text{ON}} = 16\text{m}\Omega$
 - $V_{\text{IN}} = 1.8\text{V}$ ($V_{\text{BIAS}} = 5\text{V}$) 时, $R_{\text{ON}} = 16\text{m}\Omega$
- 每通道最大 4A 持续开关电流
- 低静态电流
 - $80\mu\text{A}$ (两个通道)
 - $80\mu\text{A}$ (单通道)
- 低控制输入阈值支持使用 1.2V 、 1.8V 、 2.5V 和 3.3V 逻辑器件
- 可配置的上升时间
- 快速输出放电 (QOD)
- 带有散热焊盘的 SON 14 引脚封装

2 应用

- 信息娱乐
- ADAS (高级驾驶辅助系统)

3 说明

TPS22966-Q1 器件是一款上升时间可调节的小型、超低 R_{ON} 双通道负载开关。此器件包含两个可在 0V 至 5.5V 输入电压范围内工作的 N 沟道 MOSFET，并且每通道支持最大 4A 的连续电流。每个开关由一个导通/关断输入 (ON1 和 ON2) 单独控制，此输入可与低电压控制信号直接连接。TPS22966-Q1 包含一个 230Ω 片上电阻，用于在开关关闭时快速输出放电。

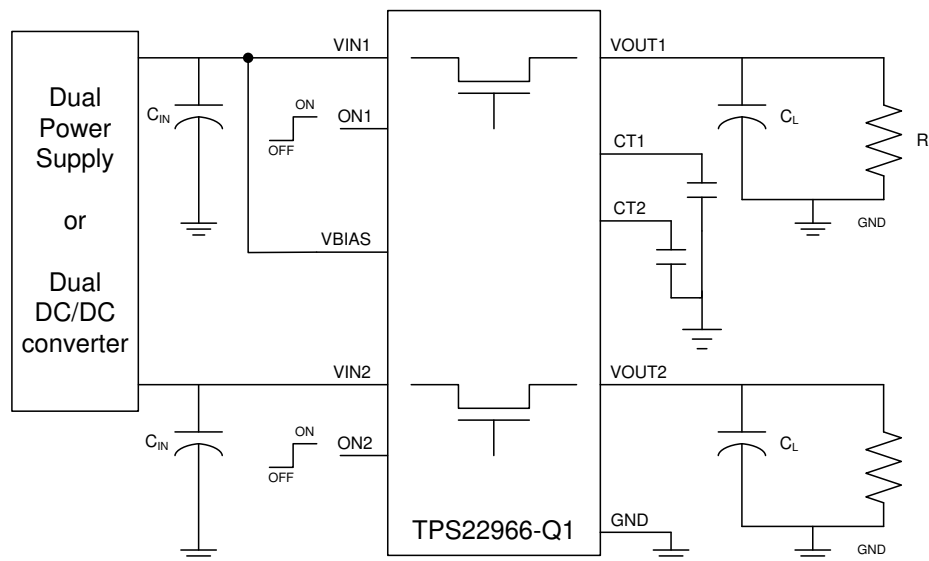
TPS22966-Q1 采用节省空间的 $2\text{mm} \times 3\text{mm}$ 14-SON 小型封装 (DPU)，带有集成散热焊盘，可实现较高的功率耗散。器件在自然通风环境下的额定运行温度范围为 -40°C 至 105°C 。

器件信息(1)

器件型号	封装	封装尺寸 (标称值)
TPS22966-Q1	WSON (14)	$3.00\text{mm} \times 2.00\text{mm}$

(1) 如需了解所有可用封装，请见数据表末尾的可订购产品附录。

典型应用原理图



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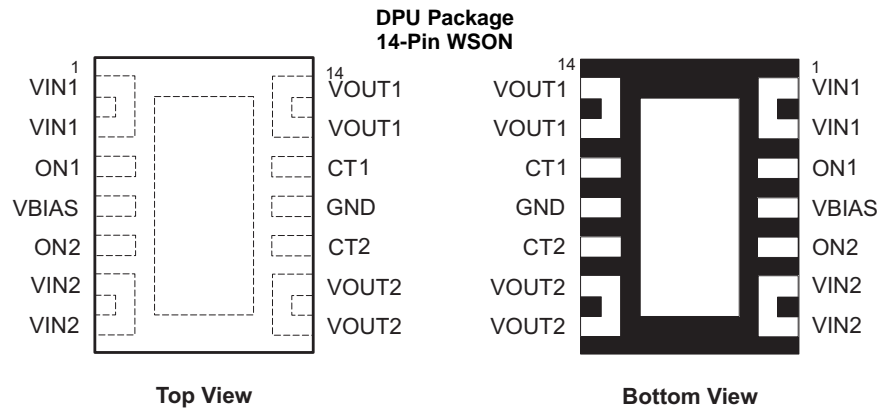
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4 修订历史记录

Changes from Revision A (March 2015) to Revision B		Page
•	Changed Input voltage range from 0.8 V to 0 V in the <i>Recommended Operating Conditions</i> table	4

Changes from Original (December 2013) to Revision A		Page
•	已添加 添加了引脚配置和功能 部分、ESD 额定值表、特性 说明 部分、器件功能模式、应用和实施 部分、电源建议 部分、布局 部分、器件和文档支持 部分以及机械、封装和可订购信息 部分	1

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	VIN1	I	Switch 1 input. Place an optional decoupling capacitor between this pin and GND for reduce VIN dip during turnon of the channel. See Application Information section for more information.
2	VIN1	I	Switch 1 input. Place an optional decoupling capacitor between this pin and GND for reduce VIN dip during turnon of the channel. See Application Information for more information.
3	ON1	I	Active high switch 1 control input. Do not leave floating.
4	VBIAS	I	Bias voltage. Power supply to the device. See Application Information for more information.
5	ON2	I	Active high switch 2 control input. Do not leave floating.
6	VIN2	I	Switch 2 input. Place an optional decoupling capacitor between this pin and GND for reduce VIN dip during turnon of the channel. See Application Information for more information.
7	VIN2	I	Switch 2 input. Place an optional decoupling capacitor between this pin and GND for reduce VIN dip during turnon of the channel. See Application Information for more information.
8	VOUT2	O	Switch 2 output.
9	VOUT2	O	Switch 2 output.
10	CT2	O	Switch 2 slew rate control. Can be left floating. Capacitor used on this pin should be rated for a minimum of 25 V for desired rise time performance.
11	GND	–	Ground
12	CT1	O	Switch 1 slew rate control. Can be left floating. Capacitor used on this pin should be rated for a minimum of 25 V for desired rise time performance.
13	VOUT1	O	Switch 1 output.
14	VOUT1	O	Switch 1 output.
15	Thermal Pad	O	Thermal pad (exposed center pad) to alleviate thermal stress. Tie to GND. See Layout Guidelines for layout guidelines.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)^{(1) (2)}

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _{IN1,2}	Input voltage	-0.3	6	V
V _{OUT1,2}	Output voltage	-0.3	6	V
V _{ON1,2}	ON-pin voltage	-0.3	6	V
V _{BIAS}	VBIAS voltage	-0.3	6	V
I _{MAX}	Maximum continuous switch current per channel		4	A
I _{PLS}	Maximum pulsed switch current per channel, pulse <300 μs, 2% duty cycle		6	A
T _J	Maximum junction temperature		150	°C
T _{LEAD}	Maximum lead temperature (10-s soldering time)		300	°C
T _{STG}	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.

6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD)	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	±4000
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 ⁽²⁾	±1500

- (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.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _{IN1,2}	Input voltage range		0	V _{BIAS}	V
V _{BIAS}	Bias voltage range		2.5	5.5	V
V _{ON1,2}	ON voltage range		0	5.5	V
V _{OUT1,2}	Output voltage range			V _{IN}	V
V _{IH}	High-level input voltage, ON	V _{BIAS} = 2.5 V to 5.5 V	1.2	5.5	V
V _{IL}	Low-level input voltage, ON	V _{BIAS} = 2.5 V to 5.5 V	0	0.5	V
C _{IN1,2}	Input capacitor		1 ⁽¹⁾		μF
T _A	Operating free-air temperature ⁽²⁾		-40	105	°C

- (1) Refer to [Application Information](#).
- (2) 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_{A(max)}] is dependent on the maximum operating junction temperature [T_{J(max)}], the maximum power dissipation of the device in the application [P_{D(max)}], and the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the part/package in the application (θ_{JA}), as given by the following equation: T_{A(max)} = T_{J(max)} - (θ_{JA} × P_{D(max)})

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TPS22966-Q1	UNIT
		DPU (WSON)	
		14 PINS	
θ_{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	52.3	°C/W
θ_{JCTop}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	45.9	
θ_{JB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	11.5	
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.8	
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	11.4	
θ_{JCbott}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	6.9	

(1) 有关传统和新热指标的更多信息，请参见应用报告《半导体和 IC 封装热指标》（文献编号：SPRA953）。

6.5 Electrical Characteristics: $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$

Unless otherwise noted, the specifications apply over the operating ambient temperature, $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 105^{\circ}\text{C}$ (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	
POWER SUPPLIES AND CURRENTS								
$I_{IN(VBIAS-ON)}$	V_{BIAS} quiescent current (both channels)	$I_{OUT1} = I_{OUT2} = 0\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN1,2} = V_{ON1,2} = V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$	-40°C to 105°C	80	120		μA	
$I_{IN(VBIAS-ON)}$	V_{BIAS} quiescent current (single channel)	$I_{OUT1} = I_{OUT2} = 0\text{ mA}$, $V_{ON2} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{IN1,2} = V_{ON1} = V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$	-40°C to 105°C	80	120		μA	
$I_{IN(VBIAS-OFF)}$	V_{BIAS} shutdown current	$V_{ON1,2} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT1,2} = 0\text{ V}$	-40°C to 105°C		2		μA	
$I_{IN(VIN-OFF)}$	$V_{IN1,2}$ off-state supply current (per channel)	$V_{ON1,2} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT1,2} = 0\text{ V}$	-40°C to 105°C		$V_{IN1,2} = 5\text{ V}$	0.5	8	μA
					$V_{IN1,2} = 3.3\text{ V}$	0.1	3	
					$V_{IN1,2} = 1.8\text{ V}$	0.07	2	
					$V_{IN1,2} = 0.8\text{ V}$	0.04	1	
I_{ON}	ON pin input leakage current	$V_{ON} = 5.5\text{ V}$	-40°C to 105°C		1		μA	
RESISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS								
R_{ON}	ON-state resistance (per channel)	$I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$	25°C	16	19	mΩ	
				-40°C to 85°C		21		
				-40°C to 105°C		23		
			$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$	25°C	16	19		
				-40°C to 85°C		21		
				-40°C to 105°C		23		
			$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$	25°C	16	19		
				-40°C to 85°C		21		
				-40°C to 105°C		23		
			$V_{IN} = 1.5\text{ V}$	25°C	16	19		
				-40°C to 85°C		21		
				-40°C to 105°C		23		
			$V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}$	25°C	16	19		
				-40°C to 85°C		21		
				-40°C to 105°C		23		
			$V_{IN} = 0.8\text{ V}$	25°C	16	19		
-40°C to 85°C		21						
-40°C to 105°C		23						
R_{PD}	Output pulldown resistance	$V_{IN} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 15\text{ mA}$	-40°C to 105°C	230	330		Ω	

6.6 Electrical Characteristics: $V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$

Unless otherwise noted, the specifications apply over the operating ambient temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 105^{\circ}\text{C}$ (full) and $V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$. Typical values are for $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
POWER SUPPLIES AND CURRENTS								
$I_{IN(VBIAS-ON)}$	V_{BIAS} quiescent current (both channels)	$I_{OUT1} = I_{OUT2} = 0\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN1,2} = V_{ON1,2} = V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$	-40°C to 105°C	32	40		μA	
$I_{IN(VBIAS-ON)}$	V_{BIAS} quiescent current (single channel)	$I_{OUT1} = I_{OUT2} = 0\text{ mA}$, $V_{ON2} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{IN1,2} = V_{ON1} = V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$	-40°C to 105°C	32	40		μA	
$I_{IN(VBIAS-OFF)}$	V_{BIAS} shutdown current	$V_{ON1,2} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT1,2} = 0\text{ V}$	-40°C to 105°C		2		μA	
$I_{IN(VIN-OFF)}$	$V_{IN1,2}$ off-state supply current (per channel)	$V_{ON1,2} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT1,2} = 0\text{ V}$	-40°C to 105°C		$V_{IN1,2} = 2.5\text{ V}$	0.13	3	μA
					$V_{IN1,2} = 1.8\text{ V}$	0.07	2	
					$V_{IN1,2} = 1.2\text{ V}$	0.05	2	
					$V_{IN1,2} = 0.8\text{ V}$	0.04	1	
I_{ON}	ON pin input leakage current	$V_{ON} = 5.5\text{ V}$	-40°C to 105°C		1		μA	
RESISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS								
R_{ON}	ON-state resistance	$I_{OUT} = -200\text{ mA}$, $V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$	$V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$	25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	21	24	m Ω	
				-40°C to 85°C		27		
				-40°C to 105°C		29		
			$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$	25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	19	22		
				-40°C to 85°C		25		
				-40°C to 105°C		27		
			$V_{IN} = 1.5\text{ V}$	25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	18	21		
				-40°C to 85°C		24		
				-40°C to 105°C		26		
			$V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}$	25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	18	21		
				-40°C to 85°C		24		
				-40°C to 105°C		26		
$V_{IN} = 0.8\text{ V}$	25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	17	20					
	-40°C to 85°C		23					
	-40°C to 105°C		25					
R_{PD}	Output pulldown resistance	$V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_{ON} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	Full	280	330		Ω	

6.7 Switching Characteristics

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IN} = V_{ON} = V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)						
t_{ON}	Turnon time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		1559		μs
t_{OFF}	Turnoff time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		6		
t_R	V_{OUT} rise time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		1991		
t_F	V_{OUT} fall time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		2		
t_D	ON delay time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		665		
$V_{IN} = 0.8\text{ V}$, $V_{ON} = V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)						
t_{ON}	Turnon time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		732		μs
t_{OFF}	Turnoff time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		161		
t_R	V_{OUT} rise time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		371		
t_F	V_{OUT} fall time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		14		
t_D	ON delay time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		544		
$V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_{ON} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)						
t_{ON}	Turnon time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		2410		μs
t_{OFF}	Turnoff time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		7		
t_R	V_{OUT} rise time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		2412		
t_F	V_{OUT} fall time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		2		
t_D	ON delay time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		1181		
$V_{IN} = 0.8\text{ V}$, $V_{ON} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)						
t_{ON}	Turnon time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		1575		μs
t_{OFF}	Turnoff time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		124		
t_R	V_{OUT} rise time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		927		
t_F	V_{OUT} fall time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		14		
t_D	ON delay time	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$, $C_L = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $CT = 1000\ \text{pF}$		1089		

6.8 Typical Characteristics

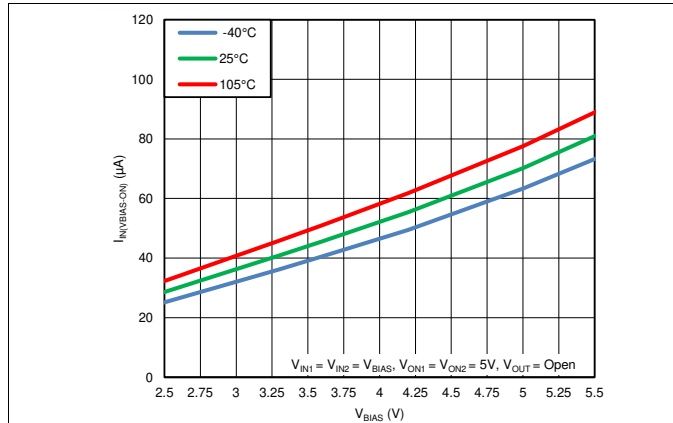


图 1. Quiescent Current vs. V_{BIAS} (Both Channels)

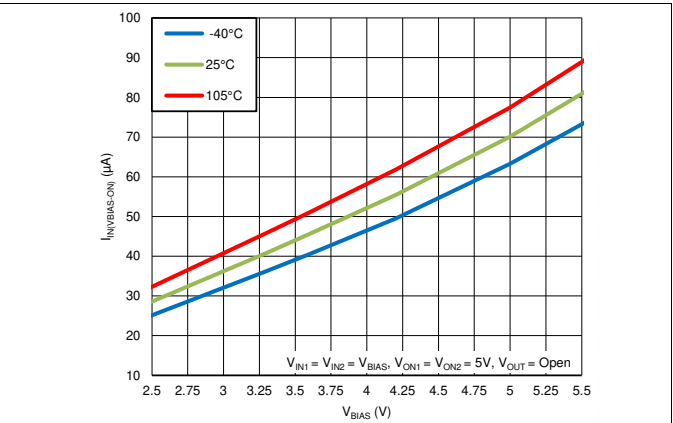


图 2. Quiescent Current vs. V_{BIAS} (Single Channel)

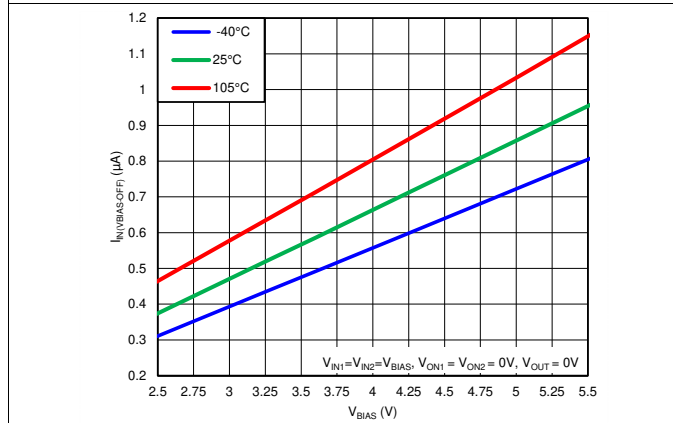


图 3. Shutdown Current vs. V_{BIAS} (Both Channels)

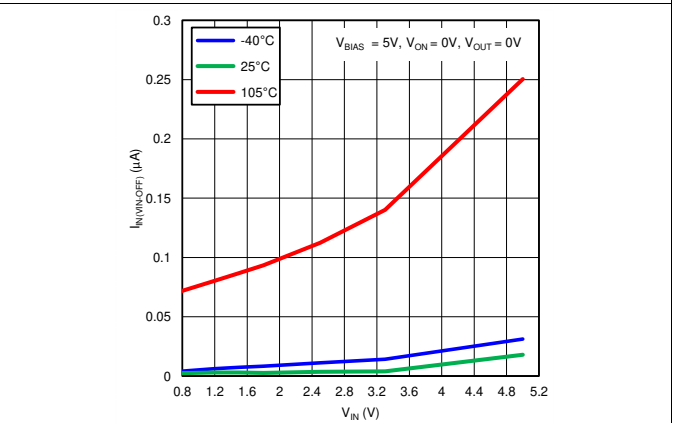


图 4. Off-State V_{IN} Current vs. V_{IN} (Single Channel)

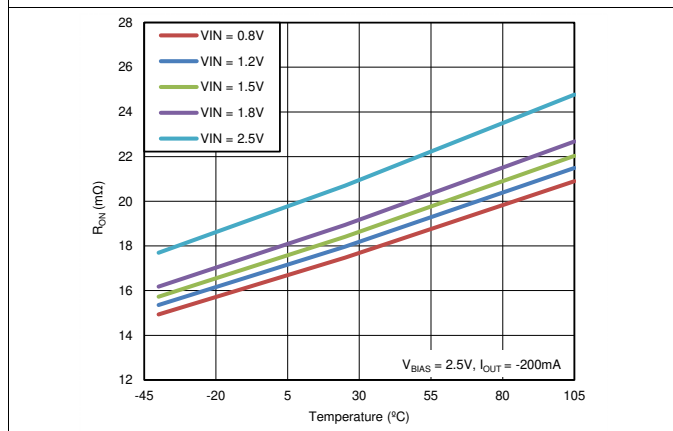


图 5. R_{ON} vs. Temperature ($V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$, Single Channel)

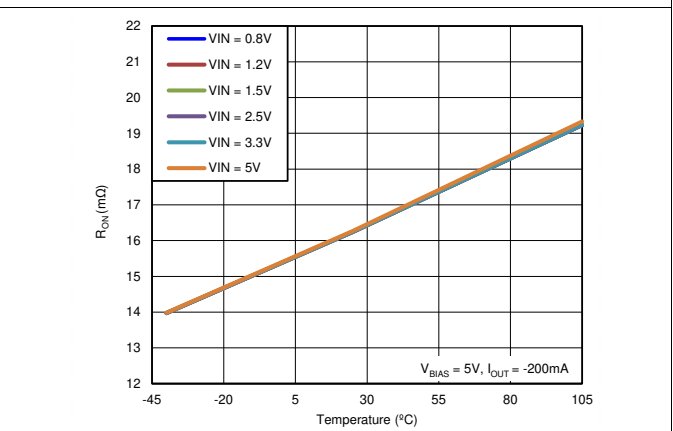


图 6. R_{ON} vs. Temperature ($V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$, Single Channel)

Typical Characteristics (接下一页)

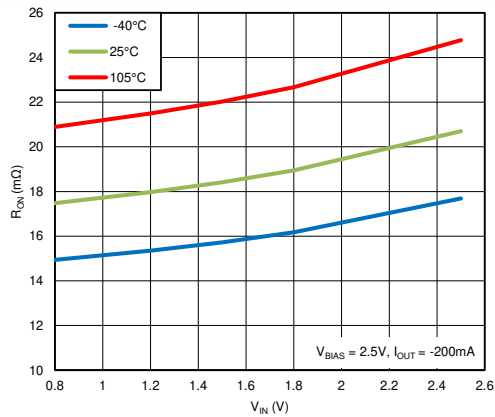


图 7. R_{ON} vs. V_{IN} ($V_{BIAS} = 2.5$ V, Single Channel)

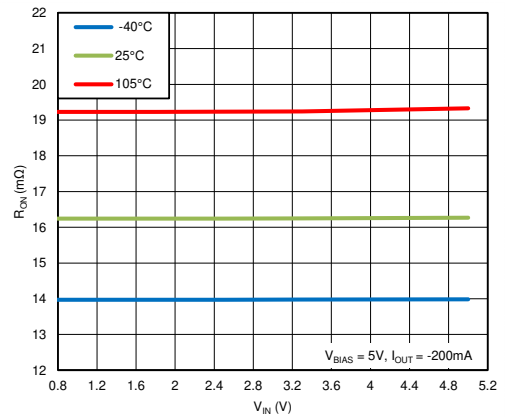


图 8. R_{ON} vs. V_{IN} ($V_{BIAS} = 5$ V, Single Channel)

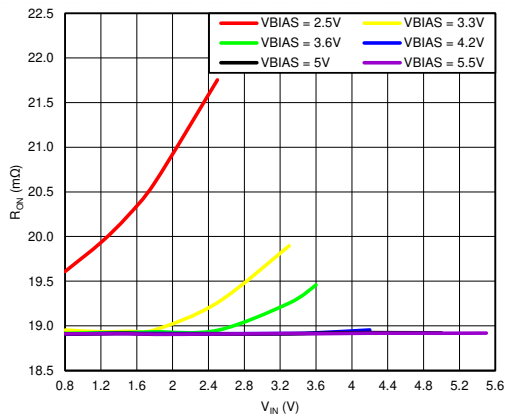


图 9. R_{ON} vs. V_{IN} ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Single Channel)

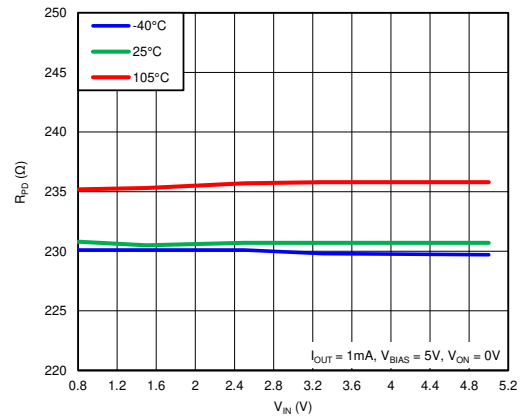


图 10. R_{PD} vs. V_{IN} ($V_{BIAS} = 5$ V, Single Channel)

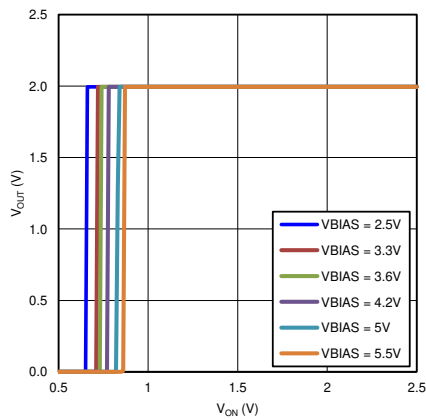


图 11. V_{OUT} vs. V_{ON} ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Single Channel)

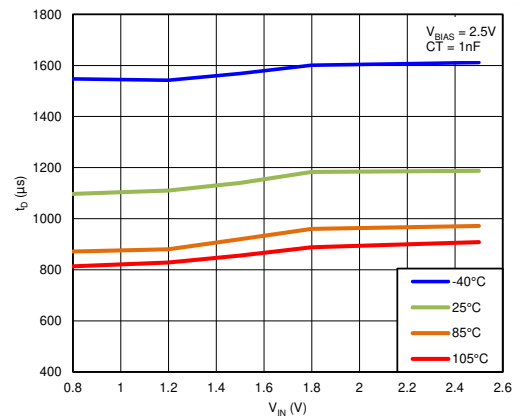
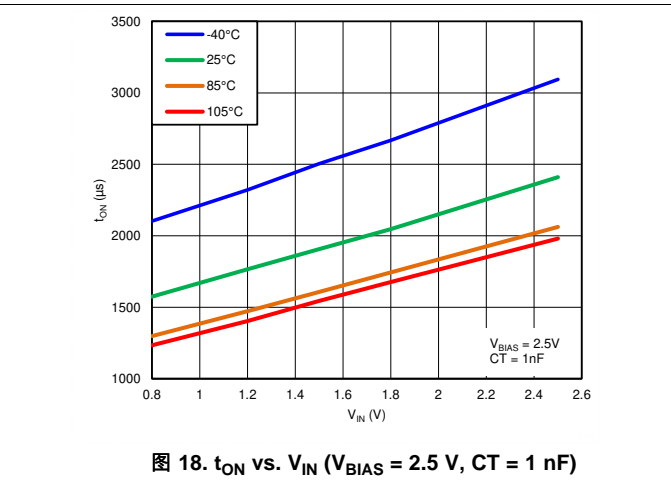
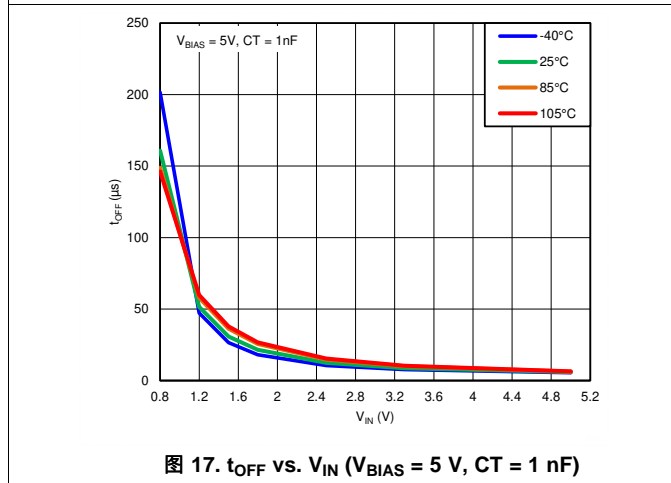
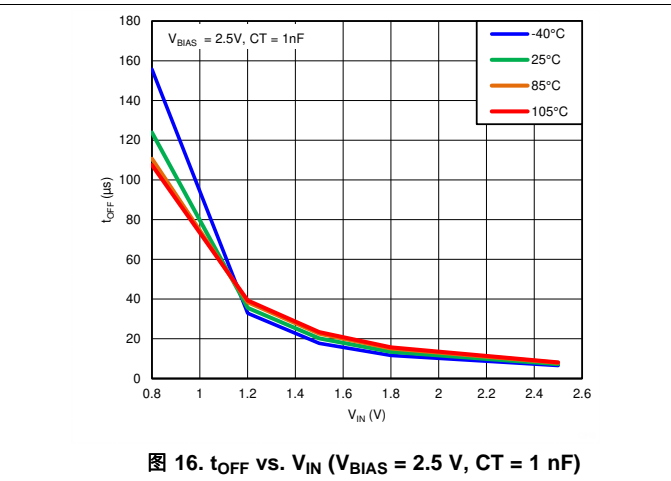
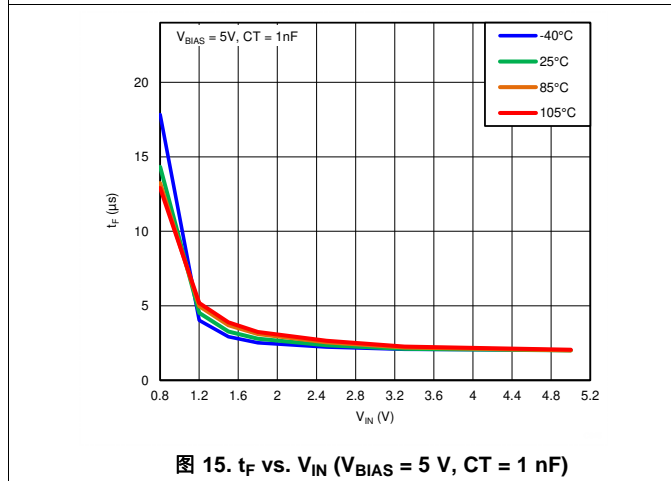
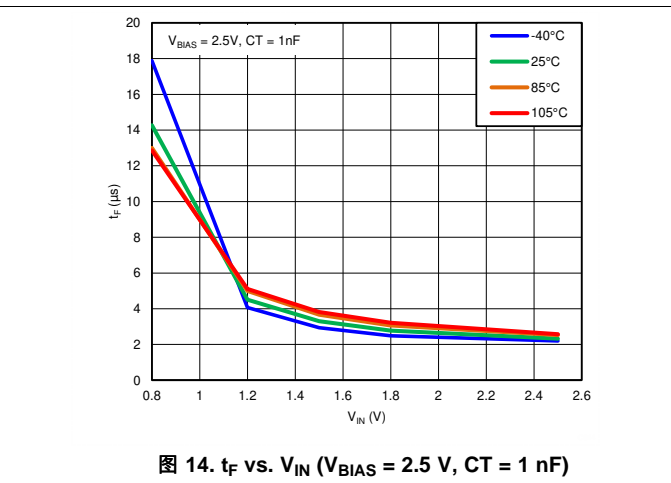
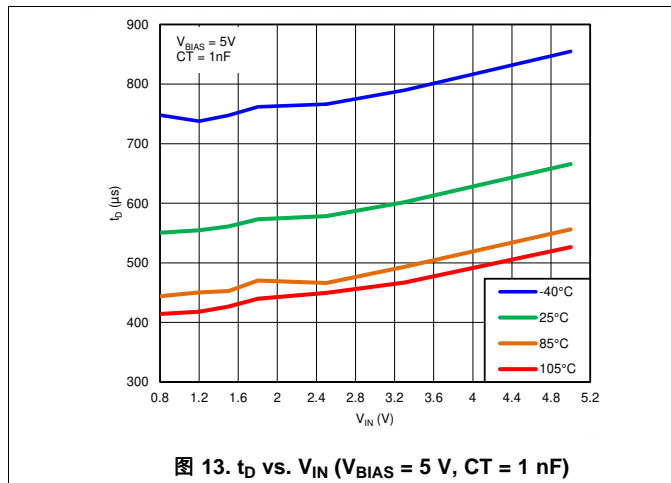
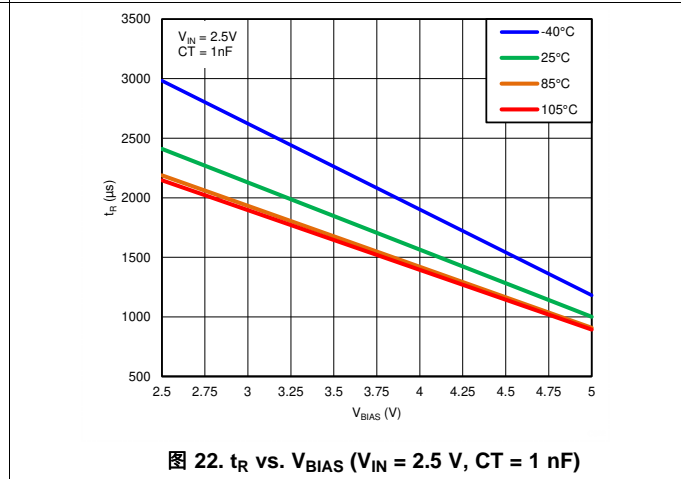
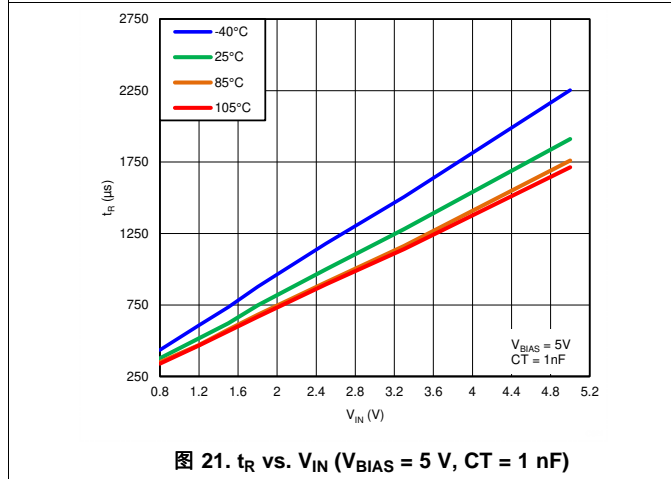
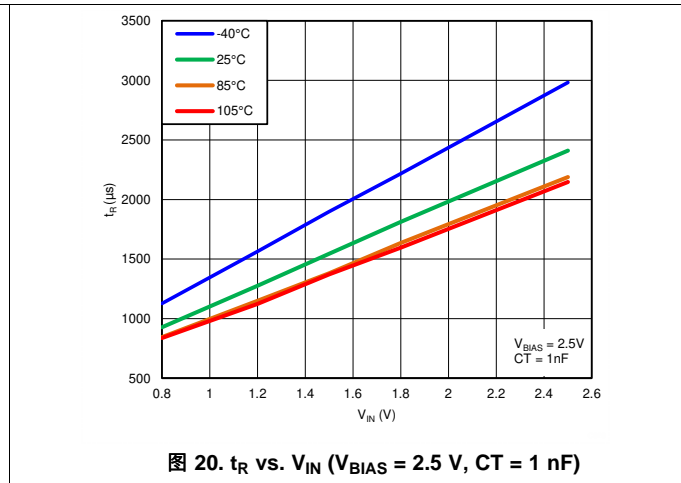
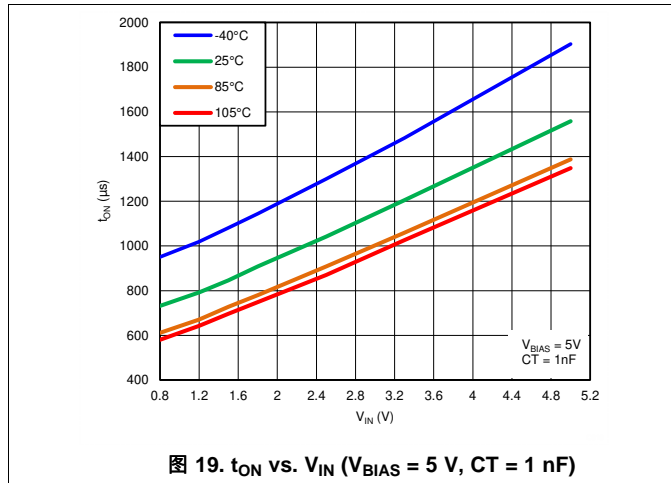


图 12. t_D vs. V_{IN} ($V_{BIAS} = 2.5$ V, $C_T = 1$ nF)

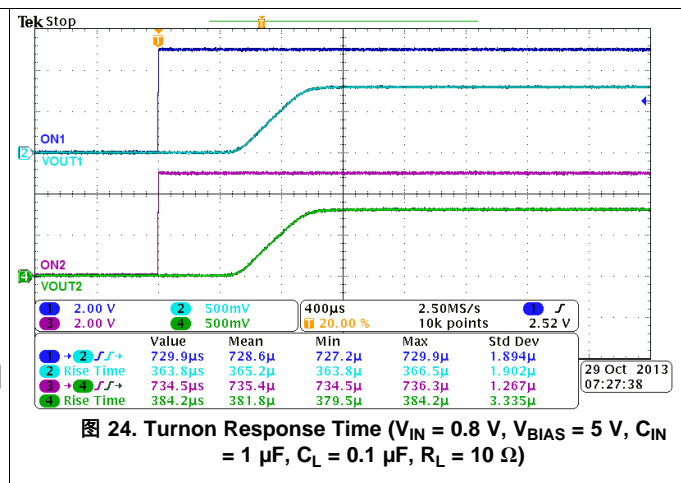
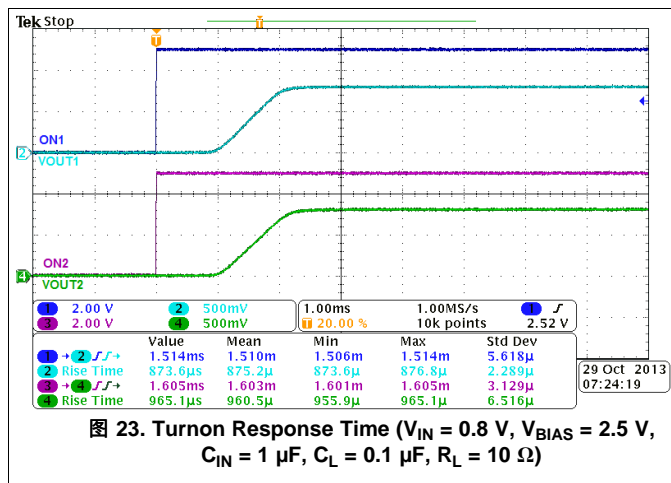
Typical Characteristics (接下页)



Typical Characteristics (接下页)



6.8.1 Typical AC Scope Captures at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $CT = 1\text{ nF}$



Typical AC Scope Captures at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_T = 1\text{ nF}$ (接下页)

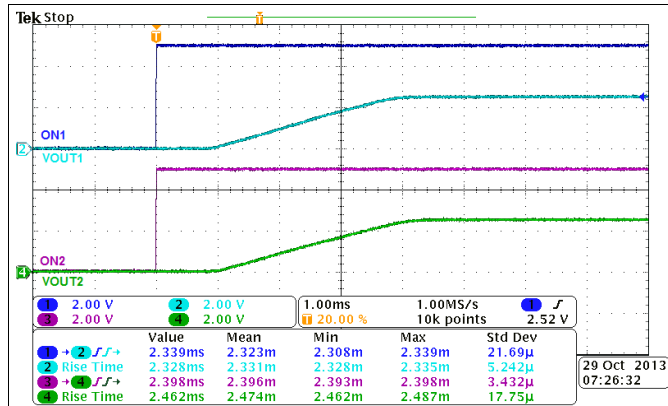


图 25. Turnon Response Time ($V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_L = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$)

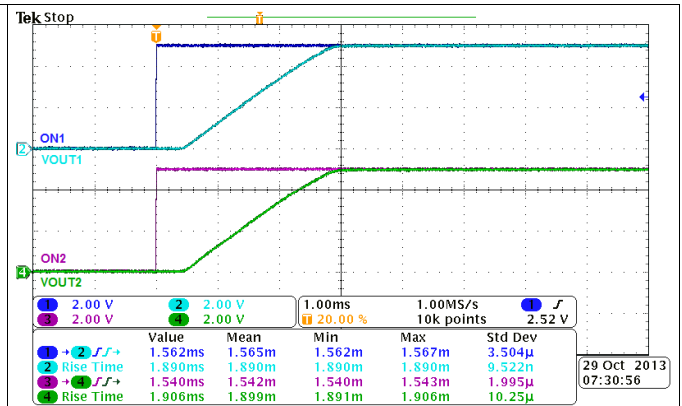


图 26. Turnon Response Time ($V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$, $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_L = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$)

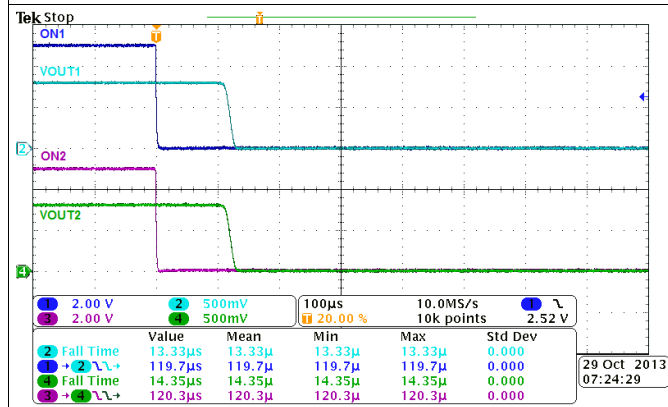


图 27. Turnoff Response Time ($V_{IN} = 0.8\text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_L = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$)

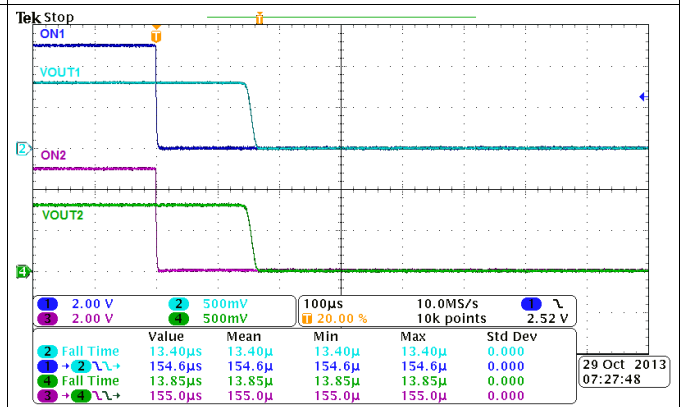


图 28. Turnoff Response Time ($V_{IN} = 0.8\text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$, $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_L = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$)

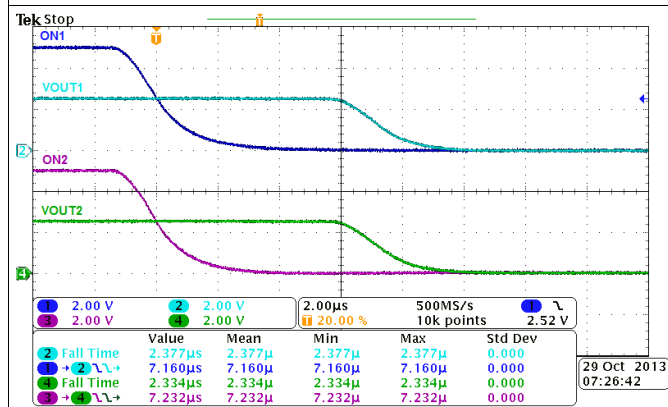


图 29. Turnoff Response Time ($V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_L = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$)

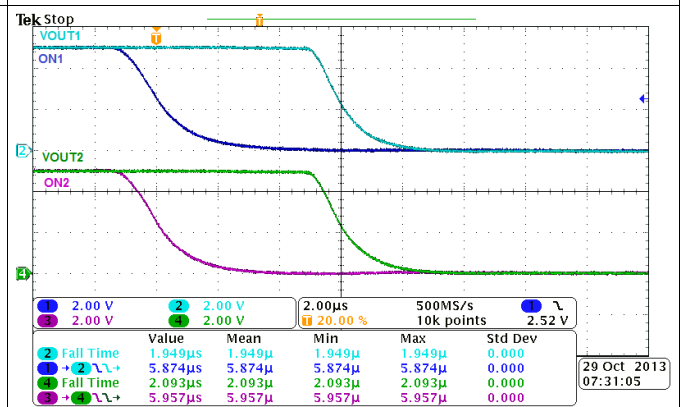
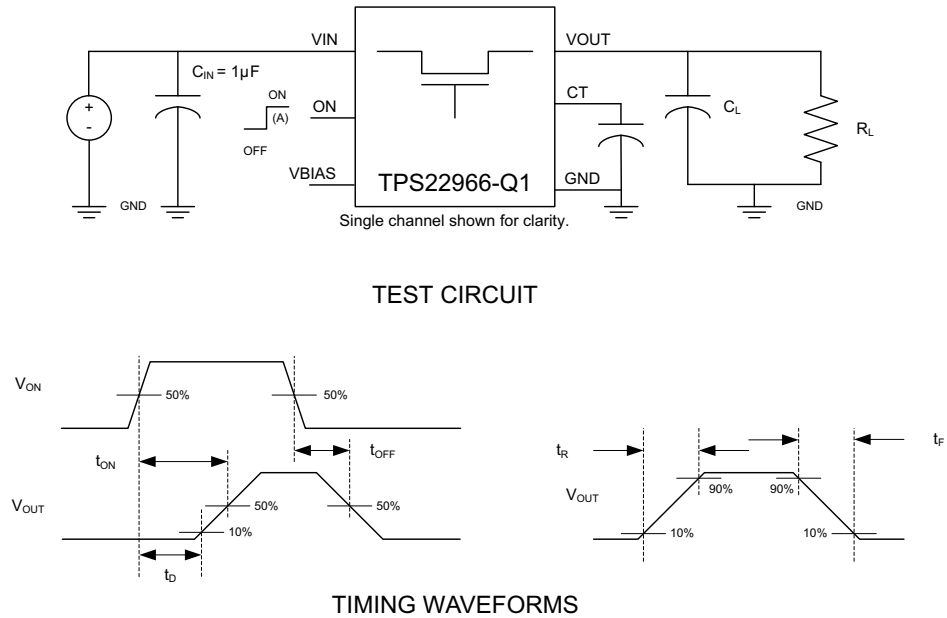


图 30. Turnoff Response Time ($V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$, $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_L = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$)

7 Parameter Measurement Information



(A) Control signal rise and fall times are 100 ns.

图 31. Test Circuit and Timing Waveforms

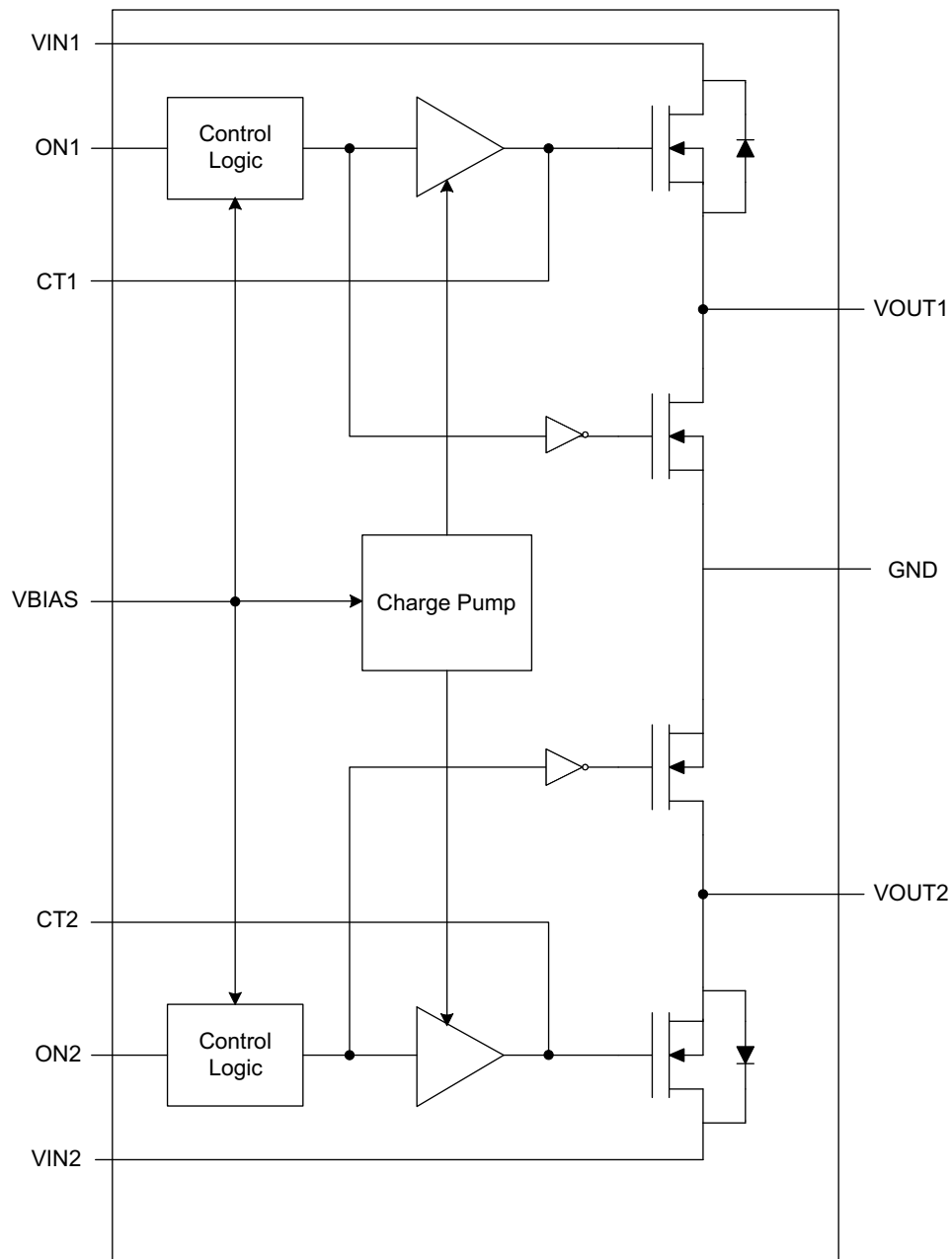
8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The device is a dual-channel, 4-A automotive load switch in a 14-pin SON package. To reduce the voltage drop in high current rails, the device implements a low-resistance N-channel MOSFET.

The device has a programmable slew rate for applications that require specific rise-time. The device has very low leakage current during off state. This prevents downstream circuits from pulling high standby current from the supply. Integrated control logic, driver, power supply, 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 Quick Output Discharge

Each channel of the TPS22966-Q1 includes a Quick Output Discharge (QOD) feature. When the switch is disabled, a discharge resistor is connected between VOUT and GND. This resistor has a typical value of 230-Ω and prevents the output from floating while the switch is disabled.

8.3.2 ON/OFF Control

The ON pins control the state of the switch. Asserting ON high enables 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 1.2-V or higher GPIO voltage. This pin cannot be left floating and must be tied either high or low for proper functionality.

8.3.3 Adjustable Rise Time

A capacitor to GND on the CTx pins sets the slew rate for each channel. To ensure desired performance, a capacitor with a minimum voltage rating of 25 V should be used on the CTx pin. An approximate formula for the relationship between CTx and slew rate is (the equation below accounts for 10% to 90% measurement on VOUT and does **NOT** apply for CTx = 0 pF). Use 表 1 to determine rise times for when CTx = 0 pF):

$$SR = 0.32 \times CT + 13.7$$

where

- SR = slew rate (in μs/V)
- CT = the capacitance value on the CTx pin (in pF)
- The units for the constant 13.7 is in μs/V.

(1)

Rise time can be calculated by multiplying the input voltage by the slew rate. 表 1 shows rise time values measured on a typical device. Rise times shown below are only valid for the power-up sequence where VIN and VBias are already in steady state condition, and the ON pin is asserted high.

表 1. Rise Time Values

CTx (pF)	RISE TIME (μs) 10% - 90%, CL = 0.1μF, CIN = 1μF, RL = 10Ω TYPICAL VALUES at 25°C, VBias = 5V, 25V X7R 10% CERAMIC CAP						
	5V	3.3V	1.8V	1.5V	1.2V	1.05V	0.8V
0	124	88	63	60	53	49	42
220	481	323	193	166	143	133	109
470	855	603	348	299	251	228	175
1000	1724	1185	670	570	469	411	342
2200	3328	2240	1308	1088	893	808	650
4700	7459	4950	2820	2429	1920	1748	1411
10000	16059	10835	6040	5055	4230	3770	3033

8.4 Device Functional Modes

表 2. Functional Table

ONx	VINx to VOUTx	VOUTx to GND
L	Off	On
H	On	Off

9 Application and Implementation

注

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

9.1.1 Input Capacitor (Optional)

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, a capacitor needs to be placed between VIN and GND. A 1-μF ceramic capacitor, CIN, placed close to the pins, is usually sufficient. Higher values of CIN can be used to further reduce the voltage drop in 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.

9.1.2 Output Capacitor (Optional)

Due to the integrated body diode in the NMOS switch, a CIN greater than CL is highly recommended. A CL greater than CIN can cause VOUT to exceed VIN when the system supply is removed. This could result in current flow through the body diode from VOUT to VIN. A CIN to CL ratio of 10 to 1 is recommended for minimizing VIN dip caused by inrush currents during start-up, 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 VIN dip upon turnon due to inrush currents. This can be mitigated by increasing the capacitance on the CT pin for a longer rise time (see [Adjustable Rise Time](#)).

9.1.3 VIN and VBIAS Voltage Range

For optimal RON performance, make sure VIN ≤ VBIAS. The device will still be functional if VIN > VBIAS but it will exhibit RON greater than what is listed in [Electrical Characteristics](#). See [图 32](#) for an example of a typical device. Notice the increasing RON as VIN exceeds VBIAS voltage.

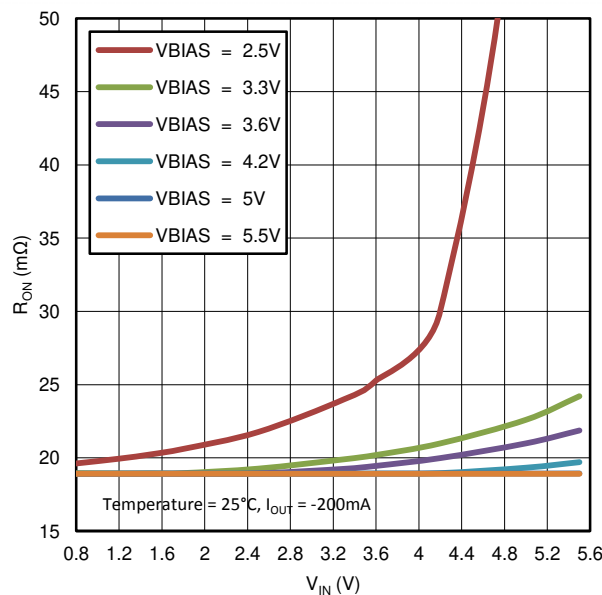


图 32. RON vs. VIN (Single Channel)

Application Information (接下页)

9.1.4 Safe Operating Area (SOA)

The SOA curves in 图 33 show the continuous current carrying capability of the device versus ambient temperature (T_A) to ensure reliable operation over 100,000 hours of device lifetime. Each curve represents a specific percent of time that the switch is on.

The 100% curve represents use for a full 24 hours in a day. The 75% curve indicates 18 hours of use in a day while the 12.5% curve shows 3 hours of use per day.

Examples on how to use this plot:

- The application has an ambient temperature of 60°C and the switch will be on 100% of the time. The maximum continuous current that can be applied is approximately 2.1 A.
- The application requires the switch to be on 12.5% of the time and the current while on will be 3 A. The maximum ambient temperature is approximately 100°C.
- The application requires 2 A and will be operated at 70°C. The switch can be on for a maximum of 75% of the time.
- It is expected that most applications will not have specific use cases as defined in the examples above. Different use cases can be combined to generate a more complete view of a specific application. This example shows use under various conditions simplified to an average use case. The application requires operation at 4 A for 25% of the time, 1 A for 25% of the time and is off the remaining 50% of the time. Ambient temperature will vary from 25°C to 50°C. Will there be any limitations? The average current can be calculated as $(4\text{ A} \times 25\% + 1\text{ A} \times 25\% + 0\text{ A} \times 50\%)$. The average current calculates to be 1.25 A. Assuming worst case temperature of 50°C, the resulting application is within the safe operating area.

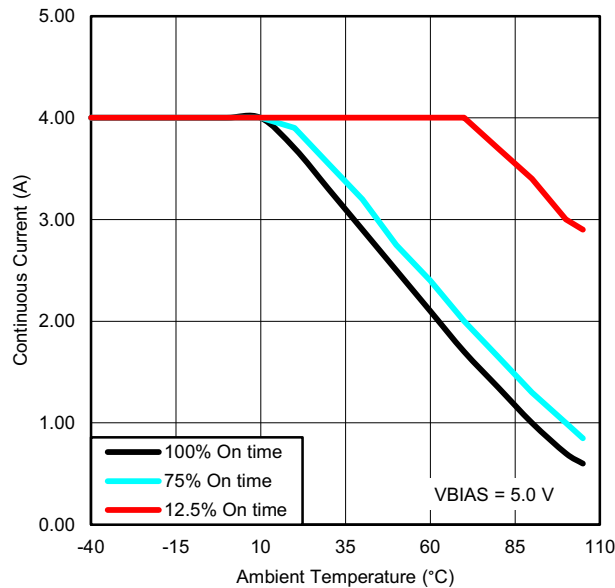


图 33. Safe Operating Area

9.2 Typical Application

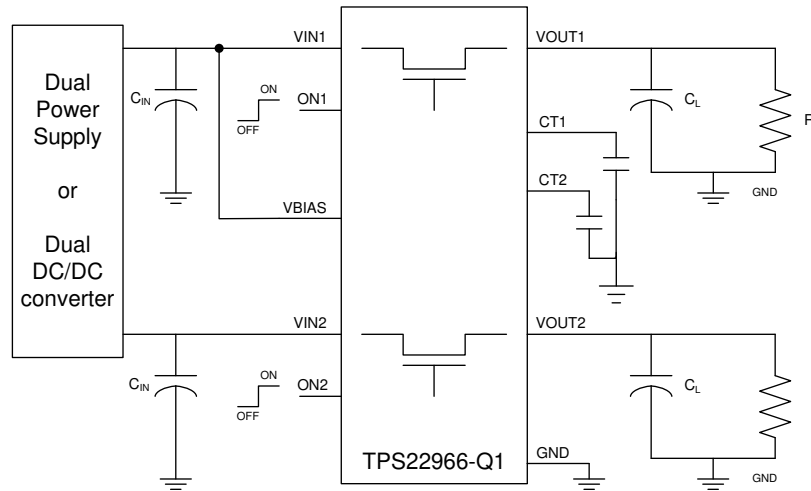


图 34. Typical Application Schematic

9.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the parameters listed in 表 3 as the input parameters.

表 3. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	VALUE
Input voltage	3.3 V
Bias voltage	5 V
Load capacitance (C_L)	22 μ F
Maximum acceptable inrush current	400 mA

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

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 公式 2:

$$\text{Inrush Current} = C \times dV/dt \quad (2)$$

where

- C = output capacitance
- dV = output voltage
- dt = rise time

The TPS22966-Q1 offers adjustable rise time for VOUT. This feature allows the user to control the inrush current during turnon. The appropriate rise time can be calculated using 表 3 and the inrush current equation.

$$400 \text{ mA} = 22 \mu\text{F} \times 3.3 \text{ V}/dt \quad (3)$$

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

To ensure an inrush current of less than 400 mA, choose a CT value that will yield a rise time of more than 181.5 μ s. See the oscilloscope captures in for an example of how the CT capacitor can be used to reduce inrush current.

9.2.3 Application Curves

$V_{BIAS} = 5\text{ V}$; $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$; $C_L = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

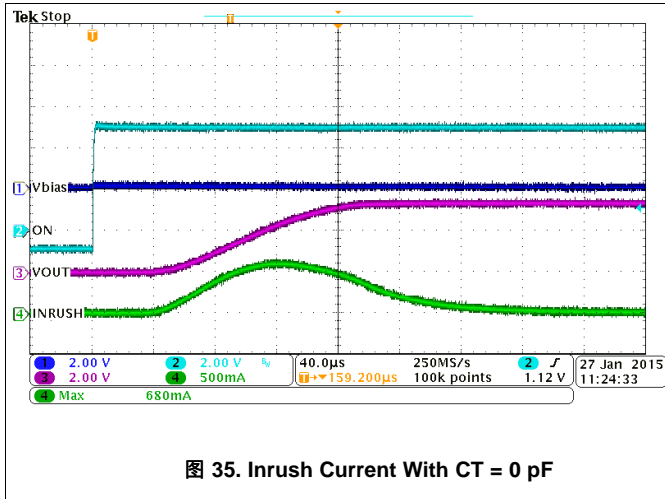


图 35. Inrush Current With CT = 0 pF

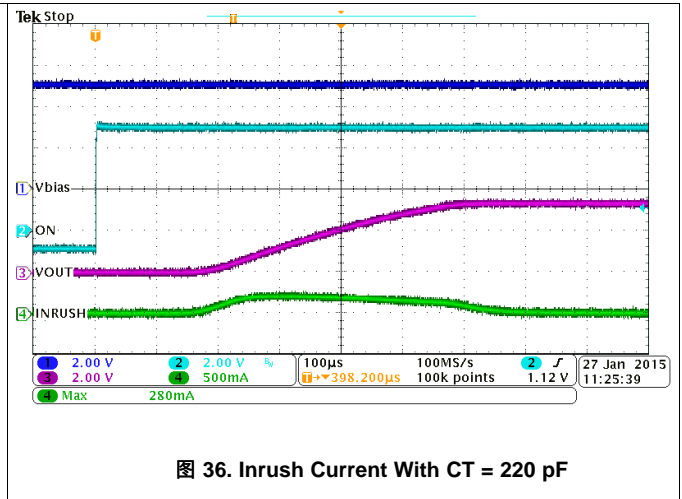


图 36. Inrush Current With CT = 220 pF

10 Power Supply Recommendations

The device is designed to operate from a VBIAS range of 2.5 V to 5.5 V and a VIN voltage range of 0 V to 5.5 V. The power supply should be well regulated and placed as close to the device terminals as possible. It must be able to withstand all transient and load current steps. In most situations, using an input capacitance of 1 uF is sufficient to prevent the supply voltage from dipping when the switch is turned on. In cases where the power supply is slow to respond to a large transient current or large load current step, additional bulk capacitance may be required on the input.

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

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

For best performance, all traces should be as short as possible. To be most effective, the input and output capacitors should 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 maximum IC junction temperature should be restricted to 150°C under normal operating conditions. To calculate the maximum allowable power dissipation, $P_{D(max)}$ for a given output current and ambient temperature, use the following equation:

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

where

- $P_{D(max)}$ = maximum allowable power dissipation
- $T_{J(max)}$ = maximum allowable junction temperature (150°C for the TPS22966-Q1)
- T_A = ambient temperature
- θ_{JA} = junction to air thermal impedance. See Thermal Information section. This parameter is highly dependent upon board layout. (5)

图 37 shows an example of a layout. Notice the thermal vias located under the exposed thermal pad of the device. This allows for thermal diffusion away from the device.

11.2 Layout Example

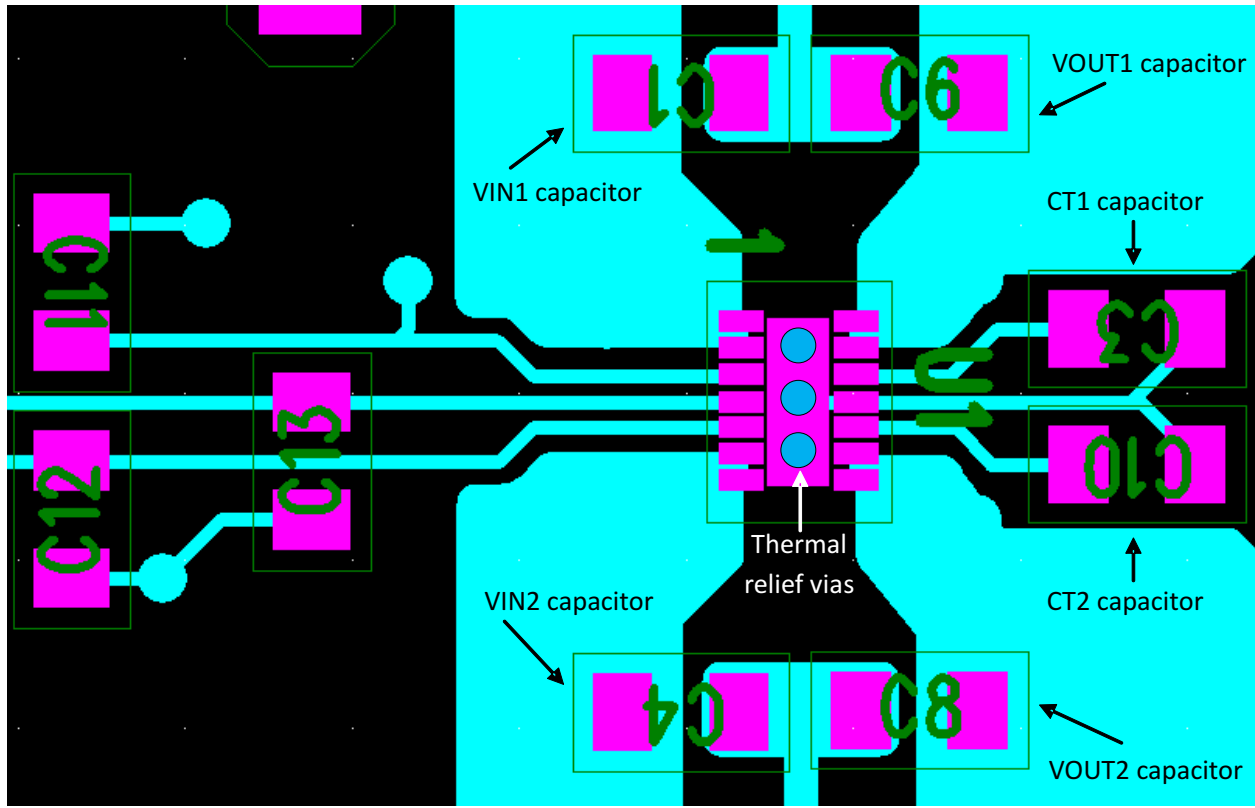


图 37. Layout Example

12 器件和文档支持

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12.2 静电放电警告



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12.3 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

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

12.4 接收文档更新通知

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[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.

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS22966TDPURQ1	ACTIVE	WSON	DPU	14	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	966TQ1	Samples
TPS22966TDPUTQ1	ACTIVE	WSON	DPU	14	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 105	966TQ1	Samples

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

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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
TPS22966TDPURQ1	WSON	DPU	14	3000	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.25	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q1
TPS22966TDPUTQ1	WSON	DPU	14	250	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.25	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

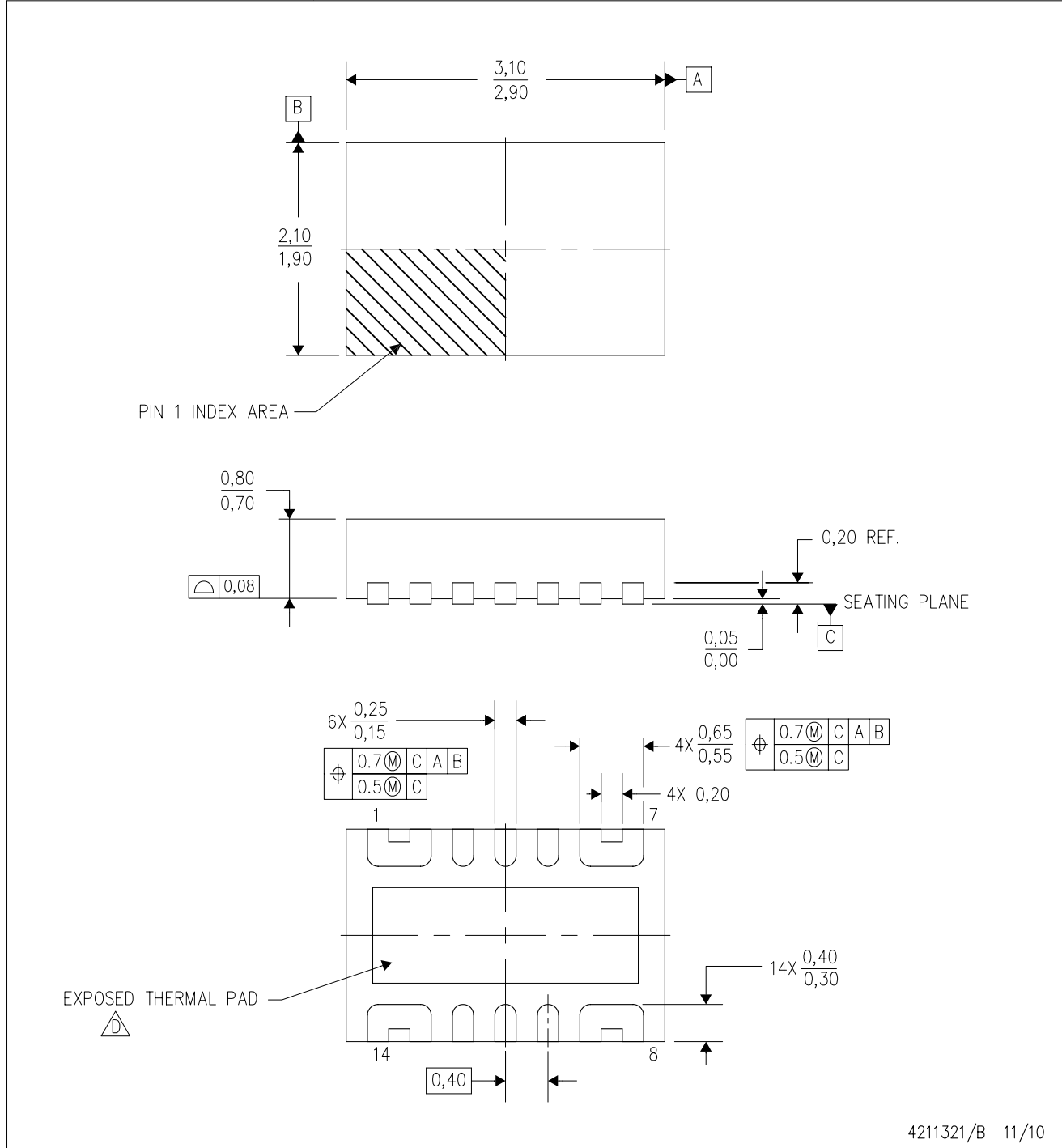


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS22966TDPURQ1	WSON	DPU	14	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TPS22966TDPUTQ1	WSON	DPU	14	250	210.0	185.0	35.0

DPU (R-PWSON-N14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO-LEAD



4211321/B 11/10

- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Small Outline No-Lead (SON) package configuration.
 - The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance. See the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad dimensions.
 - This package is Pb-free.

THERMAL PAD MECHANICAL DATA

DPU (R-PWSON-N14)

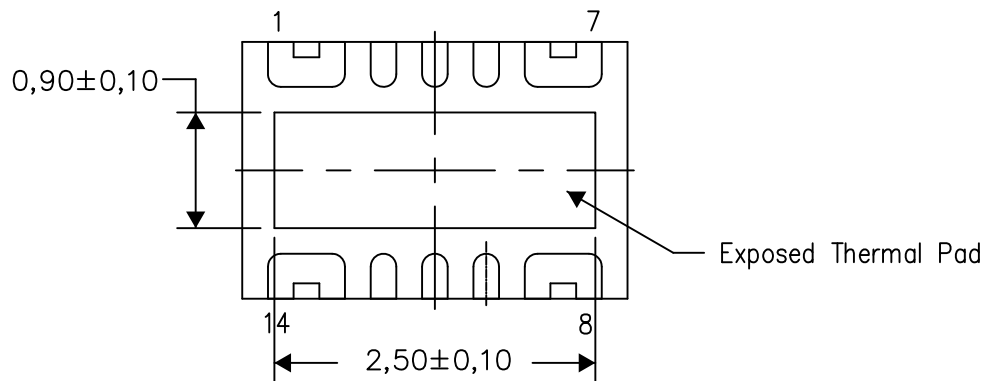
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO-LEAD

THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No-Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



Bottom View

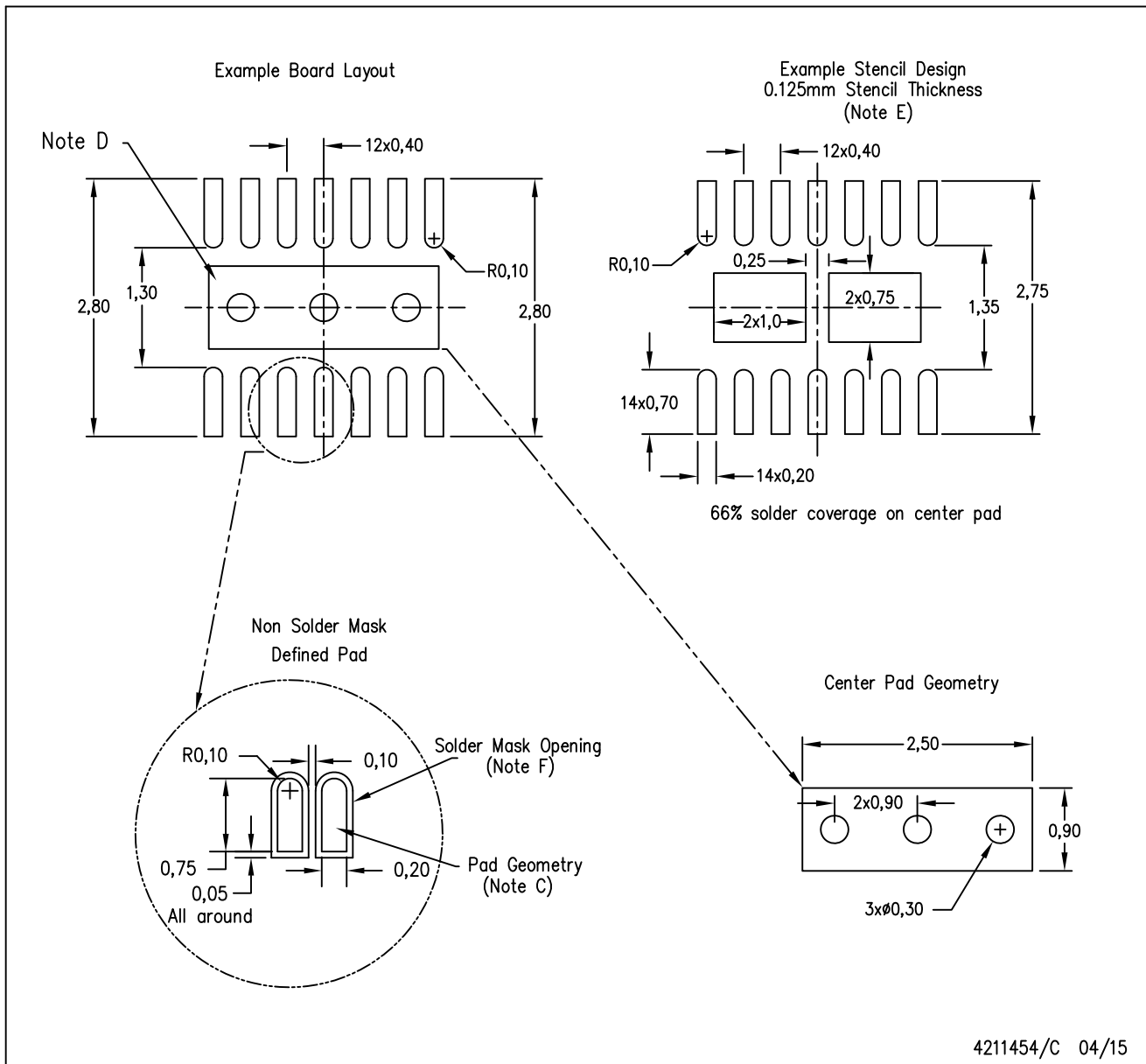
Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4211395/C 04/15

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

DPU (R-PWSON-N14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO-LEAD



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
 - This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com <<http://www.ti.com>>.
 - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
 - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask web tolerances between signal pads.

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