SGM42210NQ
7mΩ, 1-Channel High-side Driver for 12V Automotive Applications

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The SGM42210NQ is a high-side driver intended for 12V automotive applications. It is usually used to drive resistive/inductive/capacitive loads with the other terminal connected to ground. If low energy spike occurs on VCC, the internal VCC voltage clamp protects the device.

The device integrates current sense function for sensing load current through the current sense pin current out. If any of following occurs, overload, over-temperature, short-to-VCC, short-to-ground, or open-load during off-state, the sense pin will function to report these faults.

This device is suitable for automotive high-power halogen lamp loads and applications requiring quick startup of large capacitive loads.

Pulling the IN and SEn pins low will disable the device and leave it in standby mode.

The device is AEC-Q100 qualified (Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 Grade 1) and it is suitable for automotive applications.

The SGM42210NQ is available in a Green SSOP-14 (Exposed Pad) package.

FEATURES

- **AEC-Q100 Qualified for Automotive Applications**
  Device Temperature Grade 1
  T_A = -40℃ to +125℃
- **Max Transient Supply Voltage: 40V**
- **Operating Voltage Range: 5V to 28V**
- **On-Resistance: 7mΩ (TYP)**
- **Nominal Load Current (T_A = +25℃): 15A**
- **Adjustable External Current Limit: 66A, 78A, 88A**
- **Can Drive 20mF Capacitor in 30ms**
- **Can Drive 2 × 100W 12V Halogen Lamps**
- **High-side Switch with Diagnosis and Embedded Protection**
- **Low Off-State Supply Current**
- **3V and 5V Compatible Logic Inputs**
- **Full Set of Protections:**
  - **Thermal Shutdown with Restart**
  - **Loss-of-GND and Loss-of-Battery Protection**
  - **Open-Load Detection in Off-State**
  - **Short-to-GND Protection by Current Limit**
  - **Inductive Load Negative Voltage Clamp**
  - **Under-Voltage Protection**
  - **Over-Voltage Clamp**
  - **Reverse Battery Protection with External Ground Network**
  - **Electrostatic Discharge Protection**

TYPICAL APPLICATION

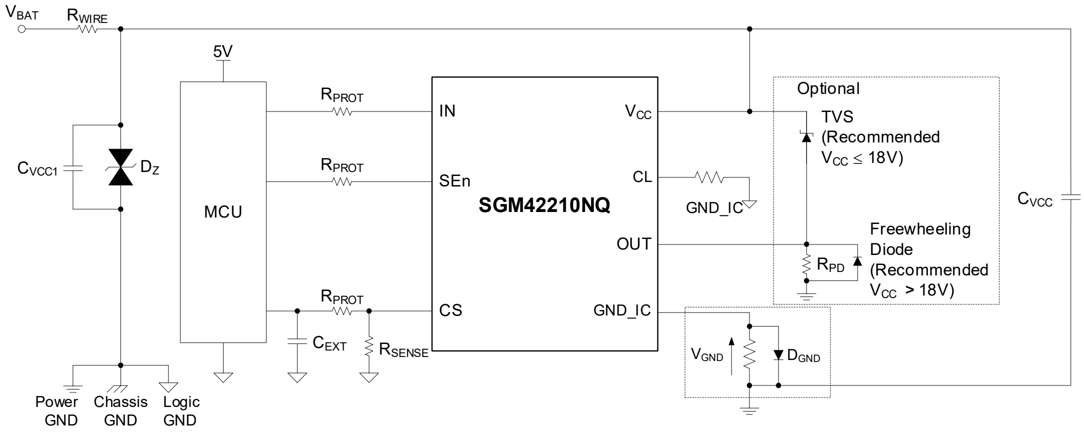


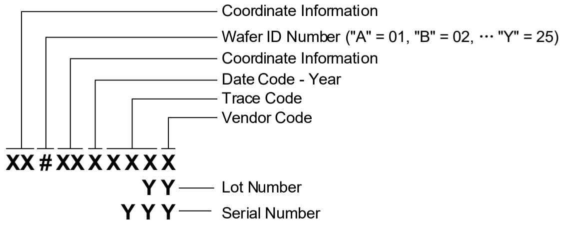
Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

MODEL	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDERING NUMBER	PACKAGE MARKING	PACKING OPTION
SGM42210NQ	SSOP-14 (Exposed Pad)	-40℃ to +125℃	SGM42210NQPSS14G/TR	XX#XXXXXXX YY 24L	Tape and Reel, 3000

MARKING INFORMATION

NOTE: XX#XXXXXXX = Coordinate Information and Wafer ID Number, Date Code, Trace Code and Vendor Code. YY = Lot Number.



Green (RoHS & HSF): SG Micro Corp defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) and free of halogen substances. If you have additional comments or questions, please contact your SGMICRO representative directly.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

DC Supply Voltage, V_{CC}	38V
Reverse DC Supply Voltage, $-V_{CC}$	0.3V
Load Dump Voltage (ISO 16750-2:2010 Test B Clamped to 40V, R_L = 4Ω), V_{CCPK}	40V
DC Reverse Ground Pin Current, $-I_{GND}$	200mA (1)
DC Output Current, I_{OUT}	Internally Limited
DC Input Current	
I_{IN}	-1mA to 10mA (1)
I_{SEn}	-1mA to 10mA (1)
CS Pin DC Output Current (V_{GND} = V_{CC} and V_{SENSE} < 0V), I_{SENSE}	10mA (1)
CS Pin DC Output Current in Reverse (V_{CC} < 0V), I_{SENSE}	-20mA (1)
Maximum Switching Energy (Single Pulse) (t_{DEMAG} = 0.4ms, T_{ASTART} = +125℃), E_{MAX}	118mJ
Junction Temperature	Internally Limited
Package Thermal Resistance	
SSOP-14 (Exposed Pad), θ_{JA}	36.7℃/W
SSOP-14 (Exposed Pad), θ_{JB}	15.3℃/W
SSOP-14 (Exposed Pad), $\theta_{JC\ (TOP)}$	42.4℃/W
SSOP-14 (Exposed Pad), $\theta_{JC\ (BOT)}$	8.6℃/W
Storage Temperature Range	-65℃ to +150℃
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s)	+260℃
ESD Susceptibility (2) (3)	
HBM (VCC, OUT)	±6000V
HBM (IN, SEn, CS, CL)	±4000V
CDM	±1000V

NOTES:

1. Guaranteed by design, and not included in the production testing.
2. For human body model (HBM), all pins comply with AEC-Q100-002 specification.
3. For charged device model (CDM), all pins comply with AEC-Q100-011 specification.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Operating Ambient Temperature Range	-40℃ to +125℃

OVERSTRESS CAUTION

Stresses beyond those listed in Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability. Functional operation of the device at any conditions beyond those indicated in the Recommended Operating Conditions section is not implied.

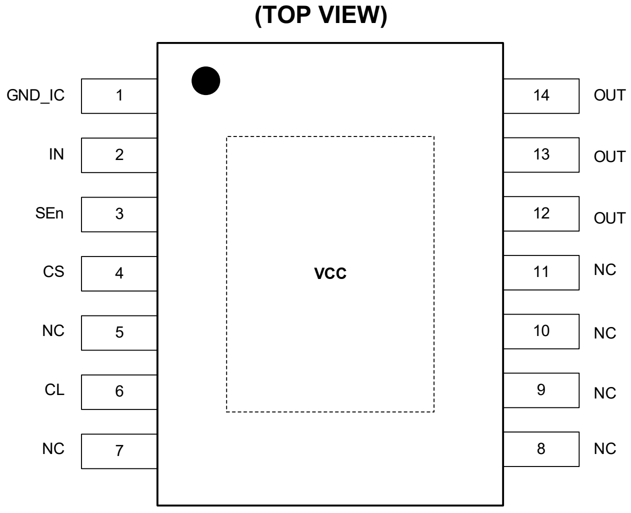
ESD SENSITIVITY CAUTION

This integrated circuit can be damaged if ESD protections are not considered carefully. SGMICRO recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage. ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because even small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet the published specifications.

DISCLAIMER

SG Micro Corp reserves the right to make any change in circuit design, or specifications without prior notice.

PIN CONFIGURATION



SSOP-14 (Exposed Pad)

PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	GND_IC	Device Ground. Connect an external diode/resistor network for reverse battery protection.
2	IN	Control Input, Active-High.
3	SEn	Active-High to Enable Device Diagnosis.
4	CS	Output Load Current Sense Pin.
6	CL	Adjustable Current Limit. Connect respective resistor to GND_IC to set the current limit foldback level. If the current limit foldback function is not used, open load this pin.
5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	NC	No Connection.
12, 13, 14	OUT	Power Output. All the output pins should be shorted together.
Exposed Pad	VCC	Battery Connection.

NOTE: All OUT pins must be shorted together on PCB layout.

Table 1. Recommended Connections

Connection/Pin	IN	NC	CS	SEn	OUT
Floating	X	X (1)	Not Allowed	X	X
To Ground	Through 15kΩ Resistor	X	Through 1kΩ Resistor	Through 15kΩ Resistor	Not Allowed

NOTE: 1. X = do not care.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = 7V to 28V, T_A = -40℃ to +125℃. Typical values are measured at V_{CC} = 13V, T_A = +25℃, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Power Supplies						
Operating Supply Voltage	V_{CC}		5	13	28	V
Under-Voltage Shutdown	V_{USD}		3.7		4.5	V
Under-Voltage Shutdown Reset	V_{USD_R}		4		5	V
Under-Voltage Shutdown Hysteresis	V_{USD_HYS}			0.45		V
On-Resistance	R_{DSON}	V_{CC} = 7V, I_{OUT} = 5A		9	21	mΩ
		V_{CC} = 13V, I_{OUT} = 5A		7	13	
Clamp Voltage	V_{CLAMP}	I_S = 20mA	41	48.5	57	V
Supply Current in Standby (1)	I_{STBY}	V_{CC} = 13V, V_{IN} = V_{SEn} = V_{OUT} = 0V, T_A = +25℃		0.3	0.7	μA
		V_{CC} = 13V, V_{IN} = V_{SEn} = V_{OUT} = 0V, T_A = +125℃		2	5.5	
Standby Mode Blanking Time	t_{D_STBY}	V_{CC} = 13V, V_{IN} = 5V, V_{SEn} = 0V, I_{OUT} = 0A	30	50	70	ms
Supply Current	I_{S_ON}	V_{CC} = 13V, V_{SEn} = 0V, V_{IN} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 0A		3.5	5	mA
Control Stage Current Consumption in On-State	I_{GND_ON}	All channels active, V_{CC} = 13V, V_{SEn} = 5V, V_{IN} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 5A		4.5	6	mA
Off-State Output Current (1)	I_{L_OFF}	V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0V, V_{CC} = 13V, T_A = +25℃		0.1	0.3	μA
		V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0V, V_{CC} = 13V, T_A = +125℃			5	
Output - V_{CC} Diode Voltage	V_F	I_{OUT} = -5A, T_A = +125℃			0.7	V
Switching (V_{CC} = 13V)						
Turn-On Delay Time	t_{D_ON}	R_L = 2.6Ω, T_A = +25℃, see Figure 2	7	20	35	μs
Turn-Off Delay Time	t_{D_OFF}		4	10	16	
Turn-On Voltage Slope	dV_{OUT}/dt_{ON}	R_L = 2.6Ω, T_A = +25℃, see Figure 2	0.3	0.9	2	V/μs
Turn-Off Voltage Slope	dV_{OUT}/dt_{OFF}		0.3	1.1	2	
Switching Energy Losses at t_{WON} (2)	W_{ON}	R_L = 2.6Ω		0.24	0.4	mJ
Switching Energy Losses at t_{WOFF} (2)	W_{OFF}	R_L = 2.6Ω		0.16	0.4	mJ
Differential Pulse Skew	t_{SKEW}	R_L = 2.6Ω, t_{PHL} - t_{PLH}	-40	0	40	μs
IN						
Low-Level Input Voltage	V_{IL}				0.9	V
High-Level Input Voltage	V_{IH}		2.1			V
Low-Level Input Current	I_{IL}	V_{IN} = 0.9V	1			μA
High-Level Input Current	I_{IH}	V_{IN} = 2.1V			10	μA
Input Hysteresis Voltage	V_{I_HYS}			0.5		V
Input Clamp Voltage	V_{ICL}	I_{IN} = 1mA	5.3	5.6	6.2	V
		I_{IN} = -1mA		-0.6		

NOTES:

1. MOS leakage included.
2. Guaranteed by design.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{CC} = 7V to 28V, T_A = -40℃ to +125℃. Typical values are measured at V_{CC} = 13V, T_A = +25℃, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
SEn						
Low-Level Input Voltage	V_{SEn_L}				0.9	V
High-Level Input Voltage	V_{SEn_H}		2.1			V
Low-Level Input Current	I_{SEn_L}	V_{IN} = 0.9V	1			μA
High-Level Input Current	I_{SEn_H}	V_{IN} = 2.1V			10	μA
Input Hysteresis Voltage	V_{SEn_HYS}			0.5		V
Input Clamp Voltage	V_{SEn_CL}	I_{IN} = 1mA	5.3	5.6	6.2	V
		I_{IN} = -1mA		-0.6		
Protections						
CL Pin Current	I_{CL}	CL = 0V, V_{CC} = 7V to 18V		10		μA
		V_{CC} = 21V to 28V		20		
DC Short-Circuit Current [1]	I_{LIMH_13V}	CL = open, V_{CC} = 7V to 18V	50	66	82	A
		CL = 39kΩ to 56kΩ to GND_IC, V_{CC} = 7V to 18V	58	78	97	
		CL short to GND_IC, V_{CC} = 7V to 18V	70	88	106	
	I_{LIMH_28V}	V_{CC} = 21V to 28V	15	32	42	
Short-Circuit Current during Thermal Cycling [1]	I_{LIML_13V}	V_{CC} = 7V to 18V	13	26	48	A
	I_{LIML_28V}	V_{CC} = 21V to 28V	6	13	26	
Shutdown Temperature [1]	T_{SD}			155		℃
Thermal Hysteresis (T_{SD} - T_R) [1]	T_{HYS}			10		℃
Reset Temperature [1]	T_R			145		℃
Thermal Reset of Fault Diagnostic Indication [1]	T_{TRS}			125		℃
Turn-Off Output Voltage Clamp	V_{DEMAG}	I_{OUT} = 20mA	39	44	48	V
Off-State Diagnostic						
Open-Load Voltage Detection Threshold	V_{OL}	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{SEn} = 5V	2	3	4	V
Output Sink Current	I_{L_OFF2}	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{OUT} = 4V	-80	-32	-10	μA
Diagnostic Delay Time from Falling Edge of Input	t_{DSTKON}	V_{IN} = 5V to 0V, V_{SEn} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 0A, V_{OUT} = 4V, see Figure 3	200	350	500	μs
Settling Time for Valid Off-State Open-Load Diagnostic Indication from Rising Edge of SEn	$t_{D\_OL\_V}$	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{OUT} = 4V, V_{SEn} = 0V to 5V		85	150	μs
Delay Time	t_{D_VOL}	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{SEn} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 0V to 4V, from rising edge of V_{OUT}		7	15	μs

NOTE: 1. Parameter guaranteed by design and characterization; not subject to production test.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{CC} = 7V to 28V, T_A = -40℃ to +125℃. Typical values are measured at V_{CC} = 13V, T_A = +25℃, unless otherwise noted.)

<table>
<tr><th>PARAMETER</th><th>SYMBOL</th><th colspan="2">CONDITIONS</th><th>MIN</th><th>TYP</th><th>MAX</th><th>UNITS</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Current Sense Characteristics (7V < V_{CC} < 18V)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Current Sense Clamp Voltage</td><td rowspan="2">V_{SENSE_CL}</td><td colspan="2">V_{SEn} = 0V, I_{SENSE} = -1mA</td><td>-15</td><td>-13.5</td><td>-12</td><td rowspan="2">V</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">V_{SEn} = 0V, I_{SENSE} = 1mA</td><td></td><td>9</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE} (1)</td><td>K_0</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 13V, I_{OUT} = 0.25A, V_{SEn} = 5V</td><td>2600</td><td>4100</td><td>5500</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Sense Ratio Drift (2)</td><td>dK_0/K_0</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 13V, T_A = +25℃</td><td>-10</td><td></td><td>10</td><td>%</td></tr>
<tr><td>I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE} (1)</td><td>K_1</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 13V, I_{OUT} = 1A, V_{SEn} = 5V</td><td>3900</td><td>4500</td><td>5100</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Sense Ratio Drift (2)</td><td>dK_1/K_1</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 13V, T_A = +25℃</td><td>-4</td><td></td><td>4</td><td>%</td></tr>
<tr><td>I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE} (1)</td><td>K_2</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 13V, I_{OUT} = 6A, V_{SEn} = 5V</td><td>4300</td><td>4600</td><td>5000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Sense Ratio Drift (2)</td><td>dK_2/K_2</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 13V, T_A = +25℃</td><td>-4</td><td></td><td>4</td><td>%</td></tr>
<tr><td>I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE} (1)</td><td>K_3</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 13V, I_{OUT} = 18A, V_{SEn} = 5V</td><td>4300</td><td>4600</td><td>5000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Sense Ratio Drift (2)</td><td>dK_3/K_3</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 13V, T_A = +25℃</td><td>-4</td><td></td><td>4</td><td>%</td></tr>
<tr><td>CS Current for OL Detection</td><td>I_{SENSE_OL}</td><td colspan="2">I_{OUT} = 0.01A, V_{SENSE} = 0.5V, V_{SEn} = 5V</td><td></td><td></td><td>28</td><td>μA</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Current Sense Leakage Current</td><td rowspan="4">I_{SENSE0}</td><td rowspan="2">CS disabled</td><td>V_{SEn} = 0V, V_{SENSE} = -1V to 0V</td><td></td><td></td><td>0.5</td><td rowspan="4">μA</td></tr>
<tr><td>V_{SEn} = 0V, V_{SENSE} = 3V</td><td></td><td>0.3</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">CS enabled</td><td>V_{SEn} = 5V, channel on, I_{OUT} = 0A, diagnostic selected, V_{IN} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 0A</td><td></td><td></td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>V_{SEn} = 5V, channel off, diagnostic selected, V_{IN} = 0V</td><td></td><td></td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>CS Saturation Voltage</td><td>V_{SENSE_SAT}</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 7V, R_{SENSE} = 2.7kΩ, V_{SEn} = 5V, V_{IN} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 18A</td><td>5</td><td>6.5</td><td></td><td>V</td></tr>
<tr><td>CS Saturation Current (3)</td><td>I_{SENSE_SAT}</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 7V, V_{SENSE} = 4V, V_{IN} = 5V, V_{SEn} = 5V</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td>mA</td></tr>
<tr><td>Output Saturation Current (3)</td><td>I_{OUT_SAT}</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 7V, V_{SENSE} = 4V, V_{IN} = 5V, V_{SEn} = 5V</td><td>22</td><td></td><td></td><td>A</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Fault Diagnostic Feedback (See Truth Table)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Sense Output Voltage in Fault Condition</td><td>V_{SENSEH}</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 13V, V_{IN} = 0V, V_{SEn} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 0A, V_{OUT} = 4V, R_{SENSE} = 1kΩ</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>6</td><td>V</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Sense Output Current in Fault Condition</td><td>I_{SENSEH}</td><td colspan="2">V_{CC} = 13V, V_{SENSE} = 5V</td><td>8</td><td>15</td><td>22</td><td>mA</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Current Sense Timings (Current Sense Mode) (V_{CC} = 13V)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Current Sense Settling Time</td><td>$t_{DSENSE1H}$</td><td colspan="2">From rising edge of SEn, V_{IN} = 5V, V_{SEn} = 0V to 5V, R_{SENSE} = 1kΩ, R_L = 2.6Ω, see Figure 4</td><td></td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>μs</td></tr>
<tr><td>$t_{DSENSE2H}$</td><td colspan="2">From rising edge of IN, V_{IN} = 0V to 5V, V_{SEn} = 5V, R_{SENSE} = 1kΩ, R_L = 2.6Ω, see Figure 4</td><td></td><td>100</td><td>200</td><td>μs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Delay Response Time between Rising Edge of Output Current and Rising Edge of Current Sense</td><td>$\Delta t_{DSENSE2H}$</td><td colspan="2">V_{IN} = 5V, V_{SEn} = 5V, R_{SENSE} = 1kΩ, R_L = 2.6Ω, I_{SENSE} = 80% of $I_{SENSEMAX}$, I_{OUT} = 80% of I_{OUTMAX}</td><td></td><td></td><td>150</td><td>μs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Sense Disable Delay Time</td><td>$t_{DSENSE1L}$</td><td colspan="2">From falling edge of SEn, V_{IN} = 5V, V_{SEn} = 5V to 0V, R_{SENSE} = 1kΩ, R_L = 2.6Ω, see Figure 4</td><td></td><td>3</td><td>20</td><td>μs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Sense Turn-Off Delay Time</td><td>$t_{DSENSE2L}$</td><td colspan="2">From falling edge of IN, V_{IN} = 5V to 0V, V_{SEn} = 5V, R_{SENSE} = 1kΩ, R_L = 2.6Ω, see Figure 4</td><td></td><td>3</td><td>20</td><td>μs</td></tr>
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NOTES:
1. Not include lifetime drift.
2. +25℃ lifetime drift.
3. Parameter guaranteed by design and characterization; not subject to production test.

TIMING DIAGRAM

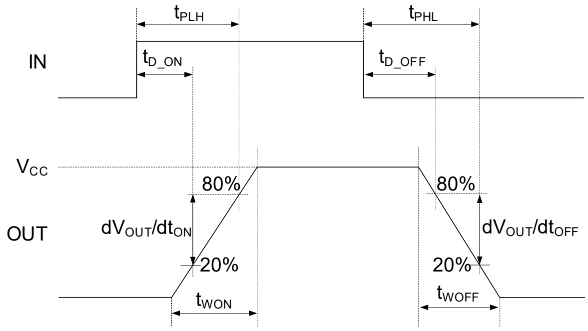


Figure 2. Timing Diagram

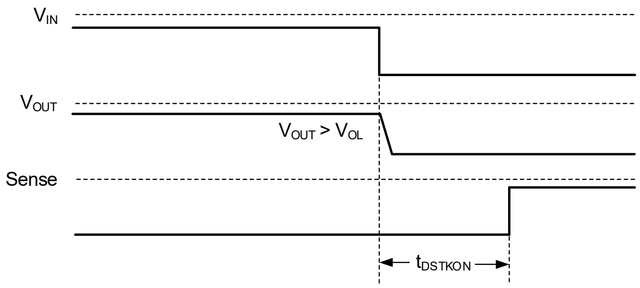


Figure 3. Diagnostic Delay Time from Falling Edge of Input (t_{DSTKON})

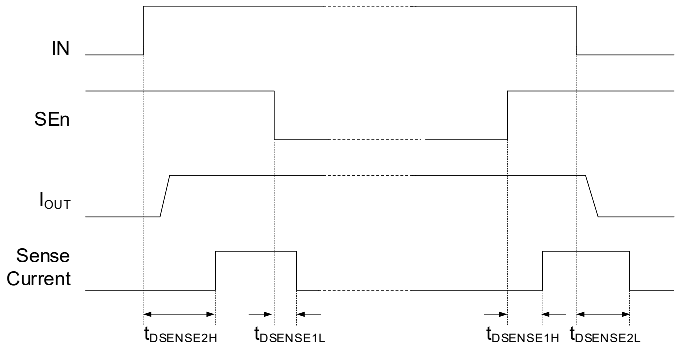
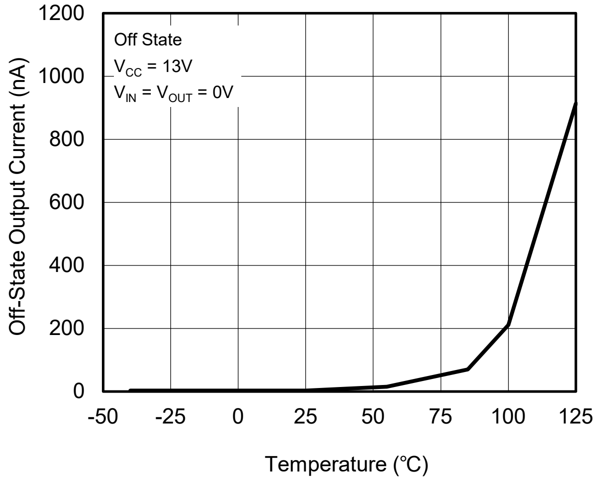
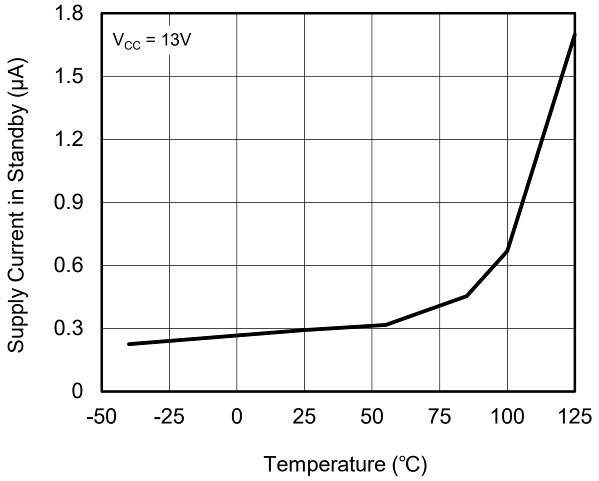


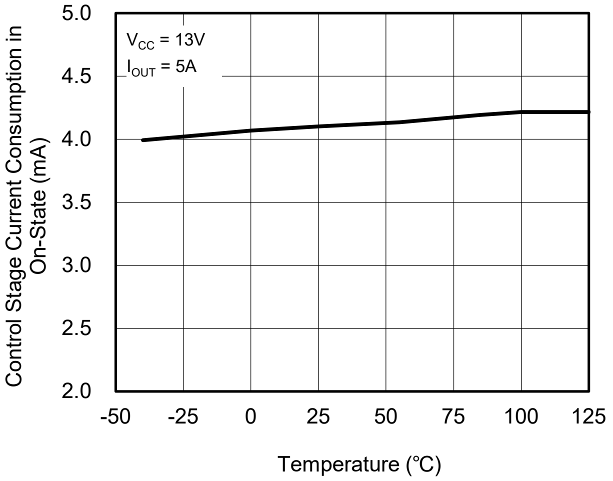
Figure 4. Current Sense Timing (Current Sense Mode)

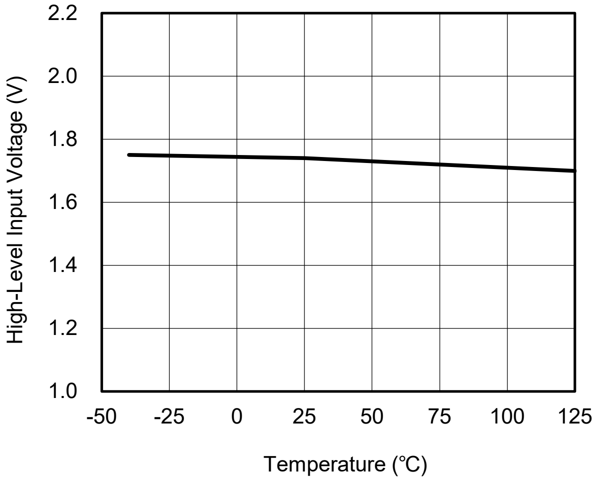
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

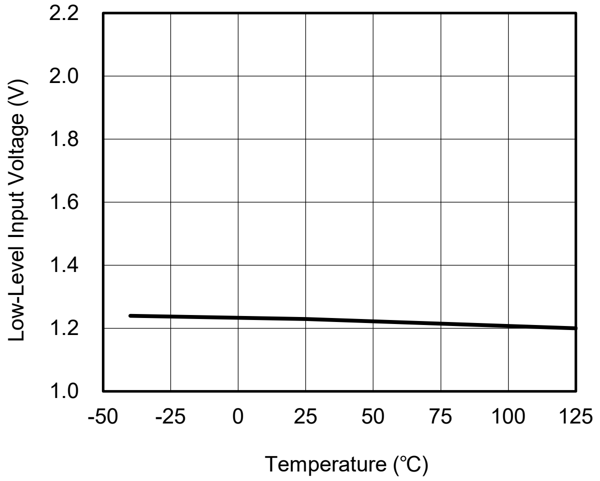
T_A = +25℃, unless otherwise noted.

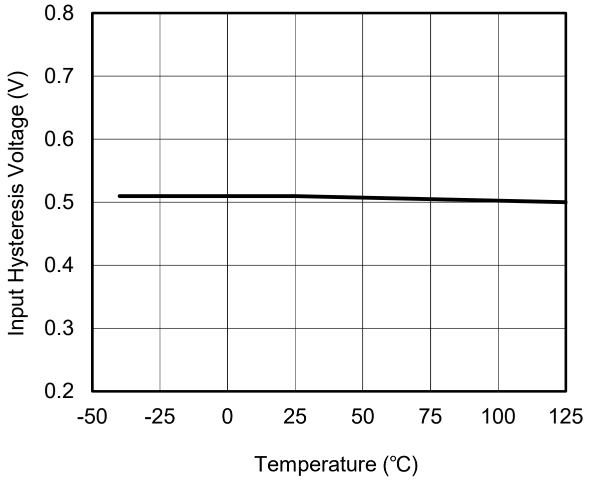

Off-State Output Current vs. Temperature


Supply Current in Standby vs. Temperature


Control Stage Current Consumption in On-State vs. Temperature

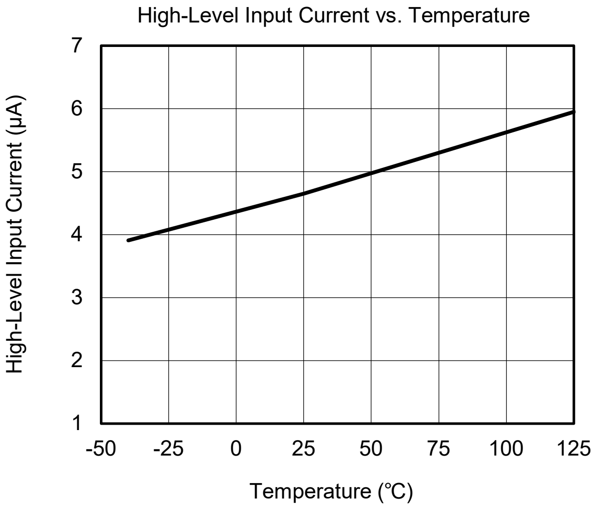

High-Level Input Voltage vs. Temperature

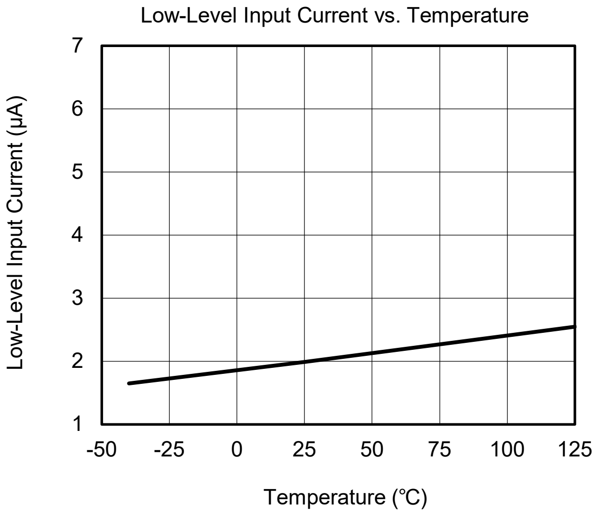

Low-Level Input Voltage vs. Temperature

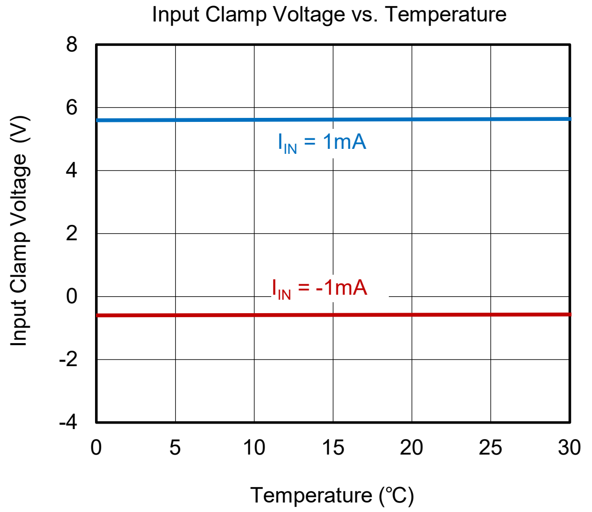

Input Hysteresis Voltage vs. Temperature

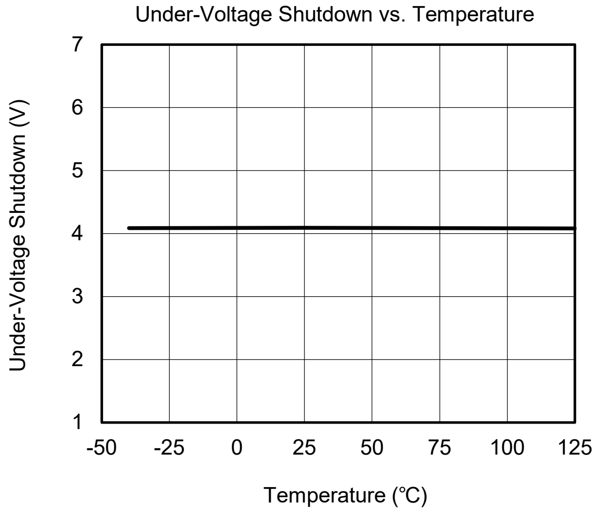
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

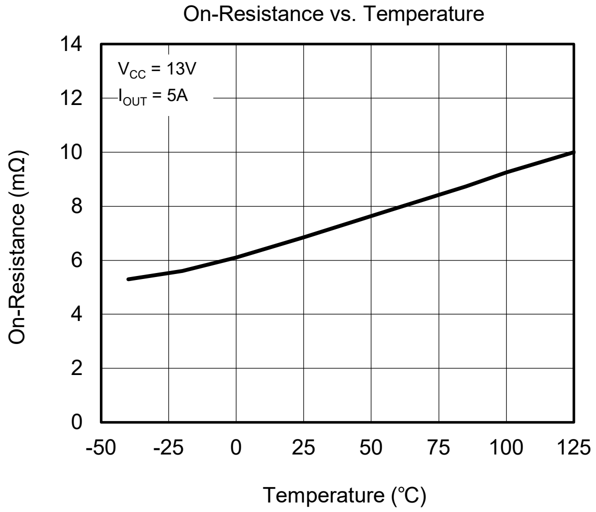
T_A = +25℃, unless otherwise noted.

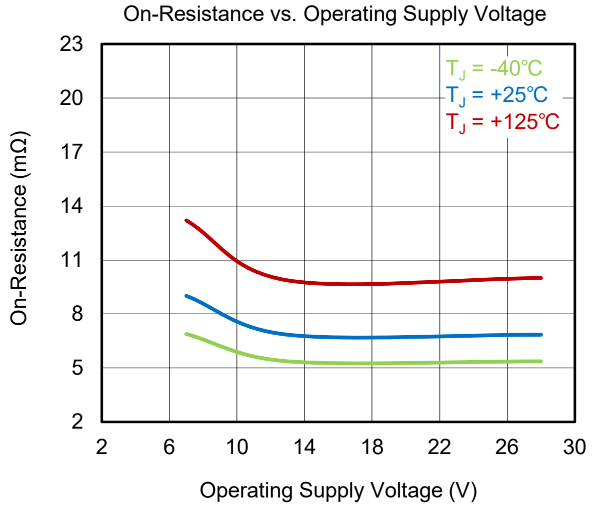






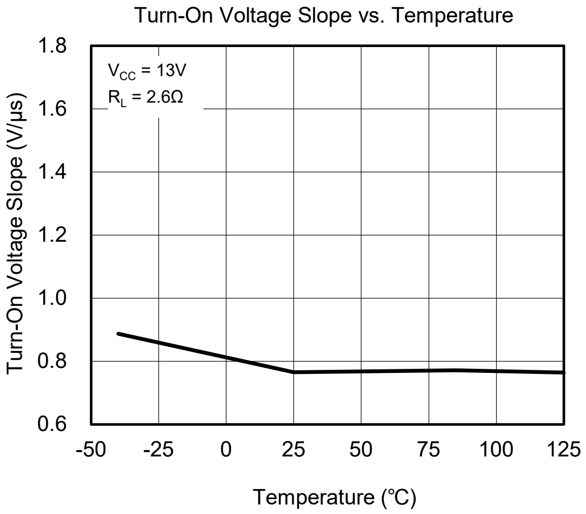


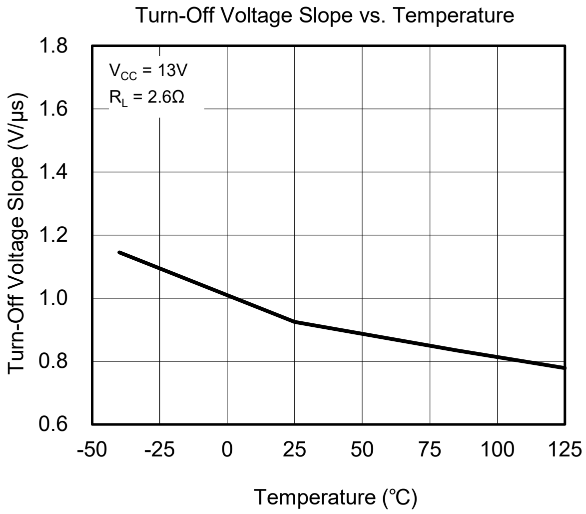


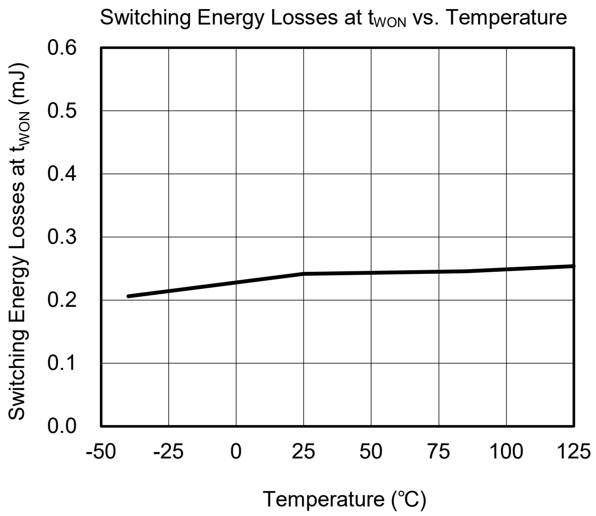


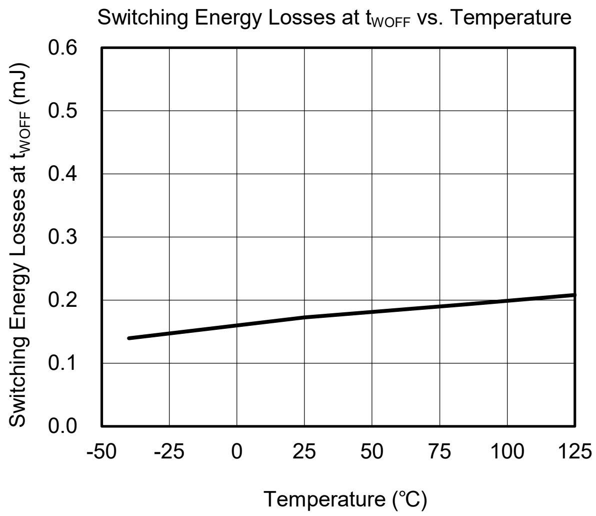
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

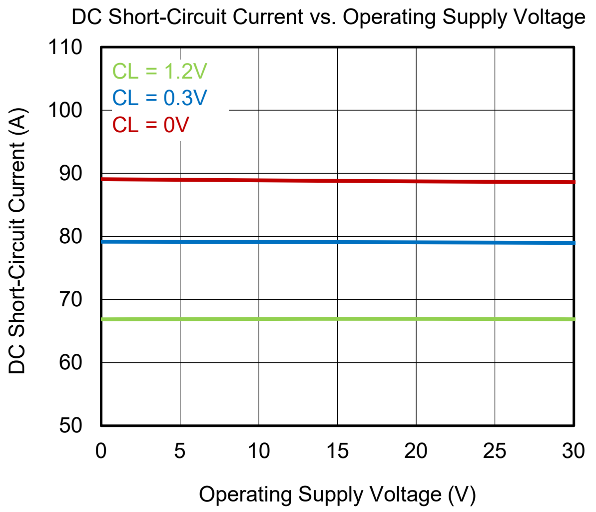
T_A = +25℃, unless otherwise noted.

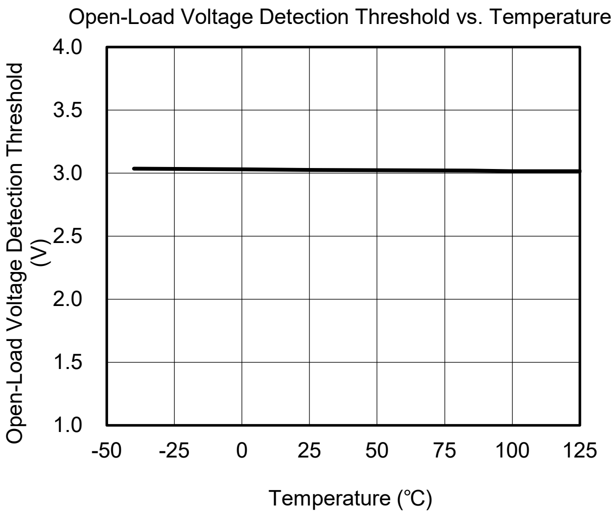








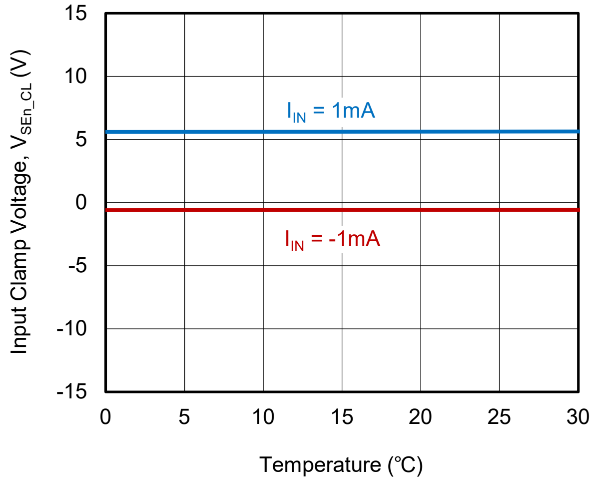




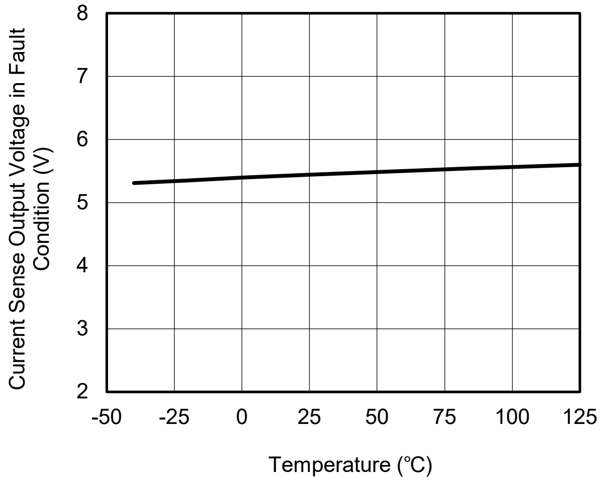
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

T_A = +25℃, unless otherwise noted.

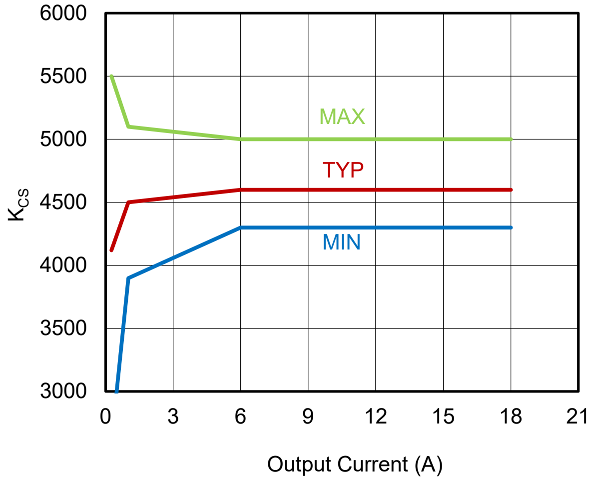
Input Clamp Voltage, V_{SEn_CL} vs. Temperature



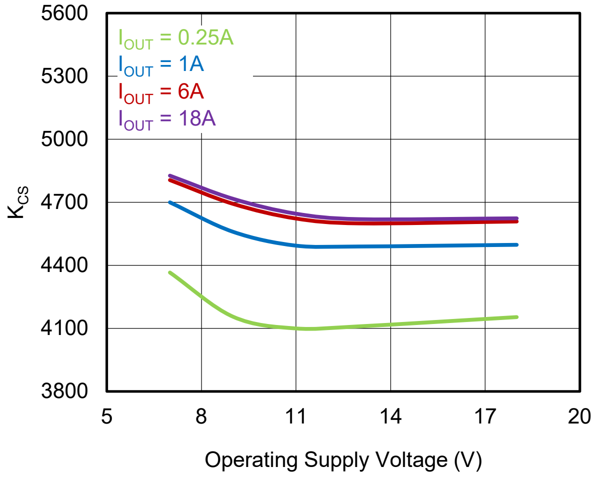
Current Sense Output Voltage in Fault Condition vs. Temperature



K_{CS} vs. Output Current



K_{CS} vs. Operating Supply Voltage



FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

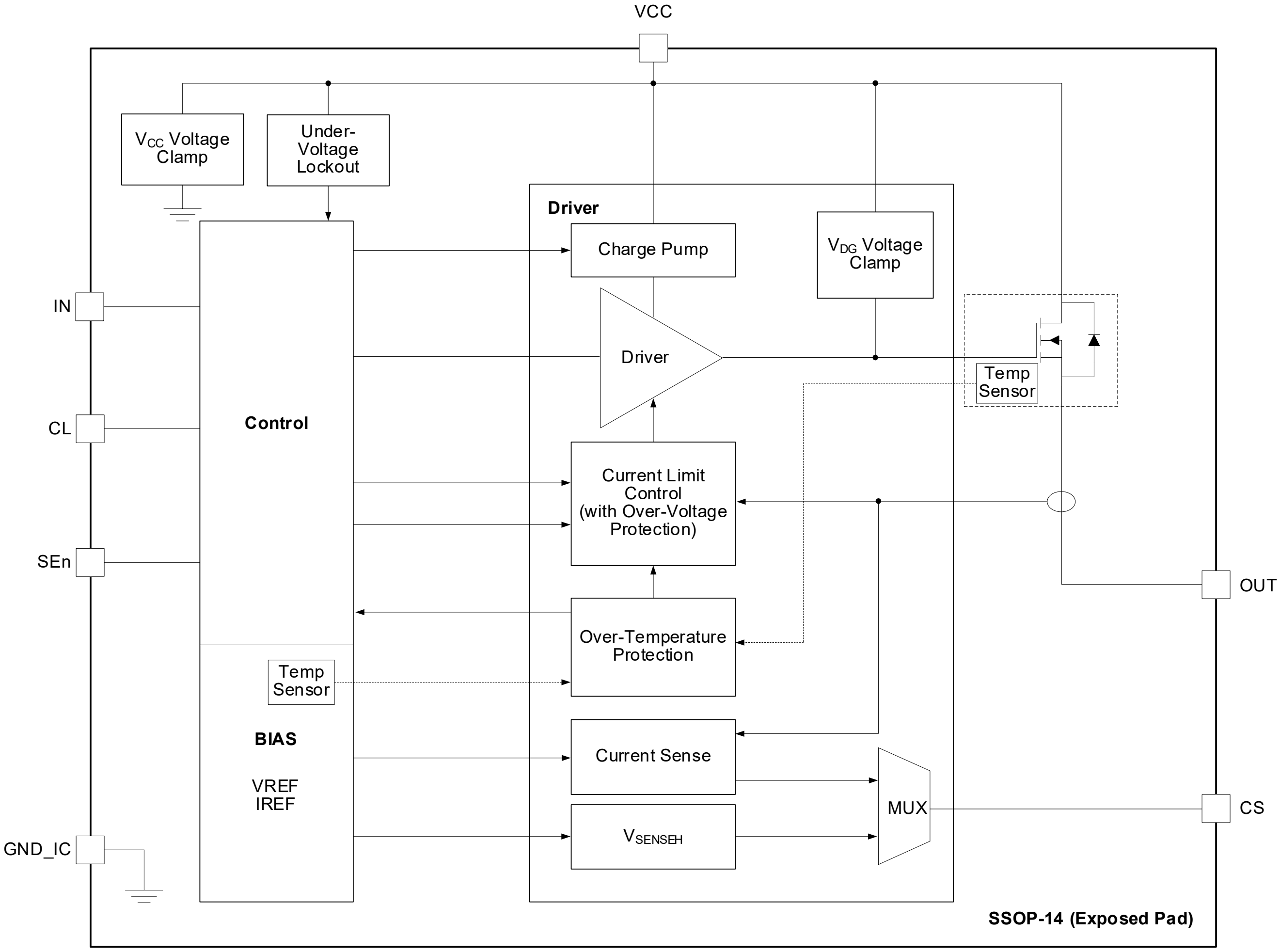


Figure 5. Block Diagram

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

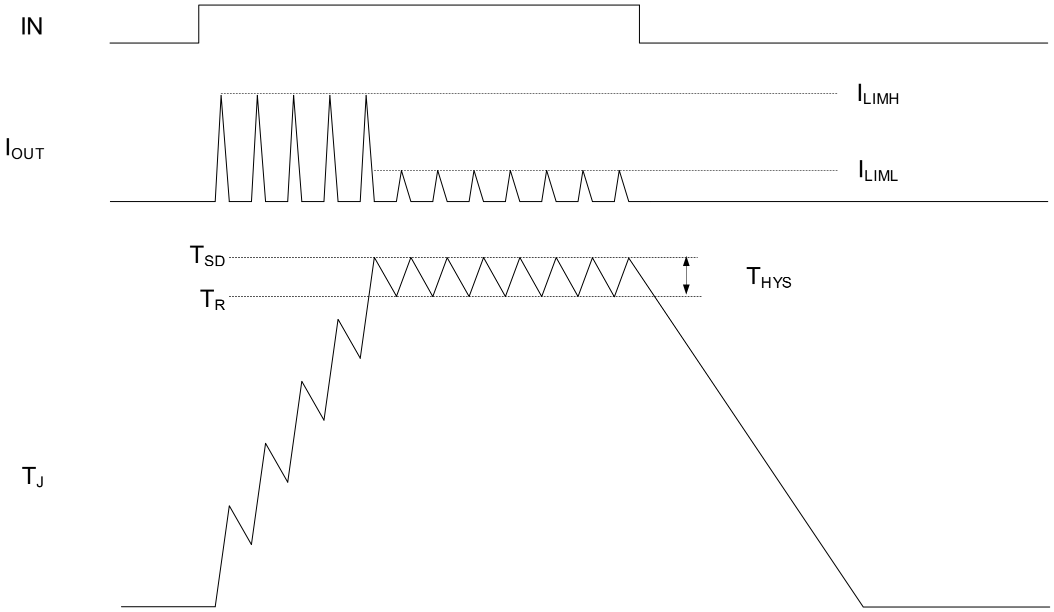


Figure 6. Device Behavior in Hard Short-Circuit Condition

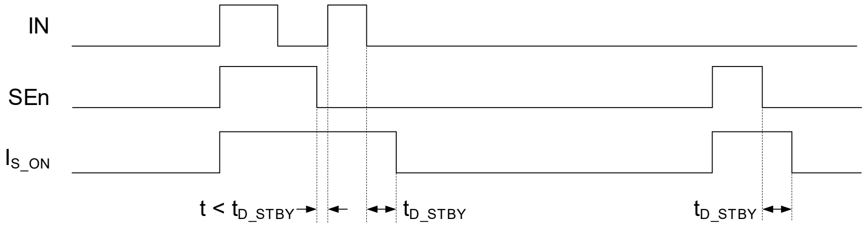


Figure 7. Standby Mode Activation

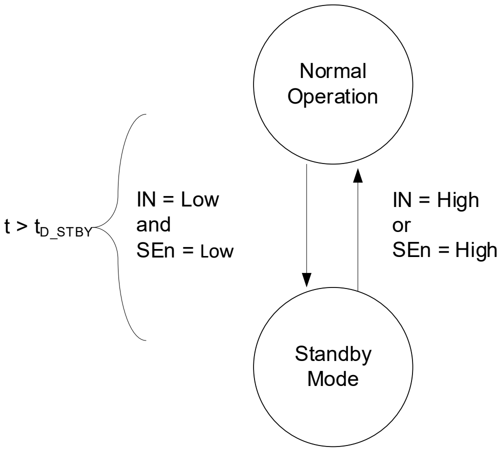


Figure 8. Standby State Diagram

DETAILED DESCRIPTION (continued)

Table 2. Truth Table of SSOP-14 (Exposed Pad) Package

Mode	Conditions	IN	SEn	OUT	Current Sense	Comments
Standby	All logic inputs low	L	L	L	Hi-Z	Low quiescent current consumption
Normal	Nominal load connected, $T_A \leq +125℃$	L	Refer to Table 4	L	Refer to Table 4	
		H		H		Outputs configured for auto-restart
Overload	Overload or short-to-GND causing: $T_{FET} > T_{SD}$ or $T_{CTR} > T_{SD}$	L	Refer to Table 4	L	Refer to Table 4	
		H		H		Output cycles with temperature hysteresis
Under-Voltage	$V_{CC} < V_{USD}$ (falling)	X	X	L	Hi-Z	Restart when $V_{CC} > V_{USD} + V_{USD\_HYS}$ (rising)
Off-State Diagnostics	Short-to-V_{CC}	L	Refer to Table 4	H	Refer to Table 4	
	Open-load	L		H		External pull-up
Negative Output Voltage	Inductive loads turn-off	L	Refer to Table 4	< 0V	Refer to Table 4	

Table 3. Local Thermal Sense Based T_{SD} and T_{TRS} Truth Table

Power FET	Controller	Driver Behavior	
		Current Limit	State
$T_{FET} < T_{TRS\_FET}$	$T_{CTR} < T_{TRS\_CTR}$	I_{LIMH}	On
$T_{TRS\_FET} < T_{FET} < T_{SD\_FET}$		I_{LIML}	On
$T_{SD\_FET} < T_{FET}$			Off
$T_{FET} < T_{SD\_FET}$	$T_{TRS\_CTR} < T_{CTR} < T_{SD\_CTR}$	I_{LIML}	On
$T_{SD\_FET} < T_{FET}$			Off
Don't Care	$T_{SD\_CTR} < T_{CTR}$		Off

SGM42210NQ implemented local thermal sense function in power FET and controller. The behavior of power FET depends on the external command and the thermal information. Each power FET has independent thermal sense and current limit regulation capability while controller temperature is lower than T_{TRS}. Besides, the controller has higher priority in thermal protection. Once the T_{SD} signal of controller thermal sense is triggered, all power FET will be shut down immediately until the controller temperature lower than T_{SD} - T_{HYS}. Then in thermal cycling period, current limit will be reduced to I_{LIML} until controller temperature lower than T_{TRS}.

Table 4. Current Sense

SEn	Mode	Current Sense Output			
		Normal Mode	Overload	Off-State Diagnostic	Negative Output
L		Hi-Z			
H	Output Diagnostic	$I_{SENSE} = 1/K \times I_{OUT}$	$V_{SENSE} = V_{SENSEH}$	$V_{SENSE} = V_{SENSEH}$	Hi-Z

NOTE: If the output channel is latched off while the input is low, the CS pin delivers feedback according to off-state diagnostic.

Thermal Shutdown

Thermal shutdown is active when the absolute temperature $T_{FET} > T_{SD}$ or $T_{CTR} > T_{SD}$. When thermal shutdown occurs, the output turns off.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION (continued)

Adjustable Current Limit

The device features current limit functionality. For the external adjustable over-current limit (I_{LIMH}):

- When V_{CC} is in the range of 7V to 18V, the I_{LIMH} threshold is set by an external resistor connected to the CL pin.
- When V_{CC} is in the range of 21V to 28V, the adjustable over-current limit (I_{LIMH}) is fixed at a typical value of 32A.

The CL Pin Setting

The CL pin sources a 10μA bias current. In addition to connecting a resistor to GND_IC, the CL pin can also be left open or shorted to GND_IC.

The voltage at the CL pin is defined as:

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

- For $V_{CL} \geq 1.2V$ ($R_{CL} \geq 120k\Omega$ or the CL pin open), I_{LIMH} is 66A (TYP).
- For $0.39V \leq V_{CL} < 0.56V$ ($R_{CL} = 39k\Omega$ to $56k\Omega$), I_{LIMH} is 78A (TYP).
- For $V_{CL} = 0V$ ($R_{CL} = 0\Omega$ or the CL pin shorted to GND_IC), I_{LIMH} is 88A (TYP).

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Reverse Battery Protection with External Ground Network

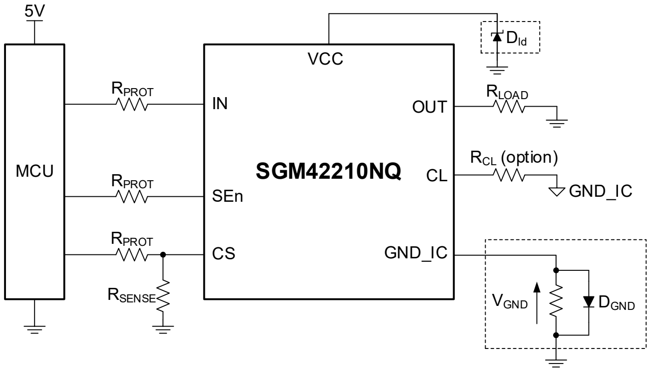


Figure 9. Reverse Battery Protection with External Ground Network

D_{GND} in the GND Line

Adding a GND network. The reverse current through the GND_IC is blocked. The reverse current through the FET is limited by the load itself. A resistor in parallel with the diode is recommended as a GND network. The recommended selection is 4.7kΩ resistor in parallel with the diode.

The reverse current protection diode will bring about 0.6V level shift on the input voltage threshold.

Immunity Test According to Automotive Standard

Testing the device for compliance with EMC/EMI standards is important for automotive customers.

ISO 7637 is titled “road vehicles - electrical disturbances from conduction and coupling”, and part 2 is specifically “electrical transient conduction along supply lines only.” As high-side driver is connected directly from automotive battery power supply, this is very relevant. Also load dump test according to ISO 16750-2:2010 is one of the crucial test for automotive customers.

Functional Class B

All functions of the device/system are performed as designed during the test. However, one or more may go beyond the specified tolerance. All functions return automatically to within normal limits after the test.

Table 5. Electrical Transient Requirements

ISO 7637-2: 2011(E) Test Pulse	Test Pulse Severity Level with Status II Functional Performance Status		Minimum Number of Pulses or Test Time	Burst Cycle/Pulse Repetition Time		Pulse Duration and Pulse Generator Internal Impedance
	Level	U_S (1)		MIN	MAX	
1	III	-112V	500 pulses	0.5s		2ms, 10Ω
2a (3)	III	+55V	500 pulses	0.2s	5s	50µs, 2Ω
3a	IV	-220V	1h	90ms	100ms	0.1µs, 50Ω
3b	IV	+150V	1h	90ms	100ms	0.1µs, 50Ω
4 (2)	IV	-7V	1 pulse			100ms, 0.01Ω
Load dump according to ISO 16750-2:2010						
Test B (3)		40V	5 pulse	1min		400ms, 2Ω

NOTES:

1. U_S is the peak amplitude as defined for each test pulse in ISO 7637-2:2011(E), chapter 5.6.
2. Test pulse from ISO 7637-2:2004(E).
3. With 40V external suppressor referred to ground (-40℃ < T_A < +125℃).

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

MCU I/Os Protection

In some severe conditions, such as the ISO7637-2 test or the loss-of-battery with inductive loads, a negative pulse occurs on the GND pin. This pulse can cause damage on the connected microcontroller. Serial resistors are recommended to protect the microcontroller, when choosing the serial resistor, there are several factors need to consider, the MCU IO leakage current/high-side driver input threshold level/MCU IO latch-up current limit. Please refer to example calculation below:

$$V_{CC\_PEAK}/I_{LATCHUP} \le R_{PROT} \le (V_{OH\mu C} - V_{IH} - V_{GND})/I_{IHMAX} \quad (1)$$

where V_{CC_PEAK} = -150V, $I_{LATCHUP} \ge$ 20mA, $V_{OH\mu C} \ge$ 4.5V, 7.5kΩ ≤ R_{PROT} ≤ 140kΩ.

Recommended values: R_{SERIAL} = 15kΩ.

Analog Current Sense (CS)

Current sense allows for immediate feedback to the user on the status of the system. As a diagnostic tool, it allows the user to monitor the current flowing into the load while maintaining the efficiency of the system, and also report the fault status during overload/over-temperature/open-load situation. Current monitor: current mirror of channel output current. Please refer to Table 5 for more details about the current sense multiplexer.

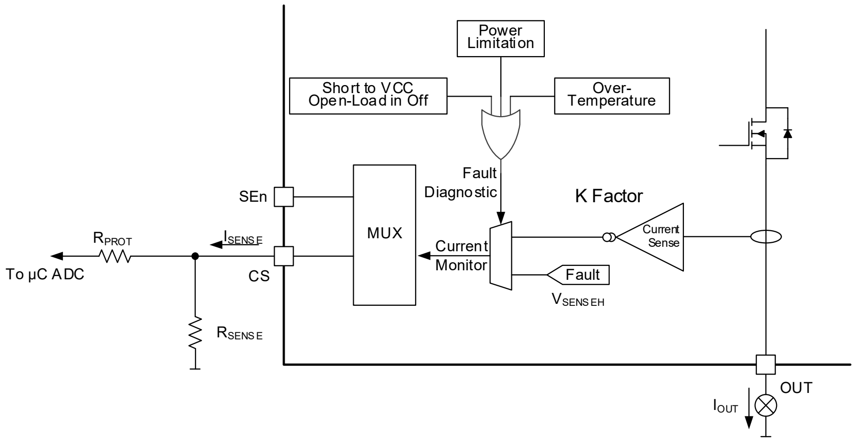


Figure 10. Current Sense and Diagnostic

Principle of Current Sense Signal Generation

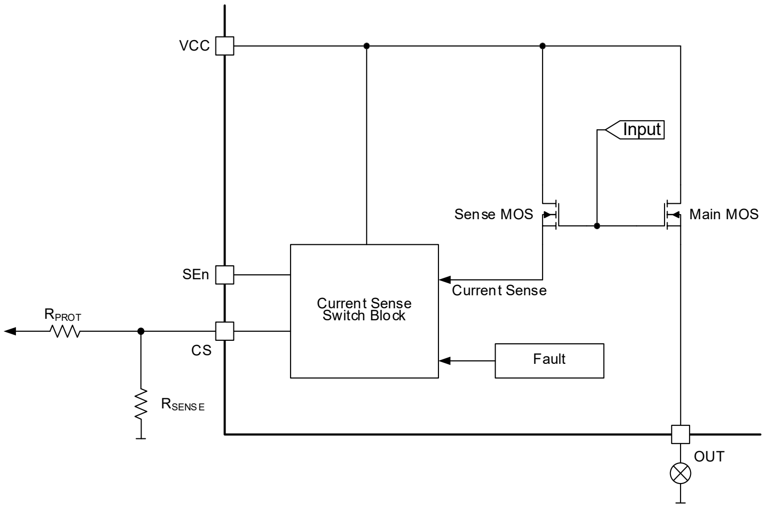


Figure 11. Current Sense Block Diagram

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

Current Sense

A current mirror is a circuit that is specially designed to copy the current flowing through an active device. This ratio K is a fixed value and cannot be changed by the user. The CS pin can also report a fault with V_{SENSEH} voltage during fault condition.

Normal Operation

While device is working in normal conditions, output is on, no fault and SEn is active.

One integrated current mirror can source $1/K_{CS}$ of the load current: $I_{SENSE} = I_{OUT} \times 1/K_{CS}$.

$$V_{SENSE} = R_{SENSE} \times I_{SENSE} = R_{SENSE} \times I_{OUT}/K_{CS} \tag{2}$$

where:

V_{SENSE} is the voltage on R_{SENSE}.
I_{SENSE} is the current source out from CS pin.
I_{OUT} is the current flowing through output.
K_{CS} is the current mirror ratio.

Fault Indication

During a fault condition, for example over-temperature/overload/open-load, the CS pin outputs V_{SENSEH} voltage to indicate the fault.

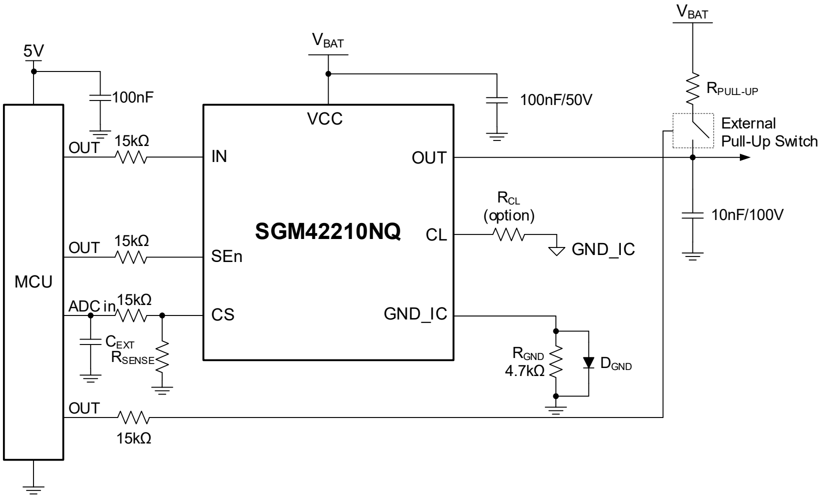


Figure 12. Open-Load Detection in Off-State (Analog HSD)

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

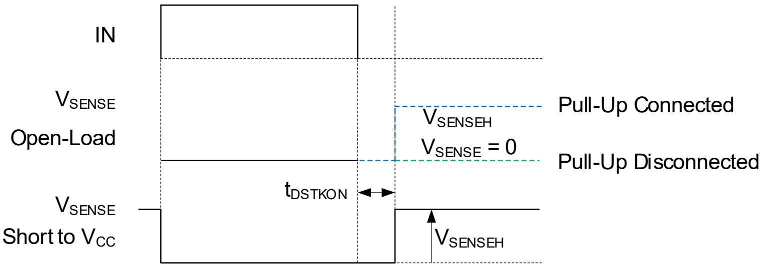


Figure 13. Open-Load/Short-to-VCC

Table 6. Current Sense Pin Levels in Off-State

Condition	Output	CS	SEn
Open-Load	$V_{OUT} > V_{OL}$	Hi-Z	L
		V_{SENSEH}	H
	$V_{OUT} < V_{OL}$	Hi-Z	L
		0	H
Short-to-VCC	$V_{OUT} > V_{OL}$	Hi-Z	L
		V_{SENSEH}	H
Nominal	$V_{OUT} < V_{OL}$	Hi-Z	L
		0	H

Short-to-Battery

In off-state, short-to-battery has the same detection mechanism and behavior as open-load detection.

Off-State Open-Load Pull-Up Resistor

There is always a leakage current I_{L_OFF} present on the output due to internal logic control path or external humidity, corrosion, and so forth. In off-state, external pull-up resistor is needed for open-load detection. R_{PU} should be selected to make sure that $V_{OUT} > V_{OL\_MAX}$ please refer to the calculation below:

$$R_{PU} < \frac{V_{PU} - 4}{I_{L\_OFF2\_MIN}@4V}$$

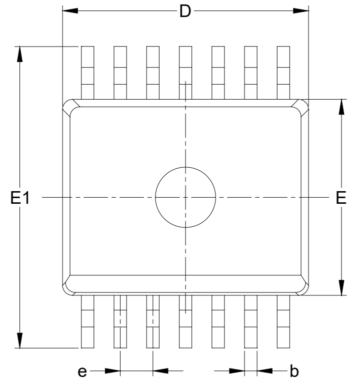
REVISION HISTORY

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

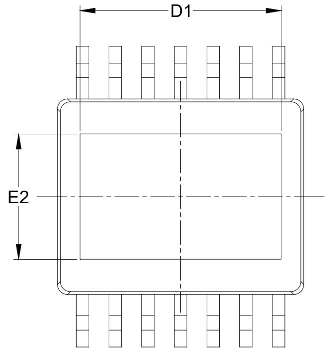
Changes from Original to REV.A (FEBRUARY 2026)	**Page**
Changed from product preview to production data	All

PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

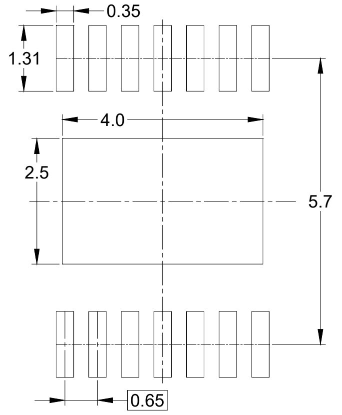
SSOP-14 (Exposed Pad)



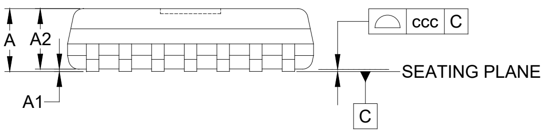
TOP VIEW

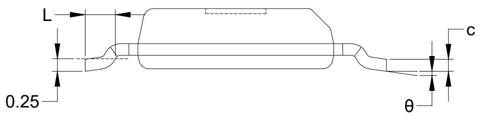


BOTTOM VIEW



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)



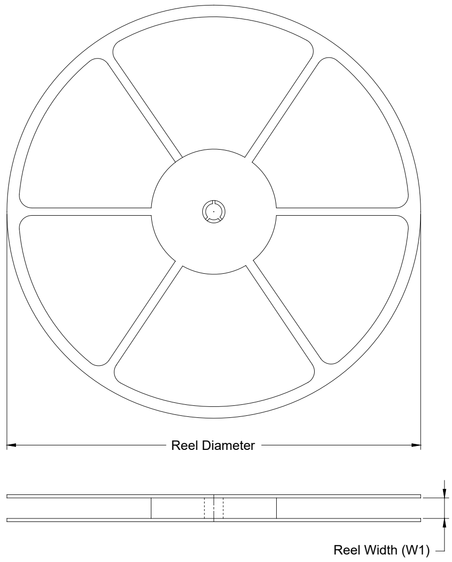


Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	-	-	1.400
A1	0.000	-	0.100
A2	1.200 REF		
b	0.200	-	0.300
c	0.190	-	0.280
D	4.800	-	5.000
D1	3.800	-	4.200
E	3.800	-	4.000
E1	5.800	-	6.200
E2	2.300	-	2.700
e	0.650 BSC		
L	0.400	-	0.850
θ	0°	-	8°
ccc	0.100		

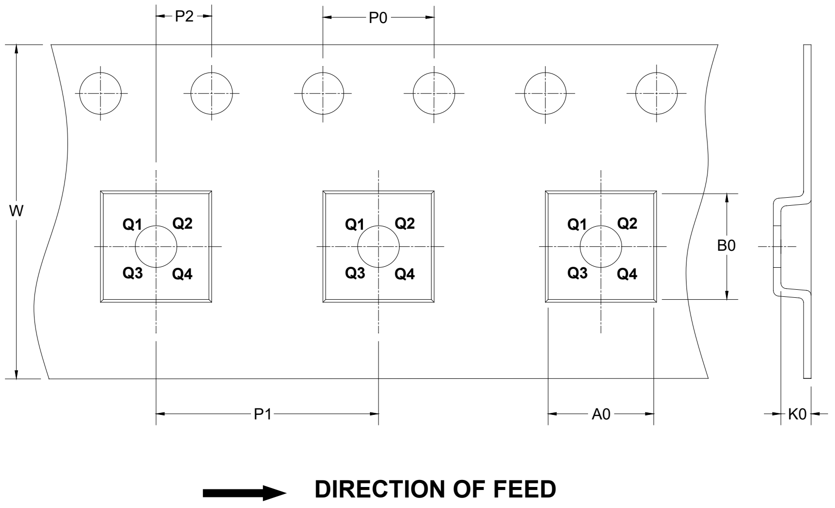
NOTES:
1. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
2. The dimensions do not include mold flashes, protrusions or gate burrs.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS



TAPE DIMENSIONS



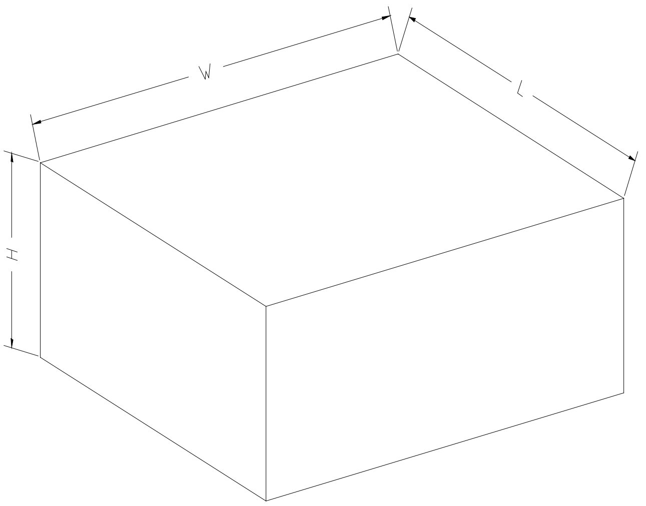
NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

KEY PARAMETER LIST OF TAPE AND REEL

Package Type	Reel Diameter	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	P2 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SSOP-14 (Exposed Pad)	13"	12.4	6.50	5.25	1.70	4.0	8.0	2.0	12.0	Q1

DD0001

CARTON BOX DIMENSIONS



NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

KEY PARAMETER LIST OF CARTON BOX

Reel Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Pizza/Carton
13″	386	280	370	5

DD0002