

### DESCRIPTION

The MP5014A is a protection device designed to protect circuitry on the output (source) from transients on the input ( $V_{CC}$ ). Also, it protects  $V_{CC}$  from undesired shorts and transients coming from the source.

At start-up, the inrush current is limited by restricting the slew rate at the source. The slew rate is controlled by a small capacitor at DV/DT. DV/DT has an internal circuit that allows this pin to float (no connection) and still receive 1 ms ramp time at the source.

The maximum 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 from I-LIMIT to SOURCE.

An internal charge pump drives the gate of the power device, allowing a very low on-resistance DMOS power FET of just 36 m $\Omega$ .

The source is protected from the  $V_{CC}$  input going too low or too high. Under-voltage lockout (UVLO) assures that  $V_{CC}$  is above the minimum operating threshold before the power device is turned on. If  $V_{CC}$  rises above the high output threshold, the source voltage is limited.

### FEATURES

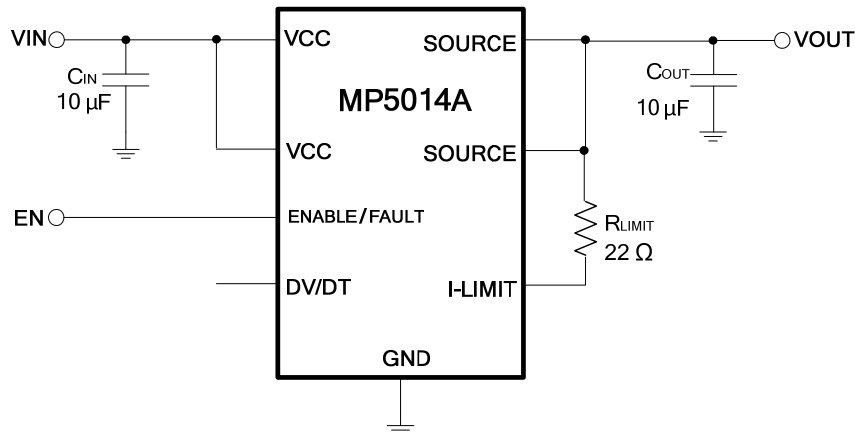
- 10 V to 13.8 V Operating Input Range
- 15 V Typical Output Over-Voltage Clamp
- Absolute Maximum Voltage of 22 V
- Input Under-Voltage Lockout
- Low Inrush Current during Start-Up
- Integrated 36 m $\Omega$  Power FET
- Enable/Fault Pin
- Adjustable Slew Rate for Output Voltage
- Adjustable Current Limit
- Thermal Protection
- TSOT23-8 Package

### APPLICATIONS

- Storage (HDDs, SSDs)
- Hot-Swap Systems
- Set-Top Boxes
- Gaming

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### TYPICAL APPLICATION



### ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number*	Package	Top Marking
MP5014AGJ	TSOT23-8	See Below

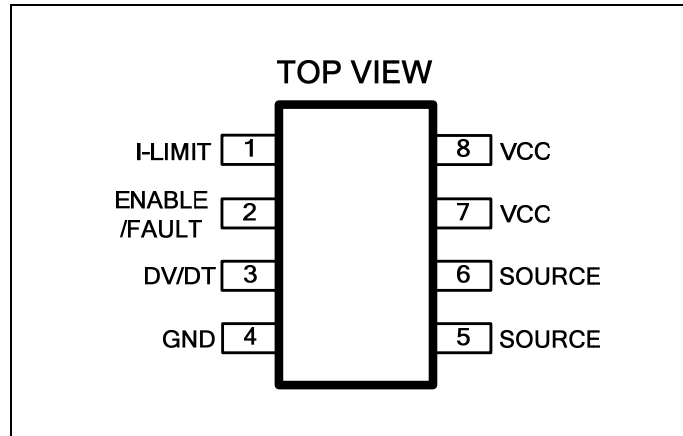
\* For Tape & Reel, add suffix -Z (e.g. MP5014AGJ-Z)

### TOP MARKING

| AMJY

AMJ: Product code of MP5014AGJ  
Y: Year code

### PACKAGE REFERENCE



#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS <sup>(1)</sup>

VCC, SOURCE, I-LIMIT.....-0.3 V to 22 V  
 DV/DT, ENABLE/FAULT.....-0.3 V to 6 V  
 Storage temperature ..... -65°C to +155°C  
 Continuous power dissipation (T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C) <sup>(2)</sup>  
 ..... 1.25 W  
 Junction temperature ..... 150°C  
 Input voltage transient (100 ms) ..... V<sub>IN</sub> = 25 V

#### Recommended Operating Conditions <sup>(3)</sup>

Input voltage operating range.....10 V to 13.8 V  
 Continuous current 0.5 in<sup>2</sup> pad ..... 4.2 A  
 For minimum copper, T<sub>A</sub>= 80°C ..... 2.3 A  
 Operating junction temp. (T<sub>J</sub>)... -40°C to +125°C

#### Thermal Resistance <sup>(4)</sup>

	θ <sub>JA</sub>	θ <sub>JC</sub>
TSOT23-8 .....	100	55

°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<sub>J</sub>(MAX), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ<sub>JA</sub>, and the ambient temperature T<sub>A</sub>. The maximum allowable continuous power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated by P<sub>D</sub>(MAX)=(T<sub>J</sub>(MAX)-T<sub>A</sub>)/ θ<sub>JA</sub>. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will produce an excessive die temperature, causing the regulator to go into thermal shutdown. Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage.
- 3) The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.
- 4) Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_{LIMIT} = 22\ \Omega$ , capacitive load =  $10\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

Parameters	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>Power FET</b>						
Delay time	$t_{DLY}$	Enabling of chip to $I_D = 100\text{ mA}$ with a $1\text{ A}$ resistive load, float DV/DT		0.4		ms
On resistance	$R_{DSon}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		36		m $\Omega$
		$T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>(5)</sup>		48		
Off-state output voltage	$V_{OFF}$	$V_{CC} = 18\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{ENABLE} = 0\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_L = 500\ \Omega$			120	mV
<b>Thermal latch</b>						
Shutdown temperature <sup>(5)</sup>	$T_{SD}$			175		$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Under/over voltage protection</b>						
Output clamping voltage	$V_{CLAMP}$	Over-voltage protection, $V_{CC} = 17\text{ V}$	13.8	15	16.2	V
Under-voltage lockout	$V_{UVLO}$	Turn on, voltage goes high	7.7	8.5	9.3	V
Under-voltage lockout (UVLO) hysteresis	$V_{HYST}$			0.80		V
<b>Current limit<sup>(5)</sup></b>						
Hold current	$I_{LIM-SS}$	$R_{LIM} = 22\ \Omega$	2.8	3.8	4.9	A
Trip current	$I_{LIM-OL}$	$R_{LIM} = 22\ \Omega$		5.6		A
<b>DV/DT circuit</b>						
Rise time	$T_r$	Float DV/DT, output rises from 10% to 90%		1		ms
<b>ENABLE/FAULT</b>						
Low-level input voltage	$V_{IL}$	Output disabled			0.5	V
Intermediate level input voltage	$V_{I(INT)}$	Thermal fault, output disabled	0.82	1.4	1.95	V
High-level input voltage	$V_{IH}$	Output enabled	2.5			V
High-state maximum voltage	$V_{I(MAX)}$			5		V
Low-level input current (source)	$I_{IL}$	$V_{ENABLE} = 0\text{ V}$	15	25	35	$\mu\text{A}$
Maximum fanout for fault signal		Total number of chips that can be connected for simultaneous shutdown			3	Units
Maximum voltage on ENABLE/FAULT <sup>(6)</sup>	$V_{MAX}$				VCC	V
<b>Total device</b>						
Bias current	$I_{BIAS}$	Device operational		1000	1200	$\mu\text{A}$
		Enable shutdown		300	400	
		Thermal shutdown		400	500	
Minimum operating voltage for UVLO	$V_{MIN}$	Enable < $0.5\text{ V}$			5	V

### NOTES:

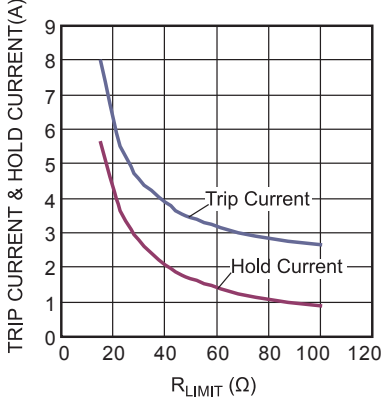
5) Guaranteed by characterization test.

6) Maximum input voltage on ENABLE/FAULT is  $\leq 6\text{ V}$  if  $V_{CC} \geq 6\text{ V}$ . Maximum input voltage on ENABLE/FAULT is VCC if  $V_{CC} \leq 6\text{ V}$ .

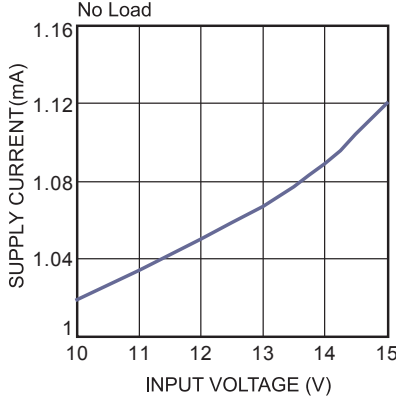
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_{LIMIT} = 22\ \Omega$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{DVIDT} = \text{float}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

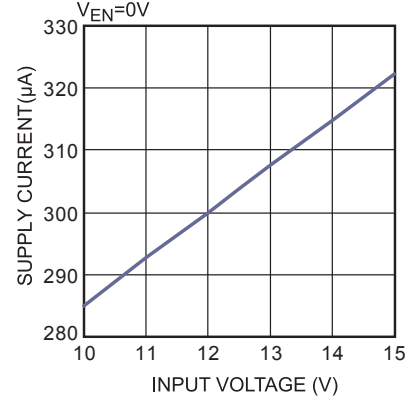
**Trip Current & Hold Current vs.  $R_{LIMIT}$**



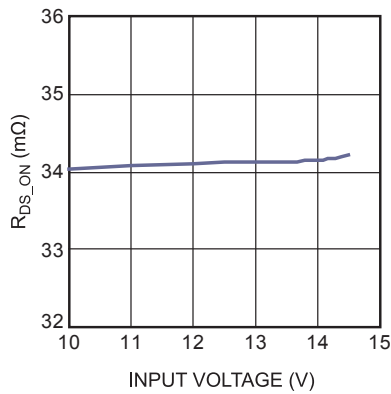
**Supply Current, Output Enable vs. Input Voltage**  
No Load



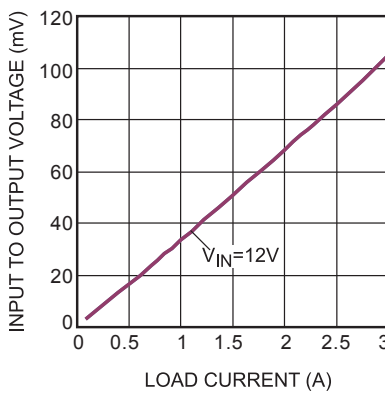
**Supply Current, Output Disable vs. Input Voltage**  
 $V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$



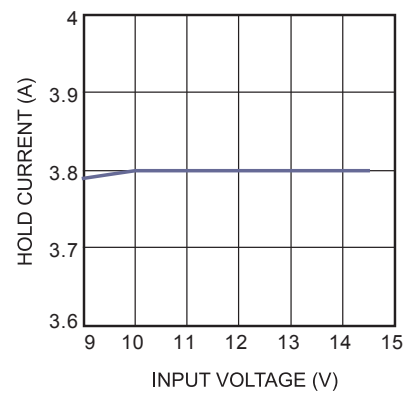
**$R_{DS\_ON}$  vs. Input Voltage**  
 $I_{OUT} = 0.5\text{A}$



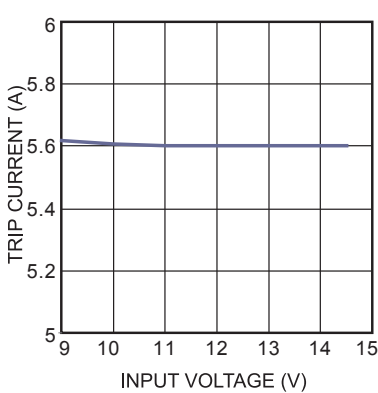
**Input to Output Voltage vs. Load Current**



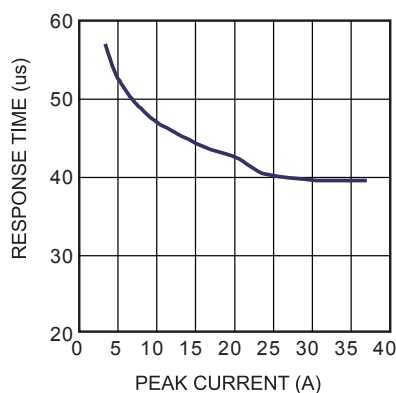
**Hold Current vs. Input Voltage**



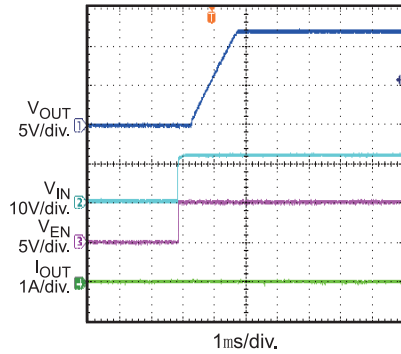
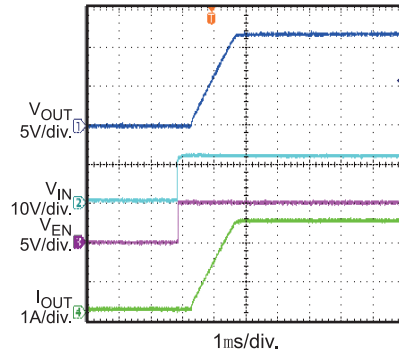
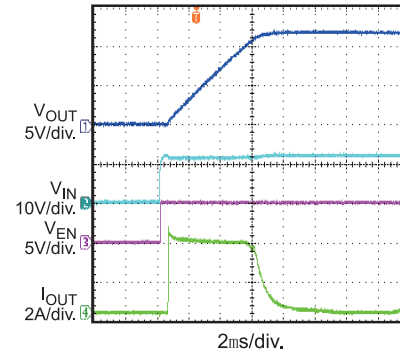
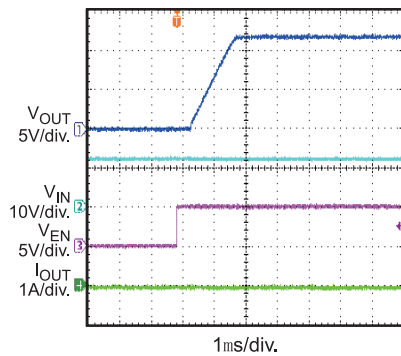
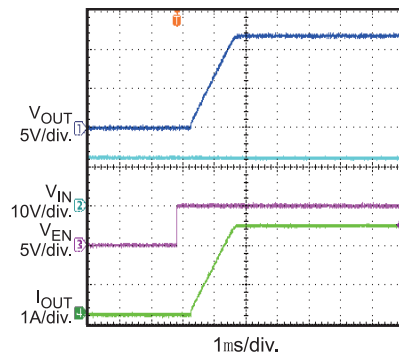
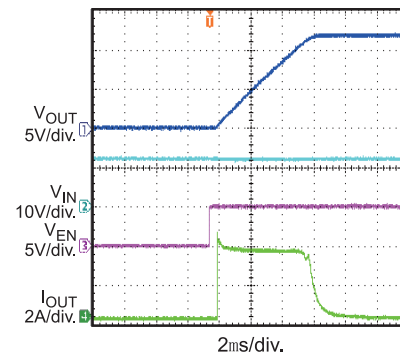
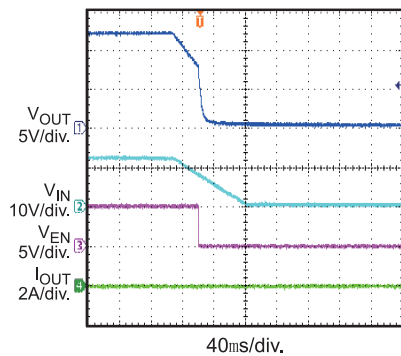
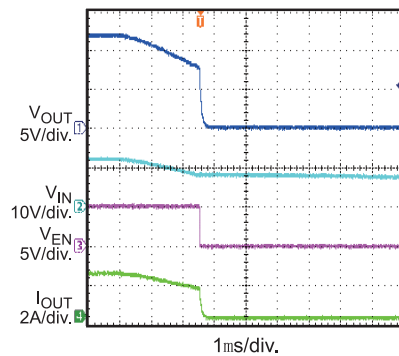
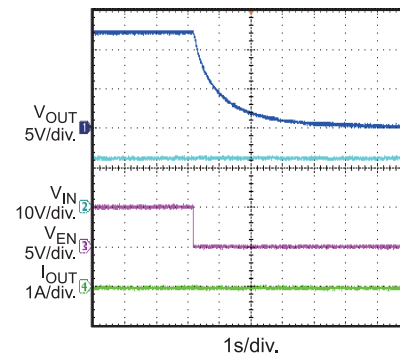
**Trip Current vs. Input Voltage**



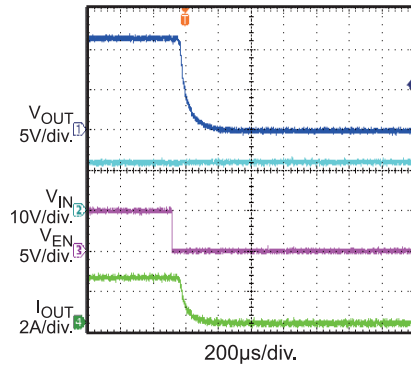
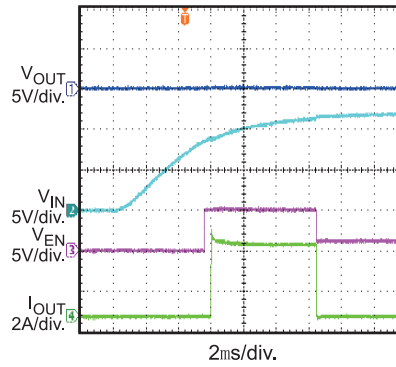
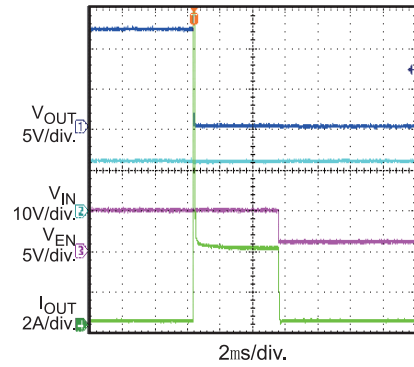
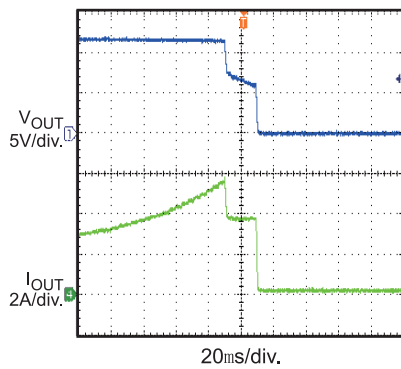
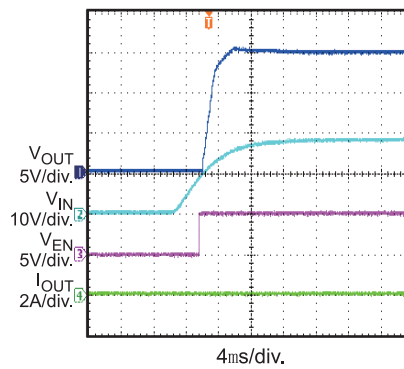
**Current Limit Response vs. Peak Current**



**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**
 $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_{LIMIT} = 22\ \Omega$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{DV/DT} = \text{float}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Start-Up through Input Voltage**  
No Load

**Start-Up through Input Voltage**  
 $R_{LOAD} = 5\ \Omega$ 

**Start-Up through Input Voltage**  
 $C_{OUT} = 2200\ \mu\text{F}$ 

**Start-Up through Enable**  
No Load

**Start-Up through Enable**  
 $R_{LOAD} = 5\ \Omega$ 

**Start-Up through Enable**  
 $C_{OUT} = 2200\ \mu\text{F}$ 

**Shutdown through Input Voltage**  
No Load

**Shutdown through Input Voltage**  
 $R_{LOAD} = 5\ \Omega$ 

**Shutdown through Enable**  
No Load


**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**
 $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_{LIMIT} = 22\ \Omega$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{DV/DT} = \text{Float}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Shutdown through Enable**
 $R_{LOAD} = 5\ \Omega$ 

**Short Circuit before Input Voltage Start-Up and Thermal Shutdown**

**Short Circuit during Normal Operation and Thermal Shutdown**

**Current Limit**

**Start-Up into OVP**
 $V_{IN} = 18\text{ V}$ 


## PIN FUNCTIONS

Pin #	Name	Description
1	I-LIMIT	<b>Current limit set.</b> A resistor between I-LIMIT and SOURCE sets the overload and short-circuit current limit levels.
2	ENABLE/FAULT	<b>Tri-state, bi-directional interface.</b> ENABLE/FAULT is floated to enable the output of the device. ENABLE/FAULT disables the chip by pulling it to ground (using an open drain or open collector device). If a thermal fault occurs, the voltage on ENABLE/FAULT enters an intermediate state, which signals a monitoring circuit that the device is in thermal shutdown.
3	DV/DT	<b>Slew rate of the output voltage at turn on control.</b> DV/DT has an internal capacitor that allows it to ramp up over 1 ms. An external capacitor can be added to DV/DT to increase the ramp time. If an additional time delay is not required, DV/DT should be left open.
4	GND	<b>Negative input voltage to the device.</b> This is used as the internal reference for the IC.
5,6	SOURCE	<b>Source of the internal power FET and the output terminal of the IC.</b>
7,8	VCC	<b>Input.</b> Positive input voltage.

### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

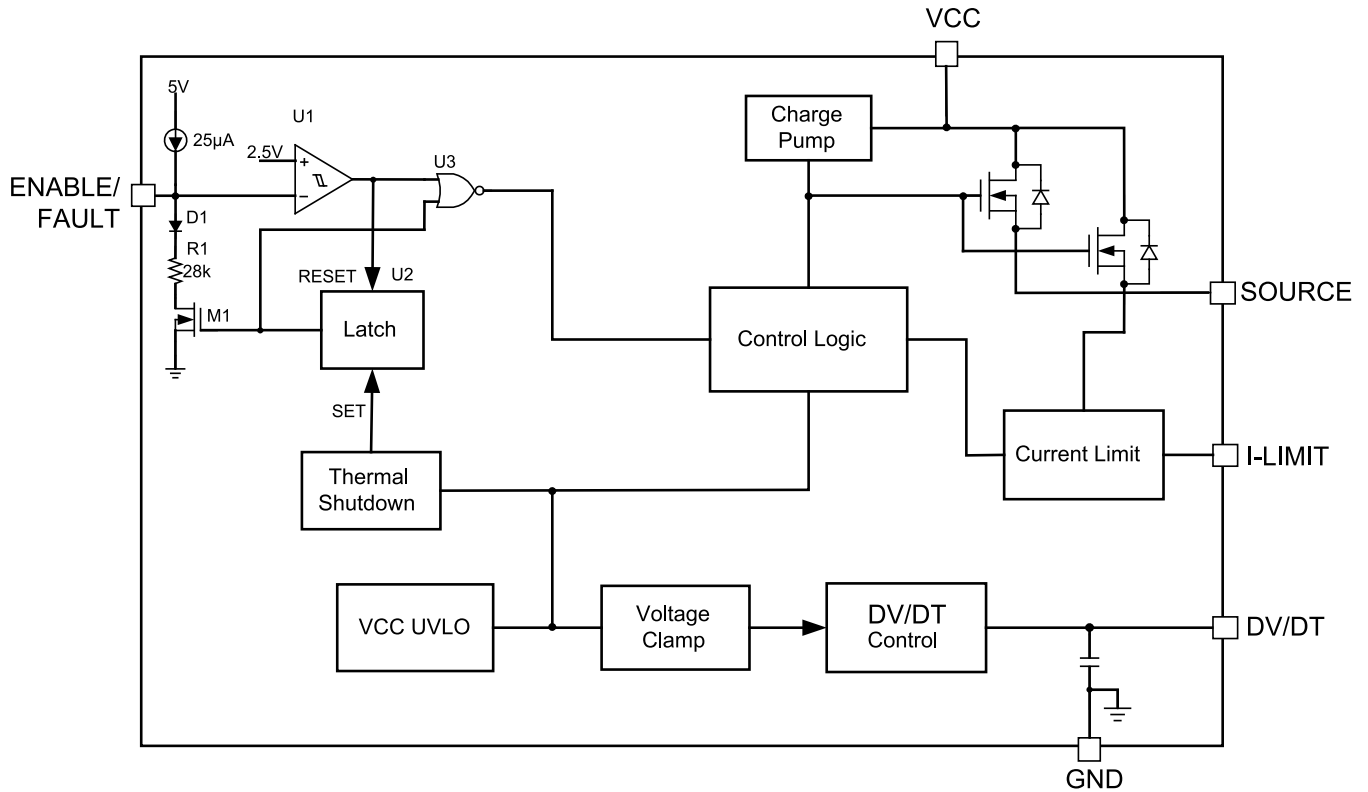


Figure 1—Functional block diagram



## OPERATION

The MP5014A limits the inrush current to the load when a circuit card connects to a live backplane power source, thereby limiting the backplane's voltage drop and the  $dv/dt$  of the voltage to the load. It offers an integrated solution to monitor the input voltage, output voltage, output current, and die temperature, eliminating the external current-sense power resistor, power MOSFET, and thermal sensor.

### Under-Voltage Lockout Operation (UVLO)

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

When the supply rises above the UVLO threshold, the output is enabled and the fault line is released. When the fault line is released, the supply is pulled high by a 25  $\mu$ A current source. No external pull-up resistor is required. In addition, the pull-up voltage is limited to 5 V.

### Output Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)

If the input voltage is higher than the OVP threshold, the output is clamped at 15 V, typically.

### Current Limit

When the part is active, if the load reaches the trip current (the minimum threshold current triggers over-current protection) or a short is present, the part switches into constant-current (hold current) mode. The part is shutdown only if the over-current condition remains long enough to trigger thermal protection.

However, when the part is powered up by VCC or EN, the load current should be less than the hold current. Otherwise, the part cannot be turned on fully.

In a typical application using a current limit resistor of 22  $\Omega$ , the trip current is 5.6 A, and the hold current is 3.8 A. If the device is in its normal operating state and passing 2 A, it will need to dissipate only 144 mW with the very low on resistance of 36 m $\Omega$ . For the package dissipation of 100°C/W, the temperature rise is only +14°C. Combined with a 25°C ambient temperature, this is only a 39°C total package temperature.

During a short-circuit condition, the device has 12 V across it. The hold current clamps at 3.8 A and therefore must dissipate 45.6 W. At 100°C/W

(if uncontrolled), the temperature will rise above the MP5014A thermal protection (+175°C) and shut down the device to cause the temperature to drop. Proper heat sink must be used if the device is intended to supply the hold current and not shut down. Without a heat sink, the hold current should be maintained below 125 mA at +25°C and below 75 mA at +85°C to prevent the device from activating a thermal shutdown.

### Thermal protection

When thermal protection is triggered, the output is disabled, and the ENABLE/FAULT line is driven to the middle level. The thermal fault condition is latched, and the part will remain in a latched off state until the power is re-started, or ENABLE/FAULT is re-set.

### ENABLE/FAULT

ENABLE/FAULT is a bi-directional, three level I/O with a weak pull-up current (25  $\mu$ A typically). The three levels are low, mid, and high. ENABLE/FAULT functions to enable/disable the part and to relay fault information.

ENABLE/FAULT 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).

ENABLE/FAULT 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 causes a low on ENABLE/FAULT and clears the fault flag.
3. A thermal fault causes a mid level on ENABLE/FAULT and sets the fault flag.

The ENABLE/FAULT line must be high level for the output to turn on.

The fault flag is an internal flip-flop that can be set or re-set under the conditions below:

1. Thermal Shutdown: sets fault flag.
2. Under Voltage: re-sets fault flag.
3. Low Voltage on ENABLE/FAULT: re-sets fault flag.
4. Mid Voltage on ENABLE/FAULT: no effect.

During a thermal shutdown, ENABLE/FAULT is driven to the mid level.

There are four types of faults, and each fault has a direct and indirect effect on ENABLE/FAULT and the internal fault flag (see Table 1).

In a typical application there are one or more of the MP5014A chips in a system. The ENABLE/FAULT lines will be connected to each other typically.

**Table 1—Fault function influence in application**

Fault Description	Internal Action	Effect on Fault Pin	Effect on Flag	Effect on Secondary Part
Short/over current	Limits current	None	None	None
Under voltage	Output is turned off	Internally drives ENABLE/FAULT to logic low	Flag is re-set	Secondary part output is disabled, and the fault flag is re-set
Over voltage	Limits output voltage	None	None	None
Thermal shutdown	Shuts down the part. The part is latched off until UVLO or driven to ground externally	Internally drives ENABLE/FAULT to mid level	Flag is set	Secondary part output is disabled

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### Current Limit

The desired current limit is a function of the external current limit resistor (see Table 2).

**Table 2—Current limit vs. current limit resistor**  
( $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ )

$R_{LIMIT}$ ( $\Omega$ )	15.4	22	24.9	30	49.9	100
Trip current (A)	7.95	5.62	5.23	4.57	3.43	2.64
Hold current (A)	5.61	3.81	3.35	2.78	1.69	0.88

### Rise Time

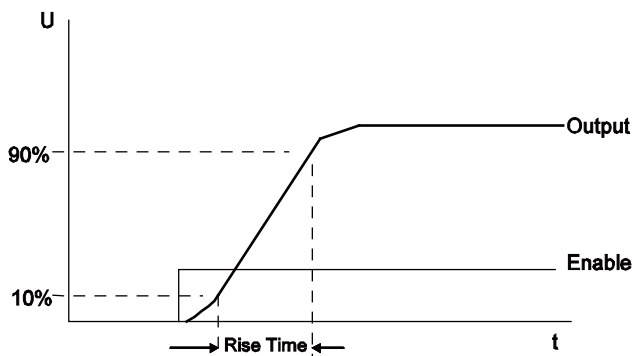
The rise time is a function of the capacitor ( $C_{DV/DT}$ ) on DV/DT (see Table 3).

**Table 3—Rise time vs.  $C_{DV/DT}$**

$C_{DV/DT}$	none	33 pF	470 pF	1 nF
Rise time (typically, ms)	1	1.45	9.6	20.3

\* NOTE: Rise Time =  $K_{RT} * (50\text{ Pf} + C_{dv/dt})$ ,  $K_{RT} = 18.1\text{E}6$

The rise time is measured from 10 percent to 90 percent of the output voltage (see Figure 2).

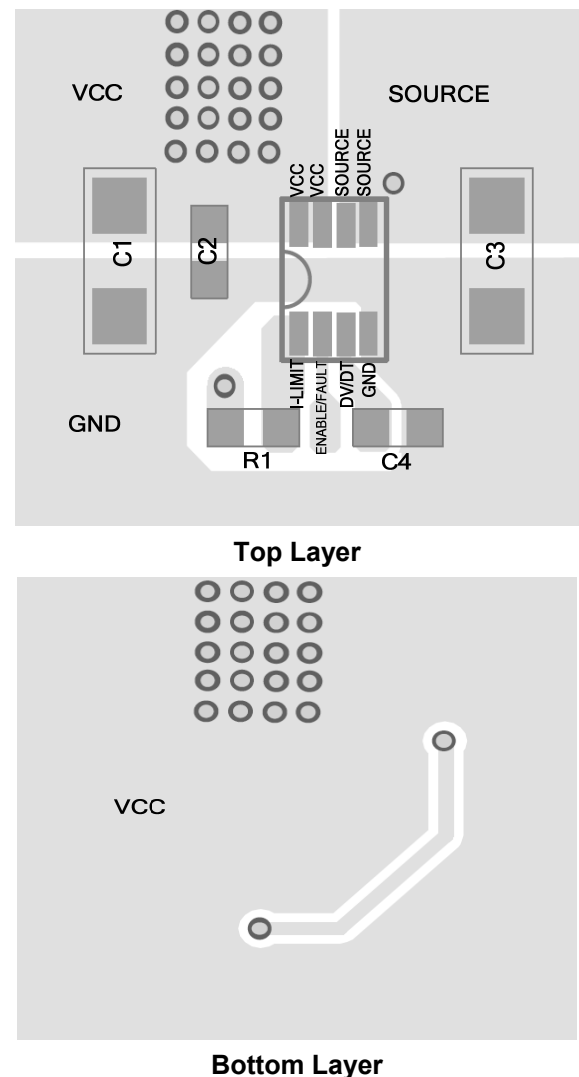


**Figure 2—Rise time**

### PCB LAYOUT GUIDELINES

Efficient PCB layout is critical to achieve stable operation. Please refer to Figure 3 and follow the guidelines below:

1. Place  $R_{LIMIT}$  close to I-LIMIT.
2. Place  $C_{DV/DT}$  close to DV/DT and the input capacitor close to VCC.
3. Ensure there is a large enough copper area near VCC and source to achieve better thermal performance.



**Figure 3—Recommended PCB layout**

**Design Example**

Table 4 is a design example following the application guidelines for the given specifications:

**Table 4—Design example**

<b>V<sub>IN</sub></b>	12 V
<b>Trip current</b>	5.6 A
<b>Hold current</b>	3.8 A

Figure 4 shows the application schematic. The Typical Performance Characteristics section shows the circuit waveforms. For additional device applications, please refer to the related evaluation board datasheet.

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

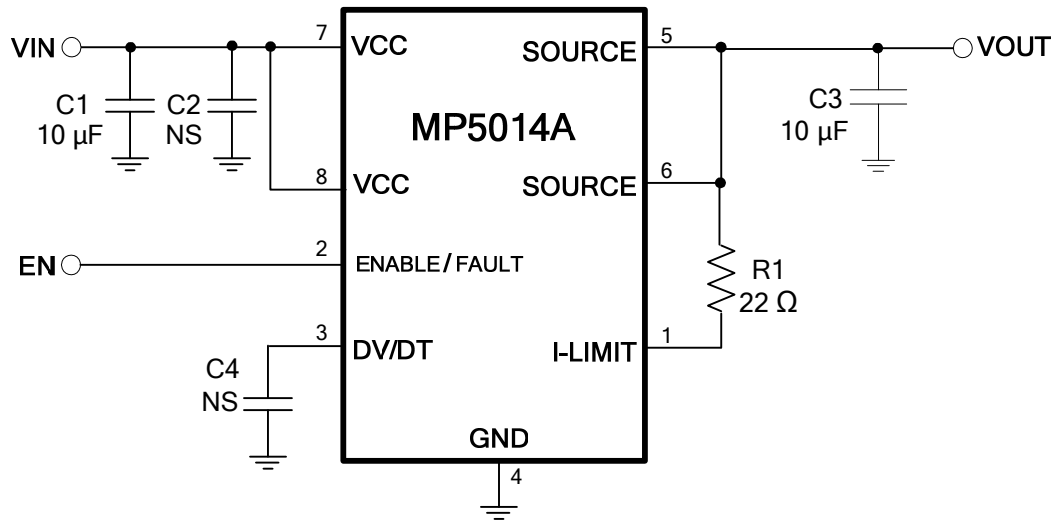
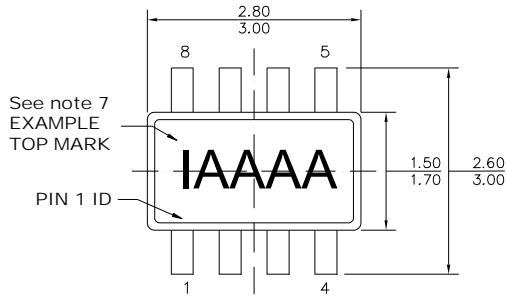


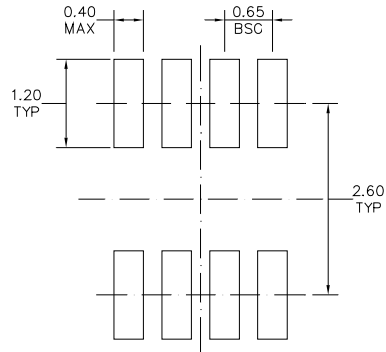
Figure 4—Typical application schematic

PACKAGE INFORMATION

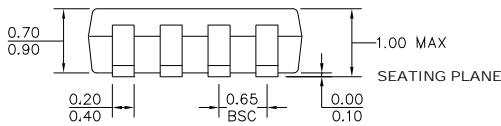
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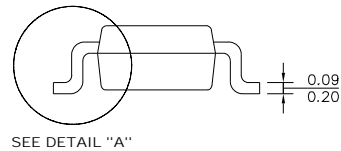
TOP VIEW



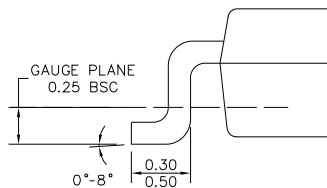
RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN



FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW



DETAIL "A"

NOTE:

- 1) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- 2) PACKAGE LENGTH DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSION OR GATE BURR.
- 3) PACKAGE WIDTH DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION.
- 4) LEAD COPLANARITY (BOTTOM OF LEADS AFTER FORMING) SHALL BE 0.10 MILLIMETERS MAX.
- 5) JEDEC REFERENCE IS MO-193, VARIATION BA.
- 6) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.
- 7) PIN 1 IS LOWER LEFT PIN WHEN READING TOP MARK FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, (SEE EXAMPLE TOP MARK)

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Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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