

1.1 V to 5.5 V, Slew Rate Controlled Load Switch

DESCRIPTION

SiP32401A and SiP32402A are slew rate controlled load switches designed for 1.1 V to 5.5 V operation.

The devices guarantee low switch on-resistance at 1.2 V input. They feature a controlled soft-on slew rate of typical 2.5 ms that limits the inrush current for designs of heavy capacitive load and minimizes the resulting voltage droop at the power rails.

These devices feature low voltage control logic interface (On/Off interface) that can interface with low voltage control signal without extra level shifting circuit. SiP32402A also integrates an output discharge switch that enables fast shutdown load discharge.

Both SiP32401A and SiP32402A have exceptionally low shutdown current and provide reverse blocking to prevent high current flowing into the power source.

SiP32401A and SiP32402A are in TDFN4 package of 1.2 mm by 1.6 mm.

FEATURES

- 1.1 V to 5.5 V operation voltage range
- 62 mΩ typical from 2 V to 5 V
- Low R_{ON} down to 1.2 V
- Slew rate controlled turn-on: 2.5 ms at 3.6 V
- Fast shutdown load discharge for SiP32402A
- Low quiescent current
 - < 1 μ A when disabled
 - 10.5 μ A typical at $V_{IN} = 1.2$ V
- Reverse current blocking when switch is off
- Material categorization: For definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912



RoHS
COMPLIANT
HALOGEN
FREE
Available

APPLICATIONS

- PDAs/Smart Phones
- Notebook/Netbook Computers
- Tablet PC
- Portable Media Players
- Digital Camera
- GPS Navigation Devices
- Data Storage Devices
- Optical, Industrial, Medical, and Healthcare Devices

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

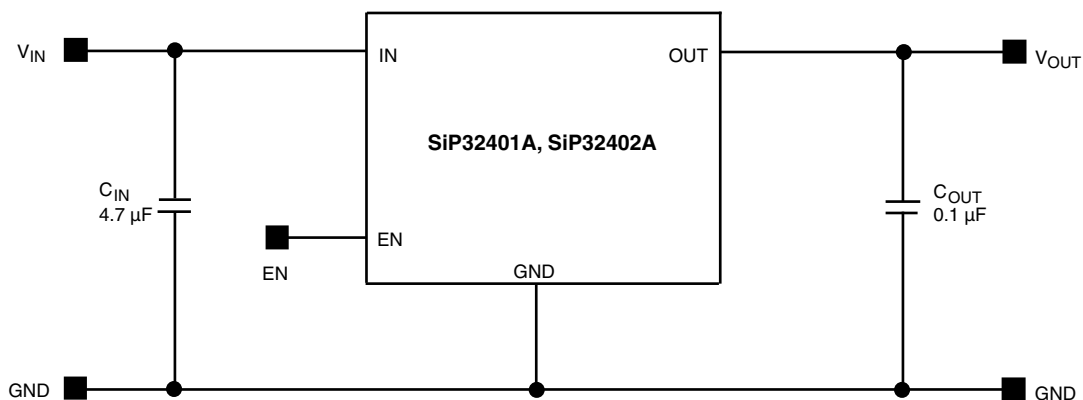


Figure 1 - SiP32401A, SiP32402A Typical Application Circuit

ORDERING INFORMATION

| Temperature Range | Package | Marking | Part Number |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| - 40 °C to 85 °C | TDFN4 1.2 mm x 1.6 mm | AGx | SiP32401ADNP-T1GE4 |
| | | AHx | SiP32402ADNP-T1GE4 |

Notes:

x = Lot code

GE4 denotes halogen-free and RoHS compliant

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Parameter | Limit | Unit |
|--|-------------------------|------|
| Supply Input Voltage (V_{IN}) | - 0.3 to 6 | V |
| Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN}) | - 0.3 to 6 | |
| Output Voltage (V_{OUT}) | - 0.3 to $V_{IN} + 0.3$ | |
| Maximum Continuous Switch Current (I_{max}) ^c | 2.4 | A |
| Maximum Repetive Pulsed Current (1 ms, 10 % Duty Cycle) ^c | 3 | |
| ESD Rating (HBM) | 4000 | V |
| Junction Temperature (T_J) | - 40 to 125 | °C |
| Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) ^a | 170 | °C/W |
| Power Dissipation (P_D) ^{a,b} | 324 | mW |

Notes:

a. Device mounted with all leads and power pad soldered or welded to PC board, see PCB layout.

b. Derate 5.9 mW/°C above $T_A = 70$ °C, see PCB layout.c. $T_A = 25$ °C, see PCB layout

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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating/conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGE

| Parameter | Limit | Unit |
|--|-------------|------|
| Input Voltage Range (V_{IN}) | 1.1 to 5.5 | V |
| Operating Junction Temperature Range (T_J) | - 40 to 125 | °C |



| SPECIFICATIONS | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions Unless Specified $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_A = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Typical values are at $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) | Limits - $40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | | Unit |
| | | | Min. ^a | Typ. ^b | Max. ^a | |
| Operating Voltage ^c | V_{IN} | | 1.1 | - | 5.5 | V |
| Quiescent Current | I_Q | $V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}$, EN = active | - | 10.5 | 17 | μA |
| | | $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$, EN = active | - | 21 | 30 | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$, EN = active | - | 34 | 50 | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, EN = active | - | 54 | 90 | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, EN = active | - | 68 | 110 | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, EN = active | - | 105 | 180 | |
| Off Supply Current | $I_{Q(off)}$ | EN = inactive, OUT = open | - | - | 1 | |
| Off Switch Current | $I_{DS(off)}$ | EN = inactive, OUT = GND | - | - | 1 | |
| Reverse Blocking Current | I_{RB} | $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{EN} = \text{inactive}$ | - | - | 10 | |
| On-Resistance | $R_{DS(on)}$ | $V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}$, $I_L = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 66 | 76 | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| | | $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$, $I_L = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 62 | 72 | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_L = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 62 | 72 | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $I_L = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 62 | 72 | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $I_L = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 62 | 72 | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_L = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 62 | 72 | |
| On-Resistance Temp.-Coefficient | TC_{RDS} | | - | 4250 | - | ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| EN Input Low Voltage ^c | V_{IL} | $V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}$ | - | - | 0.3 | V |
| | | $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$ | - | - | 0.4 ^d | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$ | - | - | 0.5 ^d | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$ | - | - | 0.6 ^d | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$ | - | - | 0.7 ^d | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ | - | - | 0.8 ^d | |
| EN Input High Voltage ^c | V_{IH} | $V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}$ | 0.9 ^d | - | - | V |
| | | $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$ | 1.2 ^d | - | - | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$ | 1.4 ^d | - | - | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$ | 1.6 ^d | - | - | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$ | 1.7 ^d | - | - | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ | 1.8 | - | - | |
| EN Input Leakage | I_{SINK} | $V_{EN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ | -1 | - | 1 | μA |
| Output Pulldown Resistance | R_{PD} | EN = inactive, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (for SiP32402A only) | - | 217 | 280 | Ω |
| Output Turn-On Delay Time | $t_{d(on)}$ | $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $R_{LOAD} = 10\text{ }\Omega$, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 1.8 | - | ms |
| Output Turn-On Rise Time | $t_{(on)}$ | | 1.2 | 2.5 | 3.8 | |
| Output Turn-Off Delay Time | $t_{d(off)}$ | | - | - | 0.001 | |

Notes:

- a. The algebraic convention whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive a maximum.
- b. Typical values are for DESIGN AID ONLY, not guaranteed nor subject to production testing.
- c. For V_{IN} outside this range consult typical EN threshold curve.
- d. Not tested, guarantee by design.

PIN CONFIGURATION

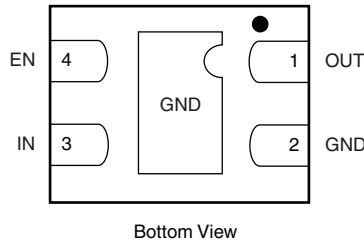


Figure 2 - TDFN4 1.2 mm x 1.6 mm Package

| PIN DESCRIPTION | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Pin Number | Name | Function |
| 1 | OUT | This is the output pin of the switch |
| 2 | GND | Ground connection |
| 3 | IN | This is the input pin of the switch |
| 4 | EN | Enable input |

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (internally regulated, 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

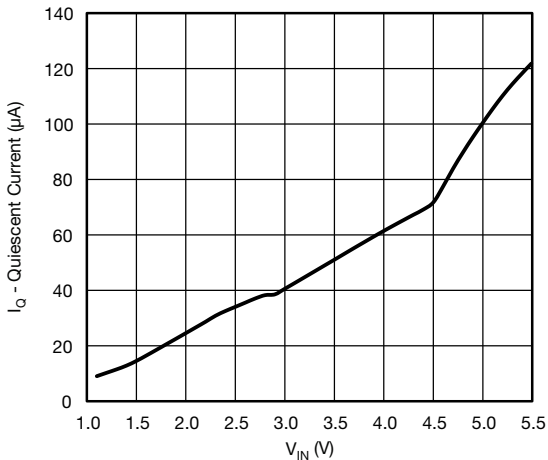


Figure 3 - Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage

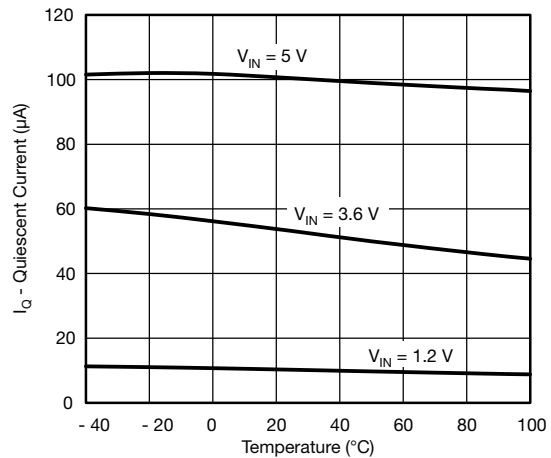


Figure 5 - Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

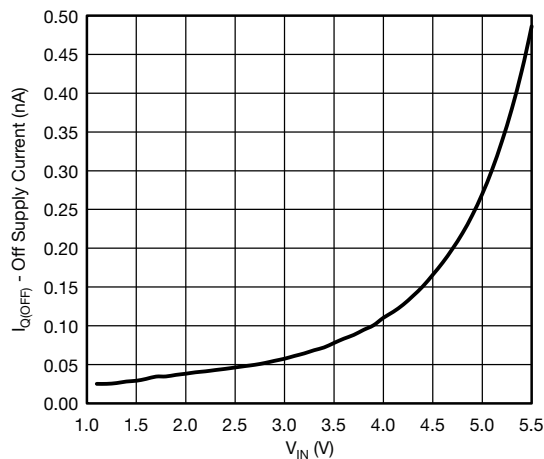


Figure 4 - Off Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

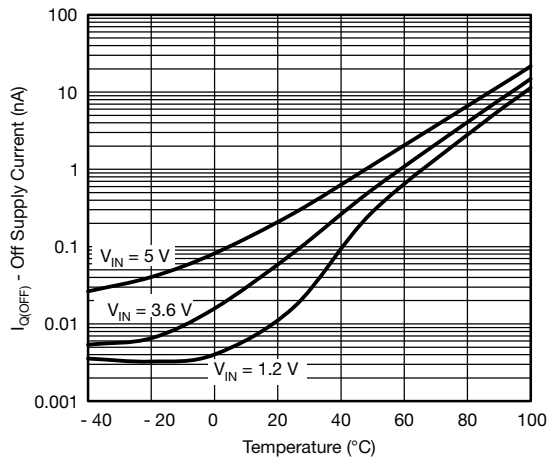


Figure 6 - Off Supply Current vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (internally regulated, 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

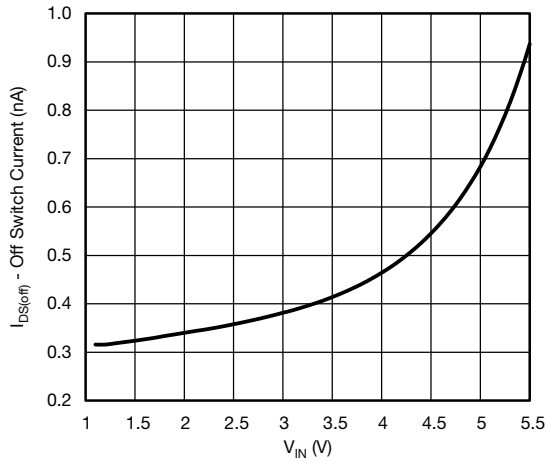


Figure 7 - Off Switch Current vs. Input Voltage

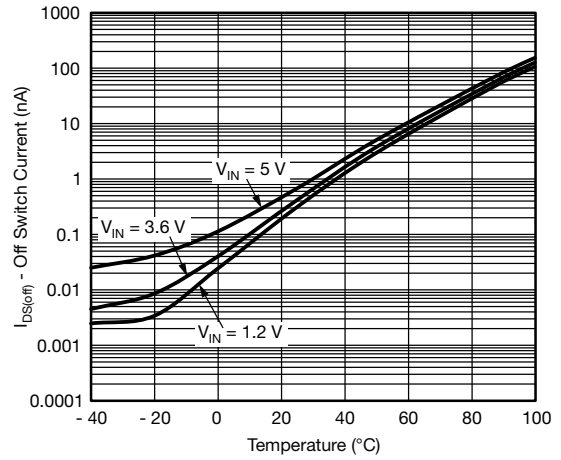


Figure 10 - Off Switch Current vs. Temperature

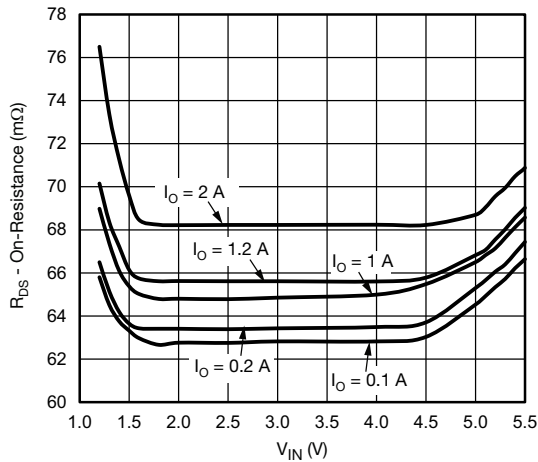


Figure 8 - $R_{DS(on)}$ vs. V_{IN}

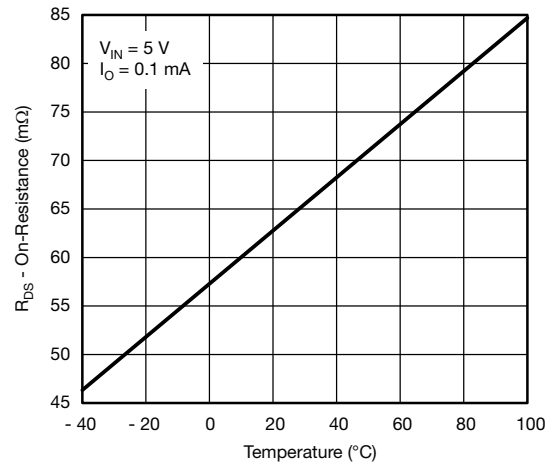


Figure 11 - $R_{DS(on)}$ vs. Temperature

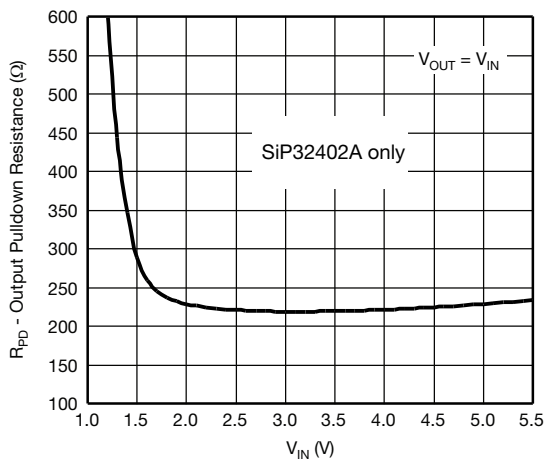


Figure 9 - Output Pull Down vs. Input Voltage

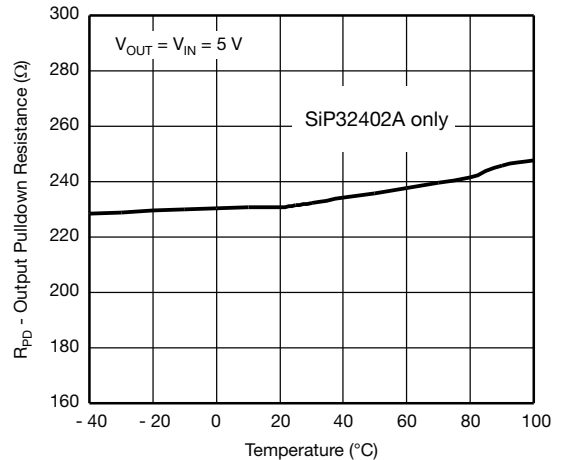


Figure 12 - Output Pull Down vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (internally regulated, 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

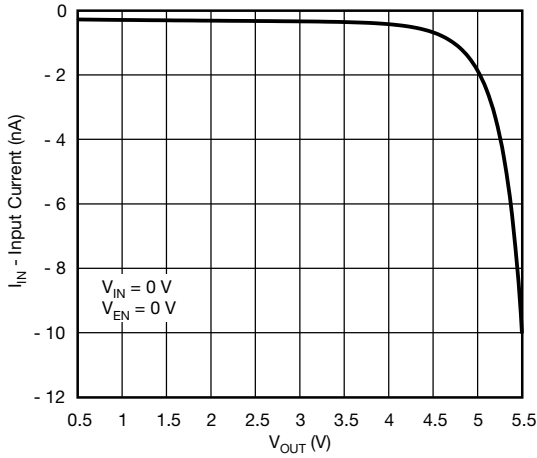


Figure 13 - Reverse Blocking Current vs. Output Voltage

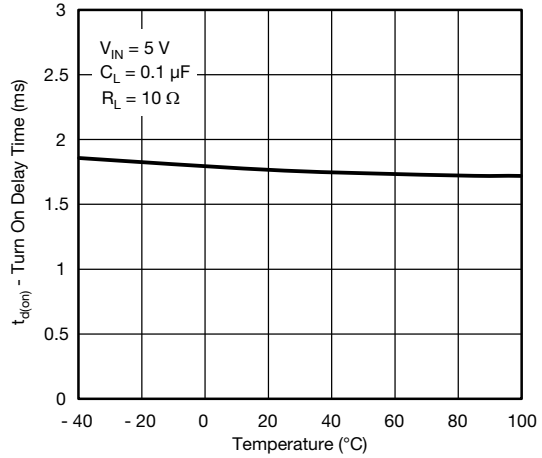


Figure 16 - Turn-on Delay Time vs. Temperature

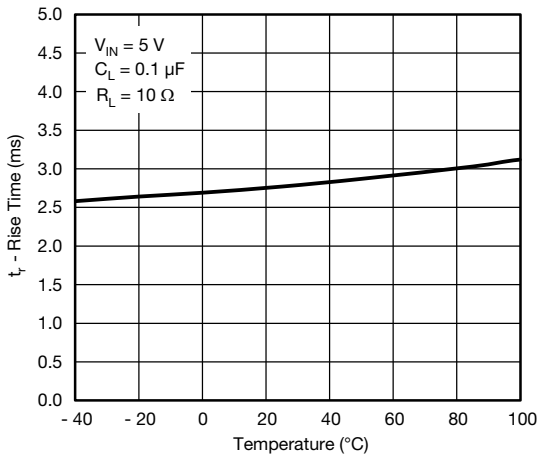


Figure 14 - Rise Time vs. Temperature

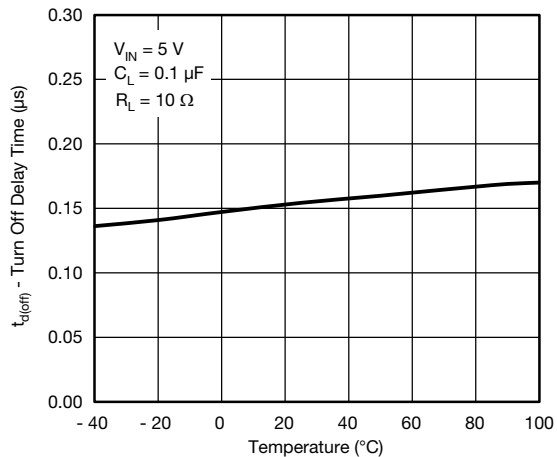


Figure 17 - Turn-Off Delay Time vs. Temperature

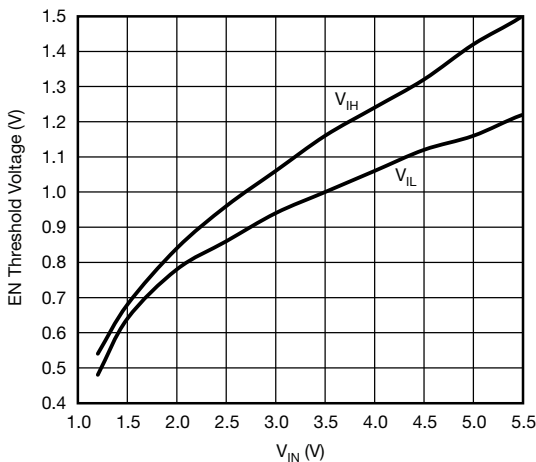


Figure 15 - EN Threshold Voltage vs. Input Voltage

TYPICAL WAVEFORMS

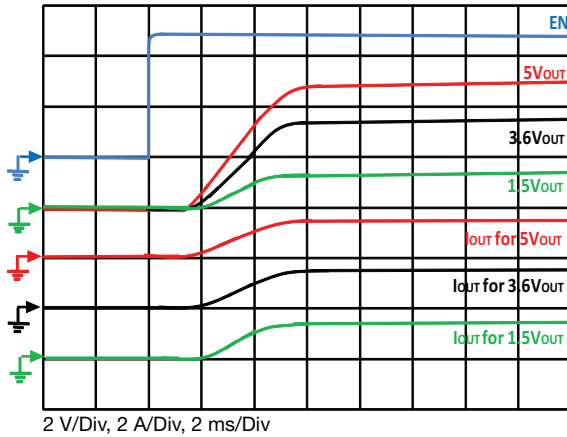


Figure 18 - Typical Turn-on Delay, Rise Time
 $C_{OUT} = 0.1 \mu F$, $C_{IN} = 4.7 \mu F$, $I_{OUT} = 1.5 A$

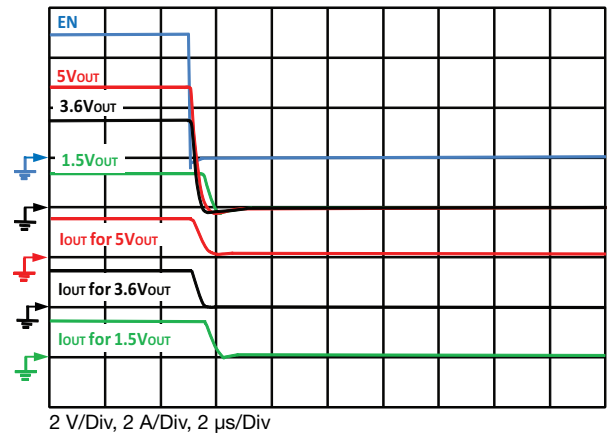


Figure 21 - Typical Fall Time
 $C_{OUT} = 0.1 \mu F$, $C_{IN} = 4.7 \mu F$, $I_{OUT} = 1.5 A$

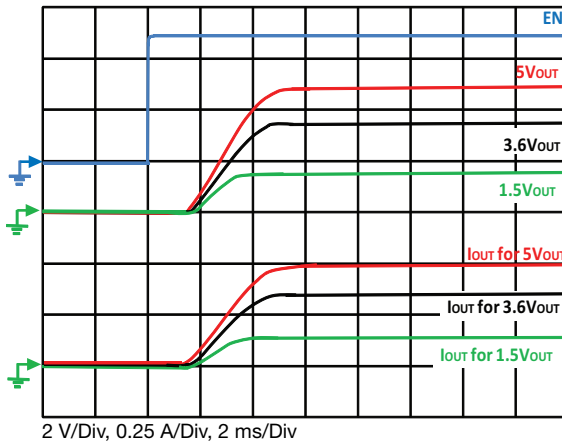


Figure 19 - Typical Turn-on Delay, Rise Time
 $C_{OUT} = 0.1 \mu F$, $C_{IN} = 4.7 \mu F$, $R_{OUT} = 10 \Omega$

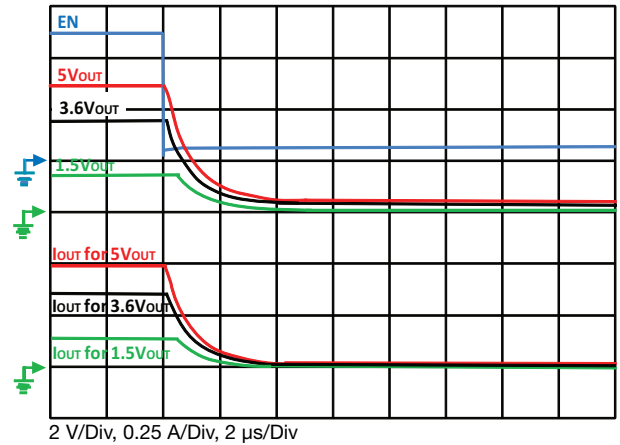


Figure 22 - Typical Fall Time
 $C_{OUT} = 0.1 \mu F$, $C_{IN} = 4.7 \mu F$, $R_{OUT} = 10 \Omega$

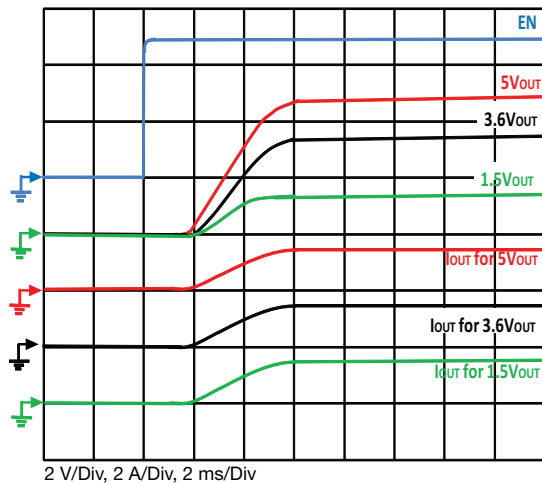


Figure 20 - Typical Turn-on Delay, Rise Time
 $C_{OUT} = 200 \mu F$, $C_{IN} = 4.7 \mu F$, $I_{OUT} = 1.5 A$

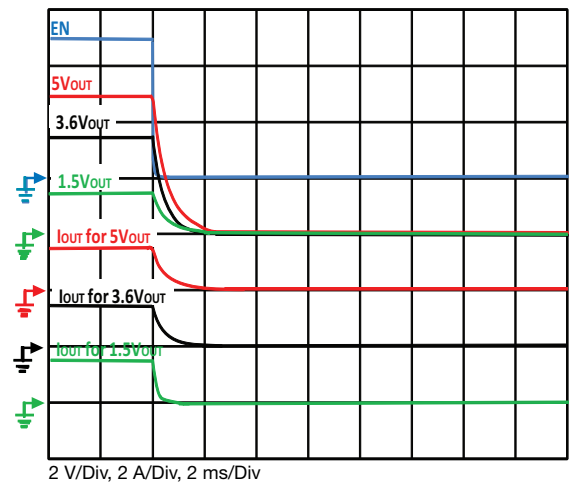


Figure 23 - Typical Fall Time
 $C_{OUT} = 200 \mu F$, $C_{IN} = 4.7 \mu F$, $I_{OUT} = 1.5 A$

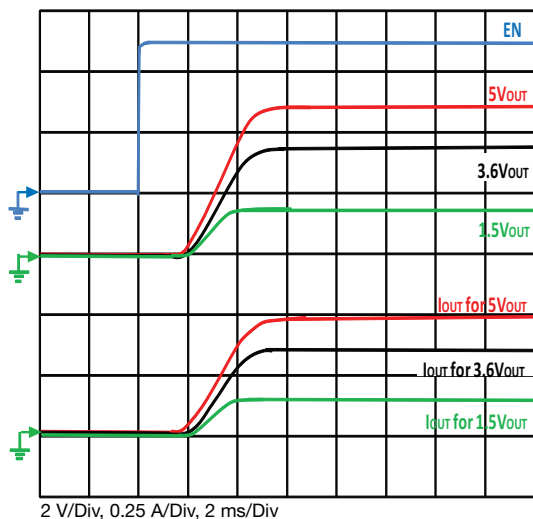


Figure 24 - Typical Turn-on Delay, Rise Time
 $C_{OUT} = 200 \mu F$, $C_{IN} = 4.7 \mu F$, $R_{OUT} = 10 \Omega$

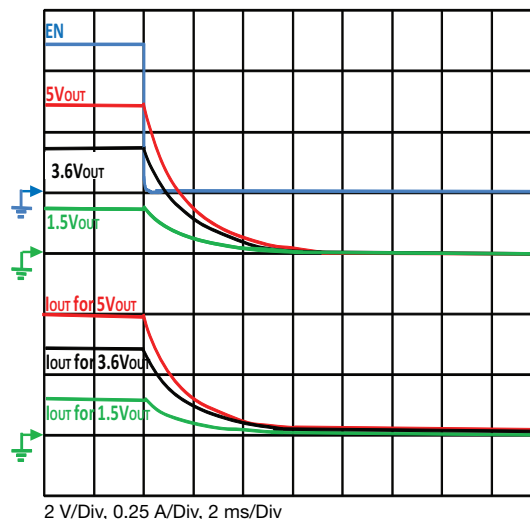


Figure 25 - Typical Fall Time
 $C_{OUT} = 200 \mu F$, $C_{IN} = 4.7 \mu F$, $R_{OUT} = 10 \Omega$

BLOCK DIAGRAM

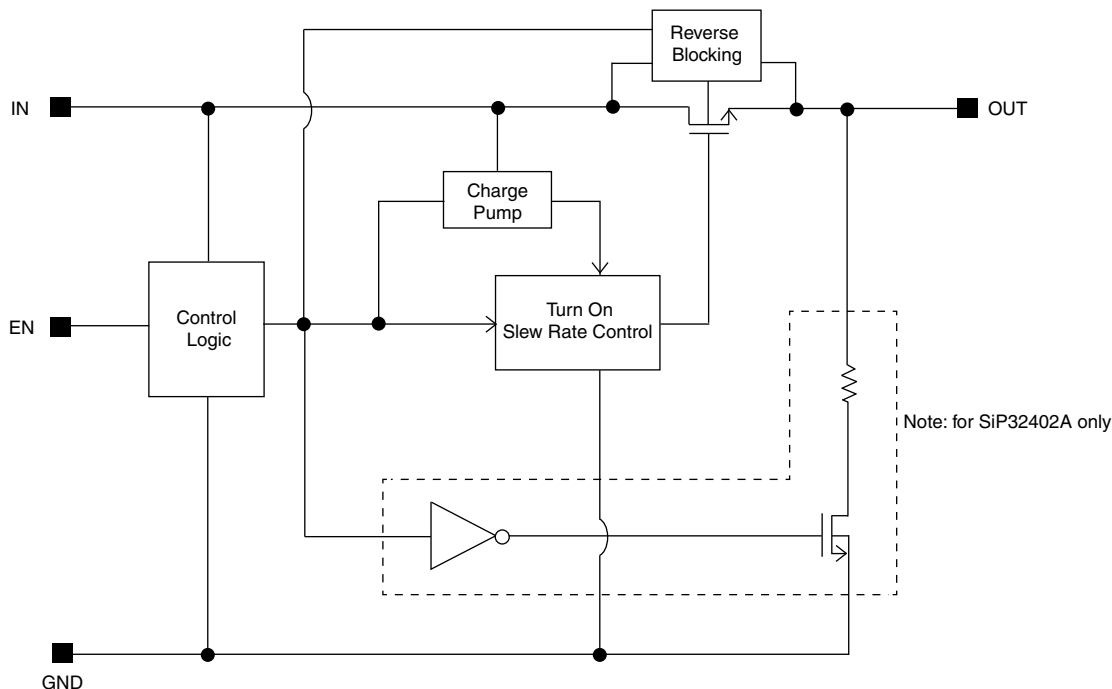


Figure 26 - Functional Block Diagram

PCB LAYOUT

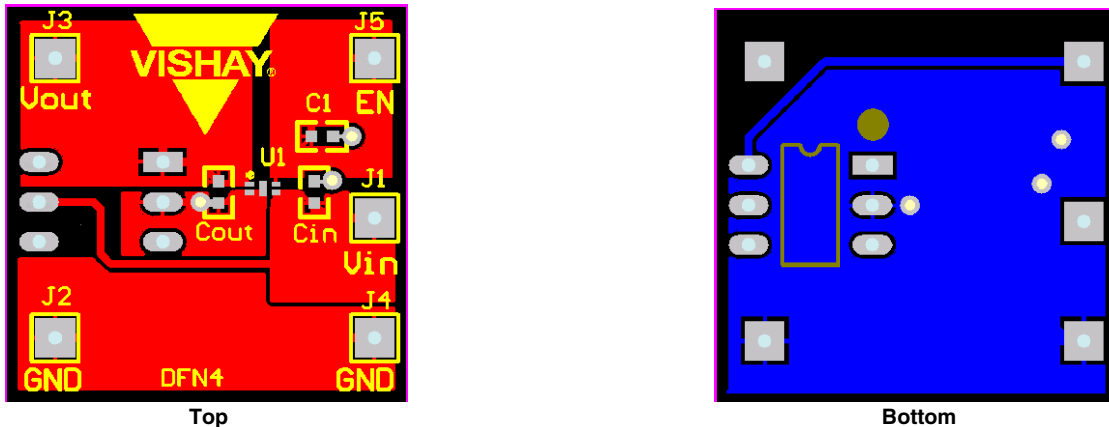


Figure 27 - PCB Layout for TDFN4 1.2 mm x 1.6 mm (type: FR4, size: 1" x 1", thickness: 0.062", copper thickness: 2 oz.)

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

SiP32401A and SiP32402A are advanced slew rate controlled high side load switch consisted of a n-channel power switch. When the device is enable the gate of the power switch is turned on at a controlled rate to avoid excessive in-rush current. Once fully on the gate to source voltage of the power switch is biased at a constant level. The design gives a flat on resistance throughout the operating voltages. When the device is off, the reverse blocking circuitry prevents current from flowing back to input if output is raised higher than input. The reverse blocking mechanism also works in case of no input applied. The SiP32402A also integrates an output discharge switch which allows fast output discharge.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Input Capacitor

The SiP32401A and SiP32402A do not require an input capacitor. To limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient inrush currents, an input bypass capacitor is recommended. A 2.2 μ F ceramic capacitor placed as close to the V_{IN} and GND should be enough. Higher values capacitor can help to further reduce the voltage drop. Ceramic capacitors are recommended for their ability to withstand input current surge from low impedance sources such as batteries in portable devices.

Output Capacitor

While these devices works without an output capacitor, an 0.1 μ F or larger capacitor across V_{OUT} and GND is recommended to accommodate load transient condition. It also help to prevent parasitic inductance forces V_{OUT} below GND when switching off. Output capacitor has minimal affect on device's turn on slew rate time. There is no requirement on capacitor type and its ESR.

Enable

The EN pin is compatible with both TTL and CMOS logic

voltage levels.

Protection Against Reverse Voltage Condition

Both SiP32401A and SiP32402A contain reverse blocking circuitry to protect the current from going to the input from the output in case where the output voltage is higher than the input voltage when the main switch is off. Reverse blocking works for input voltage as low as 0 V.

Thermal Considerations

SiP32401A and SiP32402A are designed to maintain a constant output load current. Due to physical limitations of the layout and assembly of the device the maximum switch current is 2.8 A, as stated in the Absolute Maximum Ratings table. However, another limiting characteristic for the safe operating load current is the thermal power dissipation of the package. To obtain the highest power dissipation (and a thermal resistance of 170 $^{\circ}$ C/W) the power pad of the device should be connected to a heat sink on the printed circuit board. Figure 23 shows a typical PCB layout. All copper traces and vias for the IN and OUT pins should be sized adequately to carry the maximum continuous current.

The maximum power dissipation in any application is dependant on the maximum junction temperature, $T_{J(max.)} = 125^{\circ}$ C, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the TDFN4 1.2 mm x 1.6 mm package, $\theta_{J-A} = 170^{\circ}$ C/W, and the ambient temperature, T_A , which may be formulaically expressed as:

$$P_{(max.)} = \frac{T_{J(max.)} - T_A}{\theta_{J-A}} = \frac{125 - T_A}{170}$$

It then follows that, assuming an ambient temperature of 70 $^{\circ}$ C, the maximum power dissipation will be limited to about 324 mW.

So long as the load current is below the 2.8 A limit, the maximum continuous switch current becomes a function of two things: the package power dissipation and the $R_{DS(on)}$ at the ambient temperature.

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As an example let us calculate the worst case maximum load current at $T_A = 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The worst case $R_{DS(on)}$ at $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ occurs at an input voltage of 1.2 V and is equal to $76\text{ m}\Omega$. The $R_{DS(on)}$ at $70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ can be extrapolated from this data using the following formula:

$$R_{DS(on)}(\text{at } 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}) = R_{DS(on)}(\text{at } 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}) \times (1 + T_C \times \Delta T)$$

Where T_C is $4250\text{ ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$. Continuing with the calculation we have

$$R_{DS(on)}(\text{at } 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}) = 76\text{ m}\Omega \times (1 + 0.00425 \times (70\text{ }^\circ\text{C} - 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C})) \\ = 90.5\text{ m}\Omega$$

The maximum current limit is then determined by

$$I_{LOAD(\text{max.})} < \sqrt{\frac{P(\text{max.})}{R_{DS(on)}}}$$

which in case is 1.9 A . Under the stated input voltage condition, if the 1.9 A current limit is exceeded the internal die temperature will rise and eventually, possibly damage the device.

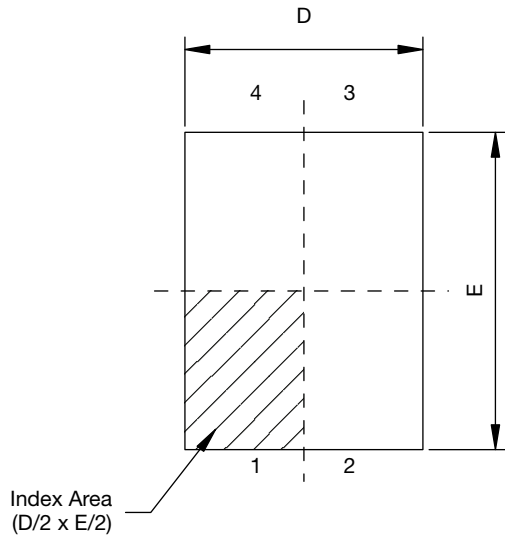
Recommended Board Layout

For the best performance, all traces should be as short as possible to minimize the inductance and parasitic effects. The input and output capacitors should be kept as close as possible to the input and output pins respectively. Connecting the central exposed pad to GND, using wide traces for input, output, and GND help reducing the case to ambient thermal impedance.

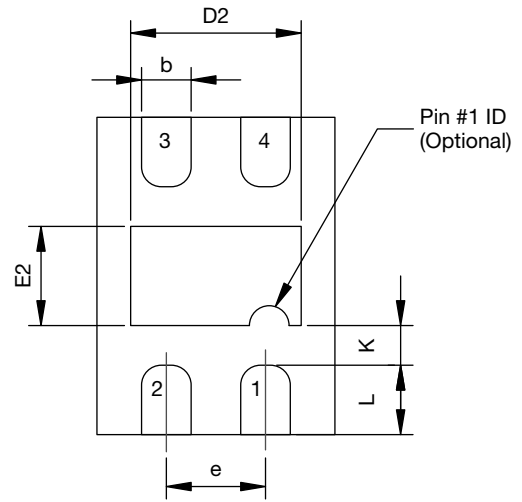
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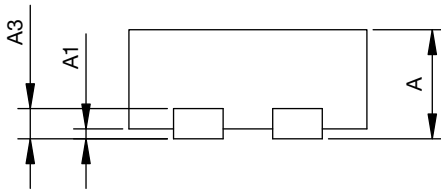
TDFN4 1.2 x 1.6 Case Outline



Top View



Bottom View



Side View

| DIM. | MILLIMETERS | | | INCHES | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------|------|------------|-------|-------|
| | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. |
| A | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.020 | 0.022 | 0.024 |
| A1 | 0.00 | - | 0.05 | 0.00 | - | 0.002 |
| A3 | 0.15 REF. | | | 0.006 | | |
| b | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.012 |
| D | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 0.045 | 0.047 | 0.049 |
| D2 | 0.81 | 0.86 | 0.91 | 0.032 | 0.034 | 0.036 |
| e | 0.50 BSC | | | 0.020 | | |
| E | 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.65 | 0.061 | 0.063 | 0.065 |
| E2 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.018 | 0.020 | 0.022 |
| K | 0.25 TYP. | | | 0.010 TYP. | | |
| L | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.014 |
| ECN: S11-2099-Rev. B, 07-Nov-11 | | | | | | |
| DWG: 5995 | | | | | | |



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Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

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