

### Description

The YB1900 is a high side slew rate controlled smart load switch. The slew rate control in YB1900 can effectively avoid the large in-rush current which is commonly observed in normal power switches. Moreover, the level shift in YB1900 allows customers to control 1.8 to 6.5V system with 1.5V logic and without sacrificing leakage current.

The YB1900 has typical low  $R_{DS(on)}$  at 100m $\Omega$ , it allows large power handling capabilities. And very low quiescent current and fast load discharge make it ideal for power sensitive applications nowadays.

The YB1900 is available in SOT23-5 package with the temperature range valid from -40 to 100  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### Feature

- 1.8 to 6.5V Input Voltage Range
- Slew Rate Limited at 100 $\mu\text{s}$
- Very Low  $R_{DS(on)}$ , Typically 100m $\Omega$
- Less than 1 $\mu\text{A}$  shutdown current
- Output Voltage as low as 0.6V
- Very Low Quiescent Current, Typically 2 $\mu\text{A}$
- Fast shutdown load discharge
- Thermal Fault Protection
- TTL / CMOS Input Logic Level
- 2KV ESD Rating
- EMI Free Circuit
- SOT23-5 Package
- Green Package (RoHS) Available

### Applications

- Cellular and Smart Phones
- Hot Swap Supplies
- Microprocessors and DSP Core Supplies
- PDAs
- MP3 Players
- Digital Still and Video Cameras
- Portable Instruments

### Typical Application Circuit

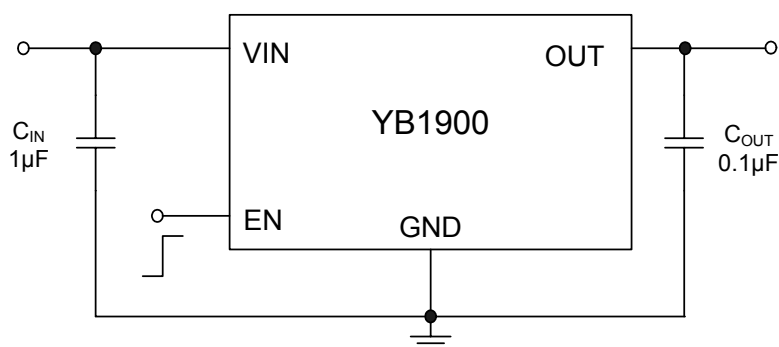


Figure1 : Typical Application Circuit

## Pin Configuration

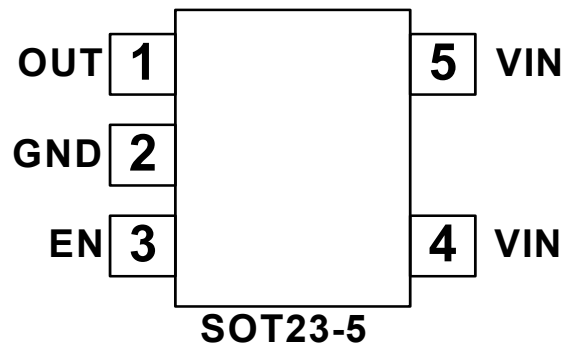


Figure2 : YB1900 SOT23-5

## Pin Assignment & Description

Table1

Pin	NAME	Function
1	OUT	Drain of P-channel Power MOSFET.
2	GND	Ground Pin. Connect directly to local ground plane.
3	EN	Enable Control Input.
4, 5	VIN	Source of P-channel Power MOSFET.

## Ordering Information

Table2

Order Number	Package Type	Supplied as	Package Marking
YB1900ST25	SOT23-5	3000 Units Tape & Reel	Y9A

### Absolute Maximum Ratings (note 1)

$V_{IN}$ to GND .....	-0.3V to 6.5V
$V_{EN}$ to GND .....	-0.3V to 6.5V
OUT to GND .....	-0.3V to 6.5V
Maximum Continuous Current.....	2.2A
Junction Temperature.....	150°C
Storage Temperature.....	-65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature .....	300°C
ESD HBM .....	2KV
ESD MM .....	200V

### Recommended Operating Conditions (note 2)

Supply Voltage $V_{IN}$ .....	1.8 to 6V
Operating Temperature .....	-40°C to 85°C

### Thermal Resistance

$\theta_{JA}$ .....	220°C / W
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- Note:**
1. Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
  2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.

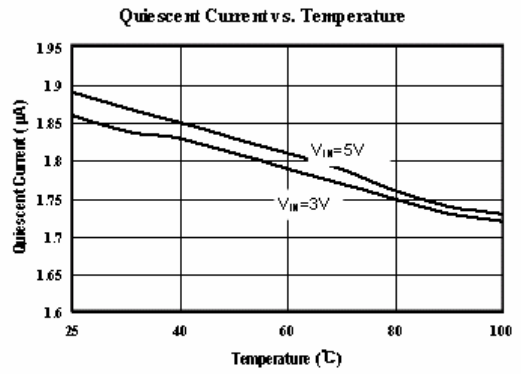
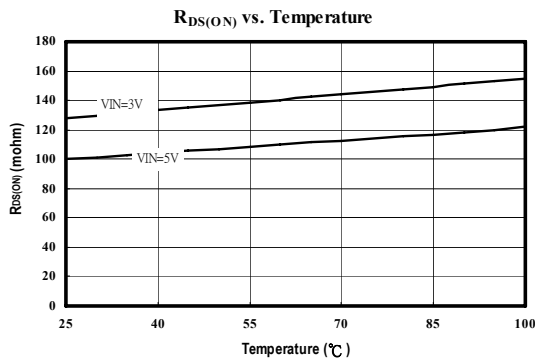
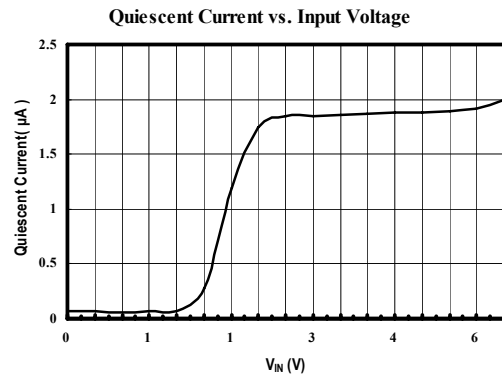
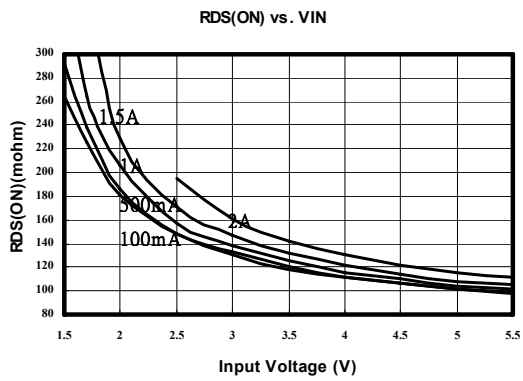
## Electricity Characteristics

Table3 ( $V_{IN}=5V$ ,  $V_{EN}=1.5V$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted)

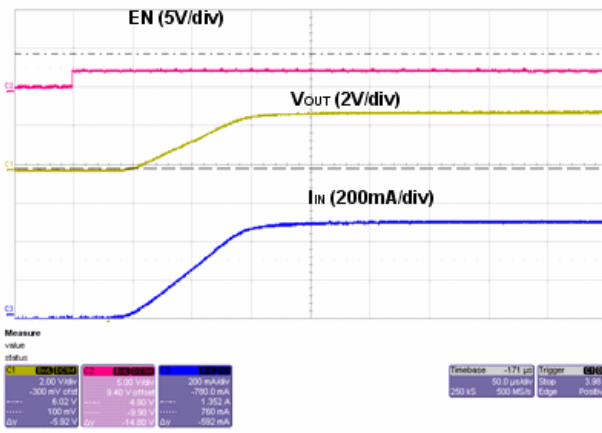
Symbol	Description	Test Conditions	Min	TYP	MAX	Units
$V_{IN}$	Input Voltage		1.8	5	6.5	V
$I_Q$	Quiescent Current	$V_{EN}=1.5V$		2	4	$\mu A$
$I_{SD}$	Shutdown Current	$V_{EN}=0V$ , OUT = Open		0.05	1	$\mu A$
$I_{SO}$	Off Switch Current	$V_{EN}=0V$ , $V_{OUT} = 0$		0.05	1	$\mu A$
$R_{DS(ON)}$	On Resistance	$V_{IN}=5V @ 100mA$		100	130	m $\Omega$
		$V_{IN}=4.2V @ 100mA$		110	140	
		$V_{IN}=3V @ 100mA$		130	160	
		$V_{IN}=1.8V @ 100mA$		200	250	
$V_{IL}$	EN Input Logic Low	$R_{OUT} = 10\Omega$		0.6	1	V
$V_{IH}$	EN Input Logic High	$R_{OUT} = 10\Omega$	0.4	0.8		V
$I_{SINK}$	EN Input Leakage	$V_{EN}=5.5V$		0.01	1	$\mu A$
$T_{D(ON)}$	Output Turn-On Delay	$R_{OUT} = 10\Omega$		40	80	$\mu s$
$T_{ON}$	Output Turn-On Rise Time	$R_{OUT} = 10\Omega$		100	150	$\mu s$
$T_{D(OFF)}$	Output Turn-Off Delay	$R_{OUT} = 10\Omega$		4	10	$\mu s$
$R_{PD}$	Output Pull-Down Resistance	$V_{EN}=0V$		150	250	$\Omega$
$T_{SD}$	Thermal Shutdown Temperature		140	160	180	°C
$T_R$	Thermal Recovery Temperature		120	140	160	°C

**Note:**

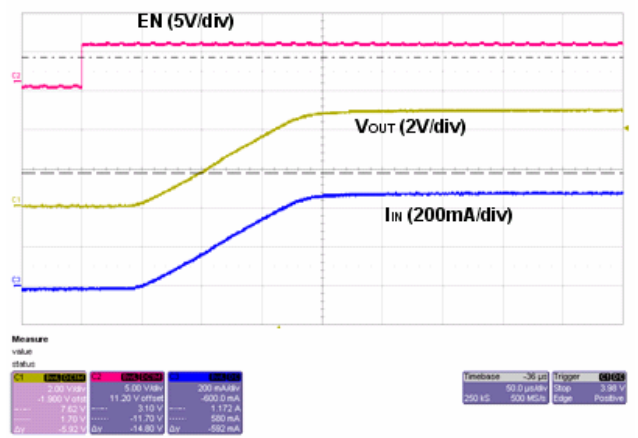
Typical Performance Characteristics



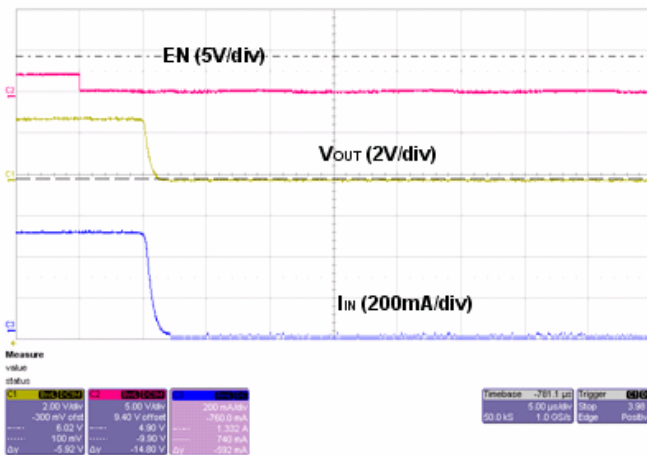
Turn-On Transient Response  
( $V_{IN}=3V$ ;  $R_L=6\Omega$ )



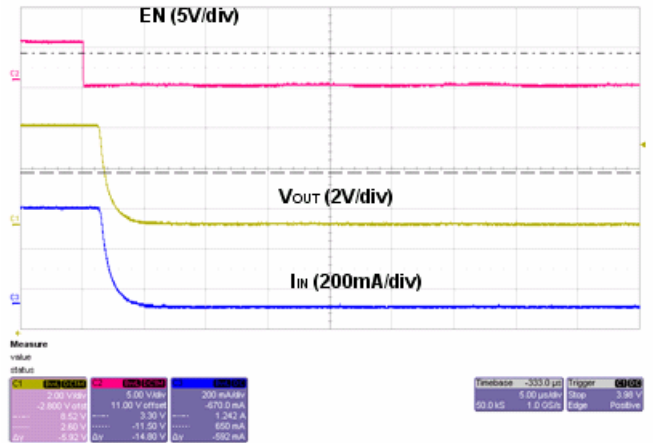
Turn-On Transient Response  
( $V_{IN}=5V$ ;  $R_L=10\Omega$ )



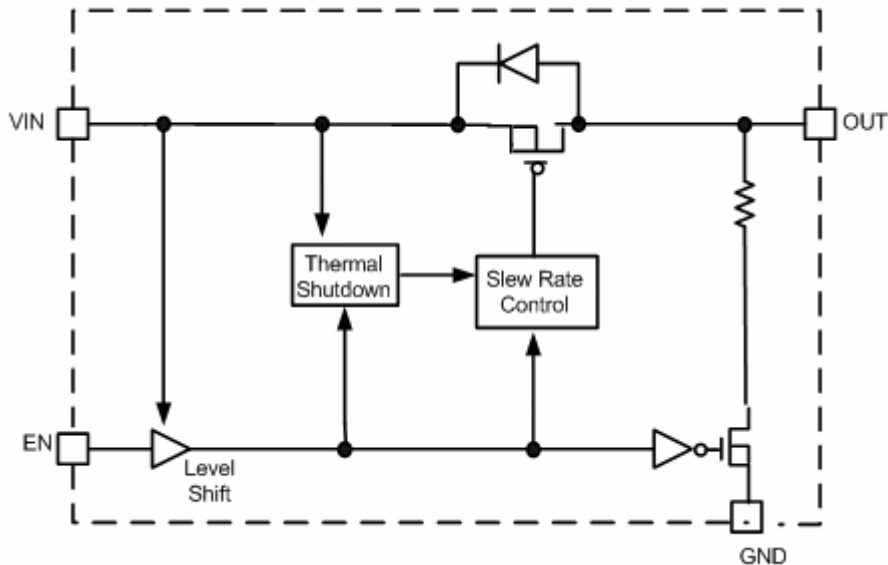
Turn-Off Transient Response  
( $V_{IN}=3V$ ;  $R_L=6\Omega$ )



Turn-Off Transient Response  
( $V_{IN}=5V$ ;  $R_L=10\Omega$ )



### Function Block



### Application Information

The YB1900 featured very low quiescent current and very low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  and making them ideal for battery-powered applications. The ENABLE control pin is TTL compatible and driven by 1.5V beyond making the YB1900 an ideal level-shifting load switch.

#### Input Capacitor Selection

A  $1\mu\text{F}$  or larger input capacitor is recommended to prevent load transients from affecting upstream circuits.  $C_{IN}$  should be located as close to the device VIN pin as practically. There is no specific requirement type of capacitor is recommended. However, for higher current operation, ceramic capacitors are recommended for  $C_{IN}$ .

#### Output Capacitor Selection

For proper slew operation, a  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  or greater is recommended. The output capacitor has also no specific capacitor type requirement. If desired,  $C_{OUT}$  maybe increased without limit to accommodate any load transient

#### Reverse Output-to-Input Voltage Conditions and Protection

Under normal conditions, there is a parasitic diode between the output & input of the load switch. In case of  $V_{OUT}$  exceeding  $V_{IN}$ , this would forward bias the internal parasitic diode and allow excessive current flow into the  $V_{OUT}$  pin and possibly damage the load switch.

In applications, where there is a possibility of  $V_{OUT}$  exceeding  $V_{IN}$  for brief periods of time during operation, the use of larger value  $C_{IN}$  capacitor is highly recommended. A larger value of  $C_{IN}$  with respect to  $C_{OUT}$  will affect a slower  $C_{IN}$  decay rate during shutdown, thus preventing  $V_{OUT}$  from exceeding  $V_{IN}$ .

In case of extended period of time for  $V_{OUT}$  exceeding  $V_{IN}$ , it is recommended to place a Schottky diode from  $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$ .

#### Thermal Considerations

The YB1900 is designed to deliver a continuous load current. The maximum limit is package power dissipation. At any given ambient temperature, the maximum package power dissipation can be determined by the following equation:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = [T_{J(MAX)} - T_A] / \theta_{JA}$$

Constraints for the YB1900 are maximum junction temperature  $T_{J(MAX)} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and package thermal resistance,  $\theta_{JA} = 220^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ . The maximum continuous output current for YB1900 depends on package power dissipation and the  $R_{DS(ON)}$  of MOSFET at  $T_{J(MAX)}$ . Typical conditions are calculated under normal ambient condition where  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . At  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_{D(MAX)} = 181\text{mW}$ . At  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_{D(MAX)} = 454\text{mW}$ .

The maximum current is calculated by the following equation:

$$I_{OUT} < (P_{D(MAX)} / R_{DS(MAX)})^{(1/2)}$$

For example, if  $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$ ,  $R_{DS(MAX)} = 100\text{m}\Omega$  and  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $I_{OUT(MAX)} = 2.2\text{A}$ .

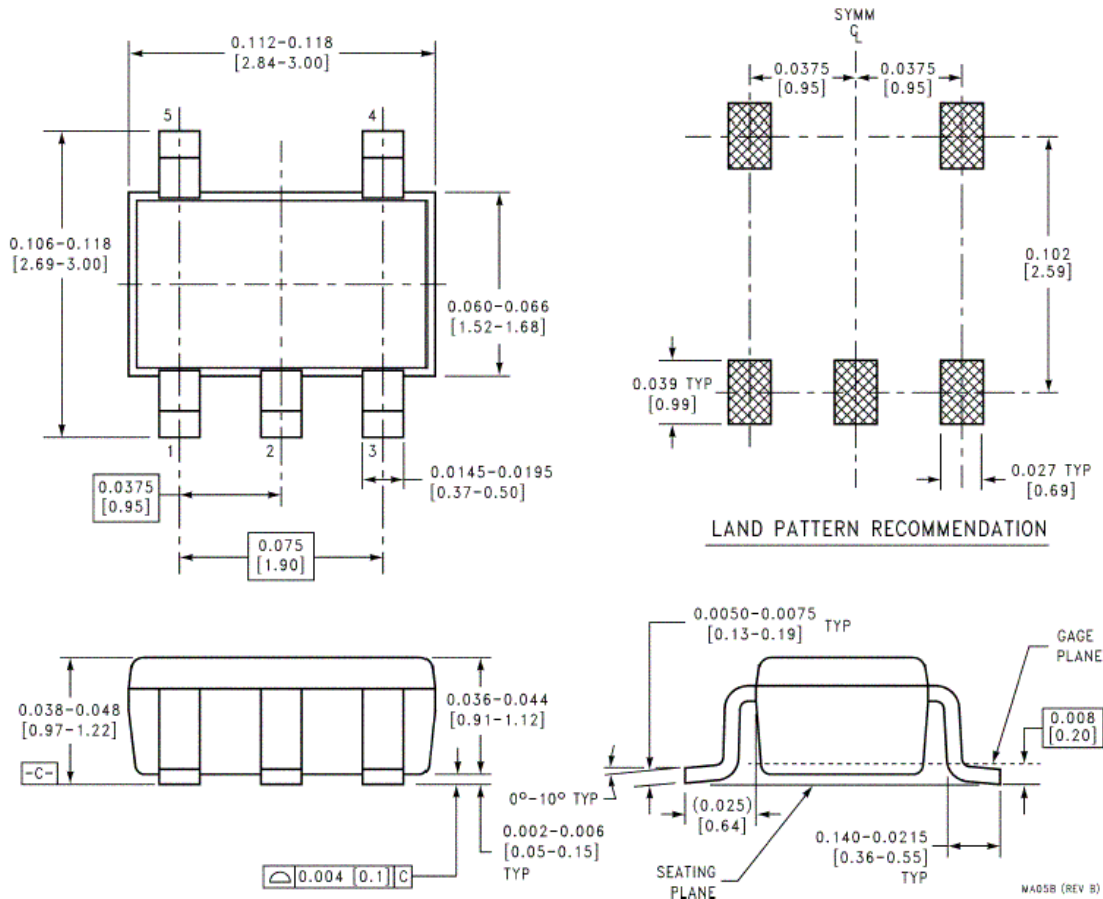
Thermal Shutdown is employed to protect the device damage when over temperature  $160^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### **PCB Layout Consideration**

To maximize YB1900 performance, some board layout rules should be followed:

$V_{IN}$  and  $V_{OUT}$  should be routed using wider than normal traces, and GND should be connected to a ground plane. For best performance,  $C_{IN}$  and  $C_{OUT}$  should be placed close to the package pins.

**Package Information (SOT23-5)**



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