

## General Description

The AAT4610A SmartSwitch™ is a member of AnalogicTech™'s Application Specific Power MOSFET™ (ASPM™) product family. It is a Current Limited P-channel MOSFET power switch designed for high-side load-switching applications. This switch operates with inputs ranging from 2.4V to 5.5V, making it ideal for both 3V and 5V systems. An integrated current-limiting circuit protects the input supply against large currents which may cause the supply to fall out of regulation. The AAT4610A is also protected from thermal overload which limits power dissipation and junction temperatures. It can be used to control loads that require up to 1 A. Current limit threshold is programmed with a resistor from SET to ground. The quiescent supply current is typically a low 9µA. In shutdown mode, the supply current decreases to less than 1µA.

The AAT4610A is available in a 5 pin SOT-23 or 8 pin SC70JW specified over -40 to 85°C.

The AAT4600 Series is a family of adjustable and fixed SmartSwitch™ with a range of current handling capabilities. Available are single versions in adj. current limit (AAT4600, AAT4601) as well as in fixed current limit (AAT4602, AAT4625). Dual versions (AAT4620, AAT4626) are also available.

## Features

- 2.4V to 5.5V Input voltage range
- Programmable over current threshold
- Fast transient response:
  - 400ns response to short circuit
- Low quiescent current
  - 9µA typical
  - 1µA max with Switch off
- 145mΩ typical  $R_{DS(ON)}$
- Only 2.5V needed for ON/OFF Control
- Undervoltage Lockout
- Thermal shutdown
- Temp range -40 to 85°C
- 4kV ESD Rating
- UL Approved—File No. E217765
- 5 pin SOT-23 or 8-pin SC70JW package

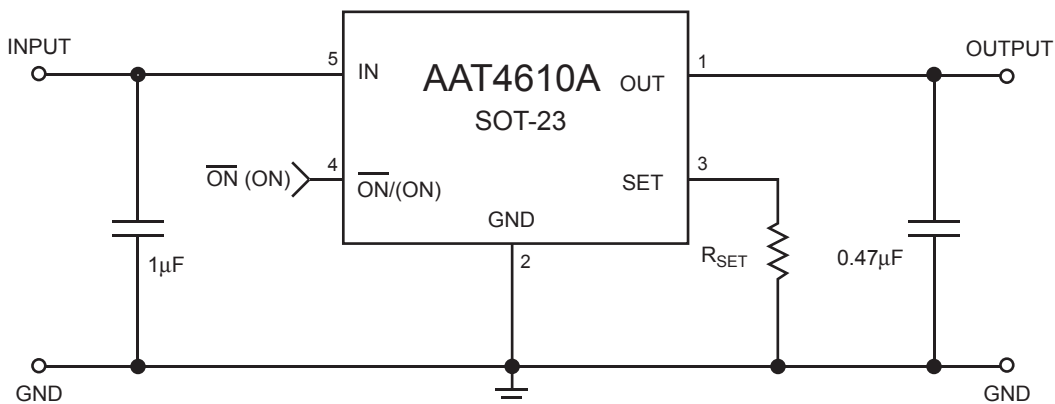
## Applications

- Peripheral ports
- Notebook computers
- Personal communication devices
- Hot swap supplies



UL Recognized Component

## Typical Application



### Pin Configuration



### Pin Descriptions

| Pin #   |          | Symbol | Function  |
|---------|----------|--------|---|
| SOT23-5 | SC70JW-8 |        |   |
| 1       | 5        | OUT    | P-channel MOSFET drain. Connect 0.47μF capacitor from OUT to GND.   |
| 2       | 6, 7, 8  | GND    | Ground connection   |
| 3       | 1        | SET    | Current-Limit Set Input. A resistor from SET to ground sets the current limit for the switch.               |
| 4       | 2        | ON     | Enable Input. Two versions are available, active-high and active-low. See ordering information for details. |
| 5       | 3, 4     | IN     | P-channel MOSFET source. Connect 1μF capacitor from IN to GND.  |

### Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| Symbol             | Description                              | Value                | Units            |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|------------------|
| $V_{IN}$           | IN to GND                                | -0.3 to 6            | V                |
| $V_{ON}$           | ON(ON) to GND                            | -0.3 to $V_{IN}+0.3$ | V                |
| $V_{SET}, V_{OUT}$ | SET, OUT to GND                          | -0.3 to $V_{IN}+0.3$ | V                |
| $I_{MAX}$          | Maximum Continuous Switch Current        | 2                    | A                |
| $T_J$              | Operating Junction Temperature Range     | -40 to 150           | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $T_{LEAD}$         | Maximum Soldering Temperature (at Leads) | 300                  | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $V_{ESD}$          | ESD Rating <sup>1</sup> - HBM            | 4000                 | V                |

Note: Stresses above those listed in Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation at conditions other than the operating conditions specified is not implied. Only one Absolute Maximum rating should be applied at any one time.

Note 1: Human body model is a 100pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5k $\Omega$  resistor into each pin.

### Thermal Characteristics

| Symbol        | Description   | Value | Units                     |
|---------------|---|-------|---------------------------|
| $\Theta_{JA}$ | Thermal Resistance <sup>2</sup> (SOT23-5 or SC70JW-8) | 150   | $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ |
| $P_D$         | Power Dissipation <sup>2</sup> (SOT23-5 or SC70JW-8)  | 667   | mW                        |

Note 2: Mounted on a demo board.

### Electrical Characteristics ( $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$ , $T_A = -40$ to $85^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

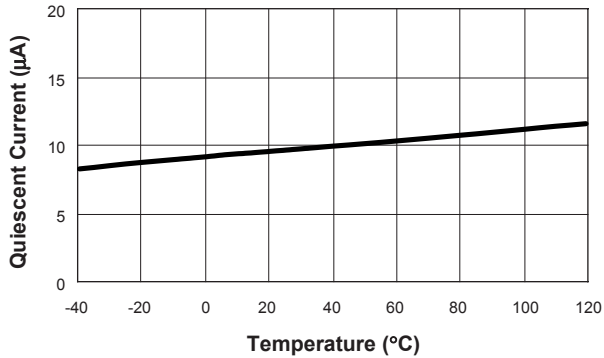
| Symbol         | Description                                      | Conditions   | Min | Typ  | Max  | Units                 |
|----------------|--|--|-----|------|------|-----------------------|
| $V_{IN}$       | Operation Voltage                                |  | 2.4 |      | 5.5  | V                     |
| $I_Q$          | Quiescent Current                                | $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$ , ON ( $\overline{\text{ON}}$ ) = active, $I_{OUT} = 0$     |     | 9    | 25   | $\mu\text{A}$         |
| $I_{Q(OFF)}$   | Off Supply Current                               | ON ( $\overline{\text{ON}}$ ) = inactive, $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{V}$                 |     |      | 1    | $\mu\text{A}$         |
| $I_{SD(OFF)}$  | Off Switch Current                               | ON ( $\overline{\text{ON}}$ ) = inactive, $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 0$ |     | .01  | 1    | $\mu\text{A}$         |
| $V_{UVLO}$     | Undervoltage Lockout                             | Rising edge, 1% hysteresis,  |     | 1.8  | 2.4  | V                     |
| $R_{DS(ON)}$   | On-Resistance                                    | $V_{IN}=5.0\text{V}$ , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$                                    |     | 145  | 180  | m $\Omega$            |
|                |  | $V_{IN}=4.5\text{V}$ , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$                                    |     | 150  |      | m $\Omega$            |
|                |  | $V_{IN}=3.0\text{V}$ , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$                                    |     | 190  | 230  | m $\Omega$            |
| $TC_{RDS}$     | On-Resistance Temp-co                            |  |     | 2800 |      | ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $I_{LIM}$      | Current Limit                                    | $R_{SET} = 6.8\text{k}\Omega$  | .75 | 1    | 1.25 | A                     |
| $I_{LIM(MIN)}$ | Minimum Current Limit                            |  |     | 130  |      | mA                    |
| $V_{ON(L)}$    | ON ( $\overline{\text{ON}}$ ) Input Low Voltage  | $V_{IN}=2.7\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$ <sup>3</sup>                               |     |      | 0.8  | V                     |
| $V_{ON(H)}$    | ON ( $\overline{\text{ON}}$ ) Input High Voltage | $V_{IN}=2.7\text{V}$ to $<4.2\text{V}$ <sup>3</sup>                              | 2.0 |      |      | V                     |
|                |  | $V_{IN}\geq 4.2\text{V}$ to $5.0\text{V}$ <sup>3</sup>                           | 2.4 |      |      | V                     |
| $I_{ON(SINK)}$ | ON ( $\overline{\text{ON}}$ ) Input leakage      | $V_{ON} = 5.5\text{V}$   |     | 0.01 | 1    | $\mu\text{A}$         |
| $T_{RESP}$     | Current Limit Response Time                      | $V_{IN}=5\text{V}$   |     | 0.4  |      | $\mu\text{s}$         |
| $T_{OFF}$      | Turn-Off Time                                    | $V_{IN}=5\text{V}$ , $R_L=10\Omega$  |     | 4    | 12   | $\mu\text{s}$         |
| $T_{ON}$       | Turn-On Time                                     | $V_{IN}=5\text{V}$ , $R_L=10\Omega$  |     | 12   | 200  | $\mu\text{s}$         |

Note 3: For  $V_{IN}$  outside this range consult Typical ON ( $\overline{\text{ON}}$ ) Threshold curve..

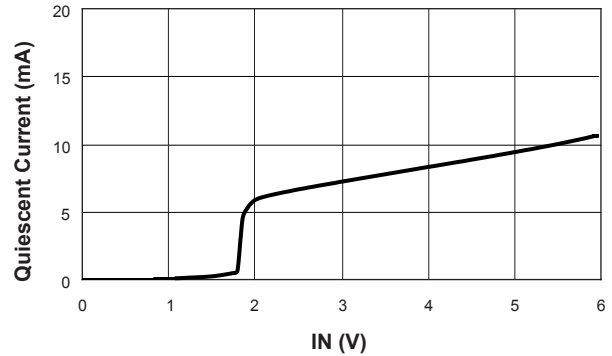
### Typical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ )

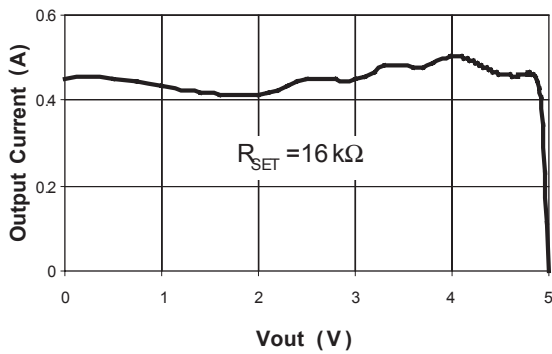
Quiescent Current vs. Temperature



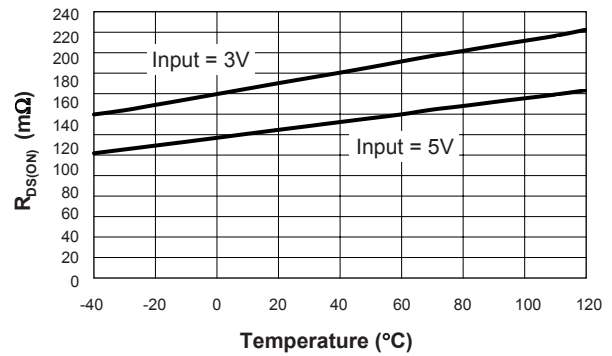
Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage



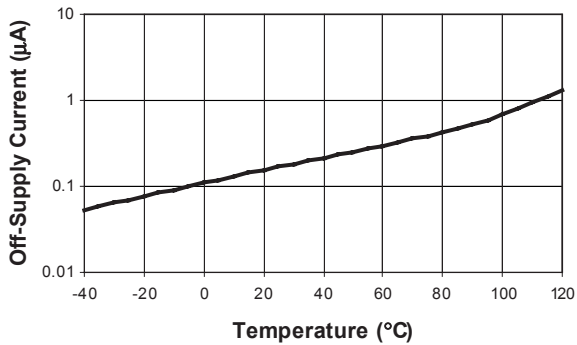
Output Current vs  $V_{OUT}$



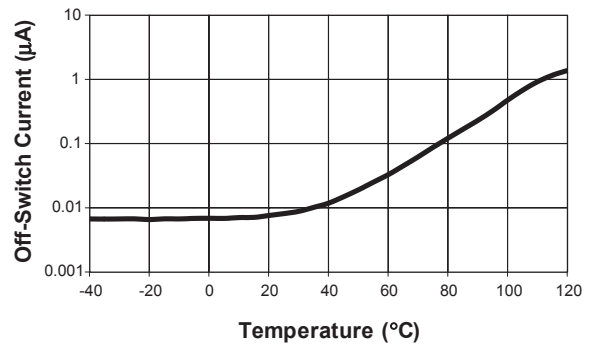
$R_{DS(ON)}$  vs. Temperature



Off-Supply Current vs. Temperature

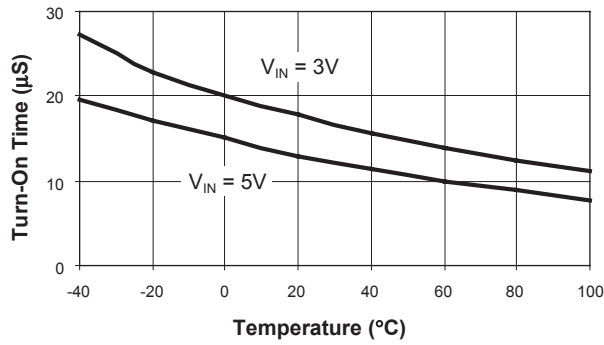


Off-Switch Current vs. Temperature

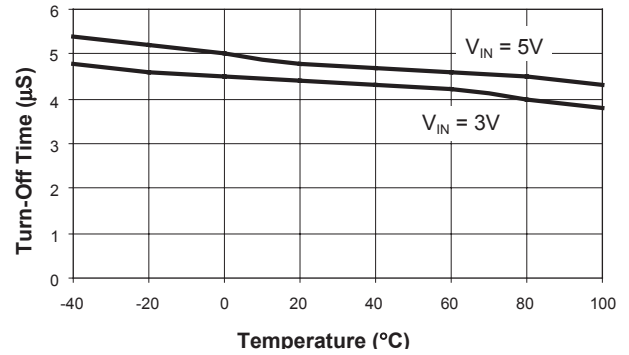


(Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ )

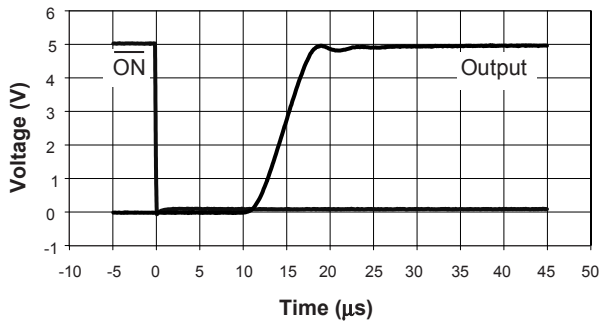
**Turn-On vs. Temperature**  
 $R_{LOAD} = 10\Omega$ ,  $C_{LOAD} = 0.47\mu F$



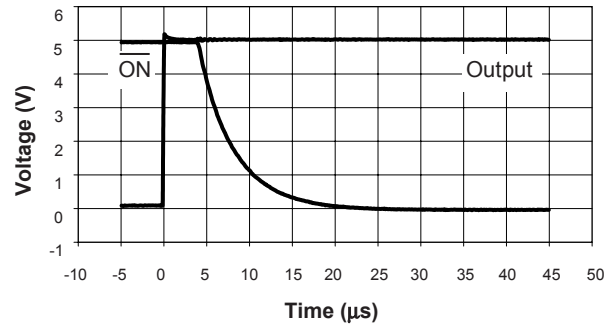
**Turn-Off vs. Temperature**  
 $R_{LOAD} = 10\Omega$ ,  $C_{LOAD} = 0.47\mu F$



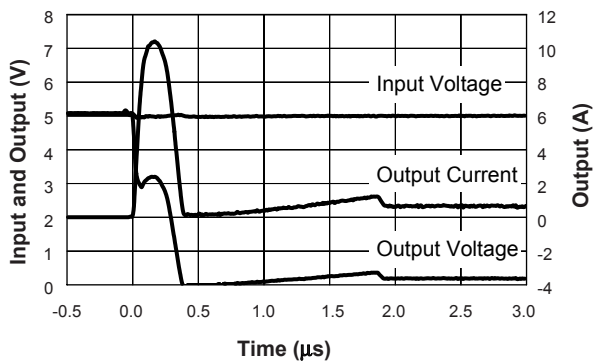
**Turn-On**  
 $R_L = 10\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 0.47\mu F$



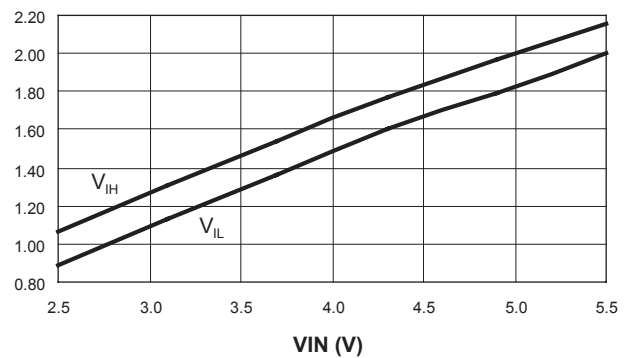
**Turn-Off**  
 $R_L = 10\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 0.47\mu F$



**Short Circuit through 0.3Ω**

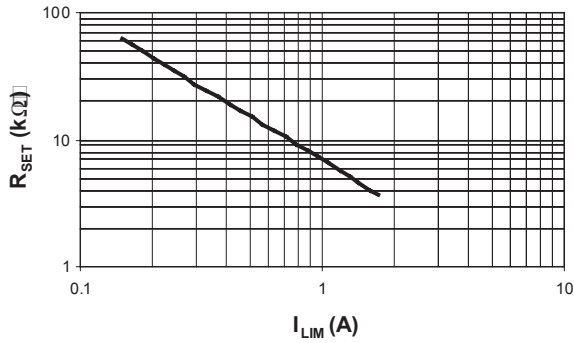


**$V_{IH}$  and  $V_{IL}$  vs.  $V_{IN}$**

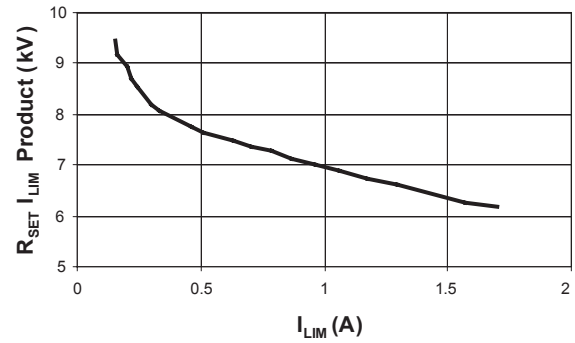


(Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ )

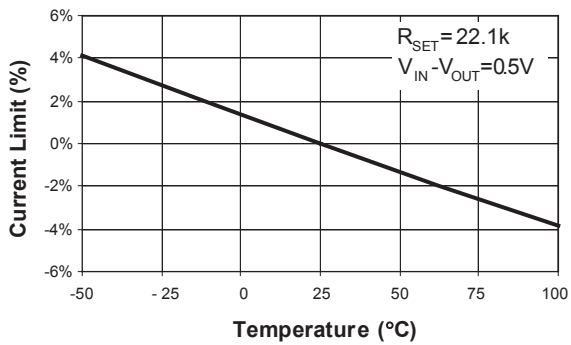
**$R_{SET}$  vs  $I_{LIM}$**



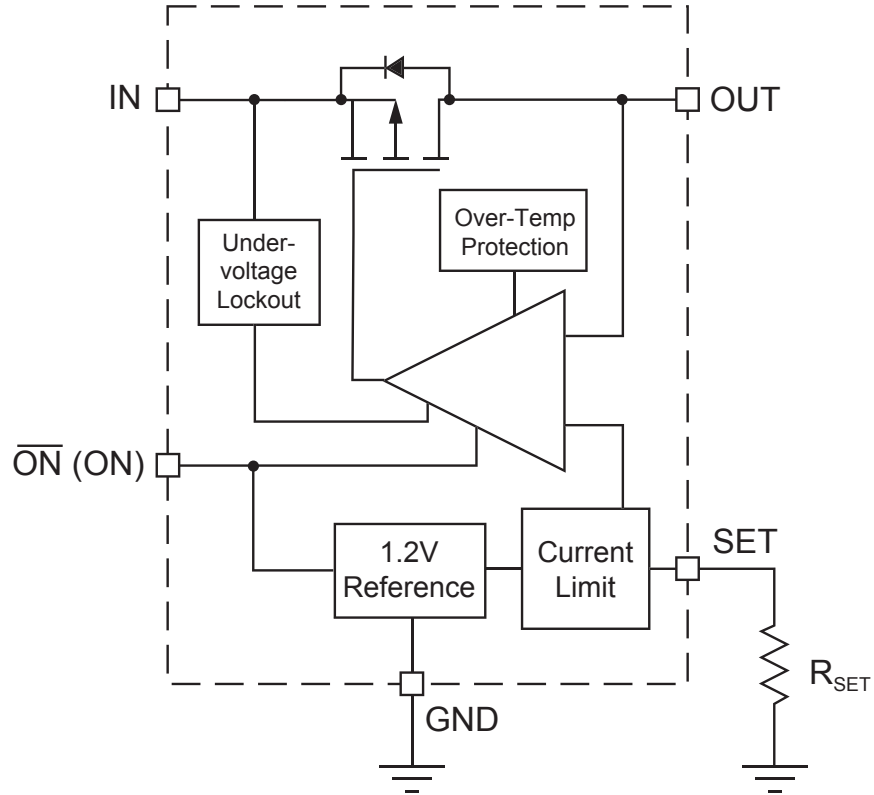
**$R_{SET}$  coefficient vs  $I_{LIM}$**



**Current Limit v. Temperature**



**Functional Block Diagram**

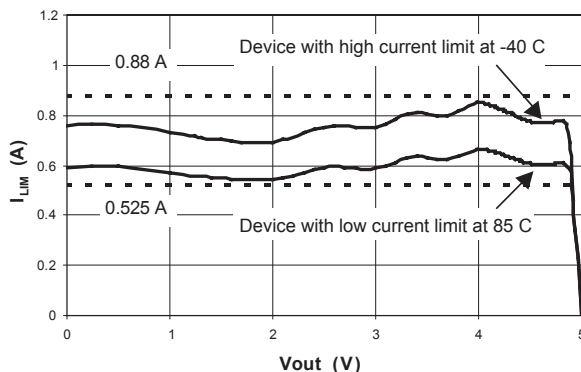


### Applications Information

#### Setting Current Limit

In most applications, the variation in  $I_{LIM}$  must be taken into account when determining  $R_{SET}$ . The  $I_{LIM}$  variation is due to processing variations from part to part, as well as variations in the voltages at IN (pin 5) and OUT (pin 3), plus the operating temperature. See charts "Current Limit vs. Temperature", and "Output Current vs.  $V_{OUT}$ ". Together these three factors add up to a  $\pm 25\%$  tolerance (see  $I_{LIM}$  specification in Electrical Characteristics section). In the figure below, a cold device with a statistically higher current limit, and a hot device with a statistically lower current limit, both with  $R_{SET}$  equal to  $10.5k\Omega$  are shown. While the chart, " $R_{SET}$  vs.  $I_{LIM}$ " indicates an  $I_{LIM}$  of  $0.7A$  with an  $R_{SET}$  of  $10.5k\Omega$ , this figure shows that the actual current limit will be at least  $0.525A$ , and no greater than  $0.880A$ .

Current Limit Using  $10.5 k\Omega$



To determine  $R_{SET}$ , start with the maximum current drawn by the load, and multiply it by 1.33. (typical  $I_{LIM} = \text{minimum } I_{LIM} / 0.75$ ) This is the typical current limit value. Next, refer to " $R_{SET}$  vs.  $I_{LIM}$ " and find the  $R_{SET}$  that corresponds to the typical current limit value. Choose the largest resistor available

that is less than or equal to it. For greater precision, the value of  $R_{SET}$  may also be calculated using the  $I_{LIM} R_{SET}$  product found in the chart " $R_{SET}$  coefficient vs.  $I_{LIM}$ ". The maximum current is derived by multiplying the typical current for the chosen  $R_{SET}$  in the chart by 1.25. A few standard resistor values are listed in the table "Current Limit  $R_{SET}$  Values".

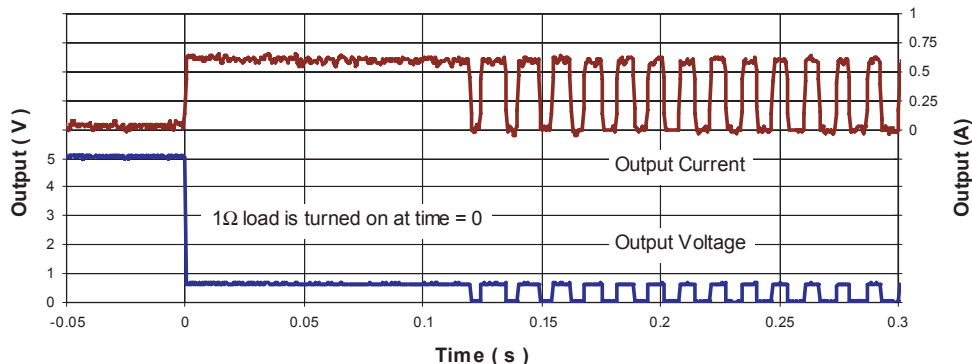
#### Current Limit $R_{SET}$ Values

| $R_{SET}$ (k $\Omega$ ) | Current Limit typ (mA) | Device will not current limit below: (mA) | Device always current limits below: (mA) |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| 40.2                    | 200                    | 150                                       | 250                                      |
| 30.9                    | 250                    | 188                                       | 313                                      |
| 24.9                    | 300                    | 225                                       | 375                                      |
| 22.1                    | 350                    | 263                                       | 438                                      |
| 19.6                    | 400                    | 300                                       | 500                                      |
| 17.8                    | 450                    | 338                                       | 563                                      |
| 16.2                    | 500                    | 375                                       | 625                                      |
| 14.7                    | 550                    | 413                                       | 688                                      |
| 13.0                    | 600                    | 450                                       | 750                                      |
| 10.5                    | 700                    | 525                                       | 875                                      |
| 8.87                    | 800                    | 600                                       | 1000                                     |
| 7.50                    | 900                    | 675                                       | 1125                                     |
| 6.81                    | 1000                   | 750                                       | 1250                                     |
| 6.04                    | 1100                   | 825                                       | 1375                                     |
| 5.49                    | 1200                   | 900                                       | 1500                                     |
| 4.99                    | 1300                   | 975                                       | 1625                                     |
| 4.64                    | 1400                   | 1050                                      | 1750                                     |

Example: A USB port requires  $0.5A$ .  $0.5A$  multiplied by 1.33 is  $0.665A$ . From the chart named " $R_{SET}$  vs.  $I_{LIM}$ ",  $R_{SET}$  should be less than  $11k\Omega$ .  $10.5 k\Omega$  is a standard value that is a little less than  $11k\Omega$  but very close. The chart reads approximately  $0.700A$  as a typical  $I_{LIM}$  value for  $10.5k\Omega$ . Multiplying  $0.700A$  by  $0.75$  and  $1.25$  shows that the AAT4610 will limit the load current to greater than  $0.525A$  but less than  $0.875A$ .



### Overload Operation



### Operation in Current Limit

When a heavy load is applied to the output of the AAT4610A, the load current is limited to the value of  $I_{LIM}$  determined by  $R_{SET}$ . See the figure "Overload Operation". Since the load is demanding more current than  $I_{LIM}$ , the voltage at the output drops. This causes the AAT4610A to dissipate a larger than normal quantity of power, and its die temperature to increase. When the die temperature exceeds an over temperature limit, the AAT4610A will shut down until it has cooled sufficiently, at which point it will startup again. The AAT4610A will continue to cycle on and off until the load is removed, power is removed, or until a logic high level is applied to ON (pin 4).

### Enable Input

In many systems, power planes are controlled by integrated circuits which run at lower voltages than the power plane itself. The enable input ON (pin 4) of the AAT4610A has low and high threshold voltages that accommodate this condition. The threshold voltages are compatible with 5 volt TTL, and 2.5 volt to 5 volt CMOS.

### Reverse Voltage

The AAT4610A is designed to control current flowing from IN to OUT. If a voltage is applied to OUT which is greater than the voltage on IN, large currents may flow. This could cause damage to the AAT4610A.

### Ordering Information

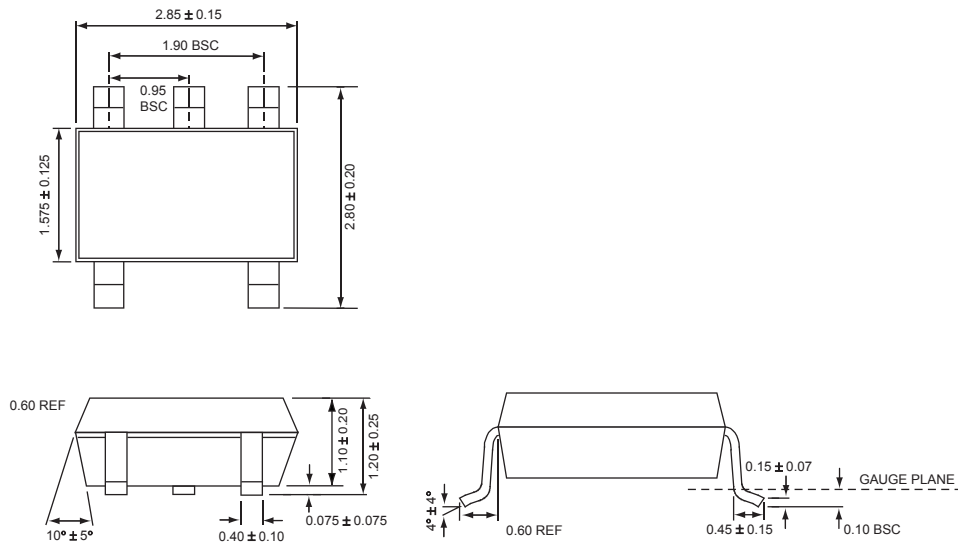
| Package  | Enable                              | Marking <sup>1</sup> | Part Number (Tape and Reel) |
|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| SOT23-5  | $\overline{\text{ON}}$ (active low) | ERXYY                | <b>AAT4610AIGV-T1</b>       |
| SOT23-5  | ON (active high)                    | HXXYY                | <b>AAT4610AIGV-1-T1</b>     |
| SC70JW-8 | $\overline{\text{ON}}$ (active low) | FKXYY                | <b>AAT4610AIJS-T1</b>       |
| SC70JW-8 | ON (active high)                    | HXXYY                | <b>AAT4610AIJS-1-T1</b>     |

Note: Sample stock is generally held on all part numbers listed in **BOLD**.

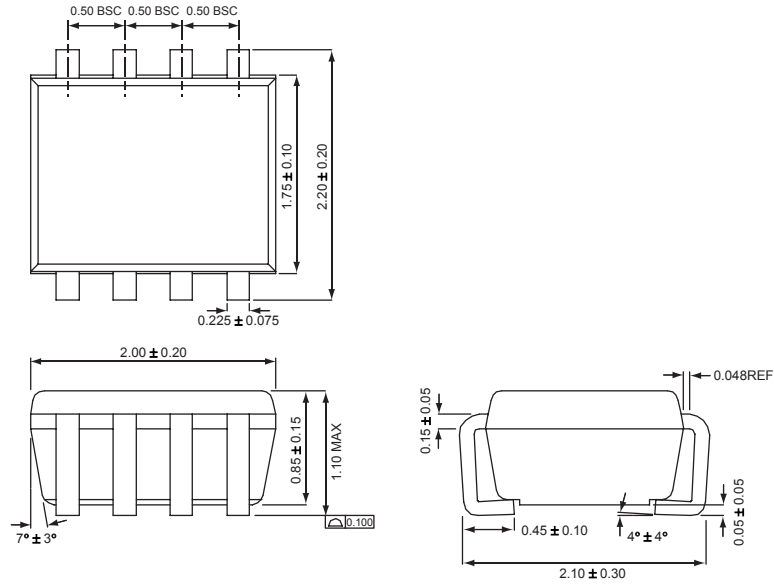
Note 1: XYY = assembly and date code.

### Package Information

#### SOT23-5



All dimensions in millimeters.

**SC70JW-8**


All dimensions in millimeters.

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