## MIC94040/1/2/3

## $28 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \mathrm{R}_{\text {DsoN }}$ 3A High Side Load Switch in $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ MLF $^{\circledR}$ package

## General Description

The MIC94040/1/2/3 is a family of high-side load switches designed to operate from 1.7 V to 5.5 V input voltage. The load switch pass element is an internal $28 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \mathrm{R}_{\text {DSoN }}$ P-channel MOSFET which enables the device to support up to 3A of continuous current. Additionally, the load switch supports 1.5 V logic level control and shutdown features in a tiny $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times$ 1.2 mm 4 pin MLF ${ }^{\circledR}$ package.

The MIC94040 and MIC94041 feature rapid turn on, while the MIC94042 and MIC94043 provide a slew rate controlled softstart turn-on of $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. The soft-start feature is provided to prevent an in-rush current event from pulling down the input supply voltage.
The MIC94041 and MIC94043 feature an active load discharge circuit which switches in a $200 \Omega$ load when the switch is disabled to automatically discharge a capacitive load.
An active pull-down on the enable input keeps the MIC94040/1/2/3 in a default OFF state until the enable pin is pulled above 1.2 V . Internal level shift circuitry allows low voltage logic signals to switch higher supply voltages. The enable voltage can be as high as 5.5 V and is not limited by the input voltage.
The MIC94040/1/2/3 operating voltage range makes them ideal for Lithium ion and NiMH/NiCad/Alkaline battery powered systems, as well as non-battery powered applications. The devices provide low quiescent current and low shutdown current to maximize battery life.
Datasheets and support documentation can be found on Micrel's web site at: www.micrel.com.

## Features

- $28 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DSon}}$
- 3A continuous operating current
- $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ space saving 4 -pin $\mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ package
- 1.7 V to 5.5 V input voltage range
- Internal level shift for CMOS/TTL control logic
- Ultra low quiescent current
- Micro-power shutdown current
- Soft-Start: MIC94042, MIC94043
- Load discharge circuit: MIC94041, MIC94043
- Ultra fast turn off time
- Junction operating temperature from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## Applications

- Cellular phones
- Portable Navigation Devices (PND)
- Personal Media Players (PMP)
- Ultra Mobile PCs
- Portable instrumentation
- Other Portable applications
- PDAs
- Industrial and DataComm equipment


## Typical Application




MIC94041 (ultra fast turn on with auto-dsicharge) MIC94043 (soft-start with auto-discharge)

MLF and MicroLeadFrame is a registered trademark of Amkor Technology, Inc.

[^0]
## Ordering Information

| Part Number | Part Marking $^{(1)}$ | Fast <br> Turn On | Soft-Start | Load <br> Discharge | Package $^{(2)}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MIC94040YFL | $\overline{\mathrm{P} 4}$ | $\bullet$ |  |  | $4-\mathrm{Pin}(1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}) \mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ |
| MIC94041YFL | $\overline{\mathrm{P} 1}$ | $\bullet$ |  | $\bullet$ | $4-\mathrm{Pin}(1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}) \mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ |
| MIC94042YFL | $\overline{\mathrm{P} 2}$ |  | $\bullet$ |  | $4-\mathrm{Pin}(1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}) \mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ |
| MIC94043YFL | $\overline{\mathrm{P}}$ |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $4-\mathrm{Pin}(1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}) \mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ |

## Notes:

1. $\mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ Pin 1 Identifier symbol is " $\bullet$ ".
2. MLF $^{\circledR}$ is a GREEN RoHS-compliant package. Lead finish is NiPdAu. Mold compound is Halogen Free.

## Pin Configuration



Top View

4-Pin (1.2mm x1.2mm) MLF ${ }^{\circledR}$

## Pin Description

| Pin Number | Pin Name | Pin Function |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | V $_{\text {OUT }}$ | Drain of P-channel MOSFET. |
| 2 | GND | Ground should be connected to electrical ground. |
| 3 | VIN | Source of P-channel MOSFET. |
| 4 | EN | Enable (Input): Active-high CMOS/TTL control input for switch. Internal $\sim 2 M \Omega$ Pull down resistor. <br> Output will be off if this pin is left floating. |

[^1]Absolute Maximum Ratings ${ }^{(1)}$
Input Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ ) ......................................................... +6 V
Enable Voltage (VEN) ................................................... +6 V
Continuous Drain Current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}{ }^{(3)}$
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \pm 3 A ~$
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.............................................................. $\pm 2 \mathrm{~A}$

Continuous Diode Current $\left(I_{S}\right)^{(5)} \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .-50 m A ~$
Storage Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{s}}$ )....................... $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
ESD Rating - HBM ${ }^{(6)}$...................................................3kV

## Operating Ratings ${ }^{(2)}$

Input Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ ) ........................................ +1.7 to +5.5 V
Junction Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ ) ...................... $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Package Thermal Resistance $M L F^{\circledR}\left(\theta_{\mathrm{Jc}}\right)$
$90^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$

## Electrical Characteristics

$T_{A}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, bold values indicate $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless noted.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {EN_TH }}$ | Enable Threshold Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.5 V , $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 0.4 |  | 1.2 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}$ | Quiescent Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{E N}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=\mathrm{OPEN}$ <br> Measured on VIN MIC94040, MIC94041 |  | 0.1 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{E N}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=\text { OPEN }$ <br> Measured on $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ MIC94042, MIC94043 |  | 7 | 10 |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EN}}$ | Enable Input Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=$ OPEN |  | 2.5 | 4 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SHUT-Q }}$ | Quiescent Current (shutdown) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=\mathrm{OPEN}$ <br> Measured on $V_{\text {IN }}$ |  | 0.1 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Ishut-switch | OFF State Leakage Current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=\text { SHORT } \\ & \text { Measured on } \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }},{ }^{(7)} \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.1 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | P-Channel Drain to Source ON Resistance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 28 | 55 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=+4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 30 | 60 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 33 | 65 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 45 | 90 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=+1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 72 | 145 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+1.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 82 | 160 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
| Rshutdown | Turn-Off Resistance (MIC94041, MIC94043) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {TEST }}=1 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 250 | 400 | $\Omega$ |

## Notes:

1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.
2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.
3. With thermal contact to PCB. See thermal considerations section.
4. Pulse width $<300 \mu$ s with $<2 \%$ duty cycle.
5. Continuous body diode current conduction (reverse conduction, i.e. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$ ) is not recommended.
6. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended. HBM (Human body model), $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in series with 100 pF .
7. Measured on the MIC94040YFL and MIC94042YFL.
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## Electrical Characteristics (Dynamic)

$T_{A}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, bold values indicate $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless noted.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ton_dLy | Turn-On Delay Time | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> MIC94040, MIC94041 |  | 0.97 | 1.5 | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{MIC94042}, \mathrm{MIC94043} \end{aligned}$ | 50 | 106 | 185 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| ton_RISE | Turn-On Rise Time | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { MIC94040, MIC94041 } \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 | 0.9 | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { MIC94042, MIC94043 } \end{aligned}$ | 50 | 116 | 200 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| toff_diy | Turn-Off Delay Time | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 100 | 200 | ns |
| toff_FALL | Turn-Off Fall Time | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 20 | 100 | ns |

## Typical Characteristics






MIC94040/1/2/3
On Resistance
vs. Input Voltage


## MIC94040/41



## Typical Characteristics





MIC94042/3
Rise Time
vs. Input Voltage


MIC94040/1/2/3
$T_{\text {OFF }}$ Delay
vs. Input Voltage


MIC94042/3
Fall Time vs. Input Voltage


## Functional Characteristics






## MIC94040



Turn On/Turn Off Timing




## MIC94041



Turn On/Turn Off Timing





Turn On/Turn Off Timing



Turn On/Turn Off Timing


## MIC94042



Turn On/Turn Off Timing




Turn On/Turn Off Timing


Turn On/Turn Off Timing



## MIC94043



Turn On/Turn Off Timing


Turn On/Turn Off Timing




Turn On/Turn Off Timing



## Application Information

## Power Dissipation Considerations

As with all power switches, the current rating of the switch is limited mostly by the thermal properties of the package and the PCB it is mounted on. There is a simple ohms law type relationship between thermal resistance, power dissipation and temperature, which are analogous to an electrical circuit:


Figure 1. Simple Electrical Circuit
From this simple circuit we can calculate Vx if we know Isource, Vz and the resistor values, Rxy and Ryz using the equation:

$$
V x=\text { Isource } \cdot(R x y+R y z)+V z
$$

Thermal circuits can be considered using these same rules and can be drawn similarly by replacing current sources with power dissipation (in Watts), resistance with thermal resistance (in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ ) and voltage sources with temperature (in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).


Figure 2. Simple Thermal Circuit
Now replacing the variables in the equation for $V x$, we can find the junction temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ ) from power dissipation, ambient temperature and the known thermal resistance of the $\operatorname{PCB}\left(R \theta_{\mathrm{CA}}\right)$ and the package ( $R \theta_{\mathrm{Jc}}$ ).

$$
\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}=\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{DISS}} \times\left(R \theta_{\mathrm{JC}}+R \theta_{\mathrm{CA}}\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}
$$

$P_{\text {DIss }}$ is calculated as $I_{\text {SWITCH }}{ }^{2} \times R_{\text {SWmax }}$. $R \theta_{J c}$ is found in the operating ratings section of the datasheet and $R \theta_{C A}$ (the PCB thermal resistance) values for various PCB copper areas is discussed in the document "Designing with Low Dropout Voltage Regulators" available from the Micrel website (LDO Application Hints).

## Example:

A switch is intended to drive a 2 A load and is placed on a printed circuit board which has a ground plane area of at least 25 mm by $25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(625 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$. The Voltage source is a Li-ion battery with a lower operating threshold of 3 V and the ambient temperature of the assembly can be up to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Summary of variables:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=2 \mathrm{~A} \\
& \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=3 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 4.2 \mathrm{~V} \\
& \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
& \mathrm{R} \theta_{\mathrm{JC}}=90^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} \text { from Datasheet } \\
& \mathrm{R} \theta_{\mathrm{CA}}=53^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} \text { Read from Graph in Figure } 3
\end{aligned}
$$

PC Board Heat Sink Thermal Resistance vs. Area


Figure 3. Excerpt from the LDO Book

$$
P_{\mathrm{DISS}}=I_{\mathrm{SW}}{ }^{2} \times R_{\mathrm{SW} \max }
$$

The worst case switch resistance ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{sw} \text { max }}$ ) at the lowest $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$ of 3 V is not available in the datasheet, so the next lower value of $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ is used.

$$
\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{sw} \max } @ 2.5 \mathrm{v}=90 \mathrm{~m} \Omega
$$

If this were a figure for worst case $\mathrm{R}_{\text {swmax }}$ for $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, an additional consideration is to allow for the maximum junction temperature of $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the actual worst case resistance in this case can be $30 \%$ higher (See $\mathrm{R}_{\text {Dson }}$ variance vs. temperature graph). However, $90 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ is the maximum over temperature.
Therefore:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{T}_{J}=2^{2} \times 0.090 \times(90+53)+50 \\
& \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}}=101^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

This is below the maximum $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Package Information



## TDP VIEW




BOTTIM VIEW

NOTE:

1. ALL DIMENSIINS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. MAX. PACKAGE WARPAGE IS 0.05 mm .
3. MAXIMUM ALLLOWABE BURRS IS 0.076 mm IN ALL DIRECTIUNS.
4. PIN \#1 ID IN TIP WILL BE LASER/INK MARKED.

DIMENSIDN APPLIES TD METALIZED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED
BETWEEN 0.20 AND 0.25 mm FRIM TERMINAL TIP.
6. APPLIED ONLY FDR TERMINALS.

A APPLIED FIR EXPOSED PAD AND TERMINALS.

SIDE VIEW

4-Pin (1.2mm x 1.2 mm ) MLF ${ }^{®}$
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Disclaimer: This is only a recommendation based on information available to Micrel from its suppliers. Actual land pattern may have to be significantly different due to various materials and processes used in PCB assembly. Micrel makes no representation or warranty of performance based on the recommended land pattern."

Suggested Landing Pattern for 4 Pin (1.2mm $\times 1.2 \mathrm{~mm})$ MLF $^{\circledR}$

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