

ITS4100S-SJ-N

Smart High-Side NMOS-Power Switch

Data Sheet

Rev 1.0, 2012-09-01

Standard Power



Smart High-Side NMOS-Power Switch

ITS4100S-SJ-N



1 Overview

Features

- CMOS compatible input
- Switching all types of resistive, inductive and capacitive loads
- Fast demagnetization of inductive loads
- · Very low standby current
- Optimized Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)
- Overload protection
- Current limitation
- Short circuit protection
- Thermal shutdown with restart
- Overvoltage protection (including load dump)
- Reverse battery protection with external resistor
- Loss of GND and loss of Vbb protection
- Electrostatic Discharge Protection (ESD)
- Green Product (RoHS compliant)

ITS4100S-SJ-N is not qualified and manufactured according to the requirements of Infineon Technologies with regards to automotive and/or transportation applications.

Description

The ITS4100S-SJ-N is a protected single channel Smart High-Side NMOS-Power Switch in a PG-DSO-8 package with charge pump and CMOS compatible input. The device is monolithically integrated in Smart technology.

Product Summary

Overvoltage protection V_{SAZmin} = 41V Operating voltage range: 5V < V_S < 34V On-state resistance R_{DSON} = typ 70m Ω Nominal load current I_{LNOM} = 2A Operating Temperature range: T_j = -40°C to 125°C Standby Current: I_{SSTB} = 15µA

Application

- · All types of resistive, inductive and capacitive loads
- · Power switch for 12V and 24V DC applications with CMOS compatible control interface
- Driver for electromagnetic relays
- Power managment for high-side-switching with low current consumption in OFF-mode

Туре	Package	Marking
ITS4100S-SJ-N	PG-DSO-8	1100SN

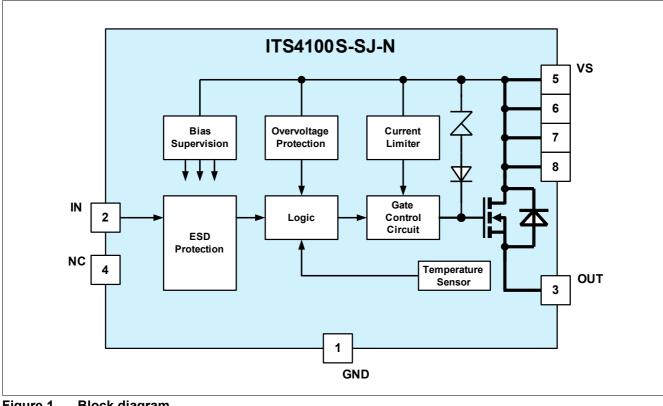


PG-DSO-8



Block Diagram and Terms

2 Block Diagram and Terms





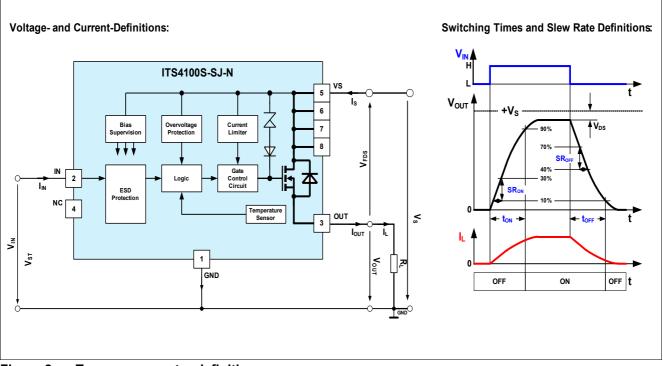


Figure 2 Terms - parameter definition



Pin Configuration

3 Pin Configuration

3.1 Pin Assignment

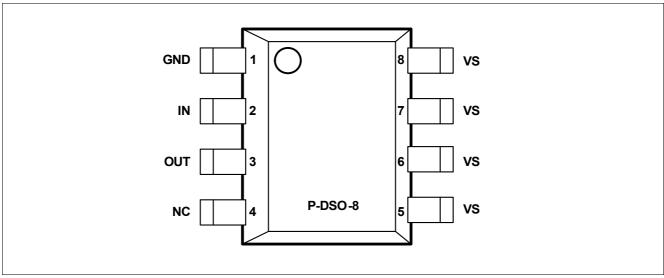


Figure 3 Pin configuration top view, PG-DSO-8

3.2 Pin Definitions and Functions

Pin	Symbol	Function
1	GND	Logic ground
2	IN	Input, controles the power switch; the powerswitch is ON when high
3	OUT	Output to the load
4	NC	Not connected
5, 6, 7, 8	VS	Supply voltage (design the wiring for the maximum short circuit current and also for low thermal resistance)



General Product Characteristics

4 General Product Characteristics

4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 1Absolute maximum ratings¹⁾ at $T_j = 25^{\circ}$ C unless otherwise specified. Currents flowing into the
device unless otherwise specified in chapter "Block Diagram and Terms"

Numbe
dition
I
4.1.1
j < 150°C 4.1.2
· I
4.1.3
4.1.4
4.1.5
i
4.1.6
4.1.7
I
4.1.8
I
se 4.1.9
I
4.1.10
4.1.11

1) Not subject to production test, specified by design

2) Device on 50mm*50mm*1.5mm epoxy PCB FR4 with 6 cm2 (one layer, 70mm thick) copper area for Vbb connection. PCB is vertical without blown air

3) Not subject to production test, specified by design

4) ESD susceptibility HBM according to EIA/JESD 22-A 114.

Note: Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Integrated protection functions are designed to prevent IC destruction under fault conditions described in the data sheet. Fault conditions are considered as "outside" the normal operating range. Protection functions are neither designed for continuous nor repetitive operation.



General Product Characteristics

4.2 Functional Range

Table 2 Functional Range

Parameter	Symbol		Values	;	Unit	Unit Note /	Number
		Min.	Тур.	Max.		Test Condition	
Nominal Operating Voltage	Vs	5		34	V	$V_{\rm S}$ increasing	4.2.1

Note: Within the functional range the IC operates as described in the circuit description. The electrical characteristics are specified within the conditions given in the related electrical characteristics table.

4.3 Thermal Resistance

Note: This thermal data was generated in accordance with JEDEC JESD51 standards. For more information, go to www.jedec.org.

Table 3 Thermal Resistance¹⁾

Parameter	Symbol		Values	;	Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Тур.	Max.			
Thermal Resistance - Junction to pin5	R _{thj-pin5}		32.0		K/W		4.3.1
Thermal Resistance - Junction to Ambient - 1s0p, minimal footprint	R _{thJA_1s0p}		135.3		K/W	2)	4.3.2
Thermal Resistance - Junction to Ambient - 1s0p, 300mm ²	R _{thJA_1s0p_300mm}		86.1		K/W	3)	4.3.3
Thermal Resistance - Junction to Ambient - 1s0p, 600mm ²	R _{thJA_1s0p_600mm}		75.3		K/W	4)	4.3.4
Thermal Resistance - Junction to Ambient - 2s2p	R _{thJA_2s2p}		66.8		K/W	5)	4.3.5
Thermal Resistance - Junction to Ambient with thermal vias - 2s2p	R _{thJA_2s2p}		58.4		K/W	6)	4.3.6

1) Not subject to production test, specified by design

 Specified R_{thJA} value is according to Jedec JESD51-3 at natural convection on FR4 1s0p board, footprint; the Product (Chip+Package) was simulated on a 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.5 mm board with 1x 70µm Cu.

- Specified R_{thJA} value is according to Jedec JESD51-3 at natural convection on FR4 1s0p board, Cu, 300mm²; the Product (Chip+Package) was simulated on a 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.5 mm board with 1x 70µm Cu.
- Specified R_{thJA} value is according to Jedec JESD51-3 at natural convection on FR4 1s0p board, 600mm²; the Product (Chip+Package) was simulated on a 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.5 mm board with 1x 70μm Cu.
- Specified R_{thJA} value is according to Jedec JESD51-2,-5,-7 at natural convection on FR4 2s2p board; the Product (Chip+Package) was simulated on a 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.5 mm board with 2 inner copper layers (2 x 70μm Cu, 2 x 35μm Cu).
- 6) Specified R_{thJA} value is according to Jedec JESD51-2,-5,-7 at natural convection on FR4 2s2p board with two thermal vias; the Product (Chip+Package) was simulated on a 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.5 mm board with 2 inner copper layers (2 x 70µm Cu, 2 x 35µm Cu. The diameter of the two vias are equal 0.3mm and have a plating of 25um with a copper heatsink area of 3mm x 2mm). JEDEC51-7: The two plated-through hole vias should have a solder land of no less than 1.25 mm diameter with a drill hole of no less than 0.85 mm diameter.



Electrical Characteristics

5 Electrical Characteristics

Table 4 V_s =13.5V; T_j = -40°C to 125°C;all voltages with respect to ground. Currents flowing into the
device unless otherwise specified in chapter "Block Diagram and Terms". Typical values at
 V_s = 13.5V, T_j = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note /	Number
		Min.	Тур.	Max.		Test Condition	
Powerstage							
NMOS ON Resistance	R _{DSON}		70	100	mΩ	I_{OUT} = 2A; T_j = 25°C; 9V < V_S < 34V; V_{IN} = 5V	5.0.1
NMOS ON Resistance	R _{DSON}		140	200	mΩ	I_{OUT} = 2A; T_j = 125°C; 9V < V_S < 34V; V_{IN} = 5V	5.0.2
Nominal Load Current; device on PCB ¹⁾	I _{LNOM}	2.0	2.4		A	<i>T</i> _{pin5} = 85°C	5.0.3
Timings of Power Stages ²⁾							
Turn ON Time(to 90% of V_{out}); L to H transition of V_{IN}	t _{ON}		90	170	μs	$V_{\rm S}$ =13.5V; $R_{\rm L}$ = 47 Ω	5.0.4
Turn OFF Time (to 10% of V_{out}); H to L transition of V_{IN}	t _{OFF}		90	230	μs	$V_{\rm S}$ =13.5V; $R_{\rm L}$ = 47 Ω	5.0.5
ON-Slew Rate (10 to 30% of V_{out}); L to H transition of V_{IN}	SR _{ON}		0.8	1.7	V/µs	$V_{\rm S}$ =13.5V; $R_{\rm L}$ = 47 Ω	5.0.6
OFF-Slew Rate; dV_{OUT}/dt_{ON} (70 to 40% of V_{out}); H to L transition of V_{IN}	SR _{OFF}		0.8	1.7	V/µs	$V_{\rm S}$ =13.5V; $R_{\rm L}$ = 47 Ω	5.0.7
Under voltage lockout (charge pu	mp start-	stop-re	start)				
Supply undervoltage; charge pump stop voltage	V _{SUV}			5.5	V	$V_{\rm S}$ decreasing	5.0.8
Supply startup voltage; Charge pump restart voltage	V _{SSU}		4.0	5.5	V	$V_{\rm S}$ increasing	5.0.9
Current consumption	J			1		L	1
Operating current	$I_{\rm GND}$		0.5	1.3	mA	V _{IN} = 5∨	5.0.10
Standby current	I _{SSTB}			10	μA	V_{IN} = 0V; V_{OUT} = 0V; -40°C < T_{i} < 85°C	5.0.11
Standby current	I _{SSTB}			15	μA	V_{IN} = 0V; V_{OUT} = 0V; T_{I} = 125°C	5.0.12
Output leakage current	I _{outlk}			5	μA	$V_{\rm IN}$ = 0V; $V_{\rm OUT}$ = 0V	5.0.13
Protection functions ³⁾				 	-		+
Initial peak short circuit current limit	I _{LSCP}			18	A	$T_{\rm j}$ = -40°C; $V_{\rm S}$ = 20V; $V_{\rm IN}$ = 5.0V; $t_{\rm m}$ =150µAs	5.0.14
Initial peak short circuit current limit	I _{LSCP}		10		A	$T_{\rm j}$ = 25°C; $V_{\rm S}$ = 20V; $V_{\rm IN}$ = 5.0V; $t_{\rm m}$ =150µAs	5.0.15



Electrical Characteristics

Table 4 $V_{\rm S}$ =13.5V; T_j = -40°C to 125°C;all voltages with respect to ground. Currents flowing into the
device unless otherwise specified in chapter "Block Diagram and Terms". Typical values at
 $V_{\rm s}$ = 13.5V, $T_{\rm i}$ = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol Values			Unit	Note /	Number	
		Min.	Тур.	Max.	_	Test Condition	
Initial peak short circuit current limit	I _{LSCP}	4			A	$T_{\rm j}$ =125°C; $V_{\rm S}$ = 20V; $V_{\rm IN}$ = 5.0V; $t_{\rm m}$ =150µAs	5.0.16
Repetitive short circuit current limit $T_{j} = T_{jTrip}$; see timing diagrams	I _{LSCR}		7		A	V _{IN} = 5.0V	5.0.17
Output clamp at $V_{OUT} = V_S - V_{DSCL}$ (inductive load switch off)	V _{DSCL}	41	47		V	I _S = 4mA	5.0.18
$\overline{\text{Overvoltage protection } V_{\text{OUT}} = V_{\text{S}} - V_{\text{ONCL}}}$	V _{SAZ}	41			V	<i>I</i> _S = 4mA	5.0.19
Thermal overload trip temperature	$T_{\rm jTrip}$	150			°C		5.0.20
Thermal hysteresis	T _{HYS}		10		Κ		5.0.21
Reverse Battery ⁴⁾	J			L			1
Continuous reverse battery voltage	V_{SREV}	- 32			V		5.0.22
Forward voltage of the drain-source reverse diode	V _{FDS}		600		mV	I_{FDS} = 200mA; V_{IN} = 0V; T_{j} = 125°C	5.0.23
Input interface; pin IN							
Input turn-ON threshold voltage	$V_{\rm INON}$	2.2			V		5.0.24
Input turn-OFF threshold voltage	V_{INOFF}			0.8	V		5.0.25
Input threshold hysteresis	V _{INHYS}		0.3		V		5.0.26
Off state input current	I_{INOFF}	1		30	μA	V _{IN} = 0.7V	5.0.27
On state input current	$I_{\rm INON}$	1		30	μA	V _{IN} = 5.0V	5.0.28
Input resistance	R _{IN}	1.5	3.5	5.0	kΩ		5.0.29

 Device on 50mm x 50mm x 1,5mm epoxy FR4 PCB with 6cm² (one layer copper 70um thick) copper area for supply voltage connection. PCB in vertical position without blown air.

2) Timing values only with high slewrate input signal; otherwise slower.

 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.

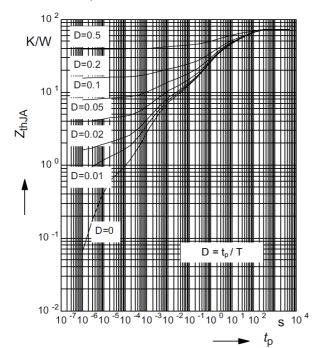
4) Requires a 150W resistor in GND connection. The reverse load current trough the intrinsic drain-source diode of the power-MOS has to be limited by the connected load. Power dissipation is higher compared to normal operation due to the votage drop across the drain-source diode. The temperature protection is not functional during reverse current operation! Input current has to be limited (see max ratings).



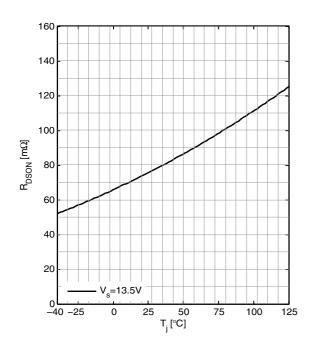
6 Typical Performance Graphs

Typical Performance Characteristics

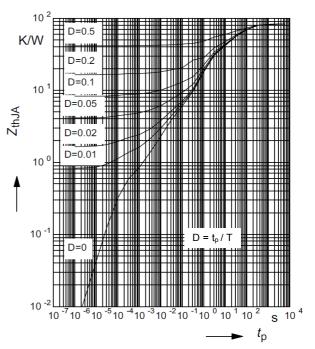
Transient Thermal Impedance Z_{thJA} versus Pulse Time $t_p @ 6cm^2$ heatsink area



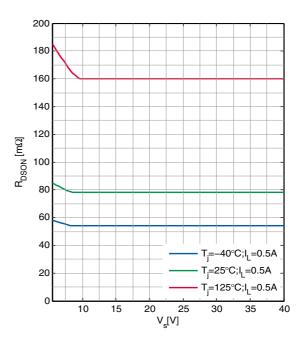
On-Resistance R_{DSON} versus Junction Temperature T_{i}



Transient Thermal Impedance Z_{thJA} versus Pulse Time t_p @ min footprint



On-Resistance R_{DSON} versus Supply Voltage V_{S}

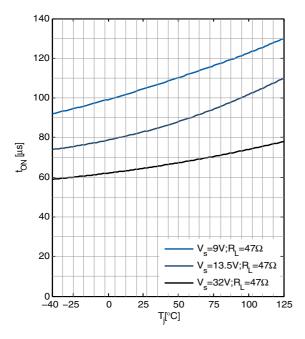




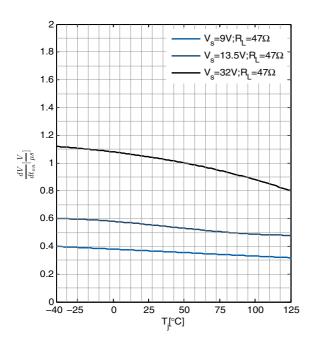


Typical Performance Characteristics

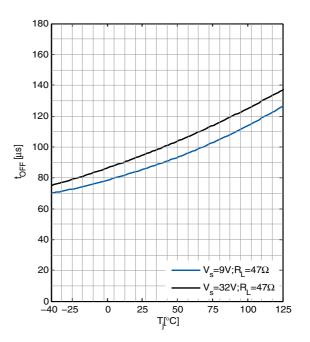
Switch ON Time t_{ON} versus Junction Temperature T_j



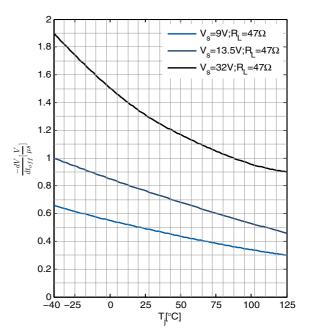
ON Slewrate SR_{ON} versus Junction Temperature T_i



Switch OFF Time t_{OFF} versus Junction Temperature T_j



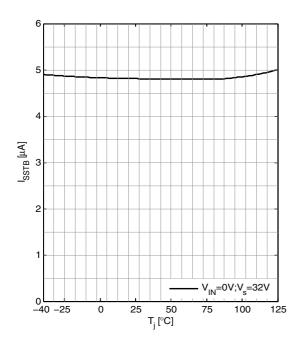
OFF Slewrate SR_{OFF} versus Junction Temperature T_i



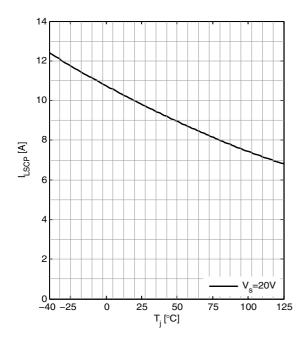


Typical Performance Characteristics

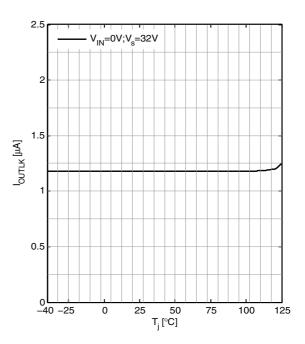
Standby Current I_{SSTB} versus Junction Temperature T_{j}



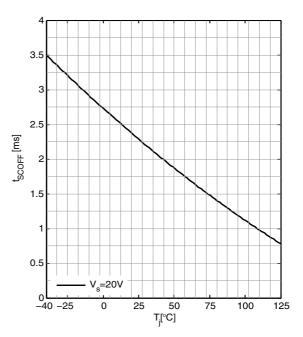
Initial Peak Short Circuit Current Limt I_{LSCP} versus Junction TemperatureTj



Output Leakage current I_{OUTLK} versus Junction Temperature T_{j}



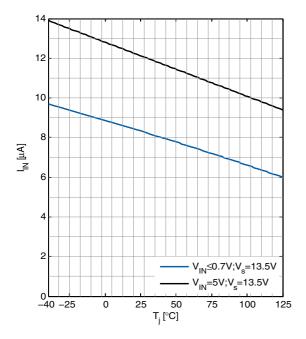
Initial Short Circuit Shutdown time t_{SCOFF} versus Junction Temperature T_{i}



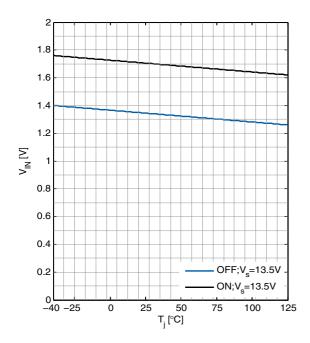


Typical Performance Characteristics

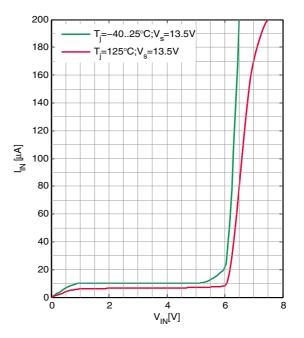
Input Current Consumption $I_{\rm IN}$ versus Junction Temperature $T_{\rm j}$



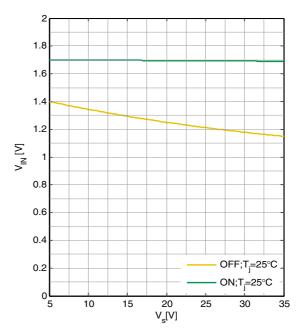
Input Threshold voltage $V_{\text{INH,L}}$ versus Junction Temperature T_{i}



Input Current Consumption $I_{\rm IN}$ versus Input voltage $V_{\rm IN}$



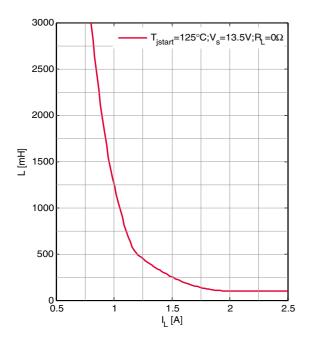
Input Threshold voltage $V_{\rm INH,L}$ versus Supply Voltage $V_{\rm S}$



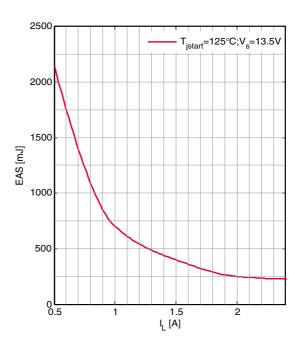


Typical Performance Characteristics

Max. allowable Load Inductance L versus Load current $I_{\rm L}$



Max. allowable Inductive single pulse Switch-off Energy $E_{\rm AS}$ versus Load current $I_{\rm L}$





7 Application Information

7.1 Application Diagram

The following information is given as a hint for the implementation of the device only and shall not be regarded as a description or warranty for a certain functionality, condition or quality of the device.

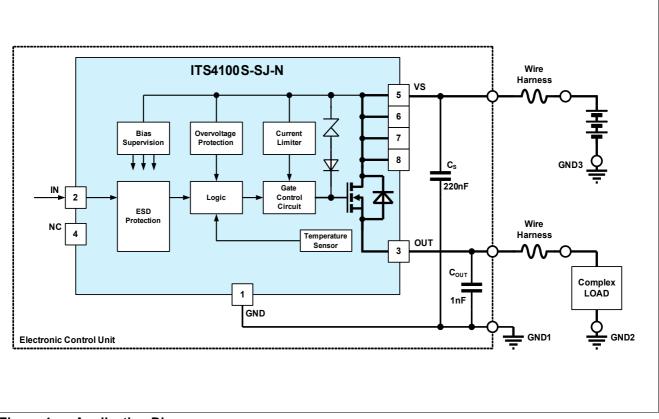


Figure 4 Application Diagram

The ITS4100S-SJ-N can be connected directly to a supply network. It is recommended to place a ceramic capacitor (e.g. $C_S = 220$ nF) between supply and GND to avoid line disturbances. Wire harness inductors/resistors are sketched in the application circuit above.

The complex load (resistive, capacitive or inductive) must be connected to the output pin OUT.

A built-in current limit protects the device against destruction.

The ITS4100S-SJ-N can be switched on and off with standard logic ground related logic signal at pin IN.

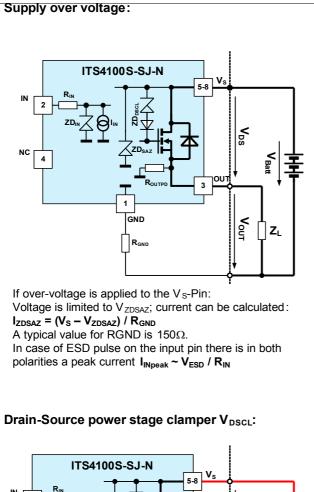
In standby mode (IN=L) the ITS4100S-SJ-N is deactivated with very low current consumption.

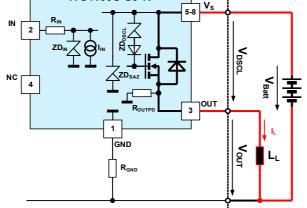
The output voltage slope is controlled during on and off transistion to minimize emissions. Only a small ceramic capacitor COUT=1nF is recommended to attenuate RF noise.

In the following chapters the main features, some typical waverforms and the protection behaviour of the ITS4100S-SJ-N is shown. For further details please refer to application notes on the Infineon homepage.



7.2 Special Feature Description



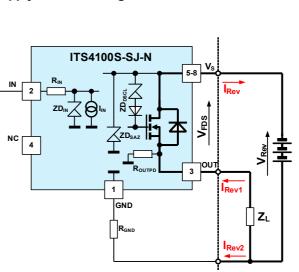


When an inductive load is switched off a current path must be established until the current is sloped down to zero (all energy removed from the inductive load). For that purpose the series combination Z_{DSCL} is connected between Gate and Drain of the power DMOS acting as an active clamp.

When the device is switched off, the voltage at OUT turns negative until $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize DSCL}}$ is reached.

The voltage on the inductive load is the difference between V_{DSCL} and $V_{\text{S}}.$



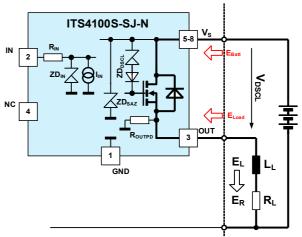


If reverse voltage is applied to the device :

- 1.) Current via load resistance RL:
 - $I_{Rev1} = (V_{Rev} V_{FDS}) / R_L$
- 2.) Current via Input pin IN and dignostic pin ST : I_{Rev2} = I_{ST}+I_{IN} ~ (V_{Rev}-V_{CC})/R_{IN} +(V_{Rev}-V_{CC})/R_{ST1,2} Current I_{ST} must be limited with the extremal series resistor R_{STS}. Both currents will sum up to: I_{Rev} = I_{Rev1}+ I_{Rev2}

Energy calculation:

Supply reverse voltage:



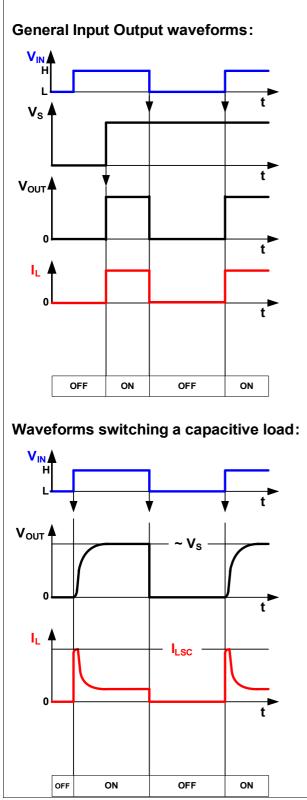
Energy stored in the load inductance is given by : $E_L = I_L^{2*}L/2$

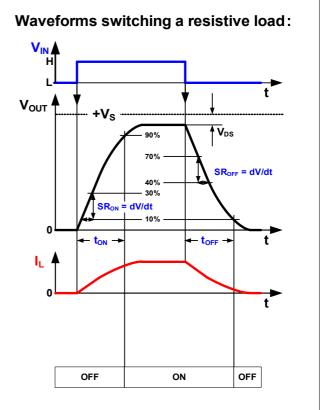
While demagnetizing the load inductance the energy dissipated by the Power-DMOS is: $E_{AS} = E_S + E_L - E_R$

With an approximate solution for $R_L = 0\Omega$: $E_{AS} = \frac{1}{2} * L * I_L^2 * \{(1 - V_S / (V_S - V_{DSCL}))\}$



7.3 Typical Application Waveforms





Waveforms switching an inducitive load :

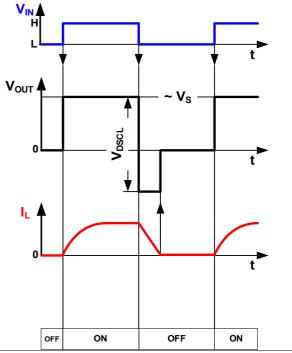
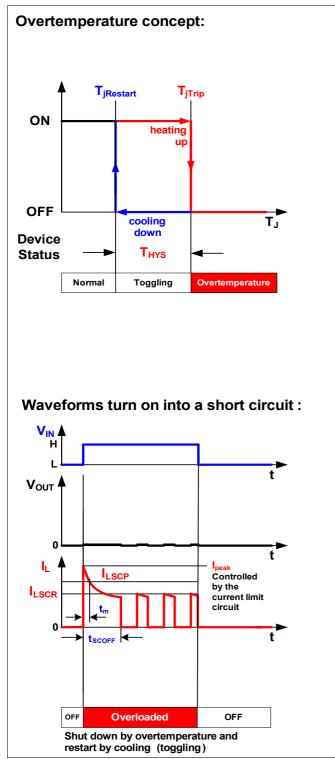


Figure 6 Typical application waveforms of the ITS4100S-SJ-N



7.4 **Protection Behavior**



Overtemperature behavior: V_{IN} н I. t VOUT 0 t TJ T_{jTrip} **T_{HYS}** OFF ON OFF OFF ON

Waveforms short circuit during on state :

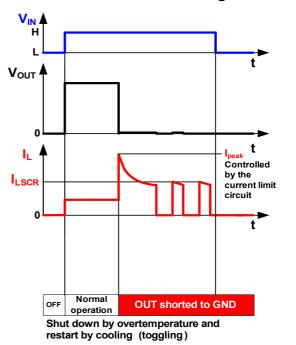


Figure 7 Protective behaviour of the ITS4100S-SJ-N



Package outlines and footprint

8 Package outlines and footprint

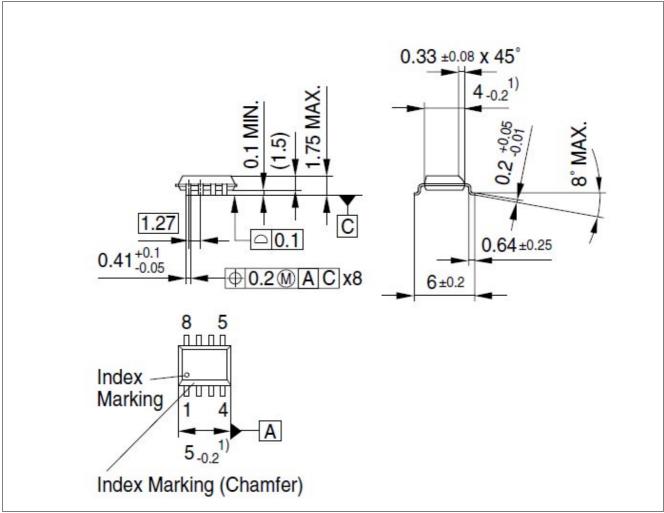


Figure 8 PG-DSO-8 (Plastic Dual Small Outline Package, RoHS-Compliant)

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



Revision History

9 Revision History

Revision	Date	Changes
V 1.0	12-09-01	Datasheet release

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