

## Precision Load Switch with Adjustable Current Limit

### DESCRIPTION

The ETA6020 is a load switch which provides full protection to systems and loads which may encounter large current conditions. ETA6020 offers a 95mΩ current-limited switch which can operate over an input voltage range of 2.5-5.5V. The current limit can be externally programmed by a precision resistor, ranges from 75mA to 1.7A. Switch control is by a logic input (EN) capable of interfacing directly with low voltage control signals. Current is prevented from flowing when the switch is off and the output voltage is higher than the input voltage. ETA6020 also features thermal shutdown protection which shuts off the switch to prevent damage to the part when a continuous over-current condition causes excessive heating. When the switch current reaches the current limit, the parts operate in a constant-current mode to prohibit excessive currents from causing damage. The ETA6020 will not turn off after a current limit fault, but will rather remain in the constant current mode indefinitely. The n FAULT output asserts low during over-current and reverse-voltage conditions. ETA6020 is housed in a tiny DFN2x2-6L package

### APPLICATION

- USB ports/Hubs
- Hot Swaps
- Cellphones
- Tablet PC
- Set Top Box
- PC motherboard
- Handheld Devices

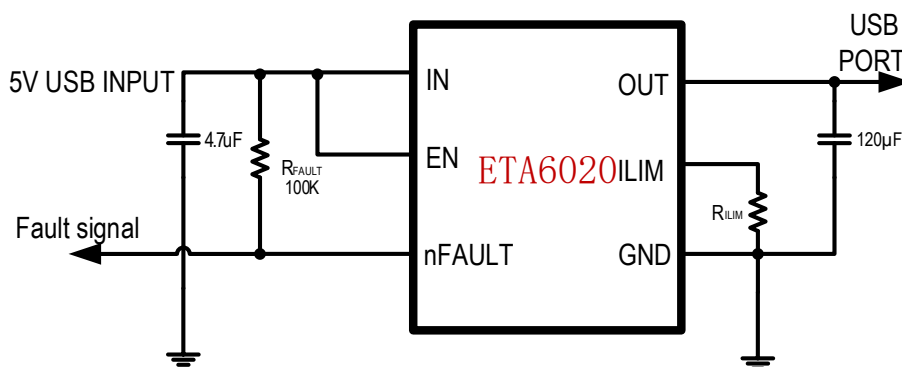
### FEATURES

- Up to 1.5A Max Load current
- Accurate Current-limit threshold: +/-5%
- Programmable Current-limit : 75mA to 1.7A
- Fast Over-Current Response
- Fault Flag Output: n FAULT Pin
- Reversed Current blocking
- Thermal Shutdown, UVLO protection
- Tiny DFN2x2-6L Package

### ORDERING INFORMATION

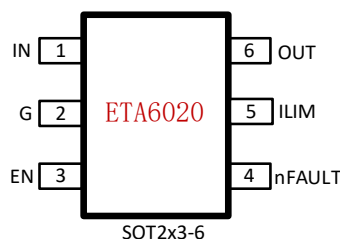
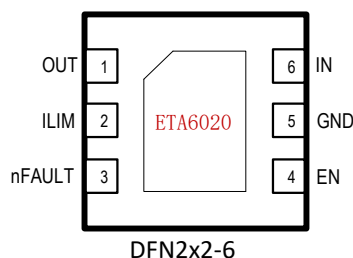
PART	PACKAGE PIN	TOP MARK
ETA6020D2G	DFN2x2-6	BDYW └─┬─ Date Code └─┬─ Product Number
ETA6020S2G	SOT2x3-6	

### TYPICAL APPLICATION



# ETA6020

## PIN CONFIGURATION



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note: Exceeding these limits may damage the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for long periods may affect device reliability.)

IN to GND.....	-0.3V to 6V
OUT, ILIM, nFAULT, EN to GND.....	-0.3V to VIN+0.3V
OUT to GND Current .....	Internally limited
Maximum Power Dissipation.....	1.0W
Operating Temperature Range .....	-40°C to 85°C
Storage Temperature Range.....	-55°C to 150°C

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(VIN = 5V, unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at TA = 25°C.)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Voltage Range		2.5		5.5	V
Input UVLO	Rising, Hysteresis=25mV		2.35		V
Input Supply Current	RIILIM=20K		120		μA
Input Shutdown Current			0.5	1.5	μA
Power Switch On Resistance	ISW =500mA		95		mΩ
	ISW =500mA, -40°C≤TJ≤120°C			145	mΩ
Current limit Threshold	RIILIM=15K		1.705		A
	RIILIM=20K		1.295		A
	RIILIM=49.9K		0.525		A
Response time to Short-circuit			1		μS
Reverse-voltage Threshold	VOUT-VIN		150		mV
Reverse Leakage Current	VOUT=5.5V,Vin=0V,VEN=High		0.5	2	μA
EN Input Logic High threshold	VFAULT=5.5V			1	V
EN Input Logic Low threshold		0.66			V
N FAULT Output Low Voltage	IN FAULT =1mA		70	170	mV
N FAULT Output Leakage				1	μA
n FAULT Deglitch Time	De-assertion due to Over-current		9		MS
	De-assertion due to Reverse-Voltage		4.5		
Thermal Shutdown			160		°C
Thermal Shutdown In Current Limit			135		°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis			15		°C

## PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	OUT	Current limit Output. Bypass with a capacitor that is greater than 120 $\mu$ F if used for USB
2	ILIM	Current limit threshold setting pin. Connect a resistor from this pin to GND to set different current limit values
3	N FAULT	Fault flagging pin. Connect a pull up resistor to IN, when in fault conditions, this pin is asserted low
4	EN	Enable pin
5	GND	Ground
6	IN	Power input. Bypass with a 4.7 $\mu$ F capacitor to GND

## FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

The ETA6020 is a load switch which provides full protection to systems and loads which may encounter large current conditions. ETA6020 offers a 95m $\Omega$  current-limited switch which can operate over an input voltage range of 2.5-5.5V. The current limit can be externally programmed by a precision resistor, ranges from 75mA to 1.7A. ETA6020 also features reverse voltage blocking, UVLO, and thermal shutdown to protect IC from overheating. An n FAULT flag output provides a pull-down signal to indicate fault conditions.

### CURRENT LIMITING

The current limit ensures that the current through the switch doesn't exceed a maximum value while not limiting at less than a minimum value. The current at which the parts will limit is adjustable through the selection of an external resistor connected to ILIM. Information for selecting the resistor is found in the Application Info section. ETA6020 thermal cycles if an overload condition is present long enough to activate thermal limiting in any of the above cases. The device turns off when the junction temperature exceeds 135°C (t y p) while in current limit. The device remains off until the junction temperature cools 10°C (t y p) and then restarts

### REVERSE-VOLTAGE BLOCKING

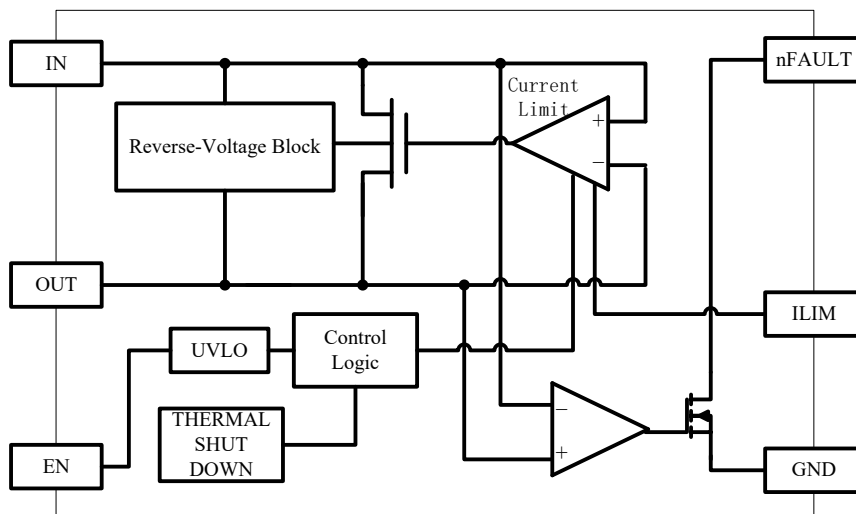
The reverse-voltage protection feature turns off the Power MOSFET whenever the output voltage exceeds the input voltage by 150mV (t y p) for 4-ms (t y p). This prevents

damage to devices on the input side of the ETA6020 by preventing significant current from sinking into the input capacitance. The ETA6020 allow the power MOSFET to turn on once the output voltage goes below the input voltage for the same 4-ms deglitch time. The reverse-voltage condition also asserts the n FAULT output (active-low) after 4-ms. During "OFF" condition, the reverse-voltage blocking function is still in effect, preventing any current floating from OUT to IN even when the device is not in use.

### N FAULT FLAG

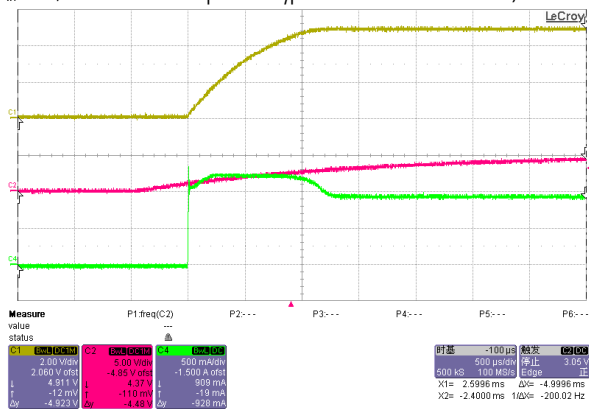
The FAULT open-drain output is asserted (active low) during an overcurrent, over temperature or reverse-voltage condition. The ETA6020 asserts the FAULT signal until the fault condition is removed and the device resumes normal operation. The n FAULT signal is de-asserted once device power is cycled or the enable is toggled and the device resumes normal operation. The ETA6020 and ETA6020is designed to eliminate false n FAULT reporting by using an internal delay "deglitch" circuit for overcurrent (9-ms t y p) and reverse-voltage (4.5-ms t y p) conditions without the need for external circuitry. This ensures that n FAULT is not accidentally asserted due to normal operation such as starting into a heavy capacitive load. The deglitching circuitry delays entering and leaving fault conditions. Over temperature conditions are not deglitched and assert the n FAULT signal immediately.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

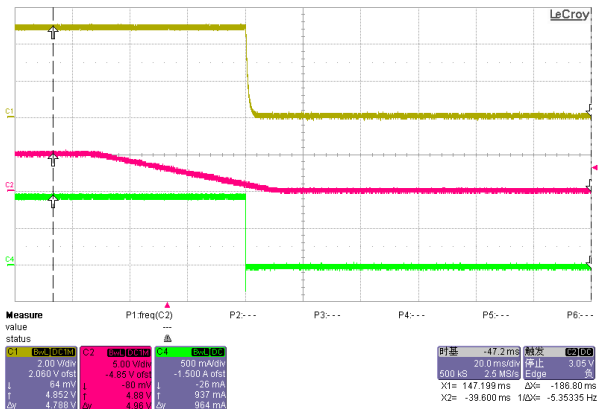
( $V_{IN} = 5V$ , unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .)



Turn on Delay and Rise time

$V_{IN}=5V$ ,  $R_{ILIM}=20K$ ,  $R_{OUT}=5\Omega$

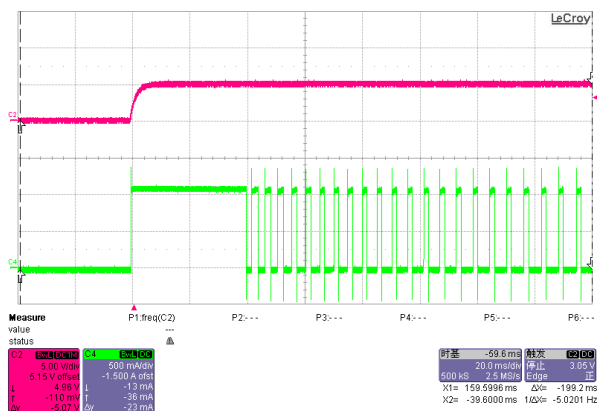
CH1: Output Voltage; CH2: Enabled pin Voltage; CH4: Input Current



Turn off Delay and Fall Time

$V_{IN}=5V$ ,  $R_{ILIM}=20K$ ,  $R_{OUT}=5\Omega$

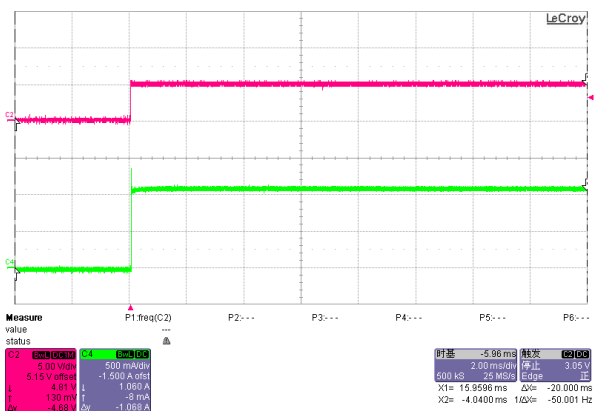
CH1: Output Voltage; CH2: Enabled pin Voltage; CH4: Input Current



Device Enabled into short-Circuit

$V_{IN}=5V$ ,  $R_{ILIM}=20K$ ,  $R_{OUT}=0\Omega$

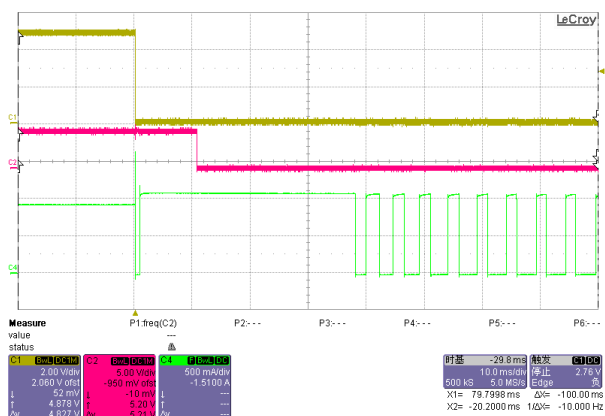
CH2: Enabled pin Voltage; CH4: Input Current



Device Enabled into short-Circuit

$V_{IN}=5V$ ,  $R_{ILIM}=20K$ ,  $R_{OUT}=0\Omega$

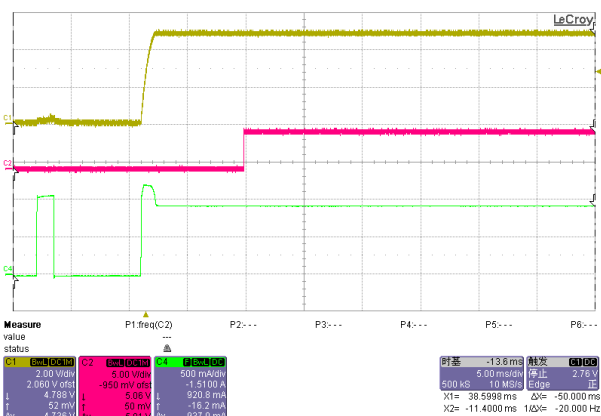
CH2: Enabled pin Voltage; CH4: Input Current



Full Load to Short-Circuit

VIN=5V, RILIM=20K

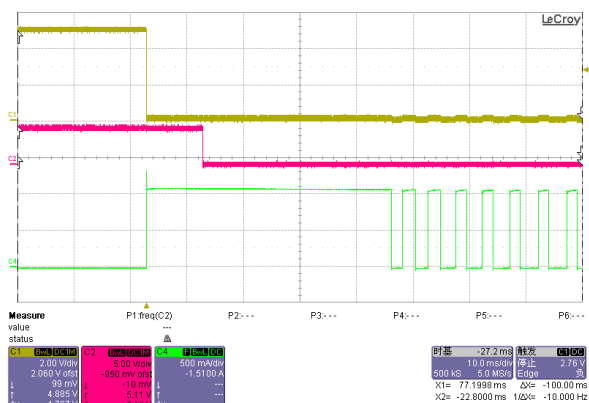
CH1: Output Voltage; CH2: n Fault pin Voltage; CH4: Input Current



Short-Circuit to Full load

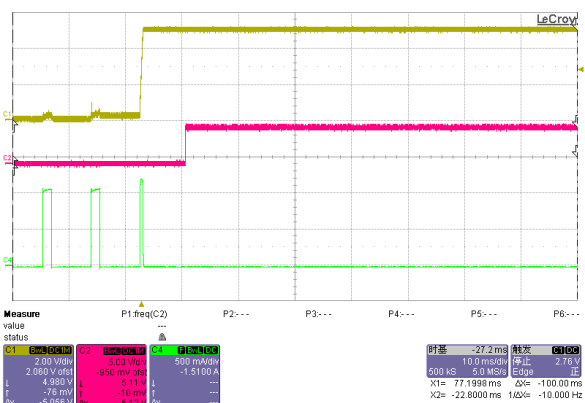
VIN=5V, RILIM=20K

CH1: Output Voltage; CH2: n Fault pin Voltage; CH4: Input Current

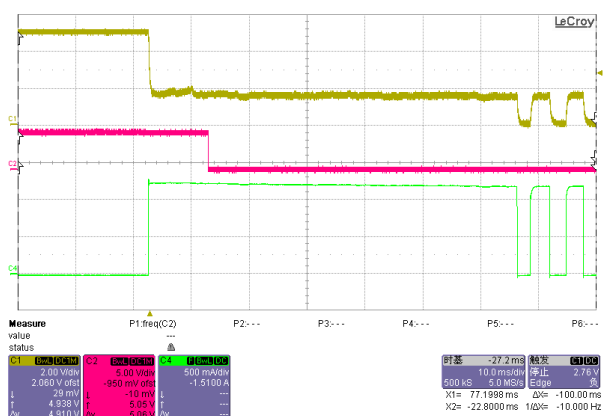
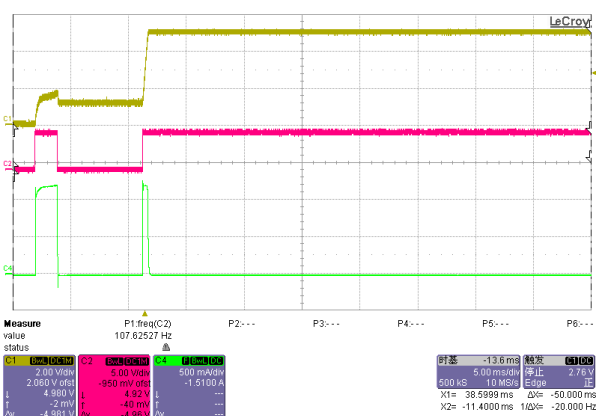


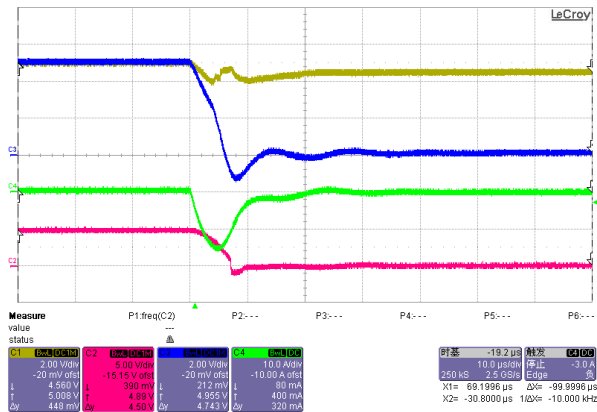
No-load to Short-Circuit

VIN=5V, RILIM=20K

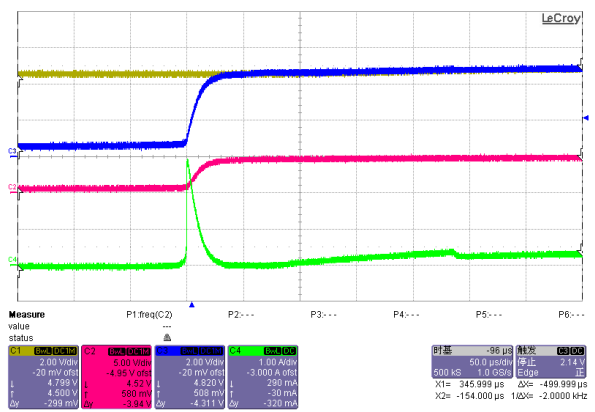
CH1: Output Voltage; CH2: n FAULT pin Voltage;  
CH4: Input Current

Short-Circuit to No-load VIN=5V, RILIM=20K

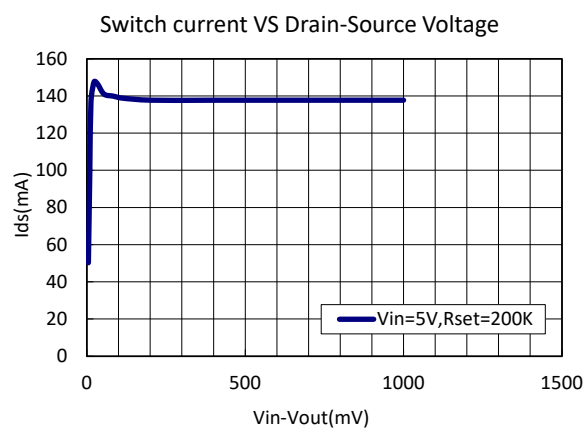
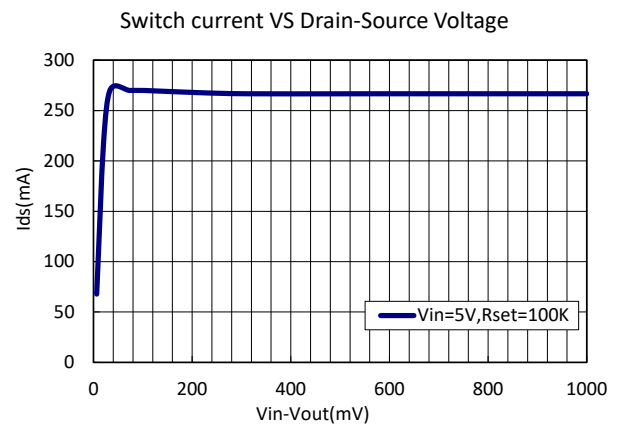
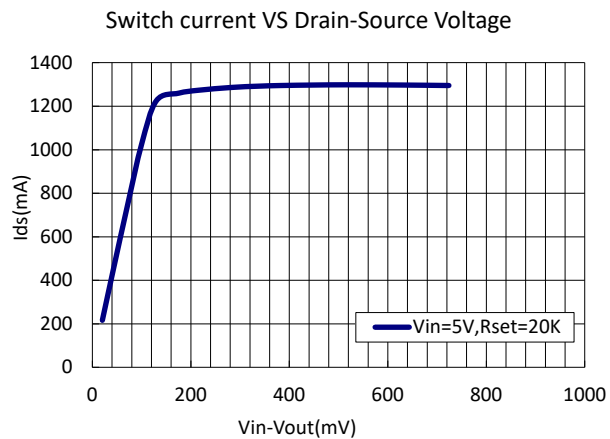
CH1: Output Voltage;  
CH2: n FAULT pin Voltage; CH4: Input CurrentNo-load to 1Ω-load  
VIN=5V, RILIM=20KCH1: Output Voltage; CH2: n FAULT pin Voltage  
CH4: Input Current1Ω-load to No-load  
VIN=5V, RILIM=20KCH1: Output Voltage; CH2: n FAULT pin Voltage  
CH4: Input Current



Input Voltage from 5V into 0V  
 $V_{OUT}=5V$ ,  $R_{ILIM}=20K$ ,  $R_{OUT}=10\Omega$   
 CH1: Output Voltage; CH2: n FAULT pin Voltage  
 CH3: Input Voltage; CH4: Input Current



Input Voltage from 0V into 5V  
 $V_{OUT}=5V$ ,  $R_{ILIM}=20K$ ,  $R_{OUT}=10\Omega$   
 CH1: Output Voltage; CH2: n FAULT pin Voltage  
 CH3: Input Voltage; CH4: Input Current



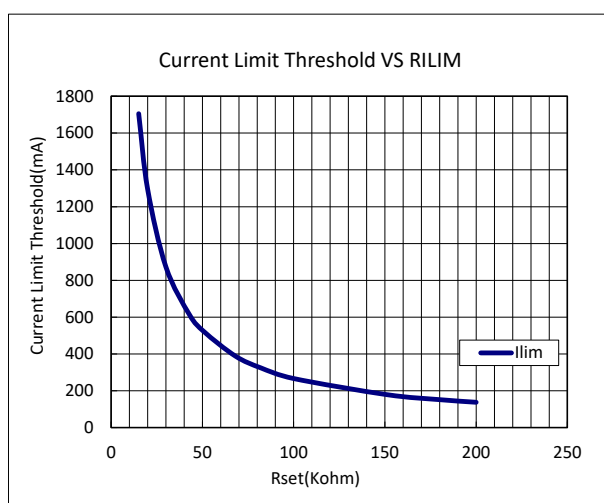
## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### INPUT OUTPUT CAPACITANCE

Input and output capacitance improves the performance of the device; the actual capacitance should be optimized for the particular application. For all applications, a 4.7µF or greater ceramic bypass capacitor between IN and GND is recommended as close to the device as possible for local noise de-coupling. This precaution reduces ringing on the input due to power-supply transients. Additional input capacitance may be needed on the input to reduce voltage overshoot from exceeding the absolute maximum voltage of the device during heavy transient conditions. This is especially important during bench testing when long, inductive cables are used to connect the evaluation board to the bench power-supply. Placing a high-value electrolytic capacitor on the output pin is recommended when large transient currents are expected on the output.

### SETTING THE CURRENT LIMIT THRESHOLD

R <sub>ILIM</sub> (KΩ)	Typical Current Limit (mA)
200	138
180	152
151	179
100	266
82	324
68	389
51	520
43	612
30	873
20	1295
15.1	1705



### POWER DISSIPATION

During normal operation as a switch, the power dissipated in the part will depend upon the level at which the current limit is set. The maximum allowed setting for the current limit is 1A and this will result in a power dissipation of,

$$P = (I_{LIM})^2 \times R_{DS} = (1)^2 \times 0.10 = 100\text{mW}$$

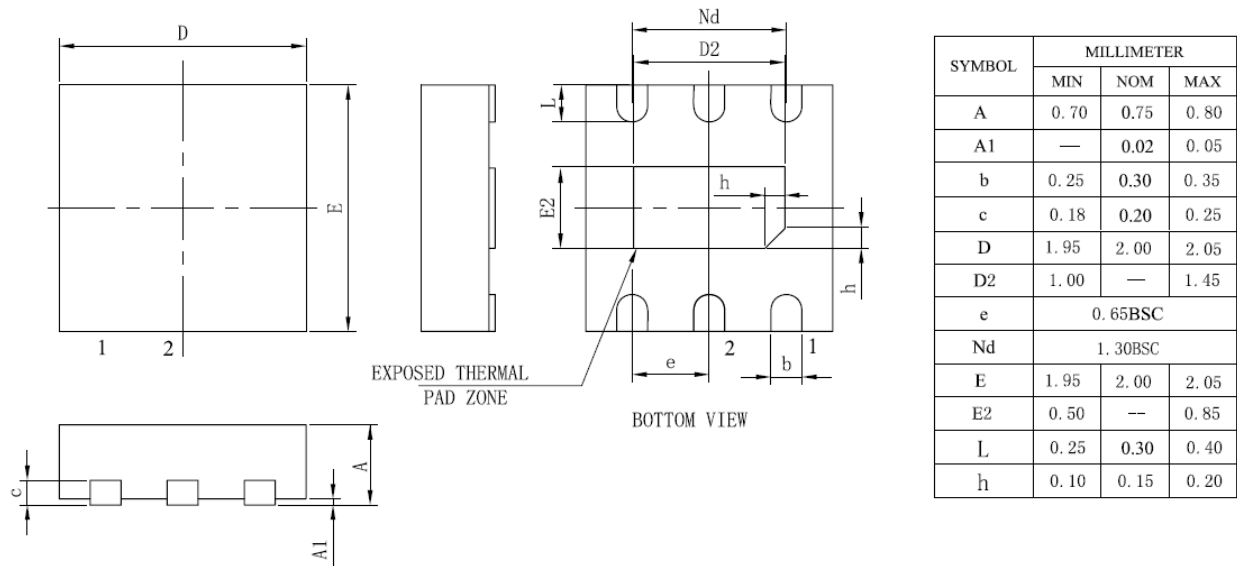
If the part goes into current limit the maximum power dissipation will occur when the output is shorted to ground. This is more power than the package can dissipate, but the thermal shutdown of the part will activate to protect the part from damage due to excessive heating. A short on the output will cause the part to operate in a constant current state dissipating a worst case power of,

$$P(\text{max}) = V_{IN}(\text{max}) \times I_{LIM}(\text{max}) = 5.5 \times 1 = 5.5\text{W}$$

This large amount of power will activate the thermal shutdown and the part will cycle in and out of thermal shutdown so long as the ON pin is active and the short is present.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DFN22-6



SOT23-6

