



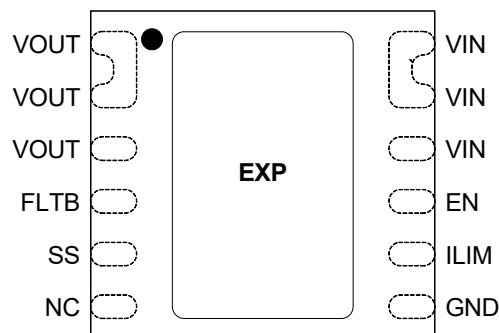
## Ordering Information

Part Number	Fault Recovery	Package	Environmental
AOZ1353DI-01	Auto-Restart	3mm x 3mm DFN-12L	RoHS
AOZ1353DI-02	Latch-Off	3mm x 3mm DFN-12L	RoHS



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## Pin Configuration



3mm x 3mm DFN-12L  
(Top Transparent View)

## Pin Description

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1, 2, 3	VOUT	Power output. Connect to adaptor. Pin 3 is internally connected to pin 1 and pin 2.
4	FLTB	Fault indicator, open-drain output, active-low when fault condition occurs.
5	SS	Soft-start pin. Connect a capacitor $C_{SS}$ from SS to GND to set the soft-start time or short to GND for fixed-time soft-start.
6	NC	Not connected internally. Can leave it floated or connect to GND.
7	GND	Ground
8	ILIM	Current limit set pin. Connect a 1% resistor $R_{LIM}$ from ILIM to GND to set the current limit threshold.
9	EN	Enable input. Active high.
10, 11, 12	VIN	Supply input. Connected to internal power regulator. Pin 10 is internally connected to pin 11 and pin 12.
EXP	EXP	Exposed pad. Connect to GND.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Exceeding the Absolute Maximum Ratings may damage the device.

Parameter	Rating
V <sub>OUT</sub> to GND	-0.3V to +28V
V <sub>IN</sub> , EN, ILIM, SS, FLT <sub>B</sub> to GND	-0.3V to +6V
Junction Temperature (T <sub>J</sub> )	+150°C
Storage Temperature (T <sub>S</sub> )	-65°C to +150°C
ESD Rating HBM/CDM	±4kV / ±1kV

## Recommended Operating Ratings

The device is not guaranteed to operate beyond the Maximum Operating Ratings.

Parameter	Rating
V <sub>IN</sub> to GND	3.4V to 5.5V
EN, FLT <sub>B</sub> to GND	0V to 5.5V
Switch Current (I <sub>SW</sub> )	0A to 3.5A
Ambient Temperature (T <sub>A</sub> )	-40°C to +85°C
Package Thermal Resistance	50°C/W

## Electrical Characteristics

T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>IN</sub> = 5V, SS pin is shorted to GND unless otherwise specified.

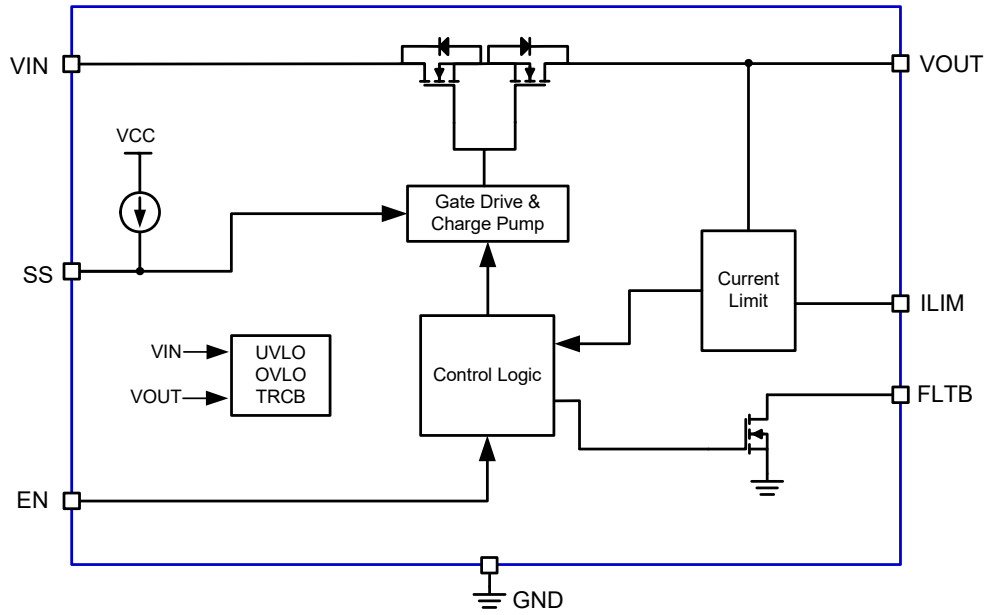
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
<b>General</b>						
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Supply Voltage		3.4		5.5	V
V <sub>UVLO_R</sub>	Under-voltage Lockout Threshold	V <sub>IN</sub> rising	3	3.25	3.35	V
V <sub>UVLO_HYS</sub>	Under-voltage Lockout Hysteresis	V <sub>IN</sub> falling		150		mV
I <sub>IN_ON</sub>	Input Quiescent Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0A, EN = 5V		80		µA
I <sub>IN_OFF</sub>	Input Shutdown Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5V, EN = 0V		0.1	1	µA
R <sub>ON</sub>	Switch On Resistance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1A		40		mΩ
V <sub>EN_H</sub>	Enable Input Logic High Threshold	EN rising	1.4			V
V <sub>EN_L</sub>	Enable Input Logic Low Threshold	EN falling			0.4	V
I <sub>EN_BIAS</sub>	Enable Input Bias Current	EN = 1.8V		1	1.5	µA
V <sub>FLT<sub>B</sub>_LO</sub>	FLT <sub>B</sub> Pull-down Voltage	I <sub>SINK</sub> = 3mA			0.3	V
<b>Over-Voltage Protection</b>						
V <sub>OVLO_R</sub>	Over-voltage Lockout Threshold	V <sub>IN</sub> rising	5.5	5.75	6	V
V <sub>OVLO_F</sub>		V <sub>IN</sub> falling		5.5		
V <sub>OVLO_HYS</sub>	Over-voltage Lockout Hysteresis			250		mV
T <sub>DELAY_OVP</sub>	OVP Turn-Off Delay	Time between V <sub>IN</sub> rises from 5V to 6.5V and power switch turns off		2		µs
<b>Over-Current Protection</b>						
I <sub>LIM</sub>	Current Limit Threshold	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5V, R <sub>LIM</sub> = 4.02kΩ	3.08	3.5	3.92	A
		V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5V, R <sub>LIM</sub> = 14.3kΩ	0.9	1	1.1	
		V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5V, R <sub>LIM</sub> = 29.4kΩ	0.45	0.5	0.55	
T <sub>OCP_FLT<sub>B</sub></sub>	Over-Current Flag Delay	From I <sub>OUT</sub> ≥ I <sub>LIM</sub> to FLT <sub>B</sub> pulled low		12		ms
<b>Reverse-Current Blocking</b>						
V <sub>T_RCB</sub>	RCB Protection Trip Point	V <sub>OUT</sub> -V <sub>IN</sub> , V <sub>OUT</sub> rising		60		mV
V <sub>R_RCB</sub>	RCB Protection Release Trip Point	V <sub>IN</sub> -V <sub>OUT</sub> , V <sub>OUT</sub> falling		70		mV
V <sub>RCB_HYS</sub>	RCB Hysteresis	V <sub>T_RCB</sub> + V <sub>R_RCB</sub>		130		mV
T <sub>RCB</sub>	RCB Response Time			2		µs

## Electrical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$ , SS pin is shorted to GND unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
<b>Thermal Shutdown</b>						
$T_{SD}$	Thermal Shutdown Threshold	Temperature rising		140		°C
$T_{SD\_HYS}$	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	Temperature falling		20		
<b>Dynamic Characteristics</b>						
$T_{D\_ON}$	Turn-On Delay Time (From VEN 50% to VOUT=0.5V)	$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ , $C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$ , $C_{SS} = 1\text{nF}$ , $R_{LIM} = 14.3\text{k}\Omega$		2.1		ms
$T_{ON}$	Turn-ON Time (VOUT from 0.5V to 4.5V)	$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ , $C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$ , SS Pin grounded, $R_{LIM} = 14.3\text{k}\Omega$		3.4		ms

### Functional Block Diagram



## Timing Diagrams

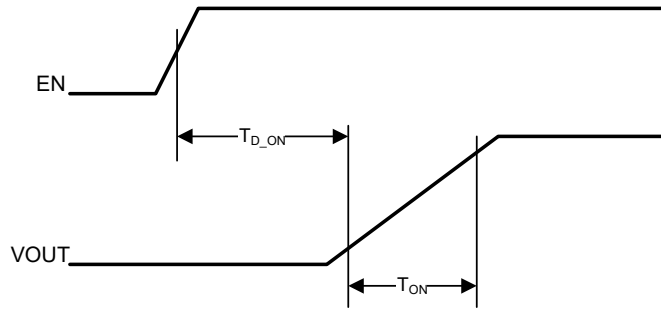


Figure 1. Turn-on Delay and Turn-on Time

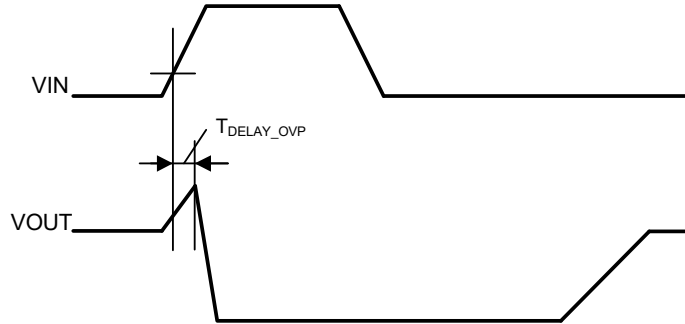


Figure 2. OVP Delay and Recovery

### Typical Performance Curves

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 20\mu\text{F}$ ,  $R_{LIM} = 4.02\text{k}\Omega$ , SS pin shorted to GND unless otherwise specified.

Figure 3. Startup by EN ( $R_{Load} = 1.6\Omega$ )

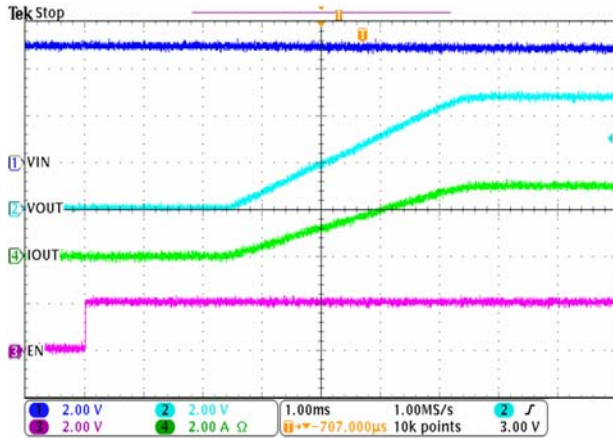


Figure 4. Shutdown by EN ( $R_{Load} = 1.6\Omega$ )

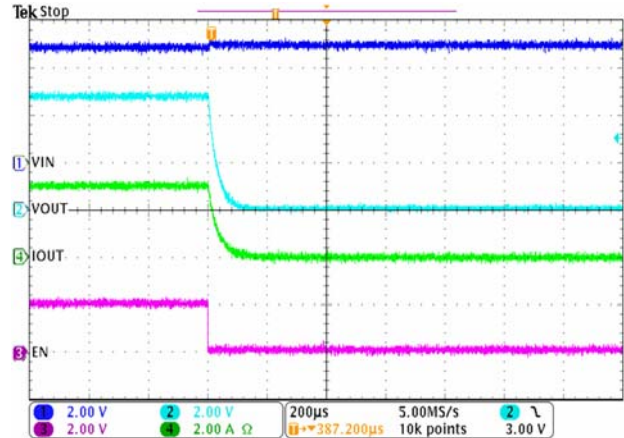


Figure 5. Startup by VIN ( $R_{Load} = 1.6\Omega$ )

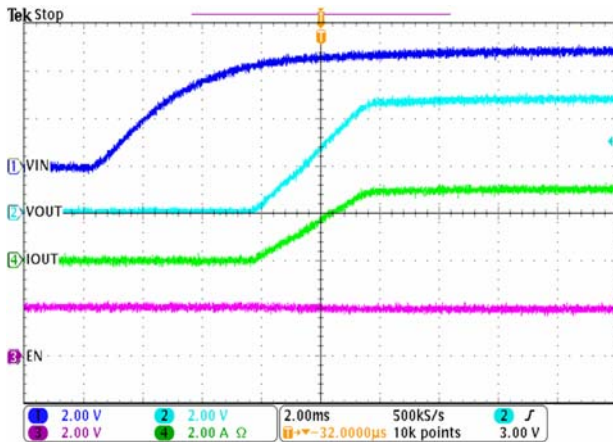


Figure 6. Shutdown by VIN ( $R_{Load} = 1.6\Omega$ )

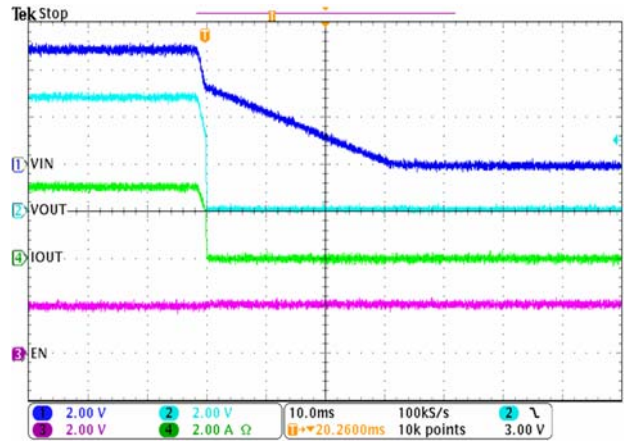


Figure 7. Input Over-Voltage Protection and Recovery ( $R_{Load} = 1\text{k}\Omega$ , AOZ1353DI-01)

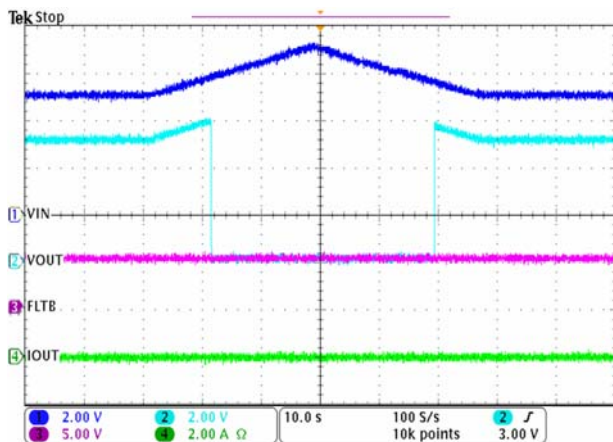
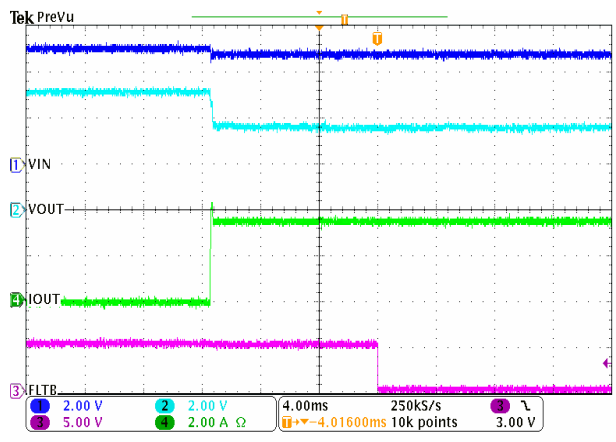


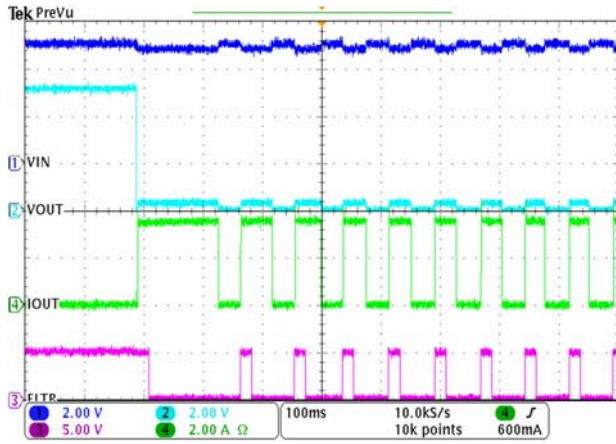
Figure 8. Over-Current Protection ( $R_{LOAD} = 1\Omega$ , AOZ1353DI-01)



### Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 20\mu\text{F}$ ,  $R_{LIM} = 4.02\text{k}\Omega$ , SS pin shorted to GND unless otherwise specified.

**Figure 9. Output Hard Short and Thermal Shutdown  
(AOZ1353DI-01)**





## Typical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$  unless otherwise specified.

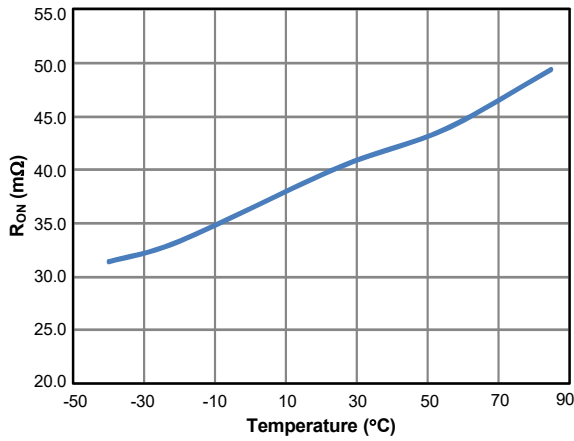


Figure 10.  $R_{ON}$  vs. Temperature

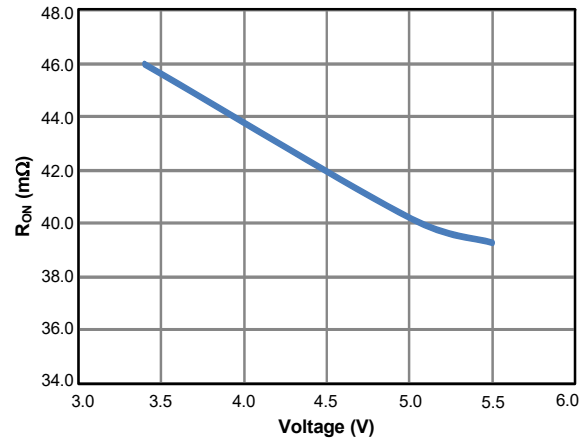


Figure 11.  $R_{ON}$  vs. Input Voltage

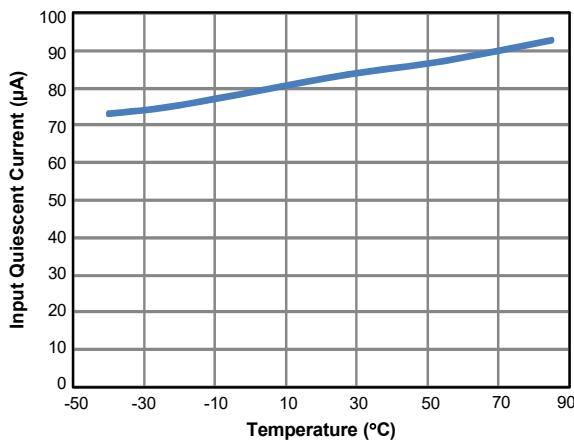


Figure 12. Input Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

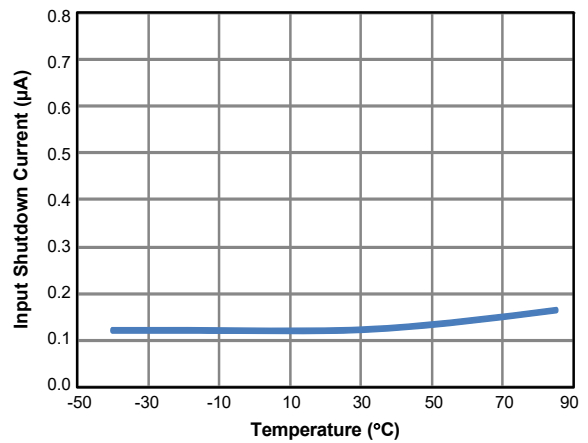


Figure 13. Input Shutdown Current vs. Temperature

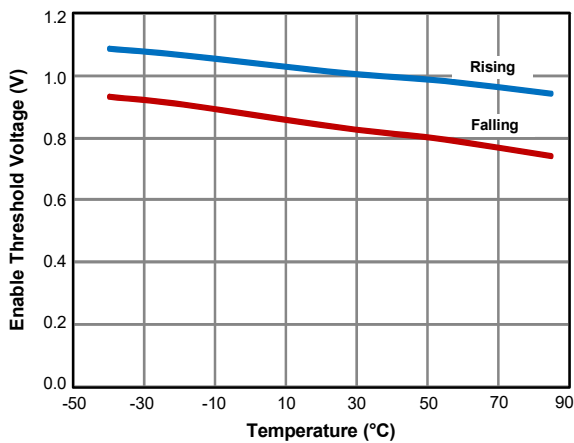


Figure 14. EN Threshold vs. Temperature

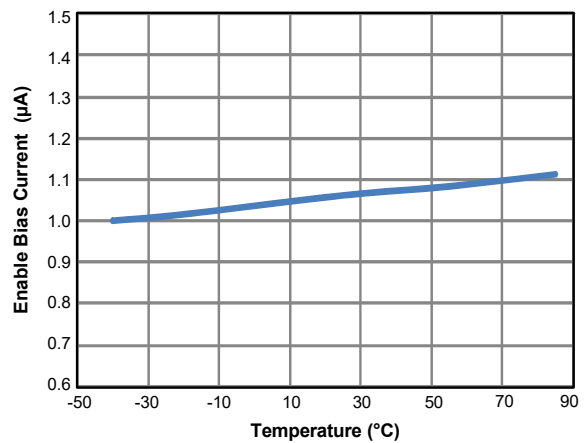


Figure 15. EN Bias Current vs. Temperature

Typical Characteristics (Continued)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$  unless otherwise specified.

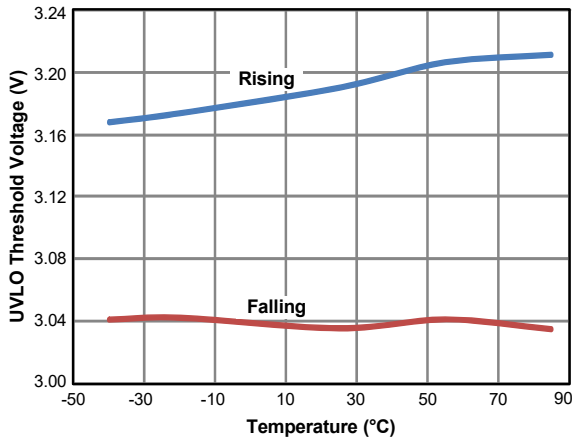


Figure 16. UVLO Threshold vs. Temperature

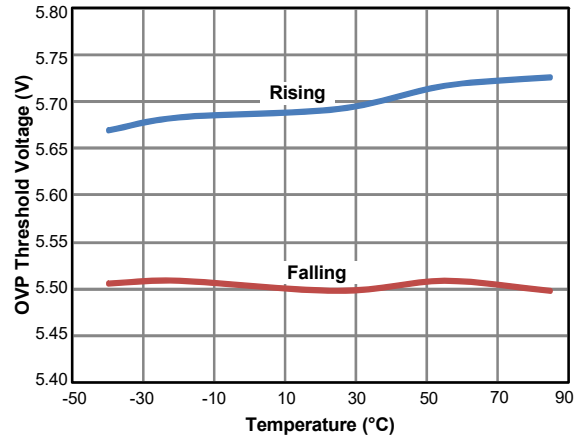


Figure 17. OVP Threshold vs. Temperature

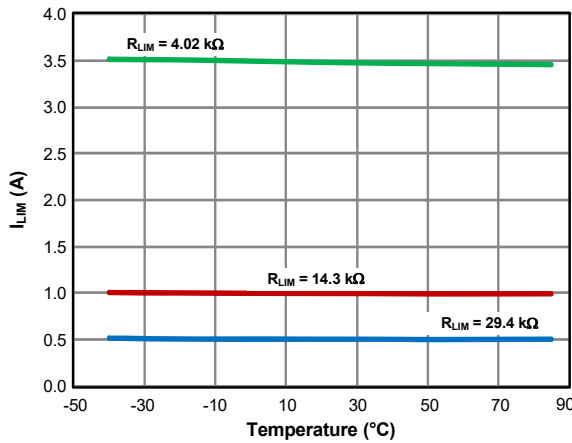


Figure 18. Current Limit Threshold vs. Temperature

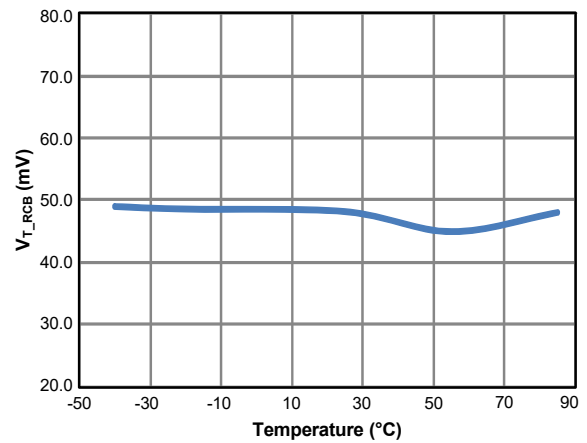


Figure 19. RCB Threshold (Rising) vs. Temperature

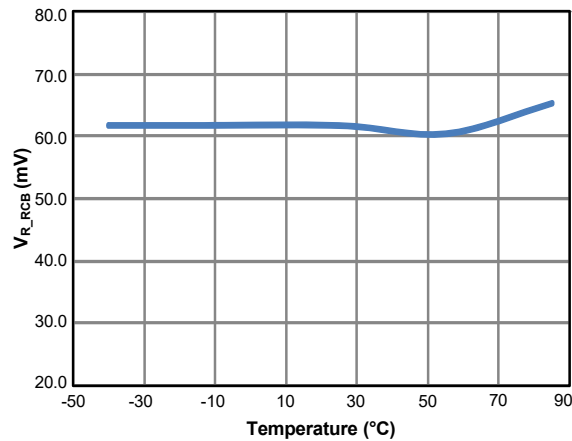


Figure 20. RCB Threshold (Falling) vs. Temperature

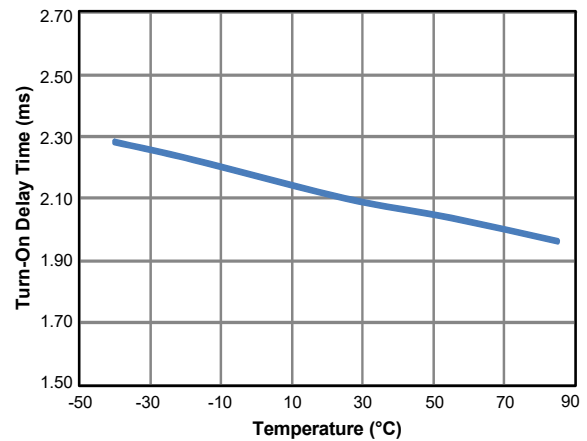


Figure 21. Turn-On Delay vs. Temperature

### Typical Characteristics (Continued)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$  unless otherwise specified.

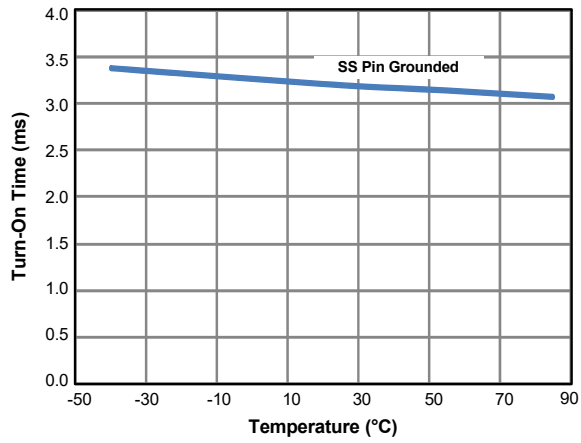


Figure 22. Turn-On Time vs. Temperature

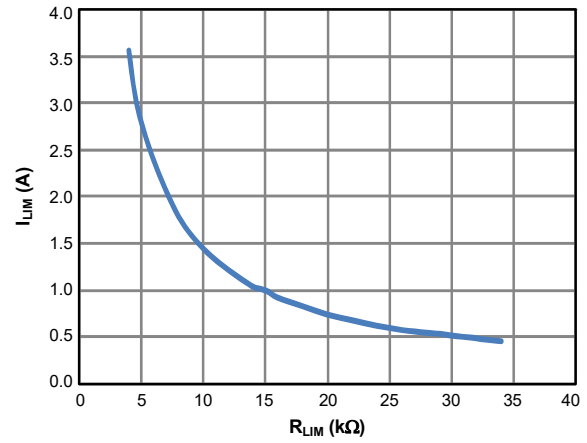


Figure 23. Current Limit vs.  $R_{LIM}$

## Functional Description

The AOZ1353DI is a current limited power switch with over-voltage, over-current, reverse-current and thermal shutdown protections. The VOUT pin is rated 28V. The operating input voltage ranges from 3.4V to 5.5V. The switch current is rated up to 3.5A.

The device has true reverse-current blocking features that will prevent undesired current flow from output to its input in either enabled or disabled state.

### Enable

The EN pin is the ON/OFF control for the power switch. The device is enabled when EN pin is high and not in under-voltage lockout state. The EN pin must be driven to a logic high or logic low state to guarantee operation. While disabled, the AOZ1353DI draws less than 1µA from supply.

For AOZ1353DI-02, toggle EN pin to restart the device and clear fault flag after device latches off due to fault.

### Input Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

The under-voltage lockout (UVLO) circuit monitors the input voltage. The power switch is only allowed to turn on when input voltage is higher than UVLO threshold. Otherwise the switch is off.

### Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)

The voltages at VIN terminal is constantly monitored once the device is enabled. In case input voltage exceeds the over-voltage lockout threshold ( $V_{OVLO\_R}$ ), the power switch is either turned off immediately or kept off, depending on its initial state. AOZ1353DI-01 can restart when VIN drops below  $V_{OVLO\_F}$ .

### Programmable Current Limit and Over-Current Protection (OCP)

The AOZ1353DI implemented current limit to ensure that the current through the switch does not exceed current limit threshold set by the external resistor  $R_{LIM}$ .

The current limit threshold can be estimated using the equation below:

$$I_{LIM} = 14300/R_{LIM} \quad (A)$$

For example, for 1A current limit threshold, a 14.3kΩ  $R_{LIM}$  resistor should be selected. 1% resistor is recommended for  $R_{LIM}$ .

AOZ1353DI continuously limits the output current when output is overloaded, Under current-limiting, FLT B is pulled low after delay ( $T_{OCP\_FLT B}$ ). Severe overload causes power dissipation and die temperature to increase and may trigger thermal shutdown.

### True Reverse-Current Blocking Protection (TRCB)

True reverse-current blocking prevents undesired current flow from output to input when power switch is in either on or off state. When device is enabled, power switch is quickly turned off whenever output voltage is higher than input voltage. The power switch is turned on again when output voltage falls below input by 70mV.

### Fast Recovery (For AOZ1353DI-01 only)

Once RCB event is removed, power switch turns on again quickly. The recovery time is less than 100µs.

### Thermal Shutdown Protection

Thermal shutdown protects device from excessive temperature. The power switch is turned off when the die temperature reaches thermal shutdown threshold of 140°C. There is a 20°C hysteresis. For AOZ1353DI-01 power switch is allowed to turn on again if die temperature drops below approximately 120°C.

### Soft Start

The AOZ1353DI has soft-start circuitry to limit in-rush current due to large capacitive load. By default the turn-on time is 3.4ms when SS pin is connected to GND.

Fast turn-on time can be set by adding an external capacitor  $C_{SS}$  between SS pin and ground. The capacitor value is selected using Table 1.

Table 1. Turn-On Time Settings by  $C_{SS}$

$C_{SS}$ (nF)	Turn-On Time (ms)
1	0.3
1.2	0.4
2.2	0.8
3.3	1.2
4.7	1.7
5.6	1.9
6.8	2.4
8.2	2.8
10	3.2
12	3.4
SS pin short to GND	3.4

### Startup

The device is enabled when  $EN \geq V_{EN\_H}$  and input voltage is above UVLO threshold. The device first checks if any fault condition exists. When no fault exists, the power switch is turned on and the output is then ramped up. Power switch is kept off if fault condition was detected.

## Fault Reporting

AOZ1353DI protects itself and load from the following fault condition: over-voltage, over-current, reverse-current, and over-temperature.

The FLTB pin is an open drain output. It is asserted low when either an over-current, or over-temperature condition occurs. The FLTB pin becomes high impedance when the fault conditions are removed. A pull-up resistor ( $R_{FLTB}$ ) must be connected between FLTB to 5V to provide a logic signal.

When thermal shutdown is activated, FLTB is pulled low immediately to report fault condition to host. FLTB is pulled high once fault is removed.

In case of output overload, FLTB pin is pulled low about 12ms ( $T_{OCP\_FLTB}$ ) after device is in current-limiting. For AOZ1353DI-02 power switch is then turned off after another 12ms.

There is no fault reporting for UVLO, OVP and RCB event.

### Auto-restart or Latch-off

**AOZ1353DI-01 (auto-restart version):** The device will try to restart 24ms after the power switch is turned off and when OVP or thermal shutdown fault is removed.

Power switch is turned on immediately after a RCB event is removed.

**AOZ1353DI-02 (latch-off version):** The device keeps off even after the fault condition is removed. Power switch can only be turned on again by either toggle EN pin or recycle the input supply.

## Input Capacitor Selection

The input capacitor prevents large voltage transients from appearing at the input, and provides the instantaneous current needed each time the switch turns on to charge output capacitors and to limit input voltage drop. It is also to prevent high-frequency noise on the power line from passing through to the output. The input capacitor should be located as close to the pin as possible. A minimum of 10 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor should be used. However, higher capacitor value is strongly recommended to further reduce the transient voltage drop at the input.

## Output Capacitor Selection

The output capacitor acts in a similar way. Also, the output capacitor has to supply enough current for a large load that it may encounter during system transient. This bulk capacitor must be large enough to supply fast transient load in order to prevent the output from dropping.

There is an upper limit for output capacitor for AOZ1353DI to ensure the output capacitor can be charged fully during start-up. This upper limit is set by the current limit level and soft-start time.

$$C_{out} = I_{LIM} \times (T_{ON} / V_{IN})$$

## Power Dissipation Calculation

Calculate the power dissipation for normal load condition using the following equation:

$$Power\ Dissipated = R_{ON} \times (I_{OUT})^2$$

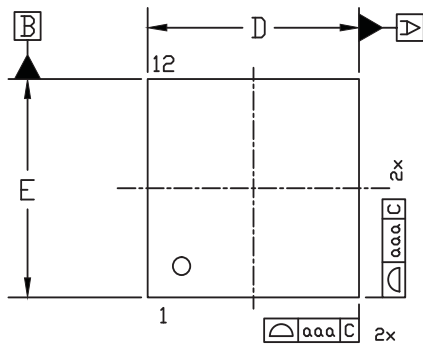
The worst case power dissipation occurs when the load current hits the current limit due to over-current. The power dissipation can be calculated using the following equation:

$$Power\ Dissipated = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{LIM}$$

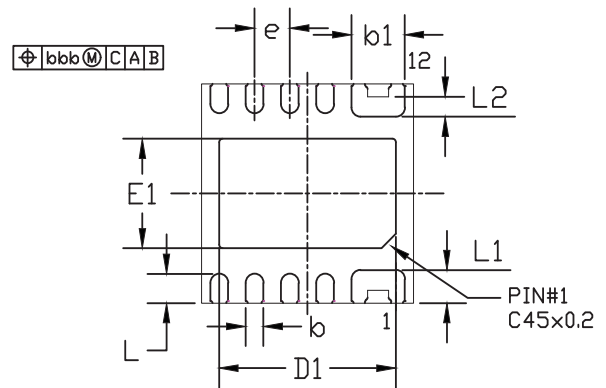
## Layout Guidelines

Good PCB layout is important for improving the thermal and overall performance of AOZ1353DI. To optimize the switch response time to output short-circuit conditions, keep all traces as short as possible to reduce the effect of unwanted parasitic inductance. Place the input and output bypass capacitors as close as possible to the VIN and VOUT pins. The input and output PCB traces should be as wide as possible for the given PCB space. Use a ground plane to enhance the power dissipation capability of the device.

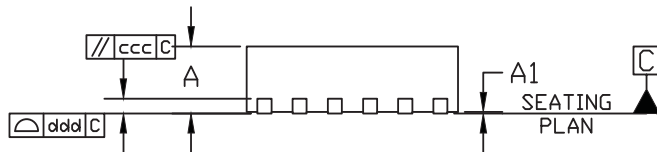
Package Dimensions, DFN3x3B\_12L, EP1\_S



TOP VIEW

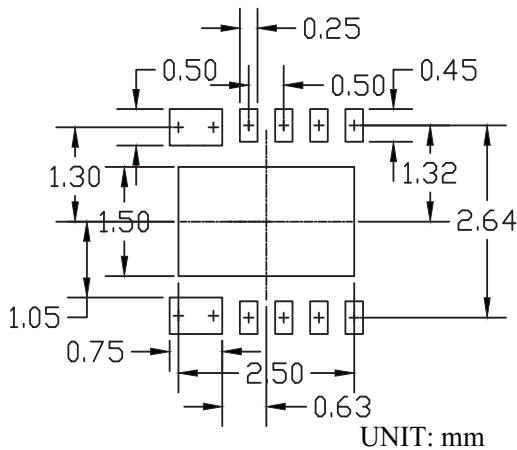


BOTTOM VIEW



SIDE VIEW

RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN



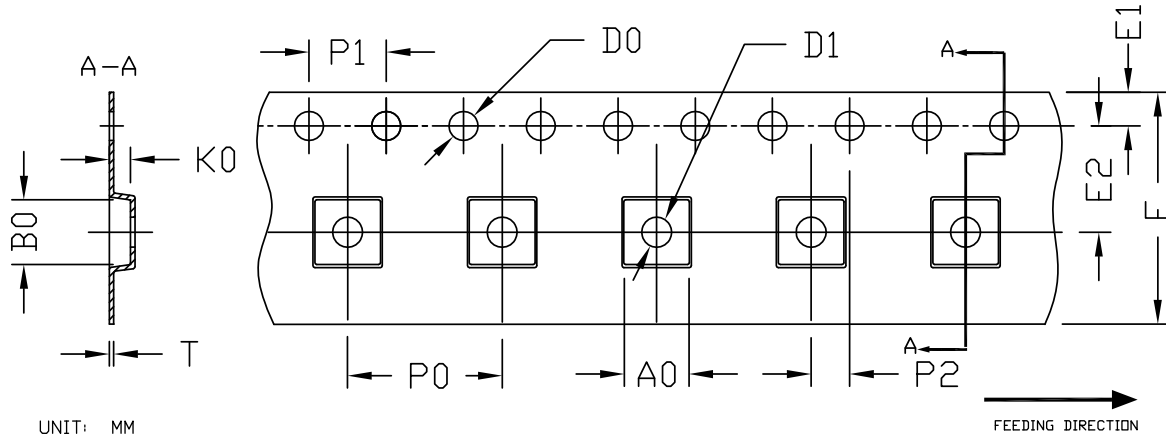
SYMBOLS	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS			DIMENSIONS IN INCHES		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.80	0.90	1.00	0.031	0.035	0.039
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.000	0.001	0.002
b	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.008	0.010	0.012
b1	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.028	0.030	0.032
c	0.195	0.203	0.211	0.008	0.008	0.008
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.116	0.118	0.120
D1	2.40	2.50	2.60	0.094	0.098	0.102
E	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.116	0.118	0.120
E1	1.40	1.50	1.60	0.055	0.059	0.063
e	0.50BSC			0.020BSC		
L	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.012	0.016	0.020
L1	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.014	0.018	0.022
L2	0.22	0.27	0.32	0.009	0.011	0.013
aaa	0.15			0.006		
bbb	0.10			0.004		
ccc	0.10			0.004		
ddd	0.08			0.003		

NOTE

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION IS MILLIMETER.  
CONVERTED INCH DIMENSIONS ARE NOT NECESSARILY EXACT.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO METALLIZED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15mm. AND 0.30mm FROM THE TERMINAL TIP. IF THE TERMINAL HAS THE OPTIONAL RADIUS ON THE OTHER END OF THE TERMINAL, THE DIMENSION b SHOULD NOT BE MEASURED IN THAT RADIUS AREA.
4. COPLANARITY ddd APPLIES TO THE TERMINALS AND ALL OTHER BOTTOM SURFACE METALLIZATION.

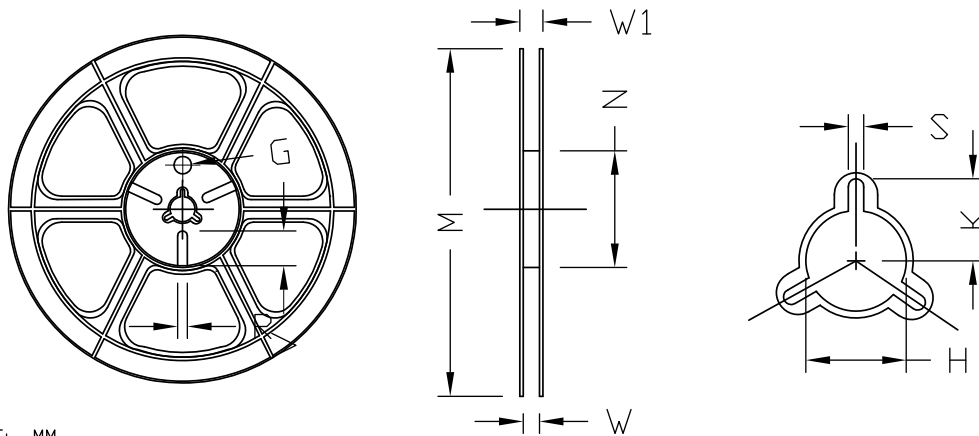
### Tape and Reel Drawing DFN3x3 EP

#### Carrier Tape



PACKAGE	A0	B0	K0	D0	D1	E	E1	E2	P0	P1	P2	T
DFN3x3_EP	3.40 ±0.10	3.35 ±0.10	1.10 ±0.10	1.50 +0.10 -0	1.50 +0.10 -0	12.00 ±0.30	1.75 ±0.10	5.50 ±0.05	8.00 ±0.10	4.00 ±0.10	2.00 ±0.05	0.30 ±0.05

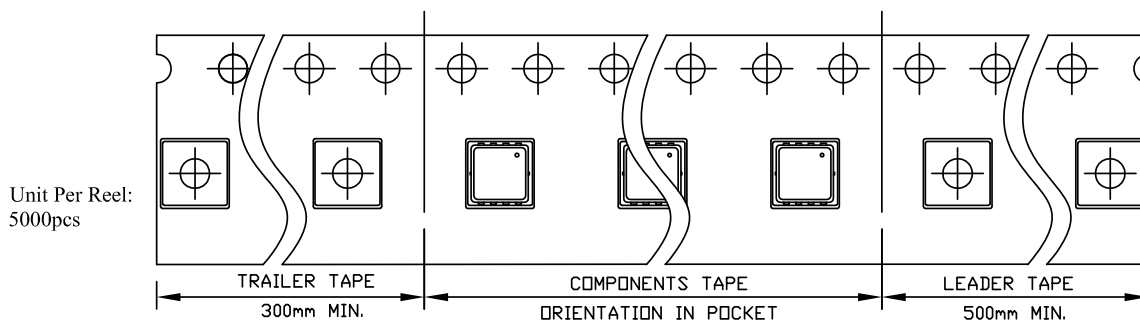
#### Reel



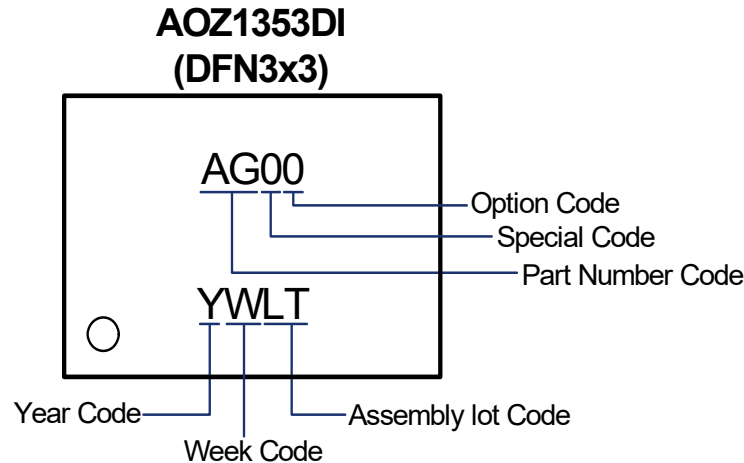
TAPE SIZE	REEL SIZE	M	N	W	W1	H	K	S	G	R	V
12 mm	∅330	∅330.00 ±0.50	∅97.00 ±0.10	13.00 ±0.30	17.40 ±1.00	∅13.00 +0.50 -0.20	10.60	2.00 ±0.50	---	---	---

#### DFN3x3 EP TAPE

##### Leader / Trailer & Orientation



Part Marking



Part Number	Description	Code
AOZ1353DI-01	Green Product	AG01
AOZ1353DI-02	Green Product	AG02

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As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body or (b) support or sustain life, and (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury of the user.
2. A critical component in any component of a life support, device, or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.