# Onsemi

# **1.5 A Ultra-Small Controlled** Load Switch with **Auto-Discharge Path**

# **NCP333**

#### Description

The NCP333 are low Ron MOSFET controlled by external logic pin, allowing optimization of battery life, and portable device autonomy.

Indeed, thanks to a current consumption optimization with PMOS structure, leakage currents are eliminated by isolating connected IC's on the battery when not used.

Output discharge path is also embedded to eliminate residual voltages on the output rail.

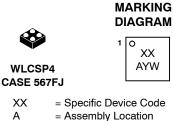
Proposed in a wide input voltage range from 1.2 V to 5.5 V, and a very small 0.76 x 0.76 mm WLCSP4, 0.4 pitch.

#### Features

- 1.2 V 5.5 V Operating Range
- 55 mΩ P MOSFET at 3.3 V
- DC Current up to 1.5 A
- Output Auto–Discharge
- Active High EN Pin
- WLCSP4 0.76 x 0.76 mm
- This Device is Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and is RoHS Compliant

#### Applications

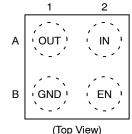
- Mobile Phones
- Tablets
- Digital Cameras
- GPS
- Portable Devices



Υ = Year

W = Work Week

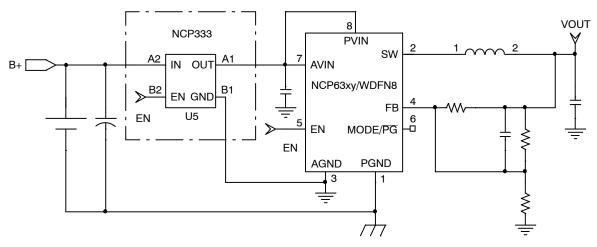




#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 9 of this data sheet.

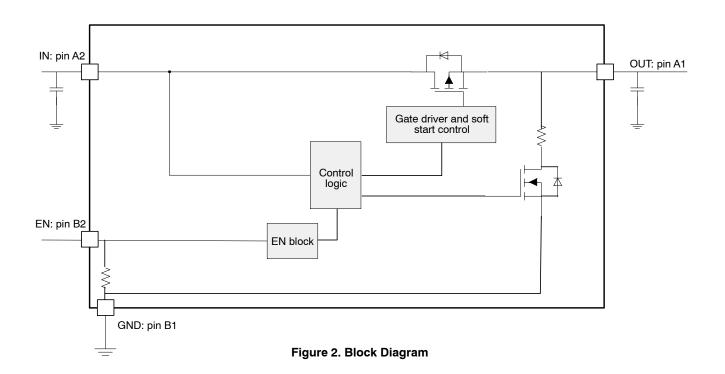
1





#### **Table 1. PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION**

Pin Name	Pin Number	Туре	Description
IN	A2	POWER	Load-switch input voltage; connect a 0.1 $\mu F$ or greater ceramic capacitor from IN to GND as close as possible to the IC.
GND	B1	POWER	Ground connection.
EN	B2	INPUT	Enable input, logic high turns on power switch.
OUT	A1	OUTPUT	Load–switch output; connect a 0.1 $\mu F$ ceramic capacitor from OUT to GND as close as possible to the IC is recommended.



#### **Table 2. MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
IN, OUT, EN, Pins	V <sub>EN,</sub> V <sub>IN,</sub> V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.3 to + 7.0	V
From IN to OUT Pins: Input/Output	V <sub>IN,</sub> V <sub>OUT</sub>	0 to + 7.0	V
Human Body Model (HBM) ESD Rating are (Notes 1, 2)	ESD HBM	4000	V
Machine Model (MM) ESD Rating are (Notes 1, 2)	ESD MM	200	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	TJ	-40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>STG</sub>	-40 to +150	°C
Moisture Sensitivity (Note 4)	MSL	Level 1	

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

## **Table 3. OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Symbol	Parameter Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Operational Power Supply		1.2		5.5	V	
V <sub>EN</sub>	Enable Voltage		0		5.5	V	
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient Temperature Range			-40	25	+85	°C
C <sub>IN</sub>	Decoupling input capacitor	capacitor		0.1			μF
C <sub>OUT</sub>	Decoupling output capacitor			0.1			μF
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Air	WLCSP	package (Note 5)		150		°C/W
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Maximum DC current					1.5	А
I <sub>peak</sub>	Maximum Peak current		1 ms			2	А
PD	Power Dissipation Rating (Note 6)	$T_A \leq 25^\circ C$	WLCSP package		0.4		W
		$T_A = 85^{\circ}C$	WLCSP package		0.16		W

1. According to JEDEC standard JESD22-A108.

This device series contains ESD protection and passes the following tests: Human Body Model (HBM) ±2.0 kV per JEDEC standard: JESD22-A114 for all pins.

Authan Body Model (HBM) ±2.0 kV per JEDEC standard: JESD22-A114 for all pins Machine Model (MM) ±200 V per JEDEC standard: JESD22-A115 for all pins.
Latch up Current Maximum Rating: ±100 mA per JEDEC standard: JESD78 class II.
Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL): 1 per IPC/JEDEC standard: J-STD-020.
The R<sub>θJA</sub> is dependent of the PCB heat dissipation and thermal via.
The maximum power dissipation (PD) is given by the following formula:

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{D}} = \frac{\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{JMAX}} - \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{A}}}{\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{\theta}\mathsf{JA}}}$$

Table 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Min & Max Limits apply for T <sub>A</sub> between -40°C to +85°C for V <sub>IN</sub> between 1.2 V to	
5.5 V (Unless otherwise noted). Typical values are referenced to $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ and $V_{IN} = 3.3$ V (Unless otherwise noted).	

/ІТСН						
Static drain-source on-state resistance,	Vin = 5.5 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 200 mA	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		45	55	mΩ
(Note 7)	Vin = 3.3 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 200 mA	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		55	74	
	Vin = 1.8 V,	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		90	125	1
	$I_{OUT} = 200 \text{ mA}$	$T_A = 85^{\circ}C$			135	
	Vin = 1.2 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 200 mA	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		300	400	
Output discharge path	Vin = 3.3 V	EN = low		70	110	Ω
Output rise time (Note 8)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6 V	$C_{LOAD}$ = 1 $\mu$ F, $R_{LOAD}$ = 25 $\Omega$		95		μs
Output fall time (Note 8)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6 V	$C_{LOAD}$ = 1 $\mu$ F, $R_{LOAD}$ = 5 $\Omega$		11		μs
		$C_{LOAD}$ = 1 $\mu$ F, $R_{LOAD}$ = 25 $\Omega$		40		
		$C_{LOAD}$ = 1 $\mu$ F, $R_{LOAD}$ = 100 $\Omega$		94		
Turn on (Note 8)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6 V	$C_{LOAD}$ = 1 $\mu$ F, $R_{LOAD}$ = 25 $\Omega$		195		μs
Enable time	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6 V	From EN low to high to Vout = 10% of fully on		100		μs
High-level input voltage			0.9			V
Low-level input voltage					0.5	V
EN pull down resistor				5		MΩ
-	Output discharge path Output discharge path Output rise time (Note 8) Output fall time (Note 8) Turn on (Note 8) Enable time High-level input voltage Low-level input voltage	on-state resistance, (Note 7) $I_{OUT} = 200 \text{ mA}$ $Vin = 3.3 \text{ V},$ $I_{OUT} = 200 \text{ mA}$ $Vin = 3.3 \text{ V},$ $I_{OUT} = 200 \text{ mA}$ $Vin = 1.8 \text{ V},$ $I_{OUT} = 200 \text{ mA}$ $Vin = 1.2 \text{ V},$ $I_{OUT} = 200 \text{ mA}$ Output discharge pathVin = 3.3 VOutput rise time (Note 8) $V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ Output fall time (Note 8) $V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ Turn on (Note 8) $V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ High-level input voltageVIN = 3.6 VLow-level input voltageEnable timeEN pull down resistorVIN = 3.6 V	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c } \mbox{on-state resistance,} & I_{OUT} = 200 \mbox{ mA} & I_{OUT} = 200 \mbox{ mA} & I_{A} = 25 \mbox{°C} \\ \hline Vin = 3.3 \ V, \\ I_{OUT} = 200 \mbox{ mA} & T_A = 25 \mbox{°C} \\ \hline Vin = 1.8 \ V, \\ I_{OUT} = 200 \mbox{ mA} & T_A = 85 \mbox{°C} \\ \hline Vin = 1.2 \ V, \\ I_{OUT} = 200 \mbox{ mA} & T_A = 85 \mbox{°C} \\ \hline Vin = 1.2 \ V, \\ I_{OUT} = 200 \mbox{ mA} & T_A = 25 \mbox{°C} \\ \hline Vin = 1.2 \ V, \\ I_{OUT} = 200 \mbox{ mA} & T_A = 25 \mbox{°C} \\ \hline Vin = 1.2 \ V, \\ I_{OUT} = 200 \mbox{ mA} & T_A = 25 \mbox{°C} \\ \hline Vin = 1.2 \ V, \\ I_{OUT} = 200 \mbox{ mA} & T_A = 25 \mbox{°C} \\ \hline Vin = 3.3 \ V & EN = 10 \mbox{ max} \\ \hline Output discharge path & Vin = 3.3 \ V & EN = 10 \mbox{ max} \\ \hline Output fall time (Note 8) & V_{IN} = 3.6 \ V & C_{LOAD} = 1 \ \mu F, \ R_{LOAD} = 25 \ \Omega \\ \hline C_{LOAD} = 1 \ \mu F, \ R_{LOAD} = 1 \ R_{LOAD} \ R_{LOAD} \\ \hline C_{LOAD} = 1 \ R_{LOAD} \ R_{LOAD} \ R_{LOAD} \ $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c } \hline \mbox{Note 7} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{T}_A = 25^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{T}_A = 25^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{T}_A = 25^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{T}_A = 85^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{T}_A = 85^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{T}_A = 25^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{T}_A = 25^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{T}_A = 25^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{T}_A = 25^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{T}_A = 25^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{T}_A = 25^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{I}_A = 25^{\circ}\mbox{C} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{I}_{N} = 3.6 \ \mbox{V} & \mbox{L}_{OAD} = 1 \ \mbox{\mu}\mbox{F}_{R}\ \mbox{L}_{OAD} = 25 \ \mbox{Q} & \mbox{I}_{OLOAD} = 1 \ \mbox{\mu}\ \mbox{F}_{R}\ \mbox{L}_{OAD} = 25 \ \mbox{Q} & \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 200 \ \mbox{mA} & \mbox{I}_{OAD} = 25 \ \mbox{Q} & \mbox{I}_{OAD} = 1 \ \mbox{\mu}\ \mbox{F}_{R}\ \mbox{L}_{OAD} = 25 \ \\mbox{Q} & \mbox{I}_{OAD} = 100 \ \\mbox{Q} & \\mbox{I}_{OAD} = 25 \ \\mbox{Q} & \\mbox{I}_{OAD} = 10^{\circ}\ \\ \mbox{V}_{IN} = 3.6 \ \ \mbox{V}\ \ \mbox{From EN low to high to} & \\ \mbox{V}_{OUT} = 10\% \ \mbox{Output fall time} & \mbox{V}\ \mbox{I}_{N} = 3.6 \ \ \mbox{V}\ \mbox{From EN low to high to} & \\ \mbox{V}\ \ \mbox{V}\ \ \mbox{V}\ \mbox{I}_{OAD} = 25 \ \mbox{Q} & \\ \mbox{I}_{OAD} = 10\% \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{V}\ \ \mbox{V}\ \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 10\% \ \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{V}\ \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 10\% \ \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{V}\ \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 10\% \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{V}\ \ \mbox{V}\ \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 10\% \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{V}\ \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 10\% \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{V}\ \mbox{I}_{OUT} = 10\% \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{O}\ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{O}\ \ \mbox{O}\ \mbox{O}\ \mbox{O}\ \ O$	on-state resistance, (Note 7)         I $_{OUT} = 200 \text{ mA}$ TA = 25°C         1000000000000000000000000000000000000	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

lq	Current consumption	Vin = 4.2 V, EN = Iow, No load		1	μA
		Vin = 4.2 V, EN = high, No load		1	μA

Guaranteed by design and characterization
 Parameters are guaranteed for C<sub>LOAD</sub> and R<sub>LOAD</sub> connected to the OUT pin with respect to the ground



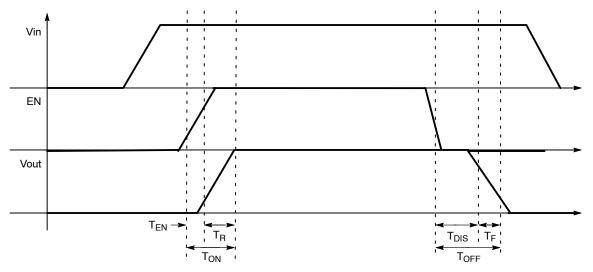
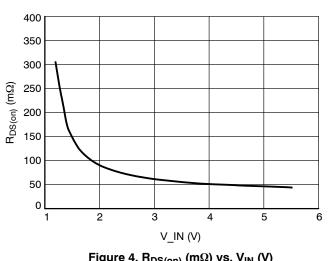
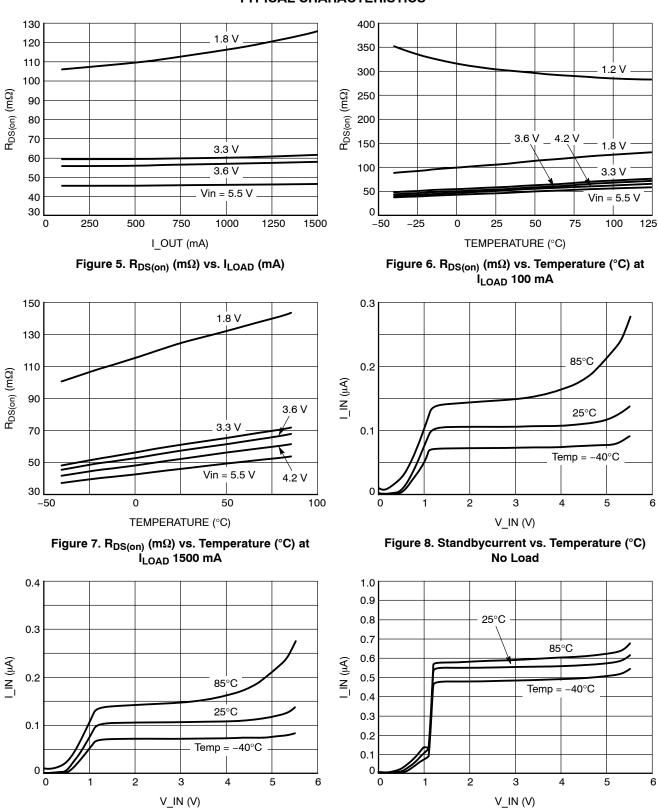


Figure 3. Enable, Rise and Fall Time



# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 4.  $R_{DS(on)}$  (m $\Omega$ ) vs.  $V_{IN}$  (V) (I<sub>LOAD</sub> = 100 mA & Temp 25°C)



# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 9. Standbycurrent vs. Temperature (°C) Output Shorted to GND

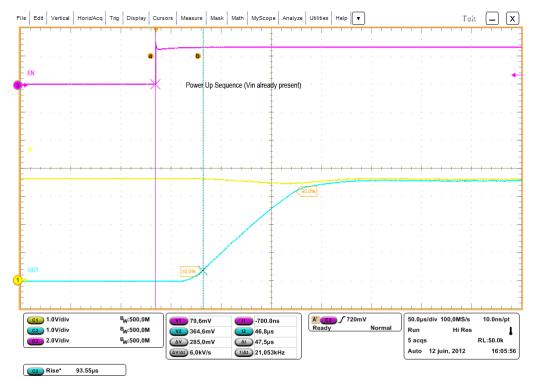


Figure 11. Enable Time and Rise Time

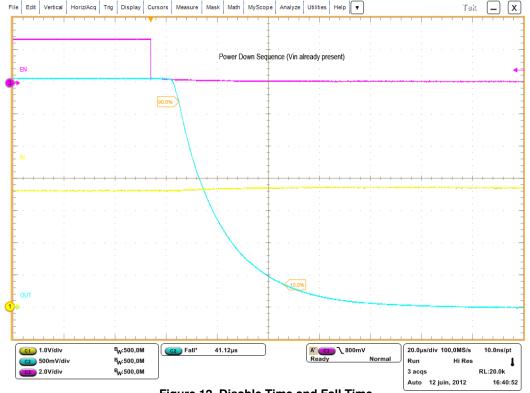


Figure 12. Disable Time and Fall Time

# FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

#### Overview

The NCP333 are a high side P channel MOSFET power distribution switch designed to isolate ICs connected on the battery in order to save energy. The part can be turned on, with a wide range of battery from 1.2 V to 5.5 V.

## Enable Input

Enable pin is an active high. The path is opened when EN pin is tied low (disable), forcing P MOS switch off.

The IN/OUT path is activated with a minimum of Vin of 1.2 V and EN forced to high level.

# Auto Discharge

NMOS FET is placed between the output pin and GND, in order to discharge the application capacitor connected on OUT pin. The auto-discharge is activated when EN pin is set to low level (disable state).

The discharge path (Pull down NMOS) stays activated as long as EN pin is set at low level, and Vin > 1.2 V.

In order to limit the current across the internal discharge Nmosfet, the typical value is set at 70  $\Omega$ .

## Soft Start

Each part has a gate soft start control (tr) in order to limit voltage ring when part is enable on a load.

## **Cin and Cout Capacitors**

IN and OUT, 0.1  $\mu$ F, at least, capacitors must be placed as close as possible the part for stability improvement.

# **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### **Power Dissipation**

Main contributor in term of junction temperature is the power dissipation of the power MOSFET. Assuming this, the power dissipation and the junction temperature in normal mode can be calculated with the following equations:

•  $P_D = R_{DS(on)} x (I_{OUT})^2$ 

 $P_D$  = Power dissipation (W)  $R_{DS(on)}$  = Power MOSFET on resistance ( $\Omega$ )  $I_{OUT}$  = Output current (A)

# • $T_J = P_D x R_{\theta JA} + T_A$ $T_J = Junction temperature (°C)$

 $R_{0JA}$  = Package thermal resistance (°C/W)  $T_A$  = Ambient temperature (°C)

## PCB Recommendations

The NCP333 integrates an up to 1.5 A rated PMOS FET, and the PCB design rules must be respected to properly evacuate the heat out of the silicon. By increasing PCB area, especially around IN and OUT pins, the  $R_{0JA}$  of the package can be decreased, allowing higher power dissipation.

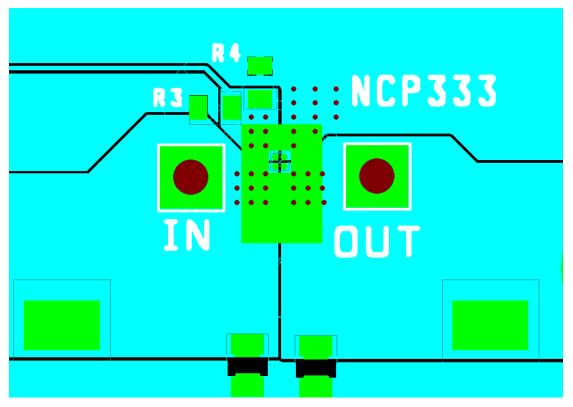


Figure 13. Routing Example: 2 oz, 4 Layers with Vias across 2 Internal Inners

Example of application definition.

 $T_J-T_A = R_{\theta JA} \ge R_{D} = R_{\theta JA} \ge R_{DS(on)} \ge I^2$   $T_J$ : junction temperature.  $T_A$ : ambient temperature.  $R_{\theta JA}$  = Thermal resistance between IC and air, through PCB.  $R_{DS(on)}$ : intrinsic resistance of the IC Mosfet. I: load DC current. Taking into account of R\_ obtain with:

• 1 oz, 2 layers: 150°C/W.

At 1.5 A, 25°C ambient temperature,  $R_{DS(on)}$  45 m $\Omega$  @ Vin 5 V, the junction temperature will be:

 $T_J = T_A + R_{\theta JA} \ge P_D = 25 + 150 \ge 0.045 \ge 1.5^2 = 40^{\circ}C/W$ 

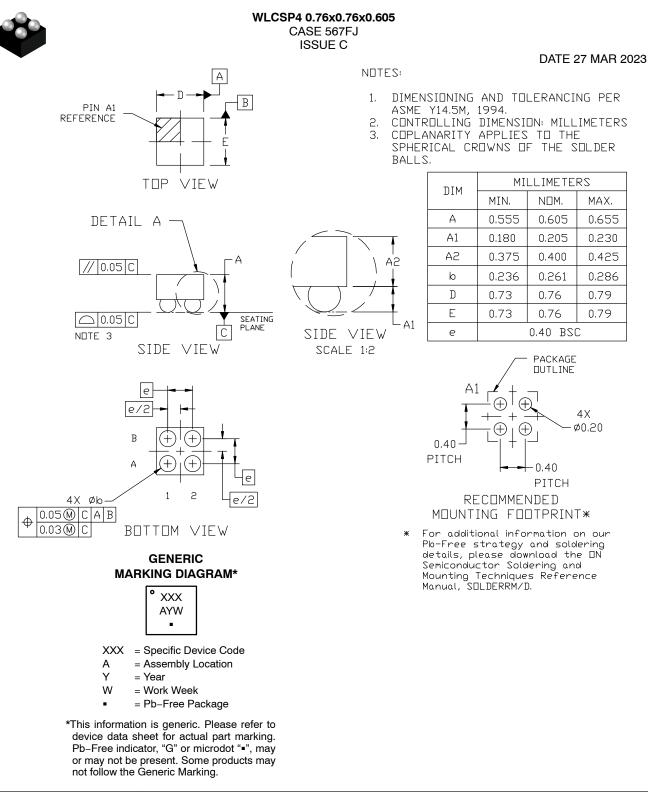
# **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Marking	Option	Package*	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NCP333FCT2G	AE	Autodischarge	WLCSP 0.76 x 0.76 mm	3000 Tape / Reel
NCP333FCT2GA	AE	Autodischarge	WLCSP 0.76 x 0.76 mm	3000 Tape / Reel

+For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

\*UBM = 205 μm

# onsemi



DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98AON79919E		Electronic versions are uncontrolled except when accessed directly from the Document Repository. Printed versions are uncontrolled except when stamped "CONTROLLED COPY" in red.		
DESCRIPTION:	WLCSP4 0.76x0.76x0.605		PAGE 1 OF 1	

onsemi and ONSEMI are trademarks of Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC dba onsemi or its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries. onsemi reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. onsemi makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does onsemi assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or incidental damages. onsemi does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others.

onsemi, ONSEMI, and other names, marks, and brands are registered and/or common law trademarks of Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC dba "onsemi" or its affiliates and/or subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries. onsemi owns the rights to a number of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, and other intellectual property. A listing of onsemi's product/patent coverage may be accessed at <u>www.onsemi.com/site/pdf/Patent\_Marking.pdf</u>. onsemi reserves the right to make changes at any time to any products or information herein, without notice. The information herein is provided "as-is" and onsemi makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the accuracy of the information, product features, availability, functionality, or suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does onsemi assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or indental damages. Buyer is responsible for its products and applications using onsemi products, including compliance with all laws, regulations and safety requirements or standards, regardless of any support or applications information provided by onsemi. "Typical" parameters which may be provided in onsemi data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "Typicals" must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. onsemi does not convey any license under any of its intellectual property rights nor the rights of others. onsemi products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as a critical component in life support systems or any FDA Class 3 medical devices or medical devices with a same or similar classification. Buyer shall indemnify and hold onsemi and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, and distributors harmless against all claims, costs,

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS:

Technical Library: www.onsemi.com/design/resources/technical-documentation onsemi Website: www.onsemi.com

ONLINE SUPPORT: <u>www.onsemi.com/support</u> For additional information, please contact your local Sales Representative at <u>www.onsemi.com/support/sales</u>