

TPS274C65CP 72-mΩ Quad-Channel Smart High-Side Switch With Diagnostics

1 Features

- Quad-channel 72-mΩ R_{ON} smart high-side switch
 - Low R_{ON} ensures low power dissipation for 500-mA to 1.9-A DC loads
- Improve system level reliability through [adjustable current limiting](#)
 - Current limit set-point from 300 mA to 1.9 A
- Drive [inductive, capacitive, and resistive loads](#)
 - Adjustable current limit for capacitor charging
 - Integrated output clamp to demagnetize inductive loads
- Robust output protection
 - Integrated thermal shutdown
 - Protection against short-to-ground events
 - Configurable fault handling
- Diagnostic features enable improved module intelligence
 - Wire-break detection
 - Short-to-supply detection
- Small 6-mm × 6-mm leadless package

2 Applications

- [Industrial PLC systems](#)
 - [Digital output modules](#)
 - [IOLink master ports](#)
 - [Sensor supplies](#)

3 Description

The TPS274C65CP device is a quad-channel smart high-side switch designed to meet the requirements of industrial control systems. The low 72-mΩ $R_{DS(on)}$ minimizes device power dissipation even when providing large output load current. The device integrates protection and diagnostic features to ensure system protection even during harmful events like short circuits or load failures. The device protects against faults through a [reliable current limit](#) which is adjustable from 300 mA to 1.9 A to provide protection regardless of output load current.

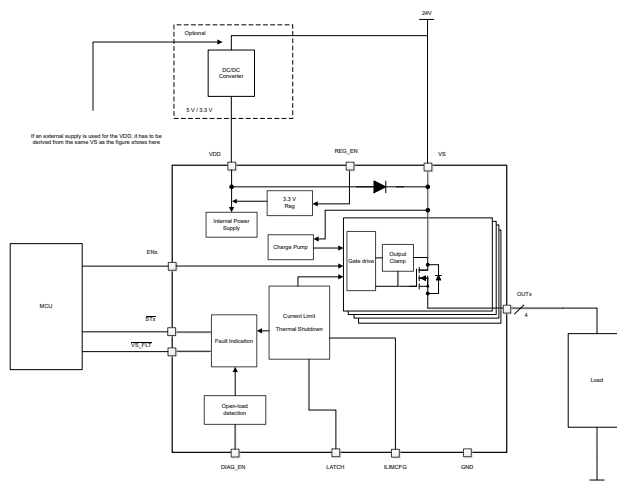
The TPS274C65CP has an internal regulator to create voltage for internal rails. Additionally, a VDD pin is provided to allow the use of external VDD supply which must be derived from the VS to reduce the power dissipation. The comprehensive fault reporting include a dedicated VS_FLT pin to indicate the VS undervoltage, and separate fault pin STx to indicate the faults happening in each channel.

The TPS274C65CP is available in a small 6-mm × 6-mm VQFN package with 0.5-mm pin pitch, which minimizes design PCB footprint.

Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE ⁽¹⁾	PACKAGE SIZE ⁽²⁾
TPS274C65CP	RHA (VQFN, 40)	6.00 mm × 6.00 mm

- (1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.
- (2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.



Typical Application Schematic



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4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
October 2023	*	Initial Release.

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

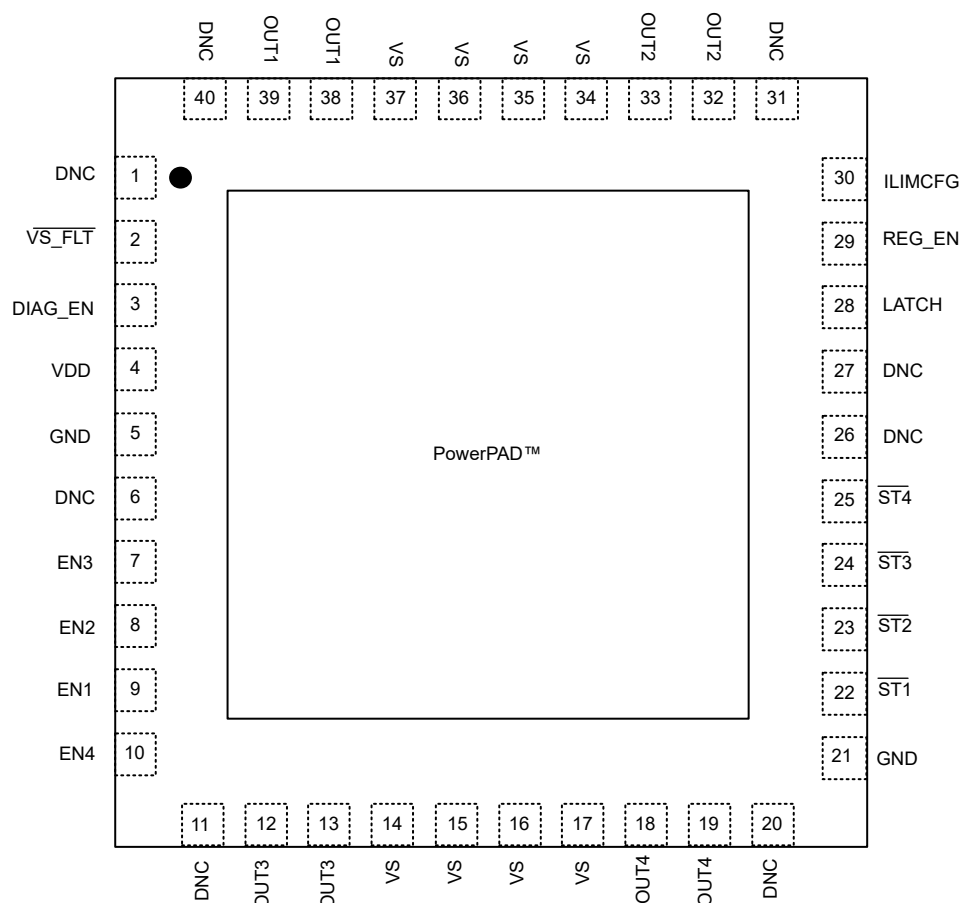


Figure 5-1. RHA Package 40-Pin VQFN Top View - TPS274C65CP

Table 5-1. Pinout - Version CP

Pin Number	Pin Name	Type ⁽¹⁾	Description
1	DNC	--	Do not connect
2	VS_FLT	O	Supply fault output – open drain, pull up with a 4.7K resistor to VDD pin
3	DIAG_EN	I	Enable diagnostics
4	VDD	P	Logic supply input ⁽²⁾
7	EN3	I	Enable Ch3 output
8	EN2	I	Enable Ch2 output
9	EN1	I	Enable Ch1 output
10	EN4	I	Enable Ch4 output
30	ILIMCFG	I	Current limit configuration pin – set the 3-bit setting of the current limit with a resistor to the GND pin of the IC.
29	REG_EN	I	Internal regulator enable pin, float to enable. Tie to the GND pin of the IC to disable and use an external supply input to VDD
28	LATCH	I	Configure the device in latch (on fault) mode when the pin is pulled HI. Set the pin LO for auto-retry on fault.
22	ST1	O	CH1 fault status, open drain, pull up with a 4.7K resistor to VDD pin
23	ST2	O	CH2 fault status, open drain, pull up with a 4.7K resistor to VDD pin
24	ST3	O	CH3 fault status, open drain, pull up with a 4.7K resistor to VDD pin

Table 5-1. Pinout - Version CP (continued)

Pin Number	Pin Name	Type ⁽¹⁾	Description
25	ST4	O	CH4 fault status, open drain, pull up with a 4.7K resistor to VDD pin
6,26,27,20	DNC	--	Do not connect
14-17	VS	P	24-V switch supply input to the IC
38,39	OUT1	O	OUT1
32,33	OUT2	O	OUT2
12,13	OUT3	O	OUT3
18,19	OUT4	O	OUT4
34-37	VS	P	24-V switch supply input to the IC
21,5	GND	--	Device ground
40,31,11,20	DNC	--	Do not connect
Exposed Pad	GND	I	Connect to the GND pin of the IC

(1) I = input, O = output, P = power.

(2) When the device is configured to support an external regulator connected to VDD, the supply input for the external regulator must be derived from the same VS supply of TPS274C65CP, as shown in the Typical Application Schematic.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Continuous supply voltage, V_{VS} to IC_GND		-0.3	40	V
Maximum transient (< 1 ms) voltage at the supply pin (with respect to IC GND), V_{VS} , during ON state		-0.3	60	V
VOUT voltage to IC_GND		-30	$V_{VS} + 0.3$	V
V_{DS} voltage	V_{DS} voltage	-0.7	39	V
Low voltage supply pin voltage, V_{DD}	Low voltage supply pin voltage, V_{DD}	-0.3	7.0	V
Digital Input pin voltages, V_{DIG}		-0.3	7.0	V
Analog pin voltage REG_EN		-0.3	7.0	V
FLT pin voltage, V_{FLT}	FLT pin voltage, V_{FLT}	-0.3	7.0	V
ST pin voltage, V_{ST}	ST pin voltage, V_{ST}	-0.3	7.0	V
Reverse ground current, I_{GND}	$V_S < 0$ V		-50	mA
Maximum junction temperature, T_J			150	°C
Storage temperature, T_{stg}		-65	150	°C

- (1) Operation outside the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent device damage. *Absolute Maximum Ratings* do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. If used outside the *Recommended Operating Conditions* but within the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.

6.2 ESD Ratings

				VALUE	UNIT
V_{ESD1}	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	All pins	±2000	V
V_{ESD3}	Electrostatic discharge	Charged device model (CDM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002, all pins ⁽²⁾	All pins	±500	V
V_{surge}	Electrostatic discharge	Surge protection with 42 Ω , per IEC 61000-4-5; 1.2/50 μ s	VS, OUTx	±1000	V

- (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

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{S_OPMAX}	Nominal supply voltage	12	36	V
V_{DD}	Low voltage supply voltages	3.0	5.5	V
V_{DIG}	All digital input pin voltage	-0.3	5.5	V
V_{ST}	ST pin voltage	-0.3	5.5	V
V_{ANA}	REG_EN pin voltage	-0.3	5.0	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	-40	125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ^{(1) (2)}		TPS274C65X	UNIT
		RHA (VQFN)	
		40 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	25.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	15.8	°C/W

THERMAL METRIC ^{(1) (2)}		TPS274C65X	UNIT
		RHA (VQFN)	
		40 PINS	
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	7.6	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.2	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	7.6	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	0.6	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [SPRA953](#) application report.

(2) The thermal parameters are based on a 4-layer PCB according to the JESD51-5 and JESD51-7 standards.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

V_{VS} = 11 V to 36 V, V_{VDD} = 3.0 V to 5.5 V, T_J = –40°C to 125°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INPUT VOLTAGE AND CURRENT						
V _{DS_Clamp CHX}	V _{DS} clamp voltage	FET current = 10 mA, V _S = 24 V	40	44	50	V
V _{DS_Clamp CHX}	V _{DS} clamp voltage	FET current = 10 mA, V _S = 19 V	40	44	50	V
V _{DS_Clamp CHX}	V _{DS} clamp voltage	FET current = 10 mA, V _S = 10 V	33	37	41	V
V _{S_UVPF}	V _S undervoltage protection falling	Measured with respect to the GND pin of the device, All channels ON	8.6	9	9.3	V
V _{S_UVPR}	V _S undervoltage protection recovery rising	Measured with respect to the GND pin of the device, All channels ON	9.5	10	10.3	V
V _{S_UVPRH}	V _S undervoltage protection deglitch time	Time from triggering the UVP fault to FET turn-off	15	20	25	μs
V _{S_UVWF}	V _S undervoltage warning falling	Measured with respect to the GND pin of the device,	12	12.5	13.5	V
V _{S_UVWR}	V _S undervoltage warning recovery rising	Measured with respect to the GND pin of the device,	11.2	13.5	15.8	V
V _{S_UVLOF}	V _S undervoltage lockout falling	Measured with respect to the GND pin of the device		3.0		V
V _{S_UVLOR}	V _S undervoltage lockout rising	Measured with respect to the GND pin of the device	2.7	3	3.3	V
V _{DD_UVLOF}	V _{DD} undervoltage lockout falling	Measured with respect to the GND pin of the device	2.7	2.8	2.9	V
V _{DD_UVLOR}	V _{DD} undervoltage lockout rising	Measured with respect to the GND pin of the device	2.8	2.88	2.98	V
I _{L_NOM}	Continuous load current, per channel	All channels enabled, T _{AMB} = 85°C		1.6		A
		Two channels enabled, T _{AMB} = 85°C		2.5		A
I _{OUT,LEAKX}	Leakage current from OUT to GND in OFF state	V _S = V _{OUT} < 36 V, Switch and all diagnostics disabled, measured into the OUTx pin			40	μA
I _{OUT(OFF)}	Output leakage current (per channel)	V _S ≤ 36 V, V _{OUT} = 0 Channel disabled, diagnostics disabled T _J ≤ 125°C	0	0.8	10	μA
V _{DD} I _Q	V _{DD} quiescent current, all diagnostics disabled, external V _{DD}	V _S ≤ 36 V, V _{DD} = 5.5 V All channels enabled, I _{OUTx} = 0 A		1.85	2.1	mA

6.5 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

$V_{VS} = 11\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$, $V_{VDD} = 3.0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$, $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VS I _Q	V _S quiescent current, internal VDD	V _S ≤ 36 V, All channels enabled, I _{OUTx} = 0 A			4.9	5.6	mA
VS I _Q	V _S quiescent current, external VDD	V _S ≤ 36 V, V _{DD} = 3.0 V All channels enabled, I _{OUTx} = 0 A			2.0	2.45	mA
I _{leak_LG}	Leakage current out of the output pins with the GND of IC disconnected, Load ground connected to supply ground	V _S ≤ 30 V, V _{DD} = 5.5 V, R _L = 24 Ω All channels enabled			0.8	0.9	mA
RON CHARACTERISTICS							
R _{ON}	On-resistance (Includes MOSFET and package)	10 V ≤ V _S ≤ 36 V, I _{OUT1} = I _{OUT2} = 200 mA	T _J = 25°C	72			mΩ
			T _J = 125°C			110	mΩ
	On-resistance when 2 channels are paralleled (Includes MOSFET and package)	10 V ≤ V _S ≤ 36 V, I _{OUT1} = I _{OUT2} > 200 mA. V _{OUT1} tied to V _{OUT2}	T _J = 25°C	33			mΩ
			T _J = 125°C			55	mΩ
VDD_REG CHARACTERISTICS							
V _{VDD}	VDD Output voltage (Internal regulator enabled)	6 V ≤ V _S ≤ 36 V, I _{VDD} < 20 mA	Includes load and line regulation across the range.	3.1	3.3	3.6	V
LR _{VDD}	Load regulation of internal VDD regulator when enabled	6 V ≤ V _S ≤ 36 V, I _{VDD} < 20 mA				0.95	V/A
LR _{tran_VDD}	Load transient regulation of internal VDD regulator when enabled	6 V ≤ V _S ≤ 36 V, I _{VDD} <step from 5 mA to 15 mA in 10 μs	1 uF			10	mV
I _{CL_VDD}	Current Limit of internal regulator	6 V ≤ V _S ≤ 36 V		25		50	mA
CURRENT LIMIT CHARACTERISTICS							
I _{CLx}	CHx I _{CL} current limitation level	Regulated current at short circuit RL < 200 mohms when Enabled	Settting = 1.9 A	1.6	1.9	2.3	A
			Settting = 1.6 A	1.35	1.6	1.85	A
			Settting = 1.25 A	1	1.25	1.5	A
			Settting = 1 A	0.85	1	1.15	A
			Settting = 0.72 A	0.62	0.72	0.82	A
			Settting = 0.56 A	0.47	0.56	0.63	A
			Settting = 0.4 A	0.32	0.4	0.47	A
			Settting = 0.25 A	0.19	0.25	0.33	A
I _{CL_LINPK}	Overcurrent limit threshold	Threshold before current limiting - Overload condition	Setting = 2.2 A V _{VS} – V _{VOUT} < 1 V			2.75	A
I _{CL_PK1}	Peak current before regulation while enabling switch into 100 mohm load	T _J = –40°C to 125°C VS = 24 V, Minimum inductance = 2.2 μH	Settting = 2.2 A			10	A
I _{CL_PK2}	Peak current threshold when short is applied while switch enabled	T _J = –40°C to 125°C VS = 24 V, Minimum inductance = 2.2 μH	Settting = 2.2 A			9.4	A
I _{CL_P}	Parallel I _{CL} Current Limitation Level	Regulated current at short circuit RL < 200 mohms when Enabled	Settting = 2.2 A		4.3		A

6.5 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

$V_{VS} = 11\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$, $V_{VDD} = 3.0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$, $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{CL_PK1_P}$	Paralleled Peak current enabling into permanent short	$T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_S = 24\text{ V}$, Minimum inductance = $2.2\text{ }\mu\text{H}$	Setting = 2.2 A			6.4	A
FAULT CHARACTERISTICS							
$I_{WB_ON_TH}$	Wire-break (WB) or Open-load (OL) detection on-state threshold	Switch enabled, $WB_ON_CHx = \text{enabled}$ $WB_ON_TH_ = 000$		0.38	0.49	0.61	mA
I_{WB_OFF}	Off State Wirebreak or Open-load (OL) detection internal pullup current	Switch disabled, $WB_OFF_CHx = \text{enabled}$ $WB_PU=00$		38	51	64	μA
$V_{WB_OFF_TH}$	Off state WireBreak (WB) or Open-load (OL) detection voltage	Channel Disabled, off-state wire-break diagnostics enabled		5.6	6	6.5	V
T_{ABS}	Thermal shutdown			160	185	210	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{HYS}	Thermal shutdown hysteresis			20	27	35	$^\circ\text{C}$
V_{OL_FLT}	Fault low-output voltage	$I_{FLT} = 2\text{ mA}$, sink current into the pin				0.4	V
DIGITAL INPUT PIN CHARACTERISTIC							
V_{IH_DIG}	DIG pin Input voltage high-level	$3.0\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		$0.7 \times V_{VDD}$			V
V_{IL_DIG}	DIG pin Input voltage low-level	$3.0\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$				$0.3 \times V_{VDD}$	V
R_{REG_EN}	Internal pullup resistance for REG_EN pin				1		$\text{M}\Omega$
R_{DIGx}	Internal pulldown resistor			0.7	1	2.0	$\text{M}\Omega$
I_{IH_DIG}	Input current high-level	$V_{DIG} = 5\text{ V}$			5		μA
DIGITAL OUTPUT PIN CHARACTERISTICS							
V_{OL_ST}	Output Logic Low Voltage	ST Pin current = -4 mA				0.4	V

6.6 Switching Characteristics

$V_S = 6\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$, $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

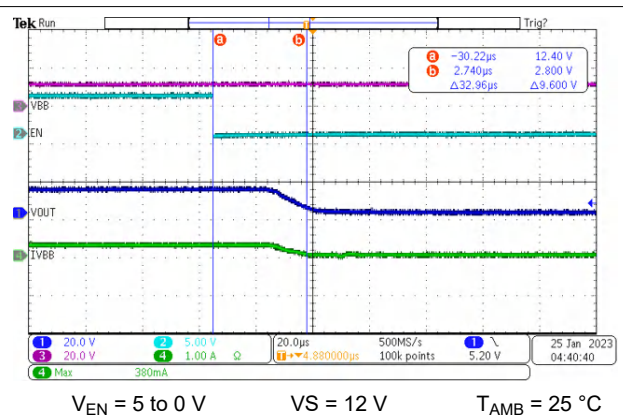
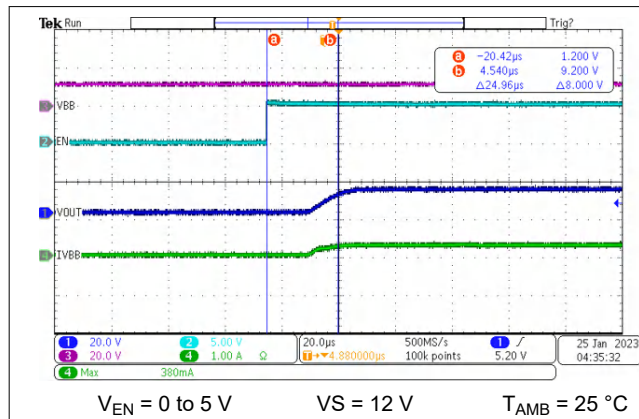
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t _{DR}	CH1 and CH2 Turnon delay time	V _S = 24 V, R _L = 48 Ω 50% of EN to 10% of V _{OUT}	5	18	25	μs
t _{DF}	CH1 and CH2 Turnoff delay time	V _S = 24 V, R _L = 48 Ω 50% of EN to 90% of V _{OUT}	16	24	33	μs
SR _{2R}	V _{OUT} x rising slew rate	V _S = 24 V, 25% to 75% of V _{OUT} , R _L = 48 Ω,	1	1.6	2.2	V/μs
SR _{2F}	V _{OUT} x falling slew rate	V _S = 24 V, 75% to 25% of V _{OUT} , R _L = 48 Ω,	1	1.4	1.8	V/μs
f _{max}	Maximum PWM frequency				1	kHz
t _{ON}	CHx Turnon time	V _S = 24 V, R _L = 48 Ω 50% of EN to 90% of V _{OUT}		33	42	μs
t _{OFF}	CHx Turnoff time	V _S = 24 V, R _L = 48 Ω 50% of EN to 10% of V _{OUT}		46	57	μs
t _{ON} - t _{OFF}	CHx Turnon and off matching	1ms ON time switch enable pulse V _{BB} = 24 V, R _L = 48 Ω	-41	-7	23	μs
t _{ON} - t _{OFF}	CHx Turnon and off matching	100-μs OFF time switch enable pulse, V _S = 24 V, R _L = 48 Ω, F = f _{max}	-41	-7	23	μs

6.6 Switching Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = 6\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$, $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{ON} - t_{OFF}$	CHxTurnon and off matching 100- μs ON time switch enable pulse, $V_S = 24\text{ V}$, $R_L = 48\ \Omega$, $F = f_{\text{max}}$	-41	-7	23	μs
Δ_{PWM}	CHx PWM accuracy - average load current 200- μs enable pulse, $V_S = 24\text{ V}$, $R_L = 48\ \Omega$ $F = f_{\text{max}}$	-20		20	%

6.7 Typical Characteristics



7 Parameter Measurement Information

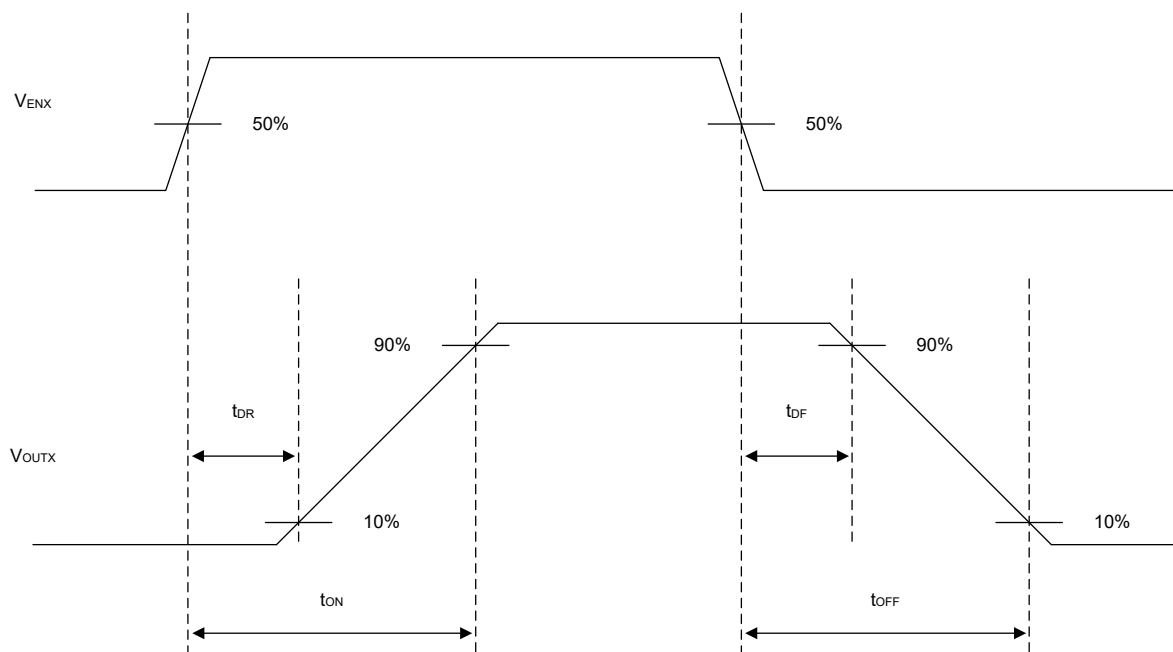


Figure 7-1. Switching Characteristics Definitions

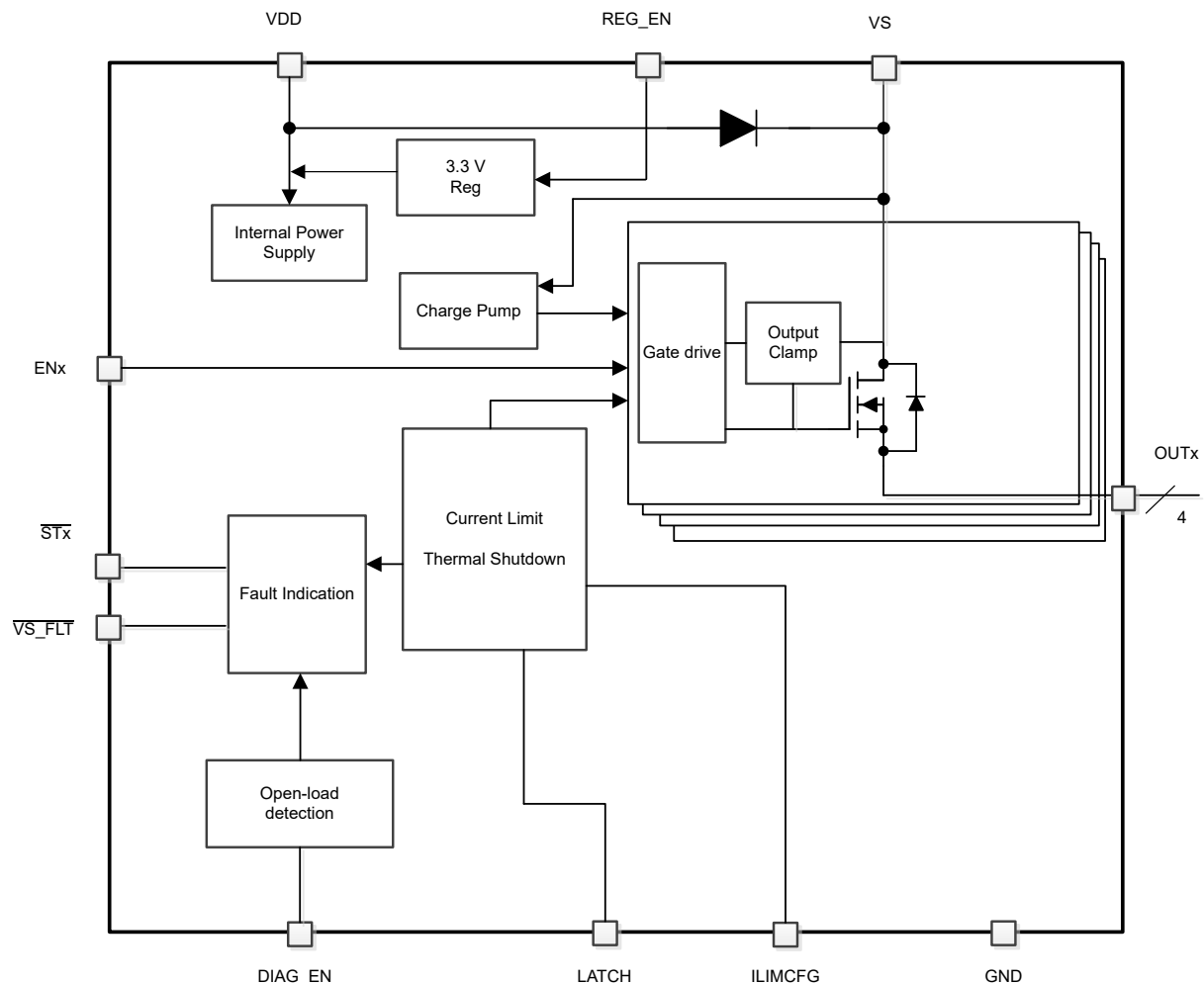
8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The TPS274C65CP device is a quad channel 72-mΩ smart high-side switch intended for use for output ports with protection for 24-V industrial systems. The device is designed to drive a variety of resistive, inductive and capacitive loads. The device integrates various protection features including overload protection through current limiting, thermal protection, short-circuit protection, and reverse current protection. For more details on the protection features, refer to the [Feature Description](#) and [Application Information](#) sections of the document.

In addition, the device diagnostics features include VS UVLO reporting, individual channel fault reporting, adjustable current limit and thermal shutdown. The device also integrates open load detection in the OFF state to enable protection against wire breaks, the function can be enabled through the DIAG_EN pin. The device includes open drain $\overline{\text{STx}}$ pin output for each channel that indicates device fault states such as short to GND, short-to-supply, overtemperature, and the other fault states discussed.

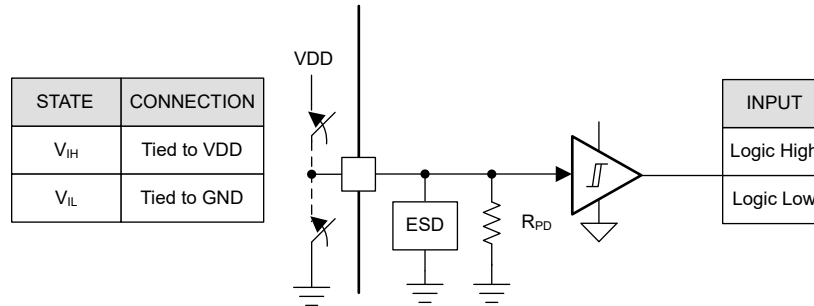
8.2 Functional Block Diagram



8.3 Feature Description

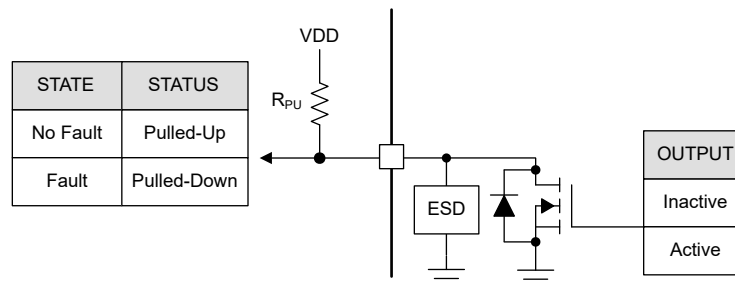
8.3.1 Pin Diagrams

This section presents the I/O structure of all digital input and output pins.



Logic level input pin

Figure 8-1. Logic Level Input Pin



Shows the structure of the open-drain output pin, nFAULT. The open-drain output requires an external pullup resistor to function properly.

Figure 8-2. Open Drain Output Pin (ST)

8.3.2 Programmable Current Limit

The TPS274C65CP integrates an adjustable current limit feature. With external resistor at ILIMCFG pin, the current limit of the device can be adjusted. When the overload or short-circuit situation happens, the device clamps the current at preset current limit level.

A lower current limit lowers fault energy and current during a load failure event such as a short-circuit or a partial load failure. By lowering fault energy and current, the overall system improves through:

- Reduced size and cost in current carrying components such as PCB traces and module connectors
- Less disturbance at the power supply (V_S pin) during a short circuit event
- Less additional budget for the power supply to account for overload currents in one channel or more
- Improved protection of the downstream load

Table 8-1. ILIMCFG Table

Resistor Value (k Ω) ⁽¹⁾	ILIM Threshold (A)
13.3	0.25
17.8	0.4
23.7	0.56
31.6	0.72
44.2	1
59	1.25
78.7	1.6
110	1.9

(1) The tolerance of the resistance is 1%.

8.3.3 Protection Mechanisms

The TPS274C65CP protects the system against load fault events like short circuits, inductive load kickback, overload events and over-temperature events. This section describes the details for protecting against each of these fault cases.

There are a number of protection features which, if triggered, cause the switch to automatically disable:

- Current limit
- Thermal shutdown

The fault indication is reset and the switch turns back on when all of the below conditions are met:

- t_{RETRY} has expired
- All faults are cleared (thermal shutdown and current limit)

8.3.3.1 Over-current Protection

When I_{OUT} reaches the current limit threshold, I_{CL} , the device registers an overcurrent fault and begins regulating the current at the set limit. When either switch is in the FAULT state, it is indicated on the corresponding $\overline{\text{STx}}$ pin. This protects the system against overload cases where the load attempts to draw more than the maximum rated current, so the TPS274C65 can recognize and limit current or shut off these cases. In the case of a slow overload with the device channel enabled for a while, the current limit levels are as shown in [Figure 8-3](#).

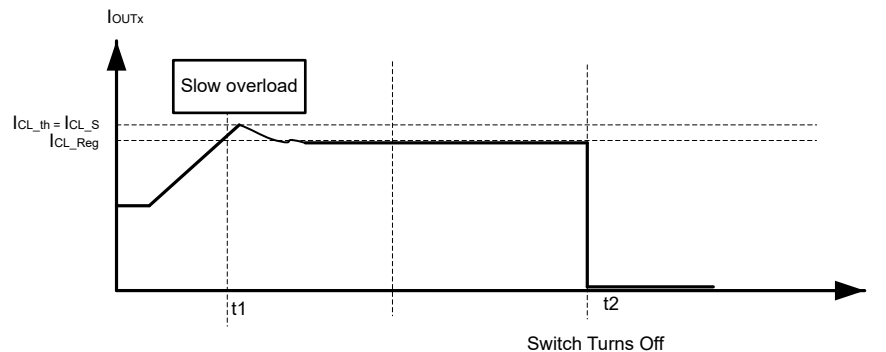


Figure 8-3. Overload Response

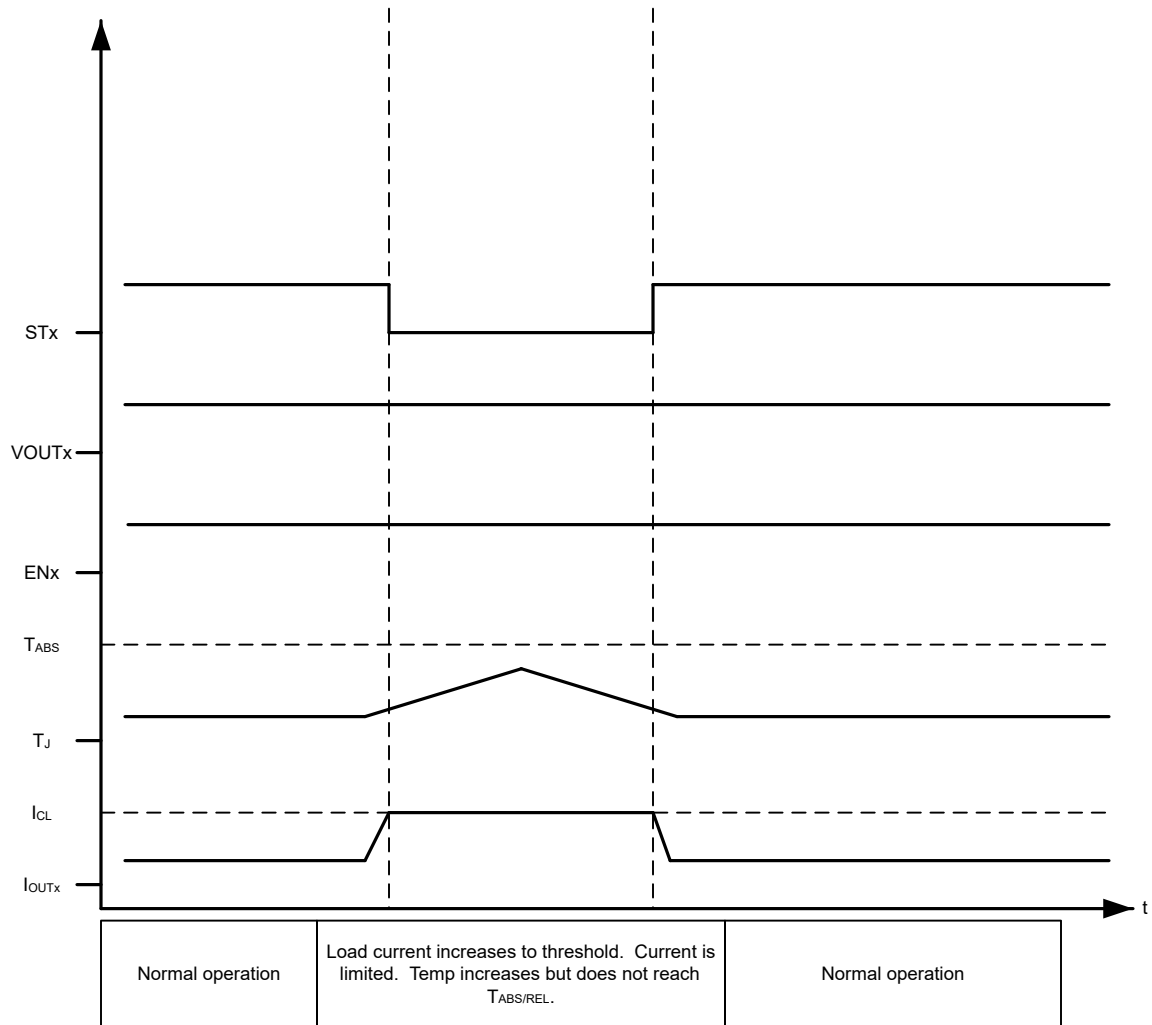


Figure 8-4. Overcurrent Behavior

For more details on the current limiting functionality, please see [Programmable Current Limit](#).

8.3.3.2 Short-Circuit Protection

The TPS274C65CP provides output short-circuit protection to ensure that the device prevents current flow in the event of a low impedance path to GND, removing the risk of damage or significant supply droop. The TPS274C65CP is guaranteed to protect against short-circuit events regardless of the state of the ILIM pins.

[Figure 8-5](#) shows the behavior of the TPS274C65CP when the device is enabled into a short circuit.

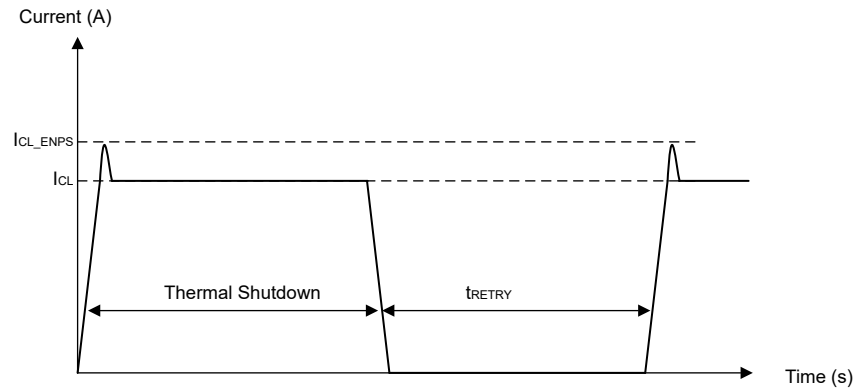


Figure 8-5. Enable into Short-Circuit Behavior

Due to the low impedance path, the output current rapidly increases until it hits the current limit threshold. Due to series inductance and deglitch, the measured maximum current can temporarily exceed the I_{CL} value defined as I_{CL_ENPS} , however, it settles to the current limit.

In this state, high power is dissipated in the FET, so eventually the internal thermal protection temperature for the FET is reached and the device safely shuts down. If the device is not configured in latch mode, the device waits t_{RETRY} amount of time and turns the channel back on.

Figure 8-6 shows the behavior of the TPS274C65CP when a short-circuit occurs when the device is in the on-state and already outputting current. When the internal pass FET is fully enabled, the current clamping settling time is slower so to ensure overshoot is limit, the device implements a fast trip level at a level I_{OVCR} . When this fast trip threshold is hit, the device immediately shuts off for a short period of time before quickly re-enabling and clamping the current to I_{CL_Reg} level after a brief transient overshoot to the I_{CL_ENPS} level. The device then keeps the current clamped at the regulation current limit until the thermal shutdown temperature is hit and the device safely shuts off.

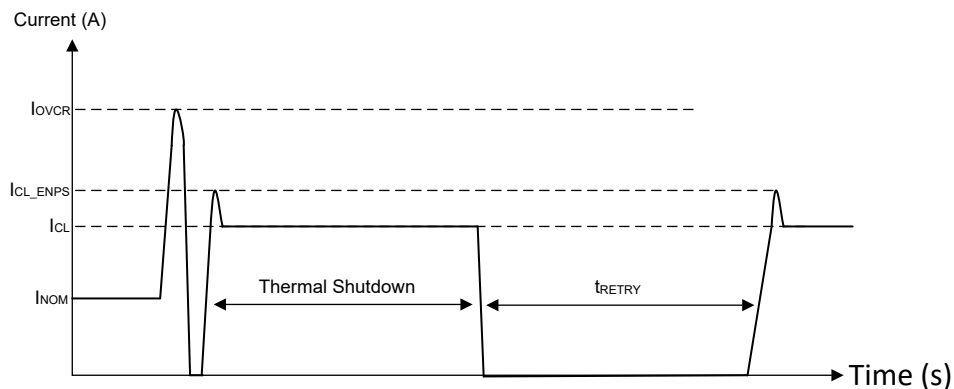


Figure 8-6. On-State Short-Circuit Behavior

Soft Short- Circuit Behavior shows the behavior of the TPS274C65CP when there is a small change in impedance that sends the load current above the I_{CL} threshold. The current rises to I_{CL_LINPK} since the FET is still in the linear mode. Then the current limit kicks in and the current drops to the I_{CL} value.

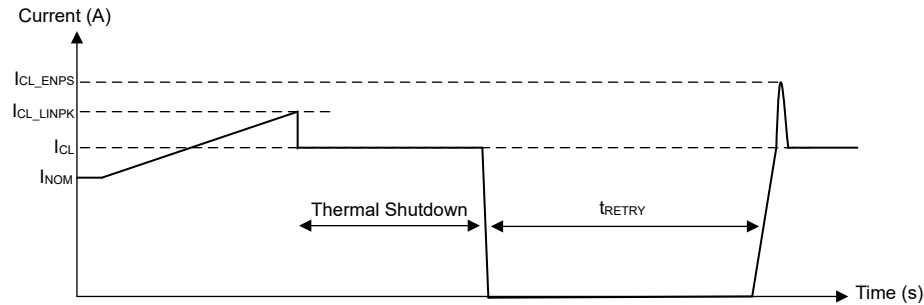


Figure 8-7. Soft Short-Circuit Behavior

In all of these cases, the internal thermal shutdown is safe to hit repetitively. There is no device risk or lifetime reliability concerns from repeatedly hitting this thermal shutdown level.

8.3.3.2.1 V_S During Short-to-Ground

When V_{OUT} is shorted to ground, the module power supply (V_S) can see a transient decrease. This decrease is caused by the sudden increase in current flowing through the cable inductance. For ideal system behavior, TI recommends that the module supply capacitance be increased by adding bulk capacitance on the power supply node.

8.3.3.3 Thermal Shutdown

The TPS274C65CP includes a temperature sensor on the power FET and also within the controller portion of the device. There are two cases that the device registers a thermal shutdown fault:

- $T_{J,FET} > T_{ABS}$
- $(T_{J,FET} - T_{J,controller}) > T_{REL}$

The first condition enables the device to register a long-term overtemperature event (caused by ambient temperature or too high DC current flow), while the second condition allows the device to quickly register transient heating that is causes in events like short-circuits.

After the fault is detected, the switch turns off. If $T_{J,FET}$ passes T_{ABS} , the fault is cleared when the switch temperature decreases by the hysteresis value, T_{HYS} . If instead the T_{REL} threshold is exceeded, the fault is cleared after T_{RETRY} passes.

Each channel shuts down independently in case of a thermal event, as each has its own temperature sensor and fault reporting.

8.3.3.4 Undervoltage Protection on V_S (UVP)

The device monitors the supply voltage V_S to prevent unpredicted behaviors in the event that the supply voltage is too low. When the supply voltage falls down to V_{S_UVPF} , the switches shut off. If the voltage is still above the V_{S_UVLOR} , the $\overline{VS_FLT}$ pin is pulled low to signal the supply fault if the supply. When the supply rises up to V_{S_UVPR} , the device turns back on and $\overline{VS_FLT}$ is cleared.

Fault is not indicated on the $\overline{STx}$ pin during an UVLO event. During an initial ramp of V_{VS} from 0 V at a ramp rate slower than 1 V/ms, V_{ENx} pins must be held low until V_S is above the UVP threshold. For best operation, ensure that V_S has risen above UVP before setting the V_{ENx} pins to high.

8.3.3.5 Undervoltage Lockout on Low Voltage Supply (VDD_UVLO)

The device monitors the input supply voltage V_{VDD} (in versions A/C) to prevent unpredictable behavior in the event that the supply voltage is too low. When the supply voltage falls down to V_{VDD_UVLOF} , the device channel outputs are disabled. The device resumes normal operation when VDD rises above the V_{VDD_UVLOR} threshold.

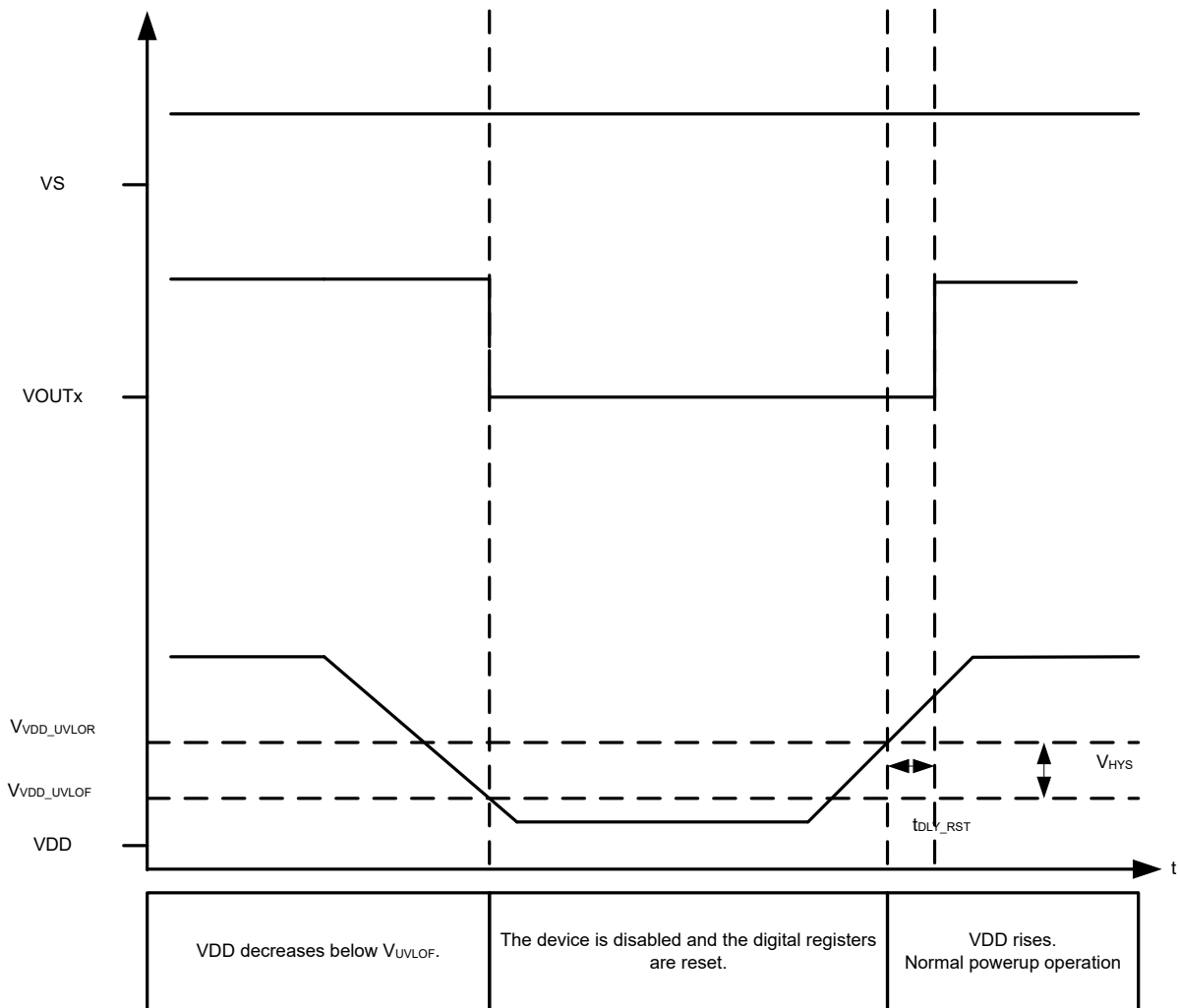


Figure 8-8. VDD UVLO

8.3.3.6 Power-Up and Power-Down Behavior

Device is in OFF or POR state when the device is not powered. $\overline{STx}$ and V_{OUTx} are in the high-Z state.

After the $V_S > V_{S_UVPR}$ and $V_{DD} > V_{DD_UVLOR}$, the device is ready for full operation.

In case the VDD power supply is enabled first and the VDD voltage exceeds V_{DD_UVLOR} before the V_S supply is up and V_S voltage exceeds V_{S_UVPR} , the outputs remain disabled.

8.3.4 Diagnostic Mechanisms

As systems demand more intelligence, having robust diagnostics measuring the conditions of output power is increasingly important. The TPS274C65 integrates many diagnostic features that enable modules to provide predictive maintenance and intelligence power monitoring to the system.

8.3.4.1 Fault Indication

The following faults are a register a fault that show on the $\overline{ST}$ pin:

- FET thermal shutdown
- Active current regulation
- Open load detection in OFF state
- V_{OUT} short to battery during OFF state

Condition	VS	VDD	ENx	OUTx	DIAG_EN	LATCH	VS_FAULT	STx	FAULT Recovery
VS Undervoltage	$< V_{S_UVP}$	$> V_{DD,UVLO}$	X	X	X	X	L	H	-
Normal	$> V_{S_UVP}$	$> V_{DD,UVLO}$	L	L	X	X	H	H	-
	$> V_{S_UVP}$	$> V_{DD,UVLO}$	H	H	X	X	H	H	-
OFF-state Short to Supply, OFF-state open load	$> V_{S_UVP}$	$> V_{DD,UVLO}$	L	H	H	X	H	L	-
Short to GND, Overload, TSD	$> V_{S_UVP}$	$> V_{DD,UVLO}$	H	L	X	L	H	L	Auto-retry
	$> V_{S_UVP}$	$> V_{DD,UVLO}$	H	L	X	H	H	L	Latch-off. Fault recovers when ENx toggles.

8.3.4.2 Short-to-Battery and Open-Load Detection

The TPS274C65CP is capable of detecting short-to-battery and open-load events when the switch is in the OFF state if the DIAG_EN is high. The fault will be report to $\overline{STx}$ pin. The feature can be turned off by pulling the DIAG_EN pin low. The detection threshold will be when $V_{OUT} > V_{WB_OFF_TH}$.

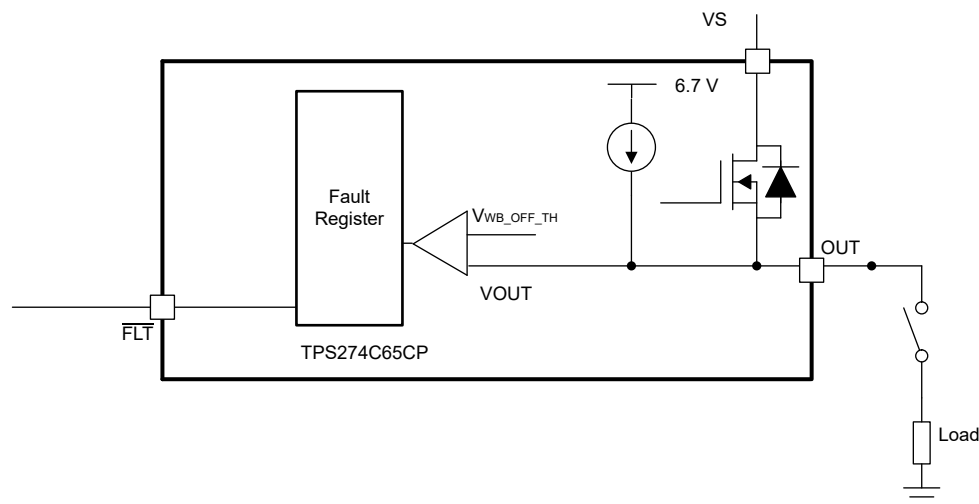


Figure 8-9. Open-Load Detection Circuit

8.4 Device Functional Modes

During typical operation, the TPS274C65CP can operate in a number of states that are described below.

8.4.1 Off

OFF state occurs when the device is not powered.

8.4.2 Active

In ACTIVE state, the switch is enabled with ENx high. The diagnostic functions can be either on or off during ACTIVE state.

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, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Application Information

The following sections give examples of typical implementation and design examples.

9.2 Typical Application

Figure 9-1 shows the schematic of a typical application of the TPS274C65. the schematic includes all standard external components. This section of the data sheet discusses the considerations in implementing commonly required application functionality.

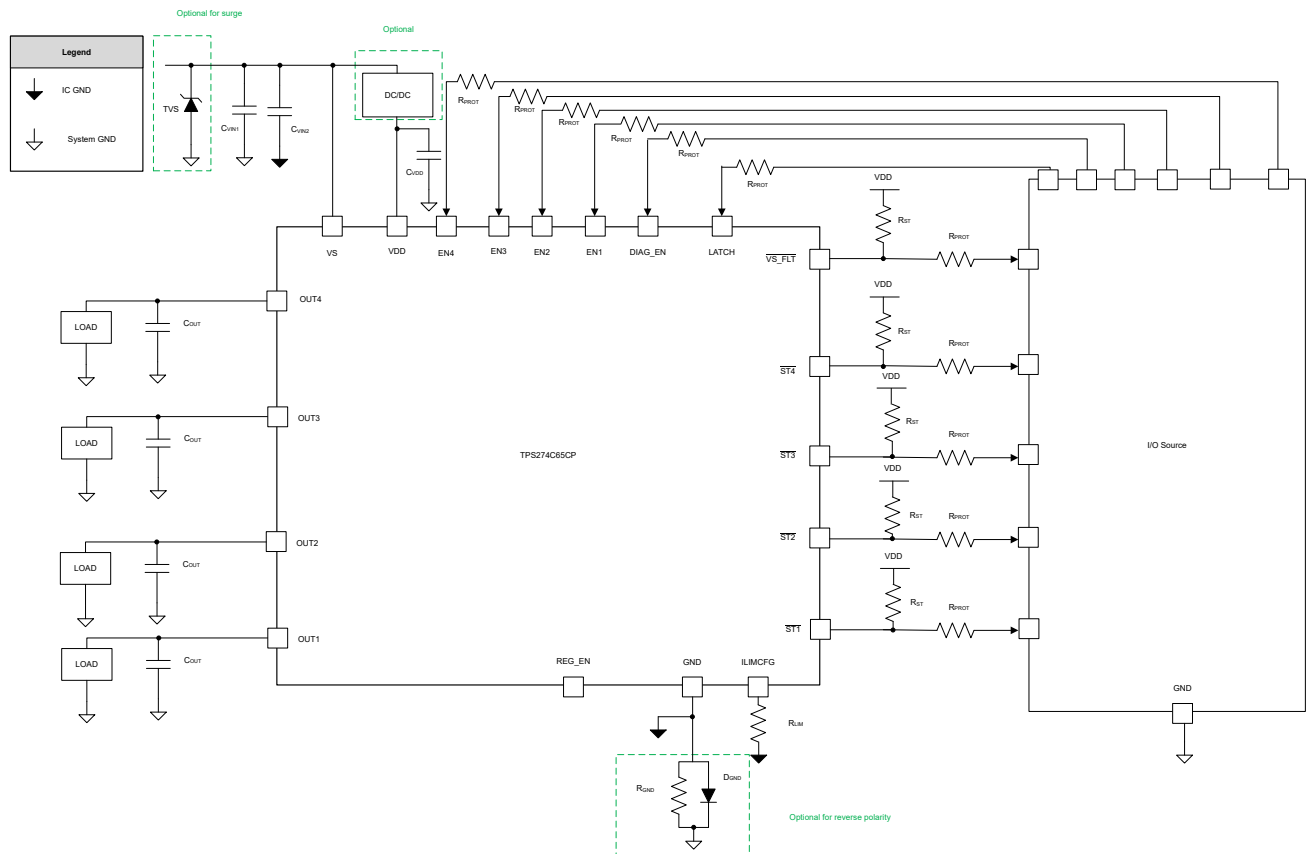


Figure 9-1. Typical Application Circuit

9.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 9-1. Recommended External Components

COMPONENT	TYPICAL VALUE	PURPOSE
R_{PROT}	5-10 k Ω	Protect microcontroller and device I/O pins
R_{ST}	4.7 k Ω	Open-drain pull-up resistor
R_{ILIMx}	13.3 k Ω to 110 k Ω	Discrete value outlined in Table 8-1
C_{Vin1}	100 nF to System GND	Stabilize the input supply and filter out low frequency noise
C_{Vin2}	4.7 nF to IC GND	Filtering of voltage transients (for example, ESD, IEC 61000-4-5) and improved emissions
C_{VDD}	2.2 μ F to Module GND	Stabilize the input supply and limit supply excursions.
C_{OUT}	22 nF	Filtering of voltage transients (for example, ESD, RF transients)
Z_{TVS}	36-V TVS	Clamp surge voltages at the supply input
D_{GND}	Diode with < 0.7-V forward voltage drop	Optional for reverse polarity protection - if needed
R_{GND}	4.7 k Ω	Stabilize IC GND in the event of negative output swings when GND network is used

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

In an example application with maximum load current of 500 mA, the current limit must be set to an acceptable level. With the current limit variation and tolerance allowed for this specific application, the current limit setting of 1 A is chosen. Referring back to the [Table 8-1](#), 44.2-k Ω resistor with 1% tolerance needs to be placed at the ILIMCFG pin.

Depending on the tolerance on the maximum current for the application, the current limit resistor can be chosen to leave the overhead needed before the current limit engages.

9.2.2.1 IEC 61000-4-5 Surge

The TPS274C65 is designed to survive against IEC 61000-4-5 surge using external TVS clamps. The device is rated to 48 V ensuring that external TVS diodes can clamp below the rated maximum voltage of the TPS274C65. Above 48 V, the device includes V_{DS} clamps to help shunt current and ensure that the device survives the transient pulses. Depending on the class of the output, TI recommends that the system has a SMBJ36A or SMCJ36A between VS and module GND.

9.2.2.2 Loss of GND

The ground connection can be lost either on the device level or on the module level. If the ground connection is lost, both the channel outputs are disabled irrespective of the EN input level. If the switch was already disabled when the ground connection was lost, the outputs remain disabled even when the channels are enabled. The steady state current from the output to the load that remains connected to the system ground is below the level specified in the [Specifications](#) section of this document. When the ground is reconnected, normal operation resumes.

9.2.2.3 Paralleling Channels

If an application requires lower power dissipation than is possible with a 65-m Ω switch. TI recommends to have the current limit for a single channel set higher than the total current for the paralleled channel. If the current limit cannot be set higher, a manual toggle of ENx is needed after a thermal fault event happened.

9.2.3 Application Curves

Figure 9-2 shows a test example of switching the load with 250 kHz PWM signal. Test conditions: $V_S = 12\text{ V}$, Duty Cycle = 5%, $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Channel 1 is V_{OUT} voltage. Channel 2 is EN pin voltage. Channel 3 is V_S voltage. Channel 4 is V_S current.

Figure 9-3 shows a test example of enabling a switch while there is a short at the output. Test conditions: $V_S = 24\text{ V}$, $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Channel 1 is V_{OUT} voltage. Channel 2 is $\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ pin voltage. Channel 3 is V_S voltage. Channel 4 is V_S current.

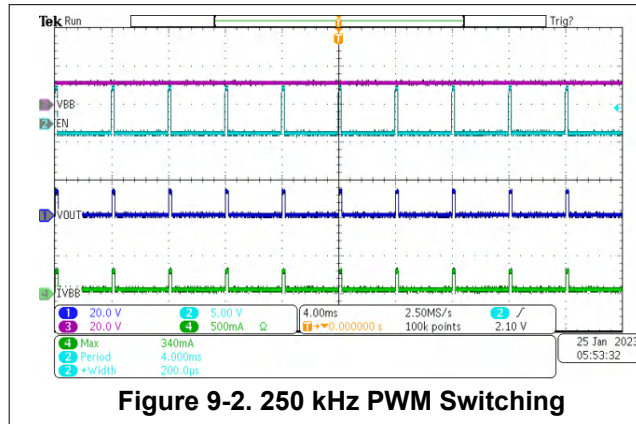


Figure 9-2. 250 kHz PWM Switching

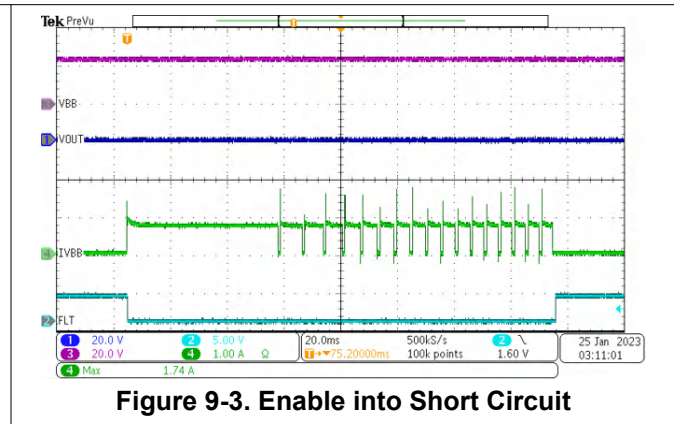


Figure 9-3. Enable into Short Circuit

9.3 Power Supply Recommendations

Table 9-2. Operating Voltage Range

V_S Voltage Range	Note
12 V to 36 V	Nominal supply voltage, all parametric specifications apply. The device is completely short-circuit protected up to 125°C.
36 V to 39 V	Functional operation per data sheet (switch can turn off), but can not meet parametric specifications.

9.4 Layout

9.4.1 Layout Guidelines

To prevent thermal shutdown, T_J must be less than T_{ABS} . If the output current is very high, the power dissipation can be large. The VQFN package has good thermal impedance. However, the PCB layout is very important. Good PCB design can optimize heat transfer, which is absolutely essential for the long-term reliability of the device.

1. Maximize the copper coverage on the PCB to increase the thermal conductivity of the board. The major heat-flow path from the package to the ambient is through the copper on the PCB. Maximum copper is extremely important when there are not any heat sinks attached to the PCB on the other side of the board opposite the package.
2. Add as many thermal vias as possible directly under the package ground pad to optimize the thermal conductivity of the board
3. Plate shut or plug and cap all thermal vias on both sides of the board to prevent solder voids. To ensure reliability and performance, the solder coverage must be at least 85%.

9.4.2 Layout Example

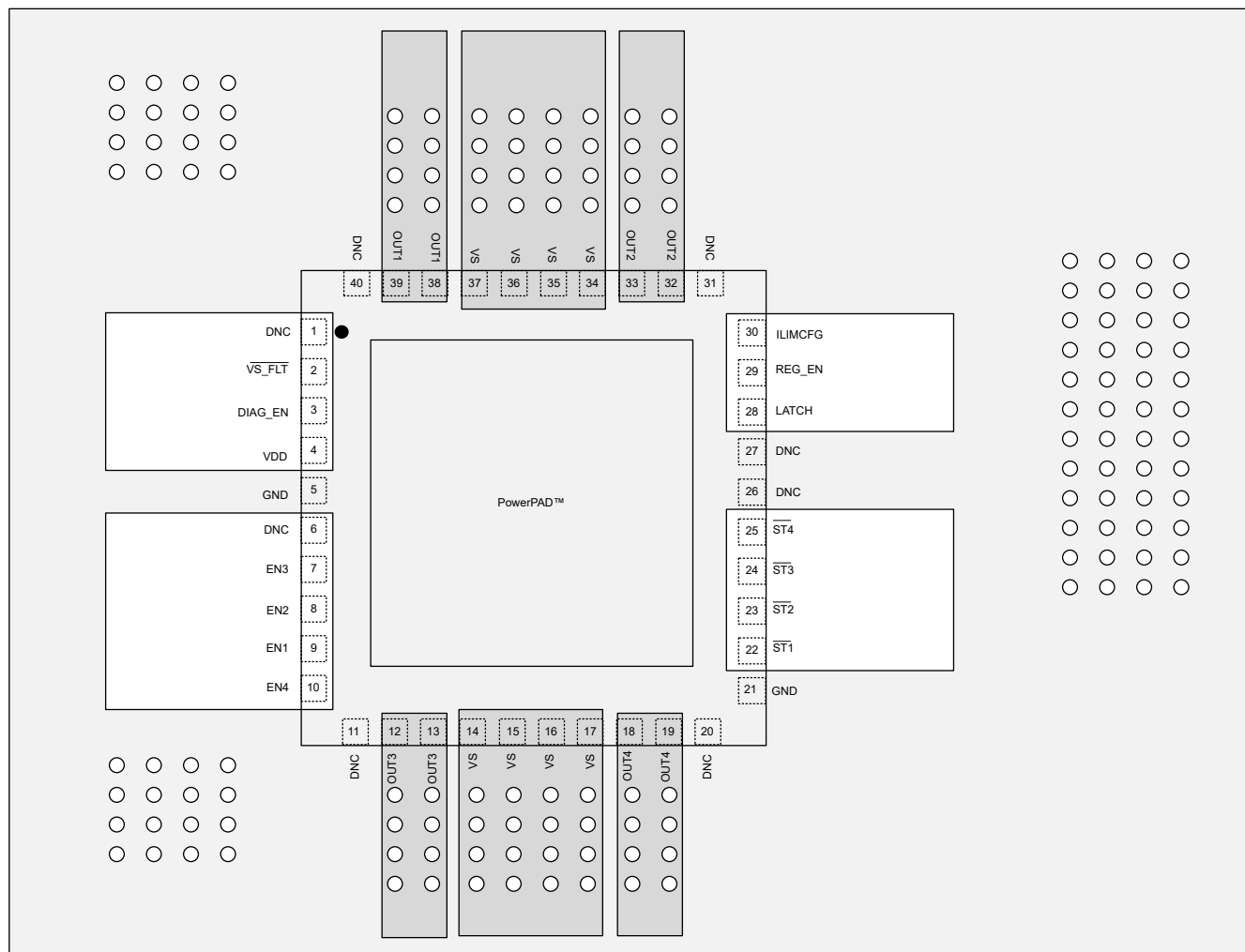


Figure 9-4. TPS274C65CP Layout Example

10 Device and Documentation Support

10.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on [ti.com](https://www.ti.com). Click on *Notifications* 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.

10.2 Support 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.

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10.3 Trademarks

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10.4 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.

10.5 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

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

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPS274C65CPRHAR	ACTIVE	VQFN	RHA	40	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TPS274C 65CPRHA	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.

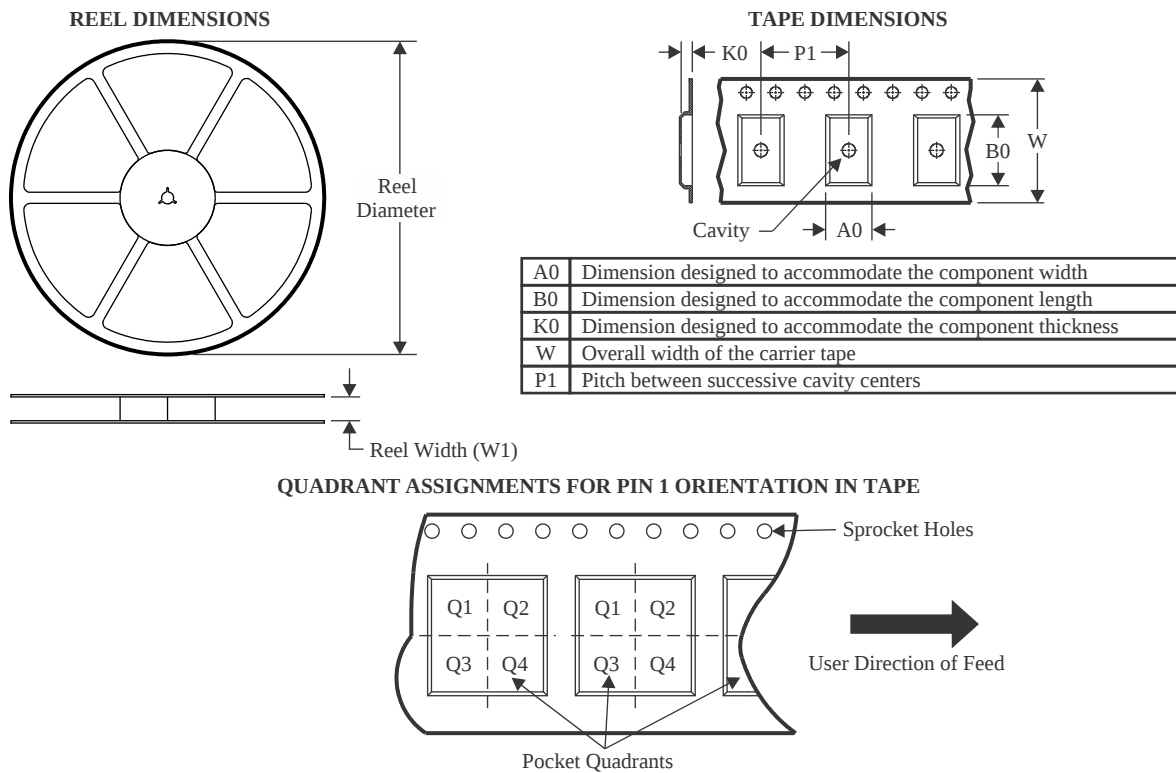
(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(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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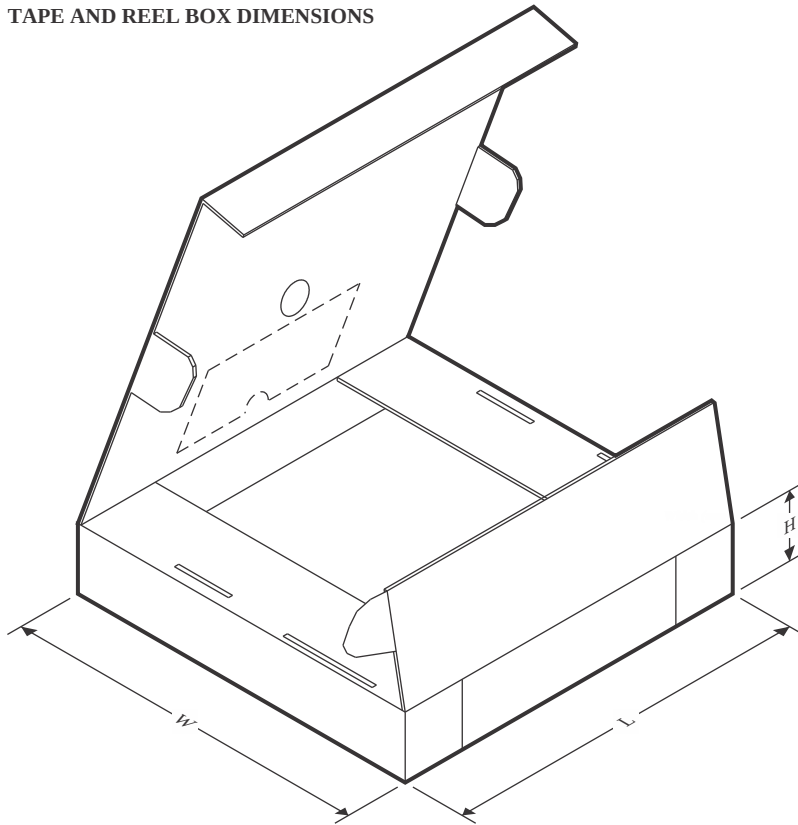
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*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
TPS274C65CPRHAR	VQFN	RHA	40	2500	330.0	16.4	6.3	6.3	1.1	12.0	16.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS274C65CPRHAR	VQFN	RHA	40	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

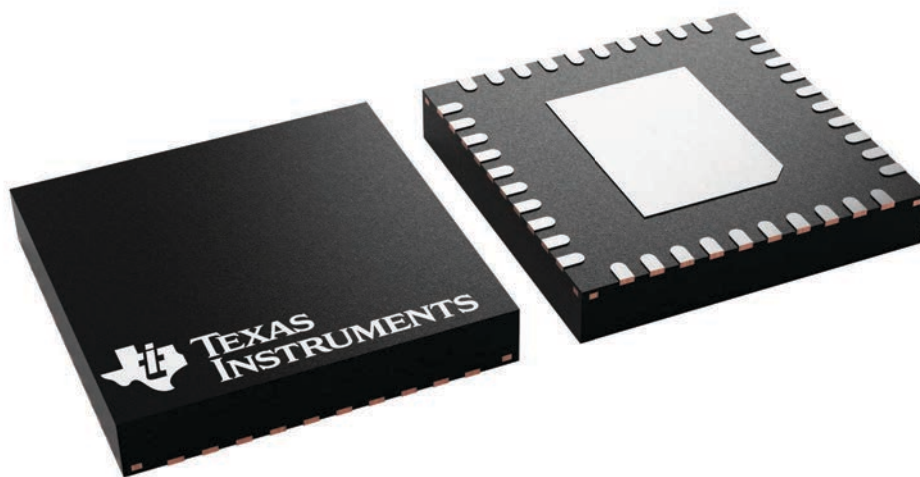
RHA 40

VQFN - 1 mm max height

6 x 6, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

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





VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



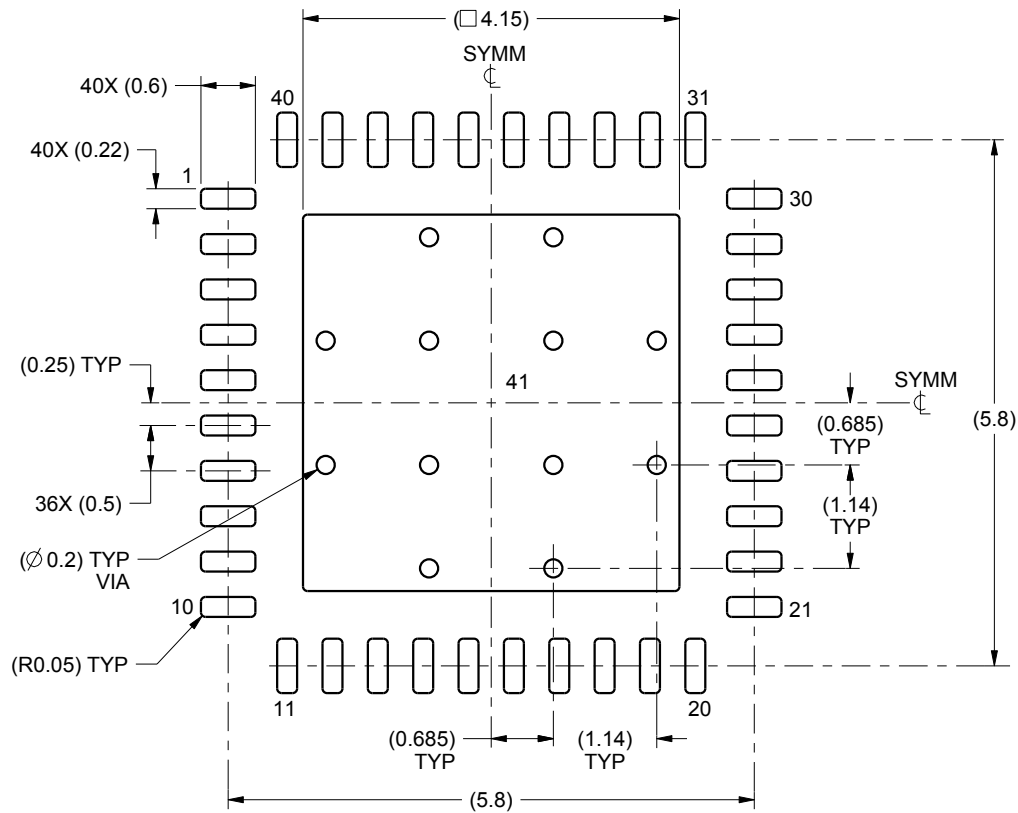
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

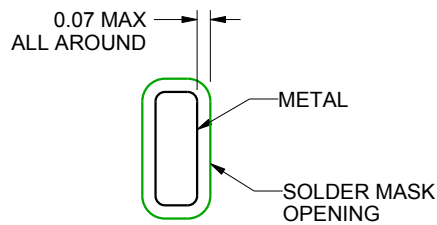
RHA0040B

VQFN - 1 mm max height

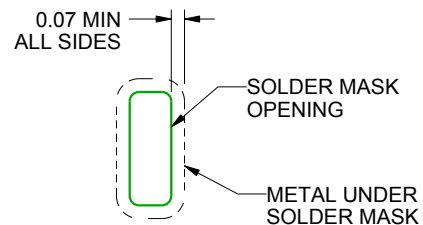
PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:12X



NON SOLDER MASK
DEFINED
(PREFERRED)



SOLDER MASK
DEFINED

SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4219052/A 06/2016

NOTES: (continued)

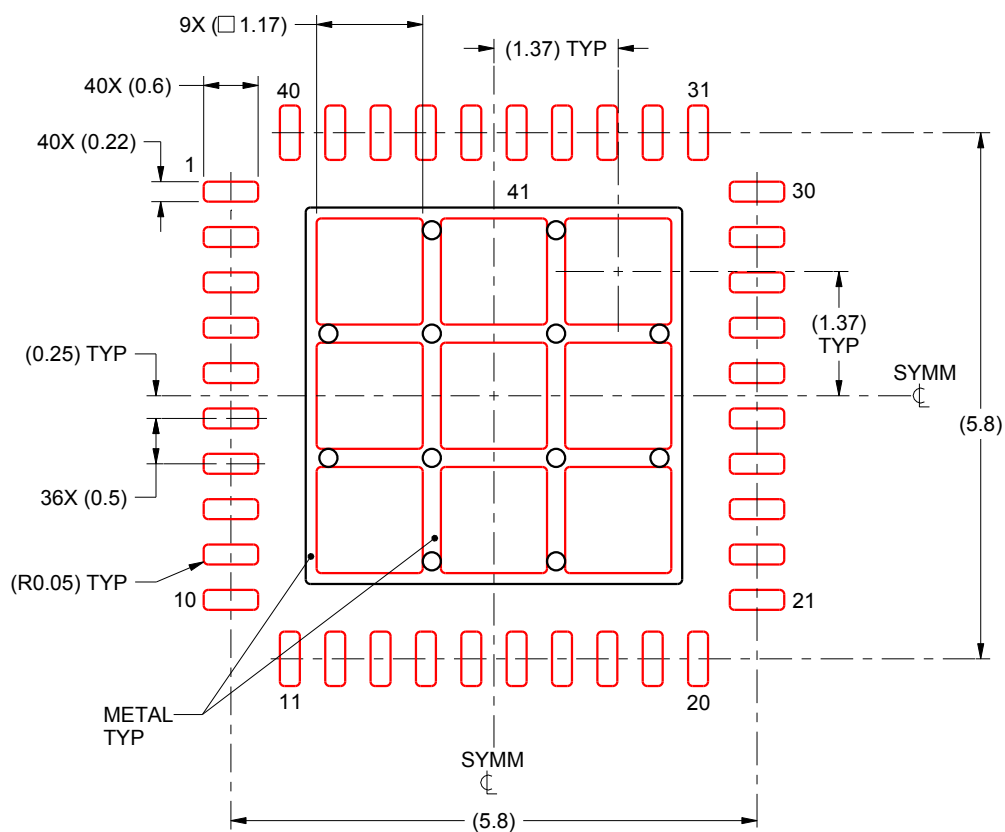
- This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/sluea271).

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

RHA0040B

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 41:
72% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
SCALE:12X

4219052/A 06/2016

NOTES: (continued)

5. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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