

Dual 2 A, 1.2 V, Slew Rate Controlled Load Switch

DESCRIPTION

SiP32413, SiP32414 and SiP32416 are slew rate controlled load switches that is designed for 1.1 V to 5.5 V operation.

The devices guarantee low switch on-resistance at 1.2 V input. SiP32413 and SiP32414 feature a controlled soft-on slew rate of typical 150 μ s that limits the inrush current for designs of capacitive load or noise sensitive loads. SiP32416 features a longer slew rate of typical 2.5 ms to keep the peak of the inrush current even lower.

The devices feature a low voltage control logic interface (On/Off interface) that can interface with low voltage digital control without extra level shifting circuit. The SiP32414 and SiP32416 also integrate output discharge switches that enable fast shutdown load discharge. When the switches are off, they provide the reverse blocking to prevent high current flowing into the power source.

All SiP32413, SiP32414 and SiP32416 are available in TDFN8 2 mm x 2 mm package. Each switch in each device can support over 2 A of continuous current.

FEATURES

- **Halogen-free according to IEC 61249-2-21 definition**
- 1.1 V to 5.5 V operation voltage range
- 62 m Ω typical from 2 V to 5 V
- Low R_{ON} down to 1.2 V
- Slew rate controlled turn-on:
 - 150 μ s at 3.6 V for SiP32413, SiP32414
 - 2.5 ms at 3.6 V for SiP32416
- Fast shutdown load discharge for SiP32414 and SiP32416
- Low quiescent current
 - < 1 μ A when disabled
 - 6.7 μ A at V_{IN} = 1.2 V
- Switch off reversed blocking
- **Compliant to RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC**



RoHS
COMPLIANT
HALOGEN
FREE
Available

APPLICATIONS

- Cellular phones
- Portable media players
- Digital camera
- GPS
- Computers
- Portable instruments and healthcare devices

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

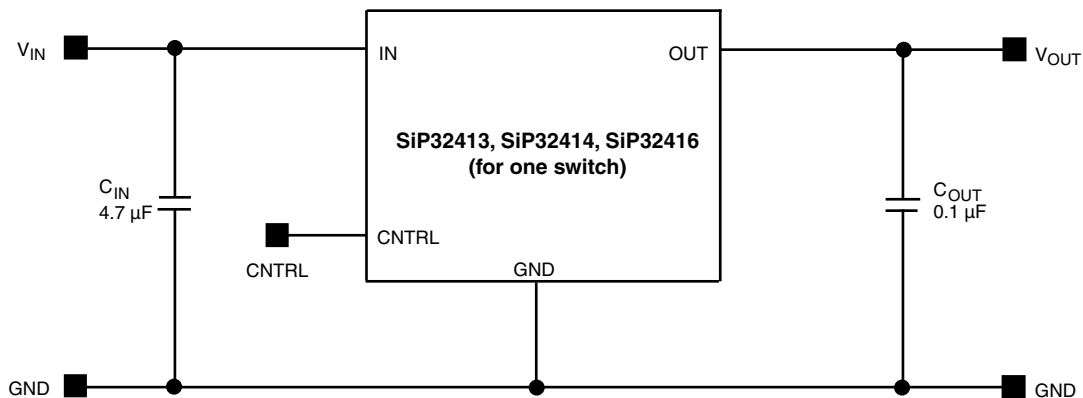


Figure 1 - SiP32413, SiP32414, SiP32416 Typical Application Circuit

ORDERING INFORMATION			
Temperature Range	Package	Marking	Part Number
- 40 °C to 85 °C	TDFN8 2 mm x 2 mm	AA	SiP32413DNP-T1-GE4
		AB	SiP32414DNP-T1-GE4
		AG	SiP32416DNP-T1-GE4

Note:

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 6	
Maximum Continuous Switch Current ($I_{max.}$)		2.4	A
Maximum Pulsed Current (Pulsed at 1 ms, 10 % Duty Cycle)		3	
ESD Rating (HBM)		4000	V
Storage Temperature (T_{stg})		- 65 to 150	°C
Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) ^a		95	°C/W
Power Dissipation (P_D) ^{a, b}		580	mW

Notes:

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

b. Derate 10.5 mW/°C above $T_A = 70$ °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	$V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}$, CNTRL = active	-	6.7	14	μA	
		$V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V}$, CNTRL = active	-	14	24		
		$V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$, CNTRL = active	-	25	40		
		$V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, CNTRL = active	-	40	60		
		$V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, CNTRL = active	-	52	75		
		$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, CNTRL = active	-	71	99		
Off Supply Current	$I_{Q(off)}$	CNTRL = inactive, OUT = open	-	-	1		
Off Switch Current	$I_{DS(off)}$	CNTRL = inactive, OUT = 0	-	-	1		
Reverse Blocking Current	I_{RB}	$V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = 1.2\text{ V}$, $V_{EN} = \text{inactive}$	-	-	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}		-	3900	-	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
CNTRL 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		
CNTRL 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	μA	
Output Pulldown Resistance	R_{PD}	CNTRL = inactive, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (SiP32414 and SiP32416 only)	-	217	280	Ω	
Output Turn-On Delay Time	SiP32413, SiP32414	$V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $R_{LOAD} = 10\text{ }\Omega$, $C_{LOAD} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	140	210	μs	
Output Turn-On Rise Time			$t_{d(on)}$	80	150		220
Output Turn-Off Delay Time			$t_{d(off)}$	-	0.27		1
Output Turn-On Delay Time	SiP32416		$t_{d(on)}$	-	2	-	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

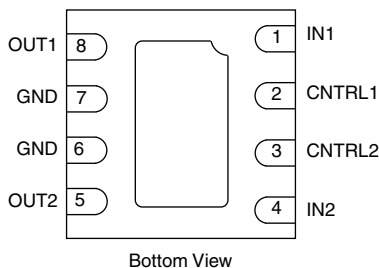


Figure 2 - TDFN8 2 mm x 2 mm Package

PIN DESCRIPTION		
Pin Number	Name	Function
1	IN1	This is the input pin of the switch side 1
2	CNTRL1	This is the control pin of the switch side 1
3	CNTRL2	This is the control pin of the switch side 2
4	IN2	This is the input pin of the switch side 2
5	OUT2	This is the output pin of the switch side 2
6	GND	Ground connection
7	GND	Ground connection
8	OUT1	This is the output pin of the switch side 1

TRUTH TABLE SiP32413			
CNTRL1	CNTRL2	SW1	SW2
0	0	ON	OFF
0	1	ON	ON
1	0	OFF	OFF
1	1	OFF	ON

TRUTH TABLE SiP32414, SiP32416			
CNTRL1	CNTRL2	SW1	SW2
0	0	OFF	OFF
0	1	OFF	ON
1	0	ON	OFF
1	1	ON	ON

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

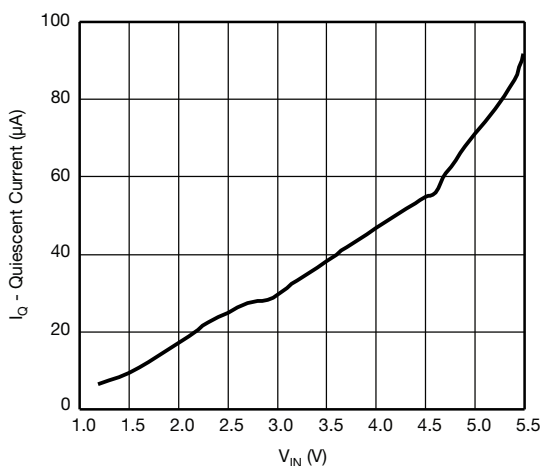


Figure 3 - Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage

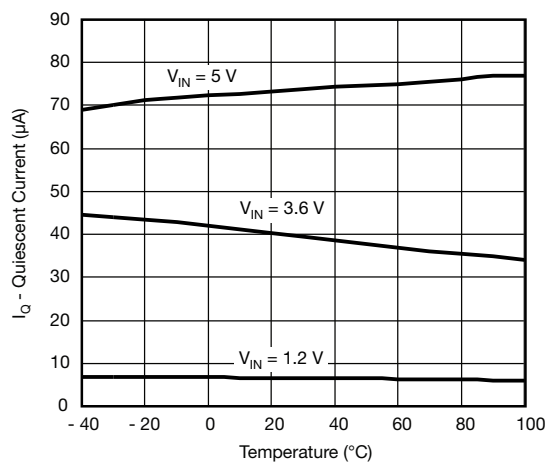


Figure 4 - Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

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

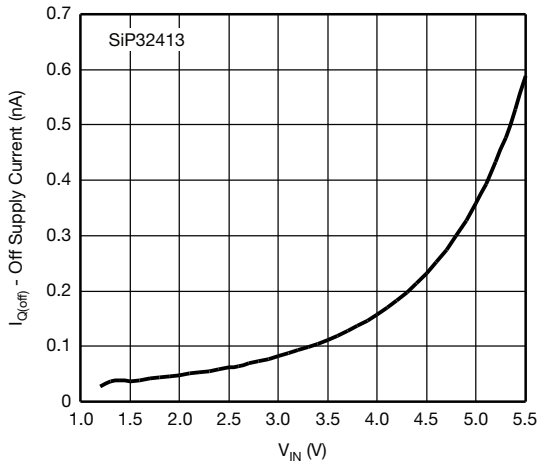


Figure 5 - SiP32413 Off Supply Current vs. V_{IN}

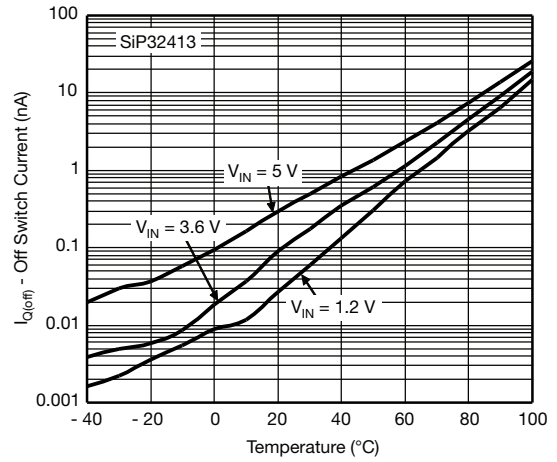


Figure 6 - SiP32414 Off Supply Current vs. Temperature

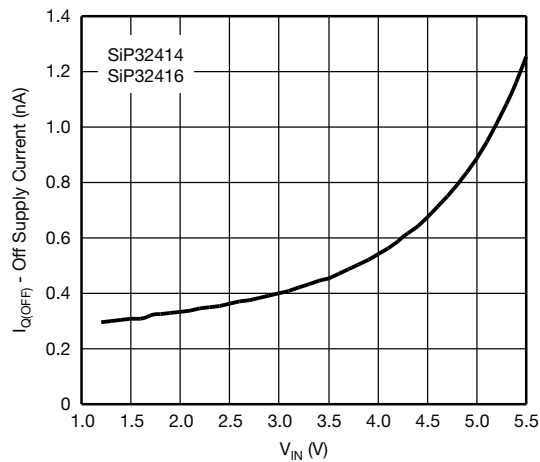


Figure 7 - SiP32414 and SiP32416 Off Supply Current vs. V_{IN}

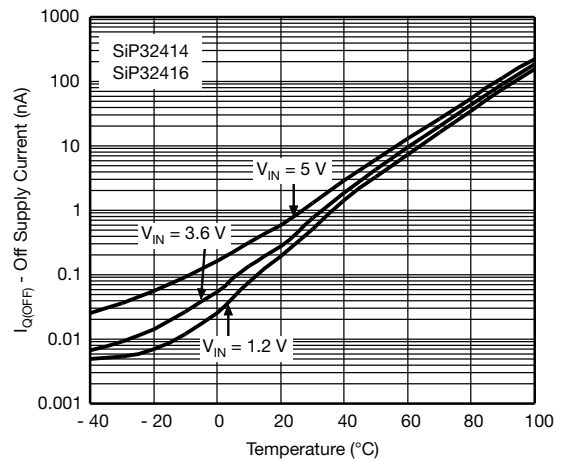


Figure 8 - SiP32414 and SiP32416 Off Supply Current vs. Temperature

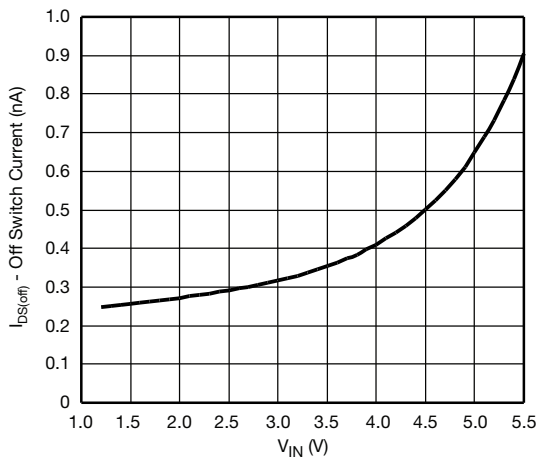


Figure 9 - Off Switch Current vs. Input Voltage

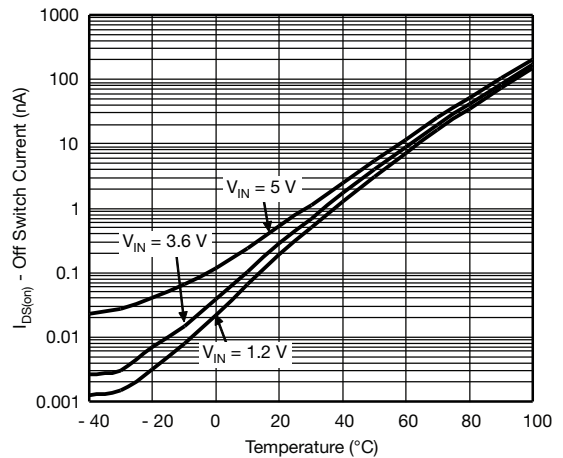


Figure 10 - Off Switch Current vs. Temperature

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

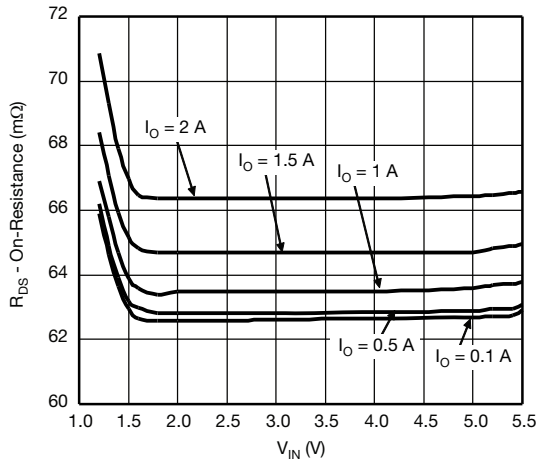


Figure 11 - $R_{DS(on)}$ vs. Input Voltage

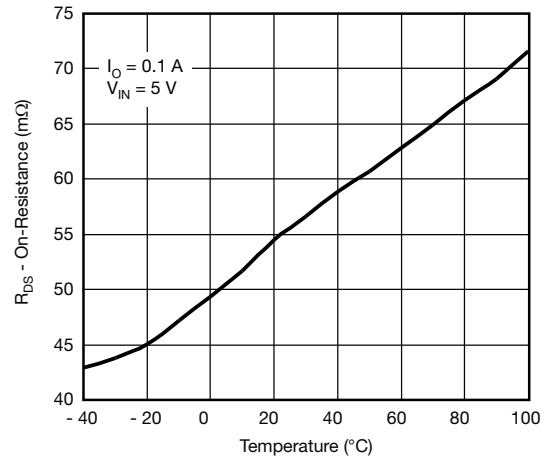


Figure 12 - $R_{DS(on)}$ vs. Temperature

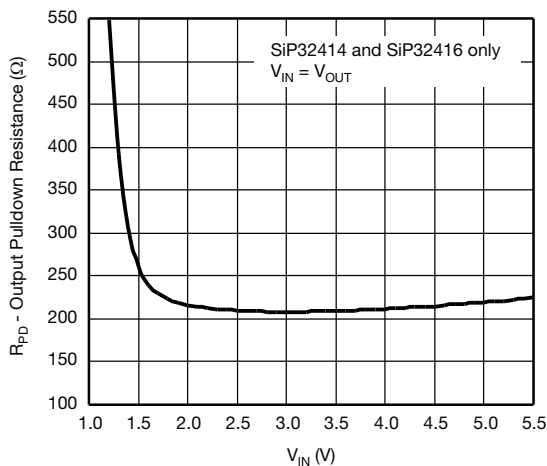


Figure 13 - SiP32414 and SiP32416 Output Pull Down vs. Input Voltage

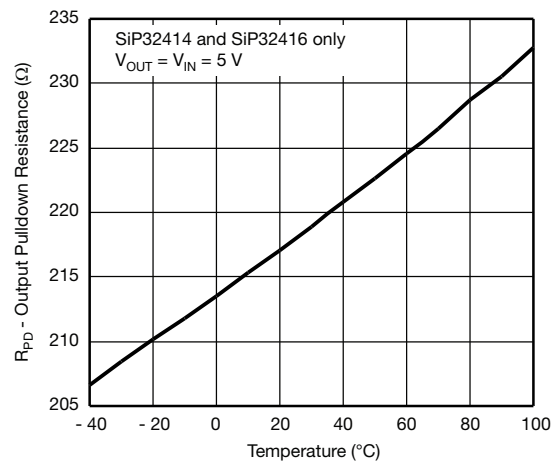


Figure 14 - SiP32414 and SiP32416 Output Pull Down vs. Temperature

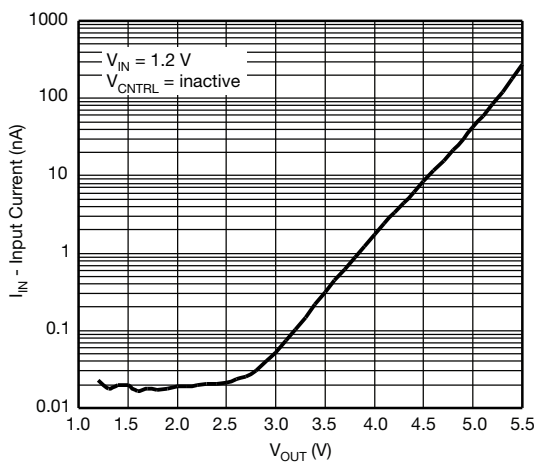


Figure 15 - Reverse Blocking Current vs. Output Voltage

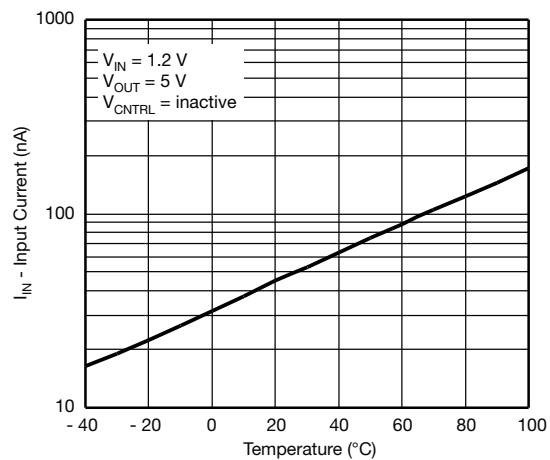


Figure 16 - Reverse Blocking Current vs. Temperature

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

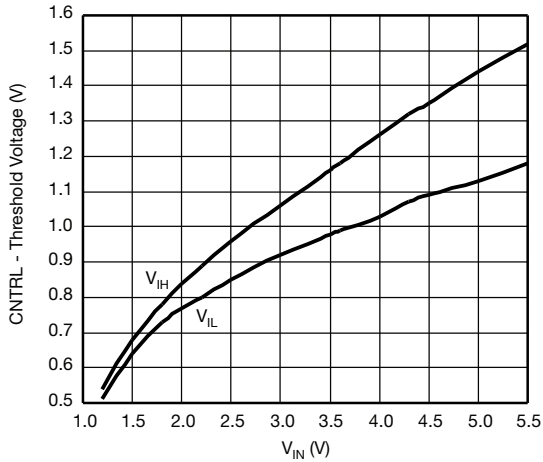


Figure 17 - CNTRL Threshold Voltage vs. Input Voltage

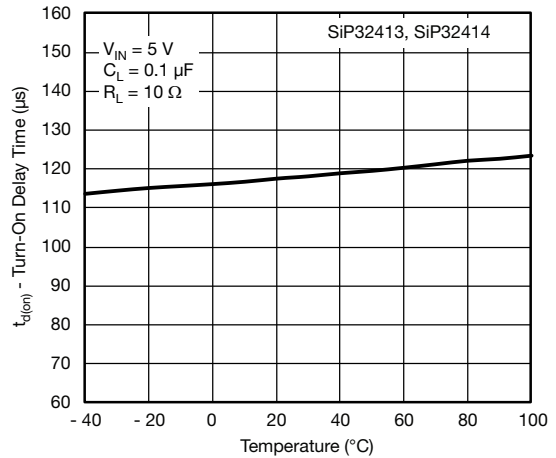


Figure 18 - SiP32413 and SiP32414 Turn-On Delay Time vs. Temperature

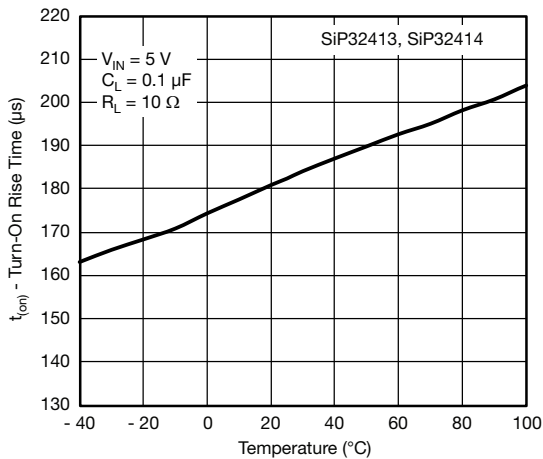


Figure 19 - SiP32413 and SiP32414 Rise Time vs. Temperature

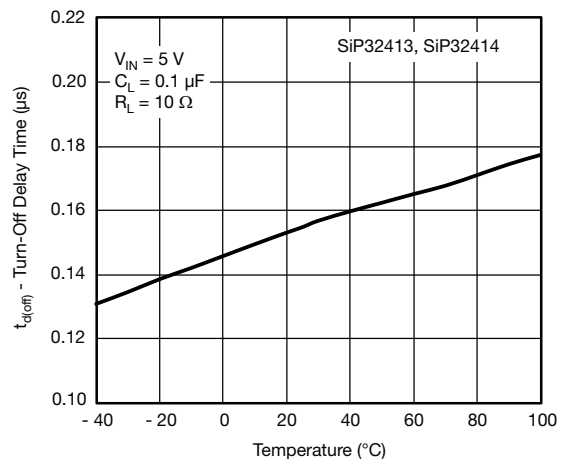


Figure 20 - SiP32413 and SiP32414 Turn-Off Delay Time vs. Temperature

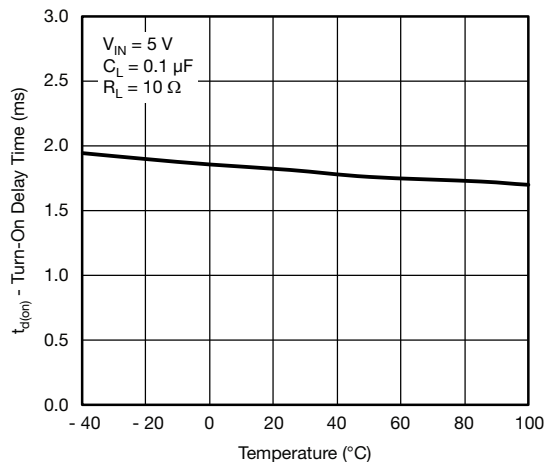


Figure 21 - SiP32416 Turn-On Delay Time vs. Temperature

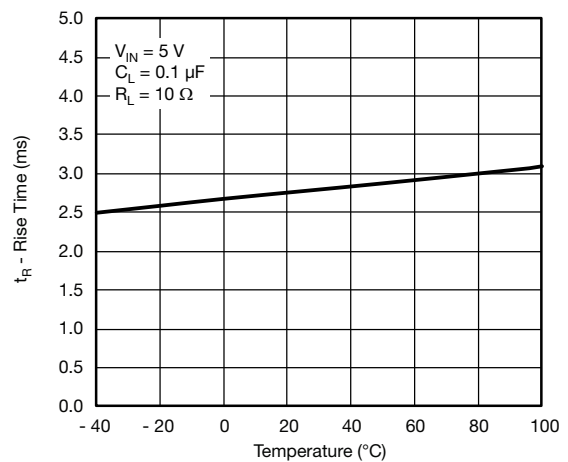


Figure 22 - SiP32416 Rise Time vs. Temperature

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

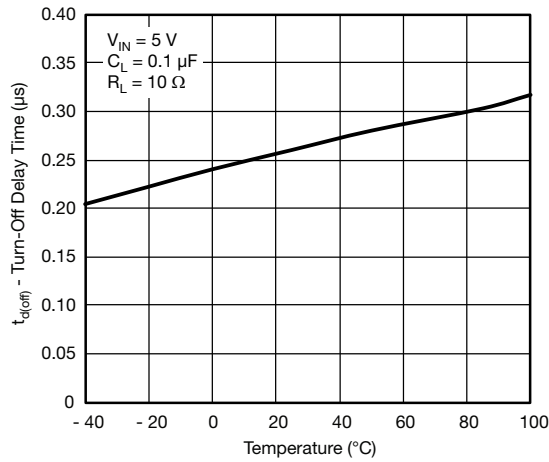


Figure 23 - SiP32416 Turn-Off Delay Time vs. Temperature

TYPICAL WAVEFORMS

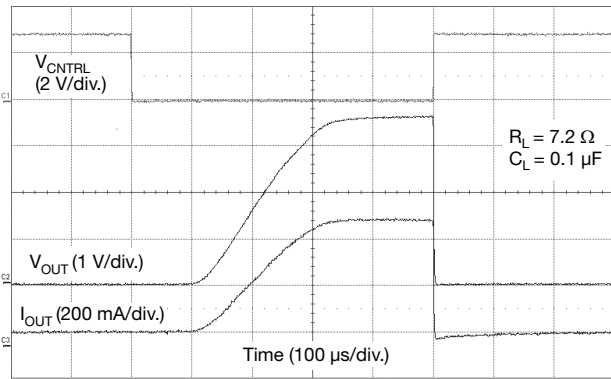


Figure 24 - SiP32413 Channel 1 Switching
($V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 7.2 \Omega$)

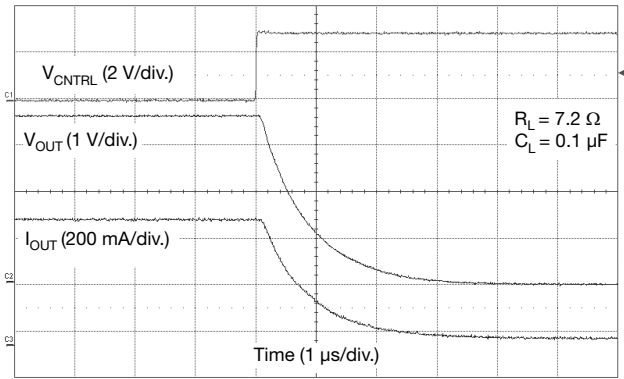


Figure 25 - SiP32413 Channel 1 Turn-Off
($V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 7.2 \Omega$)

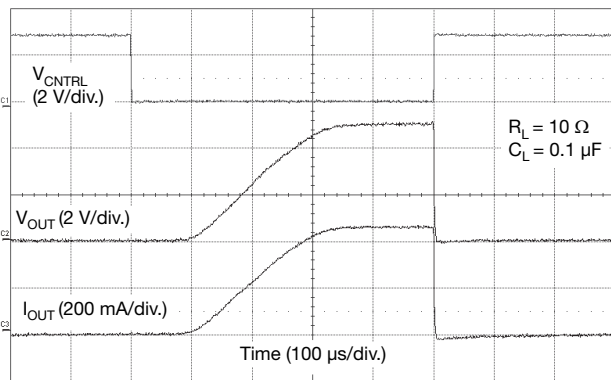


Figure 26 - SiP32413 Channel 1 Switching
($V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 10 \Omega$)

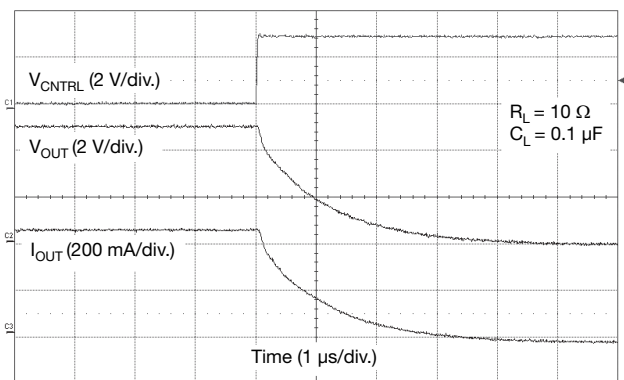


Figure 27 - SiP32413 Channel 1 Turn-Off
($V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 10 \Omega$)

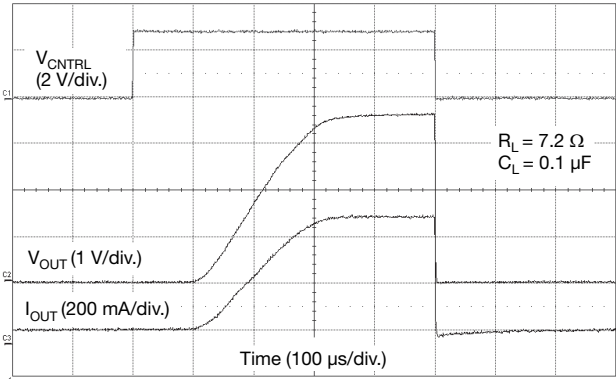


Figure 28 - SiP32413 Channel 2 and SiP32414 Switching
($V_{IN} = 3.6 V$, $R_L = 7.2 \Omega$)

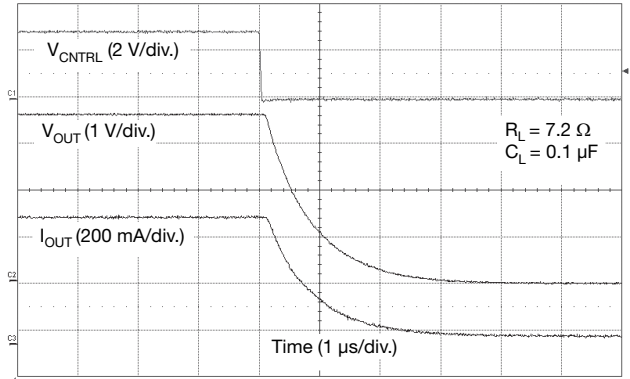


Figure 29 - SiP32413 Channel 2 and SiP32414 Turn-Off
($V_{IN} = 3.6 V$, $R_L = 7.2 \Omega$)

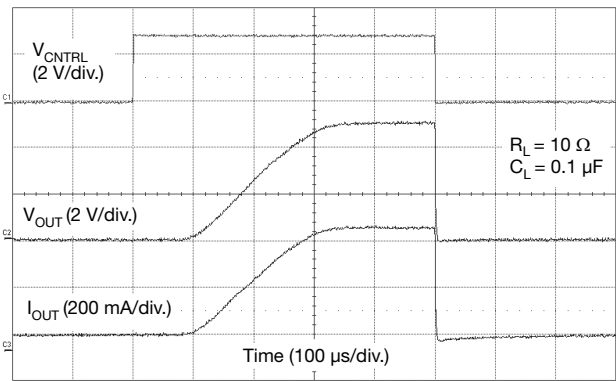


Figure 30 - SiP32413 Channel 2 and SiP32414 Switching
($V_{IN} = 5 V$, $R_L = 10 \Omega$)

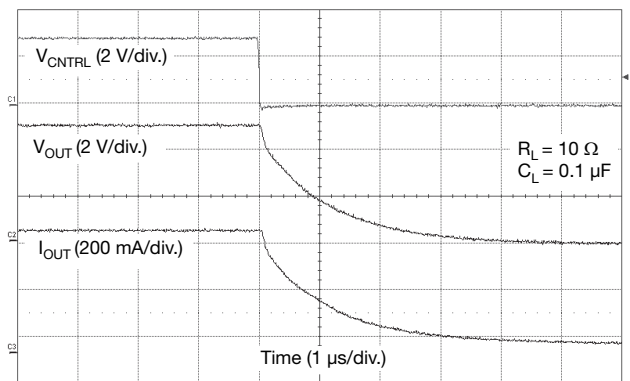


Figure 31 - SiP32413 Channel 2 and SiP32414 Turn-Off
($V_{IN} = 5 V$, $R_L = 10 \Omega$)

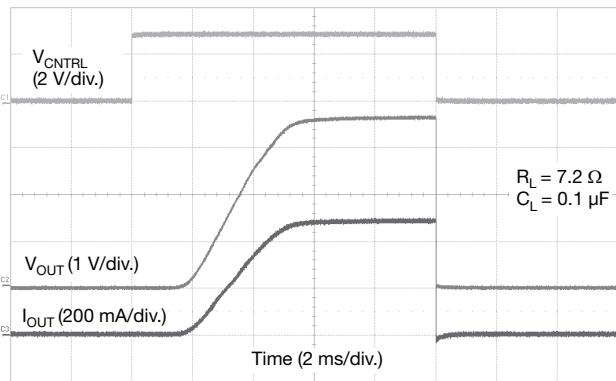


Figure 32 - SiP32416 Switching
($V_{IN} = 3.6 V$, $R_L = 7.2 \Omega$)

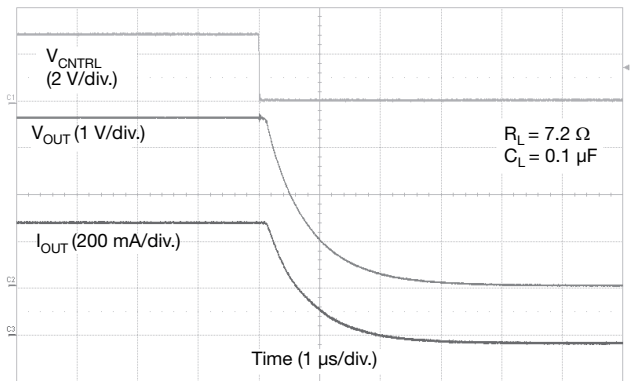


Figure 33 - SiP32416 Turn-Off
($V_{IN} = 3.6 V$, $R_L = 7.2 \Omega$)

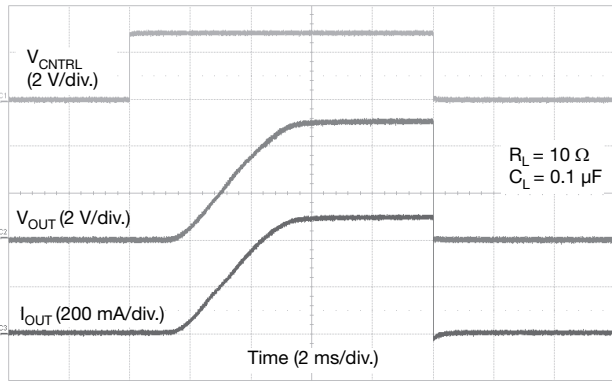


Figure 34 - SiP32416 Switching
($V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 10\ \Omega$)

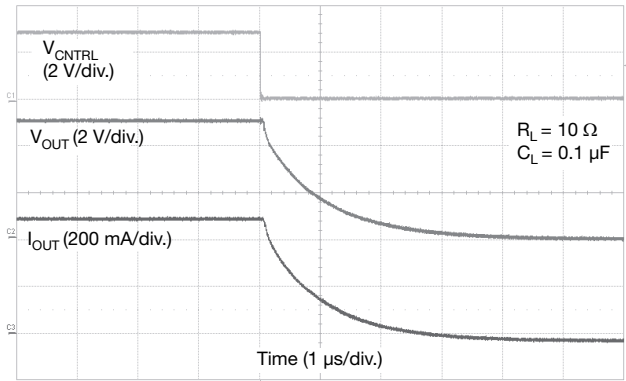


Figure 35 - SiP32416 Turn-Off
($V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 10\ \Omega$)

BLOCK DIAGRAM

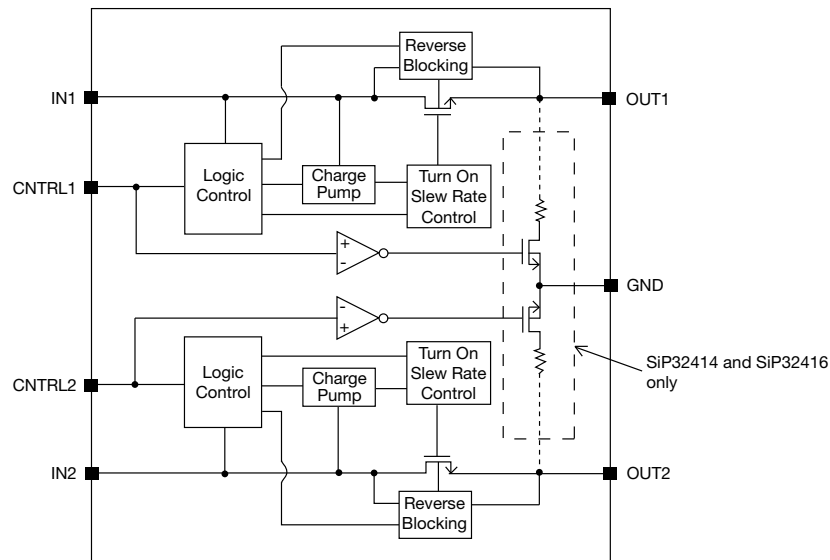


Figure 36 - Functional Block Diagram

PCB LAYOUT

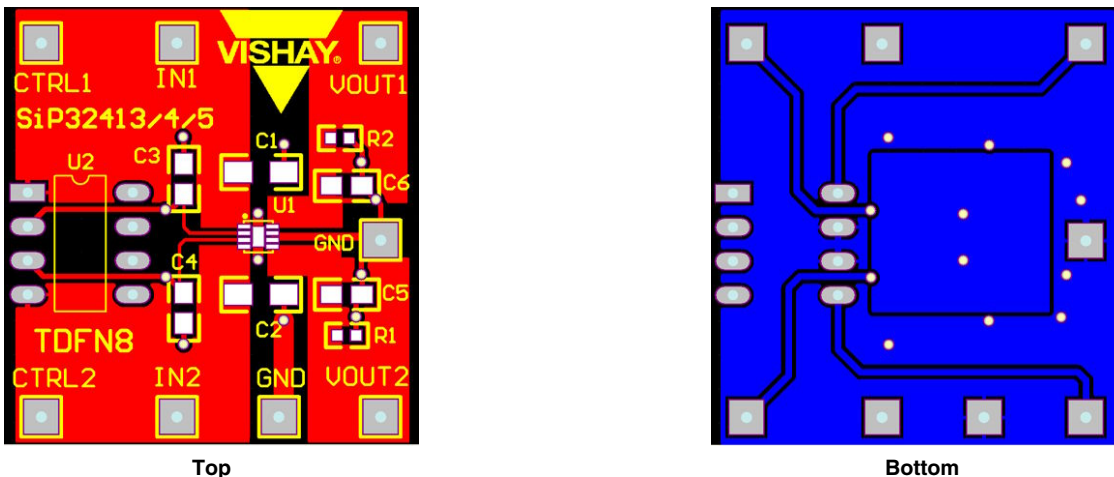


Figure 37 - PCB Layout for TDFN8 2 mm x 2 mm (type: FR4, size: 1.2" x 1.3", thickness: 0.062", copper thickness: 2 oz.)

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

SiP32413, SiP32414 and SiP32416 are dual n-channel power MOSFETs designed as high side load switch with slew rate control to prevent in-rush current. Once enable the device charges the gate of the power MOSFET to 5 V gate to source voltage while controlling the slew rate of the turn on time. The mostly constant gate to source voltage keeps the on resistance low through out the input voltage range. For SiP32414, when disable the output discharge circuit turns on to help pull the output voltage to ground more quickly. For all parts, in disable mode, the reverse blocking circuit is activated to prevent current from going back to the input in case the output voltage is higher than the input voltage. Input voltage is needed for the reverse blocking circuit to work properly, it can be as low as $V_{IN(min)}$.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Input Capacitor

While bypass capacitors on the inputs are not required, 2.2 μ F or larger capacitors for C_{IN} is recommended in almost all applications. The bypass capacitors should be placed as physically close as possible to the device's input to be effective in minimizing transients on the input. Ceramic capacitors are recommended over tantalum because of their ability to withstand input current surges from low impedance sources such as batteries in portable devices.

Output Capacitor

A 0.1 μ F capacitor or larger across V_{OUT} and GND is recommended to insure proper slew operation. C_{OUT} may be increased without limit to accommodate any load transient condition with only minimal affect on the turn on slew rate time. There are no ESR or capacitor type requirement.

Control

The CNTRL pins are compatible with both TTL and CMOS logic voltage levels.

Protection Against Reverse Voltage Condition

SiP32413, SiP32414 and SiP32416 contain reverse blocking circuitries 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. Supply voltages as low as the minimum required input voltage are necessary for these circuitries to work properly.

Thermal Considerations

All three parts are designed to maintain constant output load current. Due to physical limitations of the layout and assembly of the device the maximum switch current is 2.4 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 95) the power pad of the device should be connected to a heat sink on the printed circuit board.

The maximum power dissipation in any application is dependant on the maximum junction temperature, $T_{J(max)} = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the TDFN4 1.2 mm x 1.6 mm package, $\theta_{J-A} = 95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, and the ambient temperature, T_A , which may be formulaically expressed as:

$$P(\text{max.}) = \frac{T_{J(\text{max.})} - T_A}{\theta_{J-A}} = \frac{125 - T_A}{95}$$

It then follows that, assuming an ambient temperature of 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, the maximum power dissipation will be limited to about 580 mW.

So long as the load current is below the 2.4 A limit, the maximum continuous switch current becomes a function two things: the package power dissipation and the $R_{DS(ON)}$ at the ambient temperature.

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 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ occurs at an input voltage of 1.2 V and is equal to 75 m Ω . The $R_{DS(ON)}$ at 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ can be extrapolated from this data using the following formula:

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

Where T_C is 3400 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Continuing with the calculation we have

$$R_{DS(ON)}(70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) = 75\text{ m}\Omega \times (1 + 0.0034 \times (70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} - 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})) = 86.5\text{ m}\Omega$$

The maximum current limit is then determined by

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

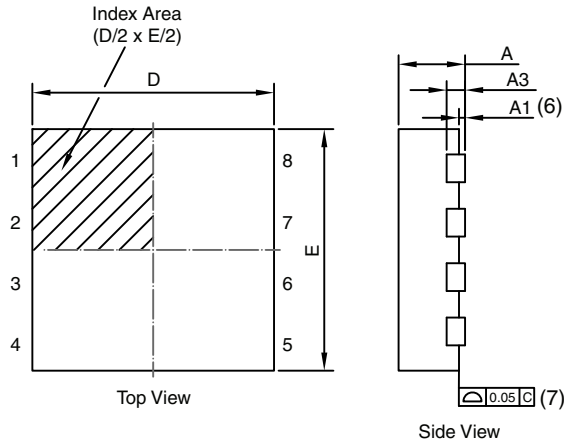
which in case is 2.6 A, assuming one switch turn on at a time. Under the stated input voltage condition, if the 2.6 A current limit is exceeded the internal die temperature will rise and eventually, possibly damage the device.

To avoid possible permanent damage to the device and keep a reasonable design margin, it is recommended to operate the device maximum up to 2.4 A only as listed in the Absolute Maximum Ratings table.

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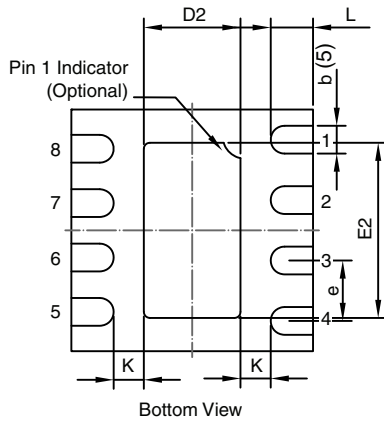


Case Outline for TDFN8 2 x 2



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	0.000	-	0.002
A3	0.152 REF			0.006 REF		
b	0.18	0.23	0.28	0.007	0.009	0.011
D	1.95	2.00	2.05	0.077	0.079	0.081
D2	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.030	0.031	0.033
e	0.50 BSC			0.020 BSC		
E	1.95	2.00	2.05	0.077	0.079	0.081
E2	1.40	1.45	1.50	0.055	0.057	0.059
K	-	0.25	-	-	0.010	-
L	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.012	0.014	0.016

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DWG: 5997



Note

- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters which will govern.
- (2) Max. package warpage is 0.05 mm.
- (3) Max. allowable burrs is 0.076 mm in all directions.
- (4) Pin #1 ID on top will be laser/ink marked.
- (5) Dimension applies to meatlized terminal and is measured between 0.20 mm and 0.25 mm from terminal tip.
- (6) Applied only for terminals.
- (7) Applied for exposed pad and terminals.



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