TOSHIBA Intelligent Power Device Silicon Monolithic Power MOS Integrated Circuit

# **TPD1008SA**

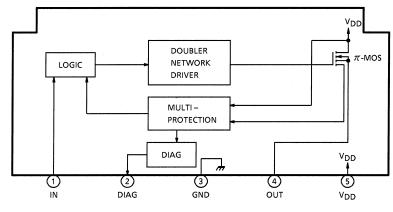
High-side Power Switch for Motors, Solenoids, and Lamp Drivers

The TPD1008SA is a monolithic power IC for high-side switches. The IC has a vertical MOS FET output which can be directly driven from a CMOS or TTL logic circuit (e.g., an MPU). The device offers intelligent self-protection and diagnostic functions.

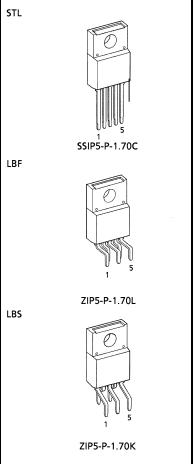
#### **Features**

- A monolithic power IC with a new structure combining a control block (Bi–CMOS) and a vertical power MOS FET (π–MOS) on a single chip
- One side of load can be grounded to a high-side switch.
- Can directly drive a power load from a microprocessor.
- Built-in protection against thermal shutdown and load short circuiting
- Incorporates a diagnosis function that allows diagnosis output to be read externally at load short-circuiting, opening, or overtemperature.
- Up to −10V of counter-electromotive force from an L load can be applied.
- Low on-resistance :  $R_{DS}$  (ON) =  $200m\Omega$  (max)
- Low operating current : IDD = 1mA (typ.) (@VDD = 12V, VIN = 0V)
- 5-pin TO-220 insulated package
- Three standard lead configurations

#### **Pin Assignment**



Note: Due to its MOS structure, this product is sensitive to static electricity.



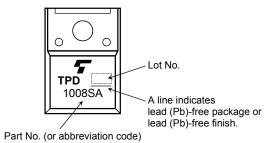
Weight

SSIP5-P-1.70C : 2.1g (typ.) ZIP5-P-1.70L : 2.1g (typ.) ZIP5-P-1.70K : 2.1g (typ.)

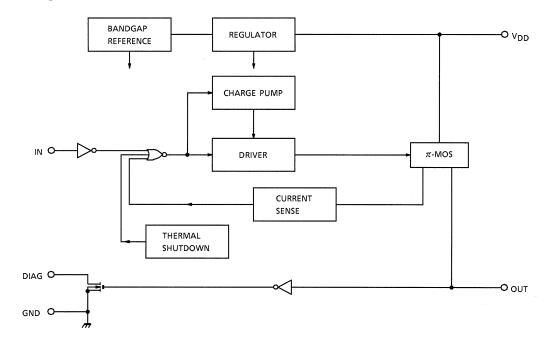
TPD1008SA



## Marking



### **Block Diagram**

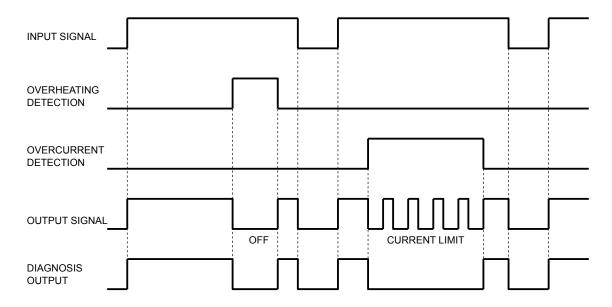


### **Pin Description**

Pin No.	Symbol	Function
1	IN	Input is CMOS-compatible, with pull-down resistor connected. Even if the input is open, output will not accidentally turn on.
2	DIAG	Self-diagnosis detection pin. Goes low when overheating is detected or when output is short-circuited with input on (high). n-channel open drain.
3	GND	Ground pin.
4	OUT	When the load is short-circuited and current in excess of the detection current flows to the output pin, the output automatically turns on or off.
5	$V_{DD}$	Power pin.

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# **Timing Chart**



### **Truth Table**

Input Signal	Output Signal	Diagnosis Output	State
Н	Н	Н	Normal
L	L	L	Nomiai
Н	L	L	Load short circuited
L	L	L	Load Short Circuited
Н	Н	Н	· Load open
L	Н	Н	Load open
Н	L	L	Overtemperature
L	L	L	Overtemperature



#### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristics		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Drain-source Voltage		V <sub>DS</sub>	60	V
Supply Voltage	DC	V <sub>DD (1)</sub>	DD (1) 25	
Supply Vollage	Pulse			V
Input Voltage	DC	V <sub>IN (1)</sub>	-0.5~12	V
iliput voltage	Pulse	V <sub>IN (2)</sub>	V <sub>DD (1)</sub> + 1.5 (t = 100ms)	V
Diagnosis Output Voltage		$V_{DIAG}$	-0.5~25	V
Output Current		Io	Internally Limited	Α
Input Current		I <sub>IN</sub>	±10	mA
Diagnosis Output Current		I <sub>DIAG</sub>	5	mA
Power Dissipation	Tc = 25°C	P <sub>D (1)</sub>	30	W
r ower bissipation	Ta = 25°C	P <sub>D (2)</sub>	2	W
Operating Temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	-40~110	°C
Junction Temperature		Tj	150	°C
Storage Temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>	-55~150	°C
Lead Temperature/Tim	е	T <sub>SOL</sub>	275 (5s), 260 (10s)	°C

Note: Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature/current/voltage and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings and the operating ranges.

Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/Derating Concept and Methods) and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc).

## Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>C</sub> = -40~110°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 8~18V)

Characteris	Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit	
Operating Supply Volta	V <sub>DD (opr)</sub>	_	_	5	12	18	V	
Supply Current	Supply Current			V <sub>DD</sub> = 12V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	_	1	5	mA
Input Voltage		V <sub>IH</sub>	_	V <sub>DD</sub> = 12V, I <sub>O</sub> = 2A	3.5	_	_	V
		V <sub>IL</sub>	_	V <sub>DD</sub> = 12V, I <sub>O</sub> = 1.2mA	_	_	1.5	V
Input Current		I <sub>IN (1)</sub>	_	V <sub>DD</sub> = 12V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 5V	_	50	200	μΑ
		I <sub>IN (2)</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> = 12V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	-0.2	_	0.2	μΑ
On Voltage		V <sub>DS</sub> (ON)	_	V <sub>DD</sub> = 12V, I <sub>O</sub> = 2A, T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	_	_	0.4	V
On Resistance		R <sub>DS (ON)</sub>	_	V <sub>DD</sub> = 12V, I <sub>O</sub> = 2A, T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	_	_	0.2	Ω
Output Leakage Current		I <sub>OL</sub>	_	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	_	_	1.2	mA
Diagnosis Output Voltage	"L" Level	V <sub>DL</sub>	_	V <sub>DD</sub> = 12V, I <sub>DL</sub> = 2mA	_	_	0.4	٧
Diagnosis Output Current	"H" Level	I <sub>DH</sub>	_	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V, V <sub>DH</sub> = 18V	_	_	10	μA
Overcurrent Protection		I <sub>S (1)</sub> (Note 1)	1	V <sub>DD</sub> = 12V, T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	4	6	8	Α
		I <sub>S (2)</sub> (Note 2)	2	VDD - 12V, 1C - 25 C	4	8	12	Α
Thermal Shutdown	Temperature	T <sub>S</sub>		_	150	160	200	°C
memai Shuluowii	Hysteresis	ΔT <sub>S</sub>		_	_	10	_	°C
Open Detection Resist	R <sub>ops</sub>	_	V <sub>DD</sub> = 8V	1	20	100	kΩ	
Switching Time		t <sub>ON</sub>	3	V <sub>DD</sub> = 12V, R <sub>L</sub> = 5Ω T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	10	100	_	μs
		t <sub>OFF</sub>			10	30	_	μs

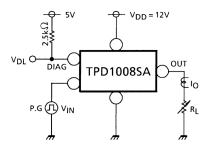
Note 1: Overcurrent detection value when load is short-circuited and  $V_{IN}$  = "L"  $\rightarrow$  "H"

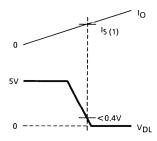
Note 2: Overcurrent detection value when load current is increased while V<sub>IN</sub> = "H"



#### **Test Circuit 1**

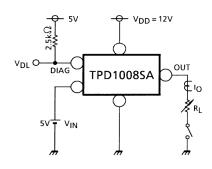
#### **Overcurrent Detection**

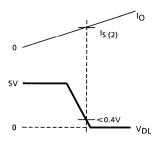




### **Test Circuit 2**

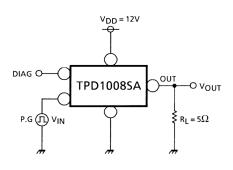
#### **Overcurrent Detection**

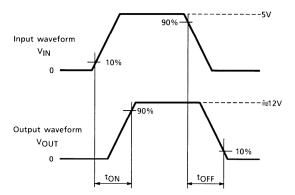


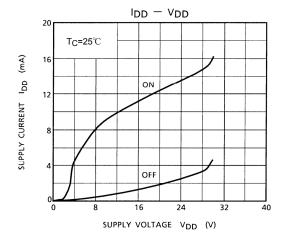


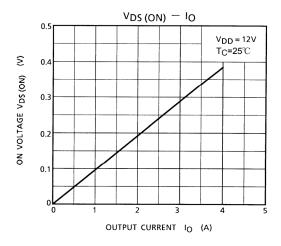
#### **Test Circuit 3**

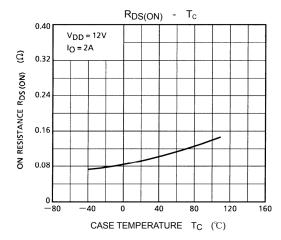
#### **Switching Time**

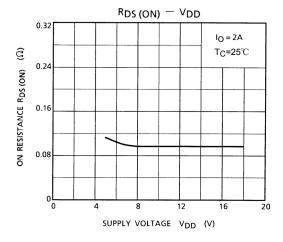


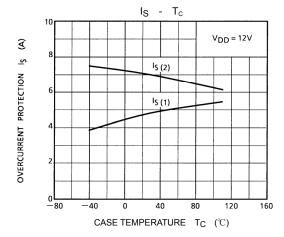


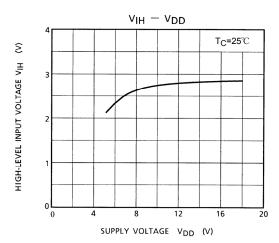




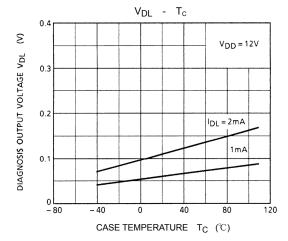


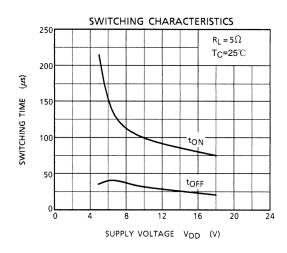


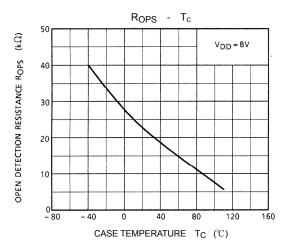


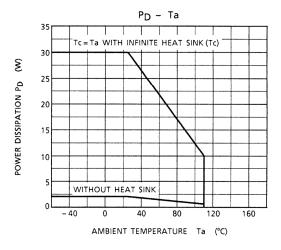


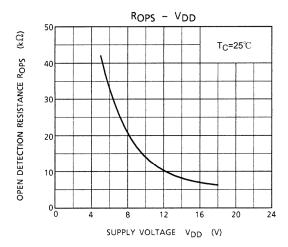
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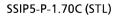


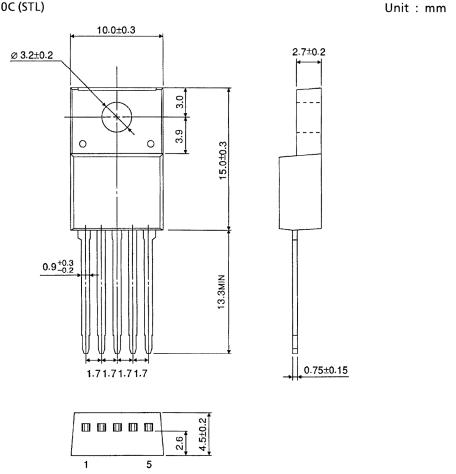
#### **Precaution**

1. Since there is no built-in protection against reverse connection of batteries, etc., provide such protection using external circuits.

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# **Package Dimensions**

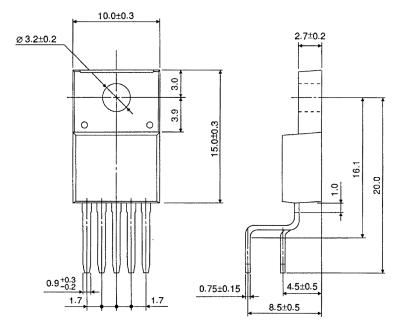


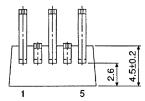


Weight: 2.1g (typ.)

# **Package Dimensions**

ZIP5-P-1.70L (LBF) Unit: mm

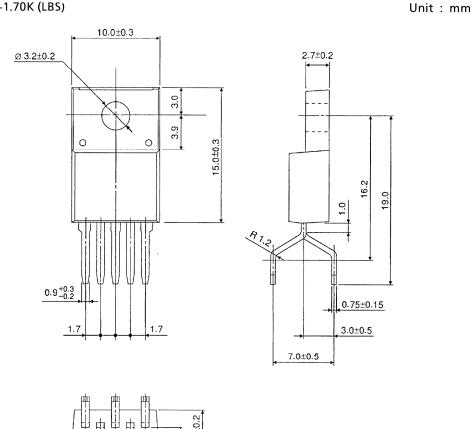




Weight: 2.1g (typ.)

## **Package Dimensions**

ZIP5-P-1.70K (LBS)



Weight: 2.1g (typ.)

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