# MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5 

$67 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \mathrm{R}_{\text {Dson }} 2 \mathrm{~A}$ High Side Load Switch in $0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm}$ Thin MLF ${ }^{\circledR}$ Package

## General Description

The MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5 is a family of high-side load switches designed to operate from 1.7 V to 5.5 V input voltage. The load switch pass element is an internal $67 \mathrm{~m} \Omega R_{\text {DSoN }}$ P-Channel MOSFET which enables the device to support up to 2A of continuous current. Additionally, the load switch supports 1.5 V logic level control and shutdown features in a tiny $0.85 \mathrm{~mm} x$ 0.85 mm 4 -pin Thin MLF ${ }^{\circledR}$ package.

The MIC94080 and MIC94081 feature rapid turn on. The MIC94082 and MIC94083 provide a slew rate controlled softstart turn-on of $800 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, while the MIC94084 and MIC94085 provide a slew rate controlled soft-start turn-on of $120 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. The soft-start feature is provided to prevent an in-rush current event from pulling down the input supply voltage.
The MIC94081, MIC94083, and MIC94085 feature an active load discharge circuit which switches in a $250 \Omega$ load when the switch is disabled to automatically discharge a capacitive load.
An active pull-down on the enable input keeps the MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5 in a default OFF state until the enable pin is pulled above 1.25 V . Internal level shift circuitry allows low voltage logic signals to switch higher supply voltages. The enable voltage can be as high as 5.5 V and is not limited by the input voltage.
The MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5 operating voltage range makes them ideal for Lithium ion and NiMH/NiCad/Alkaline battery powered systems, as well as non-battery powered applications. The devices provide low quiescent current and low shutdown current to maximize battery life.
Datasheets and support documentation can be found on Micrel's web site at: www.micrel.com.

## Features

- $0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm}$ space saving 4-pin Thin MLF $^{\circledR}$ package
- 1.7 V to 5.5 V input voltage range
- 2A continuous operating current
- $67 \mathrm{~m} \Omega R_{\text {DSoN }}$
- Internal level shift for CMOS/TTL control logic
- Ultra low quiescent current
- Micro-power shutdown current
- Soft-Start: MIC94082/3 ( $800 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ), MIC94084/5 (120 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ )
- Load discharge circuit: MIC94081, MIC94083, MIC94085
- Ultra fast turn off time
- Junction operating temperature from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## Applications

- Cellular phones
- Portable Navigation Devices (PND)
- Personal Media Players (PMP)
- Ultra Mobile PCs
- Portable instrumentation
- Other Portable applications
- PDAs
- GPS Modules
- Industrial and DataComm equipment


## Typical Application



MIC94080 (ultra fast turn on)
MIC94082 ( $800 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ soft-start) MIC94084 ( $120 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ soft-start)


MIC94081 (ultra fast turn on with auto-discharge)
MIC94083 ( $800 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ soft-start with auto-discharge)
MIC94085 (120 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ soft-start with auto-discharge)

MLF and MicroLeadFrame is a registered trademark of Amkor Technology, Inc.

## Ordering Information

| Part Number | Part Marking | Fast Turn On | Soft-Start | Load Discharge | Package ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MIC94080YFT | C1 | $\bullet$ |  |  | 4-Pin $0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm}$ Thin $\mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ |
| MIC94081YFT | C2 | $\bullet$ |  | $\bullet$ | 4-Pin $0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm}$ Thin $\mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ |
| MIC94082YFT | C5 |  | $800 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  | 4-Pin $0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm}$ Thin $\mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ |
| MIC94083YFT | C7 |  | $800 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $\bullet$ | 4-Pin $0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm}$ Thin $\mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ |
| MIC94084YFT | C0 |  | $120 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  | 4-Pin $0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm}$ Thin $\mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ |
| MIC94085YFT | 1C |  | $120 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $\bullet$ | 4-Pin $0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm}$ Thin MLF ${ }^{\circledR}$ |

## Notes:

1. Thin MLF ${ }^{\circledR}$ is a GREEN RoHS-compliant package. Lead finish is NiPdAu. Mold compound is Halogen Free.

## Pin Configuration

Pin \#1
Identification Chamfer

(Bottom View)

4-Pin $(0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm})$ Thin $\mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$
(Top View)
Example Showing Orientation of Part Marking

## Pin Description

| Pin Number | Pin Name | Pin Function |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | V OUt | Drain of P-Channel MOSFET. |
| 2 | GND | Ground should be connected to electrical ground. |
| 3 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}$ | Source of P-Channel MOSFET. |
| 4 | EN | Enable (Input): Active-high CMOS/TTL control input for switch. Internal $\sim 2 M \Omega$ Pull down resistor. <br> Output will be off if this pin is left floating. |

Absolute Maximum Ratings ${ }^{(1)}$
Input Voltage (VIN) ...................................................... +6 V
Enable Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EN}}$ ) ................................................. +6 V
Continuous Drain Current $\left(I_{D}\right)^{(3)}$
$\qquad$
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$+15 \mathrm{~A}$

Continuous Diode Current ( $\left.\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{s}}\right)^{(5)}$.............................-50mA
Storage Temperature $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{s}}\right) \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
ESD Rating - HBM ${ }^{(6)}$ 3 kV

## Operating Ratings ${ }^{(2)}$

Input Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ )...................................... +1.7 to +5.5 V
Junction Temperature $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}\right) \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Package Thermal Resistance
$0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm}$ Thin $\mathrm{MLF}^{\oplus}$
$\left(\theta_{\mathrm{JJ}}\right)$................................................................................................... $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$
$\left(\theta_{\mathrm{Jc}}\right)$...............
$\left(\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}\right)$
$85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$

## Electrical Characteristics

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, bold values indicate $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless noted.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {En_t }}$ | Enable Threshold Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to $4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 0.4 |  | 1.25 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}$ | Quiescent Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=\mathrm{OPEN}$ <br> Measured on $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ MIC94080/1 |  | 0.1 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{E N}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=\mathrm{OPEN}$ <br> Measured on $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ MIC94082/3/4/5 |  | 8 | 15 |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {EN }}$ | Enable Input Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=$ OPEN |  | 2.8 | 4 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Ishut-Q | Quiescent Current (shutdown) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=\mathrm{OPEN} \\ & \text { Measured on } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}{ }^{(7)} \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.02 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Shut-Switch }}$ | OFF State Leakage Current | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=\mathrm{SHORT} \\ & \text { Measured on } \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }},{ }^{(7)} \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.02 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS} \text { (ON) }}$ | P-Channel Drain to Source ON Resistance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 67 | 115 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 70 | 130 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 80 | 165 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 110 | 225 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 175 | 350 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+1.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 200 | 375 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
| R ${ }_{\text {Shutdown }}$ | Turn-Off Resistance | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {TEST }}=1 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{MIC} 44081 / 3 / 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 250 | 400 | $\Omega$ |

## Notes:

1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.
2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.
3. With thermal contact to PCB. See thermal considerations section.
4. Pulse width $<300 \mu$ s with $<2 \%$ duty cycle.
5. Continuous body diode current conduction (reverse conduction, i.e. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ ) is not recommended.
6. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended. HBM (Human body model), $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in series with 100 pF .
7. Measured on the MIC94080YFT.

## Electrical Characteristics (Dynamic)

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, bold values indicate $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless noted.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ton_diy | Turn-On Delay Time | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> MIC94080, MIC94081 |  | 0.40 | 1.5 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{MIC94082}, \mathrm{MIC94083} \end{aligned}$ | 200 | 600 | 1500 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { MIC94084, MIC94085 } \end{aligned}$ | 65 | 110 | 165 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| ton_RISE | Turn-On Rise Time | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> MIC94080, MIC94081 |  | 0.4 | 1.5 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{MIC} 94082, \mathrm{MIC94083} \end{aligned}$ | 400 | 800 | 1500 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> MIC94084, MIC94085 | 65 | 120 | 175 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| toff_diy | Turn-Off Delay Time | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 60 | 200 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF_FALL }}$ | Turn-Off Fall Time | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 20 | 100 | ns |

## Typical Characteristics



MIC94080/1
Enable Threshold vs. Input Voltage




MIC94082/83/84/85


MIC94081/2/3/4/5
Enable Current vs. Temperature


MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5


MIC94080/81


MIC94080/1
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ Delay
vs. Input Voltage


## Typical Characteristics



MIC94084/5
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ Delay
vs. Input Voltage


Input Voltage (V)


MIC94084/5
Rise Time vs. Input Voltage


Input Voltage (V)

## MIC94082/3

Rise Time vs. Input Voltage


MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5
$\mathrm{T}_{\text {OFF }}$ Delay vs. Input Voltage


MIC94080/1/2/3/4/5
Fall Time
vs. Input Voltage


## Functional Characteristics









## MIC94081







## MIC94082







## MIC94083



TIME ( $400 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ )





TIME $(200 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div})$




## MIC94084



TIME ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ )








## MIC94085



TIME ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ )






## Application Information

## Power Switch SOA

The safe operating area (SOA) curve represents the boundary of maximum safe operating current and maximum safe operating junction temperature.


Figure 1. SOA Graph
The curves above show the SOA for various $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ 's mounted on a typical 1 layer, 1 square inch copper board.

## Power Dissipation Considerations

As with all power switches, the current rating of the switch is limited mostly by the thermal properties of the package and the PCB it is mounted on. There is a simple ohms law type relationship between thermal resistance, power dissipation and temperature, which are analogous to an electrical circuit:


Figure 2. Simple Electrical Circuit
From this simple circuit we can calculate Vx if we know Isource, Vz and the resistor values, Rxy and Ryz using the equation:

$$
V x=\text { Isource } \cdot(R x y+R y z)+V z
$$

Thermal circuits can be considered using these same rules and can be drawn similarly by replacing current sources with power dissipation (in Watts), resistance with thermal resistance (in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ ) and voltage sources with temperature (in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).


Figure 3. Simple Thermal Circuit
Now replacing the variables in the equation for Vx , we can find the junction temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ ) from power dissipation, ambient temperature and the known thermal resistance of the PCB $\left(R \theta_{C A}\right)$ and the package ( $R \theta_{\mathrm{Jc}}$ ).

$$
\mathrm{T}_{J}=\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{DISS}} \mathrm{x}\left(R \theta_{\mathrm{JC}}+R \theta_{\mathrm{CA}}\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}
$$

$P_{\text {DISS }}$ is calculated as $I_{\text {SwITCH }}{ }^{2} \times R_{\text {SWmax }}$. $R \theta_{\mathrm{JC}}$ is found in the operating ratings section of the datasheet and $R \theta_{C A}$ (the PCB thermal resistance) values for various PCB copper areas is discussed in the document "Designing with Low Dropout Voltage Regulators" available from the Micrel website (LDO Application Hints).

## Example:

A switch is intended to drive a 1A load and is placed on a printed circuit board which has a ground plane area of at least 25 mm by $25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(625 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$. The Voltage source is a Li-ion battery with a lower operating threshold of 3 V and the ambient temperature of the assembly can be up to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Summary of variables:
$I_{S W}=1 \mathrm{~A}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.2 V
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$R \theta_{\mathrm{JC}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$
$R \theta_{C A}=53^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ Read from Graph in Figure 4
PC Board Heat Sink
Thermal Resistance vs. Area


Figure 4. Excerpt from the LDO Book
$P_{\text {DISS }}=I_{S W}{ }^{2} \times R_{\text {SWmax }}$
The worst case switch resistance ( $\mathrm{R}_{\text {SWmax }}$ ) at the lowest $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ of 3 V is not available in the datasheet, so the next lower value of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{1}}$ is used.
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{sw} \text { max }} @ 2.5 \mathrm{v}=200 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
If this were a figure for worst case $R_{s w m a x}$ for $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, an additional consideration is to allow for the maximum junction temperature of $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the actual worst case
resistance in this case can be $30 \%$ higher (See $\mathrm{R}_{\text {Dson }}$ variance vs. temperature graph). However, $200 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ is the maximum over temperature.
Therefore:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}=1^{2} \times 0.2 \times(85+53)+50 \\
& \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}}=78^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

This is below the maximum $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Package Information



BDTTロM VIEW


NOTE:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. MAX. PACKAGE WARPAGE IS 0.05 mm .
3. MAXIMUM ALLDWABE BURRS IS 0.076 mm IN ALL DIRECTIUNS
4. PIN \#1 ID ON TIP WILL BE LASER/INK MARKED.
5. PIN \#1 ID IN TIP WILL BE LASER/INK MARKED.
S. DIMENSIDN APPLIES TD METALIZED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.20 AND 0.25 mm FRIM TERMINAL TIP.
6. APPLIED ONLY FOR TERMINALS.
7. APPLIED FOR EXPISED PAD AND TERMINALS.

## SIDE VIEW

4-Pin $(0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm})$ Thin $\mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}(\mathrm{FT})$

## Recommended Land Pattern

LP \# TMLF085085D-4LD-LP-9
All units are in mm
Tolerance $\pm 0.05$ if not noted


Disclaimer: This is only a recommendation based on information available to Micrel from its suppliers. Actual land pattern may have to be significantly different due to various materials and processes used in PCB assembly. Micrel makes no representation or warranty of performance based on the recommended land pattern."

4-Pin $(0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm})$ Thin $\mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ (FT)

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