

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Any Pin to GND	-0.3V to +6V
Continuous Current Into EN	10mA
Continuous Current Flowing Between V_{DD} and OUT (WLP Package)	1.2A
Continuous current flowing between V_{DD} and OUT (SOT23-5 Package)	1.0A
Maximum Power Dissipation	
WLP, Derate 9.58mW/°C above +70°C	766mW
SOT, Derate 3.90mW/°C above +70°C	312.60mW

4 WLP	
Thermal Resistance (Multi-Layer Board)	
Junction to Ambient (θ_{JA})	104.41°C/W
5 SOT-23	
Thermal Resistance (Multi-Layer Board)	
Junction to Ambient (θ_{JA})	255.90°C/W
Junction to Case (θ_{JC})	81°C/W
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Reflow Soldering Peak Temperature (Pb-free)	+260°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Note 1: Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial.

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{DD} = 3.3V$, $GND = 0V$, $EN = V_{DD}$, $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $+25^\circ C$ (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	V_{DD}	Guaranteed by ΔV_{ON_FRWD}	1.5		5.5	V
Quiescent Current	I_{DD}	$EN = V_{DD}$, $I_{FORWARD} = 0\text{ mA}$		7	18	μA
		$EN = V_{GND}$, $I_{FORWARD} = 0\text{ mA}$		0.7	2.5	
Quiescent Current in Reverse Operation		Current drawn from V_{DD} ; $V_{OUT} - V_{DD} = 0.1V$	-1.5	0.072	1.5	μA
		Current drawn from OUT; $V_{OUT} - V_{DD} = 0.1V$		1.2	3.5	
V_{DD} Leakage Current		Current sourced into V_{DD} ; $V_{DD} = 0V$, $V_{OUT} = 5.5V$	-5.5	-0.55	+2.5	μA
Forward Turn-On Threshold Voltage	V_{ON_FRWD}	Voltage between V_{DD} and OUT (V_{DD} more positive than OUT) $I_{FORWARD} = 1mA$		18	40	mV
Forward Turn-On Threshold Voltage Change Over Supply Voltage	ΔV_{ON_FRWD}	$V_{DD} = 1.5V$ to $5.5V$	-3	+0.2	+3	mV
Reverse Turn-Off Threshold	V_{OFF_REV}	Voltage between V_{DD} and V_{OUT}		20		mV
Forward Voltage ($V_{DD} - V_{OUT}$) (WLP Only)	V_{FWD}	$I_{FORWARD} = 100mA$		21	52	mV
		$I_{FORWARD} = 200mA$	$V_{DD} = 1.5V$	45	89	
				24	57	
		$I_{FORWARD} = 500mA$		43	89	
		$I_{FORWARD} = 1A$		85	175	
Forward Voltage ($V_{DD} - V_{OUT}$) (SOT Only)	V_{FWD}	$I_{FORWARD} = 100mA$		32	65	mV
		$I_{FORWARD} = 200mA$	$V_{DD} = 1.5V$	63	110	
				46	90	
		$I_{FORWARD} = 500mA$		97	175	
		$I_{FORWARD} = 1A$ (Note 3)		197	350	

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

$V_{DD} = 3.3V$, $GND = 0V$, $EN = V_{DD}$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $+25^{\circ}C$ (Note 2)

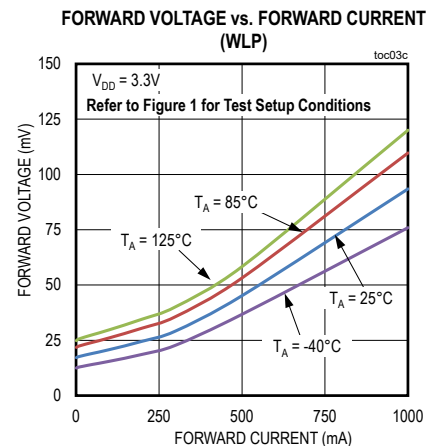
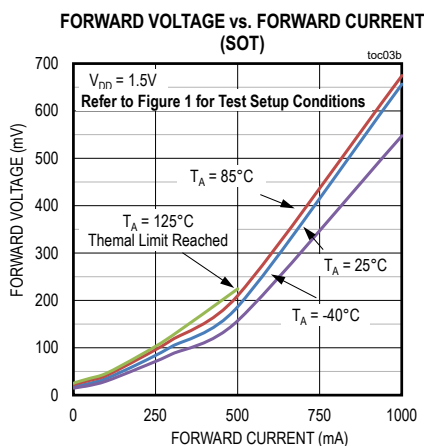
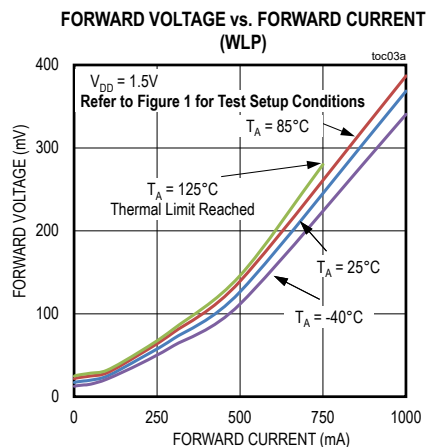
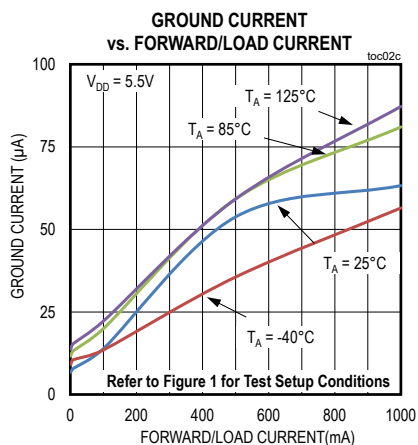
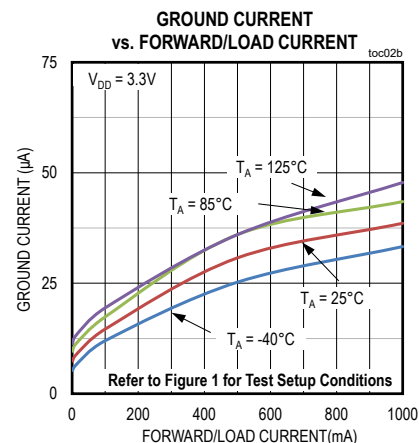
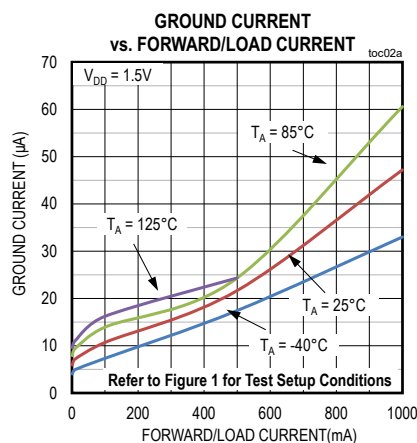
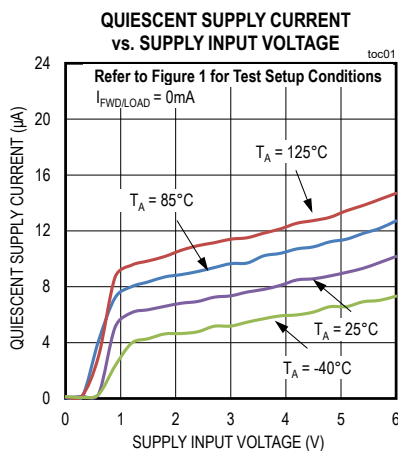
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Capacitive Load Range	C_{OUT}	Stable for all load currents		0.3 - 100		μF
Thermal Protection Threshold				154		$^{\circ}C$
Thermal Protection Hysteresis				10		$^{\circ}C$
ENABLE (EN) CHARACTERISTICS						
Low-Level Input Current		$EN = 0V$	-1	-0.1	+0.1	μA
Low-Level Voltage Level	LOW				0.6	V
High Input Voltage Level	HIGH		1.2			V
High Level Input Current		$EN = V_{DD}$		0.5	2.5	μA
Enable Input Hysteresis				50		mV
Enable Time		$I_{FORWARD}$ reaching 90% of its final value with a resistive load ($R_{OUT} = 33\Omega$ and $4.7\mu F$, enable input toggled from 0V to 3.3V		65		μs
Disable Time		$I_{FORWARD}$ prior to disable = 100mA, $I_{FORWARD}$ reaching $\leq 1mA$ resistive load ($R_{OUT} = 33\Omega$ and $4.7\mu F$, enable input toggled from 0V to 3.3V		1.6		ms
Power-Up Delay Time				65		μs

Note 2: All devices are production tested at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design

Note 3: 1A pulsed current in duty cycle used for this test to make sure the device's self heating is negligible. For more information, see *Thermal Performance and Power Dissipation Information* section.

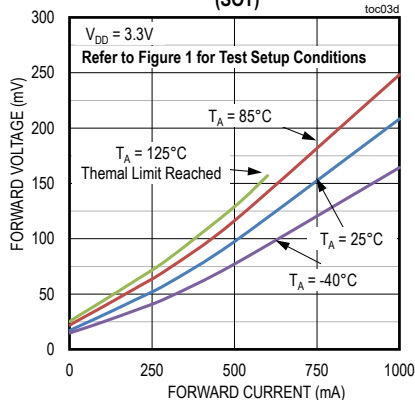
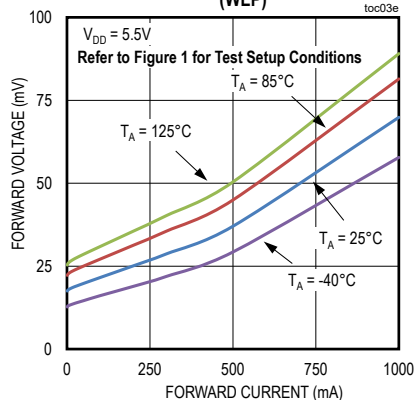
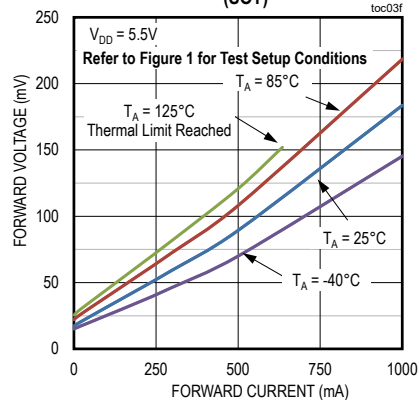
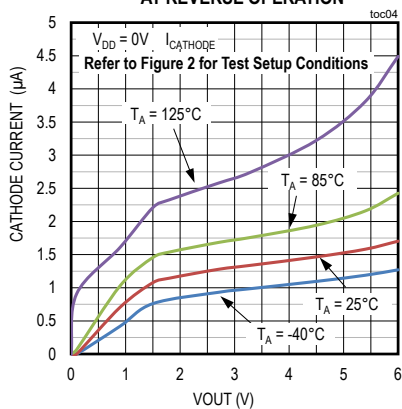
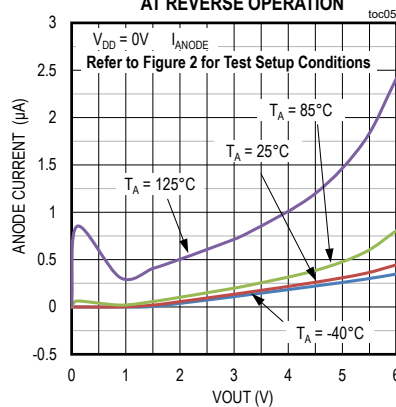
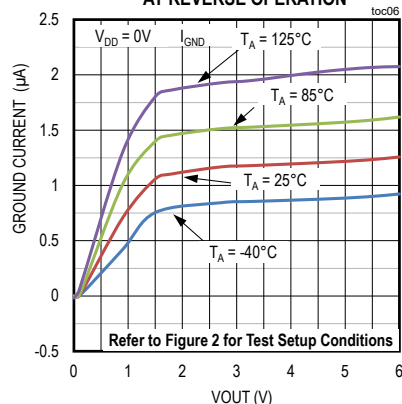
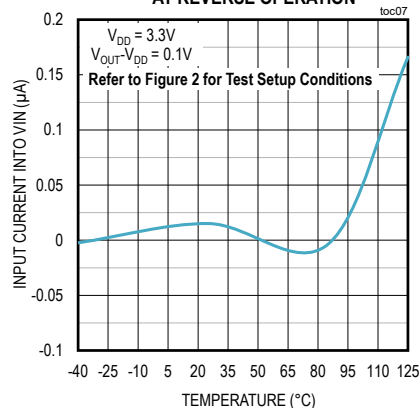
Typical Operating Characteristics

$V_{DD} = 3.3V$, $GND = 0V$, $EN = V_{DD}$, 100mA load or $I_{FORWARD}$ and $10\mu F$ C_{OUT} on OUT, $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $+25^\circ C$.



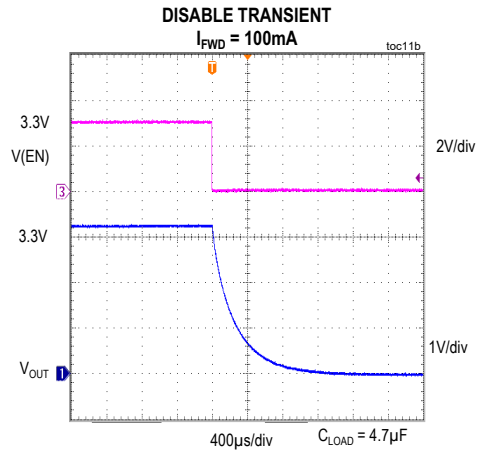
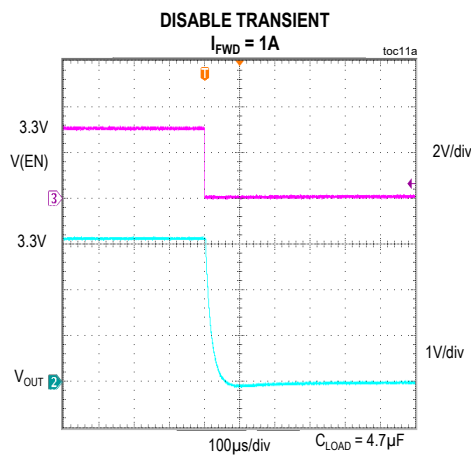
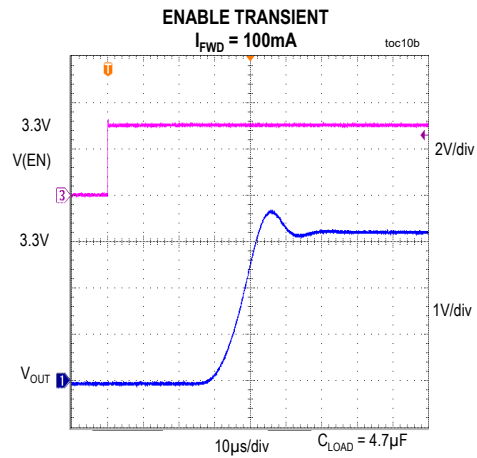
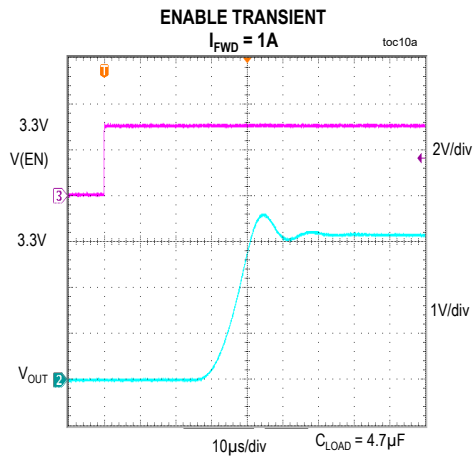
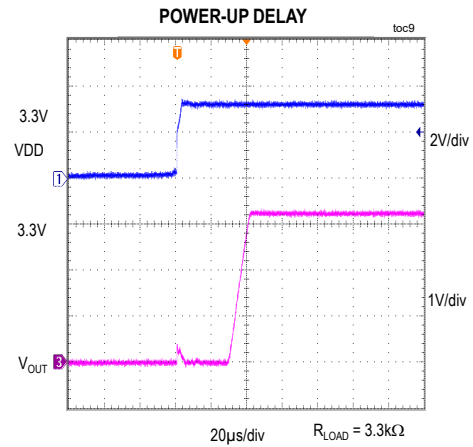
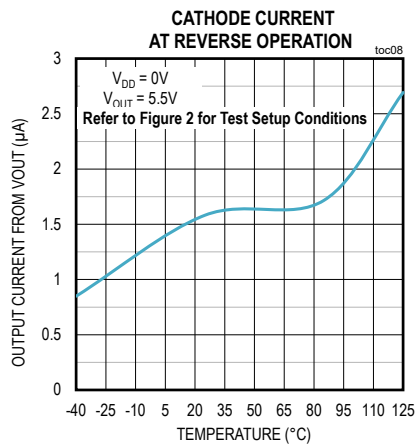
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

$V_{DD} = 3.3V$, $GND = 0V$, $EN = V_{DD}$, 100mA load or $I_{FORWARD}$ and 10 μF C_{OUT} on OUT, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $+25^{\circ}C$.

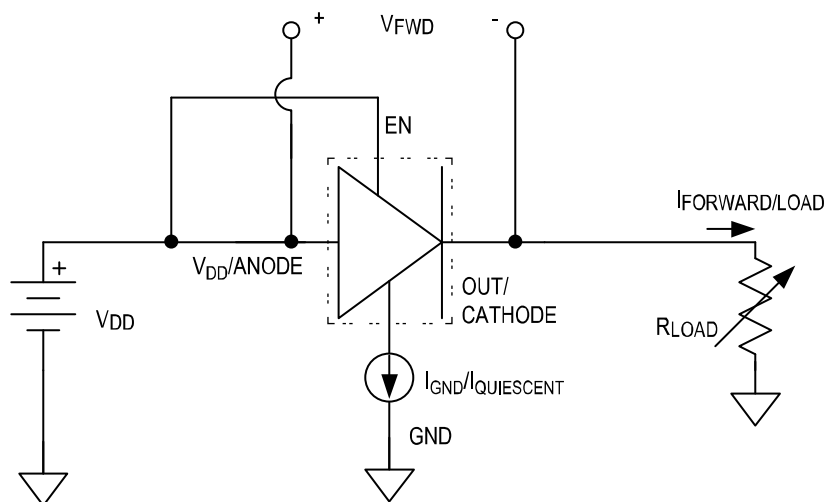
FORWARD VOLTAGE vs. FORWARD CURRENT
(SOT)FORWARD VOLTAGE vs. FORWARD CURRENT
(WLP)FORWARD VOLTAGE vs. FORWARD CURRENT
(SOT)CATHODE CURRENT
AT REVERSE OPERATIONANODE CURRENT
AT REVERSE OPERATIONGROUND CURRENT
AT REVERSE OPERATIONANODE CURRENT
AT REVERSE OPERATION

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

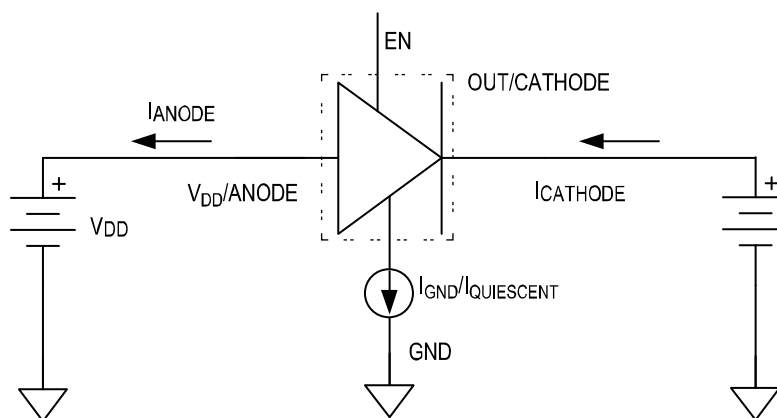
$V_{DD} = 3.3V$, $GND = 0V$, $EN = V_{DD}$, 100mA load or I_{FWD} and 10 μF C_{OUT} on OUT, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $+25^{\circ}C$.



Test Setup



FORWARD - BIASED CONDITION

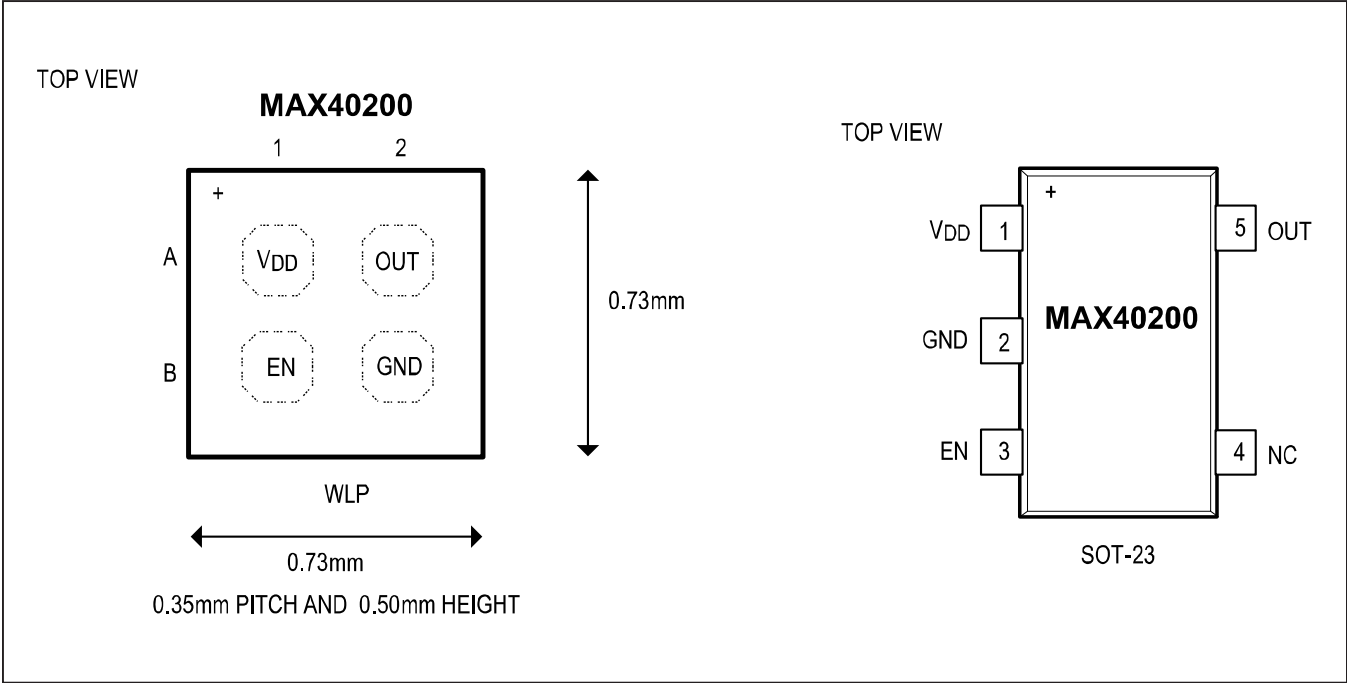


REVERSE-BIASED CONDITION

MAX40200

Ultra-Tiny Micropower, 1A Ideal Diode
with Ultra-Low Voltage Drop

Pin Configurations



Pin Description

WLP	5 SOT-23	NAME	FUNCTION
A1	1	V _{DD}	Supply Input or Anode.
A2	5	OUT	Ideal Diode Output or Cathode.
B1	3	EN	Active-High Enable Input with a Weak Internal Pullup. Drive EN high to enable the device, and pull it low to disable the device.
B2	2	GND	Circuit Ground and Substrate Connection.
—	4	N.C.	No Connect. Internally not connected.

Detailed Description

The MAX40200 mimics a near-ideal diode. The device blocks reverse-voltages and passes current when forward-biased just as a normal diode. The improvements are that instead of a cut-in voltage around 500mV and a logarithmic voltage-current transfer curve, the MAX40200 has a near constant voltage drop independent of the magnitude of the forward current flowing through it. This voltage drop is around 45mV at 500mA of forward or load current.

The constant forward voltage drop significantly helps with supply regulation; a normal diode typically drops an additional 60mV for every 10 times change in current through it.

Similar to a normal diode, the MAX40200 also becomes resistive as the forward current exceeds the specified limit (see [Figure 1](#)). Unlike a normal diode, should the MAX40200 exceed the specified temperature, it will turn off in order to protect itself and the circuitry connected to it. Like a normal diode MAX40200 will turn-off when it is reverse biased. The turn-on and turn-off times for enable and disable responses are similar to those of forward and reverse bias conditions.

MAX40200 has an enable function feature. Unlike a normal diode the device can be turned off when not required. When turned off, it blocks voltages on either side to a maximum of 6V above ground. This feature allows MAX40200 to be used, to switch supply sources, or to control which sub-systems are to be powered up.

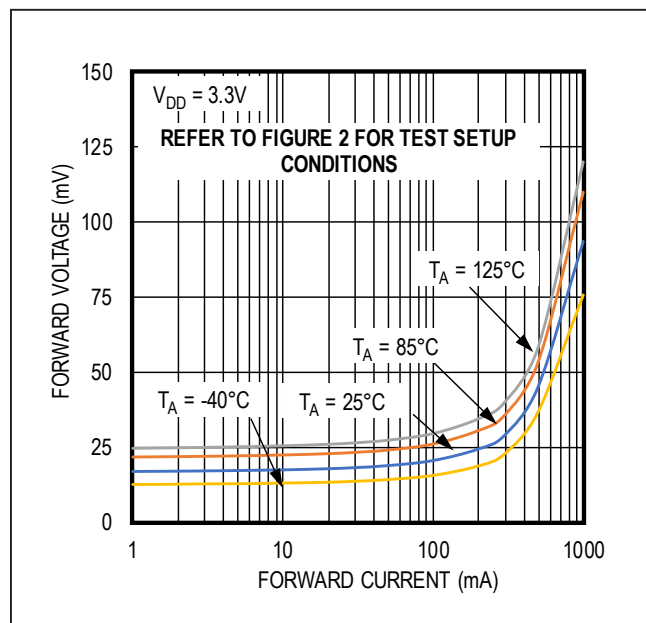


Figure 1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current (WLP)

It should be noted, however, that, unlike normal diodes, this “ideal diode” is not suited to rectifying AC. In applications where the supply is inductively coupled, conventional diodes should be used for the rectification part of the circuitry. MAX40200 is designed to be used in applications to switch between different DC sources.

Principle of Operation

The MAX40200 features an internal pMOSFET to pass the current from the V_{DD} input to the OUT output. The internal MOSFET is controlled by circuitry that:

- 1) Creates the 18mV constant forward drop when the MAX40200 is forward-biased.
- 2) Turns the MOSFET off when the part is reverse-biased.
- 3) Turns the MOSFET off if the enable input is pulled low.
- 4) Turns the device off when the device temperature exceeds the thermal protection threshold.

This control circuitry consumes 7 μ A typical current and this limits the rate at which the internal MOSFET can be turned on/off.

To ensure the control loop remains stable for all output current levels, there should always be a minimum of 0.33 μ F connected to the OUT output and likewise, a minimum of 0.33 μ F on the V_{DD} input.

These capacitors also improve the surge capability of power supply. In general for higher Output Capacitive Loads [e.g., $C_{OUT} = 10\mu$ F], then C_{IN} should be kept to $C_{OUT}/10$ (μ F) for optimum transient response.

Applications Information

The simplest application would be as shown in [Figure 2](#), where the battery has to be disconnected from the load when the wall-supply is connected. Often, the wall-supply can handle the additional losses of a normal diode, so it would use a regular diode to prevent battery power from flowing back into it.

The battery, on the other hand, benefits significantly by only losing 30mV when powering the load, thus increasing the battery life between charging cycles.

For systems that require more than the 500mA that the MAX40200 is specified for, it may be convenient to split the load up into various sections that could also benefit from the individual power enabling that the MAX40200's Enable pins offer.

This also suggests that any integrated circuit without built-in power-down capability can have it added by powering it through a MAX40200.

This allows many parts to be used in portable and other power-sensitive products.

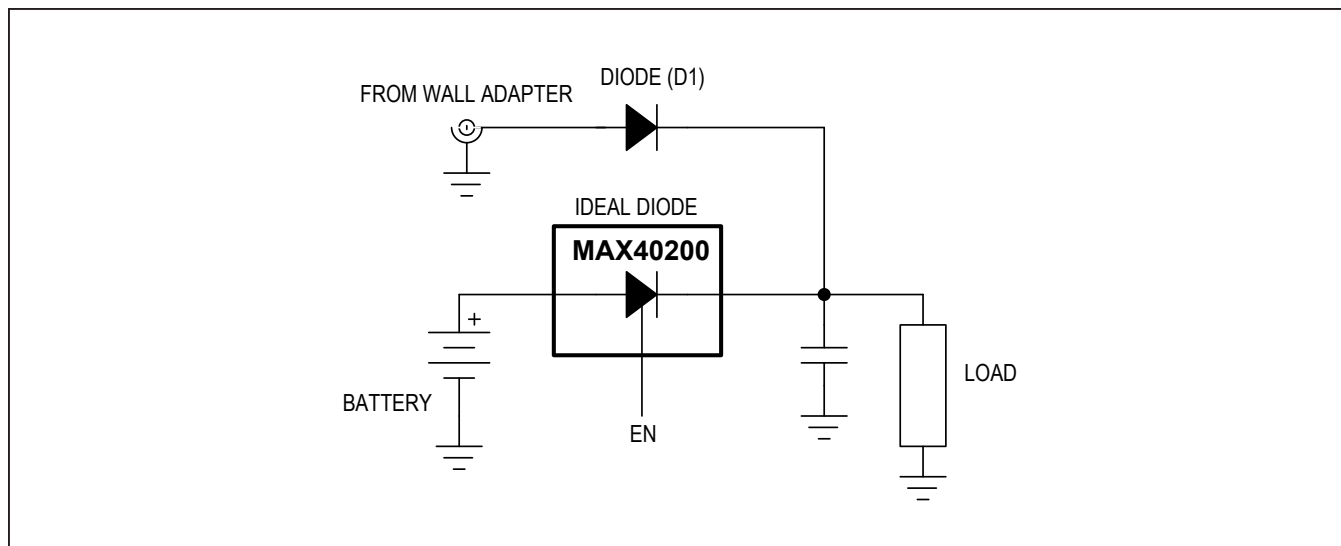


Figure 2. Diode ORing Circuit 1

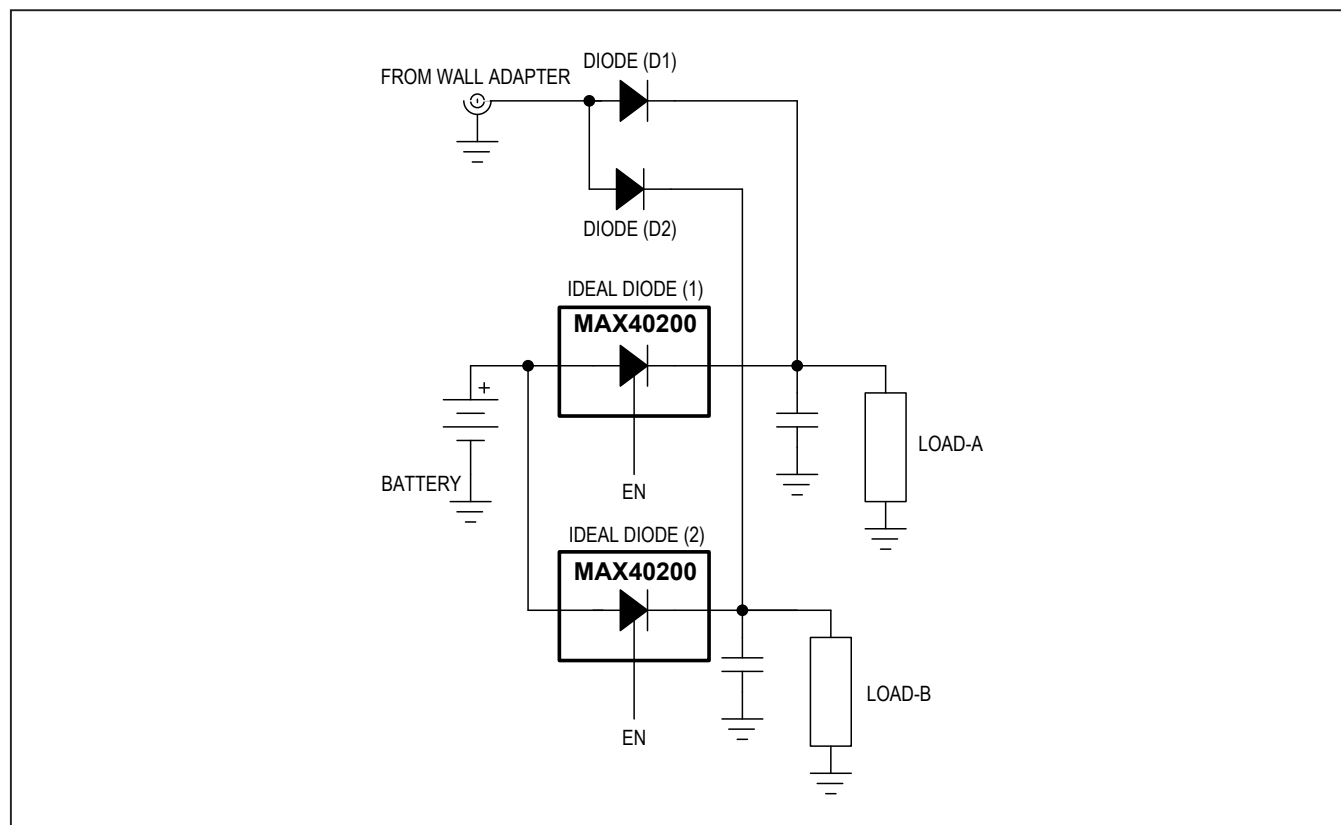


Figure 3. Diode ORing Circuit 2

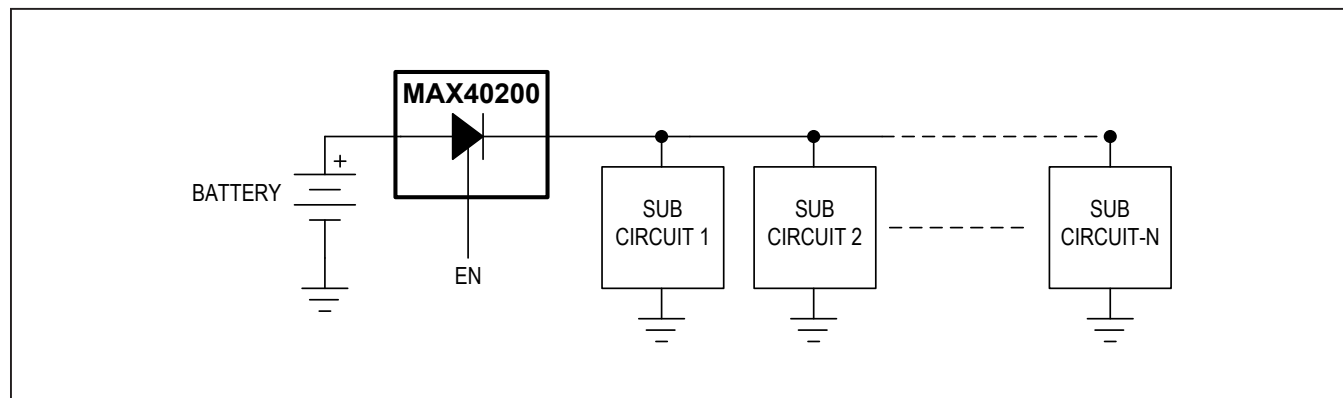


Figure 4. Typical Application Circuit

Thermal Performance and Power Dissipation Information

Although the device is guaranteed for $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 125°C , care must be taken when using heavy loads (e.g., I_{FWD} above 500mA to 1A) where the forward current across the ideal diode is large. The forward voltage drop across the VDD and OUT pins increases linearly with forward current. The device's power dissipation is directly proportional to the voltage drop across the device.

The power dissipation is going to be the differential voltage (V_{FWD}) multiplied by the current passed by the device (I_{FWD}). The quiescent current of the device is negligible for these calculations. The ambient temperature is essentially the PCB temperature, since this is where all the heat is sunk to. Therefore, the parts temperature rise is $[V_{FWD} \times I_{FWD} \times \theta_{JA}] + T_A$, where T_A is the temperature of the board or ambient temperature. From this exercise, we observe that the internal temperature from power dissipation will be higher than the ambient temperature. The device has an internal thermal shutdown temperature of about $+154^{\circ}\text{C}$ and, typically, 12°C hysteresis.

For example:

WLP:

At 1A I_{FWD} , $T_A = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$. $V_{FWD} = 110\text{mV}$. Therefore, $P_{DIS} = 110\text{mW}$.

Package Derate Calculation:

For 85°C : Maximum Power Dissipation from the data sheet: $766\text{mW} - [(85 - 70) \times 9.58] = 622\text{mW}$. The device is within specification. Therefore, the junction temperature: $85^{\circ}\text{C} + (104.41^{\circ}\text{C/W} \times 0.110\text{W}) = 85^{\circ}\text{C} + 11.5^{\circ}\text{C} = 96.5^{\circ}\text{C}$

SOT-23 (Small Outline Transistor Package):

At 1A I_{FWD} , $T_A = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$. $V_{FWD} = 250\text{mV}$. Hence, $P_{DIS} = 250\text{mW}$.

Package Derate Calculation:

For 85°C : Maximum Power Dissipation from the data sheet: $312.6\text{mW} - [(85 - 70)^{\circ}\text{C} \times 3.9\text{mW}/^{\circ}\text{C}] = 254.1\text{mW}$. The device is very close to the power dissipation ratings provided in the absolute maximum specification.

Hence the device's junction temperature: $85^{\circ}\text{C} + (255.90^{\circ}\text{C/W} \times 0.2541\text{W}) = 85^{\circ}\text{C} + 65.02^{\circ}\text{C} = 150.02^{\circ}\text{C}$

As the above example shows, the thermal performance of the WLP exceeds the SOT package.

When the device's junction temperature rises to 154°C thermal trip is triggered, the thermal cycle for the WLP and SOT packages are shown in [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#).

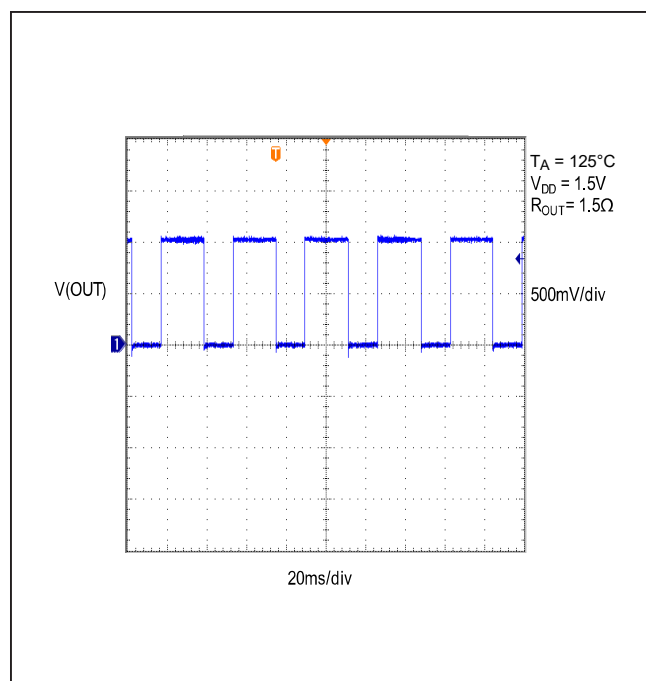


Figure 5. Thermal Protection (WLP)

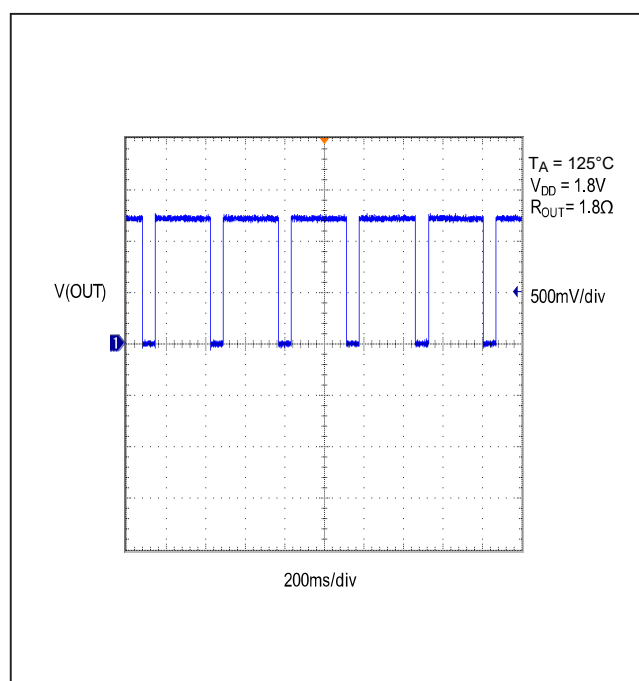


Figure 6. Thermal Protection (SOT)

MAX40200

Ultra-Tiny Micropower, 1A Ideal Diode with Ultra-Low Voltage Drop

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX40200ANS+	-40°C to +125°C	4 WLP
MAX40200AUK+	-40°C to +125°C	5 SOT23

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to www.maximintegrated.com/packages. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
4 WLP	N40C0+1	21-100103	Refer to App Note 1891
5 SOT23	U5+1	21-0057	90-0174

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	12/16	Initial release	—
1	4/17	Updated <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> table, correct typos in <i>Applications</i> and <i>Detailed Description</i> sections, added TOC, and removed future product asterisk from SOT version	1–3, 9, 13
2	12/19	Updated <i>Pin Description</i>	8
3	2/20	Updated <i>Pin Description</i> table	8

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