



Load Switch ICs

0.5A Current Load Switch ICs for Portable Equipment

BD6528HFV BD6529GUL

General Description

BD6528HFV and BD6529GUL are high side switch IC using an N-Channel Power MOSFET and used as a power switch for memory card slot. This switch IC has an ON-Resistance of 100m Ω for BD6529GUL and 110m Ω for BD6528HFV. Operations using low input voltage (V_{IN} \geq 2.7V) are possible for various switch applications. BD6528HFV is available in space-saving HVSOF6 package.

Features

- Built-in Single N-Channel MOSFET with Low ON-Resistance
- Low-Voltage Switching Capability
- Soft-Start Function
- Output Discharge Circuit
- Reverse Current Flow Blocking at Switch OFF Condition

Applications

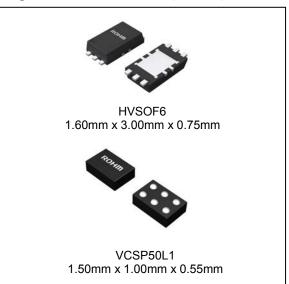
Load Switches for Mobile Phone, Digital Still Camera, PDA, MP3 Player, PC, etc.

Key Specifications

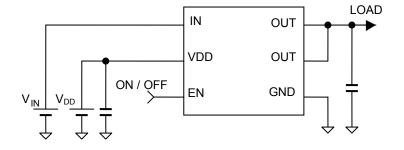
Switch Voltage Range	0V to 2.7V
Input Voltage Range:	2.7V to 4.5V
ON-Resistance:	
BD6528HFV	110mΩ(Typ)
BD6529GUL	100mΩ(Typ)
Output Current:	0.5 A(Max)
Standby Current:	0.01µA (Typ)
Operating Temperature Range:	-25°C to +85°C

Packages

W(Typ) D(Typ) H (Max)



Typical Application Circuit

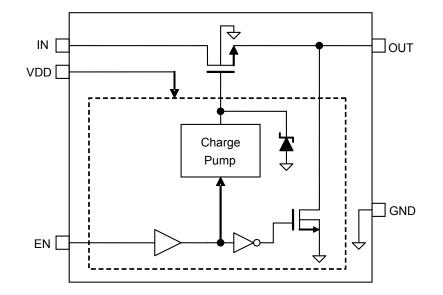


Lineup

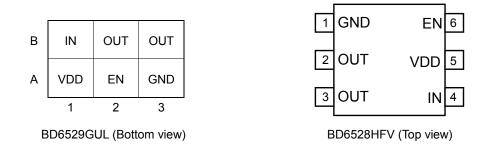
ON-Resistance (Typ)	Control Input Logic	Package		Orderable Part Number
110mΩ	High	HVSOF6	Reel of 3000	BD6528HFV-TR
100mΩ	High	VCSP50L1	Reel of 3000	BD6529GUL-E2

OProduct structure : Silicon monolithic integrated circuit OThis product has not designed protection against radioactive rays

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



Pin Description

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1 (A3)	GND	Ground
2, 3 (B2, B3)	OUT	Switch output (connect each pin externally)
4 (B1)	IN	Switch input
5 (A1)	VDD	Power supply (for switch control and drive circuit)
6 (A2)	EN	Enable input (active-high input)

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit	
Supply Voltage V _{DD}		-0.3 to +6.0	V	
IN Voltage	V _{IN}	-0.3 to +6.0	V	
EN Voltage	V _{EN}	-0.3 to V _{DD} +0.3	V	
OUT Voltage	Vout	-0.3 to +6.0	V	
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C	
Power Dissipation	Pd	0.84 ^(Note 1) (BD6528HFV)	W	
Power Dissipation	Fu	0.57 (Note 2) (BD6529GUL)	- vv	

When mounted on 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm Glass-epoxy PCB, derate by 6.8mW /°C at Ta > 25°C (Note 1)

(Note 2) When mounted on 50mm x 10mm x 10mm Glass-epoxy PCB, derate by 6.8mW /°C at Ta > 25°C (Note 2) When mounted on 50mm x 58mm x 1.75mm Glass-epoxy PCB, derate by 4.6mW /°C at Ta > 25°C **Caution:** Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Rating			Unit	
Falameter	Symbol Min		Тур	Max	Onit	
Operating Voltage	V _{DD}	2.7	3.3	4.5	V	
Switch Input Voltage	V _{IN}	0	1.2	2.7	V	
Operation Temperature	Topr	-25	+25	+85	°C	
Output Current	I _{LO}	0	-	500	mA	

Electrical Characteristics

BD6528HFV (Unless otherwise specified, V_{DD} = 3.3V, V_{IN} = 1.2V, Ta = 25°C)

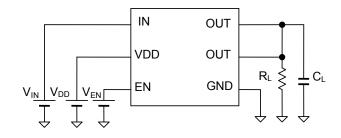
Parameter	Symbol		Limit		Unit	Conditions	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Conditions	
[Current Consumption]							
Operating Current	I _{DD}	-	20	30	μA	V _{EN} = 1.2V	
Standby Current	I _{STB}	-	0.01	1	μA	V _{EN} = 0V	
[I/O]							
EN Input Voltage	V_{ENH}	1.2	-	-	V	High Level Input	
EN Input Voltage	V _{ENL}	-	-	0.4	V	Low Level Input	
EN Input Current	I _{EN}	-1	-	+1	μA	V_{EN} = 0V or V_{EN} = 1.2V	
[Power Switch]							
ON-Resistance	R _{ON}	-	110	-	mΩ	I _{OUT} = 500mA	
Switch Leakage Current	I _{LEAK}	-	0.01	10	μA	$V_{EN} = 0V, V_{OUT} = 0V$	
Output Rise Time	t _{ON1}	-	0.5	1	ms	R_L = 10Ω, V_{OUT} 10% to 90%	
Output Turn ON Time	t _{ON2}	-	0.6	2	ms	R_L = 10 Ω , V_{EN} High to V_{OUT} 90%	
Output Fall Time	t _{OFF1}	-	1	20	μs	R_L = 10 Ω , V _{OUT} 90% to 10%	
Output Turn OFF Time	t _{OFF2}	-	15	100	μs	R_L = 10 Ω , V_{EN} Low to V_{OUT} 10%	
[Discharge Circuit]							
Discharge ON-Resistance	R _{DISC}	-	70	110	Ω	I _{OUT} = -1mA, V _{EN} = 0V	
Discharge Current	IDISC	-	15	20	mA	V _{OUT} = 3.3V, V _{EN} = 0V	

Electrical Characteristics - continued

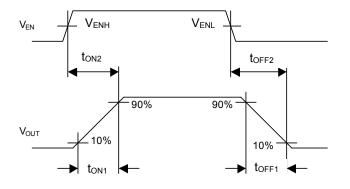
BD6529GUL (Unless otherwise specified, V_{DD} =3.3V, V_{IN} = 1.2V, Ta = 25°C)

Deremeter		Limit		Linit	Conditions		
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Conditions	
[Current Consumption]							
Operating Current	I _{DD}	-	20	30	μA	V _{EN} = 1.2V	
Standby Current	I _{STB}	-	0.01	1	μA	V _{EN} = 0V	
[I/O]							
EN Input Voltago	V_{ENH}	1.2	-	-	V	High Level Input	
EN Input Voltage	V _{ENL}	I	-	0.4	V	Low Level Input	
EN Input Current	I _{EN}	-1	-	+1	μA	$V_{EN} = 0V \text{ or } V_{EN} = 1.2V$	
[Power Switch]							
ON-Resistance	Ron	-	100	-	mΩ	I _{OUT} = 500mA	
Switch Leakage Current	I _{LEAK}	I	0.01	10	μA	$V_{EN} = 0V, V_{OUT} = 0V$	
Output Rise Time	t _{ON1}	-	0.5	1	ms	R_L = 10 Ω , V_{OUT} 10% to 90%	
Output Turn ON Time	t _{ON2}	-	0.6	2	ms	R_L = 10 Ω , V_{EN} High to V_{OUT} 90%	
Output Fall Time	t _{OFF1}	-	0.1	4	μs	R_L = 10 Ω , V _{OUT} 90% to 10%	
Output Turn OFF Time	t _{OFF2}	-	1	6	μs	R_L = 10 Ω , V_{EN} Low to V_{OUT} 10%	
[Discharge Circuit]							
Discharge ON-Resistance	R _{DISC}	-	70	110	Ω	I_{OUT} = -1mA, V_{EN} = 0V	
Discharge Current	IDISC	-	15	20	mA	V _{OUT} = 3.3V, V _{EN} = 0V	

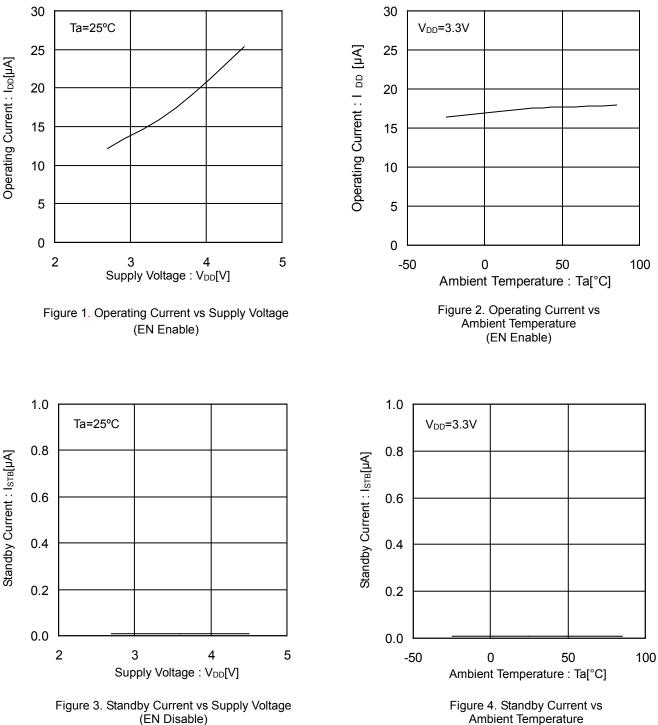
Measurement Circuit



Timing Diagram



Typical Performance Curves



(EN Disable)

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2.0

1.5

1.0

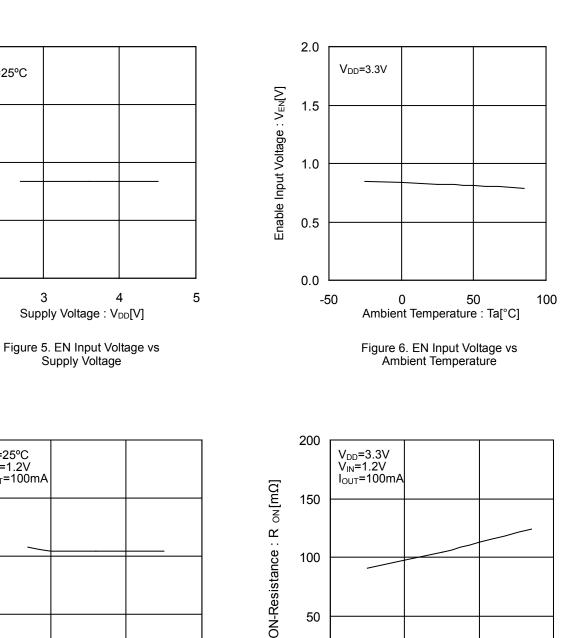
0.5

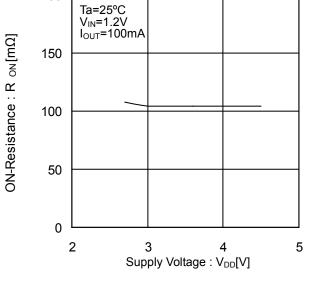
0.0

200

2

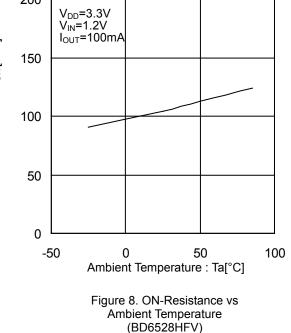
Enable Input Voltage : V_{EN}[V]



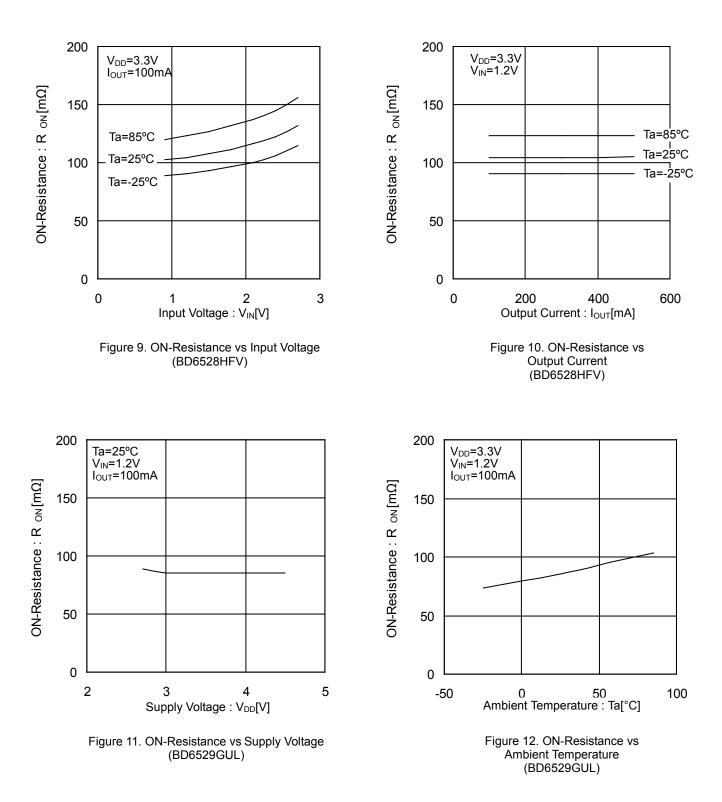


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Figure 7. ON-Resistance vs Supply Voltage (BD6528HFV)



Typical Performance Curves - continued



V_{DD}=3.3V I_{OUT}=100mA

Ta=85°C

Ta=25°C

Ta=-25°C

1

200

150

100

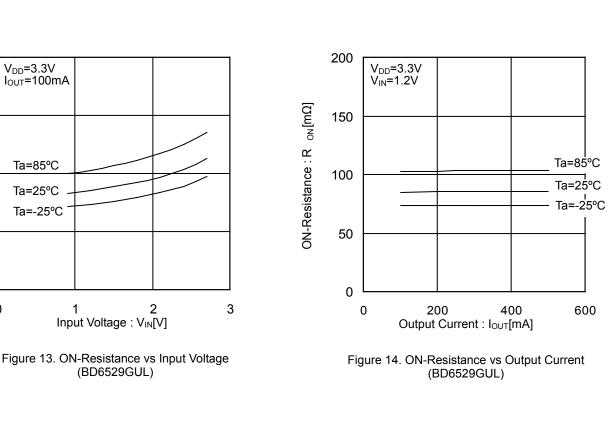
50

0

0

ON-Resistance : R $o_N[m\Omega]$

Typical Performance Curves - continued



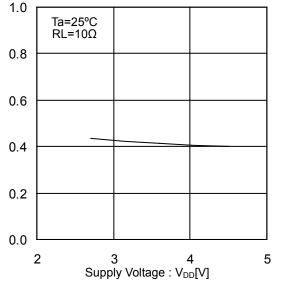
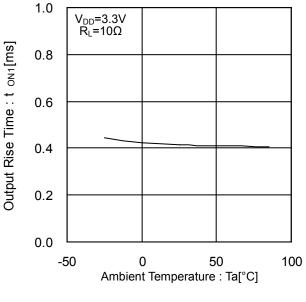
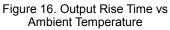


Figure 15. Output Rise Time vs Supply Voltage





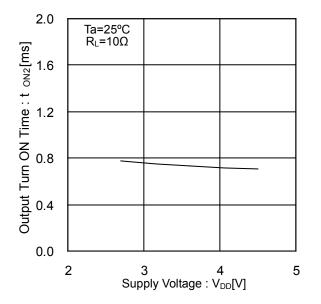


Figure 17. Output Turn ON Time vs Supply Voltage

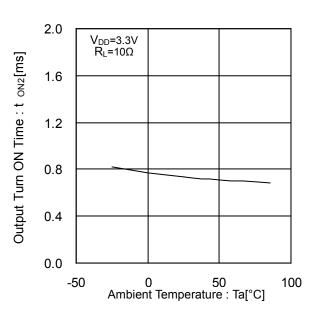
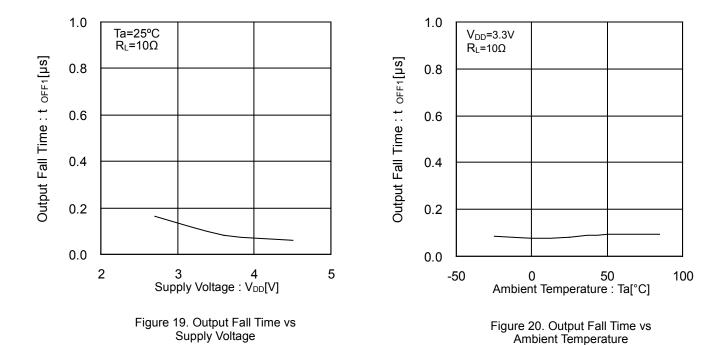
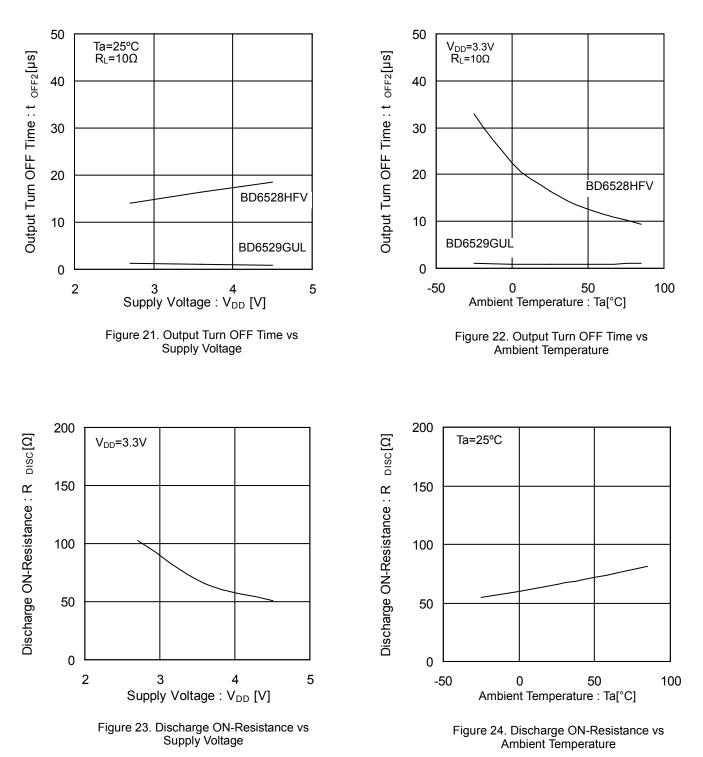


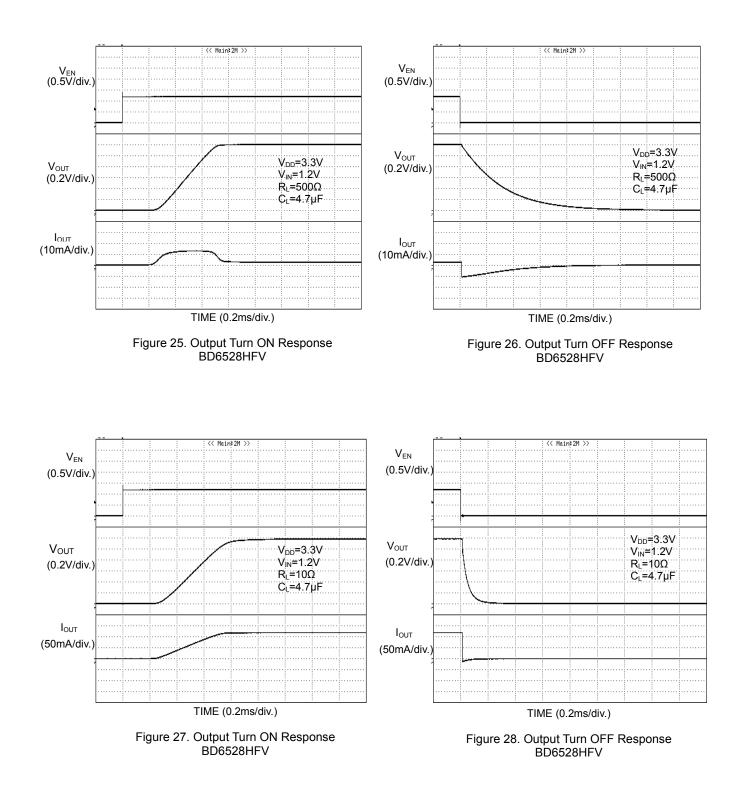
Figure 18. Output Turn ON Time vs Ambient Temperature



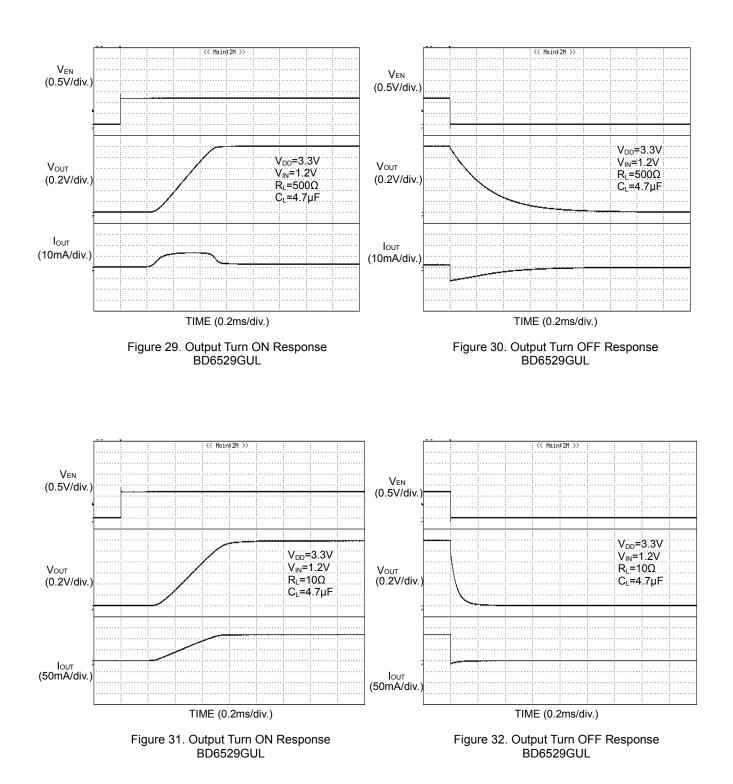
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Typical Wave Forms



Typical Wave Forms - continued



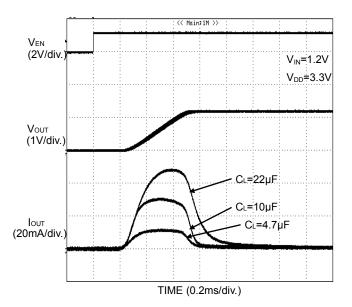
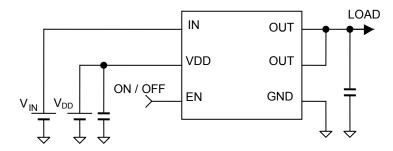


Figure 33. Rush Current Response

Typical Application Circuit



This application circuit does not guarantee its operation.

When the recommended external circuit components are changed, be sure to consider adequate margins by taking into account external parts and/or IC's dispersion including not only static characteristics, but also transient characteristics.

Functional Description

1. Switch Operation

Each IN and OUT pins are connected to MOSFET's drain and source respectively. By setting EN input to High level, the internal charge pump operates and turns on the MOSFET. When MOSFET is turned on, the switch's operation becomes bidirectional. Consequently, in case of $V_{IN} < V_{OUT}$, the current is flowing from OUT to IN.

Since there is no parasitic diode between switch's drain and source, the reverse flow of current from OUT to IN is prevented when the switch is at off condition.

2. Output Discharge Circuit

When the switch between the IN and OUT pins is turned OFF, the 70Ω (Typ) discharge switch between OUT and GND turns on. By turning on this switch, the electric charge at capacitive load is discharged quickly.

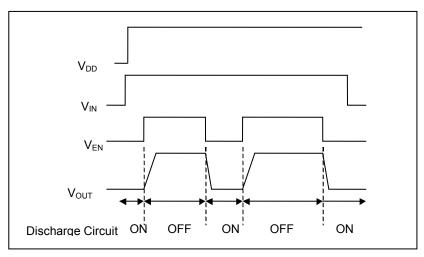
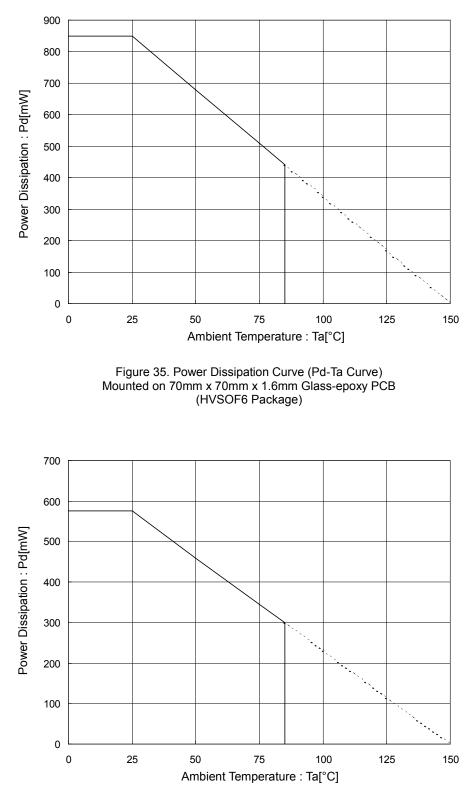
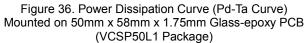


Figure 34. Operation Timing

Power Dissipation





I/O Equivalence Circuit

Pin Name	Pin Number	Equivalence Circuit
EN	6 (A2)	
IN OUT	4 (B1) 2, 3 (B2, B3)	

Operational Notes

1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. Ground Voltage

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. Thermal Consideration

Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. The absolute maximum rating of the Pd stated in this specification is when the IC is mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy board. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

6. Recommended Operating Conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

7. In rush Current

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

9. Testing on Application Boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

Operational Notes - continued

11. Unused Input Pins

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When GND > Pin A and GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode. When GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

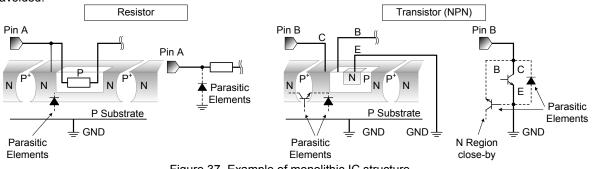


Figure 37. Example of monolithic IC structure

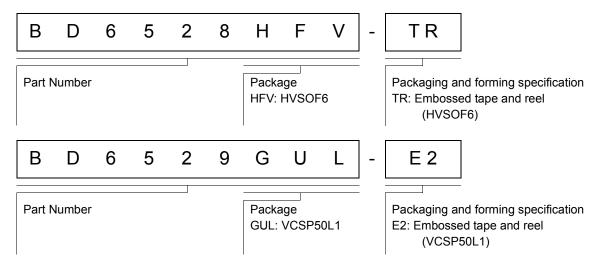
13. Ceramic Capacitor

When using a ceramic capacitor, determine the dielectric constant considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

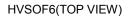
14. Disturbance light

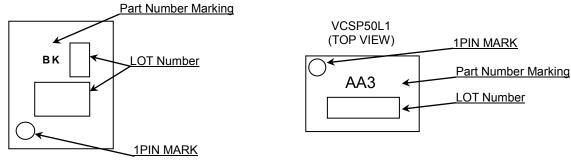
In a device where a portion of silicon is exposed to light such as in a WL-CSP, IC characteristics may be affected due to photoelectric effect. For this reason, it is recommended to come up with countermeasures that will prevent the chip from being exposed to light.

Ordering Information

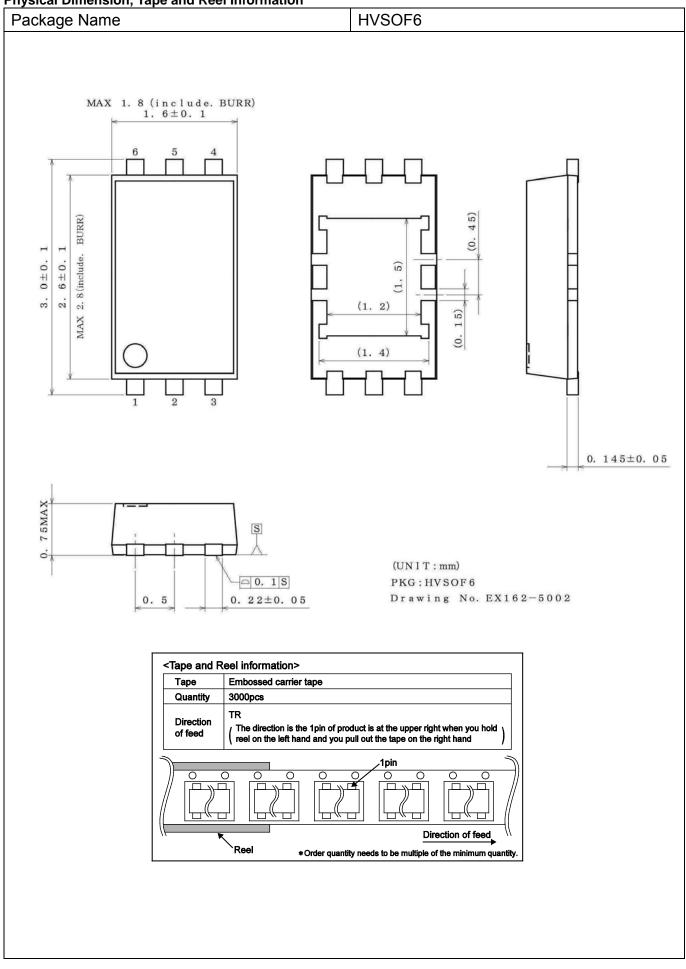


Marking Diagrams

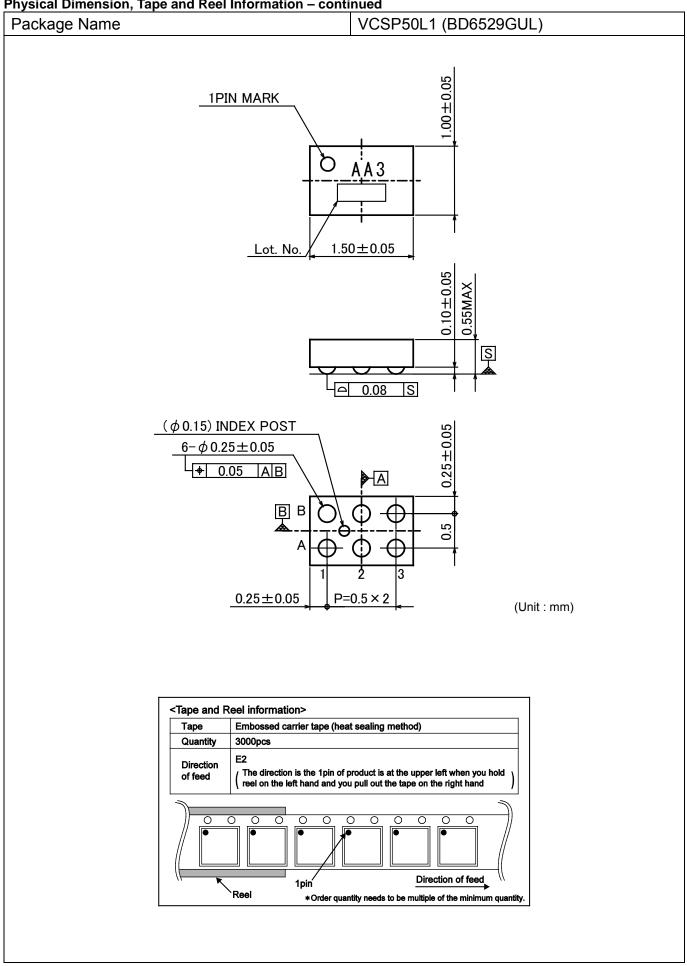




Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information







Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
11.Mar.2013	001	New Release
25.Jun.2013	002	Deleted figures of package on page 1.
21.Aug.2014	003	Applied the ROHM Standard Style and improved understandability.

Notice

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 - [b] Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
 - [C] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- 4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- 5. Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- 6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 7. De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- 8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- 9. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- 1. When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used; if flow soldering method is preferred, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

- 1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.
- 2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of lonizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

- 1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
 - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl2, H2S, NH3, SO2, and NO2
 - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
 - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
- 2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
- 3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
- 4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

Precaution for Product Label

QR code printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

Precaution for Disposition

When disposing Products please dispose them properly using an authorized industry waste company.

Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since our Products might fall under controlled goods prescribed by the applicable foreign exchange and foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM representative in case of export.

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