1. General description

The NPS4053 is a 5.5 V, 55 mΩ load switch with precision adjustable current limit from 110 mA to 2.5 A.

The NPS4053 switch limits the output current to a constant current by using a constant-current mode when the output load exceeds the current limit threshold or shorted. An internal voltage comparator disables the load switch when the output voltage is higher than the input to protect devices on the input side of the switch. The FLG pin is an active low output to indicate overcurrent, over temperature and reverse voltage conditions.

2. Features and benefits

- Input operating voltage range ($V_{IN}$): 2.5 V to 5.5 V
- Maximum continuous current ($I_{MAX}$): 2 A
- ON resistance ($R_{DS(on)}$):
  - $V_{IN} = 5.5$ V: 55 mΩ (typical)
  - $V_{IN} = 3.6$ V: 65 mΩ (typical)
  - $V_{IN} = 2.5$ V: 80 mΩ (typical)
- Adjustable current limit: 110 mA to 2.5 A
- ±6 % current limit accuracy at 1.2 A
- ILIM pin protection: can be shorted to ground or left floating
- Constant current during current limit
- No body diode when disabled (no current path from pin OUT to pin IN)
- Active reverse voltage protection
- Built in soft start
- UL 62368 recognition
- ESD protection:
  - HBM ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 exceeds 2 kV
  - CDM ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 exceeds 0.5 kV
  - IEC 61000-4-2 contact discharge 8 kV
  - IEC 61000-4-2 air-gap discharge 15 k
- Specified from -40 °C to +125 °C

3. Applications

- USB ports/hubs, laptops, docking station and desktops
- Set top box
- HDTV
- Optical socket protection
- Current limiting circuits

4. Application circuit

![Typical application circuit](fig1.png)

**Note:**
Connect at least 120 µF capacitor at output for USB port application, other applications except USB choose output capacitor according to actual transient requirements.
5. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type number</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPS4053GH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature range</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-40 °C to +125 °C</td>
<td>HWSON6</td>
<td>plastic thermal enhanced very very thin small outline packages, no leads; 6 terminals; 0.65 mm pitch; 2.0 mm x 2.0 mm x 0.75 mm body</td>
<td>SOT8044-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Marking

Table 2. Marking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type number</th>
<th>Marking code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPS4053GH</td>
<td>S3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Functional diagram

Fig. 2. Functional block diagram
8. Pinning information

8.1. Pinning

![Pin configuration SOT8044-1 (HWSON6)](sot8044-1_bp)

(1) This is not a supply pin. Thermal pad should be soldered to GND externally; used to heat-sink the device to the circuit board.

Fig. 3. Pin configuration SOT8044-1 (HWSON6)

8.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>Power-switch input pin. Connect a ceramic capacitor of minimal 0.1 µF from pin IN to GND, as close to the IC as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>Ground connection; connect externally to PCB ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>ON/OFF (enable) input. LogicHIGH turns on power switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLG</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Active-low open-drain output, pulled up to VIN or other power rails via external resistor. Asserts low during overcurrent, overtemperature and reverse-voltage conditions. Can be shorted to GND or floating if not used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILIM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Connect external resistor between ILIM pin and GND to set current limit threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Power-switch output pin. Connect at least 120 µF capacitor at output for USB port application. Choose output capacitor according to actual transient requirements for other applications other than USB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Thermal pad should be soldered to GND externally; used to heat-sink the device to the circuit board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Limiting values

Table 4. Limiting values

*In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V). [1]*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{IN}} )</td>
<td>input voltage</td>
<td>pin IN</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>+6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{OUT}} )</td>
<td>output voltage</td>
<td>pin OUT</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>+6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{ON}} )</td>
<td>ON/OFF (enable) input voltage</td>
<td>pin ON</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>+6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{ILIM}} )</td>
<td>ILIM pin voltage</td>
<td>pin ILIM</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>+6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{FLG}} )</td>
<td>FLG pin voltage</td>
<td>pin FLG</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>+6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}} )</td>
<td>voltage range from pin IN to pin OUT</td>
<td></td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>+6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{FLG}} )</td>
<td>FLG pin sink current</td>
<td>pin FLG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.5 V, 55 mΩ load switch with precision adjustable current limit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I_{ILIM}</td>
<td>ILIM pin source current</td>
<td>pin ILIM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T_j</td>
<td>junction temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>+150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T_{stg}</td>
<td>storage temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td>-65</td>
<td>+150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ESD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V_{ESD}</td>
<td>electrostatic discharge voltage</td>
<td>HBM ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>kV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CDM ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>+0.5</td>
<td>kV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IEC 61000-4-2 contact discharge</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>kV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IEC 61000-4-2 air-gap discharge</td>
<td>-15</td>
<td>+15</td>
<td>kV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[1] Stress above one or more limiting values (as defined in the Absolute Maximum Ratings System of IEC 60134) will cause permanent damage to the device. Limiting values are stress ratings only and (proper) operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those given in the Recommended operating conditions section (if present) or the Characteristics sections of this document is not warranted. Constant or repeated exposure to limiting values will permanently and irreversibly affect the quality and reliability of the device.

**10. Recommended operating conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V_{IN}</td>
<td>input voltage</td>
<td>pin IN</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{ON}</td>
<td>ON/OFF (enable) input voltage</td>
<td>pin ON</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{IH}</td>
<td>HIGH-level input voltage</td>
<td>ON pin</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{IL}</td>
<td>LOW-level input voltage</td>
<td>ON pin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I_{OUT}</td>
<td>continuous output current</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_{ILIM}</td>
<td>current-limit threshold resistor range (nominal 1%) from pin ILIM to GND</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.31</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I_{FLG}</td>
<td>continuous sink current pin FLG</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T_{amb}</td>
<td>ambient temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>+125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**11. Thermal Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R_{BJA}</td>
<td>Junction to ambient thermal resistance</td>
<td></td>
<td>63.4 °C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_{BUC(top)}</td>
<td>Junction to case(top) thermal resistance</td>
<td></td>
<td>98.2 °C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ_{JT}</td>
<td>Junction to top char parameter</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.8 °C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ_{JB}</td>
<td>Junction to board char parameter</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.1 °C/W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 12. Static characteristics

### Table 7. Static characteristics

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V). $V_{IN} = 5$ V, $R_{FLG} = 100$ kΩ. All typical values are measured at $T_{amb} = 25$ °C, unless otherwise specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>$T_{amb} = -40$ °C to $+125$ °C</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Typ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POWER SWITCH

- **$R_{DS(on)}$**: drain-source on-state resistance
  - $V_{IN} = 5.5$ V
  - $V_{IN} = 3.6$ V
  - $V_{IN} = 2.5$ V

- **$t_r$**: rise time output
  - $C_L = 1$ μF; $R_L = 100$ Ω
  - $V_{IN} = 5.5$ V
  - $V_{IN} = 2.5$ V

- **$t_f$**: fall time output
  - $C_L = 1$ μF; $R_L = 100$ Ω
  - $V_{IN} = 5.5$ V
  - $V_{IN} = 2.5$ V

### ON/OFF INPUT

- **$I_{ON}$**: input current
  - $V_{ON} = 0$ V or 5.5 V
- **$I_{off}$**: turn-off time
  - $V_{IN} = 2.5$ V to 5.5 V; $C_L = 1$ μF; $R_L = 100$ Ω
- **$I_{LIMIT}$**: current-limit threshold
  - $V_{IN} = 5$ V; $V_{OUT} = 1$ V
  - $R_{ILIM} = 9.31$ kΩ; $T_J ≤ 125$ °C
  - $R_{ILIM} = 10.2$ kΩ; $T_J ≤ 125$ °C
  - $R_{ILIM} = 12.7$ kΩ; $T_J ≤ 125$ °C
  - $R_{ILIM} = 15.0$ kΩ; $T_J ≤ 125$ °C
  - $R_{ILIM} = 20.0$ kΩ; $T_J ≤ 125$ °C
  - $R_{ILIM} = 49.9$ kΩ; $T_J ≤ 125$ °C
  - $R_{ILIM} = 210.0$ kΩ; $T_J ≤ 125$ °C
  - pin LIMIT shorted to GND
  - pin LIMIT open

### REVERSE VOLTAGE PROTECTION

- **$V_{reverse}$**: reverse-voltage comparator trip point
- **$t_{reverse}$**: time from reverse-voltage condition to MOSFET turn off
  - $V_{IN} = 4$ V; $V_{OUT} = 5$ V

### SUPPLY CURRENT

- **$I_q$**: quiescent current
  - $V_{IN} = V_{ON} = 5.5$ V; no load on pin OUT; $R_{ILIM} = 20$ kΩ
- **$I_{SD}$**: shut down current
  - $V_{IN} = 5.5$ V; no load on pin OUT, $V_{ON} = 0$ V; $R_{ILIM} = 20$ kΩ
- **$I_{REV}$**: reverse current leakage
  - $V_{IN} = 0$ V; $V_{OUT} = 5.5$ V

---

NPS4053

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Product data sheet

Rev. 1 — 29 June 2023

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5.5 V, 55 mΩ load switch with precision adjustable current limit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>(T_{\text{amb}} = -40 , ^\circ\text{C} , \text{to} , +125 , ^\circ\text{C})</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Typ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{UVLO}})</td>
<td>under voltage lockout low-level input voltage</td>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}}) rising</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{hys(UVLO)}})</td>
<td>undervoltage lockout hysteresis voltage</td>
<td>(T_{j} = 25 , ^\circ\text{C})</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLG INDICATOR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{OL}})</td>
<td>LOW-level output voltage</td>
<td>(I_{\text{FLG}} = 1 , \text{mA})</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{S(OFF)}})</td>
<td>OFF-state leakage current</td>
<td>(V_{\text{FLG}} = 5.5 , \text{V})</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{\text{degl}})</td>
<td>deglitch time</td>
<td>FLG assertion or de-assertion due to overcurrent condition</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FLG assertion or de-assertion due to reverse-voltage condition</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THERMAL SHUTDOWN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{\text{th(sd)}})</td>
<td>shutdown threshold temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td>155</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{\text{sd(hys)}})</td>
<td>shutdown temperature hysteresis</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.1. Typical characteristics

![Fig. 4. Turn ON](aaa-036933)

\(V_{\text{IN}} = 5 \, \text{V}, \, C_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \, \mu\text{F}, \, R_{\text{ILIM}} = 20 \, \text{KΩ}, \, I_{\text{load}} = 1 \, \text{A}\)

![Fig. 5. Turn OFF](aaa-036934)

\(V_{\text{IN}} = 5 \, \text{V}, \, C_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \, \mu\text{F}, \, R_{\text{ILIM}} = 20 \, \text{KΩ}, \, I_{\text{load}} = 1 \, \text{A}\)
NPS4053
5.5 V, 55 mΩ load switch with precision adjustable current limit

Fig. 6. Enable

V_{IN} = 5 V, V_{OUT} = 5 V, C_{OUT} = 1 µF, R_{ILIM} = 20 KΩ, I_{load} = 1 A

Fig. 7. Disable

V_{IN} = 5 V, V_{OUT} = 5 V, C_{OUT} = 1 µF, R_{ILIM} = 20 KΩ, I_{load} = 1 A

Fig. 8. Load transient 0 A to 2.5 A

Fig. 9. V_{IN} transient 1 A to 2 A

Fig. 10. Enable to short

Fig. 11. Hard short
5.5 V, 55 mΩ load switch with precision adjustable current limit

Fig. 12. Reverse voltage blocking

Fig. 13. Reverse voltage blocking

Fig. 14. $R_{DS(on)}$ vs $V_{IN}$

(1) $T_{amb} = 125 ^\circ C$
(2) $T_{amb} = 85 ^\circ C$
(3) $T_{amb} = 25 ^\circ C$
(4) $T_{amb} = -40 ^\circ C$

Fig. 15. Current limit vs $R_{ILIM}$

(1) $V_{IN} = 2.5 V$
(2) $V_{IN} = 3.3 V$
(3) $V_{IN} = 3.6 V$
(4) $V_{IN} = 5.0 V$
(5) $V_{IN} = 5.5 V$
13. Functional description

13.1. Overview

The NPS4053 is a 5.5 V, 55 mΩ P-channel load switch with overcurrent, overtemperature and active reverse voltage protections. The NPS4053 allows users to program the current limit threshold between 110 mA and 2.5 A using an external resistor.

The NPS4053 has built in soft-start functionality and controls the rising and falling times of the output voltage to limit large current and voltage surges. Additional features include overtemperature protection and active reverse-voltage protection. NPS4053 enters constant-current limit when the load exceeds the current limit threshold.

13.1.1. Functional block diagram

![Functional block diagram](aaa-036931)
13.2. Feature description

13.2.1. Overcurrent protection
When the load current exceeds current limit threshold set by the external resistor, the NPS4053 enters constant current mode by limiting the output current to the current limit threshold until the overcurrent condition is removed, FLG pin asserts if the overcurrent condition persists for 8.5 ms.

13.2.2. Output short circuit protection (I_LIMIT)
When the switch is turned on while the output pin is shorted to ground, the NPS4053 enters constant current mode immediately and limits the output current to I_LIMIT (see Fig. 19) until the short circuit condition is removed. When the output pin is shorted to ground while the switch is fully turned on, a large current will flow through the switch. The switch responds to short-circuit condition within the time t_{SC} (see Fig. 20). Like previous case, NPS4053 limits the output current to I_LIMIT until the short circuit condition is removed.

Fig. 19. Power on to short circuit
13.2.3. ILIM pin protection

As ILIM pin is used to configure the current limit threshold with an external resistor, it’s performance of current limiting will be impacted once the ILIM pin is shorted to ground or is floating. NPS4053 provides ILIM pin protection: ILIM pin can be shorted to ground or left floating. Load current is limited by internal current limit circuit under the two circumstances. Users can leave ILIM pin shorted to ground or left floating in actual applications to save system cost.

13.2.4. Overtemperature protection

The NPS4053 thermal cycles if an over current condition is present long enough to activate thermal Limit in any of the above cases. The switch turns off when the junction temperature exceeds 155 °C (typical). The switch remains off until the junction temperature cools 10 °C (typical) and then restarts (see Fig. 21). FLG pin asserts immediately when the junction temperature exceeds 155 °C.
13.2.5. Reverse voltage protection

The NPS4053 integrates active reverse voltage protection. The switch turns off internal MOSFET whenever the output voltage exceeds the input voltage by 75 mV for 0.5 µs. The NPS4053 switch turns on once the reverse voltage condition is removed (see Fig. 22). FLG pin will assert low 0.2 ms after reverse voltage condition and de-assert after reverse voltage condition is removed.
13.2.6. FAULT flag response

Fault flag (pin FLG) output is an N-MOS open drain output. FLG pin is asserted low during overcurrent, overtemperature and reverse voltage conditions. An internal deglitch circuit is designed to eliminate false FLG reporting. Deglitch time for over current is 8.5 ms and that for reverse voltage is 0.2 ms. FLG pin voltage goes low 8.5 ms after over current and goes high 8.5 ms after over current condition is removed (see Fig. 19). FLG pin voltage goes low 0.2 ms after reverse voltage and goes high 0.2 ms after reverse voltage condition is removed (see Fig. 22). Overtemperature condition is not deglitched and asserts the FLG signal immediately when the junction temperature exceeds 155 °C. FLG pin can be shorted to ground or left floating when not used.

13.2.7. Undervoltage lockout (UVLO)

The undervoltage lockout (UVLO) circuit prevents the power switch from turning on until input voltage reaches the UVLO turn on threshold. Hysteresis is also built in to present unwanted on and off cycling due to input voltage drop from large current surges.

13.2.8. Enable (ON)

The logic enable (pin ON) circuit controls the power switch, a logic high enables the internal MOSFET. The enable input is compatible with both TTL and CMOS logic levels. The enable circuit also provides power to other circuits to reduce the supply current. The power supply current is reduced to less than 1 µA when a logic low is present on ON pin.

13.2.9. Adjustable current limit threshold

NPS4053 can change current limit threshold from 110 mA to 2.5 A by connecting an external resistor between ILIM pin and GND. The resistor value is required to be between 9.31 kΩ to 210 kΩ (1 % tolerance) to ensure the stability of the internal regulation loop. The relationship between external resistor and current limit threshold is shown in equation below:

\[ I_{ILIM} (mA) = \frac{23600 \times (V)}{R_{ILIM} (kΩ)} \]

14. Application information

14.1. One-level current limit application

\[ V_{IN} = 2.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}; \ V_{OUT} = 2.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}; \text{ current limitation } = 1.57 \text{ A} \]

Fig. 23. One-level current limit circuit
14.2. Two-level current limit circuit

$$V_{IN} = 2.5 \text{ V to 5.5 V}; \ V_{OUT} = 2.5 \text{ V to 5.5 V};$$
current limitation 1 = 1.18 A;
current limitation 2 = 2.36 A

Fig. 24. Two-level current limit circuit

14.3. Auto-retry configuration

NPS4053 switch limits the output current to a safe level by using a constant-current mode when the output load exceeds the current limit threshold or shorted. Constant-current version can be configured as auto-retry version via external resistor and capacitor as Fig. 25 shows. When over current occurs, FLG pin will be pulled low. Since ON pin is tied to FLG pin, ON pin will also be pulled low thus disable the load switch. The over current condition will not exist once the switch is turned off so the FLG pin and ON pin voltage will go high and the switch will be turn on again. ON/OFF time will be determined by RC time constant. An actual test result can be found in Fig. 26.

Fig. 25. Auto-retry configuration circuit

Fig. 26. Auto-retry test result
14.4. Programming the current limit threshold via a resistor

The NPS4053 is capable of adjusting the current limit threshold via an external resistor placed between the ILIM pin and ground. The NPS4053 uses an internal regulation loop to provide a regulated voltage on the ILIM pin. The NPS4053 offers short circuit and open protection on the ILIM pin to prevent damage to the device if the ILIM pin is not properly configured. The recommended 1% resistor range for $R_{ILIM}$ is $9.31 \text{ kΩ} \leq R_{ILIM} \leq 210 \text{ kΩ}$ to ensure stability of the internal regulation loop. The following tables and charts provide information about how the $R_{ILIM}$ resistor affect the current limit threshold ($I_{LIMIT}$) at specific input voltages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$R_{ILIM}$ resistance connected between pin ILIM and GND (kΩ)</th>
<th>$I_{LIMIT}$ current limit threshold (A)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.31</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>1.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$V_{IN} = 2.5 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 \degree C$

Fig. 27. Current limit threshold vs $R_{ILIM}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$R_{ILIM}$ resistance connected between pin ILIM and GND (kΩ)</th>
<th>$I_{LIMIT}$ current limit threshold (A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.31</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$V_{IN} = 3.3 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 \degree C$
V_{IN} = 3.3 \, \text{V}; \, T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}

Fig. 28. Current limit threshold vs R_{ILIM}

Table 10. Current limit threshold at V_{IN} = 5 \, \text{V}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
R_{ILIM} \text{ resistance connected} & I_{LIMIT} \text{ current limit threshold (A)} \\
\text{between pin ILIM and GND (kΩ)} & \\
\hline
9.31 & 2.49 \\
10.2 & 2.3 \\
12.7 & 1.85 \\
15 & 1.57 \\
20 & 1.18 \\
49.9 & 0.47 \\
210 & 0.11 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

V_{IN} = 5 \, \text{V}; \, T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}

Fig. 29. Current limit threshold vs R_{ILIM}
15. Layout

15.1. Power supply recommendations

The NPS4053 is designed to operate with a $V_{IN}$ range of 2.5 V to 5.5 V. The $V_{IN}$ power supply must be well regulated and placed as close to the device terminal as possible. The power supply must be able to withstand all transient load current steps. In most situations, using an input capacitance ($C_{IN}$) of 1 μF is sufficient to prevent the supply voltage from dipping when the switch is turned on. In cases where the power supply is slow to respond to a large transient current or large load current step, additional bulk capacitance may be required on the input.

15.2. Layout guidelines

For best performance, all traces must be as short as possible. To be most effective, the input and output capacitors must be placed close to the device to minimize the effects that parasitic trace inductances may have on normal operation. Using wide traces for $V_{IN}$, $V_{OUT}$, and GND helps minimize the parasitic electrical effects.

15.3. Layout example

![NPS4053 layout example](image)

Fig. 30. NPS4053 layout example
16. Thermal considerations

The maximum IC junction temperature should be restricted to 125 °C under normal operating conditions. To calculate the maximum allowable dissipation, $P_{D(max)}$ for a given output current and ambient temperature, the equation as shown below can be used:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{T_{J(MAX)} - T_{amb}}{\theta_{JA}}$$

Where:

- $P_{D(MAX)}$ = maximum allowable power dissipation
- $T_{J(MAX)}$ = maximum allowable junction temperature (125 °C for the NPS4053 devices)
- $T_{amb}$ = ambient temperature of the device
- $\theta_{JA}$ = junction to air thermal impedance. This parameter is highly dependent upon board layout.
17. Package outline

HWSON6: plastic thermal enhanced very very thin Small Outline packages, no leads; 6 terminals; 0.65 mm pitch; 2.0 mm x 2.0 mm x 0.75 mm body

SOT8044-1

Fig. 31. Package outline SOT8044-1 (HWSON6)
18. Abbreviations

Table 11. Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDM</td>
<td>Charged Device Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMOS</td>
<td>Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUT</td>
<td>Device Under Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD</td>
<td>ElectroStatic Discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBM</td>
<td>Human Body Model</td>
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<tr>
<td>TTL</td>
<td>Transistor-Transistor Logic</td>
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19. Revision history

Table 12. Revision history

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<th>Data sheet status</th>
<th>Change notice</th>
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<td>20230629</td>
<td>Product data sheet</td>
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**Data sheet status**

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<th>Product status</th>
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