

# 9 to 24 Volt Electronic Fuse

## Product Preview

### NIS4461

The NIS4461 eFuse is a cost effective, resettable fuse which can greatly enhance the reliability of a hard drive or other circuit from both catastrophic and shutdown failures.

It is designed to protect the downstream circuitry against an overcurrent event by limiting the current while protecting against high inrush current, as well as monitoring the load current in real time.

#### Features

- Integrated Power Device
- Power Device Thermally Protected
- No External Current Shunt Required
- 9 V to 24 V Input Range
- 44 mΩ Typical
- Internal Charge Pump
- Internal Undervoltage Lockout Circuit
- ESD Ratings: Human Body Model (HBM); 2000 V
- These Devices are Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

#### Typical Applications

- Hard Drives
- Mother Board Power Management
- Fan Drives
- Industrial
- Handheld Devices
- Portable Instruments

This document contains information on a product under development. ON Semiconductor reserves the right to change or discontinue this product without notice.



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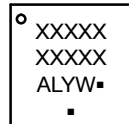
[www.onsemi.com](http://www.onsemi.com)

## 4.2 AMP, 9 to 24 VOLT ELECTRONIC FUSE



WDFN10  
CASE 522AA

#### MARKING DIAGRAM



XXX = Specific Device Code

A = Assembly Location

L = Wafer Lot

Y = Year

W = Work Week

▪ = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

Pin	Function
1	GND
2	dv/dt
3	Enable/Fault
4	ILIMIT
5	NC/ISENSE
6-10	SOURCE
11 (flag)	VCC

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the ordering information section on page 12 of this data sheet.

# NIS4461

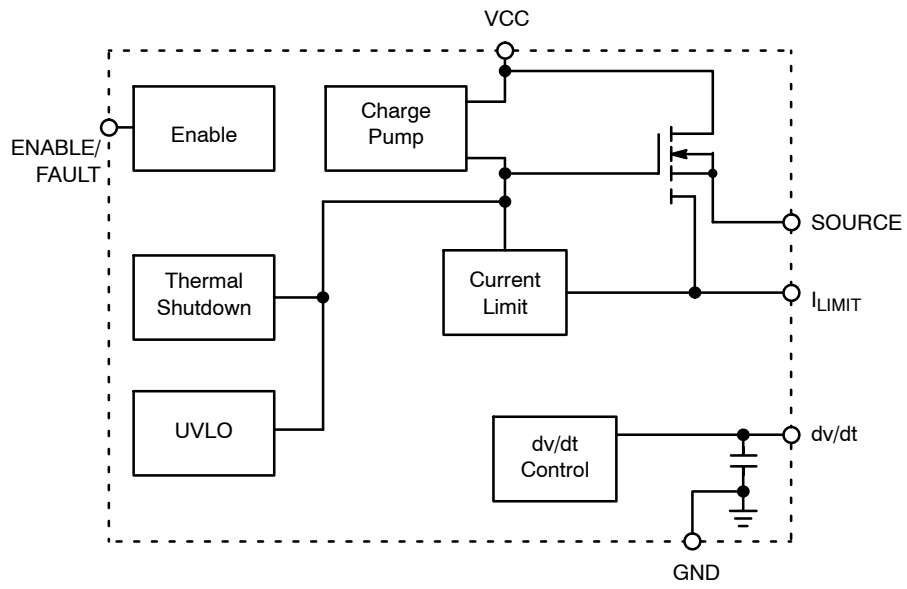


Figure 1. Block Diagram

# NIS4461

**Table 1. FUNCTIONAL PIN DESCRIPTION**

Pin	Function	Description
1	Ground	Negative input voltage to the device. This is used as the internal reference for the IC.
2	dv/dt	The internal dv/dt circuit controls the slew rate of the output voltage at turn on. It has an internal capacitor that allows it to ramp up over a period of 2 ms. An external capacitor can be added to this pin to increase the ramp time. If an additional time delay is not required, this pin should be left open.
3	Enable/Fault	The enable/fault pin is a tri-state, bidirectional interface. It can be pulled to ground with external open-drain or open collector device to shutdown the eFuse. It can also be used as a status indicator; if the voltage level is intermediate around 1.4 V – the eFuse is in the thermal shutdown, if the voltage level is high around 3 V – the eFuse is operating normally. Do not actively drive this pin to any voltage. Do not connect capacitor to this pin.
4	I <sub>Limit</sub>	A resistor between this pin and the source pin sets the overload and short circuit current limit levels.
5	NC	For NIS4461MT2TXG and NIS4461MT4TXG
	I <sub>SENSE</sub>	For NIS4461MT1TXG and NIS4461MT3TXG load current monitor allows the system to monitor the load current in real time. Connect R <sub>SENSE</sub> to GND.
6–10	Source	This pin is the source of the internal power FET and the output terminal of the fuse.
11 (belly pad)	V <sub>CC</sub>	Positive input voltage to the device.

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage, operating, steady-state (V <sub>CC</sub> to GND, Note 1) Transient (100 ms)	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.6 to 30 -0.6 to 30	V
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air 0.1 in <sup>2</sup> copper (Note 2) 0.5 in <sup>2</sup> copper (Note 2) 4-layer board (Note 4)	θ <sub>JA</sub>	TBD TBD TBD	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Lead (Pin 1)	θ <sub>JL</sub>	TBD	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	θ <sub>JC</sub>	TBD	°C/W
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>max</sub>	TBD TBD	W mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range (Note 3)	T <sub>J</sub>	-40 to 150	°C
Nonoperating Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub>	-55 to 155	°C
Lead Temperature, Soldering (10 Sec)	T <sub>L</sub>	260	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. Negative voltage will not damage device provided that the power dissipation is limited to the rated allowable power for the package.
2. 1 oz. copper, double-sided FR4.
3. Thermal limit is set above the maximum thermal rating. It is not recommended to operate this device at temperatures greater than the maximum ratings for extended periods of time.
4. JESD51-7 4-layer board.

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**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{CC} = 24\text{ V}$ ,  $C_L = 100\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $dv/dt$  pin open,  $R_{LIMIT} = 20\ \Omega$ ,  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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## POWER FET

Delay Time (enabling of chip to $I_D = 100\text{ mA}$ with $1\text{ A}$ resistive load)	$T_{dly}$	–	220	–	$\mu\text{s}$
Kelvin ON Resistance (Note 5) $T_J = 140^\circ\text{C}$ (Note 6)	$R_{DSon}$	35	44 TBD	50	$\text{m}\Omega$
Output Capacitance ( $V_{DS} = 12\text{ V}_{dc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}_{dc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )		–	–	20	$\text{mF}$
Continuous Current ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $0.5\text{ in}^2$ copper) (Note 6) ( $T_A = 80^\circ\text{C}$ , minimum copper)	$I_D$ $I_D$	–	4.2 2.5	–	A

## THERMAL LATCH

Shutdown Temperature (Note 6)	$T_{SD}$	150	175	200	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Hysteresis (Auto-retry part only)	$T_{Hyst}$	–	45	–	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Shutdown Response Time	$T_{SDRes}$	10	15	20	$\mu\text{s}$

## UNDERVOLTAGE PROTECTION

Undervoltage Lockout	$V_{UVLO}$	6	6.5	7	V
UVLO Hysteresis	$V_{Hyst}$	–	0.80	–	V

## CURRENT LIMIT

Kelvin Short Circuit Current Limit ( $R_{Limit} = 20\ \Omega$ , Note 7)	$I_{Lim-SS}$	1.2	3.4	3.6	A
Kelvin Overload Current Limit ( $R_{Limit} = 20\ \Omega$ , Note 7)	$I_{Lim-OL}$	–	4.6	–	A

## dv/dt CIRCUIT

Output Voltage Ramp Time (Enable to $V_{OUT} = 11.7\text{ V}$ )	$t_{slew}$	–	1.4	–	ms
Maximum Capacitor Voltage	$V_{max}$	–	–	$V_{CC}$	V

## ENABLE/FAULT

Logic Level Low (Output Disabled)	$V_{in-low}$	0.35	0.58	0.81	V
Logic Level Mid (Thermal Fault, Output Disabled)	$V_{in-mid}$	0.82	1.4	1.95	V
Logic Level High (Output Enabled)	$V_{in-high}$	1.96	2.2	3.0	V
High State Maximum Voltage	$V_{in-max}$	2.51	3.3	5	V
Logic Low Sink Current ( $V_{enable} = 0\text{ V}$ )	$I_{in-low}$	–	–15	–25	$\mu\text{A}$
Logic High Leakage Current for External Switch ( $V_{enable} = 3.3\text{ V}$ )	$I_{in-leak}$	–	–	1.0	$\mu\text{A}$
Maximum Fanout for Fault Signal (Total number of chips that can be connected to this pin for simultaneous shutdown)	Fan	–	–	3.0	Units

## TOTAL DEVICE

Bias Current (Operational)	$I_{Bias}$	–	–	450	$\mu\text{A}$
Bias Current (Shutdown)	$I_{Bias}$	–	–	150	$\mu\text{A}$
Minimum Operating Voltage (Notes 6 and 8)	$V_{min}$	–	–	7.7	V

## LOAD CURRENT MONITOR

Current Monitor Sense ( $R_{SENSE} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ )	$I_{SENSE}$	–	1	–	$\text{mA/A}$
Current Monitor Sense Accuracy	$I_{ACC}$	–10	–	10	%

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

5. Pulse test: Pulse width  $300\ \mu\text{s}$ , duty cycle 2%.

6. Verified by design.

7. Refer to explanation of short circuit and overload conditions in application note AND8140.

8. Device will shut down prior to reaching this level based on actual UVLO trip point.

9. For output slew rate calculation with external capacitor, please refer to "Output Slew Rate (dv/dt)" in the "Application Information" section

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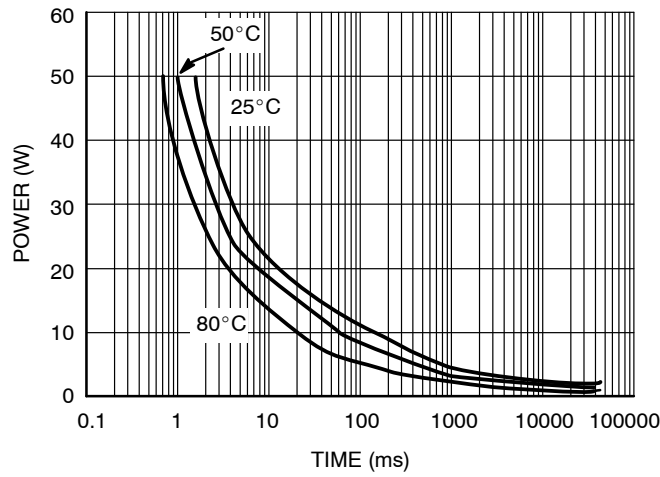


Figure 2. Power Dissipation vs. Thermal Trip Time

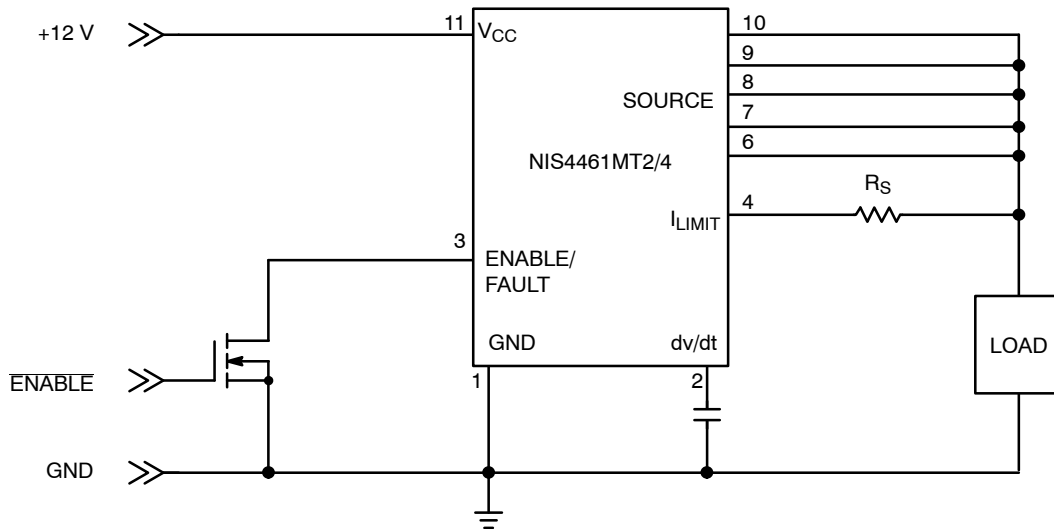


Figure 3. Application Circuit with Direct Current Sensing

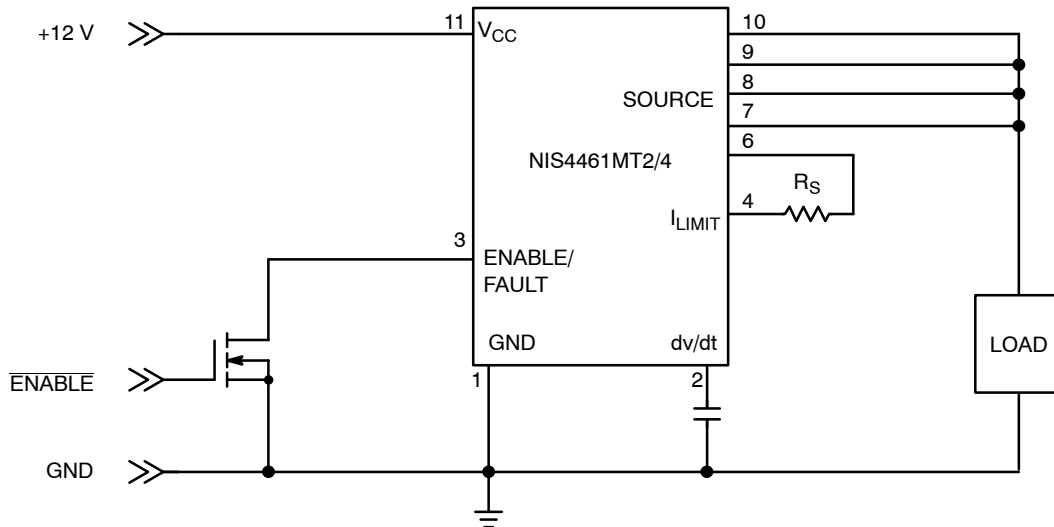


Figure 4. Application Circuit with Kelvin Current Sensing

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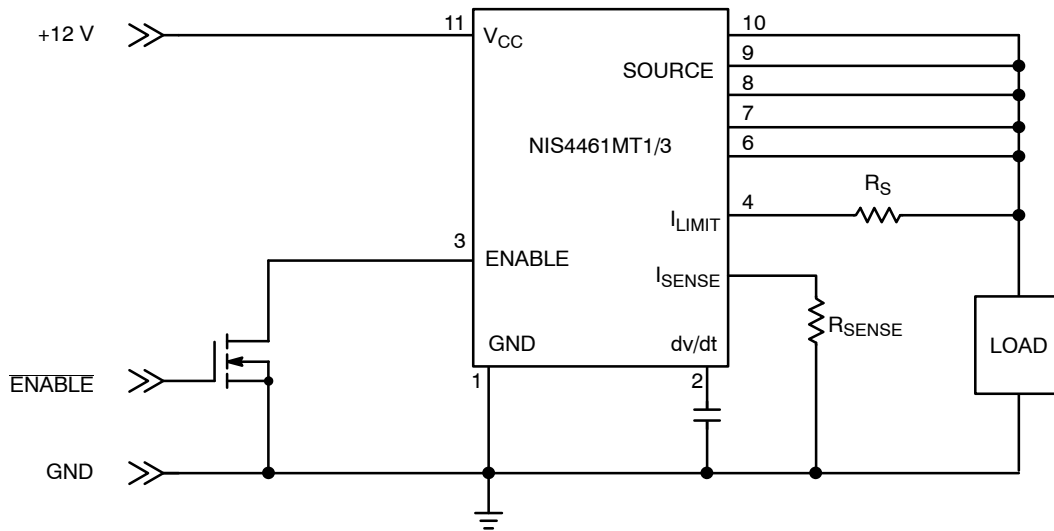


Figure 5. Application Circuit with Direct Current Sensing

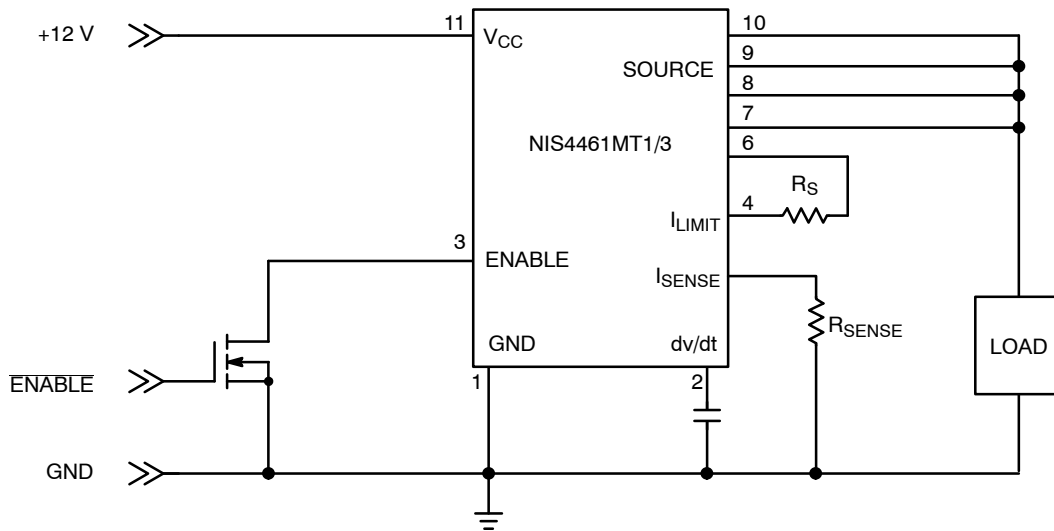


Figure 6. Application Circuit with Kelvin Current Sensing

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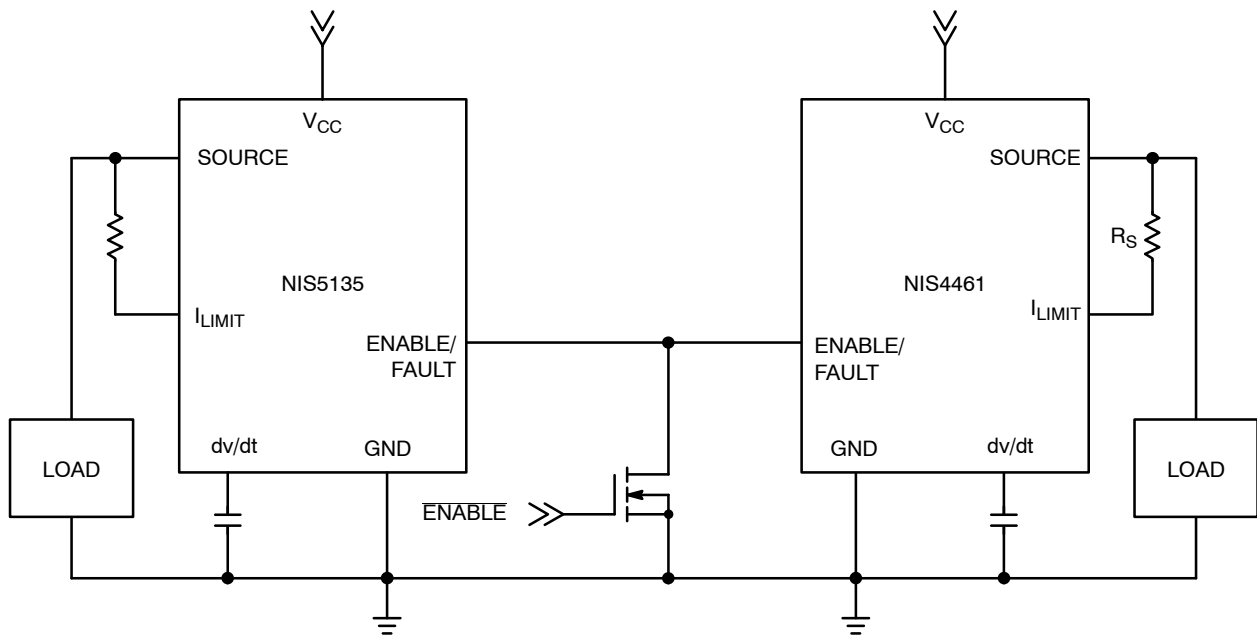


Figure 7. Common Thermal Shutdown

# NIS4461

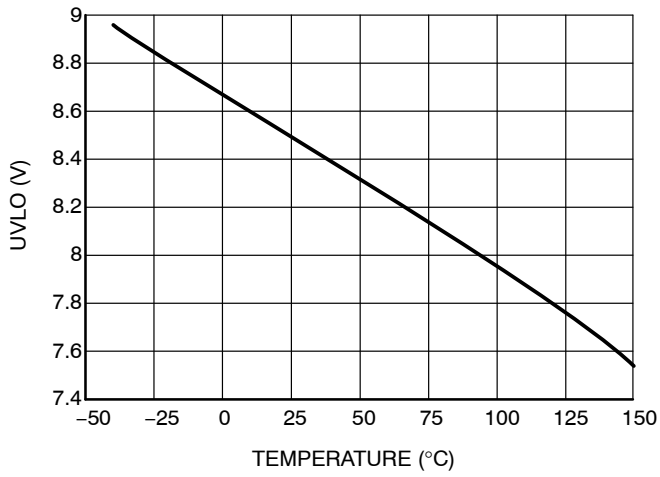


Figure 8. UVLO Turn-On

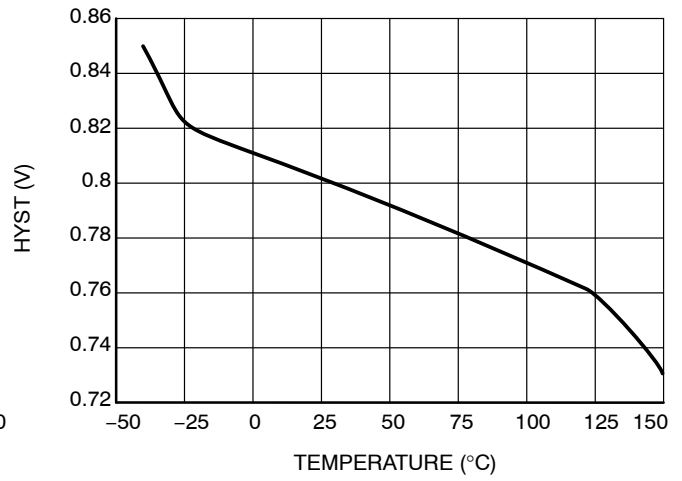


Figure 9. UVLO Hysteresis

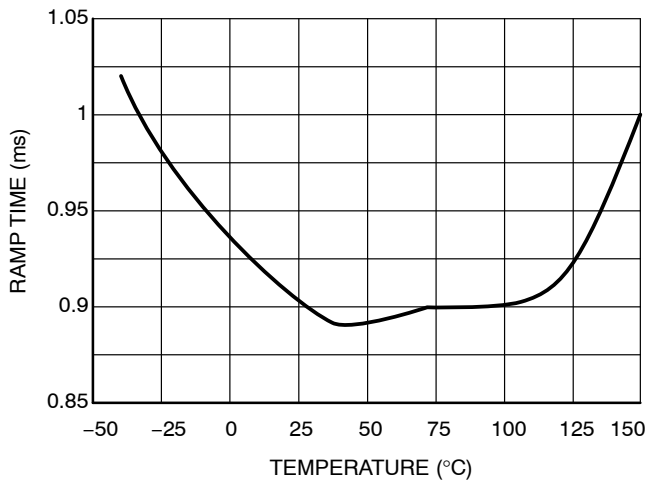


Figure 10. Output Voltage  $dv/dt$  Rate

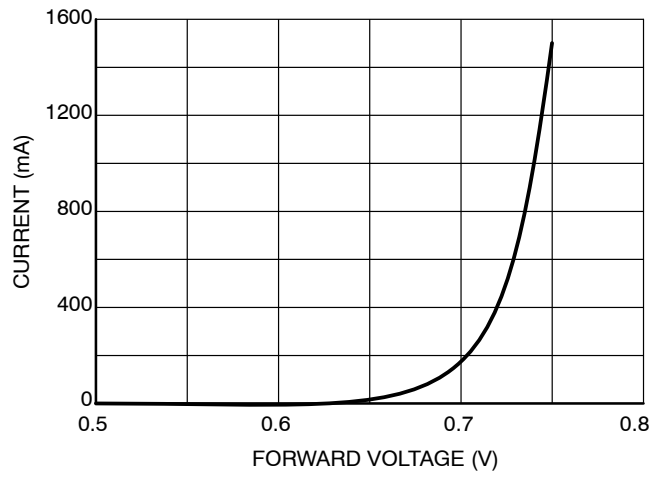


Figure 11. Body Diode Forward Characteristics



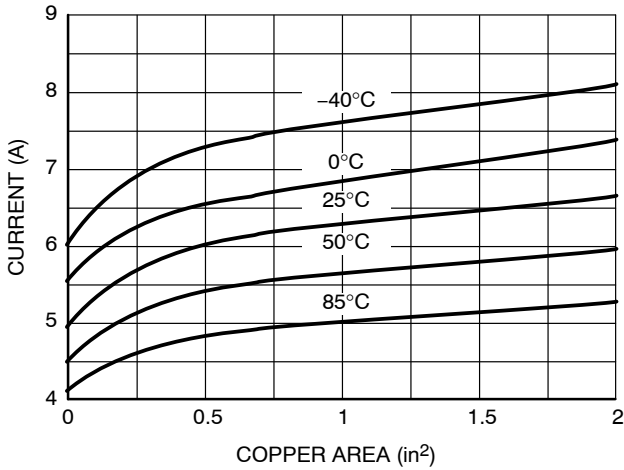


Figure 12. Thermal Limit vs. Copper Area and Ambient Temperature

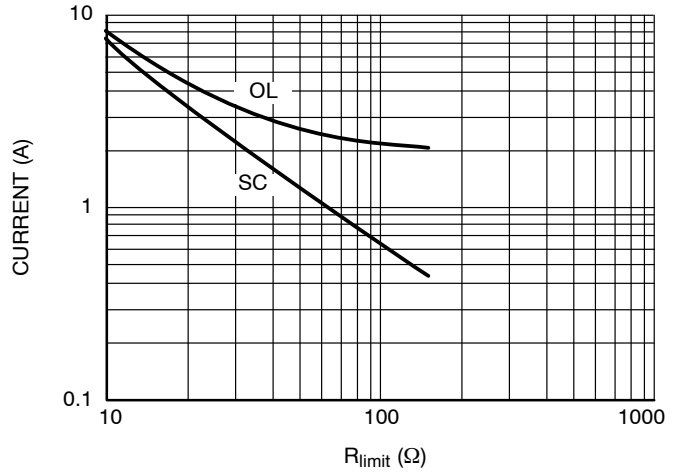


Figure 13. Current Limit vs.  $R_{sense}$  for Direct Current Sensing

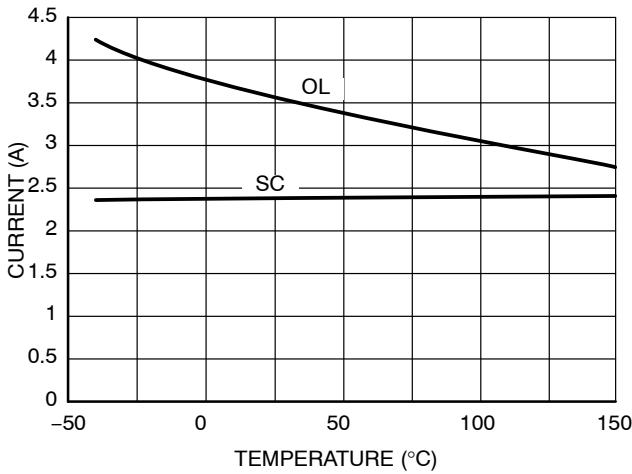


Figure 14. Direct Current Sensing Levels vs. Temperature for 27  $\Omega$  Sense Resistor

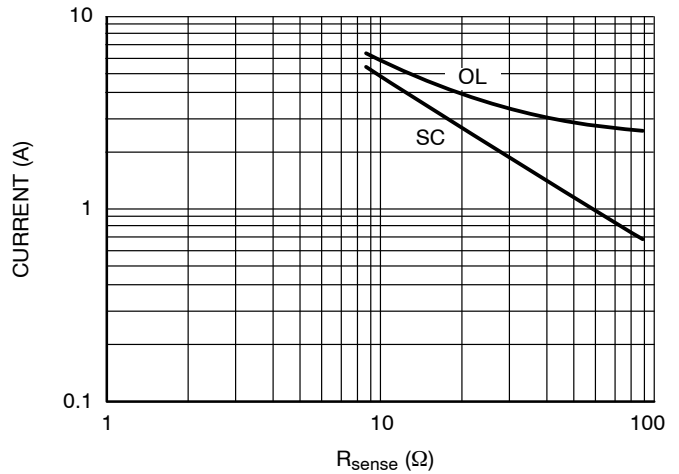


Figure 15. Current Limit vs.  $R_{sense}$  for Kelvin Current Sensing

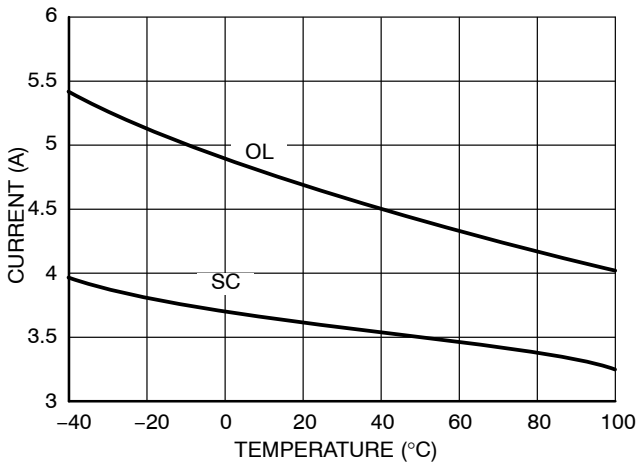


Figure 16. Kelvin Current Sensing Levels vs. Temperature for 15  $\Omega$  Sense Resistor

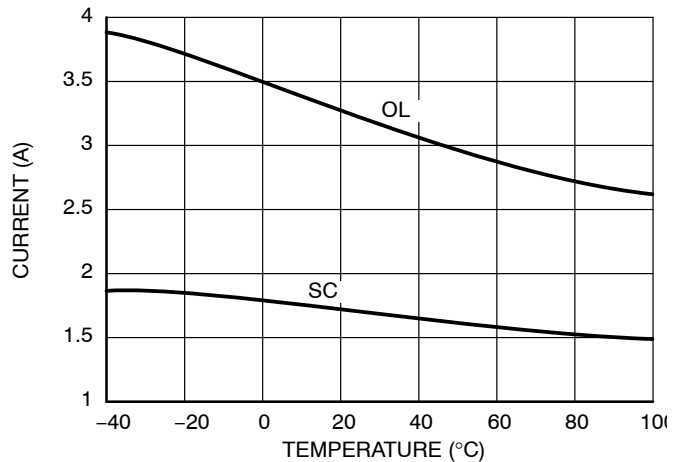


Figure 17. Kelvin Current Sensing Levels vs. Temperature for 33  $\Omega$  Sense Resistor

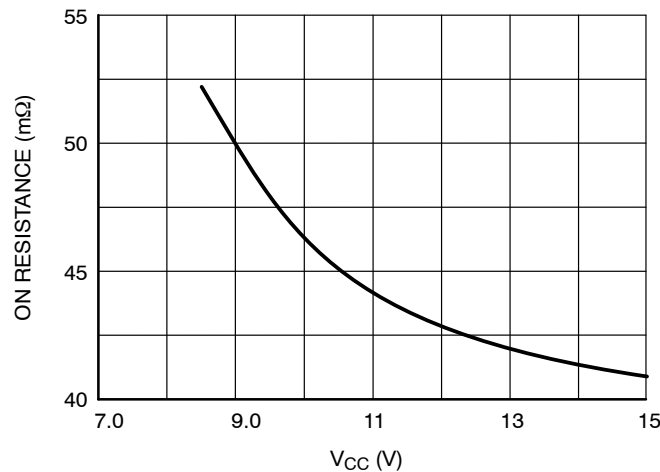


Figure 18. On Resistance vs. V<sub>CC</sub>

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### Basic Operation

This device is a self-protected, resettable, electronic fuse. It contains circuits to monitor the input voltage, output voltage, output current and die temperature.

On application of the input voltage, the device will apply the input voltage to the load based on the restrictions of the controlling circuits. The dv/dt of the output voltage will be controlled by the internal dv/dt circuit. The output voltage will slew from 0 V to the rated output voltage in 1.4 ms, unless additional capacitance is added to the dv/dt pin.

The device will remain on as long as the temperature does not exceed the 175°C limit that is programmed into the chip. The current limit circuit does not shut down the part but will reduce the conductivity of the FET to maintain a constant current at the internally set current limit level.

An internal charge pump provides bias for the gate voltage of the internal n-channel power FET and also for the current limit circuit. The remainder of the control circuitry operates between the input voltage (V<sub>CC</sub>) and ground.

### Current Limit

The current limit circuit uses a SENSEFET along with a reference and amplifier to control the peak current in the device. The SENSEFET allows for a small fraction of the load current to be measured, which has the advantage of reducing the losses in the sense resistor as well as increasing the value and decreasing the power rating of the sense resistor. Sense resistors are typically in the tens of ohms range with power ratings of several milliwatts making them very inexpensive chip resistors.

The current limit circuit has two limiting values, one for short circuit events which are defined as the mode of operation in which the gate is high and the FET is fully enhanced. The overload mode of operation occurs when the device is actively limiting the current and the gate is at an intermediate level. For a more detailed description of this circuit please refer to application note AND9441.

There are two methods of biasing the current limit circuit for this device. They are shown in the two application figures. Direct current sensing connects the sense resistor between the current limit pin and the load. This method includes the bond wire resistance in the current limit circuit. This resistance has an impact on the current limit levels for a given resistor and may vary slightly depending on the impedance between the sense resistor and the source pins. The on resistance of the device will be slightly lower in this configuration since all five source pins are connected in parallel and therefore, the effective bond wire resistance is one fifth of the resistance for any given pin.

The other method is Kelvin sensing. This method uses one of the source pins as the connection for the current sense resistor. This connection senses the voltage on the die and therefore any bond wire resistance and external impedance on the board have no effect on the current limit levels. In this configuration the on resistance is slightly increased relative to the direct sense method since only four of the source pins are used for power.

### Undervoltage Lockout

The undervoltage lockout circuit uses a comparator with hysteresis to monitor the input voltage. If the input voltage drops below the specified level, the output switch will be switched to a high impedance state.

### Output Slew Rate dv/dt

The dv/dt circuit brings the output voltage up under a linear, controlled rate regardless of the load impedance characteristics. An internal ramp generator creates a linear ramp, and a control circuit forces the output voltage to follow that ramp, scaled by a factor.

The default ramp time is approximately 2 ms. This can be modified by adding an external capacitor at the dv/dt pin. This pin includes an internal current source of approximately 85 nA. Since the current level is very low, it

is important to use a ceramic cap or other low leakage capacitor. Aluminum electrolytic capacitors are not recommended for this circuit.

The ramp time from 0 to the nominal output voltage can be determined by the following equation, where  $t$  is in seconds:

$$t_{0-12} = 24e6 \cdot (50 \text{ pF} + C_{\text{ext}})$$

$$C_{\text{ext}} = \frac{t_{0-12}}{24e6} - 50 \text{ pF}$$

Where:

C is in Farads

t is in seconds

Any time that the unit shuts down due to a fault, enable shut-down, or recycling of input power, the timing capacitor will be discharged and the output voltage will ramp from 0 at turn on.

**Enable/Fault**

The Enable/Fault pin is a multi-function, bidirectional pin that can control the output of the chip as well as send information to other devices regarding the state of the chip. When this pin is low, the output of the fuse will be turned off. When this pin is high the output of the fuse will be turned-on. If a thermal fault occurs, this pin will be pulled low to an intermediate level by an internal circuit.

To use as a simple enable pin, an open drain or open collector device should be connected to this pin. Due to its tri-state operation, it should not be connected to any type of logic with an internal pullup device.

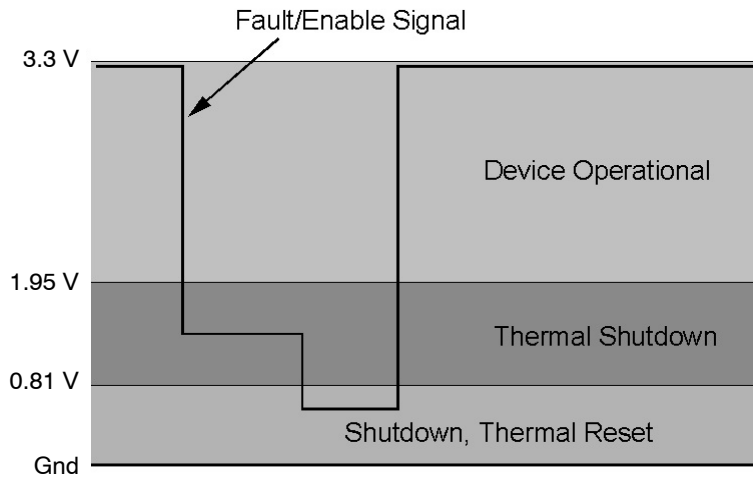
If the chip shuts down due to the die temperature reaching its thermal limit, this pin will be pulled down to an intermediate level. This signal can be monitored by an external circuit to communicate that a thermal shutdown has occurred. If this pin is tied to another device in this family, a thermal shutdown of one device will cause both devices to disable their outputs. Both devices will turn on once the fault is removed for the auto-retry devices.

For the latching thermal device, the outputs will be enabled after the enable pin has been pulled to ground with an external switch and then allowed to go high or after the input power has been recycled. For the auto retry devices, both devices will restart as soon as the die temperature of the device in shutdown has been reduced to the lower thermal limit.

**Thermal Protection**

The NIS4461 includes an internal temperature sensing circuit that senses the temperature on the die of the power FET. If the temperature reaches 175°C, the device will shut down, and remove power from the load. Output power can be restored by either recycling the input power or toggling the enable pin for thermally latching devices. Power will automatically be reapplied to the load for auto-retry devices once the die temperature has been reduced by 45°C.

The thermal limit has been set high intentionally, to increase the trip time during high power transient events. It is not recommended to operate this device above 150°C for extended periods of time.



**Figure 19. Fault/Enable Signal Levels**

# NIS4461

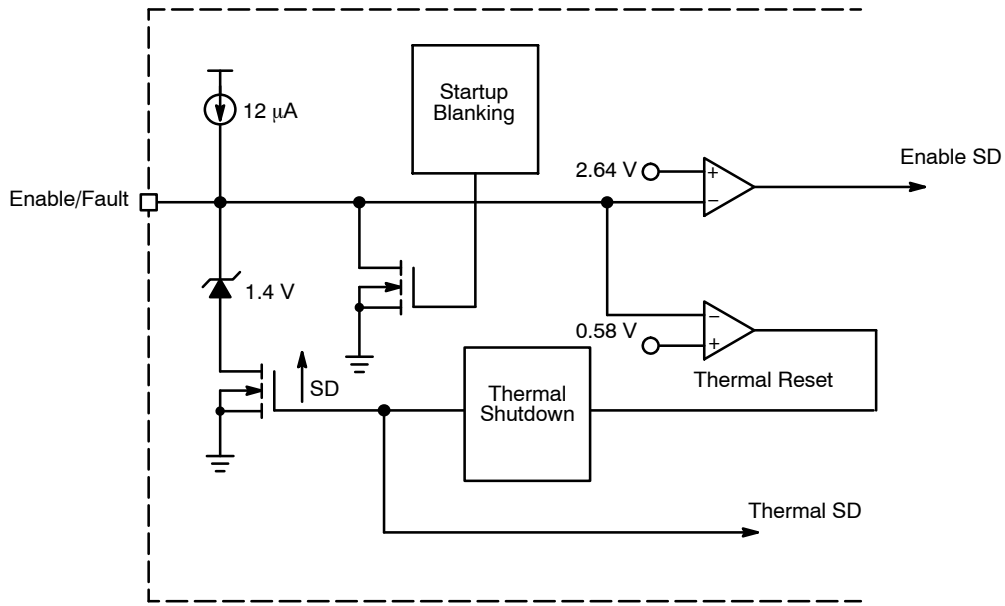


Figure 20. Enable/Fault Simplified Circuit

## ORDERING INFORMATION

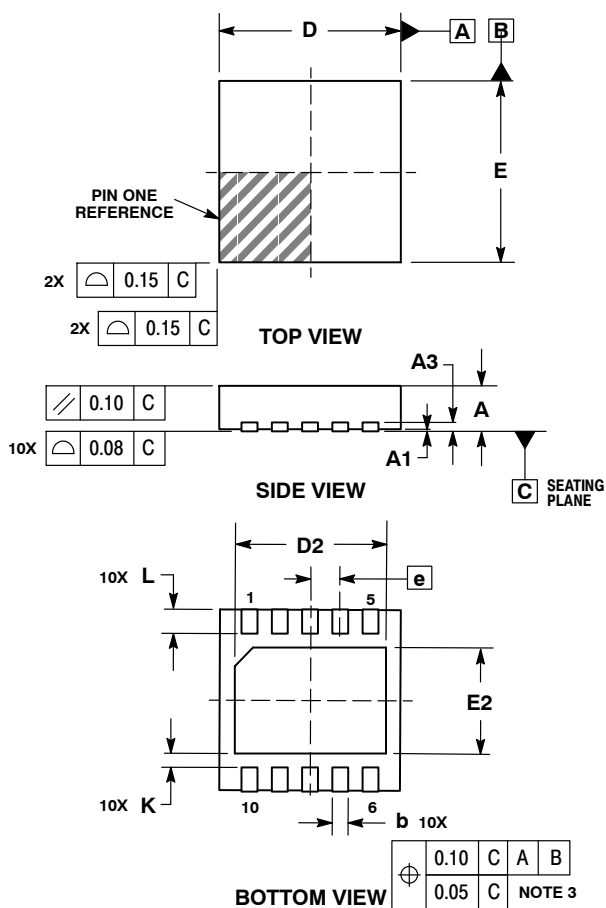
Device	Features	ISENSE	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NIS4461MT1TXG	Thermal Latching	Yes	WDFN10 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NIS4461MT2TXG	Thermal Latching	No		
NIS4461MT3TXG	Auto-Retry	Yes		
NIS4461MT4TXG	Auto-Retry	No		

<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

# NIS4461

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

WDFN10, 3x3, 0.5P  
CASE 522AA-01  
ISSUE A

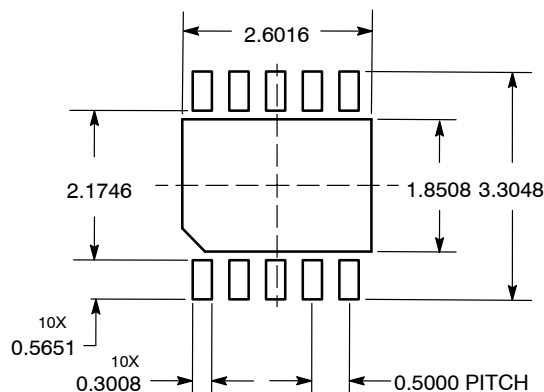


NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
- CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
- DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.30mm FROM TERMINAL.
- COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.70	0.75	0.80
A1	0.00	0.03	0.05
A3	0.20 REF		
b	0.18	0.24	0.30
D	3.00 BSC		
D2	2.45	2.50	2.55
E	3.00 BSC		
E2	1.75	1.80	1.85
e	0.50 BSC		
K	0.19 TYP		
L	0.35	0.40	0.45

### SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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