



# FPF1038 / FPF1039

## Low On-Resistance, Slew-Rate-Controlled Load Switch

### Features

- 1.2V to 5.5V Input Voltage Operating Range
- Typical  $R_{ON}$ :
  - 20m $\Omega$  at  $V_{IN}=5.5V$
  - 21m $\Omega$  at  $V_{IN}=4.5V$
  - 37m $\Omega$  at  $V_{IN}=1.8V$
  - 75m $\Omega$  at  $V_{IN}=1.2V$
- Slew Rate / Inrush Control with  $t_R$ : 2.7ms (Typical)
- 3A Maximum Continuous Current Capability
- Output Capacitor Discharge Function on FPF1039
- Low <1 $\mu A$  Shutdown Current
- ESD Protected: Above 8kV HBM, 1.5kV CDM
- GPIO / CMOS-Compatible Enable Circuitry

### Applications

- HDD, Storage, and Solid-State Memory Devices
- Portable Media Devices, UMPC, Tablets, MIDs
- Wireless LAN Cards and Modules
- SLR Digital Cameras
- Portable Medical Devices
- GPS and Navigation Equipment
- Industrial Handheld and Enterprise Equipment

### Description

The FPF1038/39 advanced load-management switches target applications requiring a highly integrated solution for disconnecting loads powered from DC power rail (<6V) with stringent shutdown current targets and high load capacitances (up to 200 $\mu F$ ). The FPF1038/39 consists of slew-rate controlled low-impedance MOSFET switch (21m $\Omega$  typical) and other integrated analog features. The slew-rate controlled turn-on characteristic prevents inrush current and the resulting excessive voltage droop on power rails.

These devices have exceptionally low shutdown current drain (<1 $\mu A$  maximum) that facilitates compliance in low standby power applications. The input voltage range operates from 1.2V to 5.5V DC to support a wide range of applications in consumer, optical, medical, storage, portable, and industrial device power management.

Switch control is managed by a logic input (active HIGH) capable of interfacing directly with low-voltage control signal / GPIO with no external pull-up required. The device is packaged in advanced fully “green” 1mm x1.5mm Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Packaging (WLCSP); providing excellent thermal conductivity, small footprint, and low electrical resistance for wider application usage.

### Ordering Information

Part Number	Top Mark	Switch $R_{ON}$ (Typical) at 4.5V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Buffer	Output Discharge	ON Pin Activity	$t_R$	Package
FPF1038UCX	QE	21m $\Omega$	CMOS	NA	Active HIGH	2.7ms	6-Bump, WLCSP, 1.0mm x 1.5mm, 0.5mm Pitch
FPF1039UCX	QF	21m $\Omega$	CMOS	65 $\Omega$	Active HIGH	2.7ms	

## Application Diagram

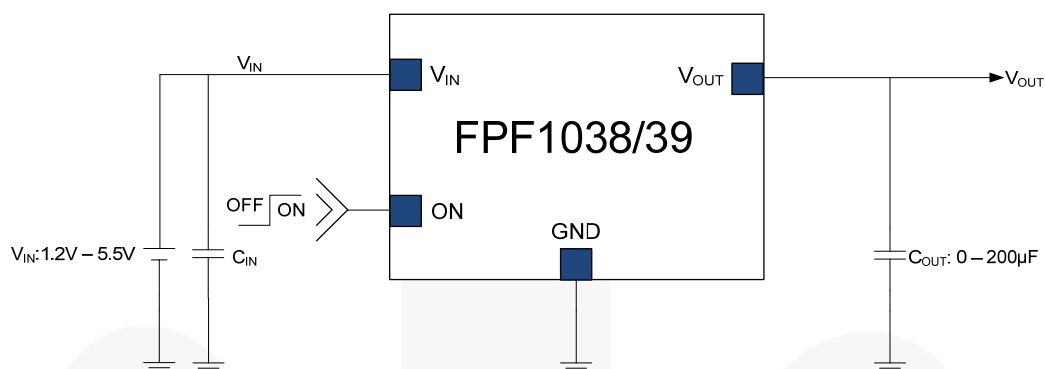


Figure 1. Typical Application

## Functional Block Diagram

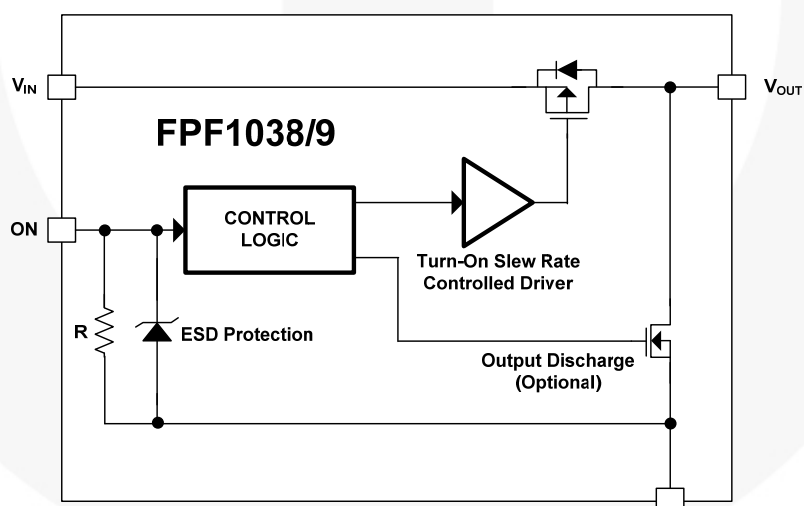


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram (Output Discharge for FPF1039 Only)

## Pin Configuration

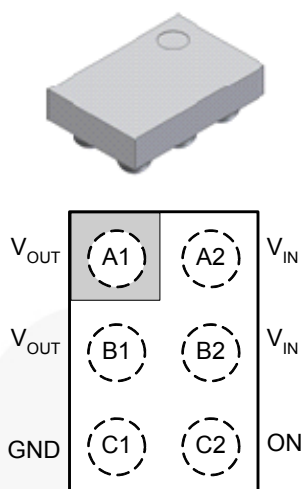


Figure 3. Top View

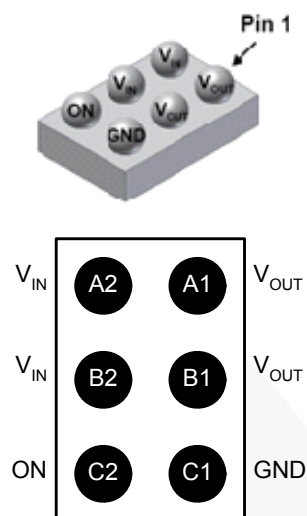


Figure 4. Bottom View

## Pin Definitions

Pin #	Name	Description
A1, B1	$V_{OUT}$	Switch Output
A2, B2	$V_{IN}$	Supply Input: Input to the Power Switch
C1	GND	Ground
C2	ON	ON/OFF Control, Active High - GPIO Compatible

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

Symbol	Parameters		Min.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> , V <sub>OUT</sub> , V <sub>ON</sub> to GND		-0.3	6.0	V
I <sub>SW</sub>	Maximum Continuous Switch Current			3	A
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation at T <sub>A</sub> =25°C			1.2	W
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Junction Temperature		-65	+150	°C
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Temperature Range		-40	+85	°C
Θ <sub>JA</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient			85 <sup>(1)</sup>	°C/W
				110 <sup>(2)</sup>	
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge Capability	Human Body Model, JESD22-A114	8.0		kV
		Charged Device Model, JESD22-C101	1.5		

### Notes:

1. Measured using 2S2P JEDEC std. PCB.
2. Measured using 2S2P JEDEC PCB COLD PLATE method.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

The Recommended Operating Conditions table defines the conditions for actual device operation. Recommended operating conditions are specified to ensure optimal performance to the datasheet specifications. Fairchild does not recommend exceeding them or designing to Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Symbol	Parameters	Min.	Max.	Unit
$V_{IN}$	Input Voltage	1.2	5.5	V
$T_A$	Ambient Operating Temperature	-40	+85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{IN}=1.2$  to  $5.5V$  and  $T_A=-40$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$ ; typical values are at  $V_{IN}=4.5V$  and  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ .

Symbol	Parameters	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Basic Operation						
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage		1.2		5.5	V
I <sub>Q(OFF)</sub>	Off Supply Current	V <sub>ON</sub> =GND, V <sub>OUT</sub> =Open			1.0	μA
I <sub>SD</sub>	Shutdown Current	V <sub>ON</sub> =GND, V <sub>OUT</sub> =GND		0.2	1.0	μA
I <sub>Q</sub>	Quiescent Current	I <sub>OUT</sub> =0mA		5.5	8.0	μA
R <sub>ON</sub>	On Resistance	V <sub>IN</sub> =5.5V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =1A <sup>(3)</sup>		20	24	mΩ
		V <sub>IN</sub> =4.5V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =1A, T <sub>A</sub> =25°C		21	25	
		V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =500mA <sup>(3)</sup>		24	29	
		V <sub>IN</sub> =2.5V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =500mA <sup>(3)</sup>		28	35	
		V <sub>IN</sub> =1.8V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =250mA <sup>(3)</sup>		37	45	
		V <sub>IN</sub> =1.2V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =250mA, T <sub>A</sub> =25°C		75	100	
R <sub>PD</sub>	Output Discharge R <sub>PULL DOWN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =4.5V, V <sub>ON</sub> =0V, I <sub>FORCE</sub> =20mA, T <sub>A</sub> =25°C, FPF1039 Only		65	85	Ω
V <sub>IH</sub>	On Input Logic HIGH Voltage		1.0			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	On Input Logic LOW Voltage				0.4	V
I <sub>ON</sub>	On Input Leakage	FPF1038			1.0	μA
		FPF1039			1.5	
Dynamic Characteristics						
t <sub>DON</sub>	Turn-On Delay <sup>(4)</sup>	V <sub>IN</sub> =4.5V, R <sub>L</sub> =5Ω, C <sub>L</sub> =100μF, T <sub>A</sub> =25°C		1.7		ms
t <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> Rise Time <sup>(4)</sup>			2.7		ms
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-On Time <sup>(6)</sup>			4.4		ms
t <sub>DOFF</sub>	Turn-Off Delay <sup>(4)</sup>	V <sub>IN</sub> =4.5V, R <sub>L</sub> =150Ω, C <sub>L</sub> =100μF, T <sub>A</sub> =25°C, FPF1038 (No Load Discharge)		2.0		ms
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> Fall Time <sup>(4)</sup>			30.0		ms
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-Off <sup>(7)</sup>			32.0		ms
t <sub>DOFF</sub>	Turn-Off Delay <sup>(4,5)</sup>			0.5		ms
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> Fall Time <sup>(4,5)</sup>	V <sub>IN</sub> =4.5V, R <sub>L</sub> =150Ω, C <sub>L</sub> =100μF, T <sub>A</sub> =25°C; FPF1039 <sup>(5)</sup>		10.0		ms
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-Off <sup>(5,7)</sup>			10.5		ms

### Notes:

- This parameter is guaranteed by design and characterization; not production tested.
- $t_{DON}/t_{DOFF}/t_R/t_F$  are defined in Figure 36.
- Output discharge enabled during off-state.
- $t_{ON}=t_R + t_{DON}$
- $t_{OFF}=t_F + t_{DOFF}$

## Typical Characteristics

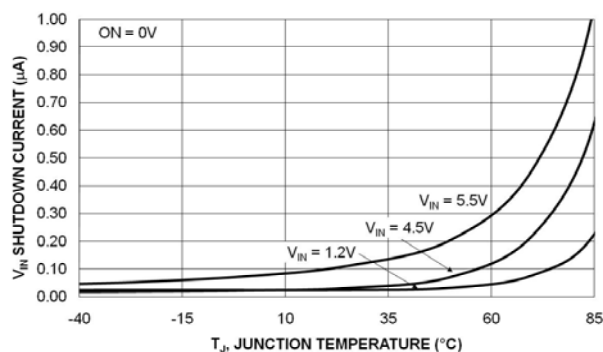


Figure 5. Shutdown Current vs. Temperature

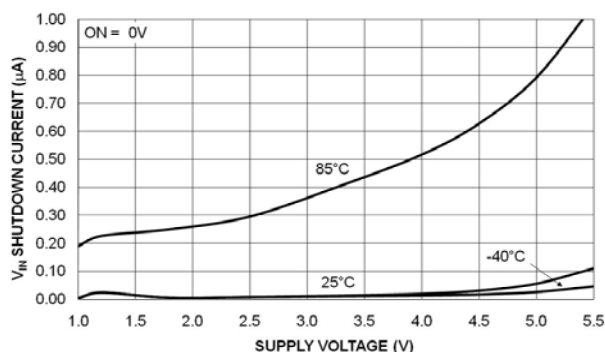


Figure 6. Shutdown Current vs. Supply Voltage

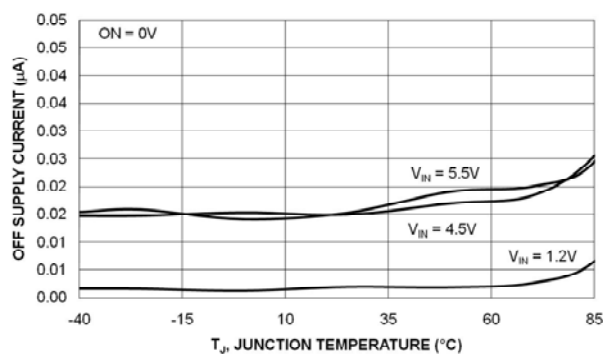


Figure 7. Off Supply Current vs. Temperature (FPF1038,  $V_{OUT}$  Floating)

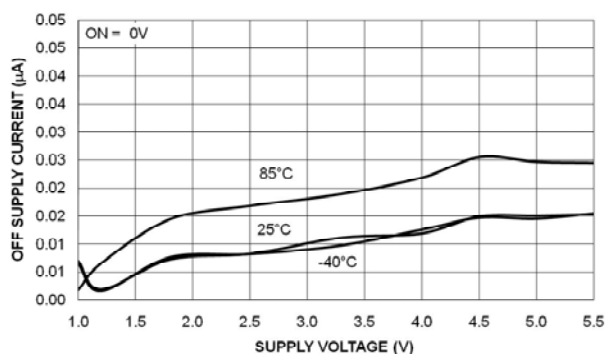


Figure 8. Off Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (FPF1038,  $V_{OUT}$  Floating)

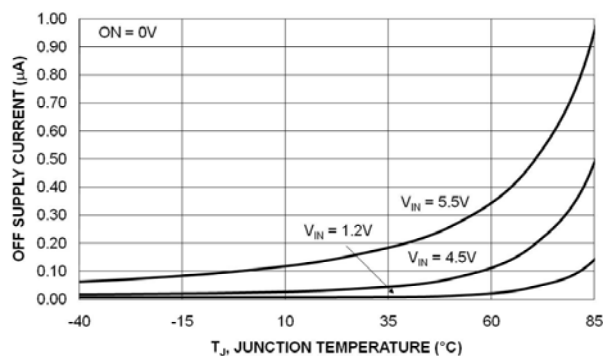


Figure 9. Off Supply Current vs. Temperature (FPF1039,  $V_{OUT} = 0V$ )

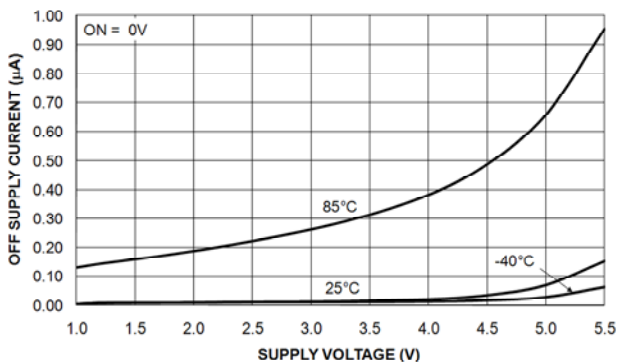


Figure 10. Off Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (FPF1039,  $V_{OUT} = 0V$ )

## Typical Characteristics (Continued)

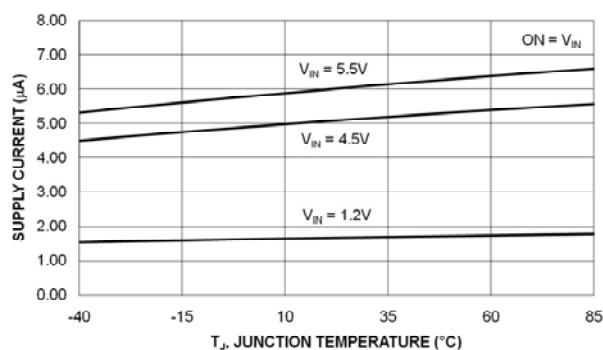


Figure 11. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

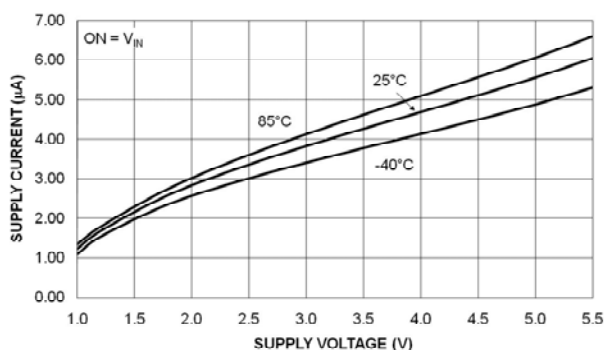


Figure 12. Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage

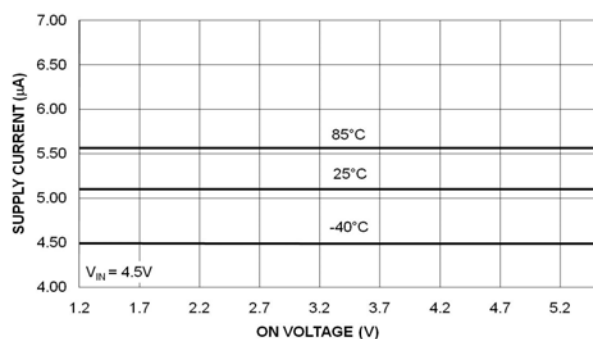


Figure 13. Quiescent Current vs. On Voltage ( $V_{IN} = 4.5V$ )

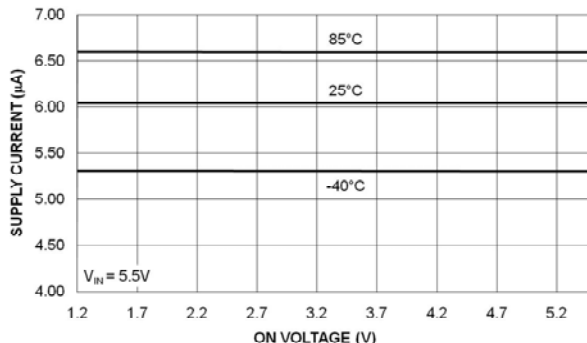


Figure 14. Quiescent Current vs. On Voltage ( $V_{IN} = 5.5V$ )

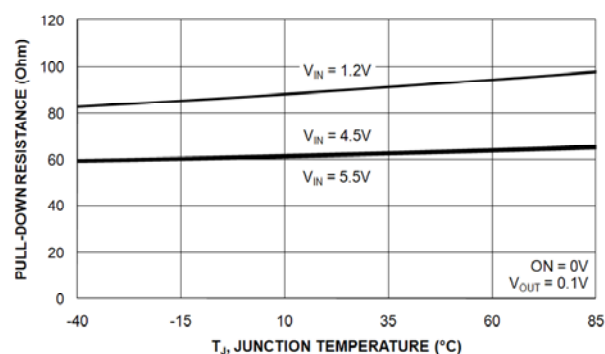


Figure 15. Output Discharge Resistor RPD vs. Temperature (FPF1039 Only)

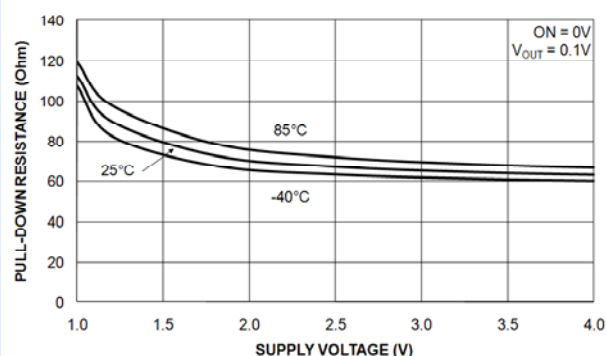


Figure 16. Output Discharge Resistor RPD vs. Supply Voltage (FPF1039 Only)

## Typical Characteristics (Continued)

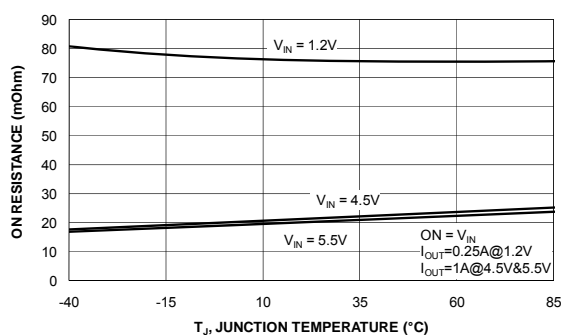


Figure 17.  $R_{ON}$  vs. Temperature

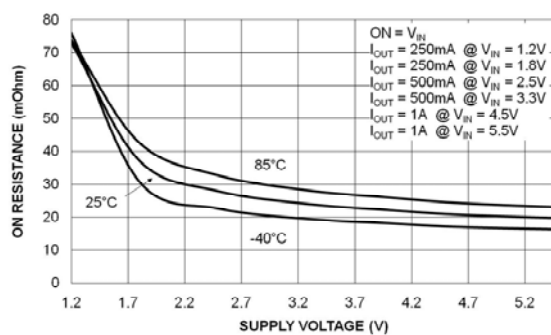


Figure 18.  $R_{ON}$  vs. Supply Voltage

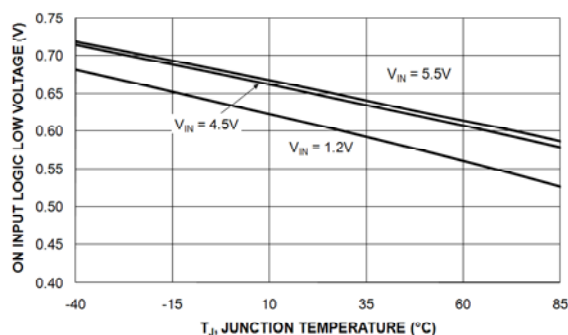


Figure 19. On Pin Threshold Low vs. Temperature

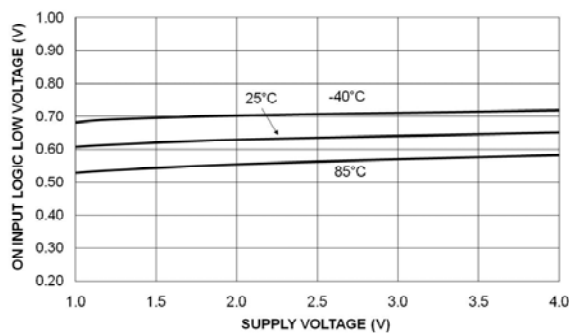


Figure 20. On Pin Threshold Low vs.  $V_{IN}$

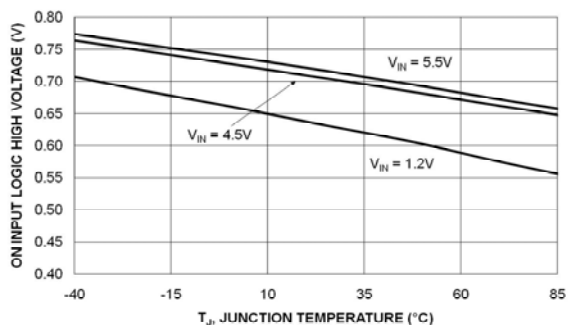


Figure 21. On Pin Threshold High vs. Temperature

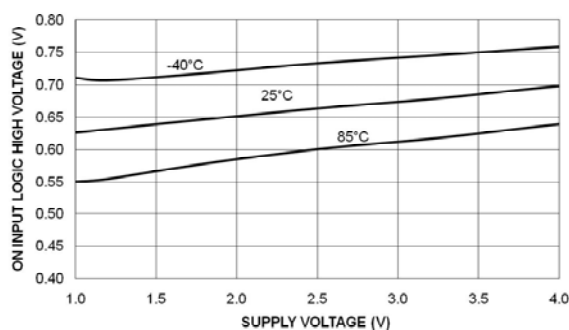


Figure 22. On Pin Threshold High vs.  $V_{IN}$

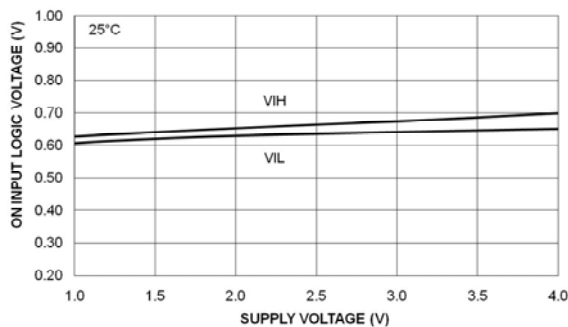


Figure 23. On Pin Threshold vs. Supply Voltage

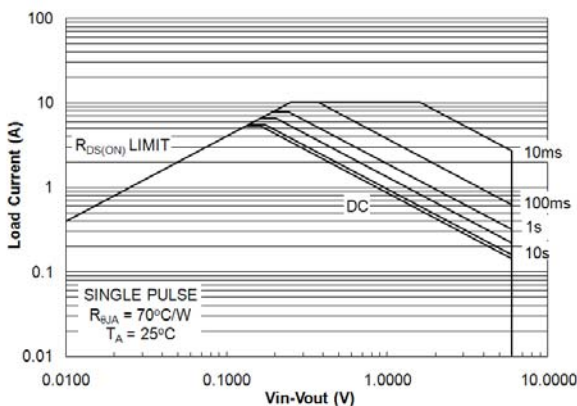


Figure 24.  $I_{SW}$  vs.  $(V_{IN}-V_{OUT})$  — SOA



## Typical Characteristics (Continued)

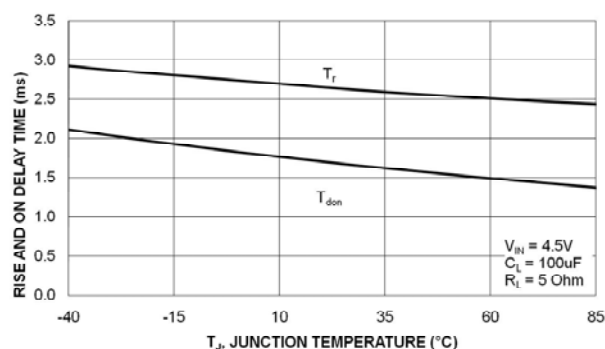


Figure 25.  $t_R/t_{DON}$  vs. Temperature (FPF1038)

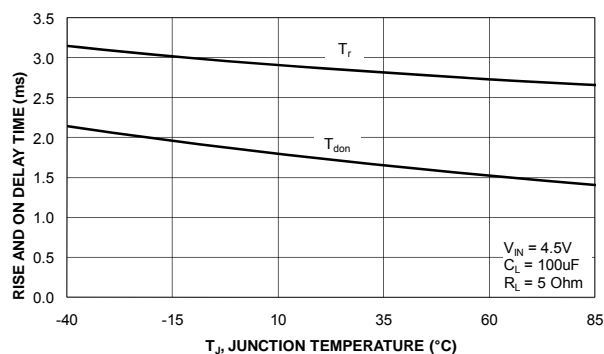


Figure 26.  $t_R/t_{DON}$  vs. Temperature (FPF1039)

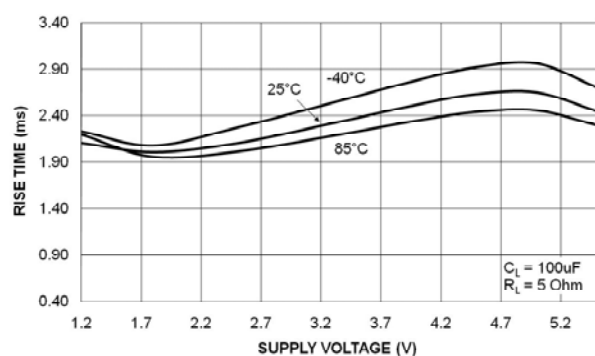


Figure 27.  $t_R$  vs. Supply Voltage

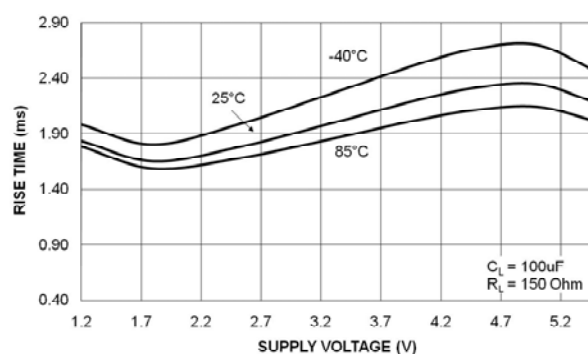


Figure 28.  $t_R$  vs. Supply Voltage

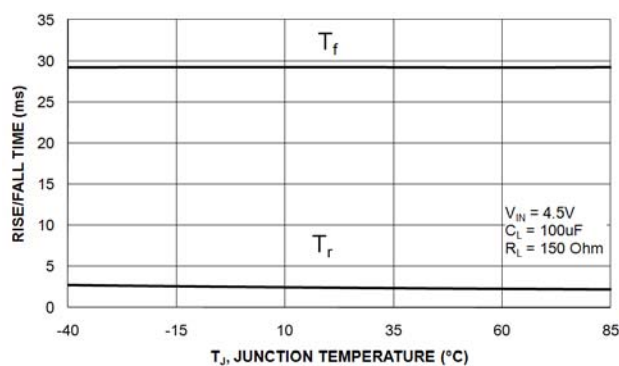


Figure 29.  $t_R/t_F$  vs. Temperature (FPF1038)

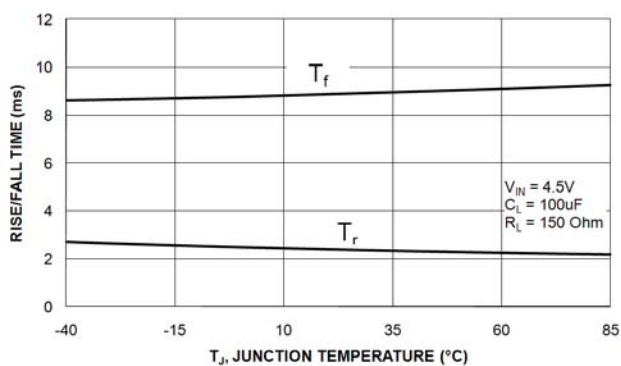
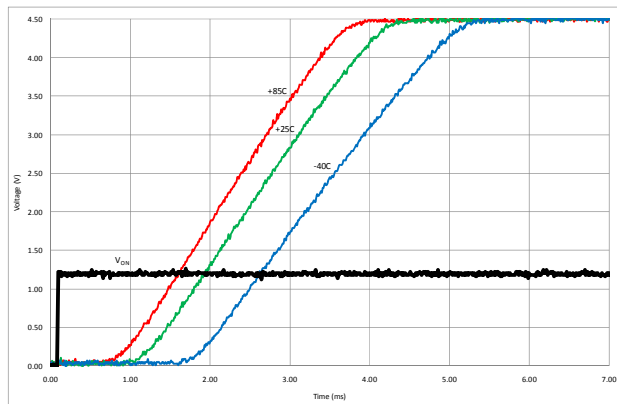
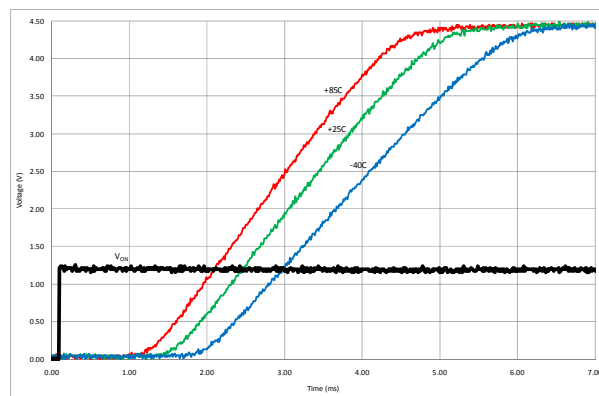


Figure 30.  $t_R/t_F$  vs. Temperature (FPF1039)

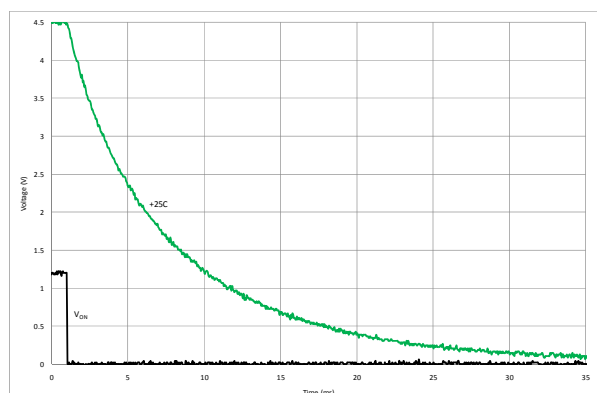
## Typical Characteristics (Continued)



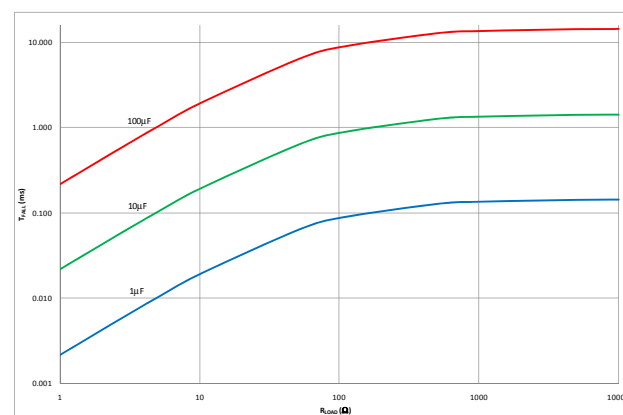
**Figure 31. Turn-On Response** ( $V_{IN}=4.5V$ ,  $C_{IN}=10\mu F$ ,  $C_L=1\mu F$ ,  $R_L=50\Omega$ )



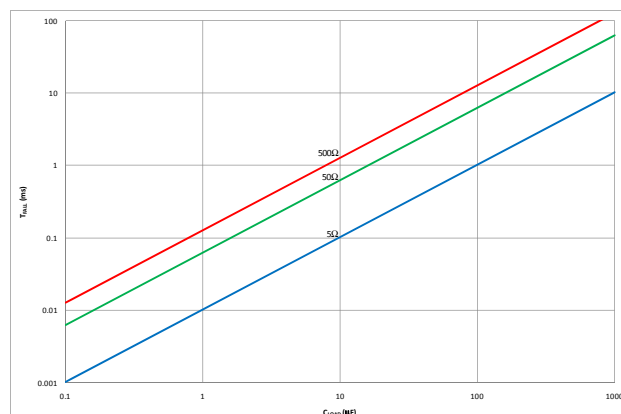
**Figure 32. Turn-On Response** ( $V_{IN}=4.5V$ ,  $C_{IN}=10\mu F$ ,  $C_L=100\mu F$ ,  $R_L=5\Omega$ )



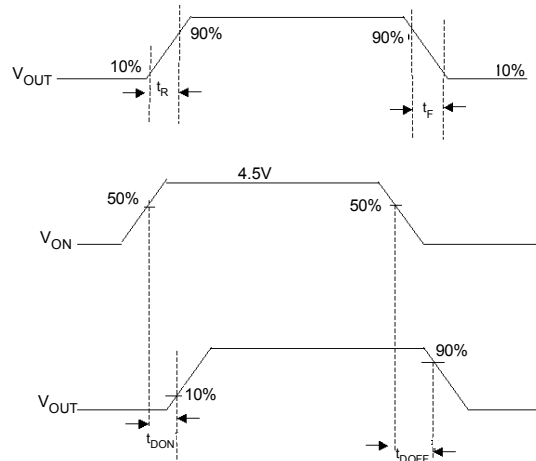
**Figure 33. Turn-Off Response** ( $V_{IN}=4.5V$ ,  $C_{IN}=10\mu F$ ,  $C_L=100\mu F$ , FPF1039 without External RL)



**Figure 34. Fall Time as a Function of External Resistive Load** ( $C_L=1\mu F$ ,  $10\mu F$ , and  $100\mu F$ ) (FPF1039)



**Figure 35. Fall Time as a Function of External Capacitive Load** ( $R_L=5\Omega$ ,  $50\Omega$ , and  $500\Omega$ ) (FPF1039)



**Figure 36. Timing Diagram**

## Application Information

### Input Capacitor

This IntelliMAX™ switch doesn't require an input capacitor. To reduce device inrush current, a 0.1μF ceramic capacitor, C<sub>IN</sub>, is recommended close to the VIN pin. A higher value of C<sub>IN</sub> can be used to reduce the voltage drop experienced as the switch is turned on into a large capacitive load.

### Output Capacitor

While this switch works without an output capacitor: if parasitic board inductance forces V<sub>OUT</sub> below GND when switching off; a 0.1μF capacitor, C<sub>OUT</sub>, should be placed between V<sub>OUT</sub> and GND.

### Fall Time

Device output fall time can be calculated based on RC constant of the external components as follows:

$$t_F = R_L \times C_L \times 2.2 \quad (1)$$

where t<sub>F</sub> is 90% to 10% fall time, R<sub>L</sub> is output load, and C<sub>L</sub> is output capacitor.

The same equation works for a device with a pull-down output resistor. R<sub>L</sub> is replaced by a parallel connected pull-down and an external output resistor combination as:

$$t_F = \frac{R_L \times R_{PD}}{R_L + R_{PD}} \times C_L \times 2.2 \quad (2)$$

where t<sub>F</sub> is 90% to 10% fall time, R<sub>L</sub> is output load, R<sub>PD</sub>=65Ω is output pull-down resistor, and C<sub>L</sub> is the output capacitor.

### Resistive Output Load

If resistive output load is missing, the IntelliMAX switch without a pull-down output resistor does not discharge the output voltage. Output voltage drop depends, in that case, mainly on external device leaks.

## Application Specifics

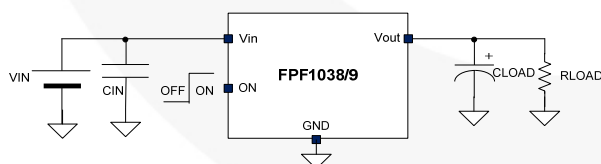


Figure 37. Device Setup

At maximum operational voltage (V<sub>IN</sub>=5.5V), device inrush current might be higher than expected. Spike current should be taken into account if V<sub>IN</sub>>5V and the output capacitor is much larger than the input capacitor. Input current can be calculated as:

$$I_{IN}(t) \approx \frac{V_{OUT}(t)}{R_{LOAD}} + (C_{LOAD} - C_{IN}) \frac{dV_{OUT}(t)}{dt} \quad (3)$$

where switch and wire resistances are neglected and capacitors are assumed ideal.

Estimating V<sub>OUT</sub>(t)=V<sub>IN</sub>/10 and using experimental formula for slew rate (dV<sub>OUT</sub>(t)/dt), spike current can be written as:

$$\max(I_{IN}) = \frac{V_{IN}}{10R_{LOAD}} + (C_{LOAD} - C_{IN}) (0.05V_{IN} - 0.255) \quad (4)$$

where supply voltage V<sub>IN</sub> is in volts, capacitances are in micro farads, and resistance is in ohms.

Example: If V<sub>IN</sub>=5.5V, C<sub>LOAD</sub>=100μF, C<sub>IN</sub>=10μF, and R<sub>LOAD</sub>=50Ω; calculate the spike current by:

$$\max(I_{IN}) = \frac{5.5}{10 \times 50} + (100 - 10)(0.05 \times 5.5 - 0.255)A = 1.8A \quad (5)$$

Maximum spike current is 1.8A, while average ramp-up current is:

$$I_{IN}(t) \approx \frac{V_{OUT}(t)}{R_{LOAD}} + (C_{LOAD} - C_{IN}) \frac{dV_{IN}(t)}{dt} \quad (6)$$

$$\approx 2.75/50 + 100 \times 0.0022 = 0.275A$$

### Output Discharge

FPF1039 contains a 65Ω on-chip pull-down resistor for quick output discharge. The resistor is activated when the switch is turned off.

## Recommended Layout

For best thermal performance and minimal inductance and parasitic effects, it is recommended to keep input and output traces short and capacitors as close to the device as possible. Figure 38 is a recommended layout for this device to achieve optimum performance.

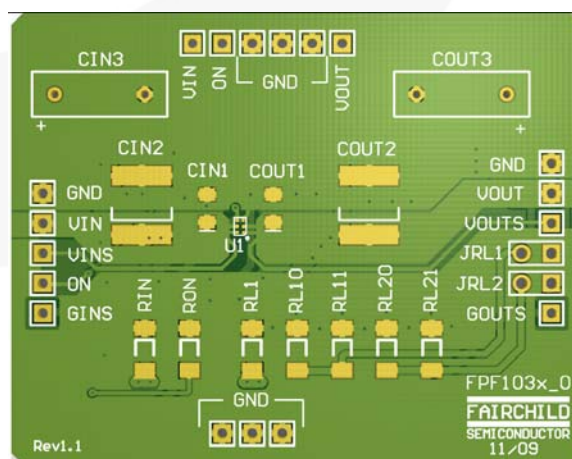
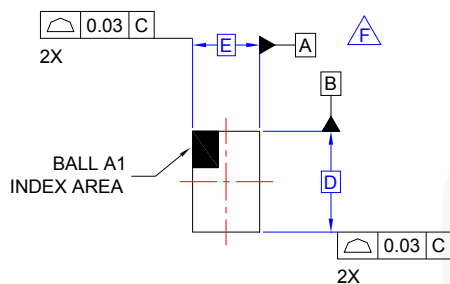
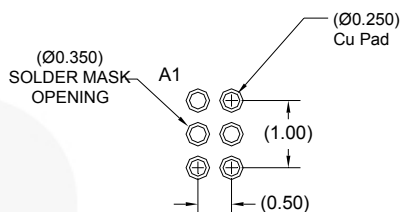


Figure 38. Recommended Land Pattern, Layout

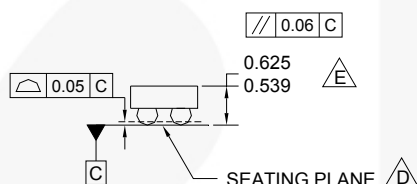
## Physical Dimensions



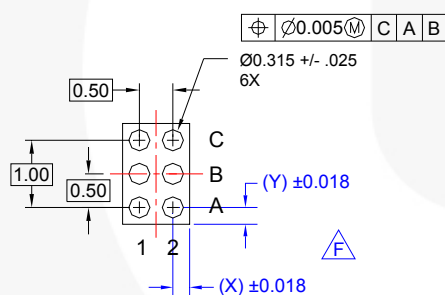
TOP VIEW



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN  
(NSMD PAD TYPE)



SIDE VIEWS



BOTTOM VIEW

### NOTES:

- A. NO JEDEC REGISTRATION APPLIES.
- B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- C. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCE PER ASMEY14.5M, 1994.
- D. DATUM C IS DEFINED BY THE SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE BALLS.
- E. PACKAGE NOMINAL HEIGHT IS 582 MICRONS ±43 MICRONS (539-625 MICRONS).
- F. FOR DIMENSIONS D, E, X, AND Y SEE PRODUCT DATASHEET.
- G. DRAWING FILENAME: MKT-UC006AFrev2.

Figure 39. 6 Ball, 1.0 x 1.5mm Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Packaging (WLCSP)

## Product-Specific Dimensions

Product	D	E	X	Y
FPF1038UCX	1.5mm+/-0.03	1.0mm+/-0.03	0.240mm	0.240mm
FPF1039UCX				





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