

Smart High-Side Power Switch



Features

- Overload protection
- Current limitation
- Short circuit protection
- Thermal shutdown
- Overvoltage protection (including load dump)
- Fast demagnetization of inductive loads
- Reverse battery protection¹⁾
- Undervoltage and overvoltage shutdown with auto-restart and hysteresis
- Open drain diagnostic output
- Open load detection in ON-state
- CMOS compatible input
- Loss of ground and loss of V_{bb} protection
- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection
- Green Product (RoHS compliant)
- AEC Qualified

Product Summary			
Overvoltage protection	$V_{bb}(AZ)$	43	V
Operating voltage	$V_{bb}(on)$	5.0 ... 34	V
On-state resistance	R_{ON}	60	mΩ
Load current (ISO)	$I_L(ISO)$	7.0	A
Current limitation	$I_L(SCr)$	16	A

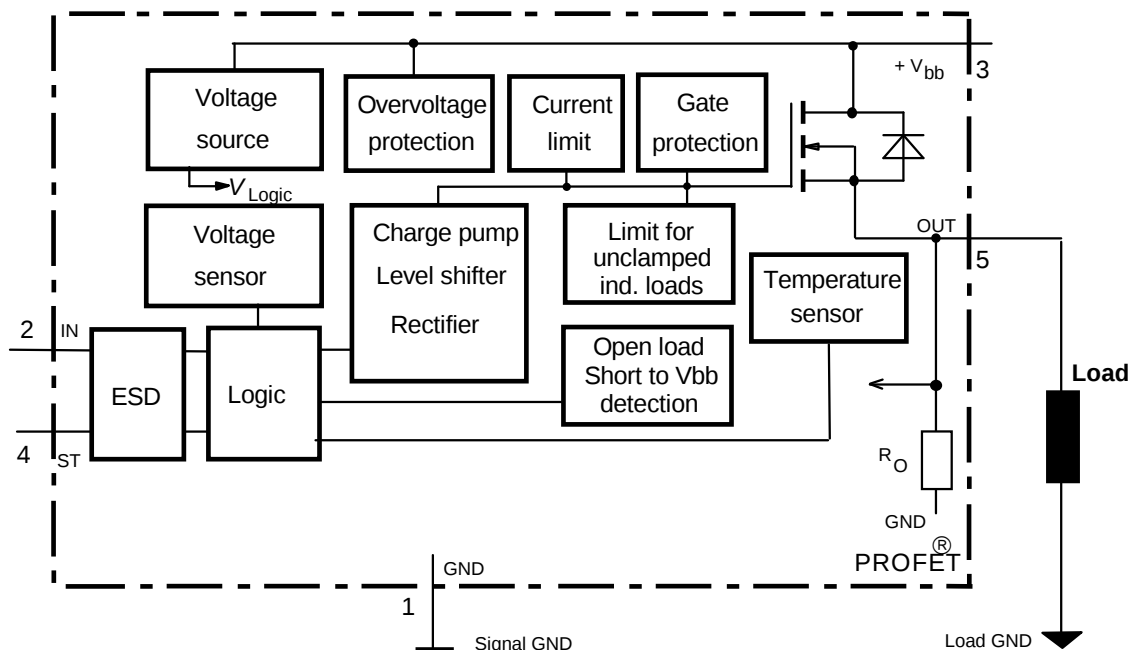


Application

- μC compatible power switch with diagnostic feedback for 12 V and 24 V DC grounded loads
- All types of resistive, inductive and capacitive loads
- Replaces electromechanical relays, fuses 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® technology. Providing embedded protective functions.



¹⁾ With external current limit (e.g. resistor $R_{GND}=150\ \Omega$) in GND connection, resistor in series with ST connection, reverse load current limited by connected load.

Pin	Symbol		Function
1	GND	-	Logic ground
2	IN	I	Input, activates the power switch in case of logical high signal
3	V _{bb}	+	Positive power supply voltage, the tab is shorted to this pin
4	ST	S	Diagnostic feedback, low on failure
5	OUT (Load, L)	O	Output to the load

Maximum Ratings at $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$ unless otherwise specified			
Parameter	Symbol	Values	Unit
Supply voltage (overvoltage protection see page 3)	V_{bb}	43	V
Supply voltage for short circuit protection $T_{j\text{ Start}} = -40 \dots +150\text{ °C}$	V_{bb}	34	V
Load dump protection ²⁾ $V_{\text{Load Dump}} = U_A + V_s$, $U_A = 13.5\text{ V}$ $R_l^3 = 2\text{ }\Omega$, $R_L = 1.7\text{ }\Omega$, $t_d = 200\text{ ms}$, IN= low or high	$V_{\text{Load dump}}^4)$	60	V
Load current (Short circuit current, see page 4)	I_L	self-limited	A
Operating temperature range	T_j	-40 ... +150	°C
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-55 ... +150	
Power dissipation (DC), $T_C \leq 25\text{ °C}$	P_{tot}	75	W
Inductive load switch-off energy dissipation, single pulse $V_{bb} = 12\text{ V}$, $T_{j,\text{start}} = 150\text{ °C}$, $T_C = 150\text{ °C}$ const. $I_L = 7.0\text{ A}$, $Z_L = 24\text{ mH}$, $0\text{ }\Omega$:	E_{AS}	0.74	J
Electrostatic discharge capability (ESD) (Human Body Model) acc. MIL-STD883D, method 3015.7 and ESD assn. std. S5.1-1993	IN: V_{ESD} all other pins:	1.0 2.0	kV
Input voltage (DC)	V_{IN}	-10 ... +16	V
Current through input pin (DC)	I_{IN}	± 2.0	mA
Current through status pin (DC)	I_{ST}	± 5.0	
see internal circuit diagrams page 6			

Thermal Characteristics					
Parameter and Conditions	Symbol	Values			Unit
		min	typ	max	
Thermal resistance chip - case:	R_{thJC}	--	--	1.67	K/W
junction - ambient (free air):	R_{thJA}	--	--	75	
SMD version, device on PCB ⁵⁾ :			34		

²⁾ Supply voltages higher than $V_{bb(AZ)}$ require an external current limit for the GND and status pins, e.g. with a $150\text{ }\Omega$ resistor in the GND connection and a $15\text{ k}\Omega$ resistor in series with the status pin. A resistor for the protection of the input is integrated.

³⁾ R_l = internal resistance of the load dump test pulse generator

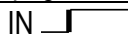
⁴⁾ $V_{\text{Load dump}}$ is setup without the DUT connected to the generator per ISO 7637-1 and DIN 40839

⁵⁾ Device on $50\text{ mm} \times 50\text{ mm} \times 1.5\text{ mm}$ epoxy PCB FR4 with 6 cm^2 (one layer, $70\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ thick) copper area for V_{bb} connection. PCB is vertical without blown air.

Electrical Characteristics

Parameter and Conditions	Symbol	Values			Unit
at $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{bb} = 12\text{ V}$ unless otherwise specified		min	typ	max	

Load Switching Capabilities and Characteristics

On-state resistance (pin 3 to 5) $I_L = 2\text{ A}$ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$: $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$:	R_{ON}	--	50 100	60 120	$\text{m}\Omega$
Nominal load current, ISO Norm (pin 3 to 5) $V_{ON} = 0.5\text{ V}$, $T_C = 85^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{L(ISO)}$	5.8	7.0	--	A
Output current (pin 5) while GND disconnected or GND pulled up, $V_{bb}=30\text{ V}$, $V_{IN}=0$, see diagram page 7	$I_{L(GNDhigh)}$	--	--	10	mA
Turn-on time IN  to 90% V_{OUT} :	t_{on}	80	200	400	μs
Turn-off time IN  to 10% V_{OUT} :	t_{off}	80	230	450	μs
$R_L = 12\ \Omega$, $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$					
Slew rate on 10 to 30% V_{OUT} , $R_L = 12\ \Omega$, $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$	dV/dt_{on}	0.1	--	1	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Slew rate off 70 to 40% V_{OUT} , $R_L = 12\ \Omega$, $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$	$-dV/dt_{off}$	0.1	--	1	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$

Operating Parameters					
Operating voltage ⁶⁾ $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$:	$V_{bb(on)}$	5.0	--	34	V
Undervoltage shutdown $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$:	$V_{bb(under)}$	3.5	--	5.0	V
Undervoltage restart $T_j = -40\dots+25^\circ\text{C}$: $T_j = +150^\circ\text{C}$:	$V_{bb(u\ rst)}$	--	--	5.0 7.0	V
Undervoltage restart of charge pump see diagram page 12 $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$:	$V_{bb(ucp)}$	--	5.6	7.0	V
Undervoltage hysteresis $\Delta V_{bb(under)} = V_{bb(u\ rst)} - V_{bb(under)}$	$\Delta V_{bb(under)}$	--	0.2	--	V
Overvoltage shutdown $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$:	$V_{bb(over)}$	34	--	43	V
Overvoltage restart $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$:	$V_{bb(o\ rst)}$	33	--	--	V
Overvoltage hysteresis $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$:	$\Delta V_{bb(over)}$	--	0.5	--	V
Overvoltage protection ⁷⁾ $I_{bb}=40\text{ mA}$ $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$:	$V_{bb(AZ)}$	42	47	--	V
Standby current (pin 3) $V_{IN}=0$ $T_j = -40\dots+25^\circ\text{C}$: $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$:	$I_{bb(off)}$	--	10 12	25 28	μA
Leakage output current (included in $I_{bb(off)}$) $V_{IN}=0$	$I_{L(off)}$	--	--	12	μA
Operating current (Pin 1) ⁸⁾ , $V_{IN}=5\text{ V}$, $T_j = -40\dots+150^\circ\text{C}$	I_{GND}	--	1.8	3.5	mA

⁶⁾ At supply voltage increase up to $V_{bb} = 5.6\text{ V}$ typ without charge pump, $V_{OUT} \approx V_{bb} - 2\text{ V}$

⁷⁾ See also $V_{ON(CL)}$ in table of protection functions and circuit diagram page 7.

⁸⁾ Add I_{ST} , if $I_{ST} > 0$, add I_{IN} , if $V_{IN} > 5.5\text{ V}$

Parameter and Conditions	Symbol	Values			Unit
at $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$, $V_{bb} = 12\text{ V}$ unless otherwise specified		min	typ	max	

Protection Functions⁹⁾

Initial peak short circuit current limit (pin 3 to 5)	$I_{L(SCp)}$				
$T_j = -40\text{ °C}$: $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$: $T_j = +150\text{ °C}$:		21 15 11	32 25 17	43 35 24	A
Repetitive short circuit shutdown current limit	$I_{L(SCr)}$				
$T_j = T_{jt}$ (see timing diagrams, page 10)		--	16	--	A
Output clamp (inductive load switch off) at $V_{OUT} = V_{bb} - V_{ON(CL)}$ $I_L = 40\text{ mA}$:	$V_{ON(CL)}$	41	47	53	V
Thermal overload trip temperature	T_{jt}	150	--	--	°C
Thermal hysteresis	ΔT_{jt}	--	10	--	K
Reverse battery (pin 3 to 1) ¹⁰⁾	$-V_{bb}$	--	--	32	V
Reverse battery voltage drop ($V_{out} > V_{bb}$) $I_L = -4\text{ A}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$:	$-V_{ON(rev)}$	--	610	--	mV

Diagnostic Characteristics					
Open load detection current (on-condition) $T_j = -40\text{ °C}$: $T_j = 25\text{ °C} \dots 150\text{ °C}$:	$I_{L(OL)}$	20 10	-- --	850 750	mA
Open load detection voltage ¹¹⁾ (off-condition) $T_j = -40\text{ °C} \dots 150\text{ °C}$:	$V_{OUT(OL)}$	2	3	4	V
Internal output pull down (pin 5 to 1), $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_j = -40\text{ °C} \dots 150\text{ °C}$	R_O	4	10	30	kΩ

⁹⁾ 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.

¹⁰⁾ Requires 150 Ω resistor in GND connection. The reverse load current through the intrinsic drain-source diode has to be limited by the connected load. Note that the power dissipation is higher compared to normal operating conditions due to the voltage drop across the intrinsic drain-source diode. The temperature protection is not active during reverse current operation! Input and Status currents have to be limited (see max. ratings page 2 and circuit page 7).

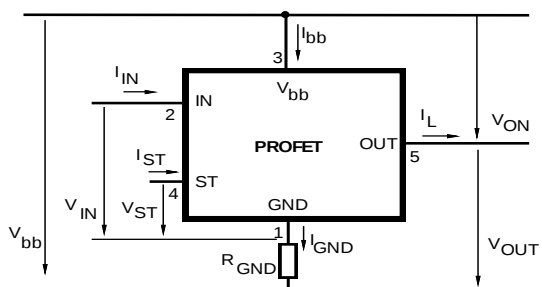
¹¹⁾ External pull up resistor required for open load detection in off state.

Parameter and Conditions	Symbol	Values			Unit
at $T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{bb} = 12\text{ V}$ unless otherwise specified		min	typ	max	
Input and Status Feedback¹²⁾					
Input resistance T_j =-40..150°C, see circuit page 6	R_i	2.5	3.5	6	kΩ
Input turn-on threshold voltage  T_j =-40..	$V_{IN(T+)}$	1.7	--	3.5	V
Input turn-off threshold voltage  T_j =-40..+150°C	$V_{IN(T-)}$	1.5	--	--	V
Input threshold hysteresis	$\Delta V_{IN(T)}$	--	0.5	--	V
Off state input current (pin 2), $V_{IN} = 0.4\text{ V}$, T_j =-40..+150°C	$I_{IN(off)}$	1	--	50	μA
On state input current (pin 2), $V_{IN} = 3.5\text{ V}$, T_j =-40..+150°C	$I_{IN(on)}$	20	50	90	μA
Delay time for status with open load after switch off (see timing diagrams, page 11), T_j =-40..+150°C	$t_{d(ST\ OL4)}$	100	520	1000	μs
Status invalid after positive input slope (open load) T_j =-40 ... +150°C:	$t_{d(ST)}$	--	250	600	μs
Status output (open drain)					
Zener limit voltage T_j =-40...+150°C, $I_{ST} = +1.6\text{ mA}$:	$V_{ST(high)}$	5.4	6.1	--	V
ST low voltage T_j =-40...+25°C, $I_{ST} = +1.6\text{ mA}$:	$V_{ST(low)}$	--	--	0.4	
$T_j = +150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_{ST} = +1.6\text{ mA}$:		--	--	0.6	

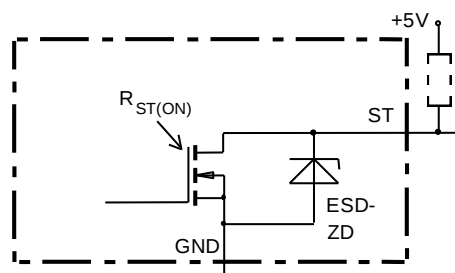
¹²⁾ If a ground resistor R_{GND} is used, add the voltage drop across this resistor.

	Input-	Output	Status
	level	level	426L1
Normal operation	L	L	H
	H	H	H
Open load	L	¹³⁾	H (L ¹⁴⁾)
	H	H	L
Short circuit to V _{bb}	L	H	L ¹⁵⁾
	H	H	H (L ¹⁶⁾)
Overtemperature	L	L	H
	H	L	L
Undervoltage	L	L	H
	H	L	H
Overvoltage	L	L	H
	H	L	H

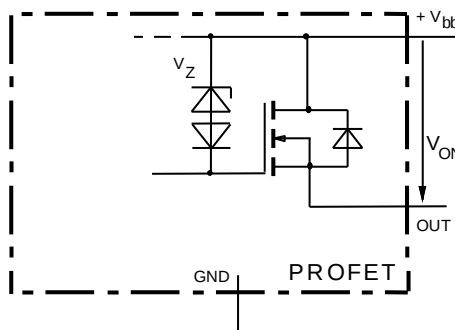
Terms



Status output

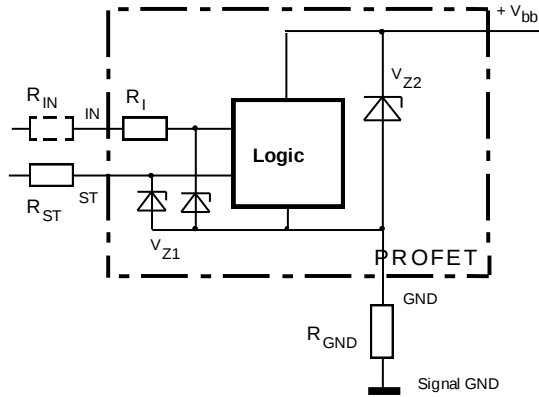


Inductive and overvoltage output clamp



- ¹³⁾ Power Transistor off, high impedance
- ¹⁴⁾ with external resistor between pin 3 and pin 5
- ¹⁵⁾ An external short of output to V_{bb} , in the off state, causes an internal current from output to ground. If R_{GND} is used, an offset voltage at the GND and ST pins will occur and the $V_{ST\ low}$ signal may be erroneous.
- ¹⁶⁾ Low resistance to V_{bb} may be detected in ON-state by the no-load-detection

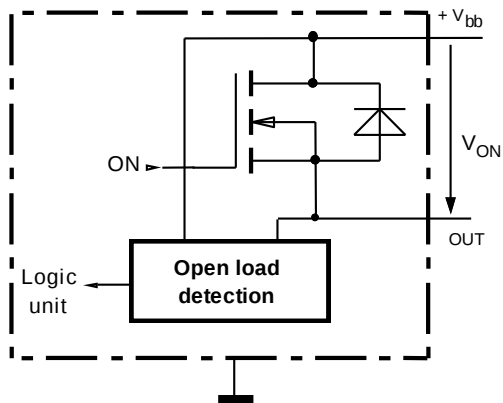
Overvolt. and reverse batt. protection



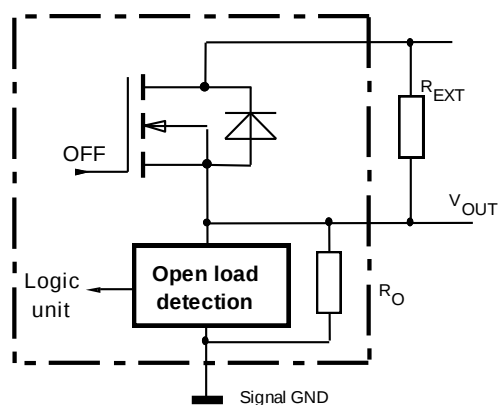
$V_{Z1} = 6.2 \text{ V typ.}$, $V_{Z2} = 47 \text{ V typ.}$, $R_{GND} = 150 \Omega$, $R_{ST} = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_I = 3.5 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ typ.}$

Open-load detection

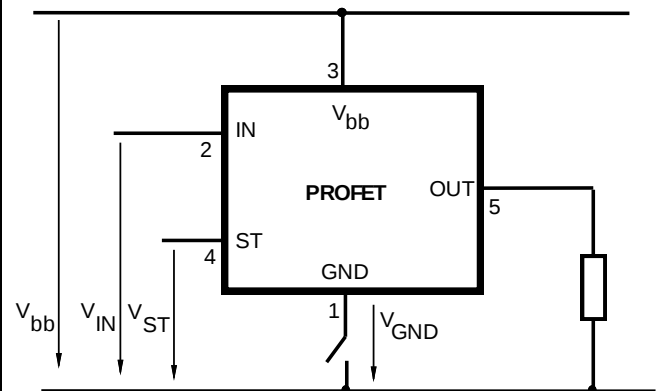
ON-state diagnostic condition: $V_{ON} < R_{ON} * I_{L(OL)}$; IN high



OFF-state diagnostic condition: $V_{OUT} > 3 \text{ V typ.}$; IN low

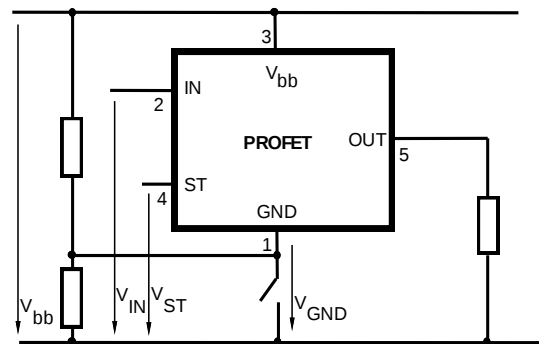


GND disconnect



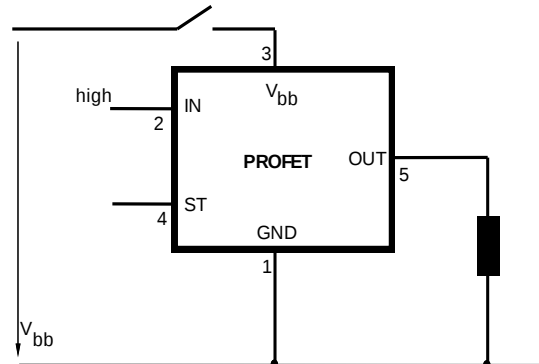
Any kind of load. In case of Input=high is $V_{OUT} \approx V_{IN} - V_{IN(T+)}$.
Due to $V_{GND} > 0$, no $V_{ST} = \text{low signal}$ available.

GND disconnect with GND pull up



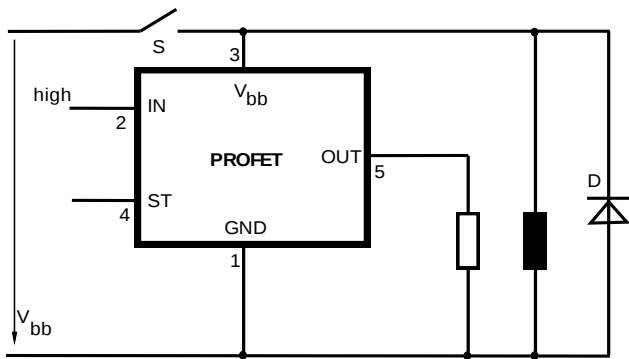
Any kind of load. If $V_{GND} > V_{IN} - V_{IN(T+)}$ device stays off
Due to $V_{GND} > 0$, no $V_{ST} = \text{low signal}$ available.

V_bb disconnect with energized inductive load



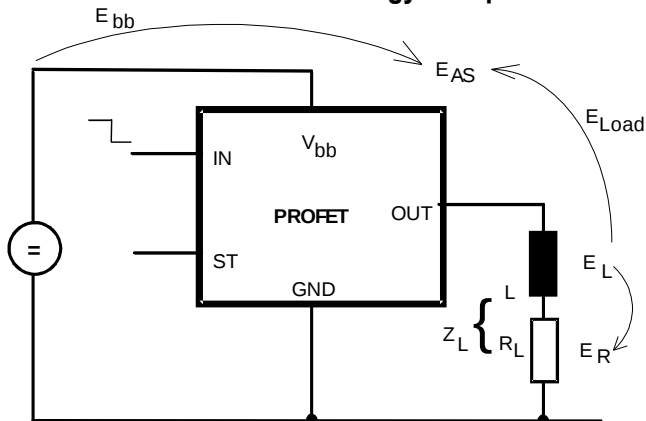
Normal load current can be handled by the PROFET itself.

V_{bb} disconnect with charged external inductive load



If other external inductive loads L are connected to the PROFET, additional elements like D are necessary.

Inductive Load switch-off energy dissipation



Energy stored in load inductance:

$$E_L = \frac{1}{2} \cdot L \cdot I_L^2$$

While demagnetizing load inductance, the energy dissipated in PROFET is

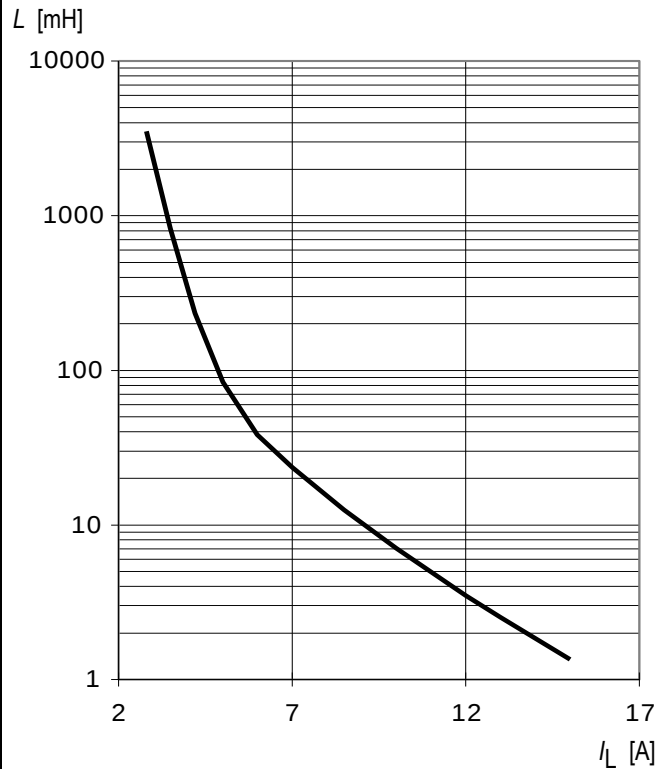
$$E_{AS} = E_{bb} + E_L - E_R = \int V_{ON(CL)} \cdot i_L(t) dt,$$

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

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

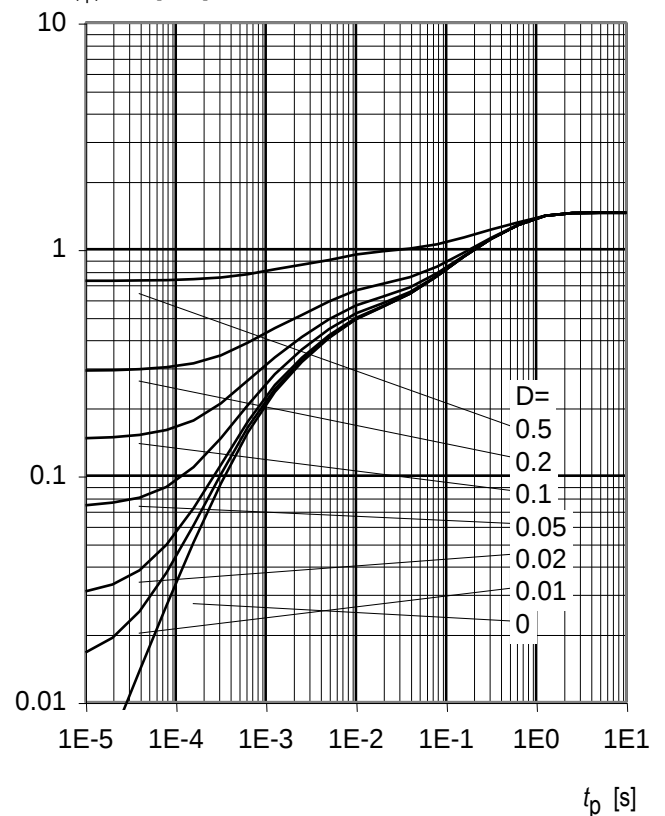
Maximum allowable load inductance for a single switch off

$L = f(I_L)$; $T_{j,start} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ const.,
 $V_{bb} = 12\text{V}$, $R_L = 0 \Omega$



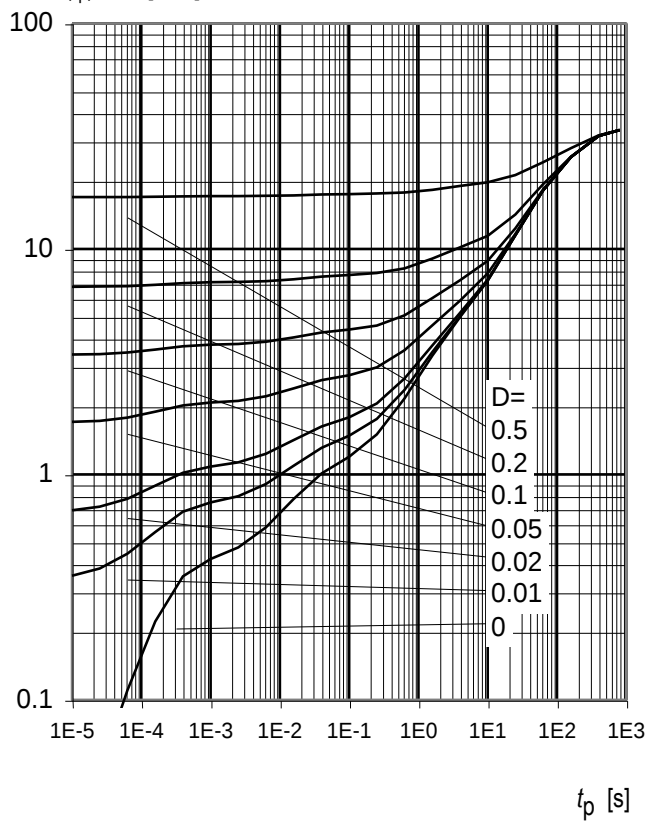
Typ. transient thermal impedance chip case

$Z_{thJC} = f(t_p) Z_{thJC} [K/W]$



Transient thermal impedance chip ambient air

$$Z_{thJA} = f(t_p) Z_{thJA} [K/W]$$



Timing diagrams

Figure 1a: V_{bb} turn on:

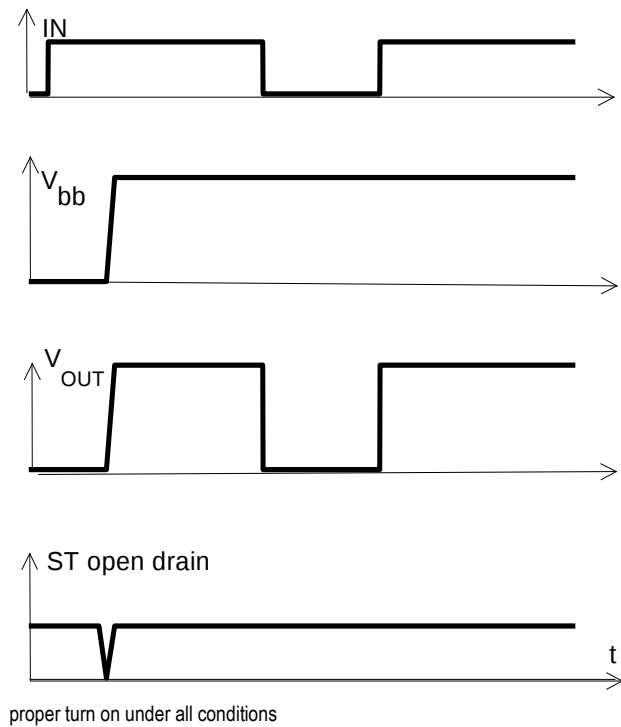


Figure 2a: Switching a lamp,

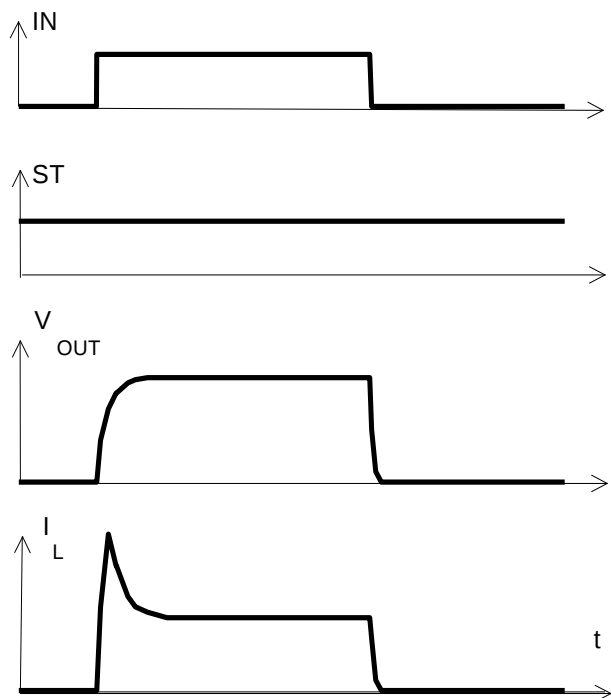


Figure 2b: Switching an inductive load

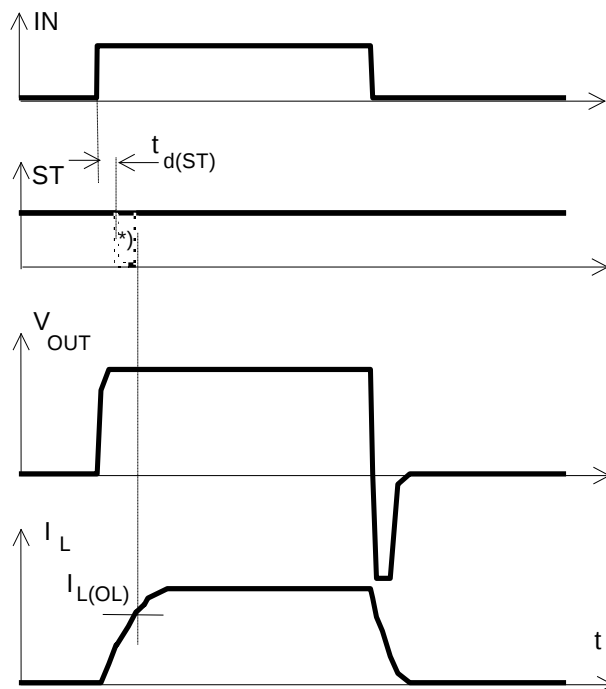
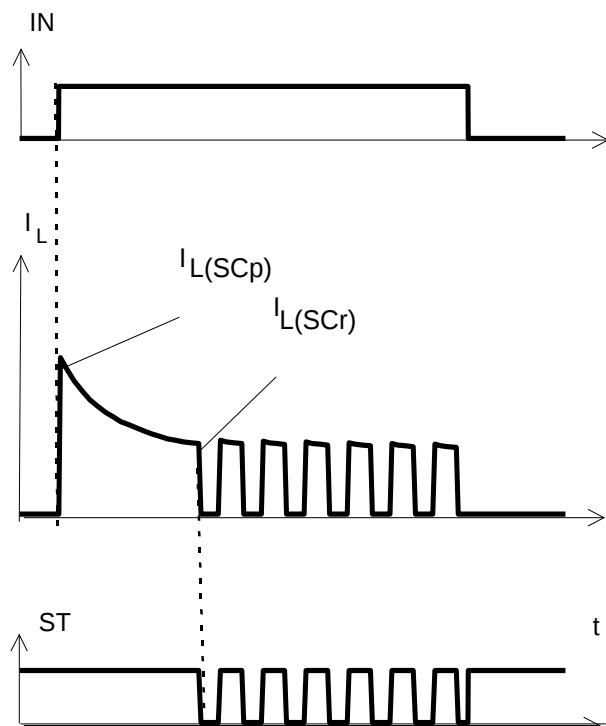


Figure 3a: Short circuit
shut down by overtemperature, reset by cooling



Heating up may require several milliseconds, depending on external conditions

Figure 4a: Overtemperature:

Reset if $T_J < T_{jt}$

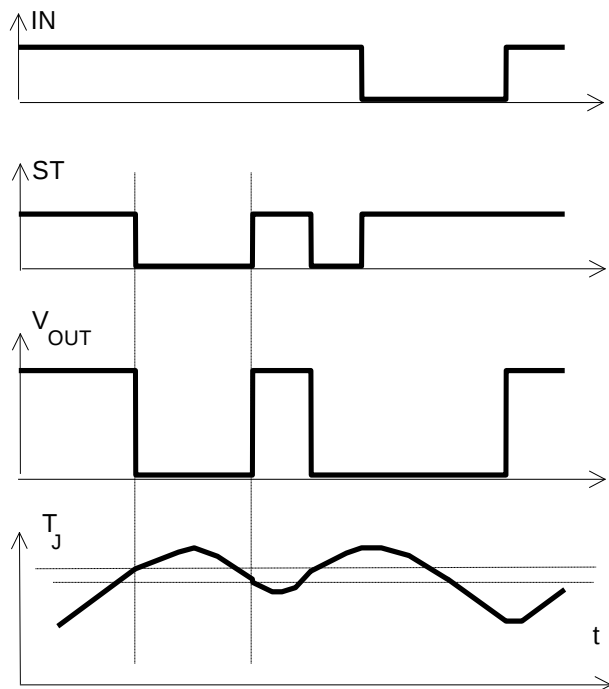
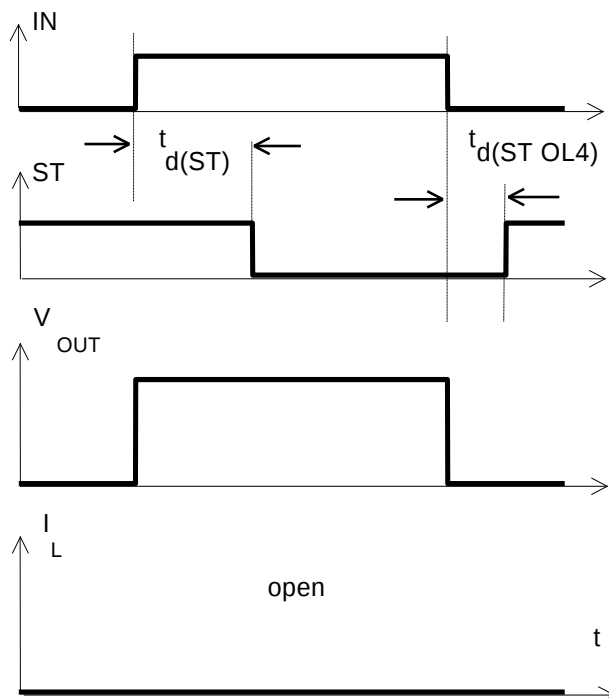


Figure 5a: Open load: detection in ON-state, turn on/off to open load



The status delay time $t_{d(ST OL4)}$ allows to distinguish between the failure modes "open load" and "overtemperature".

Figure 5b: Open load: detection in ON-state, open load occurs in on-state

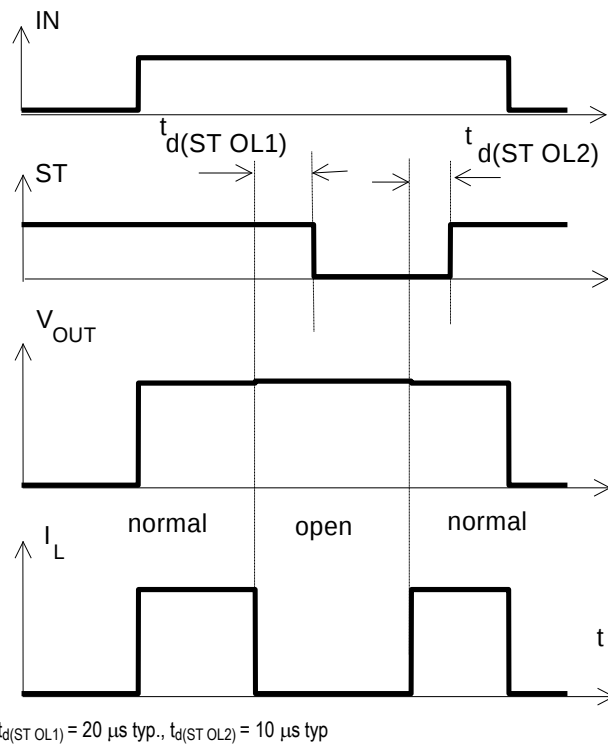


Figure 5c: Open load: detection in ON- and OFF-state (with REXT), turn on/off to open load

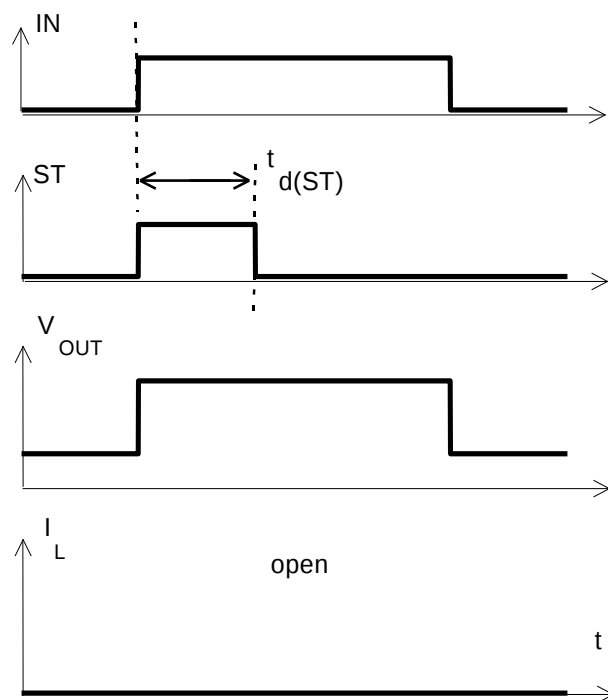


Figure 6a: Undervoltage:

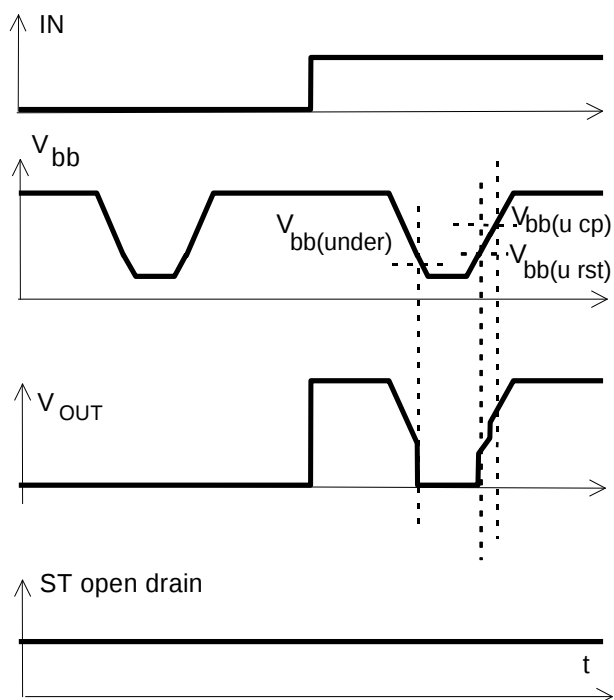


Figure 7a: Overvoltage:

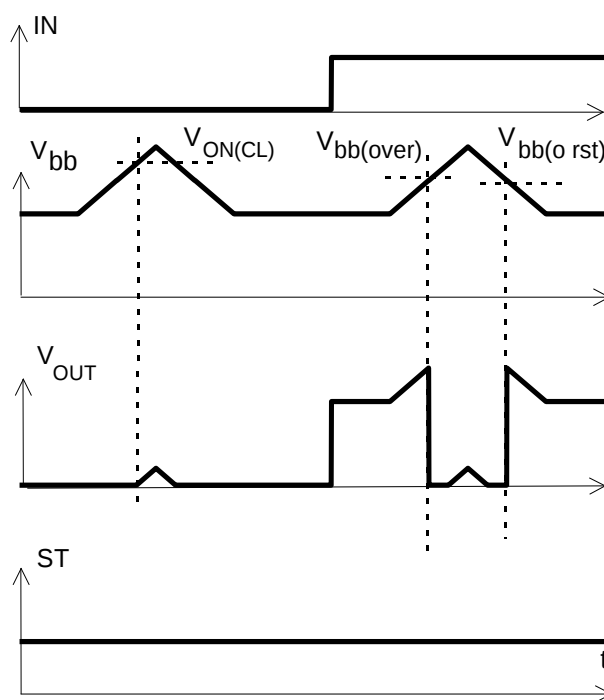
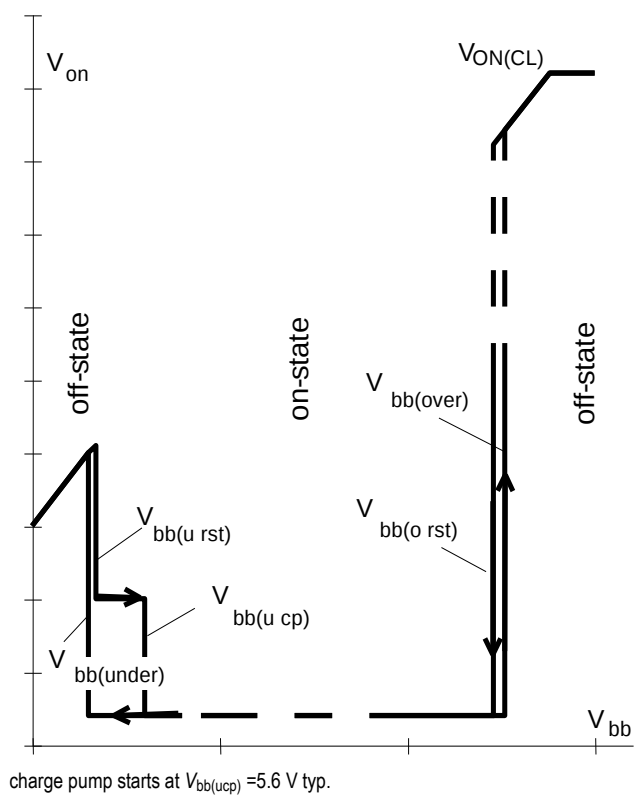


Figure 6b: Undervoltage restart of charge pump



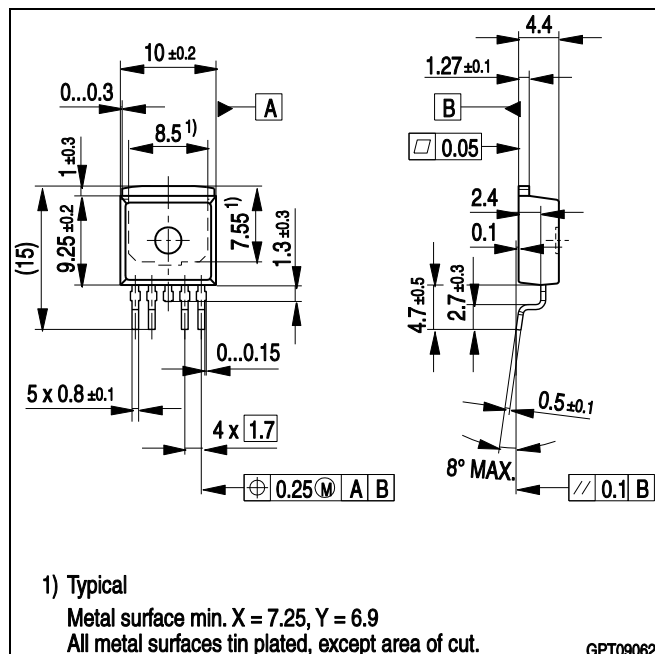
Package and Ordering Code

All dimensions in mm

PG-T0263-5-2

Ordering code

BTS426L1 E3062A	SP001104820
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