## Features

■ 0.8 V to 1.8 V Input Voltage Range
－Typical $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON})}=17 \mathrm{~m} \Omega @ \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ON}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=2.0 \mathrm{~V}$
－Output Discharge Function
－Internal Pull－down at ON Pin
－Accurate Slew Rate Controlled Turn－on time
－Low＜ $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ Quiescent Current
■ ESD Protected，above 8000V HBM，2000V CDM
－RoHS Compliant
－Free from Halogenated Compounds and Antimony Oxides

## Applications

－PDAs
－Cell Phones
－GPS Devices
－MP3 Players
－Digital Cameras
■ Notebook Computer

## General Description

The FPF1013／4 series is an IntelliMAX advanced slew rate loadswitch offering a very low operating voltage．These devices consist of a $17 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \mathrm{~N}$－channel MOSFET that supports an input voltage up to 2.0 V ．These slew rate devices control the switch turn－on and prevent excessive in－rush current from the supply rails．The input voltage range operates from 0.8 V to 1.8 V to fulfill today＇s lowest Ultraportable Device＇s supply requirements． Switch control is via a logic input（ON）capable of interfacing directly with low voltage control signals．

The FPF1014 has an On－Chip pull down allowing for quick and controlled output discharge when switch is turned off．The FPF1013／4 series is available in a space－saving 1X1．5 CSP－6L package．


BOTTOM


TOP

## Typical Application Circuit



## Ordering Information

| Part | Switch | Turn－on Time | Output Discharge | ON Pin Activity | Package |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FPF1013 | $17 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$, NMOS | $43 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | Active HI | CSP1X1．5 |
| FPF1014 | $17 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$, NMOS | $43 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $60 \Omega$ | Active HI | CSP1X1．5 |

## Functional Block Diagram



## Pin Configuration



## Pin Description

| Pin | Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| A2, B2 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | Supply Input: Input to the power switch and the supply voltage for the IC |
| C2 | ON | ON Control Input |
| A1, B1 | V $_{\text {OUT }}$ | Switch Output: Output of the power switch |
| C1 | GND | Ground |

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Min | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ to GND | -0.3 | 2 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ to GND | -0.3 | 4.2 | V |
| Maximum Continuous Switch Current |  | 1.5 | A |
| Power Dissipation @ $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Note 1) |  | 1.2 | W |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40 | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | -65 | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient |  |  | 85 |
| $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |
|  | HBM | 8000 |  |

Note 1: Package power dissipation on 1 square inch pad, 2 oz. copper board

## Recommended Operating Range

| Parameter | Min | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$ | 0.8 | 1.8 | V |
| Ambient Operating Temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | -40 | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Electrical Characteristics
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.8$ to $1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Operation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ |  | 0.8 |  | 1.8 | V |
| ON Input Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON(MIN })}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1.8 | 2.8 | 4.0 | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON(MAX) }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ (Note 2) | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | V |
| Operating Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ON }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=$ Open |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Quiescent Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{GND}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=$ Open |  |  | 2 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Off Switch Current | Iswoff | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{GND}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{GND}$ |  |  | 2 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| On-Resistance | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ON }}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25 \mathrm{C}$ |  | 17 | 27 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ON }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 25 | 38 |  |
| Output Pull Down Resistance | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{PD}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C},$ FPF1014 |  | 60 | 120 | $\Omega$ |
| ON Input Logic Low Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |  |  | 0.3 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |  |  | 0.8 |  |
| ON Input Leakage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ or GND | -1 |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Dynamic ( $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $V_{\text {Out }}$ Rise Time | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  | 28 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3.3 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  | 38 |  |  |
| Turn On Time | Ton | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  | 43 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3.3 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  | 58 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ Fall Time heet4U.com | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | FPF1014, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  | 14 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | FPF1014, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3.3 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  | 76 |  |  |
| Turn Off Time | TofF | FPF1014, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  | 50 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | FPF1014, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3.3 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  | 96 |  |  |

Note 2: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}(\mathrm{MAX})}$ is limited by the absolute rating.

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 1. Supply Current vs. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$

www.DataSheet4U.cFigure 3. Operating Current vs. Temperature


Figure 5. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 2. Off Quiescent Current vs. Temperature


Figure 4. Off Switch Current vs. Temperature


Figure 6. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 7. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ vs. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$

www.DataSheet4U.com Figure 9. $\mathrm{T}_{\text {RISE }} / \mathrm{T}_{\text {FALL }}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 11. FPF1013/4 Turn ON Response


Figure 8. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 10. $\mathrm{T}_{\text {ON }} / \mathrm{T}_{\text {OFF }}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 12. FPF1014 Turn OFF Response

Typical Characteristics


Figure 13. FPF1013/4 Turn ON Response



Figure 14. FPF1014 Turn OFF Response

## Description of Operation

The FPF1013/4 are low $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON})} \mathrm{N}$-Channel load switches with controlled turn-on. The core of each device is a $17 \mathrm{~m} \Omega\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1 \mathrm{~V}\right.$, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ ) N -Channel MOSFET and is customized for a low input operating range of 0.8 to 1.8 V . The ON pin controls the state of the switch.
The FPF1014 contains a $60 \Omega$ (typ) on-chip resistor which is connected internally from $V_{\text {OUt }}$ to GND for quick output discharge when the switch is turned off.

## On/Off Control

The ON pin is active high and it controls the state of the switch. Applying a continuous high signal will hold the switch in the ON state. In order to minimize the switch on resistance, the ON pin voltage should exceed the input voltage by 2 V . This device is compatible with a GPIO (General Purpose Input/Output) port, where the logic voltage level can be configured to $4 \mathrm{~V} \geq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}} \geq$ $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}^{\prime}}+2 \mathrm{~V}$ and power consumed is less than $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ in steady state.

Timing Diagram


## Input Capacitor

To limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient in-rush currents when the switch turns-on, a capacitor must be placéd between $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and GND. For minimized voltage drop, especially when the operating voltage approaches 1 V a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ pins. Higher values of $\mathrm{C}_{\mathbb{I N}}$ can be used to further reduce the voltage drop during higher current modes of operation.

## Output Capacitor

A $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$, should be placed between $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ and GND. This capacitor will prevent parasitic board inductance from forcing $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ below GND when the switch turns-off. If the application has a capacitive load, the FPF1014 can be used to discharged that load through an on-chip output discharge path.

## Board Layout

For best performance, all traces should be as short as possible. To be most effective, the input and output capacitors should be placed close to the device to minimize the effects that parasitic trace inductances may have on normal and short-circuit operation. Using wide traces or large copper planes for all pins $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}\right.$, ON and GND) will help minimize the parasitic electrical effects along with minimizing the case to ambient thermal impedance.

## Improving Thermal Performance

An improper layout could result in higher junction temperature. This concern applies when continuous operation current is set to maximum allowed current and switch turns into a large capacitive load that introduce high inrush current in the transient. Since FPF1013/4 does not have thermal shutdown feature a proper layout can essentially reduce power dissipation of the switch in transient and prevents switch to exceed the maximum absolute power dissipation of 1.2 W .
The $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}$ and $G N D$ pins will dissipate most of the heat generated during a high load current condition. The layout suggested in Figure 16 provides each pin with adequate copper so that heat may be transferred as efficiently as possible out of the device. The ON pin trace may be laid-out diagonally from the device to maximize the area available to the ground pad. Placing the input and output capacitors as close to the device as possible also contributes to heat dissipation, particularly during high load currents.


Figure 16: Proper layout of output, input and ground copper area

## Demo Board Layout

FPF1013/4 Demo board has the components and circuitry to demonstrate FPF1013/4 load switches functions. Thermal performance of the board is improved using a few techniques recommended in the layout recommendations section of datasheet.


Figure 17. FPF1013/4 Demo Board Layout


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