

## Description

The DML3009LDC load switch provides a component and area-reducing solution for efficient power domain switching with inrush current limit via soft-start. In addition to integrated control functionality with ultra-low on-resistance, this device offers system safeguards and monitoring via fault protection and power good signaling. This cost-effective solution is ideal for power management and hot-swap applications requiring low power consumption in a small footprint.

## Applications

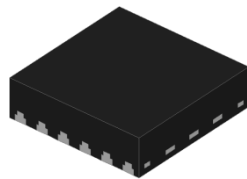
- Portable Electronics and Systems
- Notebook and Tablet Computers
- Telecom, Networking, Medical, and Industrial Equipment
- Set-Top Boxes, Servers, and Gateways
- Hot-Swap Devices and Peripheral Ports

## Mechanical Data

- Case: V-DFN3030-12
- Case Material: Molded Plastic, "Green" Molding Compound. UL Flammability Classification Rating 94V-0
- Moisture Sensitivity: Level 1 per J-STD-020
- Terminals: Finish — NiPdAu over Copper Leadframe. Solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208
- Weight: 0.024 grams (Approximate)

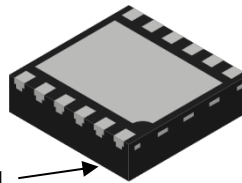
## Features and Benefits

- Advanced Controller with ChargePump
- Integrated N-Channel MOSFET with Ultra-Low  $R_{ON}$
- Input Voltage Range 0.5V to 13.5V
- Soft-Start via Controlled SlewRate
- Adjustable Slew Rate Control
- Power Good Signal
- Thermal Shutdown
- $V_{IN}$  Undervoltage Lockout
- Short-Circuit Protection
- Extremely Low Standby Current
- Load Bleed (QuickDischarge)
- **Totally Lead-Free & Fully RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)**
- **Halogen and Antimony Free. "Green" Device (Note 3)**
- **For automotive applications requiring specific change control (i.e. parts qualified to AEC-Q100/101/200, PPAP capable, and manufactured in IATF 16949 certified facilities), please [contact us](https://www.diodes.com/quality/product-definitions/) or your local Diodes representative.**



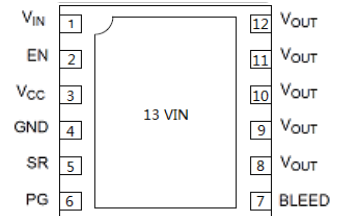
Top View

V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)



Pin1

Bottom View



Top View

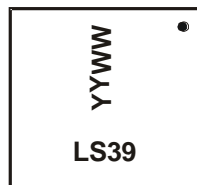
## Ordering Information (Note 4)

Part Number	Case	Packaging
DML3009LDC-7	V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)	3000/Tape & Reel

- Notes:
1. No purposely added lead. Fully EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS), 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) & 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3) compliant.
  2. See <https://www.diodes.com/quality/lead-free/> for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free.
  3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green" products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.
  4. For packaging details, go to our website at <https://www.diodes.com/design/support/packaging/diodes-packaging/>.

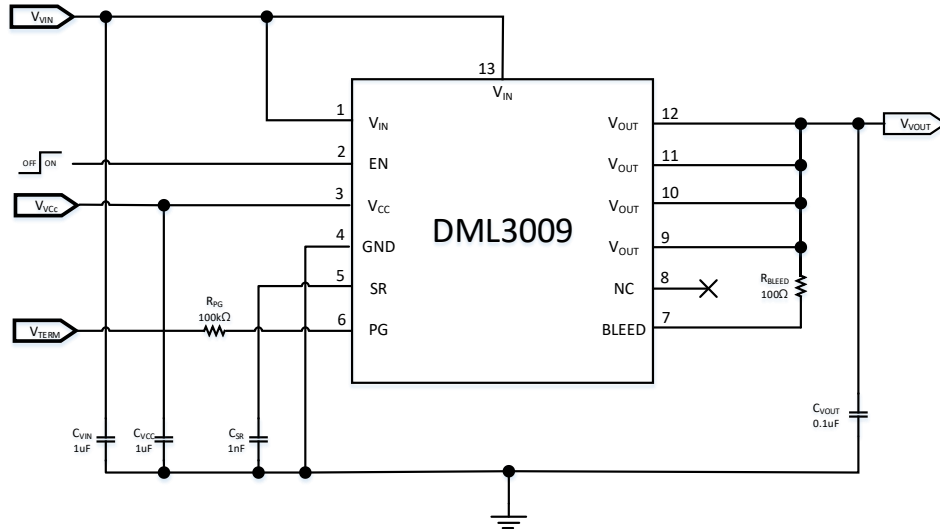
## Marking Information

V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)



LS39 = Product Type Marking Code  
 YYWW = Date Code Marking  
 YY = Last Two Digits of Year (ex: 18 = 2018)  
 WW = Week Code (01 to 53)

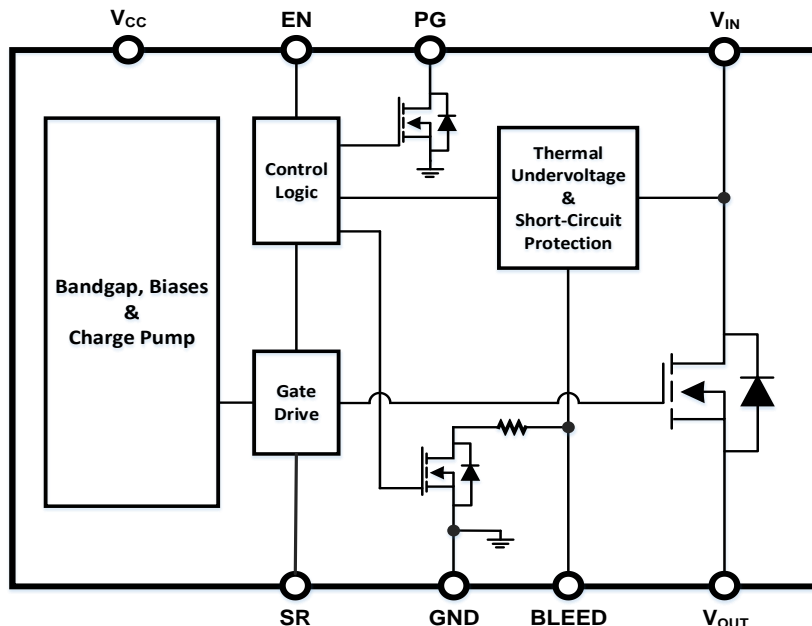
**Typical Application Circuit**



**Pin Description**

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1, 13	V <sub>IN</sub>	Drain of MOSFET (0.5V to 13.5V). Pin 1 must be connected to Pin 13.
2	EN	Active-high digital input used to turn on the MOSFET, pin has an internal pull down resistor to GND
3	V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage to controller (3.0V to 5.5V).
4	GND	Controller ground.
5	SR	Slew rate adjustment; Please refer C <sub>SR</sub> vs. V <sub>OUT</sub> rising time table.
6	PG	Active-high, open-drain output that indicates when the gate of the MOSFET is fully charged, external pull up resistor ≥ 1kΩ to an external voltage source required; tie to GND if not used.
7	BLEED	Load bleed connection, must be tied to V <sub>OUT</sub> either directly or through a resistor ≤ 1kΩ.
8 to 12	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Source of MOSFET connected to load.

**Function Block Diagram**



### Absolute Maximum Rating

Parameter	Rating
V <sub>IN</sub> , BLEED, V <sub>OUT</sub> to GND	-0.3V to 18V
EN, V <sub>CC</sub> , SR, PG to GND	-0.3V to 6V
I <sub>MAX_DC</sub> *	15A
Junction Temperature (T <sub>J</sub> )	+150°C
Storage Temperature (T <sub>S</sub> )	-65°C to +150°C

\*I<sub>MAX\_DC</sub> is defined as the maximum steady state current the load switch can pass at room ambient temperature without entering thermal lockout.

### Recommended Operating Ranges

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltage (V <sub>VCC</sub> )	3V to 5.5V
Input Voltage (V <sub>VIN</sub> )	0.5V to 13.5V
Ambient Temperature (T <sub>A</sub> )	-40°C to +85°C
Package Thermal Resistance (θ <sub>JC</sub> )	3.5°C/W
Package Thermal Resistance (θ <sub>JA</sub> )	30°C/W

### Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, V<sub>VCC</sub>=3.3V, V<sub>VIN</sub>=5V=V<sub>TERM</sub>, C<sub>VIN</sub>=1μF, C<sub>VOUT</sub>=0.1μF, C<sub>VCC</sub>=1μF, C<sub>SR</sub>=1nF, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V <sub>VIN</sub>	Input Voltage	—	0.5	—	13.5	V
V <sub>VCC</sub>	Supply Voltage	—	3.0	—	5.5	V
I <sub>DYN</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Dynamic Supply Current	V <sub>EN</sub> = V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 12V	—	310	400	μA
		V <sub>EN</sub> = V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V	—	510	750	μA
I <sub>STBY</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Shutdown Supply Current	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V	—	0.1	1	μA
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V	—	0.1	2	μA
V <sub>ENH</sub>	EN High Level Voltage	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V to 5.5V	2.0	—	—	V
V <sub>ENL</sub>	EN Low Level Voltage	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V to 5.5V	—	—	0.8	V
R <sub>BLEED</sub>	Bleed Resistance	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V	86	108	130	Ω
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V	64	80	100	Ω
I <sub>BLEED</sub>	Bleed Pin Leakage Current	V <sub>VCC</sub> = V <sub>EN</sub> = 3V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V	—	20	45	μA
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = V <sub>EN</sub> = 3V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 12V	—	50	70	μA
V <sub>PGL</sub>	PG Output Low Voltage	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V; I <sub>SINK</sub> = 5mA	—	—	0.2	V
I <sub>PG</sub>	PG Output Leakage Current	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V; V <sub>TERM</sub> = 3.3V	—	—	100	nA
<b>Switching Device</b>						
R <sub>ON</sub>	Switch On-State Resistance	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V	—	6.1	9	mΩ
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 5V	—	5.9	8	mΩ
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 12V	—	5.8	8	mΩ
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V	—	4.8	7	mΩ
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 5V	—	4.8	7	mΩ
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 12V	—	4.8	7	mΩ
I <sub>LEAK</sub>	Input Shutdown Supply Current	V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 13.5V	—	—	1	μA
R <sub>PDEN</sub>	EN Pull Down Resistance	—	76	100	124	kΩ
<b>Fault Protection</b>						
OTP	Thermal Shutdown Threshold	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V to 5.5V	—	145	—	°C
OTP <sub>HYS</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V to 5.5V	—	20	—	°C
UVLO	V <sub>IN</sub> Lockout Threshold	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V	0.25	0.35	0.45	V
UVLO <sub>HYS</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> Lockout Hysteresis	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V	20	40	70	mV
SCP	Short-Circuit Protection Threshold	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V; V <sub>VIN</sub> = 0.5V	180	265	350	mV
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V; V <sub>VIN</sub> = 13.5V	100	285	500	mV

**Switching Characteristics** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{TERM}} = V_{\text{VCC}} = 5\text{V}$ ,  $R_{\text{PG}} = 100\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_{\text{VOUT}} = 10\Omega$ ,  $C_{\text{VIN}} = 1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{\text{VOUT}} = 0.1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{\text{VCC}} = 1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{\text{SR}} = 1\text{nF}$ , unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b><math>V_{\text{VIN}} = 1.8\text{V}</math></b>						
$t_{\text{ON}}$	Output Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{\text{VCC}} = 3.3\text{V}$	—	375	—	$\mu\text{s}$
		$V_{\text{VCC}} = 5\text{V}$	—	370	—	
$t_{\text{OFF}}$	Output Turn-Off Delay Time	$V_{\text{VCC}} = 3.3\text{V}$	—	0.5	—	$\mu\text{s}$
		$V_{\text{VCC}} = 5\text{V}$	—	0.5	—	
$t_{\text{PGON}}$	Power Good Turn-On Time	$V_{\text{VCC}} = 3.3\text{V}$	—	1.4	—	ms
		$V_{\text{VCC}} = 5\text{V}$	—	1.3	—	
$t_{\text{PGOFF}}$	Power Good Turn-Off Time	$V_{\text{VCC}} = 3.3\text{V}$	—	10	—	ns
		$V_{\text{VCC}} = 5\text{V}$	—	6	—	
SR	Output Slew Rate	$V_{\text{VCC}} = 3.3\text{V}$	—	9	—	kV/s
		$V_{\text{VCC}} = 5\text{V}$	—	9	—	
<b><math>V_{\text{VIN}} = 12\text{V}</math></b>						
$t_{\text{ON}}$	Output Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{\text{VCC}} = 3.3\text{V}$	—	340	—	$\mu\text{s}$
		$V_{\text{VCC}} = 5\text{V}$	—	330	—	
$t_{\text{OFF}}$	Output Turn-Off Delay Time	$V_{\text{VCC}} = 3.3\text{V}$	—	0.5	—	$\mu\text{s}$
		$V_{\text{VCC}} = 5\text{V}$	—	0.4	—	
$t_{\text{PGON}}$	Power Good Turn-On Time	$V_{\text{VCC}} = 3.3\text{V}$	—	1.6	—	ms
		$V_{\text{VCC}} = 5\text{V}$	—	1.5	—	
$t_{\text{PGOFF}}$	Power Good Turn-Off Time	$V_{\text{VCC}} = 3.3\text{V}$	—	10	—	ns
		$V_{\text{VCC}} = 5\text{V}$	—	8	—	
SR	Output Slew Rate	$V_{\text{VCC}} = 3.3\text{V}$	—	30	—	kV/s
		$V_{\text{VCC}} = 5\text{V}$	—	31	—	

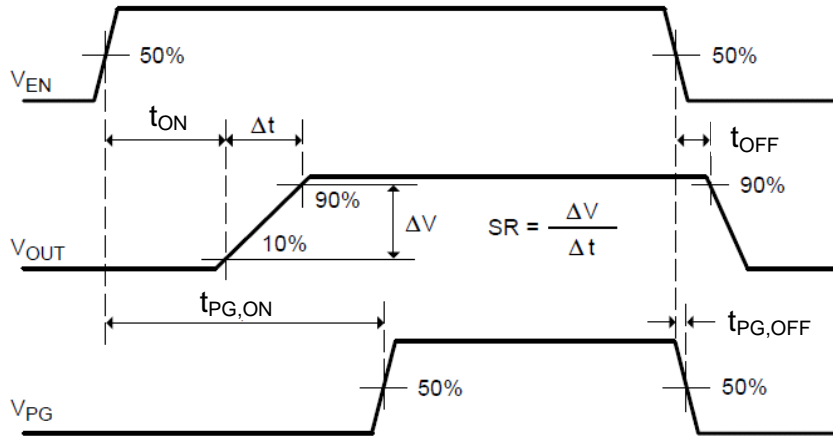
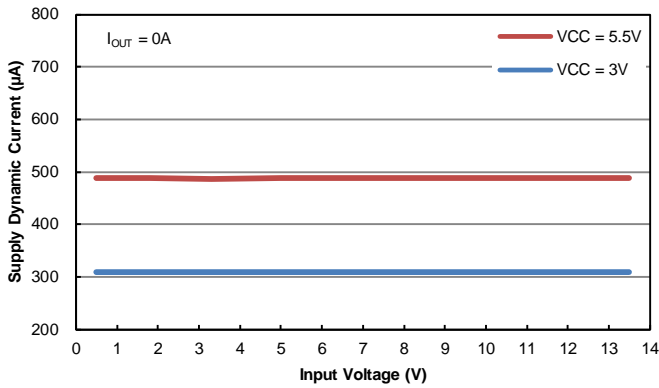


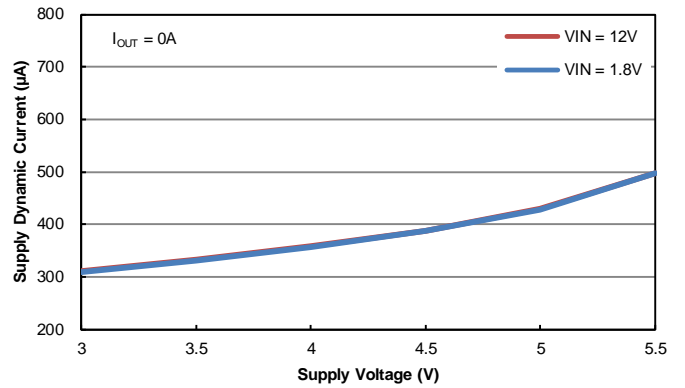
Figure 1 Timing Diagram

**Performance Characteristics** (@  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified.)

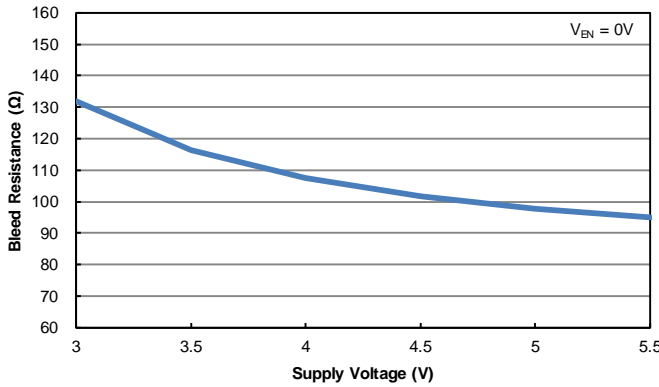
**Supply Dynamic Current vs. Input Voltage**



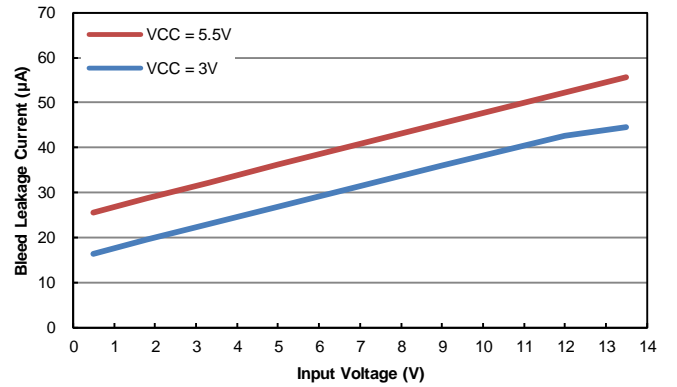
**Supply Dynamic Current vs. Supply Voltage**



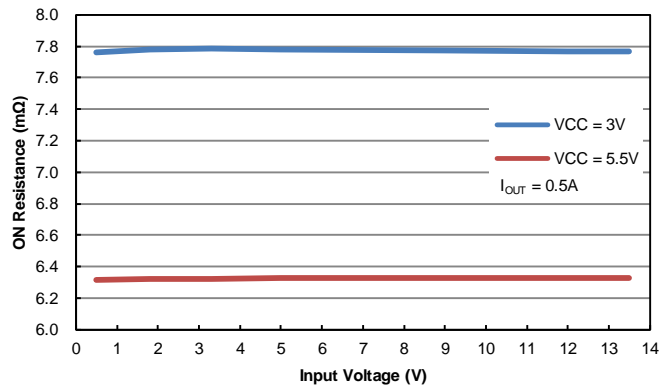
**Bleed Resistance vs. Supply Voltage**



**Bleed Leakage Current vs. Input Voltage**



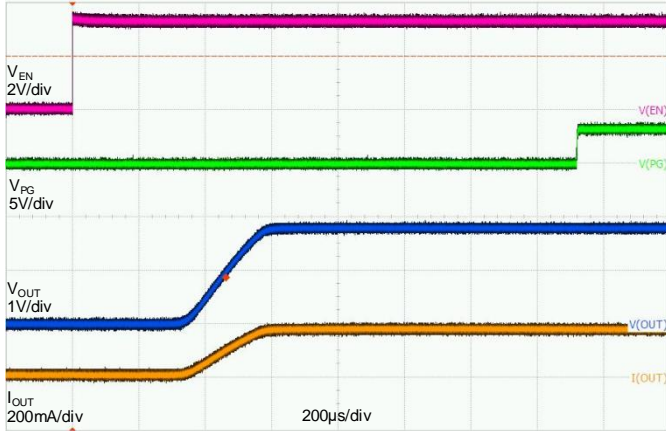
**ON Resistance vs. Input Voltage**



**Performance Characteristics** (@  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified.) (continued)

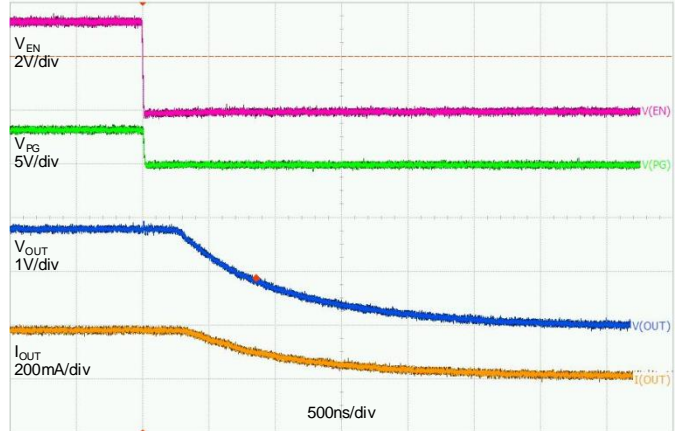
**Turn ON Response**

$V_{VIN} = 1.8\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 0\text{V to } 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



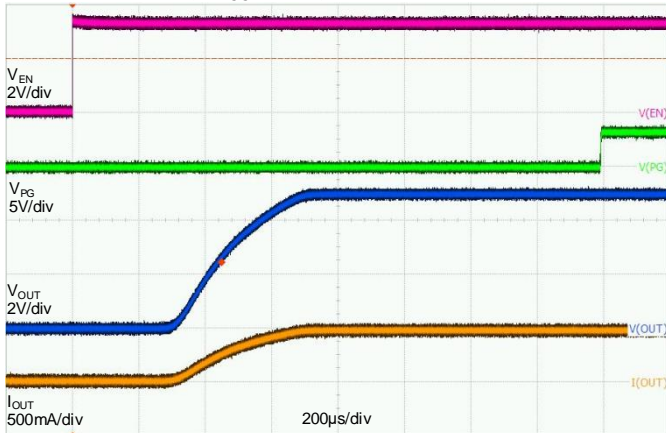
**Turn OFF Response**

$V_{VIN} = 1.8\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 3.3\text{V to } 0\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



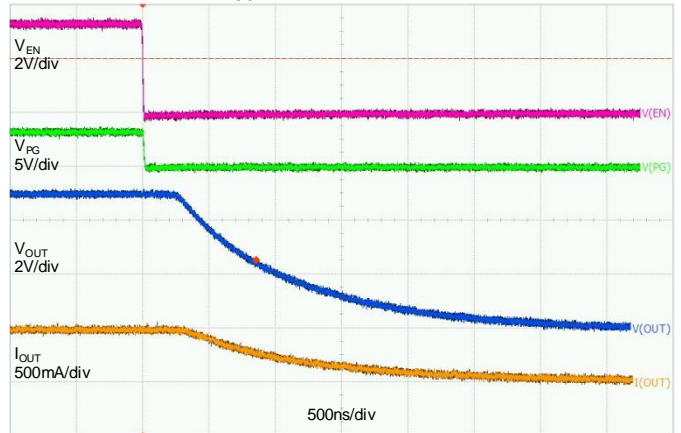
**Turn ON Response**

$V_{VIN} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 0\text{V to } 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



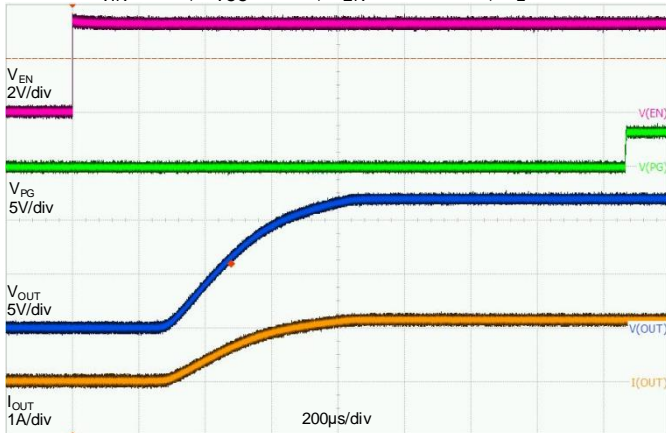
**Turn OFF Response**

$V_{VIN} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 3.3\text{V to } 0\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



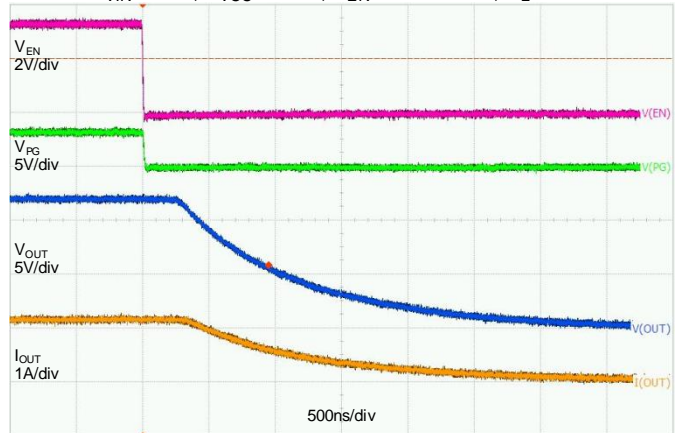
**Turn ON Response**

$V_{VIN} = 12\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 0\text{V to } 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



**Turn OFF Response**

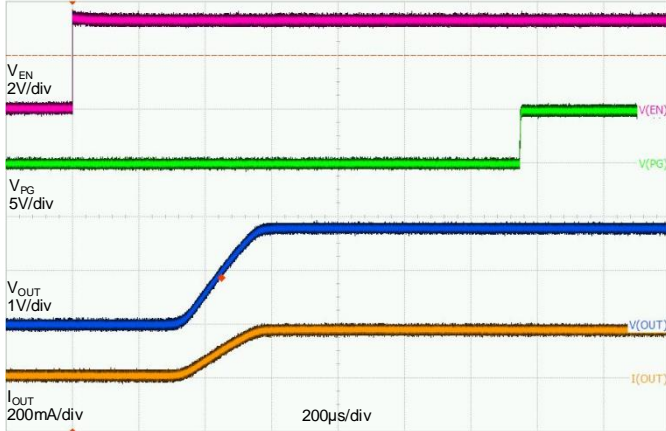
$V_{VIN} = 12\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 3.3\text{V to } 0\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



**Performance Characteristics** (@  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified.) (continued)

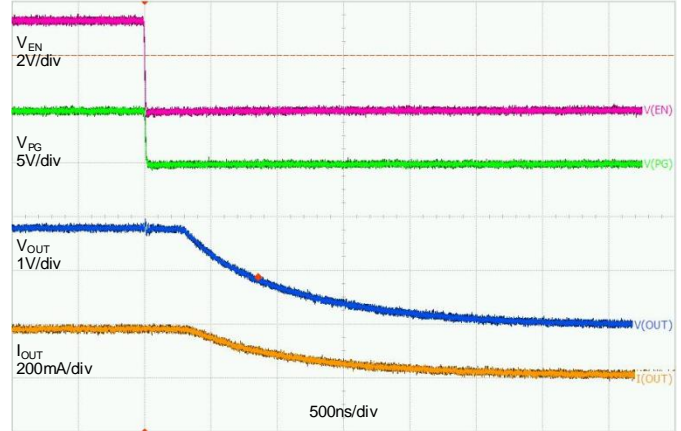
**Turn ON Response**

$V_{VIN} = 1.8\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$  to  $3.3\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



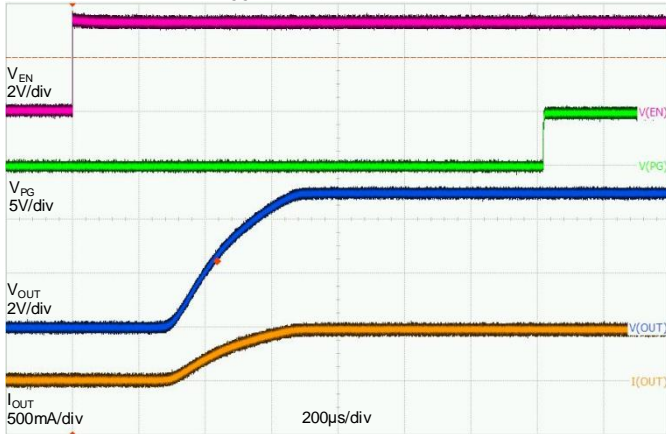
**Turn OFF Response**

$V_{VIN} = 1.8\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 3.3\text{V}$  to  $0\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



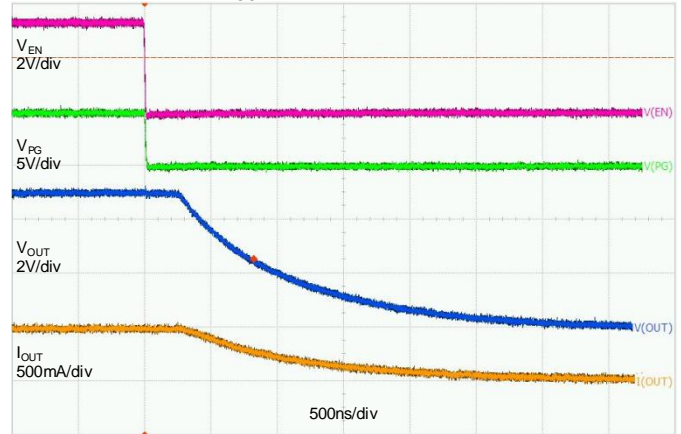
**Turn ON Response**

$V_{VIN} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$  to  $3.3\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



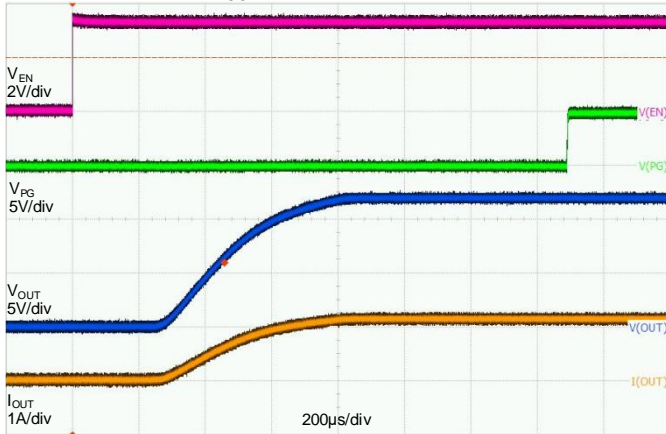
**Turn OFF Response**

$V_{VIN} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 3.3\text{V}$  to  $0\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



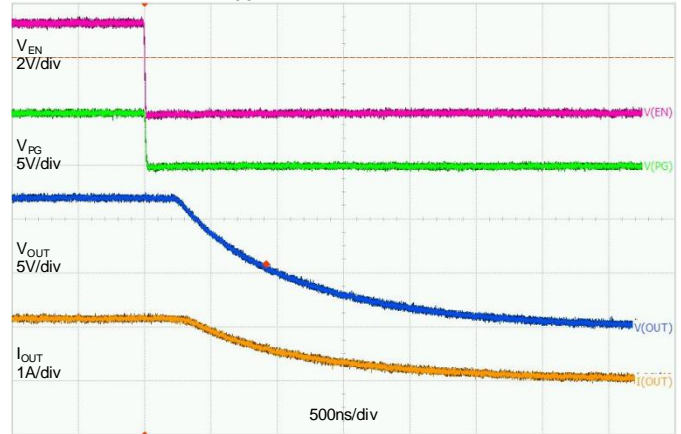
**Turn ON Response**

$V_{VIN} = 12\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$  to  $3.3\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



**Turn OFF Response**

$V_{VIN} = 12\text{V}$ ,  $V_{VCC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 3.3\text{V}$  to  $0\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\Omega$



## Application Information

### General Description

The DML3009LDC is a single-channel load switch with a controlled adjustable turn-on and integrated PG indicator in a 12-pin DFN30x30 package. The device contains an N-channel MOSFET that can operate over an input voltage range of 0.5V to 13.5V and can support a maximum continuous current of 15A. The wide-input voltage range and high-current capability enable the device to be used across multiple designs and end equipment. 5mΩ on-resistance minimizes the voltage drop across the load switch and power loss from the load switch.

The controlled rise time for the device greatly reduces inrush current by large bulk load capacitances thereby reducing or eliminating power supply droop. The adjustable slew rate through SR provides the design flexibility to trade off the inrush current and power up timing requirements. Integrated PG indicator notifies the system about the status of the load switch to facilitate seamless power sequencing. During shutdown, the device has very low leakage current thereby reducing unnecessary leakages for downstream modules during standby. The DML3009LDC also has an embedded 100Ω on-chip resistor on BLEED pin for quick discharge of the output when switch is disabled.

### Enable Control

The DML3009LDC device allows for enabling of the MOSFET in an active-high configuration. When the V<sub>CC</sub> supply pin has an adequate voltage applied, and the EN pin is at logic high level, the MOSFET is enabled. Similarly, when the EN pin is at logic low level, the MOSFET is disabled. An internal pull-down resistor to ground on the EN pin ensures that the MOSFET disables when not being driven.

### Power Sequencing

The DML3009LDC device functions with any power sequence, but the output turn-on delay performance can vary from what is specified. To achieve the specified performance that we recommend, the power sequence is:

$$V_{VCC} \rightarrow V_{VIN} \rightarrow V_{EN}$$

### Load Bleed (Quick Discharge)

The DML3009LDC device has an internal bleed discharge device, which is used to bleed the charge off from the load to ground after the MOSFET becomes disabled. The bleed discharge device is enabled whenever the MOSFET is disabled. The MOSFET and the bleed device are never concurrently active.

The BLEED pin must connect to V<sub>OUT</sub> either directly or through an external resistor, R<sub>EXT</sub>. R<sub>EXT</sub> must not exceed 1KΩ and can be used to increase the total bleed resistance.

Care must be taken to ensure that the power dissipated across R<sub>BLEED</sub> kept at safe level. The maximum continuous power that dissipates across R<sub>BLEED</sub> is 0.4W. R<sub>EXT</sub> can be used to decrease the amount of power dissipated across R<sub>BLEED</sub>.

### Adjustable Rise Time (Slew Rate Control)

The DML3009LDC device has controlled rise time for inrush current control. A capacitor to ground on the SR pin adjusts the rise time. Without a capacitor on SR, the rise time is at its minimum for fastest timing. Equation 1 approximately shows the relationship between C<sub>SR</sub>, V<sub>IN</sub>, and rise time, t<sub>R</sub>.

$$t_R = K2C_{SR}\sqrt{V_{IN}} + K3\sqrt{2 + V_{IN}} + K4\sqrt{C_{SR}} - K5$$

Where t<sub>R</sub> is the rise time (μs)

- V<sub>IN</sub> is the input voltage (V)
- K2, K3, K4, and K5 is constant where K2 = 0.067, K3 = 137, K4 = 6.7, K5 = 67
- C<sub>SR</sub> is the capacitance value on the SR pin (pF)



## Application Information (continued)

Table 1 contains rise time values measured on a typical device. Rise times shown below are only valid for the power-up sequence 1.

**Table 1. Rise Times vs SR Capacitor**

C <sub>SR</sub>	Rise Time			
	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1μF, R <sub>L</sub> = 10Ω, 25°C; Measure V <sub>OUT</sub> rising time from 10% to 90% V <sub>VIN</sub>			
	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 13.5V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 12V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 5V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V
0 (floating)	371μs	346μs	233μs	142μs
0.22nF	448μs	430μs	318μs	232μs
0.47nF	646μs	615μs	452μs	262μs
1nF	902μs	880μs	750μs	393μs
2.2nF	1408μs	1370μs	1028μs	585μs
4.7nF	2040μs	1935μs	1466μs	958μs

Note: An SR Capacitor less than 4.7nF for system success startup is recommended.

### Power Good

The DML3009LDC device has a power good output (PG) that can be used to indicate when the gate of the MOSFET is driven high and the switch is on with the on-resistance close to its final value (full load ready). The PG pin is an active-high, open-drain output that requires an external pull-up resistor, R<sub>PG</sub>, greater than or equal to 1KΩ to an external voltage source, V<sub>TERM</sub>, compatible with input levels of those devices connected to this pin. Equation 2 approximately shows the relationship between C<sub>SR</sub>, V<sub>VIN</sub>, and PG turn-on time, t<sub>PG\_ON</sub>.

$$t_{PG\_ON} = t_R + K1$$

Where

- t<sub>PG\_ON</sub> is the PG turn-on time (μs)
- K1 is constant, which is K1 = 800

Table 2 contains PG turn-on time values measured on a typical device. PG turn-on times shown below are valid for the power-up sequence 1.

**Table 2. PG Turn-On Times vs SR Capacitor**

C <sub>SR</sub>	PG turn-on time			
	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1μF, R <sub>L</sub> = 10Ω, R <sub>PG</sub> = 10KΩ, 25°C			
	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 13.5V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 12V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 5V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V
0 (floating)	1171μs	1098μs	863μs	935μs
0.22nF	1338μs	1260μs	1148μs	982μs
0.47nF	1464μs	1455μs	1292μs	1102μs
1nF	1702μs	1630μs	1530μs	1293μs
2.2nF	2248μs	2210μs	1868μs	1425μs
4.7nF	2840μs	2685μs	2467μs	1758μs

The power good output can be used as the enable signal for other active-high devices in the system. This allows for guaranteed by design power sequencing and reduces the number of enable signals required from the system controller. If the power good feature is not used in the application, the PG pin must be tied to GND.

### Short-Circuit Protection

The DML3009LDC device is equipped with short-circuit protection that is used to help protect the part and the system from a sudden high-current event, such as the output, V<sub>OUT</sub>, being shorted to ground. This circuitry is only active when the gate of MOSFET is fully charged.

Once active, the circuitry monitors the difference in the voltage on the V<sub>VIN</sub> pin and the voltage on the BLEED pin. In order for the V<sub>OUT</sub> voltage to be monitored through the BLEED pin, it is required that BLEED pin be connected to V<sub>OUT</sub> either directly or through a resistor, R<sub>EXT</sub>, which should not exceed 1KΩ. With the BLEED pin connected to V<sub>OUT</sub>, the short-circuit protection is able to monitor the voltage drop across the MOSFET.

If the voltage drop across the MOSFET is greater than or equal to the short-circuit protection threshold voltage, the MOSFET is immediately turned off, and the load bleed is activated. The part remains latched in this off state until EN is toggled or V<sub>CC</sub> supply voltage is cycled at which point the MOSFET turns on delay and slew rate. The current through the MOSFET that causes a short-circuit event can be calculated by dividing the short-circuit protection threshold by expected on-resistance of the MOSFET.

## Application Information (continued)

### Thermal Shutdown

The DML3009LDC device has equipped thermal shutdown protection for internally or externally generated excessive temperatures. This circuitry is disabled when EN is not active to reduce standby current. When an overtemperature condition is detected, the MOSFET immediately turns off, and the load bleed is active.

The part comes out of thermal shutdown when the junction temperature decreases to a safe operating temperature as dictated by the thermal hysteresis. Upon exiting a thermal shutdown state and if EN remains active, the MOSFET turns on in a controlled fashion with the normal output turn-on delay and slew rate.

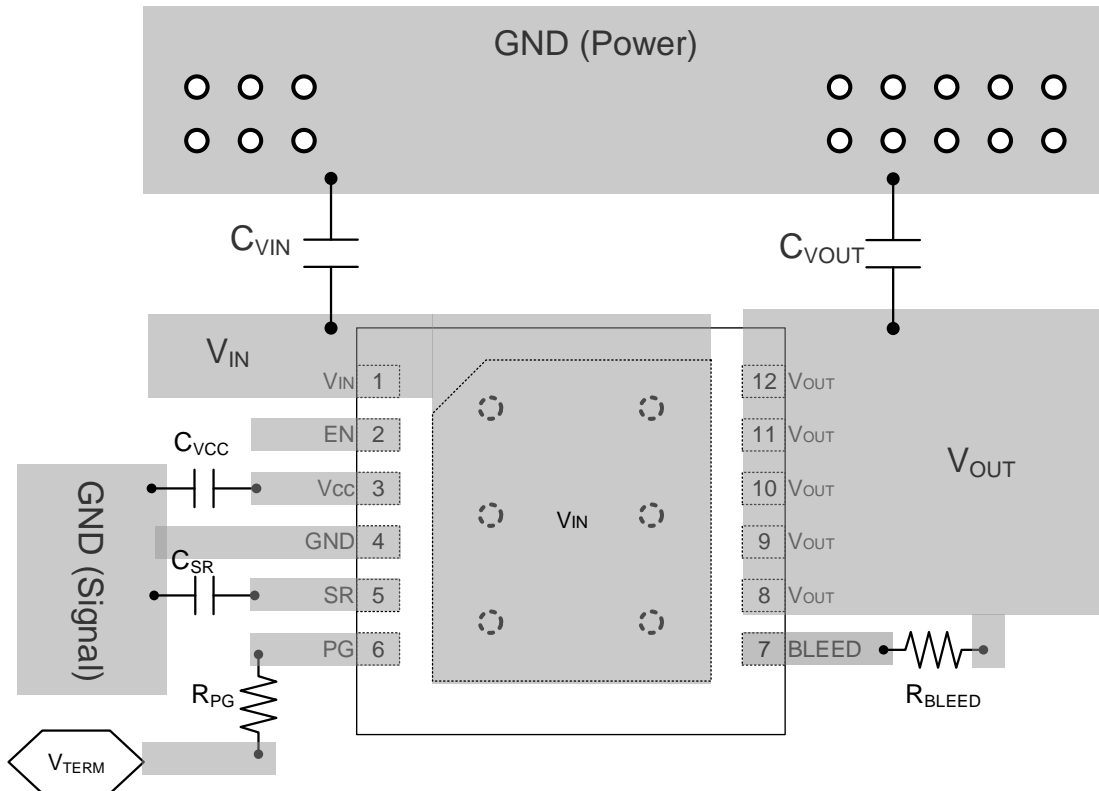
### Undervoltage Lockout

The DML3009LDC device has equipped undervoltage lockout protection. DML3009LDC turns the MOSFET off and activates the load bleed when the input voltage,  $V_{IN}$ , is less than or equal to the undervoltage lockout threshold. This circuitry is disabled when EN is not active to reduce standby current.

If the  $V_{IN}$  voltage rise above the undervoltage lockout threshold and EN remains active, the MOSFET turns on in a controlled fashion with the normal output turn-on delay and slew rate.

### PCB Layout Consideration

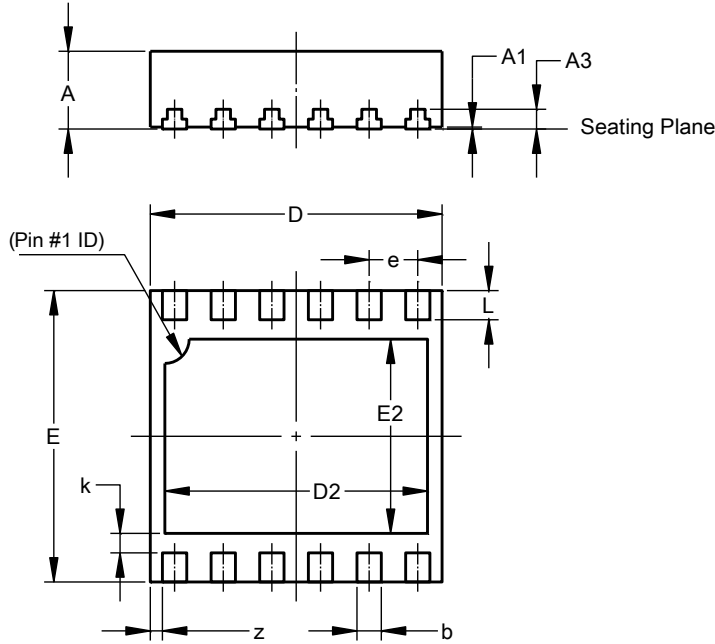
1. Place the input/output capacitors  $C_{VIN}$  and  $C_{VOUT}$  as close as possible to the  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{OUT}$  pins.
2. The power traces, which are  $V_{IN}$  trace,  $V_{OUT}$  trace, and GND trace, should be short, wide, and direct for minimize parasitic inductance.
3. Place feedback resistance  $R_{BLEED}$  as close as possible to BLEED pin.
4. The SR trace must be as short as possible to reduce parasitic capacitance.
5. Place  $C_{VCC}$  capacitor near the device pin.
6. Connect the signal ground to the GND pin, and keep a single connection from GND pin to the power ground behind the input or output capacitors.
7. For better power dissipation, via holes are recommended to connect the exposed pad's landing area to a large copper polygon on the other side of the PCB. The copper polygons and exposed pad shall connect to  $V_{IN}$  pin on the printed circuit board.



**Package Outline Dimensions**

Please see <http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html> for the latest version.

**V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)**

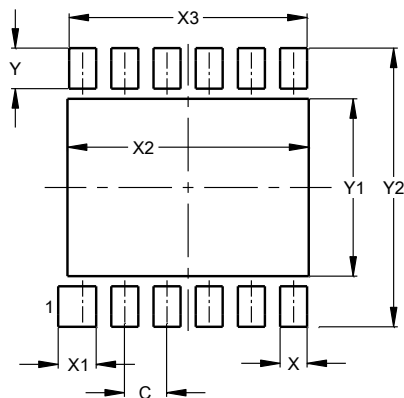


V-DFN3030-12 Type B			
Dim	Min	Max	Typ
A	0.77	0.85	0.80
A1	0.00	0.05	0.02
A3	--	--	0.203
b	0.20	0.30	0.25
D	2.95	3.05	3.00
D2	2.60	2.80	2.70
E	2.95	3.05	3.00
E2	1.90	2.10	2.00
e	0.50BSC		
k	--	--	0.20
L	0.25	0.35	0.30
z	--	--	0.125
<b>All Dimensions in mm</b>			

**Suggested Pad Layout**

Please see <http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html> for the latest version.

**V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)**



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	0.50
X	0.32
X1	0.45
X2	2.86
X3	2.82
Y	0.48
Y1	2.10
Y2	3.30

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