## FPF1013 / FPF1014 <br> IntelliMAX ${ }^{\text {TM }} 1$ V-Rated Advanced Load Management Products

## Features

- 0.8 V to 1.8 V Input Voltage Range
- Typical $R_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON})}=17 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=2.0 \mathrm{~V}$
- Output Discharge Function
- Internal Pull-Down at ON Pin
- Accurate Slew Rate Controlled Turn-on Time
- Low $<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ Quiescent Current
- ESD Protected, above 8 kV HBM, 2 kV CDM


## Applications

- PDAs
- Cell Phones
- GPS Devices
- MP3 Players
- Digital Cameras
- Notebook Computers


## Description

The FPF1013/14 IntelliMAX ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ advanced slew rate load switch offers very low operating voltage and a $17 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \mathrm{~N}$ channel MOSFET that supports an input voltage up to 2.0 V. This slew-rate device control the switch turn-on and prevent excessive inrush current from supply rails. The input voltage range operates from 0.8 V to 1.8 V to fulfill today's lowest mobile device supply requirements. Switch control is via a logic input (ON) capable of interfacing directly with low-voltage control signals.

The FPF1014 has an on-chip pull-down, allowing for quick and controlled output discharge when the switch is turned off. The FPF10131/4 is available in a spacesaving six-lead $1 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Package (WLCSP).


Figure 1. WLCSP Bump Configuration (Top \& Bottom)


Figure 2. Typical Application

## Ordering Information

| Part Number | Switch | Turn-On Time | Output Discharge | ON Pin Activity | Package |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FPF1013 | $17 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$, NMOS | $43 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | N/A | Active HIGH | WLCSP $950 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ <br> x <br> $1450 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, <br> (see Figure 24) |
| FPF1014 | $17 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$, NMOS | $43 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $60 \Omega$ | Active HIGH |  |

## Functional Block Diagram



Figure 3. Functional Block Diagram

## Pin Configuration



Figure 4. Pin Configuration

## Pin Definitions

| Pin | Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 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

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 | Parameter | Min. | Max. | Units |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$, to GND | -0.3 | 2.0 | V |
|  | $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {ON }}$ to GND | -0.3 | 4.2 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}$ | Maximum Continuous Switch Current |  | 1.5 | A |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | Power Dissipation at $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{(1)}$ |  | 1.2 | W |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Operating Temperature Range | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {STG }}$ | Storage Temperature | -65 | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\Theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ | Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient |  |  | 85 |
| ESD | Electrostatic Discharge Protection | Human Body Model | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |
|  |  | Charged Device Model | 2000 |  |

## Note:

1. Package power dissipation on one-square-inch pad, two-ounce copper board.

## 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 | Parameter | Min. | Max. | Units |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$ | Supply Voltage | 0.8 | 1.8 | V |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Ambient Operating Temperature | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Electrical Characteristics

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}=0.8$ to $1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Operation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | Operating Voltage |  | 0.8 |  | 1.8 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {On(MIN })}$ | ON Input Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1.8 | 2.8 | 4.0 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON(MAX) }}$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}^{(2)}$ | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | V |
| ICC | Operating Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ON }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=$ Open |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{Q}}$ | Quiescent Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{GND}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=$ Open |  |  | 2 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Iswoff | Off Switch Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{GND}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{GND}$ |  |  | 2 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Ron | On-Resistance | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ON }}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 17 | 27 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ON }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$, l lout $=1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 25 | 38 |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {PD }}$ | Output Pull-Down Resistance | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \\ & \text { FPF1014 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 60 | 120 | $\Omega$ |
| VIL | ON Input Logic Low | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |  |  | 0.3 |  |
| VIL | Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |  |  | 0.8 |  |
| lon | On Input Leakage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ or GND |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

Dynamic ( $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

| $t_{R}$ | Vout Rise Time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 28 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3.3 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 38 |  |
| ton | Turn-On Time | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 43 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3.3 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 58 |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Out }}$ Fall Time | FPF1014, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 14 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | FPF1014, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3.3 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 76 |  |
| toff | Turn-Off Time | FPF1014, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | FPF1014, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3.3 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 96 |  |

## Note:

2. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}(\text { MAX })}$ is limited by the Absolute Maximum Rating.

## Typical Performance Characteristics



Figure 5. Supply Current vs. Vin


Figure 7. Operating Current vs. Temperature


Figure 9. Ron vs. Temperature


Figure 6. Off Quiescent Current vs. Temperature


Figure 8. Off Switch Current vs. Temperature


Figure 10. R $\mathrm{RON}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$

## Typical Performance Characteristics



Figure 11. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ vs. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$


Figure 13. $\mathrm{t}_{\text {RISE }} / \mathrm{t}_{\text {FALL }}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 15. Turn-On Response


Figure 12. VIL vs. Temperature


Figure 14. $t_{\mathrm{ON}} / \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OFF}}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 16. FPF1014 Turn-Off Response

## Typical Performance Characteristics



Figure 17. Turn On Response


Figure 19. FPF1014 Output Pull-Down Response

## Operational Description

The FPF1013/4 are low-R $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON})} \mathrm{N}$-channel load switches with controlled turn-on. The core of each device is a $17 \mathrm{~m} \Omega\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathbb{I N}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=3 \mathrm{~V}\right) \mathrm{N}$-channel MOSFET and is customized for a low-input operating range of 0.8 V to 1.8 V. The ON pin controls the state of the switch.

The FPF1014 contains a $60 \Omega$ (typical) on-chip resistor, which is connected internally from VOUT to GND for quick output discharge when the switch is turned off.

## On / Off Control

The ON pin is active HIGH and controls the state of the switch. Applying a continuous HIGH signal holds the switch in the ON state. To minimize the switch on resistance, the ON pin voltage should exceed the input voltage by 2 V . This device is compatible with a GPIO (General-Purpose Input / Output) port, where the logic voltage level can be configured to $4 \mathrm{~V} \geq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}} \geq \mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}+2 \mathrm{~V}$ and power consumed is less than $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ in steady state.


Figure 20. Timing Diagram

## where:

| tdon | = | Delay On Time |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $t_{R}$ | = | Vout Rise Time |
| ton | = | Turn-On Time |
| tdoff | = | Delay Off Time |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | = | Vout Fall Time |
| toff | $=$ | Turn-Off Time |



Figure 21. Typical Application

## Application Information

## Input Capacitor

To limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient in-rush currents when the switch turns-on, a capacitor must be placed between VIN and GND. For minimized voltage drop, especially when the operating voltage approaches 1 V a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the VIN pins. Higher values of $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ can be used to further reduce the voltage drop during higher current modes of operation.

## Output Capacitor

A $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$, should be placed between VOUT and GND. This capacitor prevents parasitic board inductance from forcing Vout below GND when the switch turns off. If the application has a capacitive load, the FPF1014 can be used to discharge that load through an on-chip output discharge path.

## 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 or large copper planes for all pins (VIN, VOUT, ON, and GND) helps minimize the parasitic electrical effects along with minimizing the case-toambient thermal impedance.

## Improving Thermal Performance

Improper layout can result in higher junction temperature. This applies when continuous operation current is set to maximum allowed current and switch turns into a large capacitive load that introduces high inrush current in the transient. Since FPF1013/14 does not have thermal shutdown feature, proper layout can essentially reduce power dissipation of the switch in transient and prevents the switch exceeding the maximum absolute power dissipation of 1.2 W.
The VIN, VOUT, and GND pins dissipate most of the heat generated during a high load current condition. The layout suggested in Figure 22 provides each pin with adequate copper so that heat may be transferred as efficiently as possible out of the device. The ON pin trace may be laid out diagonally from the device to maximize the area available to the ground pad. Placing the input and output capacitors as close to the device as possible also contributes to heat dissipation, particularly during high load currents.


Figure 22. Proper Layout of Output, Input, and Ground Copper Area

## Demonstration Board Layout

FPF1013/4 demonstration board has the components and circuitry to demonstrate the load switches functions. Thermal performance is improved using techniques recommended in the layout recommendations section of datasheet.


Figure 23. Demonstration Board Layout

The table below pertains to the Packaging information on the following page.

## Product Dimensions

| $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $950 \mu \mathrm{~m} \pm 30 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $1450 \mu \mathrm{~m} \pm 30 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $225 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $225 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |



TOP VIEW


RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (NSMD PAD TYPE)


SIDE VIEWS

## NOTES:

A. NO JEDEC REGISTRATION APPLIES.


BOTTOM VIEW
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 $\pm 43$ MICRONS (539-625 MICRONS).
F. FOR DIMENSIONS D, E, X, AND Y SEE PRODUCT DATASHEET.
G. DRAWING FILNAME: MKT-UC006AFrev3.


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