



# MIC2562A

## PCMCIA/CardBus Socket Power Controller

### General Description

The MIC2562A PCMCIA (Personal Computer Memory Card International Association) and CardBus Power Controller handles all PC Card slot power supply pins, both  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{PP}$ . The MIC2562A switches between the three  $V_{CC}$  voltages (0V, 3.3V and 5.0V) and the  $V_{PP}$  voltages (OFF, 0V, 3.3V, 5V, or 12.0V) required by PC Cards. The MIC2562A switches voltages from the system power supply to  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{PP}$ . Output voltage is selected by two digital inputs each and output current ranges up to 1A for  $V_{CC}$  and 250mA for  $V_{PP}$ .

The MIC2562A provides power management capability controlled by the PC Card logic controller. Voltage rise and fall times are well controlled. Medium current  $V_{PP}$  and high current  $V_{CC}$  output switches are self-biasing: **no +12V supply is required for 3.3V or 5V output.**

The MIC2562A is designed for efficient operation. In standby (sleep) mode the device draws very little quiescent current, typically 0.3 $\mu$ A. The device and PCMCIA port is protected by current limiting and overtemperature shutdown. Full cross-conduction lockout protects the system power supply.

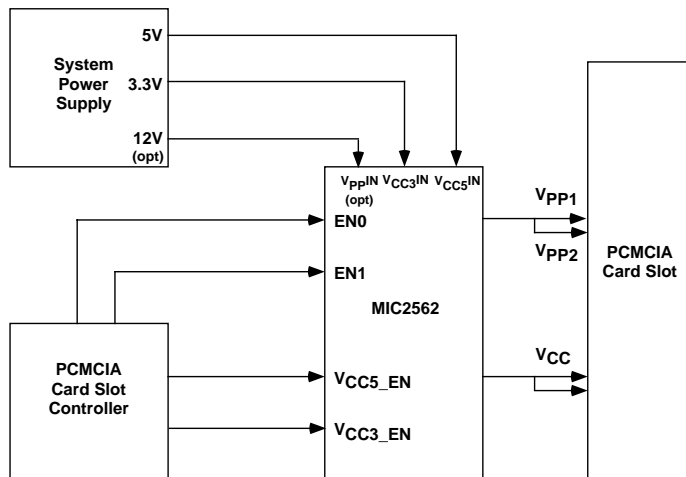
The MIC2562A is an improved version of the MIC2562, offering lower ON-resistance and a  $V_{CC}$  pull-down clamp in the OFF mode. It is available in a 14-pin 0.150" SOIC.

### Ordering Information

Part Number	Temperature Range	Package
MIC2562A-0BM	-40°C to +85°C	14-pin Narrow SOIC
MIC2562A-1BM	-40°C to +85°C	14-pin Narrow SOIC

Note: see the logic table inside for a description of the differences between the logic options

### Typical Application



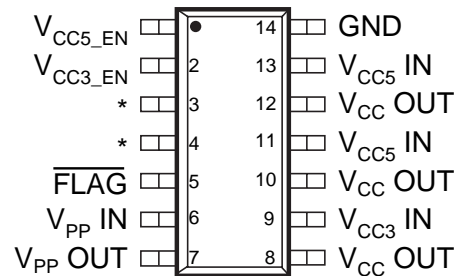
### Applications

- PC Card Power Supply Pin Voltage Switch
- CardBus Slot Power Supply Control
- Data Collection Systems
- Machine Control Data Input Systems
- Wireless Communications
- Bar Code Data Collection Systems
- Instrumentation Configuration/Datalogging
- Docking Stations (portable and desktop)
- Power Supply Management
- Analog Power Switching

### Features

- High Efficiency, Low Resistance Switches Require No 12V Bias Supply
- No External Components Required
- Output Current Limit and Overtemperature Shutdown
- Open-Drain Flag for Error Condition Indication
- Ultra Low Power Consumption
- Complete PC Card/CardBus  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{PP}$  Switch Matrix in a Single Package
- Logic Compatible with Industry Standard PC Card Logic Controllers
- No Voltage Shoot-Through or Switching Transients
- Break-Before-Make Switching
- Digital Selection of  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{PP}$  Voltages
- Over 1A  $V_{CC}$  Output Current
- Over 200mA  $V_{PP}$  Output Current
- Small 14-Pin SOIC Package

### Pin Configuration



\* see table below

#### 14 Pin S.O. Package

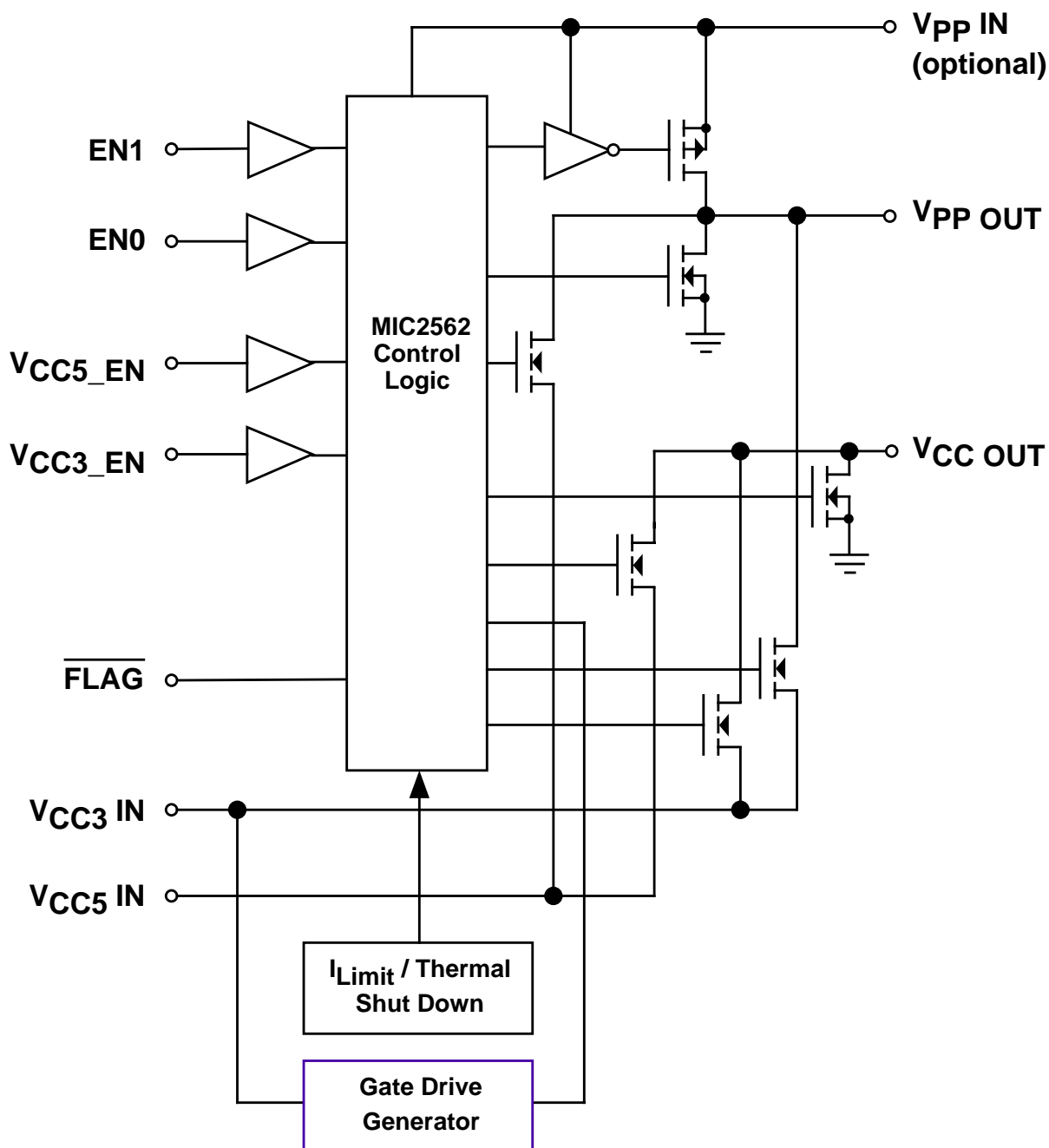
Both  $V_{CC5}$  IN pins must be connected.  
All three  $V_{CC}$  OUT pins must be connected.

MIC2562A Pin Assignments		
Pin	-0	-1
3	EN0	$V_{PP\_VCC}$
4	EN1	$V_{PP\_PGM}$

**Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Notes 1 and 2)

Power Dissipation, $T_{\text{AMBIENT}} \leq 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .....	<i>Internally Limited</i>
SOIC .....	800 mW
Derating Factors (To Ambient)	
SOIC .....	4 mW/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature .....	$-65^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature (Die) .....	$125^{\circ}\text{C}$
Lead Temperature (5 sec) .....	$260^{\circ}\text{C}$

Supply Voltage, $V_{\text{PP IN}}$ .....	15V
$V_{\text{CC3 IN}}$ .....	7.5V
$V_{\text{CC5 IN}}$ .....	7.5V
FLAG Pull-up Voltage .....	7.5V
Logic Input Voltages .....	$-0.3\text{V}$ to $+10\text{V}$
Output Current (each Output)	
$V_{\text{PP OUT}}$ .....	$>200\text{mA}$ , <i>Internally Limited</i>
$V_{\text{CC OUT}}$ .....	$>1\text{A}$ , <i>Internally Limited</i>

**Logic Block Diagram**

**Electrical Characteristics:** (Over operating temperature range with  $V_{CC3\ IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{CC5\ IN} = 5.0V$ ,  $V_{PP\ IN} = 12V$ , unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS</b>						
$V_{IH}$	Logic 1 Input Voltage		2.2		7.5	V
$V_{IL}$	Logic 0 Input Voltage		-0.3		0.8	V
$I_{IN}$	Input Current	$0\ V < V_{IN} < 5.5V$			$\pm 1$	$\mu A$

#### **$V_{PP}$ OUTPUT**

$I_{PP\ OUT\ Hi-Z}$	High Impedance Output Leakage Current	Shutdown Mode $0 \leq V_{PP\ OUT} \leq 12V$		1	10	$\mu A$
$I_{PPSC}$	Short Circuit Current Limit	$V_{PP\ OUT} = 0$	0.2	0.4		A
$R_O$	Switch Resistance,	Select $V_{PP\ OUT} = 5V$ Select $V_{PP\ OUT} = 3.3V$ $I_{PP\ OUT} = -100mA$ (Sourcing)		1.8 3.3	2.5 5	$\Omega$
$R_O$	Switch Resistance, Select $V_{PP\ OUT} = 12V$	$V_{PP\ IN} = 12V$ $I_{PP\ OUT} = -100\ mA$ (Sourcing)		0.6	1	$\Omega$
$R_O$	Switch Resistance, Select $V_{PP\ OUT} = 0V$	Select $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ clamped to ground $I_{PP\ OUT} = 50\mu A$ (Sinking)		2500	3900	$\Omega$

#### **$V_{PP}$ SWITCHING TIME** (See Figure 1)

$t_1$ $t_2$ $t_3$	Output Turn-ON Delay (Note 3)	$V_{PP\ OUT} =$ Hi-Z to 10% of 3.3V $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ Hi-Z to 10% of 5V $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ Hi-Z to 10% of 12V		5 10 70	50 50 250	$\mu s$
$t_4$ $t_5$ $t_6$	Output Rise Time (Note 3)	$V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 10% to 90% of 3.3V $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 10% to 90% of 5V $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 10% to 90% of 12V	100 100 100	200 300 225	800 1000 800	$\mu s$
$t_7$ $t_8$ $t_9$ $t_{10}$	Output Transition Timing (Note 3)	$V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 3.3V to 90% of 12V $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 5V to 90% of 12V $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 12V to 90% of 3.3V $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 12V to 90% of 5V	100 100 100 100	250 200 200 350	1000 800 800 1200	$\mu s$
$t_{14}$ $t_{15}$ $t_{16}$	Output Turn-Off Delay Time (Note 3)	$V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 3.3V to Hi-Z $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 5V to Hi-Z $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 12V to Hi-Z		200 200 200	1000 1000 1000	ns
$t_{11}$ $t_{12}$ $t_{13}$	Output Turn-OFF Fall Time (Note 3)	$V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 90% to 10% of 3.3V $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 90% to 10% of 5V $V_{PP\ OUT} =$ 90% to 10% of 12V		50 50 300	1000 1000 2000	ns

**Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V <sub>CC</sub> OUTPUT						
I <sub>CCSC</sub>	Short Circuit Current Limit	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 0	1	1.5		A
R <sub>O</sub>	Switch Resistance	Select V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 3.3V I <sub>CC</sub> OUT = -1A (Sourcing)		100	150	mΩ
		Select V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 5V I <sub>CC</sub> OUT = -1A (Sourcing)		70	100	mΩ
		Select V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = clamped to ground I <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 0.1mA (Sinking)		500	3900	Ω
V <sub>CC</sub> SWITCHING TIME (See Figure 2)						
t <sub>1</sub>	Output Turn ON Delay Time	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 0V to 10% of 3.3V		300	1500	μs
t <sub>2</sub>	(Note 4)	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 0V to 10% of 5.0V		750	3000	
t <sub>3</sub>	Output Rise Time	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 10% to 90% of 3.3V	200	700	2500	μs
t <sub>4</sub>	(Note 4)	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 10% to 90% of 5V	200	1500	6000	
t <sub>7</sub>	Output Turn-Off Delay	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 3.3V		2.4	8	ms
t <sub>8</sub>	(Notes 4, 5)	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 5V		2.8	8	
t <sub>5</sub>	Output Fall Time	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 90% to 10% of 3.3V	100	240	1000	μs
t <sub>6</sub>	(Note 4)	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 90% to 10% of 5.0V	100	600	2000	
POWER SUPPLY						
I <sub>CC5</sub>	V <sub>CC5</sub> IN Supply Current (5V)	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 5V or 3.3V, I <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 0  V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 0V (Sleep Mode)		8  0.2	50  10	μA
I <sub>CC3</sub>	V <sub>CC3</sub> IN Supply Current (3.3V) (Note 6)	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 5V or 3.3V, I <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 0  V <sub>CC</sub> OUT = 0V (Sleep Mode)		40  0.1	100  10	μA
I <sub>PP</sub> IN	V <sub>PP</sub> IN Supply Current (12V) (Note 7)	V <sub>PP</sub> OUT = 3.3V or 5V. I <sub>PP</sub> OUT = 0  V <sub>PP</sub> OUT = Hi-Z, 0 or V <sub>PP</sub>		0.3  0.3	4  4	μA
V <sub>CC5</sub>	Operating Input Voltage (5V)	V <sub>CC5</sub> IN not required for operation	—	5.0	6	V
V <sub>CC3</sub>	Operating Input Voltage (3.3V)	(Note 6)	3.0	3.3	6	V
V <sub>PP</sub> IN	Operating Input Voltage (12V)	V <sub>PP</sub> IN not required for operation (Note 8)	—	12.0	14.5	V

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>THERMAL SHUTDOWN</b>						
$T_{SD}$	Thermal Shutdown Temperature			130		°C
<b>FLAG OUTPUT</b>						
$V_{O\ OK}$	FLAG Threshold Voltage (Note 9)	FLAG High (OK) Threshold voltage		$V_{CC} - 1$ $V_{PP} - 1$		V

**NOTE 1:** Functional operation above the absolute maximum stress ratings is not implied.

**NOTE 2:** Static-sensitive device. Store only in conductive containers. Handling personnel and equipment should be grounded to prevent damage from static discharge.

**NOTE 3:**  $R_L = 100\Omega$  connected to ground.

**NOTE 4:**  $R_L = 10\Omega$  connected to ground.

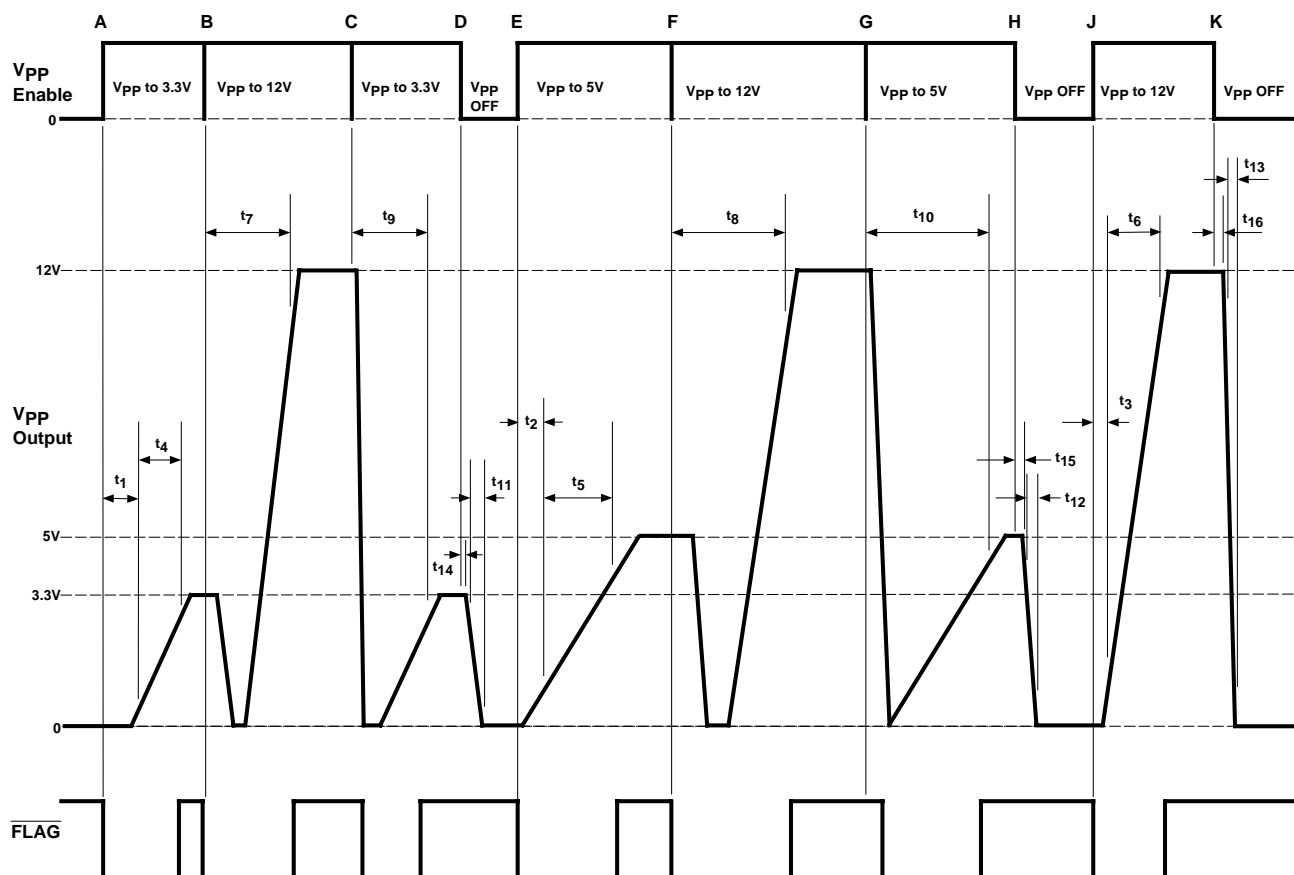
**NOTE 5:** Delay from commanding Hi Z or 0V to beginning slope. Does not apply to current limit or overtemperature shutdown conditions.

**NOTE 6:** The MIC2562A uses  $V_{CC3\ IN}$  for operation. For single 5V supply systems, connect 5V to both  $V_{CC3\ IN}$  and  $V_{CC5IN}$ . See Applications Information for further details.

**NOTE 7:**  $V_{PP\ IN}$  is not required for operation.

**NOTE 8:**  $V_{PP\ IN}$  must be either high impedance or greater than or approximately equal to the highest voltage  $V_{CC}$  in the system. For example, if both 3.3V and 5V are connected to the MIC2562A,  $V_{PP\ IN}$  must be either 5V, 12V, or high impedance.

**NOTE 9:** A 10k $\Omega$  pull-up resistor is connected between FLAG and  $V_{CC3\ IN}$ .



**Figure 1. MIC2562A  $V_{PP}$  Timing Diagram.**  $V_{PP}$  Enable is shown generically: refer to the timing tables (below). At time "A"  $V_{PP} = 3.3V$  is selected. At B,  $V_{PP}$  is set to 12V. At C,  $V_{PP} = 3.3V$  (from 12V). At D,  $V_{PP}$  is disabled. At E,  $V_{PP}$  is programmed to 5V. At F,  $V_{PP}$  is set to 12V. At G,  $V_{PP}$  is programmed to 5V. At H,  $V_{PP}$  is disabled. At J,  $V_{PP}$  is set to 12V. And at K,  $V_{PP}$  is again disabled.  $R_L = 100\Omega$  for all measurements. Load capacitance is negligible.

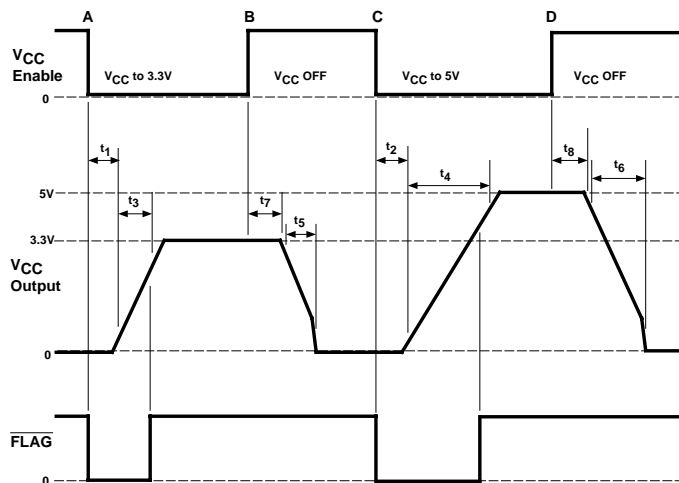


Figure 2. MIC2562A V<sub>CC</sub> Timing Diagram. V<sub>CC</sub> Enable is shown generically: refer to the timing tables (below) for specific control logic input. At time A, V<sub>CC</sub> is programmed to 3.3V. At B, V<sub>CC</sub> is disabled. At C, V<sub>CC</sub> is programmed to 5V. And at D, V<sub>CC</sub> is disabled. R<sub>L</sub> = 10Ω. FLAG pull-up resistor is 10kΩ to V<sub>CC3</sub> IN.

### MIC2562A-0 Control Logic Table

V <sub>CC5_EN</sub>	V <sub>CC3_EN</sub>	EN1	EN0	V <sub>CC</sub> OUT	V <sub>PP</sub> OUT
0	0	0	0	Clamped to Ground	High Z
0	0	0	1	Clamped to Ground	High Z
0	0	1	0	Clamped to Ground	High Z
0	0	1	1	Clamped to Ground	Clamped to Ground
0	1	0	0	3.3	High Z
0	1	0	1	3.3	3.3
0	1	1	0	3.3	12
0	1	1	1	3.3	Clamped to Ground
1	0	0	0	5	High Z
1	0	0	1	5	5
1	0	1	0	5	12
1	0	1	1	5	Clamped to Ground
1	1	0	0	3.3	High Z
1	1	0	1	3.3	3.3
1	1	1	0	3.3	5
1	1	1	1	3.3	Clamped to Ground

**MIC2562A-1 Control Logic (compatible with Cirrus Logic CL-PD6710 & PD672x-series Controllers)**

$V_{CC5\_EN}$	$V_{CC3\_EN}$	$V_{PP\_PGM}$	$V_{PP\_VCC}$	$V_{CC}$ OUT	$V_{PP}$ OUT
0	0	0	0	Clamped to Ground	Clamped to Ground
0	0	0	1	Clamped to Ground	High Z
0	0	1	0	Clamped to Ground	High Z
0	0	1	1	Clamped to Ground	High Z
0	1	0	0	5	Clamped to Ground
0	1	0	1	5	5
0	1	1	0	5	12
0	1	1	1	5	High Z
1	0	0	0	3.3	Clamped to Ground
1	0	0	1	3.3	3.3
1	0	1	0	3.3	12
1	0	1	1	3.3	High Z
1	1	0	0	Clamped to Ground	Clamped to Ground
1	1	0	1	Clamped to Ground	High Z
1	1	1	0	Clamped to Ground	High Z
1	1	1	1	Clamped to Ground	High Z

## Applications Information

PC Card  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{PP}$  control is easily accomplished using the MIC2562A PC Card/CardBus Slot  $V_{CC}$  &  $V_{PP}$  Power Controller IC. Four control bits determine  $V_{CC\ OUT}$  and  $V_{PP\ OUT}$  voltage and standby/operate mode condition.  $V_{CC}$  outputs of 3.3V and 5V at the maximum allowable PC Card current are supported.  $V_{PP\ OUT}$  output voltages of  $V_{CC}$  (3.3V or 5V),  $V_{PP}$ , 0V, or a high impedance state are available. When the  $V_{CC}$  clamped to ground condition is selected, the device switches into "sleep" mode and draws only nanoamperes of leakage current. An error flag alerts the user if the output voltage is too low because of overtemperature or overcurrent faults. Protection from hot switching is provided which prevents feedback from the  $V_{CC\ OUT}$  (from 5V to 3.3V, for example) by locking out the low voltage switch until the initial switch's gate voltage drops below the desired lower  $V_{CC}$ .

The MIC2562A operates from the computer system main power supply. Device logic and internal MOSFET drive is generated internally by charge pump voltage multipliers powered from  $V_{CC3\ IN}$ . Switching speeds are carefully controlled to prevent damage to sensitive loads and meet all PC Card Specification speed requirements.

### Supply Bypassing

External capacitors are not required for operation. The MIC2562A is a switch and has no stability problems. For best results however, bypass  $V_{CC3\ IN}$ ,  $V_{CC5\ IN}$ , and  $V_{PP\ IN}$  inputs with 1 $\mu$ F capacitors to improve output ripple. As all internal device logic and comparison functions are powered from the  $V_{CC3\ IN}$  line, the power supply quality of this line is the most important, and a bypass capacitor may be necessary for some layouts. Both  $V_{CC\ OUT}$  and  $V_{PP\ OUT}$  pins may use 0.01 $\mu$ F to 0.1 $\mu$ F capacitors for noise reduction and electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage prevention. Larger values of output capacitors are not necessary.

### PC Card Slot Implementation

The MIC2562A is designed for full compatibility with the Personal Computer Memory Card International Association's (PCMCIA) PC Card Specification, (March 1995), including the CardBus option. One MIC2562A is required for each PC Card slot.

When a memory card is initially inserted, it should receive  $V_{CC}$  — either  $3.3V \pm 0.3V$  or  $5.0V \pm 5\%$ . The initial voltage is determined by a combination of mechanical socket "keys" and voltage sense pins. The card sends a handshaking data stream to the controller, which then determines whether or not this card requires  $V_{PP}$  and if the card is designed for dual  $V_{CC}$ . If the card is compatible with and desires a different  $V_{CC}$  level, the controller commands this change by disabling  $V_{CC}$ , waiting at least 100ms, and then re-enabling the other  $V_{CC}$  voltage.

$V_{CC}$  switches are turned ON and OFF slowly. If commanded to immediately switch from one  $V_{CC}$  to the other (without turning OFF and waiting 100ms first), enhancement of the second switch begins after the first is OFF, realizing break-before-make protection.  $V_{PP}$  switches are turned ON slowly and OFF quickly, which also prevents cross conduction.

If no card is inserted or the system is in sleep mode, the slot logic controller outputs a ( $V_{CC3\ IN}$ ,  $V_{CC5\ IN}$ ) = (0,0) to the MIC2562A, which shuts down  $V_{CC}$ . This also places the switch into a high impedance output shutdown (sleep) mode, where current consumption drops to nearly zero, with only tiny CMOS leakage currents flowing.

Internal device control logic and MOSFET drive and bias voltage is powered from  $V_{CC3\ IN}$ . The high voltage bias is generated by an internal charge pump quadrupler. Systems without 3.3V may connect  $V_{CC3\ IN}$  to 5V. Input logic threshold voltages are compatible with common PC Card logic controllers using either 3.3V or 5V supplies.

The PC Card Specification defines two  $V_{PP}$  supply pins per card slot. The two  $V_{PP}$  supply pins may be programmed to different voltages.  $V_{PP}$  is primarily used for programming FLASH memory cards. Implementing two independent  $V_{PP}$  voltages is easily accomplished with the MIC2562A and a MIC2557 PCMCIA  $V_{PP}$  Switching Matrix. Figure 3 shows this full configuration, supporting independent  $V_{PP}$  and both 5.0V and 3.3V  $V_{CC}$  operation. However, few logic controllers support multiple  $V_{PP}$ —most systems connect  $V_{PP1}$  to  $V_{PP2}$  and the MIC2557 is not required. This circuit is shown in Figure 4.

During Flash memory programming with standard (+12V) Flash memories, the PC Card slot logic controller outputs a (0,1) to the EN0, EN1 control pins of the MIC2562A, which connects  $V_{PP\ IN}$  (nominally +12V) to  $V_{PP\ OUT}$ . The low ON resistance of the MIC2562A switch allows using a small bypass capacitor on the  $V_{PP\ OUT}$  pins, with the main filtering action performed by a large filter capacitor on  $V_{PP\ IN}$  (usually the main power supply filter capacitor is sufficient). Using a small-value capacitor such as 0.1 $\mu$ F on the output causes little or no timing delays. The  $V_{PP\ OUT}$  transition from  $V_{CC}$  to 12.0V typically takes 250 $\mu$ s. After programming is completed, the controller outputs a (EN1, EN0) = (0,1) to the MIC2562A, which then reduces  $V_{PP\ OUT}$  to the  $V_{CC}$  level. Break-before-make switching action and controlled rise times reduces switching transients and lowers maximum current spikes through the switch.

Figure 5 shows MIC2562A configuration for situations where only a single +5V  $V_{CC}$  is available.

### Output Current and Protection

MIC2562A output switches are capable of passing the maximum current needed by any PC Card. The MIC2562A meets or exceeds all PCMCIA specifications. For system and card protection, output currents are internally limited. For full system protection, long term (millisecond or longer) output short circuits invoke overtemperature shutdown, protecting the MIC2562A, the system power supplies, the card socket pins, and the PC Card. A final protective feature is the error FLAG, which signals the PC Card slot logic controller when a fault condition exists, allowing the controller to notify the user that the card inserted has a problem. The open-drain FLAG monitors the voltage level on both  $V_{CC\ OUT}$  and  $V_{PP\ OUT}$  and activates (pulls low) when either output is 1V below its programmed level or an overtemperature fault exists.

This FLAG signals output voltage transitions as well as fault conditions. Refer to Figures 1 and 2 for details.



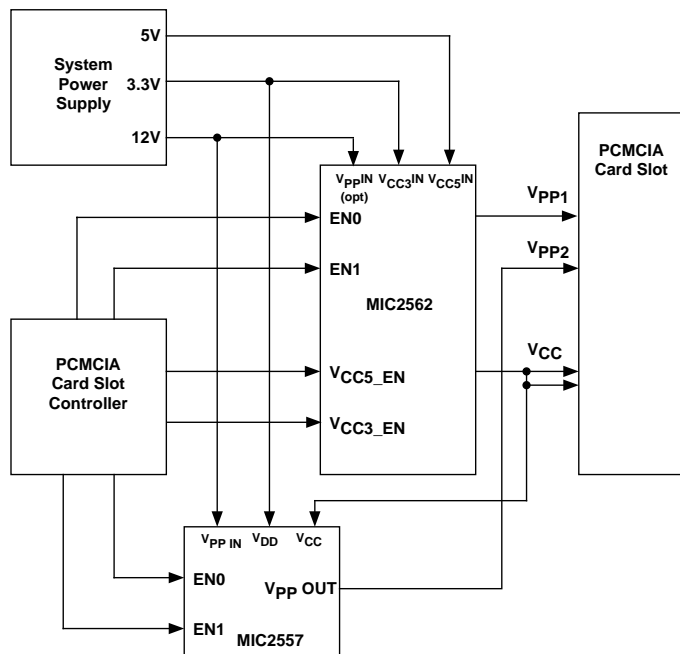


Figure 3. MIC2562A PC Card slot power control application with dual  $V_{CC}$  (5V and 3.3V) and separate  $V_{PP1}$  and  $V_{PP2}$ .

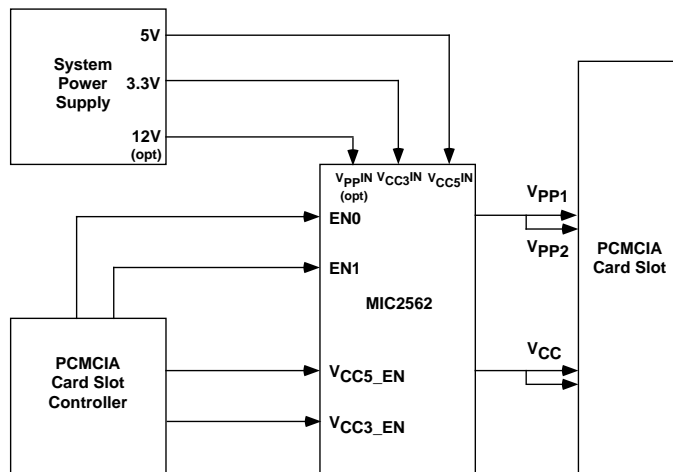


Figure 4. Typical MIC2562A PC Card slot power control application with dual  $V_{CC}$  (5V and 3.3V). Note that  $V_{PP1}$  and  $V_{PP2}$  are driven together.

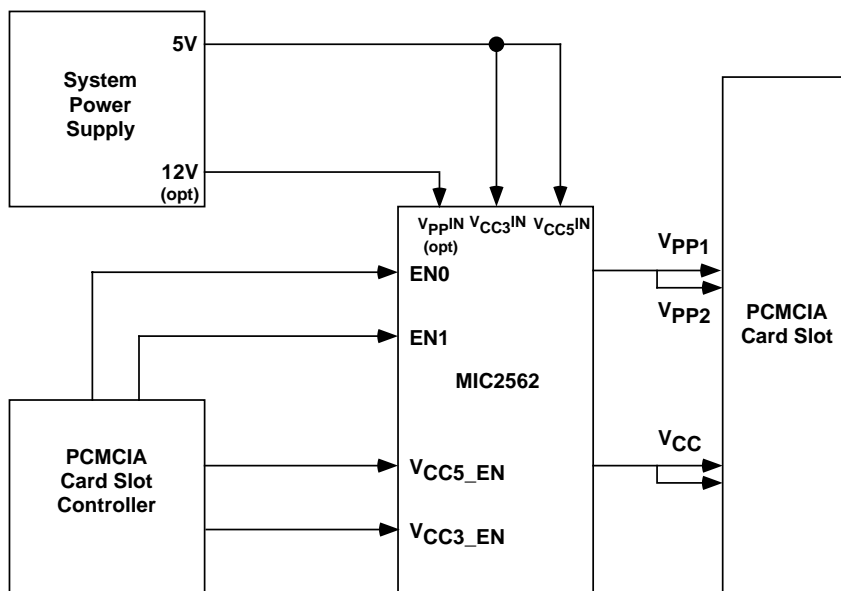


Figure 5. PC Card slot power control application without an available 3.3V  $V_{CC}$ . Note that  $V_{CC3IN}$  and  $V_{CC5IN}$  are driven together. The MIC2562A is powered by the  $V_{CC3IN}$  line. In this configuration,  $V_{CCOUT}$  will be 5V when either  $V_{CC3}$  or  $V_{CC5}$  is enabled from the logic table. Take advantage of the lower switch resistance of the  $V_{CC5}$  switch by using the  $V_{CC5\_EN}$  control as your main  $V_{CC}$  switch.