Automotive IPD Series

Built-in current sensing function 1ch High Side Switch

BV1HB045EFJ-C

General Description

The BV1HB045EFJ-C is a 1ch high-side switch for automotive application. It has a built-in overcurrent limit function, thermal shutdown protection function, open load detection function, low power output-OFF function. It has a current sensing function of output load current.

Key Specifications

■ Power Supply Operating Range	6 V to 28 V
■ ON-Resistance (Tj = 25 °C)	45 mΩ (Typ)
■ Overcurrent Limit	21.0 A (Min)
■ Standby Current (Tj = 25 °C)	0.5 μA (Max)
■ Active Clamp Tolerance (Tj = 25 °C)	130 mJ

Features

- Built-in current sensing function
- Built-in Dual TSD (Note 1)
- AEC-Q100 Qualified (Note 2)
- Built-in Overcurrent Protection Function (OCP)
- Built-in thermal shutdown protection function (TSD)
- Built-in open load detection function
- Built-in Low-Voltage Output-OFF Function (UVLO)
- Built-in diagnostic output
- Low On-Resistance Single Nch MOSFET Switch
- Monolithic power management IC with control unit (CMOS) and power MOSFET mounted on a single chip

(Note 1) Two type of built-in temperature protection: Junction temperature, and ΔTj protection that detects sudden temperature rise of the Power-MOS

(Note 2) Grade 1

Package

Package	W (Typ) x D (Typ) x H (Max)
HTSOP-J8	4.9 mm x 6.0 mm x 1.0 mm

Application

- Resistance load, inductance and capacitance load

Typical Application Circuit

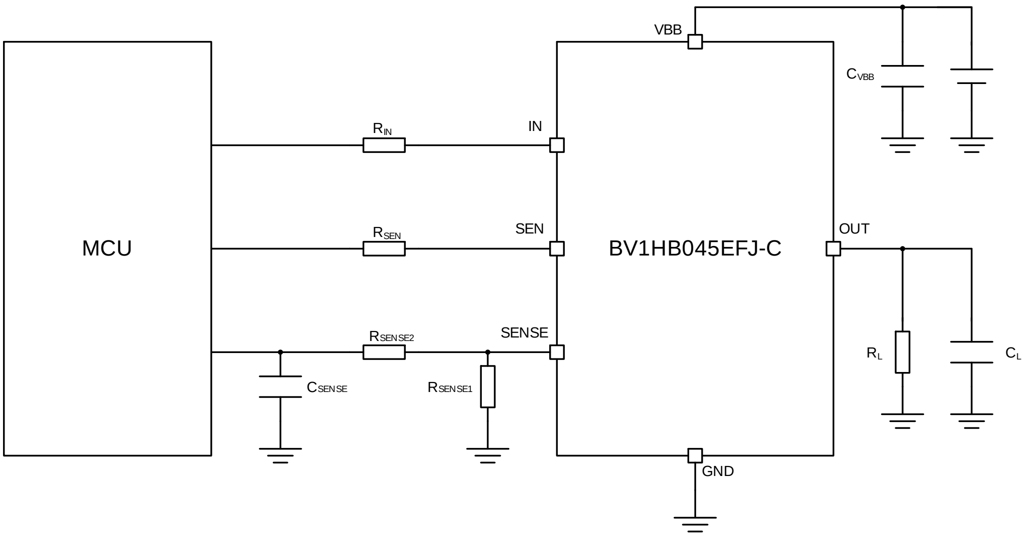


Figure 1. Application Circuit

〇Product structure: Silicon integrated circuit 〇This product has no designed protection against radioactive rays

Contents

Pin Configuration

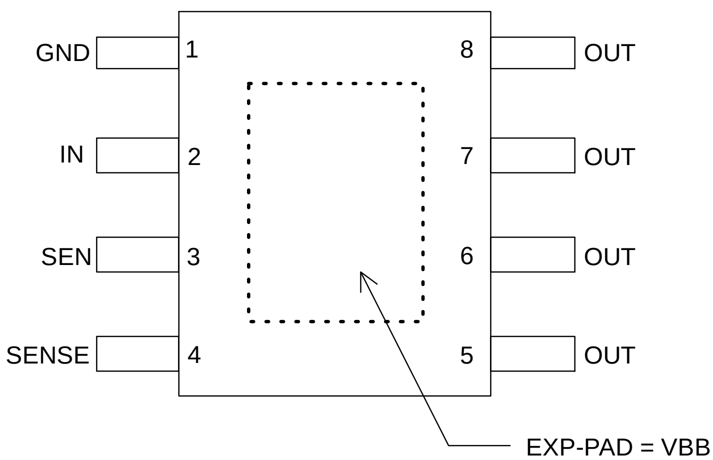


Figure 2. Pin Configuration

Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	GND	Ground pin
2	IN	Input pin. Pull-down resistor is connected internally. Active High to turn on the switch.
3	SEN	Current Sense and Diagnostic Function Enable Terminal.
4	SENSE	Current Sense output terminal.
5	OUT	Switch output pin
6	OUT	Switch output pin
7	OUT	Switch output pin
8	OUT	Switch output pin
EXP-PAD	VBB	Power input pin, switch input pin

Block Diagram

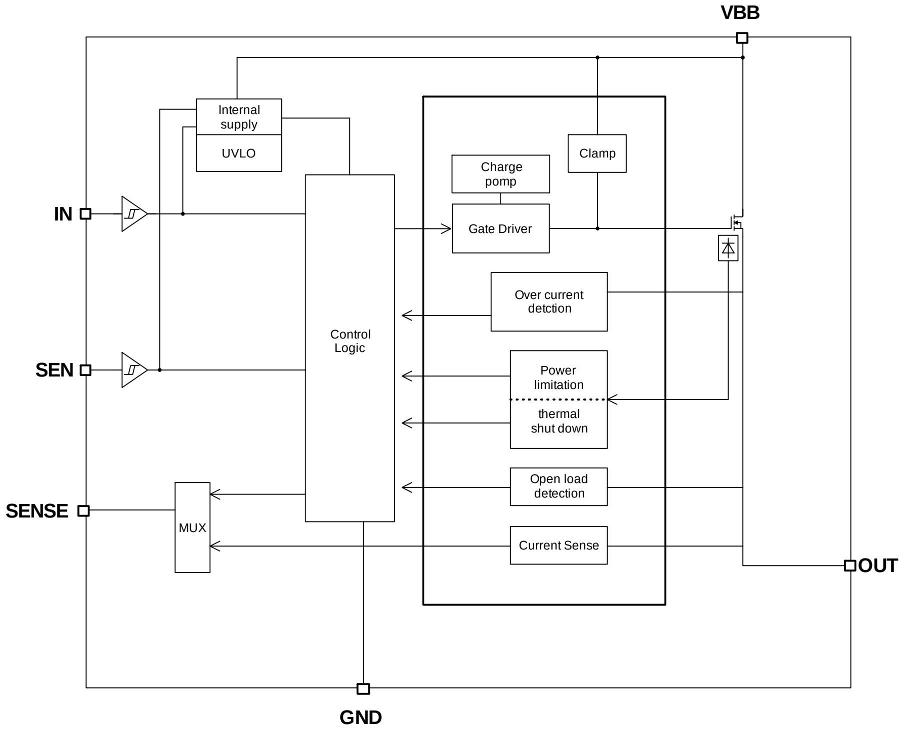


Figure 3. Block Diagram

Definition

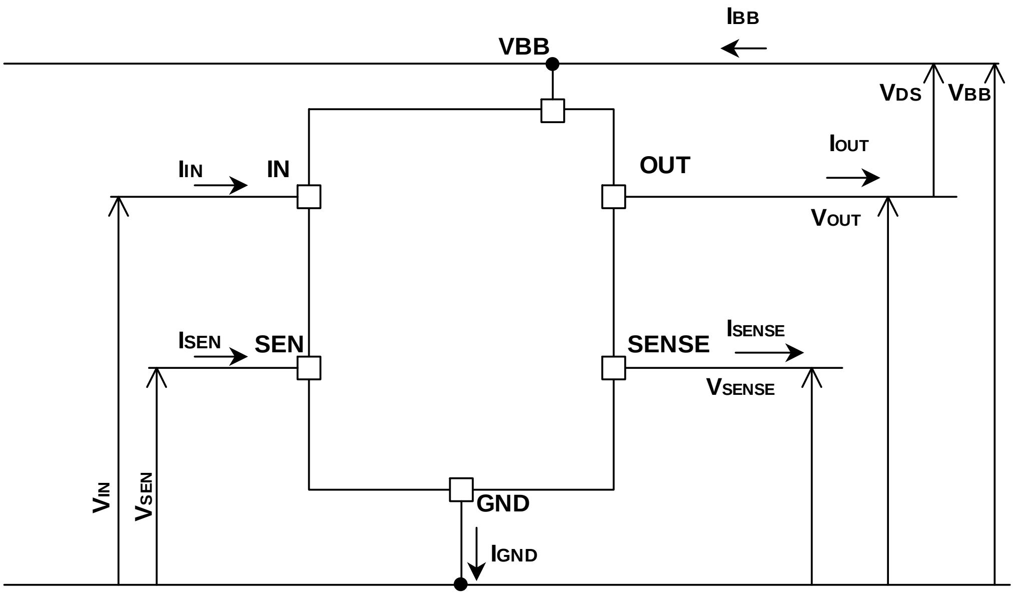


Figure 4. Voltage and Current Definition

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
VBB - OUT Voltage	V_{DS}	-0.3 to Internal clamp(Note 1)	V
Power Supply Voltage	V_{BB}	-0.3 to +40	V
Input Voltage	V_{IN}, V_{SEN}	-0.3 to +7.0	V
Diagnostic Output Voltage	V_{SENSE}	-0.3 to +7.0	V
Output Current	I_{OUT}	Internal limit(Note 2)	A
Diagnostic Output Current	I_{SENSE}	20	mA
Junction Temperature Width	Tj	-40 to +150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	Tjmax	+150	°C
Active Clamp Energy (Single Pulse) $Tj_{(START)}$ = 25 °C, I_{OUT} = 2A(Note 3)(Note 4)	$E_{AS\ (25\ °C)}$	130	mJ
Active Clamp Energy (Single Pulse) $Tj_{(START)}$ = 150 °C, I_{OUT} = 2 A(Note 3)(Note 4)	$E_{AS\ (150\ °C)}$	70	mJ
Supply Voltage for Short Circuit Detection (Note 5)	V_{BBLIM}	28	V

(Note 1) Internally limited by output clamp voltage.
(Note 2) Internally limited by fixed over current limit.
(Note 3) Maximum active clamp energy using single pulse of $I_{OUT(START)}$ = 2 A and V_{BB} = 14 V.
(Note 4) Not 100% tested.
(Note 5) Maximum power supply voltage that can detect short circuit protection.

Caution 1: *Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.*

Caution 2: *Should by any chance the maximum junction temperature rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, design a PCB with thermal resistance taken into consideration by increasing board size and copper area so as not to exceed the maximum junction temperature rating.*

Caution 3: *When IC turns off with an inductive load, reverse energy is generated. This energy can be calculated by the following equation:*

$$E_L = \frac{1}{2} \times L \times I_{OUT(START)}{}^2 \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{BB}}{V_{BB} - V_{DS}}\right)$$

Where:
L is the inductance of the inductive load.
$I_{OUT(START)}$ is the output current at the time of turning off.

The BV1HB045EFJ-C integrates the active clamp function to internally absorb the reverse energy E_L which is generated when the inductive load is turned off. When the active clamp operates, the thermal shutdown function does not work. Decide a load so that the reverse energy E_L is active clamp energy E_{AS} (refer to Figure 5. Active Clump Energy vs Output Current) or under when inductive load is used.

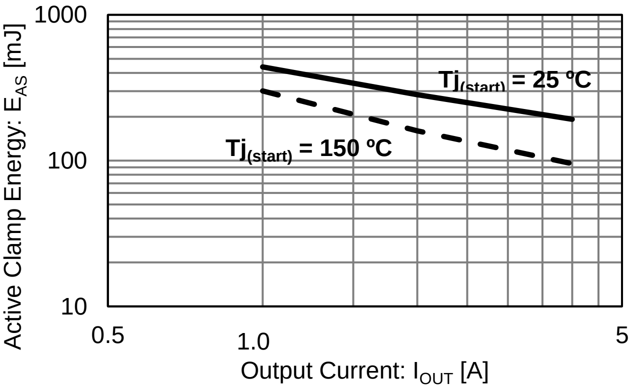


Figure 5. Active Clamp Energy vs Output Current

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Supply Voltage Operating Range	V_{BB}	6	14	28	V
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40	-	+150	°C
Input Frequency	f_{IN}	-	-	1	kHz

Thermal Resistance *(Note 1)*

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit	Condition	
HTSOP-J8					
Between Junction and Surroundings Temperature Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}	130.3	°C/W	1s	*(Note 2)*
		36.8	°C/W	2s	*(Note 3)*
		25.9	°C/W	2s2p	*(Note 4)*
Between Junction and the top center of the outside surface of the component package Thermal Characterization Parameter *(Note 5)*	Ψ_{JT}	20	°C/W	1s	*(Note 2)*
		8	°C/W	2s	*(Note 3)*
		6	°C/W	2s2p	*(Note 4)*

(Note 1) The thermal impedance is based on JESD51-2A (Still-Air) standard. It is used the chip of BV1HB045EFJ-C.
(Note 2) JESD51-3 standard FR4 114.3 mm x 76.2 mm x 1.57 mm 1-layer (1s)
(Top copper foil: ROHM recommended Footprint + wiring to measure, 2 oz. copper.)
(Note 3) JESD51-5 standard FR4 114.3 mm x 76.2 mm x 1.60 mm 2-layers (2s)
(Top copper foil: ROHM recommended Footprint + wiring to measure/
Copper foil area on the reverse side of PCB: 74.2 mm x 74.2 mm,
copper (top & reverse side) 2 oz)
(Note 4) JESD51-5/-7 standard FR4 114.3 mm x 76.2 mm x 1.60 mm 4-layers (2s2p)
(Top copper foil: ROHM recommended Footprint + wiring to measure/
2 inner layers and copper foil area on the reverse side of PCB: 74.2 mm x 74.2 mm,
copper (top & reverse side/inner layers) 2 oz/1 oz)
(Note 5) The thermal characterization parameter to report the difference between junction temperature and the temperature at the top center of the outside surface of the component package.

■ PCB Layout 1 layer (1s)

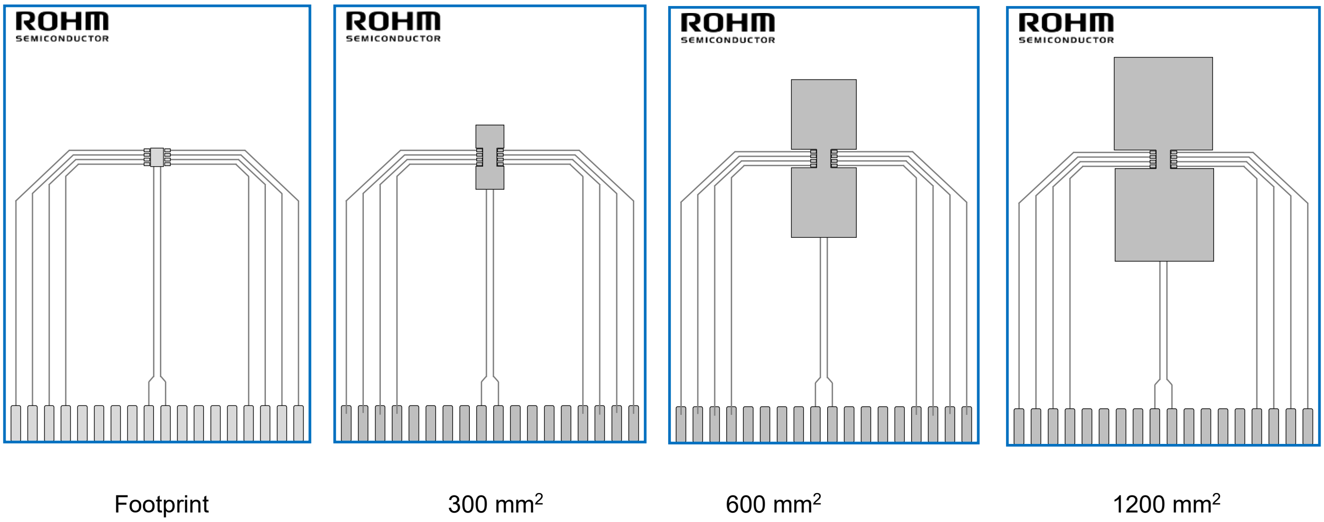


Figure 6. PCB Layout 1 Layer (1s)

Dimension	Value
Board Finish Thickness	1.57 mm ± 10 %
Board Dimension	76.2 mm x 114.3 mm
Board Material	FR4
Copper Thickness (Top Layer)	0.070 mm (Cu: 2 oz)
Copper Foil Area Dimension	Footprint/100 mm^2/600 mm^2/1200 mm^2

Thermal Resistance – continued

■ PCB Layout 2 layers (2s)

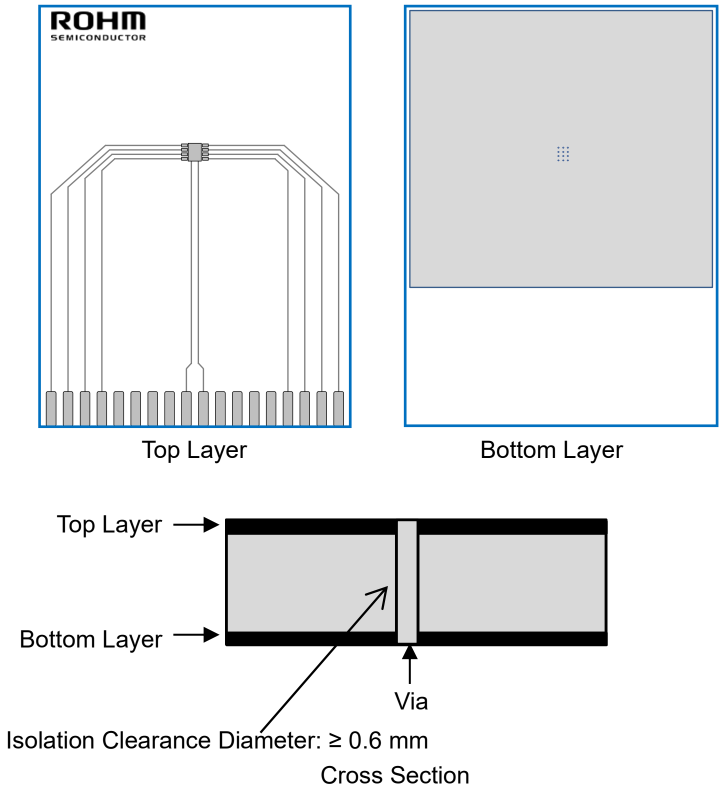
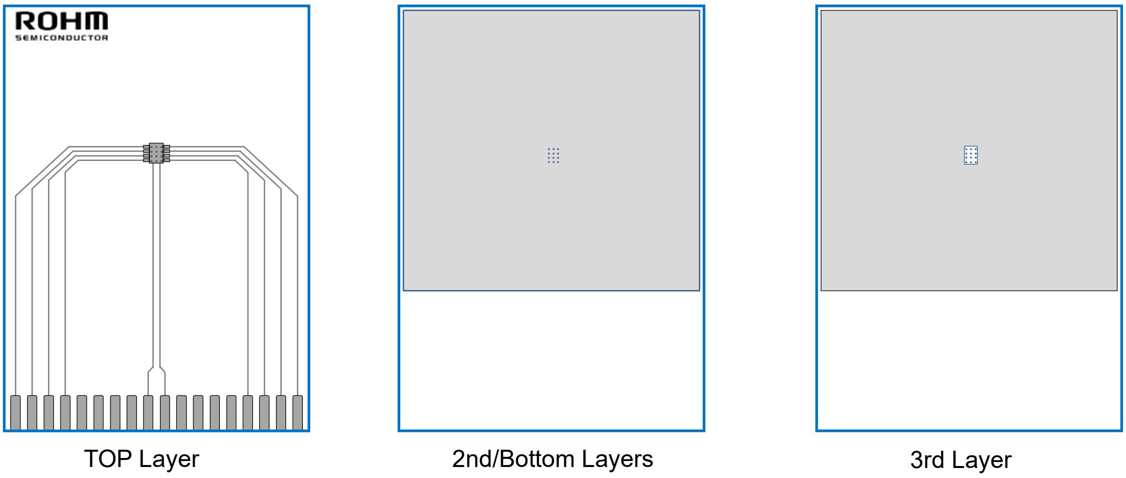


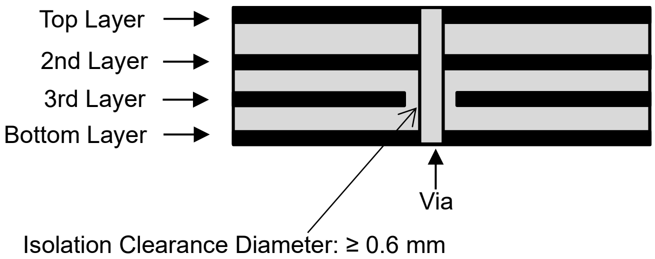
Figure 7. PCB Layout 2 Layers (2s)

Dimension	Value
Board Finish Thickness	1.60 mm ± 10 %
Board Dimension	76.2 mm x 114.3 mm
Board Material	FR4
Copper Thickness (Top/Bottom Layers)	0.070 mm (Cu + Plating)
Thermal Vias Separation/Diameter	1.2 mm/0.3 mm

Thermal Resistance – continued

- PCB Layout 4 layers (2s2p)





Cross Section

Figure 8. PCB Layout 4 Layers (2s2p)

Dimension	Value
Board Finish Thickness	1.60 mm ± 10 %
Board Dimension	76.2 mm x 114.3 mm
Board Material	FR4
Copper Thickness (Top/Bottom Layers)	0.070 mm (Cu + Plating)
Copper Thickness (Inner Layers)	0.035 mm
Thermal Vias Separation/Diameter	1.2 mm/0.3 mm

Thermal Resistance – continued

■ Transient Thermal Resistance (Single Pulse)

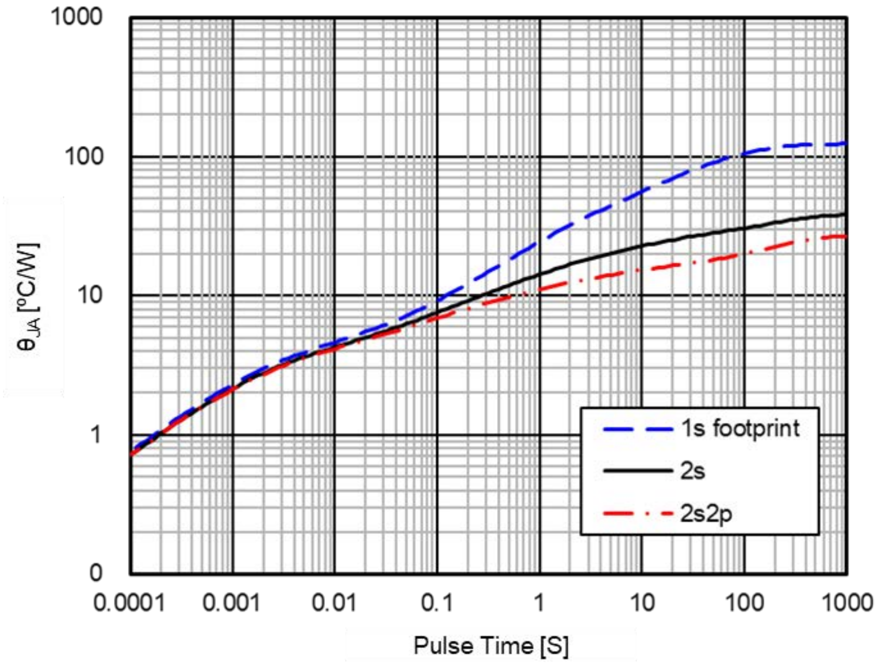


Figure 9. Transient Thermal Resistance

■ Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA} vs Copper foil area- 1s)

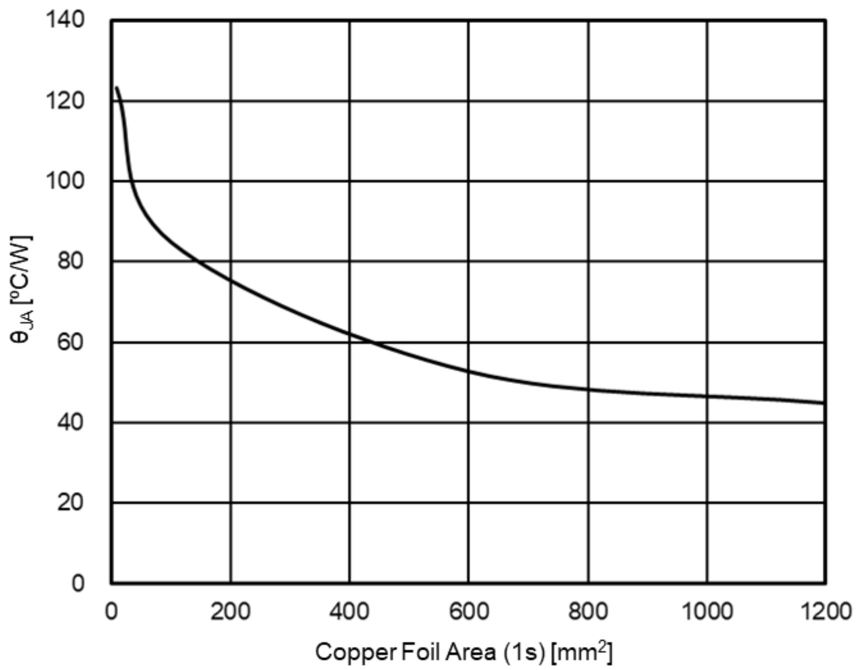


Figure 10. Thermal Resistance

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified V_{BB} = 6 V to 28 V, Tj = -40 °C to +150 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Min	Limit Typ	Limit Max	Unit	Condition
Power Supply						
Standby current	I_{BBL1}	-	-	0.5	μA	V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = V_{SEN} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = 0 V, Tj = 25 °C
		-	-	10	μA	V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = V_{SEN} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = 0 V, Tj = 150 °C
	I_{BBL2}		1.0		mA	V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{SEN} = 5 V, V_{OUT} = 0 V, Tj = 25 °C
			1.2		mA	V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{SEN} = 5 V, V_{OUT} = 0 V, Tj = 150 °C
Operating Current	I_{BBH}	-	3	5	mA	V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = V_{SEN} = 5 V, V_{OUT} = open
UVLO Detection Voltage	V_{UVLO}	-	-	5	V	V_{IN} = 5 V, R_L = 10 kΩ R_L : Output Load Resistor
UVLO Hysteresis Voltage	V_{UVHYS}	-	-	0.9	V	
Input (V_{IN})						
High Level Input Voltage	V_{INH}	2.1	-	-	V	
Low Level Input Voltage	V_{INL}	-	-	0.9	V	
Input Hysteresis Voltage	V_{IN_HYS}	-	0.4	-	V	
High Level Input Current	I_{INH}	-	50	150	μA	V_{IN} = 5 V
Low Level Input Current	I_{INL}	-10	-	+10	μA	V_{IN} = 0 V
Input (V_{SEN})						
H-level input voltage	V_{SENH}	2.1	-	-	V	
L-level input voltage	V_{SENL}	-	-	0.9	V	
Input hysteresis	V_{SEN_HYS}	-	0.4	-	V	
H-level input current	I_{SENH}	-	50	150	μA	V_{IN} = 5 V
L-level input current	I_{SENL}	-10	-	+10	μA	V_{IN} = 0 V
Power MOS Output						
Output ON Resistance	R_{ON1}	-	45	60	mΩ	V_{BB} = 8 V ~ 28 V, Tj = 25 °C
	R_{ON2}	-	-	90	mΩ	V_{BB} = 8 V ~ 28 V, Tj = 150 °C
	R_{ON3}	-	-	75	mΩ	V_{BB} = 6 V, Tj = 25 °C
Output Leak Current	I_{OUTL1}	-	-	0.5	μA	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = 0 V, Tj = 25 °C
	I_{OUTL2}	-	-	10	μA	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = 0 V, Tj = 150 °C
Output Slew Rate	SR_{ON}	-	0.3	1.0	V/μs	V_{BB} = 14 V, R_L = 6.5 Ω
	SR_{OFF}	-	0.3	1.0	V/μs	V_{BB} = 14 V, R_L = 6.5 Ω
Output voltage drop limitation at small load currents	$V_{DS(SL)}$	-	10	25	mV	I_{OUT} = 50 mA
Propagation Delay when ON	t_{OUTON}	-	90	140	μs	V_{BB} = 14 V, R_L = 6.5 Ω
Propagation Delay when OFF	t_{OUTOFF}	-	40	100	μs	V_{BB} = 14 V, R_L = 6.5 Ω
Output Clamp Voltage	V_{DSCLP}	45	50	55	V	V_{IN} = 0 V, I_{OUT} = 10 mA

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified V_{BB} = 6V to 28V, T_j = -40°C to 150°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Condition
		Min	Typ	Max		
Current sensing unit						
Current Sense Ratio 1	K_1	-50%	1500	+50%	-	V_{IN} = V_{SEN} = 5 V, Iout = 50mA
Current Sense Ratio 2	K_2	-30%	1450	+30%		V_{IN} = V_{SEN} = 5 V, Iout = 0.25 A
Current Sense Ratio 3	K_3	-20%	1450	+20%	-	V_{IN} = V_{SEN} = 5 V, Iout = 0.5 A
Current Sense Ratio 4	K_4	-10%	1450	+10%	-	V_{IN} = V_{SEN} = 5 V, Iout = 1 A
Current Sense Ratio 5	K_5	-7%	1450	+7%	-	V_{IN} = V_{SEN} = 5 V, Iout = 2 A
Current Sense Ratio 6	K_6	-5%	1450	+5%	-	V_{IN} = V_{SEN} = 5 V, Iout = 4 A
K_{ILIS} derating	ΔK_{ILIS}	-5%	-	+5%	%	K_4 vs K_5
SENSE terminal leakage current	I_{SENSEL}	-	-	0.5	μA	V_{SEN} = 0 V, V_{SENSE} = 0 V
Output voltage of SENSE terminal in abnormal condition	V_{SENSEH}	4.0	5.5	6.5	V	V_{BB} = 8 V to 28 V, R_{SENSE} = 1 kΩ
Diagnostic output delay time when input (IN) is ON	t_{INON}	-	130	300	μs	V_{BB} = 14 V, R_L = 6.5 Ω, Tj = 25 °C
Diagnostic output delay time when input (IN) is off	t_{INOFF}	-	40	100	μs	V_{BB} = 14 V, R_L = 6.5 Ω, Tj = 25 °C
Diagnostic output delay time when input (SEN) is ON	t_{SENON}	-	10	50	μs	V_{BB} = 14 V, R_L = 6.5 Ω, Tj = 25 °C
Diagnostic output delay time when input (SEN) is off	t_{SENOFF}	-	10	50	μs	V_{BB} = 14 V, R_L = 6.5 Ω, Tj = 25 °C
SENSE Settling Time after Load Change	$t_{SENON(CL)}$	-	-	20	μs	R_{SENSE} = 1 kΩ, Iout = 1 A to 2 A
Protection Circuit						
Overcurrent Limit Value	I_{LIMH}	21	30	40	A	V_{DS} = 5 V
Open Load Detection Voltage	V_{OLD}	V_{BB} -3.0	V_{BB} -2.0	V_{BB} -1.0	V	V_{BB} = 8 V to 28 V
Open Load Detection Source Current	I_{OLD}	-	10	30	μA	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = 5 V
Open Load Detection Diagnostic Output Mask Time	t_{OLD}	100	250	400	μs	V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = 5 to 0 V
Thermal Shutdown *(Note 1)*	T_{TSD}	150	175	200	°C	
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis *(Note 1)*	T_{TSDHYS}	-	15	-	K	
∆Tj Protection Temperature *(Note 1)*	T_{DTJ}	-	90	-	K	

(Note 1) Not 100% tested.

Typical Performance Curves

(Unless otherwise specified V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = 5 V, Tj = 25 °C)

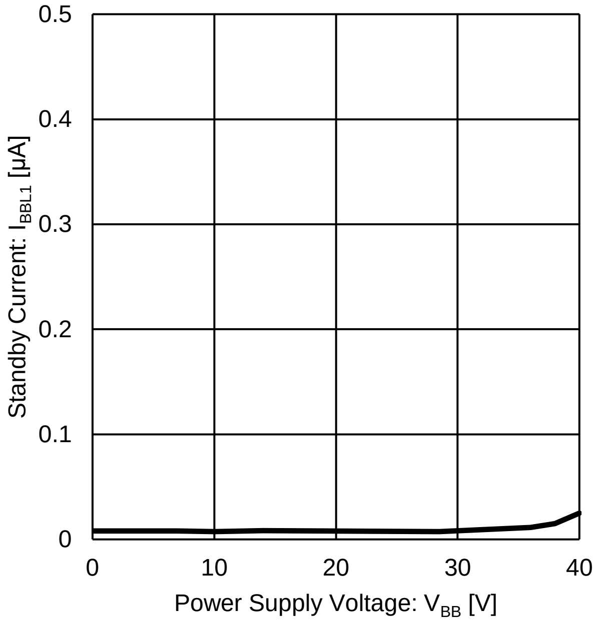


Figure 11. Standby Current vs Power Supply Voltage

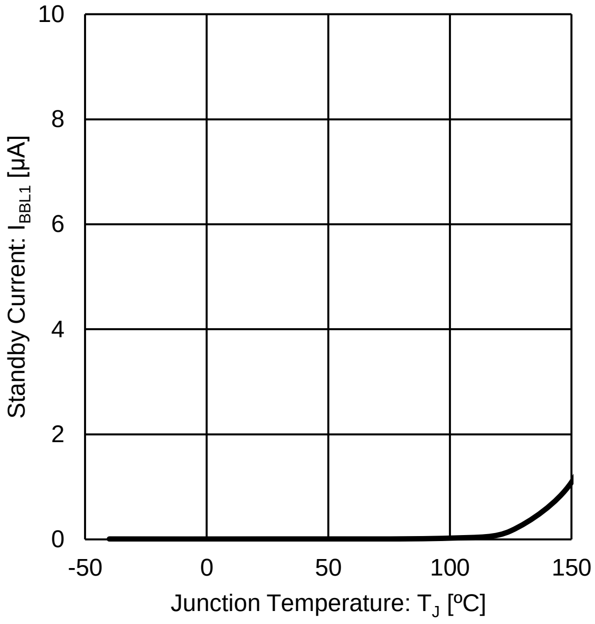


Figure 12. Standby Current vs Junction Temperature

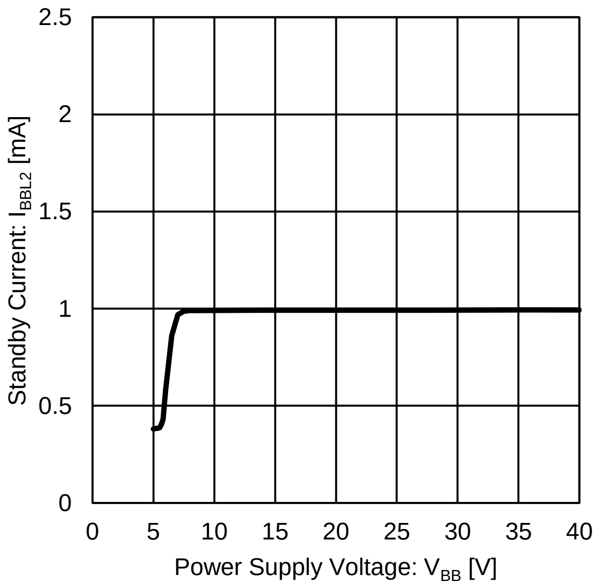


Figure 13. Standby Current vs Power Supply Voltage

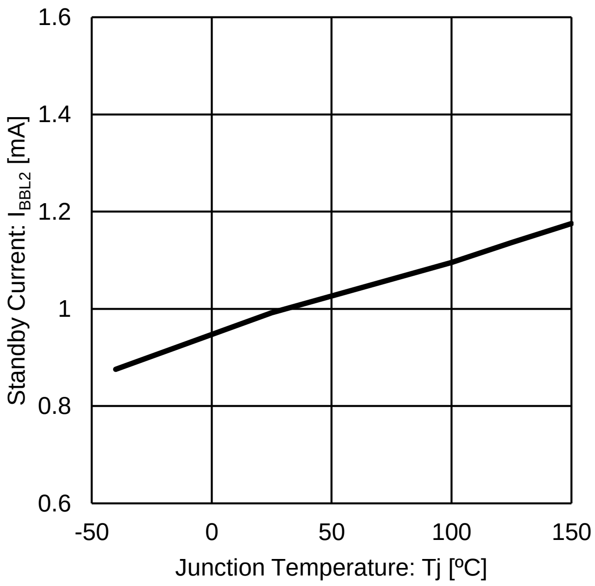


Figure 14. Standby Current vs Junction Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

(Unless otherwise specified V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = 5 V, Tj = 25 °C)

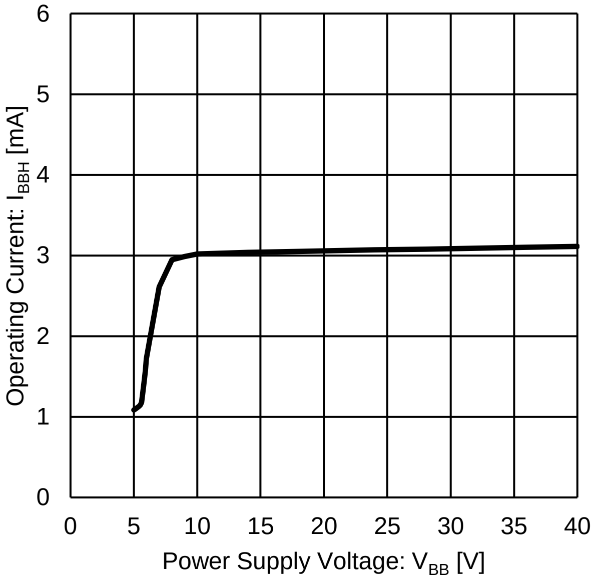


Figure 15. Circuit Current vs Power Supply Voltage

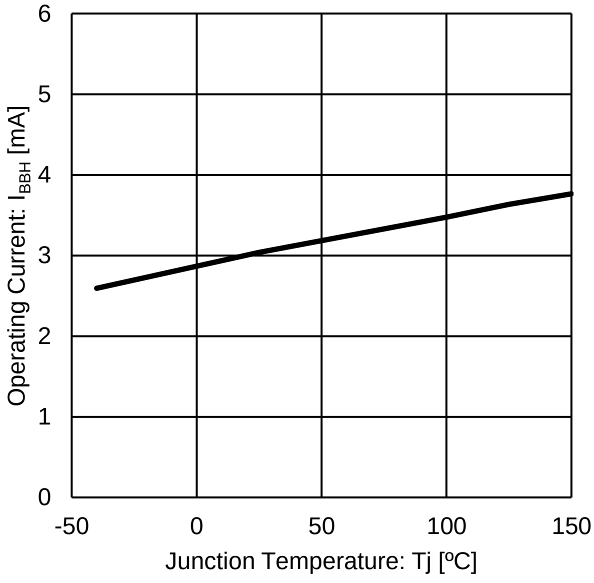


Figure 16. Circuit Current vs Junction Temperature

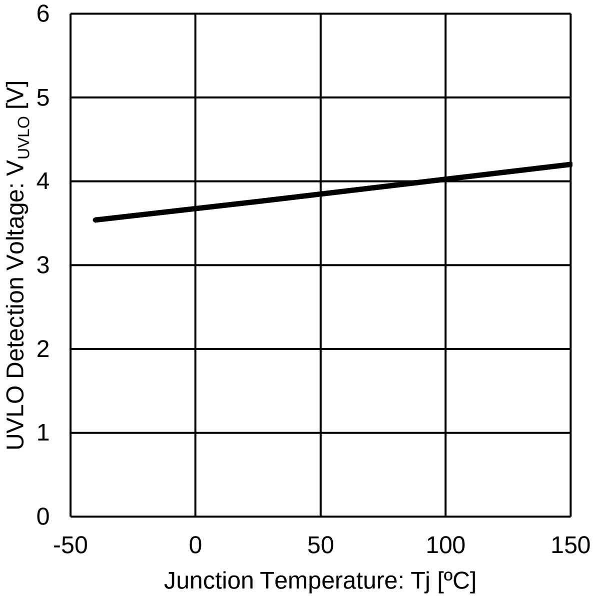


Figure 17. UVLO Detection Voltage vs Junction Temperature

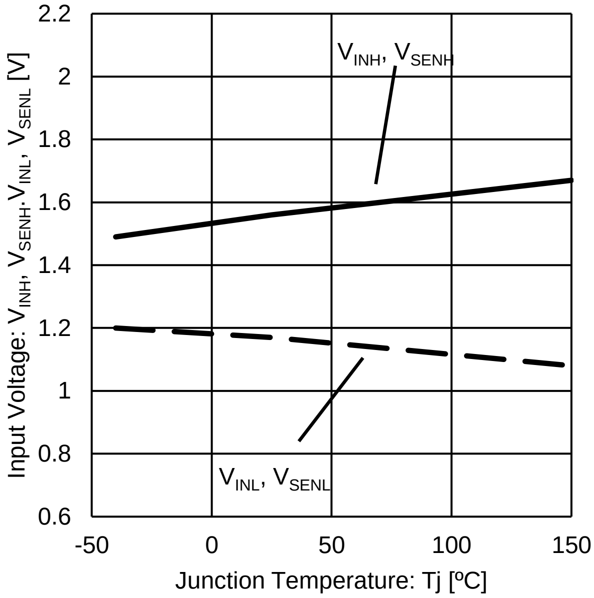


Figure 18. Input Voltage vs Junction Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

(Unless otherwise specified V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = 5 V, Tj = 25 °C)

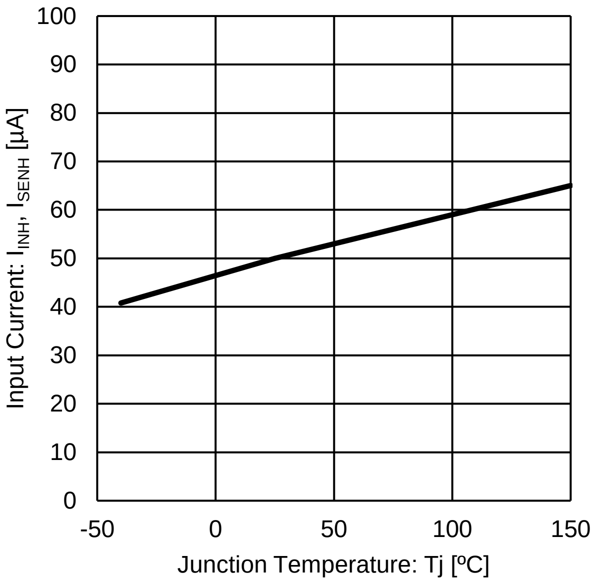


Figure 19. Input Current vs Junction Temperature

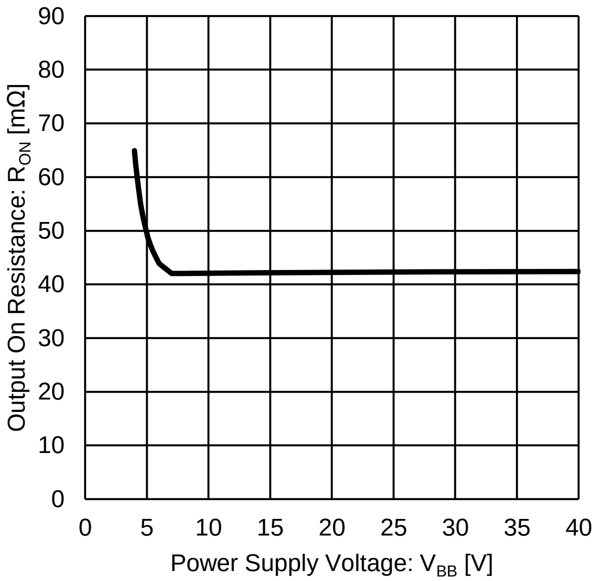


Figure 20. Output ON Resistance vs Power Supply Voltage

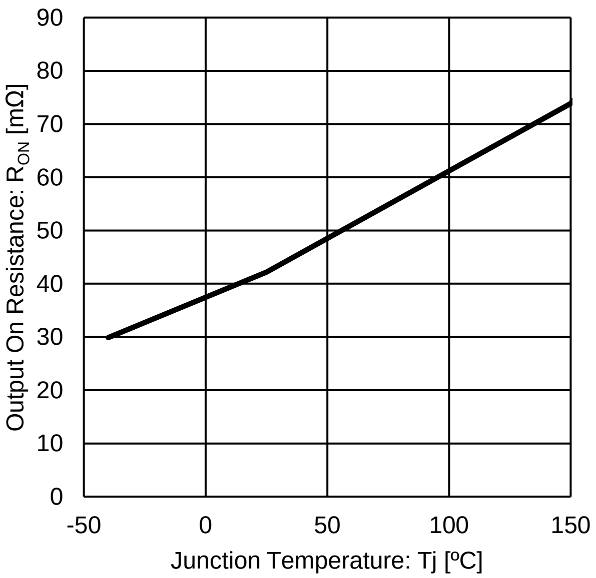


Figure 21. Output ON Resistance vs Junction Temperature

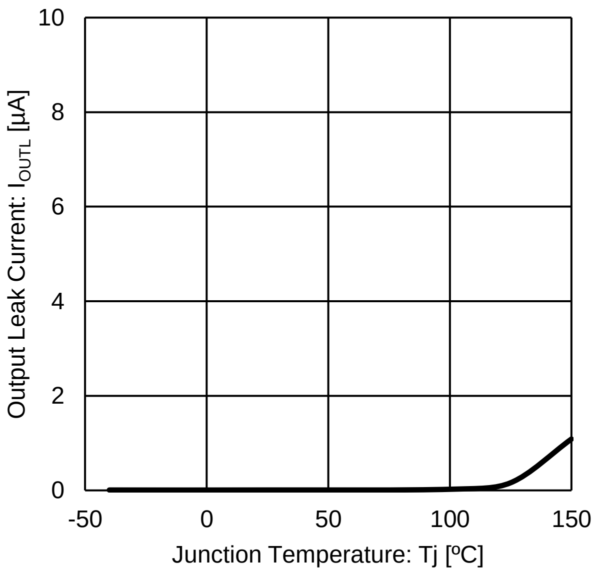


Figure 22. Output Leak Current vs Junction Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

(Unless otherwise specified V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = 5 V, Tj = 25 °C)

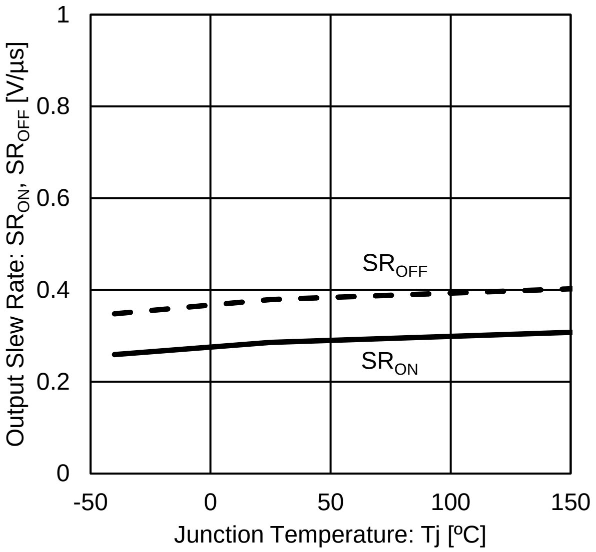


Figure 23. Output Slew Rate vs Junction Temperature

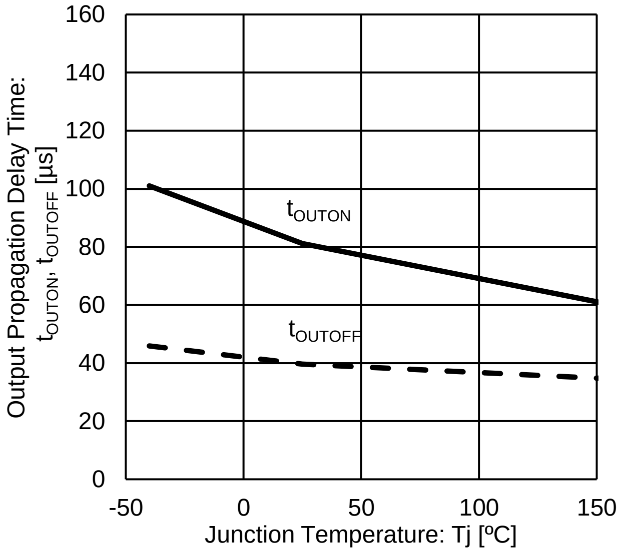


Figure 24. Output Propagation Delay Time vs Junction Temperature

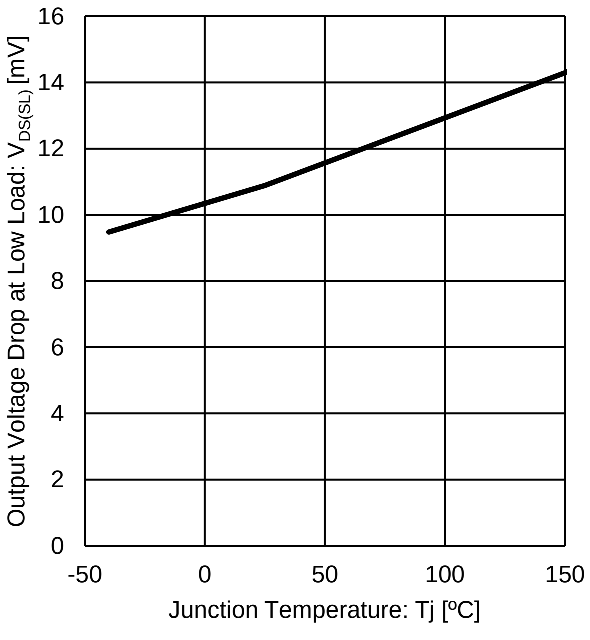


Figure 25. Output Voltage Drop at Low Load vs Junction Temperature

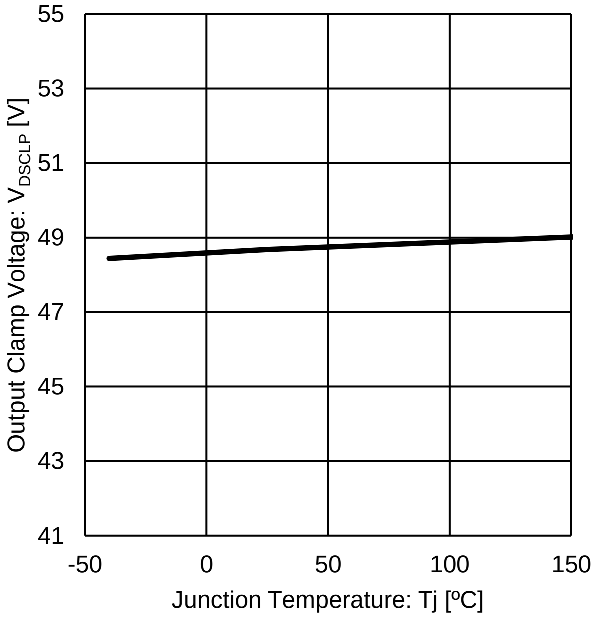


Figure 26. Output Clamp Voltage vs Junction Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

(Unless otherwise specified V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = 5 V, Tj = 25 °C)

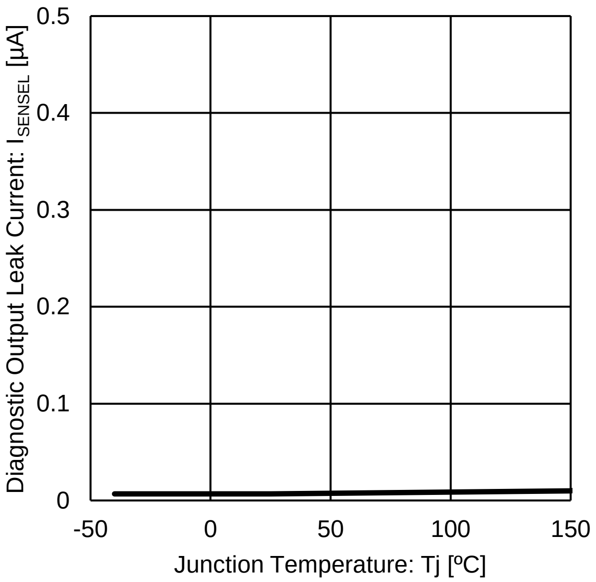


Figure 27. Diagnostic Output Leak Current vs Junction Temperature

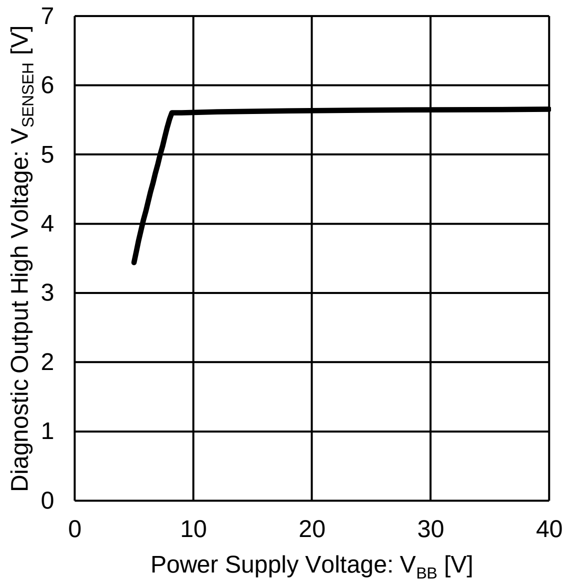


Figure 28. Diagnostic Output High Voltage vs Power Supply Voltage

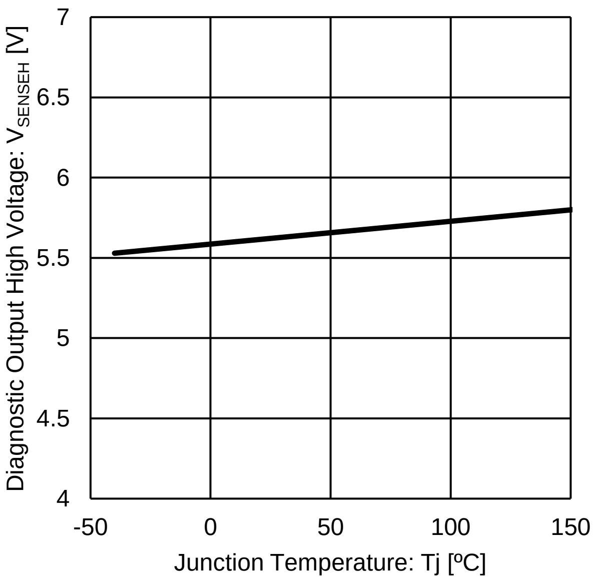


Figure 29. Diagnostic Output High Voltage vs Junction Temperature

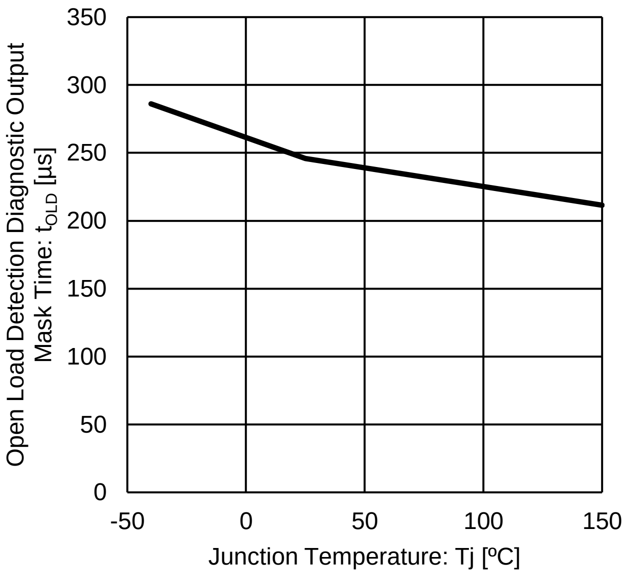


Figure 30. Open Load Detection Diagnostic Output Mask Time vs Junction Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

(Unless otherwise specified V_{BB} = 14 V, V_{IN} = 5 V, Tj = 25 °C)

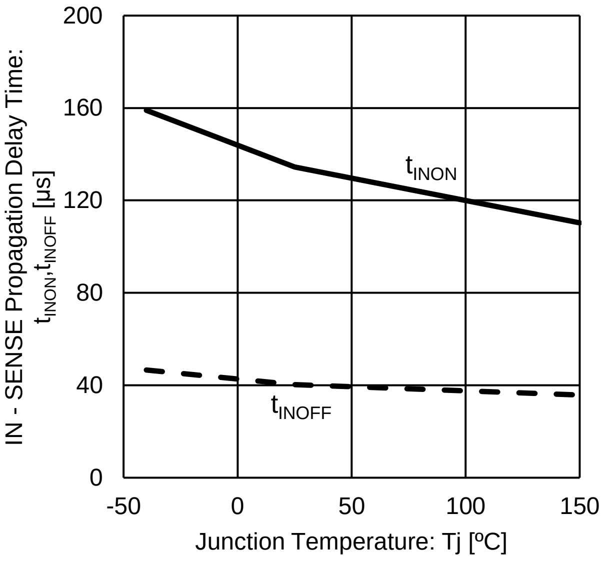


Figure 31. IN - SENSE Propagation Delay Time vs Junction Temperature

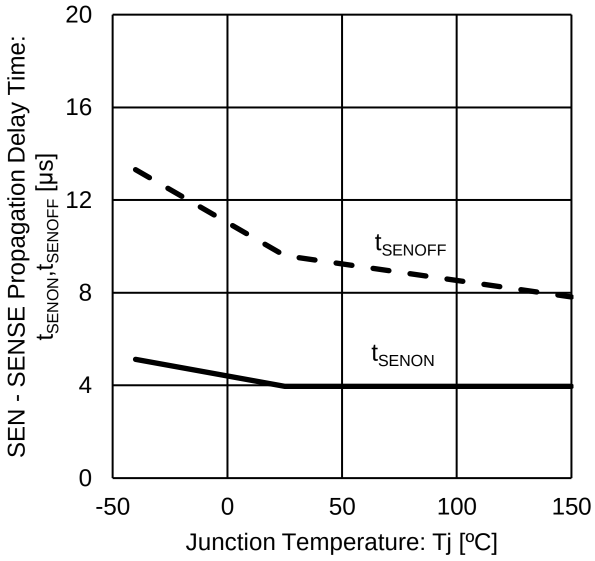


Figure 32. SEN - SENSE Propagation Delay Time vs Junction Temperature

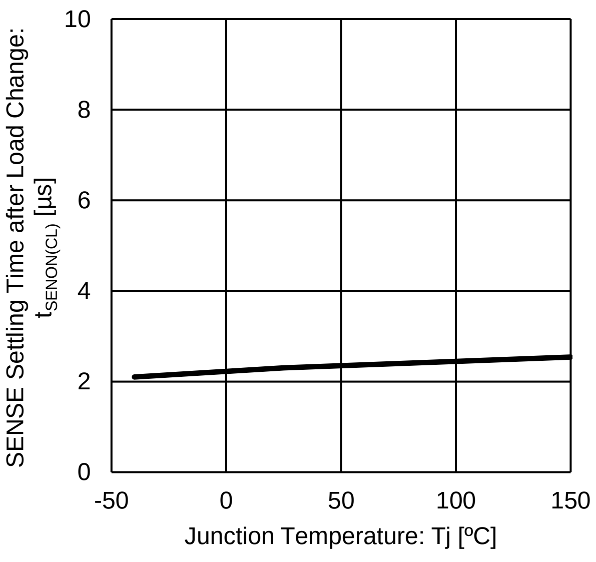


Figure 33. SENSE Settling Time after Load Change vs Junction Temperature

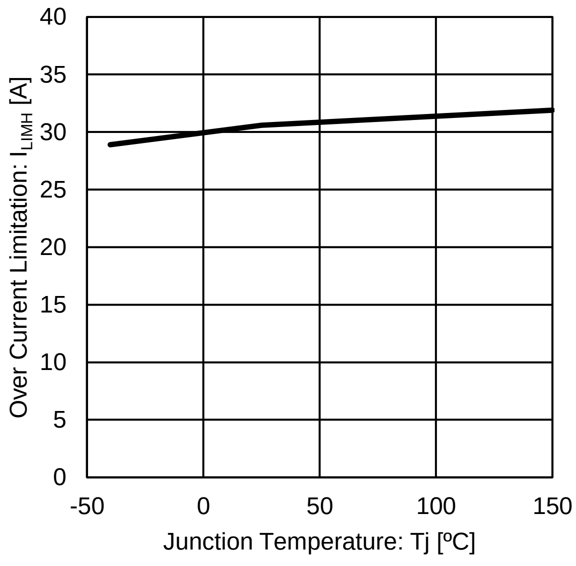


Figure 34. Over Current Limitation vs Junction Temperature

Measurement Circuit

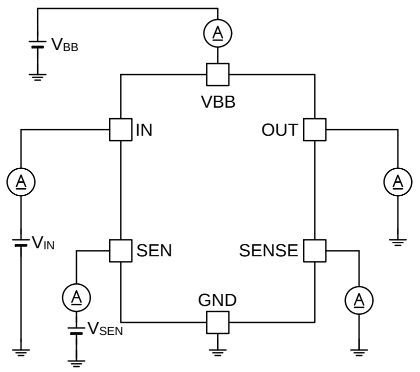


Figure 35. Standby Current
Low-Level Input (V_{IN}) Current
Low-Level Input (V_{SEN}) Current
Output Leak Current
Diagnostic Output Leak Current

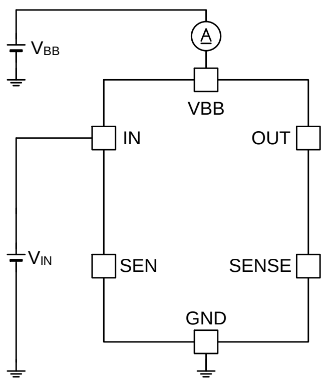


Figure 36. Operating Current

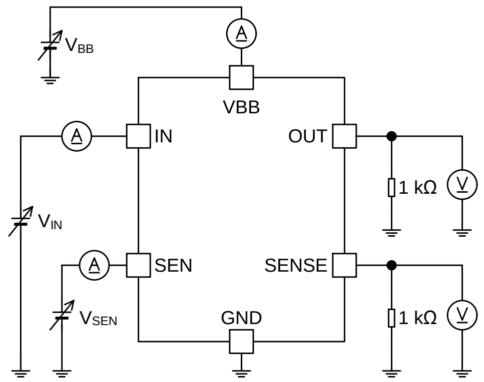


Figure 37. UVLO Detection Voltage
UVLO Hysteresis Voltage
High Level Input Voltage
Low Level Input Voltage
Input Hysteresis Voltage
High Level Input Current
Thermal Shutdown
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis

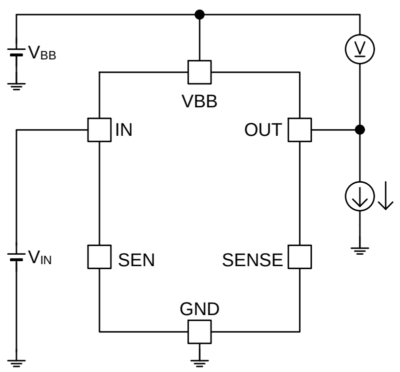


Figure 38. Output ON Resistance
Output Clamp Voltage

Measurement Circuit - continued

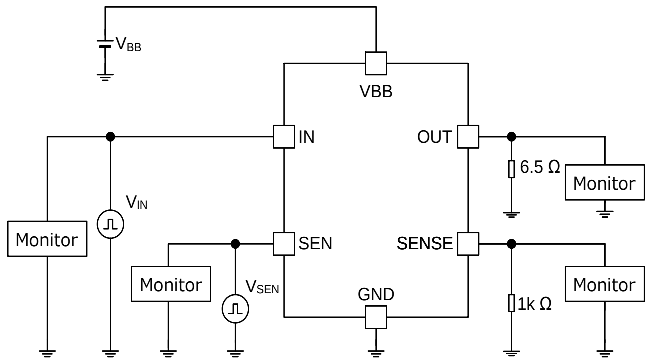


Figure 39. Output ON Slew Rate
Output OFF Slew Rate
Output ON Propagation Delay Time
Output OFF Propagation Delay Time
Diagnostic Output ON Propagation Delay Time
Diagnostic Output OFF Propagation Delay Time

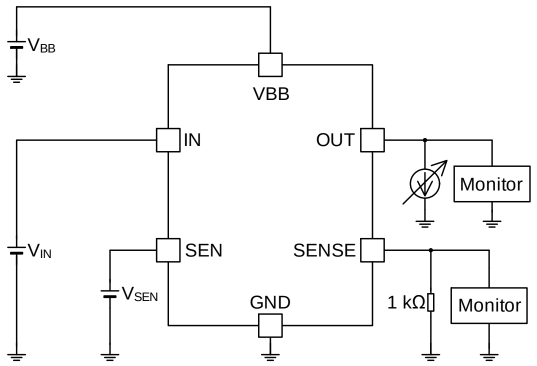


Figure 40. SENSE Settling Time after Load Change

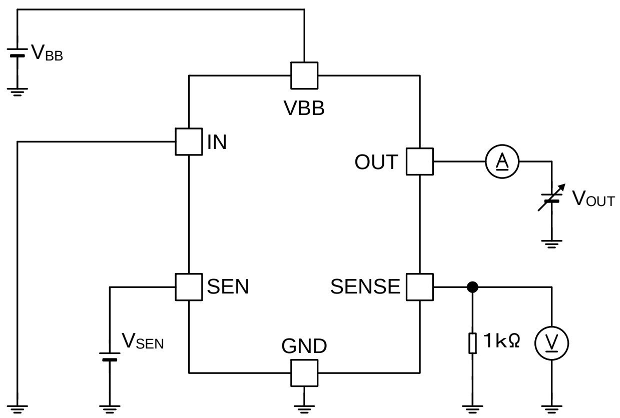


Figure 41. Open Load Detection Voltage
Open Load Detection Sink Current

Timing Chart

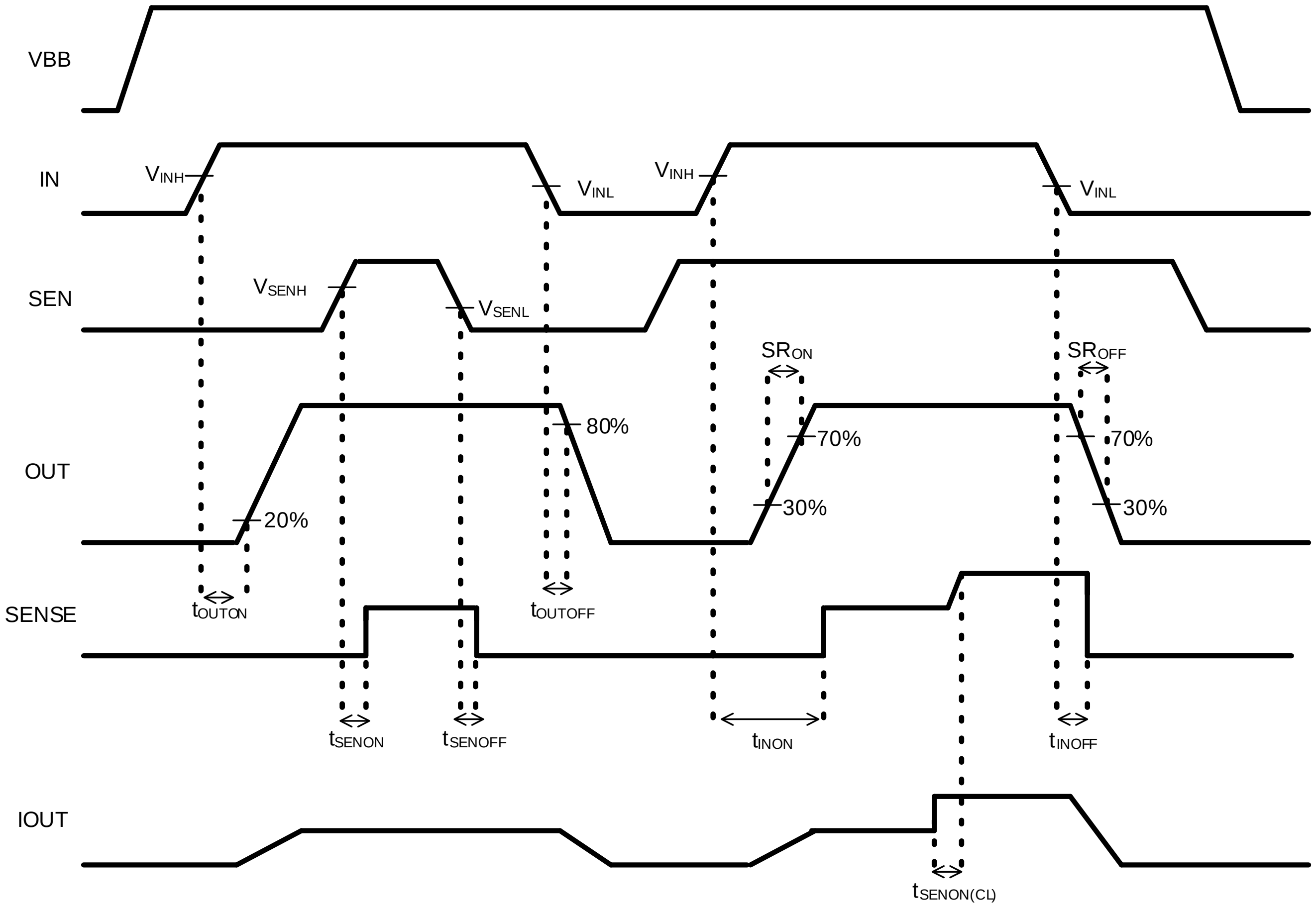


Figure 42. Timing Chart

Function Description

1. Protection Function

Table 1. Detection and Release Conditions of Each Protection Function and Diagnostic Output

Mode	Conditions	IN	SEN	SENSE	OUT
Standby	-	Low	Low	Low	Low
Operating	-	High	High	$I_{SENSE} = I_{OUT} / K$	High
Open Load Detect (OLD)	Detect $V_{OUT} > V_{BB}$ - 2.0 V (Typ)	Low	High	V_{SENSEH}	-
	Release $V_{OUT} < V_{BB}$ - 2.5 V (Typ)	Low	High	Hi-Z	-
Low Power Output-OFF (UVLO)	Detect $V_{BB} \leq 5.0$ V (Max)	High	-	-	Low
	Release $V_{BB} \geq 5.9$ V (Max)	High	-	-	High
Thermal Shutdown (TSD)	Detect Tj > 175 °C (Typ)	High	High	V_{SENSEH}	Low
	Release Tj < 150 °C (Typ)	High	High	$I_{SENSE} = I_{OUT} / K$	High
ΔTj Protection *(Note 2)*	Detect ΔTj > 90°C (Typ)	High	High	V_{SENSEH}	Low
	Release ΔTj < 30 °C (Typ)	High	High	$I_{SENSE} = I_{OUT} / K$	High
Over Current Protection (OCP)	Detect $I_{OUT} > I_{LIMH}$	High	High	V_{SENSEH}	High
	Release $I_{OUT} > I_{LIMH}$	High	High	$I_{SENSE} = I_{OUT} / K$	High

(Note1) Thermal shutdown is automatically restored to normal operation.
(Note2) Protect function by detecting PowerMOS sharp increase of temperature difference with control circuit.

This IC incorporates the above-mentioned protection-detection function, and outputs an abnormal condition at the SENSE terminal.Connect a resistor between the SENSE-GND and determine the abnormal condition based on the voltage level. It is self-rest and operation becomes normal when each protection releases after detecting.

Function Description - continued

2. Current sensing function

2.1 SENSE current

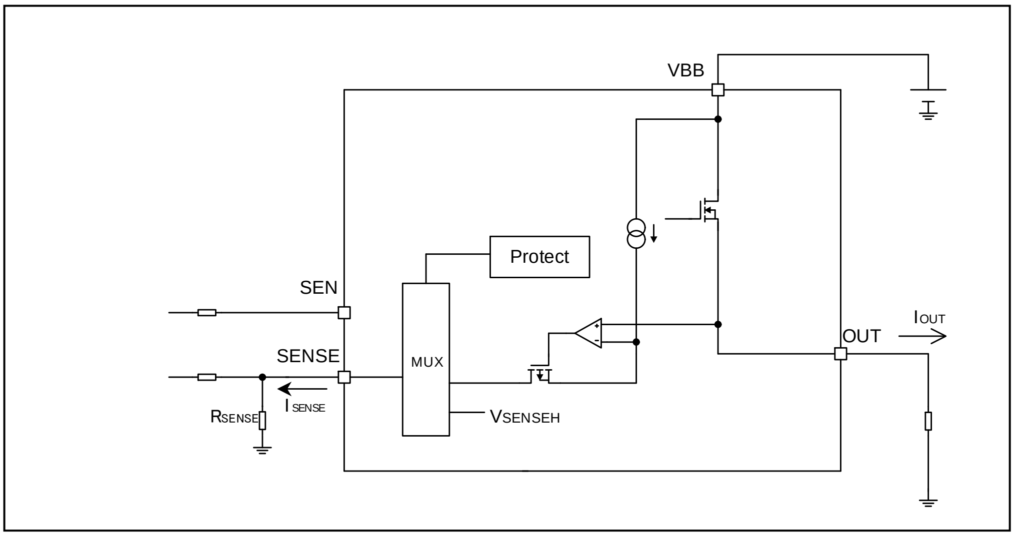


Figure 43. Current Sense Block Diagram

The SENSE terminal of the IC can feed back the current flowing through the IC.
The SENSE voltage varies linearly according to the load current IOUT during normal operation.
The V_{SENSE} theoretical equations are shown below.

$$V_{SENSE} = R_{SENSE} \times I_{SENSE}$$

$$I_{SENSE} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{N}$$

$$V_{SENSE} = \frac{R_{SENSE} \times I_{OUT}}{N} = \frac{R_{SENSE} \times I_{OUT}}{1450\ (typ)}$$

Where:
V_{SENSE}: SENSE terminal voltages
R_{SENSE}: SENSE resistor
I_{OUT}: Load current
N: Output mirror value

BV1HB045EFJ-C is recommended to use 1 kΩ as the pull-down resistor at SENSE pin.

When R_{SENSE} is 1 kΩ, and I_{OUT} is 2 A, the above formula is summarized as follows.

$$V_{SENSE} = \frac{1000 \times 2}{1450} = 1.379\ [V]$$

Function Description - continued

2.2 Variation of Outputs Voltage of SENSE terminals

Diagnostic output current of I_{SENSE} increases linearly with I_{OUT} output current. Figure 44 shows the the variation of current sense ratio. The accuracy of the sense current depends on temperature and load current. To achieve high accuracy requirement, a calibration on the application is possible. To avoid multiple calibration points at different load and temperature conditions, BV1HB045EFJ-C allows limited derating of the kILIS value, at a given point (I_O = 1 A, Tj = 25 °C). An external RC filter between SENSE pin and microcontroller ADC input pin is recommended to reduce signal ripple and oscillations.

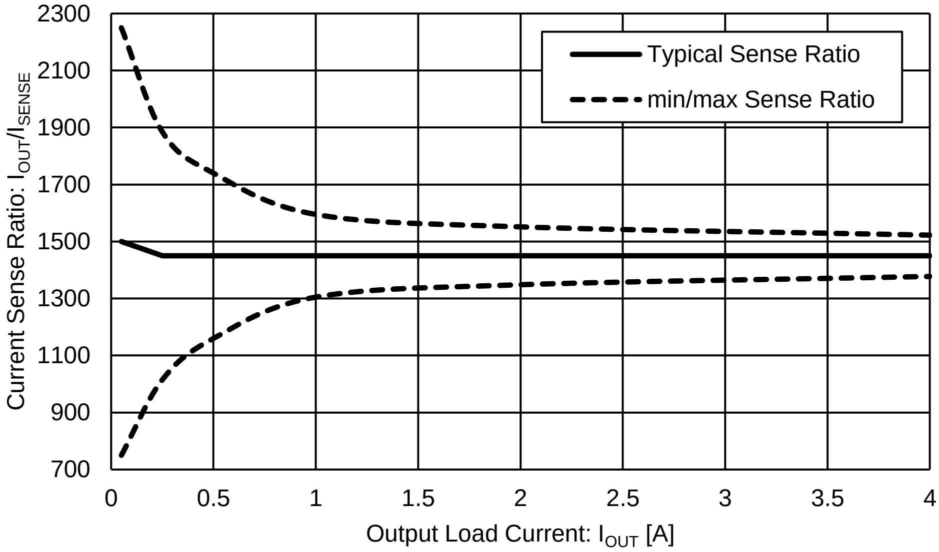


Figure 44. Current Sense Ratio vs Output Load Current

2.3 Outputs of SENSE terminals

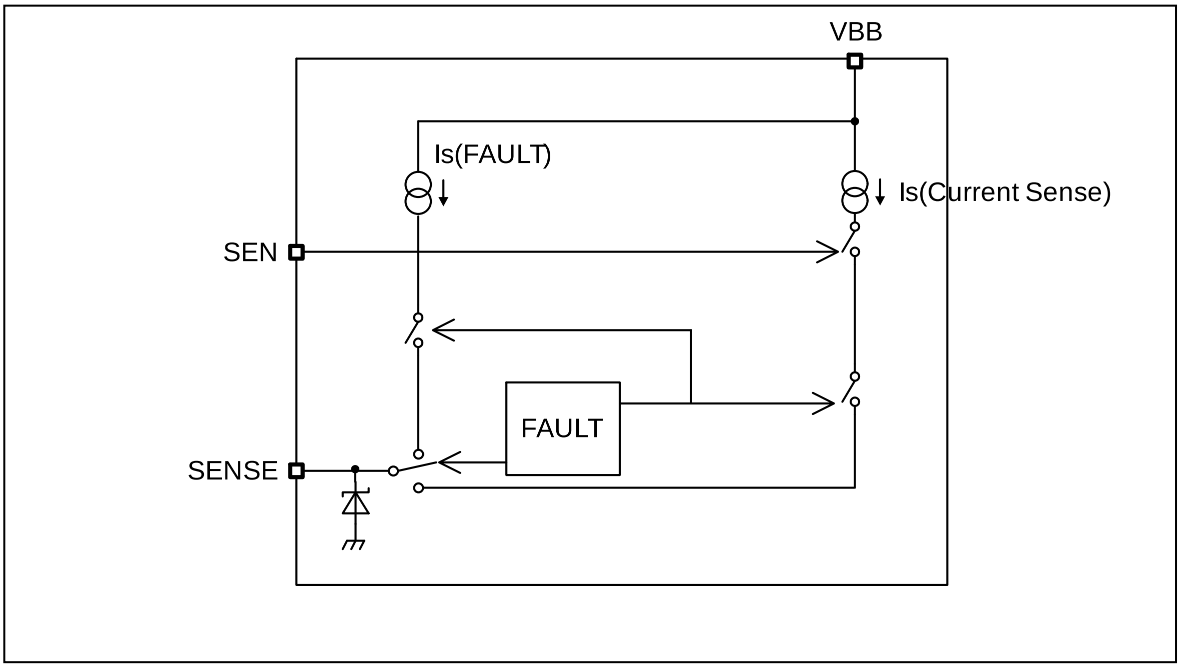


Figure 45. SENSE output-block diagram

The SENSE terminal serves as both the current sense output and the flag signal when an error is detected.
When SEN = High, a current approximately 1/1450 of the output current is output to the SENSE terminal.

When overcurrent detection, overheat detection, or load open detection are activated,
The FAULT signals of the Figure 45 output the V_{SENSEH} voltage generated internally from the SENSE terminal.
When monitoring the V_{SENSEH}, operate within the recommended operating conditions.
Refer to Table 1 for more information on SENSE outputs.

Function Description - continued

3. Overcurrent Protection

This IC has a built-in overcurrent protection function. When overcurrent flows in the output, the output current is limited to 30A (Typ) and self-diagnostic output (SENSE) becomes V_{SENSEH}.

4. Thermal Shutdown

4.1 Thermal Shutdown Protection

This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown protection function. When the IC chip temperature exceeds175 °C (Typ), the output is turned OFF and self-diagnostic output (SENSE) becomes V_{SENSEH}. When the temperature goes below 150 °C (Typ), output will self-reset and operation becomes normal.

4.2 ΔTj Protection

This IC has a built-in ΔTj protection function that turns OFF the output when the temperature difference (T_{DTJ}) between the POWER-MOS unit ($T_{POWER\text{-}MOS}$) and the control unit (T_{AMB}) in the IC is 90 °C (Typ) or more. ΔTj protection also has a built-in hysteresis (T_{DTJHYS}) that returns the output to normal state when the temperature difference becomes 30 °C (Typ) or less.

Figure 46 shows the timing chart of thermal shutdown protection and ΔTj protection during output short to GND fault.

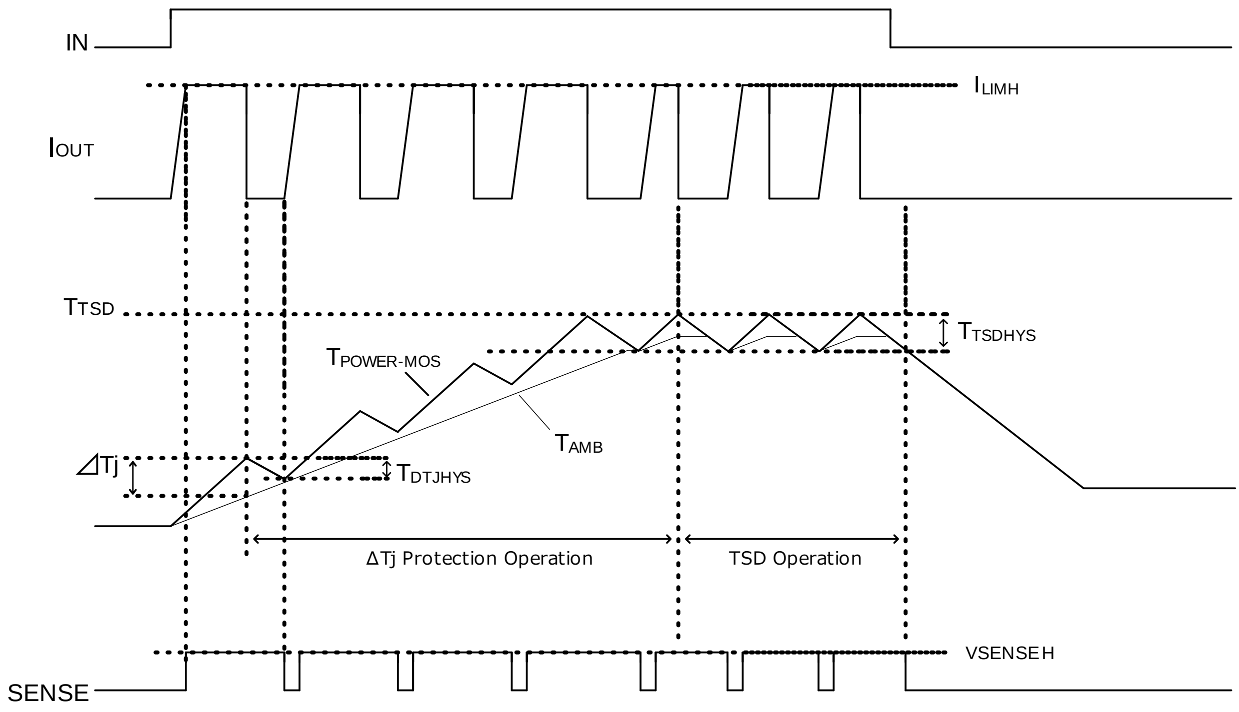


Figure 46. Thermal Shutdown Protection Timing Chart

Function Description - continued

5. Open Load Detection

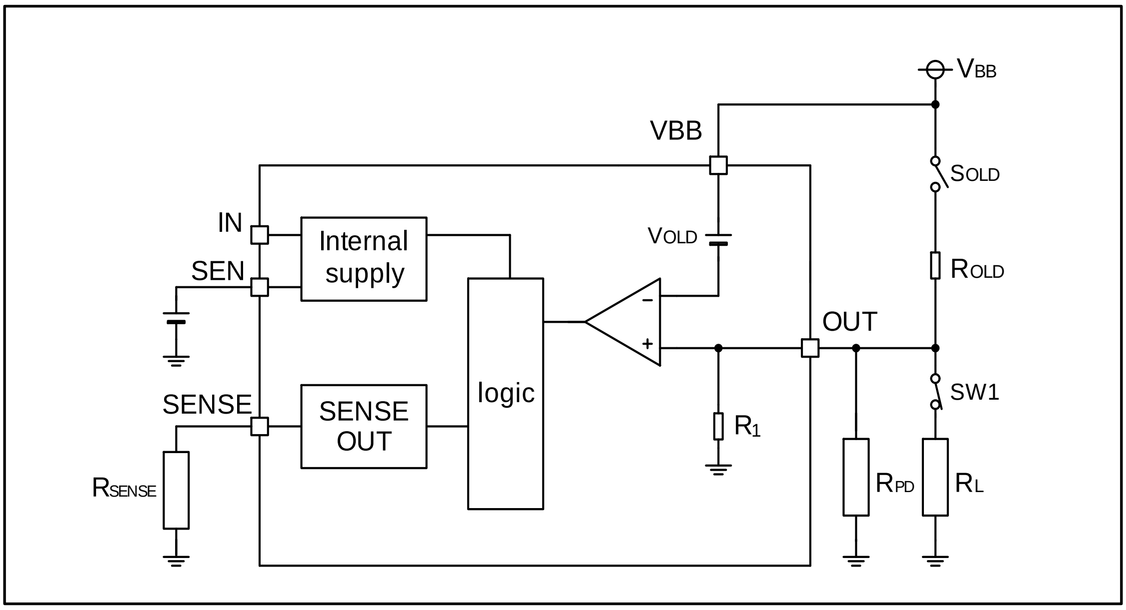


Figure 47. Open Load Detection Block Diagram

Open load can be detected by connecting an external resistance R_{OLD} between power supply VBB and OUT. When output load is disconnected during IN is low, diagnostic output of the SENSE pin is turned to high to indicate abnormality. To reduce the standby current of the system, an open load resistance switch S_{OLD} is recommended. When the SW1 is OFF, voltage of the OUT does not fall to GND level. Because, when the IN pin is low, the voltage of the OUT pin does not become under or equal to the Output ON Detection Voltage. To pull down the OUT pin, insert the pulled down resistance R_{PD} is recommended. The resistance R_{PD} is 4.3 kΩ or less for outflow current from the OUT.

5.1 When the OUT is pulled down by the load (Normal function)

The value of external resistance R_{OLD} is decided based on used minimum power supply voltage (V_{BB}), internal resistance R_1 and open detection voltage V_{OLD}. External resistance R_{PD} is unnecessary.
The equation for calculating the R_{OLD} value is shown below.

$$R_{OLD} < \frac{V_{BB} \times R_{1(Min)}}{V_{OLD(\mathrm{Max})}} - R_{1(Min)} \ [\Omega]$$

The above formula is summarized as follows.

$$R_{OLD} < \frac{V_{BB}}{V_{BB} - 1.0} \times 300 \times 10^3 - 300 \times 10^3 \ [\Omega]$$

R_{OLD} value is fell below the above calculated result.

5.2 If the SW is OFF, the output is no longer pulled down by the load

The value of external resistance R_{OLD} is decided based on used minimum power supply voltage (V_{BB}), external resistance R_{PD} and open detection voltage V_{OLD}.
The equation for calculating the R_{OLD} value is shown below.

$$R_{OLD} < \left(\frac{V_{BB}}{V_{OLD(\mathrm{Max})}} - 1\right) \times \frac{R_{1(MIN)} \times R_{PD}}{R_{1(MIN)} + R_{PD}} \ [\Omega]$$

When R_{PD} is 4.3 kΩ, the above formula is summarized as follows.

$$R_{OLD} < \left(\frac{V_{BB}}{V_{BB} - 1.0} - 1\right) \times 4.24 \times 10^3 \ [\Omega]$$

R_{OLD} value is fell below the above calculated result

Function Description - continued

5.3 SENSE output mask time at output falling

This IC diagnoses open load detection after the mask tine (t_{OLD}: 250 µs) inside the IC, when the IN voltage falls from High to Low,

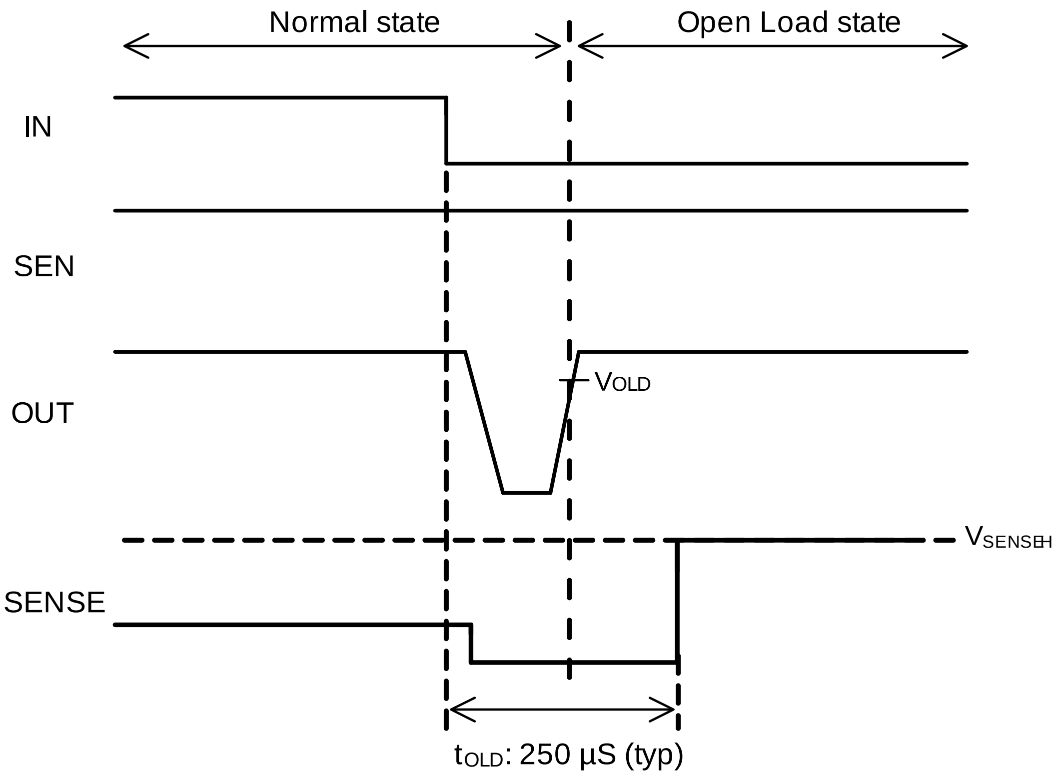


Figure 48. SENSE Output-Mask Timing Chart

Function Description - continued

6. Other Detection

6.1 GND open protection

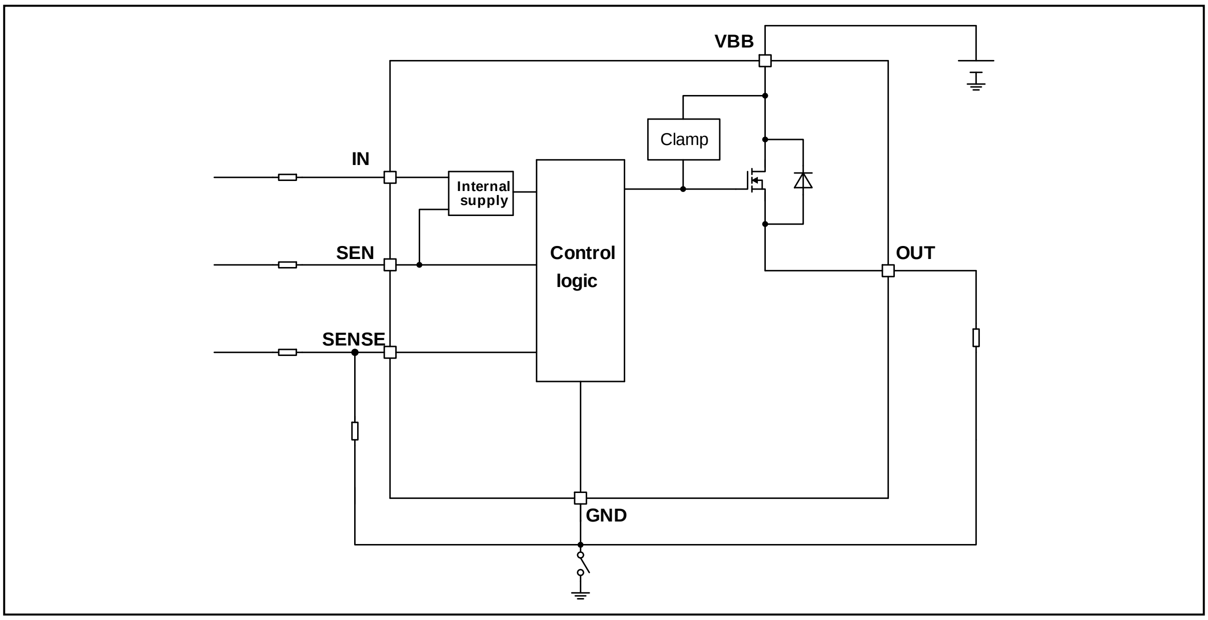


Figure 49. GND Open Detection Block Diagram

When GND of the IC is open, the output is switched OFF regardless of the input voltage. However, self-diagnostic output (SENSE) is not flagged. When an inductive load is connected, the active clamp operates when the GND pin is open

6.2 MCU I/O Protection

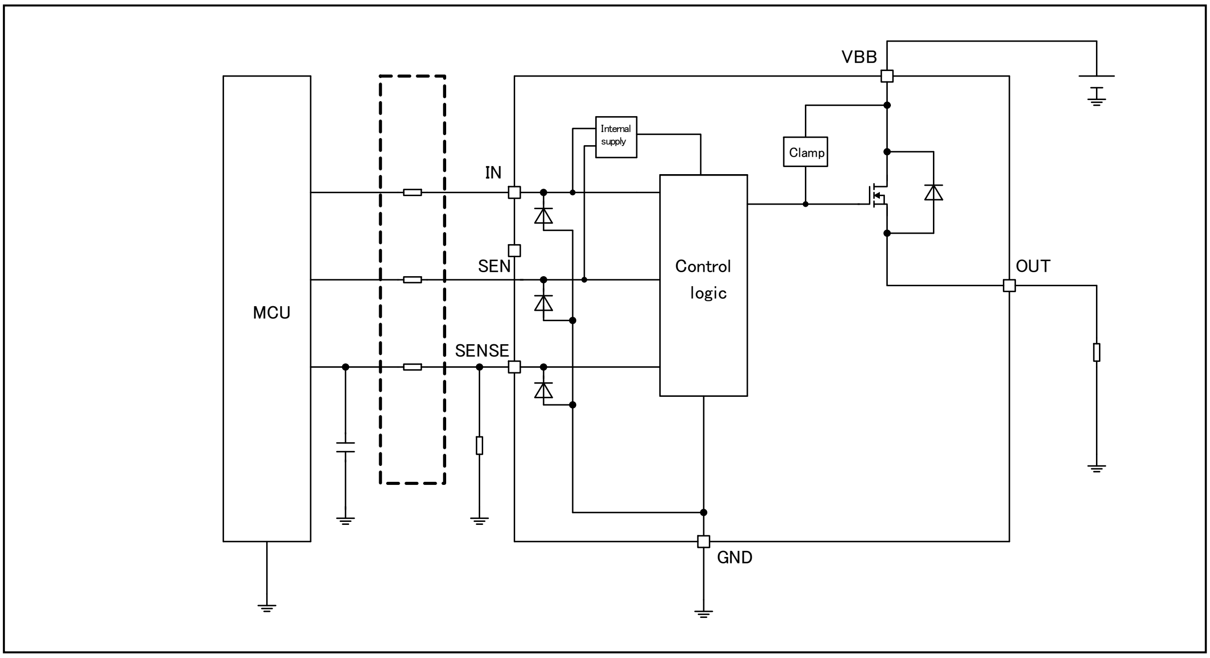


Figure 50. MCU I/O Protection

Negative surge voltage to the input, battery loss, and GND negative voltage may cause damage to the MCU I/O pin. To prevent these problems, a limiting resistor can be inserted between the input terminal and the MCU. 4.7 kΩ to 10 kΩ is recommended as the insert resistor.

Application Circuit Diagram

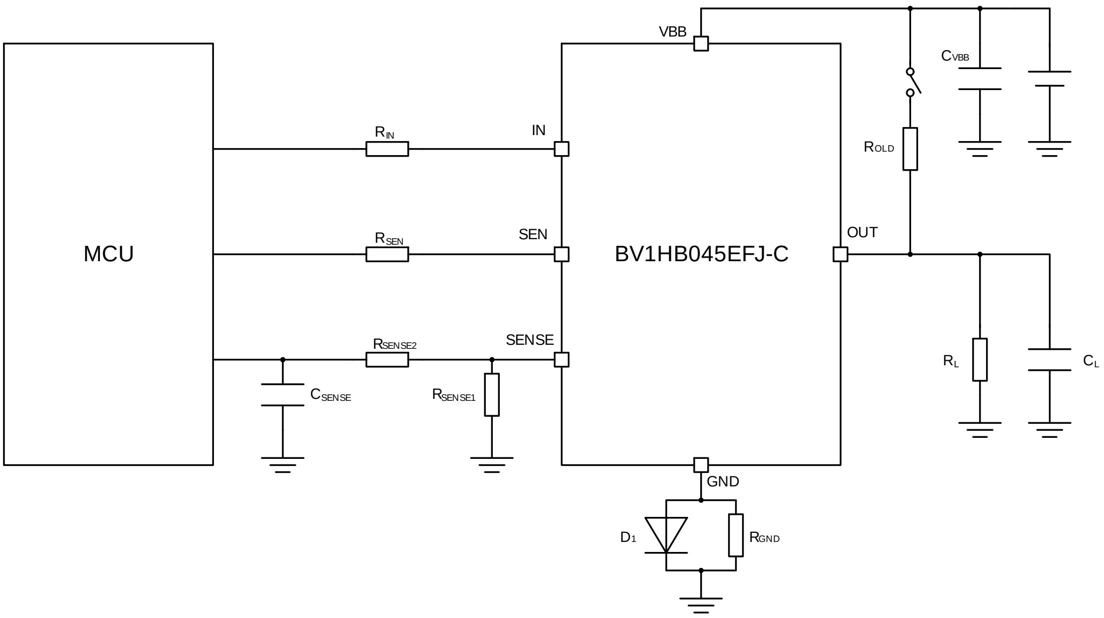
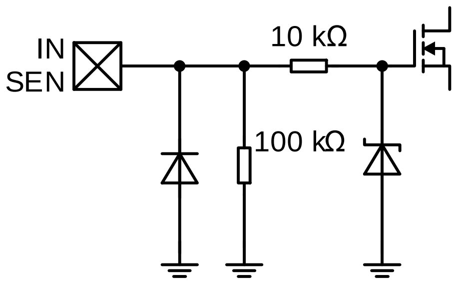


Figure 51. Application Circuit Diagram

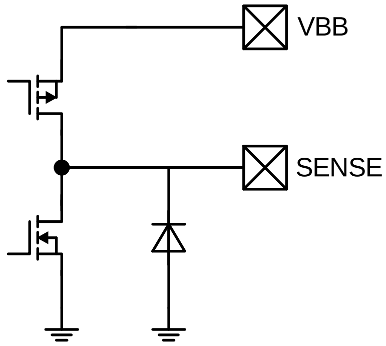
Symbol	Value	Purpose
R_{IN}	4.7 kΩ	Limit resistance for negative surge
R_{SEN}	4.7 kΩ	Limit resistance for negative surge
R_{SENSE1}	1 kΩ	Insert the pull-dpwn resistor for using diagnostic function
R_{SENSE2}	10 kΩ	For Noise suppression filter
C_{SENSE}	100 pF	For Noise suppression filter
R_{GND}	100 Ω	Current limit resistance for reverse battery connection
D_{GND}	-	Protection Diode of BV1HB045EFJ-C for reverse battery connection
C_{VBB}	10 µF	For battery line voltage spike filter
R_{OLD}	2 kΩ	Resistor for open load detection
C_L	1000 pF	Filter for radiation noise from outside
R_L	-	Output Load Resistor

I/O Equivalence Circuits

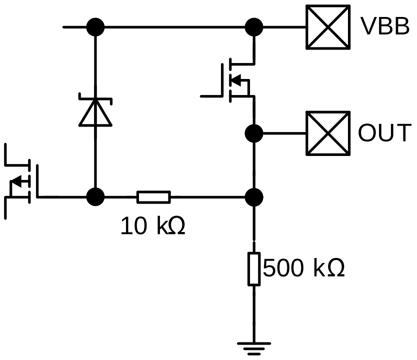
IN, SEN



SENSE



OUT



Resistance values shown in the diagrams above are typical values

Operational Notes

1. **Reverse Connection of Power Supply**
   Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

2. **Power Supply Lines**
   Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. **Ground Voltage**
   Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. **Ground Wiring Pattern**
   When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. **Recommended Operating Conditions**
   The function and operation of the IC are guaranteed within the range specified by the recommended operating conditions. The characteristic values are guaranteed only under the conditions of each item specified by the electrical characteristics.

6. **Inrush Current**
   When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

7. **Testing on Application Boards**
   When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

8. **Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors**
   Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

9. **Unused Input Pins**
   Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So, unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

10. **Ceramic Capacitor**
    When using a ceramic capacitor, determine a capacitance value considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

11. **Thermal Shutdown Function (TSD)**
    This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown function that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's maximum junction temperature rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature (Tj) will rise which will activate the TSD function that will turn OFF power output pins. When the Tj falls below the TSD threshold, the circuits are automatically restored to normal operation.
    Note that the TSD function operates in a situation that exceeds the absolute maximum ratings and therefore, under no circumstances, should the TSD function be used in a set design or for any purpose other than protecting the IC from heat damage.

Operational Notes – continued

12. Over Current Protection Function
This IC incorporates an integrated overcurrent protection function that is activated when the load is shorted. This protection function is effective in preventing damage due to sudden and unexpected incidents. However, the IC should not be used in applications characterized by continuous operation or transitioning of the protection function.

13. Active Clamp Operation
The IC integrates the active clamp function to internally absorb the reverse energy E_L which is generated when the inductive load is turned off. When the active clamp operates, the thermal shutdown function does not work. Decide a load so that the reverse energy E_L is active clamp energy (refer to Figure 5. Active Clamp Energy vs Output Current) or under when inductive load is used.

14. Open Power Supply Pin
When the power supply pin (VBB) becomes open at ON (IN = High), the output is switched to OFF regardless of input voltage. If an inductive load is connected, the active clamp operates when VBB is open and becomes the same potential as that on the ground. At this time, the output voltage drops down to -48 V (Typ).

15. Open GND Pin
When the GND pin becomes open at ON (IN = High), the output is switched to OFF regardless of input voltage. If an inductive load is connected, the active clamp operates when the GND pin is open.

16. OUT Pin Voltage
Ensure that keep OUT pin voltage less than (VBB + 0.3 V) at any time, even during transient condition. Otherwise malfunction or other problems can occur.

17. Same Pin Connection
Connect all VBB pins, GND pins, OUT pins to same line respectively.

Ordering Information

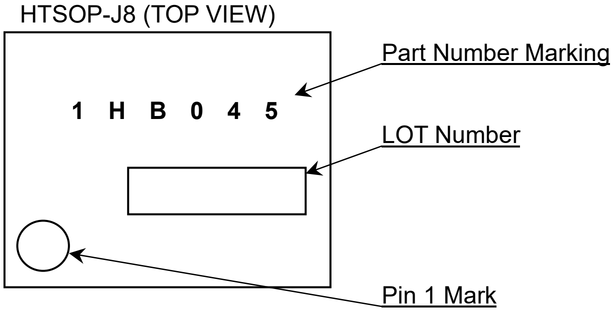
B	V	1	H	B	0	4	5	E	F	J	-	CE 2

V1: 1ch
H: High side switch

Package
EFJ: HTSOP-J8

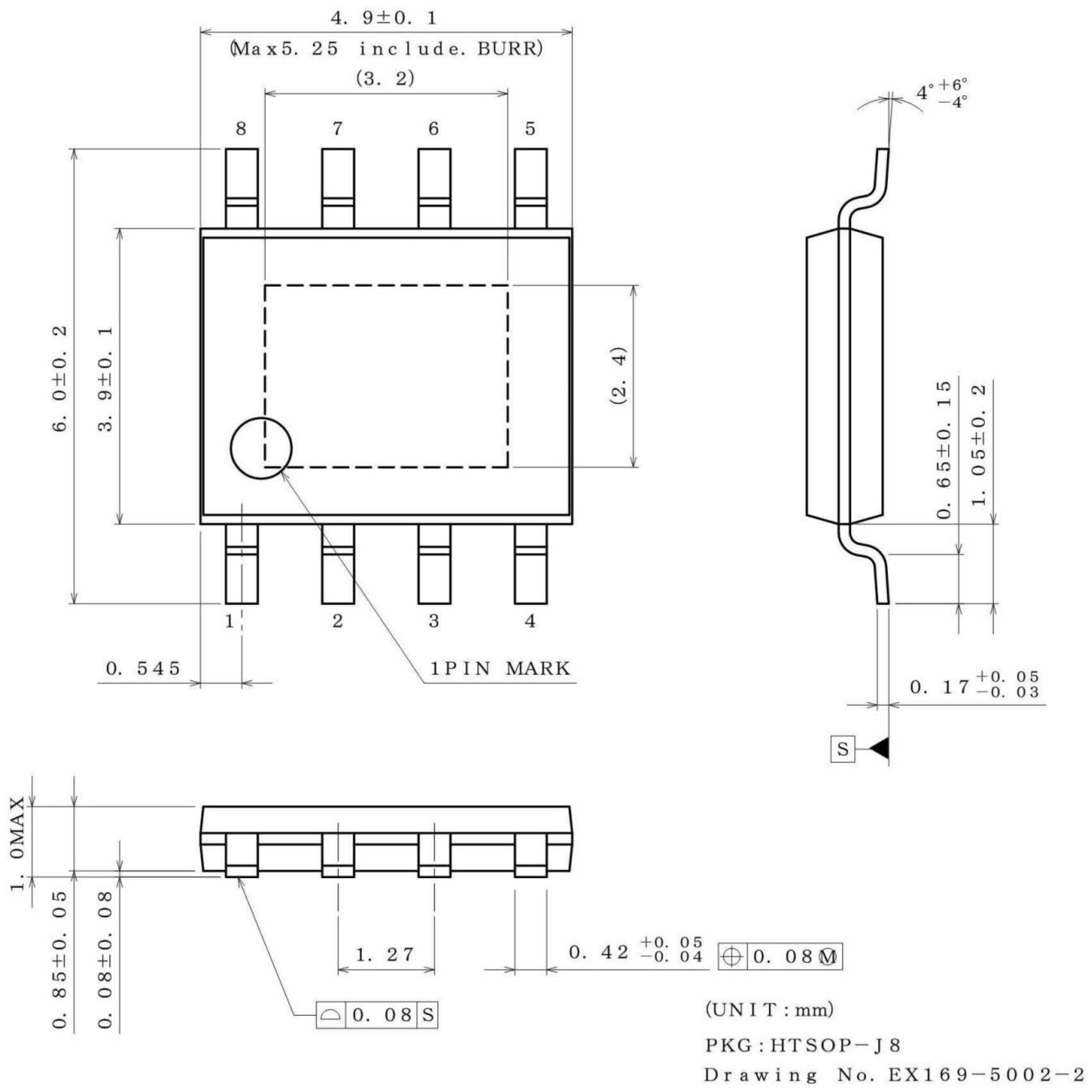
Product Rank
C: Automotive product
Packaging and Forming Specification
E2: Embossed tape and reel

Marking Diagram



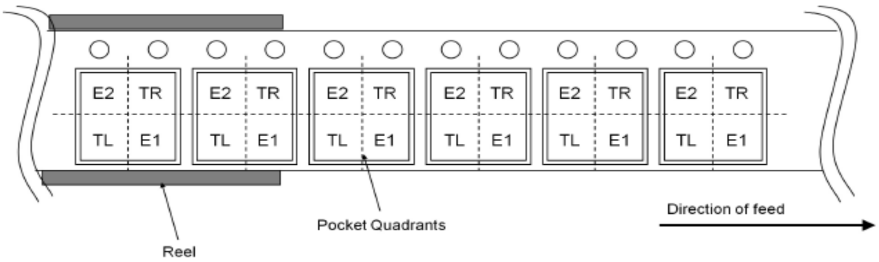
Physical Dimension and Packing Information

Package Name	HTSOP-J8



< Tape and Reel Information >

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	2500pcs
Direction of feed	E2 The direction is the pin 1 of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand



Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
3.Mar.2022	001	New Release

Notice

Precaution on using ROHM Products

1. If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment (Note 1), aircraft/spacecraft, nuclear power controllers, etc.) and whose malfunction or failure may cause loss of human life, bodily injury or serious damage to property ("Specific Applications"), please consult with the ROHM sales representative in advance. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by ROHM in advance, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any ROHM's Products for Specific Applications.

(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅡb	CLASSⅢ
CLASSⅣ		CLASSⅢ	

2. ROHM designs and manufactures its Products subject to strict quality control system. However, semiconductor products can fail or malfunction at a certain rate. Please be sure to implement, at your own responsibilities, adequate safety measures including but not limited to fail-safe design against the physical injury, damage to any property, which a failure or malfunction of our Products may cause. The following are examples of safety measures:
   [a] Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety
   [b] Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure

3. Our Products are not designed under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions, as exemplified below. Accordingly, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses arising from the use of any ROHM's Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions. If you intend to use our Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions (as exemplified below), your independent verification and confirmation of product performance, reliability, etc, prior to use, must be necessary:
   [a] Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
   [b] Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
   [c] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl_2, H_2S, NH_3, SO_2, and NO_2
   [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
   [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
   [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
   [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (Exclude cases where no-clean type fluxes is used. However, recommend sufficiently about the residue.); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
   [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation

4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.

5. Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.

6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse, is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.

7. De-rate Power Dissipation depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction temperature.

8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.

9. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

1. When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.

2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.

2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of Ionizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
   [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl_2, H_2S, NH_3, SO_2, and NO_2
   [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
   [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
   [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic

2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.

4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

Precaution for Product Label

A two-dimensional barcode printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

Precaution for Disposition

When disposing Products please dispose them properly using an authorized industry waste company.

Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since concerned goods might be fallen under listed items of export control prescribed by Foreign exchange and Foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM in case of export.

Precaution Regarding Intellectual Property Rights

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General Precaution

1. Before you use our Products, you are requested to carefully read this document and fully understand its contents. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure, malfunction or accident arising from the use of any ROHM's Products against warning, caution or note contained in this document.

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