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Smart Power High-Side-Switch for Industrial Applications

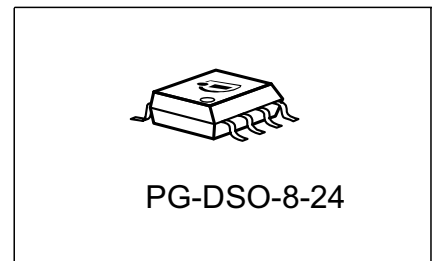


Features

- Overload protection
- Current limitation
- Short circuit protection
- Thermal shutdown with restart
- ESD - Protection
- Overvoltage protection (including load dump)
- Fast demagnetization of inductive loads
- Reverse battery protection with external resistor
- CMOS compatible input
- Loss of GND and loss of V_{bb} protection
- Very low standby current
- Green Product (RoHS Compliant)

Product Summary

Overvoltage protection	$V_{bb(AZ)}$	41	V
Operating voltage	$V_{bb(on)}$	5 ... 34	V
On-state resistance	R_{ON}	60	m Ω
Nominal load current	$I_{L(nom)}$	2.6	A
Operating temperature	T_a	-30...+85	°C



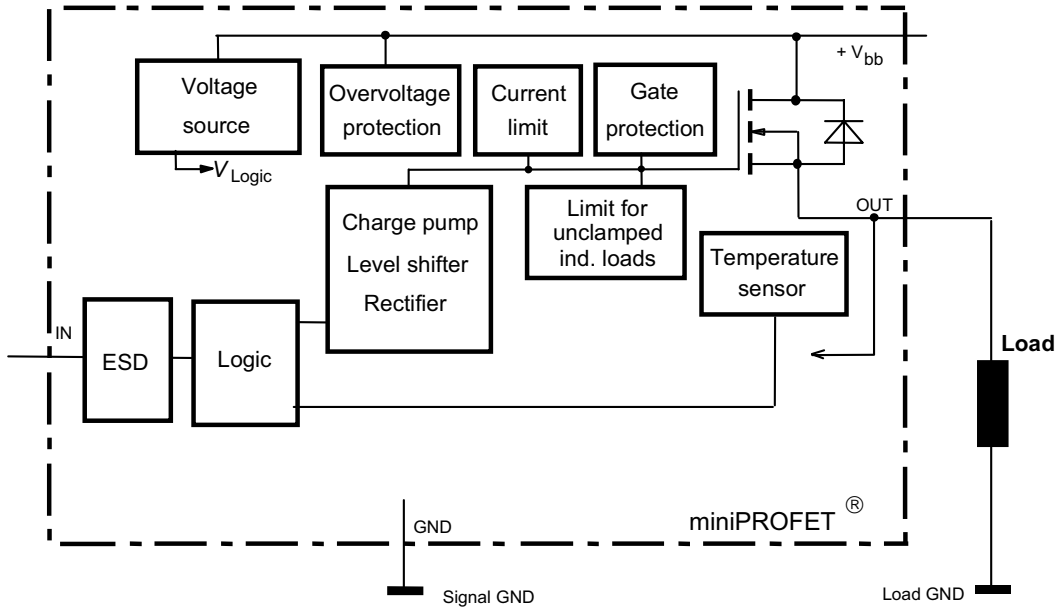
Application

- All types of resistive, inductive and capacitive loads
- μ C compatible power switch for 12 V and 24 V DC industrial applications
- Replaces electromechanical relays and discrete circuits

General Description

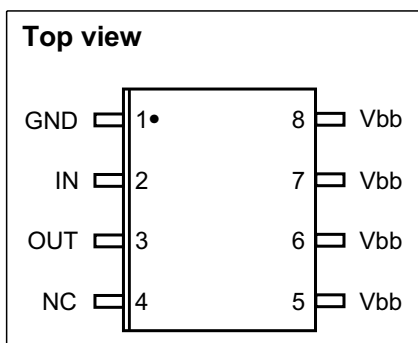
N channel vertical power FET with charge pump, ground referenced CMOS compatible input, monolithically integrated in Smart SIPMOS[®] technology. Providing embedded protective functions.

Block Diagram



Pin	Symbol	Function
1	GND	Logic ground
2	IN	Input, activates the power switch in case of logic high signal
3	OUT	Output to the load
4	NC	not connected
5	Vbb	Positive power supply voltage
6	Vbb	Positive power supply voltage
7	Vbb	Positive power supply voltage
8	Vbb	Positive power supply voltage

Pin configuration



Maximum Ratings at $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{bb}	40	V
Supply voltage for full short circuit protection $T_j = -40\dots+150\text{ °C}$	$V_{bb(SC)}$	36	
Continuous input voltage	V_{IN}	-10 ... +16	
Load current (Short - circuit current, see page 5)	I_L	self limited	A
Current through input pin (DC)	I_{IN}	± 5	mA
Junction temperature	T_j	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating temperature	T_a	-30...+85	
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ... +105	
Power dissipation 1)	P_{tot}	1.5	W
Inductive load switch-off energy dissipation 1)2) single pulse, (see page 8) $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$, $V_{bb} = 13.5\text{ V}$, $I_L = 1.5\text{ A}$	E_{AS}	900	mJ
Load dump protection 2) $V_{LoadDump}^3) = V_A + V_S$ $R_I = 2\Omega$, $t_d = 400\text{ms}$, $V_{IN} = \text{low or high}$, $V_A = 13.5\text{V}$ $R_L = 9\Omega$	$V_{Loaddump}$	63	V
Electrostatic discharge voltage (Human Body Model) according to ANSI EOS/ESD - S5.1 - 1993 ESD STM5.1 - 1998 Input pin all other pins	V_{ESD}	± 1 ± 5	kV

Thermal Characteristics

Thermal resistance @ min. footprint	$R_{th(JA)}$	-	95	-	K/W
Thermal resistance @ 6 cm ² cooling area 1)	$R_{th(JA)}$	-	70	83	

¹Device on 50mm*50mm*1.5mm epoxy PCB FR4 with 6 cm² (one layer, 70μm thick) copper area for drain connection. PCB is vertical without blown air. (see page 16)

²not subject to production test, specified by design

³ $V_{Loaddump}$ is setup without the DUT connected to the generator per ISO 7637-1 and DIN 40839 .

Supply voltages higher than $V_{bb(AZ)}$ require an external current limit for the GND pin, e.g. with a 150Ω resistor in GND connection. A resistor for the protection of the input is integrated.

Electrical Characteristics

Parameter and Conditions at $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{bb} = 13,5\text{V}$, unless otherwise specified	Symbol	Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	

Load Switching Capabilities and Characteristics

On-state resistance $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_L = 2\text{A}$, $V_{bb} = 9\dots40\text{V}$ $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	R_{ON}	-	50	60	m Ω
		-	95	120	
Nominal load current; Device on PCB ¹⁾ $T_C = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{L(nom)}$	2.6	3.1	-	A
Turn-on time to 90% V_{OUT} $R_L = 47\ \Omega$	t_{on}	-	90	180	μs
Turn-off time to 10% V_{OUT} $R_L = 47\ \Omega$	t_{off}	-	110	230	
Slew rate on 10 to 30% V_{OUT} , $R_L = 47\ \Omega$	dV/dt_{on}	-	0.7	1.5	V/ μs
Slew rate off 70 to 40% V_{OUT} , $R_L = 47\ \Omega$	$-dV/dt_{off}$	-	0.7	1.5	

Operating Parameters

Operating voltage	$V_{bb(on)}$	5	-	34	V
Undervoltage shutdown of charge pump $T_j = -40\dots+85^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{bb(under)}$	-	-	4	
		-	-	5.5	
Undervoltage restart of charge pump	$V_{bb(u\ cp)}$	-	4	5.5	
Standby current $T_j = -40\dots+85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$ $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}^2)$, $V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$	$I_{bb(off)}$	-	-	10	μA
		-	-	15	
Leakage output current (included in $I_{bb(off)}$) $V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$	$I_{L(off)}$	-	-	5	
Operating current $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	I_{GND}	-	0.8	1.5	mA

¹Device on 50mm*50mm*1.5mm epoxy PCB FR4 with 6 cm² (one layer, 70 μm thick) copper area for drain connection. PCB is vertical without blown air. (see page 16)

²higher current due temperature sensor

Electrical Characteristics

Parameter and Conditions at $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{bb} = 13,5\text{V}$, unless otherwise specified	Symbol	Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	
Protection Functions¹⁾					
Initial peak short circuit current limit (pin 5 to 3) $T_j = -40^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{bb} = 20\text{V}$, $t_m = 150\ \mu\text{s}$ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{L(\text{SCp})}$	- - 9	- 17 -	28 - -	A
Repetitive short circuit current limit $T_j = T_{jt}$ (see timing diagrams)	$I_{L(\text{SCr})}$	-	12	-	
Output clamp (inductive load switch off) at $V_{\text{OUT}} = V_{bb} - V_{\text{ON(CL)}}$, $I_{bb} = 4\text{mA}$	$V_{\text{ON(CL)}}$	41	47	-	V
Overvoltage protection ²⁾ $I_{bb} = 4\text{mA}$	$V_{bb(\text{AZ})}$	41	-	-	
Thermal overload trip temperature	T_{jt}	150	-	-	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal hysteresis	ΔT_{jt}	-	10	-	K
Reverse Battery					
Reverse battery ³⁾	$-V_{bb}$	-	-	32	V
Drain-source diode voltage ($V_{\text{OUT}} > V_{bb}$) $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	$-V_{\text{ON}}$	-	600	-	mV

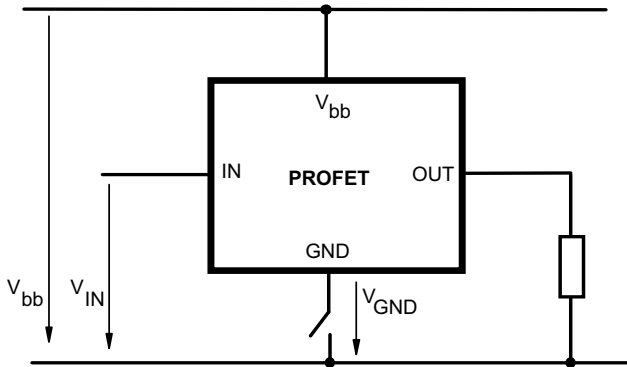
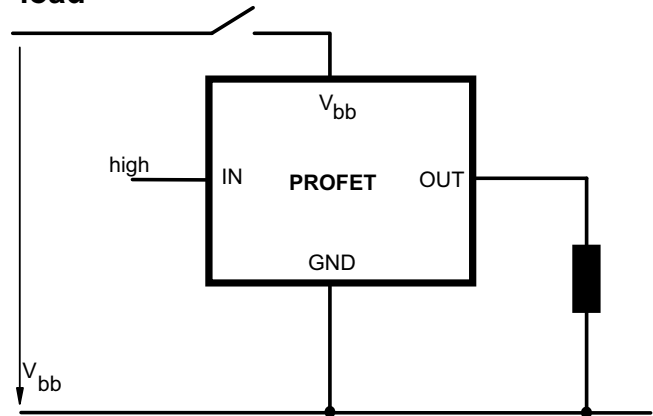
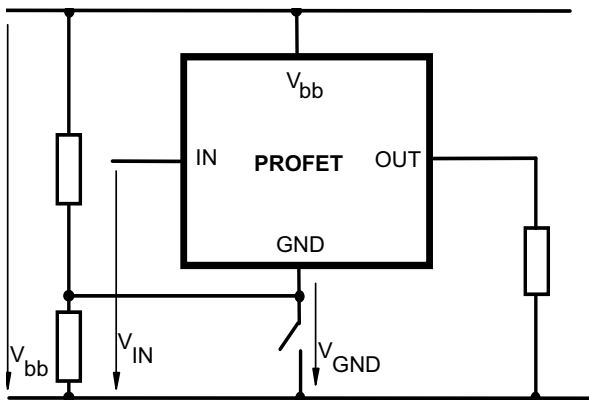
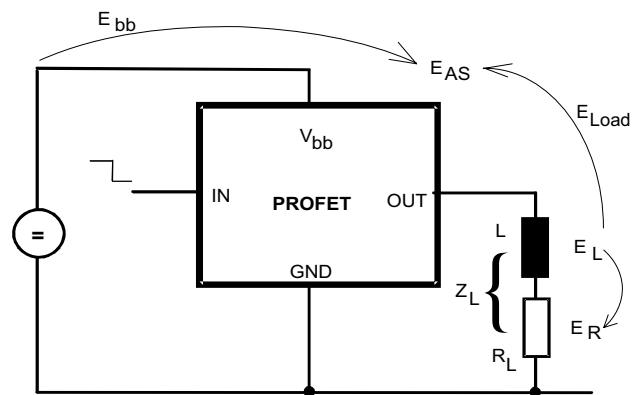
¹⁾Integrated protection functions are designed to prevent IC destruction under fault conditions described in the data sheet. Fault conditions are considered as "outside" normal operating range. Protection functions are not designed for continuous repetitive operation.

²⁾ see also $V_{\text{ON(CL)}}$ in circuit diagram on page 7

³⁾Requires a $150\ \Omega$ resistor in GND connection. The reverse load current through the intrinsic drain-source diode has to be limited by the connected load. Power dissipation is higher compared to normal operating conditions due to the voltage drop across the drain-source diode. The temperature protection is not active during reverse current operation! Input current has to be limited (see max. ratings page 3).

Electrical Characteristics

Parameter and Conditions at $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{bb} = 13,5\text{V}$, unless otherwise specified	Symbol	Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	
Input					
Input turn-on threshold voltage (see page 12)	$V_{IN(T+)}$	-	-	2.2	V
Input turn-off threshold voltage (see page 12)	$V_{IN(T-)}$	0.8	-	-	
Input threshold hysteresis	$\Delta V_{IN(T)}$	-	0.3	-	
Off state input current (see page 12) $V_{IN} = 0.7\text{ V}$	$I_{IN(off)}$	1	-	25	μA
On state input current (see page 12) $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$	$I_{IN(on)}$	3	-	25	
Input resistance (see page 7)	R_I	1.5	3.5	5	$\text{k}\Omega$

GND disconnect

V_{bb} disconnect with charged inductive load

GND disconnect with GND pull up

Inductive Load switch-off energy dissipation


Energy stored in load inductance: $E_L = \frac{1}{2} * L * I_L^2$

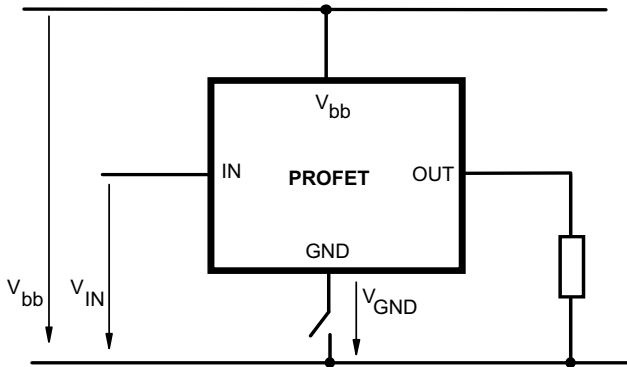
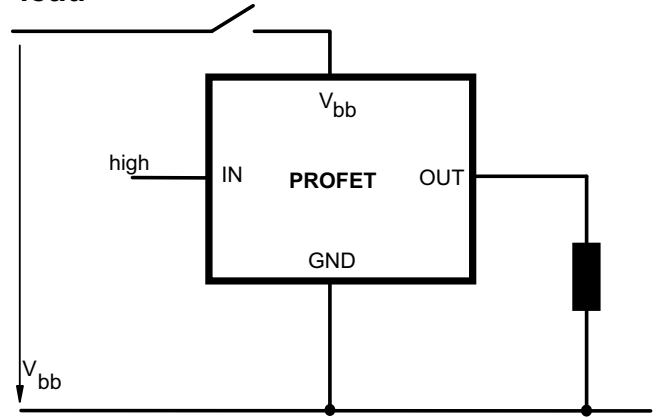
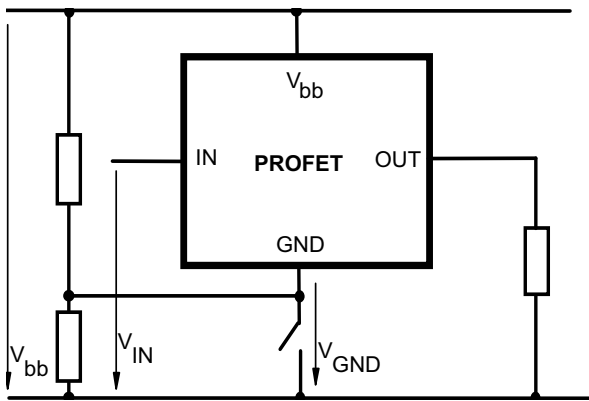
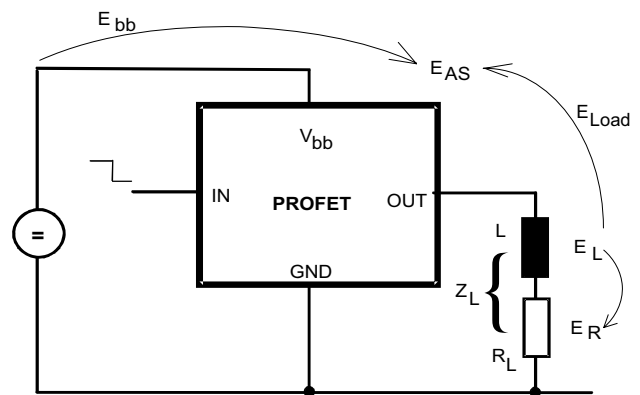
While demagnetizing load inductance,

the energy dissipated in PROFET is

$$E_{AS} = E_{bb} + E_L - E_R = V_{ON(CL)} * i_L(t) dt,$$

with an approximate solution for $R_L > 0\Omega$:

$$E_{AS} = \frac{I_L * L}{2 * R_L} * (V_{bb} + |V_{OUT(CL)}|) * \ln\left(1 + \frac{I_L * R_L}{|V_{OUT(CL)}|}\right)$$

GND disconnect

V_{bb} disconnect with charged inductive load

GND disconnect with GND pull up

Inductive Load switch-off energy dissipation


Energy stored in load inductance: $E_L = \frac{1}{2} * L * I_L^2$

While demagnetizing load inductance,

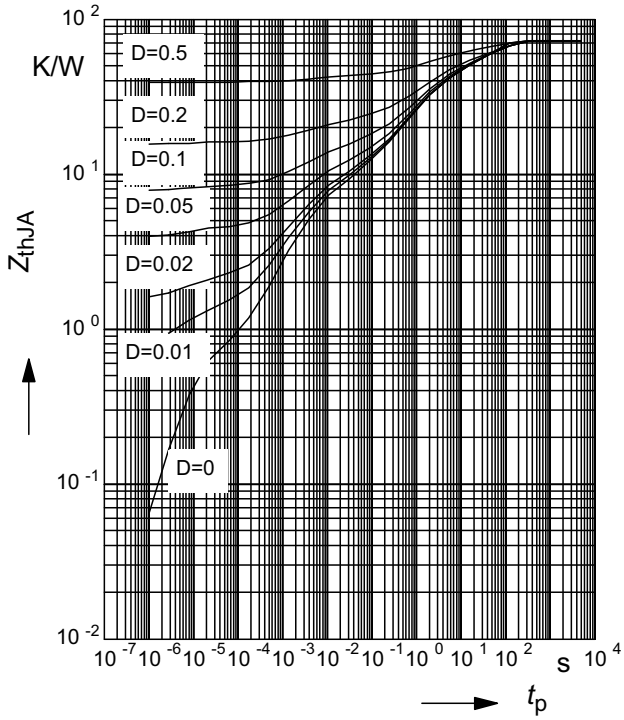
the energy dissipated in PROFET is

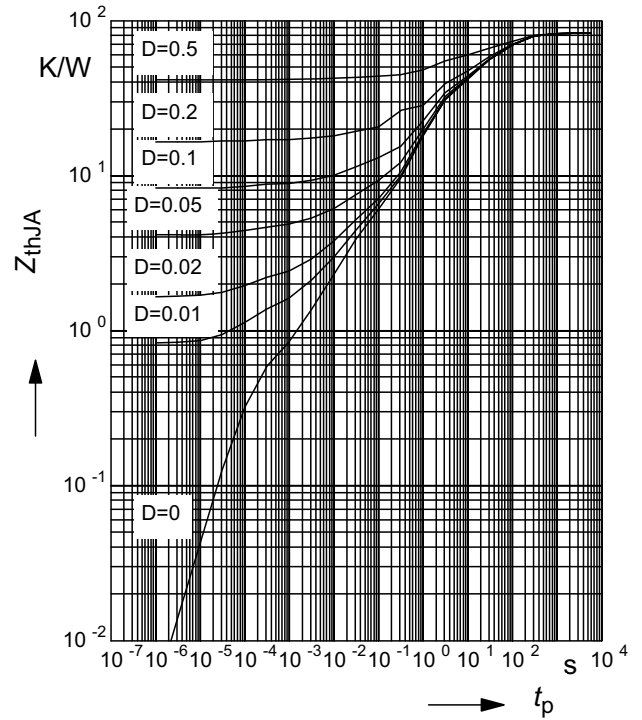
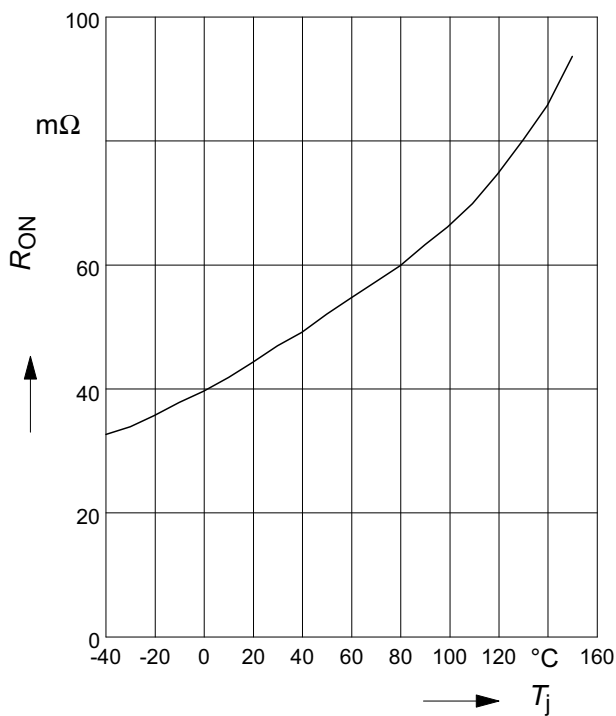
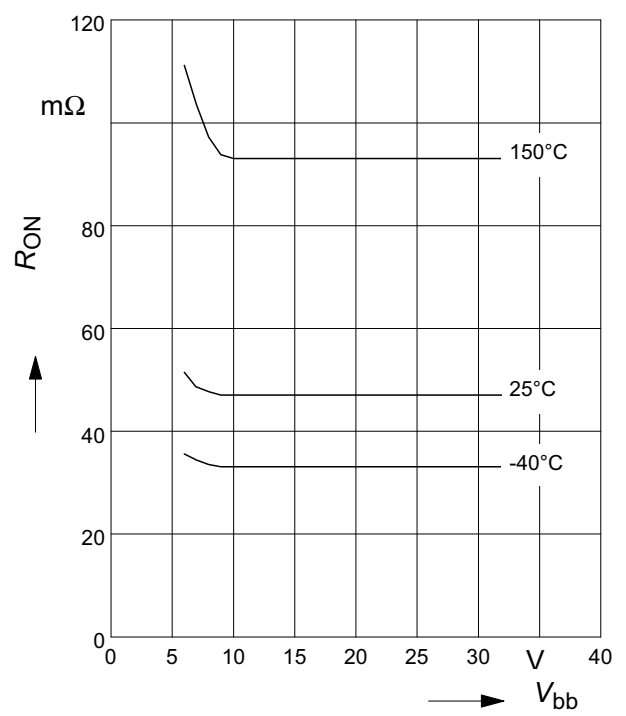
$$E_{AS} = E_{bb} + E_L - E_R = V_{ON(CL)} * \int i_L(t) dt,$$

with an approximate solution for $R_L > 0\Omega$:

$$E_{AS} = \frac{I_L * L}{2 * R_L} * (V_{bb} + |V_{OUT(CL)}|) * \ln\left(1 + \frac{I_L * R_L}{|V_{OUT(CL)}|}\right)$$

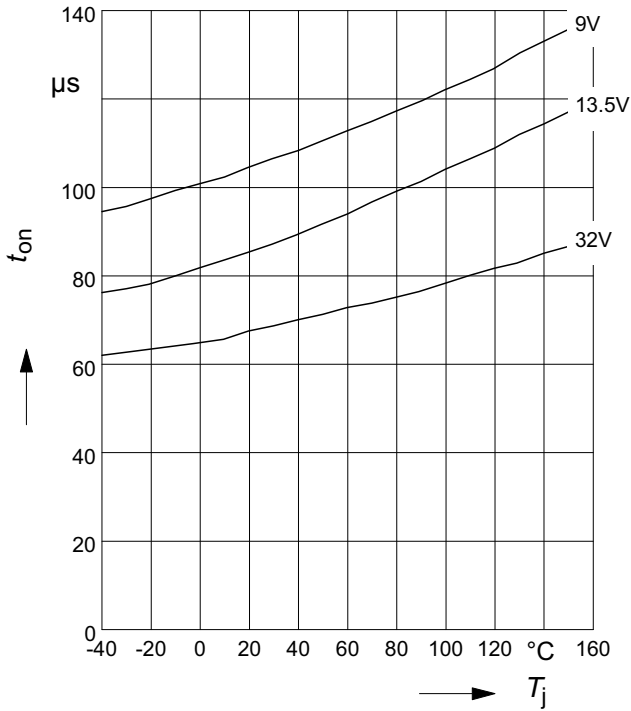
Typ. transient thermal impedance
 $Z_{thJA} = f(t_p)$ @ 6cm² heatsink area

 Parameter: $D = t_p / T$

Typ. transient thermal impedance
 $Z_{thJA} = f(t_p)$ @ min. footprint

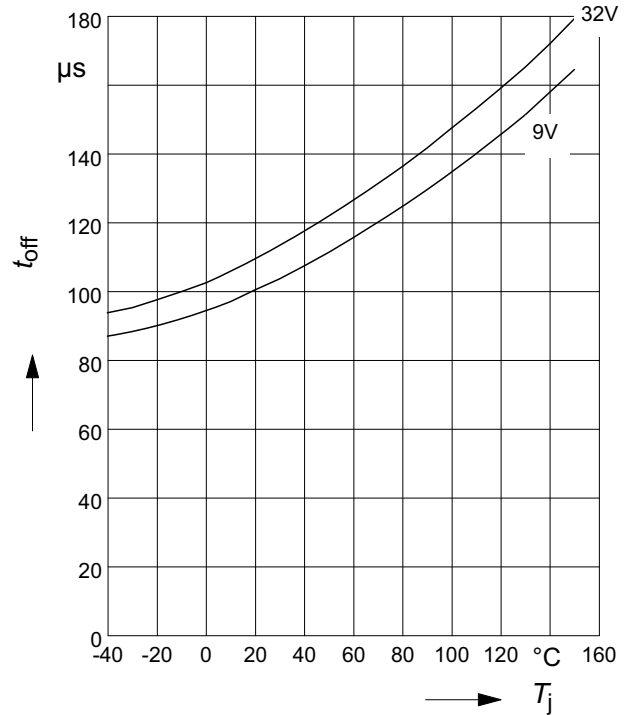
 Parameter: $D = t_p / T$

Typ. on-state resistance
 $R_{ON} = f(T_j)$; $V_{bb} = 13,5V$; $V_{in} = high$

Typ. on-state resistance
 $R_{ON} = f(V_{bb})$; $I_L = 0.5A$; $V_{in} = high$


Typ. turn on time

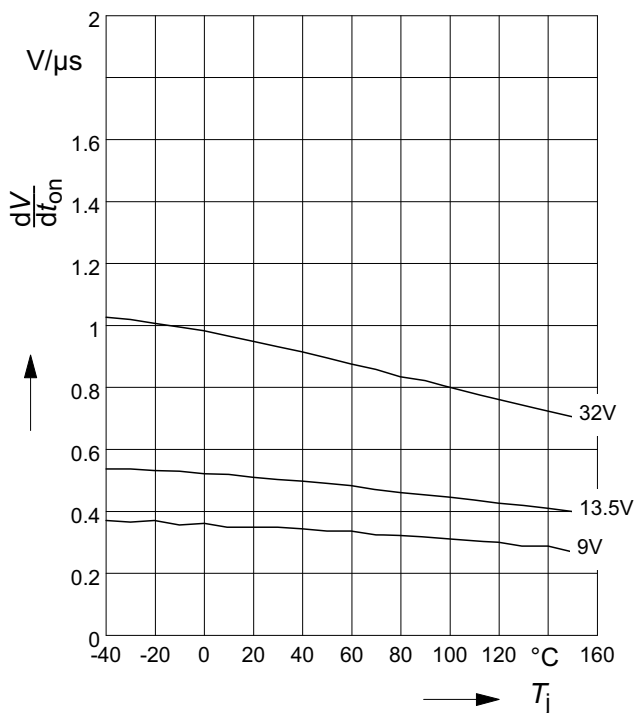
$$t_{on} = f(T_j); R_L = 47\Omega$$


Typ. turn off time

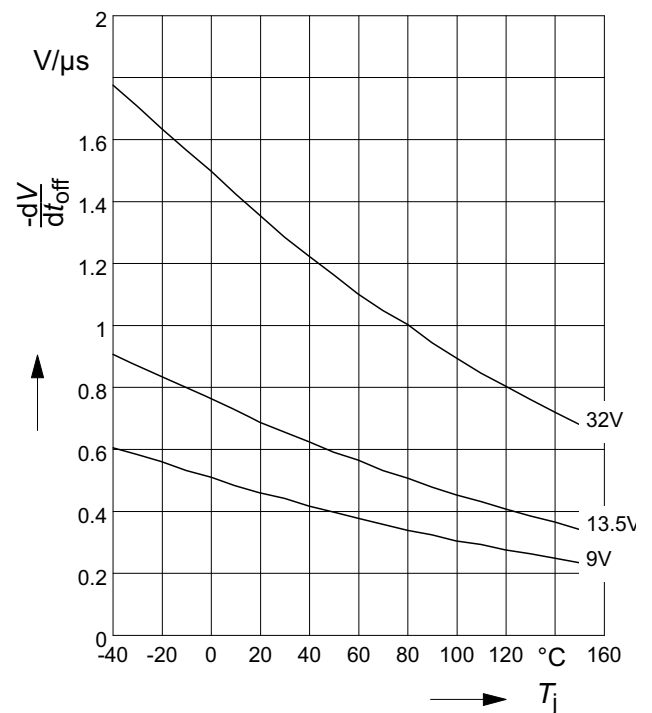
$$t_{off} = f(T_j); R_L = 47\Omega$$


Typ. slew rate on

$$dV/dt_{on} = f(T_j); R_L = 47\Omega$$

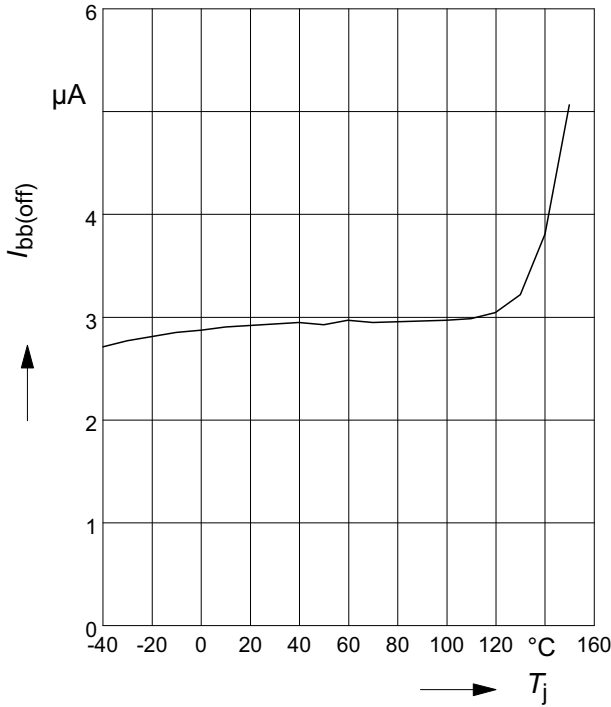

Typ. slew rate off

$$-dV/dt_{off} = f(T_j); R_L = 47\Omega$$



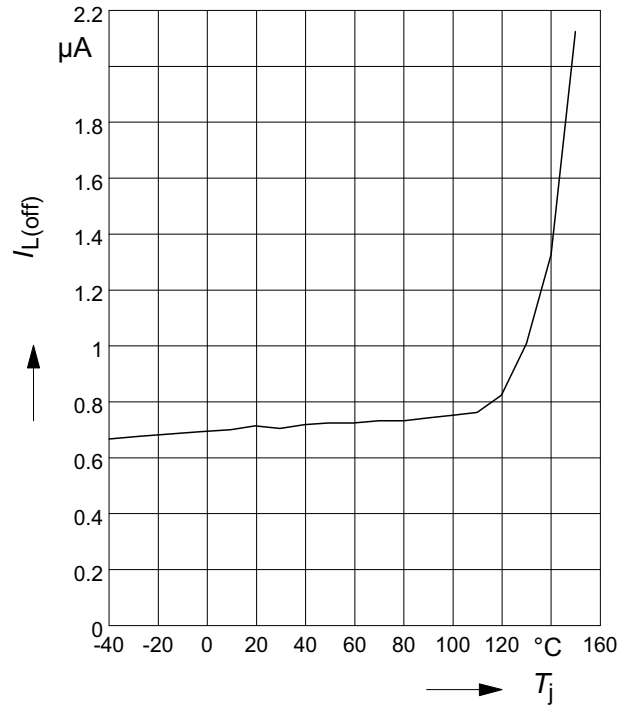
Typ. standby current

$I_{bb(off)} = f(T_j) ; V_{bb} = 32V ; V_{IN} = low$



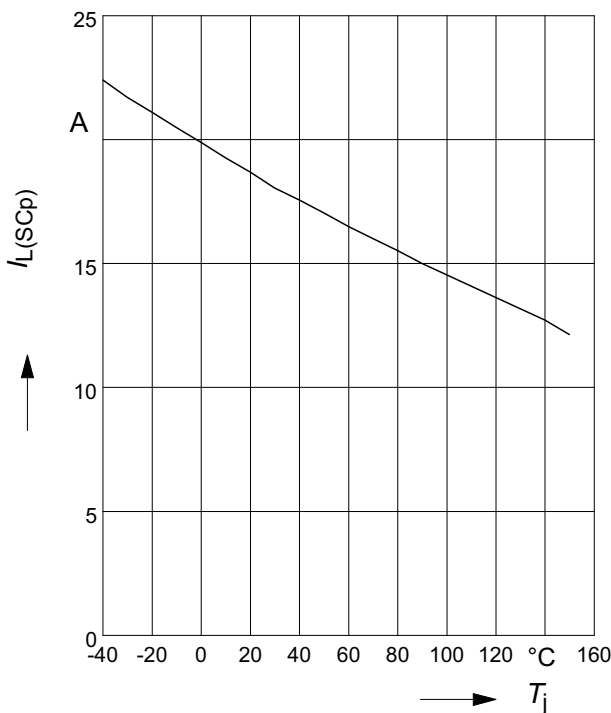
Typ. leakage current

$I_{L(off)} = f(T_j) ; V_{bb} = 32V ; V_{IN} = low$



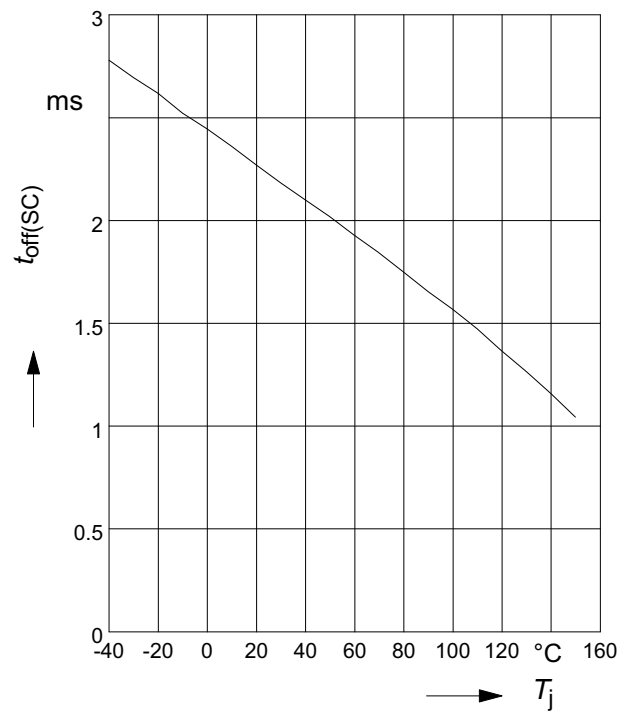
Typ. initial peak short circuit current limit

$I_{L(SCp)} = f(T_j) ; V_{bb} = 20V$



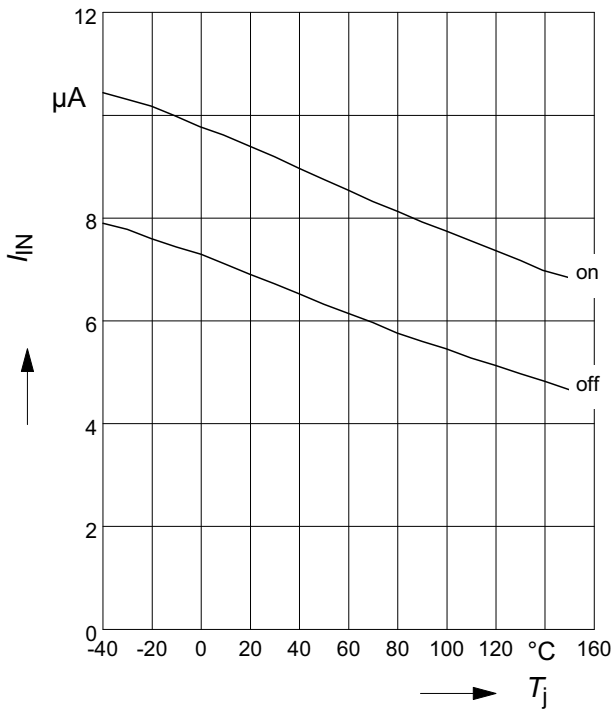
Typ. initial short circuit shutdown time

$t_{off(SC)} = f(T_{j,start}) ; V_{bb} = 20V$

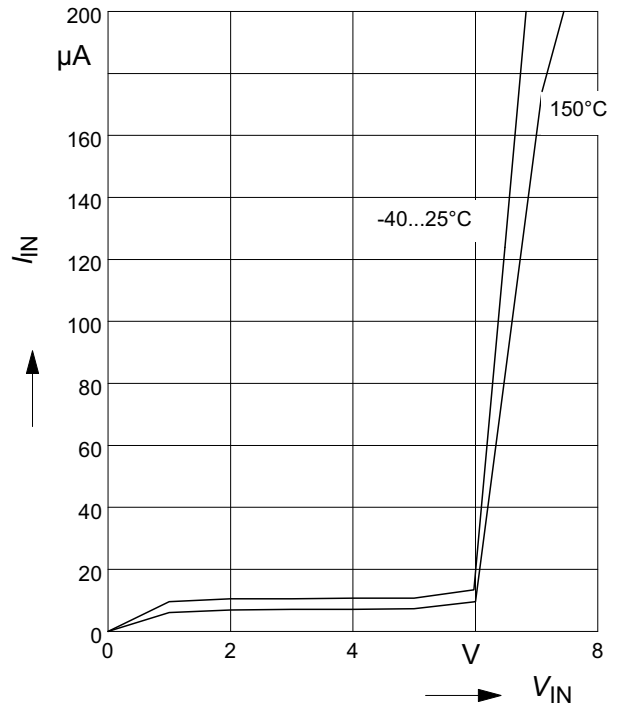


Typ. input current

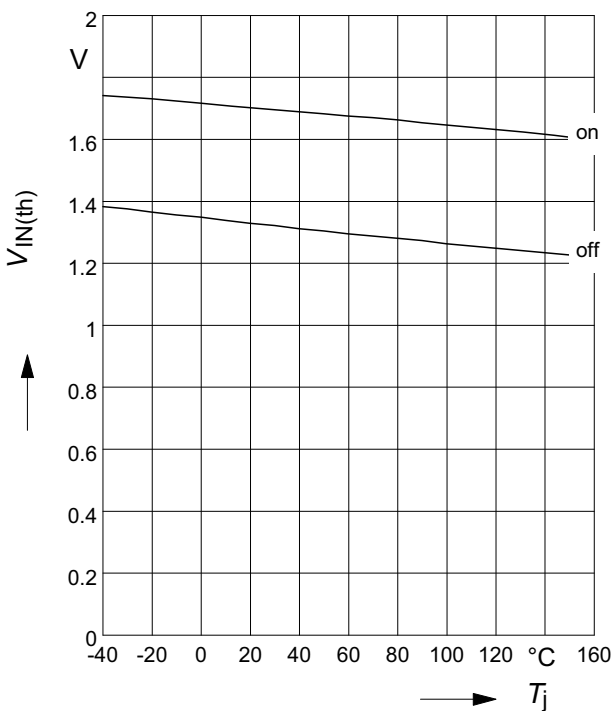
$I_{IN(on/off)} = f(T_j)$; $V_{bb} = 13,5V$; $V_{IN} = \text{low/high}$
 $V_{INlow} \leq 0,7V$; $V_{INhigh} = 5V$


Typ. input current

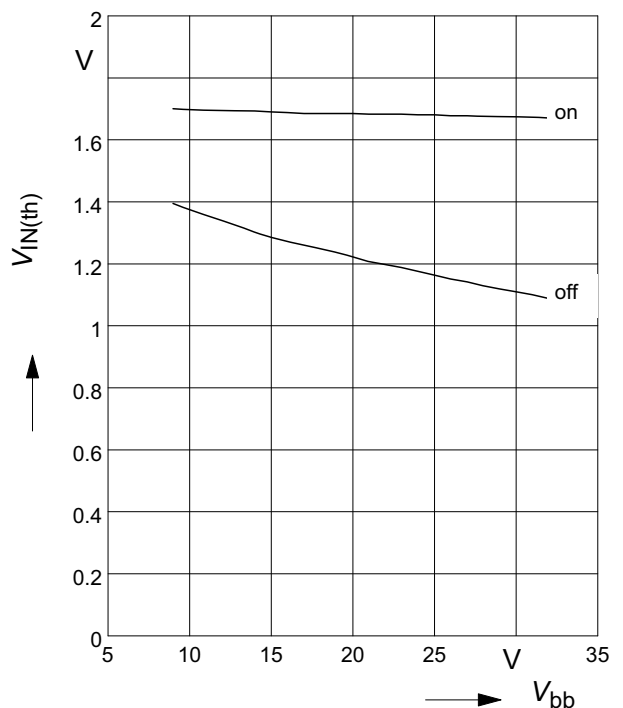
$I_{IN} = f(V_{IN})$; $V_{bb} = 13.5V$


Typ. input threshold voltage

$V_{IN(th)} = f(T_j)$; $V_{bb} = 13,5V$

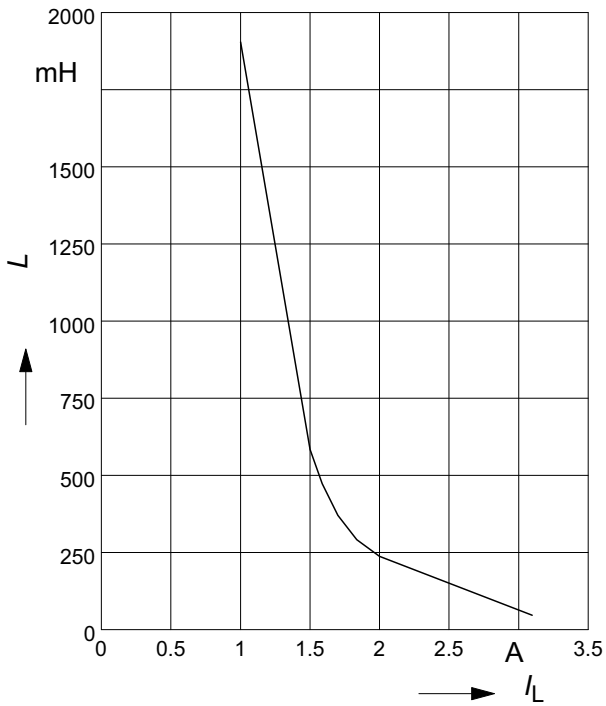

Typ. input threshold voltage

$V_{IN(th)} = f(V_{bb})$; $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$



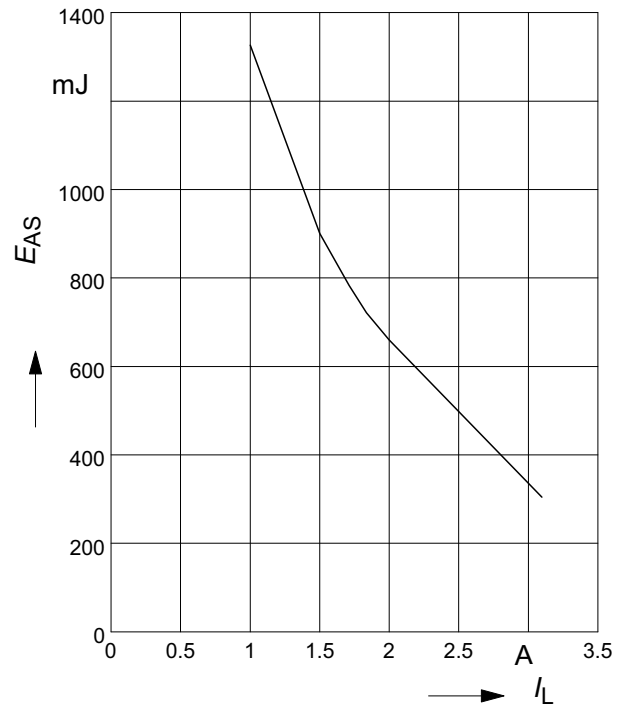
Maximum allowable load inductance for a single switch off

$$L = f(I_L); T_{jstart} = 150^\circ\text{C}, V_{bb} = 13.5\text{V}, R_L = 0\Omega$$



Maximum allowable inductive switch-off energy, single pulse

$$E_{AS} = f(I_L); T_{jstart} = 150^\circ\text{C}, V_{bb} = 13.5\text{V}$$



Timing diagrams

Figure 1a: V_{bb} turn on:

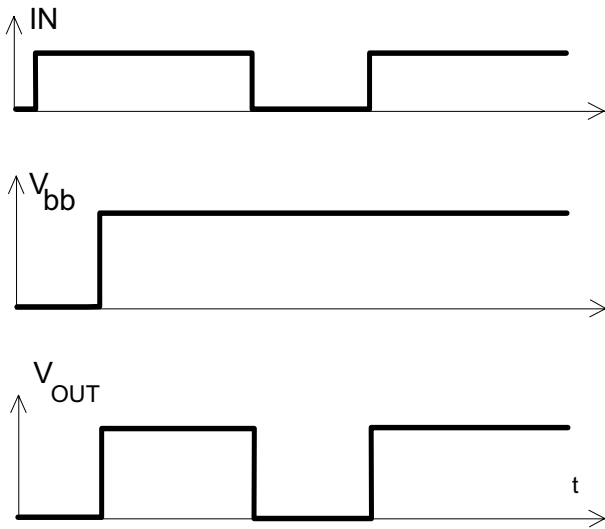


Figure 2b: Switching a lamp,

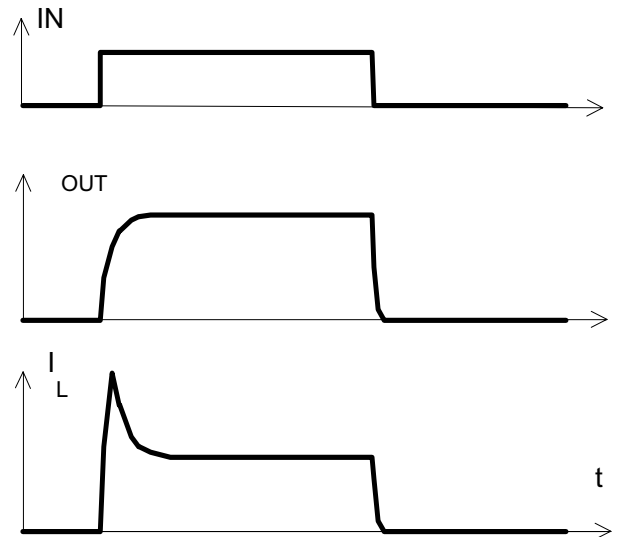


Figure 2a: Switching a resistive load, turn-on/off time and slew rate definition

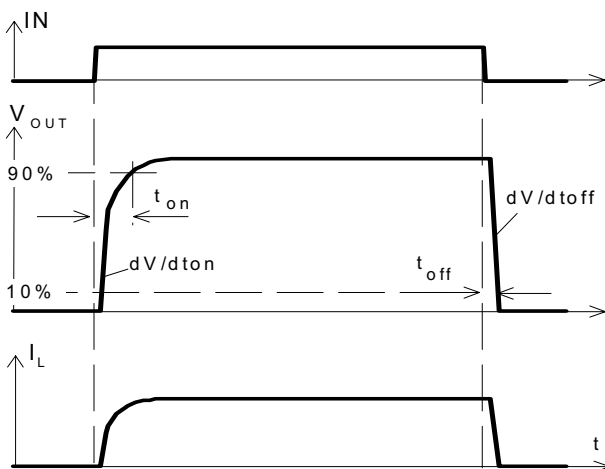


Figure 2c: Switching an inductive load

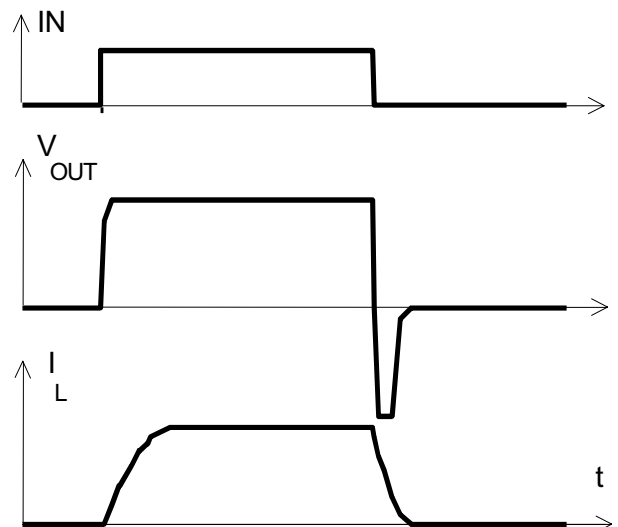
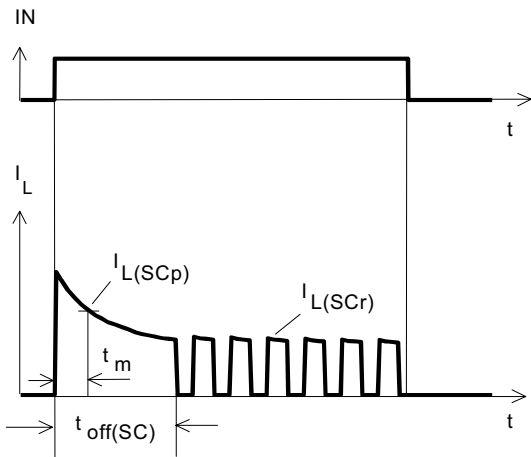


Figure 3a: Turn on into short circuit, shut down by overtemperature, restart by cooling



Heating up of the chip may require several milliseconds, depending on external conditions.

Figure 4: Overtemperature:
Reset if $T_j < T_{jt}$

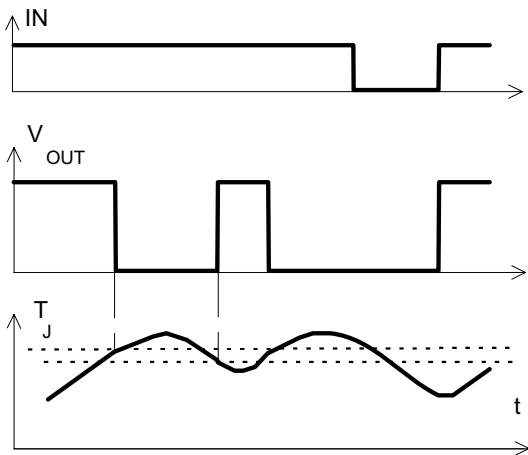
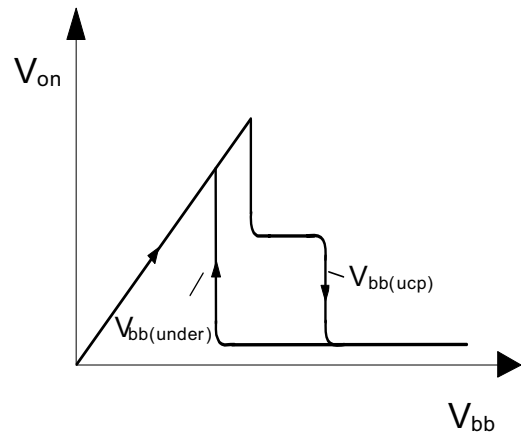


Figure 5: Undervoltage restart of charge pump



1 Package Outlines

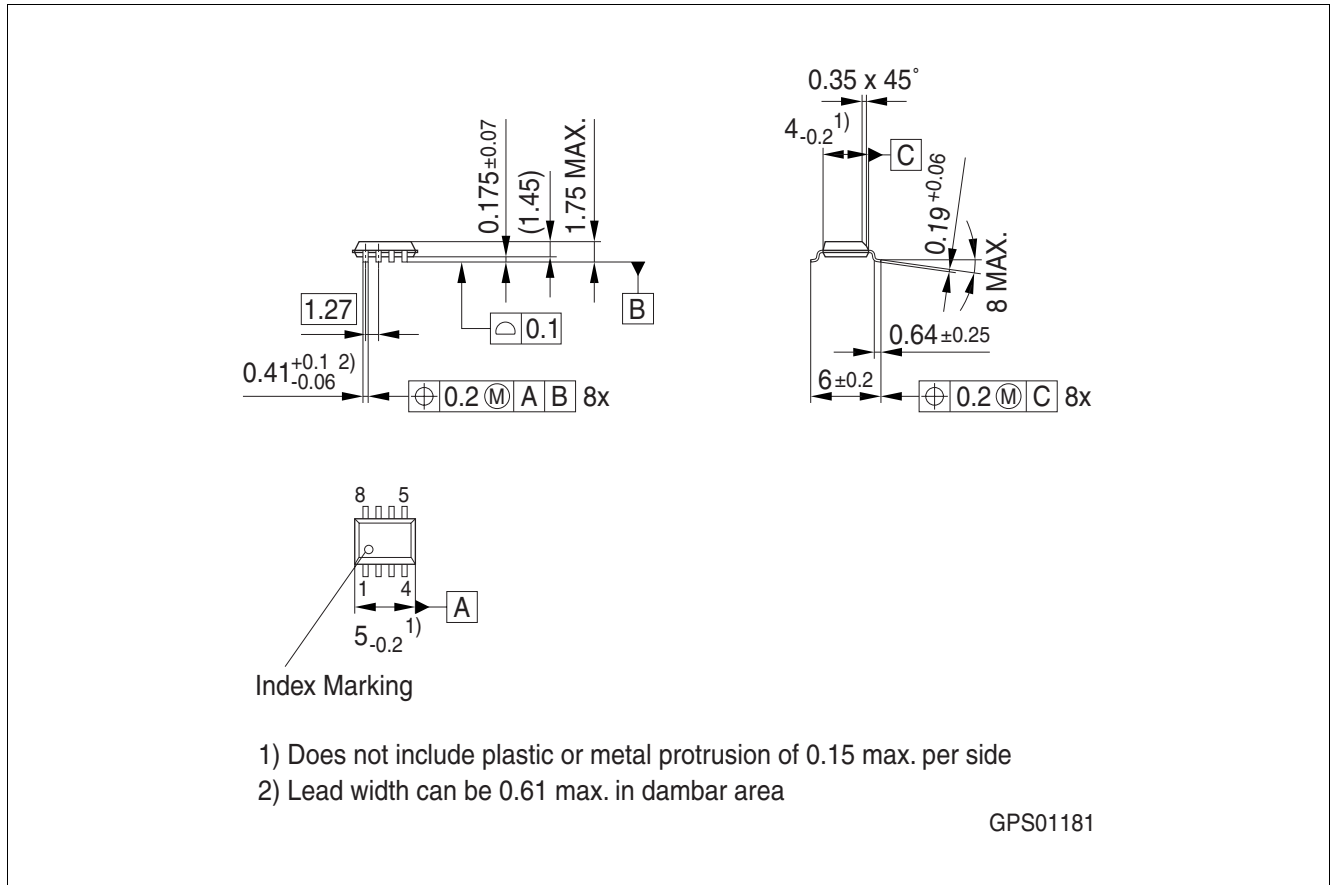


Figure 1 PG-DSO-8-24

Green Product (RoHS compliant)

To meet the world-wide customer requirements for environmentally friendly products and to be compliant with government regulations the device is available as a green product. Green products are RoHS-Compliant (i.e. Pb-free finish on leads and suitable for Pb-free soldering according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020).

2 Revision History

Revision	Date	Changes
1.1	2008-09-29	all pages: added new Infineon logo Initial version of RoHS-compliant derivate of the ISP772T Page 1 and 17: added RoHS compliance statement and Green product feature Page 1, 17: Package changed to RoHS compliant version Page 18: added Revision history Page 19: update of disclaimer

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