

# Protection Interface Circuit for PMICs with Integrated OVP Control

The NIS1050 is available in the low-profile 6-lead 2x2mm WDFN6 surface mount package.

- Lower Power Dissipation and Higher Efficiency vs. Zener Shunt Regulator
- LDO Highly Stable across Temperature, Operates Without Bypass Capacitors
- Wide 3-30 V Power Supply Voltage Input Range
- Low-Profile (0.75mm) 6-Lead 2x2mm WDFN6 Package
- This is a Pb-Free Device

- Power Interface for New Generation PMICs from Leading Mobile Phone and UMPC Chipset Vendors



**<http://onsemi.com>**



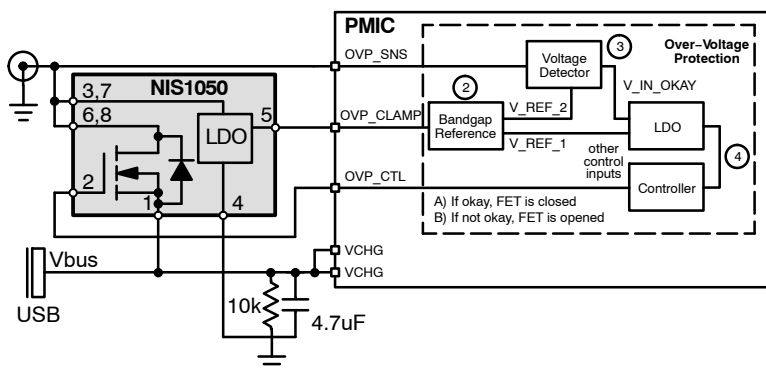
## MARKING DIAGRAMS



PM = Specific Device Code  
M = Date Code

| Device       | Package            | Shipping†          |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| NIS1050MNTBG | WDFN6<br>(Pb-Free) | 3000 / Tape & Reel |

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.

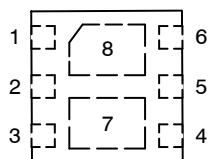


The graph shows the output voltage  $V_{out}$  in Volts (V) on the y-axis versus the junction temperature  $T_J$  in degrees Celsius (°C) on the x-axis. The y-axis ranges from 4.80 to 5.30 V with major grid lines every 0.05 V. The x-axis ranges from -40 to 110 °C with major grid lines every 25 °C. A single solid line represents the output voltage, which starts at approximately 5.08 V at -40 °C and decreases linearly to approximately 5.01 V at 110 °C.

| $T_J$ (°C) | $V_{out}$ (V) |
|------------|---------------|
| -40        | 5.08          |
| -15        | 5.07          |
| 10         | 5.06          |
| 35         | 5.05          |
| 60         | 5.04          |
| 85         | 5.03          |
| 110        | 5.01          |

**Figure 2. Output Voltage Variation with Temperature**

# NIS1050



**Figure 3. Pin Assignment**

**Table 1. FUNCTIONAL PIN DESCRIPTION**

| Pin  | Function         | Description                                                                                                                                           |
|------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1    | Source           | This is the source of the power FET and connects to the PMIC pin of the same name.                                                                    |
| 2    | Gate             | This pin is the gate of the FET switch.                                                                                                               |
| 3, 7 | V <sub>in</sub>  | Positive input voltage to the device.                                                                                                                 |
| 4    | Ground           | Negative input voltage to the device. This is used as the internal reference for the IC.                                                              |
| 5    | V <sub>out</sub> | This is the output of the internal LDO. It passes the input voltage through to the output and clamps that voltage if it exceeds the regulation limit. |
| 6, 8 | Drain            | Positive input voltage to the device.                                                                                                                 |

**Table 2. MAXIMUM RATINGS**

| Rating                                                                                             | Symbol           | Value      | Unit |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|------|
| Input Voltage, Operating, Steady-State (OVP_sense to Gnd)                                          | V <sub>in</sub>  | -0.3 to 30 | V    |
| Gate-to-Source Voltage                                                                             | V <sub>GS</sub>  | ±8         | V    |
| Drain Current, Peak (10 μs pulse)                                                                  | I <sub>Dpk</sub> | 20         | A    |
| Drain Current, Continuous (Note 1, Steady-State)<br>T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C<br>T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C | I <sub>D</sub>   | 3.7<br>2.7 | A    |
| Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C (Note 1, 2)                                        | P <sub>max</sub> | 750        | mW   |
| Operating Temperature Range                                                                        | T <sub>J</sub>   | -40 to 125 | °C   |
| Non-operating Temperature Range                                                                    | T <sub>J</sub>   | -55 to 150 | °C   |
| Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes                                                    | T <sub>L</sub>   | 260        | °C   |

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. Surface Mounted on FR4 Board using the minimum recommended pad size of 30 mm<sup>2</sup>, 2 oz Cu.
2. Dual die operation (equally-heated).

**Table 3. THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS**

| Parameter                                           | Symbol           | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----|------|
| SINGLE DIE OPERATION (SELF-HEATED)                  |                  |     |      |
| Junction-to-Ambient – Steady State (Note 3)         | R <sub>θJA</sub> | 83  | °C/W |
| Junction-to-Ambient – Steady State Min Pad (Note 4) | R <sub>θJA</sub> | 177 |      |
| Junction-to-Ambient – t ≤ 5 s (Note 3)              | R <sub>θJA</sub> | 54  |      |
| DUAL DIE OPERATION (EQUALLY-HEATED)                 |                  |     |      |
| Junction-to-Ambient – Steady State (Note 3)         | R <sub>θJA</sub> | 58  | °C/W |
| Junction-to-Ambient – Steady State Min Pad (Note 4) | R <sub>θJA</sub> | 133 |      |
| Junction-to-Ambient – t ≤ 5 s (Note 3)              | R <sub>θJA</sub> | 40  |      |

3. Surface Mounted on FR4 Board using 1 in sq pad size (Cu area = 1.127 in sq [2 oz] including traces).
4. Surface Mounted on FR4 Board using the minimum recommended pad size (30 mm<sup>2</sup>, 2 oz Cu).

# NIS1050

**Table 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Unless otherwise noted:  $V_{CC}$  (OVP\_sense) = 5.0 V,  $T_J$  = 25°C)

| Characteristics                                                                                                                                                          | Symbol                  | Min | Typ      | Max        | Unit         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|
| <b>POWER FET</b>                                                                                                                                                         |                         |     |          |            |              |
| Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current ( $V_{DS} = 24 V_{dc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 V$ )<br>$T_J = 85^\circ C$                                                                          | $I_{DSS}$               |     |          | 1.0<br>10  | $\mu A$      |
| Gate-to-Source Leakage Current ( $V_{DS} = 0 V$ , $V_{GS} = \pm 8 V$ )                                                                                                   | $I_{GSS}$               |     |          | 100        | nA           |
| Gate Threshold Voltage ( $V_{GS} = V_{DS}$ , $I_D = 250 \mu A$ )                                                                                                         | $V_{GS(th)}$            | 0.4 | 0.7      | 1.0        | V            |
| Negative Gate Threshold Temperature Coefficient                                                                                                                          | $V_{GS(th)}/T_J$        |     | 2.8      |            | mV/°C        |
| Drain-to-Source On-Resistance (Note 5)<br>$V_{GS} = 4.5 V$ , $I_D = 2.0 A$<br>$V_{GS} = 2.5 V$ , $I_D = 2.0 A$                                                           | $R_{DS(on)}$            |     | 47<br>56 | 70<br>90   | m $\Omega$   |
| Forward Transconductance ( $V_{DS} = 5 V$ , $I_D = 2.0 A$ )                                                                                                              | $g_{FS}$                |     | 4.5      |            | S            |
| Input Capacitance ( $V_{DS} = 15 V_{dc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 V_{dc}$ , $f = 1 MHz$ )                                                                                           | $C_{ISS}$               |     | 427      |            | pF           |
| Output Capacitance ( $V_{DS} = 15 V_{dc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 V_{dc}$ , $f = 1 MHz$ )                                                                                          | $C_{OSS}$               |     | 51       |            | pF           |
| Reverse Transfer Capacitance ( $V_{DS} = 15 V_{dc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 V_{dc}$ , $f = 1 MHz$ )                                                                                | $C_{RSS}$               |     | 32       |            | pF           |
| <b>LDO</b> (Unless otherwise noted, $T_J = 25^\circ C$ , $V_{in} = 5.0 V$ )                                                                                              |                         |     |          |            |              |
| Regulated Output Voltage ( $V_{CC} = 5.5 V$ $I_o = 1 mA$ )                                                                                                               | $V_{out}$               | 4.6 | 5.0      | 5.3        | V            |
| Response to Input Transient<br>( $V_{in}$ 0 to 30 volts, $<1 \mu s$ rise time, 5.0 k $\Omega$ resistive load, Note 6)<br>Time for signal above 5.5 volts<br>Peak Voltage | $t_{pulse}$<br>$V_{pk}$ |     |          | 5.0<br>9.0 | $\mu s$<br>V |
| Headroom ( $V_{in} - V_{out}$ , $I_{out} = 1.2 mA$ , $V_{in} = 4.6 V$ )                                                                                                  | $V_{head}$              |     |          | 150        | mV           |
| Headroom ( $V_{in} - V_{out}$ , $I_{out} = 10 mA$ , $V_{in} = 4.8 V$ , $T_J = -40$ to $125^\circ C$ )                                                                    | $V_{head}$              |     |          | 1000       | mV           |
| <b>TOTAL DEVICE</b>                                                                                                                                                      |                         |     |          |            |              |
| Input Bias Current                                                                                                                                                       | $I_{bias}$              |     | 110      | 850        | $\mu A$      |
| Minimum Operating Voltage                                                                                                                                                | $V_{in-min}$            |     |          | 3.0        | V            |

5. Pulse test: Pulse width 300  $\mu s$ , duty cycle 2%.

6. Guaranteed by design.

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

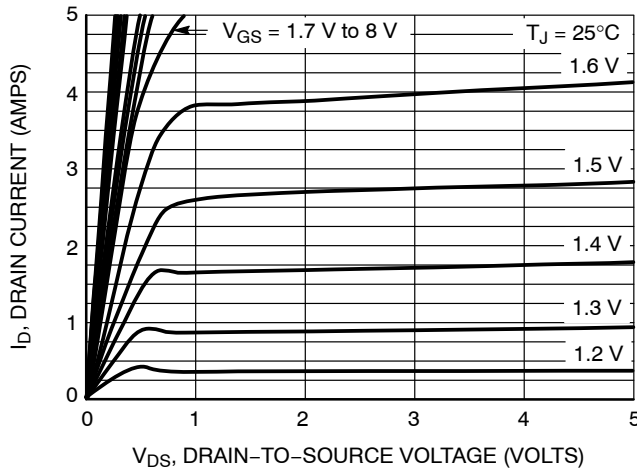


Figure 4. On-Region Characteristics

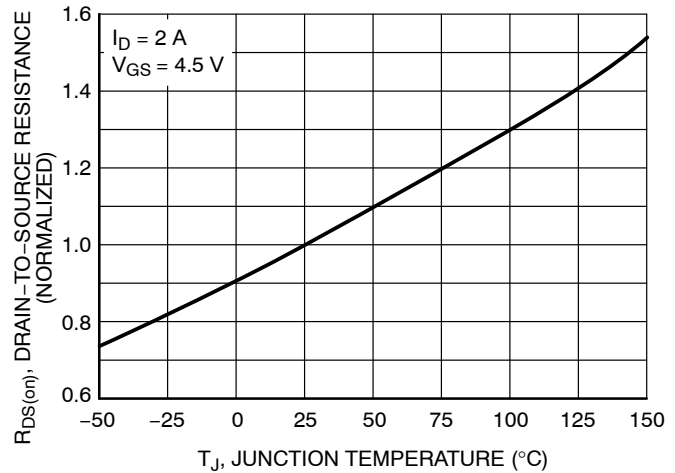


Figure 5. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature

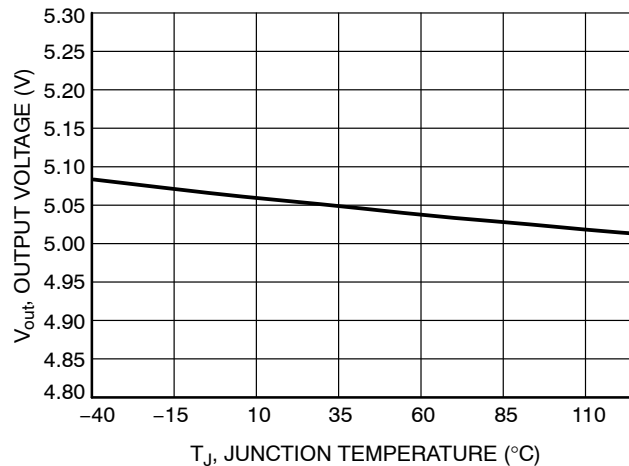


Figure 6. Output Voltage Variation with Temperature

**Mounting Considerations**

The LDO and MOSFET are both attached to thermal pads to provide a low impedance path for the heat generated in these devices. Both of these pads should have a solid connection to as much board copper area as possible in order to maintain a low operating temperature. The main purpose of both of these pads is for thermal connections, not electrical connections.

Pad 7 is the input voltage for the LDO. It is electrically connected to the Vcc pin. This connection is optional and will have a negligible difference in the electrical performance of the chip due to the current into the LDO.

Pad 8 is the drain of the power MOSFET. This pad will also have a low electrical impedance. Either pad 8, pad 6 or both may be used for electrical connections. The total

impedance of the FET will not vary significantly since pad 6 is part of the lead-frame and therefore connected to pad 8 by a metal path on the lead frame. The majority of the package impedance comes from the resistance between the source and pin 1, since this is connected by bond wires.

**Bypass Capacitors**

The LDO has been designed to operate in a stable mode without bypass capacitors; however, it is recommended to use a low ESR capacitor if fast, ac transients or other switching type currents will be present. Typically, a value of 1 to 10 nF is adequate for an output bypass capacitor. A 1 nF capacitor may be added to the input if the input source is noisy or if it has a high ac impedance due to long trace lengths.

