

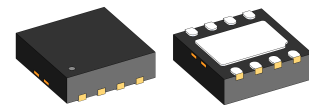
FEATURES

- ◆ Configurable high-side, low-side and push-pull operation
- ◆ 200 mA output current
- ◆ I/O-Link compliant
- ◆ 5 μ s input filter for spike suppression
- ◆ Reverse polarity protection
- ◆ Current limited output (< 450 mA)
- ◆ Wide supply voltage range from 8 to 30 V
- ◆ Driver shut-down with over temperature
- ◆ Integrated free-wheeling diode for inductive loads
- ◆ Sensor supply voltage output of 5 V at 10 mA

APPLICATIONS

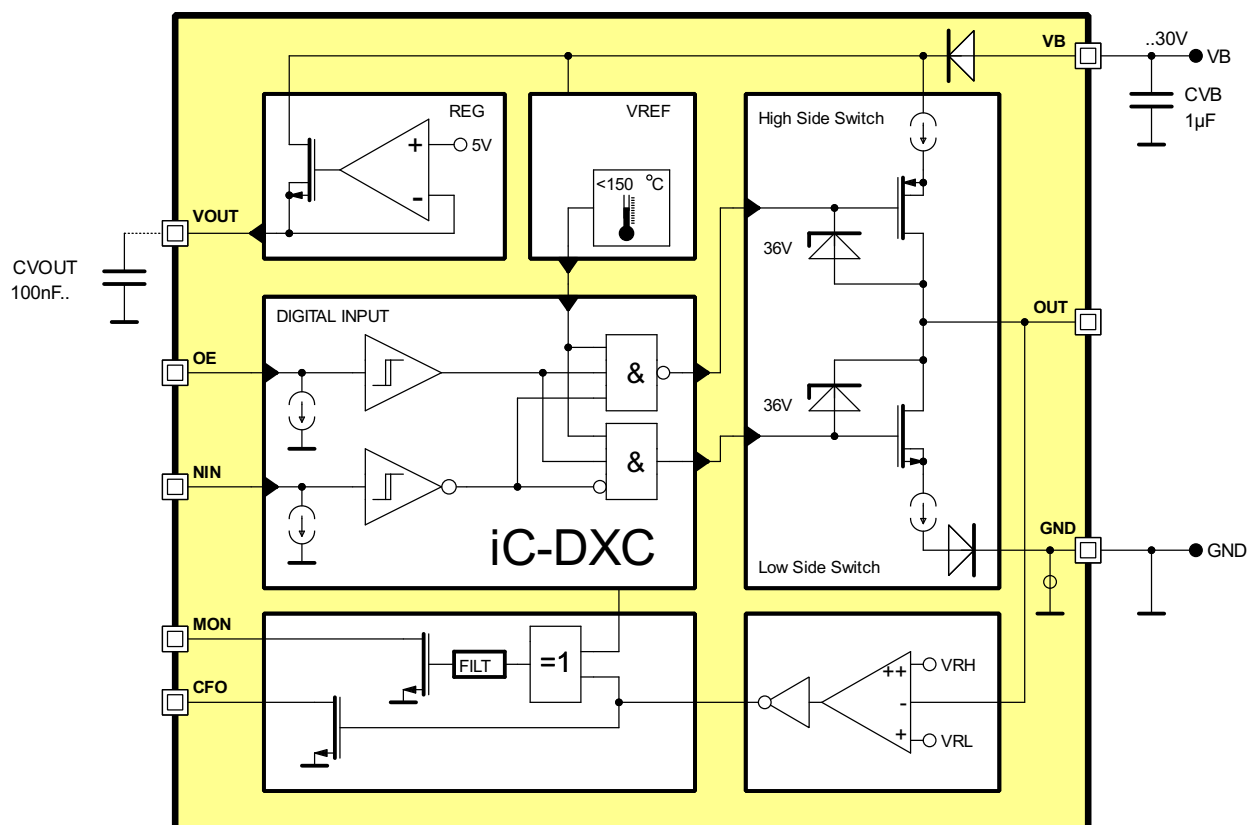
- ◆ Digital sensors
- ◆ Light barriers
- ◆ Proximity switches

PACKAGES



DFN8 3x3

BLOCK DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION

The iC-DXC is a simple I/O circuit capable of driving ohmic, inductive and capacitive loads and features integrated reverse polarity protection.

The output current is at least 200 mA from a supply voltage of 8 to 30 V.

With input OE = high the output works as a push-pull driver controlled by pin NIN. If pin NIN is set either to low or high, the output acts as a high-side (PNP) or low-side (NPN) driver respectively, controlled by the input OE.

Forcing the output pin OUT from his current state is signaled at pin MON. This can be used to implement an IO-Link Wake-Up detection.

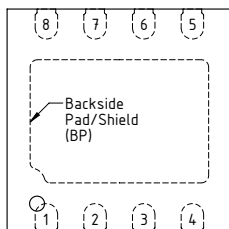
Output transitions are slew-rate limited to reduce interference.

The output is current limited to 450 mA and short circuit proof by shutting down the driver with excessive temperature.

A regulated 5 V low power supply is available at pin VOUT to supply external circuitry with up to 10 mA.

PACKAGING INFORMATION DFN8 3x3

PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN FUNCTIONS

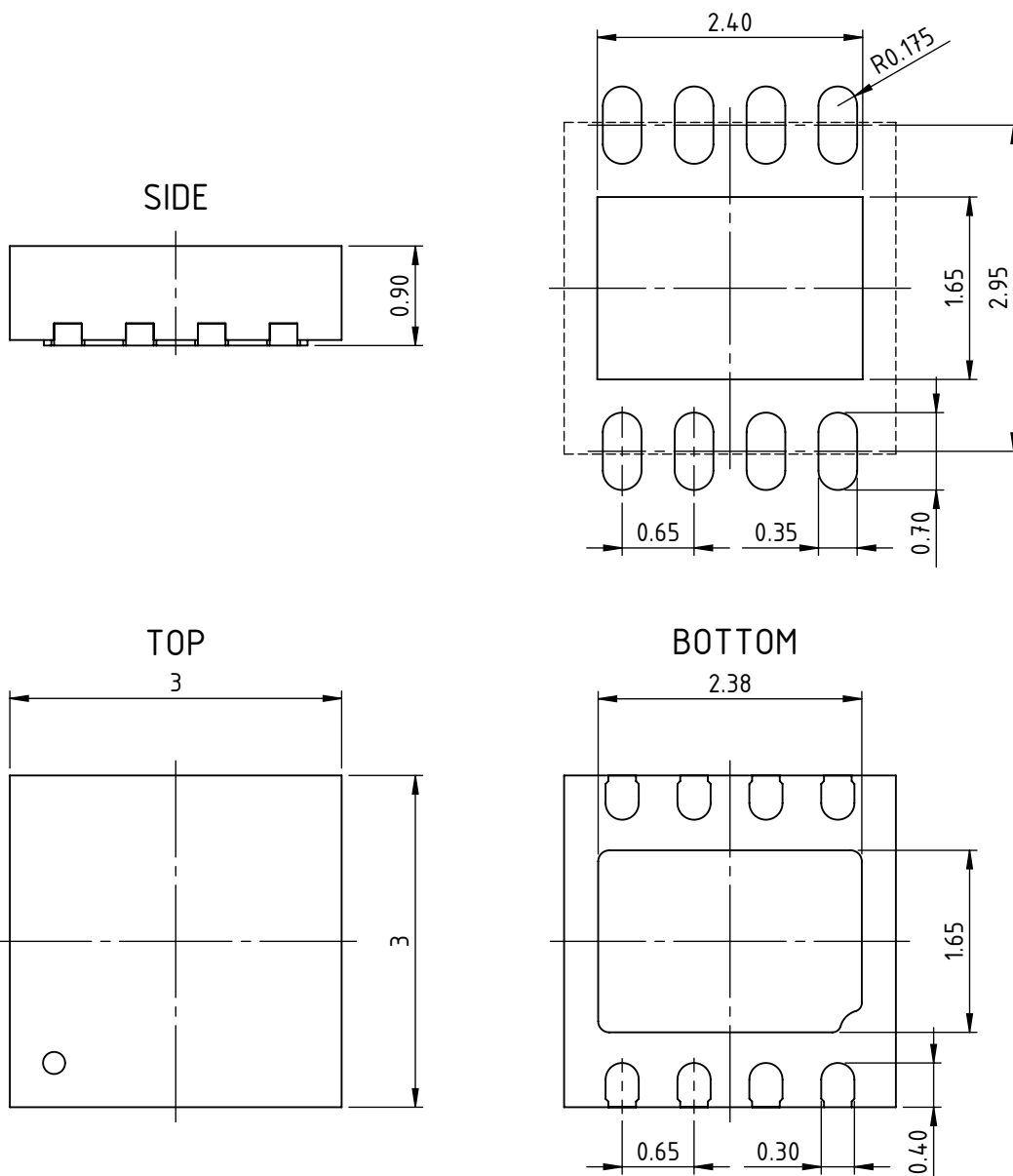
No. Name Function

1	VOUT	Regulated +5 V Voltage
2	MON	Monitor Output
3	GND	Ground
4	NIN	Input
5	OE	Output Enabled
6	CFO	Feedback Channel Output
7	OUT	Driver Output
8	VB	Supply Voltage

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

All dimensions given in mm.

RECOMMENDED PCB-FOOTPRINT



dra_dfn8-1_pack_1, 15:1

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Beyond these values damage may occur; device operation is not guaranteed. Absolute Maximum Ratings are no operating conditions! Integrated circuits with system interfaces, e.g. via cable accessible pins (I/O pins, line drivers) are per principle endangered by injected interferences, which may compromise the function or durability. The robustness of the devices has to be verified by the user during system development with regards to applying standards and ensured where necessary by additional protective circuitry. By the manufacturer suggested protective circuitry is for information only and given without responsibility and has to be verified within the actual system with respect to actual interferences.

Item No.	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			Unit
				Min.	Max.	
G001	VB	Supply Voltage	Referenced to lowest voltage of GND, OUT Referenced to highest voltage of GND, OUT	-36	36	V V
G002	OUT	OUT Voltage	Referenced to lowest voltage of VB, GND Referenced to highest voltage of VB, GND	-36	36	V V
G003	GND	GND Voltage	Referenced to lowest voltage of VB, OUT Referenced to highest voltage of VB, OUT	-36	36	V V
G004	V()	Voltage at MON, NIN, OE, CFO		-0.3	7	V
G005	Es()	Maximum Surge Energy as indication for external protection design	Single pulse test between each pins of VB, OUT or GND. Pulse magnitude less than 55 V, duration less than 100 μ s		6.5	mJ
G006	Vd()	ESD Susceptibility at all pins	HBM, 100 pF discharged through 1.5 k Ω		2	kV
G007	Tj	Junction Temperature		-40	150	°C
G008	Ts	Storage Temperature		-40	150	°C

THERMAL DATA

Operating Conditions: VB = 8..30 V

Item No.	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions				Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
T01	Ta	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	no thermal shutdown	-40		+150	°C
T02	Rthja	Thermal Resistance Chip to Ambient	iC-DXC surface mounted on evaluation board DXC1M		110		K/W

All voltages are referenced to ground unless otherwise stated.

All currents flowing into the device pins are positive; all currents flowing out of the device pins are negative.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Operating Conditions: $V_B = 8...30\text{ V}$, $T_j = -40...150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise stated

Item No.	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Total Device							
001	$V_c(I_o)$	Clamp Voltage I_o at NIN, OE, VOUT	$I() = -1\text{ mA}$	-1.4			V
002	V_B	Permissible Supply Voltage	Referenced to GND	8	24	30	V
003	$I(V_B)$	Supply Current in V_B	no load, NIN = hi, OE = lo NIN = hi, OE = hi NIN = lo, OE = hi			1.2 1.4 1.6	mA mA mA
004	$V(V_B)_{on}$	Turn-on threshold	increasing V_B	6		8	V
005	$I_{lk}(GND)_{rp}$	Rev. Polarity Leakage Current	$V(V_B) = 0$; $V(OUT) = 0$; $V(GND) = 0...30\text{ V}$			300	μA
006	$I_{lk}(OUT)_{rp}$	Rev. Polarity Leakage Current	$V(V_B) = 0$; $V(GND) = 0$; $V(OUT) = 0...30\text{ V}$			300	μA
007	$I_{lk}(V_B)_{rp}$	Rev. Polarity Leakage Current	$V(OUT) = 0$; GND open; ; $V(V_B) = 0...30\text{ V}$			300	μA
Output characteristics							
101	$V_s(OUT)_{lo}$	Saturation voltage Low-Side driver	NIN = hi, OE = hi $I(OUT) = 100\text{ mA}$ $I(OUT) = 200\text{ mA}$			1.6 2.2	V V
102	$V_s(OUT)_{hi}$	Saturation voltage High-Side driver	NIN = lo, OE = hi $I(OUT) = -100\text{ mA}$ $I(OUT) = -200\text{ mA}$	-1.6 -2.2			V V
103	$I_{sc}(I_o)_{lo}$	Short-Circuit Current I_o in OUT	$V(OUT) = 3...V_B$	200		450	mA
104	$I_{sc}(I_o)_{hi}$	Short-Circuit Current I_o in OUT	$V() = 0...V_B - 3\text{ V}$	-450		-200	mA
105	$I_{lk}()$	Leakage Current at OUT	OUTPUT Disabled $V(OUT) = -6...0\text{ V}$ $V(OUT) = 0...V_B$ $V(OUT) > V_B...30\text{ V}$	-100 -40 0		0 40 100	μA μA μA
106	$SR()$	Slew Rate (switch off $\rightarrow$ on, switch on $\rightarrow$ off)	$V_B = 30\text{ V}$, $C_I = 2.2\text{ nF}$, $I(OUT) = 0$			40	V/ μs
107	$V_{fw}(OUT)_{lo}$	Freewheeling Voltage	$I(OUT) = -1\text{ mA}$, with reference to V_B	-50		-36	V
108	$V_{fw}(OUT)_{hi}$	Freewheeling Voltage	$I(OUT) = 1\text{ mA}$, with reference to GND	36		50	V
Temperature Monitor							
201	T_{off}	Over-temperature shutdown	increasing T_j	151		185	$^\circ\text{C}$
202	T_{on}	Overtemperature Release	decreasing T_j	150		180	$^\circ\text{C}$
203	$Thys$	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis			5		$^\circ\text{C}$
Inputs OE, NIN							
301	$V_t(I_o)_{hi}$	Threshold Voltage I_o at NIN, OE				2	V
302	$V_t(I_o)_{lo}$	Threshold Voltage I_o at NIN, OE		0.8			V
303	$V_t(I_o)_{hys}$	Hysteresis at NIN, OE	$V_t(I_o)_{hys} = V_t(I_o)_{hi} - V_t(I_o)_{lo}$	200			mV
304	$I_{pd}()$	Pull-Down Current at NIN, OE	$V() > 0.6\text{ V}$	2		150	μA
305	t_{pio}	Propagation Delay NIN, OE $\rightarrow$ OUT		2.1		6.5	μs
306	$t_{sup}()$	Permissible Spurious Pulse Width at NIN, OE				1.6	μs
307	$t_{trig}()$	Required Pulse Width at NIN, OE		4			μs
REG Series Regulator							
401	$V(VOUT)$	Regulated output voltage	$V_B = 9...30\text{ V}$, $I(VOUT) = 10...0\text{ mA}$ $V_B = 8...9\text{ V}$, $I(VOUT) = 10...0\text{ mA}$	4.7 4.5		5.3 5.3	V V
402	$C(VOUT)$	Capacitor at VOUT	$I(VOUT) = 0$ $I(VOUT) > 0$	0 0.1		10 10	μF μF
403	$I_{sc}(VOUT)$	Short circuit current at VOUT	VOUT connected to GND			-125	mA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Operating Conditions: $V_B = 8...30\text{ V}$, $T_j = -40...150\text{ °C}$, unless otherwise stated

Item No.	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Feedback Channel							
501	Vt1(OUT)hi	Input Threshold 1 hi at OUT	$V_B < 18\text{ V}$	59	66	74	%VBR
502	Vt1(OUT)lo	Input Threshold 1 lo at OUT	$V_B < 18\text{ V}$	44	50	56	%VBR
503	Vt2(OUT)hi	Input Threshold 2 hi at OUT	$V_B > 18\text{ V}$	10	11.3	12.5	V
504	Vt2(OUT)lo	Input Threshold 2 lo at OUT	$V_B > 18\text{ V}$	8.3	9	10.5	V
505	Vt()hys	Hysteresis	$V_t(\text{OUT})_{\text{hys}} = V_t(\text{OUT})_{\text{hi}} - V_t(\text{OUT})_{\text{lo}}$	1			V
506	tpcf	Propagation Delay OUT → CFO	$V(\text{CFO}) = 10 \leftrightarrow 90\%$	1		5	μs
507	Vs()lo	Saturation Voltage lo at CFO/MON	$I(\text{CFO/MON}) = 1.0\text{ mA}$			0.4	V
508	Isc()lo	Short Circuit Current lo in CFO/MON	$V(\text{CFO/MON}) = 0.4\text{ V}...V_{\text{OUT}}$	1		65	mA
509	Ilk()	Leakage Current at CFO	Open collector mode, $V(\text{CFO}) = 0\text{ V}...V_{\text{OUT}}$, CFO = off	-10		10	μA
510	tdre	Propagation Delay OUT → MON	Short-circuit	5.5		14	us

DESCRIPTION OF FUNCTIONS

iC-DXC is a current limited switching channel which enables digital sensors to drive peripheral elements. They are designed to cope with high driver currents. The switches are reverse-polarity protected, feature a free-wheeling circuit for inductive loads, and a current limited output.

Reverse polarity protection

The pins VB, OUT and GND on the *line side* of the chip are reverse polarity protected. As far as the maximum voltage ratings are not exceeded, no possible supply combination at the *line side* pins can damage the chip.

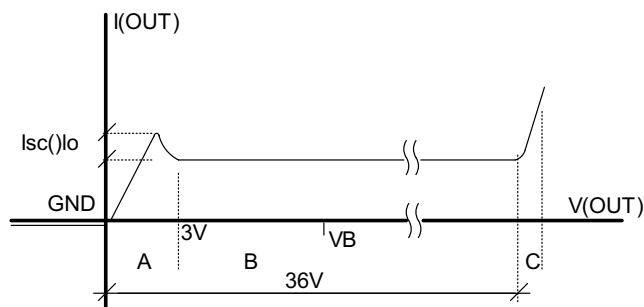


Figure 1: OUT characteristic when Low side active

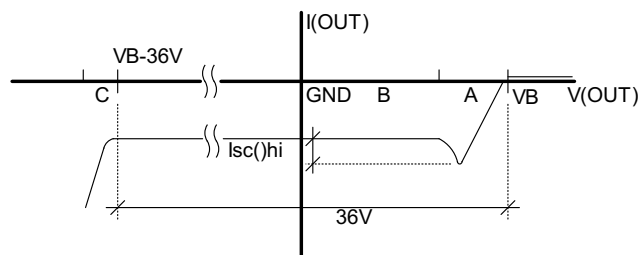


Figure 2: OUT characteristic when high side active

Output characteristics of OUT

The switching channel is current limited to a value between 150mA and 450mA. (cf. Electrical Characteristics Nos. 103, 104). The current limitation works only for voltages higher than 3 V at OUT resp. lower than $V_{BO} - 3\text{ V}$. For smaller output voltages the current limitation is reduced in order to minimize the saturation voltages without increasing the power dissipation. Figures 1 and 2 show the characteristic of the switching channels when activated. Region "A" is the saturation range, where the current limitation is not fully active yet and region "B" is the current limited range. Region "C" corresponds to the free-wheeling circuit activated. The switching channel is designed so that the low side can only sink current and high side can only source current (no reverse current).

Free-wheeling circuit for inductive loads

The free-wheeling circuit is always present and does not depend on the current output status. It is activated by voltages higher than 36 V at OUT referenced to GND or lower than -36 V at OUT referenced to VB. In that case the correspondent channel will switch on without current limitation (see Figure 3).

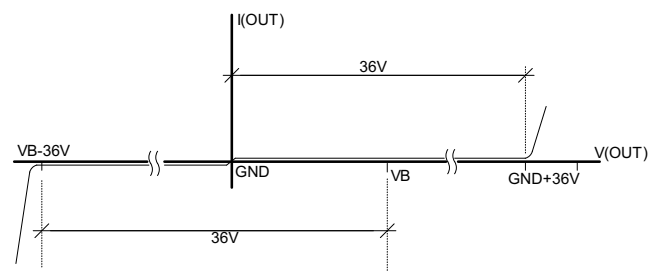


Figure 3: Free-wheeling characteristic

OPERATING MODES

The iC-DXC can be operated in high-side (PNP), low-side (NPN) and push-pull (PP) switch mode. Figure 4 shows the high-side operation where NIN pin must be kept low and the OE pin controls the switch. Figure 5 shows the low-side operation where NIN pin must be kept high and the OE pin controls the switch. Figure 6 shows the push-pull operation where OE pin must be kept high and the NIN pin controls the switch. If the OUT signal differs from what declared in tables 4, 5 and 6 (due to external forcing) for more than 14 μ s (cf. Electrical Characteristics No. 510), this event will be signalled by a low level at MON output. In case of a short circuit at OUT and resulting temperature shut-down, logic level of MON will be undefined.

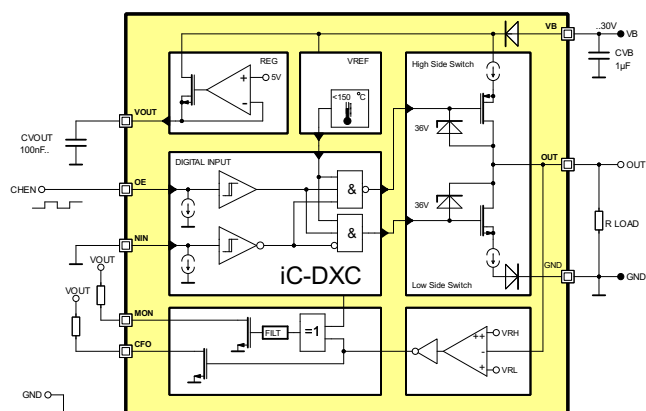


Figure 4: Configuration as High-Side (PNP-Switch)

Output Table. High-side mode (PNP-Switch)				
OE	NIN	OUT	CFO	Mode
L	L	Z (L)	H	High-Side, passive pull down
H	L	H	L	High-Side, active pull up

Table 4: Output Function table Fig. 4. High-side mode (PNP-Switch) with external pull-down.

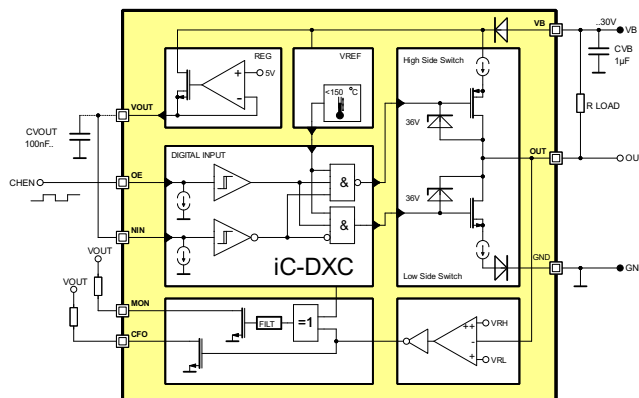


Figure 5: Configuration as Low-Side (NPN-Switch)

Output Table. Low-side mode (NPN-Switch)				
OE	NIN	OUT	CFO	Mode
L	H	Z (H)	L	Low-Side, passive pull up
H	H	L	H	Low-Side, active pull down

Table 5: Output Function table Fig. 5. Low-side mode (NPN-Switch) with external pull-up.

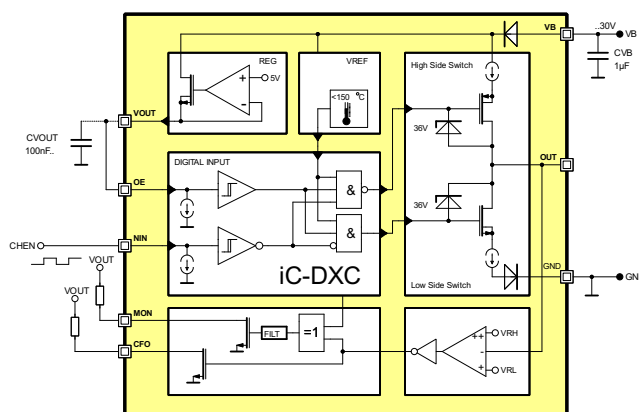


Figure 6: Configuration as Pushpull

Output Table. Push-Pull mode				
OE	NIN	OUT	CFO	Mode
H	H	L	H	Push-Pull, active pull down
H	L	H	L	Push-Pull, active pull up

Table 6: Output Function table Fig. 6. Push-Pull mode

CIRCUIT PROTECTION

The iC-DXC is reverse polarity protected via internal circuitry. As far as the maximum voltage ratings are not exceeded, no possible supply combination at the line side pins (VB, GND and OUT) can damage the chip.

Since the chip current consumption is relatively low, discharging of the backup capacitor C1 can be very

slow, and injected charge through disturbances may in general result in capacitor voltage exceeding maximum ratings, leading to malfunction or destruction of circuitry and associated parts. Thus EMC requirements will afford more external circuitry. Figure 7 shows the iC-DXC with the additional protective device D1, D2 and D3.

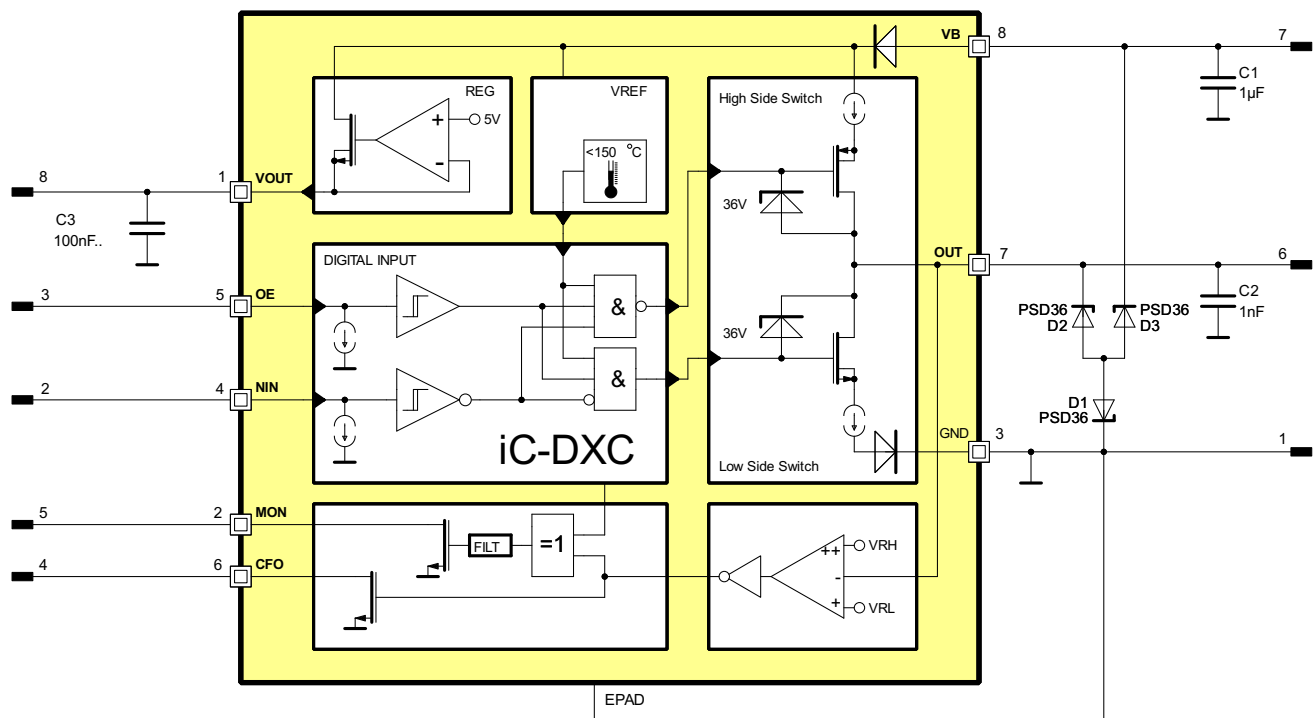


Figure 7: Circuit schematic showing protective devices

For over-voltage protection, the suppressor diodes D1, D2 and D3 absorb transients on supply line injected externally on the cable. Clamp voltage of the diodes should be rated slightly above maximum specified supply voltage.

These currents can be passed to ground or to VB by the internal ESD diodes of the iC-DXC. Whereas negative current injection will simply be drained off to ground, positive current injection will charge capacitor C1 further to higher voltages. If not suppressor diodes nor any other over-voltage protection is implemented,

the backup capacitor C1 should be kept small. A typical 100nF value is normally OK.

Suggested protective devices

At $V_{B_{max}}$ of 36V, suppressor diodes with a breakdown voltage from 36V has to be chosen in order to minimize the energy in iC-DXC for higher Voltages. For example Diode type like Vishay GSOT36C or PJS36W from Panjit should be enough as protection.

TIMING DESCRIPTION

The iC-DXC has a built-in spurious pulse suppression that prevents short (undesired) pulses at the input pins from reaching the output. Every pulse at OE or NIN pins shorter than $1.6\ \mu\text{s}$ (cf. Electrical Characteristics No. 306) will be ignored and the output will not react. The minimum required pulse length to be sure that the output reacts is $4\ \mu\text{s}$ (cf. Electrical Characteristics No. 307). That means that every pulse longer than $4\ \mu\text{s}$ will be propagated to the output but with an additional propagation delay of $1.2\ \mu\text{s}$ maximum. The resulting maximum propagation delay is $5.2\ \mu\text{s}$ (cf. Electrical Characteristics No. 305).

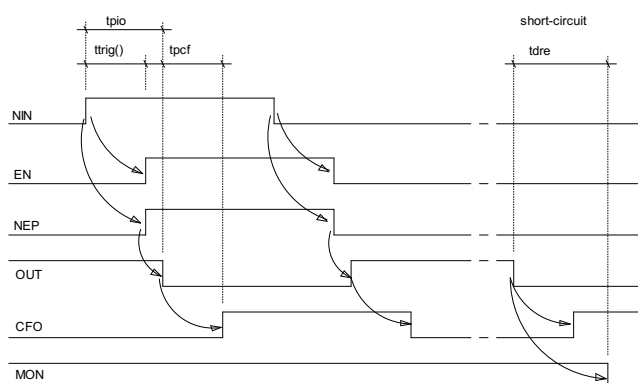


Figure 8: Timing diagram in push-pull operation mode with OE high

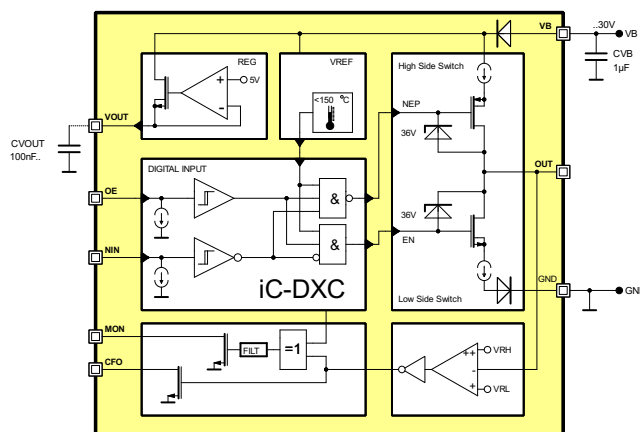


Figure 9: Block diagram with EN and NEP internal signals

DESIGN REVIEW: Notes On Chip Functions

iC-DXC Z		
No.	Function, Parameter/Code	Description and Application Hints
1	Monitor output undefined during thermal shutdown	During thermal shutdown, output of MON is undefined and thus should not be evaluated

Table 7: Notes on chip functions regarding iC-DXC chip version Z and previous versions

iC-DXC Z1		
No.	Function, Parameter/Code	Description and Application Hints
1	Monitor output works correctly during thermal shutdown	

Table 8: Notes on chip functions regarding iC-DXC version Z1

REVISION HISTORY

Rel.	Rel. Date*	Chapter	Modification	Page
A0.8	2011-06-28		initial release (preliminary)	

Rel.	Rel. Date*	Chapter	Modification	Page
A1.0	2014-12-03		"preliminary" status on front page removed	1
		THERMAL DATA	parameter T02: Rthja value introduced	4
		ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	parameter 101, 102: saturation voltages changed	5
		ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	parameter 201 refined, additional parameters 202 and 203 introduced	5
		ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	parameter 508 max. value increased to 65 mA	6

Rel.	Rel. Date*	Chapter	Modification	Page
B1	2016-01-14	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	item 107: min. value extended from -47 V to -50 V item 108: max. value extended from +47 V to +50 V	5

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* Release Date format: YYYY-MM-DD

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Type	Package	Order Designation
iC-DXC	DFN8 3x3 mm	iC-DXC DFN8 3x3

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