

## Description

The DIODES™ DML3012LDC 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

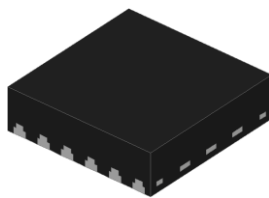
- Portable electronics and systems
- Notebook and tablet computers
- Telecom, networking, medical, and industrial equipment
- Set-top boxes, servers, and gateways
- Hot-swap devices and peripheral ports

## Features and Benefits

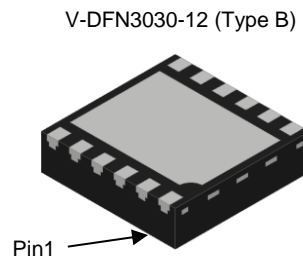
- Advanced Controller with Charge Pump
- Integrated N-Channel MOSFET with Ultra-Low  $R_{ON}$
- Input Voltage Range 0.5V to 20V
- Soft-Start via Controlled Slew Rate
- Adjustable Slew Rate Control
- Power Good Signal
- Thermal Shutdown
- $V_{CC}$  Undervoltage Lockout
- Short-Circuit Protection
- Extremely Low Standby Current
- Load Bleed (Quick Discharge)
- **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-Q100/101/104/200, PPAP capable, and manufactured in IATF 16949 certified facilities), please [contact us](mailto:contact@diodes.com) or your local Diodes representative. <https://www.diodes.com/quality/product-definitions/>**

## Mechanical Data

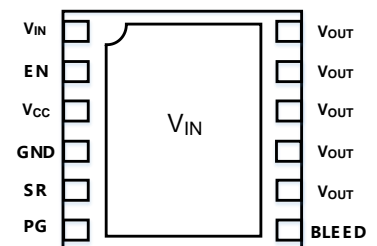
- Package: V-DFN3030-12
- Package Material: Molded Plastic, “Green” Molding Compound. UL Flammability Classification Rating 94V-0
- Moisture Sensitivity: Level 1 per J-STD-020
- Terminals: Finish — NiPdAu over Copper Leadframe. Solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208 (e4)
- Weight: 0.024 grams (Approximate)



Top View



Bottom View



Top View

## Ordering Information (Note 4)

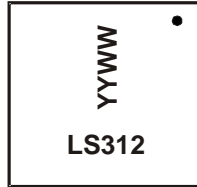
Part Number	Package	Tape Width	Tape Pitch	Packing	
				Qty.	Carrier
DML3012LDC-7A	V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)	12mm	8mm	1,500	Tape & Reel
DML3012LDC-7	V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)	8mm	4mm	3,000	Tape & Reel

- 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**

Site 1

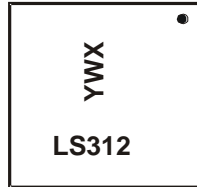
V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)



LS312 = Product Type Marking Code  
 YYWW = Date Code Marking  
 YY = Last Two Digits of Year (ex: 22 = 2022)  
 WW = Week Code (01 to 53)

Site 2

V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)



LS312 = Product Type Marking Code  
 YWX = Date Code Marking  
 Y = Year (ex: 2 = 2022)  
 W = Week (ex: a = Week 27; z Represents Week 52 and 53)  
 X = Internal Code (ex: U = Monday)

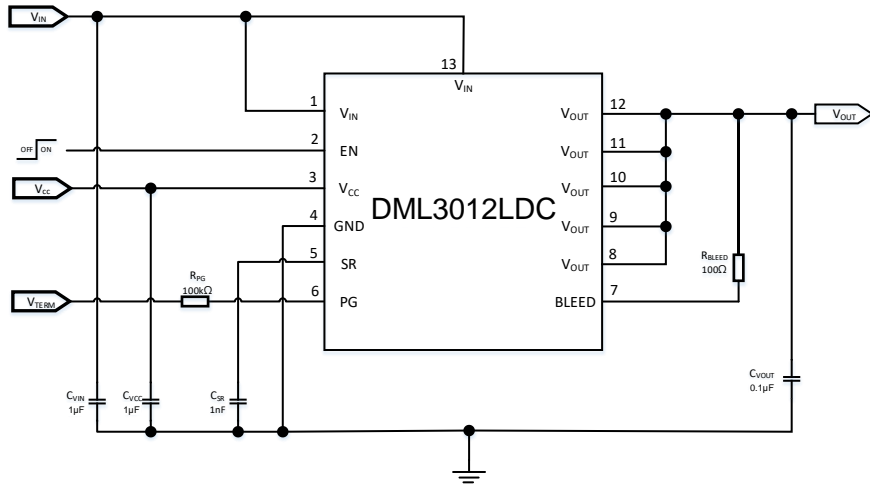
Date Code Key

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Code	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3

Week	1-26	27-52	53
Code	A-Z	a-z	z

Internal Code	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Code	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

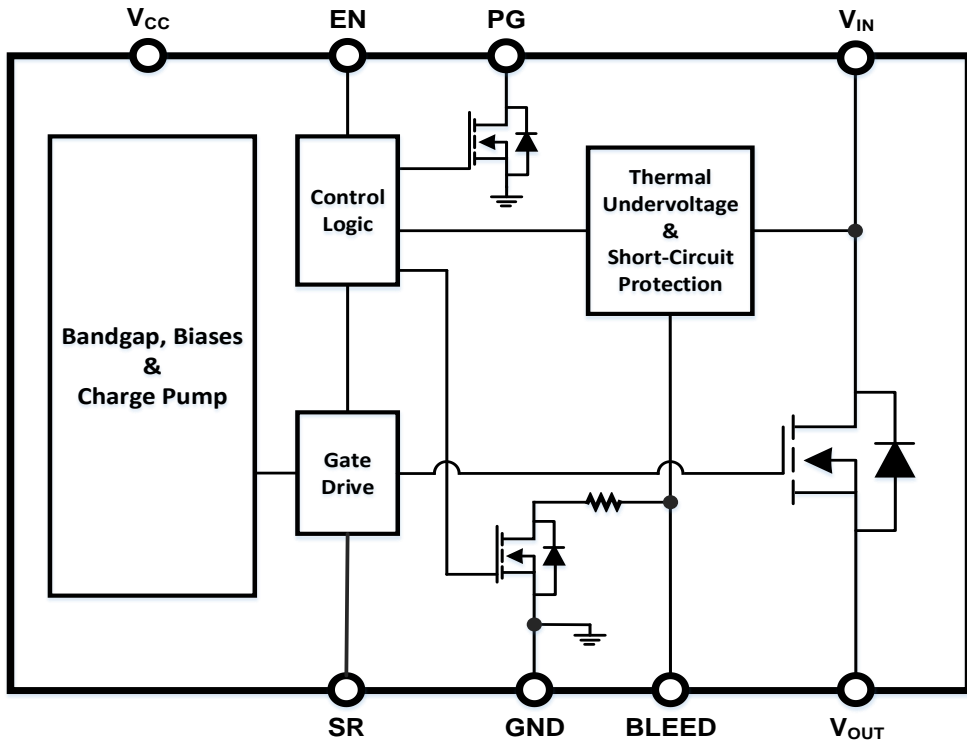
**Typical Application Circuit**



**Pin Description**

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1, 13	V <sub>IN</sub>	Drain of internal MOSFET, Pin 1 must connect to Pin 13.
2	EN	Active-high digital input used to turn on the MOSFET, pin has an internal pulldown 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 to 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 pullup 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 internal 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 24V
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> )	-40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature (T <sub>s</sub> )	-65°C to +150°C

\*I<sub>MAX\_DC</sub> 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 20V
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	—	20	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> = 20V	—	150	250	μA
		V <sub>EN</sub> = V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V	—	190	350	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	90	120	150	Ω
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V	70	100	130	Ω
I <sub>BLEED</sub>	Bleed Pin Leakage Current	V <sub>VCC</sub> = V <sub>EN</sub> = 3V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V	—	3	—	μA
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = V <sub>EN</sub> = 3V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 20V	—	32	—	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	9	mΩ
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 12V	—	5.8	9	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> = 20V	—	—	10	μA
R <sub>PDEN</sub>	EN Pulldown Resistance	—	50	100	150	kΩ
<b>Fault Protection</b>						
T <sub>OTP</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Threshold	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V to 5.5V	—	+145	—	°C
T <sub>OTPHYS</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3V to 5.5V	—	+20	—	°C
V <sub>VVLO</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Lockout Threshold	V <sub>CC</sub> Falling	2.3	2.55	2.8	V
V <sub>VVLOHYS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Lockout Hysteresis	V <sub>CC</sub> Rising	—	200	—	mV
V <sub>SCP</sub>	Short-Circuit Protection Threshold	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 0.5V	170	240	350	mV
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V, V <sub>VIN</sub> = 20V	100	250	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>V<sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Output Turn-On Delay Time	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V	—	390	—	μs
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V	—	290	—	
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Output Turn-Off Delay Time	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V	—	0.5	—	μs
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V	—	0.5	—	
t <sub>PGON</sub>	Power Good Turn-On Time	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V	—	0.7	—	ms
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V	—	0.7	—	
t <sub>PGOFF</sub>	Power Good Turn-Off Time	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V	—	20	—	ns
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V	—	10	—	
SR	Output Slew Rate	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V	—	9	—	kV/s
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V	—	9	—	
<b>V<sub>VIN</sub> = 12V</b>						
t <sub>ON</sub>	Output Turn-On Delay Time	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V	—	395	—	μs
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V	—	295	—	
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Output Turn-Off Delay Time	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V	—	0.5	—	μs
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V	—	0.5	—	
t <sub>PGON</sub>	Power Good Turn-On Time	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V	—	1.1	—	ms
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V	—	1.1	—	
t <sub>PGOFF</sub>	Power Good Turn-Off Time	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V	—	20	—	ns
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V	—	10	—	
SR	Output Slew Rate	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 3.3V	—	6.5	—	kV/s
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5V	—	6.5	—	

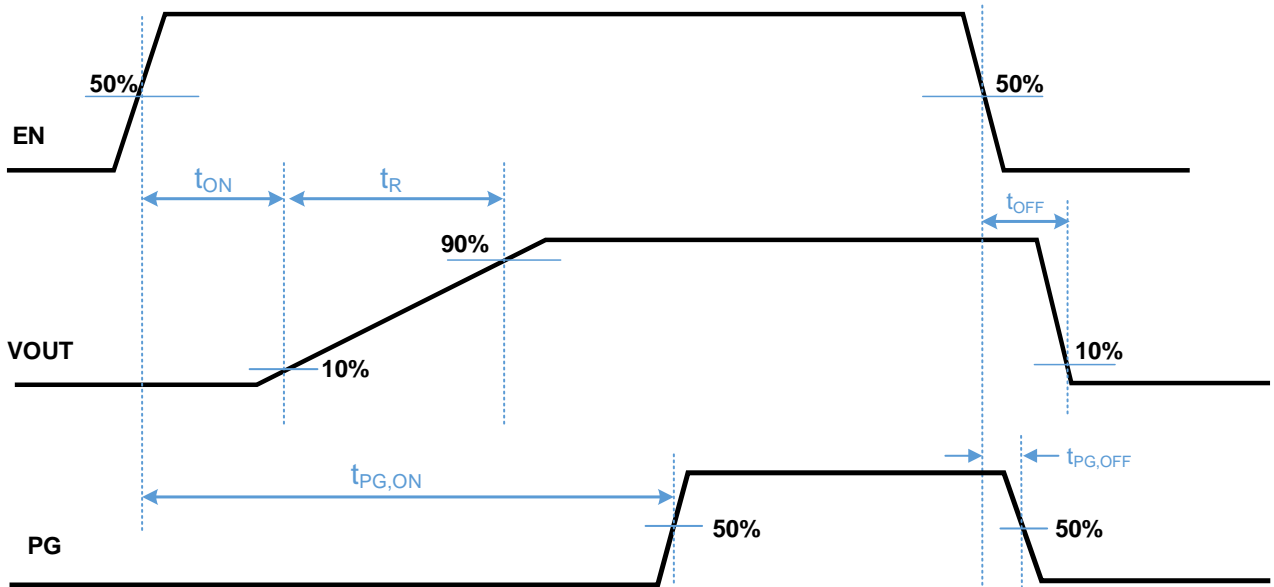
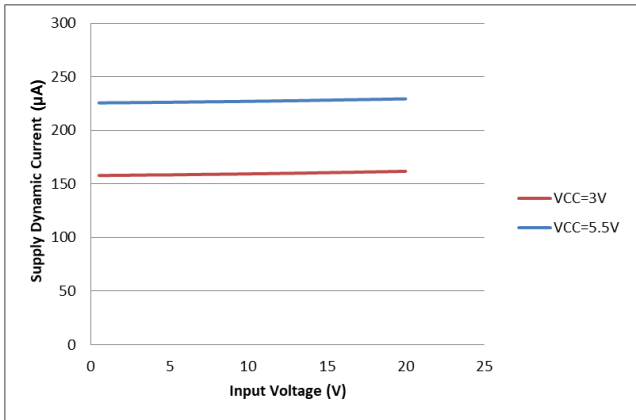


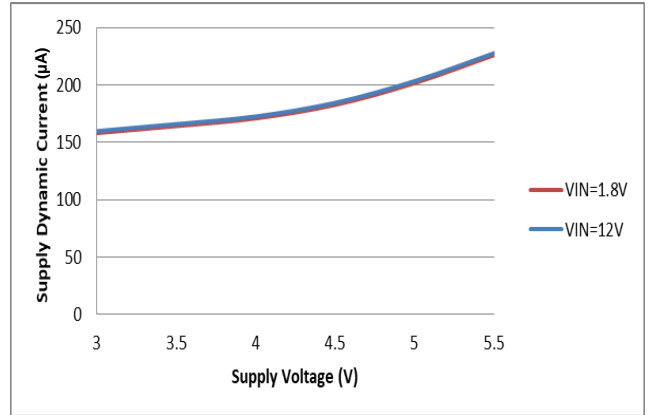
Figure 1 Timing Diagram

**Performance Characteristics** (@T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

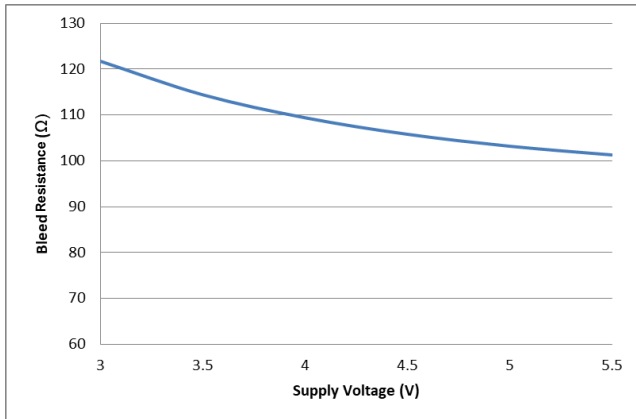
**Supply Dynamic Current vs. Input Voltage**



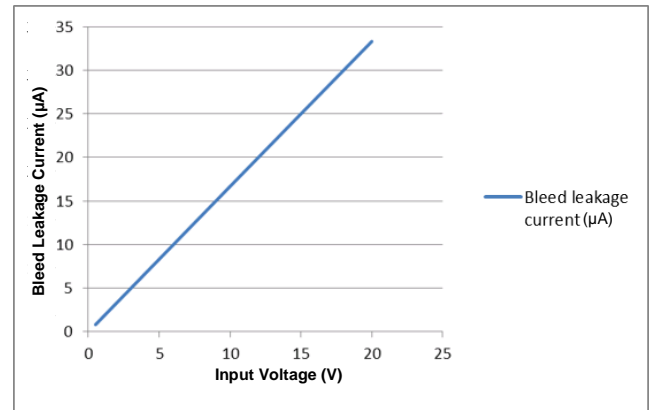
**Supply Dynamic Current vs. Supply Voltage**



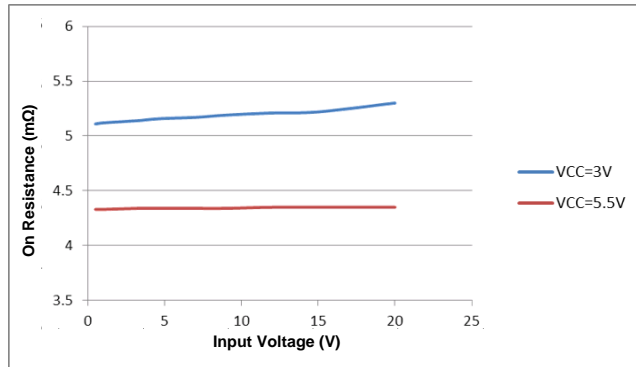
**Bleed Resistance vs. Supply Voltage**



**Bleed Leakage Current vs. Input Voltage**



**ON Resistance vs. Input Voltage**



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

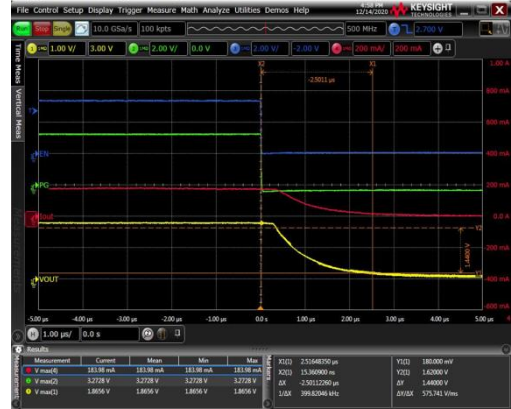
**Turn ON Response**

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



**Turn OFF Response**

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



**Turn ON Response**

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



**Turn OFF Response**

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



**Turn ON Response**

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



**Turn OFF Response**

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



**Performance Characteristics (@T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.) (continued)**

**Turn ON Response**

V<sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V, V<sub>VCC</sub> = 5.0V, V<sub>EN</sub> = 0V to 3.3V, R<sub>L</sub> = 10Ω



**Turn OFF Response**

V<sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V, V<sub>VCC</sub> = 5.0V, V<sub>EN</sub> = 3.3V to 0V, R<sub>L</sub> = 10Ω



**Turn ON Response**

V<sub>VIN</sub> = 5.0V, V<sub>VCC</sub> = 5.0V, V<sub>EN</sub> = 0V to 3.3V, R<sub>L</sub> = 10Ω



**Turn OFF Response**

V<sub>VIN</sub> = 5.0V, V<sub>VCC</sub> = 5.0V, V<sub>EN</sub> = 3.3V to 0V, R<sub>L</sub> = 10Ω



**Turn ON Response**

V<sub>VIN</sub> = 12V, V<sub>VCC</sub> = 5.0V, V<sub>EN</sub> = 0V to 3.3V, R<sub>L</sub> = 10Ω



**Turn OFF Response**

V<sub>VIN</sub> = 12V, V<sub>VCC</sub> = 5.0V, V<sub>EN</sub> = 3.3V to 0V, R<sub>L</sub> = 10Ω





## Application Information

### General Description

The DML3012LDC is a single-channel load switch with a controlled adjustable turn-on and integrated PG indicator in a 12-pin V-DFN3030-12 (Type B) package. The device contains an N-channel MOSFET that can operate over an input voltage range of 0.5V to 20V 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 drop. 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 DML3012LDC also has an embedded 100Ω on-chip resistor on BLEED pin for quick discharge of the output when switch is disabled.

### Enable Control

The DML3012LDC device allows for enabling 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 pulldown resistor to ground on the EN pin ensures that the MOSFET disables when not being driven.

### Power Sequencing

The DML3012LDC device functions with power sequence. The performance of output turn-on delay may vary from what specified. To achieve the specified performance, recommended power sequences are:

- 1.) V<sub>CC</sub> → V<sub>IN</sub> → V<sub>EN</sub>
- 2.) V<sub>IN</sub> → V<sub>CC</sub> → V<sub>EN</sub>
- 3.) V<sub>CC</sub> = V<sub>IN</sub> → V<sub>EN</sub>

### Load Bleed (Quick Discharge)

The DML3012LDC device has an internal bleed discharge device, which is used to bleed the charge off from the load to ground after the MOSFET is 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.

To ensure that the power dissipated across R<sub>BLEED</sub> is kept at safe level, dissipated power of R<sub>BLEED</sub> needs to be detail calculated. 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 DML3012LDC 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. An approximate equation for the relationship between C<sub>SR</sub>, V<sub>VIN</sub>, and rise time when V<sub>CC</sub> is set to 5V is shown in Equation 1. As shown in Figure 1, rise time defined as from 10% to 90% measurement on V<sub>OUT</sub>.

$$t_R = K1 \times ((C_{SR} + K2) \times V_{VIN}) / I_{SR}$$

Where: K1 = 0.066 and K2 = 0.04

C<sub>SR</sub> is the ramp-up control setting capacitor in nF

I<sub>SR</sub> = 0.5μA is SR pin output current

t<sub>R</sub> is the total ramp time in ms

## 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.

**Table1. Rise Time vs SR Capacitor**

C <sub>SR</sub>	Rise Time (ms) V <sub>CC</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> = 20V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 12V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 5V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 3.3V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V
0 (floating)	0.431	0.369	0.268	0.224	0.161
0.22nF	0.497	0.37	0.269	0.224	0.161
0.47nF	1.12	0.615	0.269	0.224	0.161
1nF	2.53	1.52	0.501	0.257	0.16
2.2nF	5.84	3.46	1.39	0.835	0.345
4.7nF	12.73	7.56	3.15	1.97	0.928

Note: An SR Capacitor less than 47nF for system success startup recommended.

### Power Good

The DML3012LDC 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 pullup 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>.

$$t_{PG\_ON} = K3 \times t_R + K4$$

Where:

- t<sub>PG\_ON</sub> is the PG turn-on time (ms)
- K3 / K4 is constant, which is K3 = 1.23 and K4 = 0.6

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 Time vs SR Capacitor**

C <sub>SR</sub>	PG Turn-On Time (ms) V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V, C <sub>L</sub> = 0.1μF, R <sub>L</sub> = 10Ω, R <sub>PG</sub> = 100kΩ, +25°C				
	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 20V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 12V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 5V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 3.3V	V <sub>VIN</sub> = 1.8V
0 (floating)	1.27	1.09	0.904	0.845	0.781
0.22nF	1.34	1.09	0.904	0.844	0.779
0.47nF	1.96	1.34	0.904	0.844	0.779
1nF	3.64	2.28	1.14	0.88	0.779
2.2nF	7.8	4.73	2.12	1.51	0.99
4.7nF	16.66	9.84	4.13	2.79	1.65

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 tie to GND.

### Short-Circuit Protection

The DML3012LDC 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>IN</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 toggled or V<sub>CC</sub> supply voltage 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 DML3012LDC 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 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.

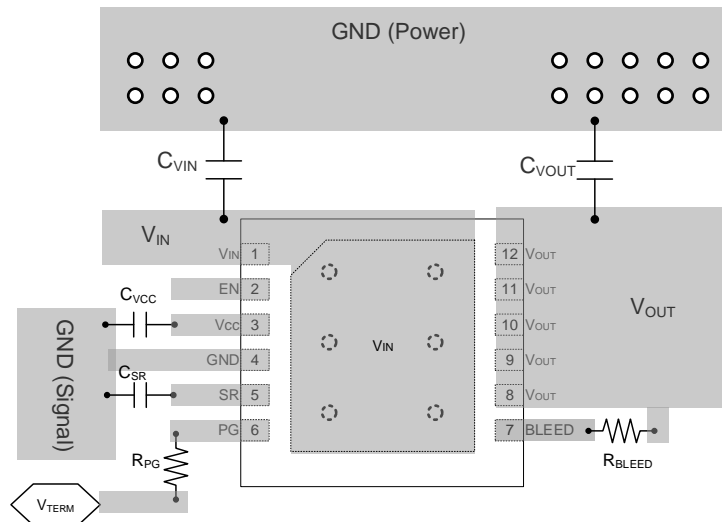
### Undervoltage Lockout

The DML3012LDC device has equipped undervoltage lockout protection. DML3012LDC turns the MOSFET off and activates the load bleed when the input voltage,  $V_{CC}$ , 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  $V_{CC}$  voltage rises 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

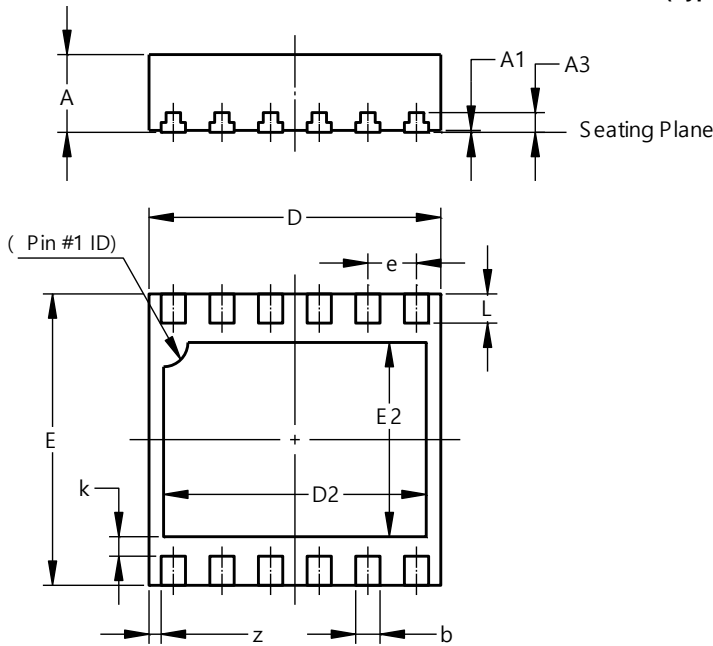
1. Place the input/output capacitors  $C_{VIN}$  and  $C_{VOUT}$  as close as possible to the  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{OUT}$  pins.
2. The power traces, which are  $V_{IN}$  trace,  $V_{OUT}$  trace, and GND trace, should be short, wide, and direct for minimize parasitic inductance.
3. Place feedback resistance  $R_{BLEED}$  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 recommend 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)

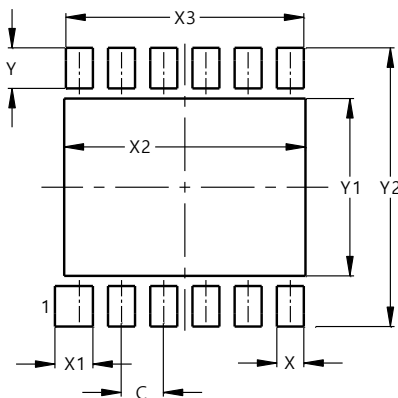


V-DFN3030-12 Type B			
Dim	Min	Max	Typ
A	0.77	0.85	0.80
A1	0.00	0.05	0.02
A3	--	--	0.203
b	0.20	0.30	0.25
D	2.95	3.05	3.00
D2	2.60	2.80	2.70
E	2.95	3.05	3.00
E2	1.90	2.10	2.00
e	0.50BSC		
k	--	--	0.20
L	0.25	0.35	0.30
z	--	--	0.125
All Dimensions in mm			

**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