MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5

67mΩ R_{DSON} 2A High Side Load Switch in 0.85mm x 0.85mm Thin MLF® Package

General Description

The MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5 is a family of high-side load switches designed to operate from 1.7V to 5.5V input voltage. The load switch pass element is an internal 67mΩ R_{DSON} P-Channel MOSFET which enables the device to support up to 2A of continuous current. Additionally, the load switch supports 1.5V logic level control and shutdown features in a tiny 0.85mm x 0.85mm 4-pin Thin MLF® package.

The MIC94080 and MIC94081 feature rapid turn on. The MIC94082 and MIC94083 provide a slew rate controlled soft-start turn-on of 800µs, while the MIC94084 and MIC94085 provide a slew rate controlled soft-start turn-on of 120µs. The soft-start feature is provided to prevent an in-rush current event from pulling down the input supply voltage.

The MIC94081, MIC94083, and MIC94085 feature an active load discharge circuit which switches in a 250Ω load when the switch is disabled to automatically discharge a capacitive load.

An active pull-down on the enable input keeps the MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5 in a default OFF state until the enable pin is pulled above 1.25V. Internal level shift circuitry allows low voltage logic signals to switch higher supply voltages. The enable voltage can be as high as 5.5V and is not limited by the input voltage.

The MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5 operating voltage range makes them ideal for Lithium ion and NiMH/NiCad/Alkaline battery powered systems, as well as non-battery powered applications. The devices provide low quiescent current and low shutdown current to maximize battery life.

Datasheets and support documentation can be found on Micrel's web site at: www.micrel.com.

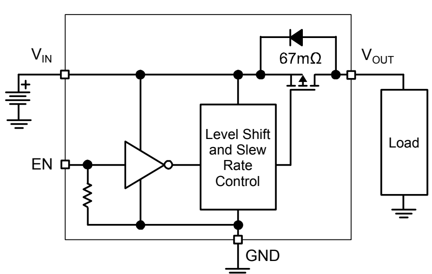
Features

- 0.85mm x 0.85mm space saving 4-pin Thin MLF® package
- 1.7V to 5.5V input voltage range
- 2A continuous operating current
- 67mΩ R_{DSON}
- Internal level shift for CMOS/TTL control logic
- Ultra low quiescent current
- Micro-power shutdown current
- Soft-Start: MIC94082/3 (800µs), MIC94084/5 (120µs)
- Load discharge circuit: MIC94081, MIC94083, MIC94085
- Ultra fast turn off time
- Junction operating temperature from -40ºC to +125ºC

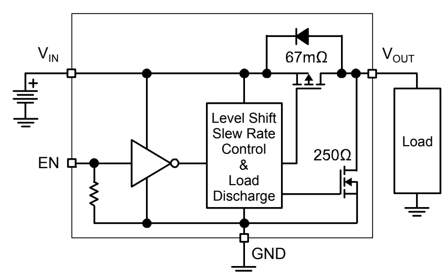
Applications

- Cellular phones
- Portable Navigation Devices (PND)
- Personal Media Players (PMP)
- Ultra Mobile PCs
- Portable instrumentation
- Other Portable applications
- PDAs
- GPS Modules
- Industrial and DataComm equipment

Typical Application



MIC94080 (ultra fast turn on)
MIC94082 (800µs soft-start)
MIC94084 (120µs soft-start)



MIC94081 (ultra fast turn on with auto-discharge)
MIC94083 (800µs soft-start with auto-discharge)
MIC94085 (120µs soft-start with auto-discharge)

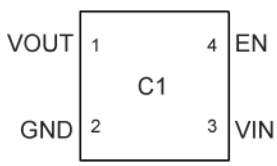
Ordering Information

Part Number	Part Marking	Fast Turn On	Soft-Start	Load Discharge	Package[1]
MIC94080YFT	C1	•			4-Pin 0.85mm x 0.85mm Thin MLF®
MIC94081YFT	C2	•		•	4-Pin 0.85mm x 0.85mm Thin MLF®
MIC94082YFT	C5		800µs		4-Pin 0.85mm x 0.85mm Thin MLF®
MIC94083YFT	C7		800µs	•	4-Pin 0.85mm x 0.85mm Thin MLF®
MIC94084YFT	C0		120µs		4-Pin 0.85mm x 0.85mm Thin MLF®
MIC94085YFT	1C		120µs	•	4-Pin 0.85mm x 0.85mm Thin MLF®

Notes:

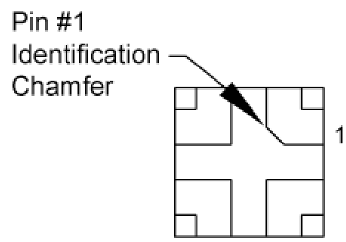
1. Thin MLF® is a GREEN RoHS-compliant package. Lead finish is NiPdAu. Mold compound is Halogen Free.

Pin Configuration



4-Pin (0.85mm x 0.85mm) Thin MLF®
(Top View)

Example Showing Orientation of Part Marking



(Bottom View)

Pin Description

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	V_{OUT}	Drain of P-Channel MOSFET.
2	GND	Ground should be connected to electrical ground.
3	V_{IN}	Source of P-Channel MOSFET.
4	EN	Enable (Input): Active-high CMOS/TTL control input for switch. Internal ~2MΩ Pull down resistor. Output will be off if this pin is left floating.

Absolute Maximum Ratings[1]

Input Voltage (V_{IN})..+6V
Enable Voltage (V_{EN}) ....+6V
Continuous Drain Current (I_D) [3]
T_A = 25°C ....±2A
T_A = 85°C ....±1.5A
Pulsed Drain Current (I_{DP})[4] ....±6.0A
Continuous Diode Current (I_S)[5] ....–50mA
Storage Temperature (T_s) .... –55°C to +150°C
ESD Rating – HBM[6] 3kV

Operating Ratings[2]

Input Voltage (V_{IN})...................................... +1.7 to +5.5V
Junction Temperature (T_J) ....–40°C to +125°C
Package Thermal Resistance
0.85mm x 0.85mm Thin MLF®
(θ_{JA}) ....140°C/W
(θ_{JC}) ....85°C/W

Electrical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C, bold values indicate –40°C≤ T_A ≤ +85°C, unless noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{EN_TH}	Enable Threshold Voltage	V_{IN} = 1.7V to 4.5V, I_D = –250µA	**0.4**		**1.25**	V
I_Q	Quiescent Current	V_{IN} = V_{EN} = 5.5V, I_D = OPEN Measured on V_{IN} MIC94080/1		0.1	**1**	µA
		V_{IN} = V_{EN} = 5.5V, I_D = OPEN Measured on V_{IN} MIC94082/3/4/5		8	**15**	
I_{EN}	Enable Input Current	V_{IN} = V_{EN} = 5.5V, I_D = OPEN		2.8	**4**	µA
I_{SHUT-Q}	Quiescent Current (shutdown)	V_{IN} = +5.5V, V_{EN} = 0V, I_D = OPEN Measured on V_{IN}[7]		0.02	**1**	µA
$I_{SHUT-SWITCH}$	OFF State Leakage Current	V_{IN} = +5.5V, V_{EN} = 0V, I_D = SHORT Measured on V_{OUT}, [7]		0.02	**1**	µA
$R_{DS(ON)}$	P-Channel Drain to Source ON Resistance	V_{IN} = +5.0V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V		67	**115**	mΩ
		V_{IN} = +4.5V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V		70	**130**	mΩ
		V_{IN} = +3.6V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V		80	**165**	mΩ
		V_{IN} = +2.5V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V		110	**225**	mΩ
		V_{IN} = +1.8V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V		175	**350**	mΩ
		V_{IN} = +1.7V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V		200	**375**	mΩ
$R_{SHUTDOWN}$	Turn-Off Resistance	V_{IN} = +3.6V, I_{TEST} = 1mA, V_{EN} = 0V MIC94081/3/5		250	**400**	Ω

Notes:
1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.
2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.
3. With thermal contact to PCB. See thermal considerations section.
4. Pulse width <300µs with < 2% duty cycle.
5. Continuous body diode current conduction (reverse conduction, i.e. V_{OUT} to V_{IN}) is not recommended.
6. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended. HBM (Human body model), 1.5kΩ in series with 100pF.
7. Measured on the MIC94080YFT.

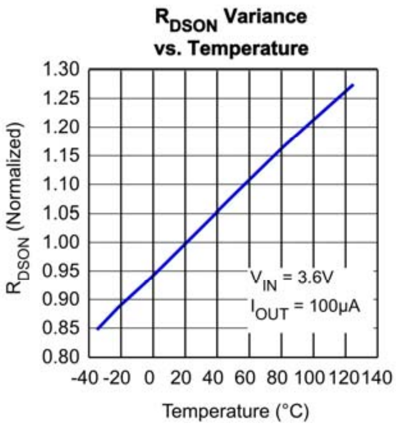
Electrical Characteristics (Dynamic)

T_A = 25°C, bold values indicate –40°C≤ T_A ≤ +85°C, unless noted.

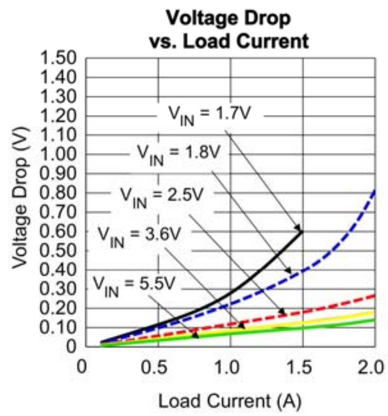
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
t_{ON_DLY}	Turn-On Delay Time	V_{IN} = +3.6V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V MIC94080, MIC94081		0.40	1.5	µs
		V_{IN} = +3.6V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V MIC94082, MIC94083	200	600	1500	µs
		V_{IN} = +3.6V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V MIC94084, MIC94085	65	110	165	µs
t_{ON_RISE}	Turn-On Rise Time	V_{IN} = +3.6V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V MIC94080, MIC94081		0.4	1.5	µs
		V_{IN} = +3.6V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V MIC94082, MIC94083	400	800	1500	µs
		V_{IN} = +3.6V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 1.5V MIC94084, MIC94085	65	120	175	µs
t_{OFF_DLY}	Turn-Off Delay Time	V_{IN} = +3.6V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 0V		60	200	ns
t_{OFF_FALL}	Turn-Off Fall Time	V_{IN} = +3.6V, I_D = –100mA, V_{EN} = 0V		20	100	ns

Typical Characteristics

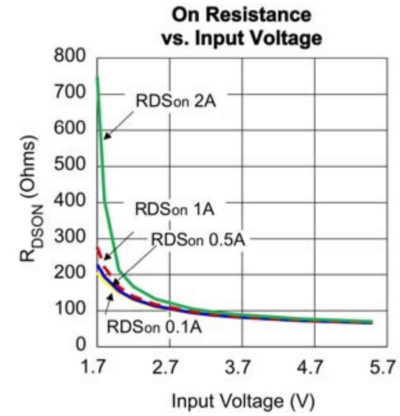
MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5



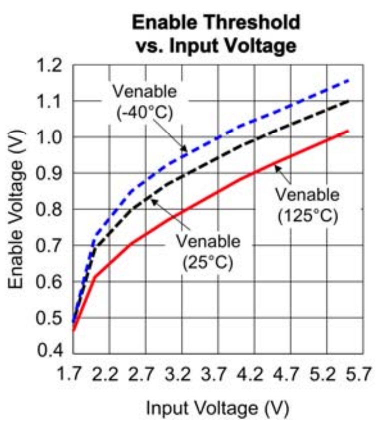
MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5



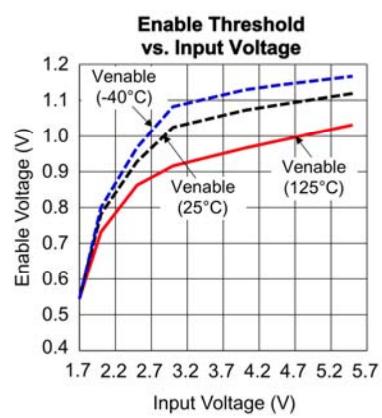
MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5



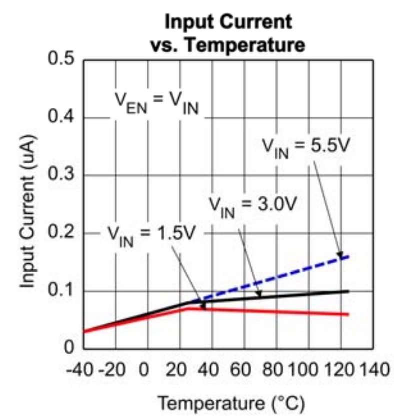
MIC94080/1



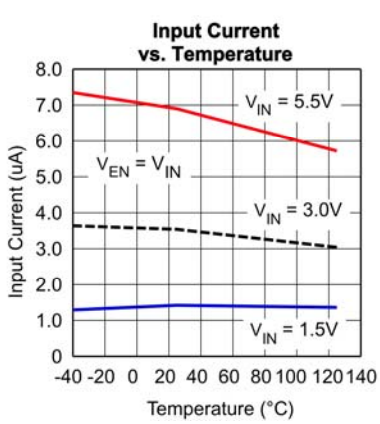
MIC94082/83/84/85



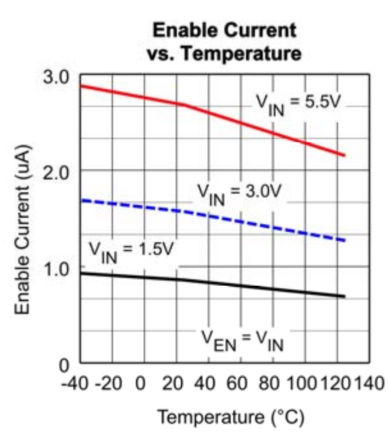
MIC94080/81



MIC94082/3/4/5



MIC94081/2/3/4/5



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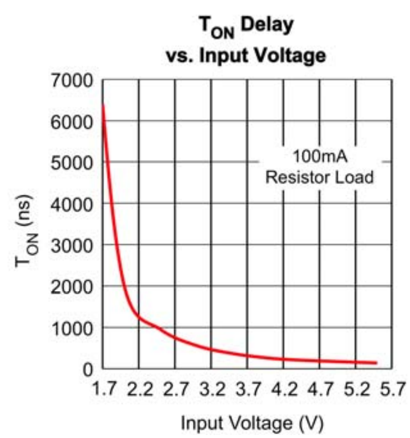
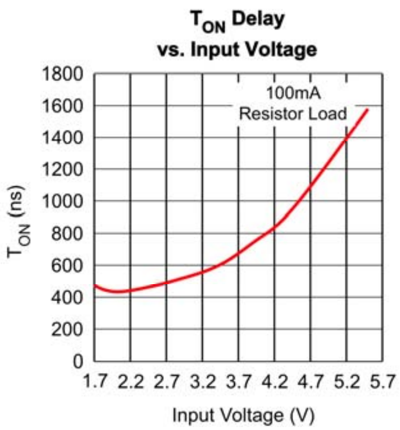


Typical Characteristics

MIC94082/3



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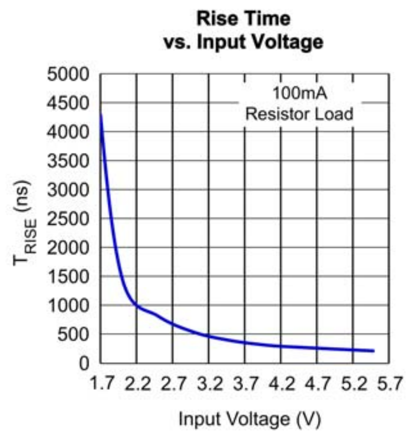
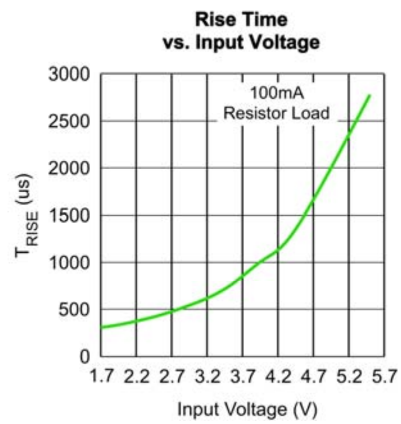
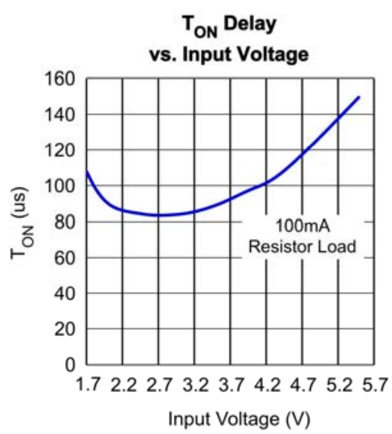


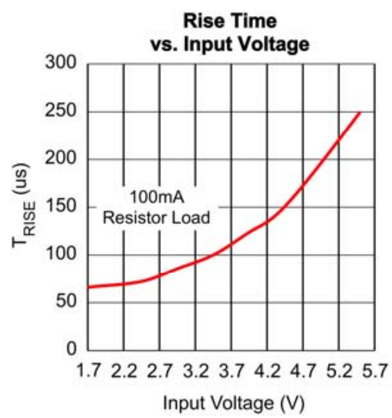
MIC94082/3



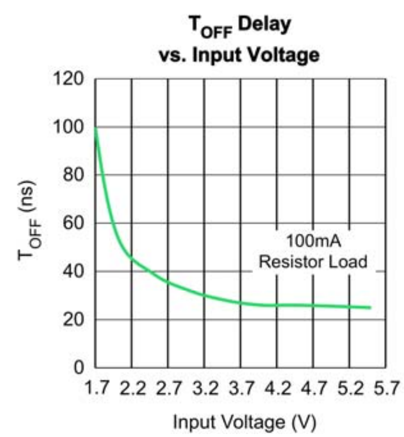
MIC94084/5



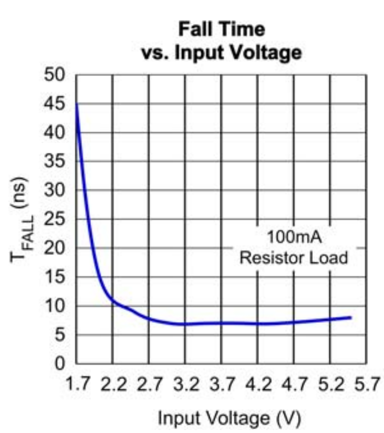
MIC94084/5



MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5

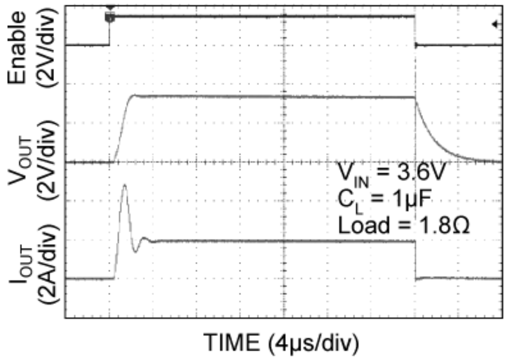


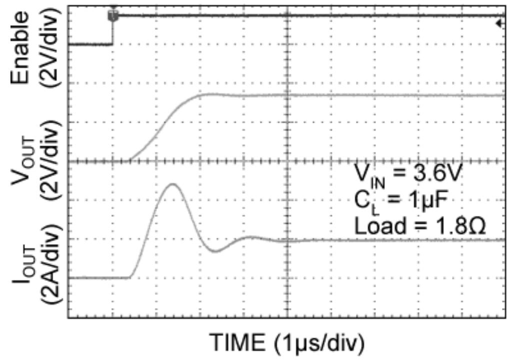
MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5

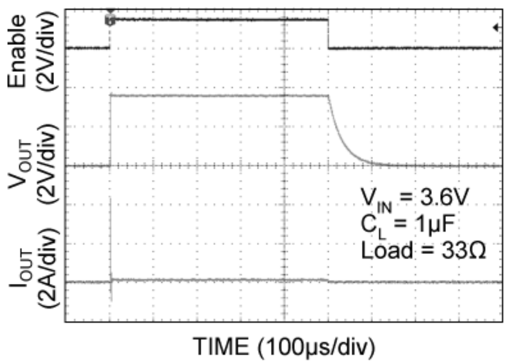


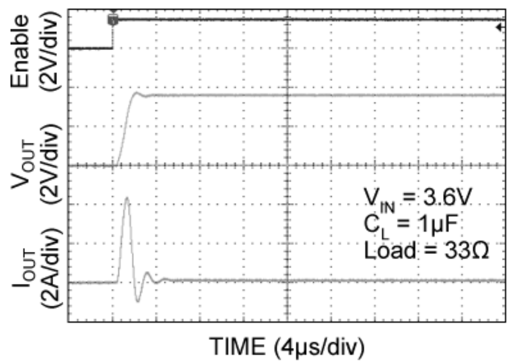
Functional Characteristics

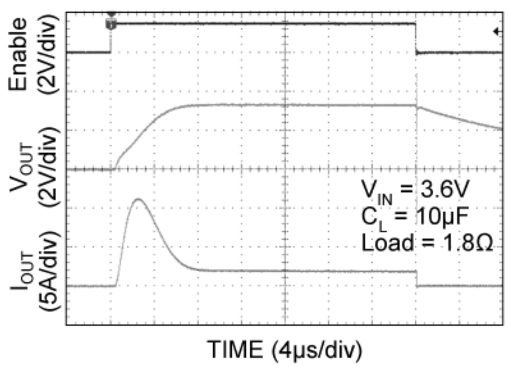
MIC94080

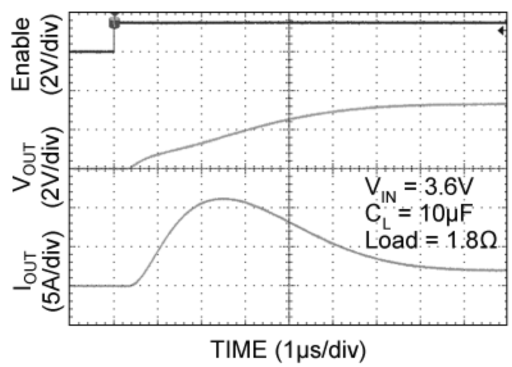


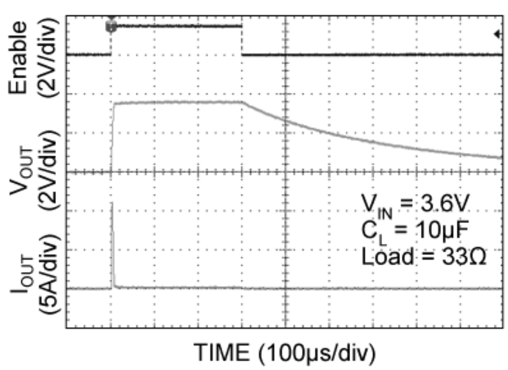


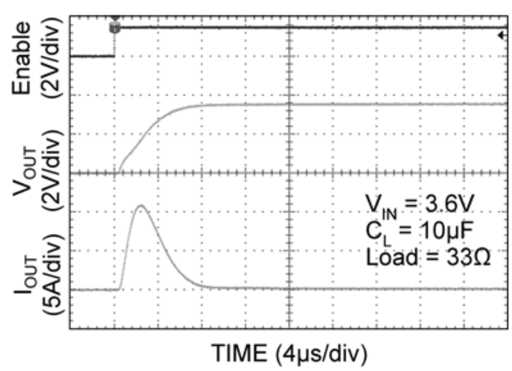




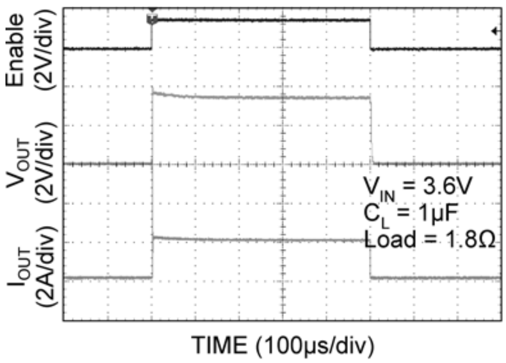


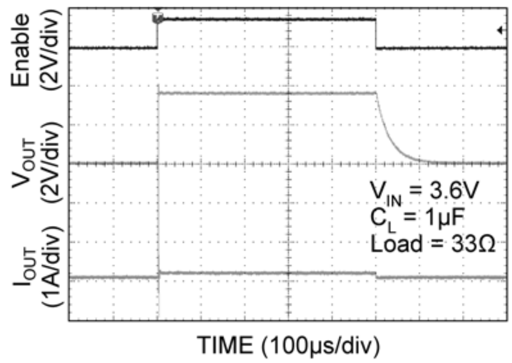






MIC94081


Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (2A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (100µs/div)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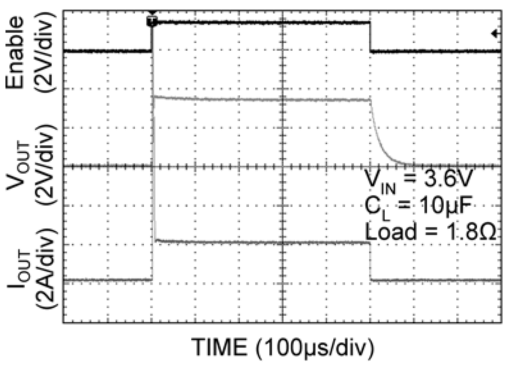
IOUT (1A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (100µs/div)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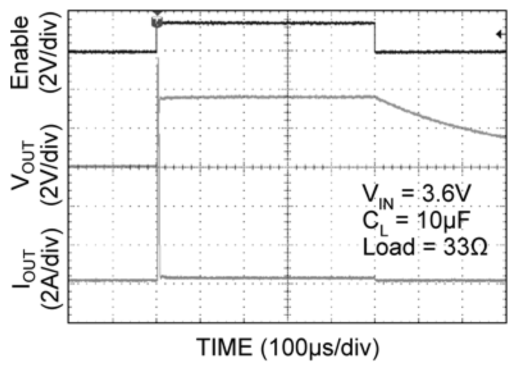
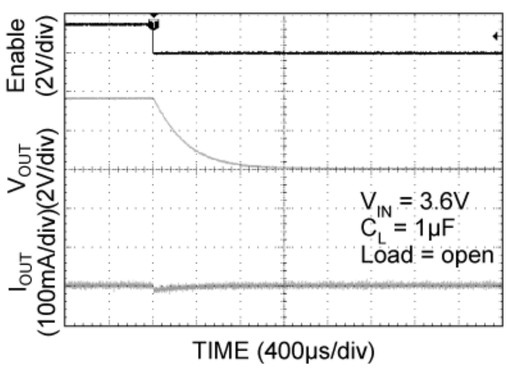
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (2A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (100µs/div)


Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (2A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (100µs/div)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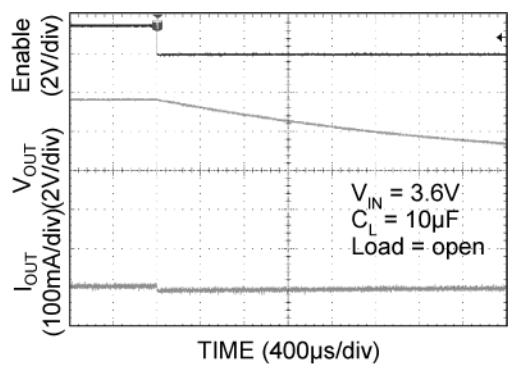
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (100mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = open
TIME (400µs/div)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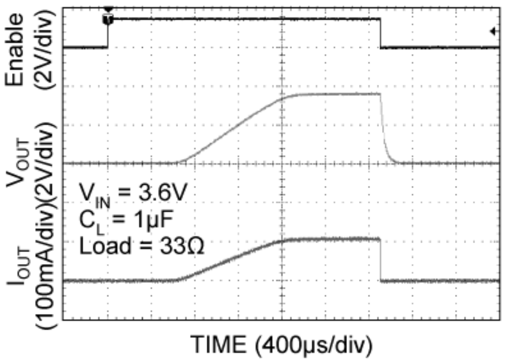
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (100mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = open
TIME (400µs/div)

MIC94082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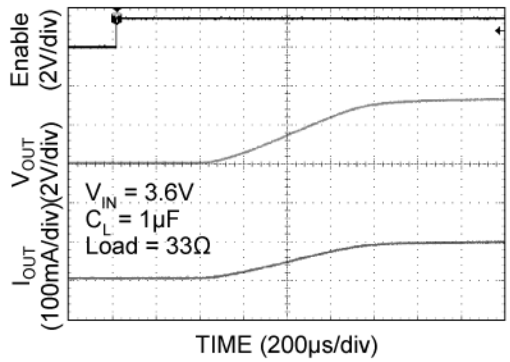
V_{OUT} (2V/div)
I_{OUT} (100mA/div)
V_{IN} = 3.6V
C_L = 1µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (400µs/div)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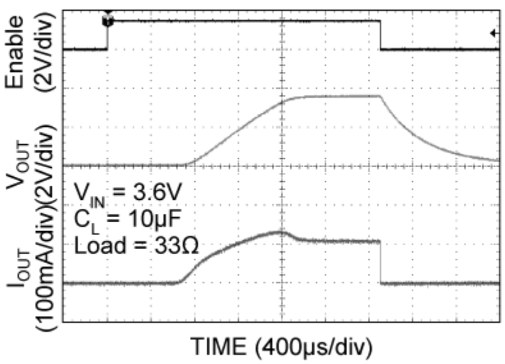
V_{OUT} (2V/div)
I_{OUT} (100mA/div)
V_{IN} = 3.6V
C_L = 1µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (200µs/div)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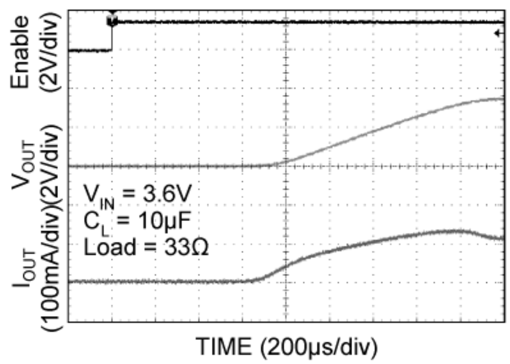
V_{IN} = 3.6V
C_L = 10µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (400µs/div)


Enable (2V/div)
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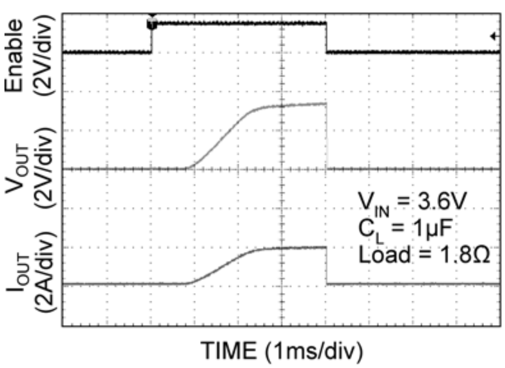
I_{OUT} (100mA/div)
V_{IN} = 3.6V
C_L = 10µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (200µs/div)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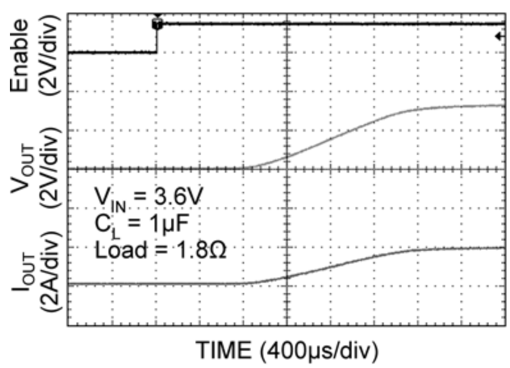
V_{OUT} (2V/div)
I_{OUT} (2A/div)
V_{IN} = 3.6V
C_L = 1µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (1ms/div)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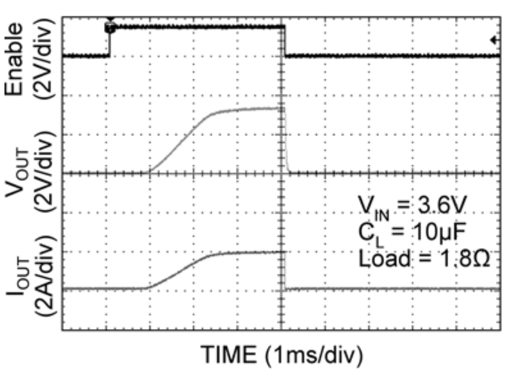
C_L = 1µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (400µs/div)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V_{OUT} (2V/div)
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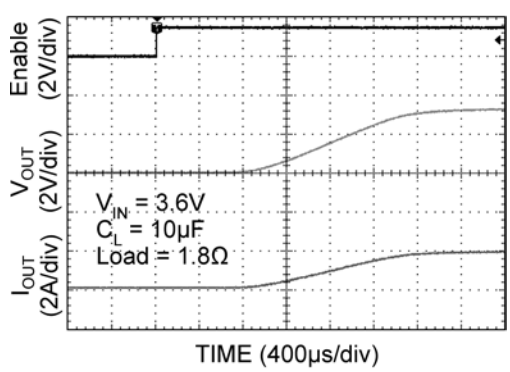
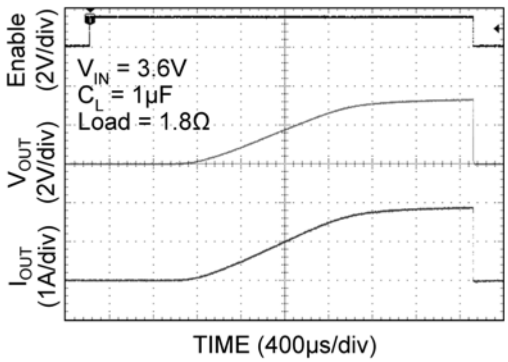
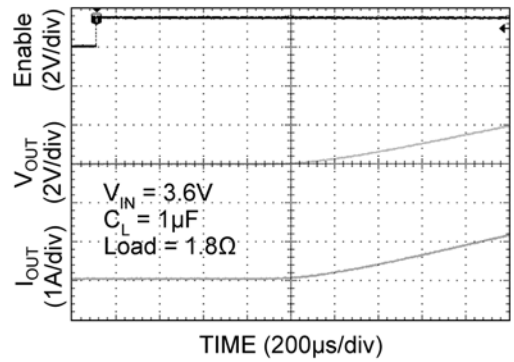
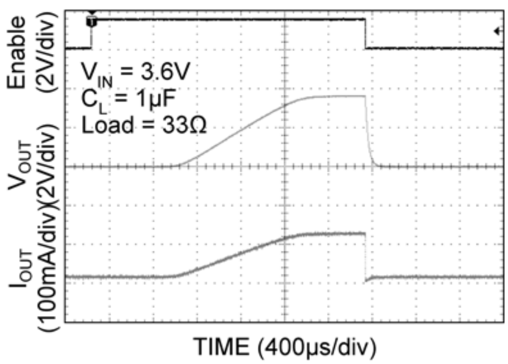
V_{IN} = 3.6V
C_L = 10µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (1ms/div)

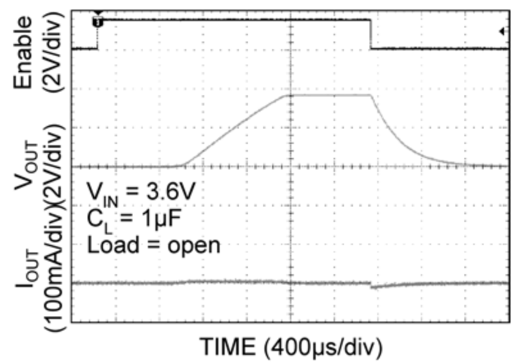

Enable (2V/div)
V_{OUT} (2V/div)
I_{OUT} (2A/div)
V_{IN} = 3.6V
C_L = 10µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (400µs/div)

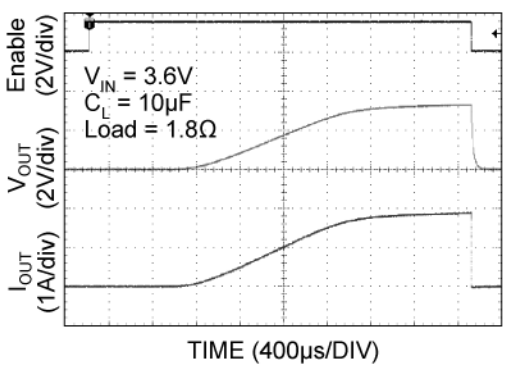
MIC94083

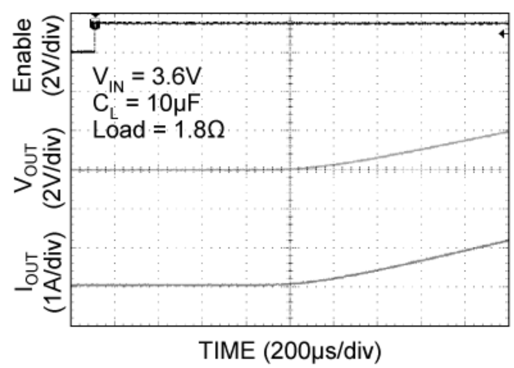

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (1A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (400µs/div)

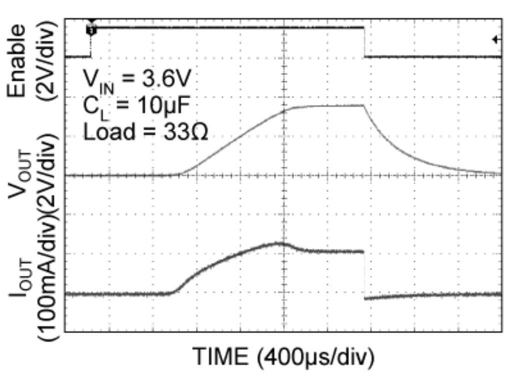

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (1A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (200µs/div)

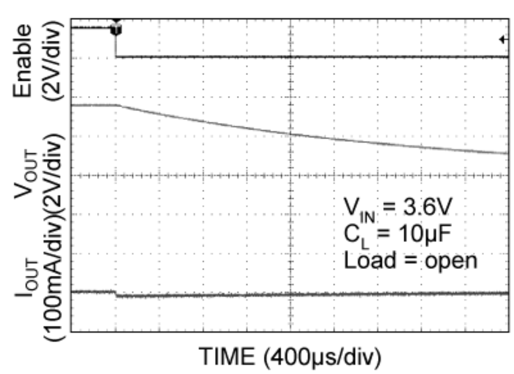

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (100mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (400µs/div)


Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (100mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = open
TIME (400µs/div)

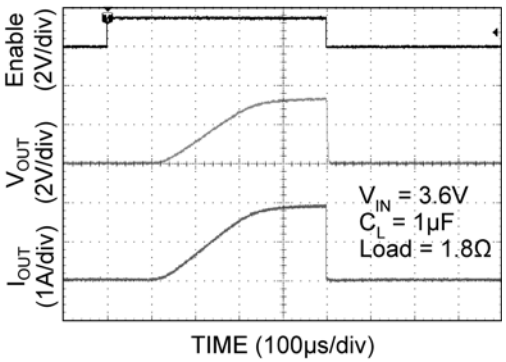

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (1A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (400µs/DIV)

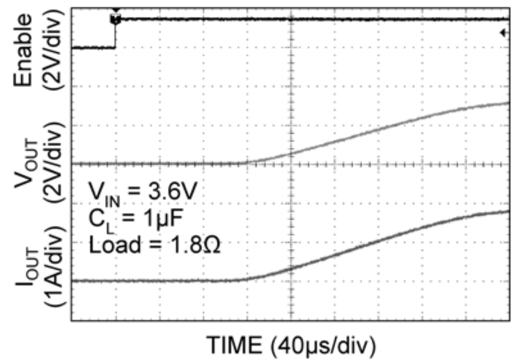

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (1A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (200µs/div)

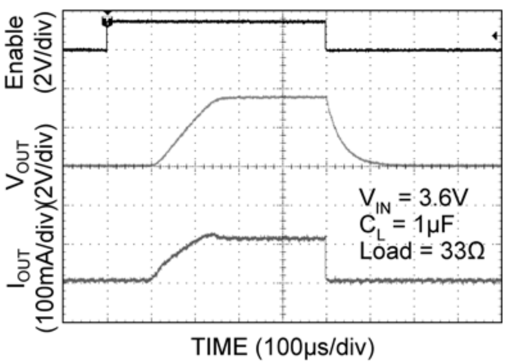

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (100mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (400µs/div)

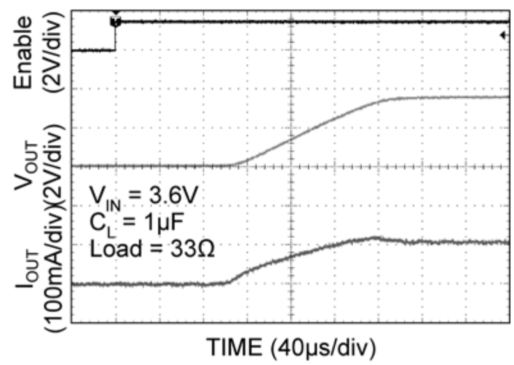

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (100mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = open
TIME (400µs/div)

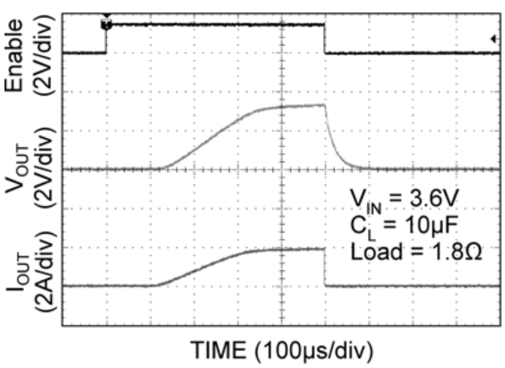
MIC94084

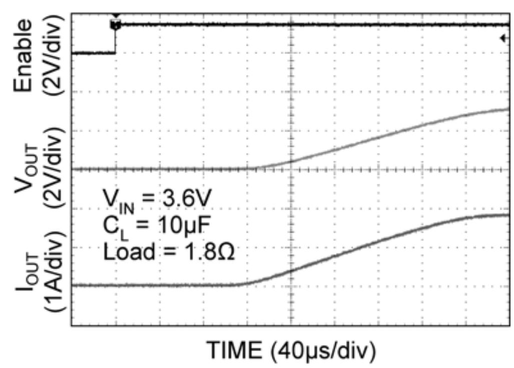

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (1A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (100µs/div)

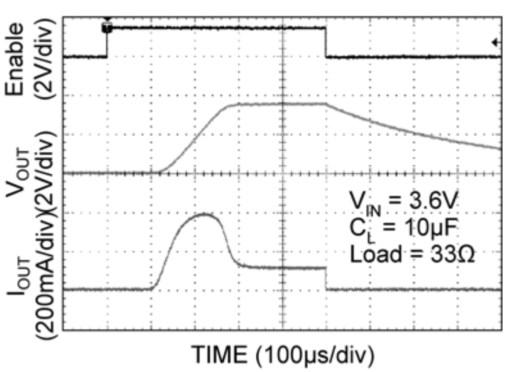

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (1A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (40µs/div)

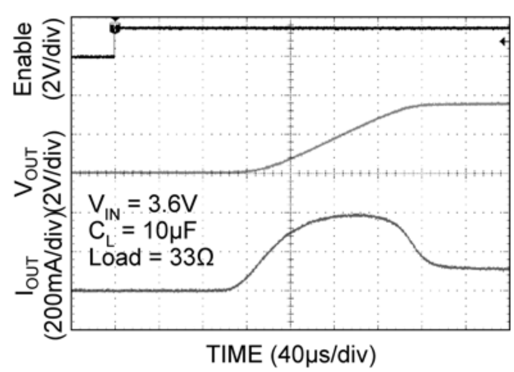

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (100mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (100µs/div)


Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (100mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (40µs/div)

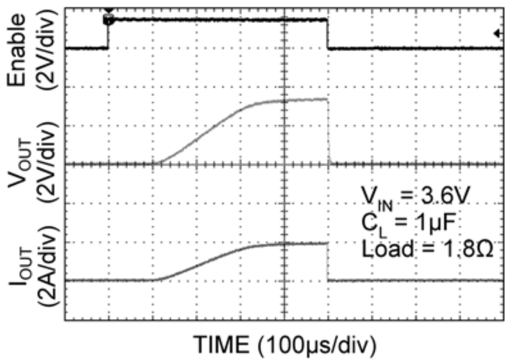

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (2A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (100µs/div)

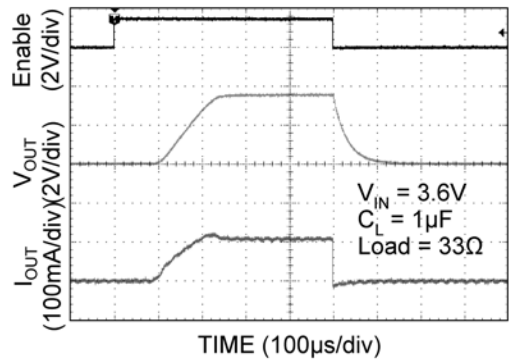

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (1A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (40µs/div)

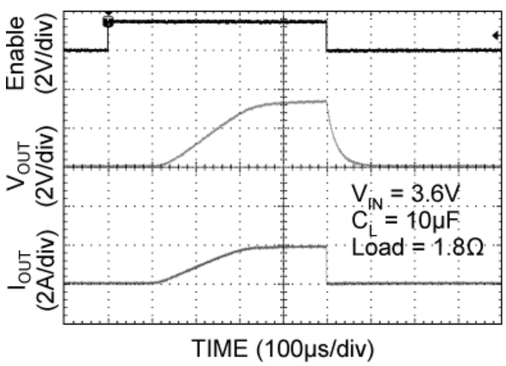

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (200mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (100µs/div)

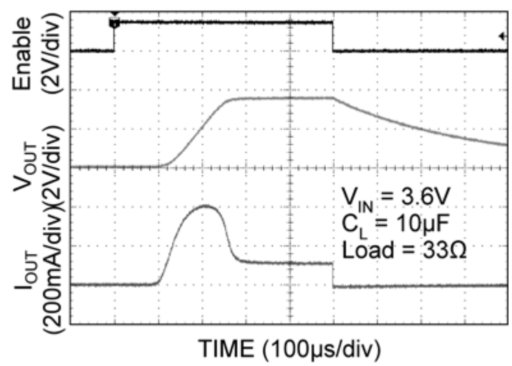

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (200mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (40µs/div)

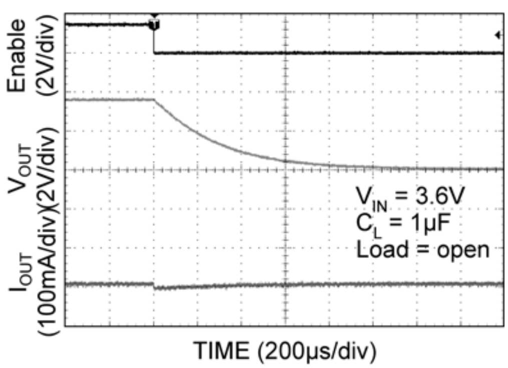
MIC94085

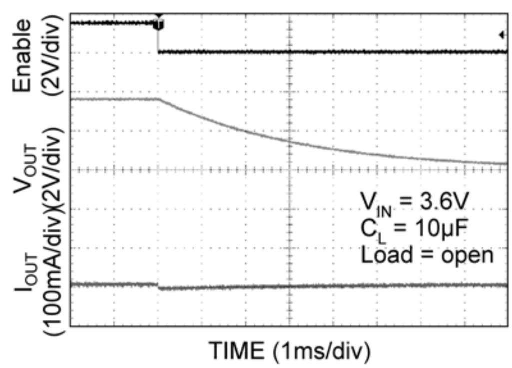

Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (2A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (100µs/div)


Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (100mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (100µs/div)


Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (2A/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = 1.8Ω
TIME (100µs/div)


Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (200mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = 33Ω
TIME (100µs/div)


Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (100mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 1µF
Load = open
TIME (200µs/div)


Enable (2V/div)
VOUT (2V/div)
IOUT (100mA/div)
VIN = 3.6V
CL = 10µF
Load = open
TIME (1ms/div)

Application Information

Power Switch SOA

The safe operating area (SOA) curve represents the boundary of maximum safe operating current and maximum safe operating junction temperature.

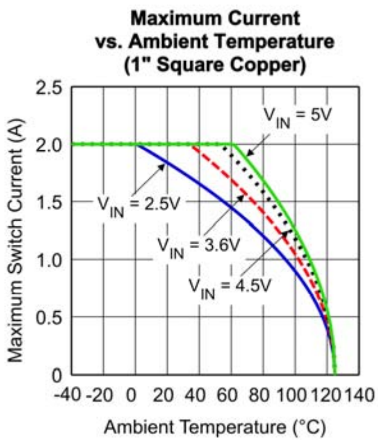


Figure 1. SOA Graph

The curves above show the SOA for various V_{IN}'s mounted on a typical 1 layer, 1 square inch copper board.

Power Dissipation Considerations

As with all power switches, the current rating of the switch is limited mostly by the thermal properties of the package and the PCB it is mounted on. There is a simple ohms law type relationship between thermal resistance, power dissipation and temperature, which are analogous to an electrical circuit:

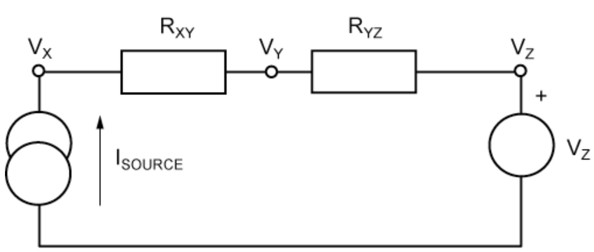


Figure 2. Simple Electrical Circuit

From this simple circuit we can calculate Vx if we know Isource, Vz and the resistor values, Rxy and Ryz using the equation:

$$Vx = Isource \cdot (Rxy + Ryz) + Vz$$

Thermal circuits can be considered using these same rules and can be drawn similarly by replacing current sources with power dissipation (in Watts), resistance with thermal resistance (in ºC/W) and voltage sources with temperature (in ºC).

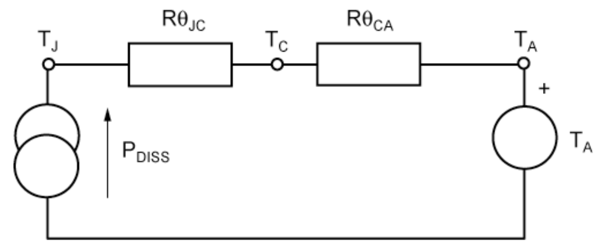


Figure 3. Simple Thermal Circuit

Now replacing the variables in the equation for Vx, we can find the junction temperature (T_J) from power dissipation, ambient temperature and the known thermal resistance of the PCB ($R\theta_{CA}$) and the package ($R\theta_{JC}$).

$$T_J = P_{DISS} \times (R\theta_{JC} + R\theta_{CA}) + T_A$$

P_{DISS} is calculated as $I_{SWITCH}^2 \times R_{SWmax}$. $R\theta_{JC}$ is found in the operating ratings section of the datasheet and $R\theta_{CA}$ (the PCB thermal resistance) values for various PCB copper areas is discussed in the document "Designing with Low Dropout Voltage Regulators" available from the Micrel website (LDO Application Hints).

Example:

A switch is intended to drive a 1A load and is placed on a printed circuit board which has a ground plane area of at least 25mm by 25mm (625mm^2). The Voltage source is a Li-ion battery with a lower operating threshold of 3V and the ambient temperature of the assembly can be up to 50ºC.

Summary of variables:

I_{SW} = 1A

V_{IN} = 3V to 4.2V

T_A = 50^{o}C

$R\theta_{JC}$ = 85ºC/W

$R\theta_{CA}$ = 53ºC/W Read from Graph in Figure 4

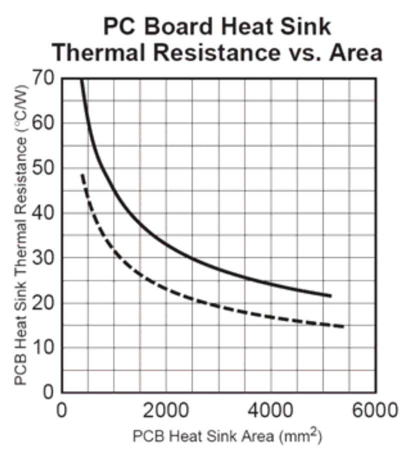


Figure 4. Excerpt from the LDO Book

$P_{DISS} = I_{SW}^2 \times R_{SWmax}$

The worst case switch resistance (R_{SWmax}) at the lowest V_{IN} of 3V is not available in the datasheet, so the next lower value of V_{IN} is used.

R_{SWmax} @ 2.5v = 200mΩ

If this were a figure for worst case R_{SWmax} for 25ºC, an additional consideration is to allow for the maximum junction temperature of 125ºC, the actual worst case resistance in this case can be 30% higher (See R_{DSON} variance vs. temperature graph). However, 200mΩ is the maximum over temperature.

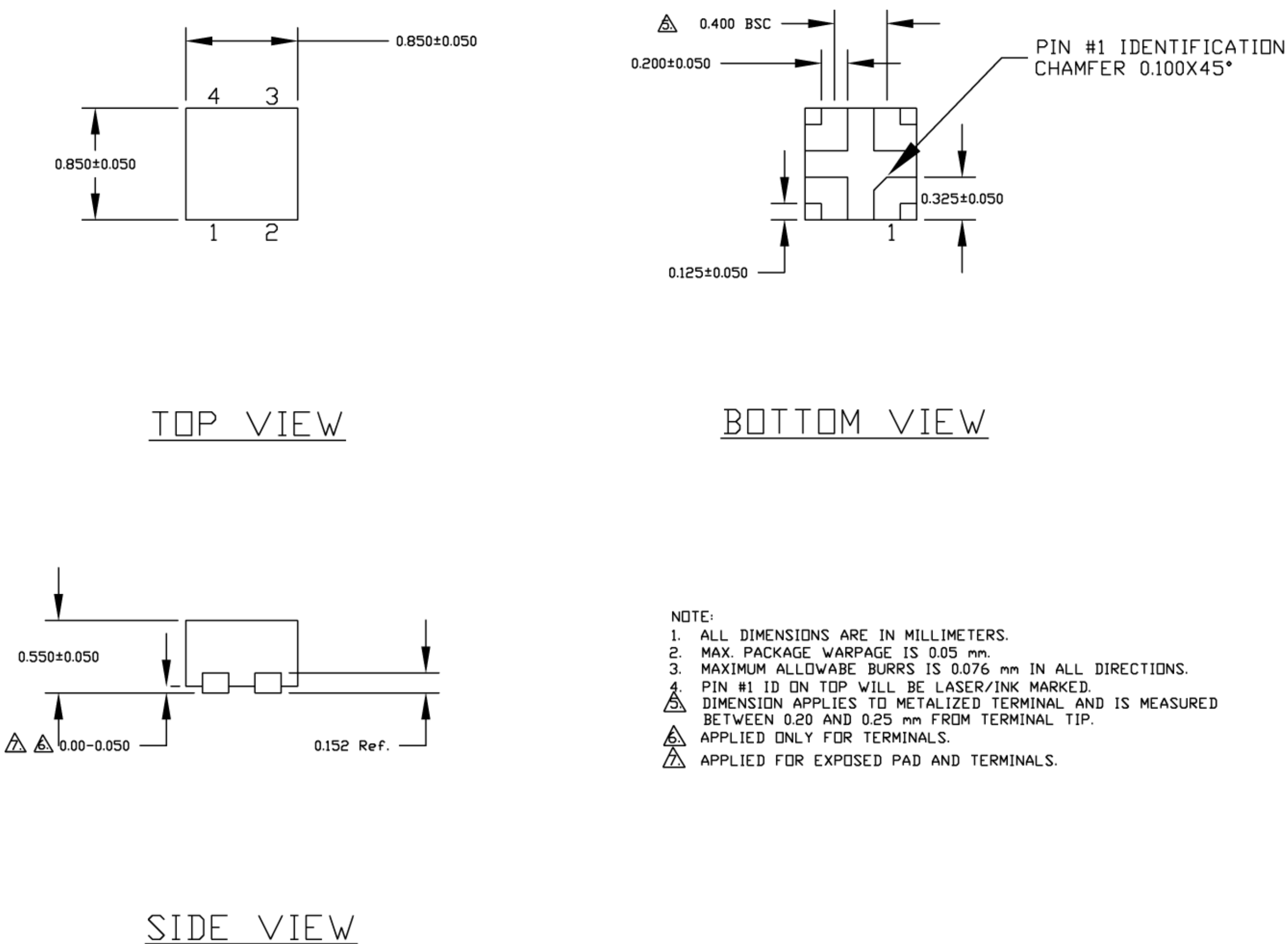
Therefore:

$T_J = 1^2 \times 0.2 \times (85+53) + 50$

$T_J = 78ºC$

This is below the maximum 125ºC.

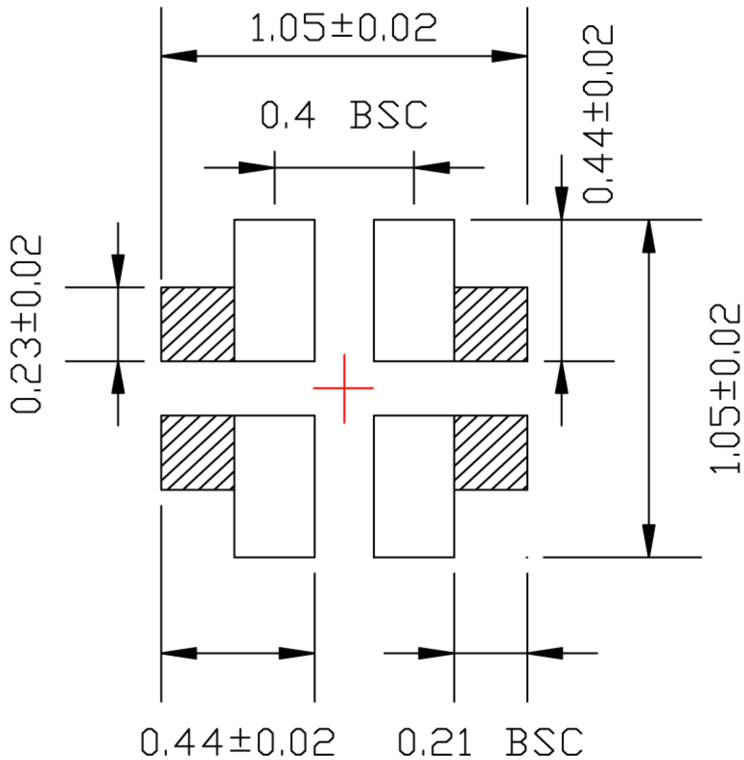
Package Information



4-Pin (0.85mm x 0.85mm) Thin MLF® (FT)

Recommended Land Pattern

LP # TMLF085085D-4LD-LP-9
All units are in mm
Tolerance ± 0.05 if not noted



Disclaimer: This is only a recommendation based on information available to Micrel from its suppliers. Actual land pattern may have to be significantly different due to various materials and processes used in PCB assembly. Micrel makes no representation or warranty of performance based on the recommended land pattern."

4-Pin (0.85mm x 0.85mm) Thin MLF® (FT)

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