

## Positive Overvoltage Protection Controller with Internal Low $R_{ON}$ NMOS FET

The NCP391 is able to disconnect the systems from its output pin when wrong input operating conditions are detected. The system is positive overvoltage protected up to +28 V.

This device uses an internal NMOS and therefore, no external device is necessary, reducing the system cost and the PCB area of the application board.

The NCP391 is able to instantaneously disconnect the output from the input, due to integrated Low  $R_{ON}$  Power NMOS, if the input voltage exceeds the overvoltage threshold (OVLO) or falls below the undervoltage threshold (UVLO).

At powerup ( $\bar{EN}$  pin = low level), the  $V_{out}$  turns on  $t_{on}$  time after the  $V_{in}$  exceeds the undervoltage threshold.

The NCP391 provides a negative going flag ( $\overline{FLAG}$ ) output, which alerts the system that a fault has occurred.

In addition, the device has ESD-protected input (15 kV Air) when bypassed with a 1.0  $\mu$ F or larger capacitor.

### Features

- Overvoltage Protection up to 28 V
- On-Chip Low  $R_{DS(on)}$  NMOS Transistor
- Internal Charge Pump
- Overvoltage Lockout (OVLO)
- Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)
- Soft-Start
- Alert  $\overline{FLAG}$  Output
- Shutdown  $\bar{EN}$  Input
- Compliance to IEC61000-4-2 (Level 4)  
8.0 kV (Contact)  
15 kV (Air)
- ESD Ratings: Machine Model = B  
Human Body Model = 2
- WLCSP6 1.31x1.04 mm Package
- This is a Pb-Free Device

### Applications

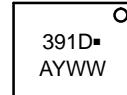
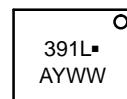
- Cell Phones
- Camera Phones
- Digital Still Cameras
- Personal Digital Applications
- MP3 Players



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### MARKING DIAGRAM



XXXX = Specific Device Code

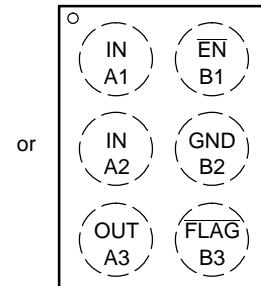
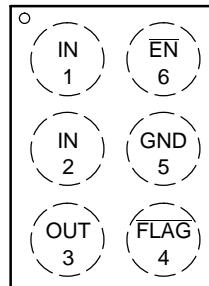
A = Assembly Location

Y = Year

WW = Work Week

▪ = Pb-Free Package

### PIN CONNECTIONS



(Top View)

(Top View)

### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering, marking and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 12 of this data sheet.

# NCP391

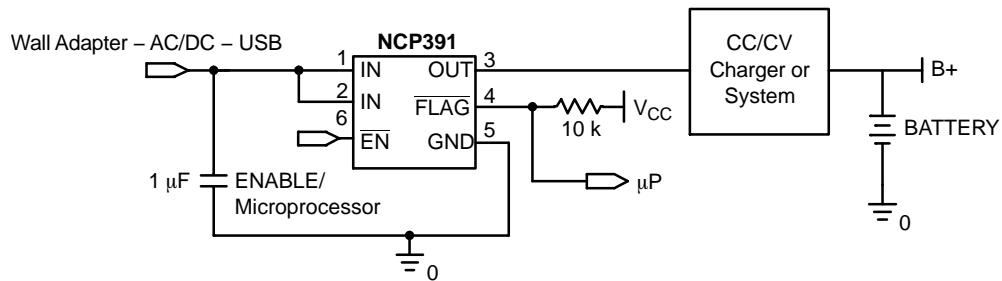


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

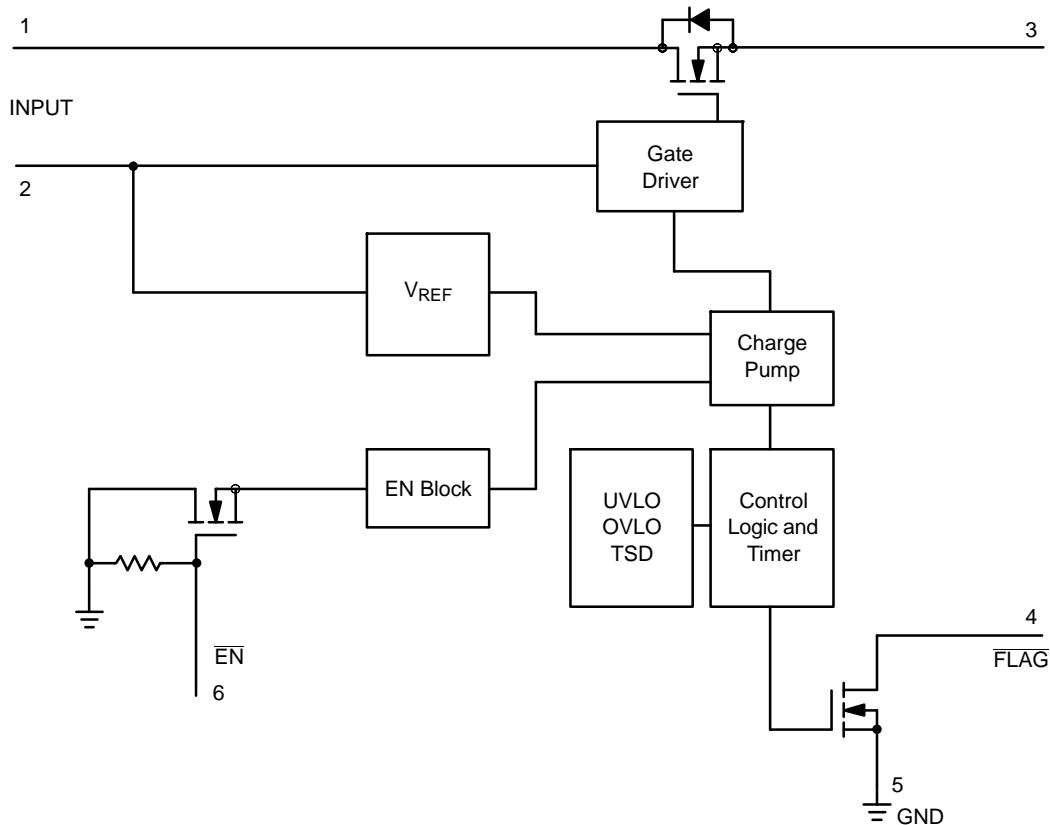


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram

## PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

| Pin No.        | Symbol | Function | Description  |
|----------------|--------|----------|--|
| 1, 2 or A1, A2 | IN     | INPUT    | Input Voltage Pins. These pins are connected to the Wall Adapter (AC-DC, Vbus ..). A 1 $\mu$ F low ESR ceramic capacitor, or larger, must be connected between these pins and GND, as close as possible to the DUT. The two IN pins must be connected together to power supply. (See PCB recommendation for the pin7).                                     |
| 3 or A3        | OUT    | OUTPUT   | Output Voltage Pins. This pin follows IN pins when "no fault" is detected.   |
| 4 or B3        | FLAG   | OUTPUT   | Fault Indication Pin. This pin allows an external system to detect a fault on the IN pins. The FLAG pin goes low when input voltage exceeds OVLO threshold or drops below UVLO threshold or when TSD is exceeded. Since the FLAG pin is open drain functionality, an external pull-up resistor to V <sub>CC</sub> must be added. (Minimum 10 k $\Omega$ ). |
| 5 or B2        | GND    | POWER    | Ground   |
| 6 or B1        | EN     | INPUT    | Enable Pin. The device enters in shutdown mode when this pin is tied to a high level. In this case the output is disconnected from the input. To allow normal functionality, the EN pin shall be connected to GND to a pull down or to a I/O pin. This pin does not have an impact on the fault detection.   |

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Rating   | Symbol               | Value                              | Unit         |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Minimum Voltage (IN to GND)  | V <sub>minin</sub>   | -0.3                               | V            |
| Minimum Voltage (All others to GND)  | V <sub>min</sub>     | -0.3                               | V            |
| Maximum Voltage (IN to GND)  | V <sub>maxin</sub>   | 30                                 | V            |
| Maximum Voltage (All others to GND)  | V <sub>max</sub>     | 7.0                                | V            |
| Maximum Current (UVLO<V <sub>IN</sub> <OVLO)   | I <sub>max</sub>     | 2.0                                | A            |
| Maximum Peak Current ( $t \leq 1$ ms, $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ )   | I <sub>maxpeak</sub> | 4.0                                | A            |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air (Note 1)   | R <sub>θJA</sub>     | 130                                | °C/W         |
| Operating Ambient Temperature Range  | T <sub>A</sub>       | -40 to +85                         | °C           |
| Storage Temperature Range  | T <sub>stg</sub>     | -65 to +150                        | °C           |
| Junction Operating Temperature   | T <sub>J</sub>       | 150                                | °C           |
| ESD Withstand Voltage (IEC 61000-4-2) (input only) when bypassed with 1.0 $\mu$ F capacitor<br>Human Body Model (HBM), Model = 2 (Note 2)<br>Machine Model (MM) Model = B (Note 3) | V <sub>esd</sub>     | 15 Air, 8.0 Contact<br>2000<br>200 | kV<br>V<br>V |
| Moisture Sensitivity   | MSL                  | Level 1                            | -            |

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. The R<sub>θJA</sub> is highly dependent on the PCB heat sink area (connected to pin 7).
2. Human Body Model, 100 pF discharged through a 1.5 k $\Omega$  resistor following specification JESD22/A114.
3. Machine Model, 200 pF discharged through all pins following specification JESD22/A115.

# NCP391

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – NCP391FCALT2G** (Min/Max limits values ( $-40^{\circ}\text{C} < T_A < +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and  $V_{in} = +5.0\text{ V}$ . Typical values are  $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

| Characteristic  | Symbol                         | Conditions   | Min  | Typ  | Max  | Unit               |
|---|--------------------------------|--|------|------|------|--------------------|
| Input Voltage Range                                   | $V_{in}$                       | –  | 1.2  | –    | 28   | V                  |
| Undervoltage Lockout Threshold (Note 4)<br>NCP391FCAL | UVLO                           | $V_{in}$ falls below UVLO threshold from 5 V to 2.7 V                              | 2.8  | 2.95 | 3.1  | V                  |
| Undervoltage Lockout Hysteresis                       | $UVLO_{hyst}$                  | $V_{in}$ rises above $UVLO + UVLO_{hyst}$  | 30   | 60   | 90   | mV                 |
| Overvoltage Lockout Threshold (Note 4)<br>NCP391FCAL  | OVLO                           | $V_{in}$ rises above OVLO threshold  | 7.16 | 7.4  | 7.65 | V                  |
| Overvoltage Lockout Hysteresis<br>NCP391FCAL          | $OVLO_{hyst}$                  | $V_{in}$ falls below $OVLO + OVLO_{hyst}$  | 50   | 100  | 150  | mV                 |
| $V_{in}$ versus $V_{out}$ Resistance                  | $R_{DS(on)}$                   | $V_{in} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $\bar{EN} = \text{GND}$ , Load connected to $V_{out}$    | –    | 120  | 200  | $\text{m}\Omega$   |
| Supply Quiescent Current                              | I <sub>dd</sub>                | No load. $\bar{EN} = 5.0\text{ V}$   | –    | 70   | 150  | $\mu\text{A}$      |
|   |                                | No load. $\bar{EN} = \text{Gnd}$   | –    | 90   | 170  | $\mu\text{A}$      |
| UVLO Supply Current                                   | I <sub>dd<sub>uvlo</sub></sub> | $V_{IN} = 2.7\text{ V}$  | –    | 60   | –    | $\mu\text{A}$      |
| MOSFET Leakage  | I <sub>vdss</sub>              | $V_{IN} = 28\text{ V}$   | –    | 10   | 500  | nA                 |
| $\bar{FLAG}$ Output Low Voltage                       | V <sub>flag</sub>              | $1.2\text{ V} < V_{IN} < \text{UVLO}$<br>Sink 50 $\mu\text{A}$ on $\bar{FLAG}$ pin | –    | 20   | 400  | mV                 |
|   |                                | $V_{IN} > \text{OVLO}$<br>Sink 1.0 mA on $\bar{FLAG}$ pin                          | –    | –    | 400  | mV                 |
| $\bar{FLAG}$ Leakage Current                          | $\bar{FLAG}_{leak}$            | $\bar{FLAG}$ level = 5.0 V   | –    | 1.0  | –    | nA                 |
| $\bar{EN}$ Voltage High                               | V <sub>ih</sub>                | –  | 1.2  | –    | –    | V                  |
| $\bar{EN}$ Voltage Low                                | V <sub>ol</sub>                | –  | –    | –    | 0.4  | V                  |
| $\bar{EN}$ Leakage Current                            | $\bar{EN}_{leak}$              | $\bar{EN} = 5.0\text{ V}$ or GND   | –    | 1.0  | –    | nA                 |
| Thermal Shutdown Temperature                          | t <sub>SD</sub>                | –  | –    | 150  | –    | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis                           | t <sub>SDhyst</sub>            | –  | –    | 15   | –    | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

## TIMINGS

|                             |                    |  |     |     |     |               |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Startup Delay               | t <sub>on</sub>    | From $V_{in} > \text{UVLO}$ to $V_{out} = 0.3\text{ V}$<br>(See Figures 3 & 7)   | 6.0 | 10  | 14  | ms            |
| $\bar{FLAG}$ Going Up Delay | t <sub>start</sub> | From $V_{out} = 0.3\text{ V}$ to $\bar{FLAG} = 1.2\text{ V}$<br>(See Figures 3 & 9)  | 6.0 | 10  | 14  | ms            |
| Output Turn Off Time        | t <sub>off</sub>   | From $V_{in} > \text{OVLO}$ to $V_{out} <= 0.3\text{ V}$<br>(See Figures 4 & 8)<br>$V_{in}$ increasing from 5.0 V to 8.0 V<br>at 3.0 V/ $\mu\text{s}$<br>Rload connected on $V_{out}$  | –   | 1.5 | 5.0 | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| Alert Delay                 | t <sub>stop</sub>  | From $V_{in} > \text{OVLO}$ to $\bar{FLAG} <= 0.4\text{ V}$ (See Figures 4 & 10)<br>$V_{in}$ increasing from 5.0 V to 8.0 V<br>at 3.0 V/ $\mu\text{s}$<br>Rload connected on $V_{out}$ | –   | 1.0 | –   | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| Disable Time                | t <sub>dis</sub>   | From $\bar{EN} >= 1.2\text{ V}$ to $V_{out} < 0.3\text{ V}$<br>Rload = 5.0 $\Omega$<br>(See Figures 5 & 12)  | –   | 1.0 | 5.0 | $\mu\text{s}$ |

NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed by correlation across the full range of temperature.

4. Additional UVLO and OVLO thresholds ranging from UVLO and from OVLO can be manufactured. Contact your ON Semiconductor representative for availability.

# NCP391

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – NCP391FCCADT2G** (Min/Max limits values ( $-40^{\circ}\text{C} < T_A < +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and  $V_{in} = +4.2\text{ V}$ . Typical values are  $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

| Characteristic                          | Symbol                         | Conditions   | Min | Typ  | Max  | Unit               |
|---|--------------------------------|--|-----|------|------|--------------------|
| Input Voltage Range                     | $V_{in}$                       | –  | 1.2 | –    | 28   | V                  |
| Undervoltage Lockout Threshold (Note 5) | UVLO                           | $V_{in}$ falls below UVLO threshold from 4.2 V to 2.7 V                            | 2.8 | 2.95 | 3.1  | V                  |
| Undervoltage Lockout Hysteresis         | $UVLO_{hyst}$                  | $V_{in}$ rises above UVLO + $UVLO_{hyst}$  | 30  | 60   | 90   | mV                 |
| Oversupply Lockout Threshold (Note 5)   | OVLO                           | $V_{in}$ rises above OVLO threshold  | 4.8 | 4.95 | 5.1  | V                  |
| Oversupply Lockout Hysteresis           | $OVLO_{hyst}$                  | $V_{in}$ falls below OVLO + $OVLO_{hyst}$  | 50  | 100  | 150  | mV                 |
| $V_{in}$ versus $V_{out}$ Resistance    | $R_{DS(on)}$                   | $V_{in} = 4.2\text{ V}$ , $\bar{EN} = \text{GND}$ , Load connected to $V_{out}$    | –   | 120  | 200  | $\text{m}\Omega$   |
| Supply Quiescent Current                | I <sub>dd</sub>                | No load. $\bar{EN} = 4.2\text{ V}$   | –   | 70   | 150  | $\mu\text{A}$      |
|   |                                | No load. $\bar{EN} = \text{Gnd}$   | –   | 90   | 170  | $\mu\text{A}$      |
| UVLO Supply Current                     | I <sub>dd<sub>uvlo</sub></sub> | $V_{IN} = 2.7\text{ V}$  | –   | 60   | –    | $\mu\text{A}$      |
| MOSFET Leakage                          | I <sub>vdss</sub>              | $V_{IN} = 28\text{ V}$   | –   | 10   | 500  | nA                 |
| $\bar{FLAG}$ Output Low Voltage         | V <sub>flag</sub>              | $1.2\text{ V} < V_{IN} < \text{UVLO}$<br>Sink 50 $\mu\text{A}$ on $\bar{FLAG}$ pin | –   | 20   | 400  | mV                 |
|   |                                | $V_{IN} > \text{OVLO}$<br>Sink 1.0 mA on $\bar{FLAG}$ pin                          | –   | –    | 400  | mV                 |
| $\bar{FLAG}$ Leakage Current            | $\bar{FLAG}_{leak}$            | $\bar{FLAG}$ level = 4.2 V   | –   | 1.0  | –    | nA                 |
| $\bar{EN}$ Voltage High                 | V <sub>ih</sub>                | –  | 1.2 | –    | 4.95 | V                  |
| $\bar{EN}$ Voltage Low                  | V <sub>ol</sub>                | –  | –   | –    | 0.4  | V                  |
| $\bar{EN}$ Leakage Current              | $\bar{EN}_{leak}$              | $\bar{EN} = 4.2\text{ V}$ or GND   | –   | 1.0  | –    | nA                 |
| Thermal Shutdown Temperature            | t <sub>SD</sub>                | –  | –   | 150  | –    | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis             | t <sub>SDhyst</sub>            | –  | –   | 15   | –    | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

## TIMINGS

|                             |                    |  |     |     |     |               |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Startup Delay               | t <sub>on</sub>    | From $V_{in} > \text{UVLO}$ to $V_{out} = 0.3\text{ V}$<br>(See Figures 3 & 7)   | 6.0 | 10  | 14  | ms            |
| $\bar{FLAG}$ Going Up Delay | t <sub>start</sub> | From $V_{out} = 0.3\text{ V}$ to $\bar{FLAG} = 1.2\text{ V}$<br>(See Figures 3 & 9)  | 6.0 | 10  | 14  | ms            |
| Output Turn Off Time        | t <sub>off</sub>   | From $V_{in} > \text{OVLO}$ to $V_{out} <= 0.3\text{ V}$<br>(See Figures 4 & 8)<br>$V_{in}$ increasing from 4.2 V to 8.0 V<br>at 3.0 V/ $\mu\text{s}$<br>Rload connected on $V_{out}$  | –   | 1.5 | 5.0 | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| Alert Delay                 | t <sub>stop</sub>  | From $V_{in} > \text{OVLO}$ to $\bar{FLAG} <= 0.4\text{ V}$ (See Figures 4 & 10)<br>$V_{in}$ increasing from 4.2 V to 8.0 V<br>at 3.0 V/ $\mu\text{s}$<br>Rload connected on $V_{out}$ | –   | 1.0 | –   | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| Disable Time                | t <sub>dis</sub>   | From $\bar{EN} >= 1.2\text{ V}$ to $V_{out} < 0.3\text{ V}$<br>Rload = 5.0 $\Omega$<br>(See Figures 5 & 12)  | –   | 1.0 | 5.0 | $\mu\text{s}$ |

NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed by correlation across the full range of temperature.

5. Additional UVLO and OVLO thresholds ranging from UVLO and from OVLO can be manufactured. Contact your ON Semiconductor representative for availability.

## TIMING DIAGRAMS

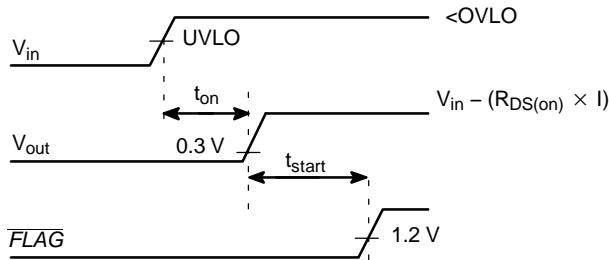


Figure 3. Startup

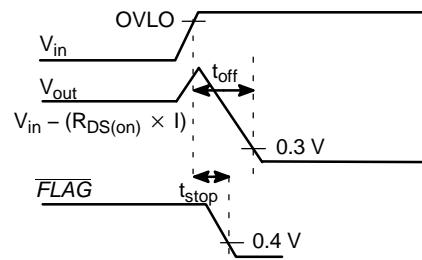


Figure 4. Shutdown on Overvoltage Detection

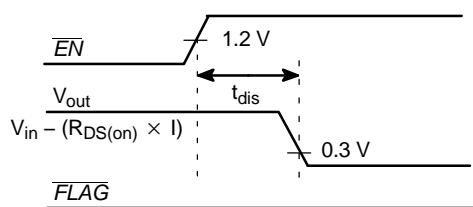


Figure 5. Disable on  $\overline{EN} = 1$

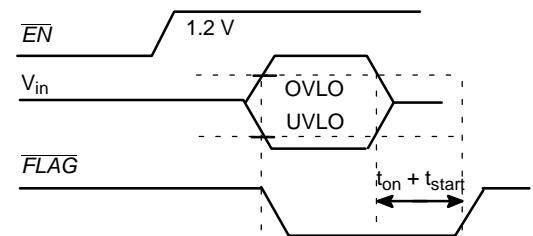
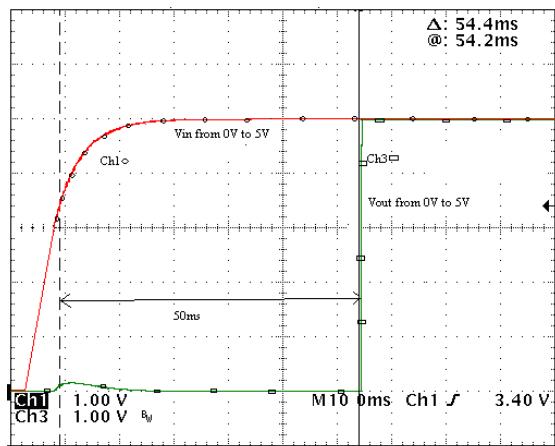
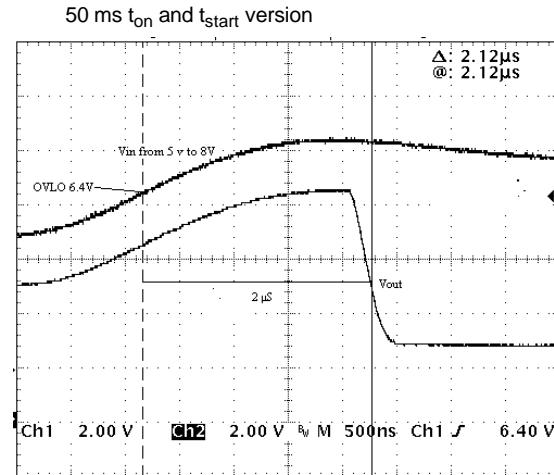


Figure 6.  $\overline{FLAG}$  Response with  $\overline{EN} = 1$

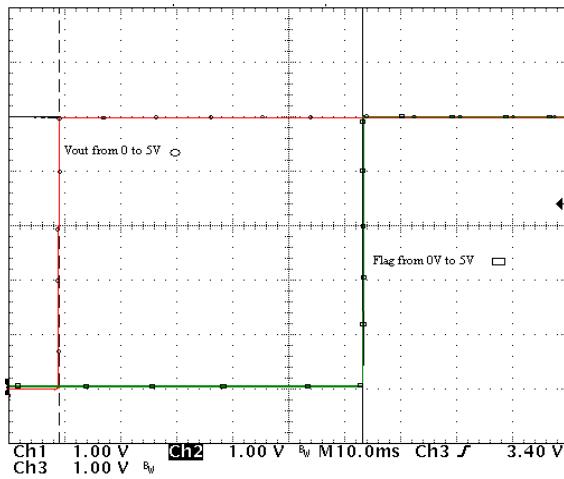
## TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS



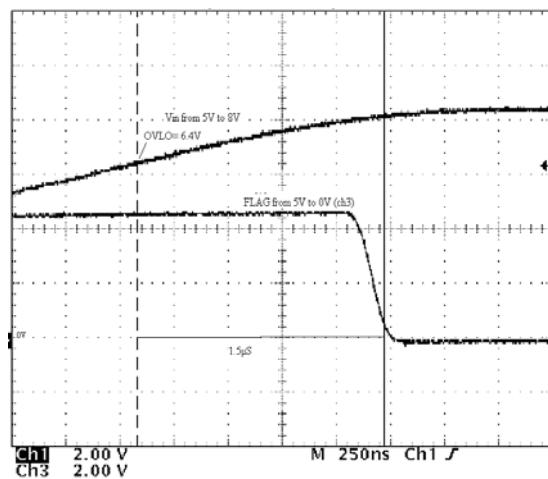
**Figure 7. Startup**  
 $V_{in} = \text{Ch1}$ ,  $V_{out} = \text{Ch3}$



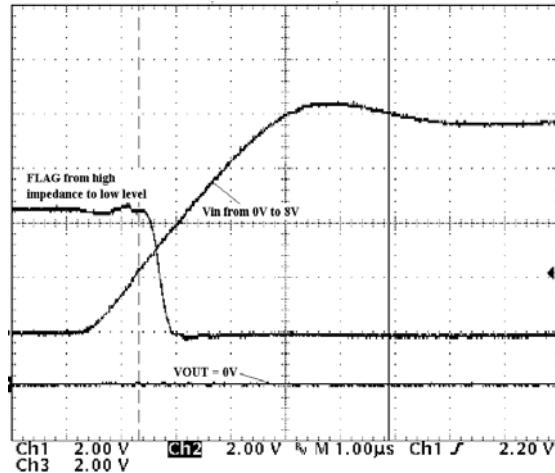
**Figure 8. Output Turn Off Time**  
 $V_{in} = \text{Ch1}$ ,  $V_{out} = \text{Ch2}$



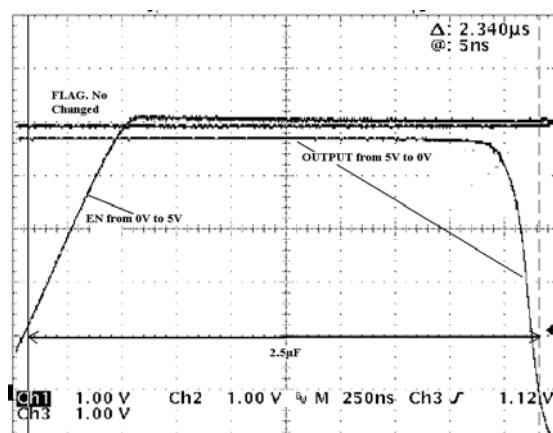
**Figure 9. FLAG Going Up Delay**  
 $V_{out} = \text{Ch3}$ ,  $\text{FLAG} = \text{Ch2}$



**Figure 10. Alert Delay**  
 $V_{out} = \text{Ch1}$ ,  $\text{FLAG} = \text{Ch3}$



**Figure 11. Initial Overvoltage Delay**  
 $V_{in} = \text{Ch1}$ ,  $V_{out} = \text{Ch2}$ ,  $\text{FLAG} = \text{Ch3}$



**Figure 12. Disable Time**  
 $EN = \text{Ch1}$ ,  $V_{out} = \text{Ch2}$ ,  $\text{FLAG} = \text{Ch3}$

## TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

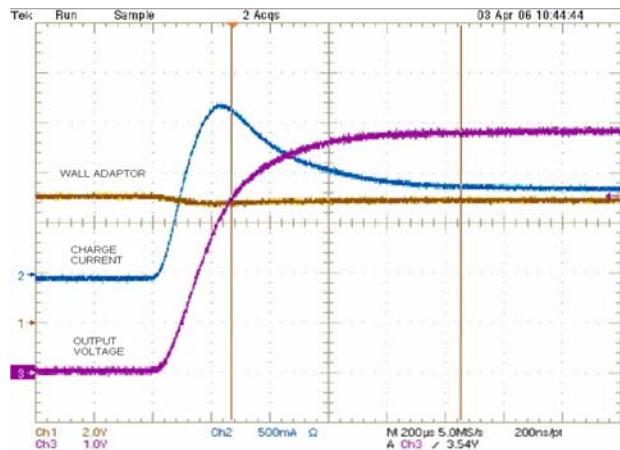


Figure 13. Inrush Current with  $C_{out} = 100 \mu F$ ,  
 $I_{charge} = 1 A$ , Output Wall Adaptor Inductance  $1 \mu H$

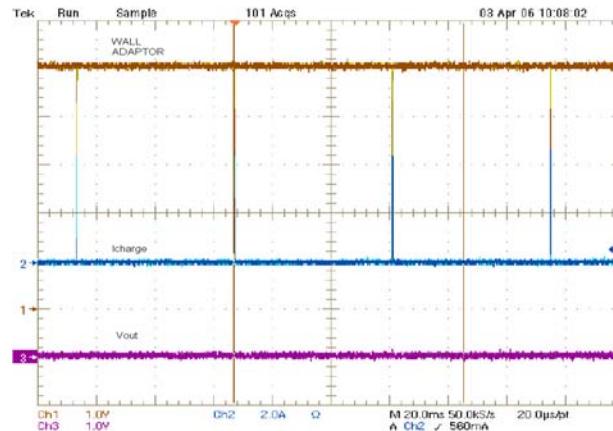


Figure 14. Output Short Circuit

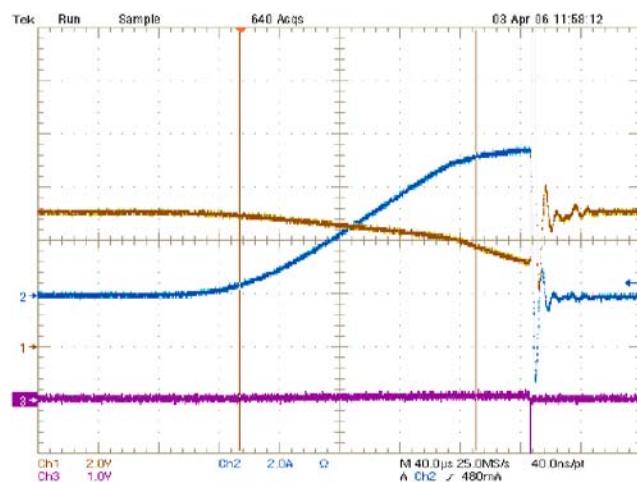


Figure 15. Output Short Circuit (Zoom Fig. 14)

# NCP391

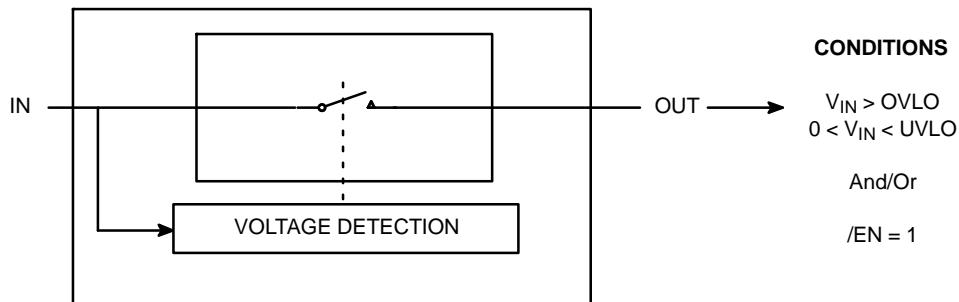


Figure 16. Simplified Diagram

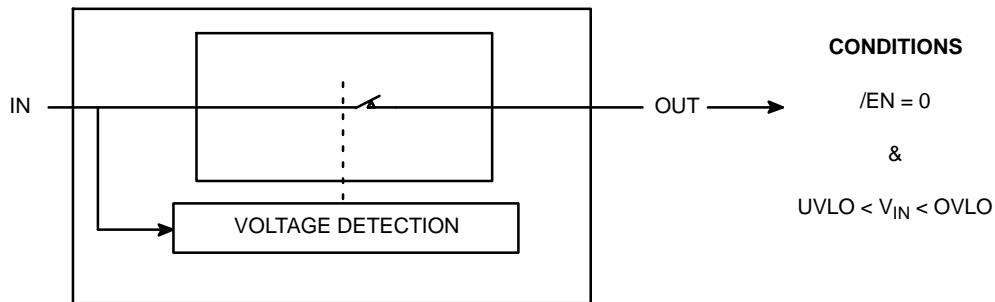


Figure 17. Simplified Diagram

## Operation

The NCP391 provides overvoltage protection for positive voltage, up to 28 V. A low  $R_{DS(on)}$  NMOSFET protects the systems (i.e.: charger) connected on the  $V_{out}$  pin, against positive overvoltage. At powerup, with  $\overline{EN}$  pin = low, the output is rising up  $t_{on}$  soft-start after the input

overtaking undervoltage UVLO (Figure 3). The NCP391 provides a  $\overline{FLAG}$  output, which alerts the system that a fault has occurred. A  $t_{start}$  additional delay, regarding available output (Figure 3) is added between output signal rising up and to  $\overline{FLAG}$  signal rising up.  $\overline{FLAG}$  pin is an open drain output.

# NCP391

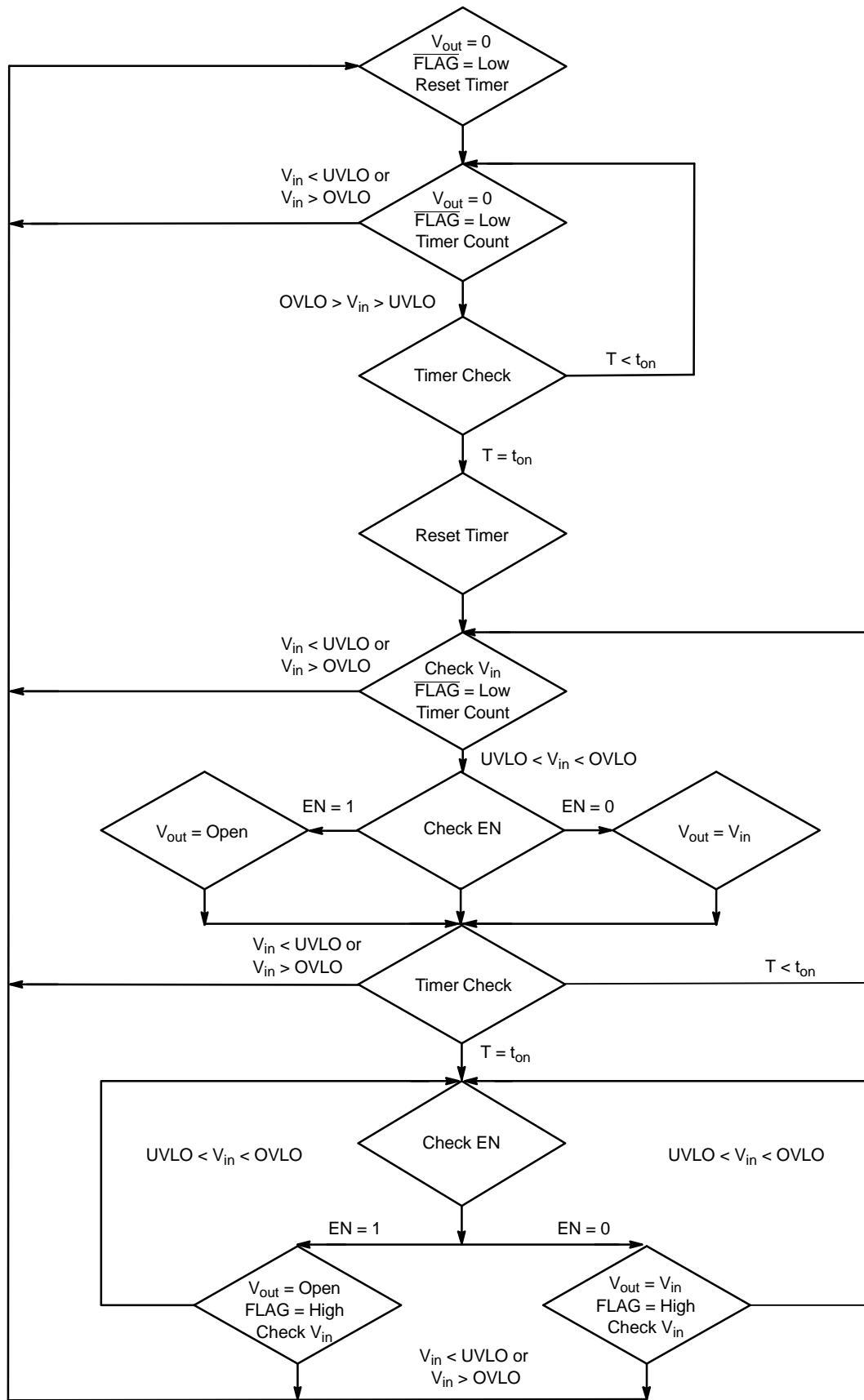


Figure 18. State Machine

## Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

To ensure proper operation under any conditions, the device has a built-in undervoltage lockout (UVLO) circuit. During  $V_{in}$  positive going slope, the output remains disconnected from input until  $V_{in}$  voltage is below UVLO, plus hysteresis, nominal. The  $\overline{FLAG}$  output is tied to low as long as  $V_{in}$  does not reach UVLO threshold. This circuit has a built-in hysteresis to provide noise immunity to transient condition. Additional UVLO thresholds ranging from UVLO can be manufactured. Contact your ON Semiconductor representative for availability.

## Ovvoltage Lockout (OVLO)

To protect connected systems on  $V_{out}$  pin from overvoltage, the device has a built-in overvoltage lockout (OVLO) circuit. During overvoltage condition, the output remains disabled as long as the input voltage exceeds typical OVLO. Additional OVLO thresholds ranging from OVLO can be manufactured. Contact your ON Semiconductor representative for availability.

$\overline{FLAG}$  output is tied to low until  $V_{in}$  is higher than OVLO. This circuit has a built-in hysteresis to provide noise immunity to transient conditions.

## $\overline{FLAG}$ Output

The NCP391 provides a  $\overline{FLAG}$  output, which alerts external systems that a fault has occurred.

This pin is tied to low as soon the OVLO threshold is exceeded or when the  $V_{in}$  level is below the UVLO threshold. When  $V_{in}$  level recovers normal condition,  $\overline{FLAG}$  is held high, keeping in mind that an additional  $t_{start}$  delay has been added between available output and  $\overline{FLAG} = \text{high}$ . The pin is an open drain output, thus a pull up resistor (typically  $1 \text{ M}\Omega$ , minimum  $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ ) must be added to  $V_{bat}$ . Minimum  $V_{bat}$  supply must be 2.5 V. The  $\overline{FLAG}$  level will always reflects  $V_{in}$  status, even if the device is turned off ( $\overline{EN} = 1$ ).

## $\overline{EN}$ Input

To enable normal operation, the  $\overline{EN}$  pin shall be forced to low or connected to ground. A high level on the pin, disconnects OUT pin from IN pin.  $\overline{EN}$  does not overdrive an OVLO or UVLO fault.

## Internal NMOSFET

The NCP391 includes an internal Low  $R_{DS(on)}$  NMOSFET to protect the systems, connected on OUT pin, from positive overvoltage. Regarding electrical characteristics, the  $R_{DS(on)}$ , during normal operation, will create low losses on  $V_{out}$  pin.

As example:  $R_{load} = 8.0 \Omega$ ,  $V_{in} = 5.0 \text{ V}$   
Typical  $R_{DS(on)} = 120 \text{ m}\Omega$ ,  $I_{out} = 615 \text{ mA}$

$$V_{out} = 8 \times 0.615 = 4.926 \text{ V}$$

NMOS losses =  $R_{DS(on)} \times I_{out}^2 = 0.12 \times 0.615^2 = 45 \text{ mW}$

## ESD Tests

The NCP391 input pin fully supports the IEC61000-4-2. 1.0  $\mu\text{F}$  (minimum) must be connected between  $V_{in}$  and GND, close to the device.

That means, in Air condition,  $V_{in}$  has a  $\pm 15 \text{ kV}$  ESD protected input. In Contact condition,  $V_{in}$  has  $\pm 8.0 \text{ kV}$  ESD protected input.

Please refer to Figure 19 to see the IEC 61000-4-2 electrostatic discharge waveform.

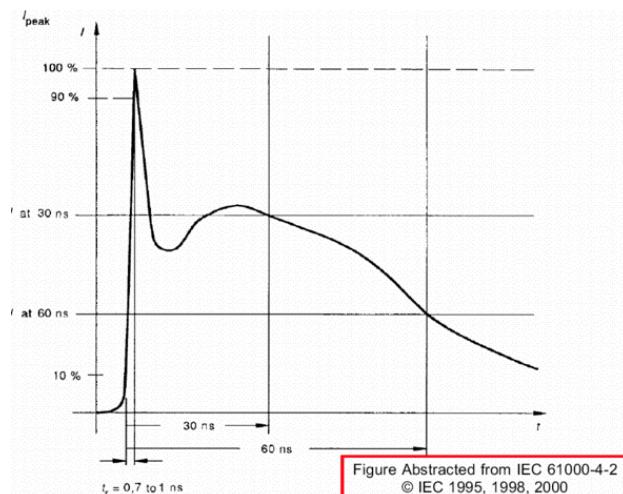


Figure 19. Electrostatic Discharge Waveform

## PCB Recommendations

The NCP391 integrates a 2 A rated NMOSFET, and the PCB rules must be respected to properly evacuate the heat out of the silicon.

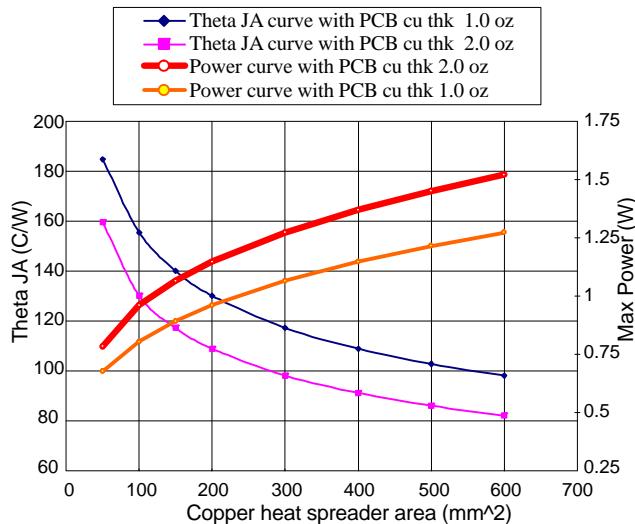


Figure 20.

# NCP391

## ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device         | Marking | Package             | Shipping <sup>†</sup> |
|----------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| NCP391FCALT2G  | 391L    | WLCSP6<br>(Pb-Free) | 3000 / Tape & Reel    |
| NCP391FCCADT2G | 391D    | WLCSP6<br>(Pb-Free) | 3000 / Tape & Reel    |

<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

## SELECTION GUIDE

The NCP391 can be available in several undervoltage and overvoltage thresholds versions. Part number is designated as follows:

**NCP391FC<sup>xx</sup>T1G**



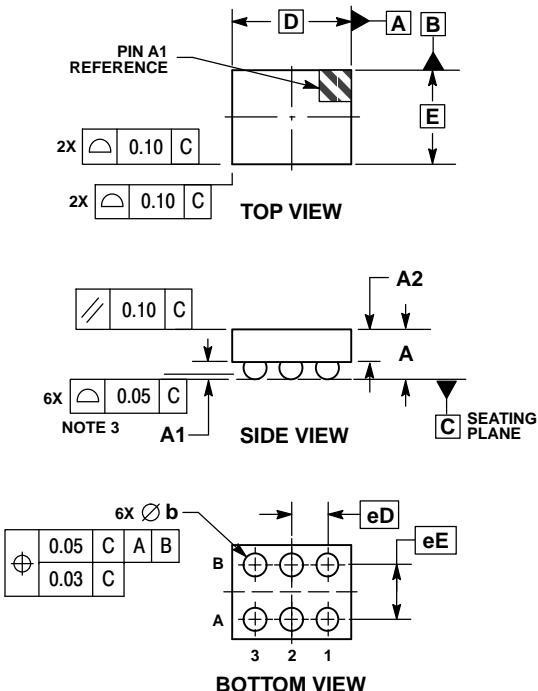
| Code | Contents  |
|------|---|
| a    | UVLO Typical Threshold<br>a: A = 2.95 V                 |
| b    | OVLO Typical Threshold<br>b: D = 4.95 V<br>b: L = 7.4 V |

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

## WLCSP6, 1.31x1.04

CASE 499BP

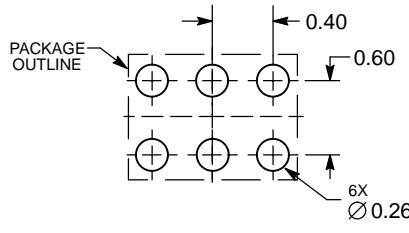
ISSUE A



## NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO SPHERICAL CROWNS OF SOLDER BALLS.

| DIM | MILLIMETERS |      |
|-----|-------------|------|
|     | MIN         | MAX  |
| A   | 0.50        | 0.56 |
| A1  | 0.17        | 0.23 |
| A2  | 0.33        | 0.39 |
| b   | 0.24        | 0.29 |
| D   | 1.31 BSC    |      |
| E   | 1.04 BSC    |      |
| eD  | 0.40 BSC    |      |
| eE  | 0.60 BSC    |      |

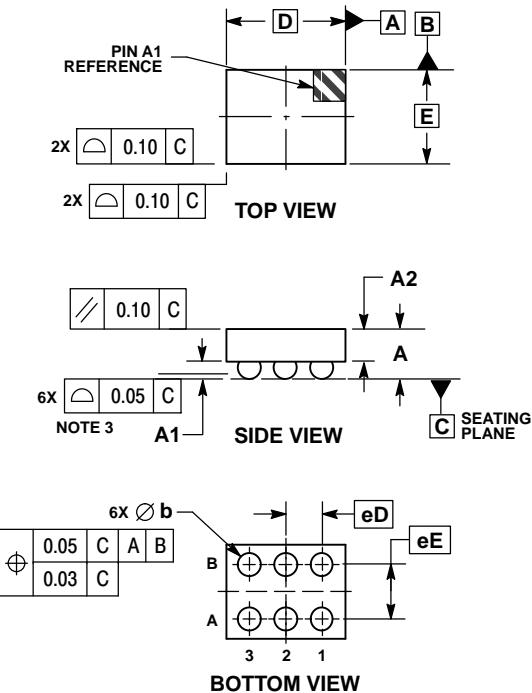
RECOMMENDED  
SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*

DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

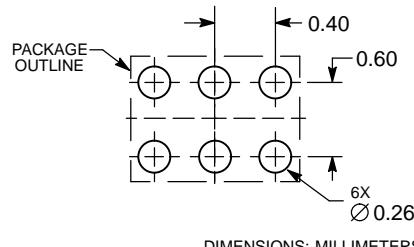
**WLCSP6, 1.31x1.04**  
CASE 567JW  
ISSUE O



NOTES:  
 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.  
 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.  
 3. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO SPHERICAL CROWNS OF SOLDER BALLS.

| DIM | MILLIMETERS |      |
|-----|-------------|------|
|     | MIN         | MAX  |
| A   | 0.50        | 0.62 |
| A1  | 0.17        | 0.23 |
| A2  | 0.33        | 0.39 |
| b   | 0.24        | 0.29 |
| D   | 1.31 BSC    |      |
| E   | 1.04 BSC    |      |
| eD  | 0.40 BSC    |      |
| eE  | 0.60 BSC    |      |

## RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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