## High Current Power Switch

## FEATURES

- Max Rds(ON) . 377 Ohms
- Overcurrent deactivation 800 mA
- Max leakage current less than $2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ while deactivated
- Small 6 pin SOT-23 package
- Built-in Over-temperature Protection
- 4.5 V to 5.5 V Input voltage range


## APPLICATIONS

- Ultra low cost handsets
- PDA, DSC, MP3 players
- Cell phones
- Power Distribution Switch
- Battery-Charger Circuit



## DESCRIPTION

The SP619 is a low $R_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON})}$ high current switch designed with precision current limiting to protect connected devices from damage due to a short circuit condition or against current surges that may cause the supply voltages to fall out of regulation. This switch is functional over an input voltage range of 2.5 V to 7 V , but is targeted at 5 V applications. The SP619 is also protected from thermal overload which limits power dissipation. In shutdown mode, the supply current drops to $2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$.


## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these ratings or any other above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications below is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.
VIN.-0.3V to 7V
Storage Temperature ..... $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Junction Temperature ..... $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec ) ..... $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
ESD RATING
Human Body Model. ..... 2000V
Machine Model ..... 200V
OPERATING RATINGSThermal resistance SOT23-6Junction to Ambient.$191^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Junction to lead ..... $.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Unless otherwise specified: $\mathrm{VIN}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}-5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{CIN}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{TA}=-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP (Note 1) | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Input Voltage Range |  | 4.5 |  | 5.5 | V |
| Overcurrent Deactivation Range | EN=1.5V | 620 | 800 | 1010 | mA |
| Overcurrent Duration Before Deactivation | EN=1.5V | 1 |  | 5.25 | ms |
| Shutdown Supply Current | $\mathrm{VIN}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 2 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Quiescent Supply Current | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{EN}=1.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { VIN }=4.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { lout }=0 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 350 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Quiescent Supply Current | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{EN}=1.5 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{VIN}=4.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { Iout }=725 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 5.25 | mA |
| Rds(on) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{VIN}=4.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { IOUT }=100 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{EN}=1.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | . 377 | $\Omega$ |
| Post Fault Output Load for Recovery | Enable=1.5V | 10 | 15 | 23 | K $\Omega$ |
| Post Fault Activation Turn On Time | Enable=1.5V | 1 |  | 55 | ms |
| Thermal Shutdown Die Temperature | SP619 will self recover when temperature drops below the trip point | 120 | 150 | 180 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Restart Die Temperature |  | 90 | 120 | 135 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| ENABLE Logic LOW | Driver is disabled |  |  | . 5 | V |
| ENABLE Pin Logic HIGH | Driver is active | . 655 |  | 1.4 | V |
| Turn On Delay | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{RL}=100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{CL}=0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ \text { (Note 2,3) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 600 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Turn Off Delay | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{RL}=100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{CL}=0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ \text { (Note 2,4) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 200 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Rise Time | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{RL}=100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{CL}=0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ \text { (Note 2) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Fall Time | $\begin{gathered} \text { RL=100k } \Omega, C L=0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ \text { (Note 2) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 2500 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |

Note 1: Typicals are TJ=25 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Note 2: Characterized, not $100 \%$ tested
Note 3: Turn on delay is measured from the time the enable pin is turned on to the time it takes the output to rise to $10 \%$ of its final value.
Note 4: Turn off delay is measured from the time the enable pin is turned to the time it takes for the output to fall to $90 \%$ of its current value.

| Enable | Load | Temperature <br> (TJ) | Previous <br> State | Switch | Current State/Fault <br> $\left(\right.$ Note $\left.^{*}\right)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low | X | X | X | Open | Off |
| High | $<800 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $<163^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Off | Closed | Normal |
| High | $<800 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $>163^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Off | Open | Thermal Cutoff |
| High | $>800 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $<163^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Off | Open | Overcurrent |
| High | $>800 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $>163^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Off | Open | Thermal Cutoff, <br> Overcurrent |
| High | $<15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $<163^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Overcurrent | Open | Load Condition |
| High | $<15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>163^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Overcurrent | Open | Thermal Cutoff, <br> Overcurrent, Load <br> Condition |
| High | $>15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $<163^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Overcurrent | Closed | Normal |
| High | $>15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>163^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Overcurrent | Open | Thermal Cutoff |
| High | $<15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $<120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Thermal Cutoff | Open | Load Condition |
| High | $<15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Thermal Cutoff | Open | Load Condition, <br> Thermal Cutoff |
| High | $>15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $<120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Thermal Cutoff | Closed | Normal |
| High | $>15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Thermal Cutoff | Open | Thermal Cutoff |

*Note: This table is for fault conditions, not for continuous operation, else damage to the device may occur. In order to recover to the normal state after a Thermal Cutoff fault, the part's junction temperature must decrease below $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and the load on its output must be greater than $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

PIN ASSIGNMENTS

| PIN | PIN | FUNCTION |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER | NAME | Input power supply pin (4.5V to 5.5V) |
| 1 | VIN | Ground connection |
| 2 | GND | A logic high turns on the switch |
| 3 | Enable | No connect |
| 4 | NC | No connect |
| 5 | NC | Switch output |
| 6 | Vout |  |

## THEORY OF OPERATION

The SP619 is a switch capable of handling up to 800 mA of current.

The SP619 is targeted as a 5V USB protection power distribution switch. And can be used in general power distribution applications where short circuits are likely to be encountered.

## Short circuit operation

When the SP619 enters a short circuit condition, the switch is disabled. The output of the SP619 will not restart until the output impedance is greater than $15 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$. The enable pin can be used to re-enable the SP619 into any load condition that is not a fault condition. Refer to the truth table on page 4 for more information on the different SP619 switch states. The typical deactivation time is about 2 ms .

## Enable

The enable pin allows easy control of the SP619. The enable pin should not be enabled high prior to a voltage being present on the input of the device. The enable pin should not exceed the input voltage by more than 0.1 V due to an internal ESD diode. Doing so will affect the operation of the SP619 and could damage the device. In a typical application an $80 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ resistor to GND should be used on the enable pin. This resistor will pull the enable low when an enable signal is not present. This prevents the SP619 from falsely turning on. The enable pin can also be used to restart the part into a load condition that is high in current. Please refer to the truth table on page 4 for more details.

## Inrush Current

The SP619 is a simple resistive switch. When the switch is turned on into a highly capacitive load there could be a significant
inrush current that can be encountered. At 6 volts in, the inrush current was about 250 mA into a $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor.

## Output Voltage Rise Time

The output voltage of the SP619 has an output capacitance dependency on the slope of Vout. A simple RC circuit is created when the switch is turned on.
Equation 1

$$
V(t)=\operatorname{VO}+V_{I N}\left(\frac{-t}{1-e^{\operatorname{RDS}(O N) \cdot C O U T}}\right)
$$

Where Vo is initial Voltage condition typically OV
VIN is the input voltage
Rds(on) is the switch resistance Cout is the output capacitance
For 4.2 V VIN and $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ output capacitance we get about 150 ns delay in figure 2 .


This is comparable to actual measured value in figure 3.


## Overtemperature Protection

The SP619 has built-in overtemperature protection to protect the part against damage if the die temperature gets too hot. The typical thermal cutoff is about $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The part will self recover if the temperature drops below the thermal restart threshold of about $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Layout Considerations

The input and output decoupling capacitors should be placed as close as possible to the input and output pins. The GND pin should be stitched to the GND plain to help with thermal performance. The input and output traces should be as large as possible. The $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ is also recommended in the design and should be placed close to the output decoupling cap.


Recommended Layout


| Part number | Operating Temperature Range | Lead-Free | Package Type | Packaging Method |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SP619EK-L/TR ${ }^{(3)}$ | -10 to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Yes ${ }^{(2)}$ | 6 pin SOT23 | Tape and Reel |
| SP619EK-L/TRR3 | -10 to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Tape and Reel (reverse orientation) |

## NOTE:

1. Refer to www.exar.com/SP619 for most up-to-date Ordering Information
2. Visit www.exar.com for additional information on Environmental Rating.
3. NRND - Not recommended for new designs.

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#### Abstract

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