



FTL11639

Configurable Load Switch and Reset Timer

Features

- Factory Customized Turn-on Time: 38 ms
- Factory Customized Turn-off Delay: 900 ms
- Factory Programmed Reset Delay: 11.5 s
- Factory Programmed Reset Pulse: 400 ms
- Adjustable Reset Delay Option with External Resistor
- Low < 0.2 μ A Typical Shutdown Current
- Off Pin Turns Off Load Switch to Maintain Battery Charge during Shipment and Inventory (Ready to Use Right Out of the Box)
- Typical R_{ON} : 21 m Ω (Typ.) at $V_{BAT}=4.5$ V
- 3.8 A / 4.5 A Maximum Continuous Current (JEDEC 2S2P, No VIA / with Thermal VIA)
- Low I_{CCT} Saves Power Interfacing to Low-Voltage Chips
- Input Voltage Operating Range: 1.2 V to 5.5 V
- Over-Voltage Protection: Allow Input Pins > V_{BAT}
- Slew Rate / Inrush Control with t_R : 2.7 ms (Typical)
- Output Capacitor Discharge Function
- Zero-Second Test-Mode Enable
- IEC61000-4-2, Level 4 compliant SYS_WAKE Pin
- ESD Protected:
 - 8 kV HBM ESD (per JESD22-A114)
 - 10 kV HBM ESD (Pin to Pin, V_{BAT} & V_{OUT})
 - 2 kV CDM (per JESD22-C101)

Applications

- Smart Phones, Tablet PCs
- Storage, DSLR, and Portable Devices

Description

The FTL11639 is both a timer for resetting a mobile device and an advanced load management device for applications requiring a highly integrated solution.

If the mobile device is off, holding /SR0 LOW (by pressing power-on key) for 38 ms \pm 20% turns on the PMIC.

As a reset timer, it has one input and one fixed delay output. It generates a fixed delay of 11.5 s \pm 20% by disconnecting the PMIC from the battery power supply. FTL11639 does not accept a new input signal for 400 ms \pm 20% to give the PMIC enough time to turn off.

The reset delay can be customized by connecting an external resistor to the DELAY_ADJ pin. Refer to Table 5.

As an advanced load management switch, the FTL11639 disconnects loads powered from the DC power rail (<6 V) with stringent off-state current targets and high load capacitances (up to 200 μ F). The FTL11639 consists of a slew-rate controlled low-impedance MOSFET switch (21 m Ω typical at 4.5 V) that has exceptionally low off-state current drain (<0.2 μ A typical) to facilitate compliance with standby power requirements. The slew-rate-controlled turn-on characteristic prevents inrush current and the resulting excessive voltage drop on power rails.

The low I_{CCT} enables direct interface to lower-voltage chipsets without external translation, while maintaining low power consumption.

The device is packaged in advanced, fully “green,” 1.31 mm x 1.62 mm, Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Packaging (WL CSP) with backside laminate; providing excellent thermal conductivity, small footprint, and low electrical resistance for a wide application range.

Related Resources

For additional information, please contact:
<http://www.fairchildsemi.com/cf/#Regional-Sales>

Ordering Information

Part Number	Top Mark	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Packing Method
FTL11639UCX	UC	-40 to +85°C	12-Ball WL CSP (with backside laminate), 3x4 Array, 0.4 mm Pitch, 250 μ m Ball, Nominal: 1.31 mm x 1.62 mm	3000 Units on Tape and Reel

Application Diagram

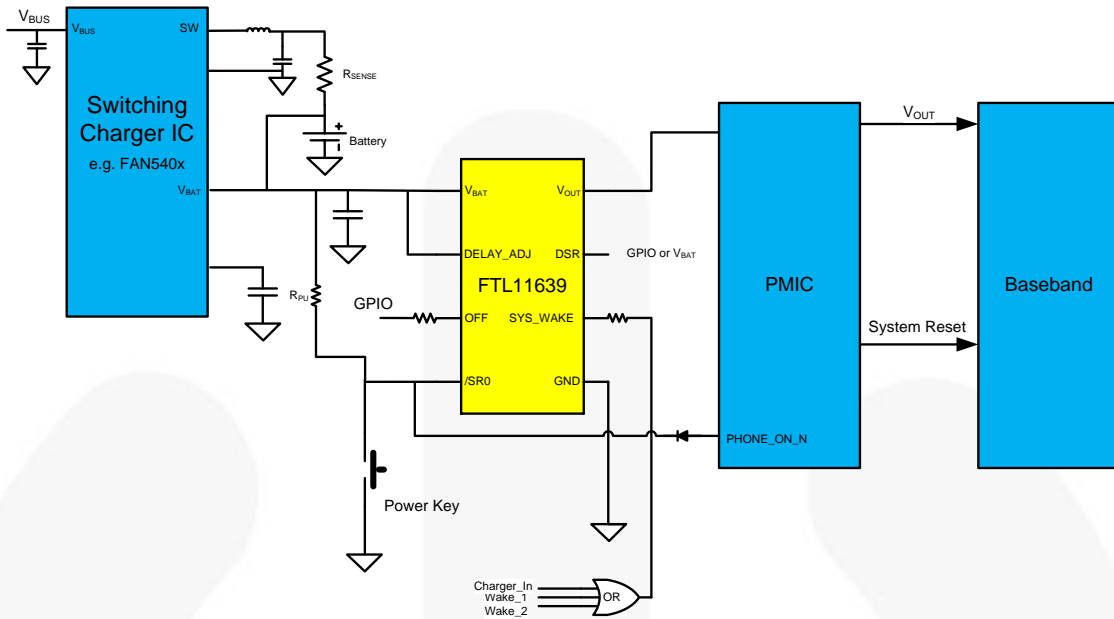


Figure 1. Typical Application with Stand Alone Switching Charger IC

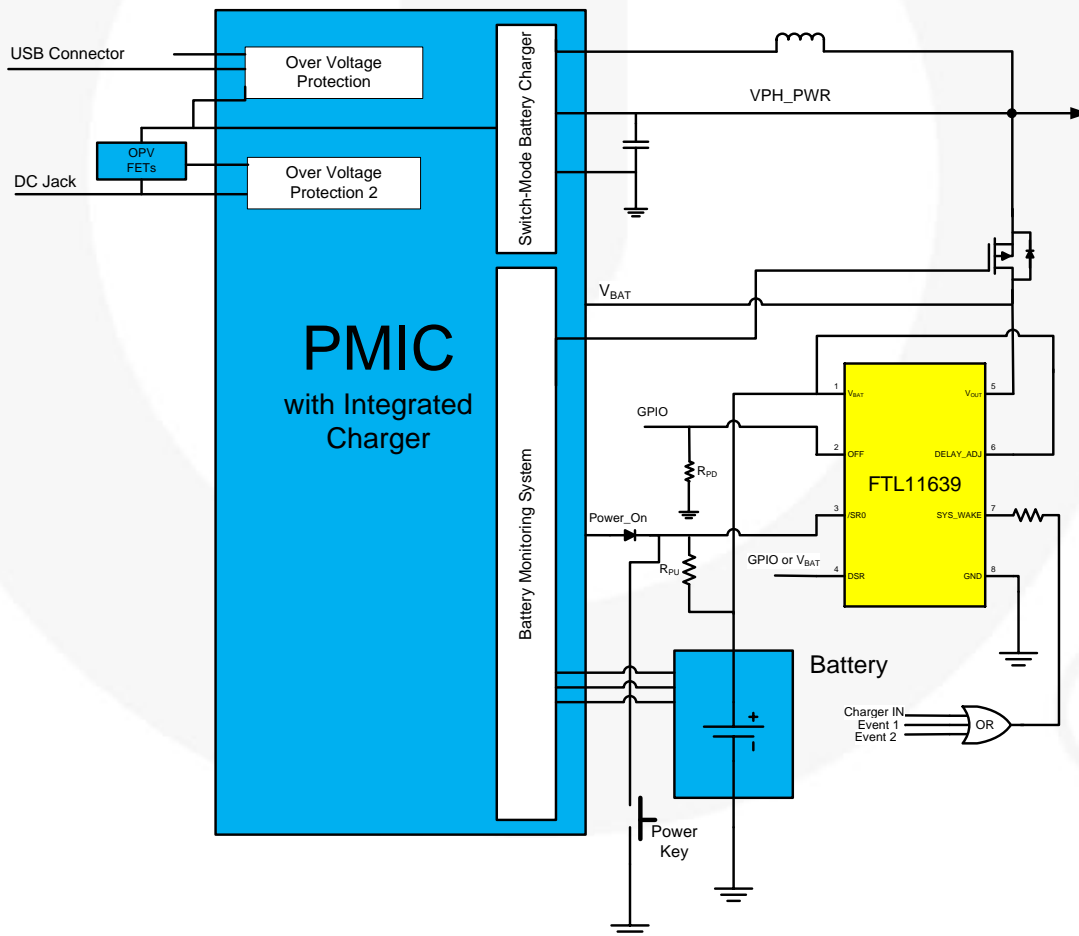


Figure 2. Typical Application PMIC with Integrated Charger

Functional Block Diagram

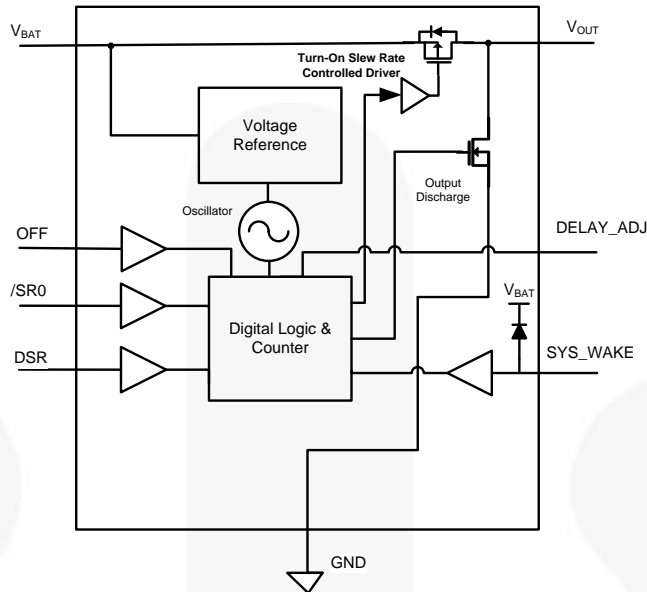


Figure 3. Block Diagram

Pin Configuration

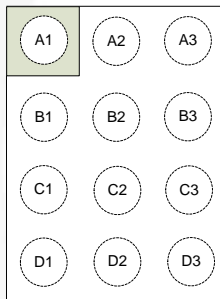


Figure 4. Top View

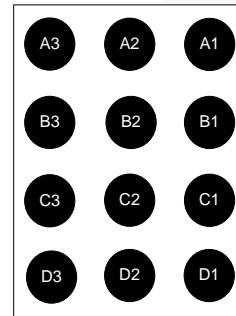


Figure 5. Bottom View

Pin Definitions

Pin #	Name	Description	
		Normal Operation	0-Second Factory-Test Mode ⁽¹⁾
A1, A2, A3	V _{OUT}	Switch Output	Switch Output
B1, B2, B3	V _{BAT}	Supply Input	Supply Input
C1	GND	Ground	Ground
C2	DSR	Delay selection input; connected to GPIO with a 100 kΩ pull-up resistor or to V _{BAT} directly without pull-up resistor	Logic LOW
C3	/SR0	Power-on or reset input; active LOW	Logic LOW
D1	DELAY_ADJ	Reset delay adjustment; MUST tie to V _{BAT} directly if not used. To adjust the reset delay, a resistor (R _{ADJ}) is connected between this pin and ground.	Connected to V _{BAT} or GND
D2	OFF	Load switch disable; falling edge triggered; changes load switch from ON state to OFF state	Don't Care
D3	SYS_WAKE	System wake-up input; changes load switch from OFF state to ON state	Don't Care

Note:

1. Zero-Second Factory Test Mode is for t_{VON} and t_{PHL1} only.

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	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{BAT}	V_{BAT} to GND		-0.3	6.5	V
V_{OUT}	V_{OUT} to GND				
I_{SW}	Maximum Continuous Switch Current	2S2P JEDEC std. PCB		3.8	A
		2S2P + Thermal VIA JEDEC std. PCB		4.7	
P_D	Power Dissipation	$I_{OUT}=4.5$ A, $R_{ON} = 20$ m Ω (Max.)		0.41	W
V_{IN}	DC Input Voltage	/SR0, DSR, OFF, DELAY_ADJ	-0.5	6.5	V
		SYS_WAKE ⁽²⁾		$V_{BAT}+0.3$	
I_{IK}	DC Input Diode Current	$V_{BAT} < 0$ V		-50	mA
I_{CC}	DC V_{CC} or Ground Current per Supply Pin			± 100	mA
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		-65	+150	$^{\circ}$ C
T_J	Junction Temperature Under Bias			+150	$^{\circ}$ C
T_L	Junction Lead Temperature, Soldering 10 Seconds			+260	$^{\circ}$ C
Θ_{JA}	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	2S2P JEDEC std. PCB		86	$^{\circ}$ C/W
		2S2P + Thermal VIA JEDEC std. PCB		48	
Θ_{JC}	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case ⁽³⁾			10.9	$^{\circ}$ C/W
ESD	Human Body Model, JEDEC: JESD22-A114	All Pins		8	kV
	Human Body Model, Pin to Pin ⁽⁴⁾	V_{BAT} , V_{OUT}		10	
	IEC 61000-2-4, Level 4, for SYS_WAKE ⁽⁵⁾	Air		15	
		Contact		8	
	Charged Device Model, JESD22-C101			2	

Notes:

- SYS_WAKE operates up to 28 V if an external resistor is attached. A value of 100 k Ω is typically recommended.
- Uniform temperature at bottom solder.
- Test conditions: V_{BAT} vs. GND and V_{OUT} vs. GND.
- A 100 k Ω resistor is required.

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	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{BAT}	Input Voltage ⁽⁶⁾	V_{BAT}	1.2	5.5	V
V_{IN}		/SR0, DSR, OFF	0		
		SYS_WAKE	0	V_{BAT}	
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage		0	5.5	V
I_{SW}	Maximum Continuous Switch Current	2S2P JEDEC std. PCB		3.8	A
		2S2P + Thermal VIA JEDEC std. PCB		4.5	
t_{RFC}	V_{BAT} Recovery Time After Power Down	$V_{BAT}=0$ V After Power Down, Rising to 0.5 V	5		ms
T_A	Free-Air Operating Temperature		-40	+85	$^{\circ}$ C

Note:

- V_{BAT} should never be allowed to float while input pins are driven.

Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, $V_{BAT}=1.2$ to 5.5 V and $T_A=-40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$; typical values are at $V_{BAT}=4.5$ V and $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

Symbol	Parameters	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Basic Operation						
I_{OFF}	Off Supply Current	$V_{BAT}=4.5$ V, $V_{OUT}=\text{Open}$, Load Switch=OFF			5.5	μA
I_{SD}	Shutdown Current	$V_{BAT}=4.5$ V, $V_{OUT}=\text{GND}$, Load Switch=OFF		0.2	5.5	μA
		$V_{BAT}=3.8$ V, $V_{OUT}=\text{GND}$, Load Switch=OFF		0.1	4.5	
R_{ON}	On Resistance	$V_{BAT}=5.5$ V, $I_{OUT}=1$ A ⁽⁷⁾		20	24	m Ω
		$V_{BAT}=4.5$ V, $I_{OUT}=1$ A, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ⁽⁷⁾		21	25	
		$V_{BAT}=3.3$ V, $I_{OUT}=500$ mA ⁽⁷⁾		24	29	
		$V_{BAT}=2.5$ V, $I_{OUT}=500$ mA ⁽⁷⁾		28	35	
		$V_{BAT}=1.8$ V, $I_{OUT}=250$ mA ⁽⁷⁾		37	45	
		$V_{BAT}=1.2$ V, $I_{OUT}=250$ mA, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ⁽⁷⁾		75	100	
R_{PD}	Output Discharge $R_{PULL\ DOWN}$	$V_{BAT}=4.5$ V, $V_{OUT}=\text{OFF}$, $I_{FORCE}=20$ mA, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$		65	85	Ω
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage ⁽⁸⁾	$1.8\text{ V} < V_{BAT} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	1.2			V
		$1.2\text{ V} \leq V_{BAT} < 1.8\text{ V}$	1.0			V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage ⁽⁸⁾				0.45	V
I_{IN}	Input Leakage Current ⁽⁸⁾	$0\text{ V} \leq V_{BAT} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			± 1.5	μA
I_{CCQ}	Quiescent Current	/SR0=5.5 V, DSR=5.5 V, SYS_WAKE=5.5 V, OFF =GND, $I_{OUT}=0$ mA, $V_{BAT}=5.5$ V, Load Switch=ON		5.0	7.0	μA
		/SR0=3.8V, DSR=3.8 V, SYS_WAKE=3.8 V, OFF=GND, $I_{OUT}=0$ mA, $V_{BAT}=3.8$ V, Load Switch=ON		4.0	5.5	
I_{CCT}		/SR0=1.2 V or DSR=1.2 V or OFF=1.2 V, SYS_Wake=1.2 V, $V_{BAT}=5.5$ V, Load Switch=ON		7.0	12.0	μA
I_{CC}	Dynamic Supply Current	/SR0=GND, DSR=5.5 V, $V_{BAT}=5.5$ V, Load Switch=ON			60	μA

Notes:

- This parameter is guaranteed by design and characterization; R_{ON} is tested with different voltage and current condition in production.
- Input pins are /SR0, OFF, DSR, and SYS_WAKE. Input pins should not be floated when V_{BAT} is connected to the power supply.

AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, $V_{BAT}=1.2$ to 5.5 V and $T_A=-40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$; typical values are at $V_{BAT}=4.5$ V and $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Power-On and Reset Timing						
t_{VON}	Turn-On Time for V_{OUT}	$C_L=5$ pF, $R_L=5$ k Ω , DSR=HIGH, Figure 30	30	38	46	ms
t_{PHL1}	Timer Delay before Reset	$C_L=5$ pF, $R_L=5$ k Ω , DSR=HIGH, Figure 31	9.2	11.5	13.8	s
t_{REC1}	Reset Timeout Delay of V_{OUT}	$C_L=5$ pF, $R_L=5$ k Ω , Figure 31	320	400	480	ms
Load Switch Turn-On Timing						
t_{DON}	Turn-On Delay ⁽⁹⁾	$V_{BAT}=4.5$ V, $R_L=5$ Ω , $C_L=100$ μF , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, Figure 29		1.7		ms
t_R	V_{OUT} Rise Time ⁽⁹⁾			2.7		ms
t_{ON}	Turn-On Time ⁽⁹⁾ , SYS_WAKE to V_{OUT}			4.4		ms
Load Switch Turn-Off with Delay						
t_{SD}	Delay to Turn Off Load Switch	$V_{BAT}=4.5$ V, $R_L=150$ Ω , $C_L=100$ μF , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, DSR=HIGH, Figure 28	720	900	1080	ms
t_F	V_{OUT} Fall Time ⁽⁹⁾			10		ms
t_{OFF}	Turn-Off ^(10,11)			910		ms
Load Switch Zero-Second Turn-Off						
t_{SD}	Delay to Turn Off Load Switch	$V_{BAT}=4.5$ V, $R_L=150$ Ω , $C_L=100$ μF , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, DSR=LOW, Figure 28		0.6		ms
t_F	V_{OUT} Fall Time ⁽⁹⁾			10.0		ms
t_{OFF}	Turn-Off ^(10,11)			10.6		ms

Notes:

9. $t_{ON}=t_R + t_{DON}$.
10. $t_{OFF}=t_F + t_{SD}$.
11. Output discharge enabled during off-state.

Zero-Second Factory Test Mode

Unless otherwise noted, $V_{BAT}=1.2$ to 5.5 V and $T_A=-40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$; typical values are at $V_{BAT}=4.5$ V and $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t_{VON}	Turn-On Time for V_{OUT}	$C_L=5$ pF, $R_L=5$ k Ω , $V_{OUT}=OFF$, DSR=LOW, Figure 30		4		ms
t_{PHL1}	Timer Delay before Reset	$C_L=5$ pF, $R_L=5$ k Ω , $V_{OUT}=ON$, DSR=LOW, Figure 31		1		ms

Typical Characteristics

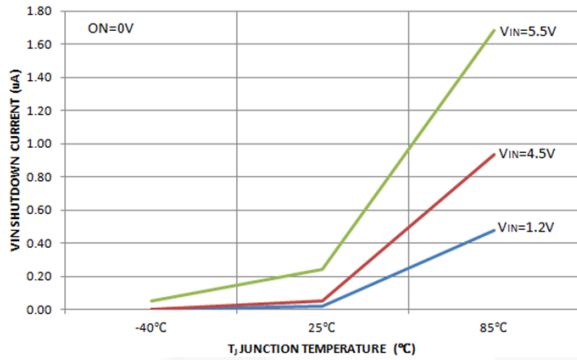


Figure 6. Shutdown Current vs. Temperature

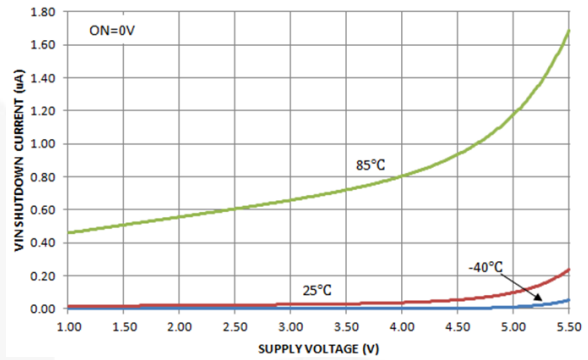


Figure 7. Shutdown Current vs. Supply Voltage

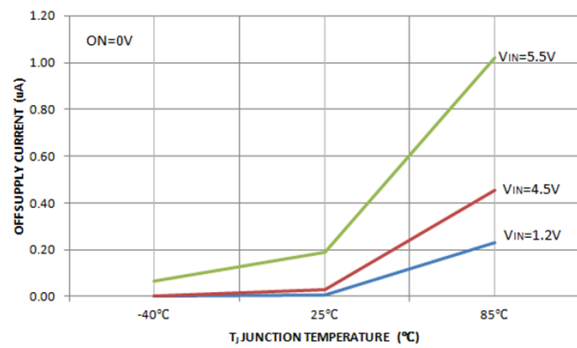


Figure 8. Off Supply Current vs. Temperature ($V_{OUT}=0\text{ V}$)

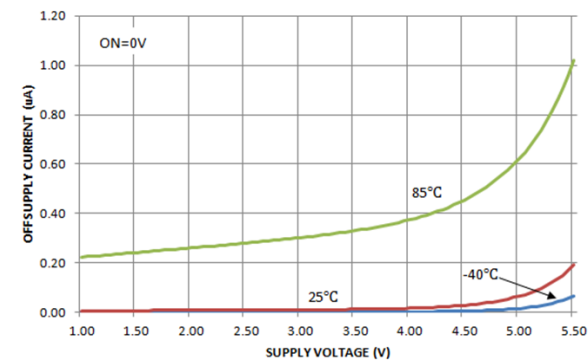


Figure 9. Off Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage ($V_{OUT}=0\text{ V}$)

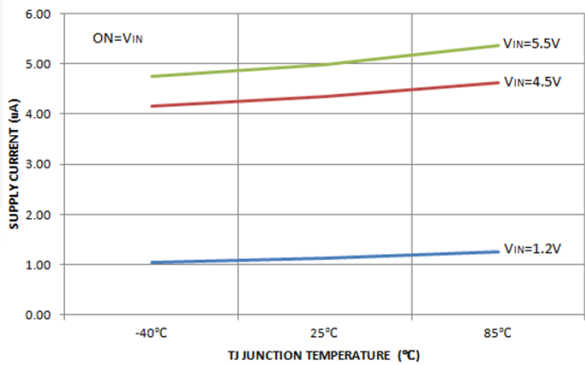


Figure 10. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

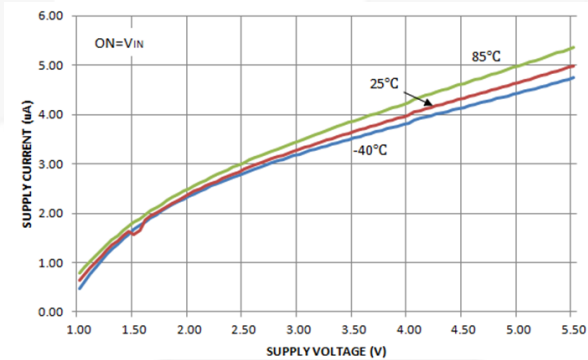


Figure 11. Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage

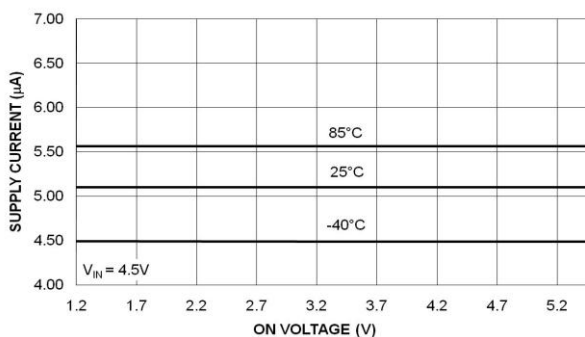


Figure 12. Quiescent Current vs. On Voltage ($V_{BAT}=4.5\text{ V}$)

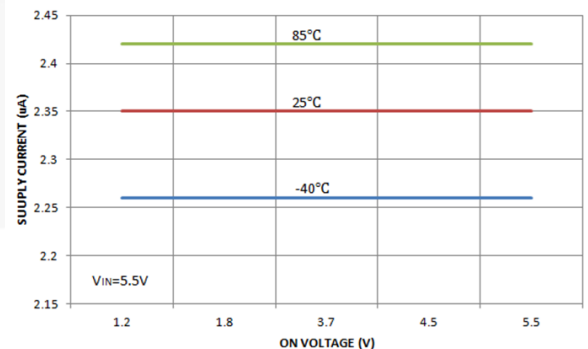


Figure 13. Quiescent Current vs. On Voltage ($V_{BAT}=5.5\text{ V}$)

Typical Characteristics

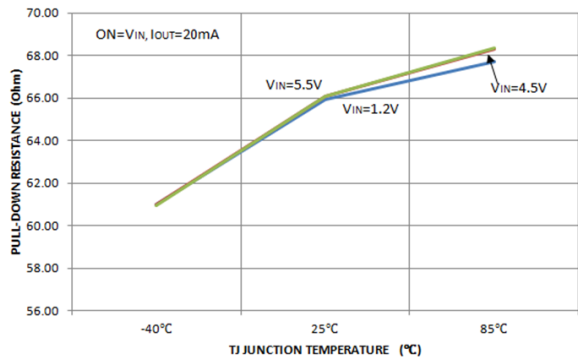


Figure 14. Output Discharge Resistor R_{PD} vs. Temperature

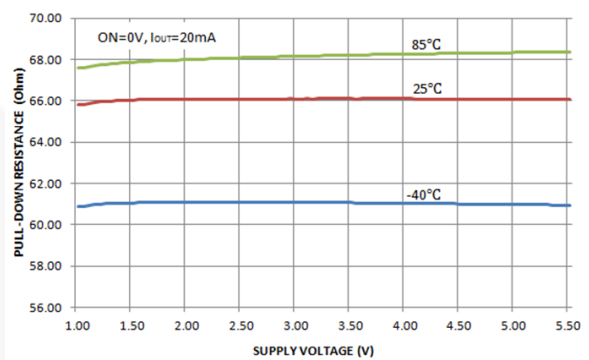


Figure 15. Output Discharge Resistor R_{PD} vs. Supply Voltage

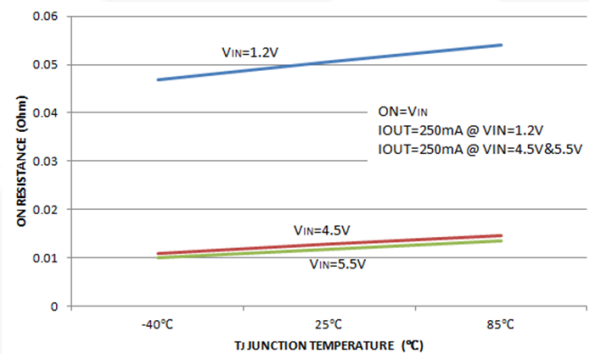


Figure 16. R_{ON} vs. Temperature

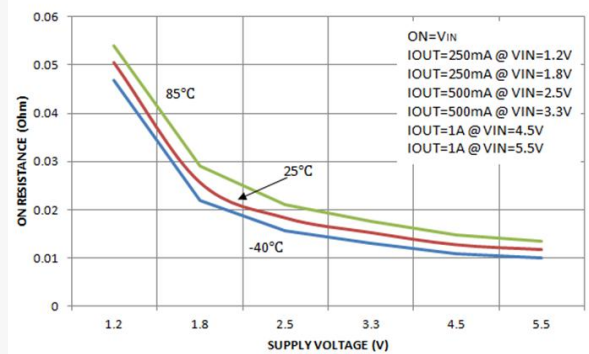


Figure 17. R_{ON} vs. Supply Voltage

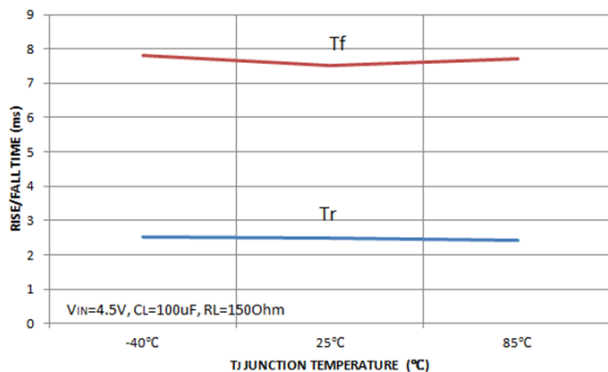


Figure 18. t_R/t_F vs. Temperature

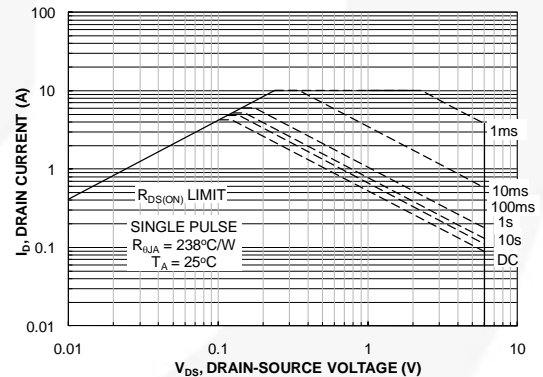


Figure 19. I_{SW} vs. $(V_{BAT}-V_{OUT})$ — SOA

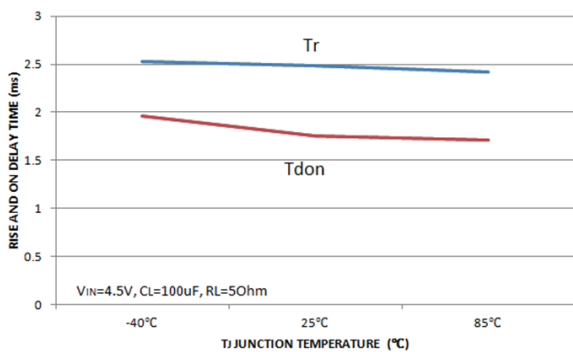


Figure 20. t_R/t_{DON} vs. Temperature

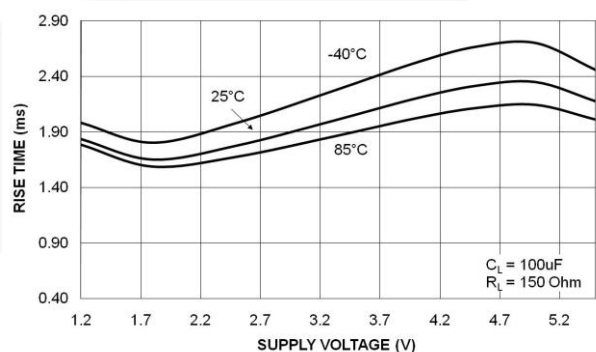


Figure 21. t_R vs. Supply Voltage

Typical Characteristics

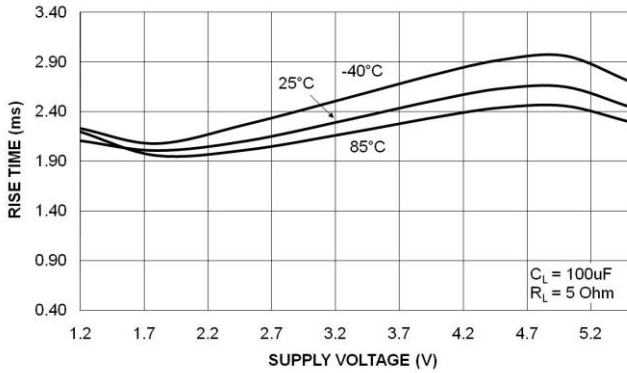


Figure 22. t_R vs. Supply Voltage

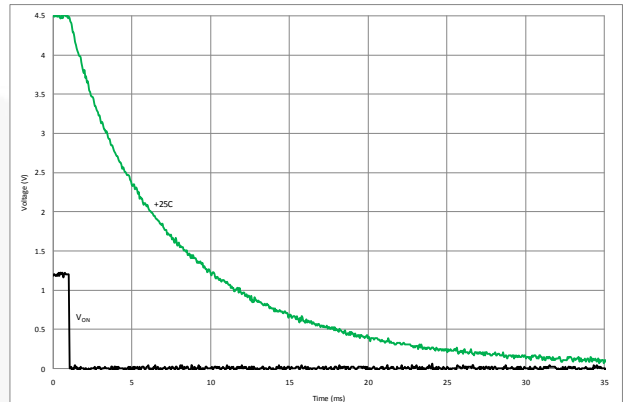


Figure 23. Turn-Off Response ($V_{BAT}=4.5\ V$, $C_{IN}=10\ \mu F$, $C_L=100\ \mu F$, without External R_L)

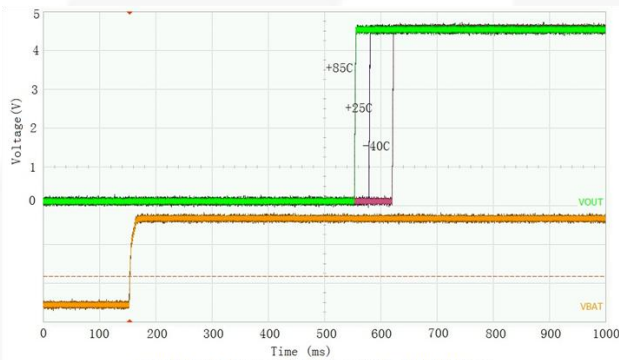


Figure 24. Turn-On Response ($V_{BAT}=4.5\ V$, $C_{IN}=10\ \mu F$, $C_L=1\ \mu F$, $R_L=50\ \Omega$)

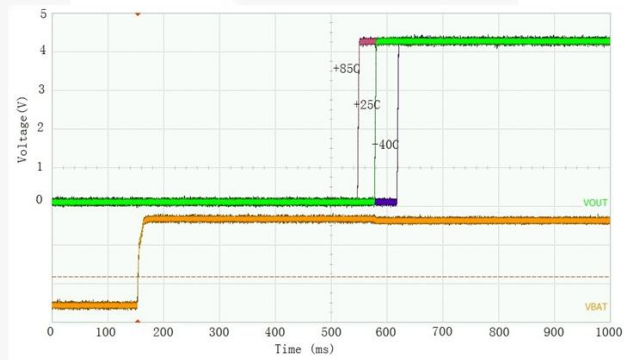


Figure 25. Turn-On Response ($V_{BAT}=4.5\ V$, $C_{IN}=10\ \mu F$, $C_L=100\ \mu F$, $R_L=5\ \Omega$)

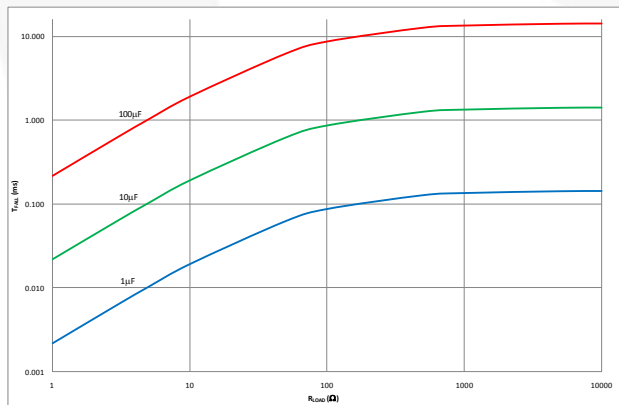


Figure 26. Fall Time as a Function of External Resistive Load ($C_L=1\ \mu F$, $10\ \mu F$, and $100\ \mu F$)

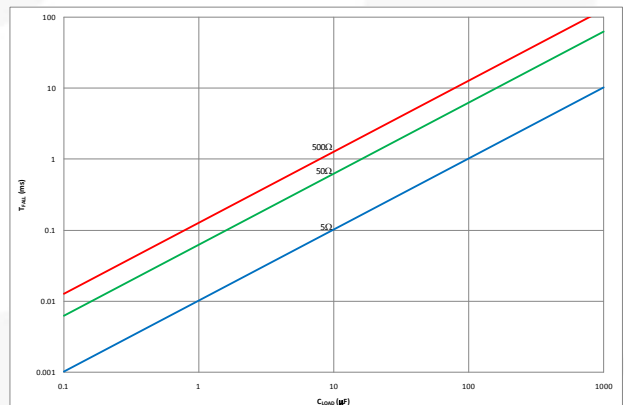


Figure 27. Fall Time as a Function of External Capacitive Load ($R_L=5\ \Omega$, $50\ \Omega$, and $500\ \Omega$)

Application Information

Reset Timer and Advanced Load Management

The FTL11639 is both a reset IC and an advanced load management device. A typical application is shown in Figure 1.

Disconnect PMIC from Battery with OFF Pin (Turn Off)

After holding the DSR pin HIGH, the OFF pin changes from HIGH to LOW (falling edge triggered) and remains LOW for at least 1 ms. The FTL11639 triggers an internal counter to allow a factory-customized 900 ms delay before turning off internal load switch. The delay allows the PMIC to complete a power-down sequence before safely disconnecting from the power supply. However, the turn-off sequence is terminated if a higher priority input is detected in t_{SD} period (see *Resolving Input Conflicts*).

Alternatively, after holding DSR pin LOW, the OFF pin changes from HIGH to LOW (falling edge triggered) and remains LOW for at least 1 ms. The FTL11639 triggers the zero-second turn-off. Delay t_{SD} is significantly reduced to 0.6 ms to avoid the default delay to turn-off load switch (t_{SD}).

With its stringent shutdown current flow, the FTL11639 significantly reduces the current drain on a battery when the PMIC is turned off, preserving battery power for a longer period when a mobile device is in Shutdown Mode.

Power On

There are two methods to turn on the load switch to wake up the PMIC. When a HIGH is inserted to the SYS_WAKE pin or when /SR0 is held LOW for > 38 ms (see *Figure 30*); FTL11639 turns on its load switch to allow the PMIC to connect to the battery. The reset feature is disabled when V_{OUT} is toggled from OFF to ON. Continuously holding /SR0 LOW does not trigger a reset event.

To enable the reset feature, /SR0 must return to HIGH such that FTL11639 resets its internal counter.

Reset Timer and Power Off with /SR0 Pin

During normal operation of a mobile device, if a reset operation or a power-off event is needed; holding the power switch, to which /SR0 is connected and is forced LOW, for at least 11.5 s causes the FTL11639 to cut off the supply power to PMIC. FTL11639 does not accept any new input signal for 400 ms $\pm 20\%$ to give the PMIC enough time to turn off.

After reset, the load switch remains in OFF state and the /SR0 must return to HIGH before any new input signal is accepted. However, when load switch is in ON state and /SR0 is forced to LOW, in event of /SR0 returning to HIGH within 11.5 s, the FTL11639 resets its counter and V_{OUT} remains in ON state; there is no change on V_{OUT} and a reset does not occur.

Power-On Reset

When the FTL11639 is connected to a battery ($V_{BAT} \geq 1.2$ V), the part goes into Power-On Reset (POR) Mode. All internal registers are reset and V_{OUT} is ON at the end of POR sequence (see *Table 2*).

Zero-Second Factory Test Mode



FTL11639 includes a Zero-Second Factory Test Mode to shorten the turn-on time for V_{OUT} (t_{VON}) and timer delay before reset (t_{PHL1}) for factory testing.

When V_{OUT} is OFF, the default turn-on time (t_{VON}) is 38 ms. If the DSR pin is LOW prior to /SR0 going LOW, the FTL11639 bypasses the 38 ms delay and V_{OUT} is changed from OFF to ON immediately.


Similarly, default reset delay (t_{PHL1}) is 11.5 s. If V_{OUT} is ON and the DSR pin is LOW prior to /SR0 going LOW, the FTL11639 enters Zero-Second Factory Test Mode and bypasses the default reset delay of 11.5 s; V_{OUT} is pulled from ON to OFF immediately. The reset pulse (t_{REC1}) remains at 400 ms in Zero-Second Factory Test Mode.

The DSR pin should never be left floating during normal operation.

Table 1. V_{OUT} and Input Conditions

Function	Initial Conditions (t=0 Second)				Associated Delay (Typical)	V_{OUT}	
	/SR0	SYS_WAKE	OFF	DSR		Before	After
Power-On	LOW	X ⁽¹²⁾	X	LOW	$t_{VON} < 4$ ms	OFF	ON
	LOW	X	X	HIGH	$t_{VON}=38$ ms	OFF	ON
	HIGH	HIGH	X	X	$t_{ON}=4.4$ ms	OFF	ON
Reset Function (Power-Off)	LOW	X	X	LOW	$t_{PHL1} < 1$ ms $t_{REC1}=400$ ms	ON	OFF
	LOW	X	X	HIGH	$t_{PHL1}=11.5$ s ⁽¹³⁾ $t_{REC1}=400$ ms	ON	OFF
Turn Off	HIGH	LOW	 ⁽¹²⁾	LOW	$t_{SD} < 1$ ms	ON	OFF
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	$t_{SD}=900$ ms	ON	OFF

Notes:

12. X=Don't care,  = falling edge.

13. Reset delay (t_{PHL1}) is adjustable (see *Table 5*).

Table 2. Pin Condition after POR

Pin Name	/SR0	DSR	SYS_WAKE	OFF	V _{OUT}
Default State (after POR)	1	1	0	1	ON

Note:

14. 1=input logic HIGH; 0=input logic LOW; ON=load switch is in ON state.

Timing Diagrams

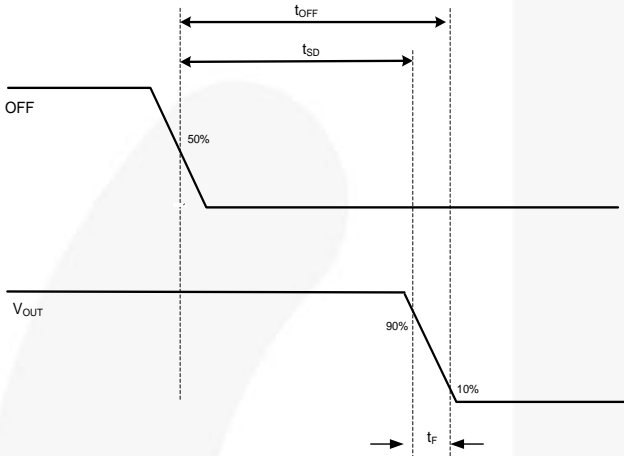


Figure 28. Timing Diagram (OFF vs. V_{OUT})

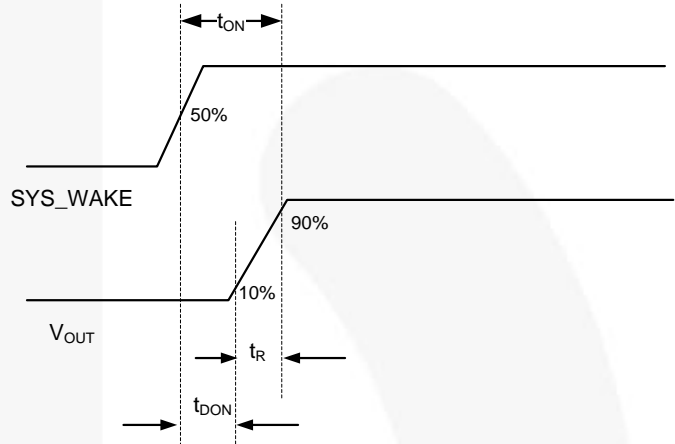


Figure 29. Timing Diagram (SYS_WAKE vs. V_{OUT})

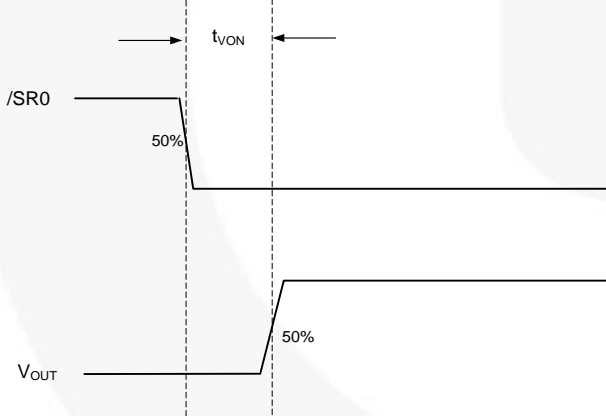


Figure 30. Power On with /SR0

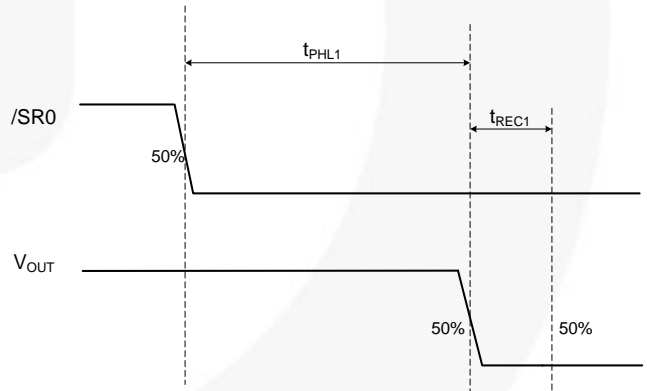


Figure 31. Reset Timing

Resolving Input Conflict

FTL11639 allows multiple inputs at the same time and can resolve conflicts based on the priority level (see Table 3). When two input pins are triggered at the same time, only the higher priority input is served and the lower priority input is being ignored. To have the lower-priority signal serviced, it must be repeated.

Table 3. Input Priority

Input	Priority (1=Highest)
/SR0	1
SYS_WAKE	2
OFF	3

Special Note on OFF Pin

In the t_{SD} period (DSR=HIGH only, see Figure 28); if /SR0 or SYS_WAKE is triggered when $0 < t < t_{SD}$, the FTL11639 exits the turn-off sequence and V_{OUT} remains in ON state. The higher priority input is served regardless of the condition of the OFF pin.

To re-initiate the turn-off sequence, the OFF pins must return to HIGH, then toggle from HIGH to LOW again. The same input priority applies (Table 3) if DSR = HIGH.

Application-Specific Note on OFF Pin

It is a common to place FTL11639 between the battery and the PMIC. In this configuration, the input to the OFF pin is logic LOW after the FTL11639 completes the POR. This is because the OFF pin is commonly tied to the I/O of the PMIC or baseband, which has no power.

Per Table 2, the internal register of the OFF pin is set to HIGH after POR. Therefore, a HIGH-to-LOW transition (a falling edge) is triggered when FTL11639 completes POR. FTL11639 immediately starts the delay to turn off load switch (t_{SD}). The V_{OUT} pin changes from ON state to OFF state unless t_{SD} is interrupted (see Special Note on OFF Pin).

Similarly, if the input to the OFF pin is logic HIGH when FTL11639 completes its POR, the V_{OUT} pin remains ON.

Table 4. OFF Pin Behavior

VOUT (After POR)	Immediate Input to OFF after POR	Associated Delay	VOUT
ON	HIGH	N/A	ON
ON	LOW	$t_{SD} = 900 \text{ ms}$	OFF

Special Note on SYS_WAKE Pin

The SYS_WAKE pin is designed and characterized to handle high-voltage input for at least 20 V. Therefore, in application, a current-limiting resistor (i.e. 100 k Ω) is required between the SYS_WAKE pin and the input signal regardless of input voltage.

Adjustable Reset Delay with an External Resistor and DSR

The reset delay is adjustable by connecting a commonly available, low-power, $\pm 5\%$, RoHS-compliant resistor between the DELAY_ADJ pin and the GND pin (see Table 5). To disable the adjustable delay feature, DELAY_ADJ should be tied to V_{BAT} directly.

The reset delay is factory programmed at 7.5 s.

The additional power consumption caused by using an external resistor is negligible. The external resistor is normally disconnected and is enabled for milliseconds when /SR0 is pulled LOW.

This external adjustment provides an alternative for delay time for engineering and production at customer locations.

Fairchild can also factory program a wide range of turn-on times for V_{OUT} (t_{VON}), timer delay before reset (t_{PHL1}), reset timeout delay for V_{OUT} (t_{REC1}), and load switch turn-off time (t_{OFF}) to match customer applications. The external resistor (R_{ADJ}) can be eliminated by factory programming, if desired.

For details, contact an authorized sales representative: <http://www.fairchildsemi.com/cf/#Regional-Sales>.

Table 5. Delay Adjustment vs. External Resistor

External Resistor R_{ADJ} (k Ω)	Delay Multiplier	Adjusted Reset Delay t_{PHL1_ADJ} , (Seconds) $\pm 20\%$
Tie to GND (No Resistor)	$0.50 \times t_{PHL1}$	5.8
3.9	$0.75 \times t_{PHL1}$	8.6
10	$1.25 \times t_{PHL1}$	14.4
22	$1.50 \times t_{PHL1}$	17.3
47	$1.75 \times t_{PHL1}$	20.1
120	$2.00 \times t_{PHL1}$	23.0
Tie to V_{BAT} (No Resistor)	$1.00 \times t_{PHL1}$	11.5

IntelliMAX™ Switch Inside the FTL11639

Input Capacitor

The IntelliMAX™ switch inside the reset timer doesn't require an input capacitor. To reduce device inrush current, a 0.1 μF ceramic capacitor, C_{IN} , is recommended close to the V_{BAT} pin. A higher value of C_{IN} can be used to reduce the voltage drop experienced as the switch is turned on into a large capacitive load.

Output Capacitor

While the load switch works without an output capacitor; if parasitic board inductance forces V_{OUT} below GND when switching off, a 0.1 μF capacitor, C_{OUT} , should be placed between V_{OUT} and GND.

Fall Time

Device output fall time can be calculated based on the RC constant of the external components, as follows:

$$t_F = R_L \times C_L \times 2.2 \quad (1)$$

where t_F is 90% to 10% fall time; R_L is output load; and C_L is output capacitor.

The same equation works for a device with a pull-down output resistor. R_L is replaced by a parallel connected pull-down and an external output resistor combination, calculated as:

$$t_F = \frac{R_L \times R_{PD}}{R_L + R_{PD}} \times C_L \times 2.2 \quad (2)$$

where t_F is 90% to 10% fall time; R_L is output load; $R_{PD}=65 \Omega$ is output pull-down resistor; and C_L is the output capacitor.

Resistive Output Load

If resistive output load is missing, the IntelliMAX switch without a pull-down output resistor does not discharge the output voltage. Output voltage drop depends, in that case, mainly on external device leaks.

Application Specifics

At maximum operational voltage ($V_{BAT}=5.5$ V), device inrush current might be higher than expected. Spike current should be taken into account if $V_{BAT}>5$ V and the output capacitor is much larger than the input capacitor. Input current I_{BAT} can be calculated as:

$$I_{BAT}(t) \approx \frac{V_{OUT}(t)}{R_{LOAD}} + (C_{LOAD} - C_{IN}) \frac{dV_{OUT}(t)}{dt} \quad (3)$$

where switch and wire resistances are neglected and capacitors are assumed ideal.

Estimating $V_{OUT}(t)=V_{BAT}/10$ and using experimental formula for slew rate ($dV_{OUT}(t)/dt$), spike current can be written as:

$$\max(I_{BAT}) = \frac{V_{BAT}}{10R_{LOAD}} + (C_{LOAD} - C_{IN})(0.05V_{BAT} - 0.255) \quad (4)$$

where supply voltage V_{BAT} is in volts; capacitances are in micro farads; and resistance is in ohms.

Example: If $V_{BAT}=5.5$ V, $C_{LOAD}=100$ μF, $C_{IN}=10$ μF, and $R_{LOAD}=50 \Omega$; calculate the spike current by:

$$\max(I_{BAT}) = \frac{5.5}{10 \times 50} + (100 - 10)(0.05 \times 5.5 - 0.255) A = 1.8 A$$

Maximum spike current is 1.8 A, while average ramp-up current is:

$$I_{BAT}(t) \approx \frac{V_{OUT}(t)}{R_{LOAD}} + (C_{LOAD} - C_{IN}) \frac{dV_{BAT}(t)}{dt} \\ \approx 2.75/50 + 100 \times 0.0022 = 0.275 A$$

Output Discharge

The device contains a $R_{PD}=65 \Omega$ on-chip pull-down resistor for quick output discharge. The resistor is activated when the switch is turned off.

Recommended Layout

For best thermal performance and minimal inductance and parasitic effects, keeping the input and output traces short and capacitors as close to the device as possible is recommended. Additional recommended layout considerations include:

- A1, A2, and A3 are interconnected at PCB, as close to the landing pad as possible.
- B1, B2, and B3 are interconnected at PCB, as close to the landing pad as possible.
- C1 (GND) is connected to GND plane of PCB.
- Reserve a pad for capacitor connection (C1) between V_{BAT} and GND, if no input capacitor is planned.
- Reserve a pad for capacitor connection (C2) between V_{OUT} and GND, if no output capacitor is planned.
- Use a dedicated V_{OUT} or V_{BAT} plane to improve thermal dissipation.

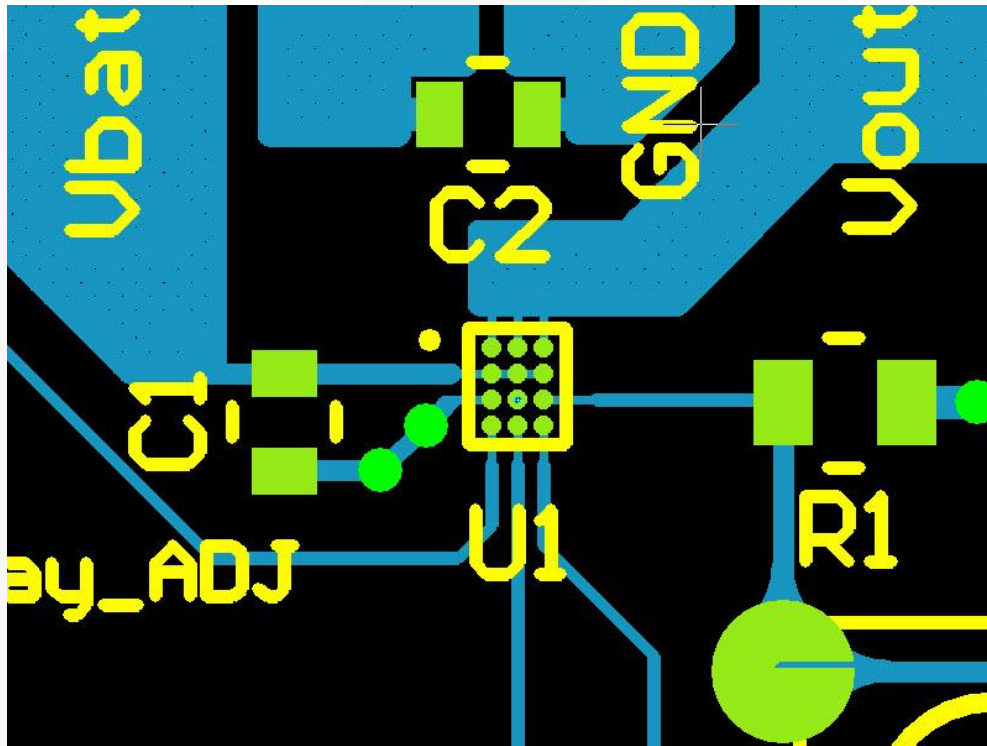
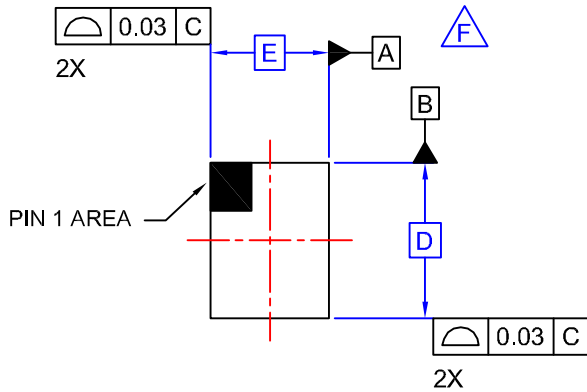


Figure 32. Sample Layout

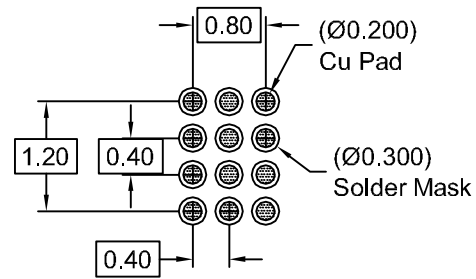
Product Specific Package Dimensions

D	E	X	Y
1.615 ±0.030	1.310 ±0.030	0.255	0.208

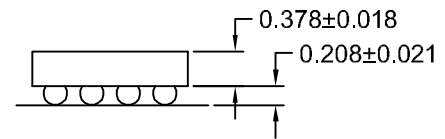
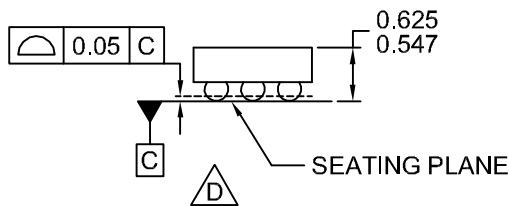
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APP'D / SITE
1	Initial drawing release.	8-19-09	L. England / FSME



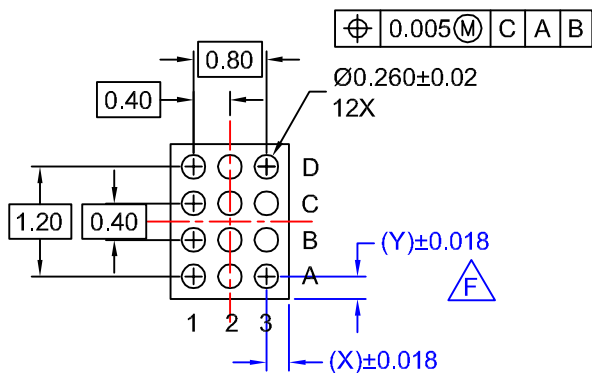
TOP VIEW



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN
(NSMD PAD TYPE)



SIDE VIEWS



BOTTOM VIEW

NOTES:

- A. NO JEDEC REGISTRATION APPLIES.
- B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- C. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
- D. DATUM C IS DEFINED BY THE SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE BALLS.
- E. PACKAGE NOMINAL HEIGHT IS 586 MICRONS ±39 MICRONS (547-625 MICRONS).
- F. FOR DIMENSIONS D, E, X, AND Y SEE PRODUCT DATASHEET.
- G. DRAWING FILENAME: MKT-UC012ACrev1.

APPROVALS		DATE			
DRAWN	L. England	8-19-09			
DFTG. CHK.	S. Martin	8-19-09			
ENGR. CHK.					
			12BALL WLCSP, 3X4 ARRAY 0.4MM PITCH, 250UM BALL		
		SCALE	SIZE	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
		N/A	N/A	MKT-UC012AC	1
			DO NOT SCALE DRAWING		SHEET 1 of 1



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PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Definition of Terms

Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
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Preliminary	First Production	Datasheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve design.
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