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# FPF3003 <br> IntelliMAX ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Full Functional Input Power Path Management Switch for Dual－Battery Portable System 

## Features

－ 2.3 V to 5.5 V Input Voltage Operating Range
－Low Ron between Battery and Load Maximum $50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$
－Low Ron between Charger and Battery Maximum $125 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$
－Maximum DC Current for Load Switch：2．5A
－Maximum DC Current for Charge Switch： 1.5 A
－Slew Rate Controlled to $30 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ Nominal Rise Time
－Seamless Break－Before－Make Transition
－Quiescent Current：30 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ Typical
－Thermal Shutdown
－Reverse Current Blocking（RCB）between Battery A and Battery B
－RESET Timer Delay：7s Typical
－ESD Protected：
－Human Body Model：$>2.5 \mathrm{kV}$
－Charged Device Model：＞1．5kV
－IEC 61000－4－2 Air Discharge：$>15 \mathrm{kV}$
－IEC 61000－4－2 Contact Discharge：$>8 \mathrm{kV}$
－ 1.6 mm X $1.6 \mathrm{~mm}, 16$－Bump， 0.4 mm Pitch，WLCSP

## Applications

－Dual－Battery Cell phone
－Dual－Battery Portable Equipment

## Description

The FPF3003 is a single－chip solution for dual－battery power－path switching，including integrated P－channel switches and analog control features．The input voltage range operates from 2.3 V to 5.5 V ．The device selects one of two batteries to provide power to the system， enabling one battery to be charged by the external battery charger．

The FPF3003 has battery voltage monitoring to determine if the battery is under voltage．Special driver and digital circuitry allows the device to switch quickly between battery A and battery B ，which allows hot swapping of battery packs．Maximum current from battery to load per channel is limited to a constant 2．5A and internal thermal shutdown circuits protect the part during fault conditions．

The FPF3003 is available in a $1.6 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ ， 16－bump，Wafer－Level Chip－Scale Package（WLCSP）．

Ordering Information

| Part Number | Top Mark | （Charger－Battery） Max．$R_{\text {on }}$ at $4.2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}$ | （Battery－Load） Max． $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ at $4.2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}$ | Typical $t_{R}$ | Package |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FPF3003UCX | QW | $125 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | $50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | 30 ss | 16－Bump， 0.4 mm Pitch， $1.6 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ WLCSP |

## Typical Application Diagram



Figure 1. Typical Application
Functional Block Diagram


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram

## Pin Configuration



Figure 3. Pin Assignments (Top View)


Figure 4. Pin Assignments (Bottom View)

Pin Description

| Pin \# | Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| A1 | LOBAT | Low Battery A Voltage Input. Connect to the resistive divider to set the trip level for chip-on <br> moment. If LOBAT is less than 0.8V, Vout is connected to BATB. |
| A2 | CHGIN | Charging Input. Charging path input. |
| A3, A4 | BATA | Supply Input. Battery A voltage input. |
| B1 | STAT | Battery Selector Status. Open-drain output. HIGH (Hi-Z) means battery A connects to <br> VOUT. LOW means battery B connects to VOUT. |
| B2 | BATBID | Battery B Indicator. Connect this pin with the ID pin at the battery pack of BATB. HIGH <br> means battery B absent; LOW means battery B present. |
| B3,B4 | VOUT | Switch Output. Connect to system load. |
| C1 | ADPIN | Adapter Input. 5V input for battery charger. |
| C2 | BATAID | Battery A Indicator. Connect this pin with the ID pin at the battery pack of BATA. HIGH <br> means battery A absent; LOW means battery A present. |
| C3,C4 | BATB | Supply Input. Battery B voltage input. |
| D1 | GND | Ground |
| D2 | RESETB | Reset Input. Active LOW. Both system path switches are disconnected from system load. |
| D3 | BATSEL | Battery Selection Input. HIGH means to switch battery B to VOUT; LOW means to switch <br> battery A to VOUT. |
| D4 | CHGSEL | Charge Selection Input. HIGH means to charge battery B: LOW means to charge battery A. |

## 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 |  | Parameters | Min. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | All Pins To GND |  | -0.3 | 6.0 | V |
| Isw | Maximum Continuous Switch Current to Load |  |  | 2.5 | A |
|  | Maximum Continuous Switch Current to Charger |  |  | 1.5 | A |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | Power Dissipation at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 1.7 | W |
| TSTG | Operating and Storage Junction Temperature |  | -65 | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\Theta_{J A}$ | Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient (1in. Square Pad of 2oz. Copper) |  |  | $72^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| ESD | Electrostatic Discharge Capability | Human Body Model, JESD22-A114 | 2.5 |  | kV |
|  |  | Charged Device Model, JESD22-C101 | 1.5 |  |  |
|  |  | Air Discharge (BATA, BATB, ADPIN to GND), IEC61000-4-2 System Level | 15.0 |  |  |
|  |  | Contact Discharge (BATA, BATB, ADPIN to GND), IEC61000-4-2 System Level | 8.0 |  |  |

Note:

1. Measured using 2S2P JEDEC std. PCB.

## 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 | Parameters | Min. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{N}}$ | ADPIN | 4.6 | 5.5 | V |
|  | BATA, BATB | 2.3 | 5.5 | $\vee$ |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Ambient Operating Temperature | -40 | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Electrical Characteristics

ADPIN $=4.6$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at ADPIN $=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{CHGIN}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$, RESETB $=\mathrm{HIGH}$, and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameters | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Static Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $V_{\text {ADPIN }}$ | Adapter Input Voltage |  | 4.6 |  | 5.5 | V |
| $V_{\text {ADPIN_TH }}$ | ADPIN Threshold | ADPIN Rising |  | 4.5 |  | V |
|  |  | ADPIN Falling |  | 4.2 |  |  |
| $V_{\text {bata, }}$ <br> $V_{\text {batb }}$ | Battery Input Voltage |  | 2.3 |  | 5.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}$ | Quiescent Current | $\mathrm{l}_{\text {Out }}=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 30 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | On Resistance to Load Switch, BATA or BATB to VOUT | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=300 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{(2)}$ |  | 34 |  | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$, lout $=300 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 38 | 50 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=3.7 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=300 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 43 | 55 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=300 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{(2)}$ |  | 62 |  |  |
|  | On Resistance to Charger Switch, CHGIN to BATA | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {CHG }}=200 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{(2)}$ |  | 66 |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CHG}}=200 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 73 | 90 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=3.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {CHG }}=200 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 80 | 95 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CHG}}=200 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{(2)}$ |  | 101 |  |  |
|  | On Resistance to Charger Switch, CHGIN to BATB | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CHG}}=200 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{(2)}$ |  | 92 |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CHG}}=200 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 99 | 125 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=3.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {CHG }}=200 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 105 | 130 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CHG}}=200 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{(2)}$ |  | 128 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ | Input Logic HIGH Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}-5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{CHGSEL},$ BATSEL | 0.90 |  |  | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}-5.5 \mathrm{~V}$, RESETB | 1.15 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}-5.5 \mathrm{~V}$, BATAID, BATBID | 1.70 |  |  |  |
| VIL | Input Logic LOW Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}-5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{CHGSEL}, \\ & \text { BATSEL } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 0.6 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}-5.5 \mathrm{~V}$, RESETB |  |  | 0.8 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}-5.5 \mathrm{~V}$, BATAID, BATBID |  |  | 0.9 |  |
| $V_{\text {Stat_Lo }}$ | STAT Logic LOW Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SINK}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | 0.3 | V |
| V Lobat | LOBAT Threshold | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}-5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 0.8 |  | V |
| $t_{\text {lobat }}$ | LOBAT De-Glitch Time | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BAtB }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}-5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 1.3 |  | ms |
| TsD | Thermal Shutdown | Shutdown Threshold |  | 150 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Return from Shutdown |  | 140 |  |  |
|  |  | Hysteresis |  | 10 |  |  |
| VDroop_out | Output Voltage Droop while Battery Switching | $V_{\text {BATA }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$, Switching from $V_{\text {BATA }} \rightarrow V_{\text {BATB }}, R_{L}=100 \Omega$, $C_{\text {out }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  | 100 | mV |

Continued on the following page..

## Electrical Characteristics

ADPIN $=4.6$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=2.3$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at ADPIN $=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{CHGIN}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$, RESETB $=\mathrm{HIGH}$, and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameters | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Reverse Current Blocking between $V_{\text {BATA }}$ and $V_{\text {BATB }}$ |  | 20 |  | mV |  |  |
| $V_{\text {T_RCB }}$ | RCB Protection Trip <br> Point | $V_{\text {OUT }}-V_{\text {BATA }}$ or $V_{\text {BATB }}$ | 30 | mV |  |  |
| $V_{\text {R_RCB }}$ | RCB Protection <br> Release Trip Point | $V_{\text {BATA }}$ or $V_{\text {BATB }}-V_{\text {OUT }}$ |  | 50 | mV |  |
|  | Hysteresis |  |  |  |  |  |

Dynamic Characteristics: See Definitions Below

| $t_{R}$ | $V_{\text {Out }}$ Rise Time ${ }^{(2,3,4)}$ | $V_{\text {BATA }}=V_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, R_{L}=100 \Omega, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, BATAID=HIGH to LOW, BATBID=HIGH | 30 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {DON }}$ | Turn-On Delay ${ }^{(2,3,4)}$ |  | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| ton | Turn-On Time ${ }^{(2,3,4)}$ |  | 35 |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | Vout Fall Time ${ }^{(2,3,5)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\text {BATA }}=V_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mu \mathrm{f}, \text { BATAID }=\mathrm{LOW} \text { to HIGH, } \\ & \text { BATBID=HIGH } \end{aligned}$ | 2.5 | ms |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {DOFF }}$ | Turn-Off Delay ${ }^{(2,3,5)}$ |  | 0.1 | ms |
| toff | Turn-Off Time ${ }^{(2,3,5)}$ |  | 2.6 | ms |
| $t_{\text {DSEL }}$ | Selection Delay ${ }^{(2,3)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATA}}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, CHGSEL or BATSEL=LOW to HIGH | 1 | ms |
| $t_{\text {DRST }}$ | RESET Timer Delay ${ }^{(2,3)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, $C_{L}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, RESETB=Floating to LOW | 7 | S |

## Notes:

2. This parameter is guaranteed by design and characterization; not production tested.
3. $t_{\text {DON }} / t_{\text {DOFF }} / t_{R} / t_{F}$ is defined in Figure 5.
4. $t_{O N}=t_{R}+t_{D O N}$.
5. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OFF}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}+\mathrm{t}_{\text {DOFF }}$.

Timing Diagram


Figure 5. ON/OFF Behavior ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATA}}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$ )


Figure 6. Battery-to-System Path Selection Behavior by BATSEL ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATA}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATB}}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$ )


Figure 7. Charging Path Selection Behavior by CHGSEL
(ADPIN=5V, CHGIN=4.2V, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=$ Floating with $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ )

Timing Diagrams (Continued)


Figure 8. Transition from $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATA}}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATB}}$ Behavior by LOBAT ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATA}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATB}}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$ )


Figure 9. System Reset Behavior by RESETB ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATA}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATB}}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$ )

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 10. ADPIN vs. Temperature


Figure 12. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage


Figure 14. Ron ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {bata }}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {batb }}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ ) vs. Supply Voltage


Figure 11. Supply Current vs. Temperature


Figure 13. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {bata }}\right.$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {batb }}$ to $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}\right)$ vs. Temperature


Figure 15. Ron (CHGIN to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {bata }}$ ) vs. Temperature

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 16. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}\left(\mathrm{CHGIN}\right.$ to $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATA}}\right)$ vs. Supply Voltage


Figure 17. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}\left(\mathrm{CHGIN}\right.$ to $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATB}}\right)$ vs. Temperature


Figure 19. CHGSEL vs. Temperature


Figure 21. BATSEL vs. Temperature

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 22. BATSEL vs. Supply Voltage


Figure 24. STAT LOW vs. Temperature


Figure 26. $\quad R C B\left(V_{\text {BATB }}\right.$ and $\left.V_{\text {OUT }}\right)$ vs. Temperature


Figure 23. LOBAT vs. Temperature


Figure 25. $\quad \mathrm{RCB}\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATA}}\right.$ and $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}\right)$ vs. Temperature


Figure 27. Turn-On Response ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATA}}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega$ )

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 28. Turn-Off Response ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATA}}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {out }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega$ )


Figure 30. Battery Selection by BATSEL $=$ LOW $\rightarrow$ HIGH ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=4 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega$ )


Figure 32. Charge Path Selection by CHGSEL $=$ HIGH $\rightarrow$ LOW ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{chGIN}}=4 \mathrm{~V}$, BATA=BATB=Floating with $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ )


Figure 29. Battery Selection by BATSEL $=$ HIGH $\rightarrow$ LOW ( $V_{\text {BATA }}=4 V, V_{\text {ATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, C_{\text {OUT }}=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega$ )


Figure 31. Charge Path Selection by CHGSEL $=$ HIGH $\rightarrow$ LOW ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CHGIN}}=4 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{BATA}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BATB}}=$ Floating with $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ )


Figure 33. Battery Selection by LOBAT $=$ HIGH $\rightarrow$ LOW ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=3.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega$ )

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 34. System Reset by RESETB: HIGH $\rightarrow$ LOW ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATA }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {BATB }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega$ )

## Operation and Application Information

The FPF3003 is a low-R $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$, P-channel-based, input-source-selection power management switch for dualbattery systems. The FPF3003 input operating range is from 2.3 V to 5.5 V on BATA and BATB, while ADPIN has a range of 4.6 V to 5.5 V .

The FPF3003 controls the charging path from the charger to the battery with up to 1.5 A and the discharging path from the battery to system load with up to 2.5 A . The system or PMIC selects one of two batteries to provide power and enables one of the batteries to be charged by the external battery charger.

The FPF3003 has $30 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ slew-rate control to reduce inrush current when engaged and thermal shutdown protection for reliable system operation.
The internal circuit is powered from the highest voltage source among BATA, BATB, and ADPIN.

## Battery Presence Detection

The FPF3003 monitors whether or not a battery is present via the BATAID and BATBID pins. If any of these pins are LOW; FPF3003 recognizes the battery is present. Each pin is connected with an internal LDO output, so no pull-up resistor is required.

## Output Capacitor

During battery source transition, voltage droop depends on output capacitance and load current condition. Advanced break-before-make operation minimizes the droop with minimum capacitance. At least $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ is a good starting value in design.

## Primary Battery Under-VoItage Set

FPF3003 monitors the primary battery of BATA for under-voltage condition. Once under-voltage condition is confirmed, the system power source changes from BATA to valid BATB automatically.
The under-voltage threshold level can be programmed with 0.8 V of LOBAT and R divider (R1 and R2) as:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{R 1}{R 2}=\frac{B A T A_{-} L O}{0.8}-1 \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where BATA_LO = Low BATA threshold to set.
If 3.4 V of BATA is desired, $\mathrm{R} 1 / \mathrm{R} 2=3.25$. If R 2 is chosen $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, R 1$ is $3.25 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. Higher R2 is recommended to reduce leakage current from BATA.


Figure 35. BATA Under-Voltage Level Setting
LOBAT has a 1.3 ms of deglitch time to ensure BATA is in true under-voltage rather than transient battery voltage drop during GSM transmission operation.

## Battery Selection

The load path can be controlled by the BATSEL pin. When BATSEL is LOW, the system is powered from BATA. When BATSEL is HIGH, BATB powers the system.

Figure 36 is state diagram showing how the power path from battery to system is determined.


Figure 36. Power Path from Battery to System
The open-drain STAT pin is used to determine which battery powers the system. STAT becomes LOW if BATB is connected to the system. STAT is HIGH (HI-Z) if BATA is connected.

## Battery Charging Path Selection

The charging path can be controlled by the CHGSEL pin. When CHGSEL is LOW, BATA can be charged from the charger. When CHGSEL is HIGH, BATB can be charged from the charger.


Figure 37. Battery Charging Path

## System RESET

The RESETB pin allows the system to be turned off without detaching the battery pack. It has typical 7s delay to avoid transient abnormal signal.

## Board Layout

For best performance, all power traces (BATA, BATB, CHGIN, ADPIN, and VOUT) should be as short as possible to minimize the parasitic electrical effects and the case-to-ambient thermal impedance. The output capacitor should be placed close to the device to minimize parasitic trace inductance.

## Packaging Information



NOTES:
A. NO JEDEC REGISTRATION APPLIES.
B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
C. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCE PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
D. DATUM C IS DEFINED BY THE SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE BALLS.
E. PACKAGE NOMINAL HEIGHT IS 586 MICRONS $\pm 39$ MICRONS (547-625 MICRONS).
F. FOR DIMENSIONS D, E, X, AND Y SEE PRODUCT DATASHEET.
G. DRAWING FILNAME: MKT-UC016AArev2.

Figure 38. 1.6mmx1.6mm WLCSP, 16-Bumps 0.4 mm Pitch

## Product-Specific Dimensions

| Product | D | E | X | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FPF3003UCX | $1560 \mu \mathrm{~m} \pm 30 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $1560 \mu \mathrm{~m} \pm 30 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $180 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $180 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |

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