

PowerMOS transistor TOPFET high side switch

BUK202-50X

DESCRIPTION

Monolithic temperature and overload protected power switch based on MOSFET technology in a 5 pin plastic envelope, configured as a single high side switch.

APPLICATIONS

General controller for driving lamps, motors, solenoids, heaters.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	UNIT
I_L	Nominal load current (ISO)	9	A
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MAX.	UNIT
V_{BG}	Continuous off-state supply voltage	50	V
I_L	Continuous load current	20	A
T_j	Continuous junction temperature	150	°C
R_{ON}	On-state resistance	38	$m\Omega$

FEATURES

- Vertical power DMOS switch
- Low on-state resistance
- 5 V logic compatible input with hysteresis
- Overtemperature protection - self resets with hysteresis
- Overload protection against short circuit load with output current limiting; latched - reset by input
- High supply voltage load protection
- Supply undervoltage lock out
- Status indication for overload protection activated
- Diagnostic status indication of open circuit load
- Very low quiescent current
- Voltage clamping for turn off of inductive loads
- ESD protection on all pins
- Reverse battery and overvoltage protection with external ground resistor

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

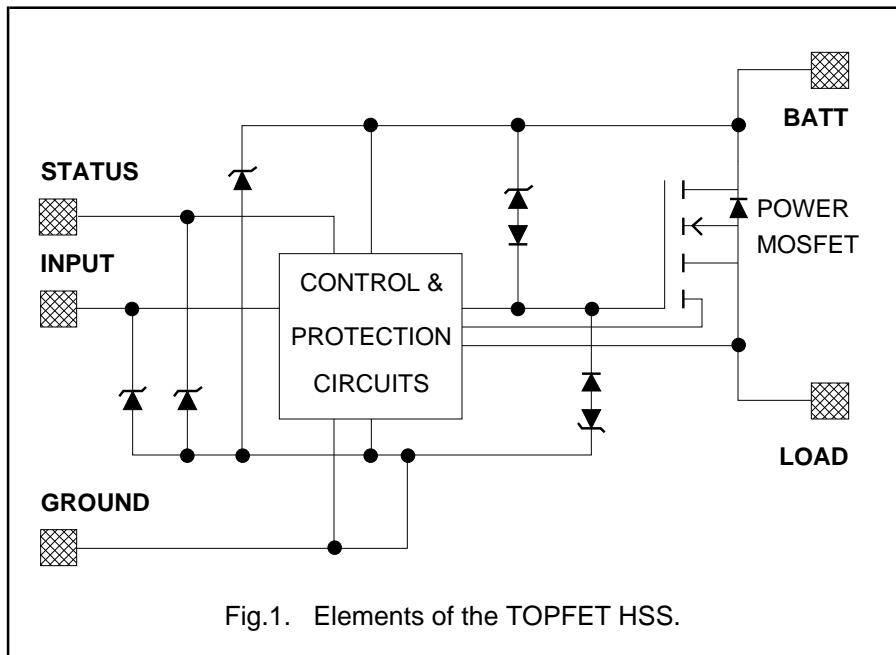


Fig.1. Elements of the TOPFET HSS.

PINNING - SOT263

PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	Ground
2	Input
3	Battery (+ve supply)
4	Status
5	Load
tab	connected to pin 3

PIN CONFIGURATION

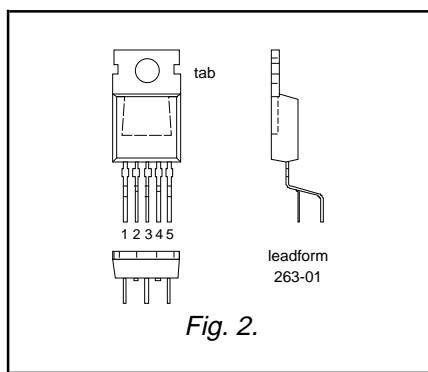


Fig. 2.

SYMBOL

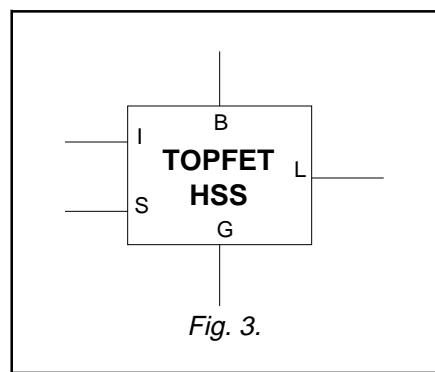


Fig. 3.

**PowerMOS transistor
TOPFET high side switch**
BUK202-50X**LIMITING VALUES**

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{BG}	Battery voltages Continuous off-state supply voltage	-	0	50	V
$-V_{BG}$	Reverse battery voltages¹ Repetitive peak supply voltage	External resistors: $R_G \geq 150 \Omega$; $R_I = R_S \geq 4.7 \text{ k}\Omega$, $\delta \leq 0.1$	-	32	V
$-V_{BG}$	Continuous reverse supply voltage	$R_G \geq 150 \Omega$; $R_I = R_S \geq 4.7 \text{ k}\Omega$	-	16	V
I_L P_D T_{stg} T_j T_{sold}	Continuous load current Total power dissipation Storage temperature Continuous junction temperature ² Lead temperature	$T_{mb} \leq 110 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{mb} \leq 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ - - during soldering	- - -55 - -	20 125 175 150 250	A W °C °C °C
I_I I_s I_I I_s	Input and status Continuous input current Continuous status current Repetitive peak input current Repetitive peak status current	- - $\delta \leq 0.1$ $\delta \leq 0.1$	- - -20 -20	5 5 20 20	mA mA mA mA
E_{BL}	Inductive load clamping Non-repetitive clamping energy	$T_{mb} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ prior to turn-off	-	1.7	J

ESD LIMITING VALUE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_C	Electrostatic discharge capacitor voltage	Human body model; $C = 250 \text{ pF}$; $R = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$	-	2	kV

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$R_{th j-mb}$	Thermal resistance³ Junction to mounting base	-	-	0.8	1	K/W
$R_{th j-a}$	Junction to ambient in free air	-	-	60	75	K/W

¹ Reverse battery voltage is allowed only with external ground, input and status resistors to limit the currents to a safe value.² For normal continuous operation. A higher T_j is allowed as an overload condition but at the threshold $T_{j(TO)}$ the over temperature trip operates to protect the switch.³ Of the output Power MOS transistor.

**PowerMOS transistor
TOPFET high side switch**

BUK202-50X

STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

$T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{BG}	Clamping voltages					
	Battery to ground	$I_G = 1 \text{ mA}$	50	55	65	V
	Battery to load	$I_L = I_G = 1 \text{ mA}$	50	55	65	V
$-V_{LG}$	Negative load to ground	$I_L = 1 \text{ mA}$	12	17	21	V
V_{BG}	Supply voltage	battery to ground				
	Operating range ¹	-	5	-	40	V
I_L	Currents	$V_{BG} = 13 \text{ V}$				
	Nominal load current ²	$V_{BL} = 0.5 \text{ V}; T_{mb} = 85^\circ\text{C}$	9	-	-	A
	Quiescent current ³	$V_{IG} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{LG} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	0.1	2	μA
	Operating current ⁴	$V_{IG} = 5 \text{ V}; I_L = 0 \text{ A}$	1.5	2.2	4	mA
I_L	Off-state load current ⁵	$V_{BL} = 13 \text{ V}; V_{IG} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	0.1	1	μA
R_{ON}	Resistances					
	On-state resistance ⁶	$V_{BG} = 13 \text{ V}; I_L = 10 \text{ A}; t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$	-	28	38	$\text{m}\Omega$
R_{ON}	On-state resistance	$V_{BG} = 5 \text{ V}; I_L = 2 \text{ A}; t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$	-	36	48	$\text{m}\Omega$

INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

$T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}; V_{BG} = 13 \text{ V}$

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_I	Input current	$V_{IG} = 5 \text{ V}$	35	60	100	μA
V_{IG}	Input clamping voltage	$I_I = 200 \mu\text{A}$	6	7	8	V
$V_{IG(ON)}$	Input turn-on threshold voltage		-	2.1	2.4	V
$V_{IG(OFF)}$	Input turn-off threshold voltage		1.5	1.7	-	V
ΔV_{IG}	Input turn-on hysteresis		-	0.4	-	V

¹ On-state resistance is increased if the supply voltage is less than 9 V. Refer to figure 8.

² Defined as in ISO 10483-1.

³ This is the continuous current drawn from the battery when the input is low and includes leakage current to the load.

⁴ This is the continuous current drawn from the battery with no load connected, but with the input high.

⁵ The measured current is in the load pin only.

⁶ The supply and input voltage for the R_{ON} tests are continuous. The specified pulse duration t_p refers only to the applied load current.

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TOPFET high side switch**
BUK202-50X**PROTECTION FUNCTIONS AND STATUS INDICATIONS**

Truth table for normal, open-circuit load and overload conditions and abnormal supply voltages.

FUNCTIONS		TRUTH TABLE			THRESHOLD			
SYMBOL	CONDITION	INPUT	STATUS	OUTPUT	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
	Normal on-state	1	1	1				
	Normal off-state	0	1	0				
$I_{L(OC)}$	Open circuit load ¹	1	0	1	150	450	750	mA
	Open circuit load	0	1	0				
$T_{J(TO)}$	Over temperature ²	1	0	0	150	175	-	°C
	Over temperature ³	0	0	0				
$V_{BL(TO)}$	Short circuit load ⁴	1	0	0	9	10.5	12	V
	Short circuit load	0	1	0				
$V_{BG(TO)}$	Low supply voltage ⁵	X	1	0	3	4	5	V
$V_{BG(LP)}$	High supply voltage ⁶	X	1	0	40	45	50	V

For input '0' equals low, '1' equals high, 'X' equals don't care.

For status '0' equals low, '1' equals open or high.

For output switch '0' equals off, '1' equals on.

STATUS CHARACTERISTICS $T_{mb} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$.

The status output is an open drain transistor, and requires an external pull-up circuit to indicate a logic high.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{SG}	Status clamping voltage	$I_S = 100 \mu\text{A}$	6	7	8	V
V_{SG}	Status low voltage	$I_S = 50 \mu\text{A}; V_{BG} = 13 \text{ V}$	-	0.7	0.8	V
I_S	Status leakage current	$V_{SG} = 5 \text{ V}$	-	0.1	1	μA
I_S	Status saturation current ¹³	$V_{SS} = 5 \text{ V}; R_S = 0 \Omega; V_{BG} = 13 \text{ V}$	-	9	-	mA
R_S	Application information					
	External pull-up resistor ⁸	$V_{SS} = 5 \text{ V}$	-	100	-	kΩ

¹ In the on-state, the switch detects whether the load current is less than the quoted open load threshold current. This is for status indication only. Typical hysteresis equals 230 mA. The thresholds are specified for supply voltage within the normal working range.

² After cooling below the reset temperature the switch will resume normal operation. The reset temperature is lower than the trip temperature by typically 10 °C.

³ If the overtemperature protection has operated, status remains low to indicate the overtemperature condition even if the input is taken low, providing the device has not cooled below the reset temperature.

⁴ After short circuit protection has operated, the input voltage must be toggled low for the switch to resume normal operation.

⁵ Undervoltage sensor causes the device to switch off. Typical hysteresis equals 0.5 V.

⁶ Overvoltage sensor causes the device to switch off to protect the load. Typical hysteresis equals 1.1 V.

⁷ In a fault condition with the pull-up resistor short circuited while the status transistor is conducting.

⁸ The pull-up resistor also protects the status pin during reverse battery conditions.

PowerMOS transistor TOPFET high side switch

BUK202-50X

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{BG} = 13\text{ V}$

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$-V_{LG}$	Inductive load turn-off Negative load voltage ¹	$V_{IG} = 0\text{ V}$; $I_L = 10\text{ A}$; $t_p = 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	15	20	25	V
$t_{d\ sc}$ I_L	Short circuit load protection² Response time Load current prior to turn-off	$V_{IG} = 5\text{ V}$; $R_L \leq 10\text{ m}\Omega$ $V_{IG} = 5\text{ V}$ $t < t_{d\ sc}$	- -	75 50	- -	μs A
$I_{L(lim)}$	Overload protection³ Load current limiting	$V_{BL} = 9\text{ V}$; $t_p = 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	34	45	64	A

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{BG} = 13\text{ V}$, for resistive load $R_L = 13\text{ }\Omega$.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$t_{d\ on}$ dV/dt_{on}	During turn-on Delay time Rate of rise of load voltage	to $V_{IG} = 5\text{ V}$ to 10% V_L	- -	16 0.7	- 2	μs $\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
t_{on}	Total switching time	to 90% V_L	-	140	-	μs
$t_{d\ off}$ dV/dt_{off}	During turn-off Delay time Rate of fall of load voltage	to $V_{IG} = 0\text{ V}$ to 90% V_L	- -	40 0.7	- 2	μs $\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
t_{off}	Total switching time	to 10% V_L	-	70	-	μs

CAPACITANCES $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $V_{IG} = 0\text{ V}$

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
C_{ig}	Input capacitance	$V_{BG} = 13\text{ V}$	-	15	20	pF
C_{bl}	Output capacitance	$V_{BL} = V_{BG} = 13\text{ V}$	-	500	700	pF
C_{sg}	Status capacitance	$V_{SG} = 5\text{ V}$	-	11	15	pF

¹ For a high side switch, the load pin voltage goes negative with respect to ground during the turn-off of an inductive load. This negative voltage is clamped by the device.

² The load current is self-limited during the response time for short circuit load protection. Response time is measured from when input goes high.

³ If the load resistance is low, but not a complete short circuit, such that the on-state voltage remains less than $V_{BL(TO)}$, the device remains in current limiting until the overtemperature protection operates.

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BUK202-50X

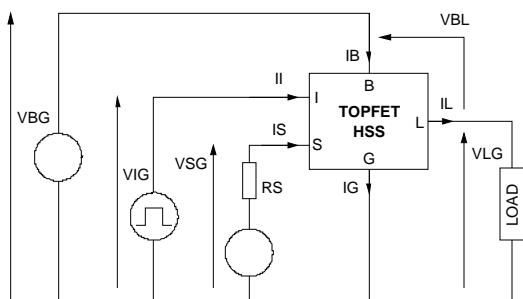


Fig.4. High side switch measurements schematic.
(current and voltage conventions)

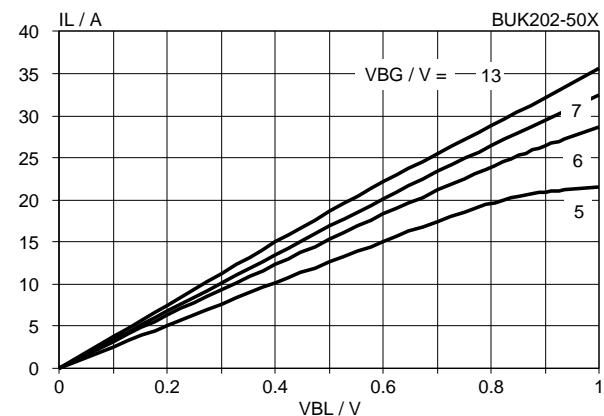


Fig.7. Typical on-state characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$.
 $I_L = f(V_{BL})$; parameter V_{BG} ; $t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$

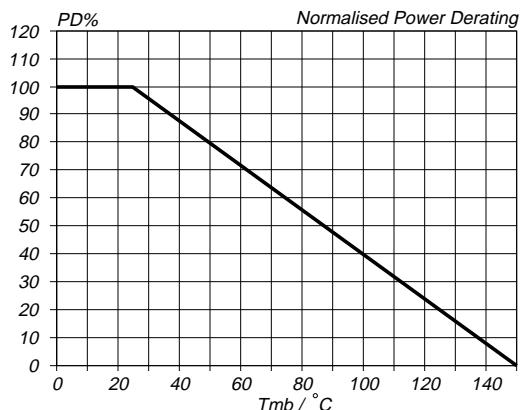


Fig.5. Normalised limiting power dissipation.
 $P_D\% = 100 \cdot P_D/P_D(25^\circ\text{C}) = f(T_{mb})$

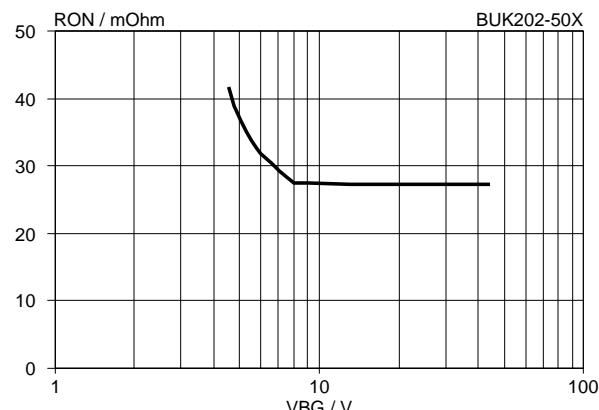


Fig.8. Typical on-state resistance, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$.
 $R_{ON} = f(V_{BG})$; conditions: $I_L = 10\text{ A}$; $t_p = 300\ \mu\text{s}$

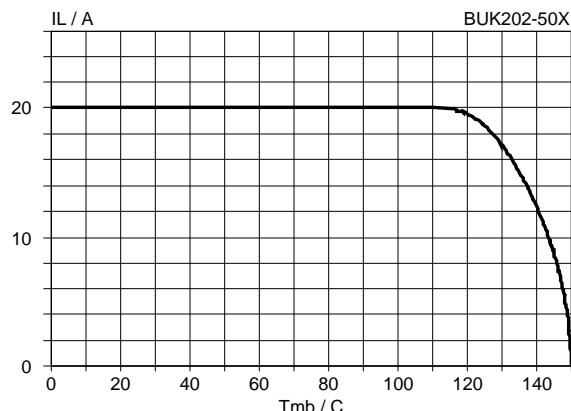


Fig.6. Limiting continuous on-state load current.
 $I_L = f(T_{mb})$; conditions: $V_{IG} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{BG} = 13\text{ V}$

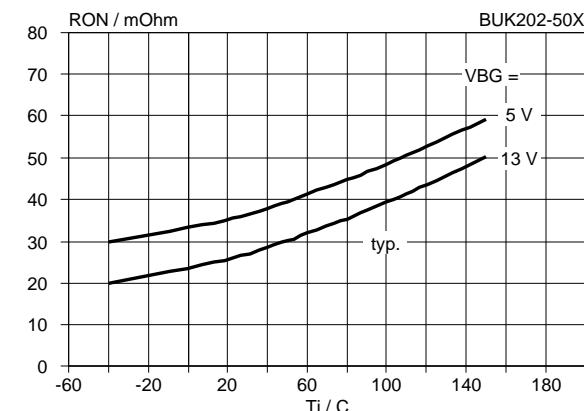


Fig.9. Typical on-state resistance, $t_p = 300\ \mu\text{s}$.
 $R_{ON} = f(T_j)$; parameter V_{BG} ; condition $I_L = 2\text{ A}$

PowerMOS transistor TOPFET high side switch

BUK202-50X

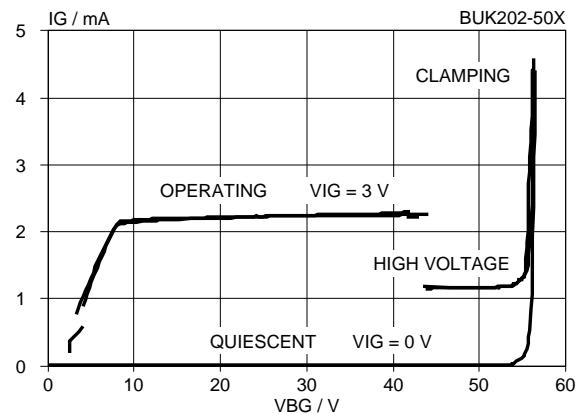


Fig.10. Typical supply characteristics, $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.
 $I_D = f(V_{DS})$; parameter $V_{IG} = 3\text{ V}$

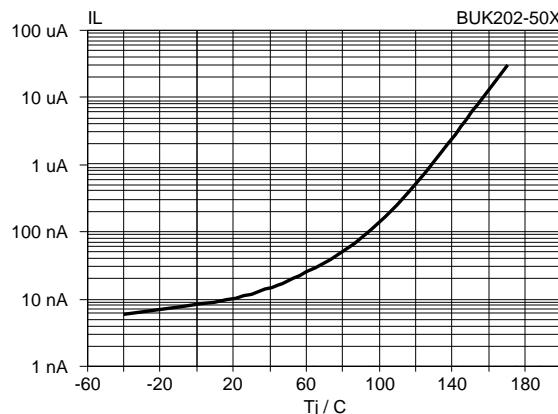


Fig.13. Typical off-state leakage current.
 $I_L = f(T_j)$; conditions: $V_{BL} = 13\text{ V} = V_{BG}$; $V_{IG} = 0\text{ V}$.

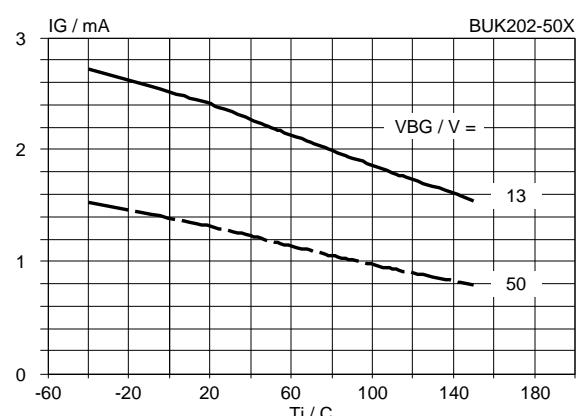


Fig.11. Typical operating supply current.
 $I_D = f(T_j)$; parameter V_{DS} ; condition $V_{IG} = 5\text{ V}$

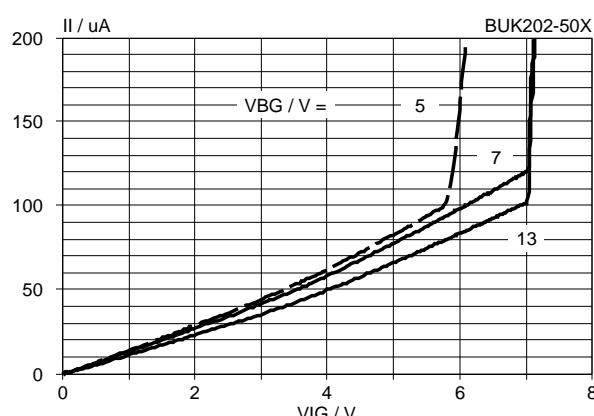


Fig.14. Typical input characteristics, $T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.
 $I_D = f(V_{IG})$; parameter V_{DS}

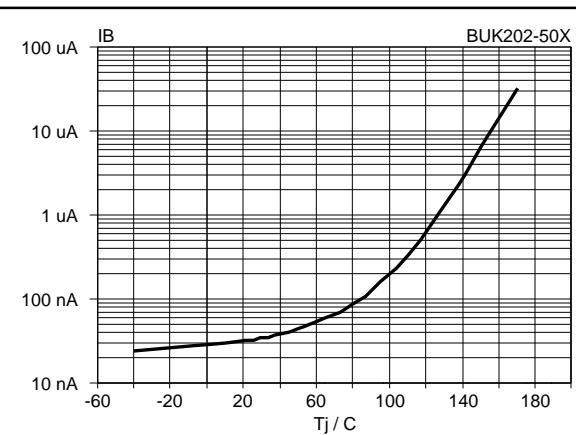


Fig.12. Typical supply quiescent current.
 $I_D = f(T_j)$; condition $V_{DS} = 13\text{ V}$, $V_{IG} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{LG} = 0\text{ V}$

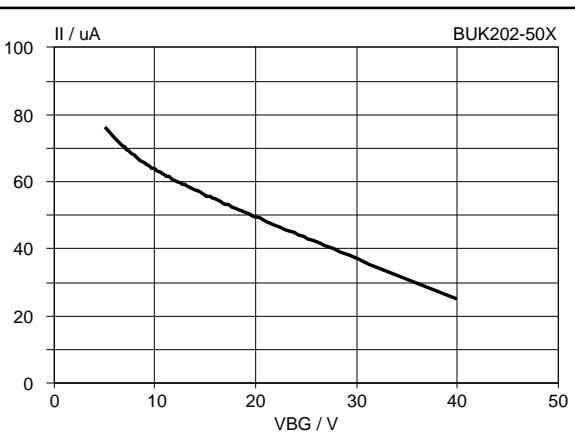


Fig.15. Typical input current, $T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.
 $I_D = f(V_{DS})$; condition $V_{IG} = 5\text{ V}$

PowerMOS transistor TOPFET high side switch

BUK202-50X

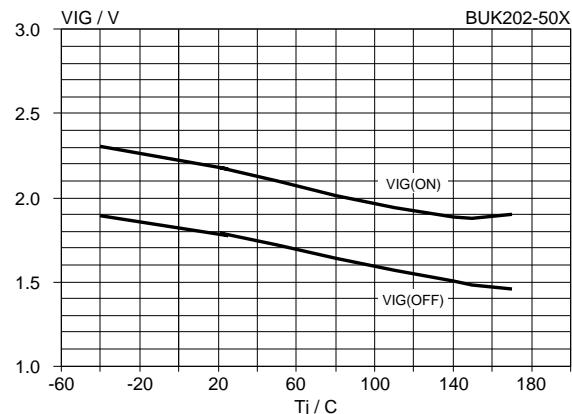


Fig.16. Typical input threshold voltages.
 $V_{IG} = f(T_j)$; conditions $V_{BG} = 13$ V, $I_L = 100$ mA

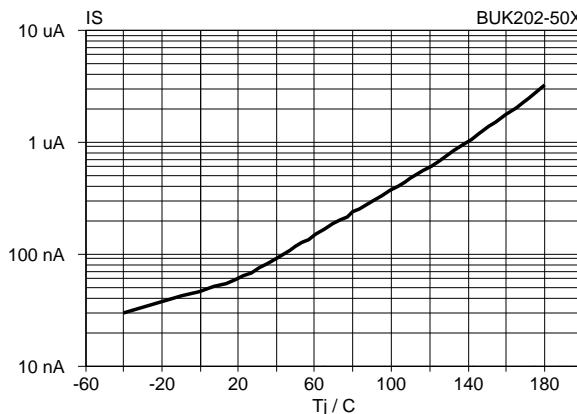


Fig.19. Typical status leakage current.
 $I_S = f(T_j)$; conditions $V_{SG} = 5$ V, $V_{IG} = V_{BG} = 0$ V

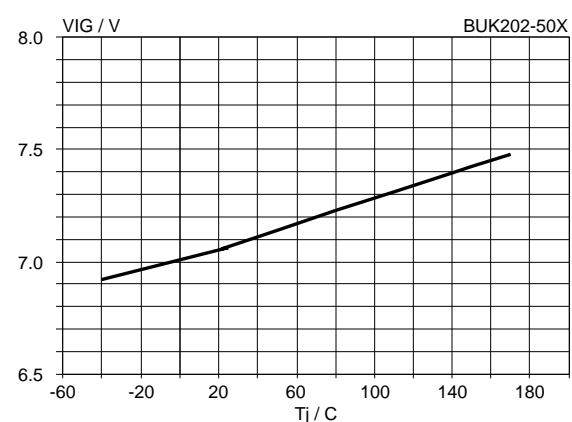


Fig.17. Typical input clamping voltage.
 $V_{IG} = f(T_j)$; conditions $I_L = 200$ μ A, $V_{BG} = 13$ V

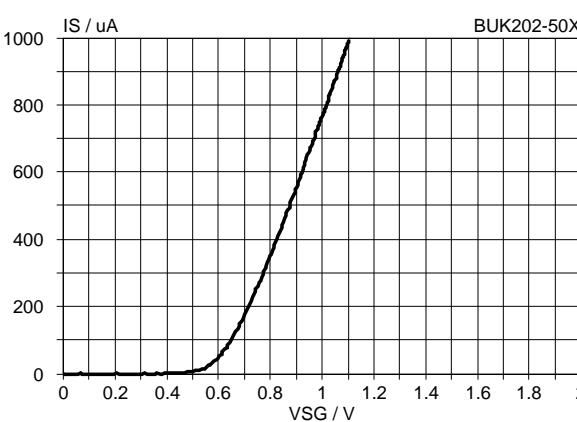


Fig.20. Typical status low characteristic, $T_j = 25$ °C.
 $I_S = f(V_{SG})$; conditions $V_{IG} = 5$ V, $V_{BG} = 13$ V, $I_L = 0$ A

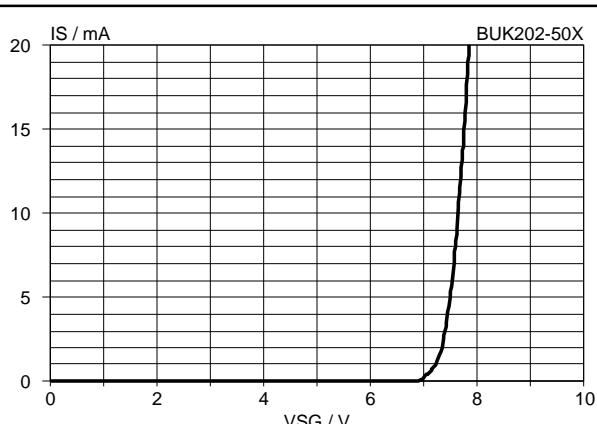


Fig.18. Typical status characteristic, $T_j = 25$ °C.
 $I_S = f(V_{SG})$; conditions $V_{IG} = V_{BG} = 0$ V

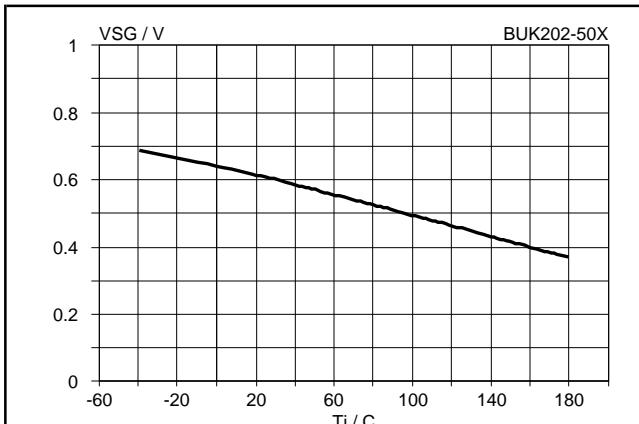


Fig.21. Typical status low voltage, $V_{SG} = f(T_j)$.
conditions $I_S = 50$ μ A, $V_{IG} = 5$ V, $V_{BG} = 13$ V, $I_L = 0$ A

PowerMOS transistor TOPFET high side switch

BUK202-50X

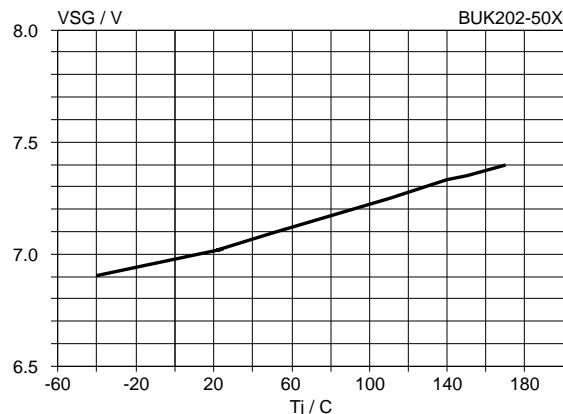


Fig.22. Typical status clamping voltage, $V_{SG} = f(T_j)$.
conditions $I_S = 100 \mu A$, $V_{BG} = 13 V$

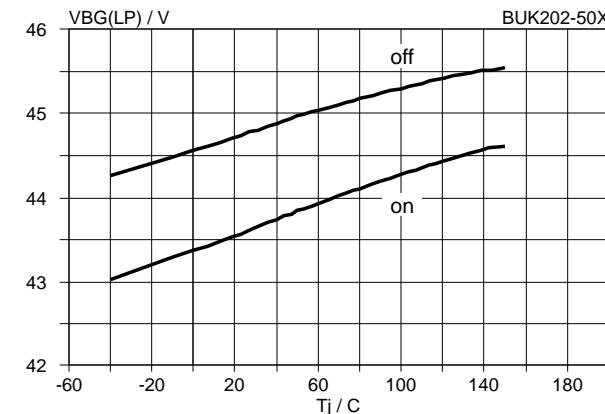


Fig.25. Supply typical overvoltage thresholds.
 $V_{BG(LP)} = f(T_j)$; conditions $V_{IG} = 5 V$; $I_L = 100 mA$

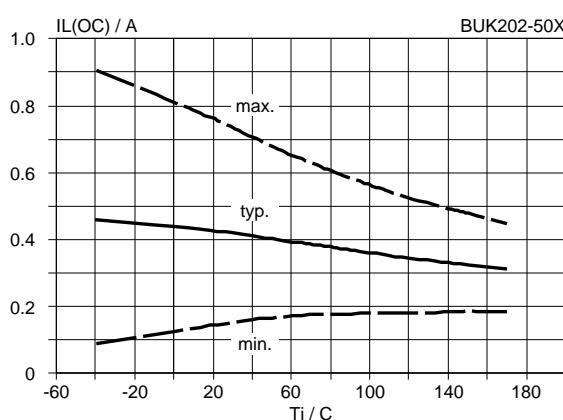


Fig.23. Low load current detection threshold.
 $I_{L(OC)} = f(T_j)$; conditions $V_{IG} = 5 V$; $V_{BG} = 13 V$

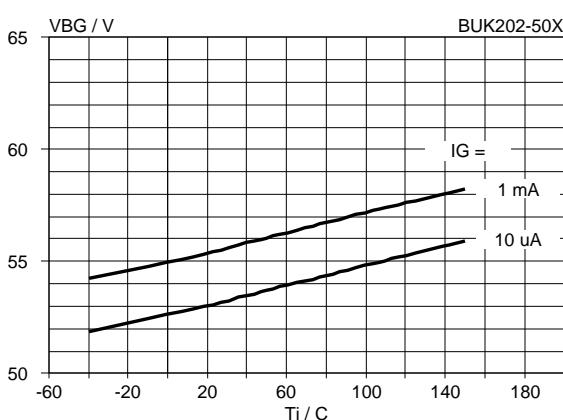


Fig.26. Typical battery to ground clamping voltage.
 $V_{BG} = f(T_j)$; parameter I_G

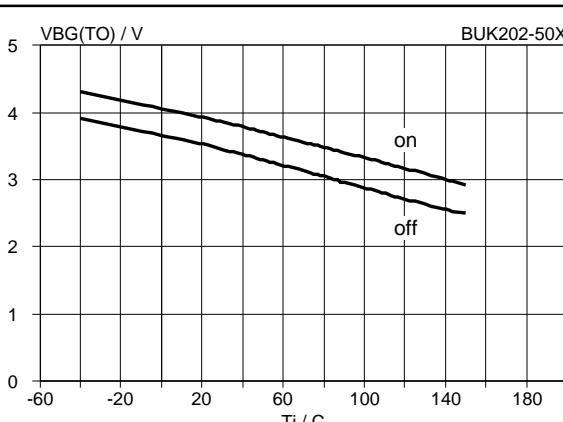


Fig.24. Supply typical undervoltage thresholds.
 $V_{BG(TO)} = f(T_j)$; conditions $V_{IG} = 3 V$; $I_L = 100 mA$

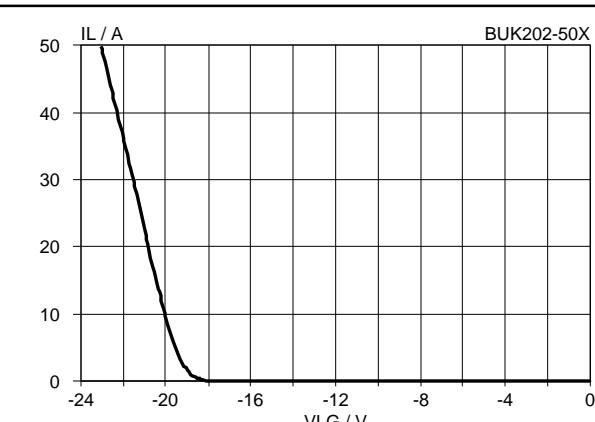


Fig.27. Typical negative load clamping characteristic.
 $I_L = f(V_{LG})$; conditions $V_{IG} = 0 V$, $t_p = 300 \mu s$, $25^\circ C$

PowerMOS transistor TOPFET high side switch

BUK202-50X

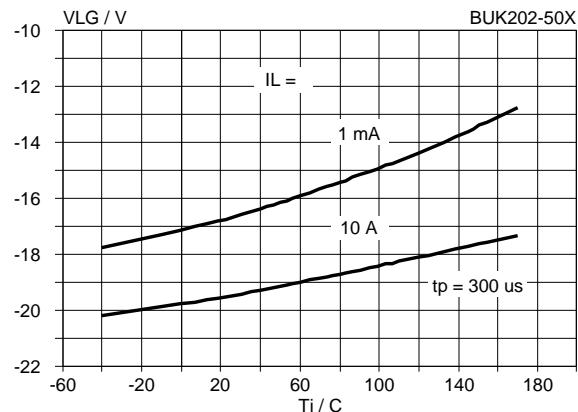


Fig.28. Typical negative load clamping voltage.
 $V_{LG} = f(T_j)$; parameter I_L ; condition $V_{IG} = 0 \text{ V}$.

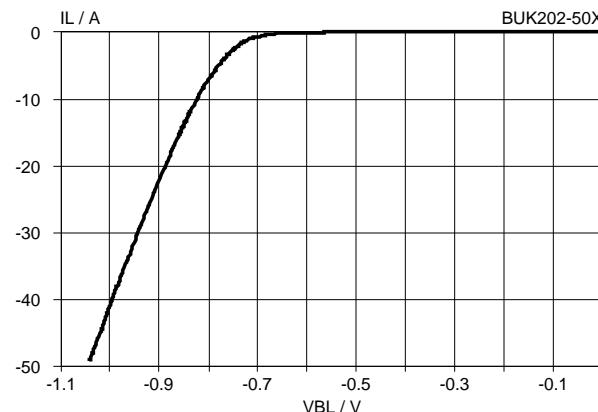


Fig.31. Typical reverse diode characteristic.
 $I_L = f(V_{BL})$; conditions $V_{IG} = 0 \text{ V}$, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

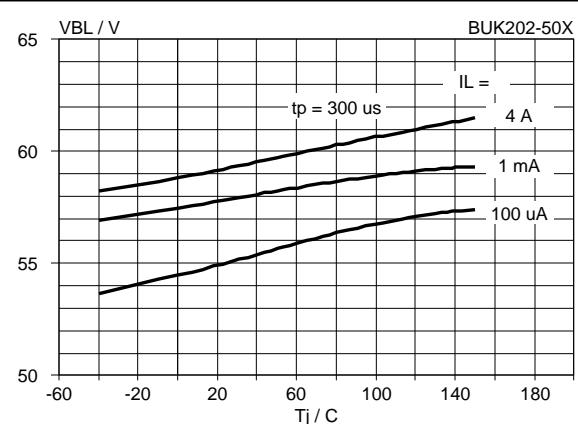


Fig.29. Typical battery to load clamping voltage.
 $V_{BL} = f(T_j)$; parameter I_L ; condition $I_G = 5 \text{ mA}$.

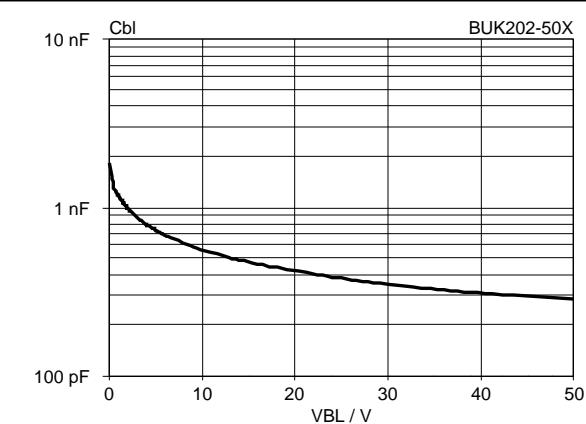


Fig.32. Typical output capacitance. $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $C_{bl} = f(V_{BL})$; conditions $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$, $V_{IG} = 0 \text{ V}$

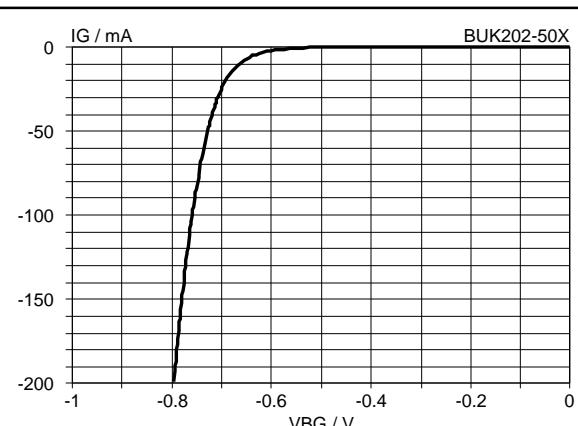


Fig.30. Typical reverse battery characteristic.
 $I_G = f(V_{BG})$; conditions $I_L = 0 \text{ A}$, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

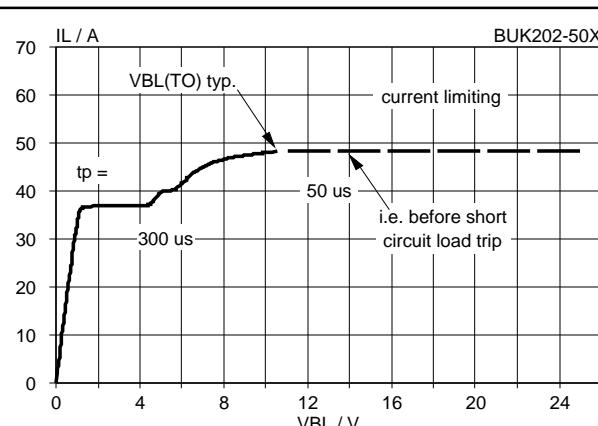


Fig.33. Typical overload characteristic, $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$.
 $I_L = f(V_{BL})$; condition $V_{BG} = 13 \text{ V}$; parameter t_p

PowerMOS transistor TOPFET high side switch

BUK202-50X

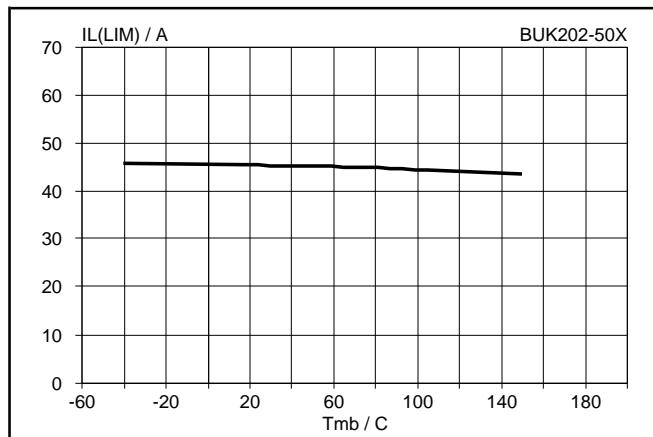


Fig.34. Typical overload current, $V_{BL} = 9\text{ V}$.
 $I_L = f(T_{mb})$; conditions $V_{BG} = 13\text{ V}$; $t_p = 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

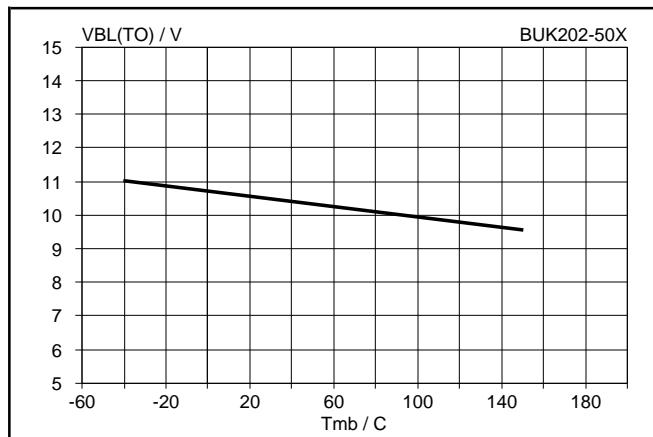


Fig.36. Typical short circuit load threshold voltage.
 $V_{BL(TO)} = f(T_{mb})$; condition $V_{BG} = 13\text{ V}$

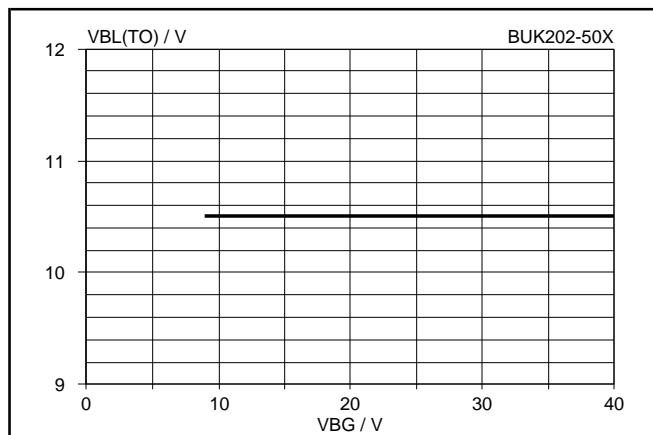


Fig.35. Typical short circuit load threshold voltage.
 $V_{BL(TO)} = f(V_{BG})$; condition $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

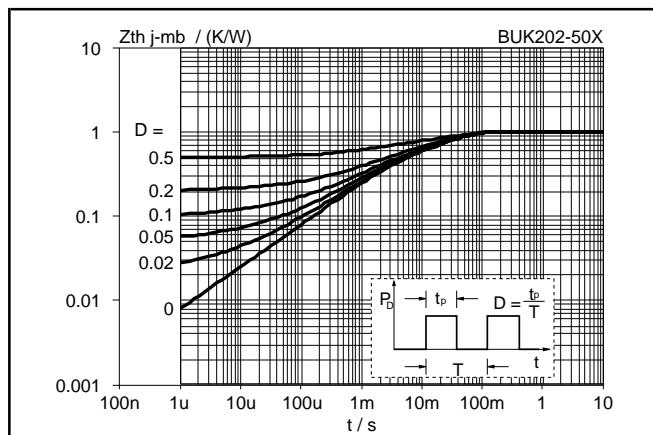


Fig.37. Transient thermal impedance.
 $Z_{th j-mb} = f(t)$; parameter $D = t_p/T$

PowerMOS transistor TOPFET high side switch

BUK202-50X

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

Net Mass: 2 g

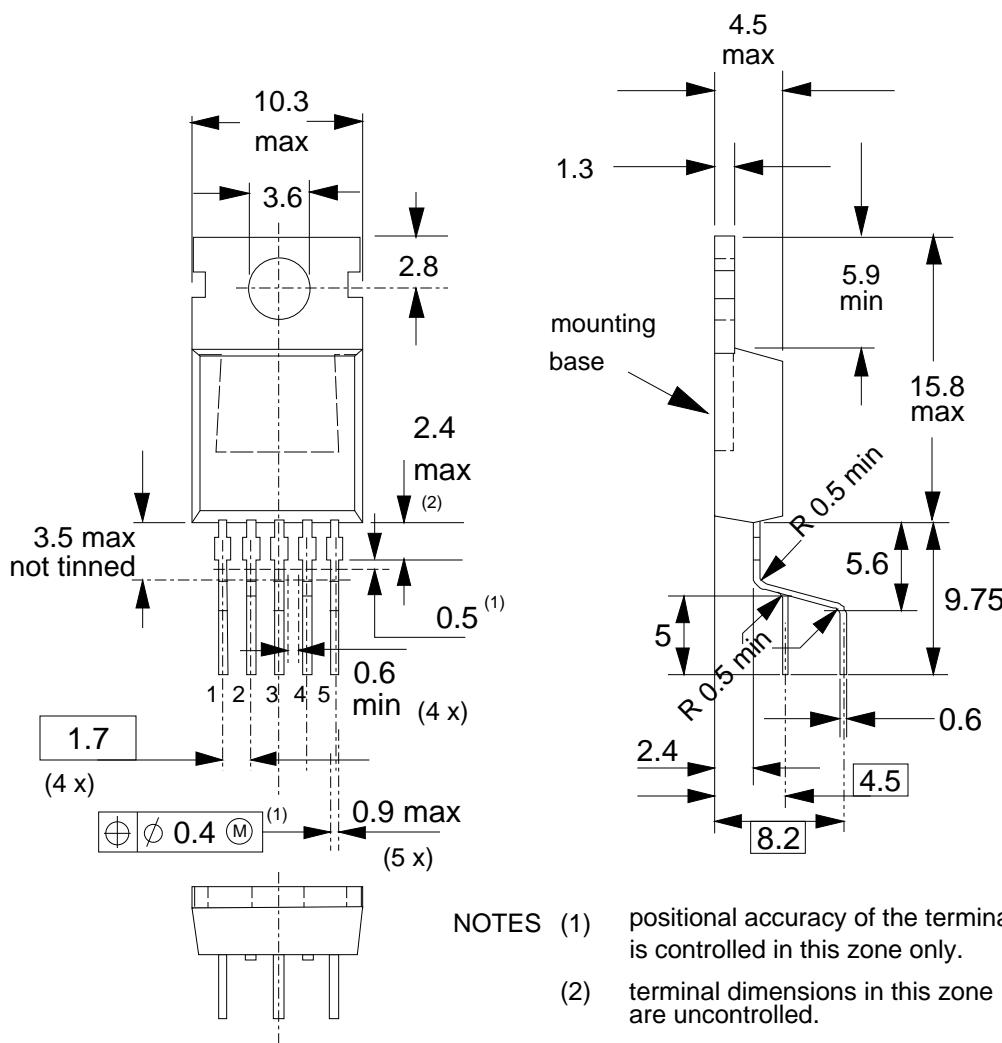


Fig.38. SOT263 leadform 263-01;

pin 3 connected to mounting base.

Note

1. Accessories supplied on request: refer to mounting instructions for TO220 envelopes.
2. Epoxy meets UL94 V0 at 1/8".

**PowerMOS transistor
TOPFET high side switch****BUK202-50X****DEFINITIONS**

Data sheet status	
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.
Limiting values	
Limiting values are given in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
Application information	
Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.	
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