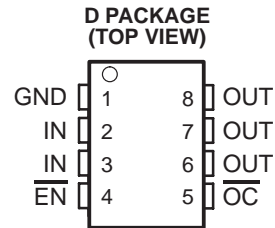


**TPS2020-Q1, TPS2021-Q1**  
**TPS2022-Q1, TPS2023-Q1, TPS2024-Q1**  
**POWER-DISTRIBUTION SWITCHES**

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- Qualification in Accordance With AEC-Q100†
- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- Customer-Specific Configuration Control Can Be Supported Along With Major-Change Approval
- 33-mΩ (5-V Input) High-Side MOSFET Switch
- Short-Circuit and Thermal Protection
- Overcurrent Logic Output
- Operating Range . . . 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- Logic-Level Enable Input
- Typical Rise Time . . . 6.1 ms
- Undervoltage Lockout

- Maximum Standby Supply Current . . . 10 μA
- No Drain-Source Back-Gate Diode
- Available in 8-pin SOIC Package
- Ambient Temperature Range, –40°C to 85°C
- 2-kV Human-Body-Model, 200-V Machine-Model ESD Protection
- UL Listed – File No. E169910


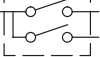

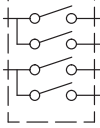

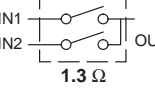


## description

The TPS202x family of power distribution switches is intended for applications where heavy capacitive loads and short circuits are likely to be encountered. These devices are 50-mΩ N-channel MOSFET high-side power switches. The switch is controlled by a logic enable compatible with 5-V logic and 3-V logic. Gate drive is provided by an internal charge pump designed to control the power-switch rise times and fall times to minimize current surges during switching. The charge pump requires no external components and allows operation from supplies as low as 2.7 V.

When the output load exceeds the current-limit threshold or a short is present, the TPS202x limits the output current to a safe level by switching into a constant-current mode, pulling the overcurrent (OC) logic output low. When continuous heavy overloads and short circuits increase the power dissipation in the switch, causing the junction temperature to rise, a thermal protection circuit shuts off the switch to prevent damage. Recovery from a thermal shutdown is automatic once the device has cooled sufficiently. Internal circuitry ensures the switch remains off until valid input voltage is present.

The TPS202x devices differ only in short-circuit current threshold. The TPS2020 limits at 0.3-A load, the TPS2021 at 0.9-A load, the TPS2022 at 1.5-A load, the TPS2023 at 2.2-A load, and the TPS2024 at 3-A load (see Available Options). The TPS202x is available in an 8-pin small-outline integrated-circuit (SOIC) package and operates over a junction temperature range of –40°C to 125°C.

GENERAL SWITCH CATALOG														
<b>33 mΩ, single</b> 			TPS201xA    0.2 A – 2 A <b>TPS202x</b> <b>0.2 A – 2 A</b> TPS203x    0.2 A – 2 A			<b>80 mΩ, dual</b> 			TPS2042    500 mA TPS2052    500 mA TPS2046    250 mA TPS2056    250 mA		<b>80 mΩ, triple</b> 		<b>80 mΩ, quad</b> 	
<b>80 mΩ, single</b> 			TPS2014    600 mA TPS2015    1 A TPS2041    500 mA TPS2051    500 mA TPS2045    250 mA TPS2055    250 mA			<b>260 mΩ</b>  IN1    IN2    OUT <b>1.3 Ω</b>			TPS2100/1    IN1    500 mA IN2    10 mA TPS2102/3/4/5    IN1    500 mA IN2    100 mA		TPS2043    500 mA TPS2053    500 mA TPS2047    250 mA TPS2057    250 mA		TPS2044    500 mA TPS2054    500 mA TPS2048    250 mA TPS2058    250 mA	



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

†Contact Texas Instruments for details. Q100 qualification data available on request.

This document contains information on products in more than one phase of development. The status of each device is indicated on the page(s) specifying its electrical characteristics.



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POWER-DISTRIBUTION SWITCHES

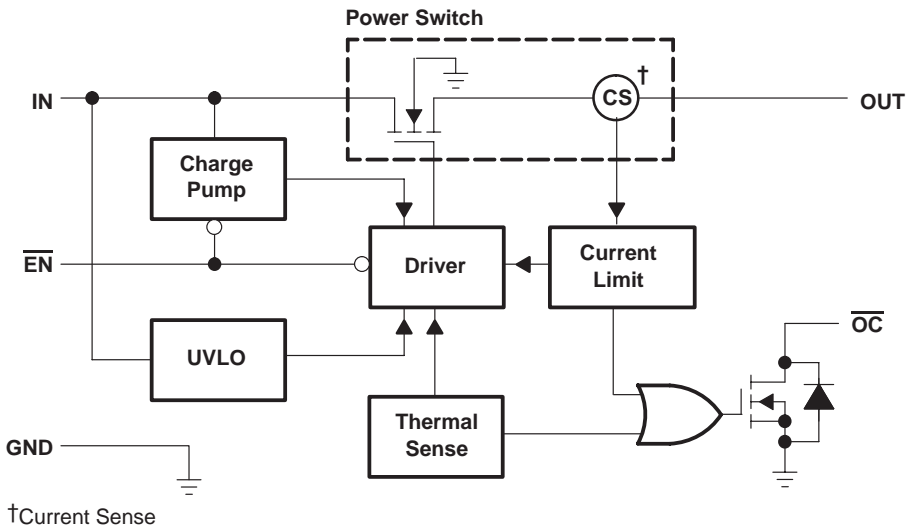
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AVAILABLE OPTIONS				
T <sub>A</sub>	ENABLE	RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS LOAD CURRENT (A)	TYPICAL SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT LIMIT AT 25°C (A)	PACKAGED DEVICES
				SMALL OUTLINE (D) <sup>†</sup>
–40°C to 85°C	Active low	0.2	0.3	TPS2020IDRQ1 <sup>‡</sup>
		0.6	0.9	TPS2021IDRQ1 <sup>‡</sup>
		1	1.5	TPS2022IDRQ1
		1.5	2.2	TPS2023IDRQ1 <sup>‡</sup>
		2	3	TPS2024IDRQ1

<sup>†</sup> The D package is taped and reeled as indicated by the R suffix to device type (e.g., TPS2020IDRQ1)

<sup>‡</sup> Product Preview

TPS2020 functional block diagram



Terminal Functions

TERMINAL		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO. D		
$\overline{\text{EN}}$	4	I	Enable input. Logic low turns on power switch.
GND	1	I	Ground
IN	2, 3	I	Input voltage
$\overline{\text{OC}}$	5	O	Overcurrent. Logic output active low
OUT	6, 7, 8	O	Power-switch output

## **detailed description**

### **power switch**

The power switch is an N-channel MOSFET with a maximum on-state resistance of 50 m $\Omega$  ( $V_{I(IN)} = 5$  V). Configured as a high-side switch, the power switch prevents current flow from OUT to IN and IN to OUT when disabled.

### **charge pump**

An internal charge pump supplies power to the driver circuit and provides the necessary voltage to pull the gate of the MOSFET above the source. The charge pump operates from input voltages as low as 2.7 V and requires little supply current.

### **driver**

The driver controls the gate voltage of the power switch. To limit large current surges and reduce the associated electromagnetic interference (EMI) produced, the driver incorporates circuitry that controls the rise times and fall times of the output voltage. The rise and fall times are typically in the 2-ms to 9-ms range.

### **enable ( $\overline{EN}$ )**

The logic enable disables the power switch, the bias for the charge pump, driver, and other circuitry to reduce the supply current to less than 10  $\mu$ A when a logic high is present on  $\overline{EN}$ . A logic zero input on  $\overline{EN}$  restores bias to the drive and control circuits and turns the power on. The enable input is compatible with both TTL and CMOS logic levels.

### **overcurrent ( $\overline{OC}$ )**

The  $\overline{OC}$  open drain output is asserted (active low) when an overcurrent or overtemperature condition is encountered. The output remains asserted until the overcurrent or overtemperature condition is removed.

### **current sense**

A sense FET monitors the current supplied to the load. The sense FET measures current more efficiently than conventional resistance methods. When an overload or short circuit is encountered, the current-sense circuitry sends a control signal to the driver. The driver, in turn, reduces the gate voltage and drives the power FET into its saturation region, which switches the output into a constant current mode and holds the current constant while varying the voltage on the load.

### **thermal sense**

An internal thermal-sense circuit shuts off the power switch when the junction temperature rises to approximately 140°C. Hysteresis is built into the thermal sense circuit. After the device has cooled approximately 20°C, the switch turns back on. The switch continues to cycle off and on until the fault is removed.

### **undervoltage lockout**

A voltage sense circuit monitors the input voltage. When the input voltage is below approximately 2 V, a control signal turns off the power switch.

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**absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†**

Input voltage range, $V_{I(IN)}$ (see Note 1)	–0.3 V to 6 V
Output voltage range, $V_{O(OUT)}$ (see Note 1)	–0.3 V to $V_{I(IN)} + 0.3$ V
Input voltage range, $V_{I(EN)}$	–0.3 V to 6 V
Continuous output current, $I_{O(OUT)}$	internally limited
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating virtual junction temperature range, $T_J$	–40°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, $T_{stg}$	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature soldering 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection: Human body model	2 kV
Machine model	200V
Charged device model (CDM)	750 V

† Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTE 1: All voltages are with respect to GND.

**DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	377 mW

**recommended operating conditions**

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage	$V_{I(IN)}$	2.7	5.5	V
	$V_{I(EN)}$	0	5.5	V
Continuous output current, $I_O$	TPS2020	0	0.2	A
	TPS2021	0	0.6	
	TPS2022	0	1	
	TPS2023	0	1.5	
	TPS2024	0	2	
Operating virtual junction temperature, $T_J$		–40	125	°C

electrical characteristics over recommended operating junction temperature range,  $V_{I(IN)} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O =$  rated current,  $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

**power switch**

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$r_{DS(on)}$	Static drain-source on-state resistance	$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 1.8\text{ A}$		33	43.5	mΩ
		$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 1.8\text{ A}$		38	57.5	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 1.8\text{ A}$		44	62.5	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 1.8\text{ A}$		37	48.5	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 1.8\text{ A}$		43	68.5	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 1.8\text{ A}$		51	87	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ A}$		30	43.5	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ A}$		43	62.5	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ A}$		31	48.5	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ A}$		48	87	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 0.18\text{ A}$		30	34	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 0.18\text{ A}$		35	41	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 0.18\text{ A}$		39	47	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 0.18\text{ A}$		33	37	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 0.18\text{ A}$		39	46	
		$V_{I(IN)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_O = 0.18\text{ A}$		44	56	
$t_r$	Rise time, output	$V_{I(IN)} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$		6.1		ms
		$V_{I(IN)} = 2.7\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$		8.6		
$t_f$	Fall time, output	$V_{I(IN)} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$		3.4		ms
		$V_{I(IN)} = 2.7\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$		3		

† Pulse-testing techniques maintain junction temperature close to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

**enable input ( $\overline{EN}$ )**

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage	$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{I(IN)} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	2			V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage	$4.5\text{ V} \leq V_{I(IN)} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			0.8	V
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{I(IN)} \leq 4.5\text{ V}$			0.5	
$I_I$	Input current	$\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$ or $\overline{EN} = V_{I(IN)}$	-0.5		0.5	μA
$t_{on}$	Turnon time	$C_L = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$			20	ms
$t_{off}$	Turnoff time	$C_L = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$			40	

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electrical characteristics over recommended operating junction temperature range,  $V_{I(IN)} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O$  = rated current,  $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

**current limit**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{OS}$ Short-circuit output current	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_I = 5.5\text{ V}$ , OUT connected to GND, Device enable into short circuit	TPS2020	0.22	0.3	0.4	A
		TPS2021	0.66	0.9	1.1	
		TPS2022	1.1	1.5	1.8	
		TPS2023	1.65	2.2	2.7	
		TPS2024	2	3	4.2	

† Pulse-testing techniques maintain junction temperature close to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.

**supply current**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Supply current, low-level output	No load on OUT	$\overline{EN} = V_{I(IN)}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.3	1	$\mu\text{A}$
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$			10	
Supply current, high-level output	No load on OUT	$\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		58	75	$\mu\text{A}$
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		75	100	
Leakage current	OUT connected to ground	$\overline{EN} = V_{I(IN)}$	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		10		$\mu\text{A}$

**undervoltage lockout**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Low-level input voltage		2		2.5	V
Hysteresis	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		100		mV

**overcurrent ( $\overline{OC}$ )**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output low voltage	$I_O = 10\text{ mA}$ , $V_{OL}(\overline{OC})$			0.4	V
Off-state current†	$V_O = 5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$

† Specified by design, not production tested.



## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

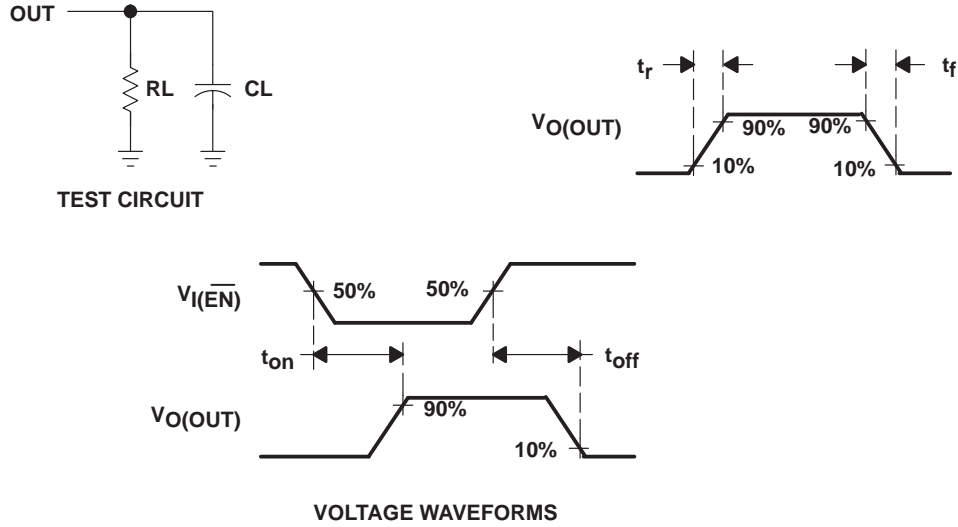


Figure 1. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

## Table of Timing Diagrams

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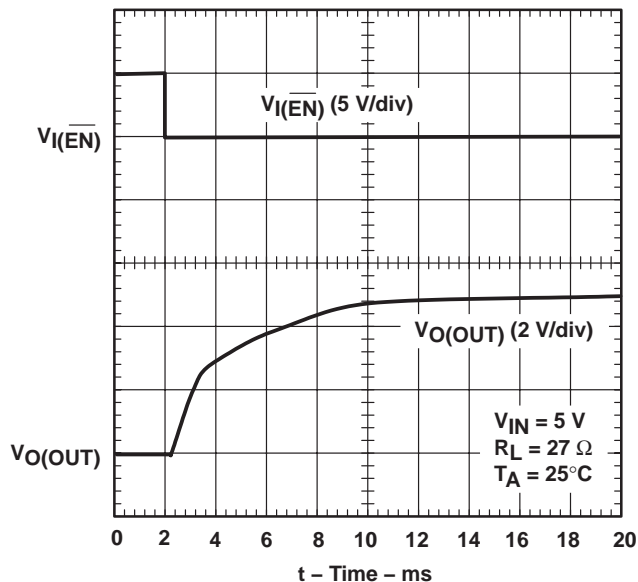


Figure 2. Turnon Delay and Rise Time

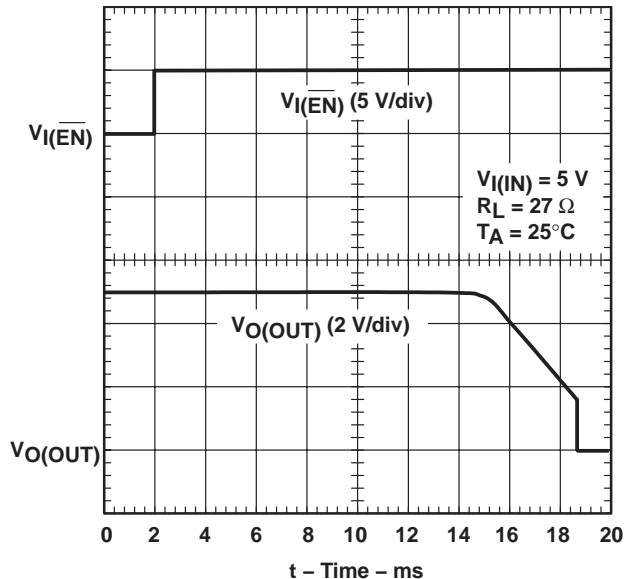


Figure 3. Turnoff Delay and Fall Time

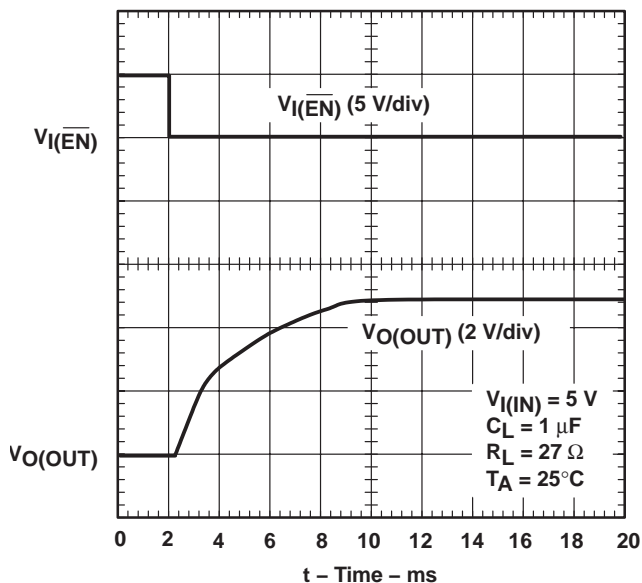


Figure 4. Turnon Delay and Rise Time  
 With 1-μF Load

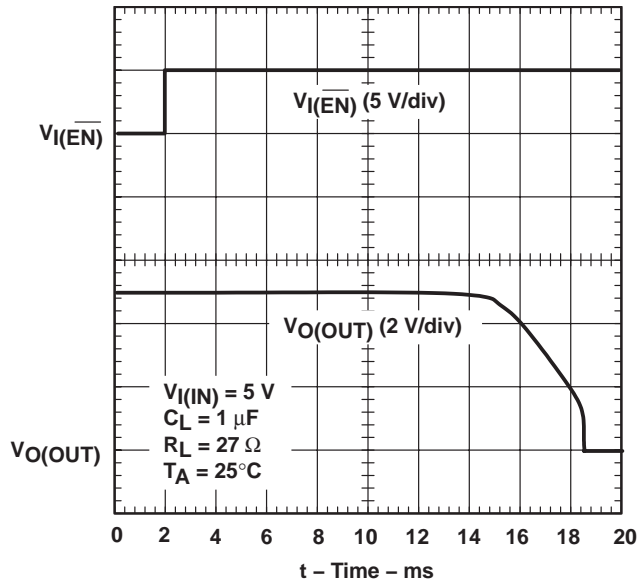
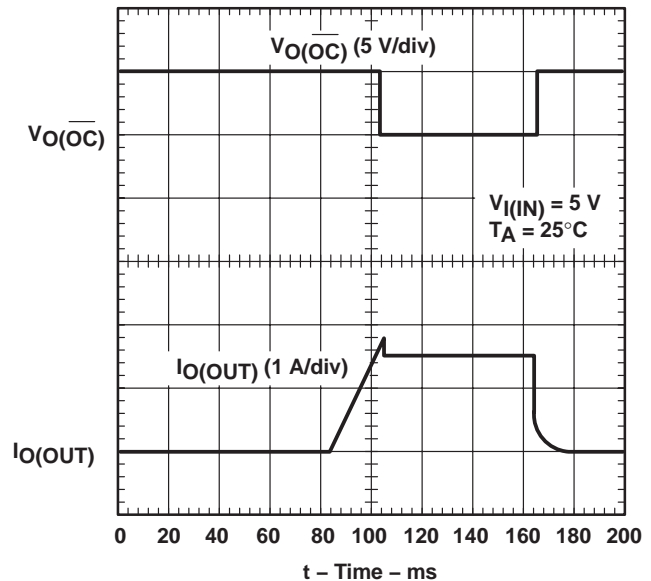
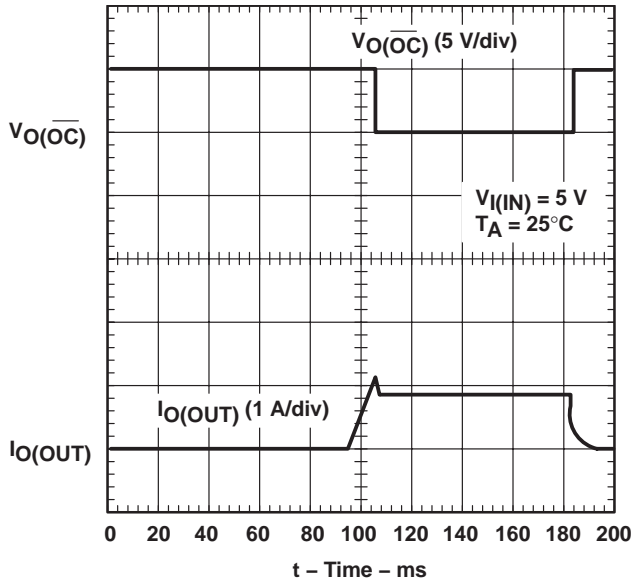
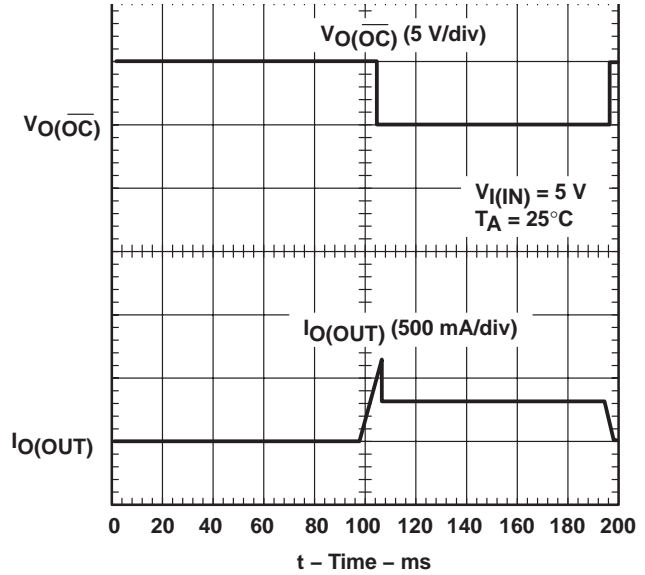
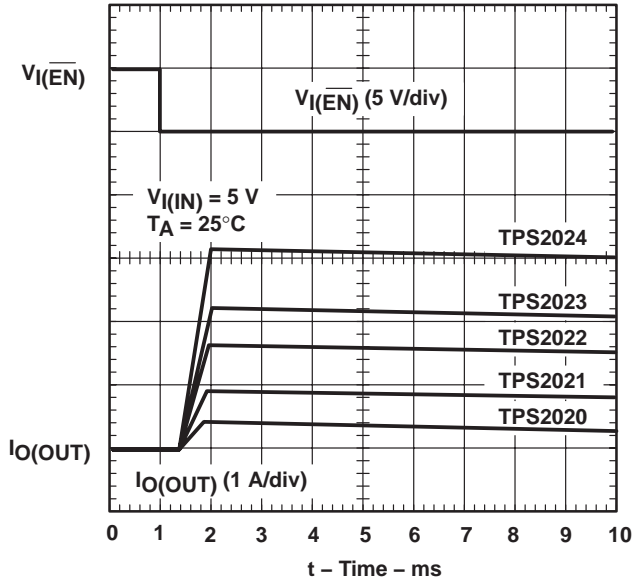


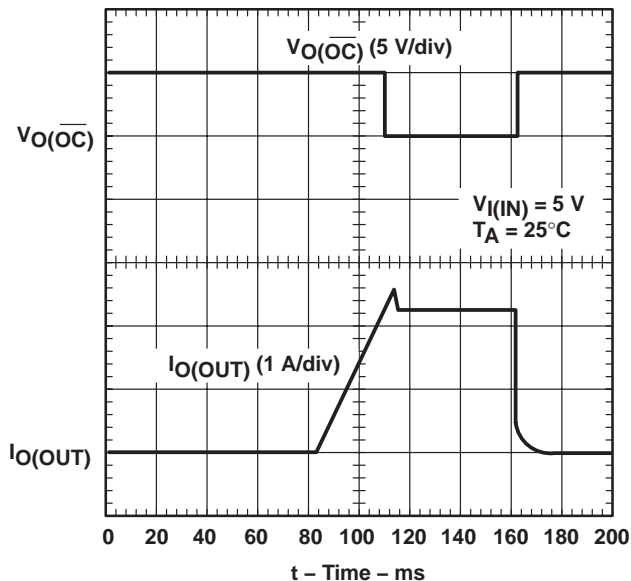
Figure 5. Turnoff Delay and Fall Time  
 With 1-μF Load



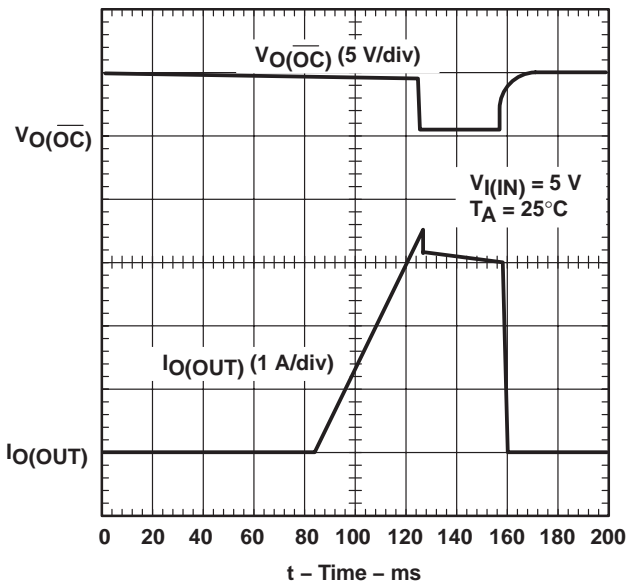


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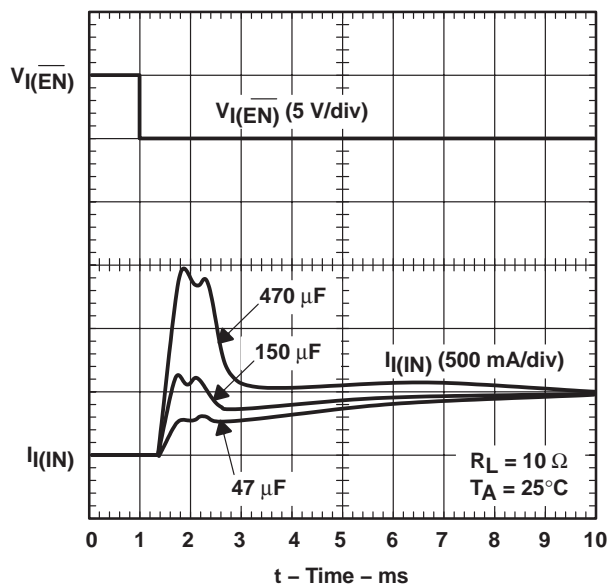
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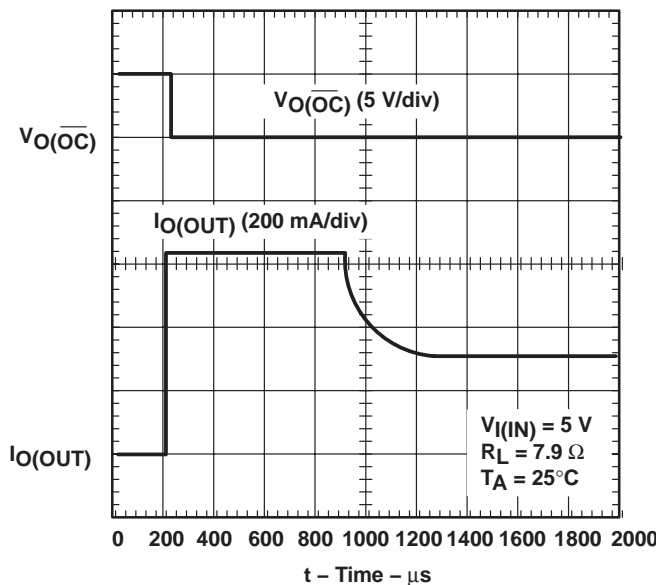
**Figure 10. TPS2023, Ramped Load on Enabled Device**



**Figure 11. TPS2024, Ramped Load on Enabled Device**



**Figure 12. TPS2024, Inrush Current**



**Figure 13. 7.9-Ω Load Connected to an Enabled TPS2020 Device**

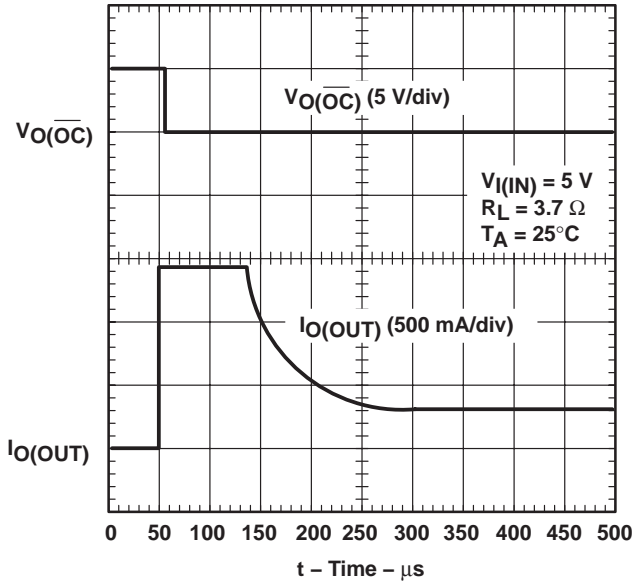


Figure 14. 3.7-Ω Load Connected to an Enabled TPS2020 Device

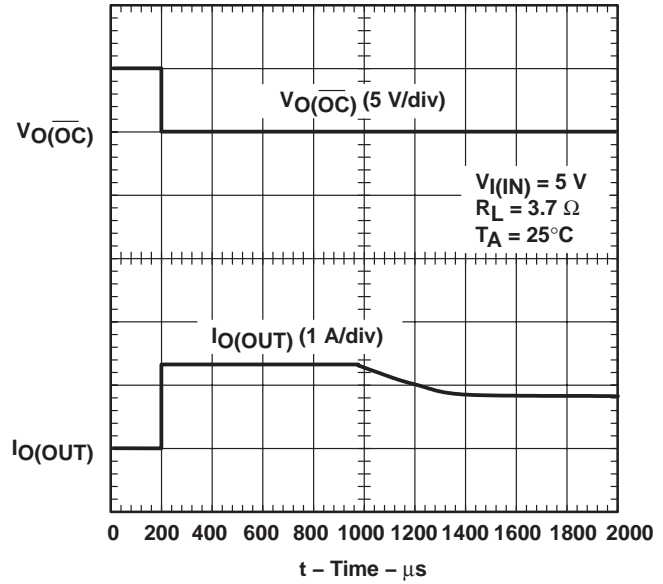


Figure 15. 3.7-Ω Load Connected to an Enabled TPS2021 Device

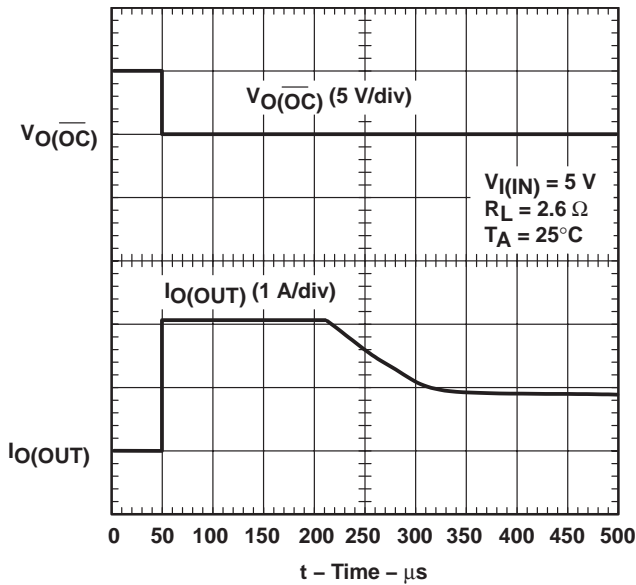


Figure 16. 2.6-Ω Load Connected to an Enabled TPS2021 Device

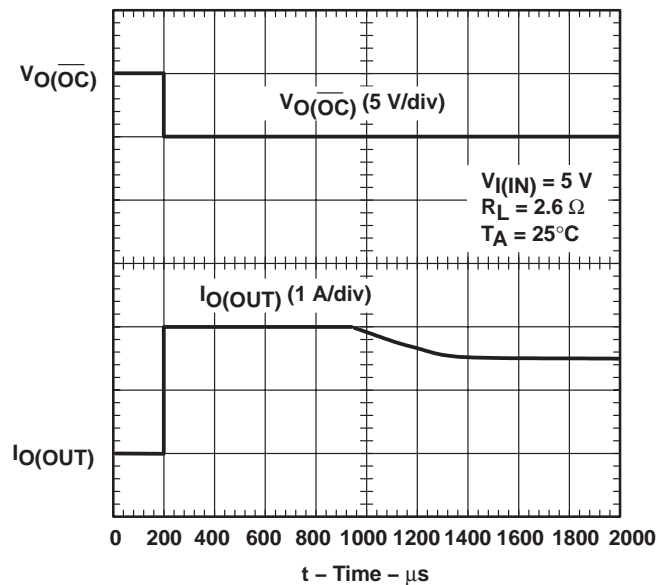
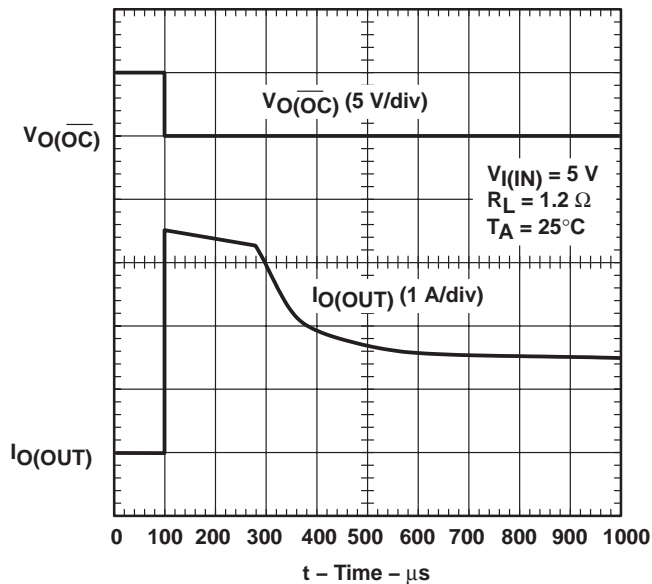


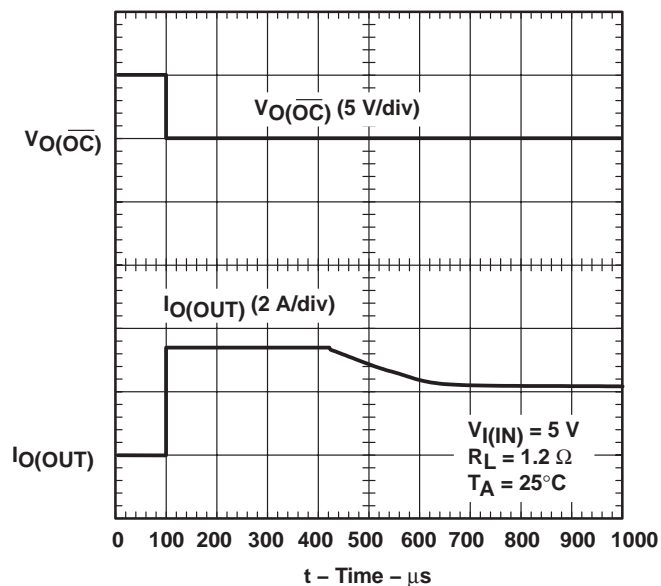
Figure 17. 2.6-Ω Load Connected to an Enabled TPS2022 Device

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**TPS2022-Q1, TPS2023-Q1, TPS2024-Q1**  
**POWER-DISTRIBUTION SWITCHES**

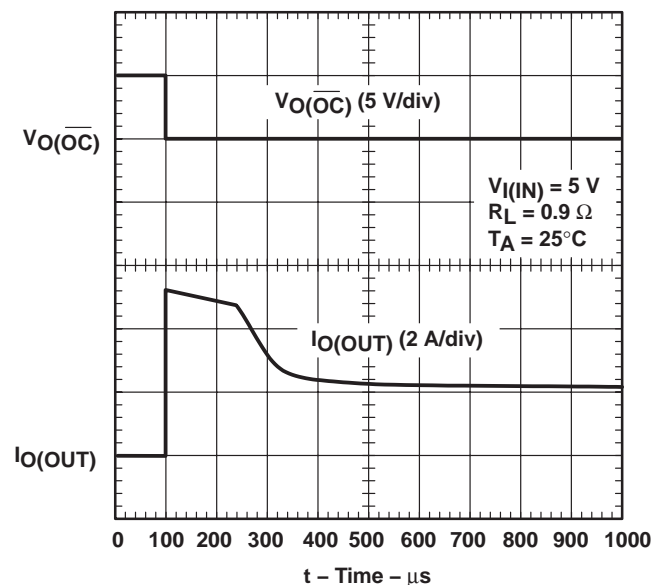
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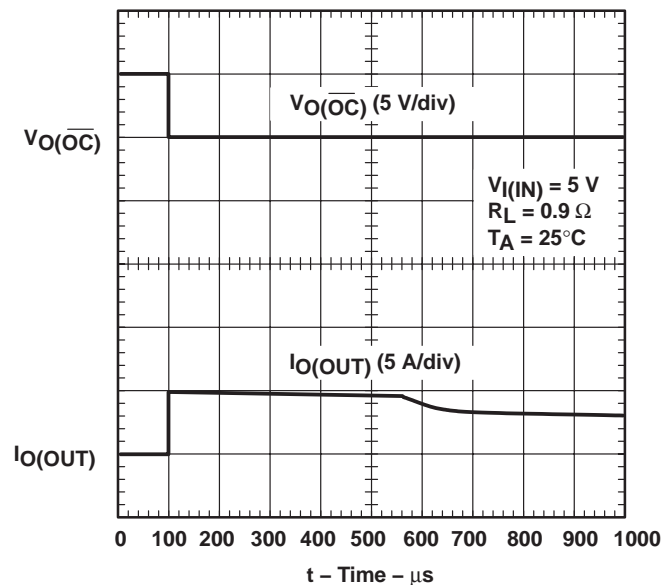
**Figure 18. 1.2- $\Omega$  Load Connected to an Enabled TPS2022 Device**



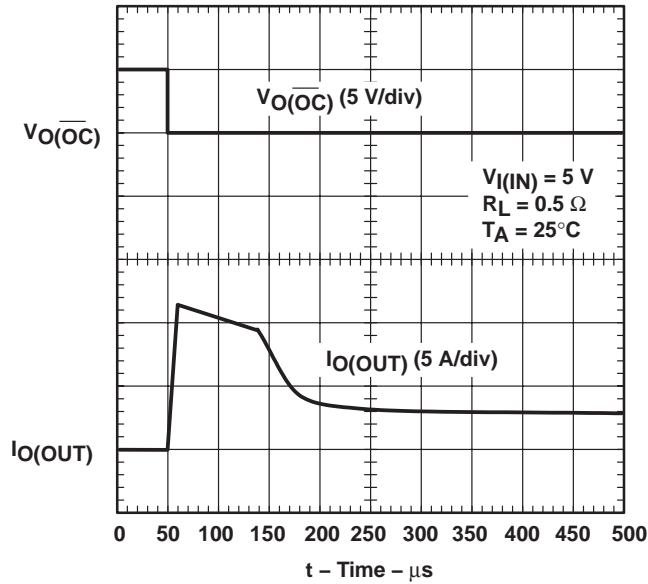
**Figure 19. 1.2- $\Omega$  Load Connected to an Enabled TPS2023 Device**



**Figure 20. 0.9- $\Omega$  Load Connected to an Enabled TPS2023 Device**



**Figure 21. 0.9- $\Omega$  Load Connected to an Enabled TPS2024 Device**



**Figure 22. 0.5-Ω Load Connected to an Enabled TPS2024 Device**

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

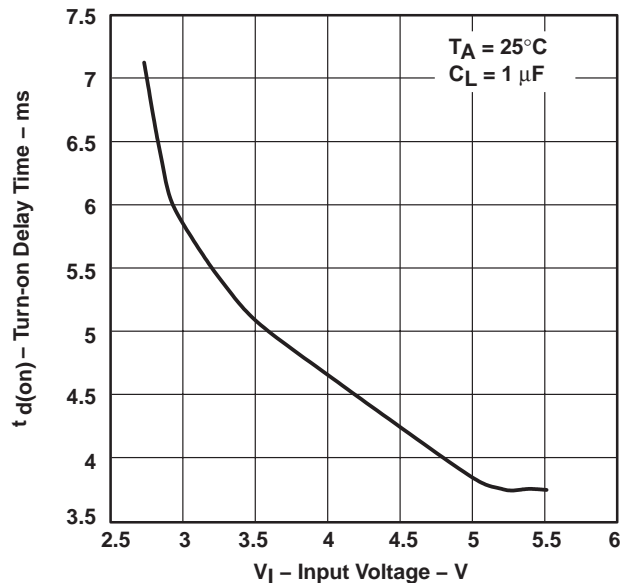
**Table of Graphs**

			FIGURE
$t_{d(on)}$	Turnon delay time	vs Output voltage	23
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$t_r$	Rise time	vs Load current	25
$t_f$	Fall time	vs Load current	26
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	Supply current (disabled)	vs Junction temperature	28
	Supply current (enabled)	vs Input voltage	29
	Supply current (disabled)	vs Input voltage	30
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit current limit	vs Input voltage	31
		vs Junction temperature	32
$r_{DS(on)}$	Static drain-source on-state resistance	vs Input voltage	33
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		vs Junction temperature	36
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**TPS2020-Q1, TPS2021-Q1**  
**TPS2022-Q1, TPS2023-Q1, TPS2024-Q1**  
**POWER-DISTRIBUTION SWITCHES**

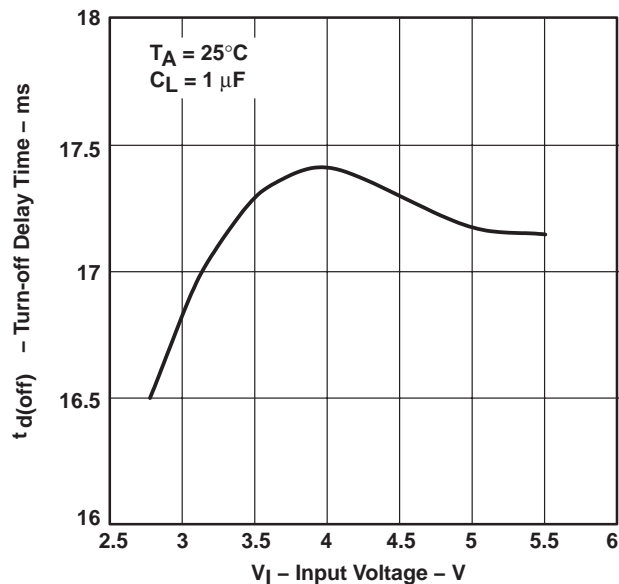
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**TURNON DELAY TIME**  
**vs**  
**OUTPUT VOLTAGE**



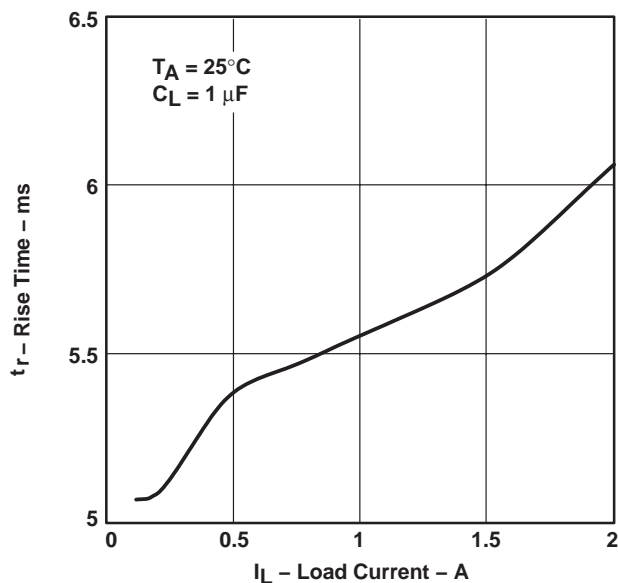
**Figure 23**

**TURNOFF DELAY TIME**  
**vs**  
**INPUT VOLTAGE**



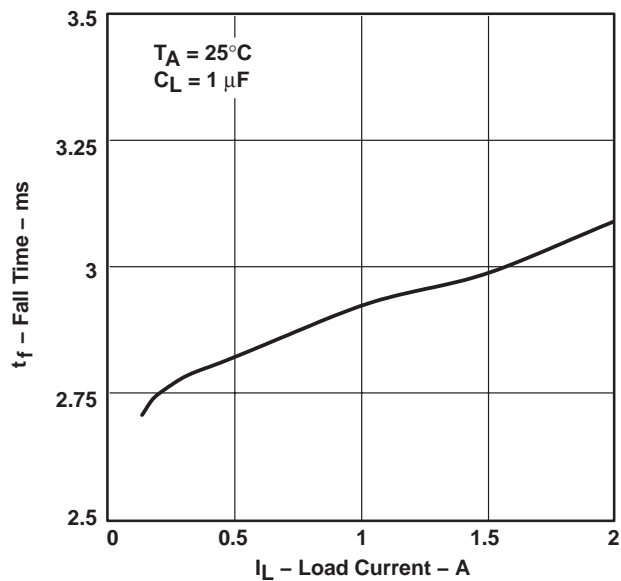
**Figure 24**

**RISE TIME**  
**vs**  
**LOAD CURRENT**



**Figure 25**

**FALL TIME**  
**vs**  
**LOAD CURRENT**



**Figure 26**

**SUPPLY CURRENT (ENABLED)**  
 vs  
**JUNCTION TEMPERATURE**

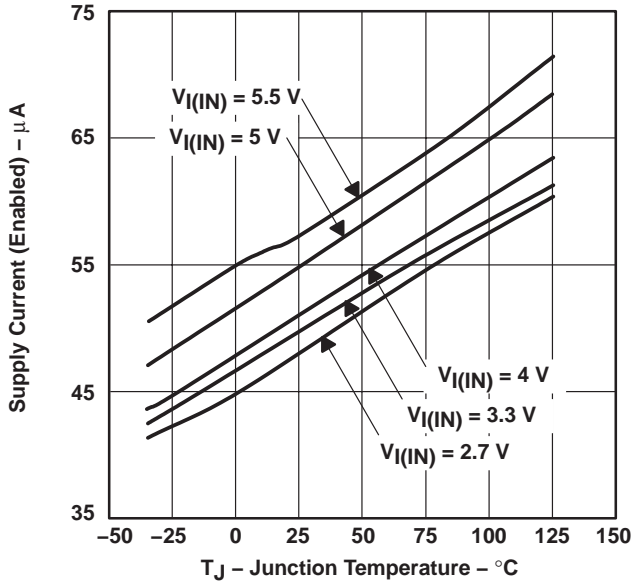


Figure 27

**SUPPLY CURRENT (DISABLED)**  
 vs  
**JUNCTION TEMPERATURE**

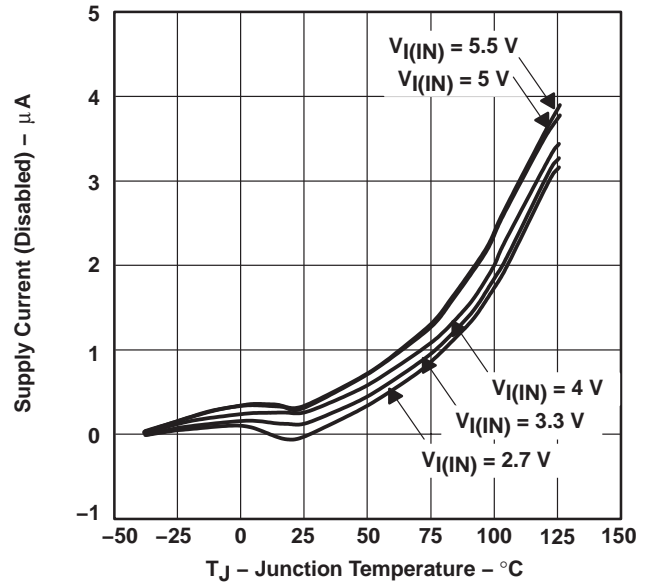


Figure 28

**SUPPLY CURRENT (ENABLED)**  
 vs  
**INPUT VOLTAGE**

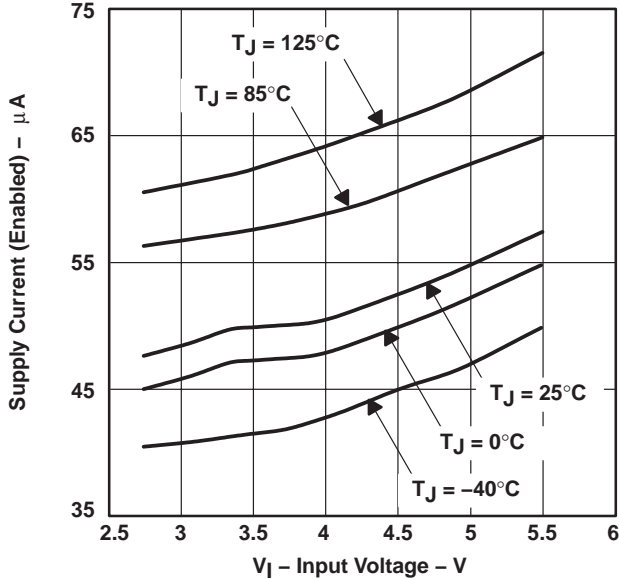


Figure 29

**SUPPLY CURRENT (DISABLED)**  
 vs  
**INPUT VOLTAGE**

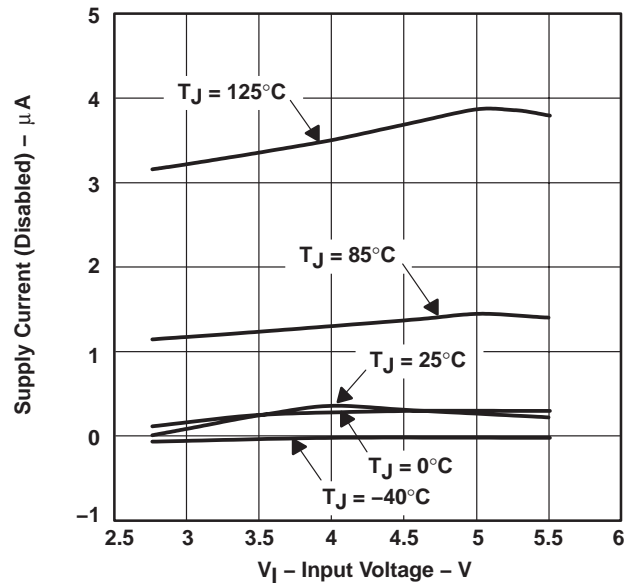


Figure 30

**TPS2020-Q1, TPS2021-Q1  
TPS2022-Q1, TPS2023-Q1, TPS2024-Q1  
POWER-DISTRIBUTION SWITCHES**

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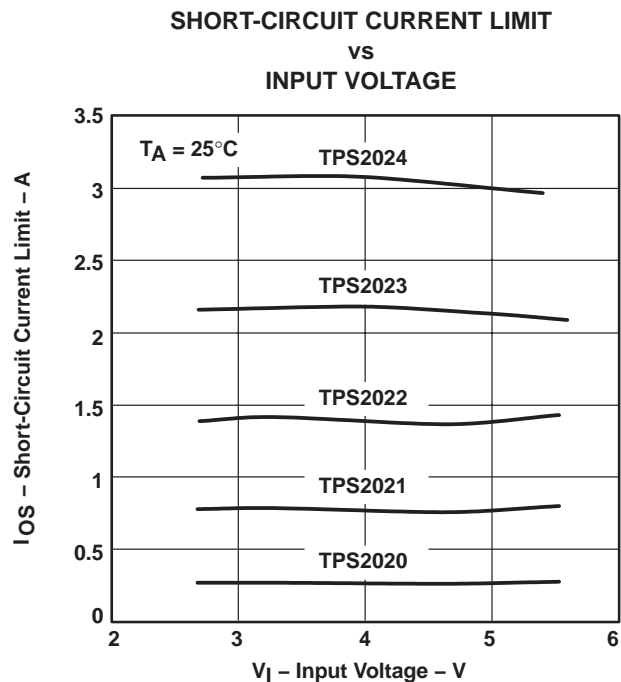


Figure 31

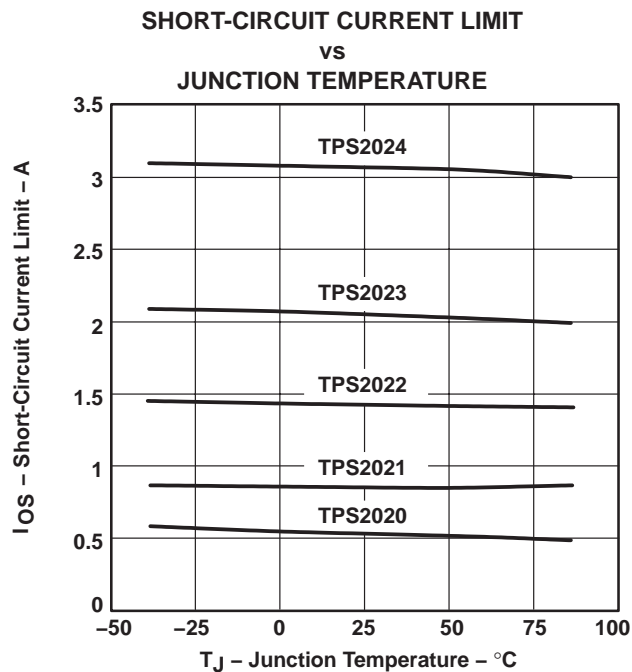


Figure 32

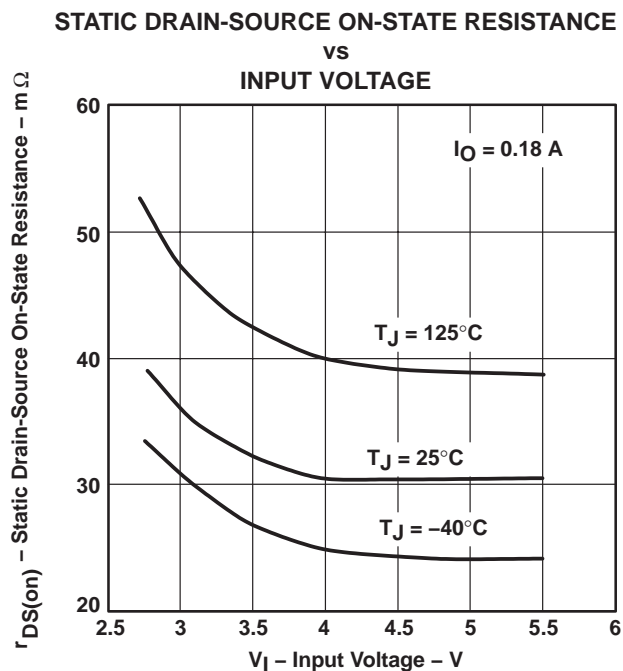


Figure 33

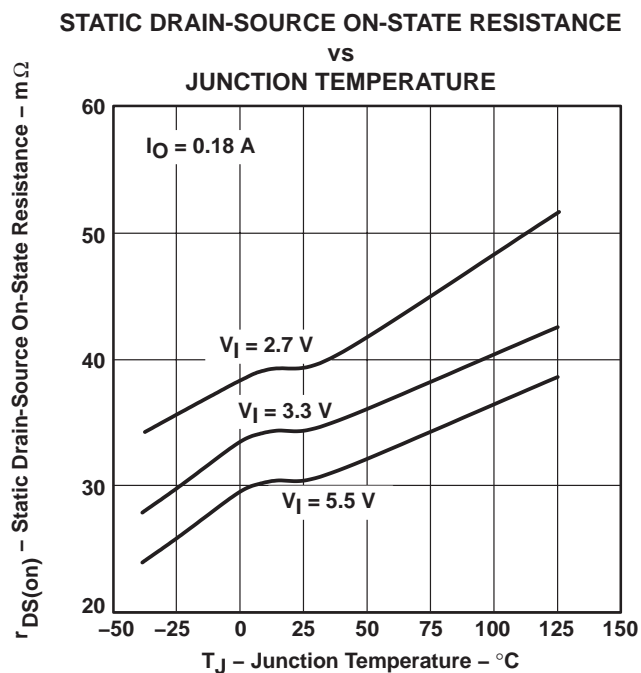


Figure 34



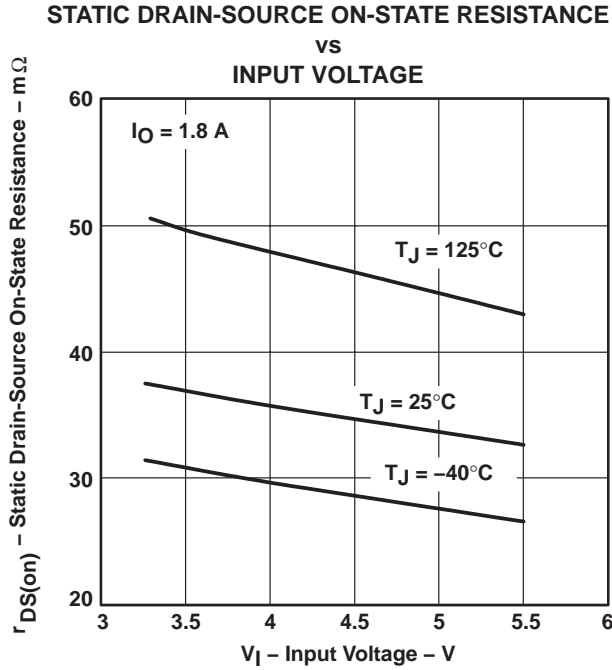


Figure 35

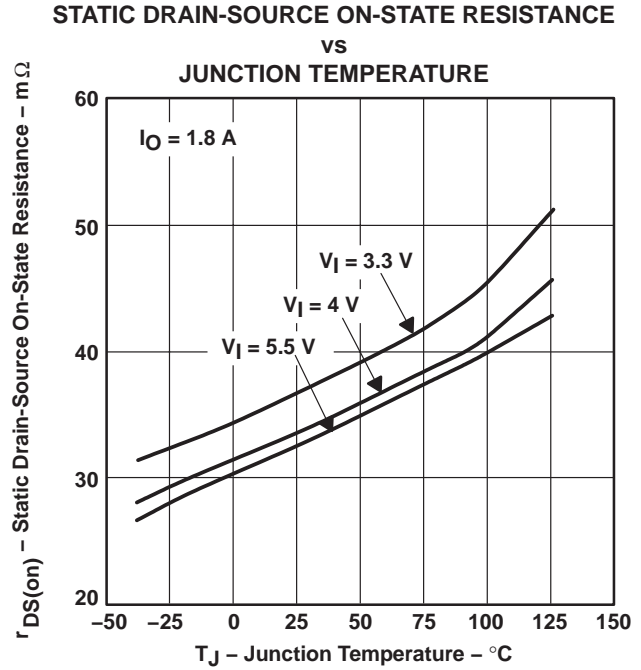


Figure 36

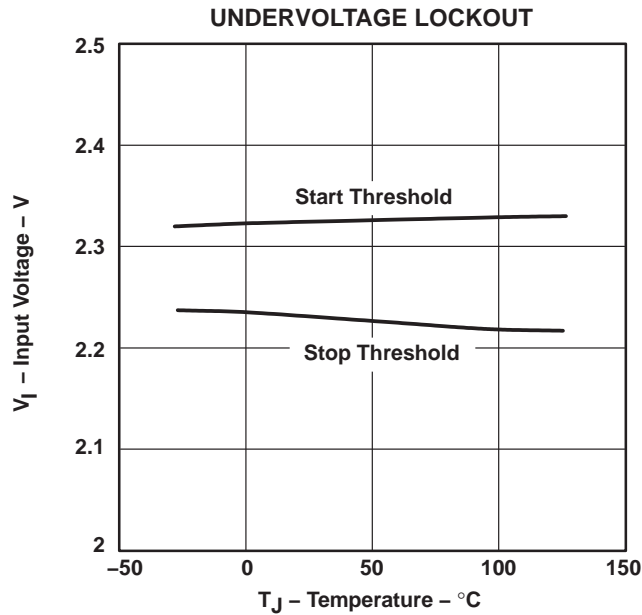


Figure 37

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

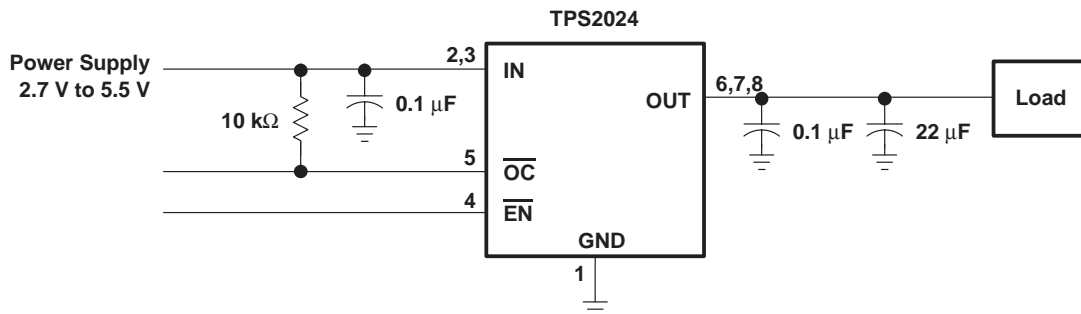


Figure 38. Typical Application

### power-supply considerations

A 0.01-μF to 0.1-μF ceramic bypass capacitor between IN and GND, close to the device, is recommended. Placing a high-value electrolytic capacitor on the output and input pins is recommended when the output load is heavy. This precaution reduces power supply transients that may cause ringing on the input. Additionally, bypassing the output with a 0.01-μF to 0.1-μF ceramic capacitor improves the immunity of the device to short-circuit transients.

### overcurrent

A sense FET checks for overcurrent conditions. Unlike current-sense resistors, sense FETs do not increase the series resistance of the current path. When an overcurrent condition is detected, the device maintains a constant output current and reduces the output voltage accordingly. Complete shutdown occurs only if the fault is present long enough to activate thermal limiting.

Three possible overload conditions can occur. In the first condition, the output has been shorted before the device is enabled or before  $V_{I(IN)}$  has been applied (see Figure 6). The TPS202x senses the short and immediately switches into a constant-current output.

In the second condition, the excessive load occurs while the device is enabled. At the instant the excessive load occurs, high currents may flow for a short time before the current-limit circuit can react (see Figure 13 through Figure 22). After the current-limit circuit has tripped (reached the overcurrent trip threshold) the device switches into constant-current mode.

In the third condition, the load has been gradually increased beyond the recommended operating current. The current is permitted to rise until the current-limit threshold is reached or until the thermal limit of the device is exceeded (see Figure 7 through Figure 11). The TPS202x is capable of delivering current up to the current-limit threshold without damaging the device. Once the threshold has been reached, the device switches into its constant-current mode.

### OC response

The  $\overline{OC}$  open-drain output is asserted (active low) when an overcurrent or overtemperature condition is encountered. The output remains asserted until the overcurrent or overtemperature condition is removed. Connecting a heavy capacitive load to an enabled device can cause momentary false overcurrent reporting from the inrush current flowing through the device, charging the downstream capacitor. An RC filter can be connected to the  $\overline{OC}$  pin to reduce false overcurrent reporting. Using low-ESR electrolytic capacitors on the output lowers the inrush current flow through the device during hot-plug events by providing a low impedance energy source, thereby reducing erroneous overcurrent reporting.

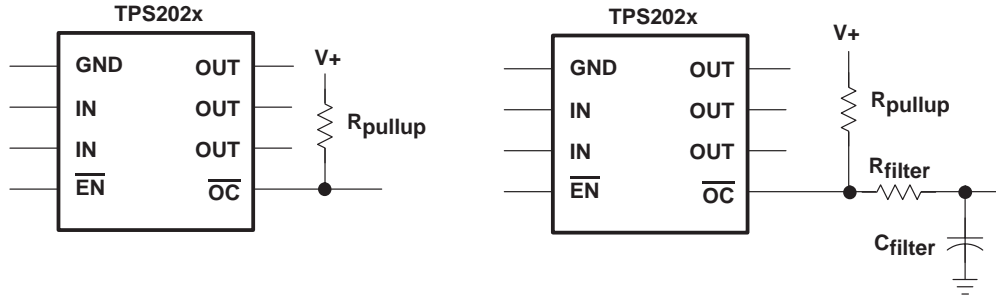


Figure 39. Typical Circuit for  $\overline{\text{OC}}$  Pin and RC Filter for Damping Inrush  $\overline{\text{OC}}$  Responses

### power dissipation and junction temperature

The low on-resistance on the n-channel MOSFET allows small surface-mount packages, such as SOIC, to pass large currents. The thermal resistances of these packages are high compared to those of power packages; it is good design practice to check power dissipation and junction temperature. The first step is to find  $r_{\text{DS(on)}}$  at the input voltage and operating temperature. As an initial estimate, use the highest operating ambient temperature of interest and read  $r_{\text{DS(on)}}$  from Figure 33 through Figure 36. Next, calculate the power dissipation using:

$$P_D = r_{\text{DS(on)}} \times I^2$$

Finally, calculate the junction temperature:

$$T_J = P_D \times R_{\theta\text{JA}} + T_A$$

Where:

$T_A$  = Ambient Temperature °C

$R_{\theta\text{JA}}$  = Thermal resistance SOIC = 172°C/W

Compare the calculated junction temperature with the initial estimate. If they do not agree within a few degrees, repeat the calculation, using the calculated value as the new estimate. Two or three iterations are generally sufficient to get an acceptable answer.

### thermal protection

Thermal protection prevents damage to the IC when heavy-overload or short-circuit faults are present for extended periods of time. The faults force the TPS202x into constant current mode, which causes the voltage across the high-side switch to increase; under short-circuit conditions, the voltage across the switch is equal to the input voltage. The increased dissipation causes the junction temperature to rise to high levels. The protection circuit senses the junction temperature of the switch and shuts it off. Hysteresis is built into the thermal sense circuit and after the device has cooled approximately 20 degrees, the switch turns back on. The switch continues to cycle in this manner until the load fault or input power is removed.

### undervoltage lockout (UVLO)

An undervoltage lockout ensures that the power switch is in the off state at powerup. Whenever the input voltage falls below approximately 2 V, the power switch will be quickly turned off. This facilitates the design of hot-insertion systems where it is not possible to turn off the power switch before input power is removed. The UVLO will also keep the switch from being turned on until the power supply has reached at least 2 V, even if the switch is enabled. Upon reinsertion, the power switch will be turned on, with a controlled rise time to reduce EMI and voltage overshoots.

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In many applications it may be necessary to remove modules or pc boards while the main unit is still operating. These are considered hot-plug applications. Such implementations require the control of current surges seen by the main power supply and the card being inserted. The most effective way to control these surges is to limit and slowly ramp the current and voltage being applied to the card, similar to the way in which a power supply normally turns on. Because of the controlled rise times and fall times of the TPS202x series, these devices can be used to provide a softer start-up to devices being hot-plugged into a powered system. The UVLO feature of the TPS202x also ensures the switch will be off after the card has been removed, and the switch will be off during the next insertion. The UVLO feature assures a soft start with a controlled rise time for every insertion of the card or module.



By placing the TPS202x between the  $V_{CC}$  input and the rest of the circuitry, the input power reaches this device first after insertion. The typical rise time of the switch is approximately 9 ms, providing a slow voltage ramp at the output of the device. This implementation controls system surge currents and provides a hot-plugging mechanism for any device.

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
TPS2022DRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
TPS2024IDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

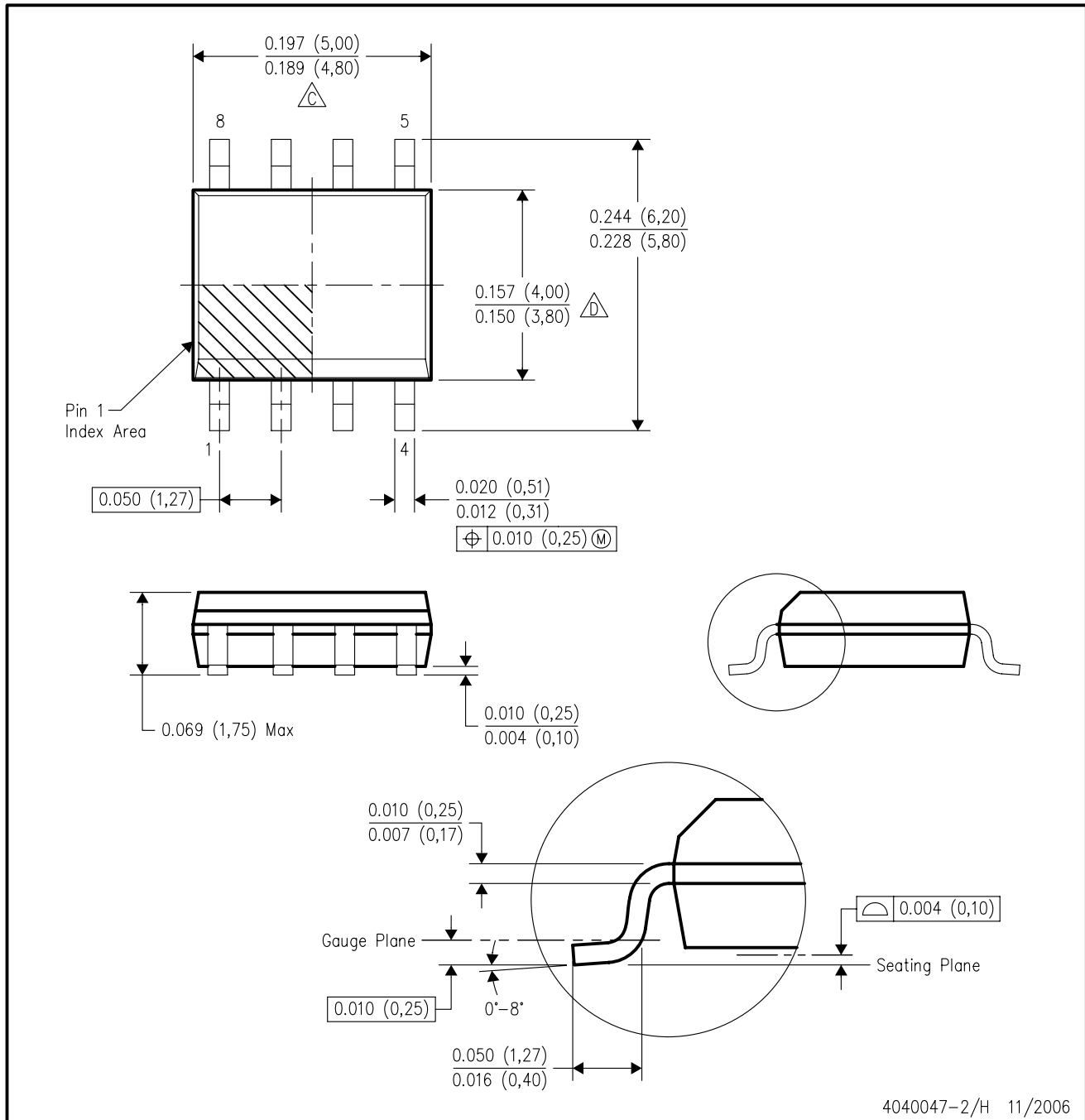
<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



4040047-2/H 11/2006

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  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
  - D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
  - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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