

CURRENT SENSE HIGH SIDE SWITCH

Features

- Suitable for 24V systems
- Over current shutdown
- Over temperature shutdown
- Current sensing
- Active clamp
- Reverse circulation immunization
- Low quiescent current
- ESD protection
- Optimized Turn On/Off for EMI
- Lead-free, halogen-free, RoHS Compliant
- Automotive qualified

Applications

- Solenoid
- 24V loads for trucks

Description

The AUIPS71451G is a fully protected four terminal high side switch specifically designed for driving lamp. It features current sensing, over-current, over-temperature, ESD protection and drain to source active clamp. The Ifb pin is used for current sensing.

Product Summary

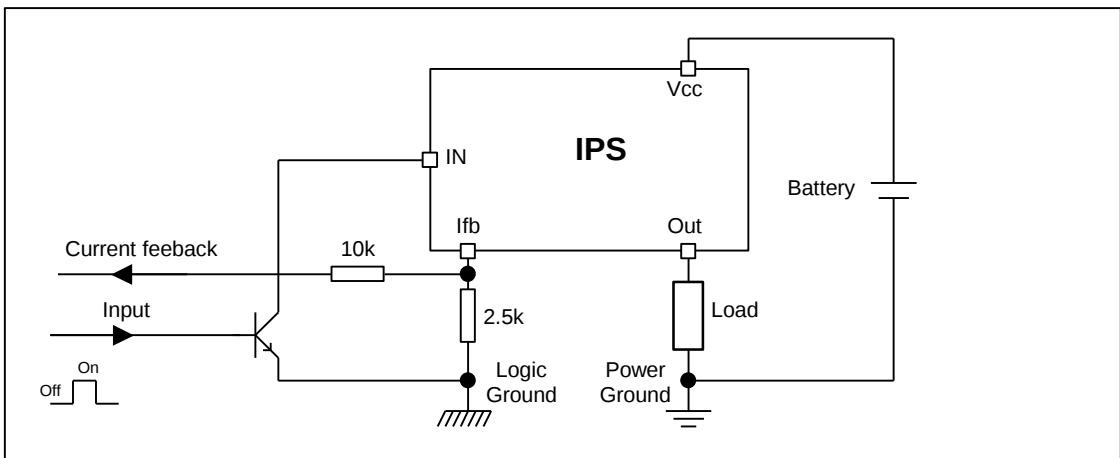
Rds(on)	100mΩ max.
Vclamp	65V
Current shutdown	4A min.

Packages



SO8

Typical Connection



Qualification Information[†]

Qualification Level		Automotive (per AEC-Q100 ^{††})
		Comments: This family of ICs has passed an Automotive qualification. IR's Industrial and Consumer qualification level is granted by extension of the higher Automotive level.
Moisture Sensitivity Level		SOIC-8L MSL2, 260°C (per IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020)
ESD	Machine Model	Class M2 (200 V) (per AEC-Q100-003)
	Human Body Model	Class H1C (1500 V) (per AEC-Q100-002)
	Charged Device Model	Class C5 (1000 V) (per AEC-Q100-011)
IC Latch-Up Test		ClassII, Level A (per AEC-Q100-004)
RoHS Compliant		Yes

† Qualification standards can be found at International Rectifier's web site <http://www.irf.com/>

†† Exceptions to AEC-Q100 requirements are noted in the qualification report.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute maximum ratings indicate sustained limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. (T_j= -40°C..150°C, V_{cc}=6..50V unless otherwise specified).

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
V _{out}	Maximum output voltage	V _{cc} -60	V _{cc} +0.3	V
I _{rev}	Maximum reverse pulsed current (t=100μs) see page 8	—	30	A
I _{sd} cont.	Maximum diode continuous current T _{ambient} =25°C, R _{th} =70°C/W	—	2.3	A
V _{cc} -V _{in} max.	Maximum V _{cc} voltage	-16	60	V
I _{ifb} , max.	Maximum feedback current	-50	10	mA
V _{cc} sc.	Maximum V _{cc} voltage with short circuit protection see page 8	—	50	V
P _d	Maximum power dissipation (internally limited by thermal protection) R _{th} =100°C/W	—	1.25	W
T _j max.	Max. storage & operating junction temperature	-40	150	°C

Thermal Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
R _{th1}	Thermal resistance junction to ambient SO8	100	—	°C/W

Recommended Operating Conditions

These values are given for a quick design.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
I _{out}	Continuous output current, T _{ambient} =85°C, T _j =125°C R _{th} =100°C/W	—	1.5	A
R _{ifb}	I _{fb} resistor	1.5	—	kΩ

Static Electrical Characteristics

$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \dots 150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 6\text{--}50\text{V}$ (unless otherwise specified). Typical value are given for 28V and 25°C .

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Vcc op.	Operating voltage	6	—	60	V	
Rds(on)	ON state resistance $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	75	100	m Ω	Ids=2A
	ON state resistance $T_J = 150^{\circ}\text{C}(2)$	—	135	180		
Icc off	Supply leakage current	—	1	3	μA	Vin=Vcc / Vifb=Vgnd Vout=Vgnd, $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
Iout off	Output leakage current	—	1	3		
I in on	Input current while on	0.6	2	4	mA	Vcc-Vin=28V, $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
V clamp1	Vcc to Vout clamp voltage 1	60	64	—	V	Id=10mA
V clamp2	Vcc to Vout clamp voltage 2	60	65	72		Id=6A see fig. 2
Vih(1)	High level Input threshold voltage	—	3	5		Id=10mA
Vil(1)	Low level Input threshold voltage	1.5	2.3	—		
Vf	Forward body diode voltage $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	0.8	0.9		If=1A
	Forward body diode voltage $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	0.65	0.75		

(1) Input thresholds are measured directly between the input pin and the tab.

Switching Electrical Characteristics

Vcc=28V, Resistive load=27 Ω , $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
tdon	Turn on delay time to 20%	4	10	20	μs	See fig. 1
tr	Rise time from 20% to 80% of Vcc	2	5	10		
tdoff	Turn off delay time	20	40	80	μs	
tf	Fall time from 80% to 20% of Vcc	2.5	5	10		

Protection Characteristics

$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \dots 150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 6\text{--}50\text{V}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Tsd	Over temperature threshold	150(2)	165	—	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	See fig. 3 and fig.11
I _{sd}	Over-current shutdown	4	7	10	A	See fig. 3 and page 7
I fault	I _{fb} after an over-current or an over-temperature (latched)	2.2	3	5	mA	See fig. 3

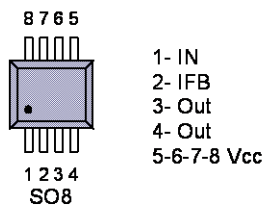
Current Sensing Characteristics

$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \dots 150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 6\text{--}50\text{V}$ (unless otherwise specified). Specified 500 μs after the turn on. Vcc-Vifb>4V. Typical value are given for 28V and 25°C .

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Ratio	I load / I _{fb} current ratio	2000	2400	2800		Iout<4A
Ratio_TC	I load / I _{fb} variation over temperature(2)	-5%	0	+5	%	$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
I offset	Load current offset	-0.02	0	0.02	A	Iout<4A
I _{fb} leakage	I _{fb} leakage current On in open load	0	1	10	μA	Iout=0A, Vcc-Vin=28V

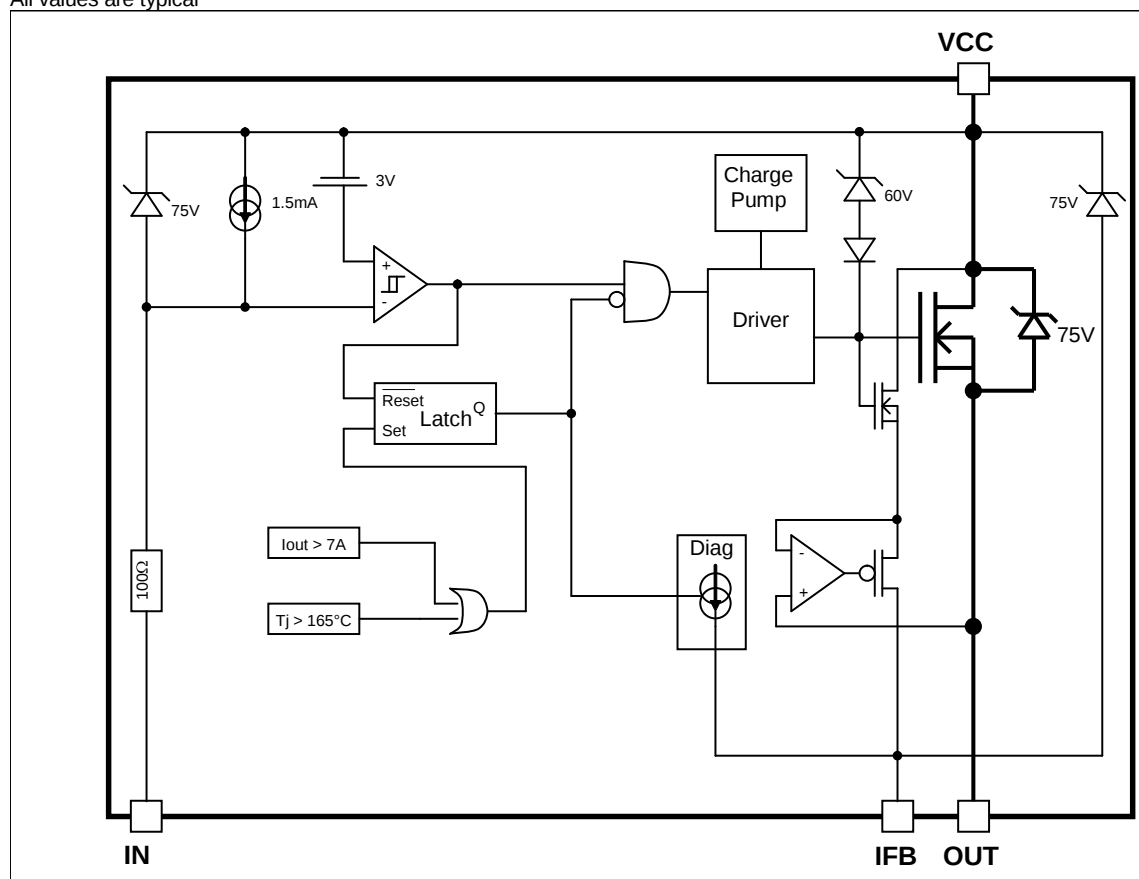
(2) Guaranteed by design

Lead Assignments



Functional Block Diagram

All values are typical



Truth Table

Op. Conditions	Input	Output	I _{fb} pin voltage
Normal mode	H	L	0V
Normal mode	L	H	I _{load} x R _{fb} / Ratio
Open load	H	L	0V
Open load	L	H	0V
Short circuit to GND	H	L	0V
Short circuit to GND	L	L	V _{fault} (latched)
Over temperature	H	L	0V
Over temperature	L	L	V _{fault} (latched)

Operating voltage

Maximum V_{cc} voltage : this is the maximum voltage before the breakdown of the IC process.

Operating voltage : This is the V_{cc} range in which the functionality of the part is guaranteed. The AEC-Q100 qualification is run at the maximum operating voltage specified in the datasheet.

Reverse battery

During the reverse battery the Mosfet is kept off and the load current is flowing into the body diode of the power Mosfet.

Power dissipation in the IPS : $P = I_{load} \cdot V_f$

There is no protection, so T_j must be lower than 150°C in the worst case condition of current and ambient temperature.

If the power dissipation is too high in R_{fb}, a diode in serial can be added to block the current.

The transistor used to pull-down the input should be a bipolar in order to block the reverse current. The 100ohm input resistor can not sustain continuously 16V (see V_{cc}-V_{in} max. in the Absolute Maximum Ratings section)

Active clamp

The purpose of the active clamp is to limit the voltage across the MOSFET to a value below the body diode break down voltage to reduce the amount of stress on the device during switching.

The temperature increase during active clamp can be estimated as follows:

$$\Delta T_j = P_{CL} \cdot Z_{TH}(t_{CLAMP})$$

Where: $Z_{TH}(t_{CLAMP})$ is the thermal impedance at t_{CLAMP} and can be read from the thermal impedance curves given in the data sheets.

$P_{CL} = V_{CL} \cdot I_{CLavg}$: Power dissipation during active clamp

$V_{CL} = 65V$: Typical V_{CLAMP} value.

$$I_{CLavg} = \frac{I_{CL}}{2} : \text{Average current during active clamp}$$

$$t_{CL} = \frac{I_{CL}}{\left| \frac{di}{dt} \right|} : \text{Active clamp duration}$$

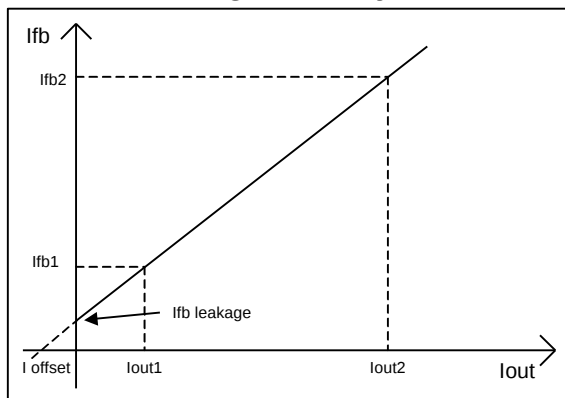
$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{V_{Battery} - V_{CL}}{L} : \text{Demagnetization current}$$

Figure 9 gives the maximum inductance versus the load current in the worst case : the part switches off after an over temperature detection. If the load inductance exceeds the curve, a free wheeling diode is required.

Over-current protection

The threshold of the over-current protection is set in order to guarantee that the device is able to turn on a load with an inrush current lower than the minimum of I_{sd} . Nevertheless for high current and high temperature the device may switch off for a lower current due to the over-temperature protection. This behavior is shown in Figure 11.

Current sensing accuracy



The current sensing is specified by measuring 3 points :

- I_{fb1} for I_{out1}
- I_{fb2} for I_{out2}
- I_{fb} leakage for $I_{out}=0$

The parameters in the datasheet are computed with the following formula :

$$\text{Ratio} = (I_{out2} - I_{out1}) / (I_{fb2} - I_{fb1})$$

$$I_{offset} = I_{fb1} \times \text{Ratio} - I_{out1}$$

This allows the designer to evaluate the I_{fb} for any I_{out} value using :

$$I_{fb} = (I_{out} + I_{offset}) / \text{Ratio} \text{ if } I_{fb} > I_{fb} \text{ leakage}$$

For some applications, a calibration is required. In that case, the accuracy of the system will depend on the variation of the I_{offset} and the ratio over the temperature range. The ratio variation is given by Ratio_{TC} specified in page 4.

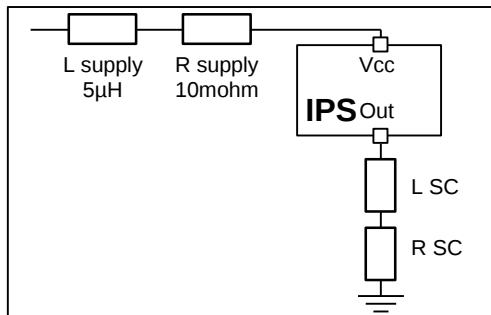
The I_{offset} variation depends directly on the R_{dson} :

$$I_{offset@-40^{\circ}\text{C}} = I_{offset@25^{\circ}\text{C}} / 0.8$$

$$I_{offset@150^{\circ}\text{C}} = I_{offset@25^{\circ}\text{C}} / 1.9$$

Maximum Vcc voltage with short circuit protection

The maximum Vcc voltage with short circuit is the maximum voltage for which the part is able to protect itself under test conditions representative of the application. 2 kind of short circuits are considered : terminal and load short circuit.



	L SC	R SC
Terminal SC	0.1 µH	10 mohm
Load SC	10 µH	100 mohm

Maximum current during reverse circulation

In case of short circuit to battery, a voltage drop of the Vcc may create a current which circulate in reverse mode. When the device is on, this reverse circulation current will not trigger the internal fault latch. This immunization is also true when the part turns on while a reverse current flows into the device. The maximum current (I_{rev}) is specified in the maximum rating section.

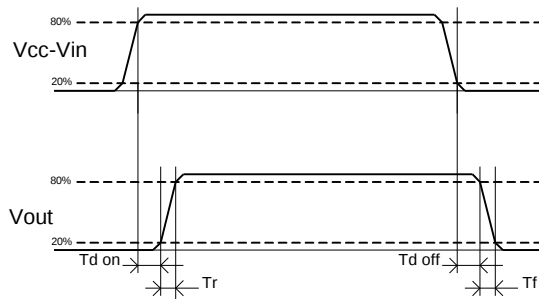


Figure 1 – IN rise time & switching definitions

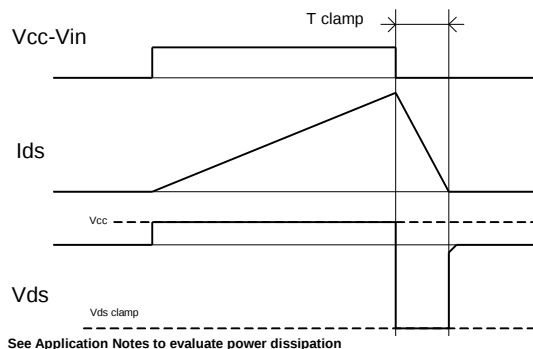


Figure 2 – Active clamp waveforms

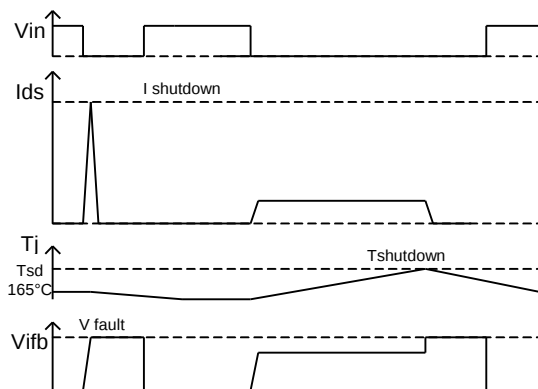


Figure 3 – Protection timing diagram

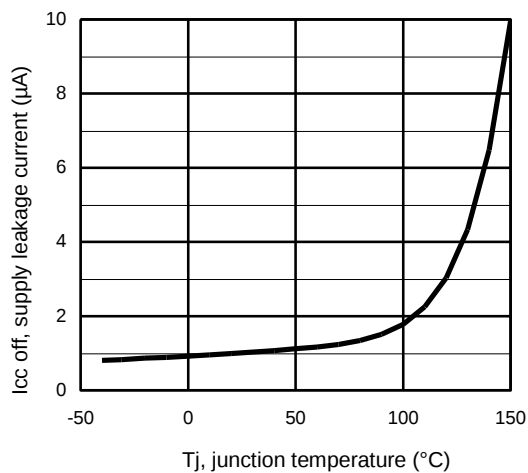


Figure 4 – Icc off (µA) Vs Tj (°C)

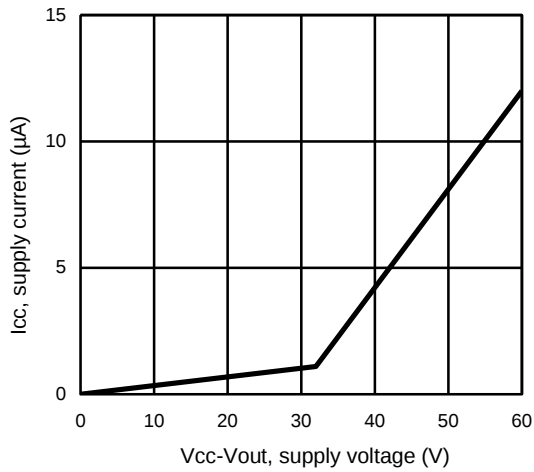


Figure 5 – Icc off (μA) Vs Vcc-Vout (V)

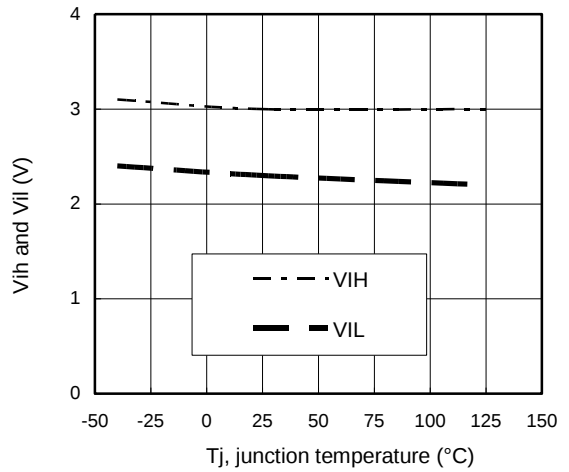


Figure 6 – Vih and Vil (V) Vs Tj (°C)

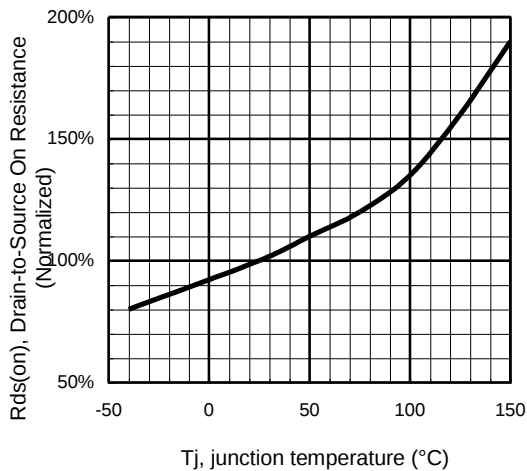


Figure 7 - Normalized Rds(on) (%) Vs Tj (°C)

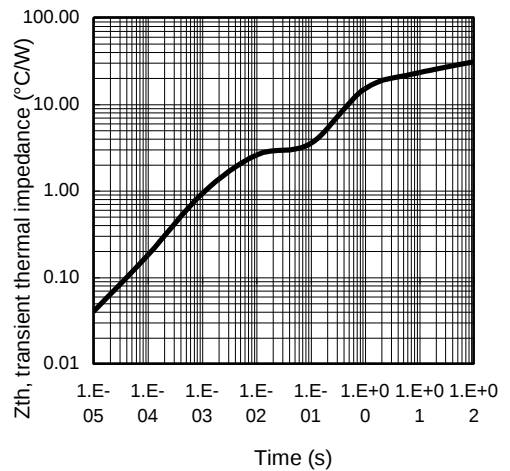


Figure 8 – Transient thermal impedance (°C/W) Vs time (s)

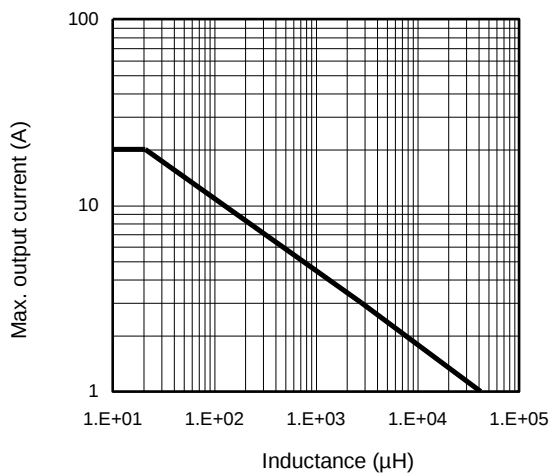


Figure 9 – Max. Iout (A) Vs inductance (μH)

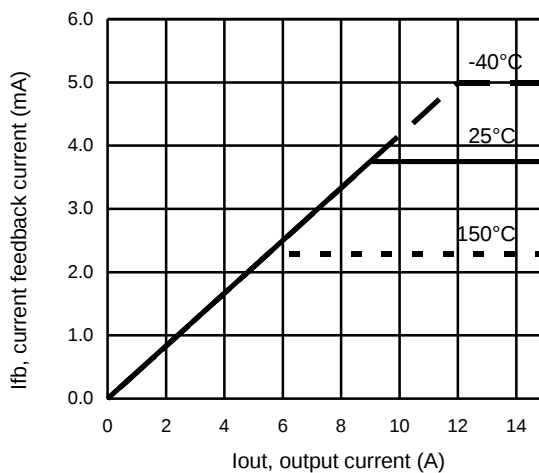


Figure 10 – Ifb (mA) Vs Iout (A)

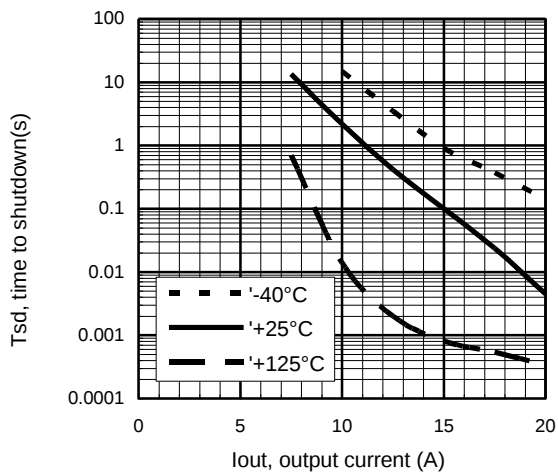
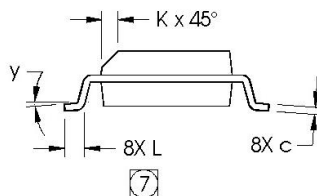
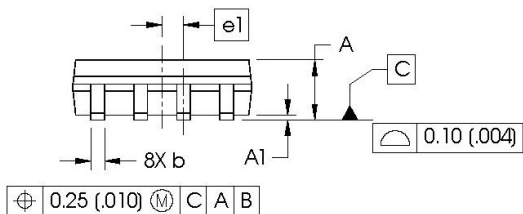
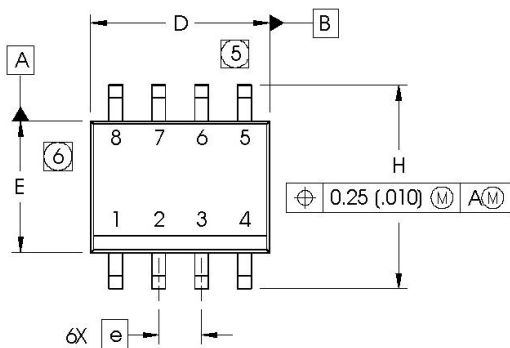


Figure 11 – Tsd (s) Vs Iout (A)
SMD with 6cm²

Case Outline - SO-8

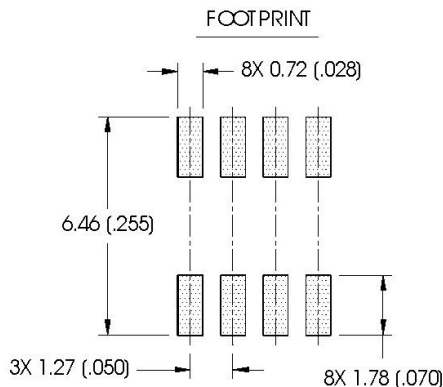
Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



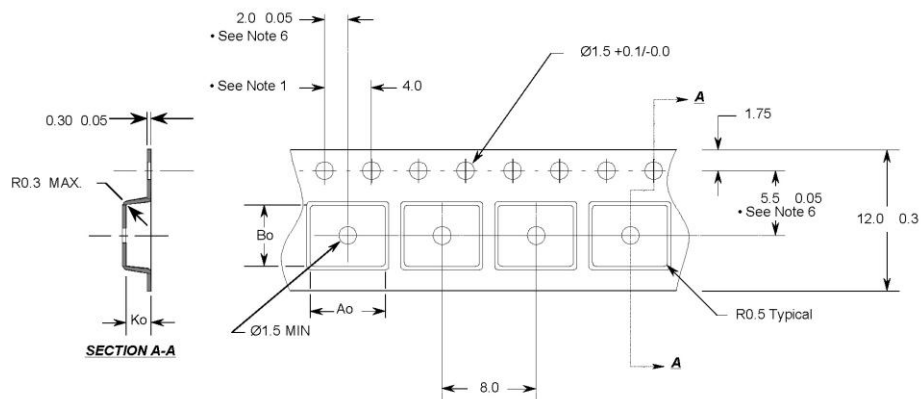
DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	.0532	.0688	1.35	1.75
A1	.0040	.0098	0.10	0.25
b	.013	.020	0.33	0.51
c	.0075	.0098	0.19	0.25
D	.189	.1968	4.80	5.00
E	.1497	.1574	3.80	4.00
e	.050 BASIC		1.27 BASIC	
e1	.025 BASIC		0.635 BASIC	
H	.2284	.2440	5.80	6.20
K	.0099	.0196	0.25	0.50
L	.016	.050	0.40	1.27
y	0°	8°	0°	8°

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER
3. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS (INCHES).
4. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE MS-012AA.
5. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSIONS. MOLD PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED 0.15 (.006).
6. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSIONS. MOLD PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED 0.25 (.010).
7. DIMENSION IS THE LENGTH OF LEAD FOR SOLDERING TO A SUBSTRATE.



Tape & Reel - SO-8



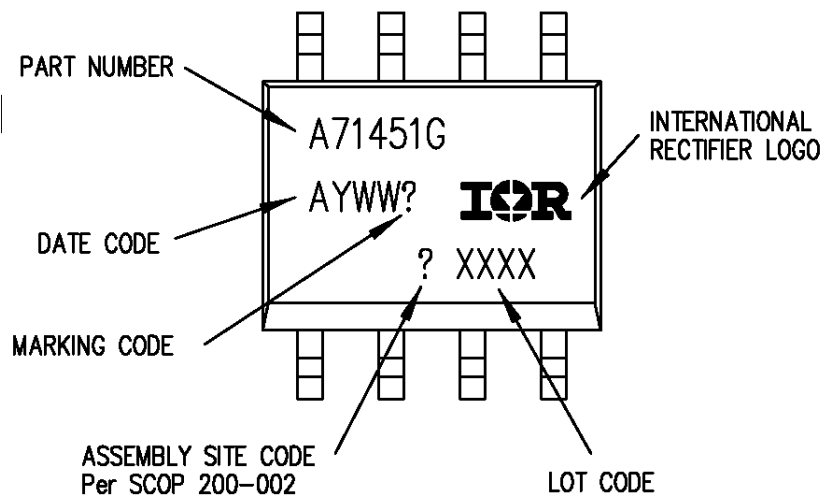
Notes:

1. 10 sprocket hole pitch cumulative tolerance 0.2
2. Camber not to exceed 1mm in 100mm
3. Material: Black Conductive Advantek Polystyrene
4. Ao and Bo measured on a plane 0.3mm above the bottom of the pocket
5. Ko measured from a plane on the inside bottom of the pocket to the top surface of the carrier.
6. Pocket position relative to sprocket hole measured as true position of pocket, not pocket hole.

Ao = 6.4 mm
Bo = 5.2 mm
Ko = 2.1 mm

- All Dimensions in Millimeters -

Part Marking Information



Ordering Information

Base Part Number	Package Type	Standard Pack		Complete Part Number
		Form	Quantity	
AUIPS71451G	SO8	Tube	95	AUIPS71451G
		Tape and reel	2500	AUIPS71451GTR

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