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## 1 Overview

### Application

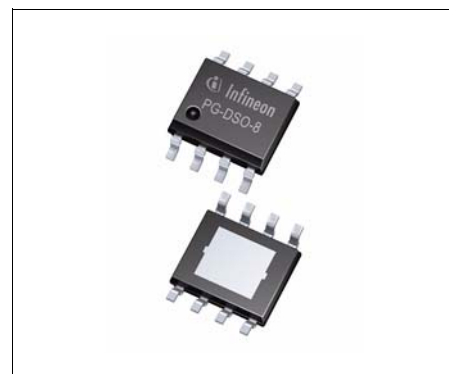
- Suitable for resistive, inductive and capacitive loads
- Replaces electromechanical relays, fuses and discrete circuits
- Most suitable for loads with high inrush current, such as lamps

### Basic Features

- One channel device
- Very low stand-by current
- 3.3 V and 5 V compatible logic inputs
- Electrostatic discharge protection (ESD)
- Optimized electromagnetic compatibility
- Logic ground independent from load ground
- Very low power DMOS leakage current in OFF state
- Green product (RoHS compliant)
- AEC qualified

### Description

The BTS5045-1EJA is a 45 mΩ single channel Smart High-Side Power Switch, embedded in a PG-DSO-8-43 EP, Exposed Pad package, providing protective functions and diagnosis. The power transistor is built by an N-channel vertical power MOSFET with charge pump. The device is integrated in Smart6 technology. It is specially designed to drive lamps up to 1 \* P27W/P21W, as well as LEDs in the harsh automotive environment.



PG-DSO-8-43 EP

**Table 1 Product Summary**

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Operating voltage range	$V_{S(OP)}$	5 V ... 28 V
Maximum supply voltage	$V_{S(LD)}$	41 V
Maximum ON state resistance at $T_J = 150\text{ °C}$	$R_{DS(ON)}$	90 mΩ
Nominal load current	$I_{L(NOM)}$	4 A
Typical current sense ratio	$k_{ILIS}$	1500
Minimum current limitation	$I_{L5(SC)}$	25 A
Maximum standby current with load at $T_J = 25\text{ °C}$	$I_{S(OFF)}$	500 nA

Type	Package	Marking
BTS5045-1EJA	PG-DSO-8-43 EP	5045-EJA

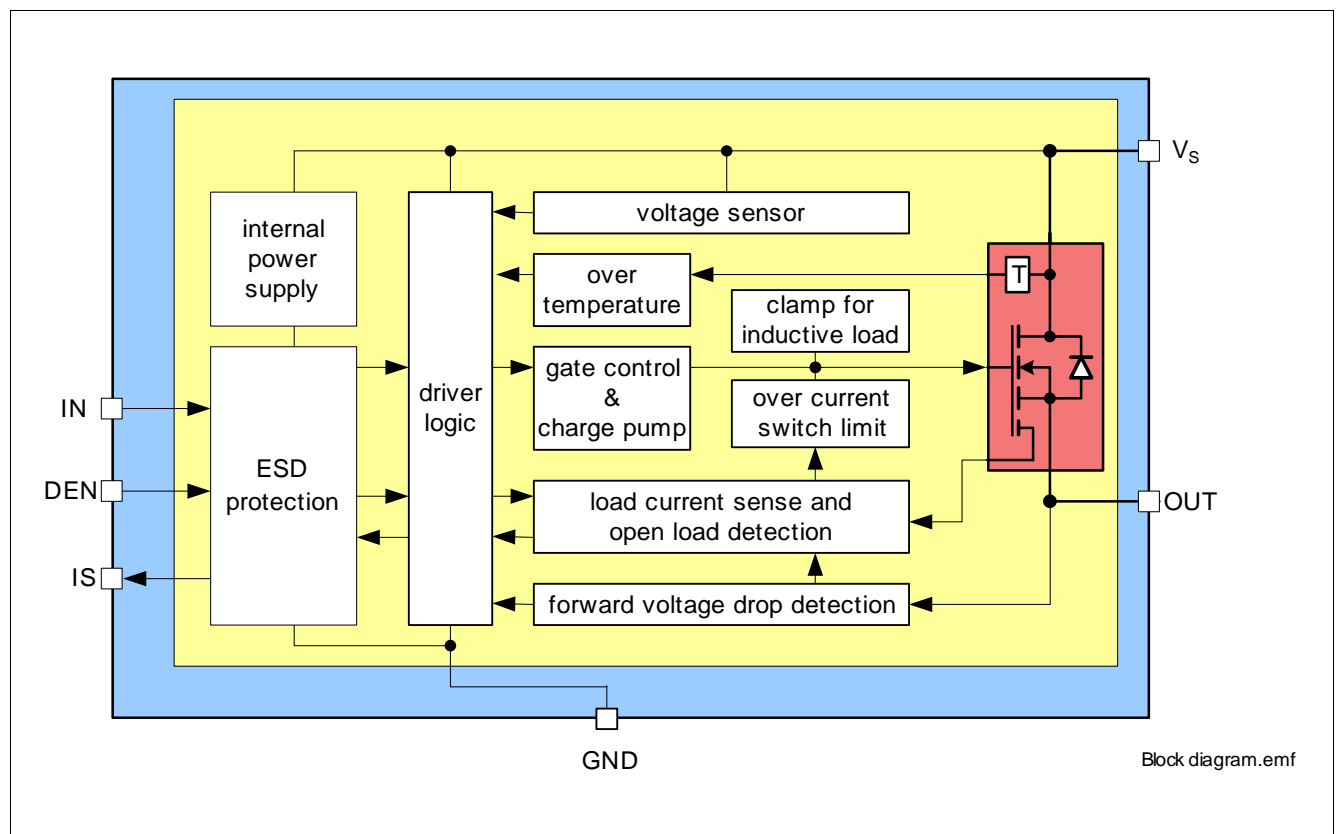
**Diagnostic Functions**

- Proportional load current sense
- Open load in ON and OFF
- Short circuit to battery and ground
- Overtemperature
- Stable diagnostic signal during short circuit
- Enhanced  $k_{ILIS}$  dependency with temperature and load current

**Protection Functions**

- Stable behavior during undervoltage
- Reverse polarity protection with external components
- Secure load turn-off during logic ground disconnect with external components
- Overtemperature protection with restart
- Overvoltage protection with external components
- Voltage dependent current limitation
- Enhanced short circuit operation

## 2 Block Diagram



**Figure 1      Block Diagram for the BTS5045-1EJA**

## 3 Pin Configuration

### 3.1 Pin Assignment

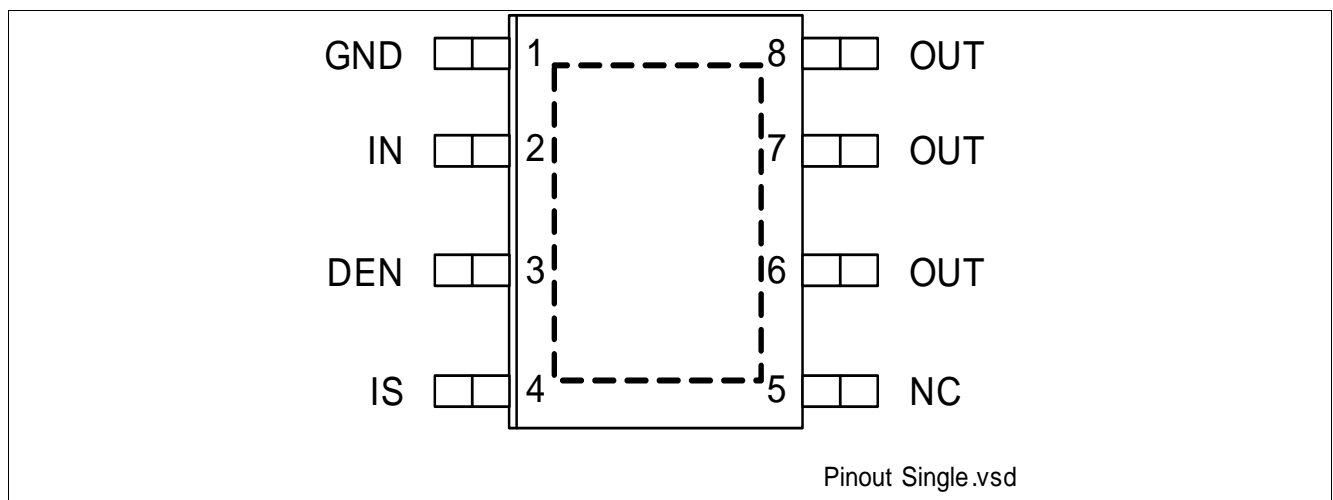


Figure 2 Pin Configuration

### 3.2 Pin Definitions and Functions

Pin	Symbol	Function
1	GND	<b>GrouND</b> ; Ground connection
2	IN	<b>INput channel</b> ; Input signal for channel activation
3	DEN	<b>Diagnostic ENable</b> ; Digital signal to enable/disable the diagnosis of the device
4	IS	<b>Sense</b> ; Sense current of the selected channel
5	NC	<b>Not Connected</b> ; No internal connection to the chip
6, 7, 8	OUT	<b>OUTput</b> ; Protected high side power output channel <sup>1)</sup>
Cooling Tab	$V_S$	<b>Voltage Supply</b> ; Battery voltage

1) All output pins must be connected together on the PCB. All pins of the output are internally connected together. PCB traces have to be designed to withstand the maximum current which can flow.

### 3.3 Voltage and Current Definition

Figure 3 shows all terms used in this data sheet, with associated convention for positive values.

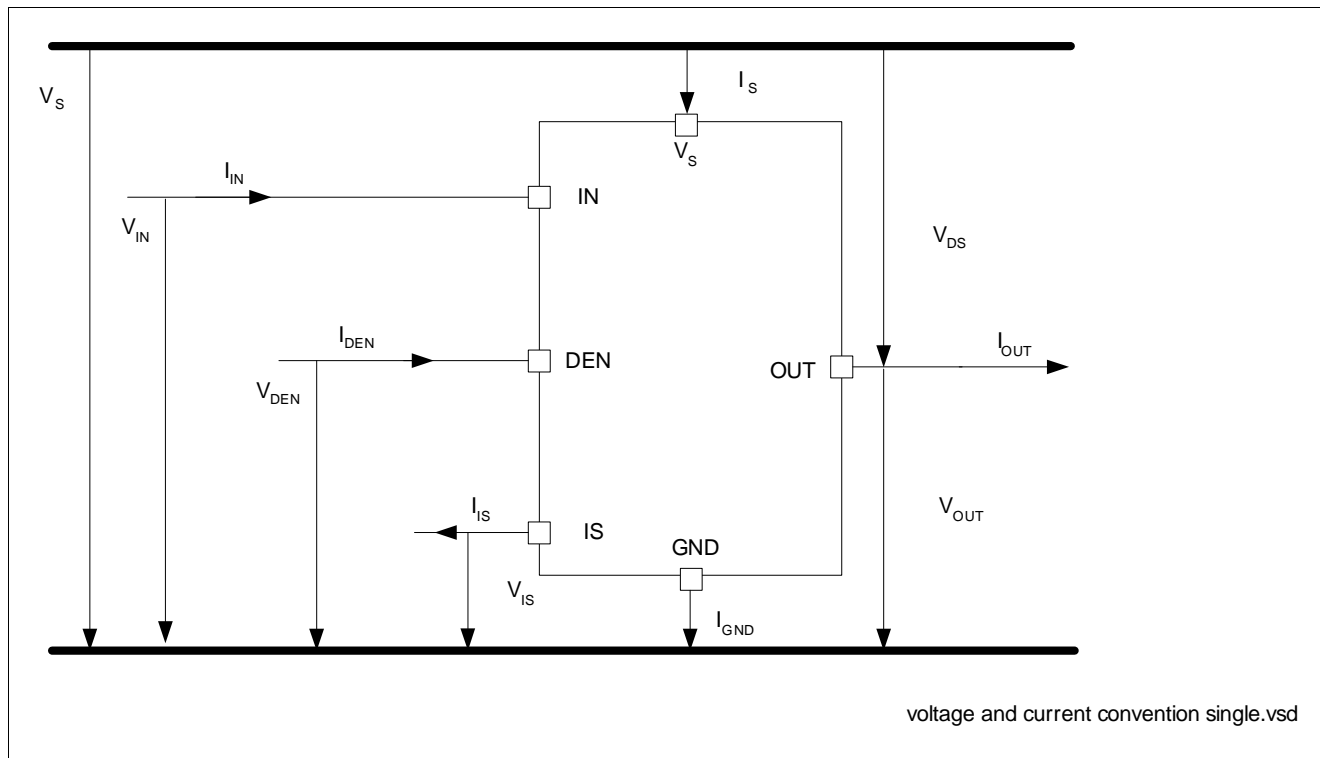


Figure 3 Voltage and Current Definition

## 4 General Product Characteristics

### 4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

**Table 2 Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>1)</sup>**

$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Supply Voltages							
Supply voltage	$V_S$	-0.3	–	28	V	–	P_4.1.1
Reverse polarity voltage	$-V_{S(\text{REV})}$	0	–	16	V	$t < 2 \text{ min}$ $T_A = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $R_L \geq 4 \text{ }\Omega$ $R_{\text{GND}} = 150 \text{ }\Omega$	P_4.1.2
Supply voltage for short circuit protection	$V_{\text{BAT(SC)}}$	0	–	24	V	<sup>2)</sup> $R_{\text{ECU}} = 20 \text{ m}\Omega$ $R_{\text{Cable}} = 16 \text{ m}\Omega/\text{m}$ $L_{\text{Cable}} = 1 \text{ }\mu\text{H}/\text{m}$ , $l = 0 \text{ or } 5 \text{ m}$ See <a href="#">Chapter 6</a> and <a href="#">Figure 52</a>	P_4.1.3
Supply voltage for Load dump protection	$V_{\text{S(LD)}}$	–	–	41	V	<sup>3)</sup> $R_I = 2 \text{ }\Omega$ $R_L = 4 \text{ }\Omega$	P_4.1.12
Short Circuit Capability							
Permanent short circuit IN pin toggles	$n_{\text{RSC1}}$	–	–	100	k cycles	<sup>2)</sup> $t_{\text{ON}} = 300\text{ms}$	P_4.1.4
Input Pins							
Voltage at INPUT pin	$V_{\text{IN}}$	-0.3 –	–	6 7	V	– $t < 2 \text{ min}$	P_4.1.13
Current through INPUT pin	$I_{\text{IN}}$	-2	–	2	mA	–	P_4.1.14
Voltage at DEN pin	$V_{\text{DEN}}$	-0.3 –	–	6 7	V	– $t < 2 \text{ min}$	P_4.1.15
Current through DEN pin	$I_{\text{DEN}}$	-2	–	2	mA	–	P_4.1.16
Sense Pin							
Voltage at IS pin	$V_{\text{IS}}$	-0.3	–	$V_S$	V	–	P_4.1.19
Current through IS pin	$I_{\text{IS}}$	-25	–	50	mA	–	P_4.1.20
Power Stage							
Load current	$ I_L $	–	–	$I_{\text{L(LIM)}}$	A	–	P_4.1.21
Power dissipation (DC)	$P_{\text{TOT}}$	–	–	1.6	W	$T_A = 85 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_J < 150 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_4.1.22
Maximum energy dissipation Single pulse	$E_{\text{AS}}$	–	–	40	mJ	$I_{\text{L(0)}} = 4 \text{ A}$ $T_{\text{J(0)}} = 150 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_S = 13.5 \text{ V}$	P_4.1.23
Voltage at power transistor	$V_{\text{DS}}$	–	–	41	V	–	P_4.1.26



## General Product Characteristics

**Table 2 Absolute Maximum Ratings (cont'd)<sup>1)</sup>**
 $T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Currents							
Current through ground pin	$I_{\text{GND}}$	-10 -150	–	10 20	mA	– $t < 2 \text{ min}$	P_4.1.27
Temperatures							
Junction temperature	$T_{\text{J}}$	-40	–	150	°C	–	P_4.1.28
Storage temperature	$T_{\text{STG}}$	-55	–	150	°C	–	P_4.1.30
ESD Susceptibility							
ESD susceptibility (all pins)	$V_{\text{ESD}}$	-2	–	2	kV	<sup>4)</sup> HBM	P_4.1.31
ESD susceptibility OUT Pin vs. GND and $V_{\text{S}}$ connected	$V_{\text{ESD}}$	-4	–	4	kV	<sup>4)</sup> HBM	P_4.1.32
ESD susceptibility	$V_{\text{ESD}}$	-500	–	500	V	<sup>5)</sup> CDM	P_4.1.33
ESD susceptibility pin (corner pins)	$V_{\text{ESD}}$	-750	–	750	V	<sup>5)</sup> CDM	P_4.1.34

1) Not subject to production test. Specified by design.

2) EOL tests according to AECQ100-012. Threshold limit for short circuit failures: 100 ppm. Please refer to the legal disclaimer for short-circuit capability on page 53 of this document.

3)  $V_{\text{S(LD)}}$  is setup without the DUT connected to the generator per ISO 7637-1.

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

5) "CDM" EIA/JESD22-C101 or ESDA STM5.3.1

**Notes**

- Stresses above the ones listed here may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- Integrated protection functions are designed to prevent IC destruction under fault conditions described in the data sheet. Fault conditions are considered as "outside" normal operating range. Protection functions are not designed for continuous repetitive operation.

## 4.2 Functional Range

**Table 3** Functional Range  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+150^\circ\text{C}$ ; (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Nominal operating voltage	$V_{\text{NOM}}$	8	13.5	18	V	—	P_4.2.1
Extended operating voltage	$V_{\text{S(OP)}}$	5	—	28	V	<sup>2)</sup> $V_{\text{IN}} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ $V_{\text{DS}} < 0.5\text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 15</a>	P_4.2.2
Minimum functional supply voltage	$V_{\text{S(OP)_MIN}}$	3.8	4.3	5	V	<sup>1)</sup> $V_{\text{IN}} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ From $I_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{ A}$ to $V_{\text{DS}} < 0.5\text{ V}$ ; See <a href="#">Figure 15</a>	P_4.2.3
Undervoltage shutdown	$V_{\text{S(UV)}}$	3	3.5	4.1	V	<sup>1)</sup> $V_{\text{IN}} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{DEN}} = 0\text{ V}$ $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ From $V_{\text{DS}} < 1\text{ V}$ ; to $I_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{ A}$ See <a href="#">Figure 15</a> See <a href="#">Figure 30</a>	P_4.2.4
Undervoltage shutdown hysteresis	$V_{\text{S(UV)_HYS}}$	—	850	—	mV	<sup>2)</sup> —	P_4.2.13
Operating current channel active	$I_{\text{GND}_1}$	—	3.5	6	mA	$V_{\text{IN}} = 5.5\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{DEN}} = 5.5\text{ V}$ Device in $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$ $V_{\text{S}} = 18\text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 31</a>	P_4.2.5
Standby current for whole device with load (ambiente)	$I_{\text{S(OFF)}}$	—	0.1	0.5	$\mu\text{A}$	<sup>1)</sup> $V_{\text{S}} = 18\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{IN}}$ floating $V_{\text{DEN}}$ floating $T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ See <a href="#">Figure 32</a>	P_4.2.7
Maximum standby current for whole device with load	$I_{\text{S(OFF)_150}}$	—	3	20	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{\text{S}} = 18\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{IN}}$ floating $V_{\text{DEN}}$ floating $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ See <a href="#">Figure 32</a>	P_4.2.10
Standby current for whole device with load, diagnostic active	$I_{\text{S(OFF)_DEN}}$	—	0.6	—	mA	<sup>2)</sup> $V_{\text{S}} = 18\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{IN}}$ floating $V_{\text{DEN}} = 5.5\text{ V}$	P_4.2.8

1) Test at  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  only

2) Not subject to production test. Specified by design.

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

### 4.3 Thermal Resistance

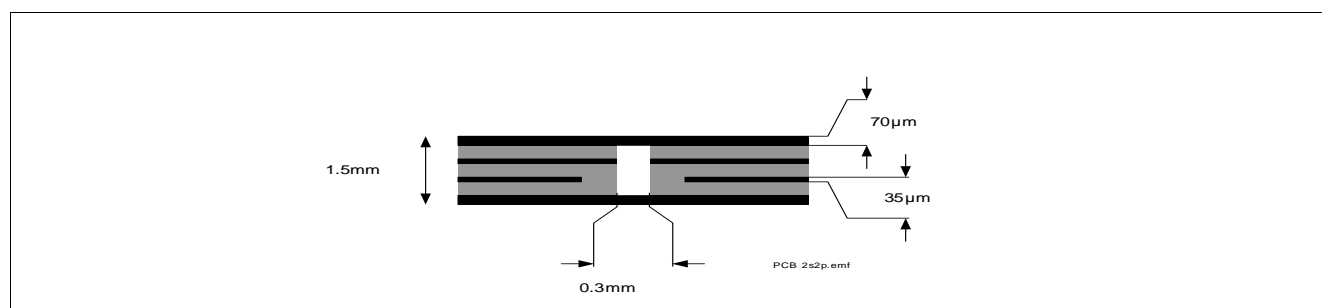
**Table 4 Thermal Resistance**

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Junction to soldering point	$R_{thJS}$	–	5	–	K/W	1)	P_4.3.1
Junction to ambient	$R_{thJA}$	–	40	–	K/W	1) 2)	P_4.3.2

1) Not subject to production test. Specified by design.

2) Specified  $R_{thja}$  value is according to JEDEC JESD51-2,-5,-7 at natural convection on FR4 2s2p board; The product (chip + package) was simulated on a 76.4 x 114.3 x 1.5 mm board with 2 inner copper layers (2 x 70  $\mu$ m Cu, 2 x 35  $\mu$ m Cu). Where applicable, a thermal via array under the exposed pad contacts the first inner copper layer. Please refer to [Figure 4](#) and [Figure 5](#).

#### 4.3.1 PCB set up



**Figure 4 2s2p PCB Cross Section**

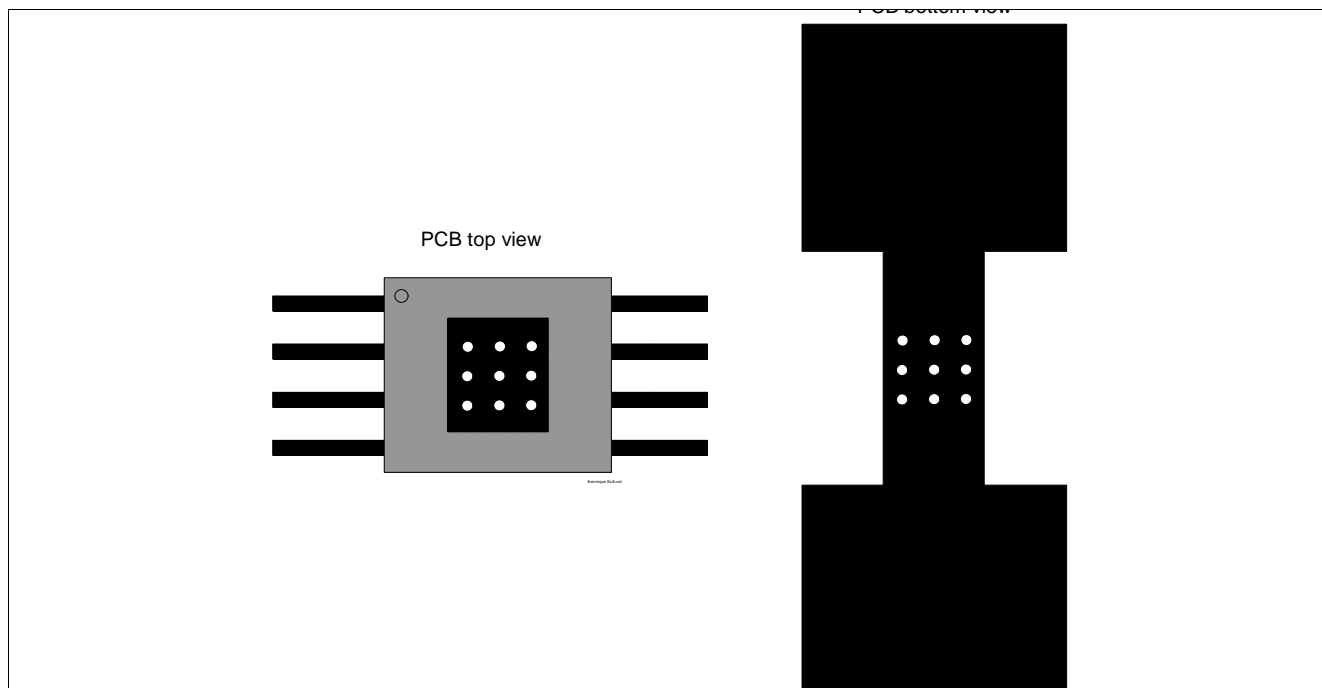


Figure 5 PC Board Top and Bottom View for Thermal Simulation with 600mm<sup>2</sup> Cooling Area

### 4.3.2 Thermal Impedance

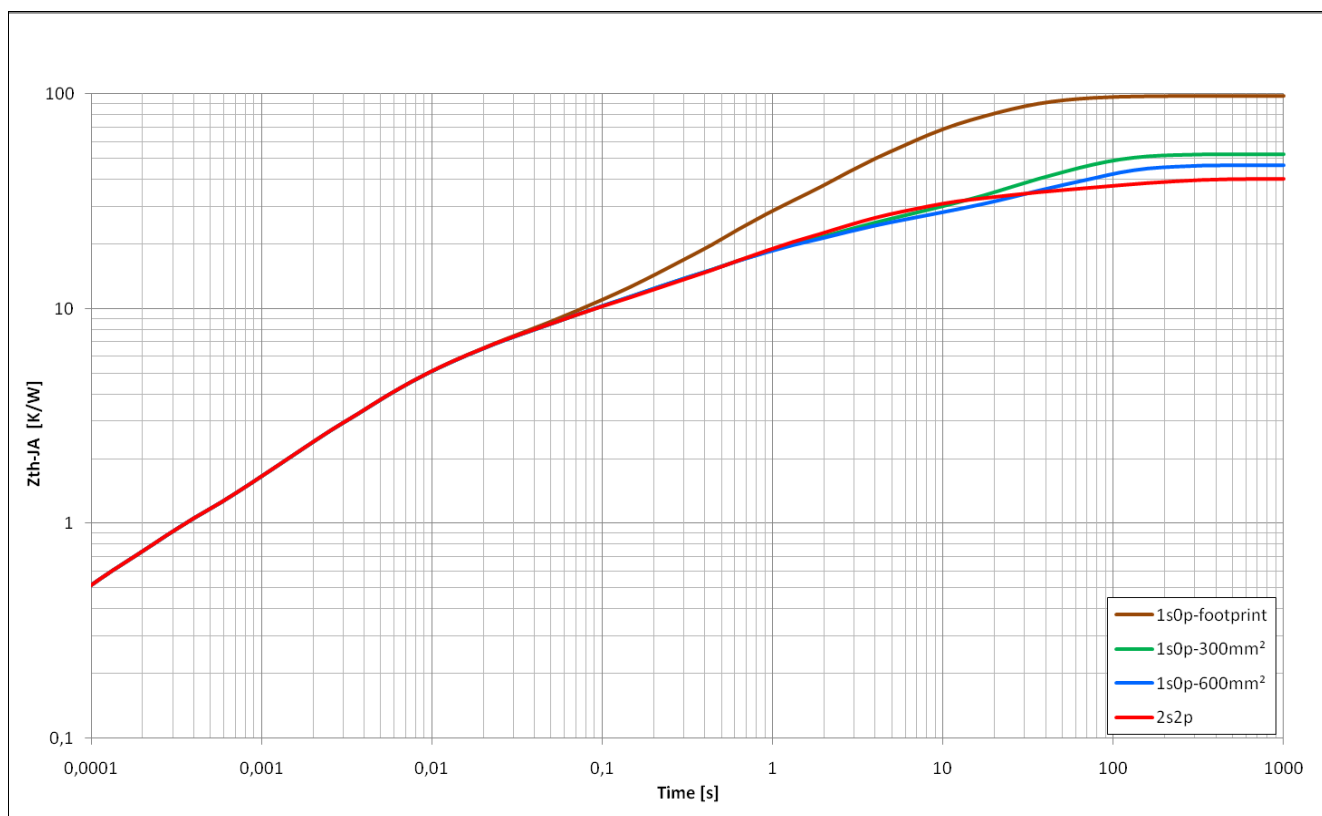
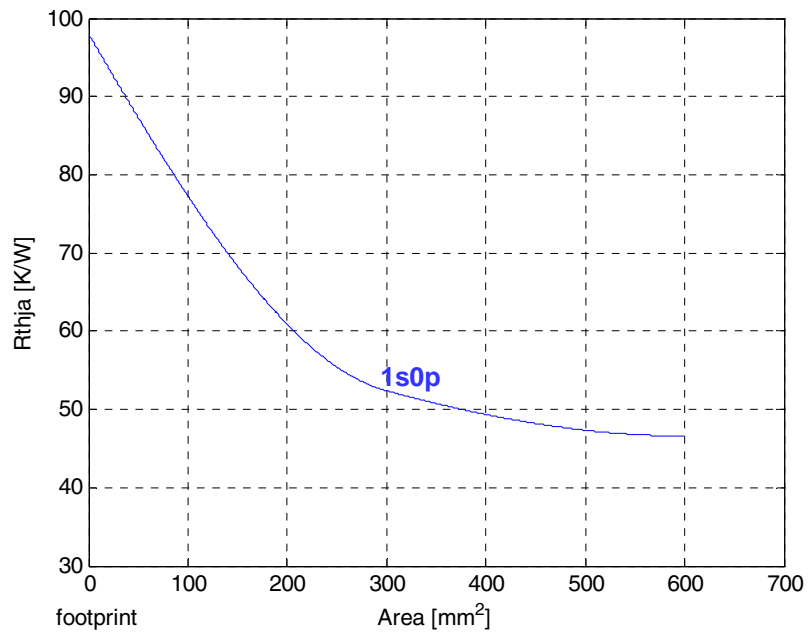


Figure 6 Typical Thermal Impedance. PCB set up according to Figure 5



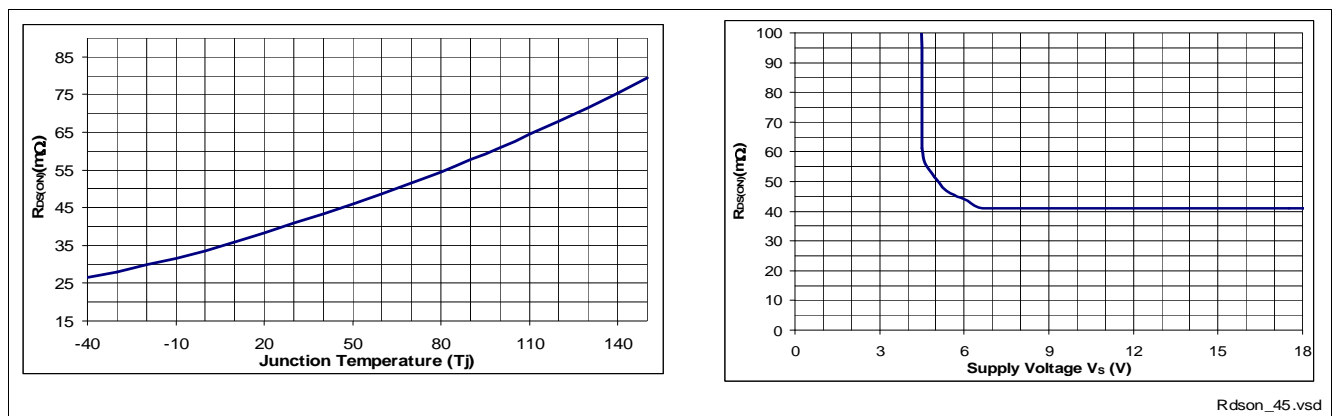
**Figure 7** Typical Thermal Resistance. PCB set up 1s0p

## 5 Power Stage

The power stage is built using an N-channel vertical power MOSFET (DMOS) with charge pump.

### 5.1 Output ON-state Resistance

The ON-state resistance  $R_{DS(ON)}$  depends on the supply voltage as well as the junction temperature  $T_J$ . **Figure 8** shows the dependencies in terms of temperature and supply voltage for the typical ON-state resistance. The behavior in reverse polarity is described in **Chapter 6.4**.

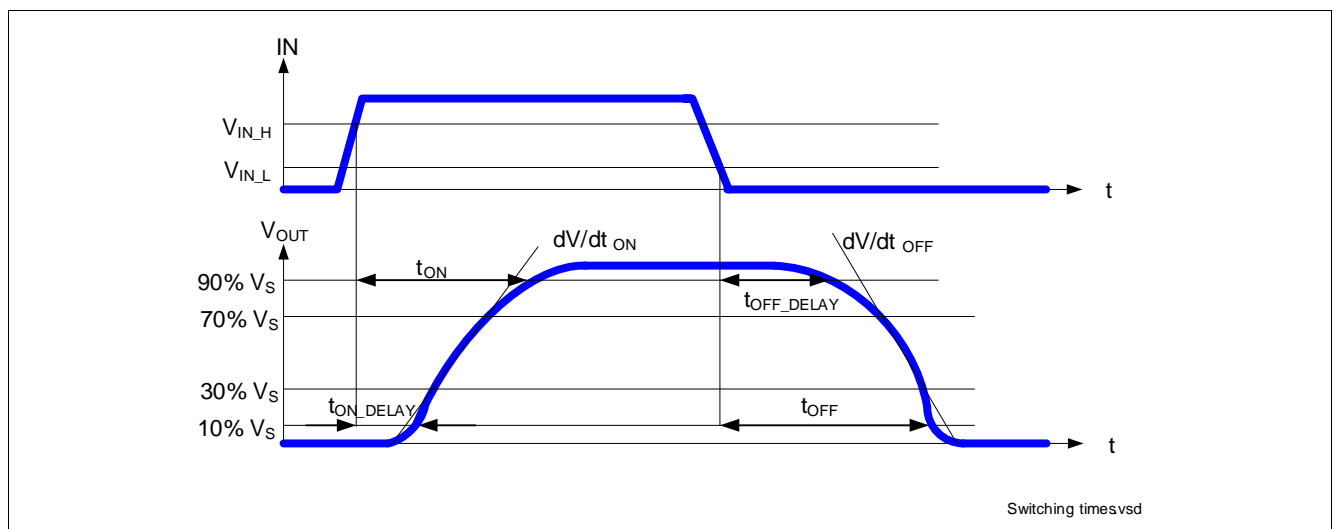


**Figure 8** Typical ON-state Resistance

A high signal at the input pin (see **Chapter 8**) causes the power DMOS to switch ON with a dedicated slope, which is optimized in terms of EMC emission.

### 5.2 Turn ON/OFF Characteristics with Resistive Load

**Figure 9** shows the typical timing when switching a resistive load.



**Figure 9** Switching a Resistive Load Timing

## 5.3 Inductive Load

### 5.3.1 Output Clamping

When switching OFF inductive loads with high side switches, the voltage  $V_{OUT}$  drops below ground potential, because the inductance intends to continue driving the current. To prevent the destruction of the device by avalanche due to high voltages, there is a voltage clamp mechanism  $Z_{DS(AZ)}$  implemented that limits negative output voltage to a certain level ( $V_S - V_{DS(AZ)}$ ). Please refer to [Figure 10](#) and [Figure 11](#) for details. Nevertheless, the maximum allowed load inductance is limited.

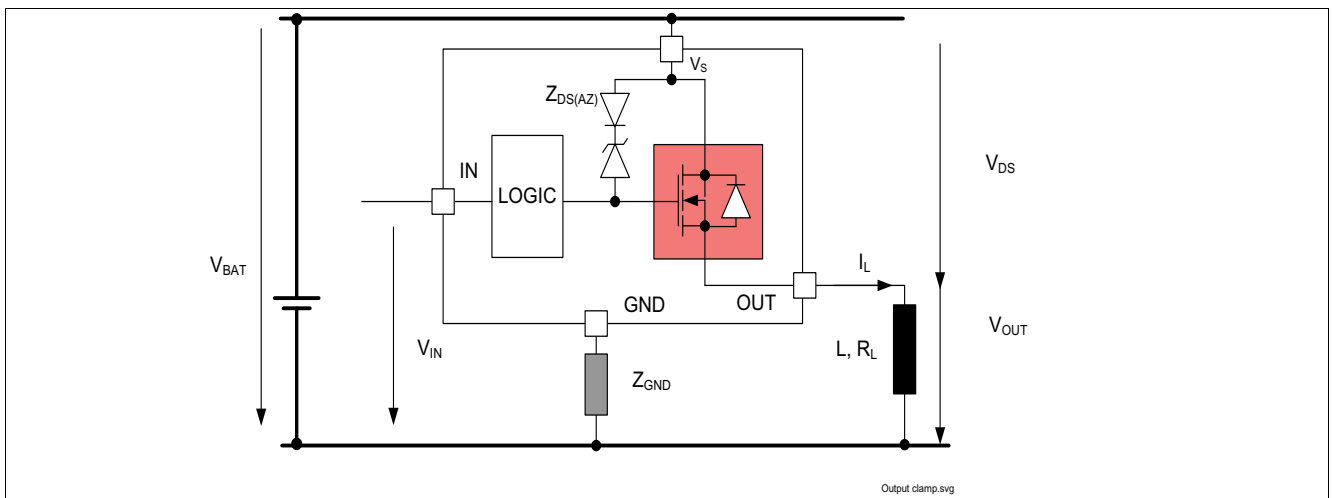


Figure 10 Output Clamp

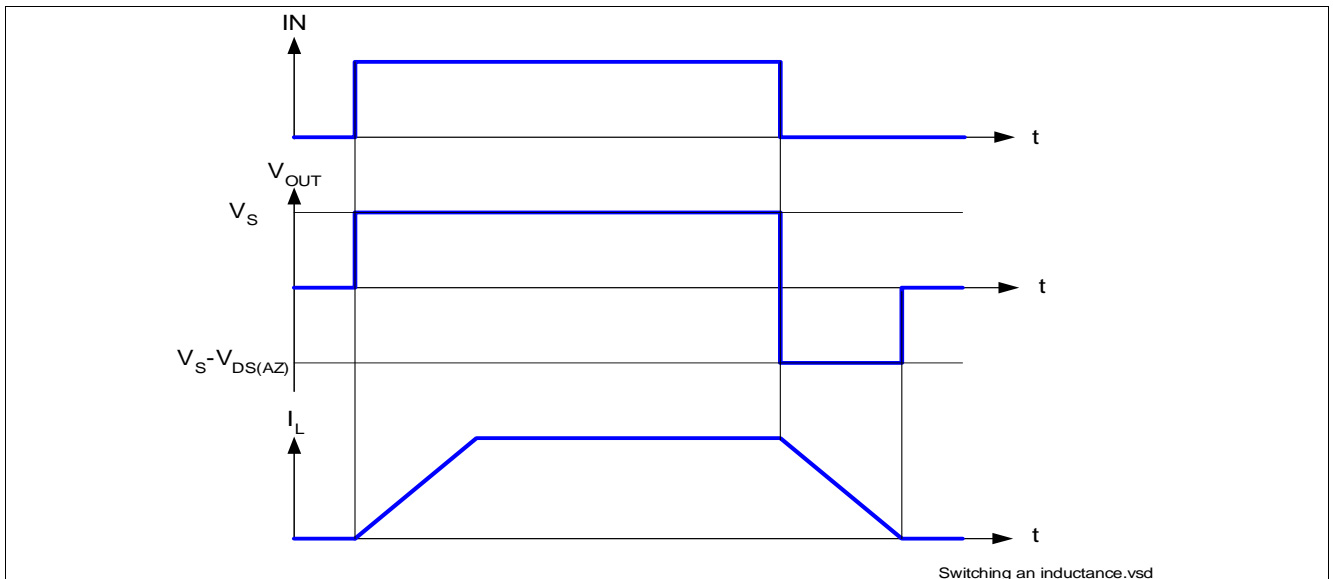


Figure 11 Switching an Inductive Load Timing

### 5.3.2 Maximum Load Inductance

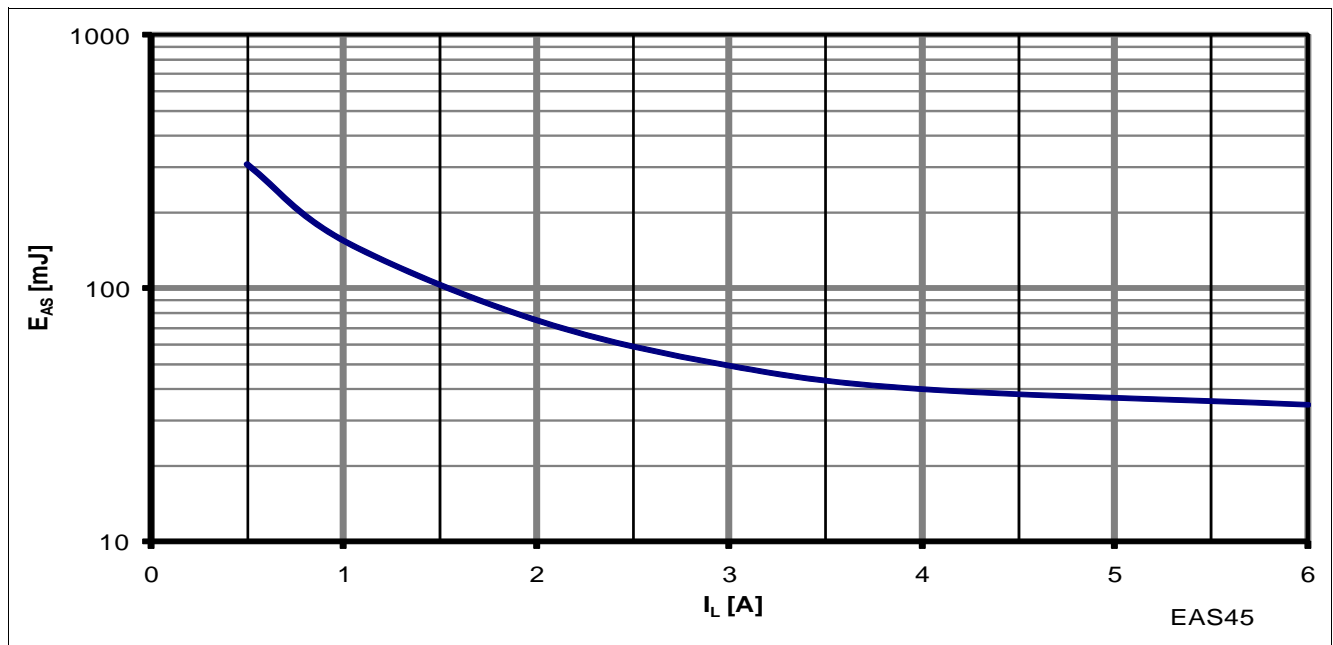
During demagnetization of inductive loads, energy has to be dissipated in the BTS5045-1EJA. This energy can be calculated with following equation:

$$E = V_{DS(AZ)} \times \frac{L}{R_L} \times \left[ \frac{V_S - V_{DS(AZ)}}{R_L} \times \ln \left( 1 - \frac{R_L \times I_L}{V_S - V_{DS(AZ)}} \right) + I_L \right] \quad (1)$$

Following equation simplifies under the assumption of  $R_L = 0 \Omega$ .

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times L \times I^2 \times \left( 1 - \frac{V_S}{V_S - V_{DS(AZ)}} \right) \quad (2)$$

The energy, which is converted into heat, is limited by the thermal design of the component. See [Figure 12](#) for the maximum allowed energy dissipation as a function of the load current.

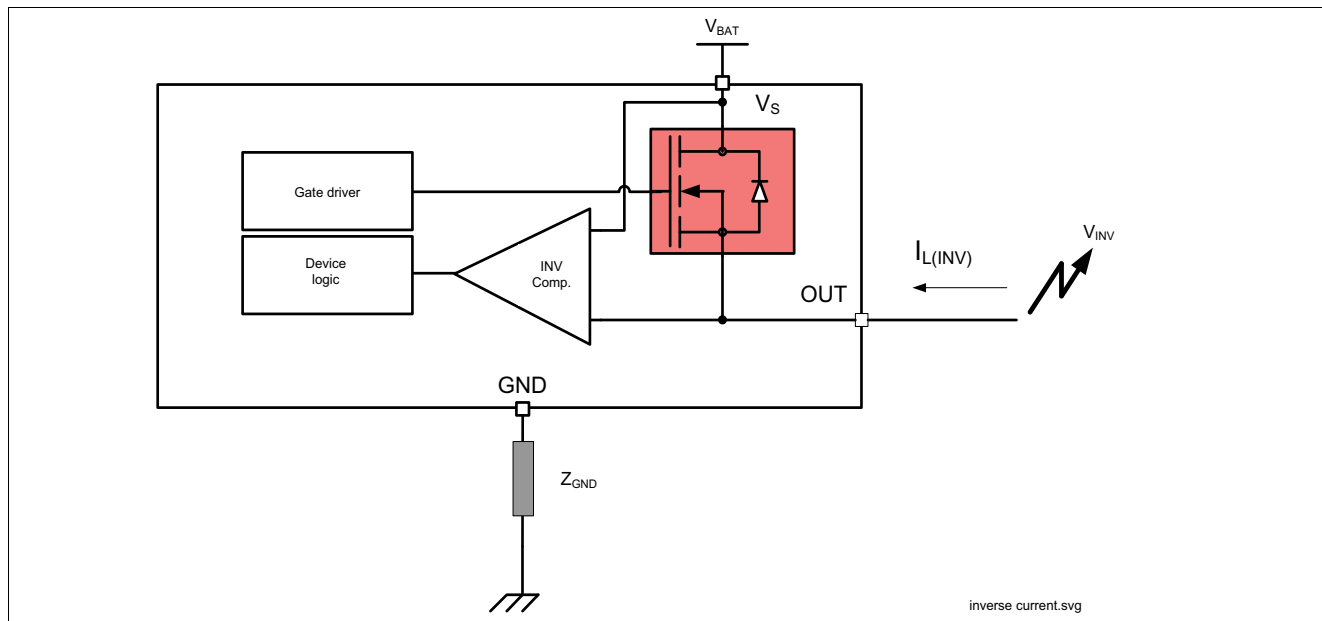


**Figure 12** Maximum Energy Dissipation Single Pulse,  $T_{J\_START} = 150 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $V_S = 13.5\text{V}$

### 5.4 Inverse Current Capability

In case of inverse current, meaning a voltage  $V_{INV}$  at the OUTput higher than the supply voltage  $V_S$ , a current  $I_{INV}$  will flow from output to  $V_S$  pin via the body diode of the power transistor (please refer to [Figure 13](#)). The output stage follows the state of the IN pin, except if the IN pin goes from OFF to ON during inverse. In that particular case, the output stage is kept OFF until the inverse current disappears. If the channel is OFF, the diagnostic will detect an open load at OFF. If the channel is ON, the diagnostic will detect open load at ON (the overtemperature signal is inhibited). At the appearance of  $V_{INV}$ , a parasitic diagnostic can be observed. After, the diagnosis is valid and reflects the output state. At  $V_{INV}$  vanishing, the diagnosis is valid and reflects the output state. During inverse current, no protection functions are available.





**Figure 13 Inverse Current Circuitry**

## 5.5 Electrical Characteristics Power Stage

**Table 5 Electrical Characteristics: Power Stage**
 $V_S = 8\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }+150^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified).

Typical values are given at  $V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
ON-state resistance per channel	$R_{DS(ON)\_150}$	67	85	90	m $\Omega$	$I_L = I_{L4} = 4\text{ A}$ $V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ See <a href="#">Figure 8</a>	P_5.5.1
ON-state resistance per channel	$R_{DS(ON)\_25}$	—	45	—	m $\Omega$	<sup>1)</sup> $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.5.21
Nominal load current	$I_{L(NOM)}$	—	4	—	A	<sup>1)</sup> $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J < 150^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.5.2
Output voltage drop limitation at small load currents	$V_{DS(NL)}$	—	10	25	mV	$I_L = I_{L0} = 50\text{ mA}$ See <a href="#">Figure 33</a>	P_5.5.4
Drain to source clamping voltage $V_{DS(AZ)} = [V_S - V_{OUT}]$	$V_{DS(AZ)}$	41	47	53	V	$I_{DS} = 20\text{ mA}$ See <a href="#">Figure 11</a> See <a href="#">Figure 34</a>	P_5.5.5
Output leakage current $T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{L(OFF)}$	—	0.1	0.5	$\mu\text{A}$	<sup>2)</sup> $V_{IN}$ floating $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$ $T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.5.6
Output leakage current $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{L(OFF)\_150}$	—	1.5	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{IN}$ floating $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.5.8
Inverse current capability	$I_{L(INV)}$	—	3	—	A	<sup>1)</sup> $V_S < V_{OUT}$	P_5.5.9
Slew rate 30% to 70% $V_S$	$dV/dt_{ON}$	0.1	0.25	0.5	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	$R_L = 4\text{ }\Omega$ $V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 9</a> See <a href="#">Figure 35</a>	P_5.5.11
Slew rate 70% to 30% $V_S$	$-dV/dt_{OFF}$	0.1	0.25	0.5	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	See <a href="#">Figure 36</a> See <a href="#">Figure 37</a>	P_5.5.12
Slew rate matching $dV/dt_{ON} - dV/dt_{OFF}$	$\Delta dV/dt$	-0.15	0	0.15	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	See <a href="#">Figure 38</a> See <a href="#">Figure 39</a>	P_5.5.13
Turn-ON time to $V_{OUT} = 90\%$ $V_S$	$t_{ON}$	30	100	230	$\mu\text{s}$		P_5.5.14
Turn-OFF time to $V_{OUT} = 10\%$ $V_S$	$t_{OFF}$	30	100	230	$\mu\text{s}$		P_5.5.15
Turn-ON / OFF matching $t_{OFF} - t_{ON}$	$\Delta t_{SW}$	-50	0	50	$\mu\text{s}$		P_5.5.16
Turn-ON time to $V_{OUT} = 10\%$ $V_S$	$t_{ON\_delay}$	10	35	100	$\mu\text{s}$		P_5.5.17
Turn-OFF time to $V_{OUT} = 90\%$ $V_S$	$t_{OFF\_delay}$	10	35	100	$\mu\text{s}$		P_5.5.18

**Table 5 Electrical Characteristics: Power Stage (cont'd)**
 $V_S = 8\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }+150^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified).

Typical values are given at  $V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Switch ON energy	$E_{ON}$	–	0.8	–	mJ	<sup>1)</sup> $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ $V_{OUT} = 90\% V_S$ $V_S = 18\text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 40</a>	P_5.5.19
Switch OFF energy	$E_{OFF}$	–	0.7	–	mJ	<sup>1)</sup> $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ $V_{OUT} = 10\% V_S$ $V_S = 18\text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 41</a>	P_5.5.20

1) Not subject to production test, specified by design.

2) Test at  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  only

## 6 Protection Functions

The device provides integrated protection functions. These functions are designed to prevent the destruction of the IC from fault conditions described in the data sheet. Fault conditions are considered as “outside” normal operating range. Protection functions are designed for neither continuous nor repetitive operation.

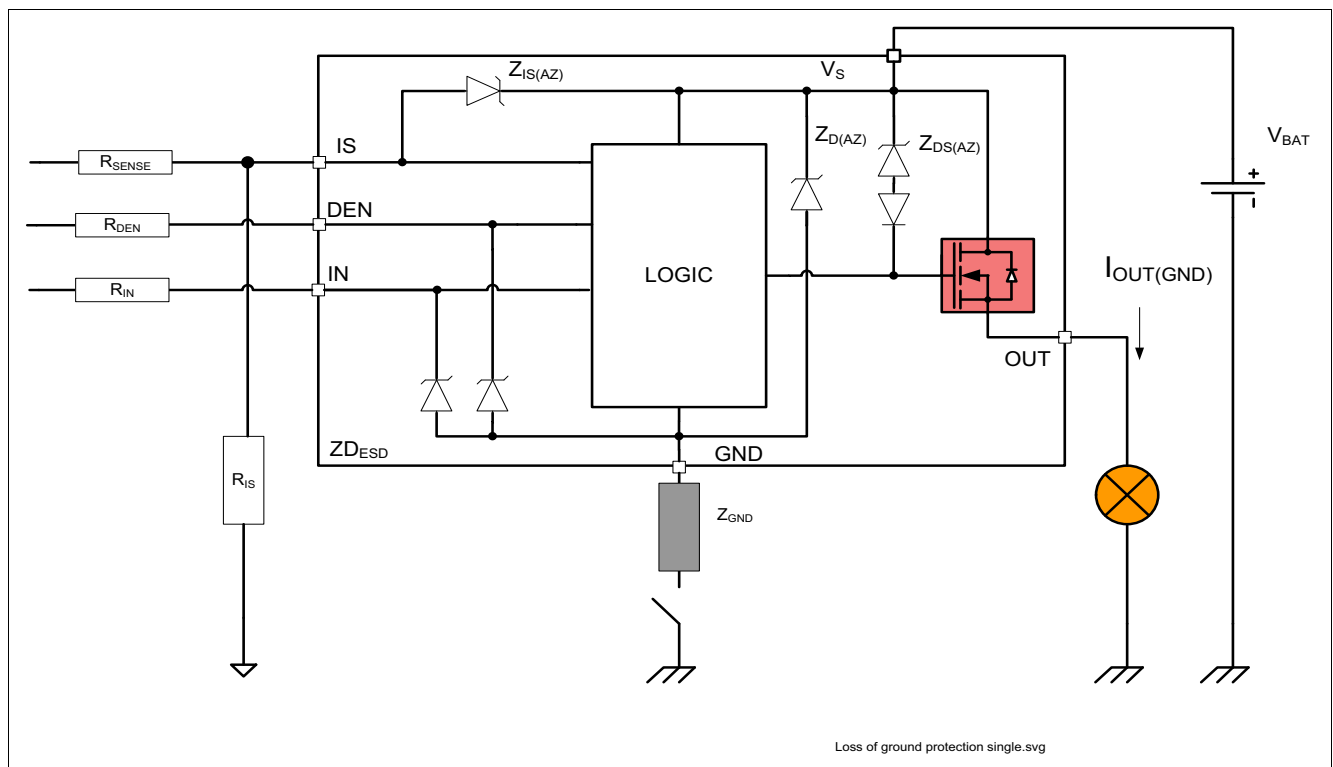
### 6.1 Loss of Ground Protection

In case of loss of the module ground and the load remains connected to ground, the device protects itself by automatically turning OFF (when it was previously ON) or remains OFF, regardless of the voltage applied on IN pin.

In case of loss of device ground, it's recommended to use input resistors between the microcontroller and the BTS5045-1EJA to ensure switching OFF of channel.

In case of loss of module or device ground, a current ( $I_{OUT(GND)}$ ) can flow out of the DMOS. **Figure 14** sketches the situation.

$Z_{GND}$  can be either resistor or diode.



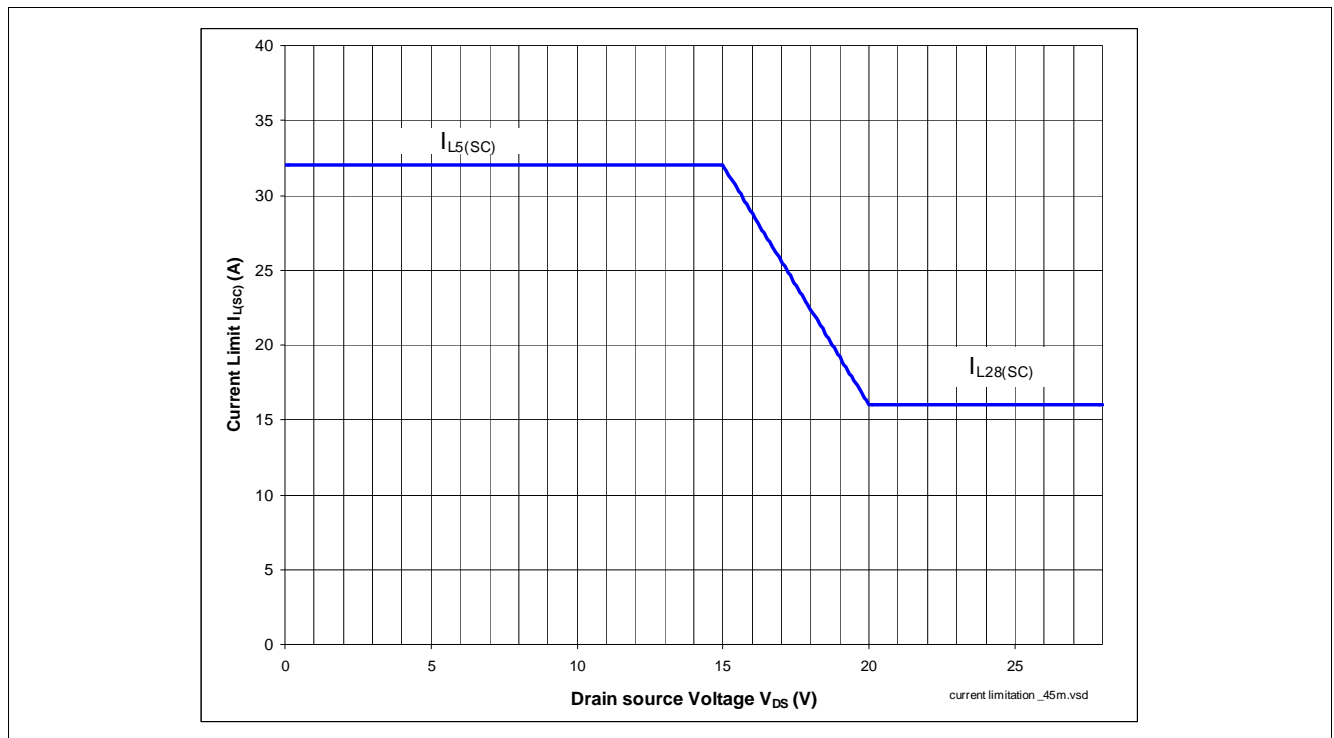
**Figure 14** Loss of Ground Protection with External Components

### 6.2 Undervoltage Protection

Between  $V_{S(UV)}$  and  $V_{S(OP)}$ , the undervoltage mechanism is triggered.  $V_{S(OP)}$  represents the minimum voltage where the switching ON and OFF can take place.  $V_{S(UV)}$  represents the minimum voltage the switch can hold ON. If the supply voltage is below the undervoltage mechanism  $V_{S(UV)}$ , the device is OFF (turns OFF). As soon as the supply voltage is above the undervoltage mechanism  $V_{S(OP)}$ , then the device can be switched ON. When the switch is ON, protection functions are operational. Nevertheless, the diagnosis is not guaranteed until  $V_S$  is in the  $V_{NOM}$  range. **Figure 15** sketches the undervoltage mechanism.





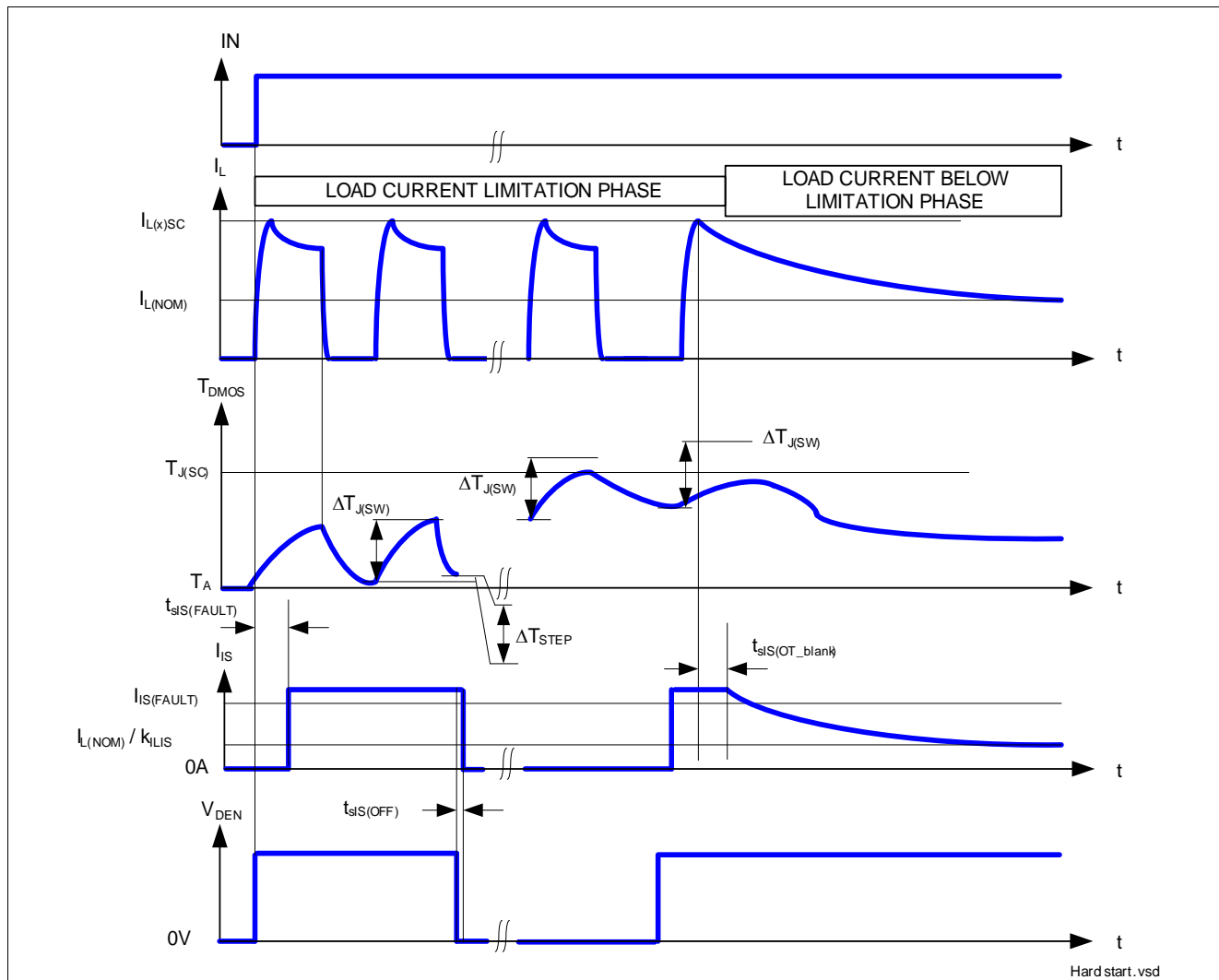


**Figure 18** Current Limitation (typical behavior)

### 6.5.2 Temperature Limitation in the Power DMOS

The channel incorporates both an absolute ( $T_{J(SC)}$ ) and a dynamic ( $T_{J(SW)}$ ) temperature sensor. Activation of either sensor will cause an overheated channel to switch OFF to prevent destruction. Any protective switch OFF latches the output until the temperature has reached an acceptable value. **Figure 19** gives a sketch of the situation. The  $\Delta T_{STEP}$  describes the device's warming, due to the overcurrent in the channel.

A retry strategy is implemented such that when the DMOS temperature has cooled down enough, the switch is switched ON again, if the IN pin signal is still high (restart behavior).



**Figure 19 Overload Protection**

*Note: For better understanding, the time scale is not linear. The real timing of this drawing is application dependant and cannot be described.*



## 6.6 Electrical Characteristics for the Protection Functions

**Table 6 Electrical Characteristics: Protection**

$V_S = 8\text{ V}$  to  $18\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+150^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified).

Typical values are given at  $V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Loss of Ground							
Output leakage current while GND disconnected	$I_{\text{OUT(GND)}}$	–	0.1	–	mA	<sup>1) 2)</sup> $V_{\text{S}} = 28 \text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 14</a>	P_6.6.1
Reverse Polarity							
Drain source diode voltage during reverse polarity	$V_{\text{DS(REV)}}$	200	650	700	mV	$I_{\text{L}} = -2 \text{ A}$ $T_{\text{J}} = 150 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ See <a href="#">Figure 17</a>	P_6.6.2
Overvoltage							
Overvoltage protection	$V_{\text{S(AZ)}}$	41	47	53	V	$I_{\text{SOV}} = 5 \text{ mA}$ See <a href="#">Figure 16</a>	P_6.6.3
Overload Condition							
Load current limitation	$I_{\text{L5(SC)}}$	25	32	40	A	<sup>3)</sup> $V_{\text{DS}} = 5 \text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 18</a> and <a href="#">Figure 42</a>	P_6.6.4
Load current limitation	$I_{\text{L28(SC)}}$	–	16	–	A	<sup>2)</sup> $V_{\text{DS}} = 28 \text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 18</a> and <a href="#">Figure 43</a>	P_6.6.7
Short circuit current during over temperature toggling	$I_{\text{L(RMS)}}$	–	4	–	A	<sup>2)</sup> $V_{\text{IN}} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ $R_{\text{SHORT}} = 100 \text{ m}\Omega$ $L_{\text{SHORT}} = 5 \text{ }\mu\text{H}$	P_6.6.12
Dynamic temperature increase while switching	$\Delta T_{\text{J(SW)}}$	–	80	–	K	<sup>4)</sup> See <a href="#">Figure 19</a>	P_6.6.8
Thermal shutdown temperature	$T_{\text{J(SC)}}$	150	170 <sup>4)</sup>	200 <sup>4)</sup>	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	<sup>5)</sup> See <a href="#">Figure 19</a>	P_6.6.10
Thermal shutdown hysteresis	$\Delta T_{\text{J(SC)}}$	–	20	–	K	<sup>5) 4)</sup> See <a href="#">Figure 19</a>	P_6.6.11

1) All pins are disconnected except  $V_S$  and OUT.

2) Not Subject to production test, specified by design

3) Test at  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  only

4) Functional test only

5) Test at  $T_J = +150^\circ\text{C}$  only

## 7 Diagnostic Functions

For diagnosis purpose, the BTS5045-1EJA provides a combination of digital and analog signals at pin IS. These signals are called SENSE. In case the diagnostic is disabled via DEN, pin IS becomes high impedance. In case DEN is activated, the SENSE of the channel is enabled.

### 7.1 IS Pin

The BTS5045-1EJA provides a SENSE current written  $I_{IS}$  at pin IS. As long as no "hard" failure mode occurs (short circuit to GND / current limitation / overtemperature / excessive dynamic temperature increase or open load at OFF) a proportional signal to the load current (ratio  $k_{ILIS} = I_L / I_{IS}$ ) is provided. The complete IS pin and diagnostic mechanism is described on [Figure 20](#). The accuracy of the SENSE depends on temperature and load current.

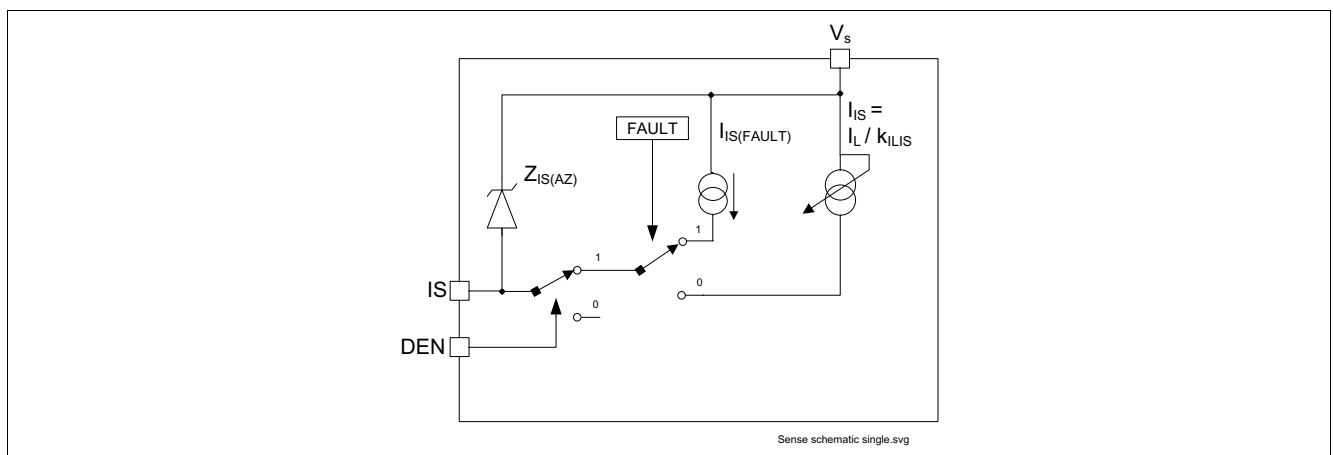


Figure 20 Diagnostic Block Diagram

## 7.2 SENSE Signal in Different Operating Modes

**Table 7** gives a quick reference for the state of the IS pin during device operation.

**Table 7 Sense Signal, Function of Operation Mode**

Operation Mode	Input level Channel X	DEN	Output Level	Diagnostic Output
Normal operation	OFF	H	Z	Z
Short circuit to GND			~ GND	Z
Overtemperature			Z	Z
Short circuit to $V_S$			$V_S$	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$
Open Load			$< V_{OL(OFF)}$ $> V_{OL(OFF)}^{1)}$	Z $I_{IS(FAULT)}$
Inverse current			$\sim V_{INV}$	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$
Normal operation	ON		$\sim V_S$	$I_{IS} = I_L / k_{ILIS}$
Current limitation			$< V_S$	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$
Short circuit to GND			~ GND	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$
Overtemperature $T_{J(SW)}$ event			Z	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$
Short circuit to $V_S$			$V_S$	$I_{IS} < I_L / k_{ILIS}$
Open Load			$\sim V_S^{2)}$	$I_{IS} < I_{IS(OL)}$
Inverse current			$\sim V_{INV}$	$I_{IS} < I_{IS(OL)}^{3)}$
Underload			$\sim V_S^{4)}$	$I_{IS(OL)} < I_{IS} < I_{L(nom)}/k_{ILIS}$
Don't care	Don't care	L	Don't care	Z

1) Stable with additional pull-up resistor.

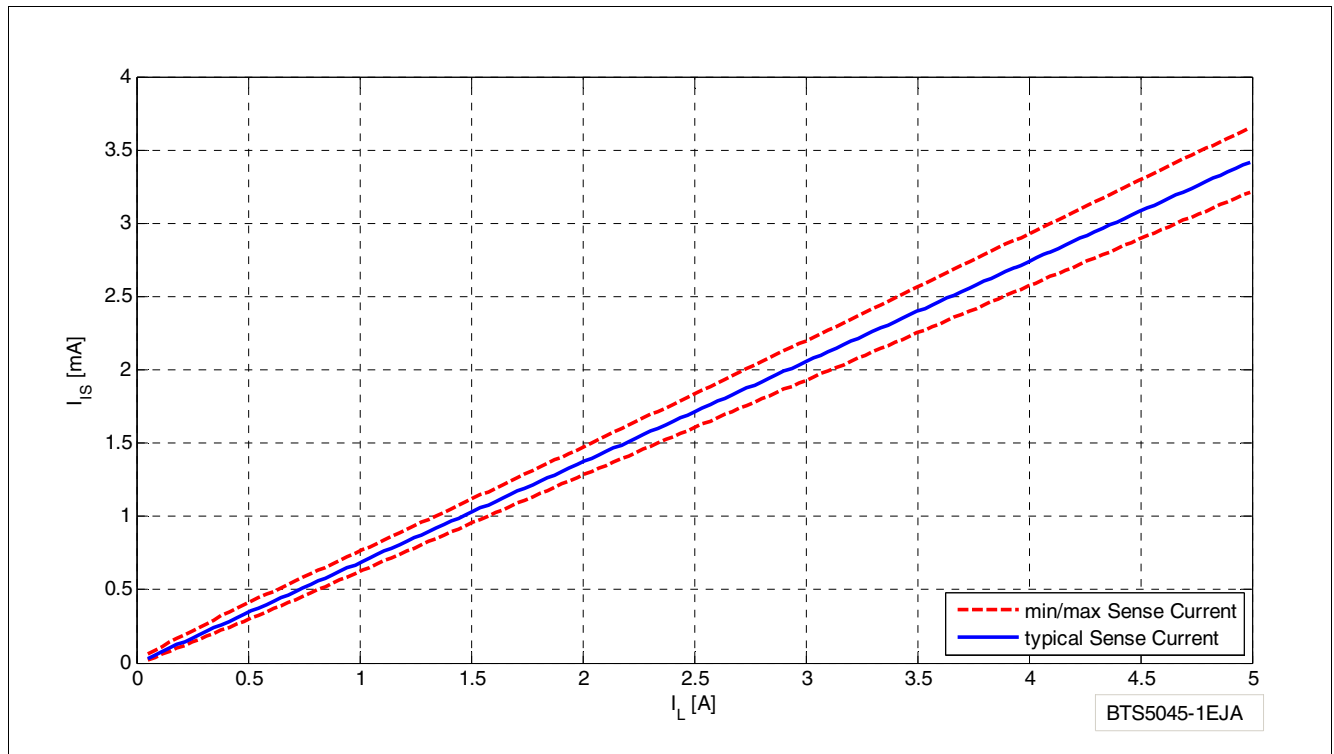
2) The output current has to be smaller than  $I_{L(OL)}$ .

3) After maximum  $t_{INV}$ .

4) The output current has to be higher than  $I_{L(OL)}$ .

### 7.3 SENSE Signal in the Nominal Current Range

**Figure 21** and **Figure 22** show the current sense as a function of the load current in the power DMOS. Usually, a pull-down resistor  $R_{IS}$  is connected to the IS pin. This resistor has to be higher than  $560\ \Omega$  to limit the power losses in the sense circuitry. A typical value is  $1.2\ \text{k}\Omega$ . The blue curve represents the ideal SENSE, assuming an ideal  $k_{ILIS}$  factor value. The red curves show the accuracy the device provides across full temperature range, at a defined current.



**Figure 21** Current Sense for Nominal Load

#### 7.3.1 SENSE Signal Variation as a Function of Temperature and Load Current

In some applications a better accuracy is required around half the nominal current  $I_{L(NOM)}$ . To achieve this accuracy requirement, a calibration on the application is possible. To avoid multiple calibration points at different load and temperature conditions, the BTS5045-1EJA allows limited derating of the  $k_{ILIS}$  value, at a given point ( $I_{L3}$ ;  $T_J = +25\ ^\circ\text{C}$ ). This derating is described by the parameter  $\Delta k_{ILIS}$ . **Figure 22** shows the behavior of the SENSE current, assuming one calibration point at nominal load at  $+25\ ^\circ\text{C}$ .

The blue line indicates the ideal  $k_{ILIS}$  ratio.

The green lines indicate the derating on the parameter across temperature and voltage, assuming one calibration point at nominal temperature and nominal battery voltage.

The red lines indicate the  $k_{ILIS}$  accuracy without calibration.

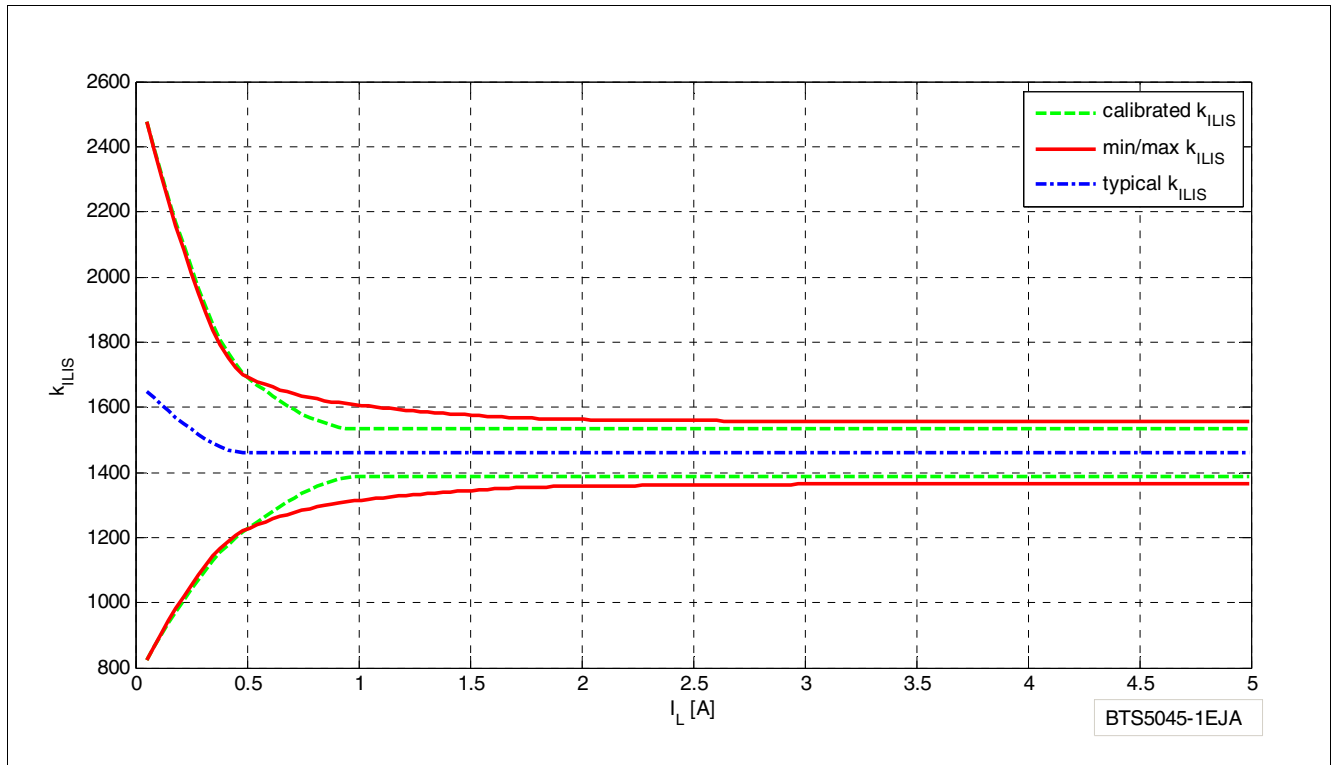


Figure 22 Improved Current SENSE Accuracy with One Calibration Point at 1A

### 7.3.2 SENSE Signal Timing

Figure 23 shows the timing during settling and disabling of the SENSE.

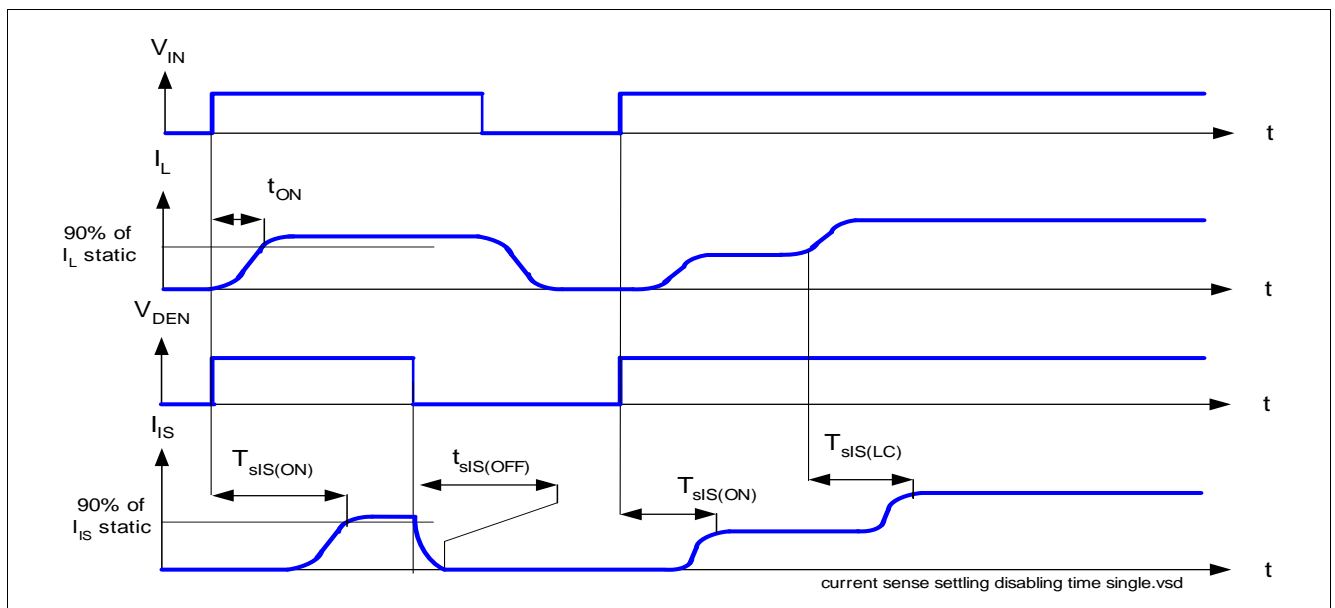
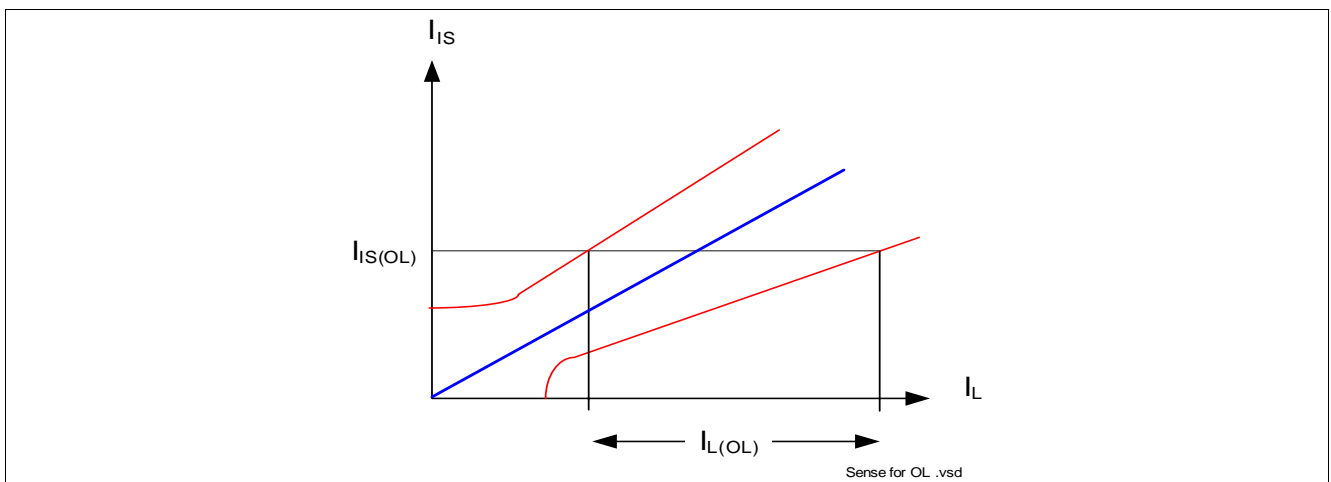


Figure 23 SENSE Settling / Disabling Timing

### 7.3.3 SENSE Signal in Open Load

#### 7.3.3.1 Open Load in ON Diagnostic

If the channel is ON, a leakage current can still flow through an open load, for example due to humidity. The parameter  $I_{L(OL)}$  gives the threshold of recognition for this leakage current. If the current  $I_L$  flowing out the power DMOS is below this value, the device recognizes a failure, if the DEN is selected. In that case, the SENSE current is below  $I_{IS(OL)}$ . Otherwise, the minimum SENSE current is given above parameter  $I_{IS(OL)}$ . **Figure 24** shows the SENSE current behavior in this area. The red curve shows a typical product curve. The blue curve shows the ideal  $k_{ILIS}$  ratio.



**Figure 24** Current Sense Ratio for Low Currents

#### 7.3.3.2 Open Load in OFF Diagnostic

For open load diagnosis in OFF-state, an external output pull-up resistor ( $R_{OL}$ ) is recommended. For the calculation of pull-up resistor value, the leakage currents and the open load threshold voltage  $V_{OL(OFF)}$  have to be taken into account. **Figure 25** gives a sketch of the situation.  $I_{leakage}$  defines the leakage current in the complete system, including  $I_{L(OFF)}$  (see **Chapter 5.5**) and external leakages, e.g. due to humidity, corrosion, etc.... in the application.

To reduce the stand-by current of the system, an open load resistor switch  $S_{OL}$  is recommended. If the channel is OFF, the output is no longer pulled down by the load and  $V_{OUT}$  voltage rises to nearly  $V_S$ . This is recognized by the device as an open load. The voltage threshold is given by  $V_{OL(OFF)}$ . In that case, the SENSE signal is switched to the  $I_{IS(FAULT)}$ .

An additional  $R_{PD}$  resistor can be used to pull  $V_{OUT}$  to 0V. Otherwise, the OUT pin is floating. This resistor can be used as well for short circuit to battery detection, see **Chapter 7.3.4**.







## 7.4 Electrical Characteristics Diagnostic Function

**Table 8 Electrical Characteristics: Diagnostics**
 $V_S = 8\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }+150^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified).

Typical values are given at  $V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Load Condition Threshold for Diagnostic							
Open load detection threshold in OFF state	$V_S - V_{OL(OFF)}$	4	–	6	V	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V}$	P_7.5.1
Open load detection threshold in ON state	$I_{L(OL)}$	5	–	30	mA	$V_{IN} = V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $I_{IS(OL)} = 8\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ See <a href="#">Figure 24</a> See <a href="#">Figure 45</a>	P_7.5.2
Sense Pin							
IS pin leakage current when sense is disabled	$I_{IS(DIS)}$	–	–	1	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 0\text{ V}$ $I_L = I_{L4} = 4\text{ A}$	P_7.5.4
Sense signal saturation voltage	$V_S - V_{IS}$ (RANGE)	0	–	3	V	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{OUT} = V_S > 10\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $I_{IS} = 6\text{ mA}$ See <a href="#">Figure 46</a>	P_7.5.6
Sense signal maximum current in fault condition	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$	6	15	35	mA	$V_{IS} = V_{IN} = V_{DSEL} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{OUT} = V_S > 10\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 20</a> See <a href="#">Figure 47</a>	P_7.5.7
Sense pin maximum voltage	$V_{IS(AZ)}$	41	47	53	V	$I_{IS} = 5\text{ mA}$ See <a href="#">Figure 20</a>	P_7.5.3
Current Sense Ratio Signal in the Nominal Area, Stable Load Current Condition							
Current sense ratio $I_{L0} = 50\text{ mA}$	$k_{ILIS0}$	-50%	1650	+50%		$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 21</a>	P_7.5.8
Current sense ratio $I_{L1} = 0.5\text{ A}$	$k_{ILIS1}$	-16%	1460	+16%		$T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}; 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_7.5.9
Current sense ratio $I_{L2} = 1\text{ A}$	$k_{ILIS2}$	-10%	1460	+10%			P_7.5.10
Current sense ratio $I_{L3} = 2\text{ A}$	$k_{ILIS3}$	-7%	1460	+7%			P_7.5.11
Current sense ratio $I_{L4} = 4\text{ A}$	$k_{ILIS4}$	-6.5%	1460	+6.5%			P_7.5.12
$k_{ILIS}$ derating with current and temperature	$\Delta k_{ILIS}$	-5	0	+5	%	<sup>1)</sup> $k_{ILIS3}$ versus $k_{ILIS2}$ See <a href="#">Figure 22</a>	P_7.5.17
Diagnostic Timing in Normal Condition							

## Diagnostic Functions

**Table 8 Electrical Characteristics: Diagnostics (cont'd)**
 $V_S = 8\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }+150^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified).

Typical values are given at  $V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Current sense settling time to $k_{ILIS}$ function stable after positive input slope on both INput and DEN	$t_{sIS(ON)}$	0	–	250	$\mu\text{s}$	<sup>1)</sup> $V_{DEN}=V_{IN}=0\text{ to }4.5\text{ V}$ $V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$ $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $I_L = I_{L3} = 2\text{ A}$ See <a href="#">Figure 23</a>	P_7.5.18
Current sense settling time with load current stable and transition of the DEN	$t_{sIS(ON\_DEN)}$	0	–	20	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 0\text{ to }4.5\text{ V}$ $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $I_L = I_{L3} = 2\text{ A}$ See <a href="#">Figure 23</a>	P_7.5.19
Current sense settling time to $I_{IS}$ stable after positive input slope on current load	$t_{sIS(LC)}$	0	–	20	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $I_L = 1\text{ A to }I_L = 2\text{ A}$ See <a href="#">Figure 23</a>	P_7.5.20
<b>Diagnostic Timing in Open Load Condition</b>							
Current sense settling time to $I_{IS}$ stable for open load detection in OFF state	$t_{sIS(FAULT\_OL\_OFF)}$	0	–	150	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 0\text{ to }4.5\text{ V}$ $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $V_{OUT} = V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 26</a>	P_7.5.22
<b>Diagnostic Timing in Overload Condition</b>							
Current sense settling time to $I_{IS}$ stable for overload detection	$t_{sIS(FAULT)}$	0	–	250	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{IN} = V_{DEN} = 0\text{ to }4.5\text{ V}$ $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 19</a>	P_7.5.24
Current sense over temperature blanking time	$t_{sIS(OT\_blank)}$	–	350	–	$\mu\text{s}$	<sup>1)</sup> $V_{IN} = V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $V_{DS} = 5\text{ V to }0\text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 19</a>	P_7.5.32
Diagnostic disable time DEN transition to $I_{IS} < 50\% I_L / k_{ILIS}$	$t_{sIS(OFF)}$	0	–	30	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V to }0\text{ V}$ $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $I_L = I_{L3} = 2\text{ A}$ See <a href="#">Figure 23</a>	P_7.5.25

<sup>1)</sup> Not subject to production test, specified by design



## 8.4 Electrical Characteristics

**Table 9 Electrical Characteristics: Input Pins**

$V_S = 8\text{ V}$  to  $18\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+150^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified).

Typical values are given at  $V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Input Pins Characteristics							
Low level input voltage range	$V_{IN(L)}$	-0.3	–	0.8	V	See <a href="#">Figure 48</a>	P_8.4.1
High level input voltage range	$V_{IN(H)}$	2	–	6	V	See <a href="#">Figure 49</a>	P_8.4.2
Input voltage hysteresis	$V_{IN(HYS)}$	–	250	–	mV	<sup>1)</sup> See <a href="#">Figure 50</a>	P_8.4.3
Low level input current	$I_{IN(L)}$	1	10	25	μA	$V_{IN} = 0.8\text{ V}$	P_8.4.4
High level input current	$I_{IN(H)}$	2	10	25	μA	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ See <a href="#">Figure 51</a>	P_8.4.5
DEN Pin							
Low level input voltage range	$V_{DEN(L)}$	-0.3	–	0.8	V	–	P_8.4.6
High level input voltage range	$V_{DEN(H)}$	2	–	6	V	–	P_8.4.7
Input voltage hysteresis	$V_{DEN(HYS)}$	–	250	–	mV	<sup>1)</sup>	P_8.4.8
Low level input current	$I_{DEN(L)}$	1	10	25	μA	$V_{DEN} = 0.8\text{ V}$	P_8.4.9
High level input current	$I_{DEN(H)}$	2	10	25	μA	$V_{DEN} = 5.5\text{ V}$	P_8.4.10

<sup>1)</sup> Not subject to production test, specified by design

## 9 Characterization Results

The characterization have been performed on 3 lots, with 3 devices each. Characterization have been performed at 8 V, 13.5 V and 18 V over temperature range. When no dependency to voltage is seen, only one curve (13,5V) is sketched.

### 9.1 General Product Characteristics

#### 9.1.1 Minimum Functional Supply Voltage

P\_4.2.3

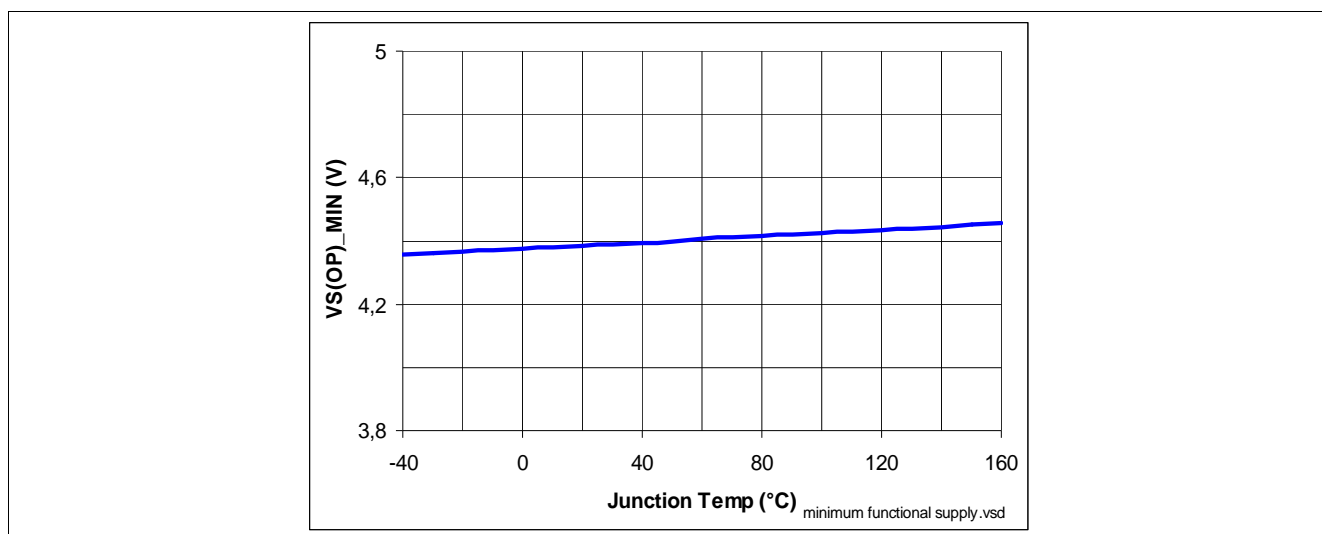


Figure 29 Minimum Functional Supply Voltage  $V_{S(OP\_MIN)} = f(T_J)$

#### 9.1.2 Undervoltage Shutdown

P\_4.2.4

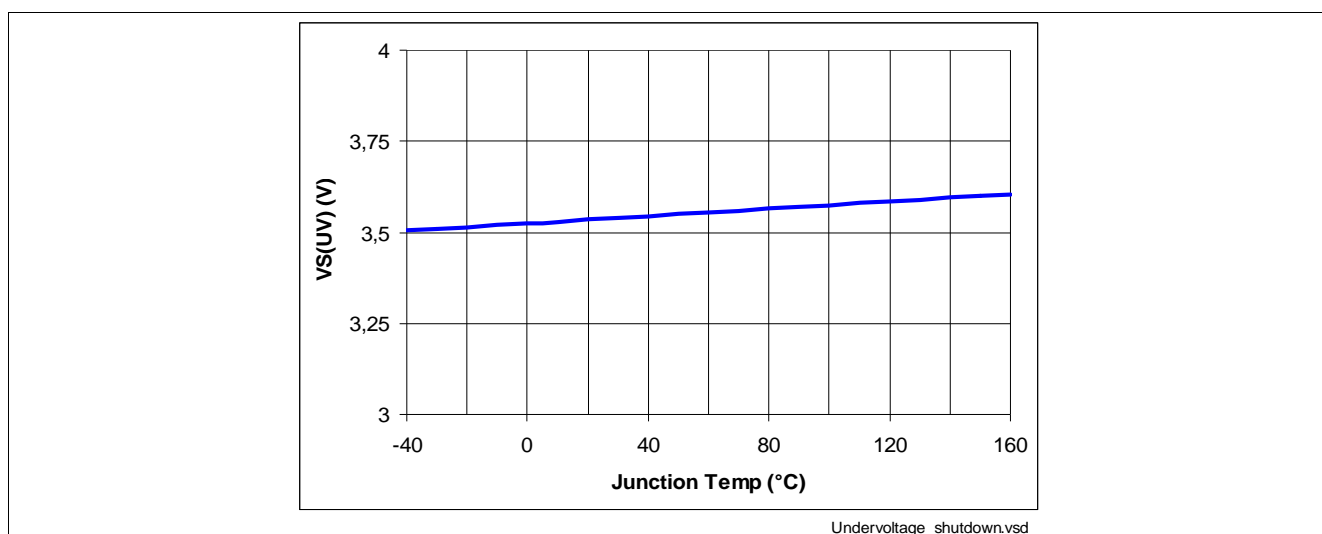


Figure 30 Undervoltage Threshold  $V_{S(UV)} = f(T_J)$

### 9.1.3 Current Consumption Channel active

P\_4.2.5

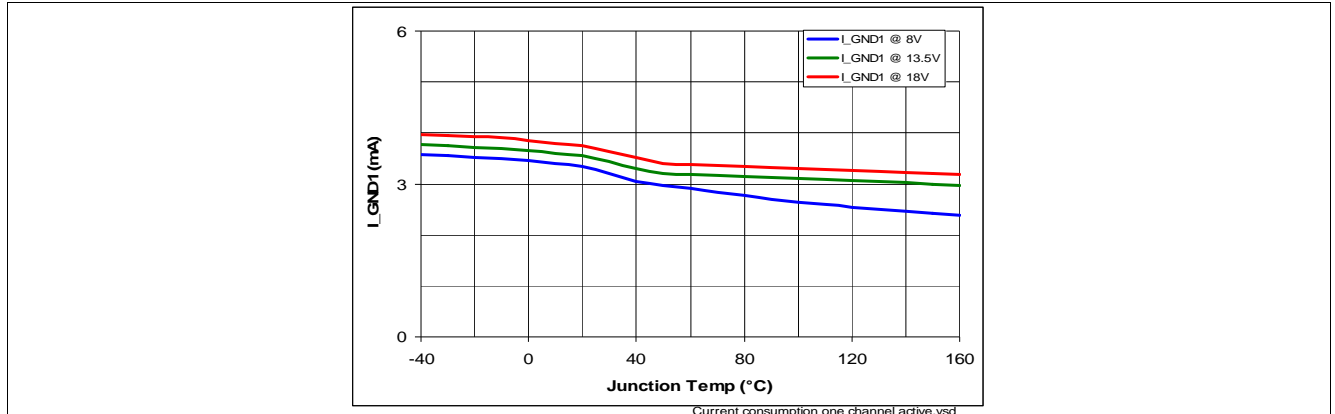


Figure 31 Current Consumption for Whole Device with Load, Channel Active  $I_{GND\_1} = f(T_J; V_S)$

### 9.1.4 Standby Current for Whole Device with Load

P\_4.2.7, P\_4.2.10

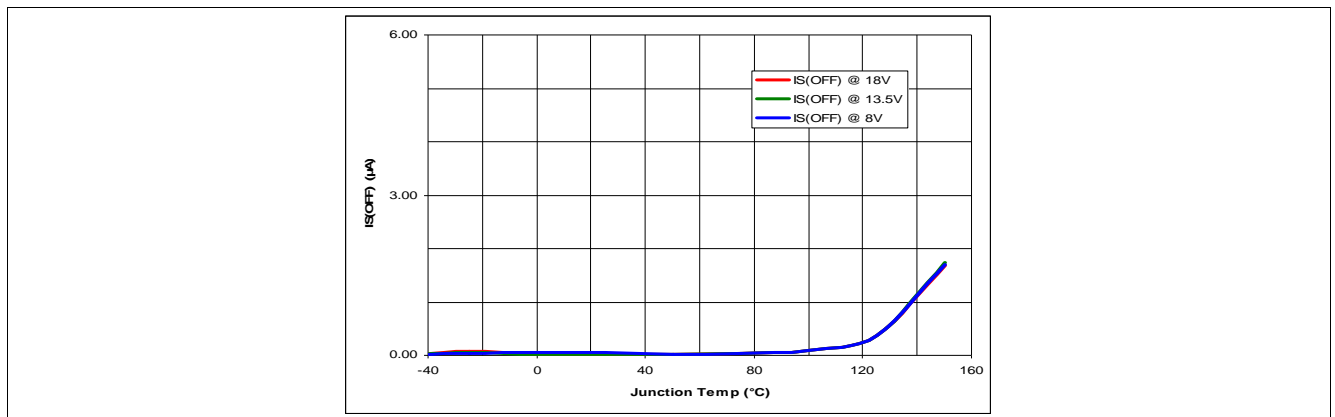


Figure 32 Standby Current for Whole Device with Load.  $I_{S(OFF)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

## 9.2 Power Stage

### 9.2.1 Output Voltage Drop Limitation at Low Load Current

P\_5.5.4

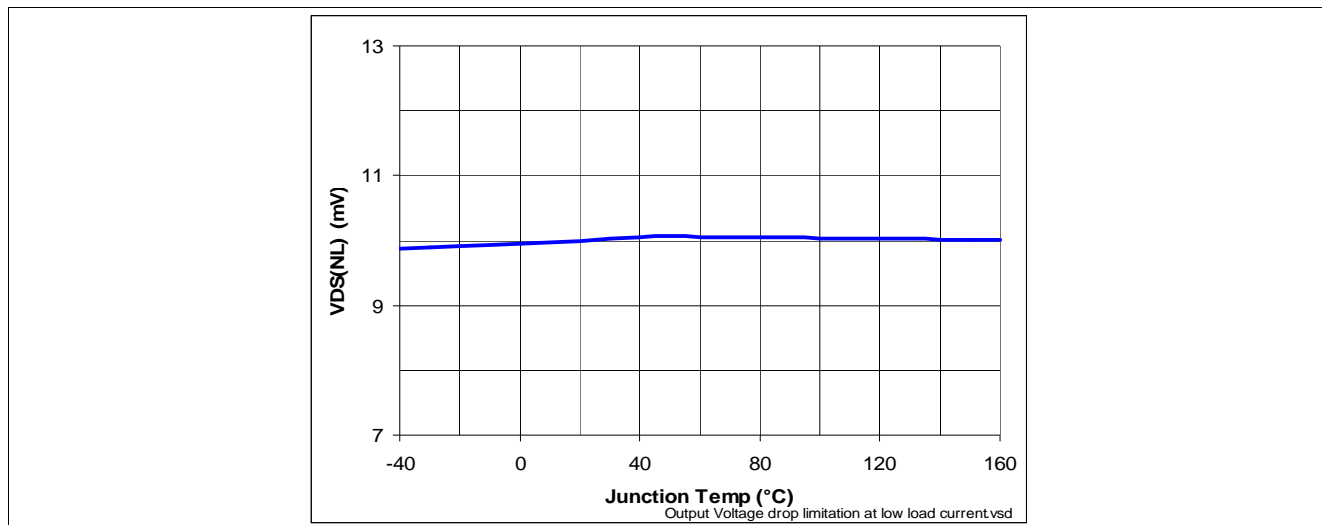


Figure 33 Output Voltage Drop Limitation at Low Load Current  $V_{DS(NL)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

## 9.2.2 Drain to Source Clamp Voltage

P\_5.5.5

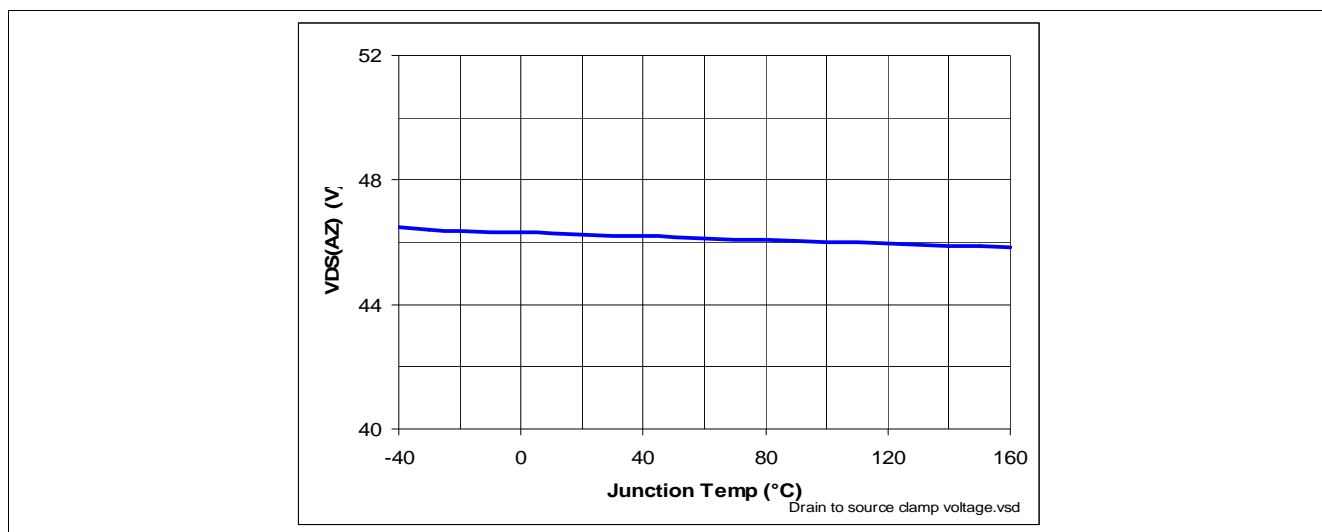


Figure 34 Drain to Source Clamp Voltage  $V_{DS(AZ)} = f(T_J)$

### 9.2.3 Slew Rate at Turn ON

P\_5.5.11

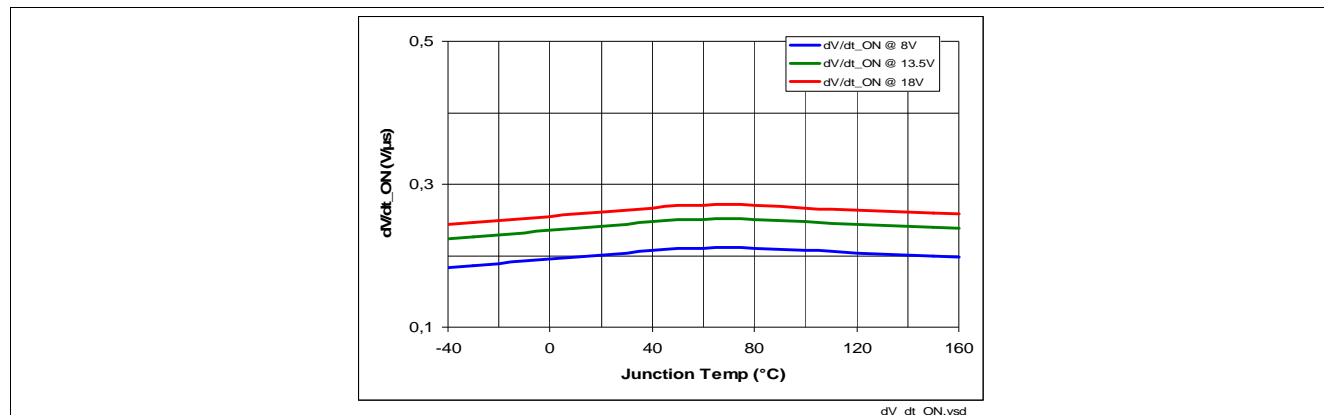


Figure 35 Slew Rate at Turn ON  $dV/dt_{ON} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4 \Omega$

### 9.2.4 Slew Rate at Turn OFF

P\_5.5.12

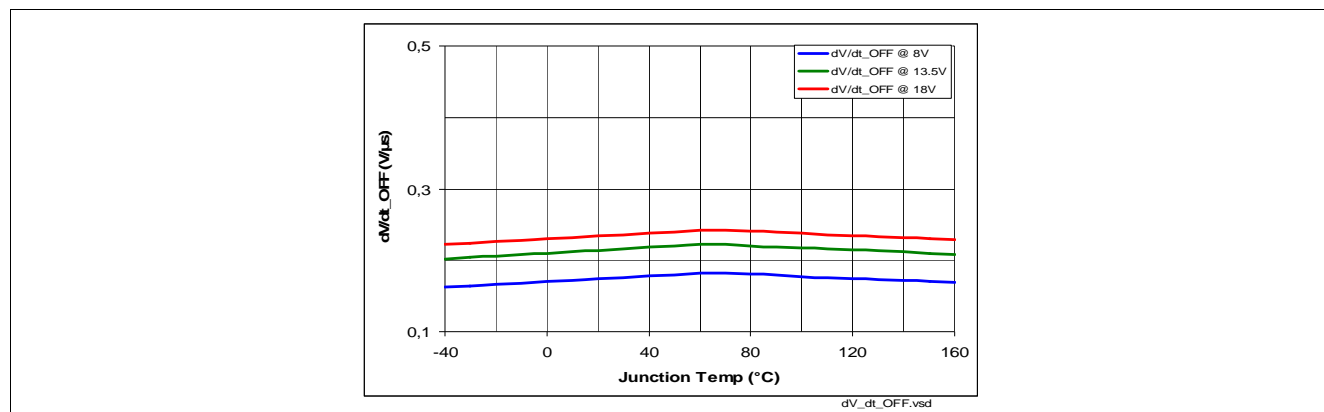


Figure 36 Slew Rate at Turn OFF -  $dV/dt_{OFF} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4 \Omega$

### 9.2.5 Turn ON

P\_5.5.14

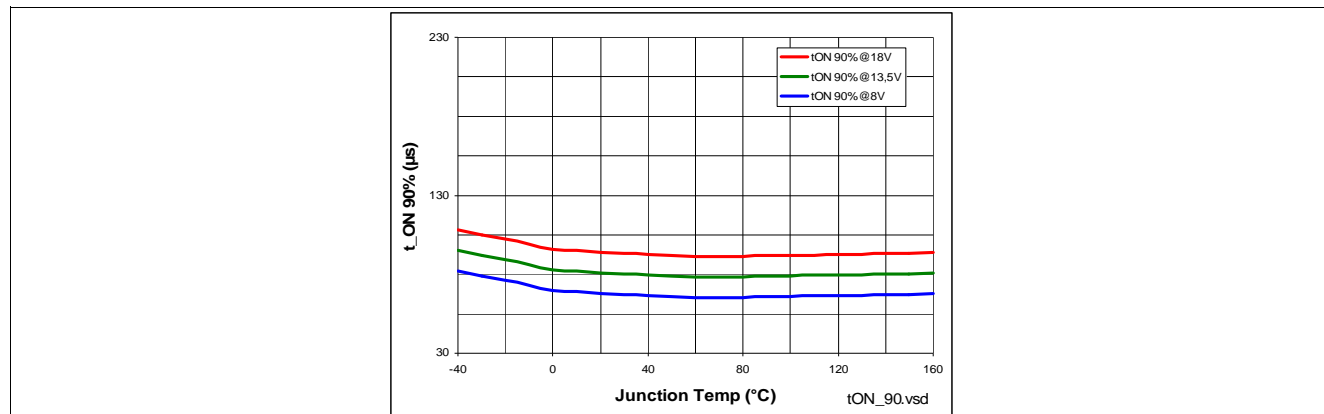


Figure 37 Turn ON  $t_{ON} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4 \Omega$



## 9.2.6 Turn OFF

P\_5.5.11

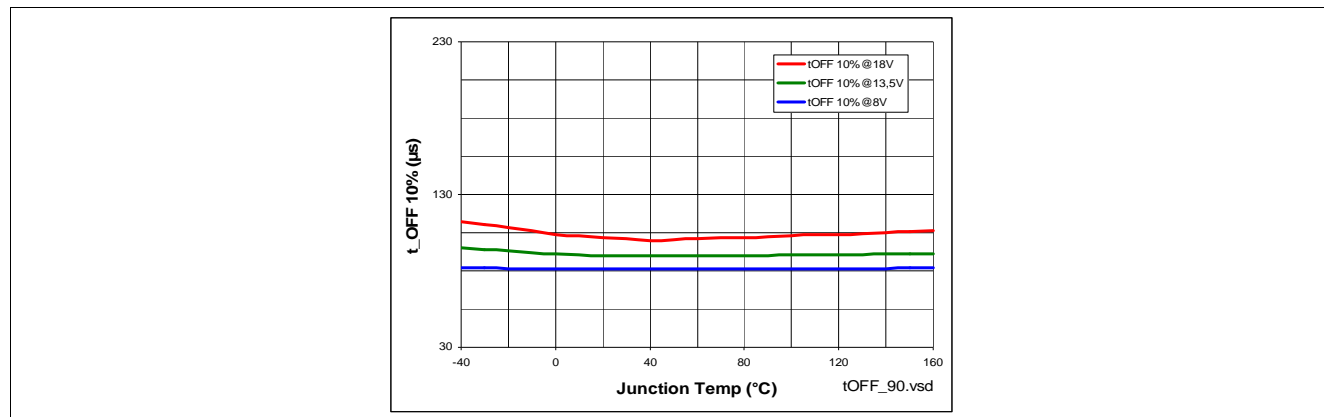


Figure 38 Turn OFF  $t_{\text{OFF}} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4 \Omega$

## 9.2.7 Turn ON / OFF matching

P\_5.5.16

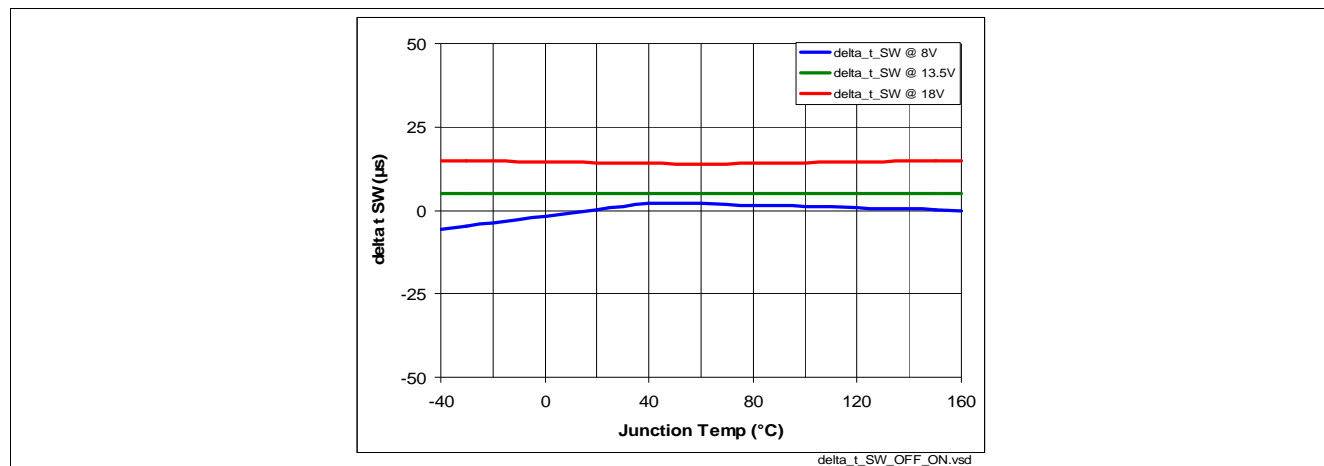


Figure 39 Turn ON / OFF matching  $\Delta t_{\text{SW}} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4 \Omega$

## 9.2.8 Switch ON Energy

P\_5.5.19

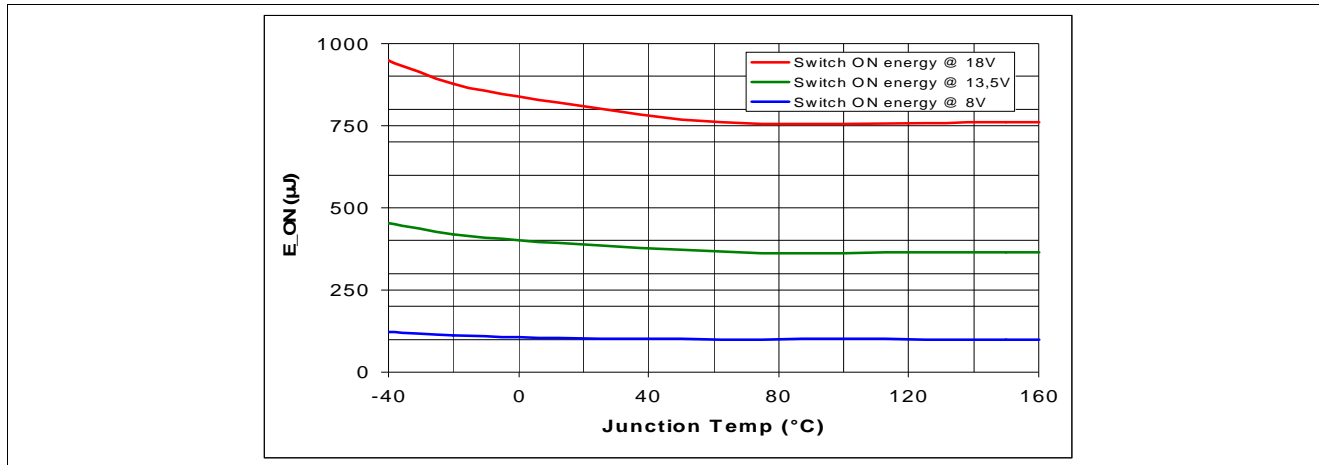


Figure 40 Switch ON Energy  $E_{ON} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4 \Omega$

## 9.2.9 Switch OFF Energy

P\_5.5.20

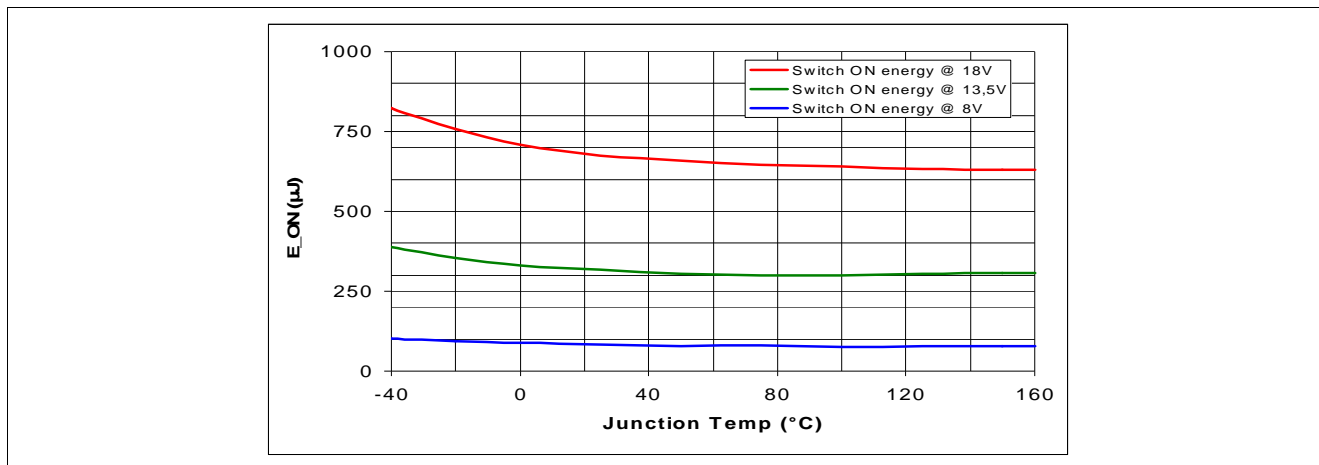


Figure 41 Switch OFF Energy  $E_{OFF} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4 \Omega$

## 9.3 Protection Functions

### 9.3.1 Overload Condition in the Low Voltage Area

P\_6.6.4

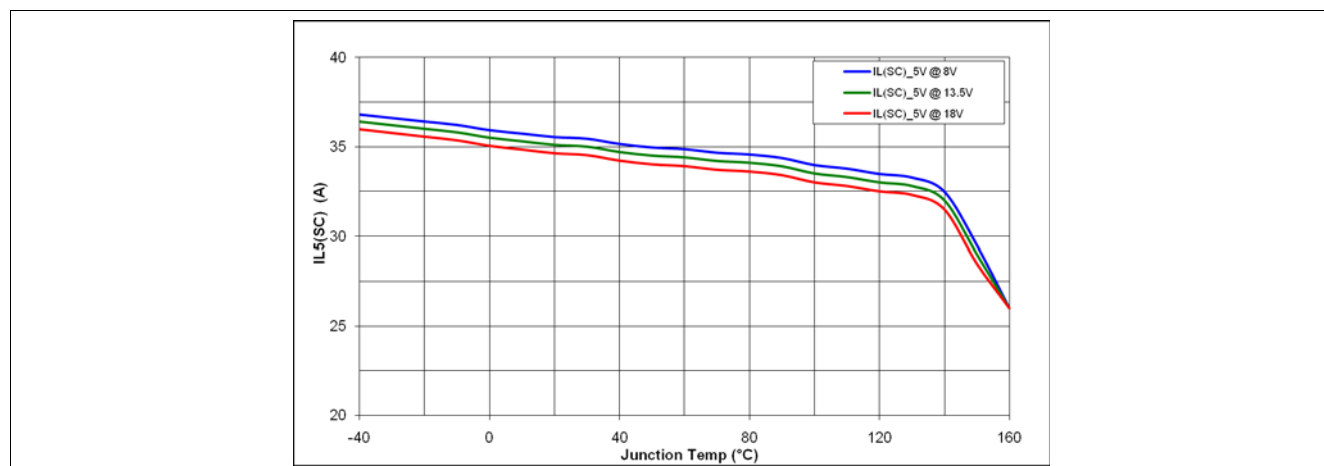


Figure 42 Overload Condition in the Low Voltage Area  $I_{L5(SC)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

### 9.3.2 Overload Condition in the High Voltage Area

P\_6.6.7

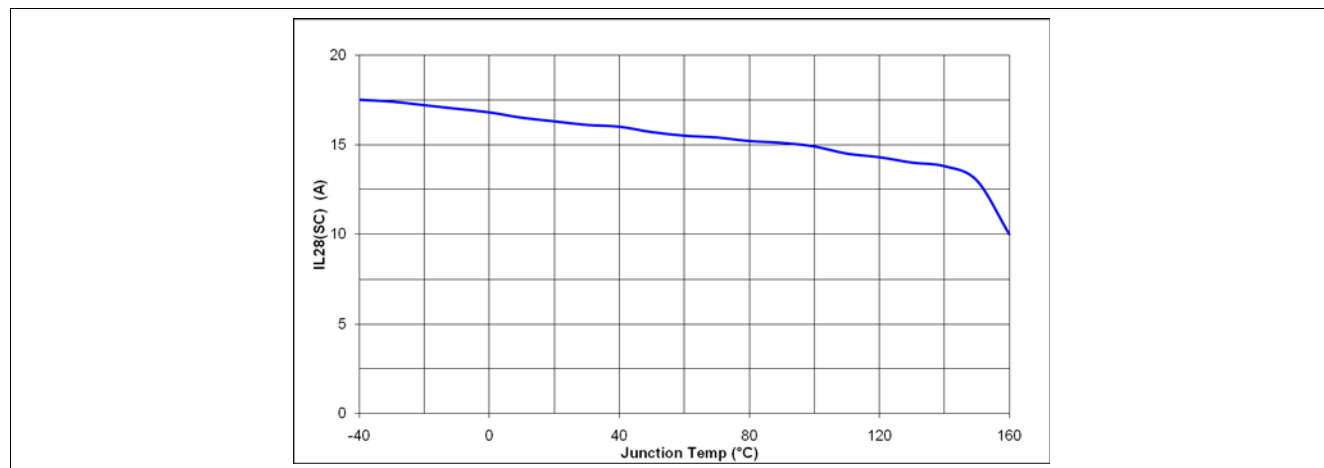


Figure 43 Overload Condition in the High Voltage Area  $I_{L28(SC)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

## 9.4 Diagnostic Mechanism

### 9.4.1 Current Sense at no Load

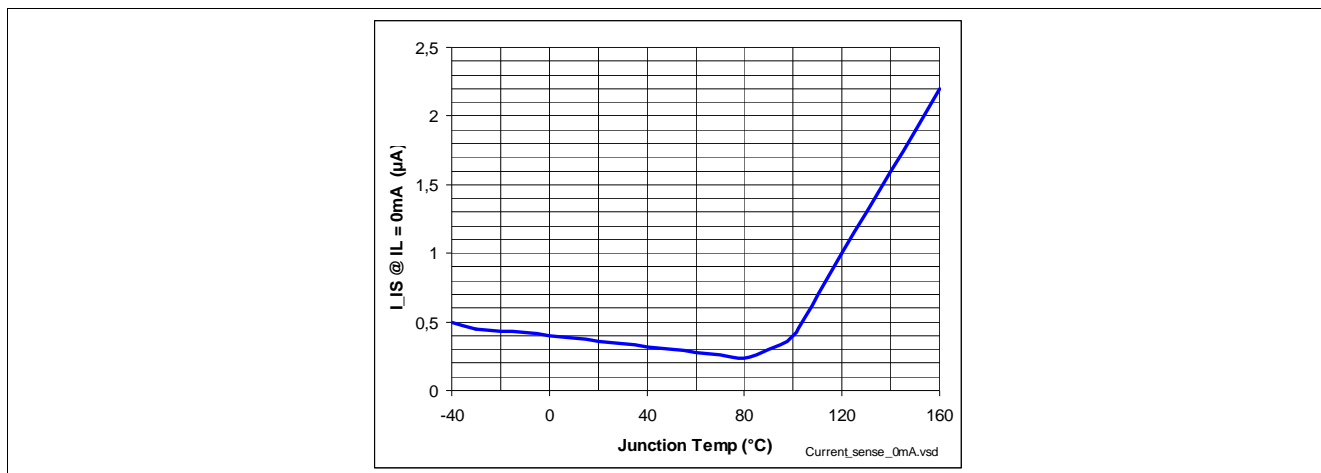


Figure 44 Current Sense at no Load  $I_{IS} = f(T_J; V_S); I_L = 0$

### 9.4.2 Open Load Detection Threshold in ON State

P\_7.5.2

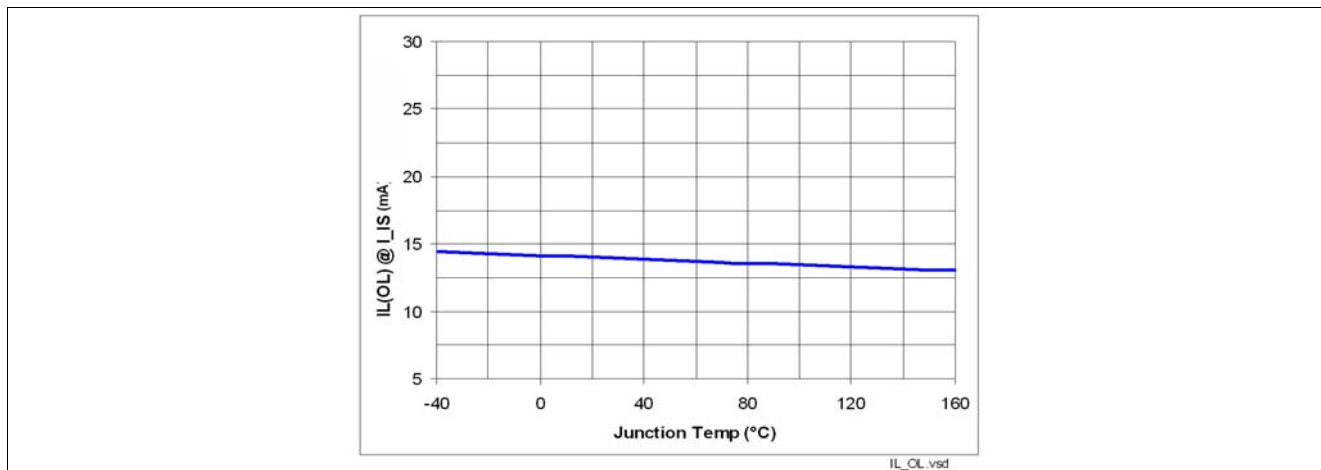


Figure 45 Open Load Detection ON State Threshold  $I_{L(OL)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

### 9.4.3 Sense Signal Maximum Voltage

P\_7.5.3

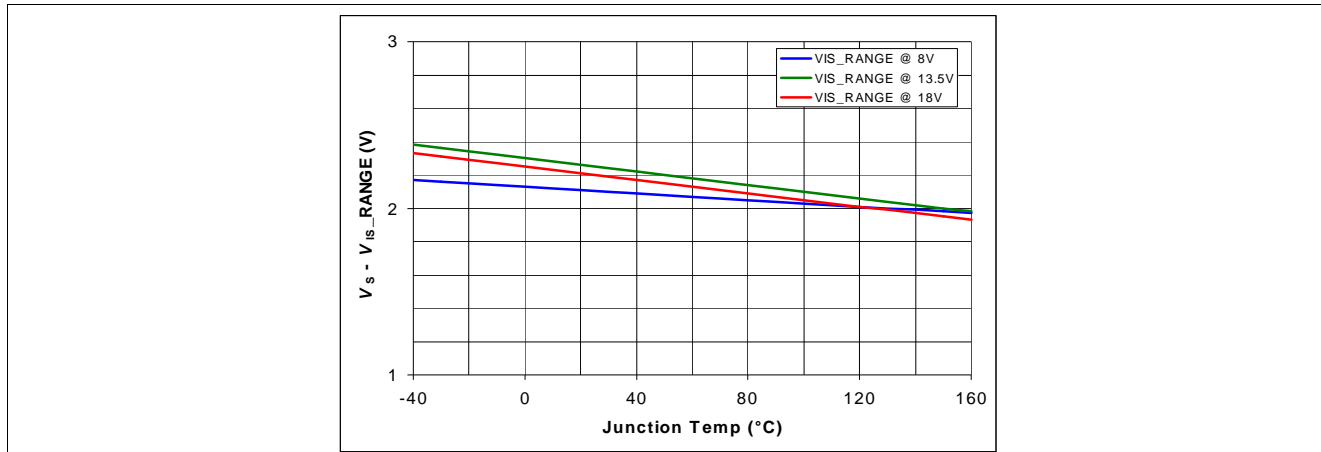


Figure 46 Sense Signal Maximum Voltage  $V_S - V_{IS(RANGE)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

### 9.4.4 Sense Signal maximum Current

P\_7.5.7

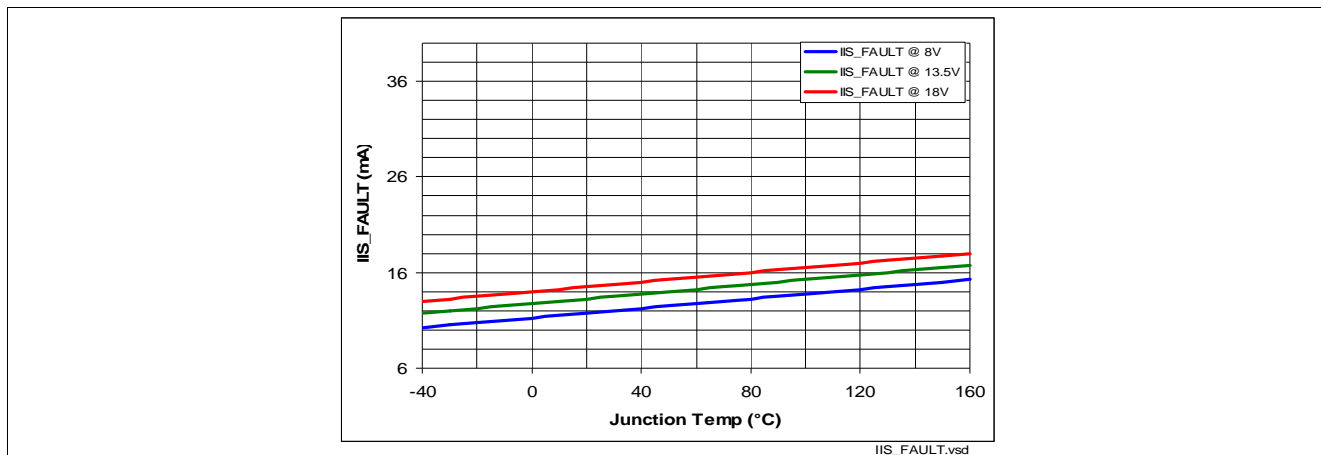


Figure 47 Sense Signal Maximum Current in Fault Condition  $I_{IS(FAULT)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

## 9.5 Input Pins

### 9.5.1 Input Voltage Threshold ON to OFF

P\_8.4.1

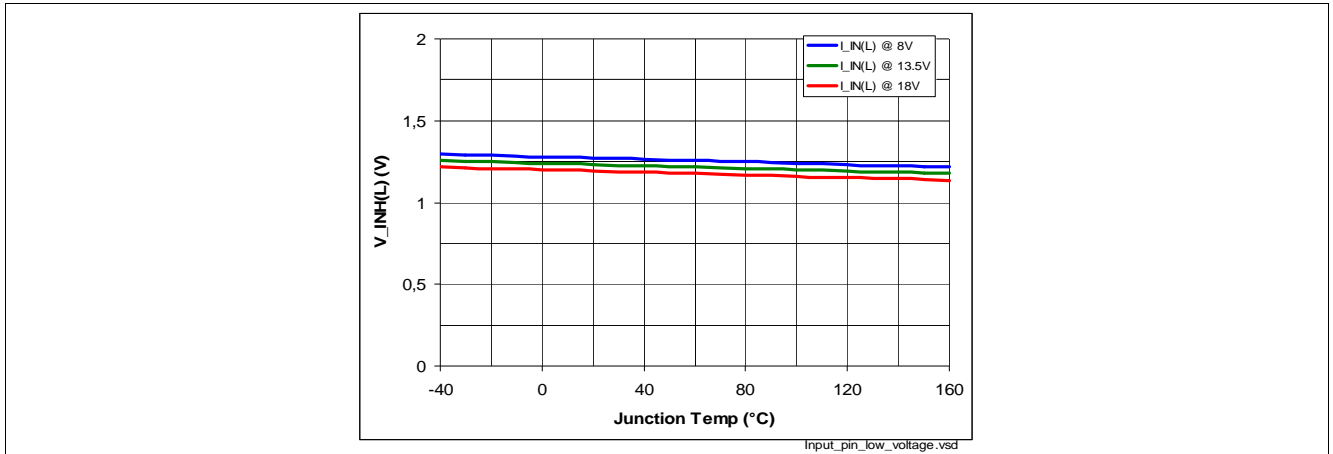


Figure 48 Input Voltage Threshold  $V_{IN(L)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

### 9.5.2 Input Voltage Threshold OFF to ON

P\_8.4.2

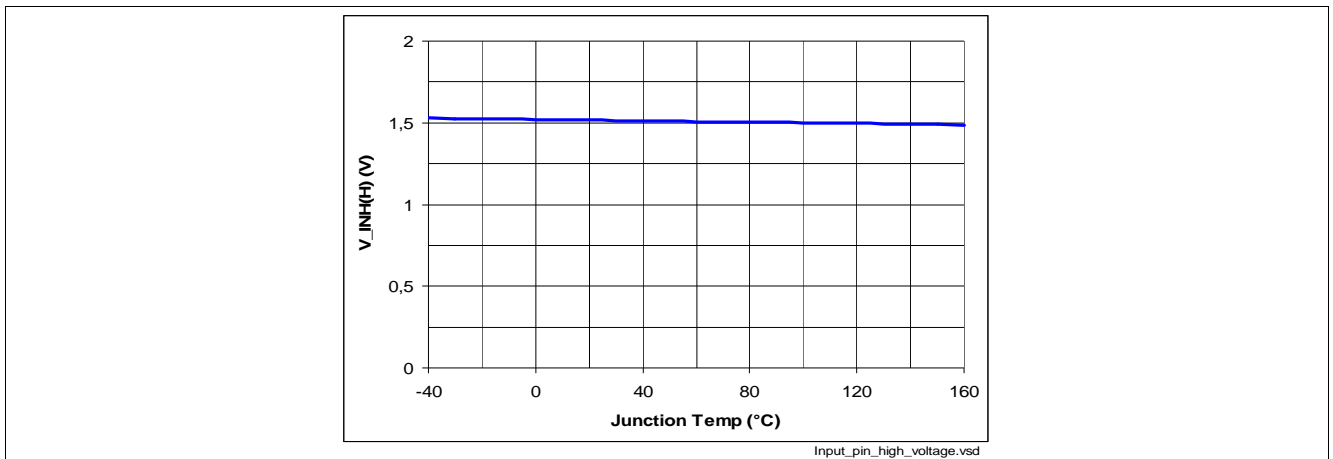


Figure 49 Input Voltage Threshold  $V_{IN(H)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

### 9.5.3 Input Voltage Hysteresis

P\_8.4.3

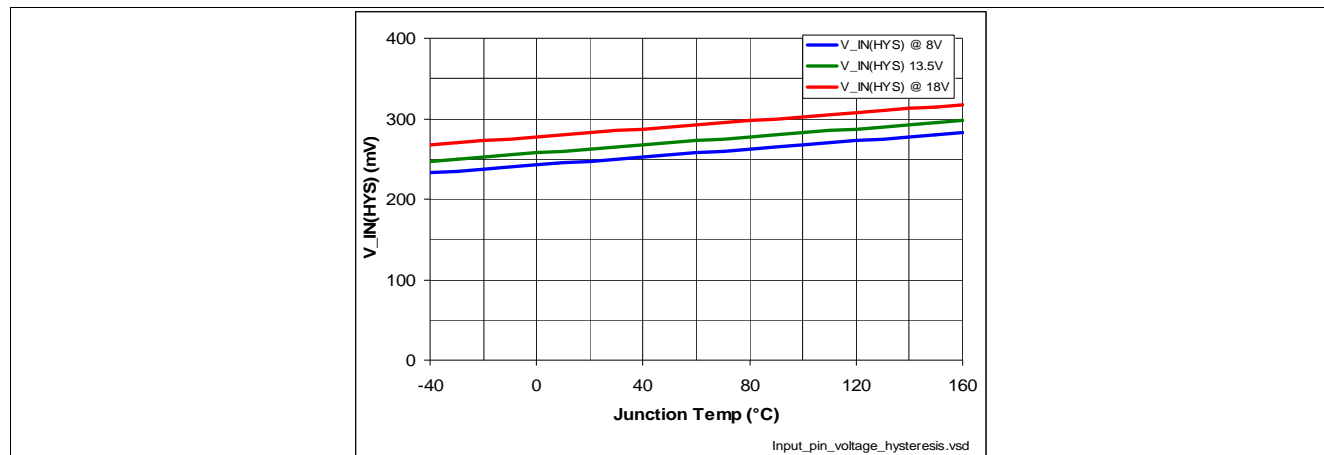


Figure 50 Input Voltage Hysteresis  $V_{IN(HYS)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

### 9.5.4 Input Current High Level

P\_8.4.5

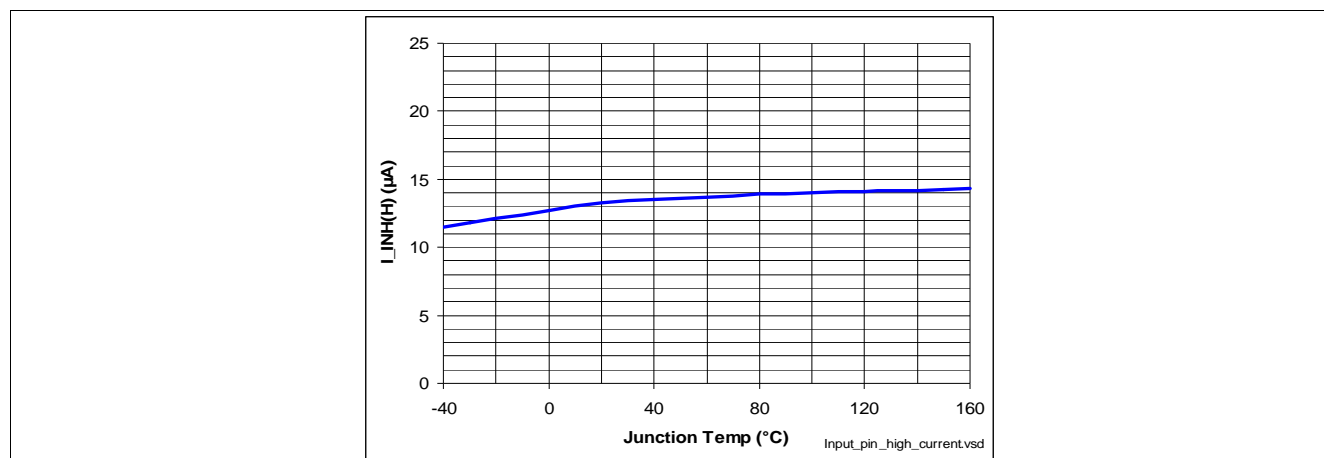
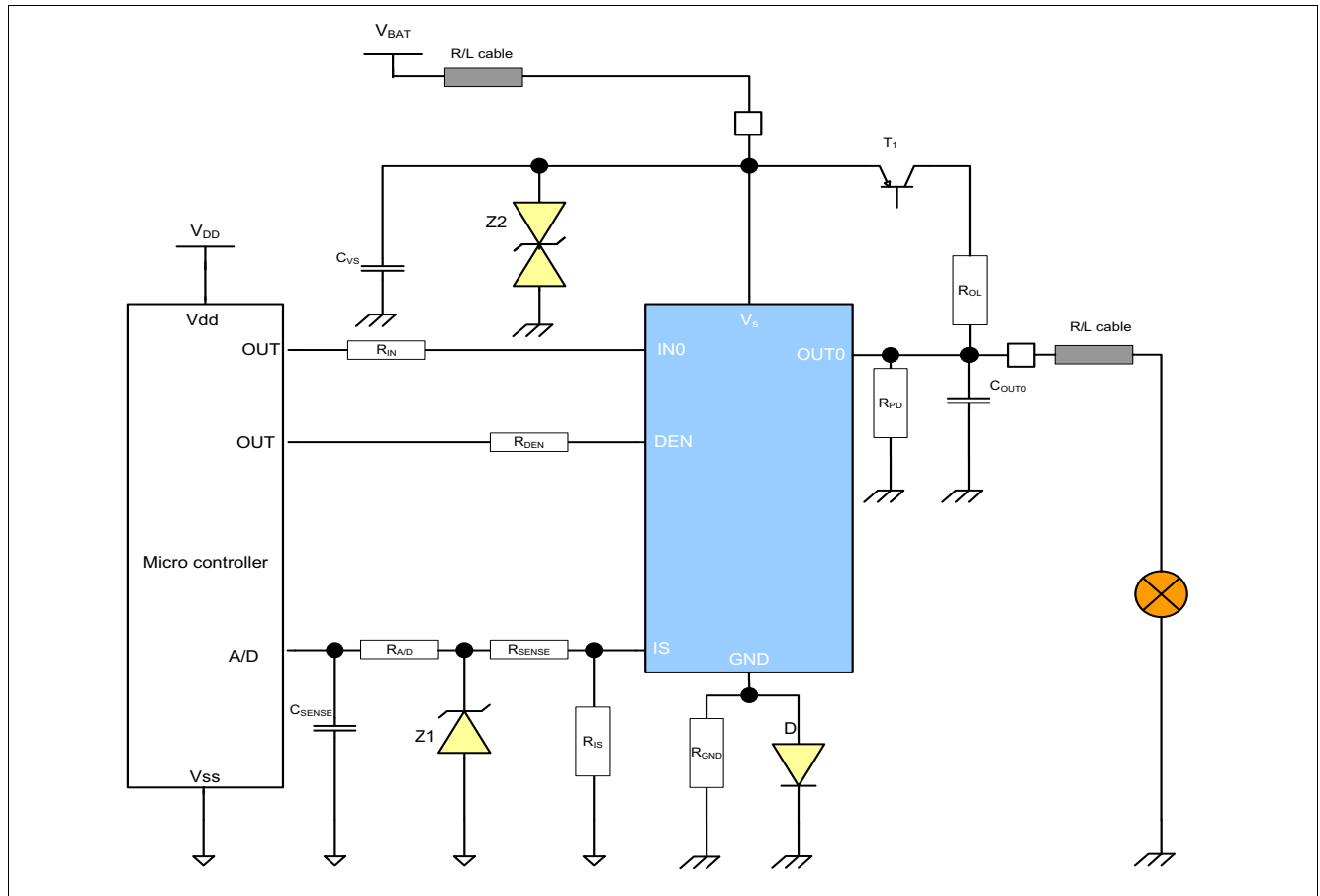


Figure 51 Input Current High Level  $I_{IN(H)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

## 10 Application Information

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



**Figure 52 Application Diagram with BTS5045-1EJA**

*Note: This is a very simplified example of an application circuit. The function must be verified in the real application.*

**Table 10 Bill of Material**

Reference	Value	Purpose
$R_{IN}$	4.7 k $\Omega$	Protection of the micro controller during overvoltage, reverse polarity Guarantee BTS5045-1EJA channel OFF during loss of ground
$R_{DEN}$	4.7 k $\Omega$	Protection of the micro controller during overvoltage, reverse polarity Guarantee BTS5045-1EJA channel OFF during loss of ground
$R_{PD}$	47 k $\Omega$	Polarization of the output Improve BTS5045-1EJA immunity to electromagnetic noise
$R_{IS}$	1.2 k $\Omega$	Sense resistor
$R_{SENSE}$	4.7 k $\Omega$	Overvoltage, reverse polarity, loss of ground. Value to be tuned with micro controller specification.
$R_{OL}$	1.5 k $\Omega$	Ensure polarization of the BTS5045-1EJA output during open load in OFF diagnostic
$R_{A/D}$	4.7 k $\Omega$	Protection of the micro controller during overvoltage, reverse polarity



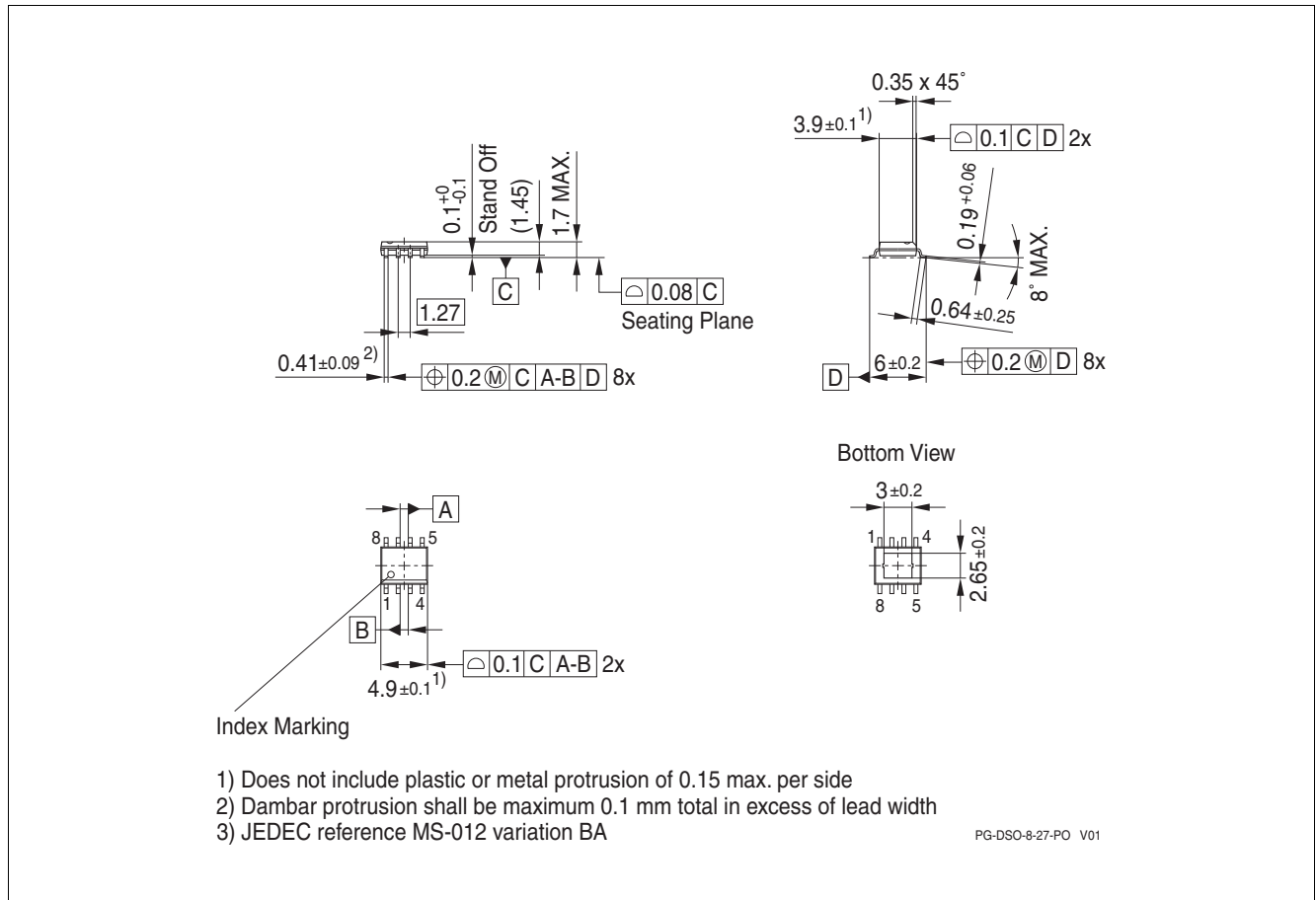
**Table 10 Bill of Material (cont'd)**

Reference	Value	Purpose
D	BAS21	Protection of the BTS5045-1EJA during reverse polarity
$R_{\text{GND}}$	1 k $\Omega$	To keep the device GND at a stable potential during clamping
Z1	7 V Zener diode	Protection of the micro controller during overvoltage
Z2	36 V Zener diode	Protection of the device during overvoltage
T1	BC 807	Switch the battery voltage for open load in OFF diagnostic
$C_{\text{SENSE}}$	100 pF	Sense signal filtering
$C_{\text{VS}}$	100 nF	Filtering of the voltage spikes on the battery line
$C_{\text{OUT0}}$	4.7 nF	Protection of the BTS5045-1EJA during ESD and BCI

## 10.1 Further Application Information

- Please contact us to get the pin FMEA
- Existing App. Notes
- For further information you may visit <http://www.infineon.com/profet>

## 11 Package Outlines



**Figure 53 PG-DSO-8-43 EP (Plastic Dual Small Outline Package) (RoHS-Compliant)**

### Green Product (RoHS compliant)

To meet the world-wide customer requirements for environmentally friendly products and to be compliant with government regulations the device is available as a green product. Green products are RoHS-Compliant (i.e Pb-free finish on leads and suitable for Pb-free soldering according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020).

## 12 Revision History

Version	Date	Parameter	Changes
2.0	2010-05-31		Creation of the Data Sheet
2.1	2011-06-20	P_4.1.23 P_4.1.4 P_5.5.9	Updated Figure 6) Typical Thermal Impedance Updated Figure 12) Maximum Energy Dissipation Single Pulse Changed the Maximum Energy Dissipation Single Pulse adapted the footnote; updated the Legal Disclaimer added the parameter IL(INV) Updated characterisation results; Graphs in chapter 9.3
2.2	2013-07-31	P_7.5.9 P_7.5.10 P_7.5.11 P_7.5.12 P_7.5.17	changed kilis specification parameters and figures 21/22 accordingly changed from 34% to 16%, typical value changed from 1500 to 1460 changed from 13% to 10%, typical value changed from 1500 to 1460 changed from 9% to 7%, typical value changed from 1500 to 1460 changed from 8% to 6.5%, typical value changed from 1500 to 1460 changed from 8% to 5% Updated Fig 4) PCB 2s2p Cross Section device marking corrected to 5045-EJA

**Edition 2013-09-06**

**Published by  
Infineon Technologies AG  
81726 Munich, Germany**

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