SINGLE OUTPUT, TWO INPUT SOLID STATE SWITCH

FEATURES

- Internal PNP Power Transistor
- Reverse Bias Voltage Protection
- Very Low Input-Output Voltage Difference
- Very Low Standby Current
- Overtemperature Protection
- Single Output with Two Controlled Inputs
- Active High On/Off Control

APPLICATIONS

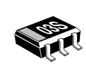
- Battery Powered Systems
- Radio Control Systems
- Automatic Test Equipment (ATE)
- Power Management
- Process Control Equipment
- Power Distribution Control

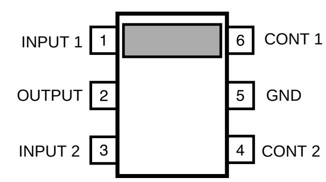
DESCRIPTION

The TK70003 is a monolithic bipolar integrated circuit with high side current switches of low saturation type. The supply current, including the control current, is virtually zero (pA level) when the control pin is “off.” The impedance on the output side is high and the reverse current does not flow when the control pin is “off.” These are effective to decrease the dissipation currents, making the TK70003 a very efficient device for power management and power distribution control.

The TK70003 is available in a miniature SOT-23-6 surface mount package. When mounted as recommended, this package is capable of dissipating up to 350 mW.

TK70003





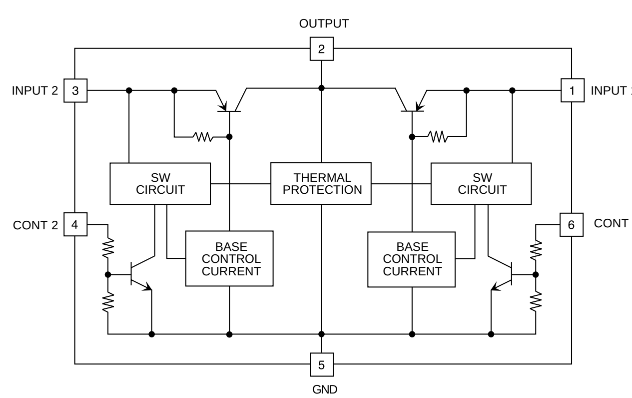
ORDERING INFORMATION

TK70003MCB

Tape/Reel Code

TAPE/REEL CODE
B: Tape Left

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage .... 14 V
Output Current .... 130 mA
Power Dissipation (Note 1) .... 350 mW
Control Terminal Voltage .... 8 V
Reverse Bias Voltage... 8 V
Storage Temperature Range .... -55 to +150 °C
Operating Temperature Range ....-30 to +80 °C
Operating Voltage Range............................... 1.6 to 12 V
Lead Soldering Temperature (10 s) ....235 °C

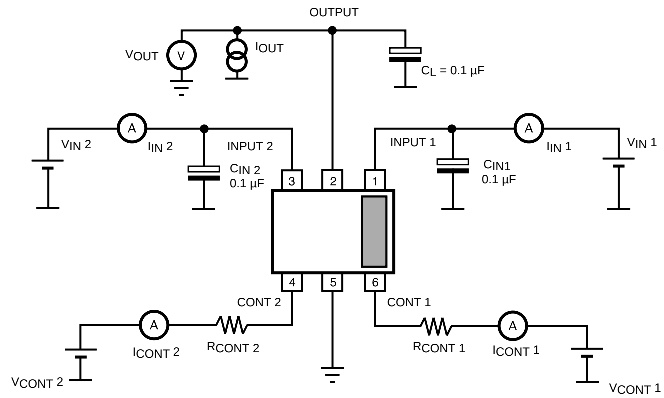
TK70003 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test conditions: V_{IN} = 2.5 V, T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
I_Q	Quiescent Current	I_{OUT} = 0 mA, Exclude I_{CONT}		0.25	0.65	mA
I_{STBY}	Standby Current	V_{IN} = 8 V, Output OFF, V_{CONT} = 0 V		0.5	100	nA
I_{OUT}	Output Current	V_{DROP} = 0.5 V	70	110		mA
I_{GND}	Ground Current (Note 3)	I_{OUT} = 50 mA		2.5	4.5	mA
V_{DROP}	Dropout Voltage	I_{OUT} = 50 mA		0.18	0.35	V
ΔV_D	Balance Between Channels	V_{DROP} difference, I_{OUT} = 50 mA		1	25	mV
I_{REV}	Reverse Bias Current	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{REV} = 8 V, V_{CONT} = 0 V		0.3	50	nA
ON/OFF CONTROL TERMINAL						
I_{CONT}	Control Terminal Current	V_{CONT} = 1.6 V		7	15	µA
$V_{CONT(ON)}$	Control Voltage (ON)	Output ON (Note 4)	1.2			V
$V_{CONT(OFF)}$	Control Voltage (OFF)	Output OFF (Note 2)			0.3	V

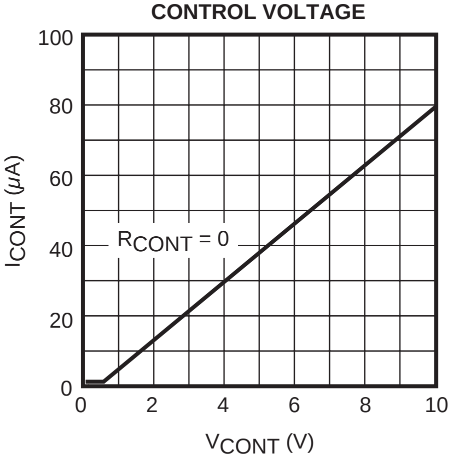
Note 1: Power dissipation is 350 mW when mounted as recommended. Derate at 2.8 mW/°C for operation above 25 °C. Power dissipation is 150 mW in Free Air. Derate at 1.2 mW/°C for operation above 25 °C.
Note 2: By grounding this terminal, the operation completely stops and the input current decreases to a pA level.
Note 3: Ground current is defined as I_{IN} - I_{OUT}, excluding control current. Refer to “Definition of Terms.”
Note 4: If both input voltages are the same (parallel operation), both switches can be turned on at the same time. If the input voltages are different, only one switch should be turned on at any given time.
Gen. Note: Parameters with min. or max. values are 100% tested.
Gen. Note: Exceeding “Absolute Maximum Ratings” can damage the device.

TEST CIRCUIT

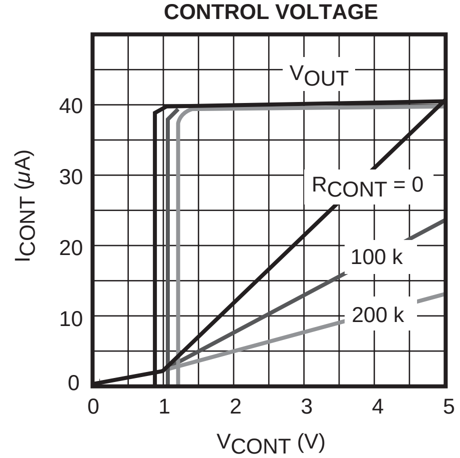


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

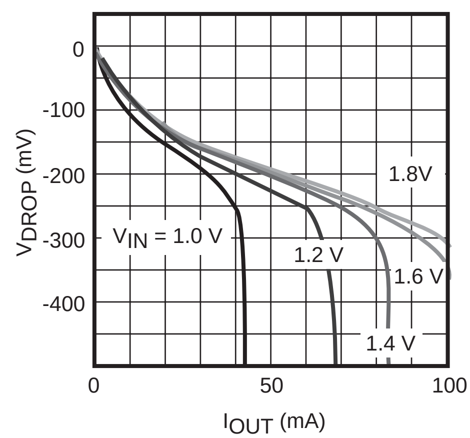
CONTROL CURRENT 1 vs. CONTROL VOLTAGE



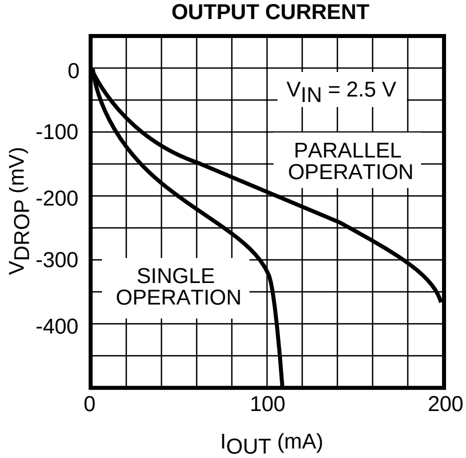
CONTROL CURRENT 2 vs. CONTROL VOLTAGE



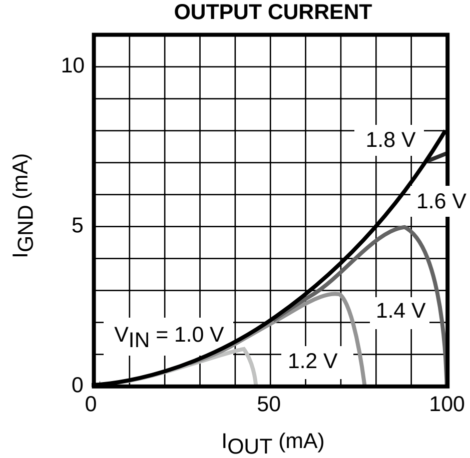
DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs. OUTPUT CURRENT



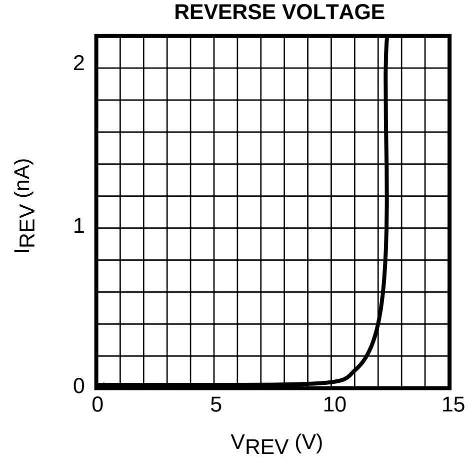
DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs. OUTPUT CURRENT



GROUND CURRENT vs. OUTPUT CURRENT

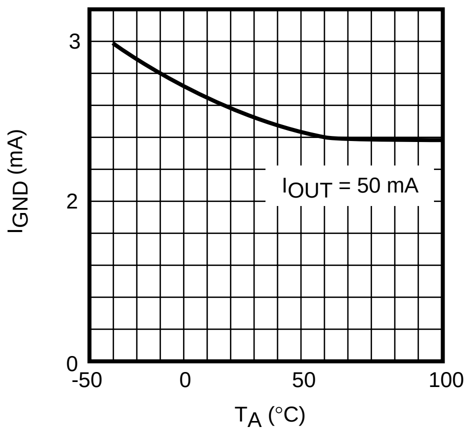


REVERSE CURRENT vs. REVERSE VOLTAGE

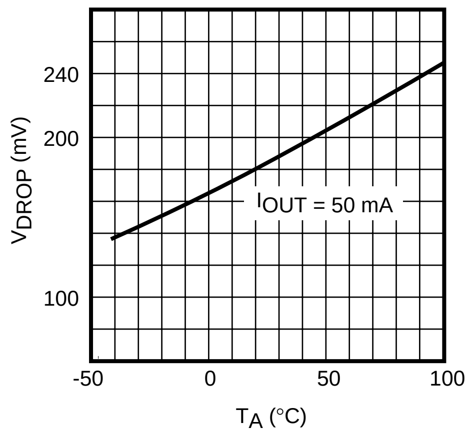


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (CONT.)

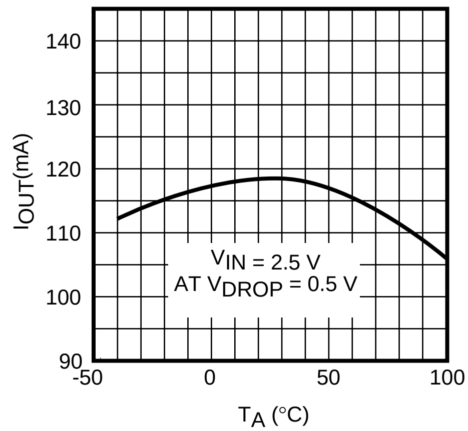
GROUND CURRENT



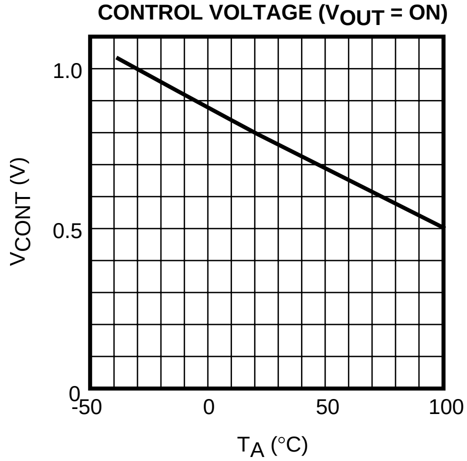
DROPOUT VOLTAGE



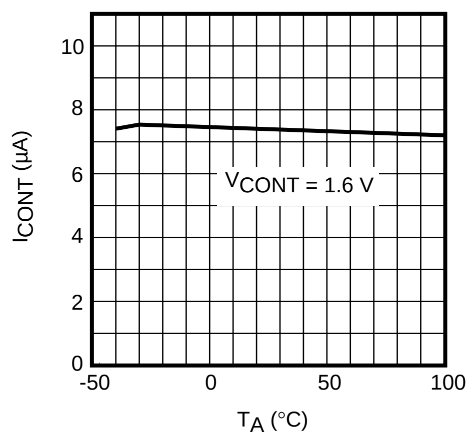
OUTPUT CURRENT



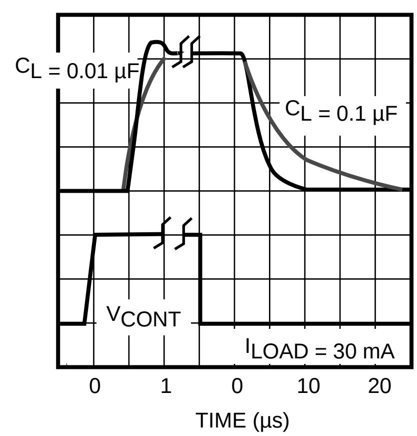
CONTROL VOLTAGE (V_{OUT} = ON)



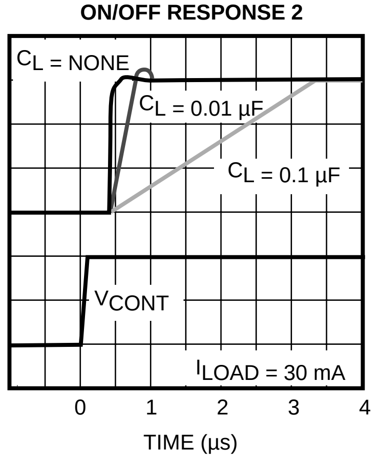
CONTROL CURRENT



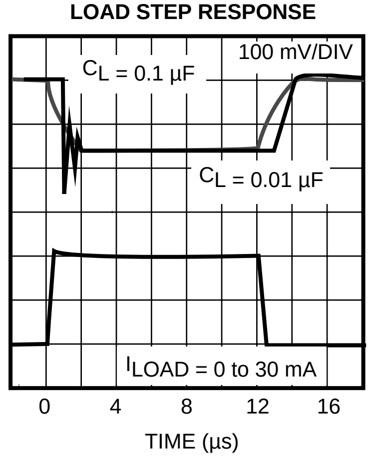
ON/OFF RESPONSE 1



ON/OFF RESPONSE 2



LOAD STEP RESPONSE



DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION OF TECHNICAL TERMS

DROPOUT VOLTAGE (V_{DROP})

The output voltage decreases with the increase of output current. It is dependent upon the load current and the junction temperature. It measure the differential voltage between the input voltage and the output voltage when the input voltage is set to 2.5 V and the output current is set to 5 mA.

OUTPUT CURRENT (I_{OUT})

The rated output current is specified under the condition where the output voltage drops 0.5 V below the no load value. The input voltage is set to 2.5 V, and the current is pulsed to minimize temperature effects.

QUIESCENT CURRENT (I_Q)

The quiescent current is the current which flows through the ground terminal under no load conditions (I_{OUT} = 0 mA) with V_{IN} = 2.5 V and excludes the control pin current.

STANDBY CURRENT (I_{STBY})

Standby current is the current which flows into the solid state switch when the output is turned off by the control function (V_{CONT} = 0 V). It is measured with V_{IN} = 8 V.

GROUND CURRENT (I_{GND})

Ground current is the current which flows through the ground pin(s). It is defined as I_{IN} - I_{OUT}, excluding control current.

ON/OFF CONTROL

High is “on” (referenced to ground). The input current is at the pA level by connecting the control terminal to ground.

REVERSE VOLTAGE PROTECTION

Reverse voltage protection prevents damage due to the output voltage being higher than the input voltage. This fault condition can occur when the output capacitor remains charged and the input is reduced to zero, or when an external voltage higher than the input voltage is applied to the output side.

PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION (P_D)

This is the power dissipation level at which the thermal sensor is activated. The IC contains an internal thermal sensor which monitors the junction temperature. When the junction temperature exceeds the monitor threshold of 150 °C, the IC is shut down. The junction temperature rises as the difference between the input power (V_{IN} x I_{IN}) and the output power (V_{OUT} x I_{OUT}) increases (Note: both V_{IN} pins are connected together and both switches “on” for this measurement). The rate of temperature rise is greatly affected by the mounting pad configuration on the PCB, the board material, and the ambient temperature. When the IC mounting has good thermal conductivity, the junction temperature will be low even if the power dissipation is great. When mounted on the recommended mounting pad, the power dissipation of the SOT-23-6 is increased to 350 mW. For operation at ambient temperatures over 25 °C, the power dissipation of the SOT-23-6 device should be derated at 2.8 mW/°C. To determine the power dissipation for shutdown when mounted, attach the device on the actual PCB and deliberately increase the output current (or raise the input voltage) until the thermal protection circuit is activated. Calculate the power dissipation of the device by subtracting the output power from the input power. These measurements should allow for the ambient temperature of the PCB. The value obtained from P_D /(150 °C - T_A) is the derating factor. The PCB mounting pad should provide maximum thermal conductivity in order to maintain low device temperatures. As a general rule, the lower the temperature, the better the reliability of the device. The thermal resistance when mounted is expressed as follows:

$$T_j = \theta_{jA} \times P_D + T_A$$

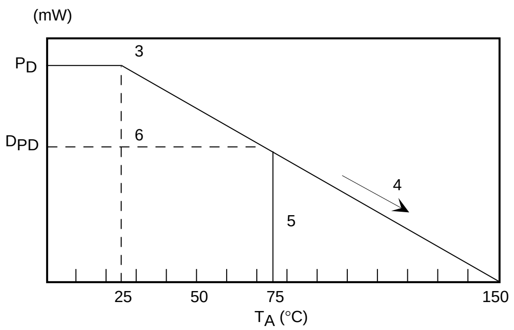
For Toko ICs, the internal limit for junction temperature is 150 °C. If the ambient temperature (T_A) is 25 °C, then:

$$150\ °C = \theta_{jA} \times P_D + 25\ °C$$
$$\theta_{jA} = 125\ °C/ P_D$$

P_D is the value when the thermal sensor is activated. A simple way to determine P_D is to calculate V_{IN} x I_{IN} when the output side is shorted. Input current gradually falls as temperature rises. You should use the value when thermal equilibrium is reached.

DEFINITIONS AND TERMS (CONT.)

The range of usable currents can also be found from the graph below.

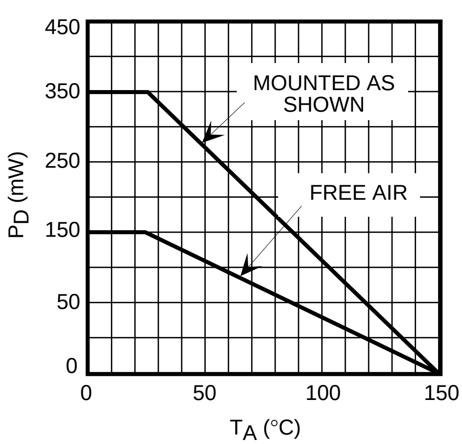


Procedure:

1) Find P_D
2) P_{D1} is taken to be P_D x (~0.8 - 0.9)
3) Plot P_{D1} against 25 °C
4) Connect P_{D1} to the point corresponding to the 150 °C with a straight line.
5) In design, take a vertical line from the maximum operating temperature (e.g., 75 °C) to the derating curve.
6) Read off the value of P_D against the point at which the vertical line intersects the derating curve. This is taken as the maximum power dissipation, D_{PD}.

The maximum operating current is:

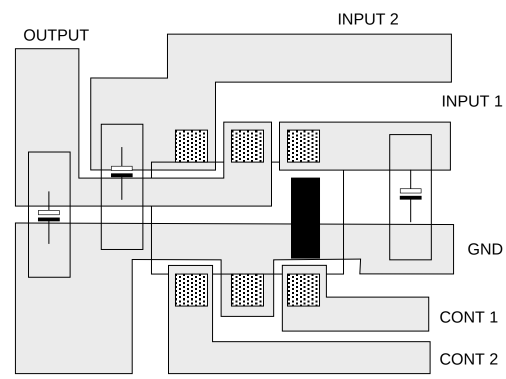
$$I_{OUT} = (D_{PD} / (V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT})$$



SOT-23-6 POWER DISSIPATION

APPLICATION INFORMATION

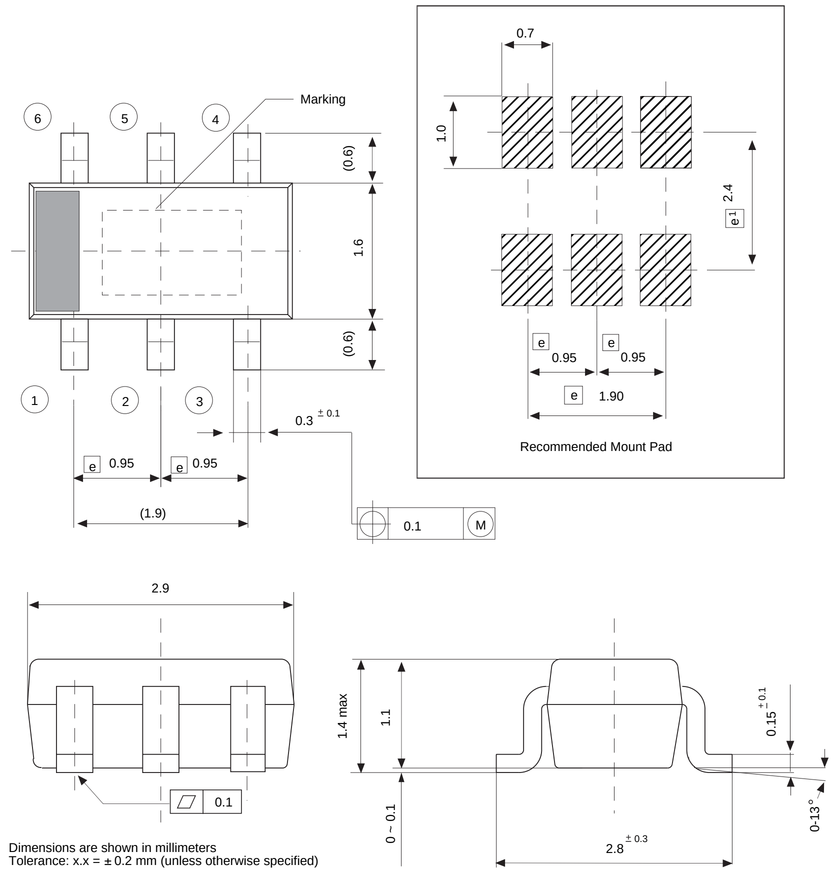
BOARD LAYOUT



SOT-23-6 BOARD LAYOUT

PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOT-26 (SOT-23-6)



Dimensions are shown in millimeters
Tolerance: x.x = ± 0.2 mm (unless otherwise specified)

Marking Information

	Marking
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IC-218-TK70003
0798O0.0K
Printed in the USA