

PROFET™ + 12V

BTS5016-1EKB

Smart High-Side Power Switch
Single Channel, 16mΩ

Data Sheet

Rev. 2.0, 2012-04-17

Automotive Power

Table of Contents

1	Overview	4
2	Block Diagram	6
3	Pin Configuration	7
3.1	Pin Assignment	7
3.2	Pin Definitions and Functions	7
3.3	Voltage and Current Definition	8
4	General Product Characteristics	9
4.1	Absolute Maximum Ratings	9
4.2	Functional Range	11
4.3	Thermal Resistance	12
4.3.1	PCB set up	12
4.3.2	Thermal Impedance	13
5	Power Stage	15
5.1	Output ON-state Resistance	15
5.2	Turn ON/OFF Characteristics with Resistive Load	15
5.3	Inductive Load	16
5.3.1	Output Clamping	16
5.3.2	Maximum Load Inductance	17
5.4	Inverse Current Capability	17
5.5	Electrical Characteristics Power Stage	19
6	Protection Functions	21
6.1	Loss of Ground Protection	21
6.2	Undervoltage Protection	21
6.3	Overvoltage Protection	22
6.4	Reverse Polarity Protection	23
6.5	Overload Protection	23
6.5.1	Current Limitation	23
6.5.2	Temperature Limitation in the Power DMOS	24
6.6	Electrical Characteristics for the Protection Functions	26
7	Diagnostic Functions	27
7.1	IS Pin	27
7.2	SENSE Signal in Different Operating Modes	28
7.3	SENSE Signal in the Nominal Current Range	29
7.3.1	SENSE Signal Variation as a Function of Temperature and Load Current	29
7.3.2	SENSE Signal Timing	30
7.3.3	SENSE Signal in Open Load	31
7.3.3.1	Open Load in ON Diagnostic	31
7.3.3.2	Open Load in OFF Diagnostic	31
7.3.3.3	Open Load Diagnostic Timing	32
7.3.4	SENSE Signal with OUT in Short Circuit to V_S	33
7.3.5	SENSE Signal in Case of Overload	33
7.3.6	SENSE Signal in Case of Inverse Current	33
7.4	Electrical Characteristics Diagnostic Function	34
8	Input Pins	36
8.1	Input Circuitry	36
8.2	DEN Pin	36

Table of Contents

8.3	Input Pin Voltage	36
8.4	Electrical Characteristics	37
9	Characterization Results	38
9.1	General Product Characteristics	38
9.1.1	Minimum Functional Supply Voltage	38
9.1.2	Undervoltage Shutdown	38
9.1.3	Current Consumption Channel active	39
9.1.4	Standby Current for Whole Device with Load	39
9.2	Power Stage	39
9.2.1	Output Voltage Drop Limitation at Low Load Current	39
9.2.2	Drain to Source Clamp Voltage	40
9.2.3	Slew Rate at Turn ON	41
9.2.4	Slew Rate at Turn OFF	41
9.2.5	Turn ON	41
9.2.6	Turn OFF	42
9.2.7	Turn ON / OFF matching	42
9.2.8	Switch ON Energy	43
9.2.9	Switch OFF Energy	43
9.3	Protection Functions	44
9.3.1	Overload Condition in the Low Voltage Area	44
9.3.2	Overload Condition in the High Voltage Area	44
9.4	Diagnostic Mechanism	45
9.4.1	Current Sense at no Load	45
9.4.2	Open Load Detection Threshold in ON State	45
9.4.3	Sense Signal Maximum Voltage	46
9.4.4	Sense Signal maximum Current	46
9.5	Input Pins	47
9.5.1	Input Voltage Threshold ON to OFF	47
9.5.2	Input Voltage Threshold OFF to ON	47
9.5.3	Input Voltage Hysteresis	48
9.5.4	Input Current High Level	48
10	Application Information	49
10.1	Further Application Information	50
11	Package Outlines	51
12	Revision History	52



1 Overview

Application

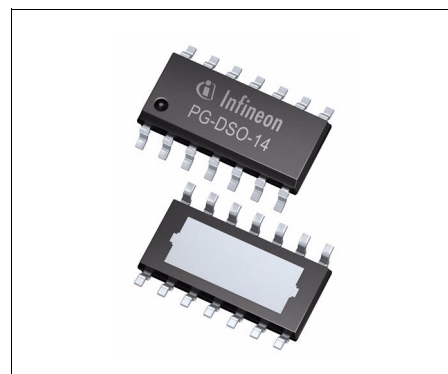
- Suitable for resistive, inductive and capacitive loads
- Replaces electromechanical relays, fuses and discrete circuits
- Most suitable for loads with high inrush current, such as lamps

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 BTS5016-1EKB is a 16 mΩ single channel Smart High-Side Power Switch, embedded in a PG-DSO-14-47 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 H4, as well as LEDs in the harsh automotive environment.



PG-DSO-14-47 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 $T_J = 150\text{ °C}$	$R_{DS(ON)}$	32 mΩ
Nominal load current	$I_{L(NOM)}$	8 A
Typical current sense ratio	k_{ILIS}	3500
Minimum current limitation	$I_{L5(SC)}$	50 A
Maximum standby current with load at $T_J = 25\text{ °C}$	$I_{S(OFF)}$	0.7 μA

Type	Package	Marking
BTS5016-1EKB	PG-DSO-14-47 EP	BTS5016-1EKB

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

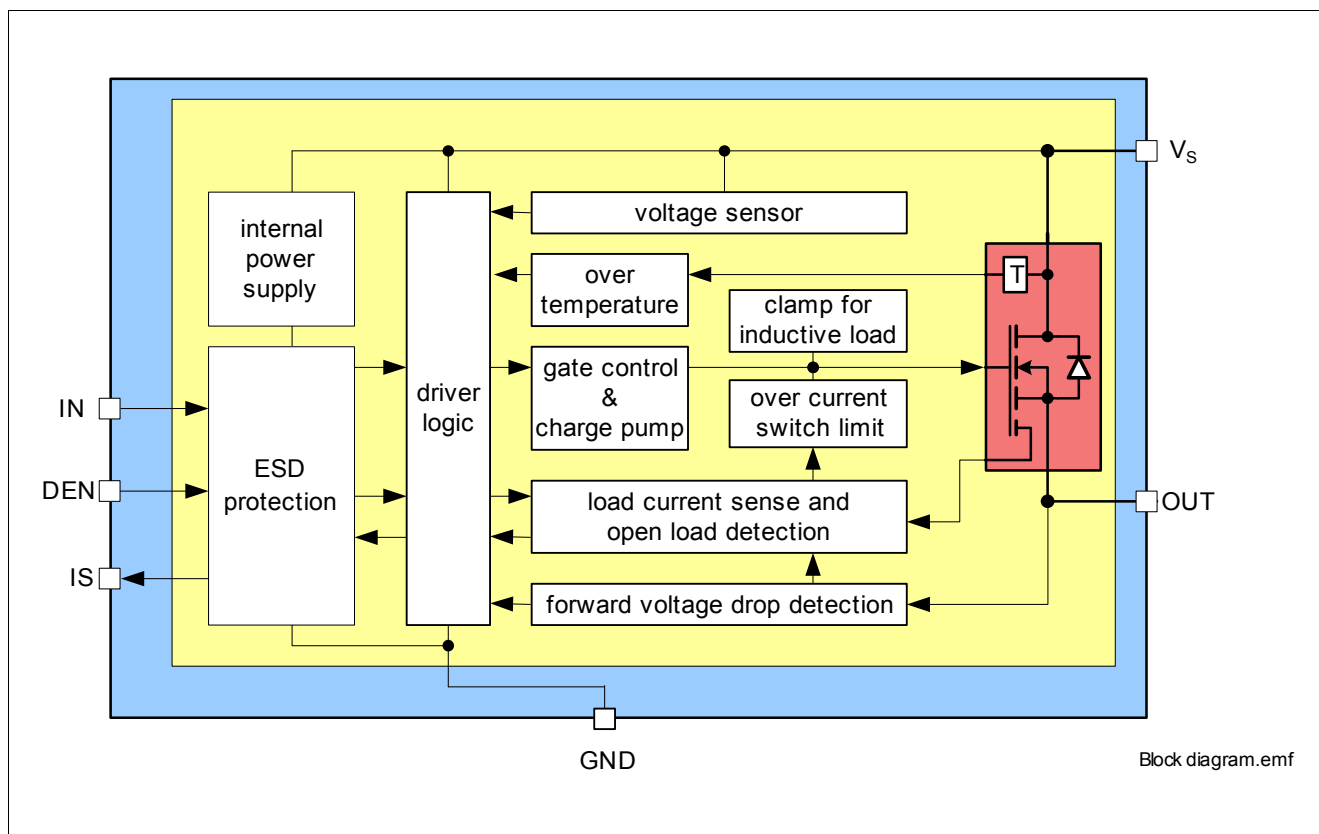


Figure 1 Block Diagram for the BTS5016-1EKB

3 Pin Configuration

3.1 Pin Assignment

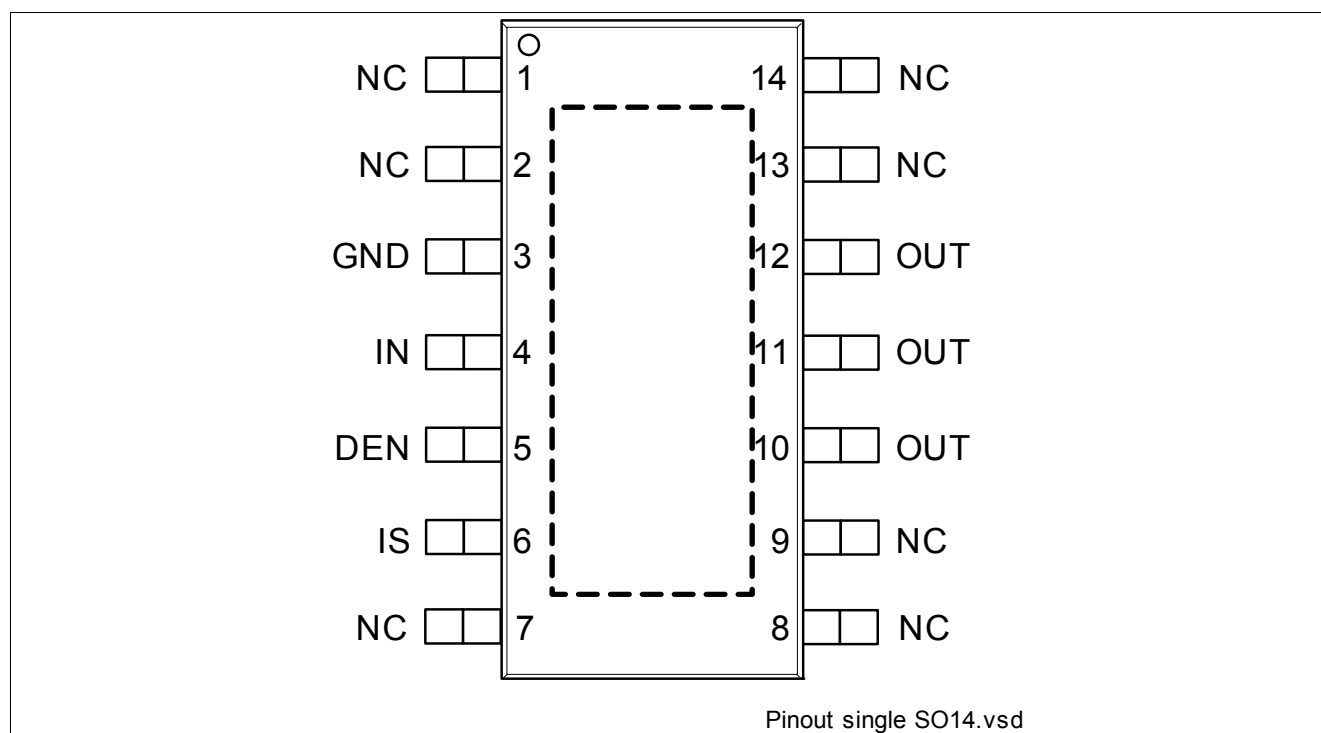


Figure 2 Pin Configuration

3.2 Pin Definitions and Functions

Pin	Symbol	Function
Cooling Tab	V_S	Voltage Supply ; Battery voltage
1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14	NC	Not Connected ; No internal connection to the chip
3	GND	GrouND ; Ground connection
4	IN	INput channel ; Input signal for channel activation
5	DEN	Diagnostic ENable ; Digital signal to enable/disable the diagnosis of the device
6	IS	Sense ; Sense current of the selected channel
10, 11, 12	OUT	OUTput ; Protected high side power output channel ¹⁾

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.

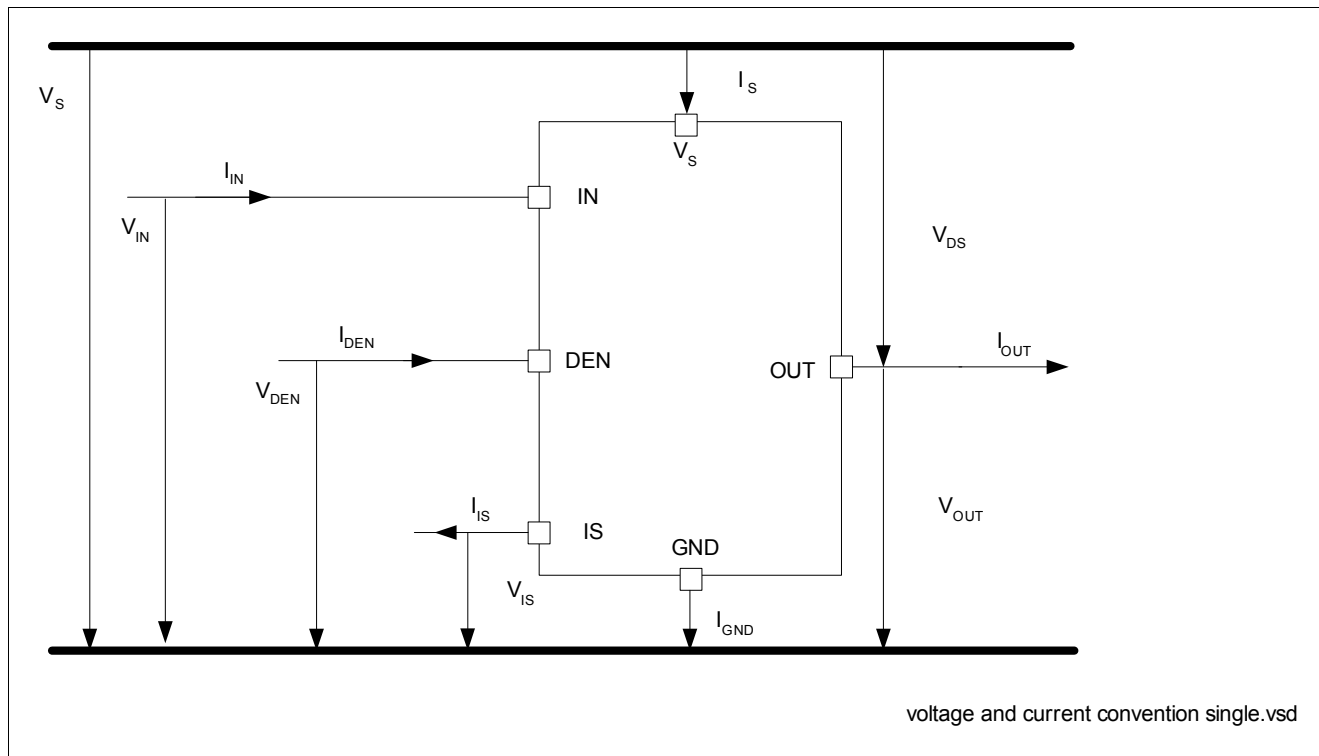


Figure 3 Voltage and Current Definition

4 General Product Characteristics

4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 2 Absolute Maximum Ratings ¹⁾

$T_J = -40\text{ °C}$ to $+150\text{ °C}$; (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	$-V_{S(REV)}$	0	–	16	V	$t < 2\text{ min}$ $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ $R_L \geq 2\text{ }\Omega$ $R_{GND} = 150\text{ }\Omega$	P_4.1.2
Supply voltage for short circuit protection	$V_{BAT(SC)}$	0	–	24	V	²⁾ $R_{ECU} = 20\text{ m}\Omega$ $R_{Cable} = 16\text{ m}\Omega/\text{m}$ $L_{Cable} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{H}/\text{m}$, $l = 0\text{ or }5\text{ m}$ See Chapter 6 and Figure 52	P_4.1.3
Supply voltage for Load dump protection	$V_{S(LD)}$	–	–	41	V	³⁾ $R_l = 2\text{ }\Omega$ $R_L = 2\text{ }\Omega$	P_4.1.12
Short Circuit Capability							
Permanent short circuit IN pin toggles	n_{RSC1}	–	–	100	k cycles	²⁾ $t_{ON} = 300\text{ms}$	P_4.1.4
Input Pins							
Voltage at INPUT pin	V_{IN}	-0.3 –	–	6 7	V	– $t < 2\text{ min}$	P_4.1.13
Current through INPUT pin	I_{IN}	-2	–	2	mA	–	P_4.1.14
Voltage at DEN pin	V_{DEN}	-0.3 –	–	6 7	V	– $t < 2\text{ min}$	P_4.1.15
Current through DEN pin	I_{DEN}	-2	–	2	mA	–	P_4.1.16
Sense Pin							
Voltage at IS pin	V_{IS}	-0.3	–	V_S	V	–	P_4.1.19
Current through IS pin	I_{IS}	-25	–	50	mA	–	P_4.1.20
Power Stage							
Load current	$ I_L $	–	–	$I_{L(LIM)}$	A	–	P_4.1.21
Power dissipation (DC)	P_{TOT}	–	–	2	W	$T_A = 85\text{ °C}$ $T_J < 150\text{ °C}$	P_4.1.22
Maximum energy dissipation Single pulse	E_{AS}	–	–	95	mJ	$I_{L(0)} = 8\text{ A}$ $T_{J(0)} = 150\text{ °C}$ $V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$	P_4.1.23
Voltage at power transistor	V_{DS}	–	–	41	V	–	P_4.1.26

General Product Characteristics

Table 2 Absolute Maximum Ratings (cont'd)¹⁾
 $T_J = -40\text{ °C to }+150\text{ °C}$; (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Currents							
Current through ground pin	I_{GND}	-20 -150	–	20 20	mA	– $t < 2 \text{ min}$	P_4.1.27
Temperatures							
Junction temperature	T_{J}	-40	–	150	°C	–	P_4.1.28
Storage temperature	T_{STG}	-55	–	150	°C	–	P_4.1.30
ESD Susceptibility							
ESD susceptibility (all pins)	V_{ESD}	-2	–	2	kV	⁴⁾ HBM	P_4.1.31
ESD susceptibility OUT Pin vs. GND and V_{S} connected	V_{ESD}	-4	–	4	kV	⁴⁾ HBM	P_4.1.32
ESD susceptibility	V_{ESD}	-500	–	500	V	⁵⁾ CDM	P_4.1.33
ESD susceptibility pin (corner pins)	V_{ESD}	-750	–	750	V	⁵⁾ 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: 100ppm. Please refer to the legal disclaimer for short circuit capability on the page 53 of this document.

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

4) ESD susceptibility HBM according to ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001-2010

5) "CDM" ESDA STM5.3.1

Notes

1. 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.
2. 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 $T_J = -40\text{ °C}$ to $+150\text{ °C}$; (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Nominal operating voltage	V_{NOM}	8	13.5	18	V	–	P_4.2.1
Extended operating voltage	$V_{\text{S(OP)}}$	5	–	28	V	²⁾ $V_{\text{IN}} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $R_L = 2\ \Omega$ $V_{\text{DS}} < 0.5\text{ V}$ See Figure 15	P_4.2.2
Minimum functional supply voltage	$V_{\text{S(OP)_MIN}}$	3.8	4.2	5	V	¹⁾ $V_{\text{IN}} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $R_L = 2\ \Omega$ From $I_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{ A}$ to $V_{\text{DS}} < 0.5\text{ V}$; See Figure 15	P_4.2.3
Undervoltage shutdown	$V_{\text{S(UV)}}$	3	3.4	4.1	V	¹⁾ $V_{\text{IN}} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{DEN}} = 0\text{ V}$ $R_L = 2\ \Omega$ From $V_{\text{DS}} < 1\text{ V}$; to $I_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{ A}$ See Figure 15 See Figure 30	P_4.2.4
Undervoltage shutdown hysteresis	$V_{\text{S(UV)_HYS}}$	–	850	–	mV	²⁾ –	P_4.2.13
Operating current channel active	I_{GND_1}	–	5	9	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 Figure 31	P_4.2.5
Standby current for whole device with load (ambiente)	$I_{\text{S(OFF)}}$	–	0.1	0.7	μA	¹⁾ $V_{\text{S}} = 18\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{ V}$ V_{IN} floating V_{DEN} floating $T_J \leq 85\text{ °C}$ See Figure 32	P_4.2.7
Maximum standby current for whole device with load	$I_{\text{S(OFF)_150}}$	–	6	25	μA	$V_{\text{S}} = 18\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{ V}$ V_{IN} floating V_{DEN} floating $T_J = 150\text{ °C}$ See Figure 32	P_4.2.10
Standby current for whole device with load, diagnostic active	$I_{\text{S(OFF)_DEN}}$	–	0.6	–	mA	²⁾ $V_{\text{S}} = 18\text{ V}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{ V}$ V_{IN} floating $V_{\text{DEN}} = 5.5\text{ V}$	P_4.2.8

1) Test at $T_J = -40\text{ °C}$ 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}	–	30	–	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 μ m Cu, 2 x 35 μ 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

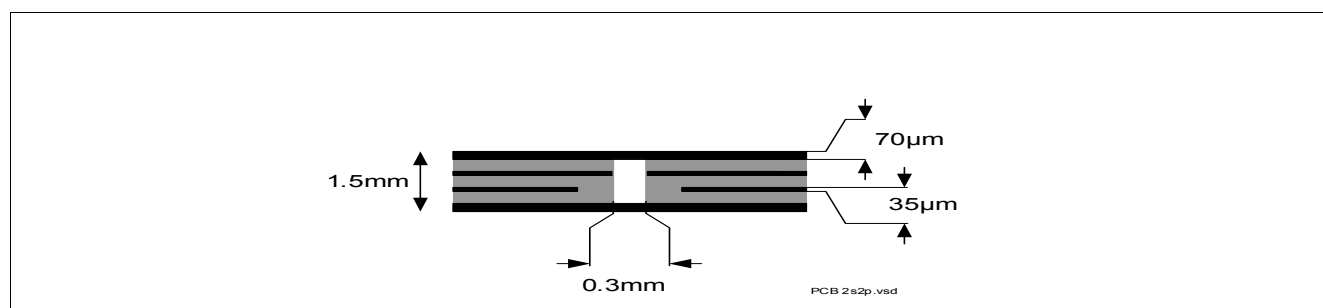


Figure 4 2s2p PCB Cross Section

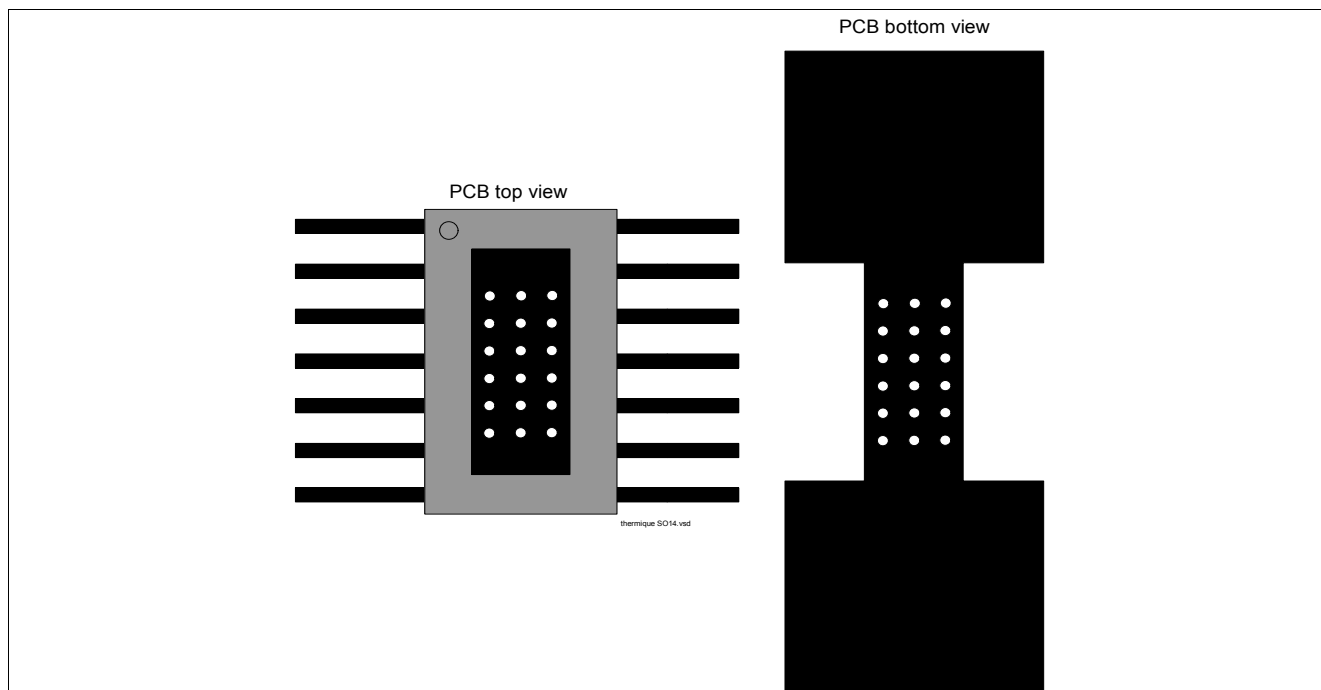


Figure 5 PC Board Top and Bottom View for Thermal Simulation with 600 mm² Cooling Area

4.3.2 Thermal Impedance

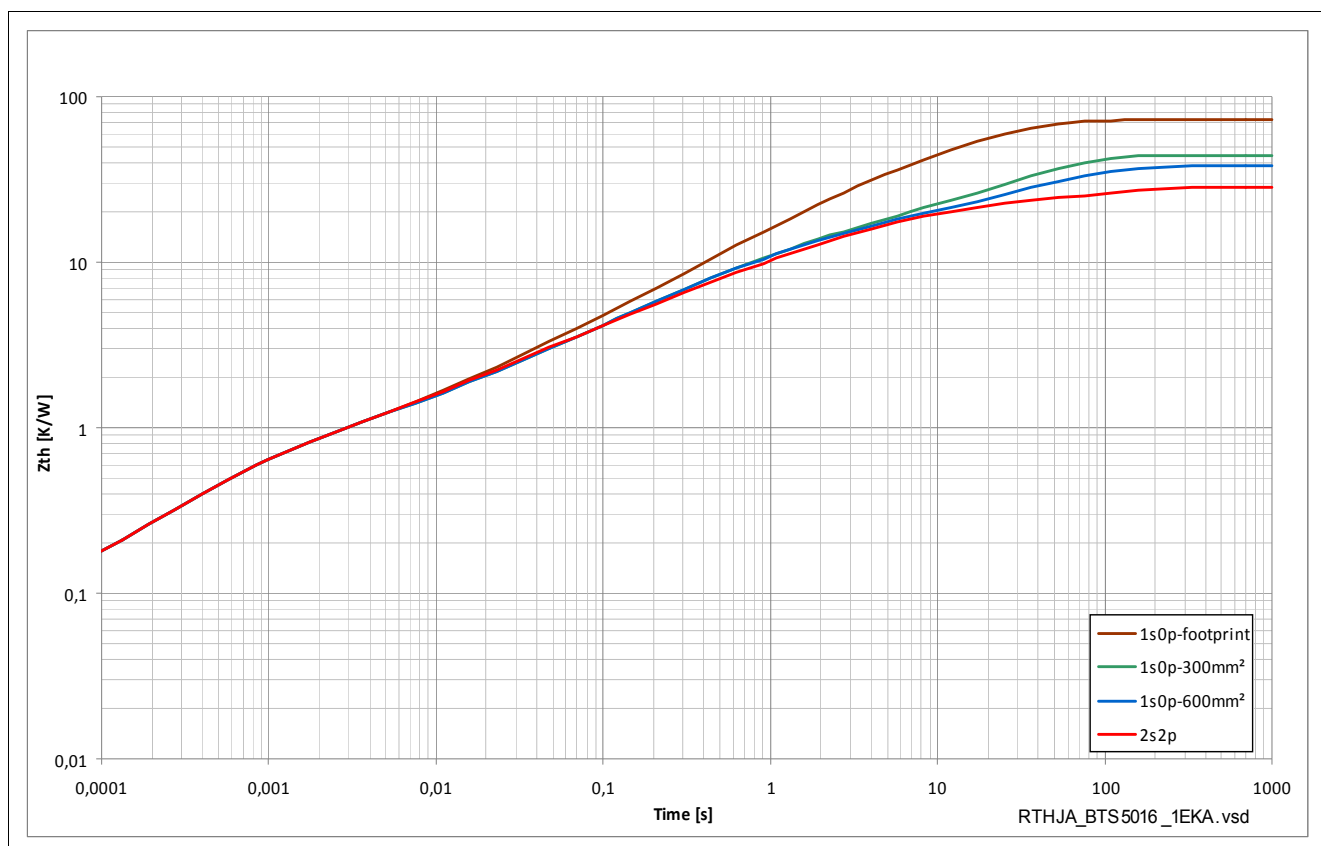


Figure 6 Typical Thermal Impedance. PCB set up according to Figure 5

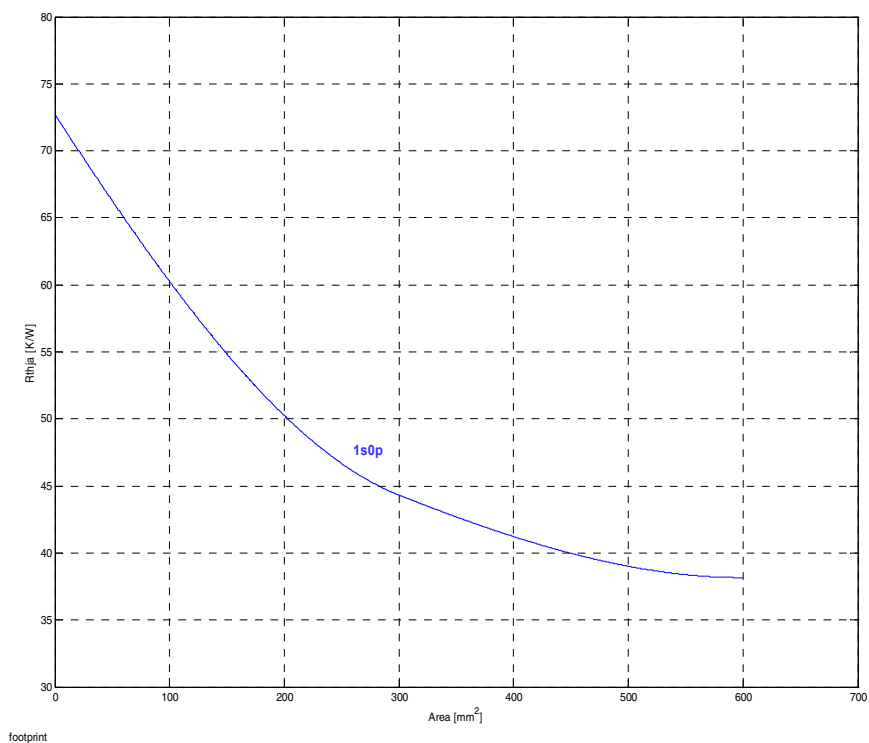


Figure 7 Typical Thermal Impedance. PCB set up 1s0p

5 Power Stage

The power stages are 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**.

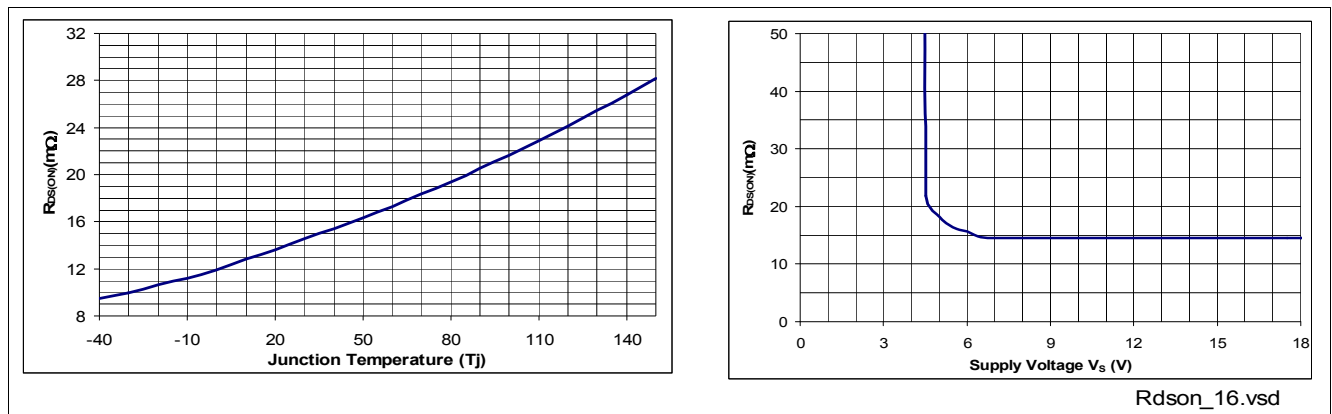


Figure 8 Typical ON-state Resistance

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.

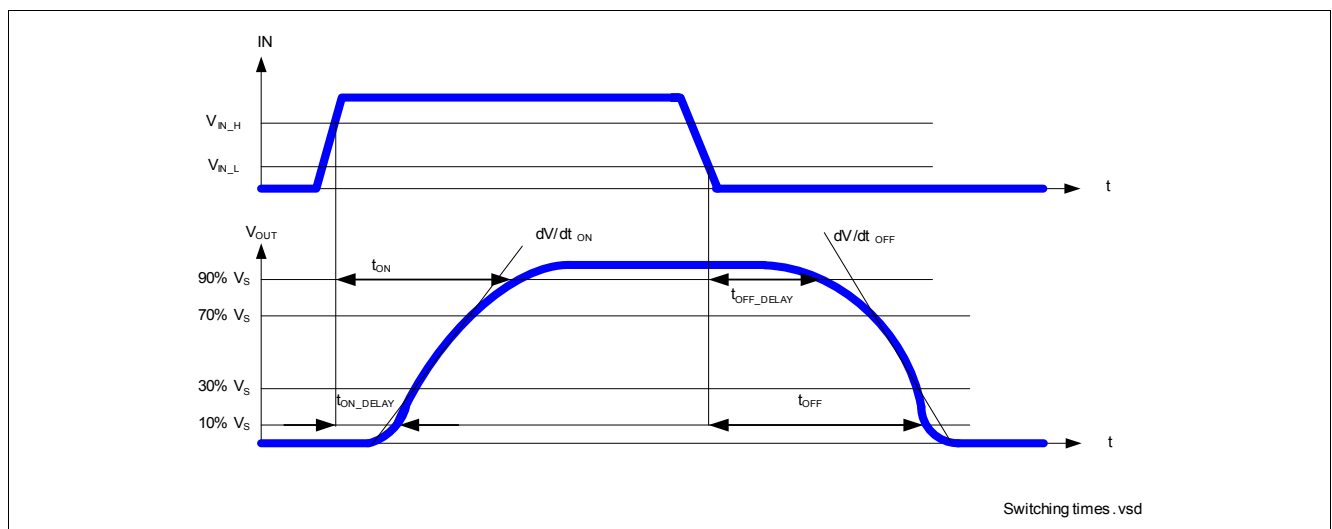


Figure 9 Switching a Resistive Load Timing

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.

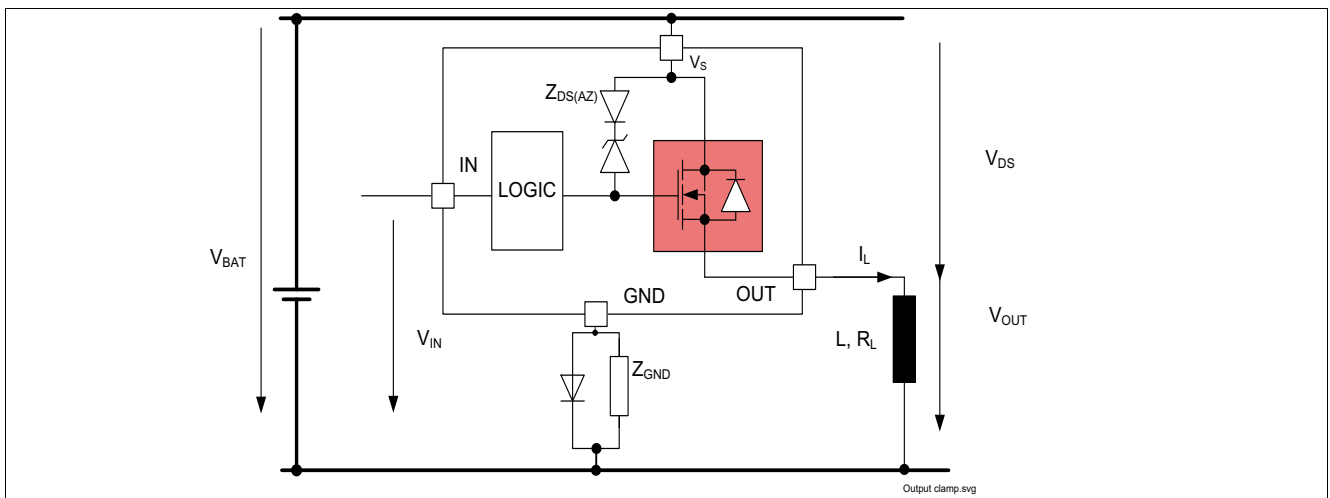


Figure 10 Output Clamp

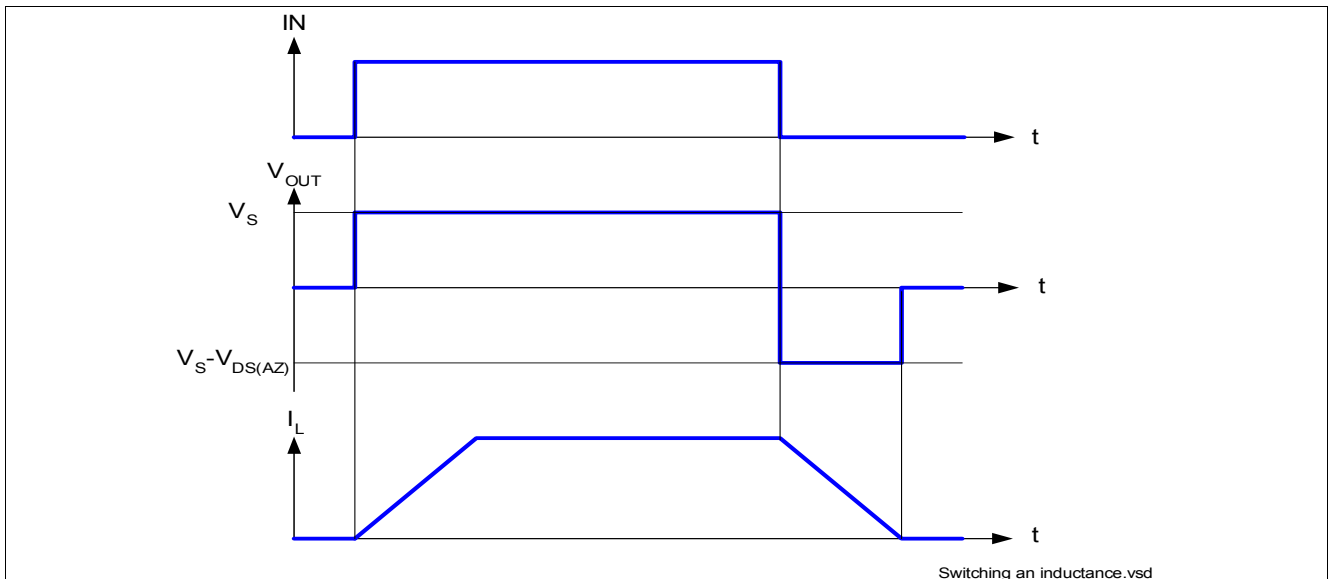


Figure 11 Switching an Inductive Load Timing

5.3.2 Maximum Load Inductance

During demagnetization of inductive loads, energy has to be dissipated in the BTS5016-1EKB. 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.

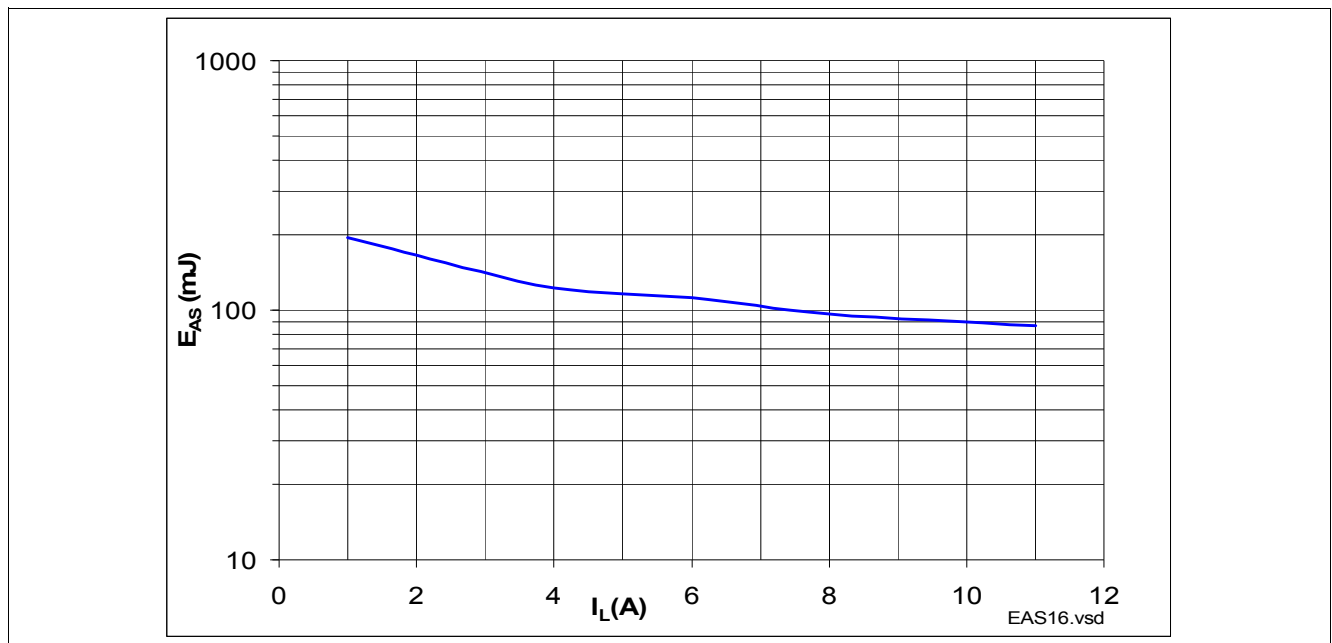


Figure 12 Maximum Energy Dissipation Single Pulse, $T_{J_START} = 150 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_S = 13.5\text{V}$

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. Nevertheless, the current I_{INV} should not be higher than $I_{L(INV)}$. If the channel is OFF, the diagnostic will detect an open load at OFF. If the affected 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.

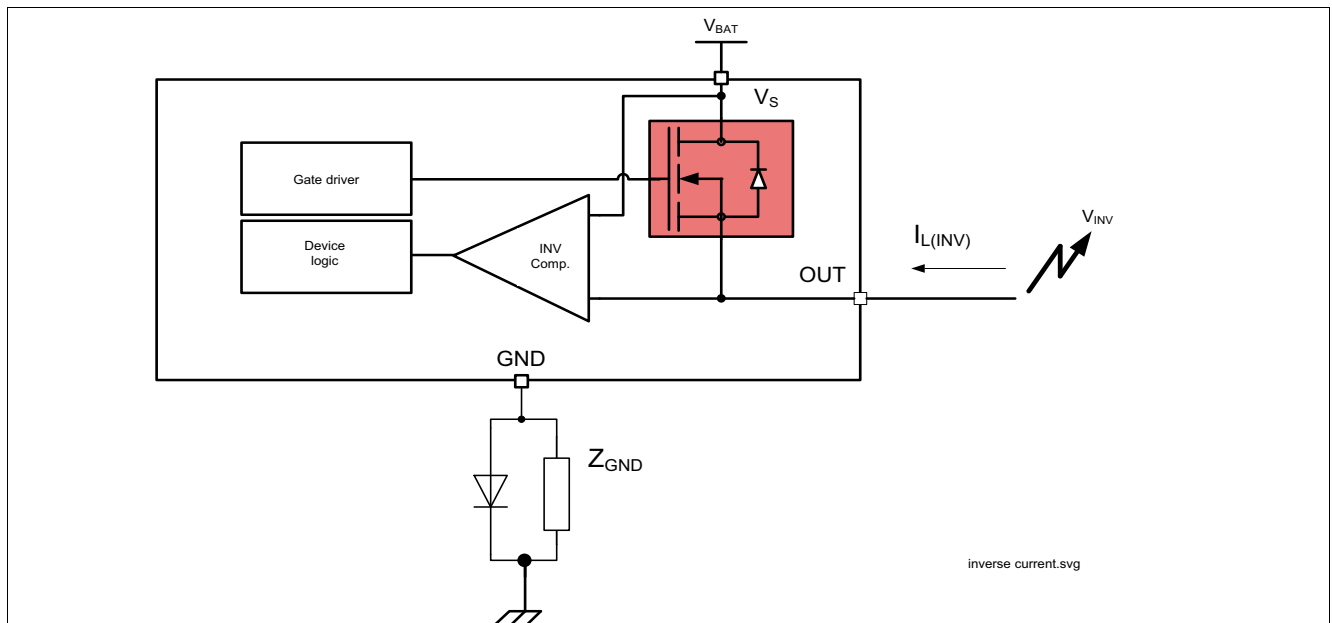


Figure 13 Inverse Current Circuitry

5.5 Electrical Characteristics Power Stage

Table 5 Electrical Characteristics: Power Stage

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

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

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
ON-state resistance per channel	$R_{DS(ON)_150}$	21	28	32	m Ω	$I_L = I_{L4} = 10 \text{ A}$ $V_{IN} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ $T_J = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ See Figure 8	P_5.5.1
ON-state resistance per channel	$R_{DS(ON)_25}$	–	16	–	m Ω	¹⁾ $T_J = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.5.21
Nominal load current	$I_{L(NOM)}$	–	8	–	A	¹⁾ $T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J < 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.5.2
Output voltage drop limitation at small load currents	$V_{DS(NL)}$	–	6	25	mV	$I_L = I_{L0} = 50 \text{ mA}$ See Figure 33	P_5.5.4
Drain to source clamping voltage $V_{DS(AZ)} = [V_S - V_{OUT}]$	$V_{DS(AZ)}$	41	46	53	V	$I_{DS} = 20 \text{ mA}$ See Figure 11 See Figure 34	P_5.5.5
Output leakage current $T_J \leq 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{L(OFF)}$	–	0.1	0.7	μA	²⁾ V_{IN} floating $V_{OUT} = 0 \text{ V}$ $T_J \leq 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.5.6
Output leakage current $T_J = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{L(OFF)_150}$	–	2.5	25	μA	V_{IN} floating $V_{OUT} = 0 \text{ V}$ $T_J = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	P_5.5.8
Inverse current capability	$I_{L(INV)}$	–	8	–	A	¹⁾ $V_S < V_{OUTx}$	P_5.5.9
Slew rate 30% to 70% V_S	dV/dt_{ON}	0.1	0.25	0.5	V/ μs	$R_L = 2 \text{ }\Omega$ $V_S = 13.5 \text{ V}$	P_5.5.11
Slew rate 70% to 30% V_S	$-dV/dt_{OFF}$	0.1	0.25	0.5	V/ μs	See Figure 9 See Figure 35	P_5.5.12
Slew rate matching $dV/dt_{ON} - dV/dt_{OFF}$	$\Delta dV/dt$	-0.15	0	0.15	V/ μs	See Figure 36 See Figure 37	P_5.5.13
Turn-ON time to $V_{OUT} = 90\%$ V_S	t_{ON}	30	100	250	μs	See Figure 38 See Figure 39	P_5.5.14
Turn-OFF time to $V_{OUT} = 10\%$ V_S	t_{OFF}	30	100	250	μs		P_5.5.15
Turn-ON / OFF matching $t_{OFF} - t_{ON}$	Δt_{SW}	-50	-10	50	μs		P_5.5.16
Turn-ON time to $V_{OUT} = 10\%$ V_S	t_{ON_delay}	10	60	120	μs		P_5.5.17
Turn-OFF time to $V_{OUT} = 90\%$ V_S	t_{OFF_delay}	10	60	120	μs		P_5.5.18

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

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

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Switch ON energy	E_{ON}	–	1.8	–	mJ	1) $R_L = 2\ \Omega$ $V_{OUT} = 90\% V_S$ $V_S = 18\text{ V}$ See Figure 40	P_5.5.19
Switch OFF energy	E_{OFF}	–	1.8	–	mJ	1) $R_L = 2\ \Omega$ $V_{OUT} = 10\% V_S$ $V_S = 18\text{ V}$ See Figure 41	P_5.5.20

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

2) Test at $T_J = -40\text{ °C}$ 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 BTS5016-1EKB 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} is recommended to be resistor in parallel to diode.

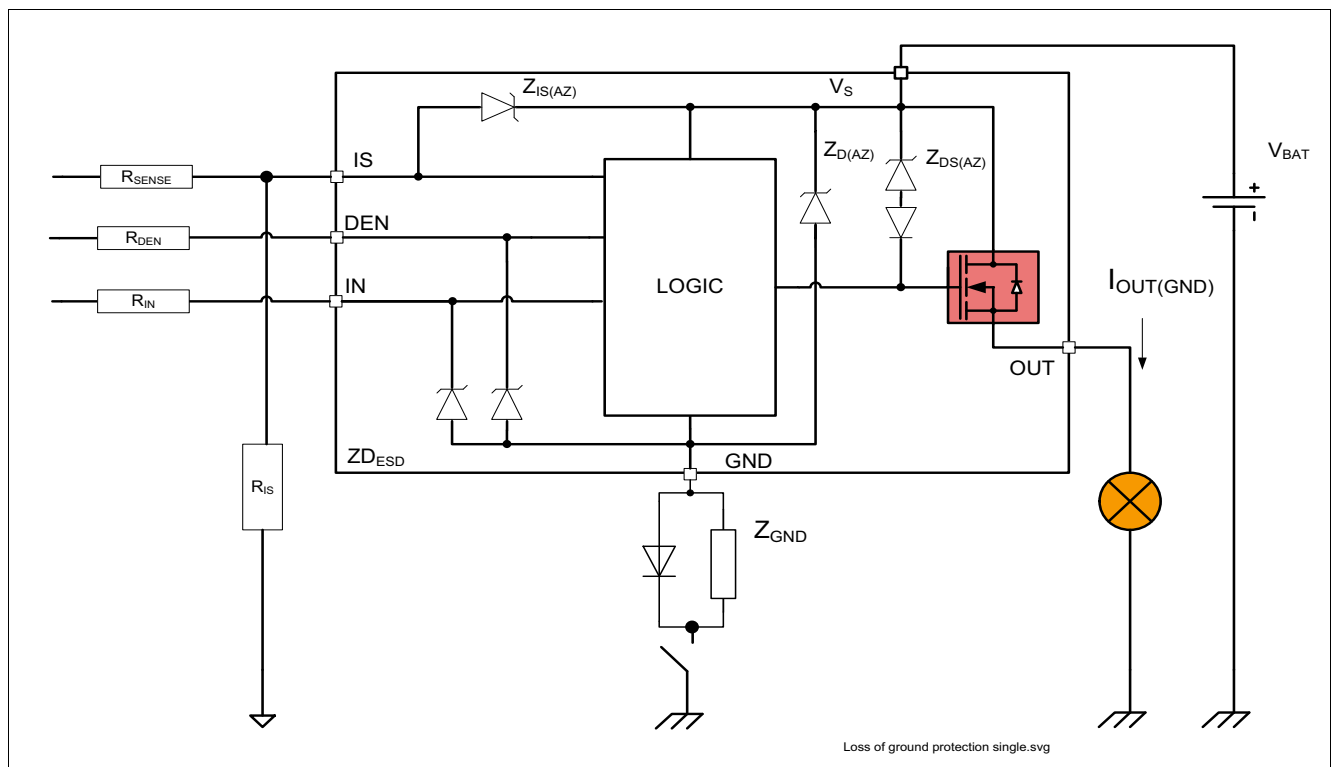


Figure 14 Loss of Ground Protection with External Components

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.

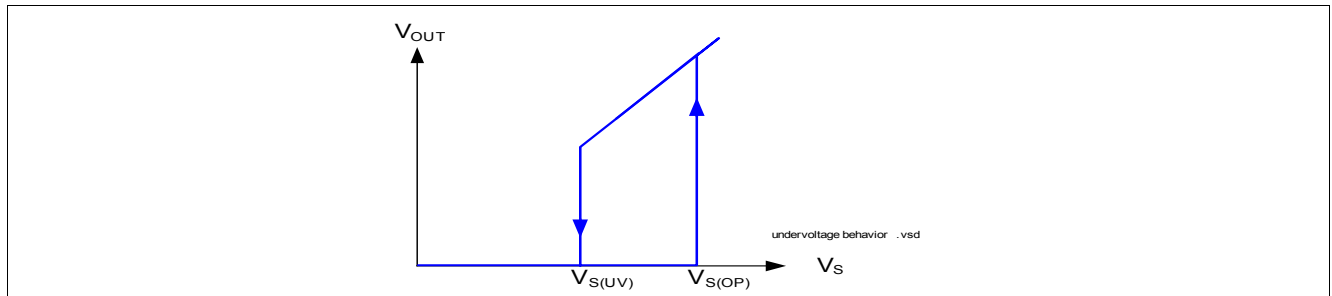


Figure 15 Undervoltage Behavior

6.3 Overvoltage Protection

There is an integrated clamp mechanism for overvoltage protection ($Z_{D(AZ)}$). To guarantee this mechanism operates properly in the application, the current in the Zener diode has to be limited by a ground resistor. **Figure 16** shows a typical application to withstand overvoltage issues. In case of supply voltage higher than $V_{S(AZ)}$, the power transistor switches ON and the voltage across the logic section is clamped. As a result, the internal ground potential rises to $V_S - V_{S(AZ)}$. Due to the ESD Zener diodes, the potential at pin IN and DEN rises almost to that potential, depending on the impedance of the connected circuitry. In the case the device was ON, prior to overvoltage, the BTS5016-1EKB remains ON. In the case the BTS5016-1EKB was OFF, prior to overvoltage, the power transistor can be activated. In the case the supply voltage is in above $V_{BAT(SC)}$ and below $V_{DS(AZ)}$, the output transistor is still operational and follows the input. If the channel is in the ON state, parameters are no longer guaranteed and lifetime is reduced compared to the nominal supply voltage range. This especially impacts the short circuit robustness, as well as the maximum energy E_{AS} capability. Z_{GND} is recommended to be a diode and resistor (1 k Ω).

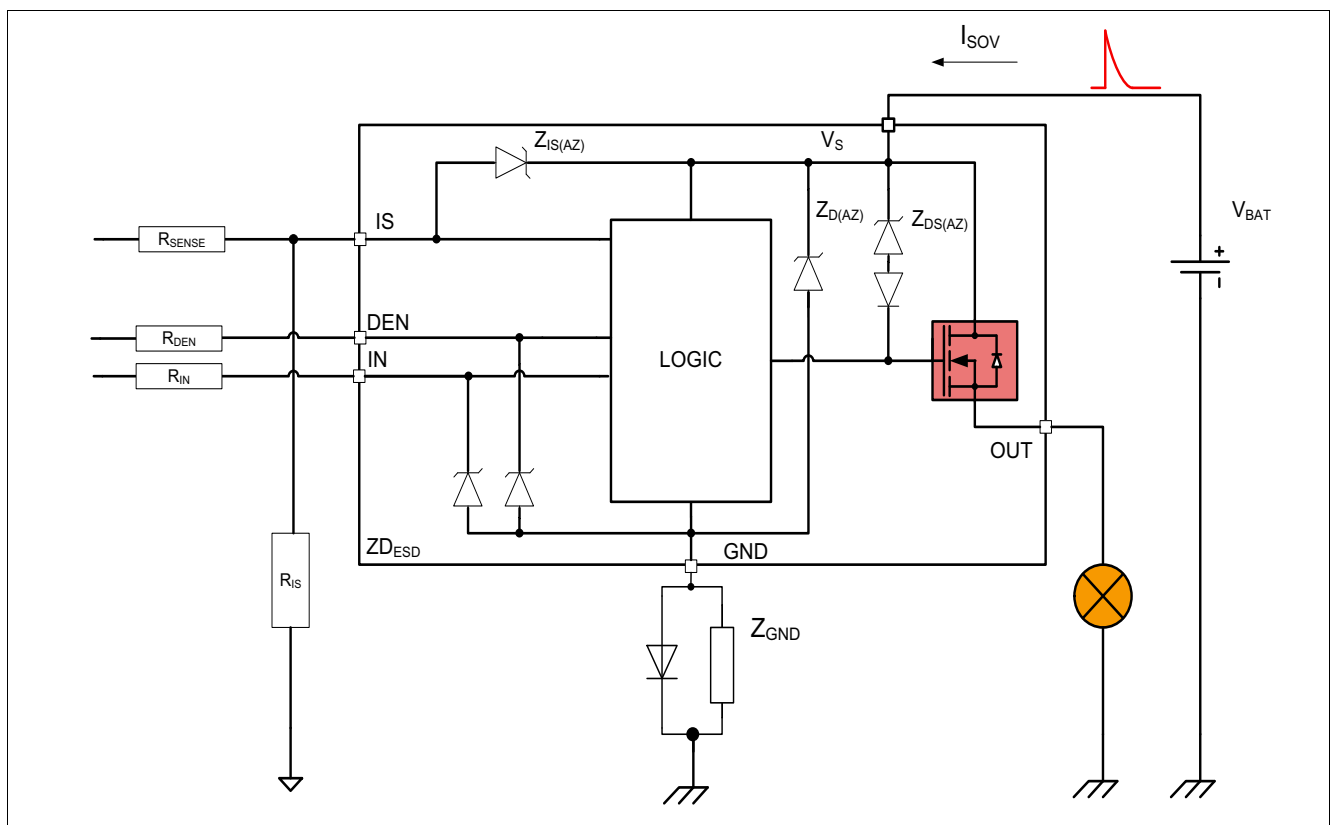


Figure 16 Overvoltage Protection with External Components

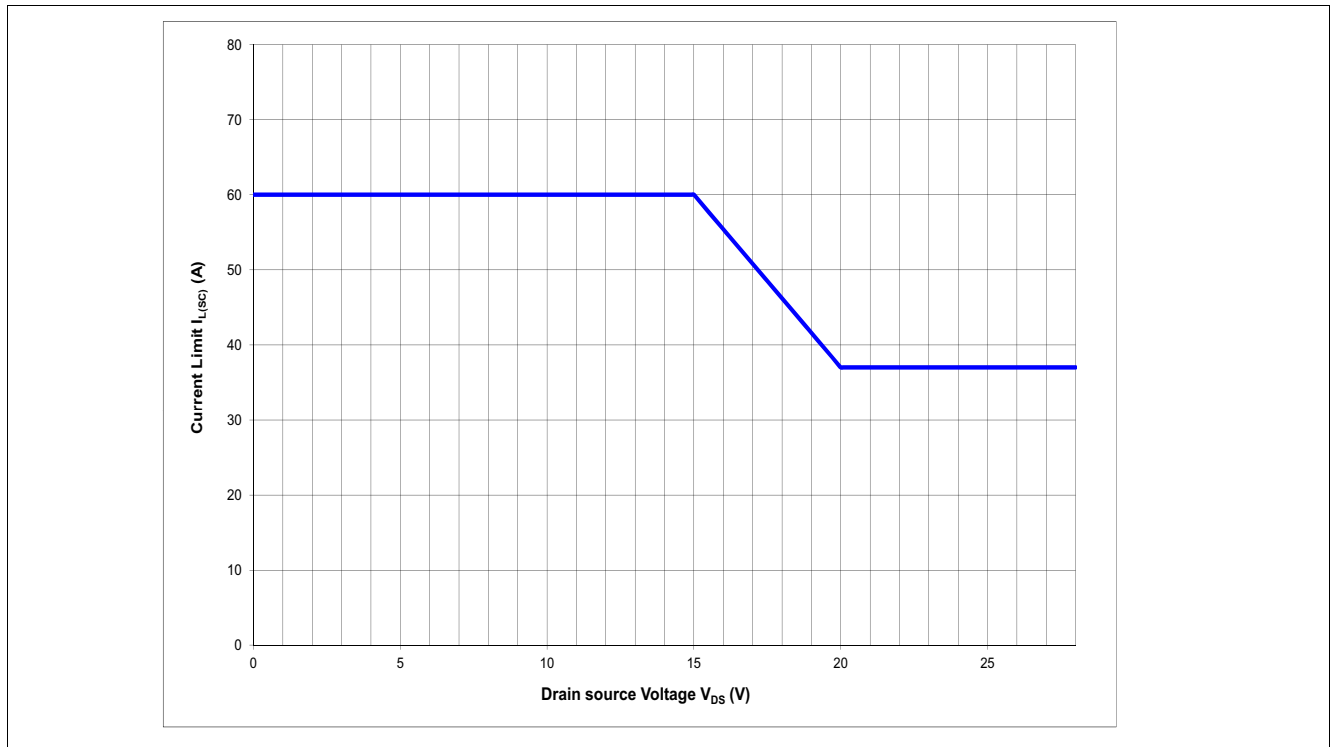


Figure 18 Current Limitation (typical behavior)

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 ΔT_{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).

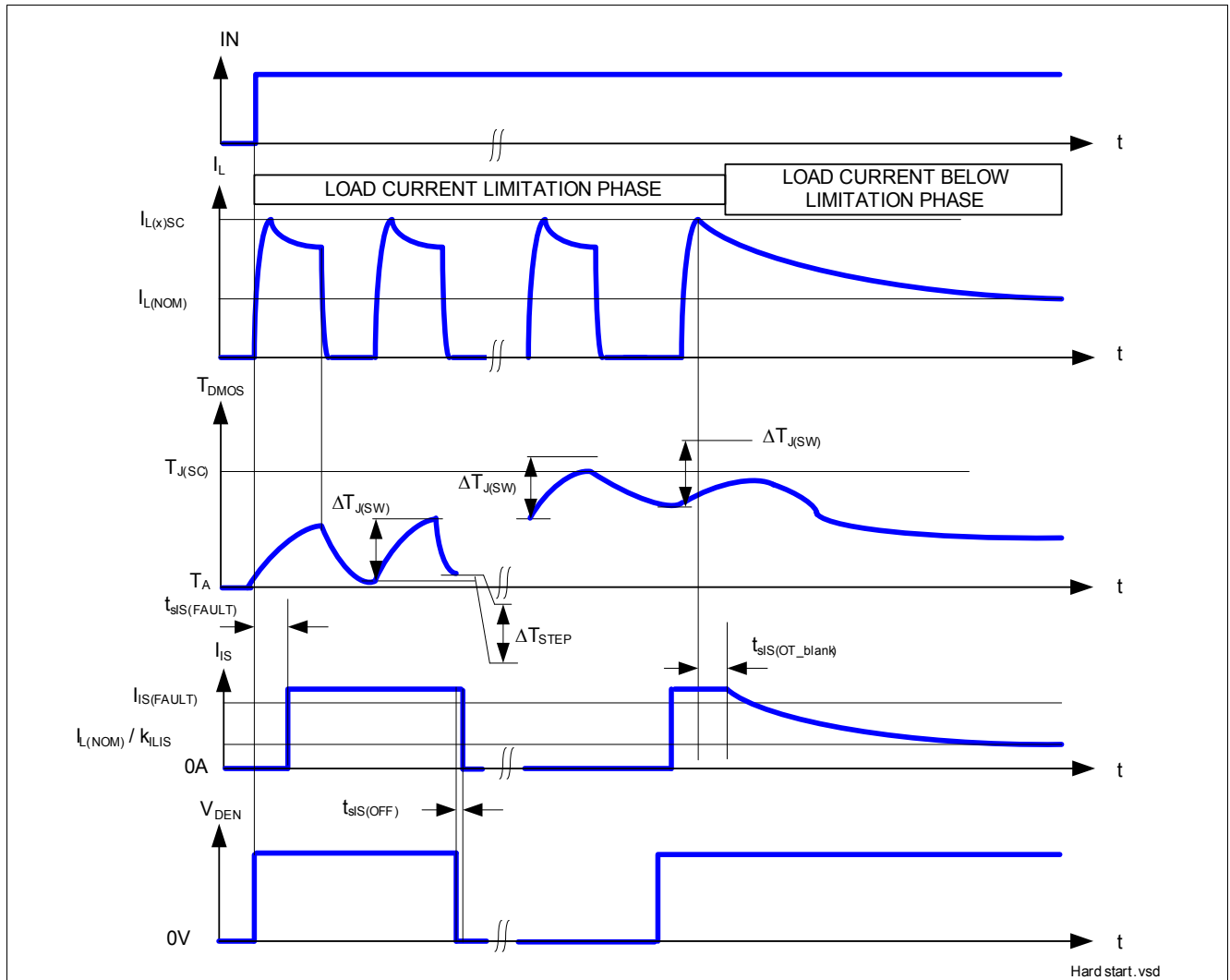


Figure 19 Overload Protection

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 V , $T_J = -40\text{ °C}$ to $+150\text{ °C}$ (unless otherwise specified).

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

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition	Number
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Loss of Ground							
Output leakage current while GND disconnected	$I_{OUT(GND)}$	—	0.1	—	mA	^{1) 2)} $V_S = 28\text{ V}$ See Figure 14	P_6.6.1
Reverse Polarity							
Drain source diode voltage during reverse polarity	$V_{DS(REV)}$	200	650	700	mV	$I_L = -4\text{ A}$ $T_J = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ See Figure 17	P_6.6.2
Overvoltage							
Overvoltage protection	$V_{S(AZ)}$	41	46	53	V	$I_{SOV} = 5\text{ mA}$ See Figure 16	P_6.6.3
Overload Condition							
Load current limitation	$I_{L5(SC)}$	50	60	80	A	³⁾ $V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$ See Figure 18 See Figure 42	P_6.6.4
Load current limitation	$I_{L28(SC)}$	—	37	—	A	²⁾ $V_{DS} = 28\text{ V}$ See Figure 18 See Figure 43	P_6.6.7
Short circuit current during over temperature toggling	$I_{L(RMS)}$	—	5.9	—	A	²⁾ $V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $R_{SHORT} = 100\text{ m}\Omega$ $L_{SHORT} = 5\text{ }\mu\text{H}$	P_6.6.12
Dynamic temperature increase while switching	$\Delta T_{J(SW)}$	—	80	—	K	⁴⁾ See Figure 19	P_6.6.8
Thermal shutdown temperature	$T_{J(SC)}$	150	170 ⁴⁾	200 ⁴⁾	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	⁵⁾ See Figure 19	P_6.6.10
Thermal shutdown hysteresis	$\Delta T_{J(SC)}$	—	20	—	K	^{5) 4)} See Figure 19	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 $T_J = -40\text{ °C}$ only

4) Functional test only

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

7 Diagnostic Functions

For diagnosis purpose, the BTS5016-1EKB 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 sensed current of the channel is enabled.

7.1 IS Pin

The BTS5016-1EKB 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 current depends on temperature and load current. Due to the ESD protection, in connection to V_S , it is not recommended to share the IS pin with other devices if these devices are using another battery feed. The consequence is that the unsupplied device would be fed via the IS pin of the supplied device.

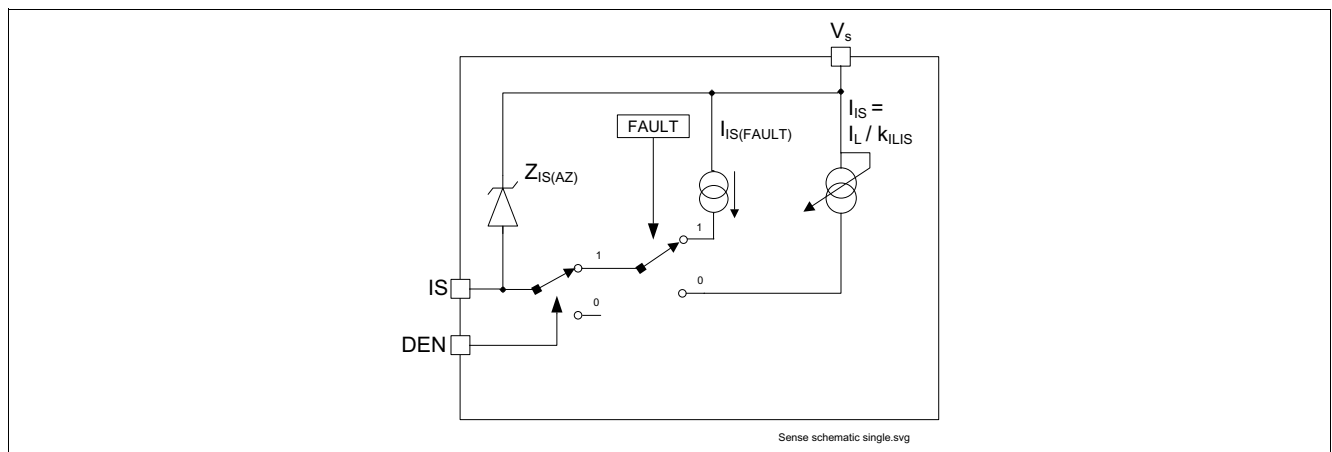


Figure 20 Diagnostic Block Diagram

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			$\sim V_S^{4)}$	$I_{IS(OL)} < I_{IS} < I_L / k_{ILIS}$
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 current sense IS pin. This resistor has to be higher than $560\ \Omega$ to limit the power losses in the sense circuitry. A typical value is $1.2\ k\Omega$. The blue curve represents the ideal sense current, assuming an ideal k_{ILIS} factor value. The red curves shows the accuracy the device provide across full temperature range, at a defined current.

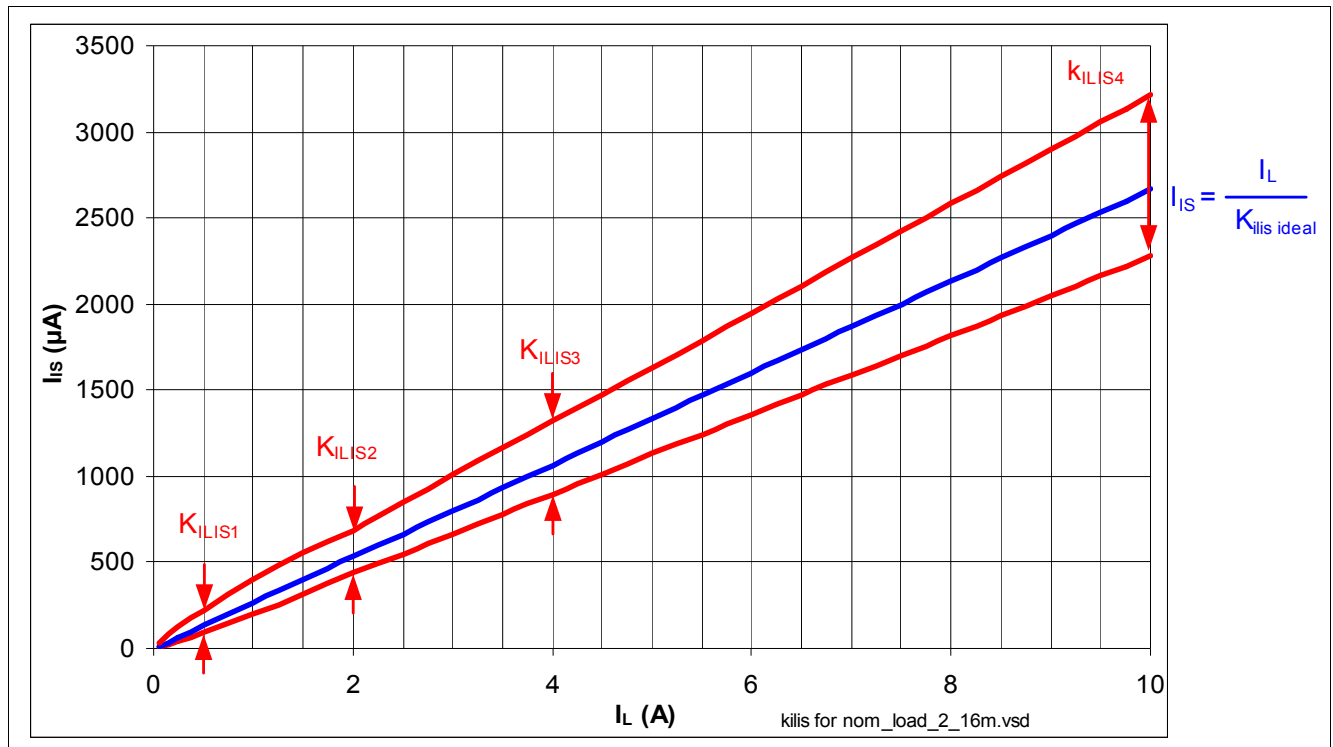


Figure 21 Current Sense for Nominal Load

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 BTS5016-1EKB allows limited derating of the k_{ILIS} value, at a given point (I_{L3} ; $T_J = +25\ ^\circ C$). This derating is described by the parameter Δk_{ILIS} . **Figure 22** shows the behavior of the sense current, assuming one calibration point at nominal load at $+25\ ^\circ C$.

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

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

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

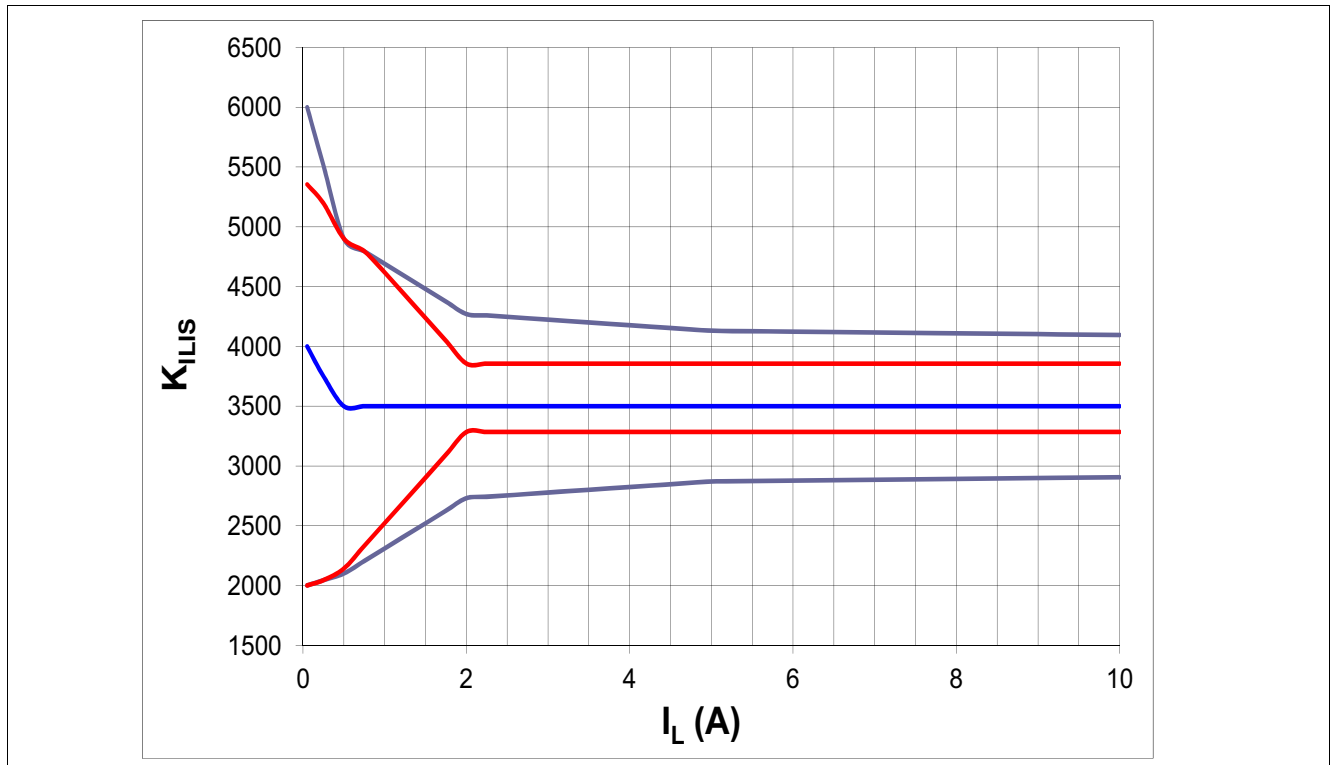


Figure 22 Improved Current Sense Accuracy with One Calibration Point

7.3.2 SENSE Signal Timing

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

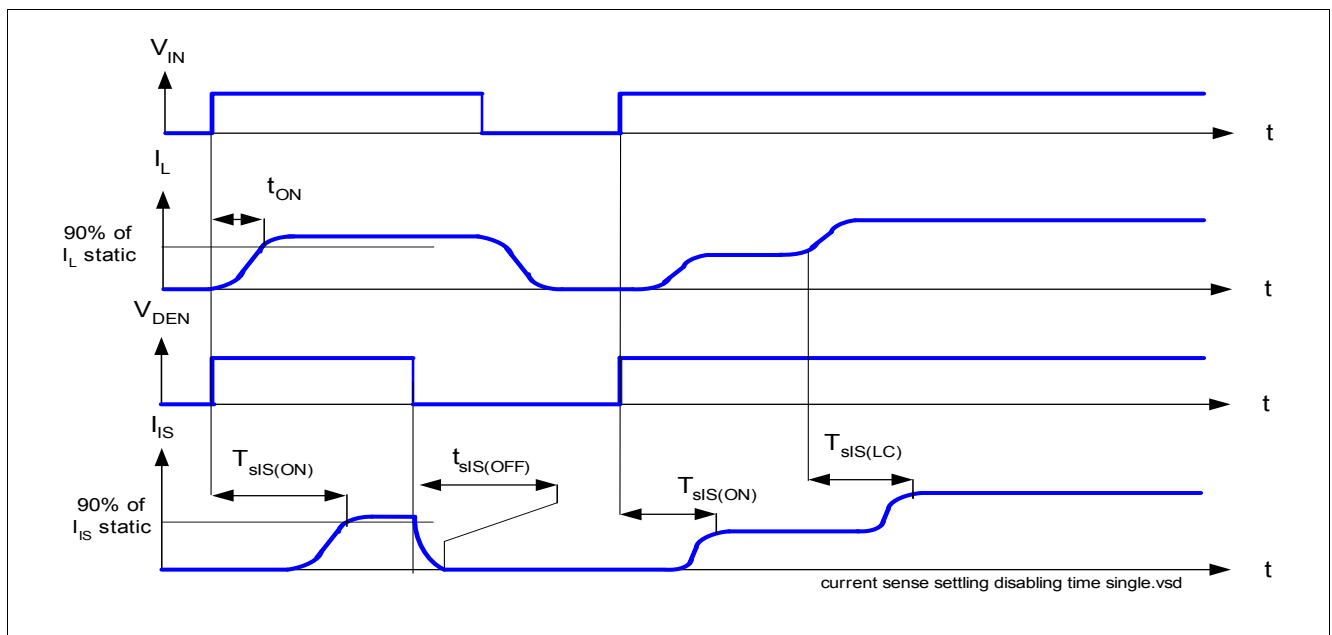


Figure 23 Current Sense Settling / Disabling Timing

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 current sense ratio.

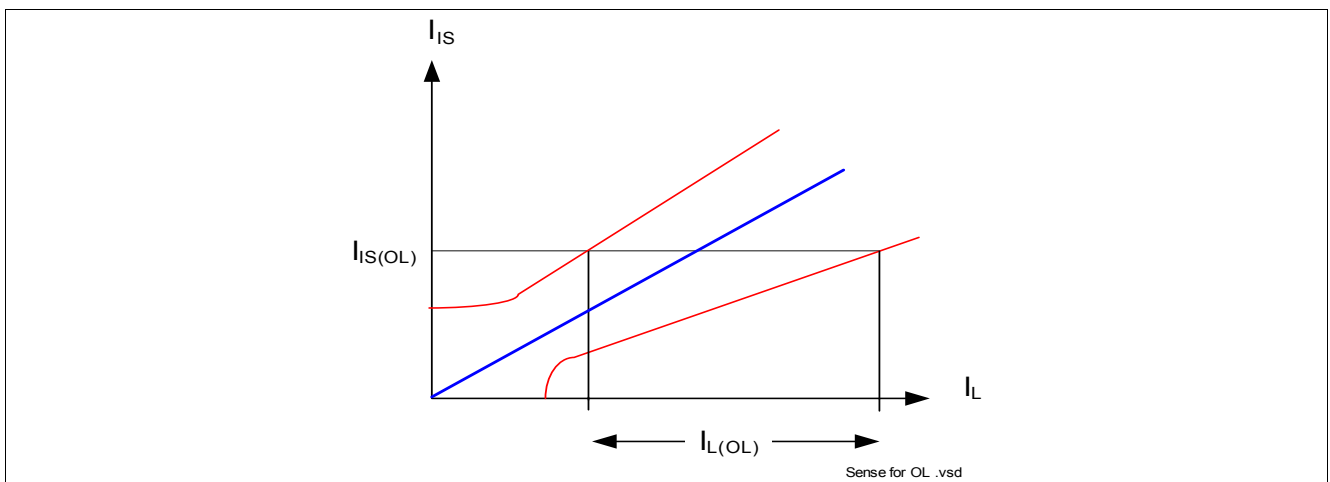


Figure 24 Current Sense Ratio for Low Currents

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

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

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	$I_{L(OL)}$	5.8	–	35	mA	$V_{IN} = V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $I_{IS(OL)} = 4\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ See Figure 24 See Figure 45	P_7.5.2
Sense Pin							
IS pin leakage current when sense is disabled	$I_{IS(DIS)}$	–	–	1	μA	$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 0\text{ V}$ $I_L = I_{L4} = 10\text{ A}$	P_7.5.4
Sense signal saturation voltage	$V_S - V_{IS}$ (RANGE)	0	2.2	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 Figure 46	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 Figure 20 See Figure 47	P_7.5.7
Sense pin maximum voltage	$V_{IS(AZ)}$	41	47	53	V	$I_{IS} = 5\text{ mA}$ See Figure 20	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	4000	+50	%	$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ See Figure 21 $T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}; 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_7.5.8
Current sense ratio $I_{L1} = 0.5\text{ A}$	k_{ILIS1}	-40	3500	+40	%		P_7.5.9
Current sense ratio $I_{L2} = 2\text{ A}$	k_{ILIS2}	-22	3500	+22	%		P_7.5.10
Current sense ratio $I_{L3} = 4\text{ A}$	k_{ILIS3}	-18	3500	+18	%		P_7.5.11
Current sense ratio $I_{L4} = 10\text{ A}$	k_{ILIS4}	-17	3500	+17	%		P_7.5.12
k_{ILIS} derating with current and temperature	Δk_{ILIS}	-8	0	+8	%	¹⁾ k_{ILIS3} versus k_{ILIS2} See Figure 22	P_7.5.17

Diagnostic Timing in Normal Condition

Diagnostic Functions

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

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

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	$t_{SIS(ON)}$	–	–	250	μs	1) $V_{DEN} = V_{IN} = 0$ to 4.5 V $V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$ $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $I_L = I_{L3} = 4\text{ A}$ See Figure 23	P_7.5.18
Current sense settling time with load current stable and transition of the DEN	$t_{SIS(ON_DEN)}$	–	–	20	μs	$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 0$ to 4.5 V $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $I_L = I_{L3} = 4\text{ A}$ See Figure 23	P_7.5.19
Current sense settling time to I_{IS} stable after positive input slope on current load	$t_{SIS(LC)}$	–	–	50	μs	$V_{IN} = V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $I_L = I_{L2} = 2\text{ A to }I_L = I_{L3} = 4\text{ A}$; See Figure 23	P_7.5.20
Diagnostic Timing in Open Load Condition							
Current sense settling time to I_{IS} stable for open load detection in OFF state	$t_{SIS(FAULT_OL_OFF)}$	–	–	200	μs	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 0$ to 4.5 V $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $V_{OUT} = V_S = 13.5\text{ V}$ See Figure 26	P_7.5.22
Diagnostic Timing in Overload Condition							
Current sense settling time to I_{IS} stable for overload detection	$t_{SIS(FAULT)}$	–	–	250	μs	$V_{IN} = V_{DEN} = 0$ to 4.5 V $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$ See Figure 19	P_7.5.24
Current sense over temperature blanking time	$t_{SIS(OT_BLANK)}$	–	350	–	μs	1) $V_{IN} = V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $V_{DS} = 5\text{ V to }0\text{ V}$ See Figure 19	P_7.5.32
Diagnostic disable time DEN transition to $I_{IS} < 50\% I_L / k_{ILIS}$	$t_{SIS(OFF)}$	–	–	50	μs	$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $V_{DEN} = 4.5\text{ V to }0\text{ V}$ $R_{IS} = 1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_{SENSE} < 100\text{ pF}$ $I_L = I_{L3} = 4\text{ A}$ See Figure 23	P_7.5.25

1) Not subject to production test, specified by design

8 Input Pins

8.1 Input Circuitry

The input circuitry is compatible with 3.3 and 5 V microcontrollers. The concept of the input pin is to react to voltage thresholds. An implemented Schmidt trigger avoids any undefined state if the voltage on the input pin is slowly increasing or decreasing. The output is either OFF or ON but cannot be in a linear or undefined state. The input circuitry is compatible with PWM applications. [Figure 28](#) shows the electrical equivalent input circuitry. In case the pin is not needed, it must be left opened, or must be connected to device ground (and not module ground) via an input resistor.

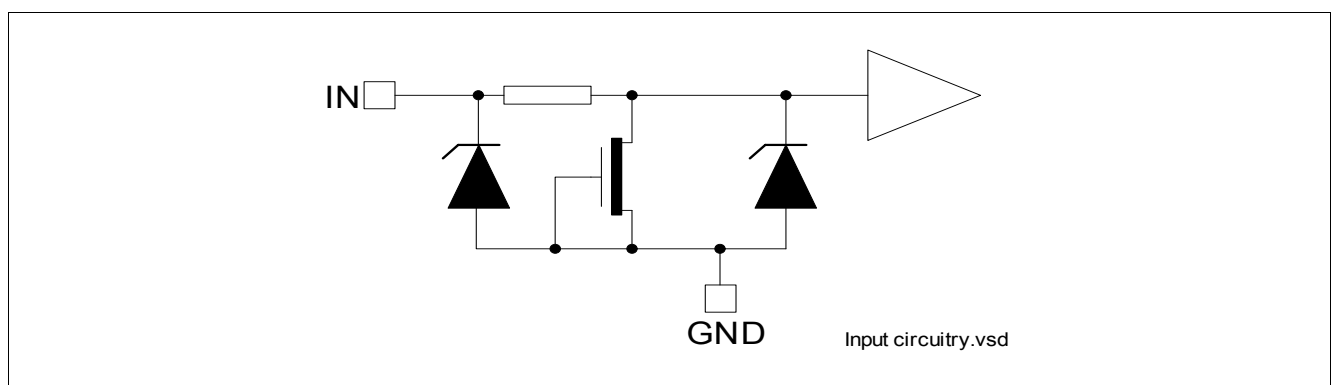


Figure 28 Input Pin Circuitry

8.2 DEN Pin

The DEN pin enable and disable the diagnostic functionality of the device. The pin have the same structure as the Input pin, please refer to [Figure 28](#).

8.3 Input Pin Voltage

The IN and DEN use a comparator with hysteresis. The switching ON / OFF takes place in a defined region, set by the thresholds $V_{IN(L)}$ Max. and $V_{IN(H)}$ Min. The exact value where the ON and OFF take place are unknown and depends on the process, as well as the temperature. To avoid cross talk and parasitic turn ON and OFF, a hysteresis is implemented. This ensures a certain immunity to noise.

8.4 Electrical Characteristics

Table 9 Electrical Characteristics: Input Pins

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

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

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 Figure 48	P_8.4.1
High level input voltage range	$V_{IN(H)}$	2	—	6	V	See Figure 49	P_8.4.2
Input voltage hysteresis	$V_{IN(HYS)}$	—	250	—	mV	¹⁾ See Figure 50	P_8.4.3
Low level input current	$I_{IN(L)}$	1	10	25	μA	V_{IN} = 0.8 V	P_8.4.4
High level input current	$I_{IN(H)}$	2	10	25	μA	V_{IN} = 5.5 V See Figure 51	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	¹⁾	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

¹⁾ 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, from -40°C to 150°C. 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

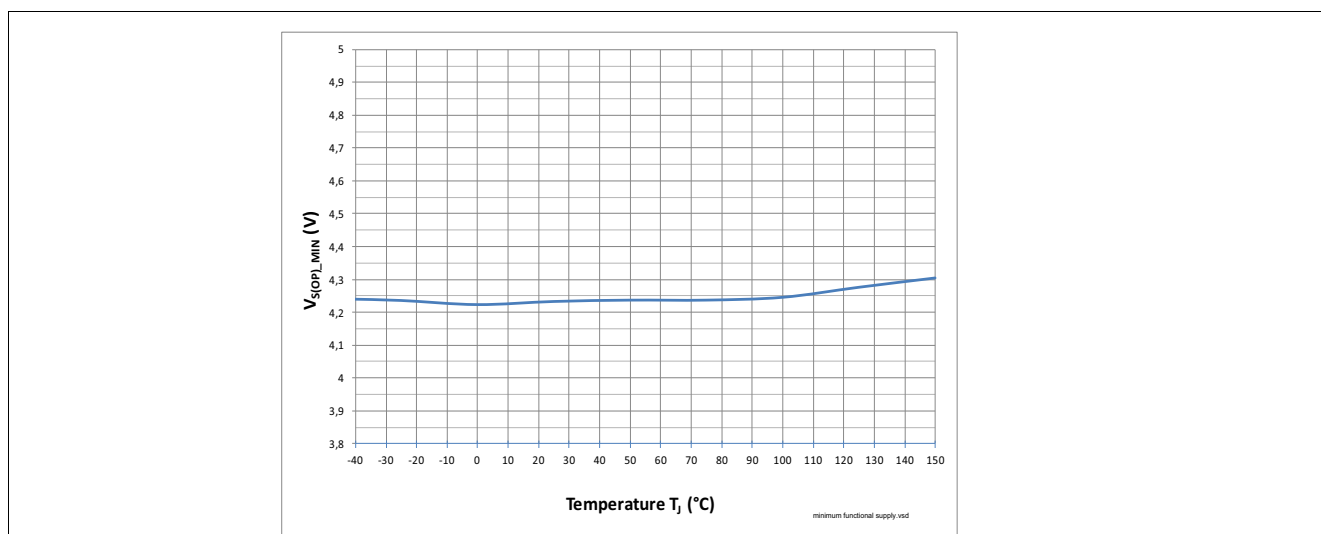


Figure 29 Minimum Functional Supply Voltage $V_{S(OP_MIN)} = f(T_J)$

9.1.2 Undervoltage Shutdown

P_4.2.4

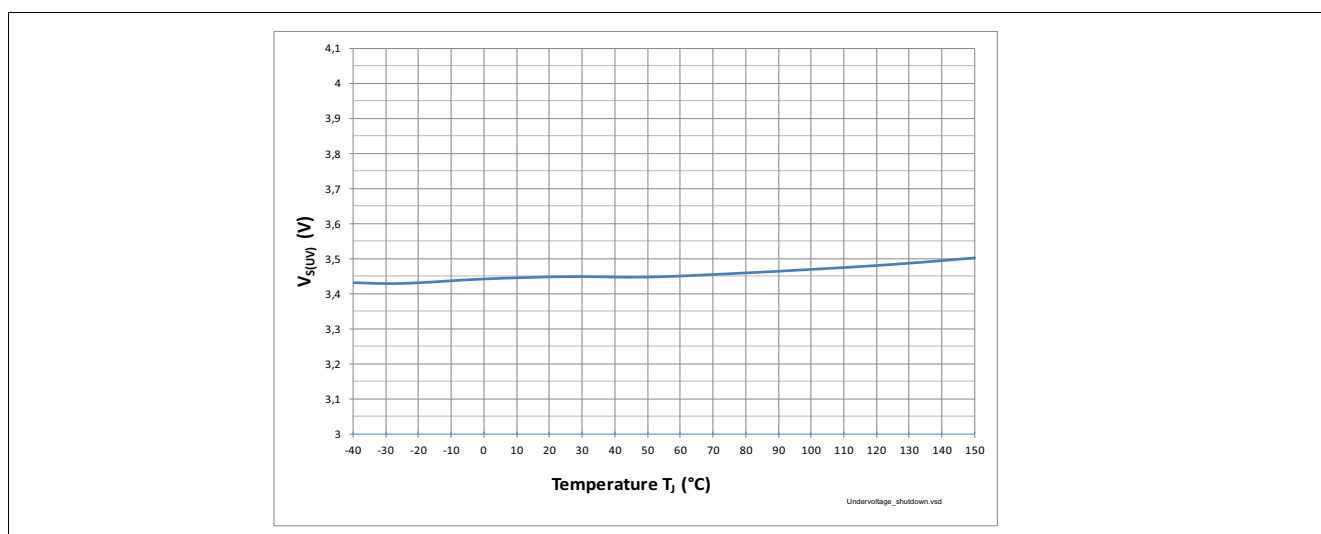


Figure 30 Undervoltage Threshold $V_{S(UV)} = f(T_J)$

9.1.3 Current Consumption Channel active

P_4.2.5

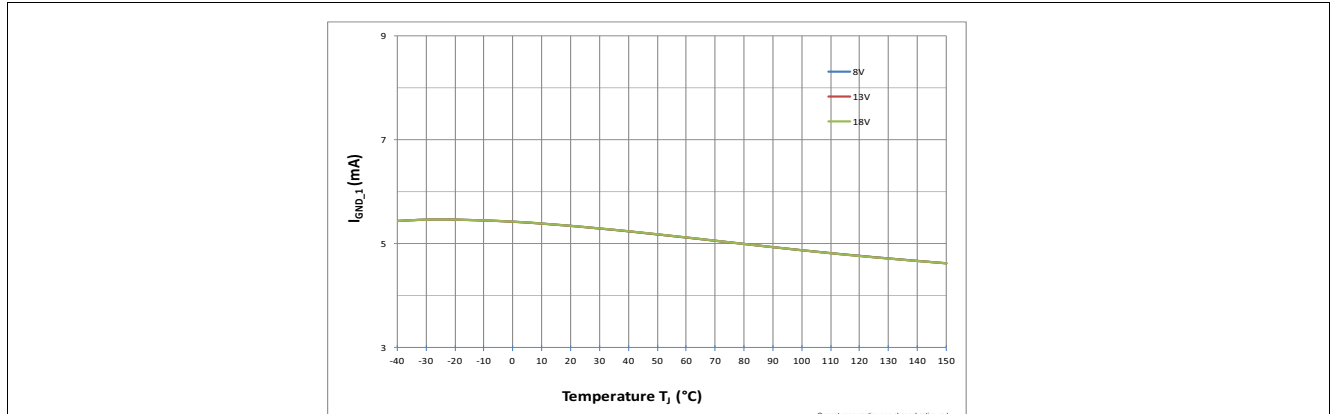


Figure 31 Current Consumption for Whole Device with Load. One Channel Active $I_{GND_1} = f(T_J; V_S)$

9.1.4 Standby Current for Whole Device with Load

P_4.2.7, P_4.2.10

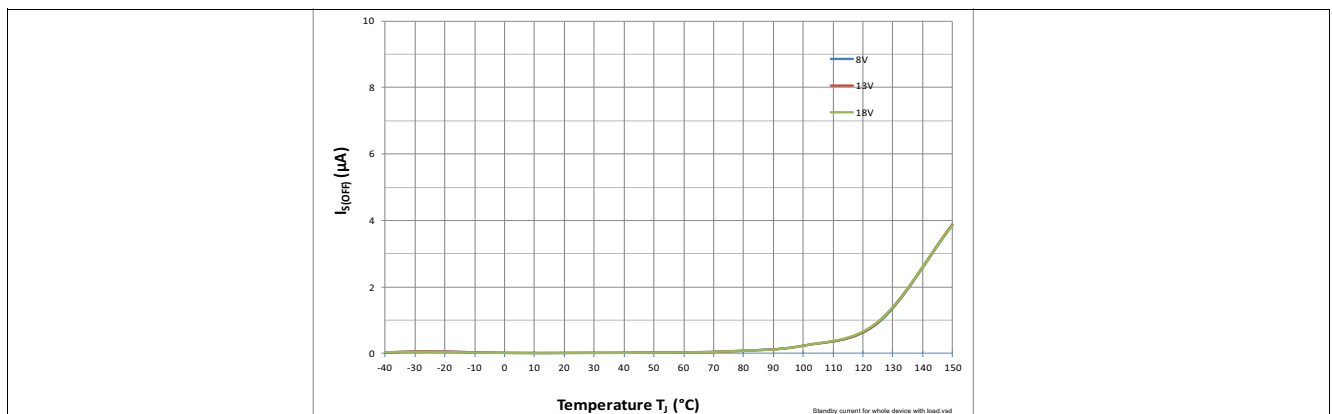


Figure 32 Standby Current for Whole Device with Load. $I_{S(OFF)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

9.2 Power Stage

9.2.1 Output Voltage Drop Limitation at Low Load Current

P_5.5.4

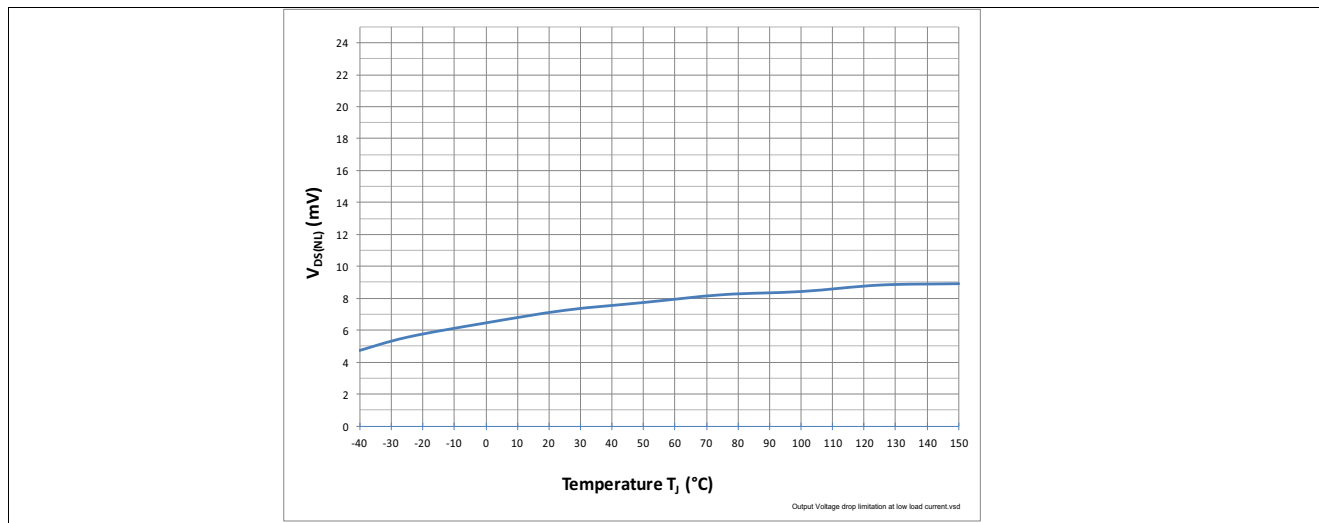


Figure 33 Output Voltage Drop Limitation at Low Load Current $V_{DS(NL)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

9.2.2 Drain to Source Clamp Voltage

P_5.5.5

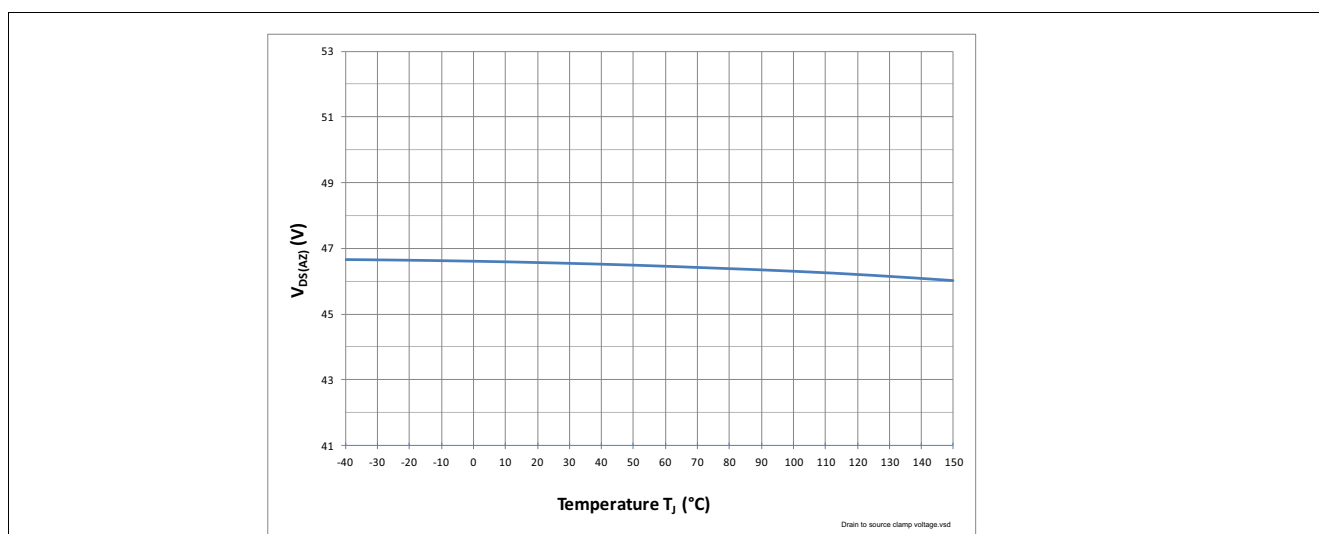


Figure 34 Drain to Source Clamp Voltage $V_{DS(AZ)} = f(T_J)$

9.2.3 Slew Rate at Turn ON

P_5.5.11

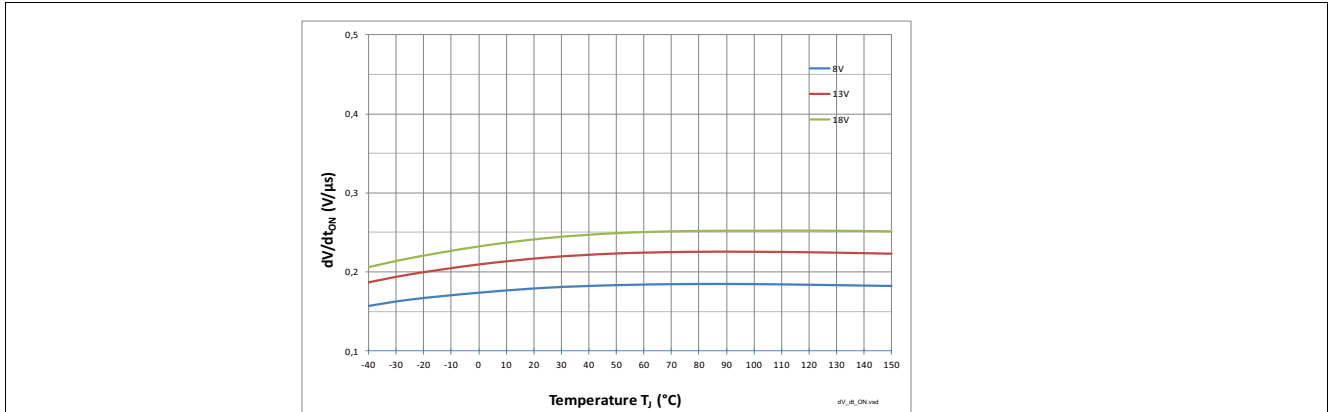


Figure 35 Slew Rate at Turn ON $dV/dt_{ON} = f(T_J; V_S)$, $R_L = 2 \Omega$

9.2.4 Slew Rate at Turn OFF

P_5.5.12

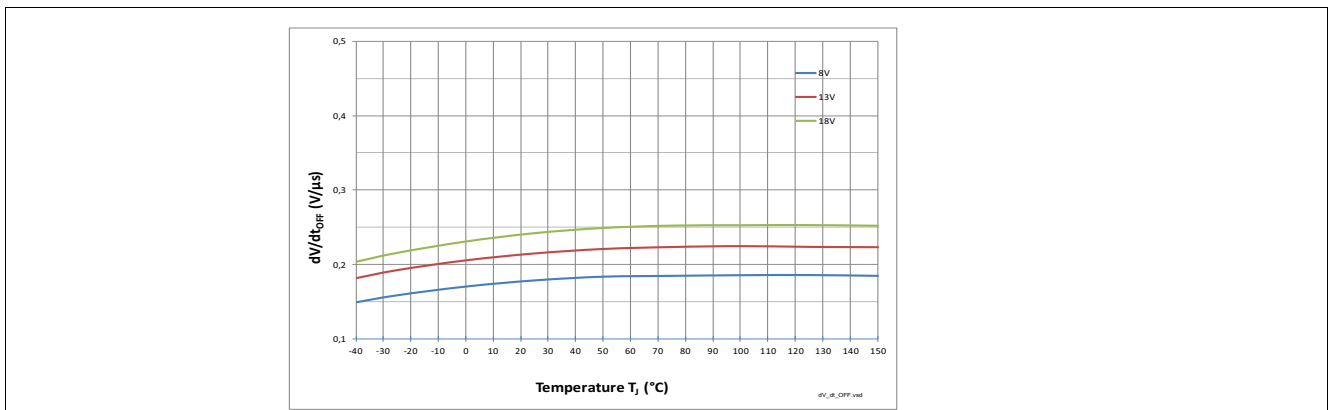


Figure 36 Slew Rate at Turn OFF - $dV/dt_{OFF} = f(T_J; V_S)$, $R_L = 2 \Omega$

9.2.5 Turn ON

P_5.5.14

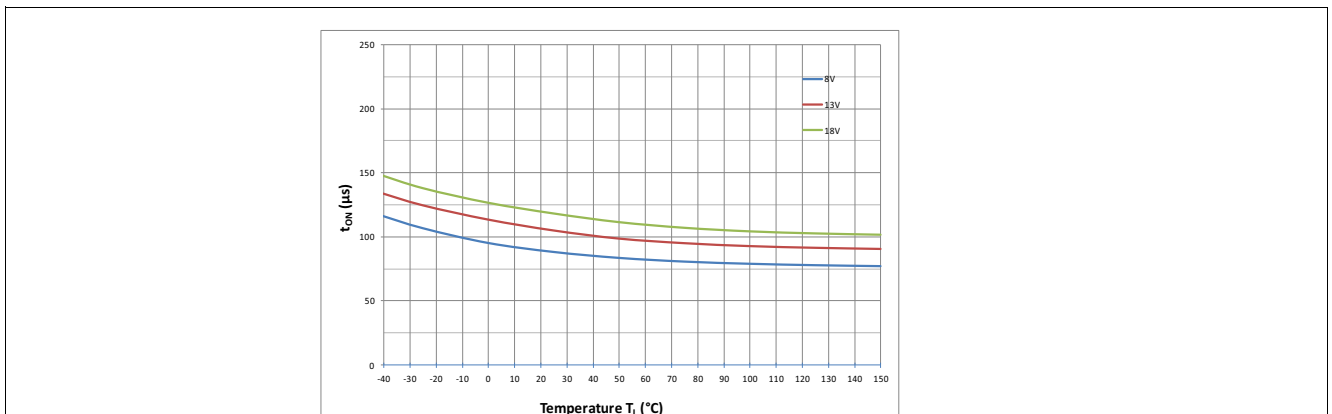


Figure 37 Turn ON $t_{ON} = f(T_J; V_S)$, $R_L = 2 \Omega$

9.2.6 Turn OFF

P_5.5.11

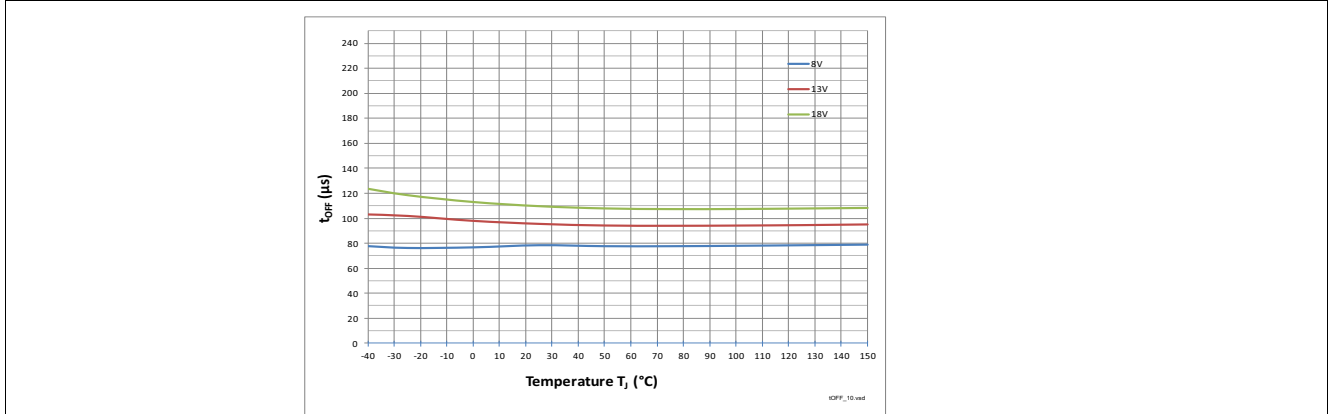


Figure 38 Turn OFF $t_{OFF} = f(T_J; V_S)$, $R_L = 2 \Omega$

9.2.7 Turn ON / OFF matching

P_5.5.16

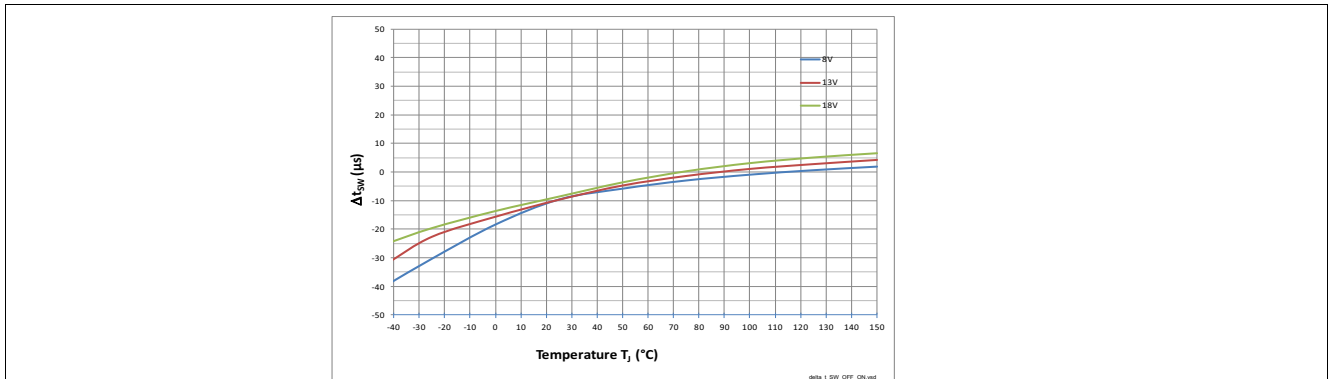


Figure 39 Turn ON / OFF matching $\Delta t_{SW} = f(T_J; V_S)$, $R_L = 2 \Omega$

9.2.8 Switch ON Energy

P_5.5.19

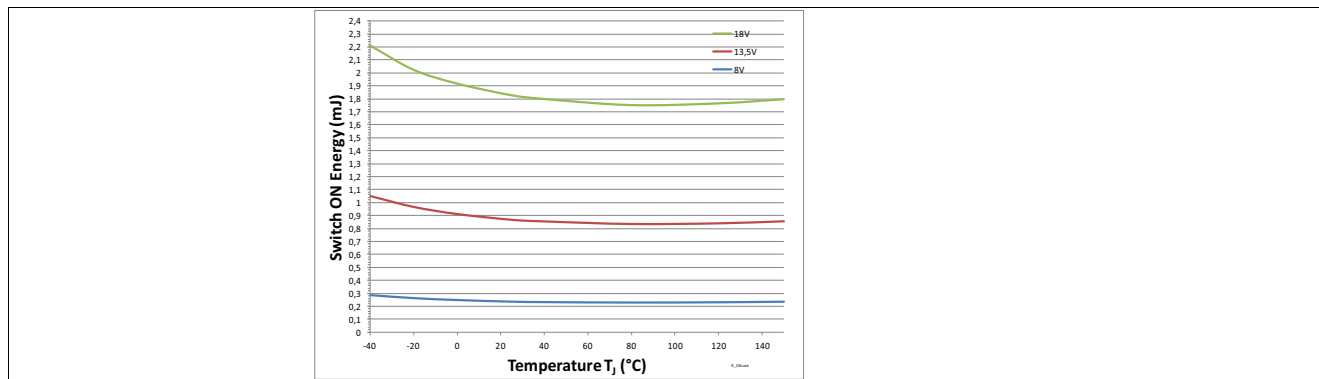


Figure 40 Switch ON Energy $E_{ON} = f(T_J; V_S)$, $R_L = 2 \Omega$

9.2.9 Switch OFF Energy

P_5.5.20

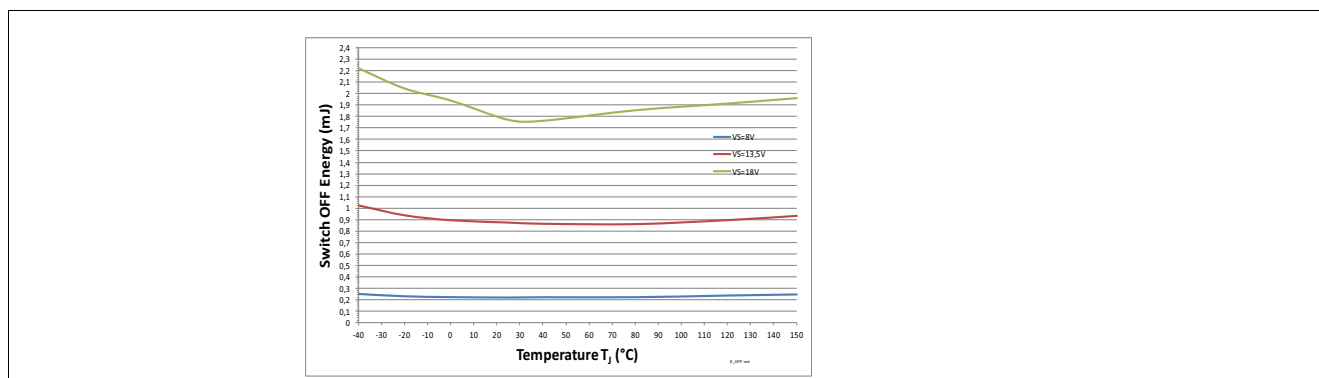


Figure 41 Switch OFF Energy $E_{OFF} = f(T_J; V_S)$, $R_L = 2 \Omega$

9.3 Protection Functions

9.3.1 Overload Condition in the Low Voltage Area

P_6.6.4

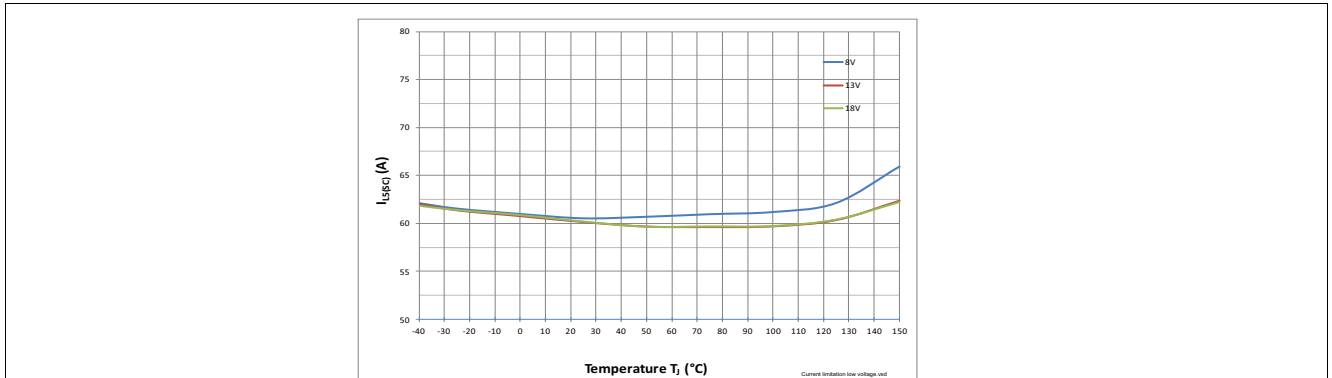


Figure 42 Overload Condition in the Low Voltage Area $I_{L5(SC)} = f(T_j; V_S)$

9.3.2 Overload Condition in the High Voltage Area

P_6.6.7

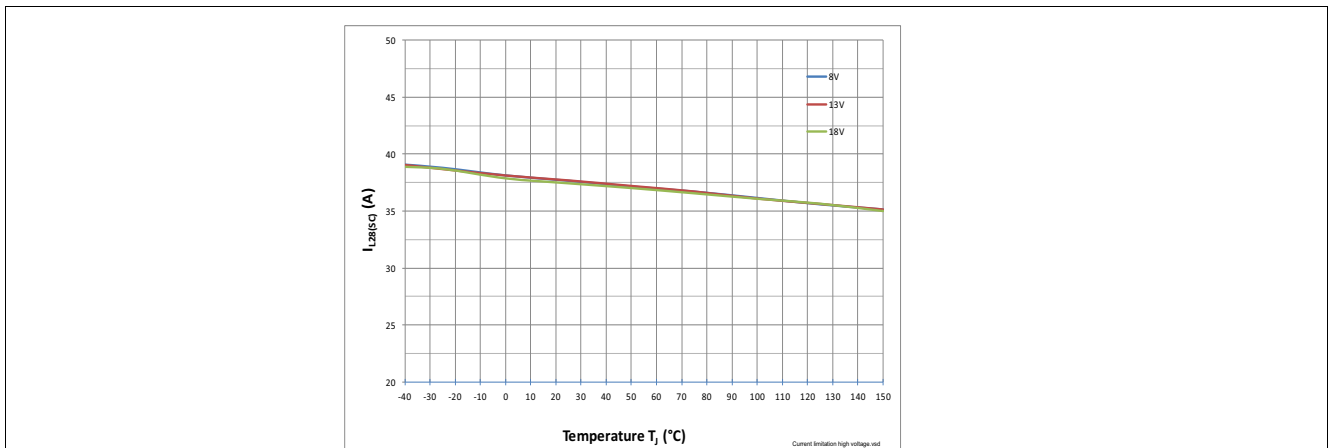


Figure 43 Overload Condition in the High Voltage Area $I_{L28(SC)} = f(T_j; V_S)$

9.4 Diagnostic Mechanism

9.4.1 Current Sense at no Load

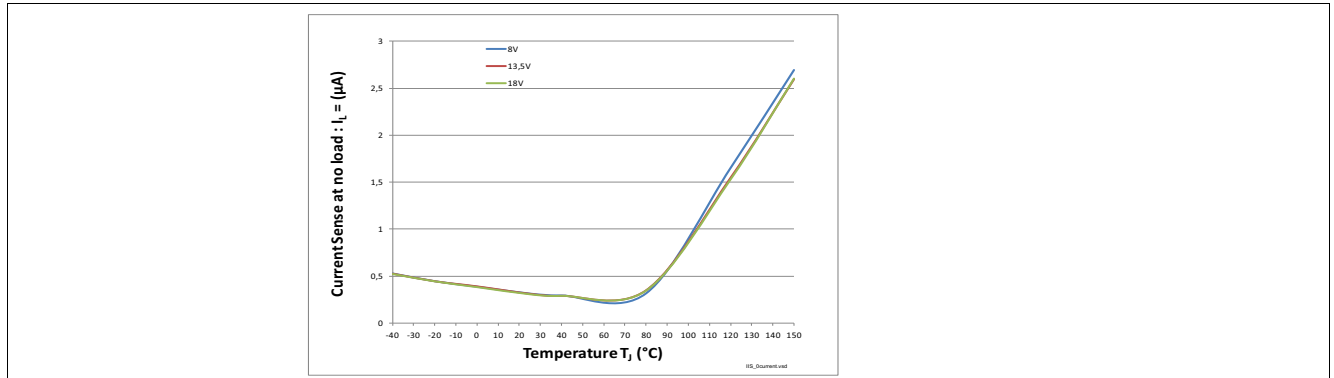


Figure 44 Current Sense at no Load $I_{IS} = f(T_J; V_S)$, $I_L = 0$

9.4.2 Open Load Detection Threshold in ON State

P_7.5.2

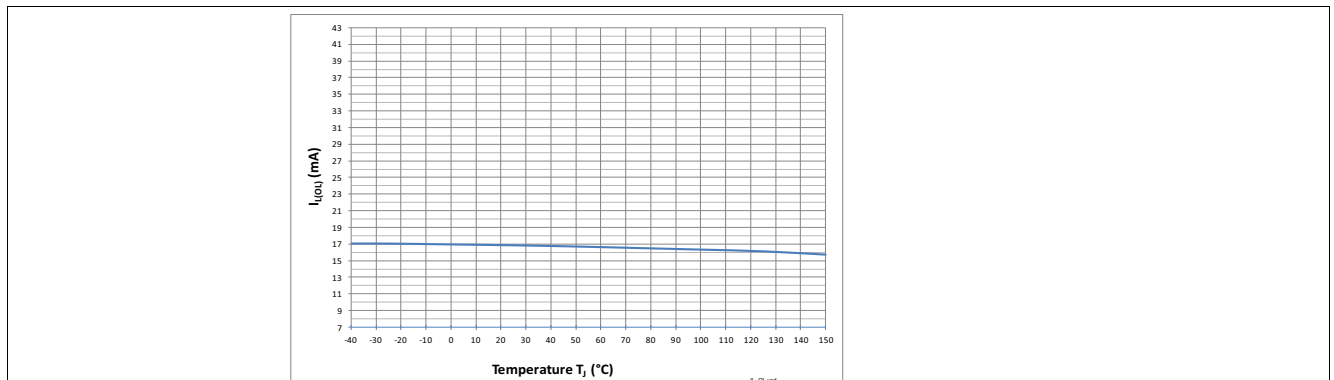


Figure 45 Open Load Detection ON State Threshold $I_{L(OL)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

9.4.3 Sense Signal Maximum Voltage

P_7.5.3

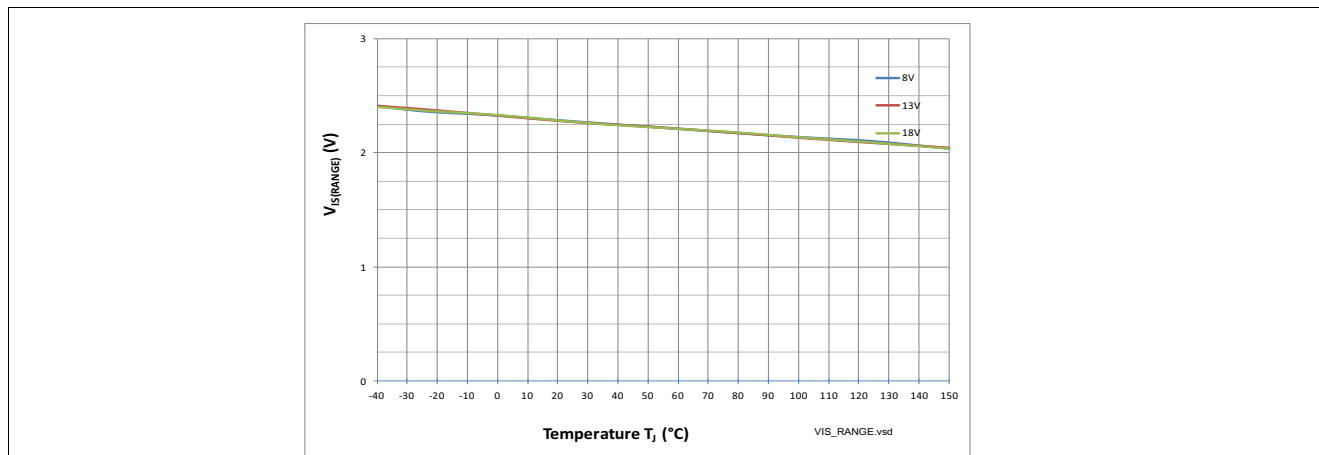


Figure 46 Sense Signal Maximum Voltage $V_S - V_{IS(RANGE)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

9.4.4 Sense Signal maximum Current

P_7.5.7

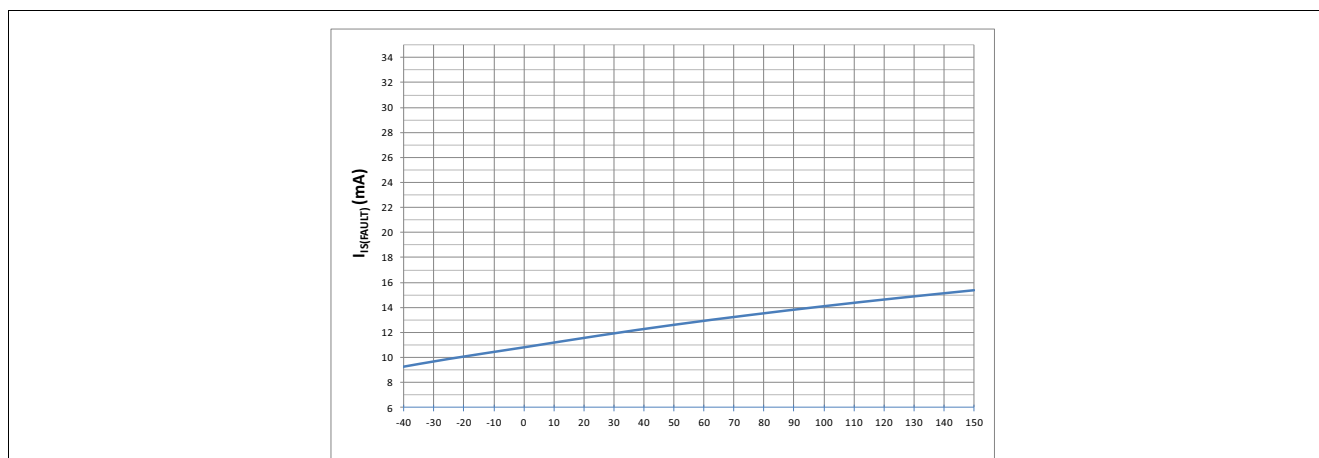


Figure 47 Sense Signal Maximum Current in Fault Condition $I_{IS(FAULT)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

9.5 Input Pins

9.5.1 Input Voltage Threshold ON to OFF

P_8.4.1

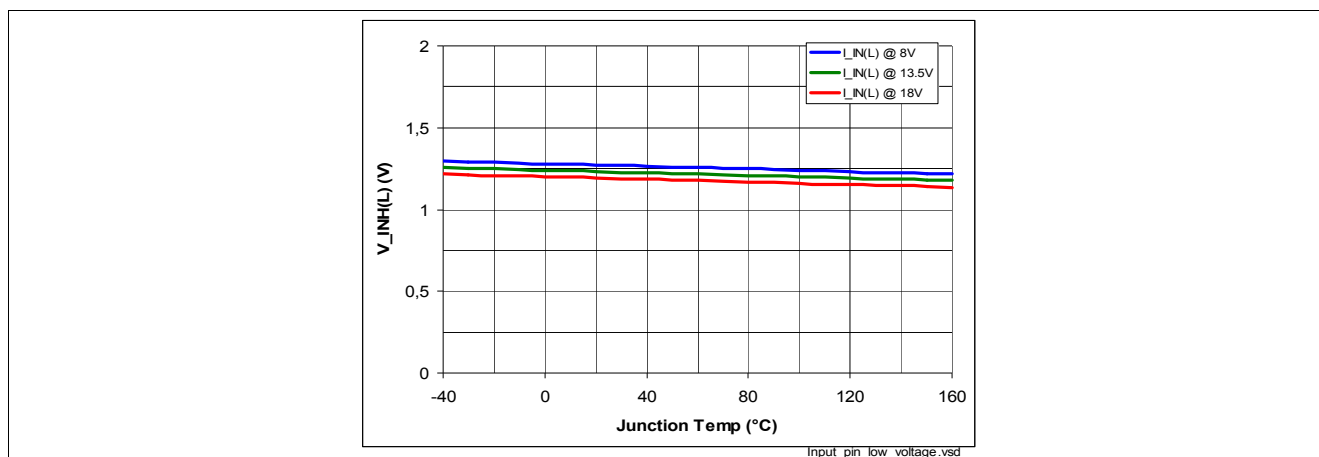


Figure 48 Input Voltage Threshold $V_{IN(L)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

9.5.2 Input Voltage Threshold OFF to ON

P_8.4.2

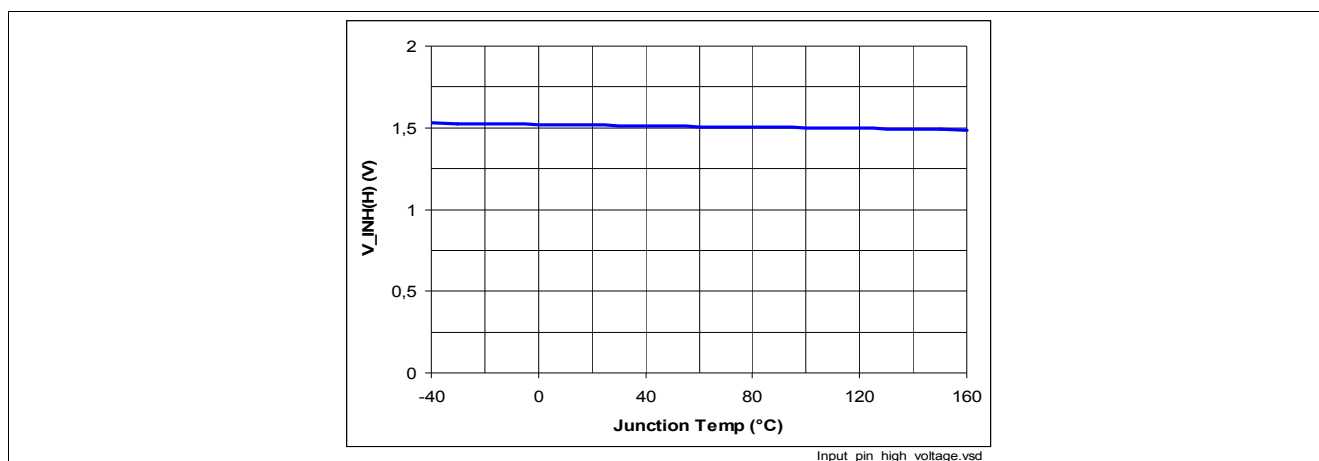


Figure 49 Input Voltage Threshold $V_{IN(H)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

9.5.3 Input Voltage Hysteresis

P_8.4.3

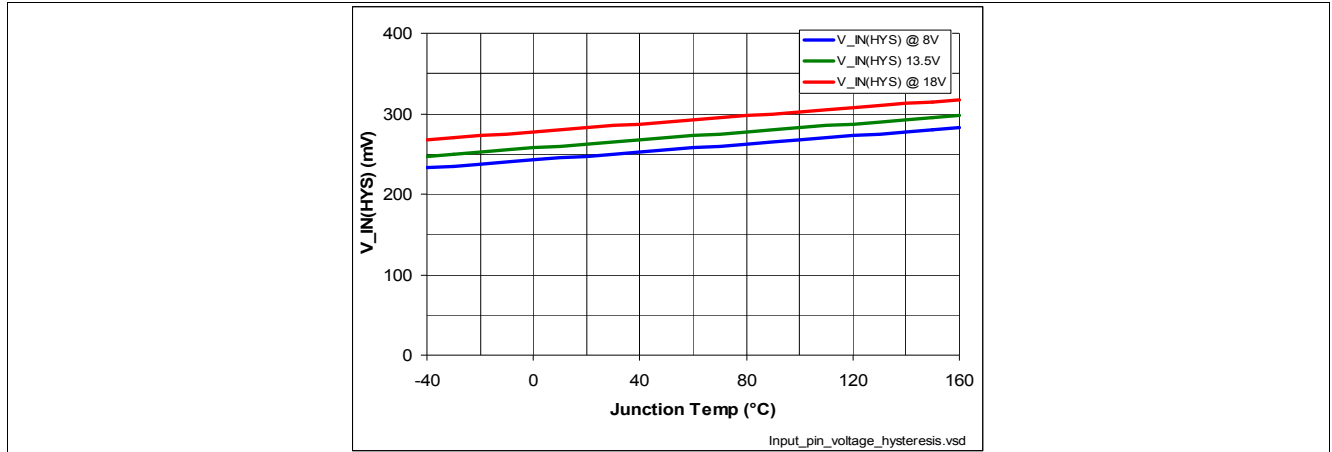


Figure 50 Input Voltage Hysteresis $V_{IN(HYS)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

9.5.4 Input Current High Level

P_8.4.5

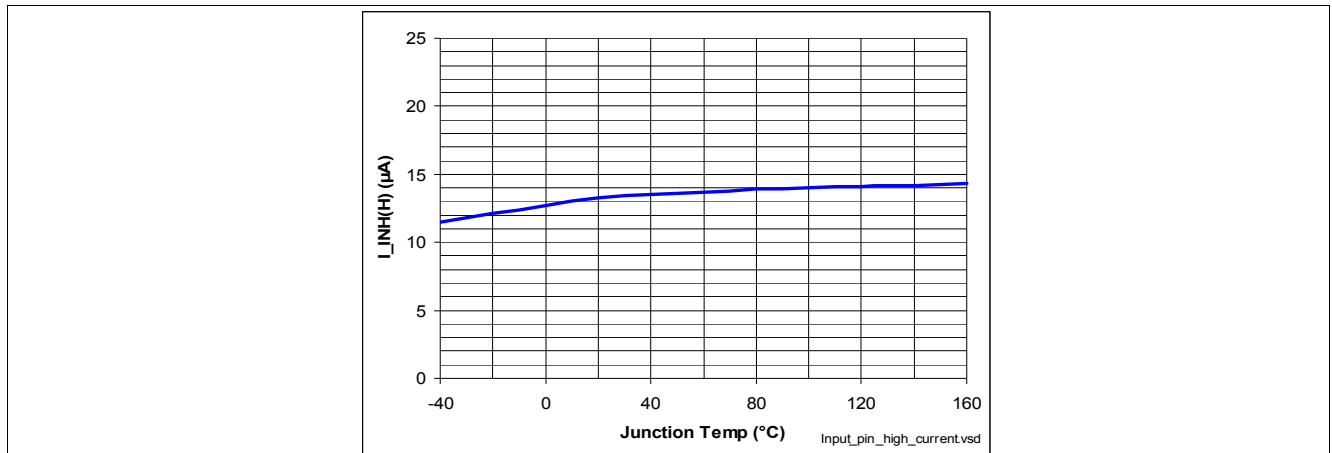


Figure 51 Input Current High Level $I_{IN(H)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

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.

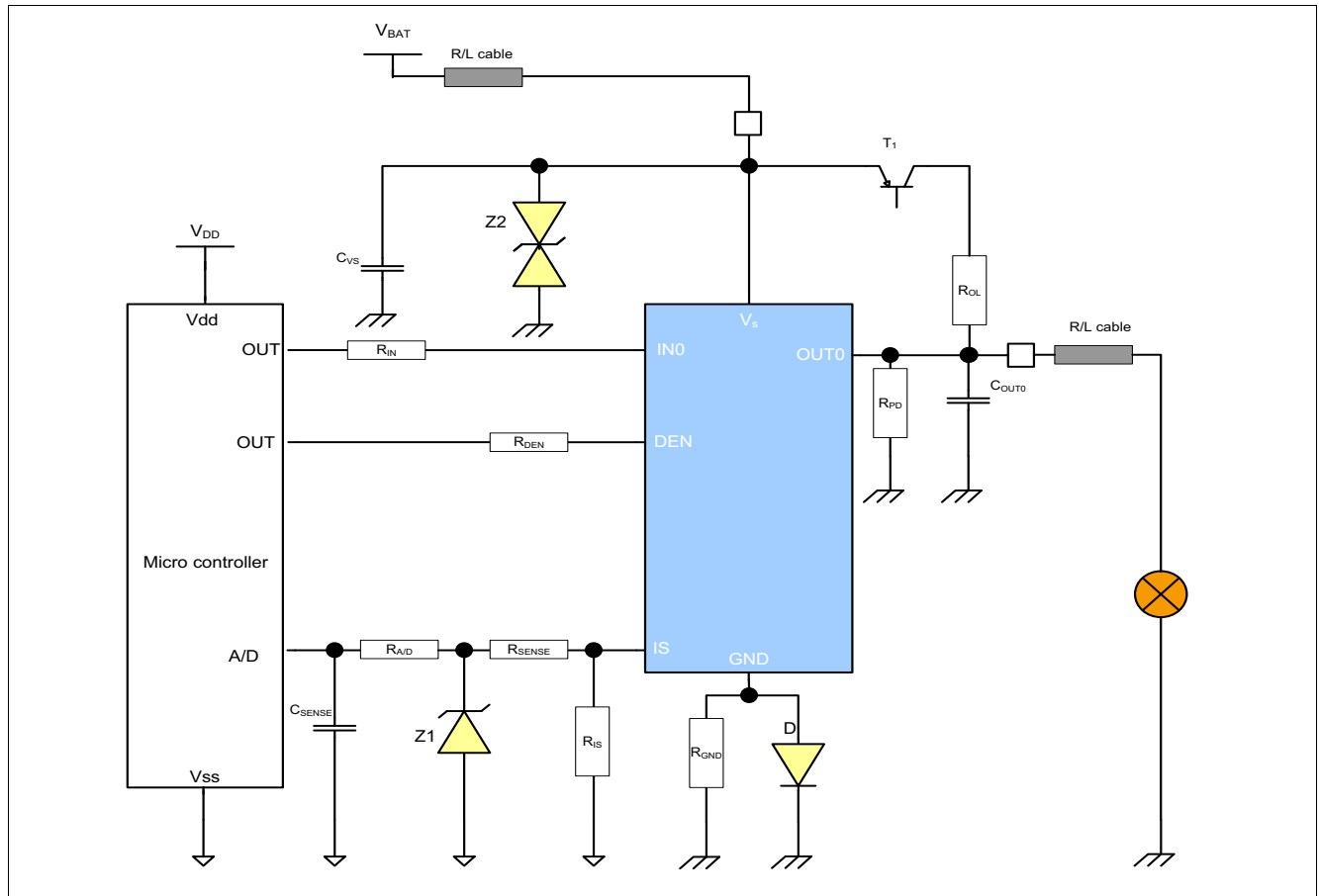


Figure 52 Application Diagram with BTS5016-1EKB

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 Ω	Protection of the micro controller during overvoltage, reverse polarity Guarantee BTS5016-1EKB channels OFF during loss of ground
R_{DEN}	4.7 k Ω	Protection of the micro controller during overvoltage, reverse polarity Guarantee BTS5016-1EKB channels OFF during loss of ground
R_{PD}	47 k Ω	Polarization of the output Improve BTS5016-1EKB immunity to electromagnetic noise
R_{IS}	1.2 k Ω	Sense resistor
R_{SENSE}	4.7 k Ω	Overvoltage, reverse polarity, loss of ground. Value to be tuned with micro controller specification.
R_{OL}	1.5 k Ω	Ensure polarization of the BTS5016-1EKB output during open load in OFF diagnostic
$R_{A/D}$	4.7 k Ω	Protection of the micro controller during overvoltage, reverse polarity

Table 10 Bill of Material (cont'd)

Reference	Value	Purpose
D	BAS21	Protection of the BTS5016-1EKB during reverse polarity
R_{GND}	1 k Ω	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_{SENSE}	100 pF	Sense signal filtering
C_{VS}	100 nF	Filtering of the voltage spikes on the battery line
C_{OUT0}	4.7 nF	Protection of the BTS5016-1EKB 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

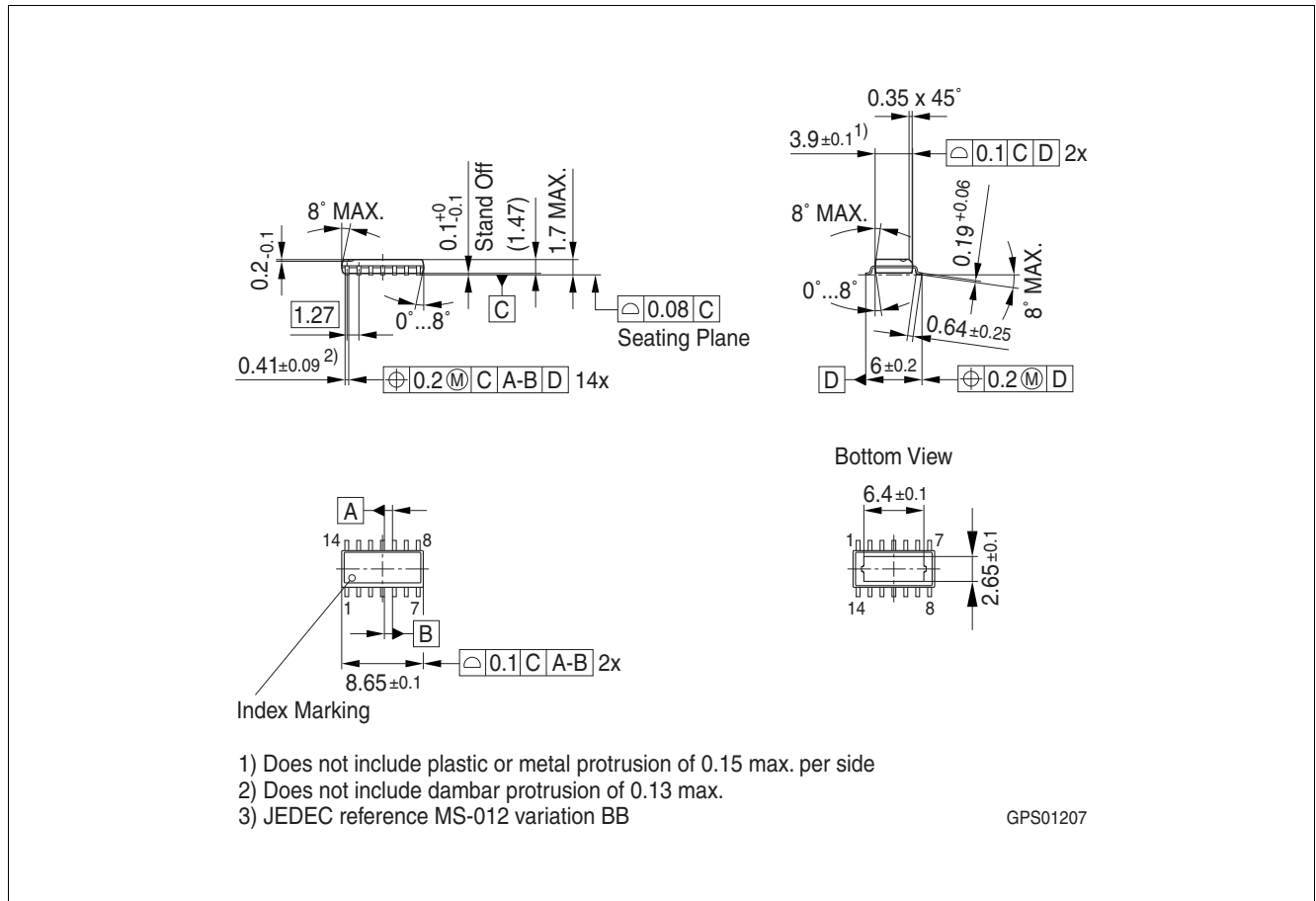


Figure 53 PG-DSO-14-47 EP (Plastic Dual Small Outline Package) (RoHS-Compliant)

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	2012-04-17		Creation of the Data Sheet

Edition 2012-04-17

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

**© 2012 Infineon Technologies AG
All Rights Reserved.**

Legal Disclaimer

The information given in this document shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics. With respect to any examples or hints given herein, any typical values stated herein and/or any information regarding the application of the device, Infineon Technologies hereby disclaims any and all warranties and liabilities of any kind, including without limitation, warranties of non-infringement of intellectual property rights of any third party.

Legal Disclaimer for short-circuit capability

Infineon disclaims any warranties and liabilities, whether expressed nor implied, for any short-circuit failures below the threshold limit.

Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office (www.infineon.com).

Warnings

Due to technical requirements, components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

Infineon Technologies components may be used in life-support devices or systems only with the express written approval of Infineon Technologies, if a failure of such components can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system. Life support devices or systems are intended to be implanted in the human body or to support and/or maintain and sustain and/or protect human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user or other persons may be endangered.