## **ASSP**

# POWER MANAGEMENT SWITCH

# **MB3802**

#### **■ DESCRIPTION**

The MB3802 is a power management switch incorporating two switch circuits with extremely low ON resistance.

NO diode is required because the switch block is configured with an N-ch MOS to prevent reverse current at swich OFF.

The MB3802 starts at a very low voltage (typical  $V_{IN} > 2.2V$ ) and a stable ON resistance is obtained irrespective of the switching voltage because the intermal DC/DC converter applies the optimum voltage for the N-ch MOS gate at swith ON.

Moreover, the load-side capacitor is discharged at switch OFF, and the power supply for various power supply systems is switched efficiently.

#### **■ FEATURES**

• Extremely low ON resistance:

Ron =  $0.12\Omega$  (typical)

Ron =  $0.06\Omega$  (typical at parallel connection)

- Reverse current protection at load side at switch OFF
- Operation start at low input voltage: Vin > 2.2V (typical)
- Low power consumption

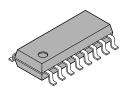
At switch OFF: In (input voltage) =  $0 \mu A$ , V = 0 V

At switch ON:  $Iin = 230 \mu A$ , Vin = 5V

- Load discharge function
- External control of ON/OFF time
- · Break-before-make operation

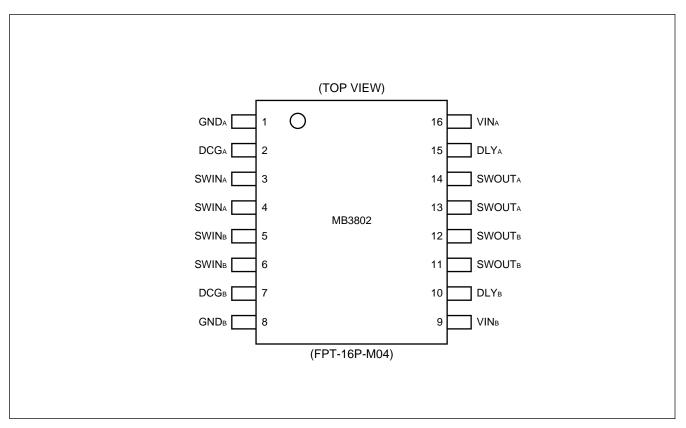
#### PACKAGE

Plastic SOP, 16 pin



(FPT-16P-M04)

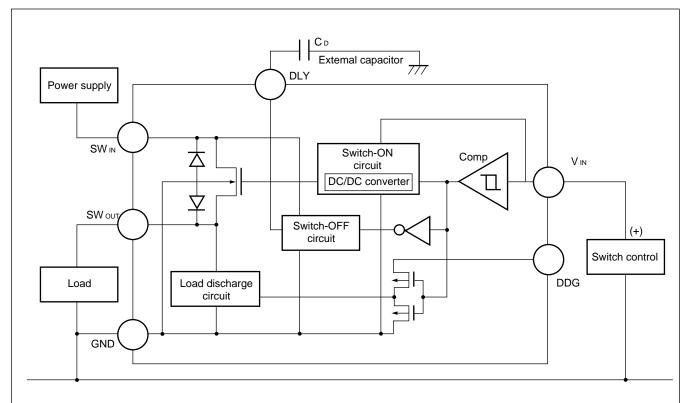
## **■ PIN ASSIGNMENT**



## **■ PIN DESCRIPTION (SCSI Interface)**

Pin No.	Pin symbol	Description		
16	VINA	These pins switch ON at High level and OFF at Low level. They		
9	VINB	serve as power-supply pins for the DC/DC converter to generate the switch gate voltage.		
3, 4	SWINA	Switch Input pins: Two common pins are assigned to SWINA and		
5, 6	SWINB	SWINB. They serve as power-supply pins for the switch-OFF circuit which starts at 1.5V min.		
13, 14	SWOUTA	Switch output pins: Two common pins are assigned to SWOUTA		
11, 12	SWOUTB	and SWOUT <sub>B</sub> . When DCGA and DCGB are High level, the load-discharge circuit starts discharge via these pins.		
2	DCGA	SWOUTA/SWOUTB-side discharge control pins: These pins are		
7	DСGв	used to discharge from the load-side capacitor at switch OFF. Connect them to GND when discharge is not required.		
15	DLYA	Switch-ON/OFF control pins: The ON/OFF time can be delayed by connecting an external capacitor. Both times are delayed about three fold by installing a 500-pF capacitor between these pins and		
10	DLYB	GND. Leave these pins open when they are not used. 10V may be generated when these pins are open. To keep these pins at high impedance, take care to mount the device so that no current leaks (less than 0.1 $\mu$ A).		
1	GNDA	Ground pins for input threshold reference voltage and load		
8	GND <sub>B</sub>	discharge: When two switching circuits are used, ground both GND pins.		

#### ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM AND EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS



Note: The MB3802 incorporates two switch blocks as shown above. However, GND is common to both blocks.

#### **■ BLOCK DESCRIPTION**

When V<sub>IN</sub> exceeds 2.2V, the Comp. starts driving the DC/DC converter to switch the N-ch MOS and applies the optimum voltage for the switch gate.

The DC/DC converter boosts the Vin voltage.

When VIN is below 2.1V, the Comp. stops the DC/DC converter, starts the switch-OFF circuit, and discharges the voltage from the switch gate to GND. The switch-OFF circuit is powered from the SW $_{\text{IN}}$  and consumes 0.4 $_{\text{LA}}$ A at 5V.

Since the N-ch MOS back gate is connected to GND, switch-OFF reverse current is prevented irrespective of the High level state between SWIN and SWOUT.

The load discharge circuit installed between SWouT and GND is powered by the DCG pin, and discharges the load-side capacitor at switch OFF. When it is not necessary to discharge the load, connect the DCG pin to GND.

The DLY pins are for connection to an external capacitor to delay the switch-ON/OFF time. The surge current at the load side is cut at power-on by controlling the switch-ON time. The switch-ON time depends on the boot time of the DC/DC converter. Consequently, when the VIN level is high and the SWIN level is low, the switch-ON time is small; when the SWIN level is high, the switch-OFF time is small.

## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

 $(Ta = +25^{\circ}C)$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Ratings	Unit	
Input Voltage	Vin	_	-0.3 to 7.0	V	
Switching voltage	Vsw	At switch OFF	-0.3 to 7.0	V	
Switching voltage	VSW	At switch ON	-0.3 to 7.0		
Switching current	Isw	At switch-ON peak	3.6	А	
Pemissible loss	PD	Ta ≤ + 75°C	290	mW	
Strage Temperature	Рѕтс	_	-55 to +125	°C	

## ■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
Parameter	Symbol		Min.	Typical	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	Vin	_	0	_	6.0	V
Switching lovel	1/2	At switch ON	0	_	6.0	V
Switching level	Vswin	At switch OFF	0	_	6.0	
Switching current	Isw	At switch on (for single switch)	_	_	1.2	А
Gate-pin connection capacitance	Ср	_	_	_	10	nF
Gate-pin mounting leak current	IDLY	_	-0.1	_	0.1	μΑ
Input voltage to load discharge circuit	VDCG	VIN = 3V, 5V	2.5	_	6.0	V
Operating temperature	Тор	_	-40	_	+7.5	°C

## **■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

## 1. DC Characteristics

 $(Ta = +25^{\circ}C)$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Symbol Condition	Ratings			l lmi4
Parameter	Symbol		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
	lin1	VIN = 0V	_	0	_	μΑ
Input current	lin2	VIN = 3V	_	100	200	μΑ
		Vin = 5V	_	230	460	μV
Swiching registance	Ron1	VIN = 3V, Isw = 0.5A, Vswin = 3V	_	120	160	mΩ
Swiching resistance	Ron2	VIN = 5V, ISW = 0.5A, VSWIN = 3V	_	130	175	mΩ
Switch-OFF leak current	IL	Vin = 0V, Vswin = 6V	_	0.5	2.0	μΑ
Input throshold voltage	V <sub>TH1</sub>	At switch ON	2.0	2.2	2.4	V
Input threshold voltage	V <sub>TH2</sub>	At switch OFF	1.9	2.1	2.3	V
Input hysteresis width	VHYS	_	50	100	_	mV
Switch resistance	Ron	$V_{IN} = 3V$ , 5V, $I_{SW} = 0.5A$ Ta = -40° to +75°C	_	_	210	mΩ
Switch charge reciptance	RDCG1	Vswout = 3V, VDCG = 3V	_	750	1500	Ω
Switch charge resistance	RDCG2	Vswout = 5V, VDCG = 5V	_	500	1000	Ω
Input voltage to switch charge circuit	Idcg	VDCG = 5V	_	0	2	μΑ

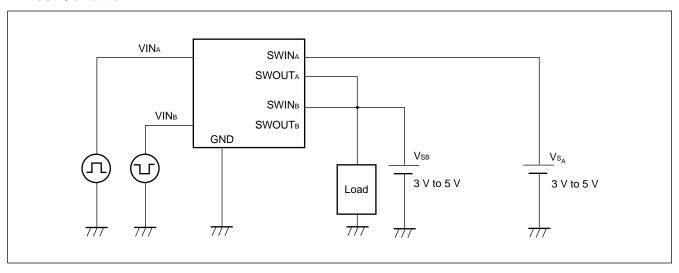
## 2. AC Characteristics

 $(Ta = +25^{\circ}C)$ 

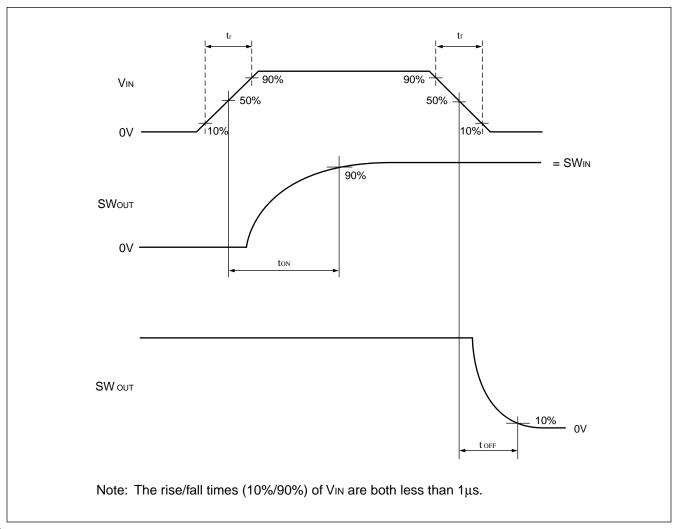
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Ratings			Unit
raiailletei			Min	Тур	Max	O III
Switch-ON time	ton1	$Vin = 0V \rightarrow 3V$ , $Vswin = 3V$	100	300	900	μs
	ton2	$Vin = 0V \rightarrow 5V$ , $Vswin = 5V$	50	150	450	μs
Switch OFF time	tOFF1	$Vin = 3V \rightarrow 0V$ , $Vswin = 3V$	20	60	180	μs
	tOFF2	$Vin = 5V \rightarrow 0V$ , $Vswin = 5V$	10	30	150	μs
Switch ON/OFF time lag	tHYS1	$Vin = 3V \rightarrow 0V$ , $Vswin = 3V$	80	240	720	μs
	tHYS2	$Vin = 5V \rightarrow 0V$ , $Vswin = 5V$	40	120	300	μs

### ■ AC CHARACTERISTIC TEST DIAGRAMS

### 1. Test Condition

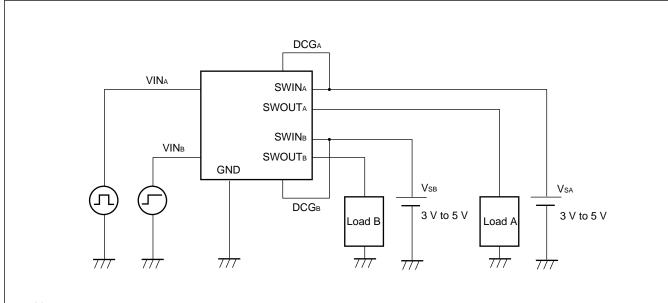


## 2. Switch-ON/OFF Timing Chart



#### **■** APPLICATIONS

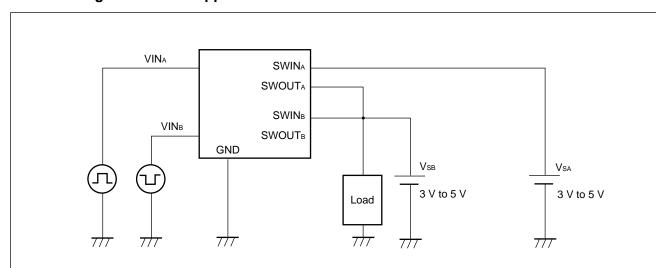
## 1. Separate Use of Two Switching Circuits



#### Notes:

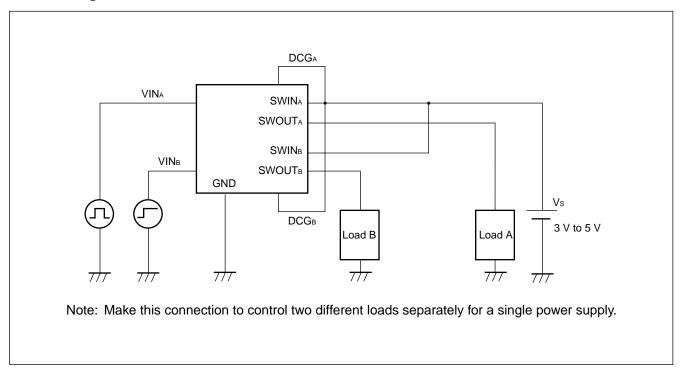
- 1. The two power supplies VsA and VsB can be used separated by controlling the voltages VINA and VINB>
- 2. Connect the DCD pin to GND when it is not used.

## 2. Switching Two Power Supplies

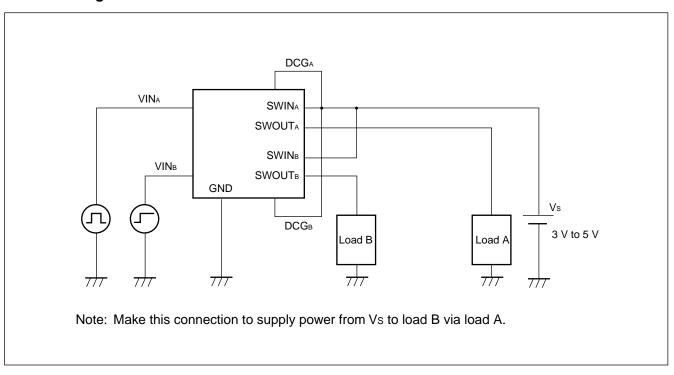


Note: When using different power supplies for a single load, control them by connecting an external capacitor so that both switches are not ON at the same time.

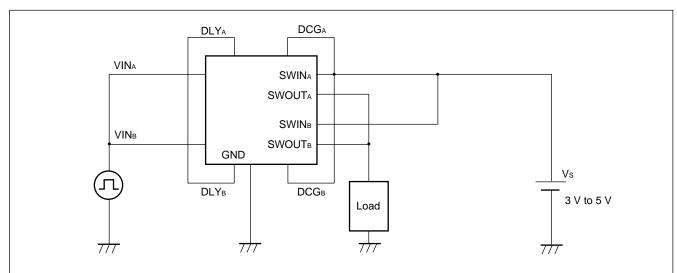
## 3. Switching Two Loads



## 4. Connecting Serial Switches

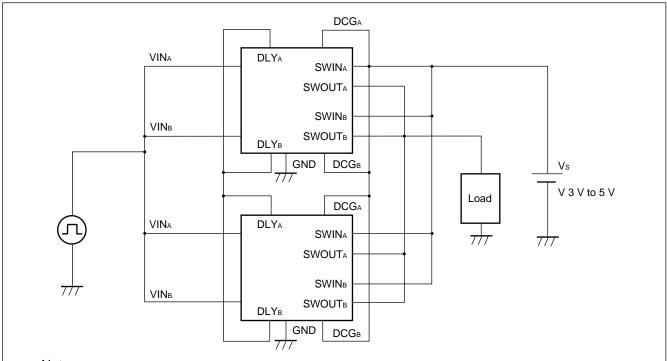


## 5. Connecting Parallel Switches



Note: Connect the circuits A and B in parallel to produce a low ON resistance (Ron =  $0.06\Omega$ ). In this case, connect the DLYA and DLYB pins in common to give synchronous ON/OFF between both switches.

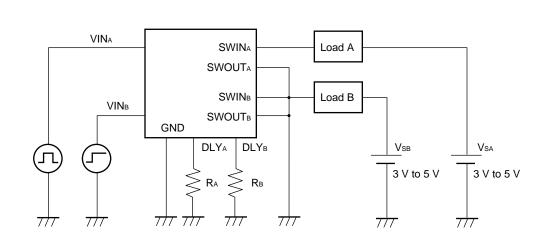
#### 6. 25% ON Resistance



#### Notes:

- 1. Make this connection to produce an ON resistance that is much lower than the above connection. Also, connect the DLY pins in common.
- 2. Consider the difference between the ON resistances and the switch-ON/OFF times between two devices (MB3802) and insure that load control is not offset at one device.

#### 7. Low-side Switch



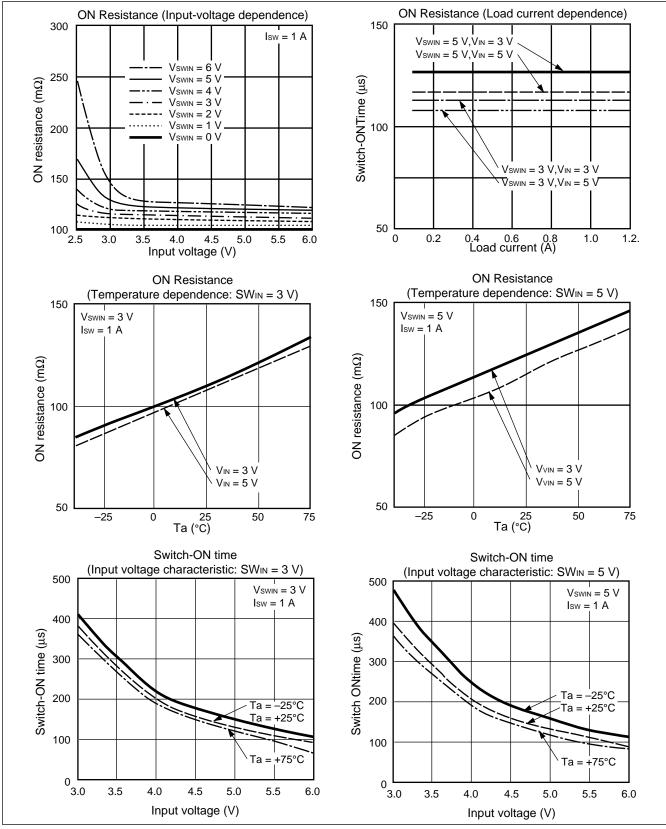
	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3 V,V <sub>S</sub> = 3 V	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5 V,V <sub>S</sub> = 5 V
Switch-ON time	80 μs	45 μs
Switch-OFF time	5.0 ms	3.5 ms

 $R_{\text{A}}$  and  $R_{\text{B}}$  = 10  $M\Omega$ 

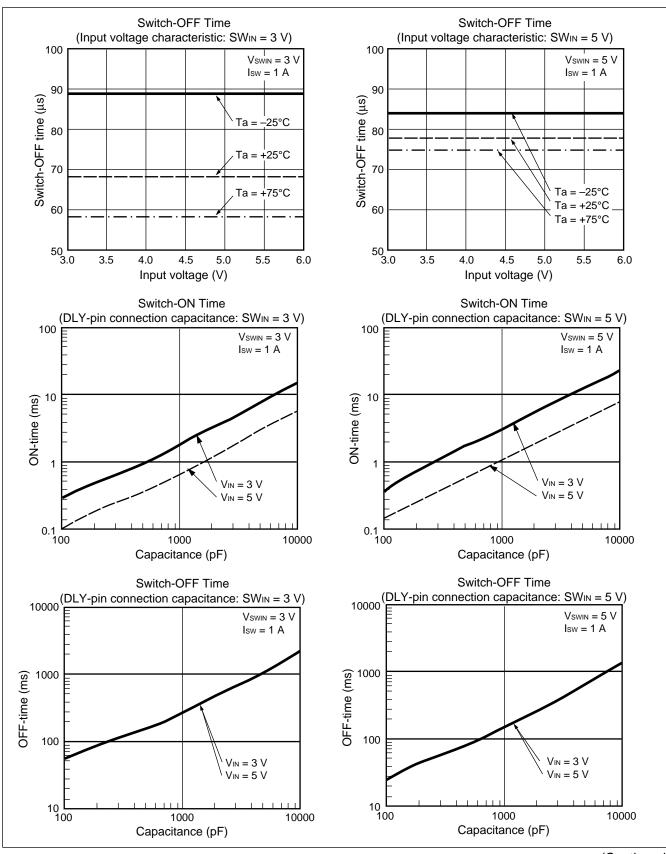
#### Notes:

- 1. Make this connection to control the switch ON/OFF at the lower load side.
- 2. To assist the switch-OFF circuit operation driven by the SWIN power supply, connect high resistances (RA and RB = 5 to 10  $M\Omega$ ) to the DLY pins without overloading the DC/DC converter.
- 3. At this connection, the switch-OFF time is longer than the switch-ON time.

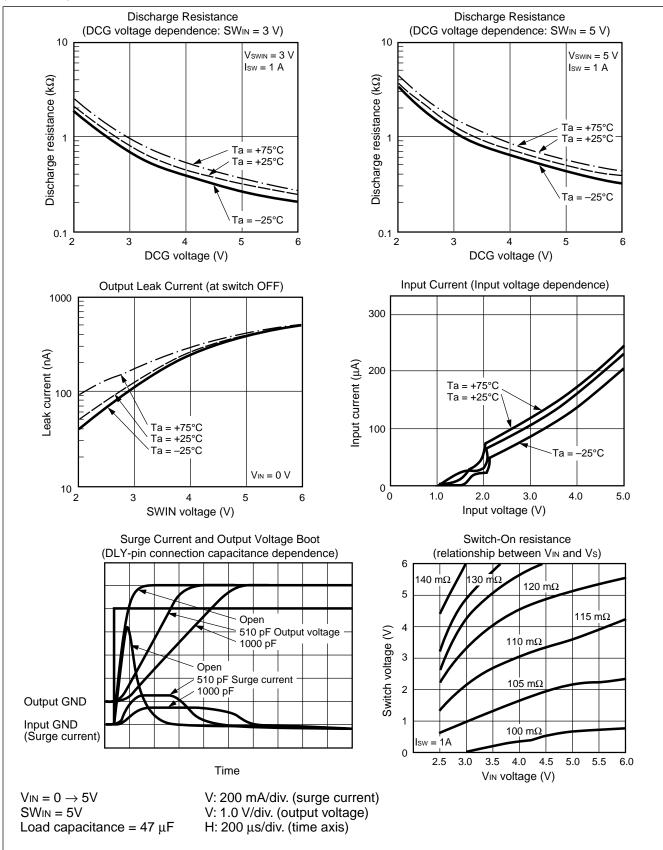
## **■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**



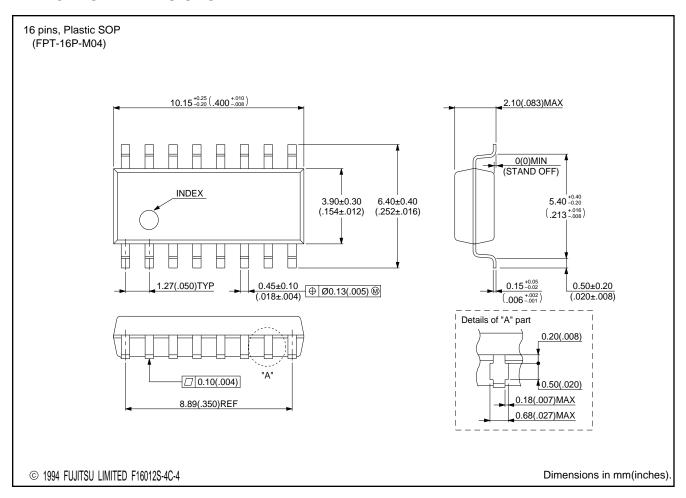
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