## FPF2174

IntelliMAX ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Advanced Load Management Products

## Features

- 1.8 to 5.5 V Input Voltage Range
- Controlled Turn-On
- 200 mA Current Limit Option
- Undervoltage Lockout
- Thermal Shutdown
- <1 AA Shutdown Current
- Fast Current limit Response Time
- $3 \mu$ s to Moderate Over Currents
- 20ns to Hard Shorts
- Integrated very low $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ Schottky Diode for Reverse Current Blocking
- Integrated Zener Diode for Output Clamp
- RoHS Compliant


## Applications

- PDAs
- Cell Phones
- GPS Devices
- MP3 Players
- Digital Cameras
- Peripheral Ports
- Hot Swap Supplies


## General Description

The FPF2174 is a load switch which combines the functionality of the IntelliMAX ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ series load switch with a very low forward voltage drop Schottky barrier rectifier and a zener clamp at the output. The integrated solution provides full protection to systems and loads which may encounter large current conditions in a very compact MLP $3 \times 3$ package. This device contain a $0.125 \Omega$ current-limited P-channel MOSFET which can operate over an input voltage range of $1.8-5.5 \mathrm{~V}$. The Schottky diode acts as a barrier so that no reverse current can flow when the MOSFET is off and the output voltage is higher than the input voltage. Switch control is by a logic input (ON) capable of interfacing directly with low voltage control signals. Each part contains thermal shutdown protection which shuts off the switch to prevent damage to the part when a continuous over-current condition causes excessive heating.
When the switch current reaches the current limit, the part operates in a constant-current mode to prohibit excessive currents from causing damage. If the constant current condition still persists after 10 ms , these parts will shut off the switch and pull the fault signal pin (FLAGB) low. The switch will remain off until the ON pin is cycled. The minimum current limit is 200 mA .

These parts are available in a space-saving 6L MLP $3 \times 3$ package.

## Typical Application Circuit



Ordering Information

| Part | Current Limit <br> $[\mathrm{mA}]$ | Current Limit <br> Blanking Time <br> $[\mathrm{ms}]$ | Auto-Restart <br> Time <br> $[\mathrm{ms}]$ | ON Pin <br> Activity | Top Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FPF2174 | 200 | 10 | NA | Active HI | 2174 |

## Functional Block Diagram



## Pin Configuration



## Pin Description

| Pin | Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | VIN $^{\prime}$ | Supply Input: Input to the power switch and the supply voltage for the IC |
| 2 | NC | No Connect |
| 3,7 | V $_{\text {OUT }}$ | Switch Output: Output of the power switch |
| 4 | GND | Ground |
| 5 | FLAGB | Fault Output: Active LO, open drain output which indicates an over current supply, <br> under voltage or over temperature state. |
| 6 | ON | ON Control Input |
| 8 | PAD1 | IC substrate. Can be connected to GND. Do not connect to other pins. |

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Min | Max | Unit |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$, ON, FLAGB to GND | -0.3 | 6 | V |  |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}$ to GND | -0.3 | 20 | V |  |
| Power Dissipation $@ \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (note 1) | - | 1.4 | W |  |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40 | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage Temperature | -65 | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient |  | - | 70 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Electrostatic Discharge Protection | HBM | 4000 | - | V |
|  | MM | 400 | - | V |

## Recommended Operating Range

| Parameter | Min | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I}}$ | 1.8 | 5.5 | V |
| Ambient Operating Temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | -40 | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Electrical Characteristics

$\mathrm{V}_{I N}=1.8$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{I N}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions |  | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Operation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ |  |  | 1.8 | - | 5.5 | V |
| Quiescent Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.8$ to 3.3 V | - | 95 | - | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}$ ACTIVE | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.3$ to 5.5 V | - | 110 | 200 |  |
| Shutdown Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | - | - | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Latch-off Current | Llatchoff | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$, after an overcurrent fault |  | - | 50 | - | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Reverse Block Leakage Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  | - | - | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Reverse <br> Breakdown Voltage |  | lout $=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | - | 15 | - | V |
| Dropout Voltage | $V_{\text {DROP }}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=150 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | - | 0.3 | 0.4 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=150 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | 0.23 | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=150 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | - | 0.36 | - |  |
| ON Input Logic High Voltage (ON) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 0.75 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 1.3 | - | - |  |
| ON Input Logic Low Voltage | VIL | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | - | 0.5 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | - | 1.0 |  |
| ON Input Leakage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ or GND |  | - | - | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Off Switch Leakage | ISwoff | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~V} \\ & @ \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~V} \\ & @ \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 10 | 100 | nA |
| FLAGB Output Logic Low Voltage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SINK }}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | - | - | 0.2 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SINK }}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | - | - | 0.3 |  |
| FLAGB Output High Leakage Current |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$, Switch on |  | - | - | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

## Electrical Characteristics Cont.

$\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.8$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Protections |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current Limit | ILIM | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=2.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 200 | 300 | 400 | mA |
| Thermal Shutdown |  | Shutdown Threshold | - | 140 | - | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Return from Shutdown | - | 130 | - |  |
|  |  | Hysteresis | - | 10 | - |  |
| Under Voltage Shutdown | UVLO | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ Increasing | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | V |
| Under Voltage Shutdown Hysteresis |  |  | - | 47 | - | mV |
| Zener Clamp Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Z}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{z}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | 15 | - | V |
| Zener Leakage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{z}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Z}}=12 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Dynamic |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turn on time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | - | 25 | 50 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Turn off time | toff | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | - | 20 | 40 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ Rise Time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | - | 14 | 30 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ Fall Time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | - | 126 | 250 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Over Current Blanking Time | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {BLANK }}$ |  | 5 | 10 | 20 | ms |
| Short Circuit Response Time |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$. Moderate Over-Current Condition. | - | 3 | - | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$. Hard Short. | - | 20 | - | ns |

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

Typical Characteristics


Figure 1. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage


Figure 3. I


Figure 5. Latchoff current vs. Temperature


Figure 2. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature


Figure 4. ISWITCH-OFF Current vs. Temperature


Figure 6. Input Voltage vs. On Threshold Voltage

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 7. Current Limit vs. Output Voltage


Figure 9. Drop Voltage vs. Input Voltage


Figure 11. Zener Voltage vs. Zener Current


Figure 8. Current Limit vs. Temperature


Figure 10. Drop Voltage vs. Temperature


Figure 12. Zener Diode Safe Operating Area

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 13. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{ON}} / \mathrm{T}_{\text {Off }}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 15. $\mathrm{T}_{\text {BLANK }}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 17. Ton Response


Figure 14. $\mathrm{T}_{\text {Rise }} / \mathrm{T}_{\text {Fall }}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 16. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{BLANK}}$ Response


Figure 18. Toff Response

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 19. Short Circuit Response Time (Output Shorted to GND)


Figure 21. Current Limit Response Time (Output has a $4.7 \Omega$ load)


Figure 20. Current Limit Response Time (Switch power up to hard short)

## Description of Operation

The FPF2174 is a current limited switch that protects systems and loads which can be damaged or disrupted by the application of high currents. The core of the device is a $0.125 \Omega$ $P$-channel MOSFET and a controller capable of functioning over a wide input operating range of $1.8-5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ paired with a low forward voltage drop Schottky diode for reverse blocking and a 16 V zener diode for output clamp. The controller protects against system malfunctions through current limiting, undervoltage lockout and thermal shutdown. The current limit is preset for 200 mA .

## On/Off Control

The ON pin controls the state of the switch. Activating ON continuously holds the switch in the on state so long as there is no under-voltage on $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ or a junction temperature in excess of $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ON is active HI and has a low threshold making it capable of interfacing with low voltage signals. When the MOSFET is off, the Schottky diode acts as a barrier so that no reverse current can flow when $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}$ is greater than $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$.

## Fault Reporting

Upon the detection of an over-current, an input under-voltage, or an over-temperature condition, the FLAGB signals the fault mode by activating LO. The FLAGB goes LO at the end of the blanking time and is latched LO and ON must be toggled to release it. FLAGB is an open-drain MOSFET which requires a pull-up resistor between $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and FLAGB. During shutdown, the pull-down on FLAGB is disabled to reduce current draw from the supply.

## Current Limiting

The current limit guarantees that the current through the switch doesn't exceed a maximum value while not limiting at less than a minimum value. The minimum current is 200 mA and the maximum current is 400 mA . The device has a blanking time of 10 ms , nominally, during which the switch will act as a constant current source. At the end of the blanking time, the switch will be turned-off and the FLAGB pin will activate to indicate that current limiting has occurred.

## Under-Voltage Lockout

The under-voltage lockout turns-off the switch if the input voltage drops below the under-voltage lockout threshold. With the ON pin active the input voltage rising above the undervoltage lockout threshold will cause a controlled turn-on of the switch which limits current over-shoots.

## Thermal Shutdown

The thermal shutdown protects the die from internally or externally generated excessive temperatures. During an overtemperature condition the FLAGB is activated and the switch is turned-off. The switch automatically turns-on again if temperature of the die drops below the threshold temperature.

## Application Information

## Typical Application



## Input Capacitor

To limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient in-rush currents when the switch turns-on into a discharged load capacitor or a short-circuit, a capacitor needs to be placed between $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and GND. A $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$, placed close to the pins is usually sufficient. Higher values of $\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}$ can be used to further reduce the voltage drop.

## Output Capacitor

A 0.1 uF capacitor $\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}$, should be placed between $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ and GND. This capacitor will prevent parasitic board inductances from forcing $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ below GND when the switch turns-off.

## Power Dissipation

During normal operation as a switch, the power dissipation is small and has little effect on the operating temperature of the part. The parts with the higher current limits will dissipate the most power and that will only be typically,

$$
\begin{equation*}
P=I_{\text {LIM }} \times V_{\text {DROP }}=0.4 \times 0.4=160 \mathrm{~mW} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

When using the part, attention must be given to the manual resetting of the part. Continuously resetting the part at a high duty cycle when a short on the output is present can cause the temperature of the part to increase. The junction temperature will only be allowed to increase to the thermal shutdown threshold. Once this temperature has been reached, toggling ON will not turn-on the switch until the junction temperature drops.

## 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 for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}$ and $G N D$ will help minimize parasitic electrical effects along with minimizing the case to ambient thermal impedance.

## Dimensional Outline and Pad Layout

Package MLP06H


OP VEW


RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN


BOTTOW VEW
NOTES:
A. CONFORMS TO JEDEC REGISTRATION MO-229. VARIATION WEEA, DATED $11 / 2001$
B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
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