# FAIRCHILD 

## Features

－ 1.2 to 5.5 V Input Voltage Range
－ $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON})}=30 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$＠ $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$
－ $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON})}=35 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$＠ $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$
■ ESD Protected，above 2000V HBM

## Applications

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

## General Description

The FPF1003 is a low RDS P－Channel MOSFET load switch with controlled turn－on．The input voltage range operates from 1.2 V to 5.5 V to fulfill today＇s Ultra Portable Device＇s supply requirement．Switch control is by a logic input（ON）capable of interfacing directly with low voltage control signal．

FPF1003 is available in a space－saving $1.0 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ chip scale package，1．0X1．5CSP－6．


## Typical Application Circuit



Ordering Information

| Part | Switch | Input buffer | Output Discharge | ON Pin Activity | Top Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FPF1003 | $30 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$, PMOS | Schmitt | NA | Active HI | 3 |

## Functional Block Diagram



## Pin Configuration


$1.0 \times 1.5$ CSP Bottom View

## 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 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ | Switch Output: Output of the power switch |
| C1 | GND | Ground |

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Min. | Max. | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}$, to GND | -0.3 | 6 | V |
| Power Dissipation @ $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 1.2 | W |
| Maximum Continuous Switch Current |  | 2.0 | A |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40 | 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | -65 | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient |  |  | 85 |
| Electrostatic Discharge Protection | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |

Recommended Operating Range

| Parameter | Min. | Max. | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | 1.2 | 5.5 | V |
| Ambient Operating Temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | -40 | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Electrical Characteristics

$\mathrm{V}_{I N}=1.2$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Operation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ |  | 1.2 |  | 5.5 | V |
| Quiescent Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}$ | $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=$ Von |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Off Supply Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q} \text { (off) }}$ | Von = GND, OUT = open |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Off Switch Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SD(off) }}$ | Von = GND, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0$ |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| On-Resistance | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 20 | 30 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1 \mathrm{IN}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 25 | 35 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 50 | 75 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 95 | 150 |  |
| ON Input Logic High Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | 2 |  |  | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.8 |  |  |  |
| ON Input Logic Low Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V |  |  | 0.8 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 0.35 |  |
| ON Input Leakage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ or GND |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Dynamic |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turn on delay | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mathrm{uF}, \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  | 13 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Turn off delay | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mathrm{uF}, \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  | 45 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ Rise Time | $t_{R}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mathrm{uF}, \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  | 13 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ Fall Time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mathrm{uF}, \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  | 113 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |

## Typical Characteristics



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


Figure 3. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature


Figure 5. ISwitch-OFF Current vs. Temperature


Figure 2. ON Threshold vs. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$


Figure 4. Quiescent Current (off) vs. Temperature


Figure 6. I ${ }_{\text {SWITCH-OFF }}$ Current vs. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$

## Typical Characteristics




Figure 9. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{ON}} / \mathrm{T}_{\text {Off }}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 11. TON Response


Figure 8. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 10. $\mathrm{T}_{\text {RISE }} / \mathrm{T}_{\text {FALL }}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 12. TOFF Response

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 13. ToN Response


Figure 14. Toff Response

## Description of Operation

The FPF1003 is a low $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(O N)}$ P-Channel load switch with controlled turn-on. The core of each device is a $30 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ P-Channel MOSFET and a controller capable of functioning over a wide input operating range of $1.2-5.5 \mathrm{~V}$. Switch control is by a logic input (ON) capable of interfacing directly with low voltage control signal.

## 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 short-circuit, a capacitor needs to be placed between $\mathrm{V}_{I N}$ and GND. A $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$, placed close to the pins is usually sufficient. Higher values of $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ can be used to further reduce the voltage drop.

## Output Capacitor

A $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor, $\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}$, 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. Due to the integral body diode in the PMOS switch, a $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ greater than $\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}$ is highly recommended. A $\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}$ greater than $\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}$ can cause $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ to exceed $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ when the system supply is removed. This could result in current flow through the body diode from $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$.

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

## Dimensional Outline and Pad Layout



TOP VIEW

NOTES:
A) ALLDIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

SIDE VIEW



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN


BOTTOM VIEW

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