

# UNISONIC TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD

US2236090D

**Preliminary** 

# LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

# ULTRA-SMALL, LOW-INPUT-VOLTAGE LOW $R_{ON}$ LOAD SWITCH

#### DESCRIPTION

The UTC **US2236090D** is ultra-small, low R<sub>ON</sub> single channel load switches with controlled turn on. The device contains a P-channel MOSFET that can operate over an input voltage range of 1.1 V to 3.6 V. The switch is controlled by an on/off input (ON), which is capable of interfacing directly with low-voltage control signals. In UTC **US2236090D** a 85- $\Omega$  on-chip load resistor is added for output quick discharge when switch is turned off.

#### ■ FEATURES

- \* Input Voltage: 1.1V~3.6V
- \* Ultra-Low ON-State Resistance

 $R_{ON}$  = 66 m $\Omega$  at  $V_{IN}$  = 3.6V

 $R_{ON}$  = 75 m $\Omega$  at  $V_{IN}$  = 2.5V

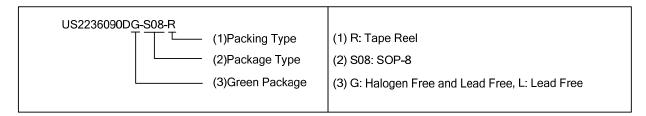
 $R_{ON}$  = 90 m $\Omega$  at  $V_{IN}$  = 1.8V

 $R_{ON}$  = 135 m $\Omega$  at  $V_{IN}$  = 1.2V

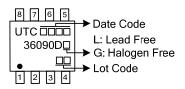
- \* 500mA Maximum Continuous Switch Current
- \* Quiescent Current < 1µA
- \* Shutdown Current < 1µA
- \* Low Control Input Threshold Enables Use of 1.2-V/1.8-V/2.5-V/3.3-V Logic
- \* Controlled Slew Rate (5µs Max at 3.6V)
- \* Quick Output Discharge

# ORDERING INFORMATION

Ordering	Number	Dookogo	Packing	
Lead Free	Halogen Free	Package		
US2236090DL-S08-R	US2236090DG-S08-R	SOP-8	Tape Reel	

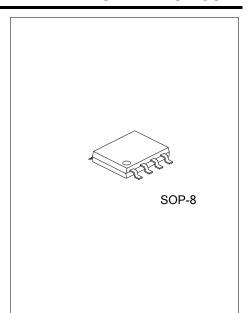


# MARKING

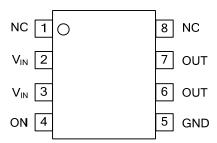


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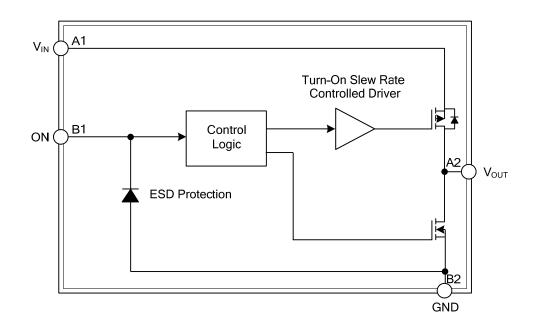
# ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



# ■ PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NO.	PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION
1, 8	NC	
2, 3	$V_{IN}$	Switch input, bypass this input with a ceramic capacitor to ground
4	ON	Switch control input, active high
5	GND	Ground
6, 7	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Switch output

# ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



# **FUNCTION TABLE**

ON (CONTROL INPUT)	V <sub>IN</sub> to V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> TO GND
L	OFF	ON
Н	ON	OFF

#### ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Input Voltage Range	$V_{IN}$	4	V
Output Voltage Range	V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3	V
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>ON</sub>	4	V
Maximum Continuous Switch Current	I <sub>MAX</sub>	0.5	Α
Power Dissipation at T <sub>A</sub> =25°C	$P_{D}$	0.48	W
Maximum junction Temperature	TJ	+125	°C
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>STG</sub>	-65 ~ +150	°C

Note: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.

#### ■ THERMAL DATA

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	205	°C/W

#### ■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Voltage Range	$V_{IN}$	1.1		3.6	V
Output Voltage Range	$V_{OUT}$			$V_{IN}$	V
High-Level Input Voltage, ON	$V_{IH}$	0.85		3.6	V
Low-Level Input Voltage, ON	$V_{IL}$			0.4	V
Input Capacitor	C <sub>IN</sub>	1.0			μF

# ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V<sub>IN</sub>=1.1V~3.6V, T<sub>A</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP (Note 1)	MAX	UNIT
Quiescent Current	I <sub>IN</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =0, V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>ON</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =0, V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>ON</sub>			1	μΑ
OFF-State Supply Current	I <sub>IN(OFF)</sub>	V <sub>ON</sub> =GND, OUT=Open				1	μΑ
OFF-State Switch Current	I <sub>IN(LEAKAGE)</sub>	V <sub>ON</sub> =GND, V <sub>OUT</sub> =0				1	μΑ
ON-State Resistance	R <sub>ON</sub>		V <sub>IN</sub> =3.6V		66	90	mΩ
			V <sub>IN</sub> =2.5V		75	95	mΩ
		I <sub>OUT</sub> =-200mA	V <sub>IN</sub> =1.8V		90	115	mΩ
			V <sub>IN</sub> =1.2V		135	175	mΩ
			V <sub>IN</sub> =1.1V		157	275	mΩ
Output Pulldown Resistance	r <sub>PD</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, V <sub>ON</sub> =0, I <sub>OUT</sub> =30mA			85	135	Ω
ON-State Input Leakage Current	I <sub>ON</sub>	V <sub>ON</sub> =1.1V~3.6V or GND				1	μA

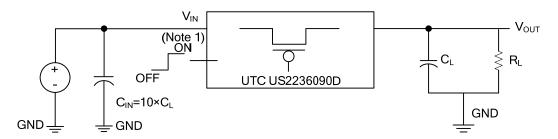
Note: Typical values are at  $V_{\text{IN}}$ =3.3V and  $T_{\text{A}}$ =25°C.

# ■ SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6V, T<sub>A</sub>=-40°C~85°C unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP (Note 1)	MAX	UNIT
Turn-ON Time	t <sub>ON</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =100mA, C <sub>L</sub> =0.1μF		1.2		μs
Turn-OFF Time	t <sub>OFF</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =100mA, C <sub>L</sub> =0.1μF		12	21	μs
V <sub>OUT</sub> Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =100mA, C <sub>L</sub> =0.1μF		2.0		μs
V <sub>OUT</sub> Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =100mA, C <sub>L</sub> =0.1μF		17	28	μs

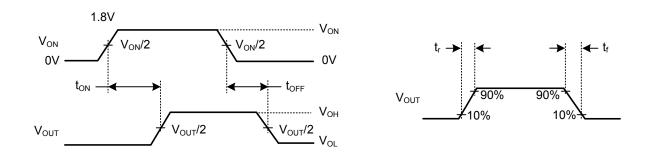
Note: Typical values are at  $T_A$ =25°C.

# ■ TEST CIRCUIT AND WAVEFORMS



Note 1.  $t_{\text{rise}}$  and  $t_{\text{fall}}$  of the control signal is 100 ns.

# **TEST CIRCUIT**



 $t_{\text{ON}}/t_{\text{OFF}}$  Waveforms

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### **ON/OFF Control**

The ON pin controls the state of the switch. Activating ON continuously holds the switch in the on state as there is no fault. ON is active-high and has a low threshold, making it capable of interfacing with low voltage signals. The ON pin is compatible with standard GPIO logic threshold. It can be used with any microcontroller with 1.2V, 1.8V, 2.5V or 3.3V GPIOs.

#### Input Capacitor (Optional)

To limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient in-rush currents when the switch turns on into a discharged load capacitor or short-circuit, a capacitor needs to be placed between  $V_{IN}$  and GND. A 1.0 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor,  $C_{IN}$ , place close to the pins is usually sufficient. Higher values of  $C_{IN}$  can be use to further reduce the voltage drop during high current application. When switching heavy loads, it is recommended to have an input capacitor about 10 times higher than the output capacitor, this in order to avoid excessive voltage drop.

#### **Output Capacitor (Optional)**

Due to the integral body diode in the PMOS switch, a  $C_{IN}$  greater than  $C_L$  is highly recommended. A  $C_L$  greater than  $C_{IN}$  can cause  $V_{OUT}$  to exceed  $V_{IN}$  when the system supply is removed. This could result in current flow through the body diode from  $V_{OUT}$  to  $V_{IN}$ .

#### **Board Layout**

For best performance, all traces should be as short as possible. To be most effective, the input and output capacitors should be placed close to the device to minimize the effects that parasitic trace inductances may have on normal and short-circuit operation. Using wide traces for  $V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{OUT}$ , and GND helps minimize the parasitic electrical effects along with minimizing the case-to-ambient thermal impedance.

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