MP6219

5V, 1A – 2A Programmable Current Limit Power Distribution Switch

The Future of Analog IC Technology

DESCRIPTION

The MP6219 is a protection device designed to protect circuitry on the output from transients on input. It also protects input from undesired shorts and transients coming from the output.

The MP6219 is an integrated power switch with programmable current limit. The max load at the output is current limited. This is accomplished by utilizing a sense FET topology. The magnitude of the current limit is controlled by an external resistor.

An internal charge pump drives the gate of the power device. It features a 44mΩ switch for high efficiency and requires minimal external components.

The MP6219 features current protection and thermal shutdown for fault control. It also involves UVLO and output over voltage protection.

The MP6219 is available in an 8-pin SOICE package.

FEATURES

- Integrated 44mΩ FET
- Adjustable Current Limit to 2A
- Optimized for 5V Inputs
- Enable Active High
- 1.1ms Soft-Start Rise Time
- UL File # E322138

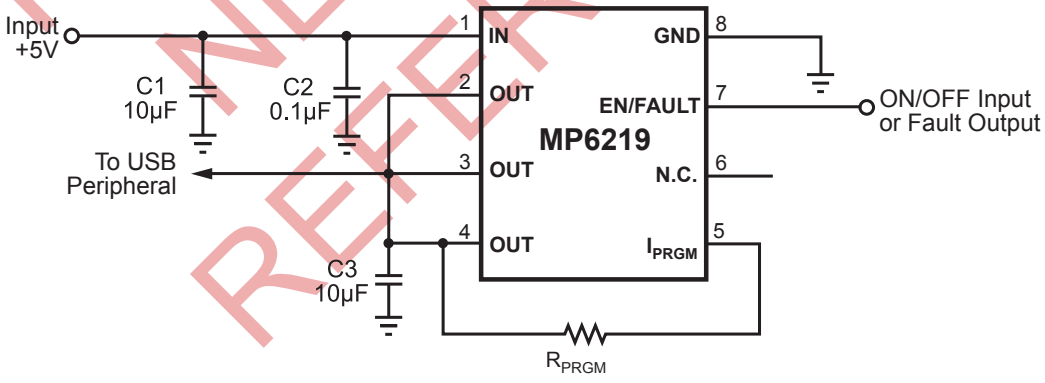
APPLICATIONS

- USB Power Distribution
- PCI Bus Power
- Notebook PC
- Inrush Current Limit
- Heavy Capacitive Loads

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TYPICAL APPLICATION



UL Recognized Component

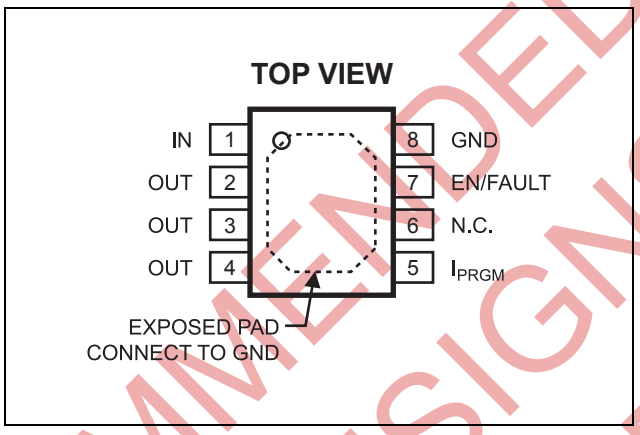
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ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number*	Package	Top Marking	Free Air Temperature (T_A)
MP6219DN	SOIC8E (Exposed Pad)	MP6219DN	–40°C to +85°C

* For Tape & Reel, add suffix –Z (e.g. MP6219DN–Z).
For RoHS Compliant packaging, add suffix –LF (e.g. MP6219DN–LF–Z)

PACKAGE REFERENCE



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

IN, OUT, I_{PRGM} 8V
EN/FAULT 6V
Junction Temperature..... –40°C to +150°C
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +25°C) (2)
..... 2.5W
Storage Temperature..... –65°C to +155°C

Recommended Operating Conditions

Input Voltage..... 5V ± 10%
Operating Junct.Temp. ..... -40°C to +125°C

Thermal Resistance (3)	θ_{JA}	θ_{JC}
SOIC8E	50	10 °C/W

Notes:

1) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
2) The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature T_J(MAX), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ_{JA}, and the ambient temperature T_A. The maximum allowable continuous power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated by P_D(MAX)=(T_J(MAX)-T_A)/ θ_{JA}. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage.
3) Measured on JESD51-7 4-layer board.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{IN} = 5V, R_{PRGM}=24Ω, C_{OUT} = 10μF, T_J=25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Parameters	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Power FET						
Delay Time	t_{DLY}	Enabling of chip to I_D=100mA, 12Ω resistive load		0.2		ms
ON Resistance	R_{DSon}	T_J=25°C		44	82	mΩ
		T_J=80°C, Note 4		95		
Off State Output Voltage	V_{OFF}	V_{IN}=8Vdc, Enable=0Vdc, R_L=500Ω			120	mV
Thermal Latch						
Shutdown Temperature	T_{SD}			175		°C
Under/Over Voltage Protection						
Output Clamping Voltage	V_{CLAMP}	Overvoltage Protection V_{IN}=8V	5.95	6.65	7.35	V
Under Voltage Lockout	V_{UVLO}	Turn on, V_{IN} rising	3.2	3.6	4.0	V
Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO) Hysteresis	V_{HYST}			0.1		V
Current Limit						
Current Limit	I_{LIM-SS}	R_{PRGM}=24Ω	1.4	2.0	2.7	A
Trip Current	I_{LIM-OL}	R_{PRGM}=24Ω		3.0		A
Slew Rate						
Output Rise Time	T_r	Note 5		1.1		ms
EN/Fault						
Low Level Input Voltage	V_{IL}	Output Disabled			0.5	V
Intermediate Level Input Voltage	$V_{I\ (INT)}$	Thermal Fault, Output Disabled	0.80	1.6	2.0	V
High Level Input Voltage	V_{IH}	Output Enabled	2.5			V
High State Maximum Voltage	$V_{I\ (MAX)}$			4.8		V
Low Level Input Current (Sink)	I_{IL}	V_{ENABLE}=0V		-28	-50	μA
Maximum Fanout for Fault Signal		Total number of chips that can be connected for simultaneous shutdown			3	Units
Maximum Voltage on Enable Pin	V_{MAX}	Note 6			V_{IN}	V
Total Device						
Supply Current	I_Q	Device Operational, No load		1.5	2.0	mA
		Thermal Shutdown		0.5		
Minimum Operating Voltage for UVLO	V_{MIN}	Enable<0.5V			3.0	V

Notes:

4) Guaranteed by design.
5) Measured from 10% to 90%.
6) Maximum Input Voltage to be≤6.0V if VIN ≥ 6.0V. Maximum Input Voltage to be VIN if VIN ≤ 6.0V.

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PIN FUNCTIONS

Pin #	Name	Description
1	IN	Input to the device. 5V nominal Input Voltage
2, 3, 4	OUT	This pin is the output of the internal power FET.
5	I_{PRGM}	A resistor between this pin and the OUTPUT pin sets the overload and short circuit current limit levels.
6	N.C.	No Connect.
7	EN/FAULT	The EN/Fault pin is a tri-state, bi-directional interface. It can be used to enable the output of the device by floating the pin, or disable the chip by pulling it to ground (using an open drain or open collector device). If a thermal fault occurs, the voltage on this pin will go to an intermediate state to signal a monitoring circuit that the device is in thermal shutdown.
8	GND Exposed Pad	Negative Input Voltage to the Device. This is used as the internal reference for the IC. Connect Exposed Pad to GND plane proper thermal performance.

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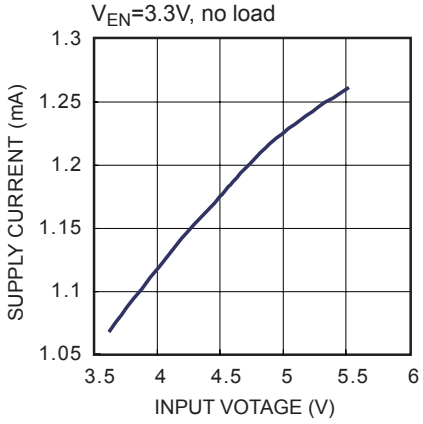
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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{EN}=3.3V, R_{PRGM}=24Ω, C_{OUT}=10uF, T_A=25°C, unless otherwise noted.

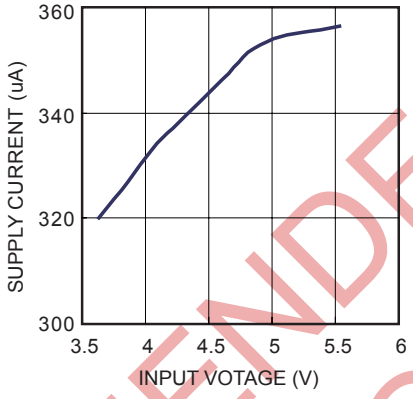
Supply Current, Output Enabled vs. Input Voltage

V_{EN}=3.3V, no load



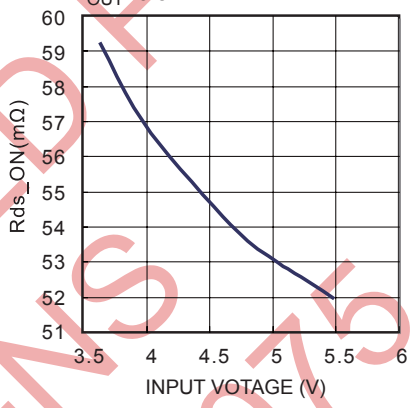
Supply Current, Output Disabled vs. Input Voltage

V_{EN}=0V

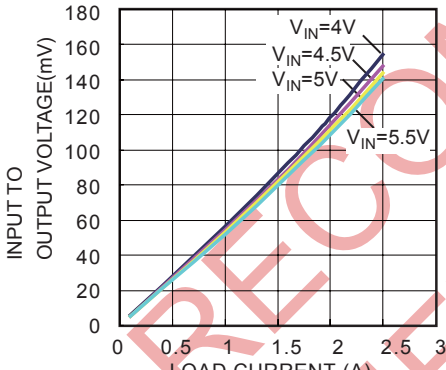


Static Drain-Source On-State Resistance vs. Input Voltage

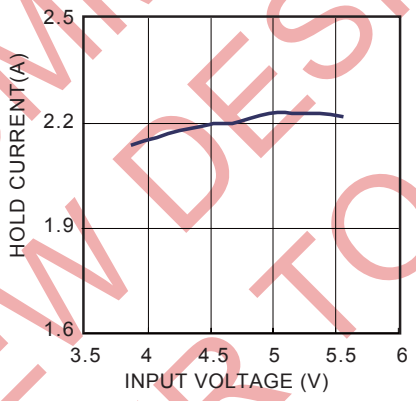
I_{OUT}=0.5A



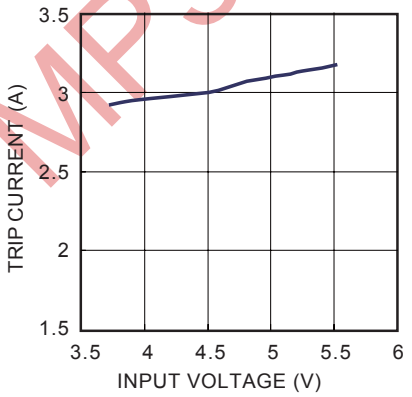
Input to Output Voltage vs. Load Current



Hold Current vs. Input Voltage

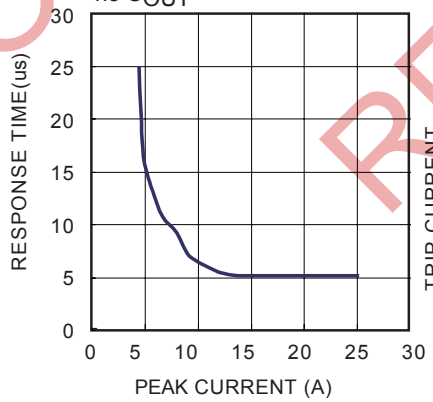


Trip Current Vs. Input Voltage

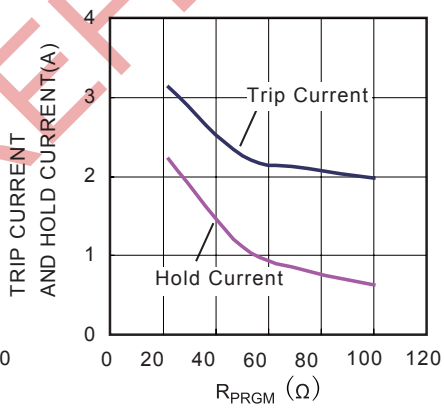


Current Limit Response Vs. Peak Current

no C_{OUT}



Trip Current and Hold Current vs. R_{PRGM}



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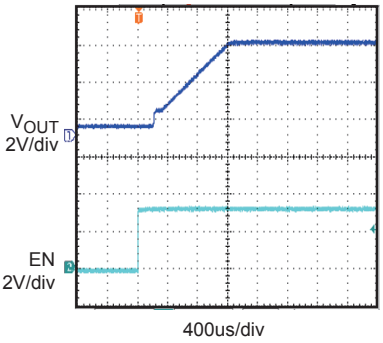
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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS *(continued)*

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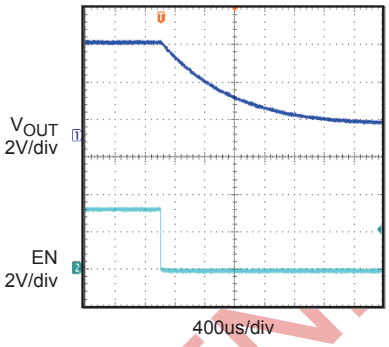
Turn On Delay and Rise Time with 1uF Load

C_{OUT}=1uF, no load



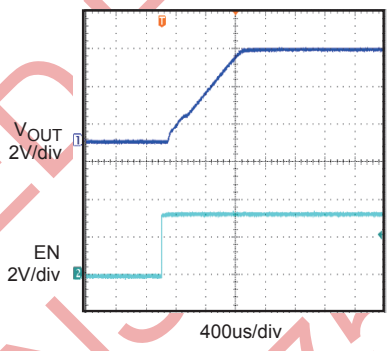
Turn Off Delay and Fall Time with 1uF Load

C_{OUT}=1uF, no load



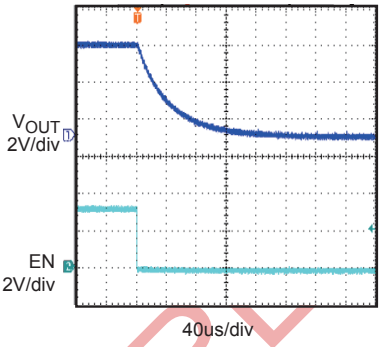
Turn On Delay and Rise Time with 10uF Load

R_L=3.9Ω, C_{OUT}=10uF

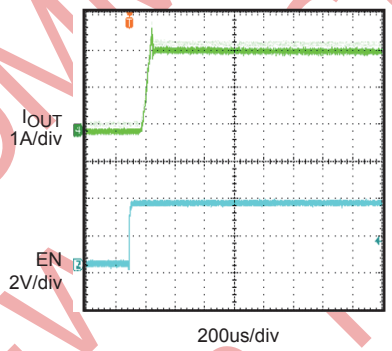


Turn Off Delay and Fall Time with 10uF Load

R_L=3.9Ω, C_{OUT}=10uF

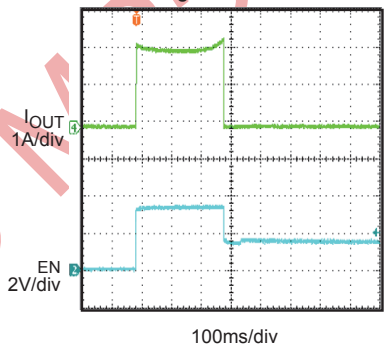


Short Circuit Current Device Enabled into Short

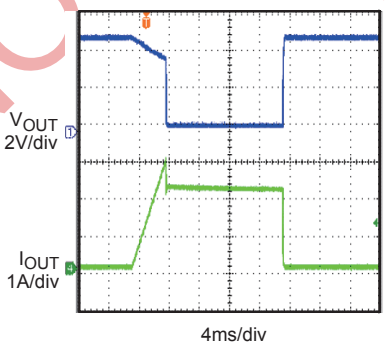


Short Circuit Current Device Enabled into Short and Thermal Shut Down

EN floating

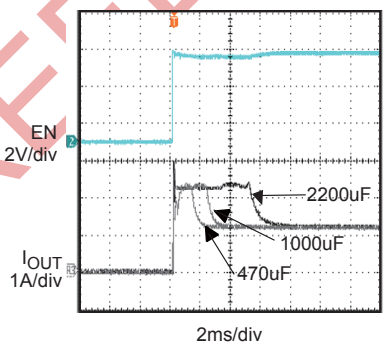


Trip Current with Ramped Load on Enabled Device

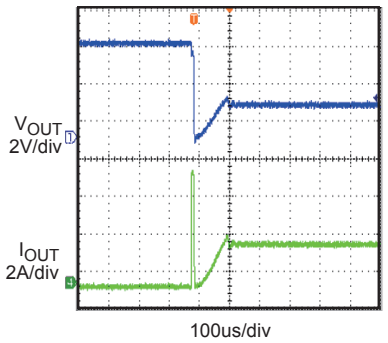


Inrush Current with Different Load Capacitance

R_L=3.9Ω, EN floating



0.66Ω Load Connected to Enabled Device



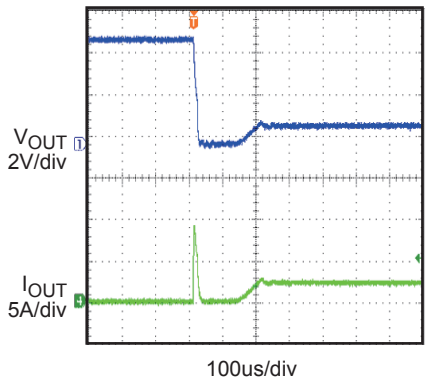
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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS *(continued)*

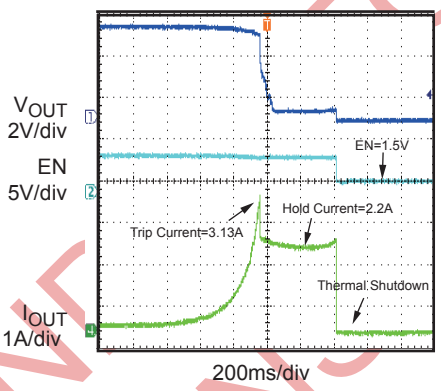
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{EN}=3.3V, R_{PRGM}=24Ω, C_{OUT}=10uF, T_A=25°C, unless otherwise noted.

0.33Ω Load Connected to Enabled Device



Current Limit

R_{PRGM}=22Ω



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BLOCK DIAGRAM

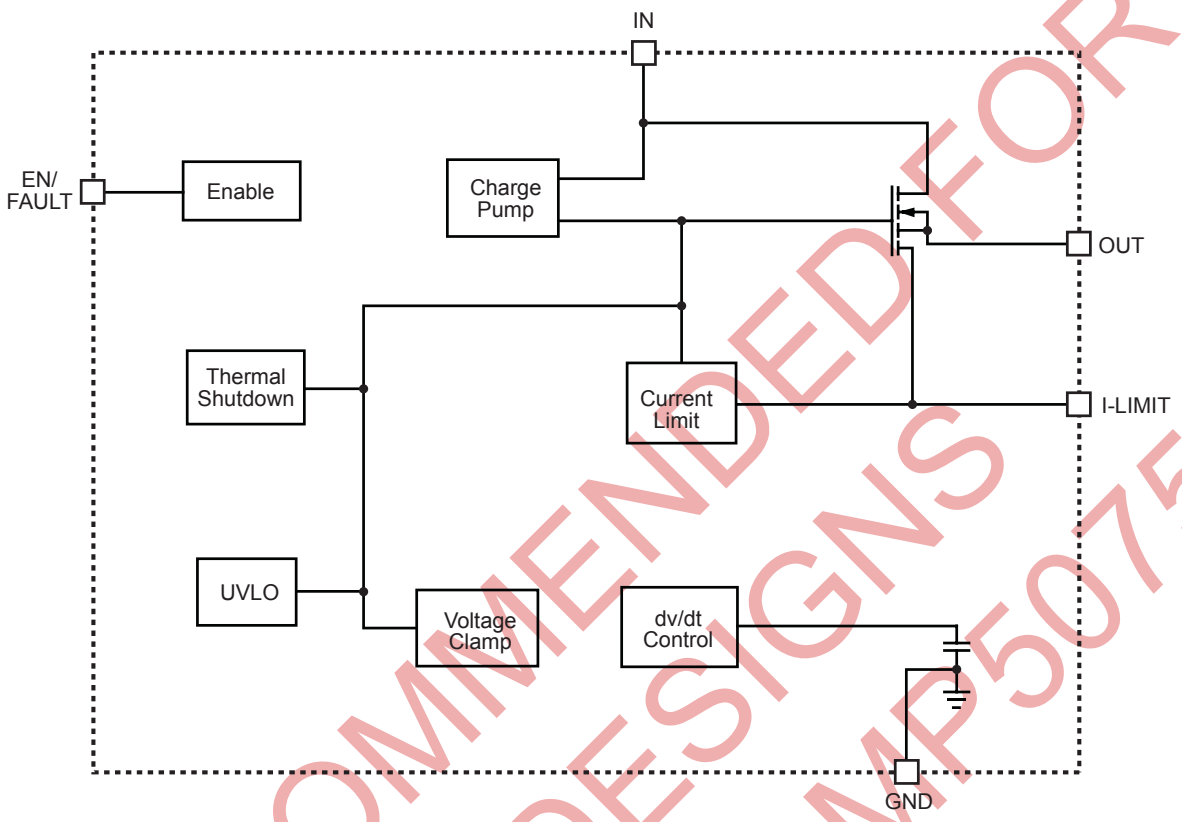


Figure 1—Functional Block Diagram

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CURRENT LIMIT

The desired current limit is a function of the external current limit resistor.

Table1-Current Limit vs. Current Limit Resistor (V_{IN}=5V)

Current Limit Resistor	24Ω	50Ω	100Ω
Trip Current	3.0A	2.25A	2.0A
Hold Current	2.0A	1.1A	0.6A

When the part is active, if load reaches trip current (minimum threshold current triggering overcurrent protection) or a short is present, the part switches into to a constant-current (hold current) mode. Part will be shutdown only if the overcurrent condition stays long enough to trigger thermal protection.

However, when the part is powered up by V_{CC} or EN, the load current should be smaller than hold current. Otherwise, the part can't be fully turned on.

In a typical application using a current limit resistor of 24Ω, the trip current will be 3A and the hold current will be 2A. If the device is in its normal operating state and passing 2A it will need to dissipate only 176mW with the very low on resistance of 44mΩ. For the package dissipation of 50°C/Watt, the temperature rise will only be + 8.8°C. Combined with a 25°C ambient, this is only 33.8°C total package temperature.

During a short circuit condition, the device now has 5V across it and the hold current clamps at 2A and therefore must dissipate 10W. At 50°C/watt, if uncontrolled, the temperature would rise above the thermal protection threshold (+175°C) and the device will shutdown to cause the temperature to drop.

Proper heat sink must be used if the device is intended to supply the hold current and not shutdown. Without a heat sink, hold current should be maintained below 600mA at + 25°C and below 360mA at +85°C to prevent the device from activating the thermal shutdown feature.

EN/FAULT PIN

The EN/Fault Pin is a Bi-Directional three level I/O with a weak pull up current (28uA typical). The three levels are low, mid and high. It functions to enable/disable the part and to relay Fault information.

EN/Fault pin as an input:

1. Low and mid disable the part.
2. Low, in addition to disabling the part, clears the fault flag.
3. High enables the part (if the fault flag is clear).

EN/Fault pin as an output:

1. The pull up current may (if not over ridden) allow a "wired nor" pull up to enable the part.
2. An under voltage will cause a low on the EN/Fault pin, and will clear the fault flag.
3. A thermal fault will cause a mid level on the EN/Fault pin, and will set the fault flag.

The EN/Fault line must be above the mid level for the output to be turned on.

The fault flag is a internal flip-flop that can be set or reset under various conditions:

1. Thermal Shutdown: set fault flag
2. Under Voltage: reset fault flag
3. Low voltage on EN/Fault pin: reset fault flag
4. Mid voltage on EN/Fault pin: no effect

Under a fault, the EN/Fault pin is driven to the mid level.

There are 4 types of faults, and each fault has a direct and indirect effect on the EN/Fault pin and the internal fault flag.

In a typical application where there are multiple MP6219 chips in a system, the EN/Fault lines are typically connected together.

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Table2-Fault Function Influence in Application

Fault description	Internal action	Effect on Fault Pin	Effect on Flag	Effect on secondary Part
Short/over current	Limit current	none	none	none
Under Voltage	Output is turned off	Internally drives EN/Fault pin to Logic low	Flag is reset	Secondary part output is disabled, and fault flag is reset.
Over Voltage	Limit output voltage	None	None	None
Thermal Shutdown	Shutdown part. The part is latched off until a UVLO or externally driven to ground.	Internally drives EN/Fault pin to mid level	Flag is Set	Secondary part output is disabled.

UNDER VOLTAGE LOCK OUT OPERATION

If the supply (input) is below the UVLO threshold, the output is disabled, and the fault line is driven low.

When the supply goes above the UVLO threshold, the output is enabled and the fault line is released. When the fault line is released it will be pulled high by a 28uA current source. No external pull up resistor is required. In addition, the pull up voltage is limited to 5 volts.

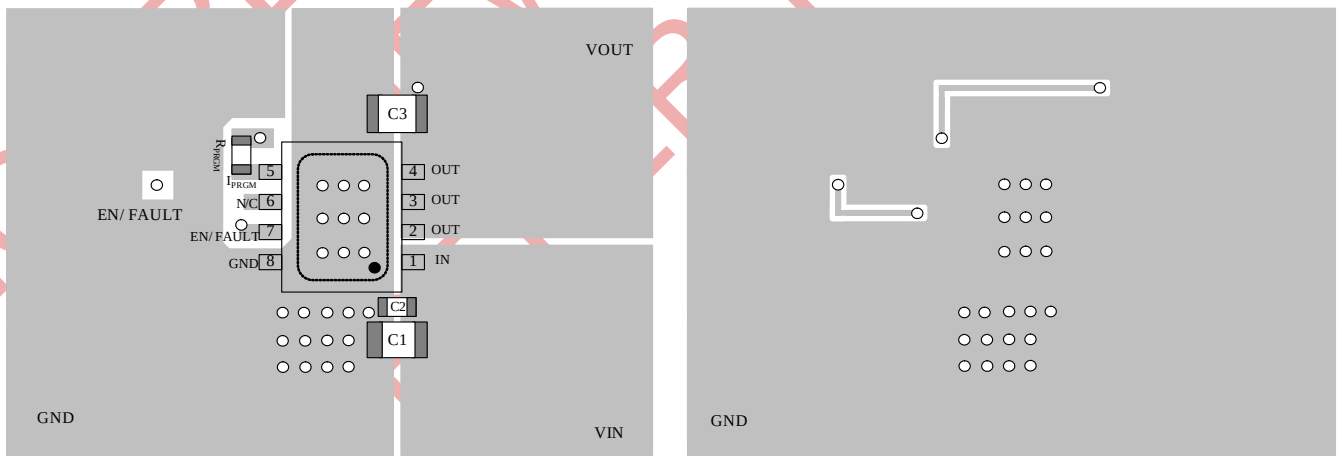
THERMAL PROTECTION

When thermal protection is triggered, the output is disabled and the fault line is driven to the mid level. The thermal fault condition is latched (meaning the fault flag is set), and the part will remain latched off until the fault (enable) line is brought low. Cycling the power below the UVLO threshold will also reset the fault flag.

PCB LAYOUT

PCB layout is very important to achieve stable operation. Please follow these guidelines and take below figure for reference.

Place R_{PRGM} close to I_{PRGM} pin and input cap close to IN pin. Keep the N/C pin float. Put vias in thermal pad and ensure enough copper area near IN and OUT to achieve better thermal performance.



Top Layer Bottom Layer

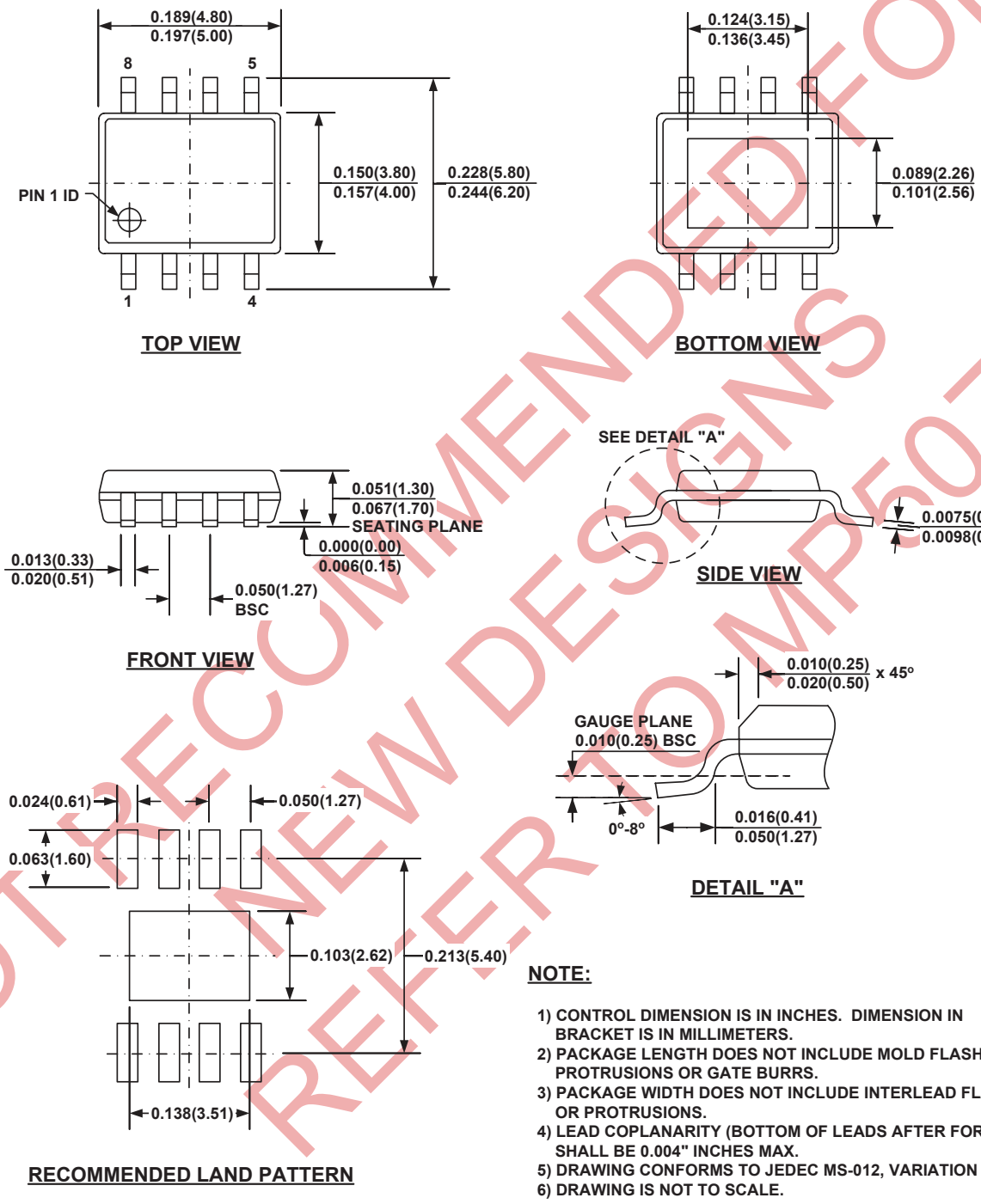
Figure 2—PCB Layout

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PACKAGE INFORMATION

SOIC8E (EXPOSED PAD)



NOTE:

1) CONTROL DIMENSION IS IN INCHES. DIMENSION IN BRACKET IS IN MILLIMETERS.
2) PACKAGE LENGTH DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.
3) PACKAGE WIDTH DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
4) LEAD COPLANARITY (BOTTOM OF LEADS AFTER FORMING) SHALL BE 0.004" INCHES MAX.
5) DRAWING CONFORMS TO JEDEC MS-012, VARIATION BA.
6) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.

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