## ASSP For Power Supply Applications

# **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 switch 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 internal DC/DC converter applies the optimum voltage for the N-ch MOS gate at switch 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 > 2.2 V (typical)
- Low power consumption

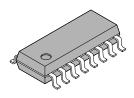
At switch OFF:  $lin (input voltage) = 0 \mu A$ , Vin = 0 V

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

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

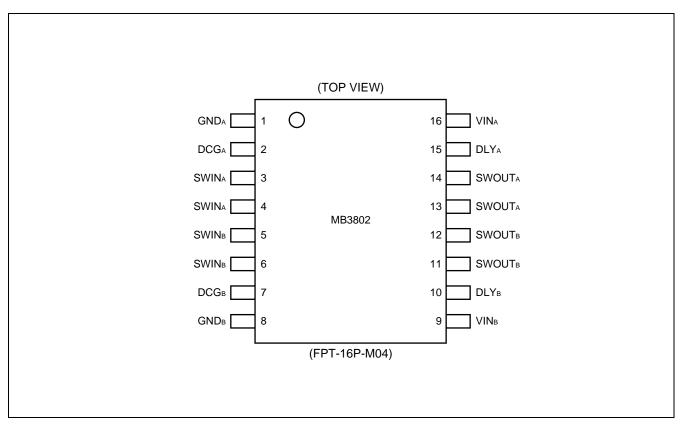
#### PACKAGE

16-pin plastic SOP



(FPT-16P-M04)

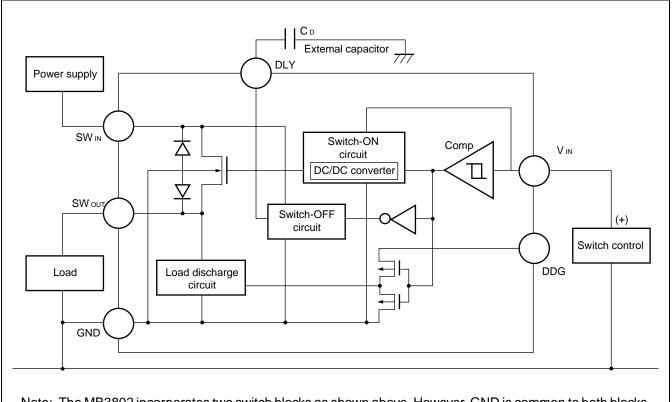
## **■ PIN ASSIGNMENT**



## **■ 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 SWOUTB. 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		
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**

The MB3802 is a one-way switching IC with the SWIN and SWOUT pins serving respectively for input and output. When V<sub>IN</sub> exceeds 2.2 V, 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 2.1 V, 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 SWIN and consumes 0.4 µA at 5 V.

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. Note, however, that turning the VIN pin on/off with 1.5 V or less applied to the SWIN pin may cause reverse current to flow because the switch-off circuit does not work then. For the method of compensating for the operation of the switch-off circuit, see section "■APPLICATIONS 7.Lowside Switch."

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	Vow	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	
Permissible loss	PD	Ta ≤ + 75°C	290	mW	
Storage Temperature	Тѕтс	_	-55 to +125	°C	

WARNING: Semiconductor devices can be permanently damaged by application of stress (voltage, current, temperature, etc.) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed these ratings.

#### ■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
Farameter	Syllibol		Min.	Typical	Max.	Oilit
Input voltage	Vin	_	0	_	6.0	V
Switching level	Vswin	At switch ON	0	_	6.0	V
Switching level	V SVVIIN	At switch OFF	0	_	6.0	
Switching current	Isw	At switch on (for single switch)	_	_	1.2	Α
Gate-pin connection capacitance	CD	_	_	_	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

WARNING: The recommended operating conditions are required in order to ensure the normal operation of the semiconductor device. All of the device's electrical characteristics are warranted when the device is operated within these ranges.

Always use semiconductor devices within their recommended operating condition ranges. Operation outside these ranges may adversely affect reliability and could result in device failure.

No warranty is made with respect to uses, operating conditions, or combinations not represented on the data sheet. Users considering application outside the listed conditions are advised to contact their FUJITSU representatives beforehand.

## **■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

### 1. DC Characteristics

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Ratings			l lmi4
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Offic
	lin1	Vin = 0 V	_	0	_	μΑ
Input current	luva	VIN = 3 V	_	100	200	μΑ
	l <sub>IN2</sub>	VIN = 5 V	_	230	460	μΑ μΑ mΩ mΩ μΑ V mV mΩ
Swiching resistance	Ron1	VIN = 3 V, ISW = 0.5 A, VSWIN = 3 V	_	120	160	mΩ
	Ron2	VIN = 5 V, ISW = 0.5 A, VSWIN = 3 V	_	130	175	mΩ
Switch-OFF leak current	IL	Vin = 0 V, Vswin = 6 V	_	0.5	2.0	μΑ
leavet there also also relieves	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 <sub>IN</sub> = 3 V, 5 V, Isw = 0.5 A Ta = -40°C to +75°C	_	_	210	mΩ
Cuitab abarga rasiatanas	RDCG1	VSWOUT = 3 V, VDCG = 3 V	_	750	1500	Ω
Switch charge resistance	RDCG2	VSWOUT = 5 V, VDCG = 5 V	_	500	1000	Ω
Input voltage to switch charge circuit	IDCG	VDCG = 5 V	_	0	2	μА

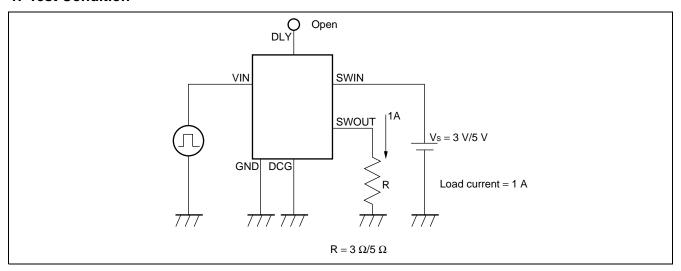
## 2. AC Characteristics

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

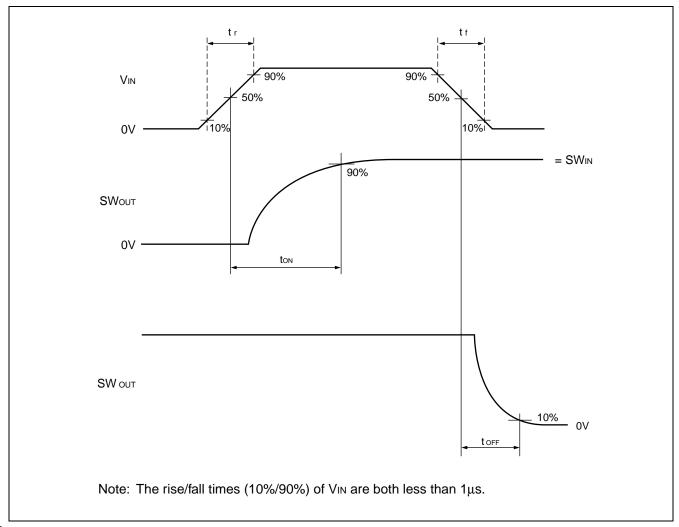
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Ratings			Unit
Faranteter	Syllibol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Oilit
Switch-ON time	ton1	$Vin = 0V \rightarrow 3V$ , $Vswin = 3V$	20	300	900	μs
	ton2	$Vin = 0V \rightarrow 5V$ , $Vswin = 5V$	20	150	450	μs
Switch OFF time	toff1	$Vin = 3V \rightarrow 0V$ , $Vswin = 3V$	5	60	180	μs
	tOFF2	$Vin = 5V \rightarrow 0V$ , $Vswin = 5V$	5	30	150	μs
Switch ON/OFF time lag	thys1	Vin = 3V / 0V, Vswin = 3V	10	240	720	μs
	thys2	Vin = 5V / 0V, Vswin = 5V	10	120	300	μs

### ■ AC CHARACTERISTIC TEST DIAGRAMS

### 1. Test Condition

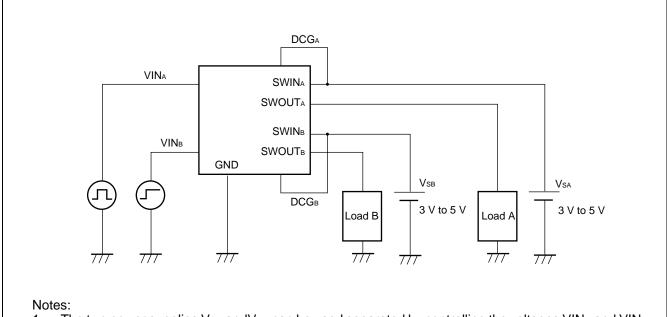


## 2. Switch-ON/OFF Timing Chart



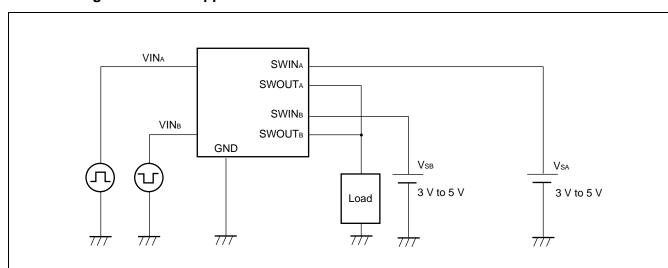
### **■** APPLICATIONS

## 1. Separate Use of Two Switching Circuits



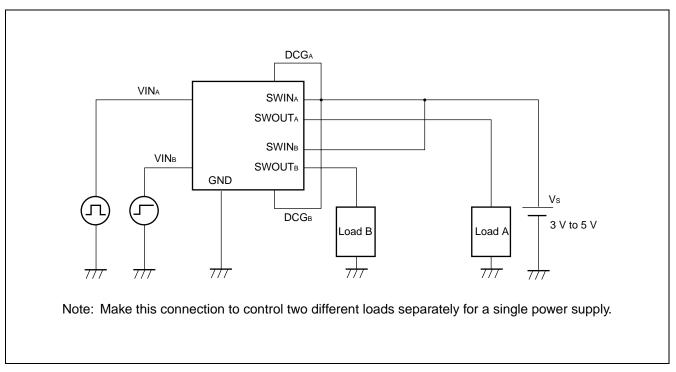
- 1. The two power supplies VsA andVsB can be used separated by controlling the voltages VINA and VINB.
- 2. Connect the DCD pin to GND when it is not used.

## 2. Switching Two Power Supplies

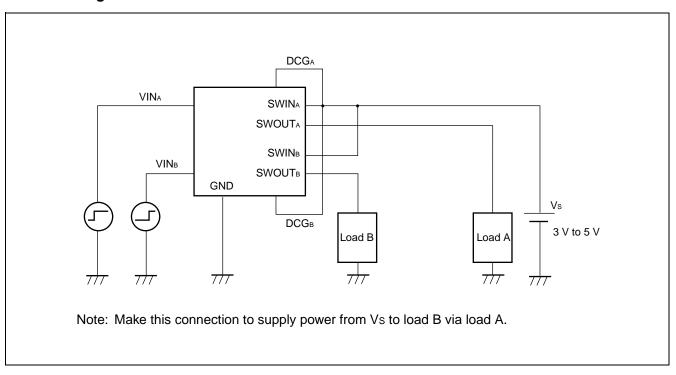


Note: When using different power supplies for a single load, control them by connecting an external capacitor so that both switches are not ON at the same time.

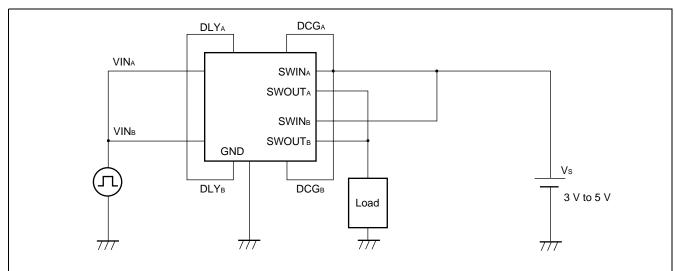
## 3. Switching Two Loads



## 4. Connecting Serial Switches

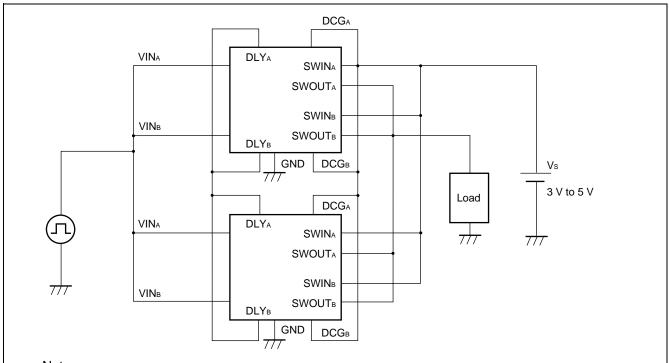


## 5. Connecting Parallel Switches



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.

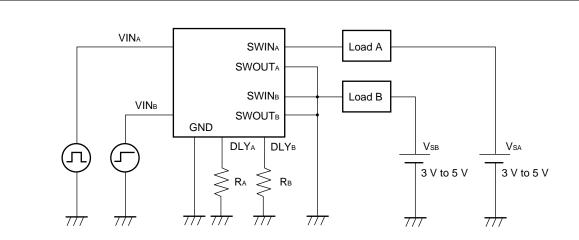
#### 6. 25% ON Resistance



#### 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



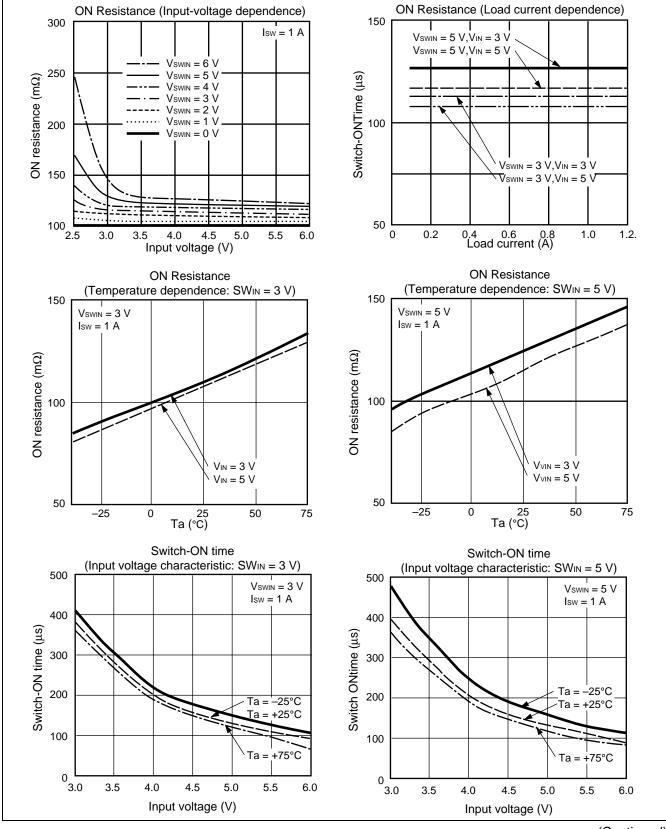
	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3 V,V <sub>S</sub> = 3 V	Vin = 5 V,Vs = 5 V
Switch-ON time	80 μs	45 μs
Switch-OFF time	5.0 ms	3.5 ms

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

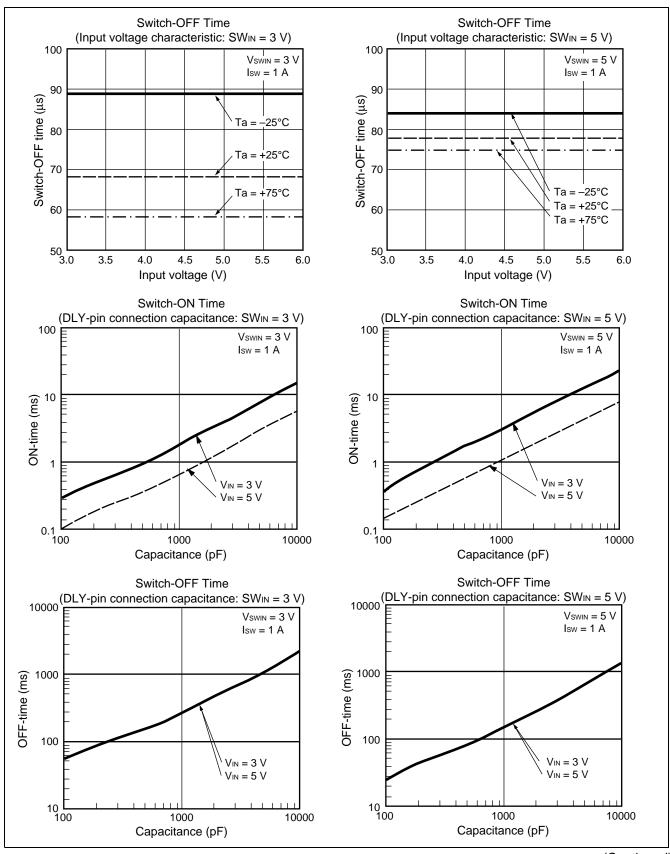
#### Notes:

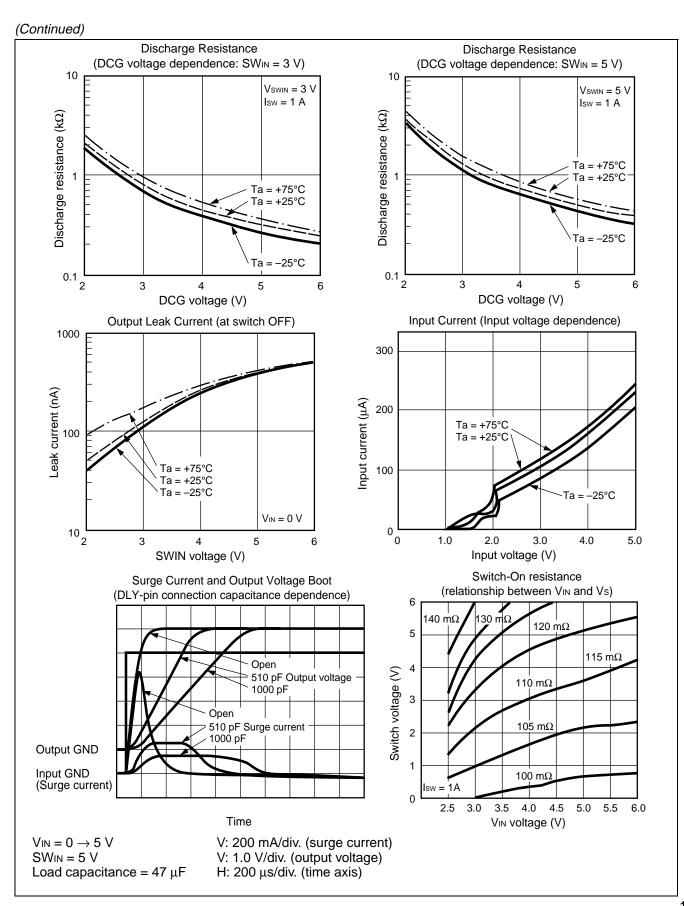
- 1. Make this connection to control the switch ON/OFF at the lower load side.
- 2. To assist the switch-OFF circuit operation driven by the SWIN power supply, connect high resistances (RA and RB = 5 to 10 M $\Omega$ ) to the DLY pins without overloading the DC/DC converter.
- 3. At this connection,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

## **■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

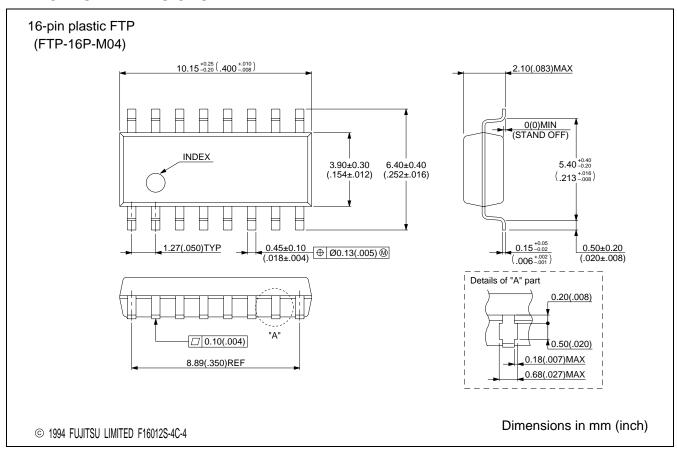


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