### 0.9 V to $2.5 \mathrm{~V}, 66 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ Load Switch in TDFN4

## DESCRIPTION

The SiP32501 is a compact, low $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ turn on slew rate controlled load switch. The device has $66 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ resistance and operates over the input voltage range of 0.9 V to 2.5 V without requirement of extra bias power rail.
The SiP32501 has low input logic control threshold that can interface with low voltage control GPIO directly without extra level shift or driver. The switch supports designs when control logic voltage is higher than input power voltage. There is a pull down at this EN logic control pin.
The SiP32501 has $20 \mu$ s typically for input voltage of 1.2 V . Its turn off delay time is less than $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. An output discharge switch is integrated.
SiP32501 is available in small TDFN4 package of 1.2 mm x $1.6 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.55 \mathrm{~mm}$. The device is designed for the operation temperature range of $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## FEATURES

- Low input voltage, 0.9 V to 2.5 V
- Low $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}, 66 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ typical
- Fast turn on time

RoHS
COMPLIANT

- Low quiescent current halogen
- Low logic control with hysteresis
- Reverse current blocking when disabled
- Integrated pull down at EN pin
- Output discharge
- TDFN4 $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.6 \mathrm{~mm}$
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912


## APPLICATIONS

- Battery operated devices
- Smartphones and tablet
- Ultrabook and notebook
- Portable industrial equipment
- Medical and healthcare equipment
- Digital cameras
- Game console


## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



Fig. 1-SiP32501 Typical Application Circuit

| ORDERING INFORMATION |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TEMPERATURE RANGE | PACKAGE | MARKING | PART NUMBER |  |
| $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | TDFN $41.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Ux | SiP32501DNP-T1-GE4 |  |

## Note

- -GE4 denotes halogen-free and RoHS-compliant

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## Notes

a. Device mounted with all leads and power pad soldered or welded to PC board
b. Derate $5.9 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

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.


## 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 $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ outside this range consult typical EN threshold curve.

## PIN CONFIGURATION



Fig. 2-TDFN4 $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.6 \mathrm{~mm}$

| PIN DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| PIN NUMBER | NAME |  |
| 1 | OUT | This pin is the n-channel MOSFET source connection. Bypass to ground through a $0.1 \mu$ F capacitor |
| 2 | GND | Ground connection |
| 3 | EN | Enable input |
| 4 | IN | This pin is the n-channel MOSFET drain connection. Bypass to ground through a 4.7 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ capacitor |

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



Fig. 3 - Functional Block Diagram

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (internally regulated, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted)


Fig. 4 - Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage


Fig. 5 - Off Supply Current vs. Input Voltage


Fig. 6 - Off Switch Current vs. Input Voltage


Fig. 7 - Quiescent Current vs. Temperature


Fig. 8 - Off Supply Current vs. Temperature


Fig. 9 - Off Switch Current vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (internally regulated, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted)


Fig. $10-\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{on})} \mathrm{vs}$. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$


Fig. 11-I $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EN}}$ vs. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EN}}$


Fig. 12 - Reverse Blocking Current vs. Temperature


Fig. 13 - $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(o n)}$ vs. Temperature


Fig. 14 - Reverse Blocking Current vs. Output Voltage


Fig. 15 - EN Threshold Voltage vs. Input Voltage

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (internally regulated, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted)


Fig. 16 - Output Pulldown Resistance vs. Input Voltage


Fig. 17 - Turn-On Delay Time vs. Temperature


Fig. 18 - Turn-Off Delay Time vs. Temperature

## TYPICAL WAVEFORMS



Fig. 21 - Turn-On Time ( $\left.\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Fig. 22 - Turn-Off Time ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ )


Fig. 23 - Turn-On Time ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ )

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The SiP32501 is a compact, low Ron turn on slew rate controlled load switch. The device has $66 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ resistance and operates over the input voltage range of 0.9 V to 2.5 V without requirement of extra bias power rail.
The SiP32501 consisted of an n-channel power MOSFET designed as high side load switch. Once enabled the device charge pumps the gate of the power MOSFET to a constant gate to source voltage for fast turn on time. The mostly constant gate to source voltage keeps the on resistance low through the input voltage range.
The SiP32501 features an output discharge circuit to help discharge the output capacitor. Because the body of the output $n$-channel is always connected to GND, it prevents the current from going back to the input in case the output voltage is higher than the input.
The SiP32501 has low input logic control threshold that can interface with low voltage control GPIO directly without extra level shift or driver. The switch supports designs when control logic voltage is higher than input power voltage. There is a pull down at this EN logic control pin.
The SiP32501 has $20 \mu$ s typically for input voltage of 1.2 V . Its turn off delay time is less than $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. An output discharge switch is integrated.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

## Input Capacitor

While a bypass capacitor on the input is not required, to minimize the voltage drop on the input supply caused by load transient, a $\mathrm{C}_{\mathbb{N}}$ is recommended to be placed close to IN pin. A ceramic capacitor is recommended because of their ability to withstand current surges.

## Output Capacitor

A $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor across $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ and GND is recommended to insure proper slew operation. There is inrush current through the output MOSFET and the magnitude of the inrush current depends on the output capacitor, the bigger the $\mathrm{C}_{\text {Out }}$ the higher the inrush current. There are no ESR or capacitor type requirement.

## Enable

The EN pin is compatible with CMOS logic voltage levels. It requires at least 0.1 V or below to fully shut down the device and 1.5 V or above to fully turn on the device.
The EN pin can withstand voltage higher than $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$.

## Protection Against Reverse Voltage Condition

SiP32501 can block the output current from going to the input in case where the output voltage is higher than the input voltage when the main switch is off.

## Thermal Considerations

This device is 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 1.2 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 and the PCB layout. To obtain the highest power dissipation (and a thermal resistance of $170^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ ) the device should be connected to a heat sink on the printed circuit board.
The maximum power dissipation in any application is dependent on the maximum junction temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ (max.) $=125{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, $\theta_{\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{A}}=170^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$, 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 $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the maximum power dissipation will be limited to about 323 mW .
So long as the load current is below the 1.2 A limit, the maximum continuous switch current becomes a function two things: the package power dissipation and the $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(o n)}$ at the ambient temperature.
As an example let us calculate the worst case maximum load current at $T_{A}=70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The worst case $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\text { (on })}$ at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is $82 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$. The $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\text { on })}$ at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ can be extrapolated from this data using the following formula:
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS} \text { (on) }}$ (at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) $=\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS} \text { (on) }}$ (at $\left.25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \times\left(1+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}} \times \Delta \mathrm{T}\right)$
Where $T_{C}$ is $4100 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Continuing with the calculation we have
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\text { on })}\left(\right.$ at $\left.70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=82 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \times\left(1+0.0041 \times\left(70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)\right)$ $=97.1 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
The maximum current limit is then determined by
$\mathrm{I}_{\text {LOAD }}($ max. $)<\sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{P}(\text { max. })}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\text { on })}}}$
which in this case is 1.82 A . Under the stated input voltage condition, if the 1.82 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 1.2 A only as listed in the Absolute Maximum Ratings table.

SiP32501

| PRODUCT SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Part number | $\mathrm{SiP3} 3501$ |
| Description | $0.9 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{to} 2.5 \mathrm{~V}, 66 \mathrm{~m} \Omega, 9.8 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ rise time, load switch |
| Configuration | Single |
| Slew rate time $(\mu \mathrm{s})$ | 9.8 |
| On delay time $(\mu \mathrm{s})$ | 0.05 |
| Input voltage min. $(\mathrm{V})$ | 0.9 |
| Input voltage max. $(\mathrm{V})$ | 2.5 |
| On-resistance at input voltage min. $(\mathrm{m} \Omega)$ | 69 |
| On-resistance at input voltage max. $(\mathrm{m} \Omega)$ | 66 |
| Quiescent current at input voltage min. $(\mu \mathrm{A})$ | 5 |
| Quiescent current at input voltage max. $(\mu \mathrm{A})$ | 40 |
| Output discharge (yes / no) | No |
| Reverse blocking (yes / no) | Yes |
| Continuous current $(\mathrm{A})$ | 1.2 |
| Package type | TDFN4 |
| Package size $(\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{H})(\mathrm{mm})$ | $1.2 \times 1.6 \times 0.5$ |
| Status code | 2 |
| Product type | Computers, consumer, industrial, healthcare, networking, portable |
| Applications |  |

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## TDFN4 $1.2 \times 1.6$ Case Outline



Top View


Bottom View


Side View

| DIM. | MILLIMETERS |  |  | INCHES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. |
| A | 0.45 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.017 | 0.022 | 0.024 |
| A1 | 0.00 | - | 0.05 | 0.00 | - | 0.002 |
| A3 | 0.15 REF. or 0.127 REF. (1) |  |  | 0.006 or $0.005{ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |
| 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 |

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## Note

${ }^{(1)}$ The dimension depends on the leadframe that assembly house used.

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