International
IOR Rectifier

November, 14th 2011
Automotive grade

# AUIPS71451G

## 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.

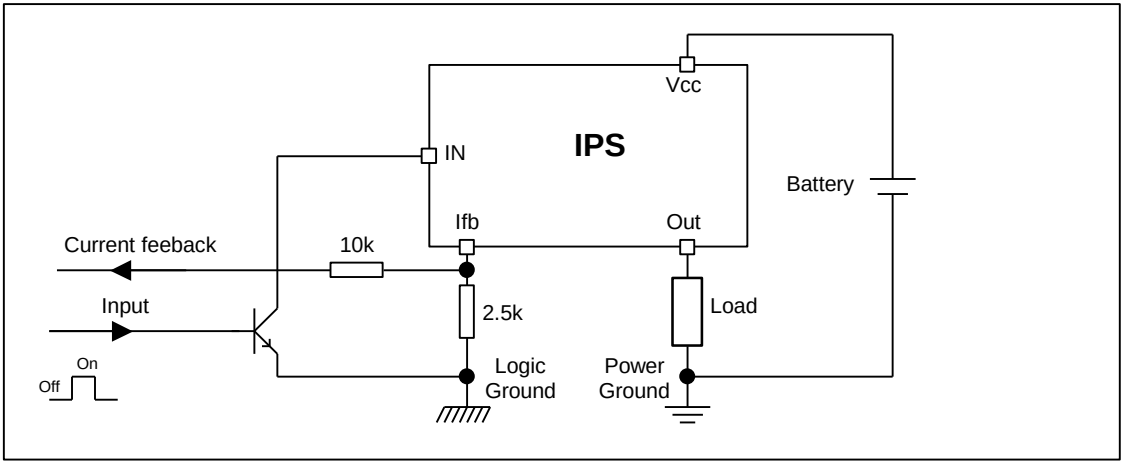
### Product Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| 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. (Tj= -40°C..150°C, Vcc=6..50V unless otherwise specified).

| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Max. | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vout | Maximum output voltage | Vcc-60 | Vcc+0.3 | V |
| I rev | Maximum reverse pulsed current (t=100µs) see page 8 | — | 30 | A |
| Isd cont. | Maximum diode continuous current Tambient=25°C, Rth=70°C/W | — | 2.3 | |
| Vcc-Vin max. | Maximum Vcc voltage | -16 | 60 | V |
| Iifb, max. | Maximum feedback current | -50 | 10 | mA |
| Vcc sc. | Maximum Vcc voltage with short circuit protection see page 8 | — | 50 | V |
| Pd | Maximum power dissipation (internally limited by thermal protection) | | | W |
| | Rth=100°C/W | — | 1.25 | |
| Tj max. | Max. storage & operating junction temperature | -40 | 150 | °C |

## Thermal Characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rth1 | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iout | Continuous output current, Tambient=85°C, Tj=125°C | | | A |
| | Rth=100°C/W | — | 1.5 | |
| RIfb | Ifb resistor | 1.5 | — | kΩ |

## Static Electrical Characteristics

Tj=-40°C..150°C, Vcc=6-50V (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 Tj=25°C | — | 75 | 100 | mΩ | Ids=2A |
| | ON state resistance Tj=150°C(2) | — | 135 | 180 | | |
| Icc off | Supply leakage current | — | 1 | 3 | µA | Vin=Vcc / Vifb=Vgnd |
| Iout off | Output leakage current | — | 1 | 3 | | Vout=Vgnd, Tj=25°C |
| I in on | Input current while on | 0.6 | 2 | 4 | mA | Vcc-Vin=28V, Tj=25°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 Tj=25°C | — | 0.8 | 0.9 | | If=1A |
| | Forward body diode voltage Tj=125°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=27Ω, Tj=25°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

Tj=-40°C..150°C, Vcc=6-50V (unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Test Conditions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tsd | Over temperature threshold | 150(2) | 165 | — | °C | See fig. 3 and fig.11 |
| Isd | Over-current shutdown | 4 | 7 | 10 | A | See fig. 3 and page 7 |
| I fault | Ifb after an over-current or an over-temperature (latched) | 2.2 | 3 | 5 | mA | See fig. 3 |

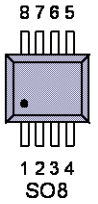
## Current Sensing Characteristics

Tj=-40°C..150°C, Vcc=6-50V (unless otherwise specified). Specified 500µs 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 / Ifb current ratio | 2000 | 2400 | 2800 | | Iout<4A |
| Ratio_TC | I load / Ifb variation over temperature(2) | -5% | 0 | +5 | % | Tj=-40°C to +150°C |
| I offset | Load current offset | -0.02 | 0 | 0.02 | A | Iout<4A |
| Ifb leakage | Ifb leakage current On in open load | 0 | 1 | 10 | µA | Iout=0A, Vcc-Vin=28V |

(2) Guaranteed by design

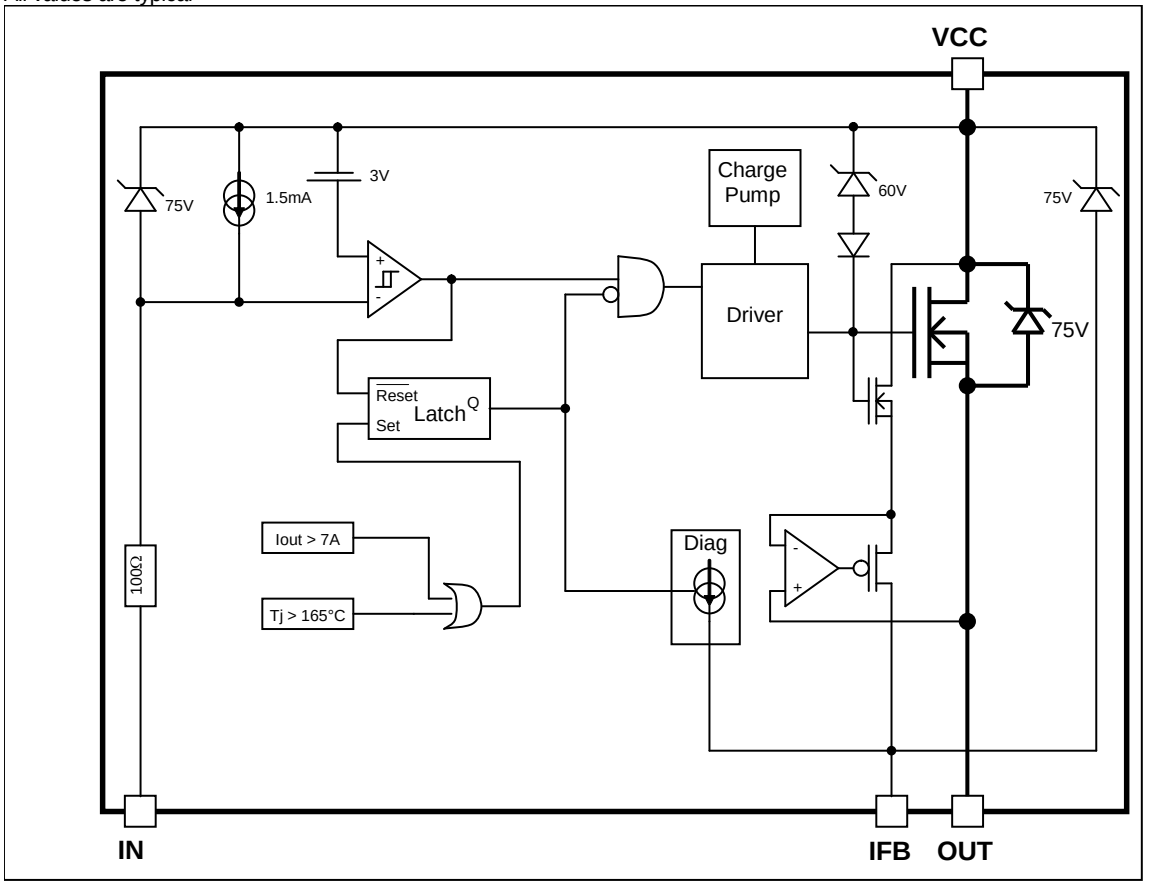
## Lead Assignments




1- IN
2- IFB
3- Out
4- Out
5-6-7-8 Vcc

## Functional Block Diagram

All values are typical



## Truth Table

| Op. Conditions | Input | Output | Ifb pin voltage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Normal mode | H | L | 0V |
| Normal mode | L | H | I load x Rfb / 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 Vcc voltage** : this is the maximum voltage before the breakdown of the IC process.
**Operating voltage** : This is the Vcc 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 * Vf
There is no protection, so Tj must be lower than 150°C in the worst case condition of current and ambient temperature.
If the power dissipation is too high in Rifb, 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 Vcc-Vin 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:

$$\Delta_{Tj} = P_{CL} \cdot Z_{TH}(t_{CLAMP})$$

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.

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

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

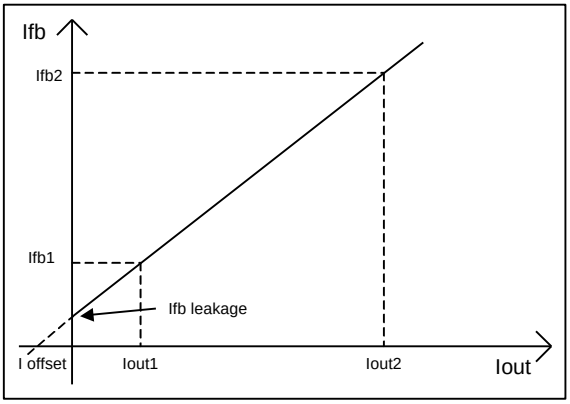
$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{V_{Battery} - V_{CL}}{L}$ : Demagnetization current

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 Isd. 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

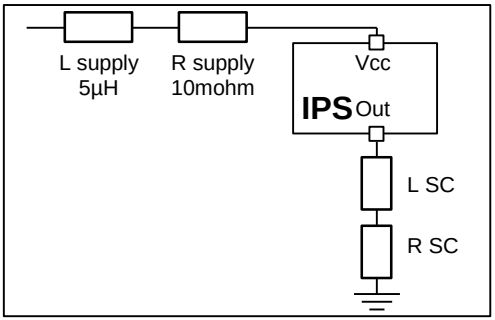



The current sensing is specified by measuring 3 points :
- Ifb1 for Iout1
- Ifb2 for Iout2
- Ifb leakage for Iout=0

The parameters in the datasheet are computed with the following formula :
Ratio = ( Iout2 – Iout1 )/( Ifb2 – Ifb1)
I offset = Ifb1 x Ratio – Iout1
This allows the designer to evaluate the Ifb for any Iout value using :
Ifb = ( Iout + I offset ) / Ratio if Ifb > Ifb leakage
For some applications, a calibration is required. In that case, the accuracy of the system will depends 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 Ioffset variation depends directly on the Rdson :
I offset@-40°C= I offset@25°C / 0.8
I offset@150°C= I offset@25°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.

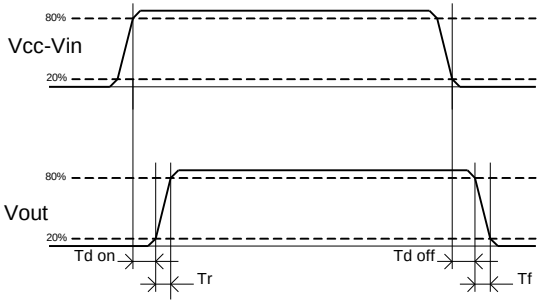



**Figure 1 – IN rise time & switching definitions**

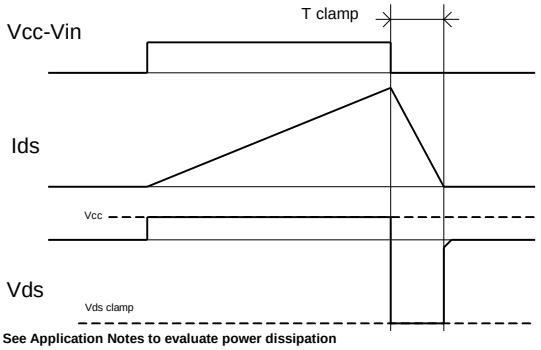



**Figure 2 – Active clamp waveforms**

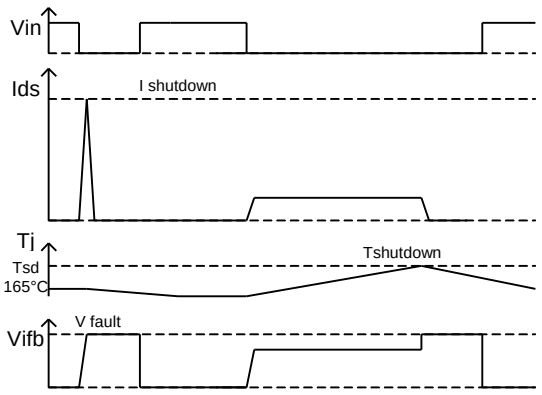



**Figure 3 – Protection timing diagram**

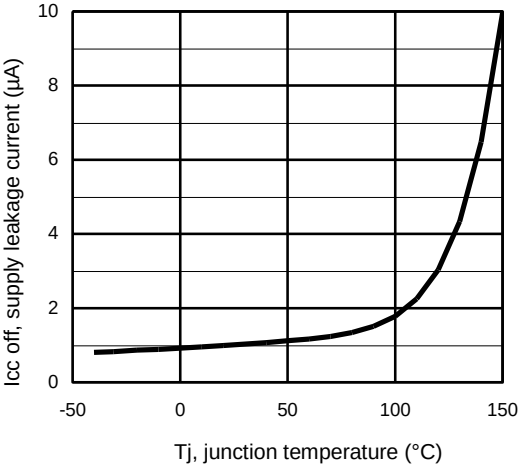



**Figure 4 – Icc off (µA) Vs Tj (°C)**

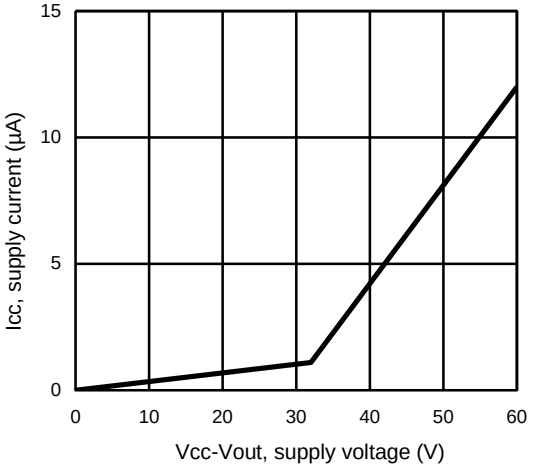



**Figure 5 – Icc off (µA) Vs Vcc-Vout (V)**

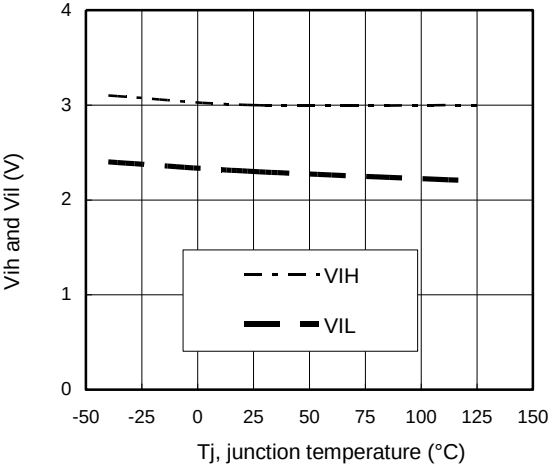



**Figure 6 – Vih and Vil (V) Vs Tj (°C)**

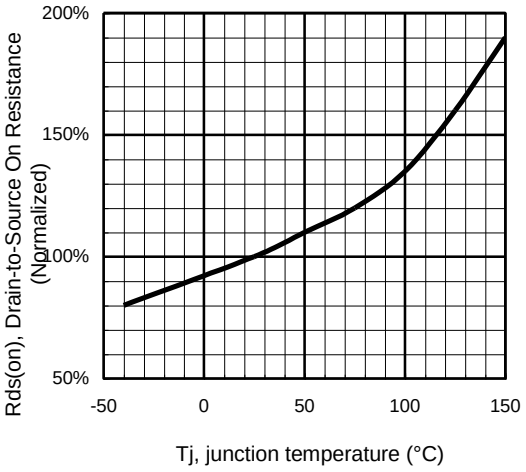



**Figure 7 - Normalized Rds(on) (%) Vs Tj (°C)**

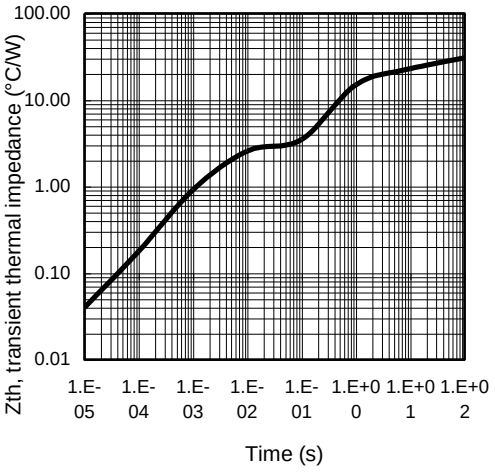



**Figure 8 – Transient thermal impedance (°C/W) Vs time (s)**

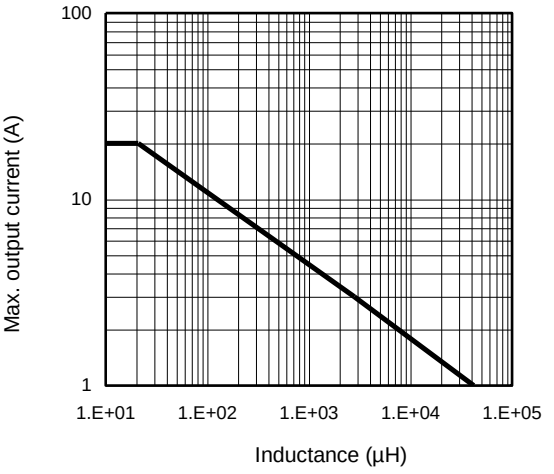



**Figure 9 – Max. Iout (A) Vs inductance (µH)**

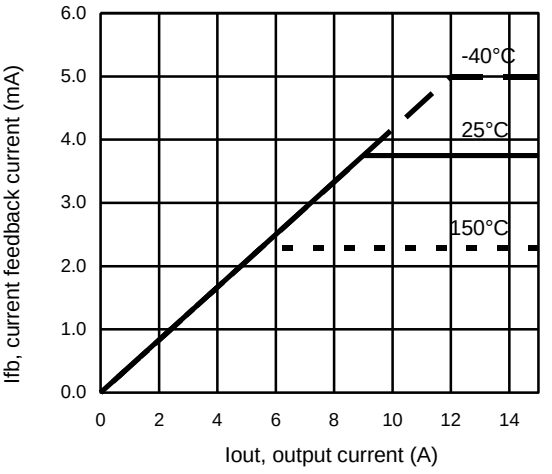



**Figure 10 – Ifb (mA) Vs Iout (A)**

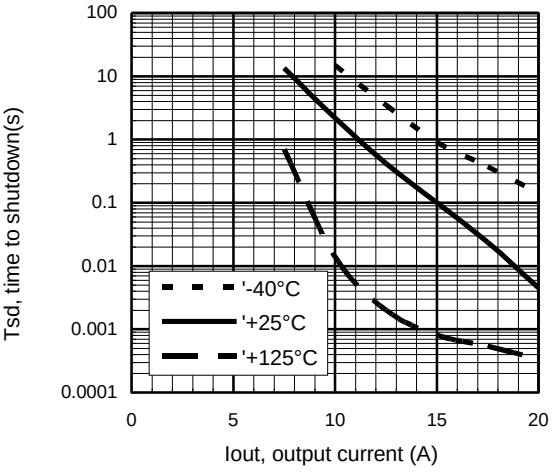
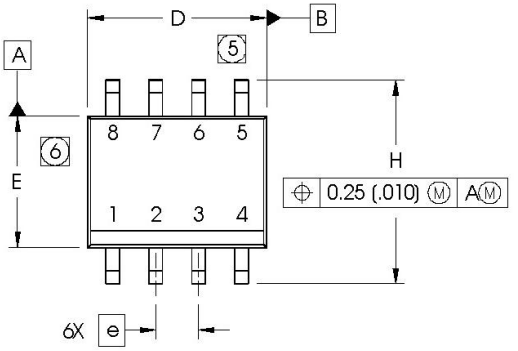


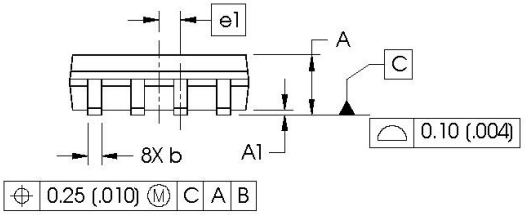

**Figure 11 – Tsd (s) Vs I out (A)**
**SMD with 6cm²**

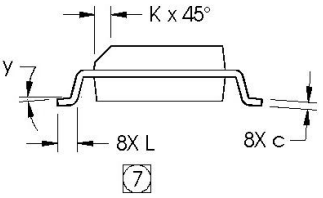
## Case Outline - SO-8

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



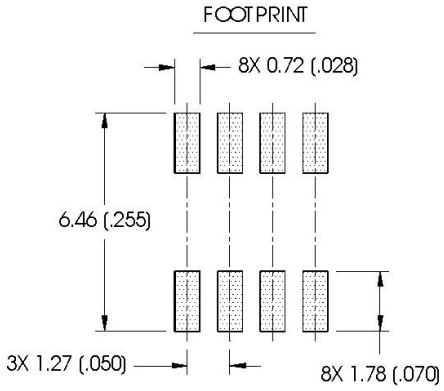

| DIM | INCHES | | MILLIMETERS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| A | .0532 | .0688 | 1.35 | 1.75 |
| A1 | .0040 | .0098 | 0.10 | 0.25 |
| b | .013 | .020 | 0.33 | 0.51 |
| c | .0075 | .0098 | 0.19 | 0.25 |
| D | .189 | .1968 | 4.80 | 5.00 |
| E | .1497 | .1574 | 3.80 | 4.00 |
| 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° |



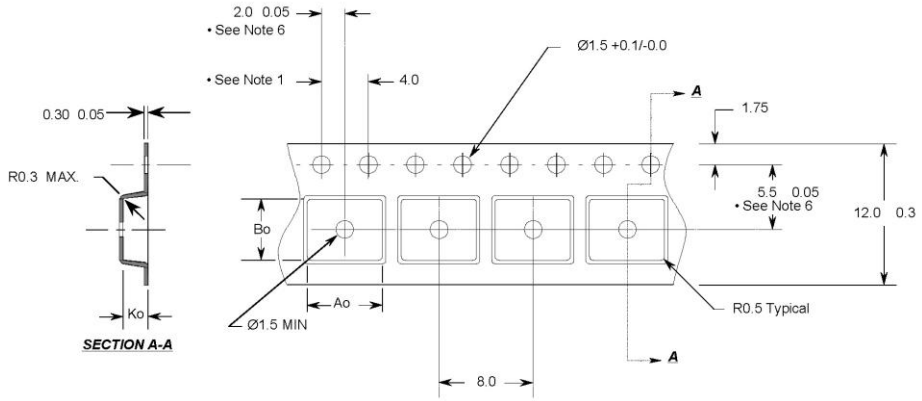




NOTES:

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

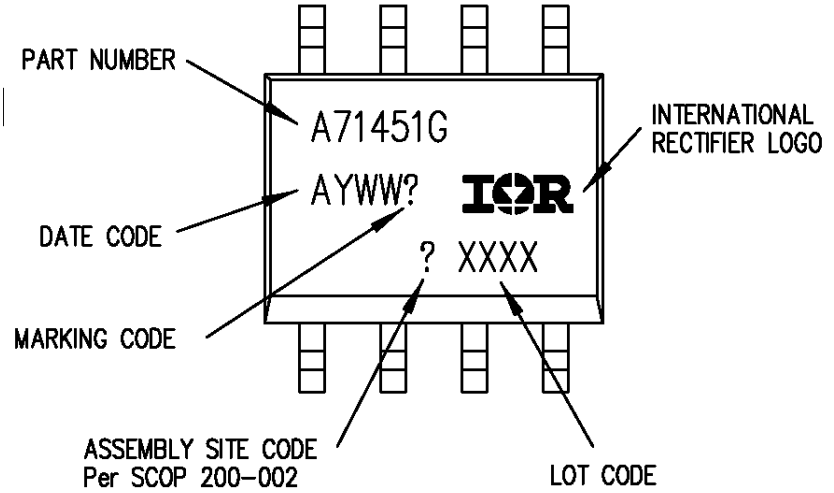



**Notes:**
1. 10 sprocket hole pitch cumulative tolerance 0.2
2. Camber not to exceed 1mm in 100mm
3. Material: Black Conductive Advantek Polystyrene
4. Ao and Bo measured on a plane 0.3mm above the bottom of the pocket
5. Ko measured from a plane on the inside bottom of the pocket to the top surface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