

## 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
- Open drain diagnostic output
- 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	$R_{ON}$	350	m $\Omega$
Nominal load current	$I_{L(nom)}$	0.4	A
Operating temperature	$T_a$	-30...+85	°C



PG-DSO-8-24

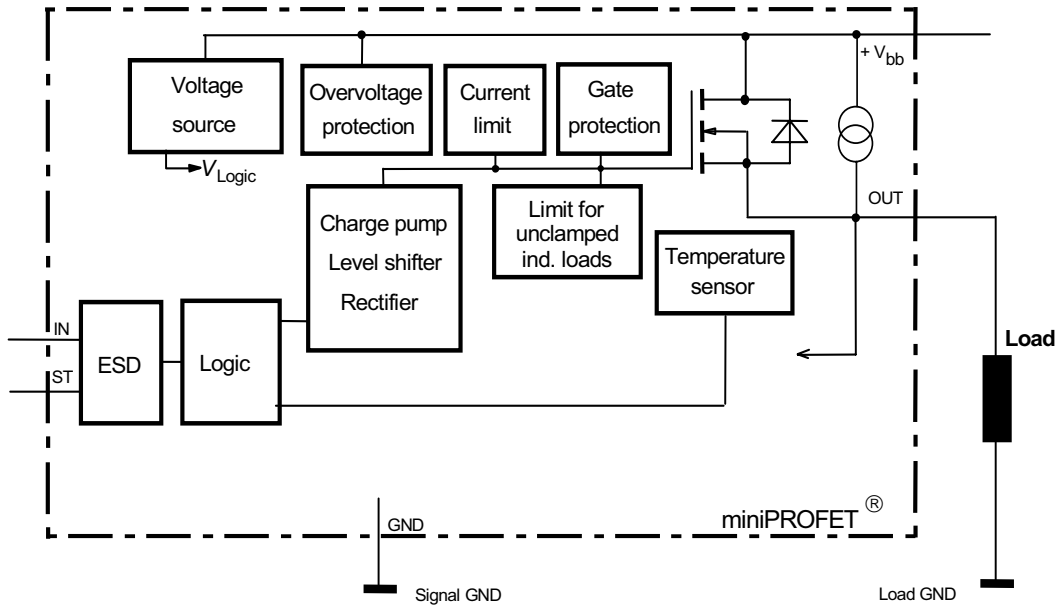
### Application

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

### General Description

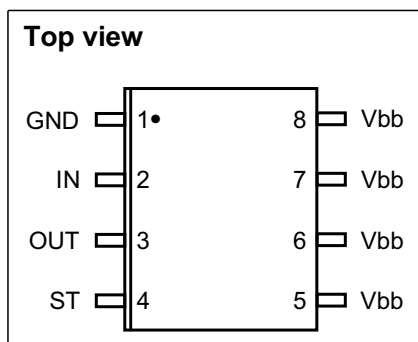
N channel vertical power FET with charge pump, ground referenced CMOS compatible input and diagnostic feedback, monolithically integrated in Smart SIPMOS<sup>®</sup> technology. Providing embedded protective functions.

## 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	ST	Diagnostic feedback
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	$V_{bb(SC)}$	$V_{bb}$	
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)	$I_{IN}$	$\pm 5$	mA
Junction temperature	$T_j$	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating temperature	$T_a$	-30...+85	
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 ... +105	
Power dissipation <sup>1)</sup>	$P_{tot}$	1.5	W
Inductive load switch-off energy dissipation <sup>1)2)</sup> single pulse, (see page 9) $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$ , $V_{bb} = 13.5\text{ V}$ , $I_L = 0.3\text{ A}$	$E_{AS}$	800	mJ
Load dump protection <sup>2)</sup> $V_{LoadDump}^3) = V_A + V_S$ $R_I = 2\Omega$ , $t_d = 400\text{ms}$ , $V_{IN} = \text{low or high}$ , $V_A = 13,5\text{V}$ $R_L = 45\ \Omega$	$V_{Loaddump}$	60	V
<b>Electrostatic discharge voltage</b> (Human Body Model) according to ANSI EOS/ESD - S5.1 - 1993 ESD STM5.1 - 1998 Input pin all other pins	$V_{ESD}$	$\pm 1$ $\pm 5$	kV

**Thermal Characteristics**

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

<sup>1)</sup> Device on 50mm\*50mm\*1.5mm epoxy PCB FR4 with 6 cm<sup>2</sup> (one layer, 70µm thick) copper area for drain connection. PCB is vertical without blown air. (see page 17)

<sup>2)</sup> not subject to production test, specified by design

<sup>3)</sup>  $V_{Loaddump}$  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 $T_j = -40...+150^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{bb} = 13,5\text{V}$ , unless otherwise specified	Symbol	Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	

### Load Switching Capabilities and Characteristics

On-state resistance $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_L = 0.3\text{ A}$ , $V_{bb} = 9...40\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{ON}$	- -	250 450	350 700	m $\Omega$
Nominal load current Device on PCB 1)2) $T_C = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{L(nom)}$	0.4	-	-	A
Turn-on time to 90% $V_{OUT}$ $R_L = 47\ \Omega$ , $V_{IN} = 0$ to 10 V	$t_{on}$	-	-	140	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-off time to 10% $V_{OUT}$ $R_L = 47\ \Omega$ , $V_{IN} = 10$ to 0 V	$t_{off}$	-	-	170	
Slew rate on 10 to 30% $V_{OUT}$ , $R_L = 47\ \Omega$	$dV/dt_{on}$	-	-	2	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
Slew rate off 70 to 40% $V_{OUT}$ , $R_L = 47\ \Omega$	$-dV/dt_{off}$	-	-	2	

### Operating Parameters

Operating voltage	$V_{bb(on)}$	5	-	34	V
Undervoltage shutdown of charge pump	$V_{bb(under)}$	-	-	5	
Undervoltage restart of charge pump	$V_{bb(u\ cp)}$	-	-	5.5	
Standby current $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$	$I_{bb(off)}$	-	-	26	$\mu\text{A}$
Leakage output current (included in $I_{bb(off)}$ )	$I_{L(off)}$	-	-	12	
Operating current $V_{IN} = \text{high}$	$I_{GND}$	-	-	1.3	mA

<sup>1</sup>Device on 50mm\*50mm\*1.5mm epoxy PCB FR4 with 6 cm<sup>2</sup> (one layer, 70 $\mu\text{m}$  thick) copper area for drain connection. PCB is vertical without blown air. (see page 17)

<sup>2</sup>Nominal load current is limited by current limitation (see page 5)

## 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.	
<b>Protection Functions<sup>1)</sup></b>					
Initial peak short circuit current limit (pin 5 to 3) $T_j = -40^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{bb} = 20\text{V}$ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{L(SCp)}$	- - 0.4	- 1.2 -	2 - -	A
Repetitive short circuit current limit $T_j = T_{jt}$ (see timing diagrams)	$I_{L(SCr)}$	-	1	-	
Output clamp (inductive load switch off) at $V_{OUT} = V_{bb} - V_{ON(CL)}$ , $I_{bb} = 4\text{mA}$	$V_{ON(CL)}$	41	47	-	V
Overvoltage protection <sup>2)</sup> $I_{bb} = 4\text{mA}$	$V_{bb(AZ)}$	41	-	-	
Thermal overload trip temperature	$T_{jt}$	150	-	-	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal hysteresis	$\Delta T_{jt}$	-	10	-	K

## Reverse Battery

Reverse battery <sup>3)</sup>	$-V_{bb}$	-	-	32	V
Drain-source diode voltage ( $V_{OUT} > V_{bb}$ ) $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	$-V_{ON}$	-	600	-	mV

<sup>1)</sup> 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.

<sup>2)</sup> see also  $V_{ON(CL)}$  in circuit diagram on page 8

<sup>3)</sup> 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 at $T_j = -40...+150^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{bb} = 13,5\text{V}$ , unless otherwise specified	Symbol	Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	

**Input and Status feedback**

Input turn-on threshold voltage	$V_{IN(T+)}$	-	-	2.2	V
Input turn-off threshold voltage	$V_{IN(T-)}$	0.8	-	-	
Input threshold hysteresis	$\Delta V_{IN(T)}$	-	0.3	-	
Off state input current $V_{IN} = 0.7\text{ V}$	$I_{IN(off)}$	1	-	30	$\mu\text{A}$
On state input current $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$	$I_{IN(on)}$	1	-	30	
Status output (open drain), Zener limit voltage $I_{ST} = 1.6\text{ mA}$	$V_{ST(high)}$	5.4	6.1	-	V
Status output (open drain), ST low voltage $T_j = -40...+25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{ST} = 1.6\text{ mA}$ $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{ST} = 1.6\text{ mA}$	$V_{ST(low)}$	-	-	0.4 0.6	
Status invalid after input slope <sup>1)</sup>	$t_{d(ST)}$	-	300	600	
Input resistance (see page 8)	$R_I$	1.5	3.5	5	$\text{k}\Omega$

**Diagnostic Characteristics**

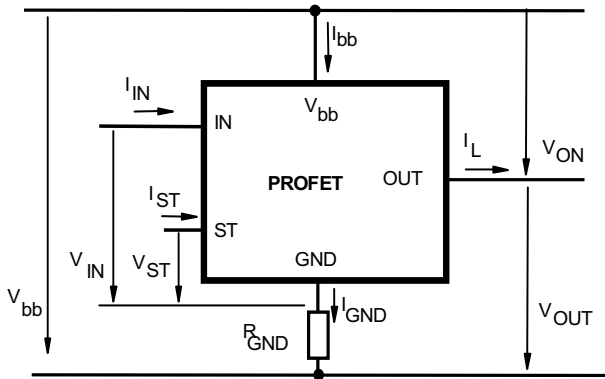
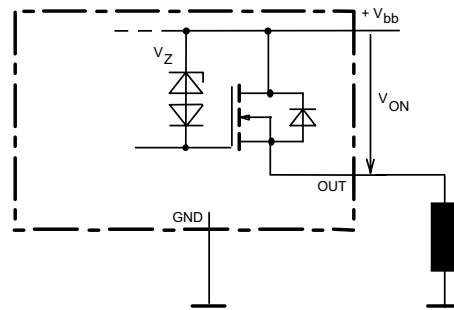
Short circuit detection voltage	$V_{OUT(SC)}$	-	2.8	-	V
Open load detection voltage	$V_{OUT(OL)}$	-	3	-	
Openload detection current included in standby current $I_{bb(off)}$	$I_{L(OL)}$	-	5	-	$\mu\text{A}$

<sup>1</sup>no delay time after overtemperature switch off and short circuit in on-state

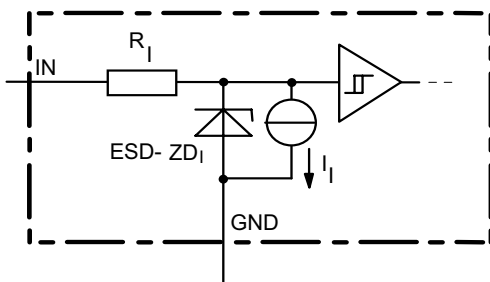
	Input level	Output level	Status
Normal operation	L	L	L
	H	H	L
Short circuit to GND	L	L	L
	H	L *	H
Short circuit to $V_{bb}$ (in off-state)	L	H	H
	H	H	L
Overload	L	L	L
	H	H **	L
Overtemperature	L	L	L
	H	L	H
Open Load in off-state	L	H	H
	H	H	L

\*) Out ="L":  $V_{OUT} < 2V$  typ.

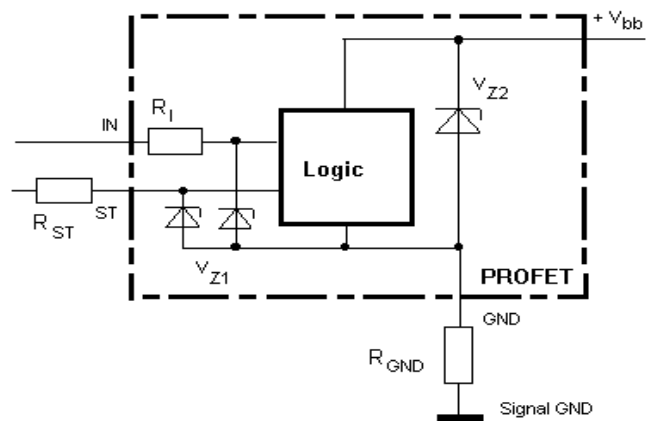
\*\*\*) Out ="H":  $V_{OUT} > 2V$  typ.

**Terms**

**Inductive and overvoltage output clamp**


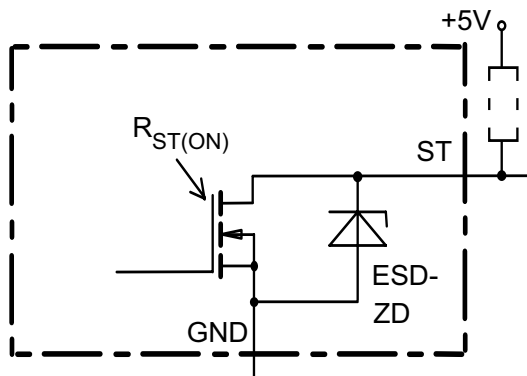
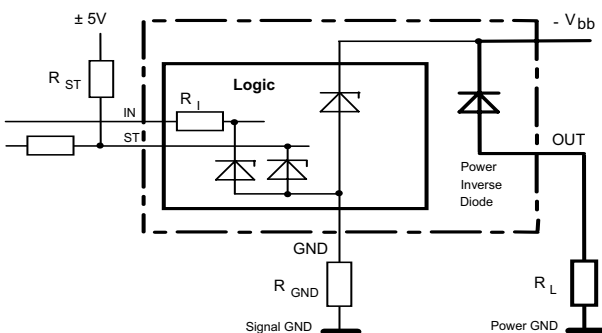
$V_{ON}$  clamped to 47V typ.

**Input circuit (ESD protection)**


The use of ESD zener diodes as voltage clamp at DC conditions is not recommended

**Overvoltage protection of logic part**


$V_{Z1}=6.1V$  typ.,  $V_{Z2}=V_{bb(AZ)}=47V$  typ.,  
 $R_I=3.5\text{ k}\Omega$  typ.,  $R_{GND}=150\Omega$

**Status output**

**Reverse battery protection**


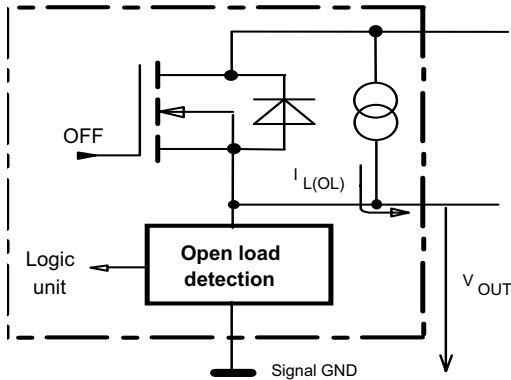
$R_{GND}=150\Omega$ ,  $R_I=3.5\text{ k}\Omega$  typ.,  
 Temperature protection is not active during inverse current



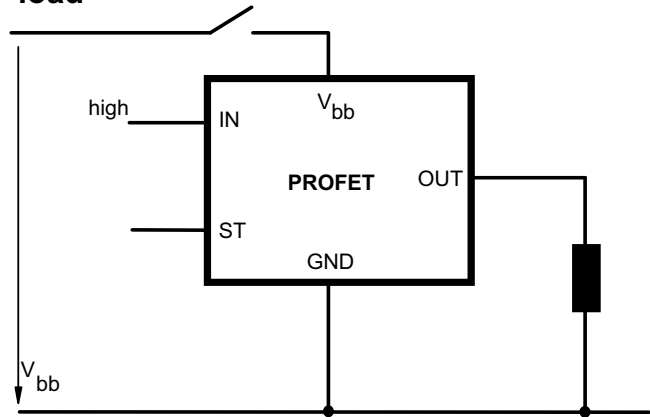
### Open-load detection

OFF-state diagnostic condition:

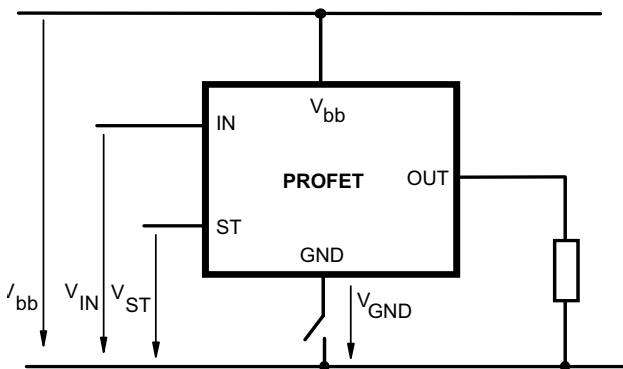
$V_{OUT} > 3V$  typ.;  $I_N = \text{low}$



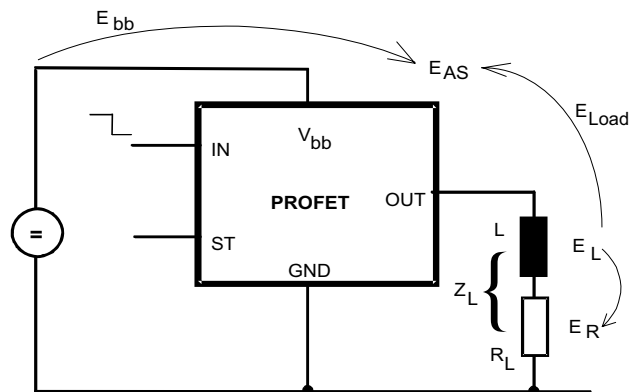
### $V_{bb}$ disconnect with charged inductive load



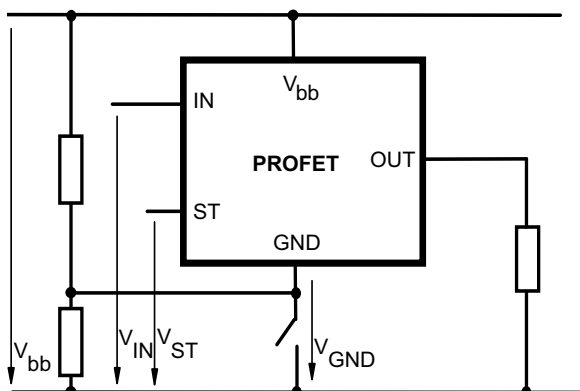
### GND disconnect



### Inductive Load switch-off energy dissipation



### GND disconnect with GND pull up



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

While demagnetizing load inductance,

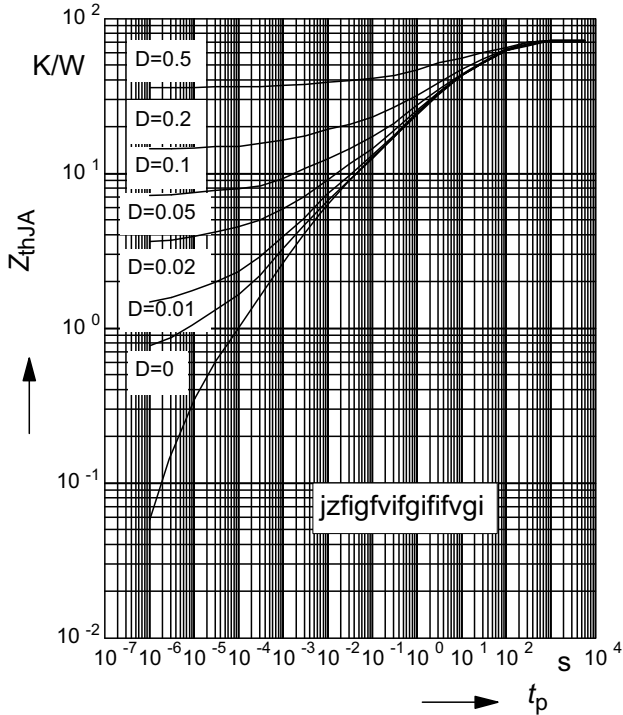
the energy dissipated in PROFET is

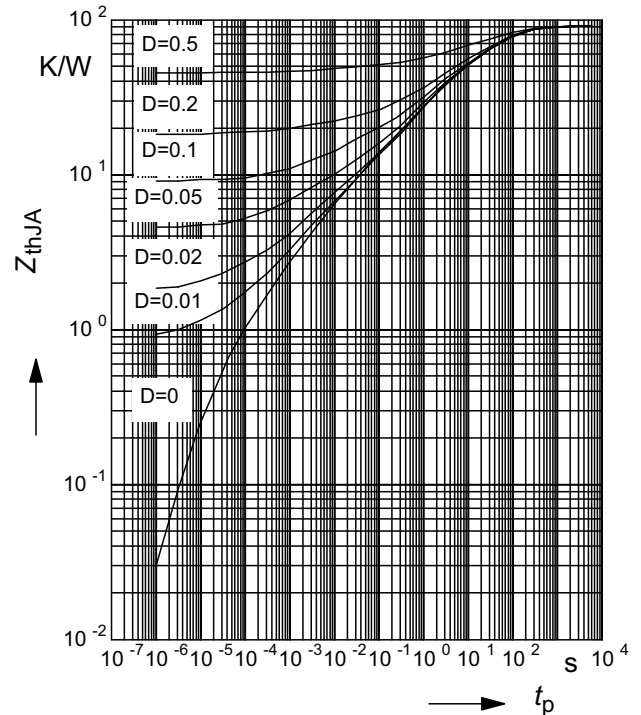
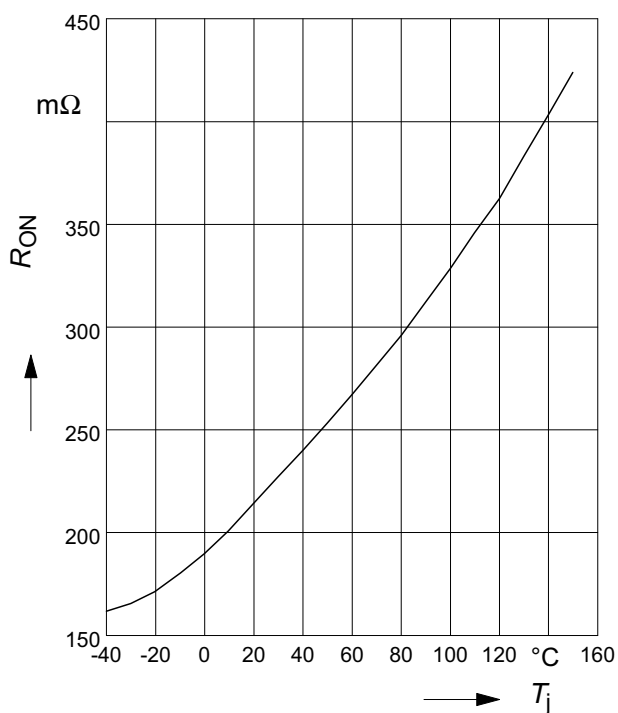
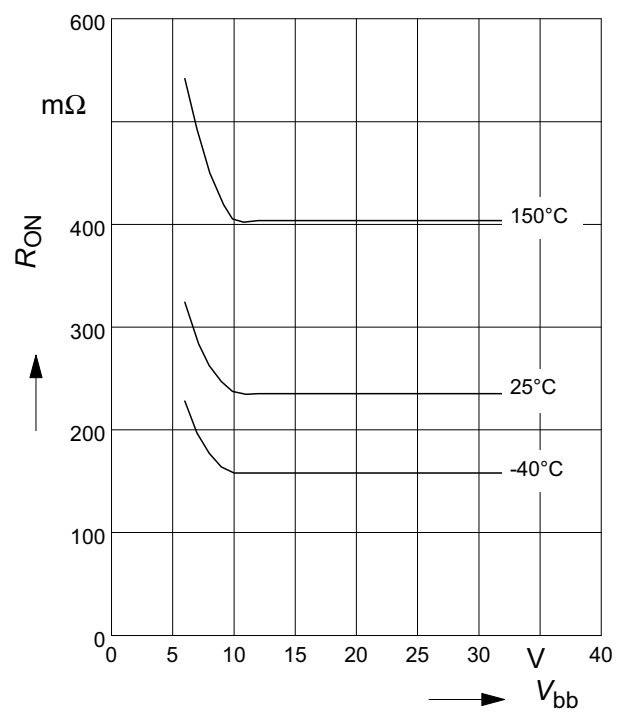
$E_{AS} = E_{bb} + E_L - E_R = V_{ON(CL)} * i_L(t) dt$ ,

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

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

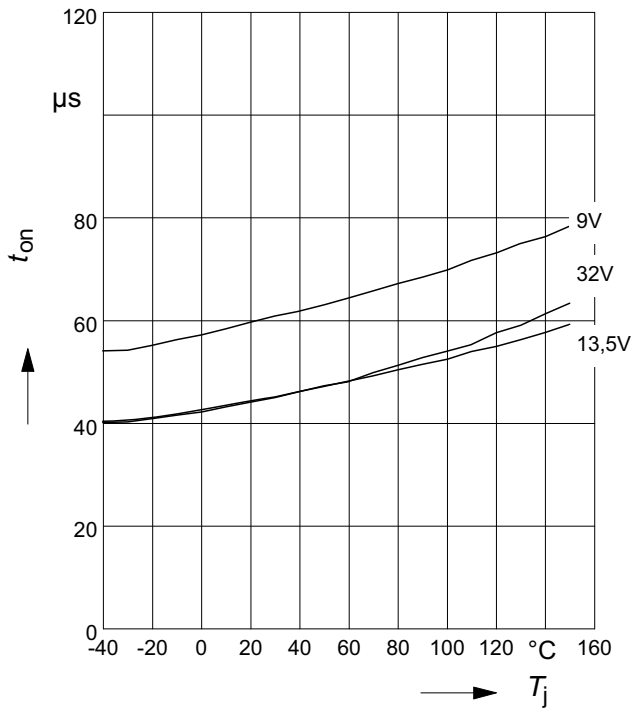
**Typ. transient thermal impedance**
 $Z_{thJA} = f(t_p) @ 6cm^2 \text{ heatsink area}$ 

 Parameter:  $D = t_p / T$ 

**Typ. transient thermal impedance**
 $Z_{thJA} = f(t_p) @ \text{minimal footprint}$ 

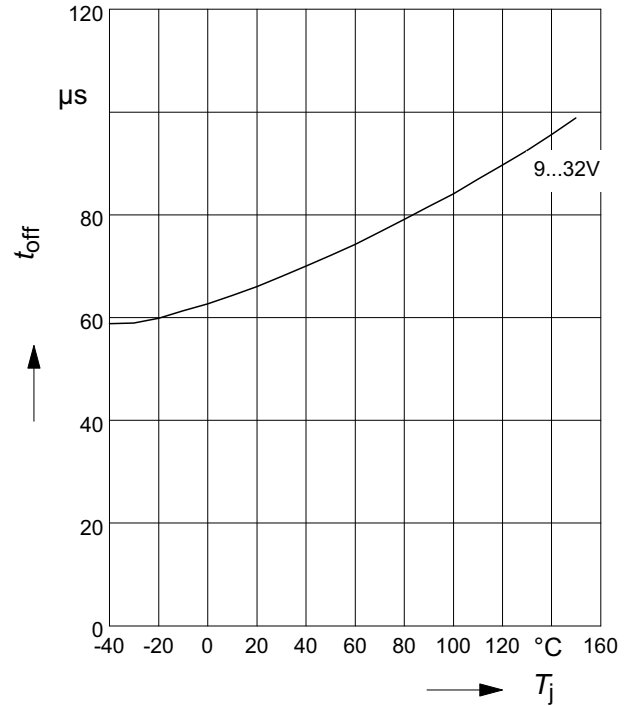
 Parameter:  $D = t_p / T$ 

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

**Typ. on-state resistance**
 $R_{ON} = f(V_{bb}) ; I_L = 0.3A ; V_{in} = \text{high}$ 


**Typ. turn on time**

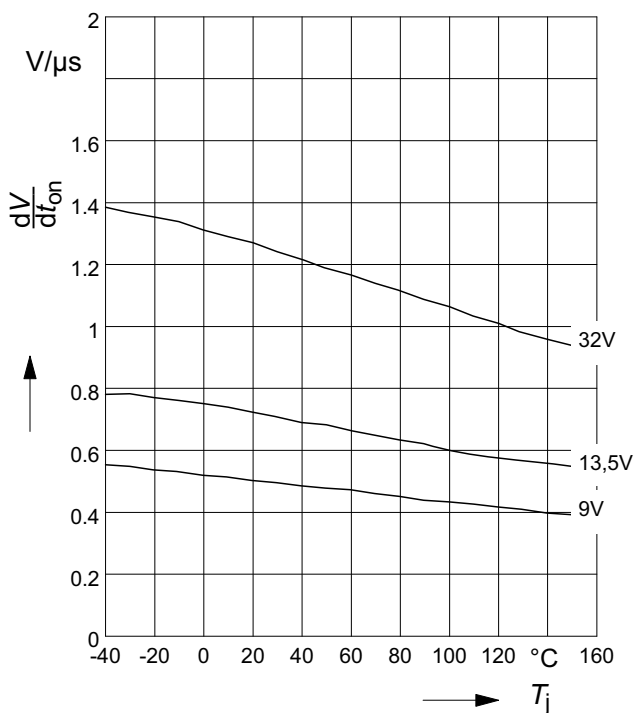
$$t_{on} = f(T_j); R_L = 47\Omega$$


**Typ. turn off time**

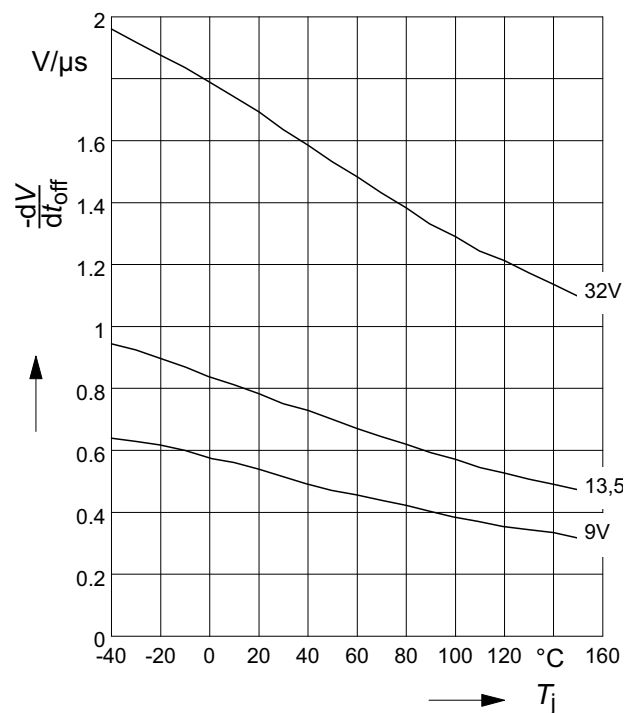
$$t_{off} = f(T_j); R_L = 47\Omega$$


**Typ. slew rate on**

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

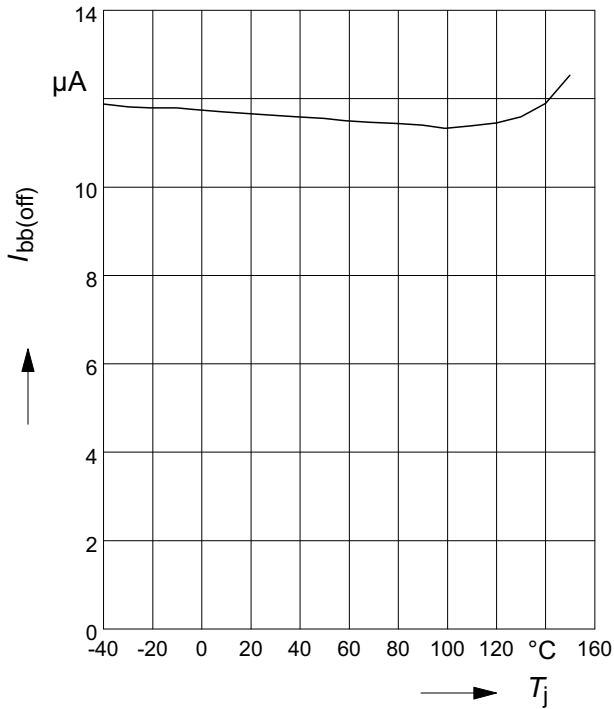

**Typ. slew rate off**

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

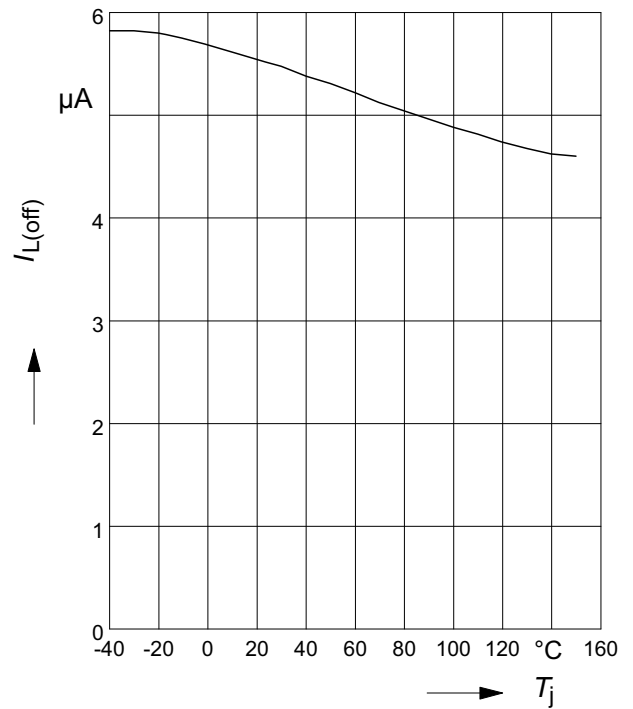


**Typ. standby current**

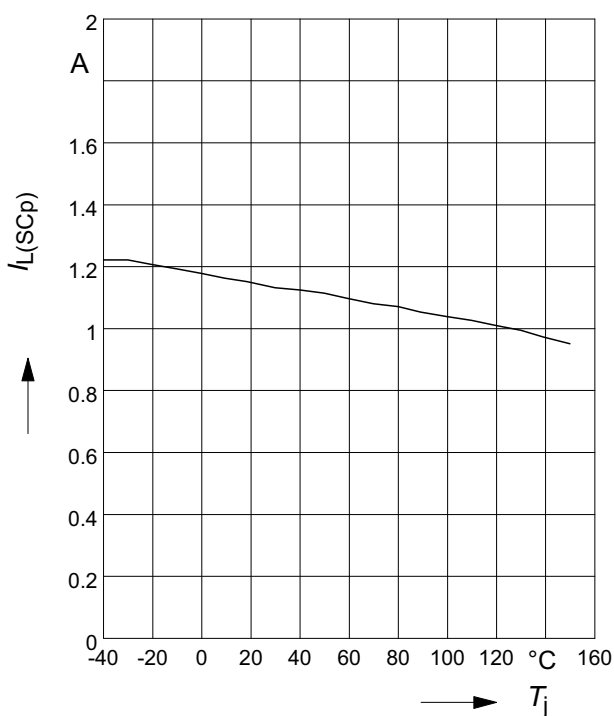
$$I_{bb(off)} = f(T_j) ; V_{bb} = 32V ; V_{IN} = \text{low}$$


**Typ. leakage current**

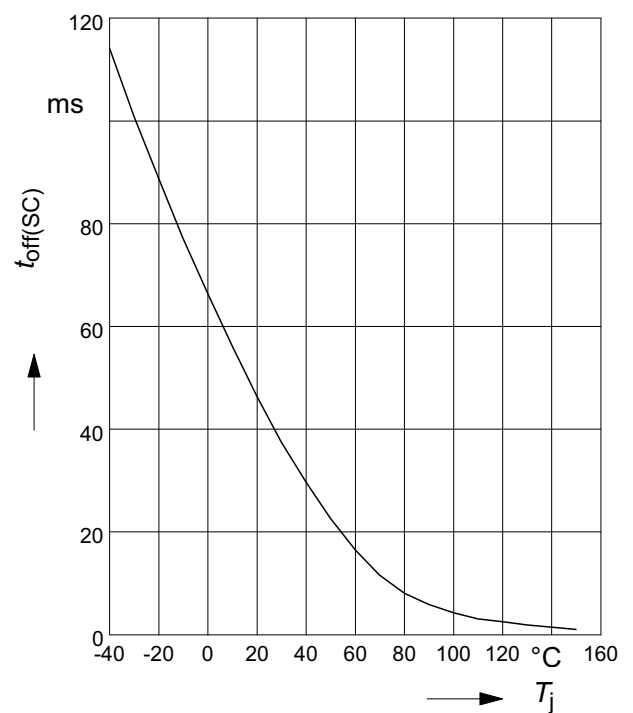
$$I_{L(off)} = f(T_j) ; V_{bb} = 32V ; V_{IN} = \text{low}$$


**Typ. initial peak short circuit current limit**

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

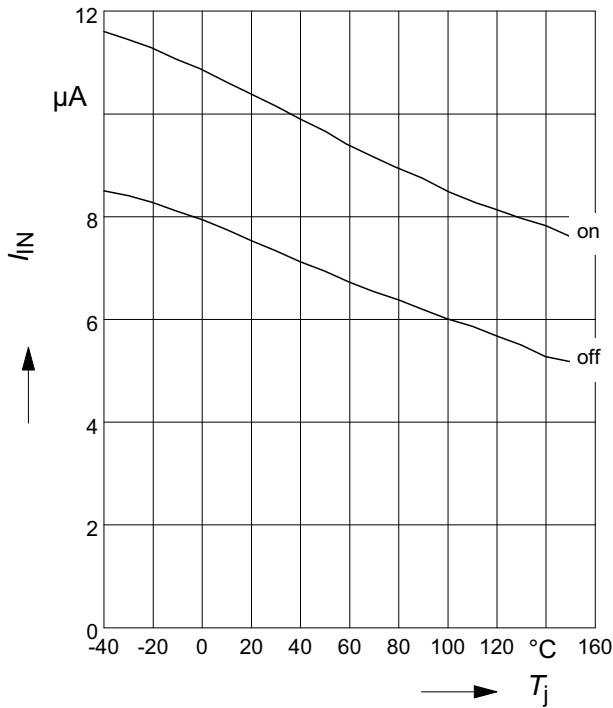

**Typ. initial short circuit shutdown time**

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

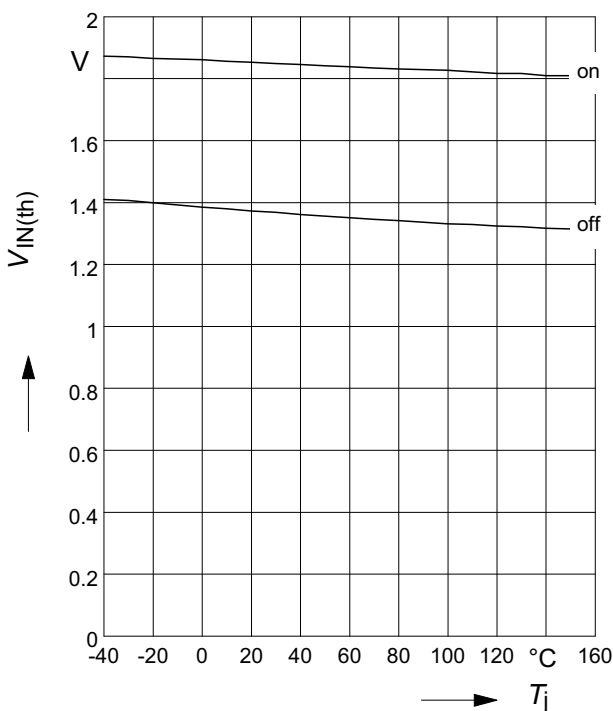


**Typ. input current**

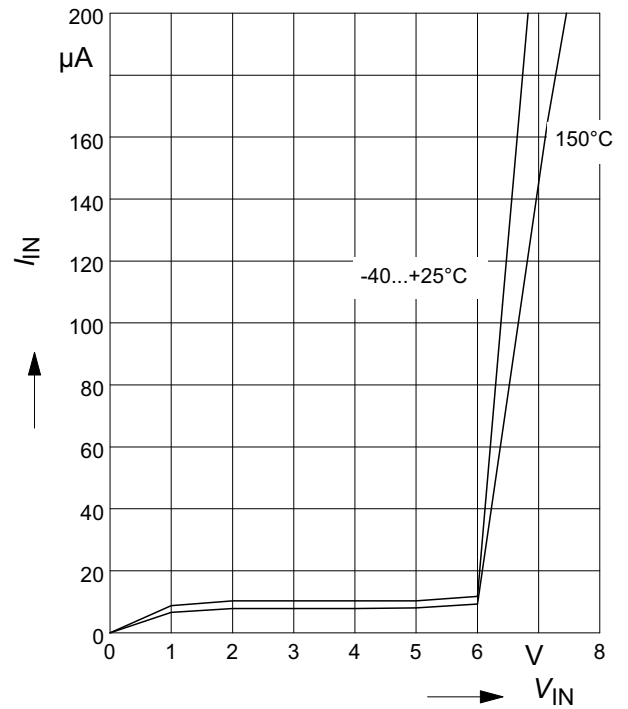
$I_{IN(on/off)} = f(T_j)$ ;  $V_{bb} = 13,5V$ ;  $V_{IN} = \text{low/high}$   
 $V_{INlow} \leq 0,7V$ ;  $V_{INhigh} = 5V$


**Typ. input threshold voltage**

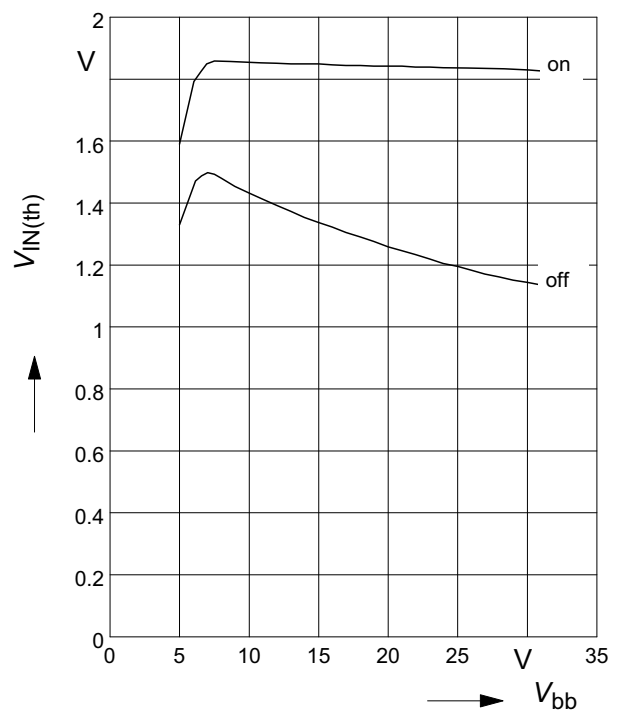
$V_{IN(th)} = f(T_j)$ ;  $V_{bb} = 13,5V$


**Typ. input current**

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

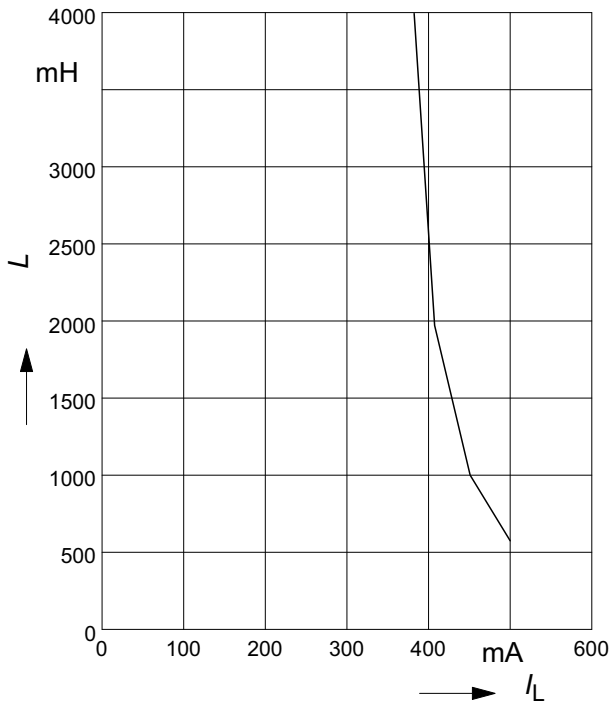

**Typ. input threshold voltage**

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



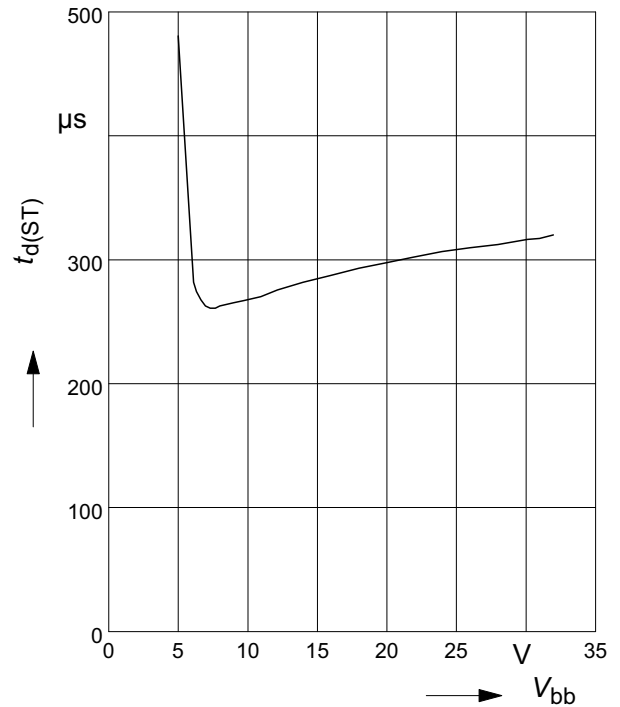
**Maximum allowable load inductance  
for a single switch off**

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



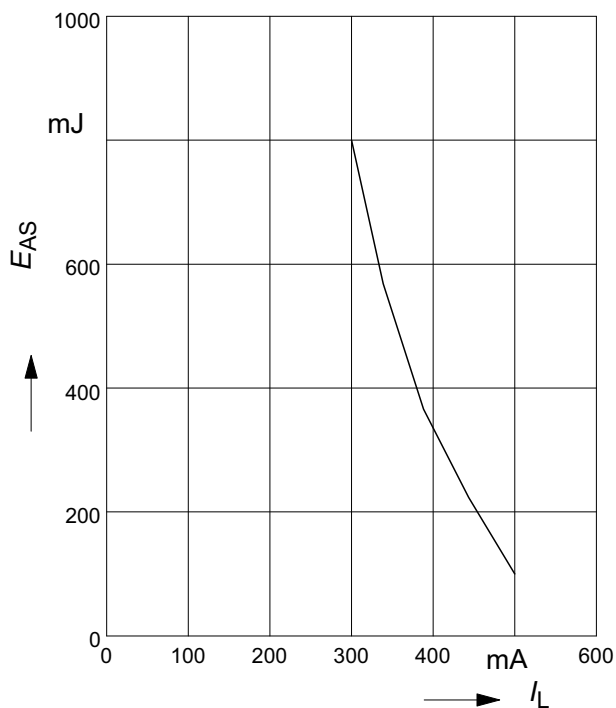
**Typ. status delay time**

$t_{d(ST)} = f(V_{bb})$ ;  $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$



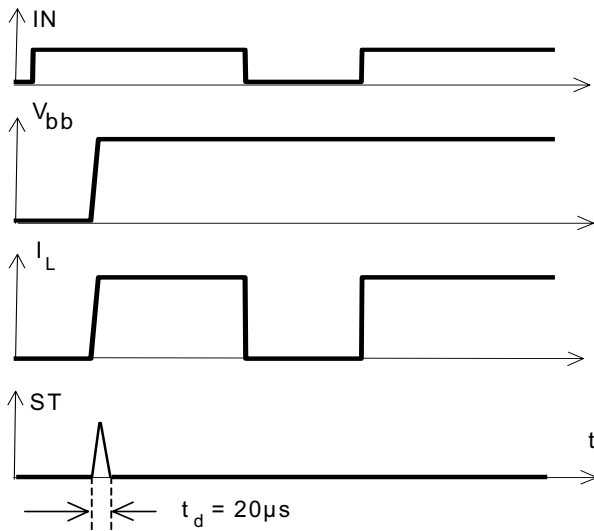
**Maximum allowable inductive switch-off  
energy, single pulse**

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



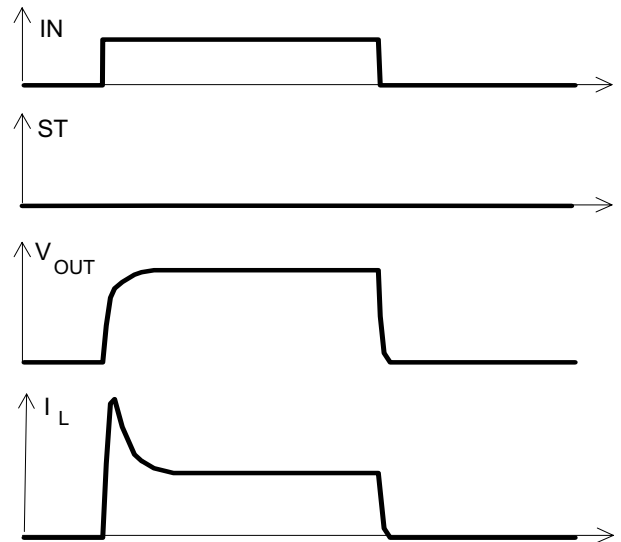
## Timing diagrams

**Figure 1a:** V<sub>bb</sub> turn on:

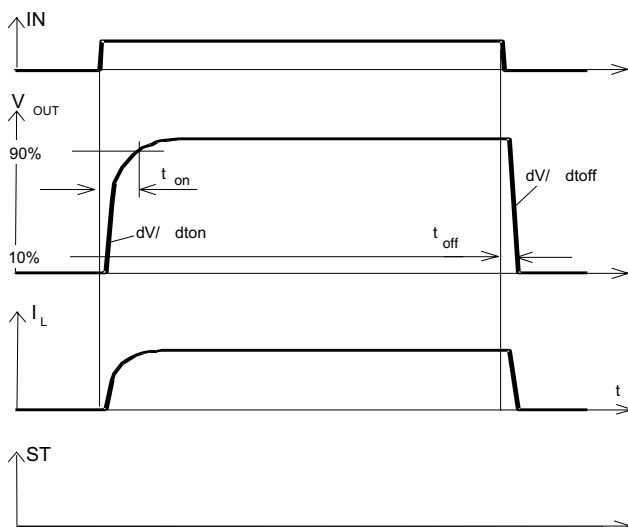


Invalid status during  $t_d$

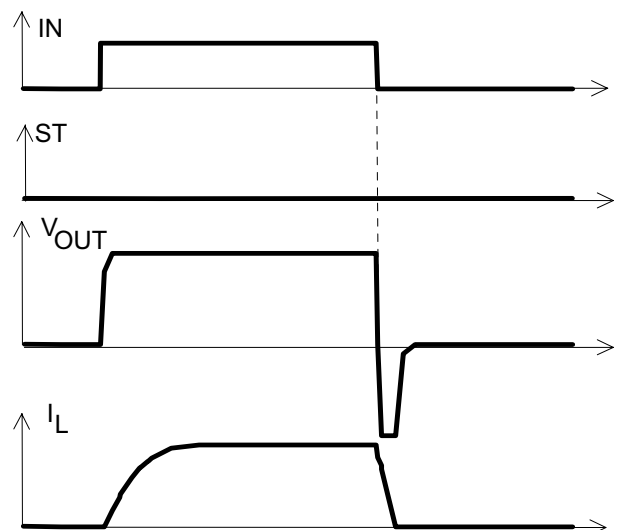
**Figure 2b:** Switching a lamp,



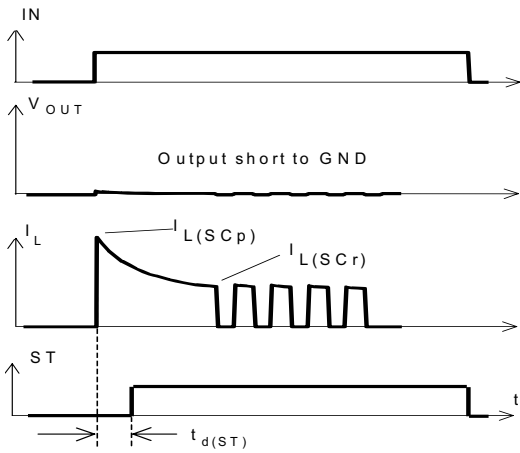
**Figure 2a:** Switching a resistive load, turn-on/off time and slew rate definition



**Figure 2c:** Switching an inductive load

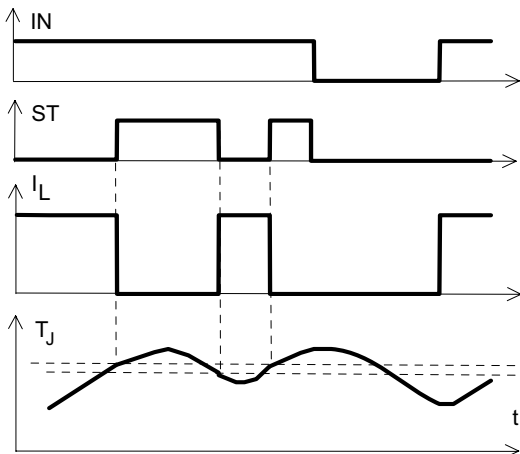


**Figure 3a:** Turn on into short circuit, shut down by overtemperature, restart by cooling

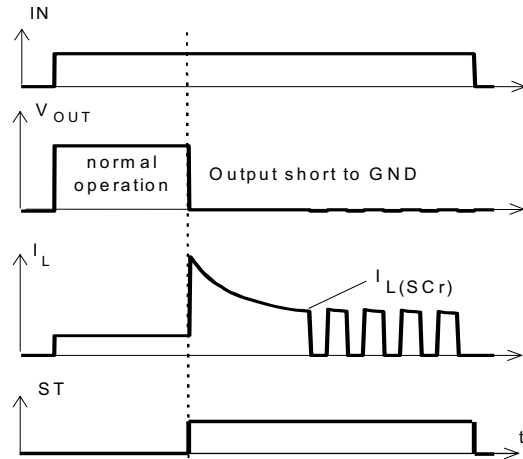


Heating up of the chip may require several milliseconds, depending on external conditions.

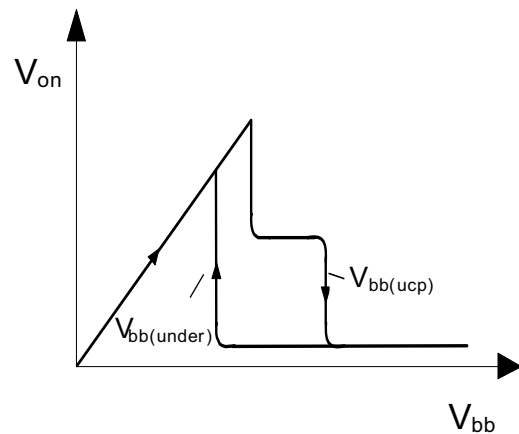
**Figure 4:** Overtemperature: Reset if  $T_j < T_{jt}$



**Figure 3b:** Short circuit in on-state shut down by overtemperature, restart by cooling



**Figure 5:** Undervoltage restart of charge pump





# 1 Package Outlines

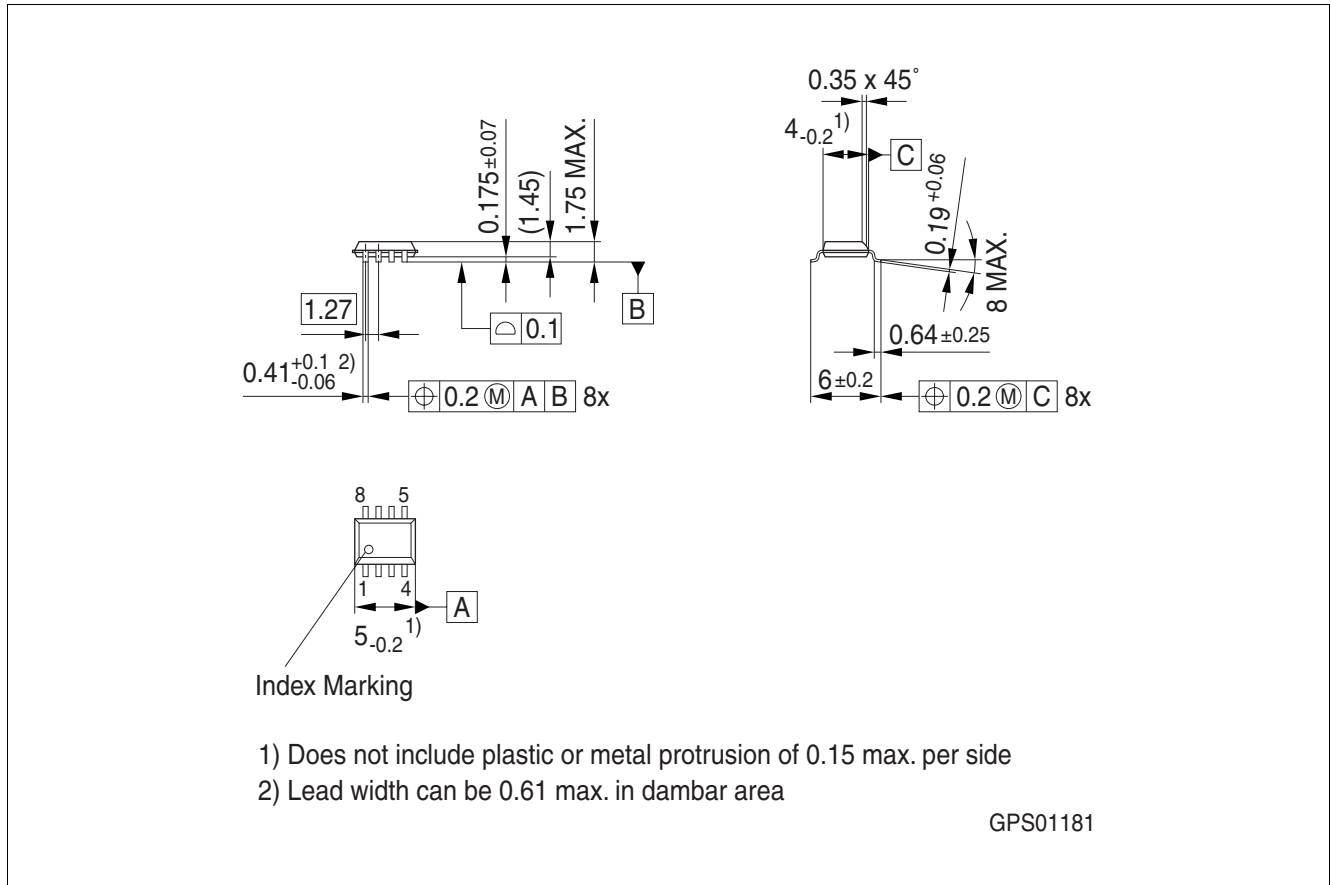


Figure 1 PG-DSO-8-24

## 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	2008-09-24	all pages: added new Infineon logo Initial version of RoHS-compliant derivate of the ISP742RI 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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