

## Description

The DIODES™ ZXMS81045SP is a single-channel, high-side, power switch in the SO-8EP (Type E) exposed heatsink package incorporating protective and diagnostic functions.

The device comprises a monolithic N-channel vertical power MOSFET with integrated temperature and current sensors with a charge-pumped gate supply and has a low quiescent current in OFF state.

The device is enabled by active high 3.3V and 5V logic level drive to the inputs. The device includes a diagnostic current-sense output proportional to load current and a defined diagnostic fault signal in case of overload operation, overtemperature, short-circuit, or open-load conditions.

## Features

### Protection Functions

- Reverse battery protection using external components
- Voltage dependent current limiting
- Overtemperature protection with auto-restart
- Overvoltage protection including load dump
- Stable undervoltage protection
- ESD protection
- Loss of ground protection with external components
- Enhanced short-circuit protection

### Diagnostic Functions

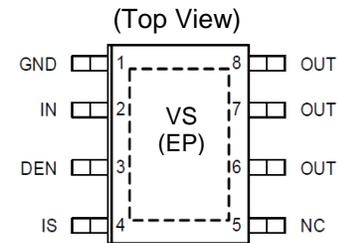
- Proportional load current-sense output
  - Linear voltage drop regulation to maintain sense accuracy even at very low load currents
  - Enabled by logic input
  - Defined temperature and current dependency
- Open-load detection
  - Using load current-sense in ON state
  - Using output voltage detection in OFF state
- Defined fault signal in case of overload operation, overtemperature, or short-circuit

### Miscellaneous

- **Lead-Free Finish; RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)**
- **Halogen and Antimony Free. "Green" Device (Note 3)**
- **An automotive-compliant part is available under separate datasheet ([ZXMS81045SPQ](#))**

- Notes:
1. EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS), 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) & 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3) compliant. All applicable RoHS exemptions applied.
  2. See <https://www.diodes.com/quality/lead-free/> for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free.
  3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green" products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.
  4. For packaging details, go to our website at <https://www.diodes.com/design/support/packaging/diodes-packaging/>.

## Pin Assignment



SO-8EP

## Applications

- High-side switching with diagnostic feedback for:
  - 12V grounded loads
  - Resistive, inductive, and capacitive loads
- Suitable for high inrush current loads
  - Incandescent lamps (P27W/P21W), motors, etc.
- Compact low-power replacement for:
  - Relays, fuses, and discrete circuits

## Summary Specifications

Operating voltage	$V_s$	5V - 28V
Maximum supply voltage	$V_{S(LD)}$	41V
Maximum ON resistance, $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{DS(ON)}$	90m $\Omega$
Nominal load current	$I_{L(NOM)}$	4A
Typical current sense ratio	$K_{ILIS}$	1200
Minimum current limitation	$I_{L(SC)}$	25A
Maximum standby current, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{S(OFF)}$	0.5 $\mu\text{A}$

**Typical Application Circuit**

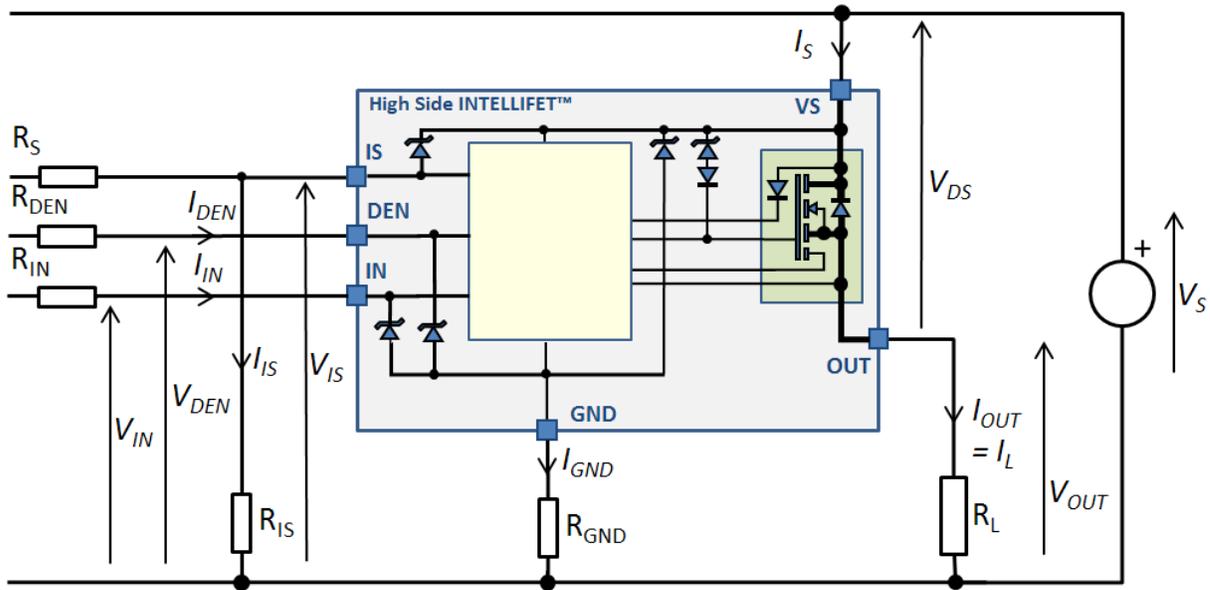


Figure 1. Typical Application Configuration

$R_{GND}$ ,  $R_{IN}$ ,  $R_{DEN}$ , and  $R_S$  are optional. They may be replaced by shorts depending on the application. Non-zero resistors may be used to:

- reduce peak currents during supply voltage transients that exceed the  $\pm V_S$  internal clamp voltages
  - typically transients exceeding 41 V or may activate the internal clamps
- protect the customer's application from high currents during transients exceeding 41 V
- keep within rated current during reverse battery, recommended is  $R_S = R_{DEN} = R_{IN} = 4.7 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_{GND} = 150 \text{ }\Omega$
- ensure that the device is off when there is loss of ground connection to the device or module

**Pin Description**

Number	Name	Function and Description
1	GND	Ground or negative supply
2	IN	Input, activates the output
3	DEN	Diagnostic enable, allows common connection of the IS pin with multiple devices
4	IS	Diagnostic output, provides an analogue sense current proportional to the load current under normal operation, or a defined current under overload or shutdown conditions
5	NC	Not connected
6, 7, 8	OUT	Output to the load, must be connected together
EP	VS	Voltage supply or battery positive

Table 1. Pin description

**Functional Block Diagram**

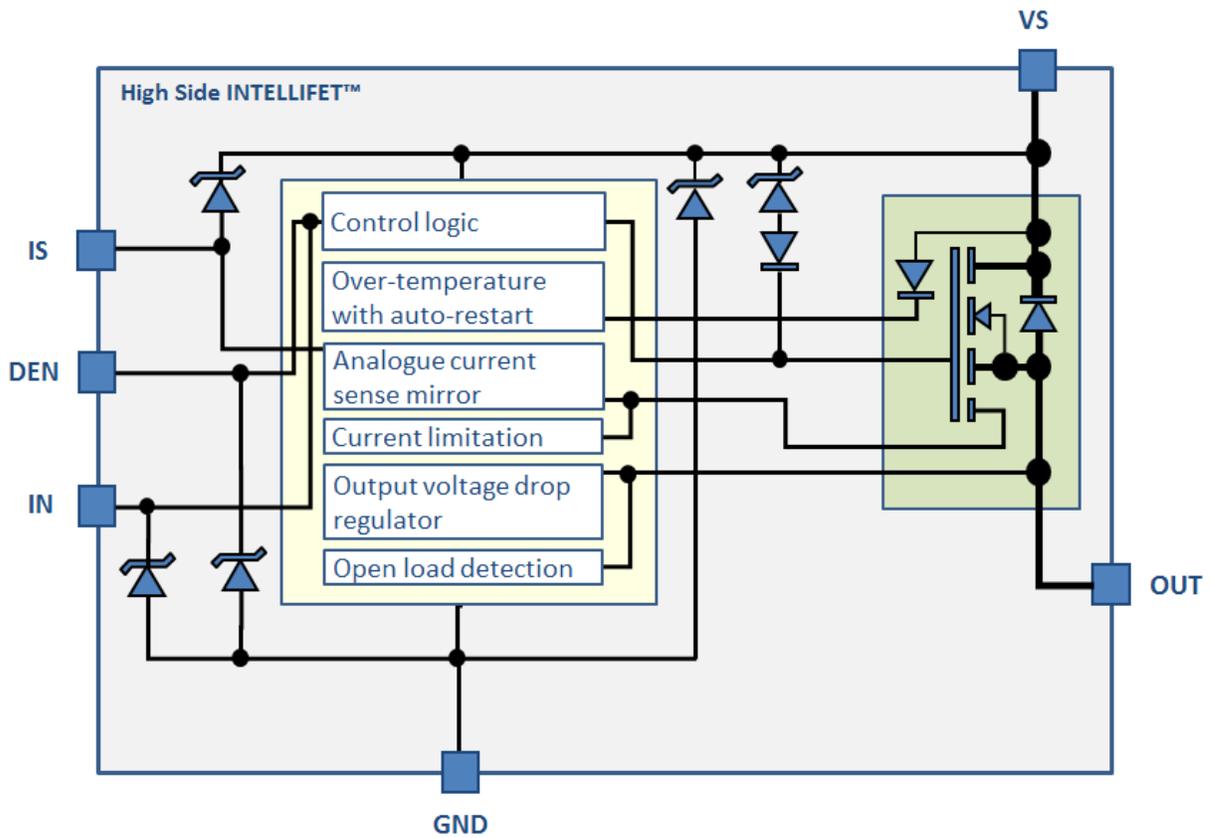


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram of ZXMS81045SP

**Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Note 5, 6) (Unless otherwise specified  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings		Unit	Conditions
		MIN	MAX		
<b>Supply voltage</b>					
$V_S$	Supply voltage	-0.3	28	V	-
$V_{S(\text{REV})}$	Reverse supply voltage	0	16	V	$R_L \geq 4\Omega$ , $R_{\text{GND}} = 150\Omega$ $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $t < 2$ min
$V_{S(\text{SC})}$	Supply voltage for short-circuit protection (Note 7)	0	24	V	-
$V_{S(\text{LD})}$	Supply voltage for load-dump protection (ISO 7637)	-	41	V	$R_{\text{IN}} = 2\Omega$ , $R_L = 4\Omega$
<b>Interface pins</b>					
$V_{\text{IN}}$	IN pin voltage	-0.3	6	V	-
		-	7	V	$t < 2$ min
$I_{\text{IN}}$	Current in IN pin	-2	2	mA	-
$V_{\text{DEN}}$	DEN pin voltage	-0.3	6	V	-
		-	7	V	$t < 2$ min
$I_{\text{DEN}}$	Current in DEN pin	-2	2	mA	-
$V_{\text{IS}}$	IS pin voltage	-0.3	$V_S$	V	-
$I_{\text{IS}}$	Current in IS pin	-25	50	mA	-
<b>Output stage</b>					
$I_L$	Load current (Note 8)	-	Self-limited	A	-
$P_{\text{TOT}}$	Power dissipation	-	1.6	W	$T_{\text{amb}} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $T_j < 150^\circ\text{C}$
$E_{\text{AS}}$	Energy dissipation (single pulse)	-	40	mJ	$V_S = 13.5\text{V}$ , $I_L = 4\text{A}$ $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{\text{DS}}$	VS to OUT pin voltage	-	41	V	-
<b>Current</b>					
$I_{\text{GND}}$	Current in GND pin	-10	10	mA	-
		-150	20	mA	$t < 2$ min
<b>Temperature</b>					
$T_j$	Junction temperature	-40	150	$^\circ\text{C}$	-
$T_{\text{stg}}$	Storage temperature	-55	150	$^\circ\text{C}$	-
<b>Electrostatic Discharge</b>					
$V_{\text{ESD}(\text{HBM})}$	ESD capability HBM (all pins)	-2	2	kV	EIA/JESD 22-A 114B
	ESD capability HBM OUT to GND and $V_S$ shorted	-4	4	kV	
$V_{\text{ESD}(\text{CDM})}$	ESD capability CDM	-0.75	0.75	kV	AEC-Q100

**Notes:**

- Operation beyond the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Continued operation at the Absolute Maximum Ratings may affect device reliability.
- Not subject to production test, guaranteed by design.
- Short-circuit protection is outside normal operation and is limited to single pulse and allowed combinations of resistance and inductance.
- Current limit is a protection feature and operation in current limitation, e.g. with Short-Circuit loads, is outside the normal operation range.

## Package Thermal Data

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
R <sub>θJC</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Note 9)	-	5.2	-	K/W
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient mounted on PCB (Note 9, 10)	-	42	-	K/W

**Notes:**

9. Not subject to production test, guaranteed by design  
 10. Device mounted on vertical PCB, 2" x 2" x 1.6mm, FR4 with 2oz copper for all connections

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	MIN	MAX	Unit
V <sub>S(NOM)</sub>	Nominal operating supply voltage (Note 11)	8	18	V
V <sub>S(OP)</sub>	Extended operating voltage (Note 12)	5	28	V

**Notes:**

11. For normal function and protection features  
 12. Operation across an extended range is possible but is load dependant – device may have reduced protection against faulty (overload or short-circuit) loads

## Operational Electrical Characteristics Unless otherwise specified: T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
<b>General</b>						
V <sub>S(OP)</sub>	Extended operating voltage (Note 13)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 4.5V, V <sub>DS</sub> < 0.5V	5	13.5	28	V
V <sub>S(OP_MIN)</sub>	Undervoltage restart (Note 13)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 4.5V, R <sub>L</sub> = 4Ω	3.8	4.2	5	V
V <sub>S(UV)</sub>	Undervoltage shutdown (Note 13)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 4.5V, V <sub>DEN</sub> = 0V R <sub>L</sub> = 4Ω	3	3.3	4.1	V
V <sub>S(UV_HYS)</sub>	Undervoltage hysteresis	-	-	0.85	-	V
I <sub>GND</sub>	Operating current (Note 13)	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>DEN</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>S</sub> = 18V device in R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	-	2	6	mA
I <sub>S(OFF)</sub>	Standby current	V <sub>IN</sub> and V <sub>DEN</sub> floating, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V, V <sub>S</sub> = 18V	-	0.1	0.5	μA
		V <sub>IN</sub> and V <sub>DEN</sub> floating, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V, V <sub>S</sub> = 18V T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C	-	3.5	-	μA
I <sub>S(OFF_DEN)</sub>	Standby current with diagnostic pin active	V <sub>IN</sub> floating, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V V <sub>S</sub> = 18V, V <sub>DEN</sub> = 5.5V	-	1	-	mA

**Notes:**

13. Guaranteed across temperature range with inset limits at production test

### Output On-State Characteristics

The ON-state resistance  $R_{DS(ON)}$  depends on the supply voltage  $V_S$  and junction temperature  $T_j$ .

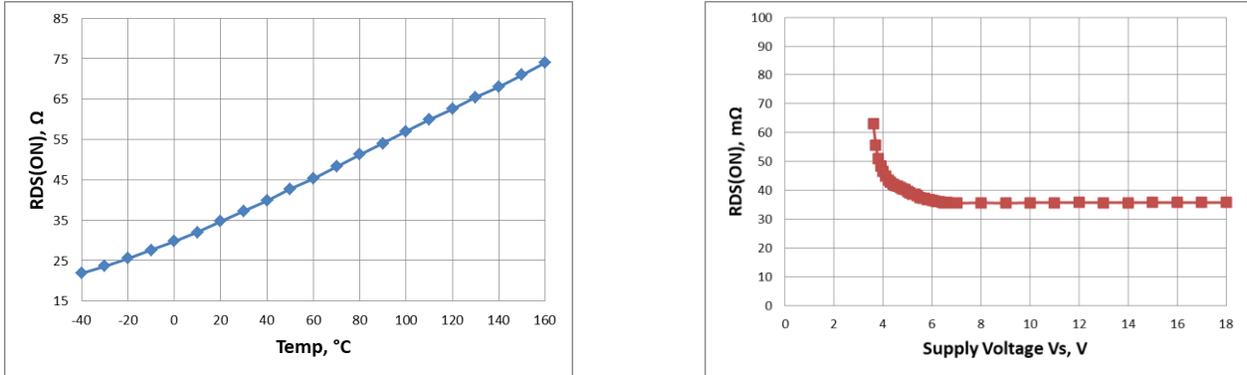


Figure 3. Typical  $R_{DS}$  ON-states Resistance

At low load current  $I_L$  the MOSFET gate drive is reduced to maintain a near constant output voltage drop  $V_{DS(NL)}$ . This limits the effect of internal op-amp offset voltage, to maintain useful  $K_{ILIS}$  ratio accuracy even at very low  $I_L$ .

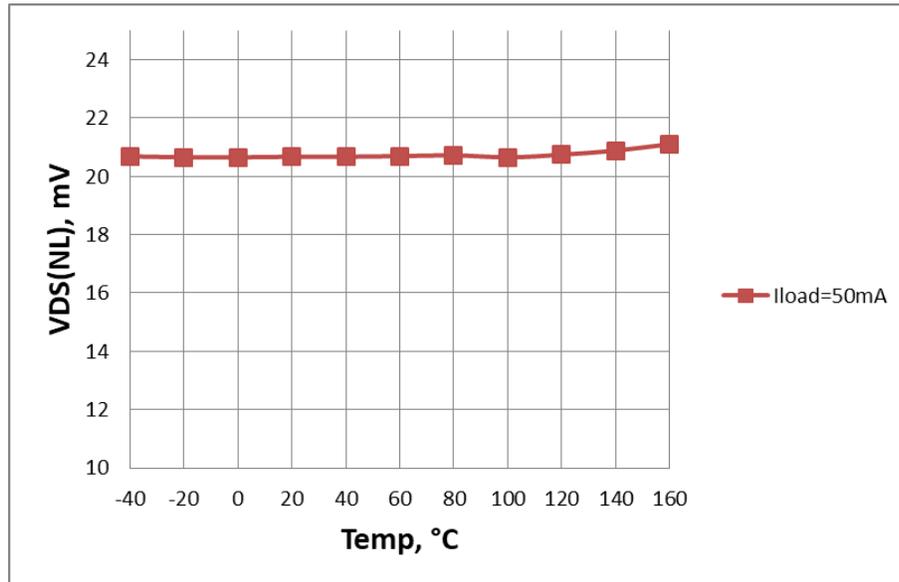


Figure 4. Voltage Drop Regulation

### Resistive Load Switching

The power MOSFET turn-ON and turn-OFF processes are determined by the device itself, with rates suitable for EMC compatibility.

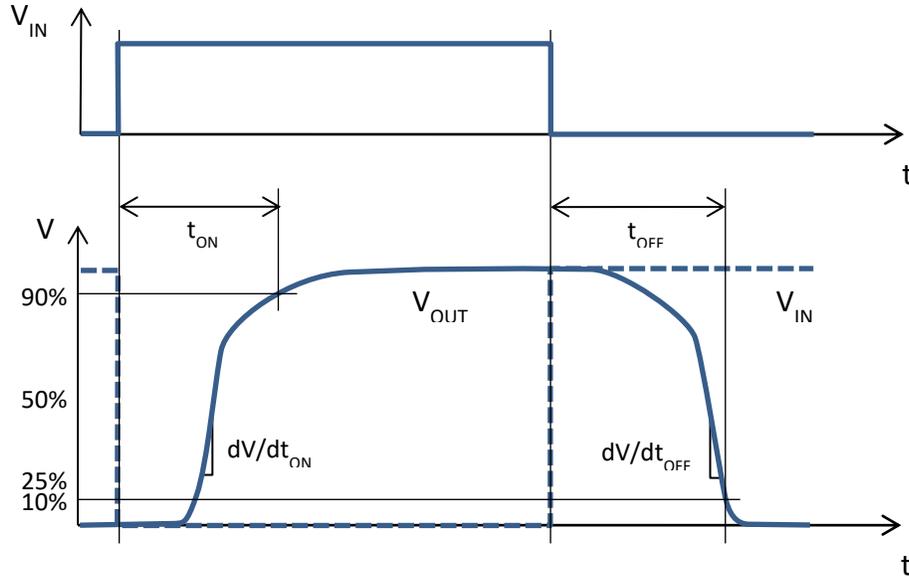


Figure 5. Switching a Resistive Load

### Output Inductive Load clamp

To de-energise inductive loads the OUT terminal must be allowed to swing below ground ( $V_{OUT}$  rings negative) during the OFF-state.

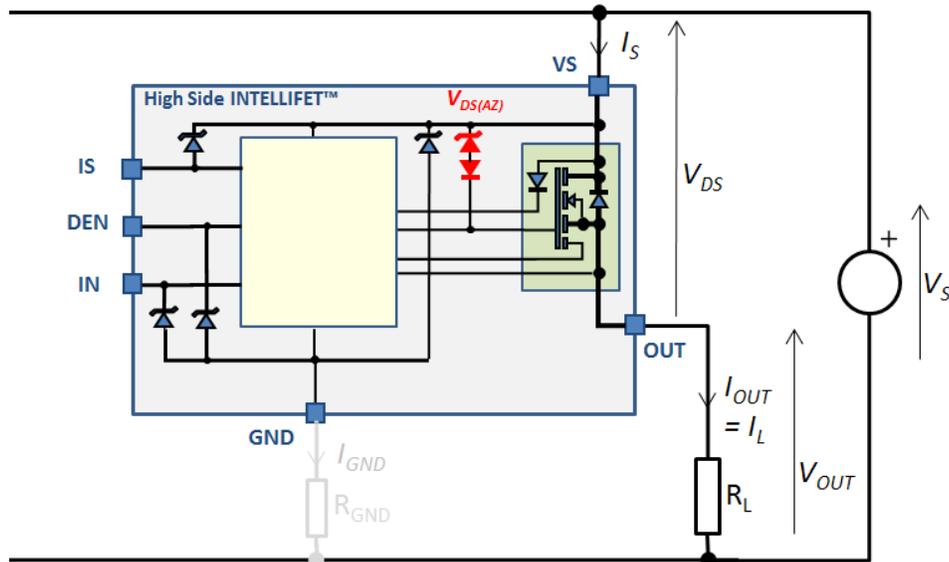


Figure 6. Output Clamp

A low-impedance active voltage clamp uses the MOSFET channel to limit the maximum voltage across the MOSFET drain-source terminals, limiting the swing of OUT below  $V_S$  to safe  $V_{DS(AZ)}$ . This prevents avalanche of the MOSFET or associated circuitry.

**Resistive Load Switching** (continued)

The power MOSFET turn-ON and turn-OFF processes are determined by the device itself, with rates suitable for EMC compatibility.

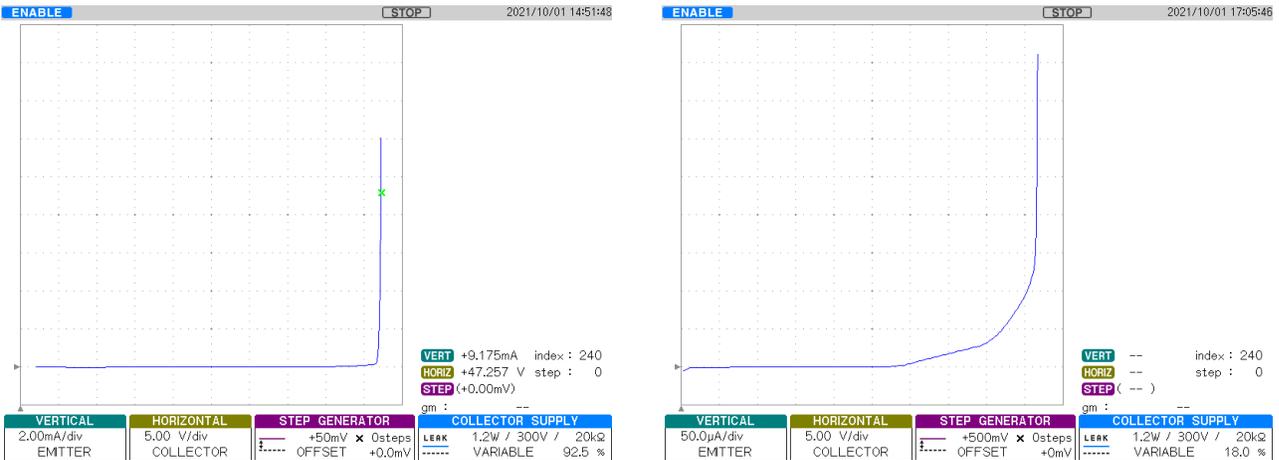


Figure 7. Typical  $V_{DS}$  Clamp Characteristic

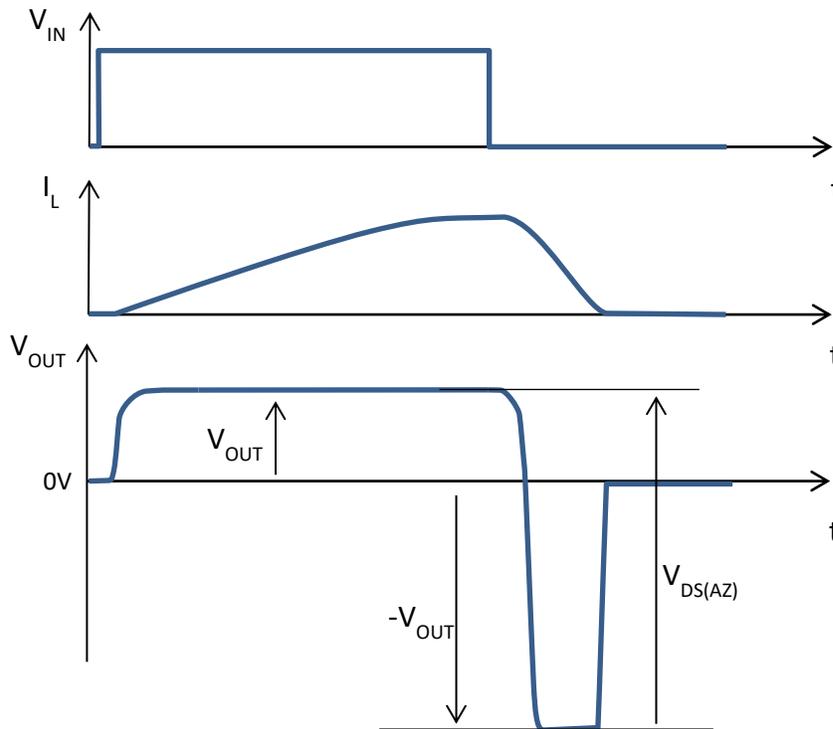


Figure 8. Switching an Inductive Load

**Maximum Load inductance**

Stored inductive load ring-OFF energy is dissipated in the MOSFET during switching and load ring-off clamping. Additional energy is also supplied to the system by the  $V_S$  supply until the load current  $I_L$  reaches zero. This causes a temporary rise in MOSFET temperature after turn-OFF begins. The temperature reached depends on the starting temperature, thermal environment, load current  $I_L$ , load inductance  $L_L$ , load resistance  $R_L$  and supply voltage  $V_S$ .

**Inverse Current Capability**

In the ON-state the device will remain on if the output current becomes inverse until or unless the inverse current becomes high enough to create a  $-V_{DS}$  approaching body diode conduction. During inverse current conduction,  $I_{L(INV)}$ , the IS sense output will be zero. If body diode conduction occurs all functions are disabled or unspecified until the inverse current becomes very small.

If inverse current is present in the OFF-state body diode conduction occurs and all functions are disabled or unspecified. When inverse current is removed or becomes very small then turn-ON and normal function become possible.

## Power Stage Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified:  $8V < V_S < 18V$ ,  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; typical values based on  $V_S = 13.5V$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
<b>Output Characteristics</b>						
$R_{DS(ON)}$	ON-state resistance (Note 14)	$V_{IN} = 4.5V$ , $I_L = 4A$ $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	73	90	m $\Omega$
		$V_{IN} = 4.5V$ , $I_L = 4A$	-	34	45	m $\Omega$
$I_{L(NOM)}$	Nominal load current (Notes 15,16)	$T_{amb} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $T_j < 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	4	-	A
$V_{DS(NL)}$	Voltage drop regulation at low $I_L$	$I_L = 50\text{mA}$	-	25	40	mV
$V_{DS(AZ)}$	Output clamp voltage	$I_L = 20\text{mA}$	41	47	53	V
$I_{L(OFF)}$	Output leakage current	$V_{IN}$ floating, $V_{OUT} = 0V$	-	0.1	0.5	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{IN}$ floating, $V_{OUT} = 0V$ $T_{amb} = 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	3	-	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{L(INV)}$	Inverse output current (Note 16)	$V_S < V_{OUT}$	-	3	-	A
<b>Timings</b>						
$dV/dt_{ON}$	Slew rate ON, 30% to 70% $V_S$	$R_L = 4\Omega$ , $V_S = 13.5V$	0.1	0.25	0.5	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$dV/dt_{OFF}$	Slew rate OFF, 70% to 30% $V_S$		0.1	0.25	0.5	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$t_{ON}$	Turn-ON time to 90% $V_S$		30	90	230	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OFF}$	Turn-OFF time to 10% $V_S$		30	170	230	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{ON(DELAY)}$	Turn-ON delay to 10% $V_S$		10	25	100	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OFF(DELAY)}$	Turn-OFF delay to 90% $V_S$		10	95	150	$\mu\text{s}$
$E_{ON}$	Switch ON energy	$R_L = 4\Omega$ , $V_S = 18V$ $V_{OUT} = 90\% V_S$	-	0.8	-	mJ
$E_{OFF}$	Switch OFF energy	$R_L = 4\Omega$ , $V_S = 18V$ $V_{OUT} = 10\% V_S$	-	0.7	-	mJ

Notes:

14. Guaranteed across temperature range with inset limit at production test.
15. Device mounted on vertical 50 x 50 1.5 mm FR4 single-sided PCB with 6cm<sup>2</sup> 2 oz copper in free air.
16. ON-state reverse conduction, functional test only.

## Protection Features

### Loss of Ground Protection

The device will turn off in the case that the ground pin connection is lost and the load remains connected. It is recommended to use high ohmic input resistors in the interface pins to ensure that the device is turned off by limiting the current in the paths from the ground pin, through the input and diagnostic enable ESD diodes, to the external driving circuits.

### Undervoltage Protection

The device will not turn on if the  $V_s$  supply voltage is below the minimum operating voltage  $V_{S(OP)}$  where protection functions may not be operational. If the device is already on then the supply voltage has to drop to below the undervoltage threshold  $V_{S(UV)}$  to turn the output off. Figure 9 shows the undervoltage mechanism.

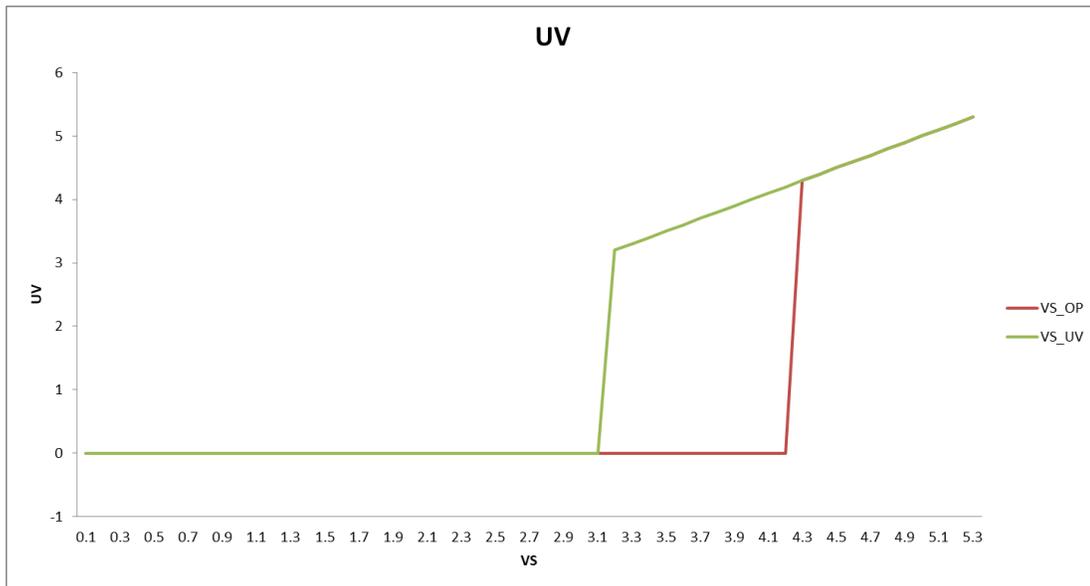


Figure 9. Undervoltage Behavior

**Protection Features** (continued)

**Overvoltage Protection**

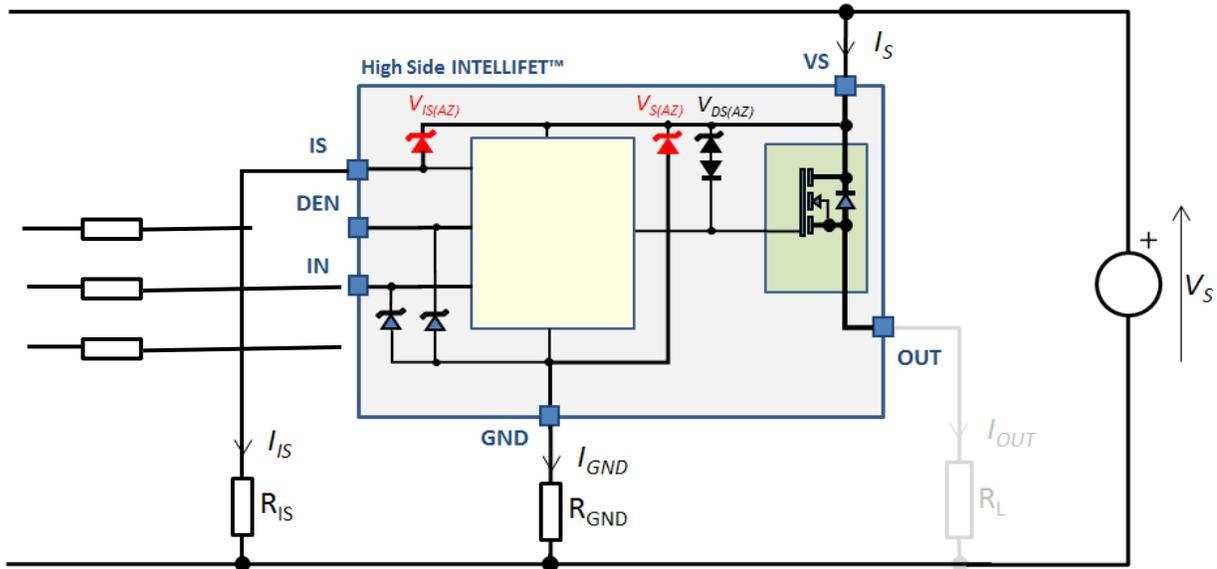


Figure 10. Overvoltage Clamping Circuit

The GND pin has an active protection clamp, operating much as a low noise high voltage Zener device, to protect it from overvoltage for high  $V_S$  transients. During  $V_S$  transient overvoltage the voltage is clamped and the excess voltage,  $V_S - V_{S(AZ)}$ , is applied across the ground resistor  $R_{GND}$  raising the potential on the GND pin. Additional high ohmic series resistors may be needed to prevent high  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{DEN}$  being applied directly to the driving circuits.

The IS pin also has an active protection clamp and during  $V_S$  transient overvoltage the voltage is clamped and excess voltage,  $V_S - V_{S(AZ)}$ , is applied across the sense resistor  $R_{IS}$ . An additional high ohmic series resistor may be needed in the application to prevent high  $V_{IS}$  being applied directly to the application monitoring circuit.

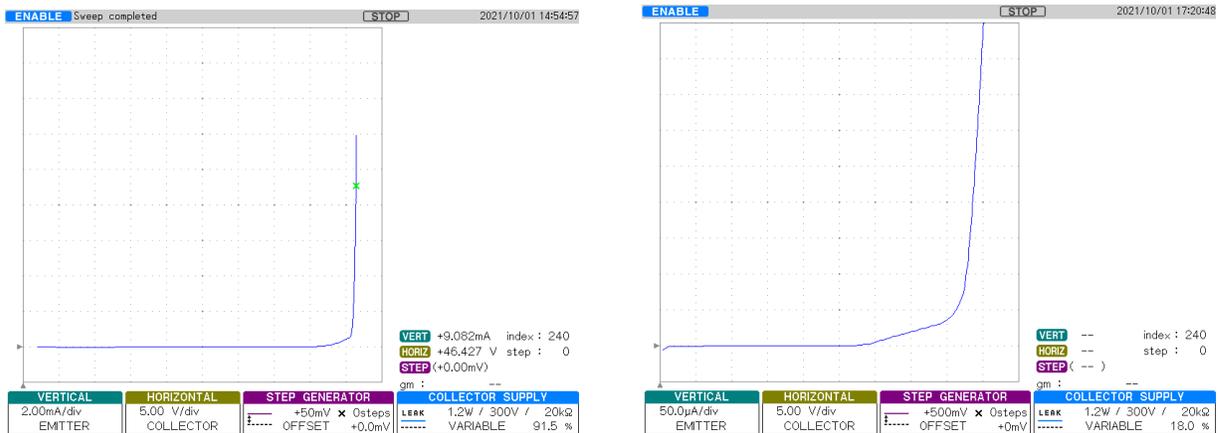


Figure 11. Typical  $V_S - V_{IS}$  Clamp Characteristic

Also during  $V_S$  overvoltage transient the voltage  $V_S - OUT$  is clamped and the excess voltage,  $V_S - V_{DS(AZ)}$ , is applied across the load  $R_L$ .  $V_S - OUT$  is the same clamp described under the earlier section.

**Protection Features** (continued)

**Overload Protection**

During overload the output current is limited to a value depending on the  $V_{DS}$  voltage resulting in high dissipation in the output power stage. Sustained operation in this mode will raise the internal junction temperature until dynamic or absolute overtemperature protection cycling begins. There is a dynamic ( $\Delta T_{J(SW)}$ ) and an absolute ( $T_{J(SC)}$ ) temperature sensor. See Figure 12.

If the temperature rise of the power stage versus the cooler control area exceeds  $\Delta T_{J(SW)}$  then the device will be turned off until the rise falls to a reset level. Each cycle causes the absolute temperature to slightly increase.

If the absolute temperature reaches  $T_{J(SC)}$  then the device will be turned off until the absolute temperature falls by  $\Delta T_{J(SC)}$ . The device will continue to cycle to  $T_{J(SC)}$  as long as the fault condition remains.

$I_S$  outputs continuous  $I_{S(FAULT)}$  during: current limitation; dynamic overtemperature cycling; and absolute overtemperature cycling.

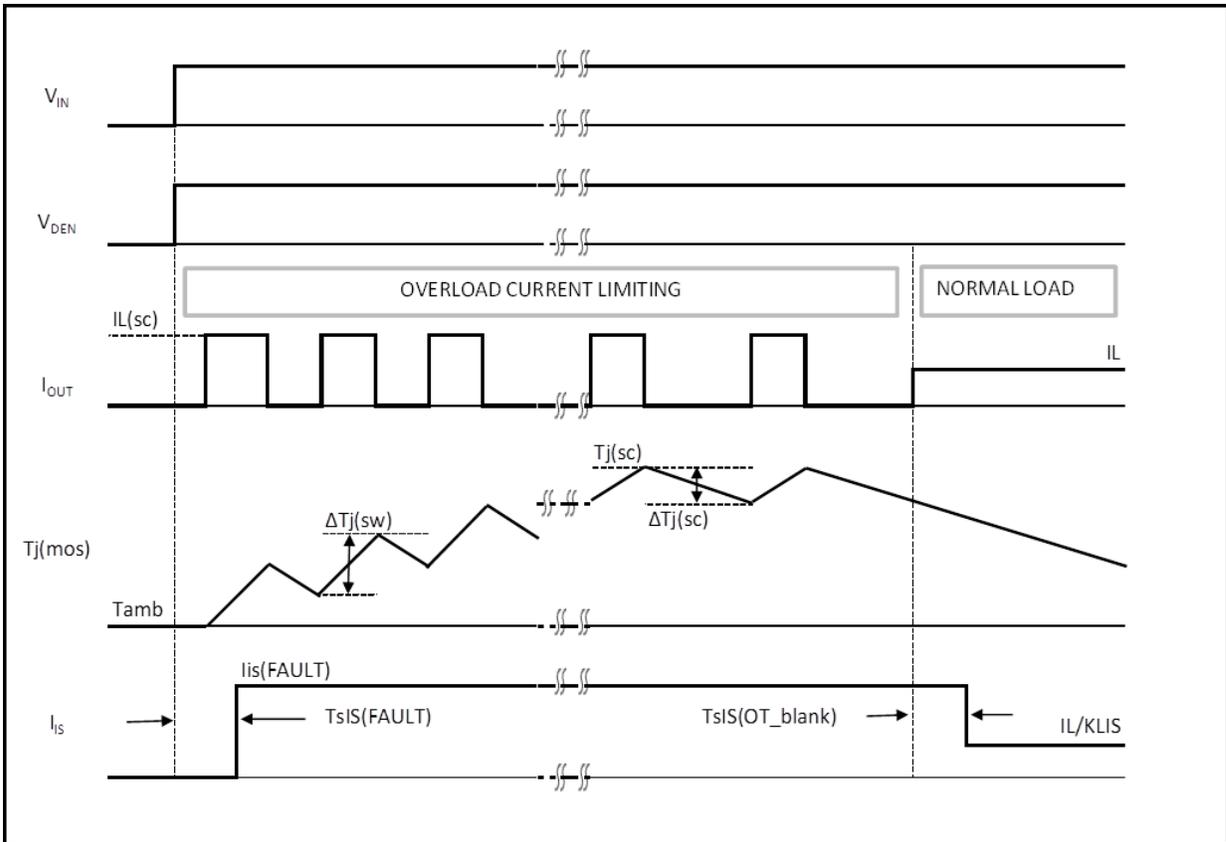


Figure 12. Overload Protection Diagram

## Protection Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified:  $8V < V_S < 18V$ ,  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; typical values based on  $V_S = 13.5V$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Loss of Ground Protection</b>						
$I_{OUT(GND)}$	Output leakage current (Note 17)	$V_S = 28V$ , GND disconnected	-	0.1	-	mA
<b>Reverse Battery Protection</b>						
$V_{DS(REV)}$	Reverse output voltage (Notes 18)	$I_L = -2A$	0.5	0.8	1	V
<b>Overvoltage Protection</b>						
$V_{S(AZ)}$	$V_S$ to GND clamping	$I_S = 5mA$	41	47	53	V
<b>Overload Protection</b>						
$I_{L5(SC)}$	Load current limit	$V_{DS} = 5V$	25	32	40	A
$I_{L28(SC)}$	Load current limit (Note 17)	$V_{DS} = 28V$	-	16	-	A
$I_{L(RMS)}$	Load current during overtemperature cycling (Note 17)	$R_{SHORT} = 0.1\Omega$ $L_{SHORT} = 5\mu H$	-	4	-	A
$\Delta T_{J(SW)}$	Dynamic temperature rise during cycling (Note 19)	-	-	40	-	K
$T_{J(SC)}$	Thermal shutdown temperature (Note 19)	-	150	170	200	$^\circ\text{C}$
$\Delta T_{j(SC)}$	Thermal hysteresis (Note 19)	-	-	20	-	K

Notes:

17. Not subject to production test, guaranteed by design
18. During inverse operation, where  $I_L < 0A$  and  $V_S > 0V$ , the body-drain diode will conduct with a voltage drop  $V_{DS(REV)}$ .
19. Functional test only at  $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$

## Diagnostic Functionality – Detailed Description

In normal operation, the IS pin outputs a small analogue sense current proportional to the main OUT current flowing in the power MOSFET. In the case where it is disabled by the DEN pin, it becomes high impedance.

During overload / current-limit operation / overtemperature / high temperature gradient or open load in the OFFstate, the IS pin outputs a defined current  $I_{IS(FAULT)}$  greater than normal sense currents for normal loads.

During ON-state operation with open load, normal OFF-state, or OFF-state with inductive load ring-off current still flowing, the IS current is approximately zero.

Operating Condition	V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>DEN</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub>	IS output current, I <sub>IS</sub>
Normal operation	L	H	Z	Z
	H	H	H	$= I_L / K_{ILIS}$
Current limiting	H	H	H	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$
Short circuit OUT to GND	L	H	L	Z
	H	H	L	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$
Overtemperature	L	H	Z	Z
	H	H	Z	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$
Short circuit OUT to V <sub>S</sub>	L	H	H	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$
	H	H	H	$< I_L / K_{ILIS}$ (Note 20)
Open load	L	H	$< V_{OL(OFF)}$	Z
	L	H	$> V_{OL(OFF)}$	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$
	H	H	H	$< I_{IS(OL)}$ (Note 21)
Inverse load current	L	H	H	$I_{IS(FAULT)}$
	H	H	H	$I_{IS(OL)}$
All	X	L	X	Z

Table 2. Operational Truth Table (Note 22)

Notes:

- 20. A low resistance short between OUT and V<sub>bb</sub> will reduce the output current,  $I_L$  and therefore reduce the analogue sense current,  $I_{IS}$ .
- 21. With external pull-up resistor.
- 22. H = high level; L = low level; Z = high impedance, voltage depends on external circuit; X = don't care

**Diagnostic Diagrams**

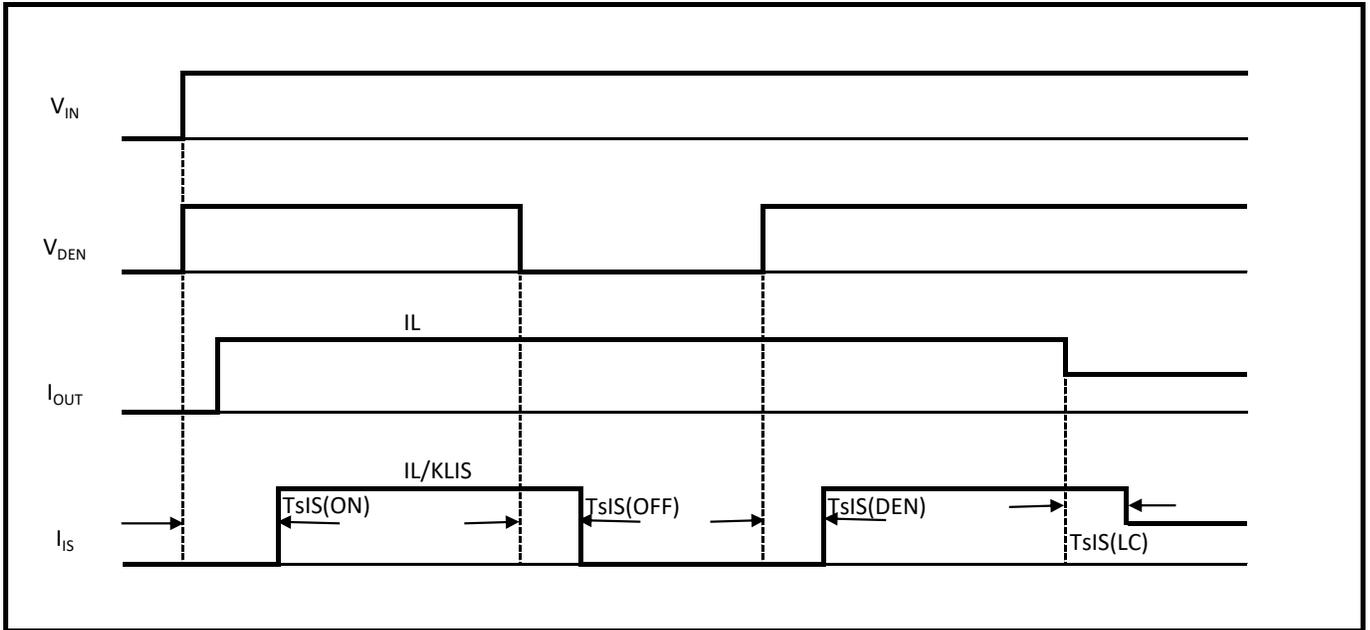


Figure 13. IS Signal Timing Diagram

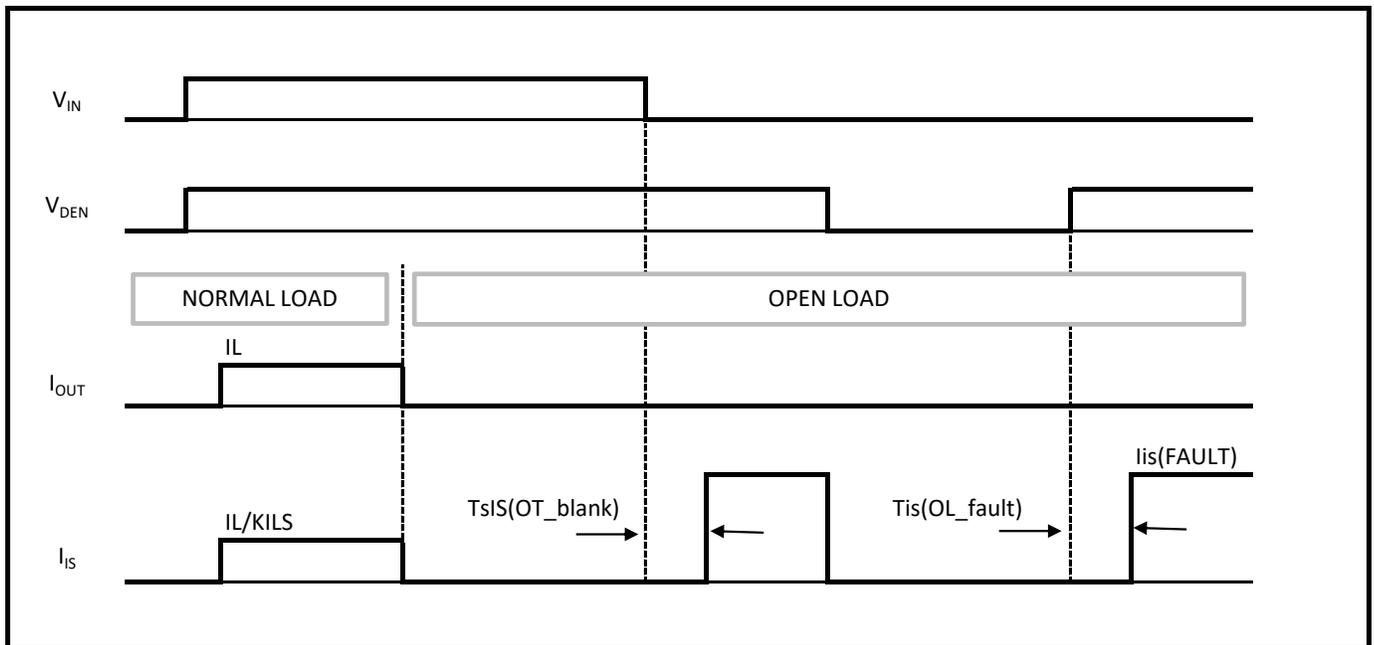


Figure 14. Signal Open Load Timing Diagram

## Diagnostic Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified:  $8V < V_S < 18V$ ,  $T_j = 25^\circ C$ ; typical values based on  $V_S = 13.5V$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
<b>Open Load Detection</b>						
$V_{DS(OL)}$	Open load OFF state detection voltage	$V_{IN} = 0V$ , $V_{DEN} = 4.5V$	3.5	-	4.5	V
$I_{L(OL)}$	Open load ON state detection current	$V_{IN} = V_{DEN} = 4.5V$ $I_{IS(OL)} = 8\mu A$	5	-	30	mA
<b>Current Sense Pin</b>						
$I_{IS(DIS)}$	Current sense leakage current	$V_{IN} = 4.5V$ , $V_{DEN} = 0V$ $I_L = 4A$	-	-	1	$\mu A$
$V_{IS(SAT)}$	VS to IS saturation voltage	$V_{IN} = 0V$ , $V_{DEN} = 4.5V$ $I_{IS} = 6mA$ , $V_{OUT} = V_S > 10V$	-	-	3	V
$I_{IS(FAULT)}$	Current sense under fault conditions	$V_{IN} = V_{IS} = 0V$ , $V_{DEN} = 4.5V$ $V_{OUT} = V_S > 10V$	6	15	35	mA
$V_{IS(AZ)}$	VS to IS clamp voltage	$I_{IS} = 5mA$	41	47	53	V
<b>Load Current Sense</b>						
$K_{ILIS0}$	Sense current ratio $I_L = 50mA$	$V_{IN} = V_{DEN} = 4.5V$	-23%	1200	+23%	-
$K_{ILIS1}$	Sense current ratio $I_L = 0.5A$		-24%	1200	+24%	-
$K_{ILIS2}$	Sense current ratio $I_L = 1A$		-18%	1200	+18%	-
$K_{ILIS3}$	Sense current ratio $I_L = 2A$		-9%	1200	+9%	-
$K_{ILIS4}$	Sense current ratio $I_L = 4A$		-5%	1230	+5%	-
$\Delta K_{ILIS}$	Sense current ratio variation $I_L = 2A$ versus $I_L = 1A$		-9%	0%	+9%	-
<b>Diagnostic Timings</b>						
$t_{sIS(ON)}$	Current sense settling time to 90% $I_{IS}$ after IN and DEN high (Note 23)	$V_S = 13.5V$ , $I_L = 2A$ $R_{IS} = 1.2k\Omega$	-	-	250	$\mu s$
$t_{sIS(DEN)}$	Current sense settling time to 90% $I_{IS}$ after DEN high	$V_S = 13.5V$ , $V_{IN} = 4.5V$ $I_L = 2A$ , $R_{IS} = 1.2k\Omega$	-	-	20	$\mu s$
$t_{sIS(LC)}$	Current sense settling time to 90% $I_{IS}$ after load current change	$V_S = 13.5V$ , $V_{IN} = V_{DEN} = 4.5V$ $I_L = 1A$ to $2A$ , $R_{IS} = 1.2k\Omega$	-	-	20	$\mu s$
$t_{sIS(OL\_FAULT)}$	Diagnostic fault current settling time to 90% $I_{IS(FAULT)}$ after DEN high with OFF state open load condition	$V_{IN} = 0V$ , $V_{OUT} = V_S = 13.5V$ $R_{IS} = 1.2k\Omega$	-	-	150	$\mu s$
$t_{sIS(FAULT)}$	Diagnostic fault current settling time to 90% $I_{IS(FAULT)}$ after IN and DEN high with overload condition	$V_{DS} = 5V$ , $R_{IS} = 1.2k\Omega$	-	-	250	$\mu s$
$t_{sIS(OT\_blank)}$	Diagnostic fault current off delay time to 90% $I_{IS(FAULT)}$ after over temperature condition returning to normal operation	$V_{IN} = V_{DEN} = 4.5V$ $R_{IS} = 1.2k\Omega$ (Note 23)	-	150	-	$\mu s$
$t_{sIS(OFF)}$	Current sense fall time to < 50% $I_{IS}$ after DEN low	$V_{IN} = 4.5V$ , $I_L = 2A$ $R_{IS} = 1.2k\Omega$	-	-	30	$\mu s$

Notes:

23. Not subject to production test, guaranteed by design

## Input Pins

The input circuit is compatible with 3.3V and 5V logic levels. The input diode provides ESD protection. If the pin is left open, the internal tie down resistor will keep the output off. A Schmitt trigger provides switching hysteresis to avoid an undefined state if there is a slowly rising or falling voltage on the IN pin. Figure 15 shows the electrical equivalent circuit.

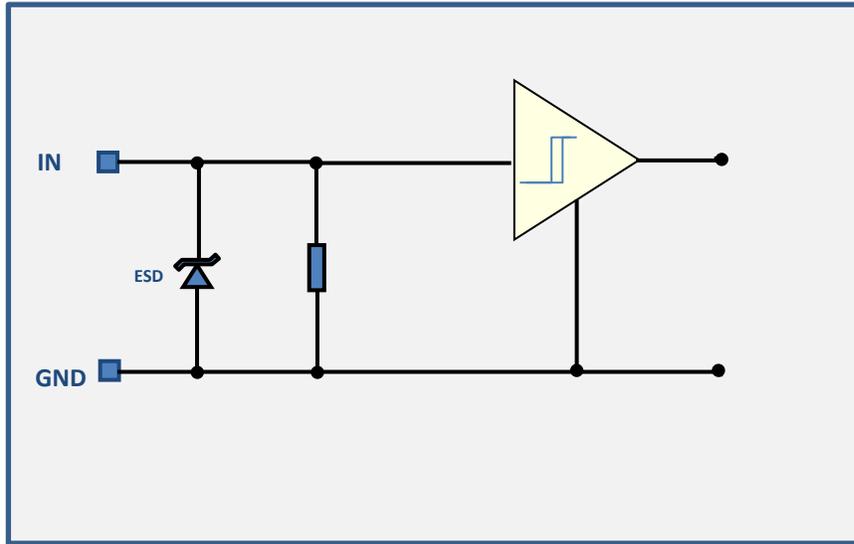


Figure 15. Input Pin Circuitry

The DEN pin has the same circuitry as the IN pin above.

## Input Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified:  $8V < V_S < 18V$ ,  $T_j = 25^\circ C$ ; typical values based on  $V_S = 13.5V$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
<b>IN Pin</b>						
$V_{IN(L)}$	Low level input voltage	-	-0.3	-	0.8	V
$V_{IN(H)}$	High level input voltage	-	2	-	6	V
$V_{IN(hys)}$	Input voltage hysteresis	-	-	0.25	-	V
$I_{IN(L)}$	Low level input current	$V_{IN} = 0.8V$	1	3	25	$\mu A$
$I_{IN(H)}$	High level input current	$V_{IN} = 5.5V$	2	8	25	$\mu A$
<b>DEN Pin</b>						
$V_{DEN(L)}$	Low level input voltage	-	-0.3	-	0.8	V
$V_{DEN(H)}$	High level input voltage	-	2	-	6	V
$V_{DEN(hys)}$	Input voltage hysteresis	-	-	0.25	-	V
$I_{DEN(L)}$	Low level input current	$V_{DEN} = 0.8V$	1	3	25	$\mu A$
$I_{DEN(H)}$	High level input current	$V_{DEN} = 5.5V$	2	8	25	$\mu A$

## Characterization

### General Product Characterization

Minimum Function supply Voltage

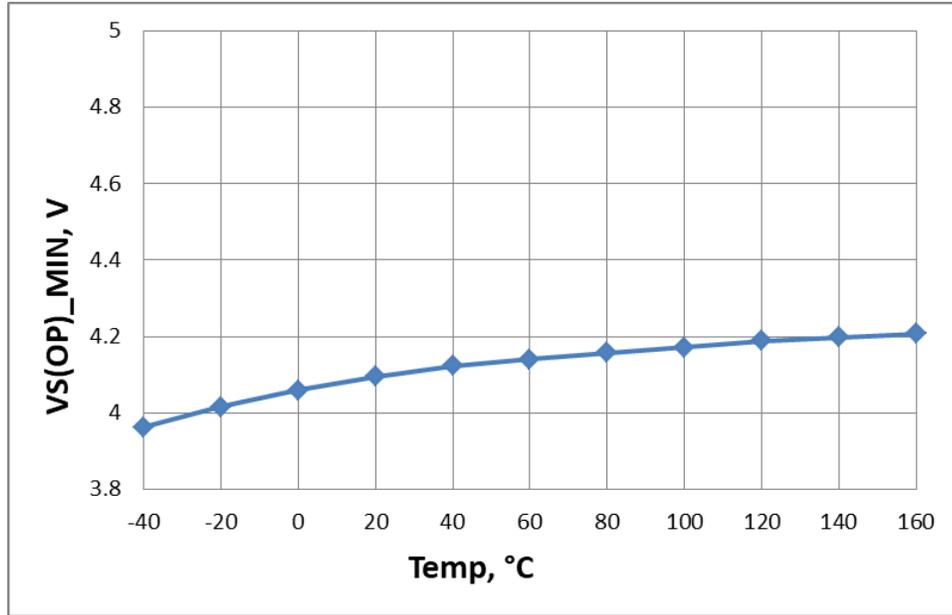


Figure 16. Minimum Function Supply Voltage  $V_{S(OP\_min)} = f(T_J)$

Undervoltage Shutdown

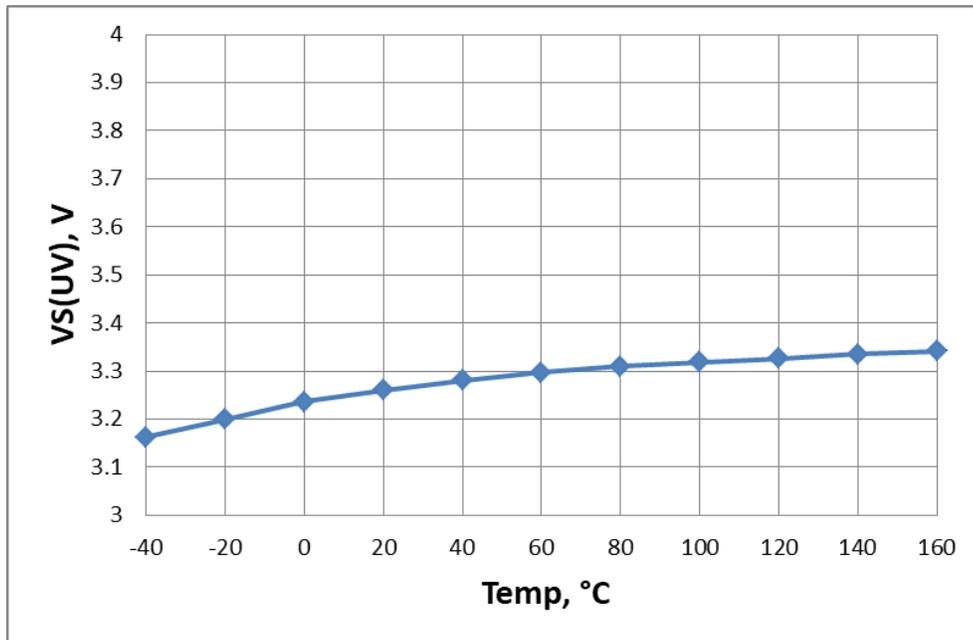


Figure 17. Undervoltage Threshold  $V_{S(UV)} = f(T_J)$

**Characterization** (continued)

Current Consumption Channel Active

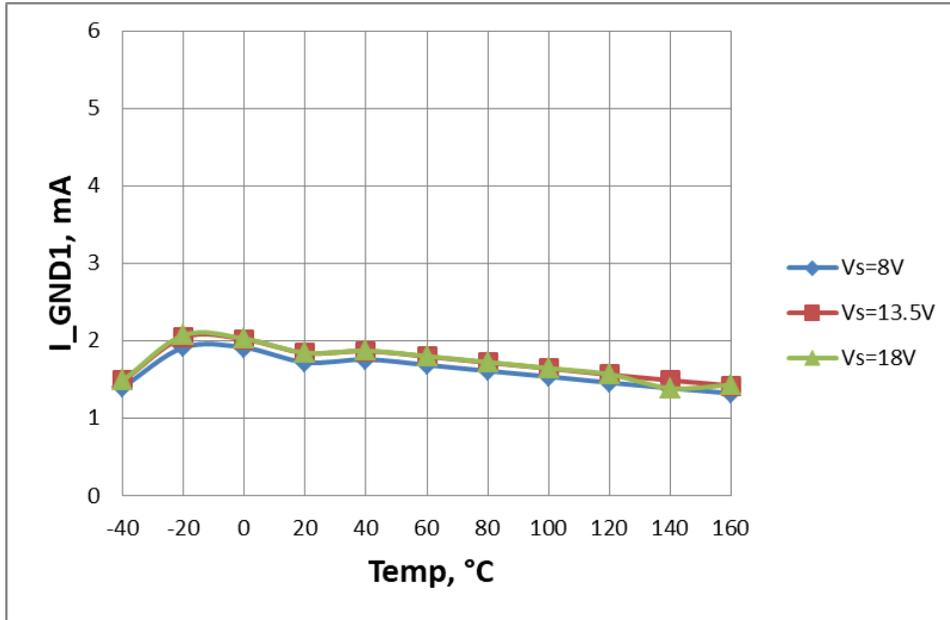


Figure 18. Current Consumption for Whole Device with Load, Channel Active  $I_{GND\_1} = f(T_J; V_S)$

Standby Current for Whole Device with Load

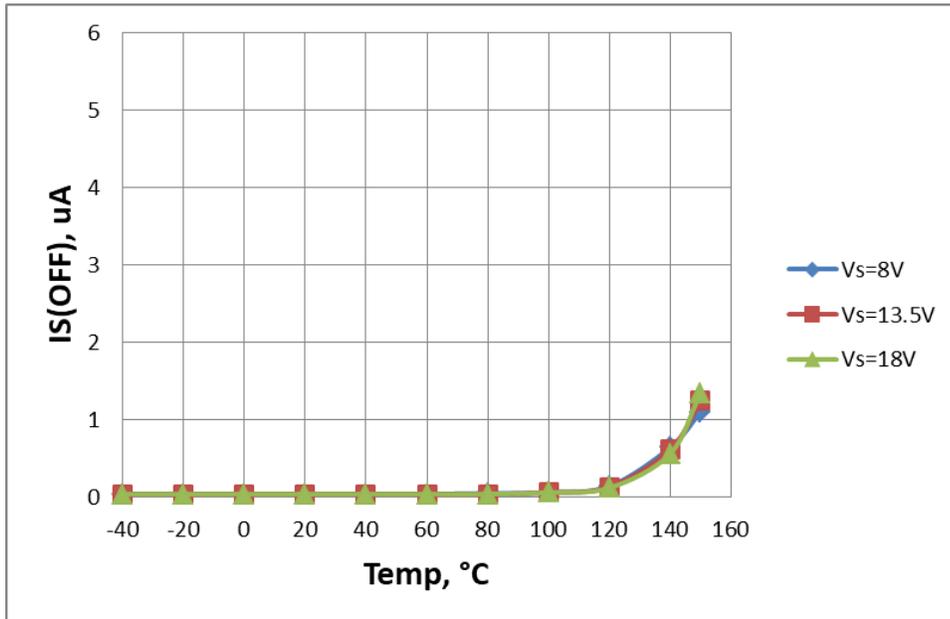


Figure 19. Standby Current for Whole Device with Load.  $I_{S(OFF)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

**Characterization** (continued)

**Power Stage**

Output Voltage Drop Limitation at Low Load Current

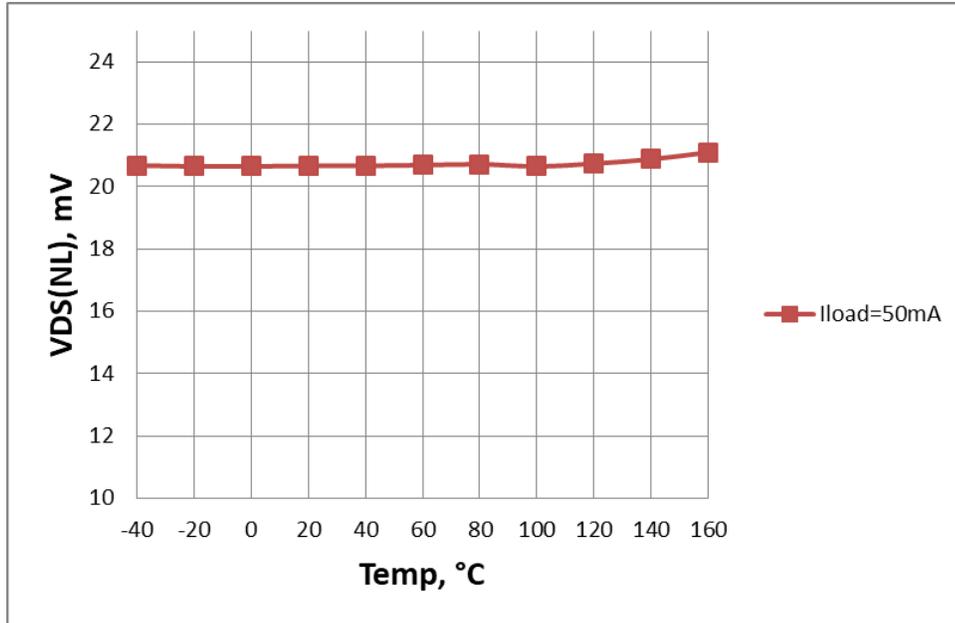


Figure 20. Output Voltage Drop Limitation at Low Load Current  $V_{DS(NL)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

**Characterization** (continued)

**Power Stage ON/OFF Slew Rate**

Slew Rate at Turn ON

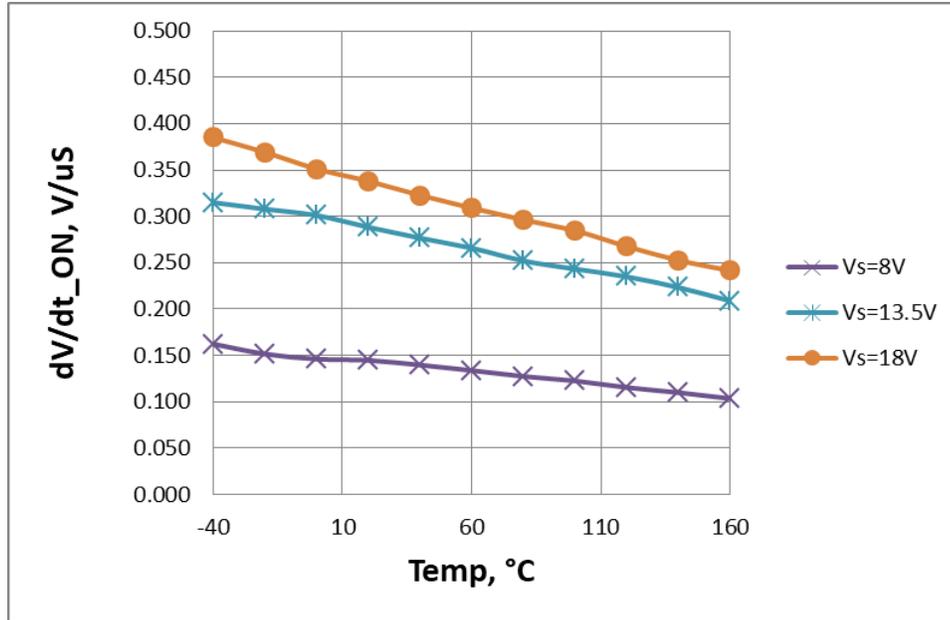


Figure 21. Slew Rate at Turn ON  $dV/dt_{ON} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4\Omega$

Slew Rate at Turn OFF

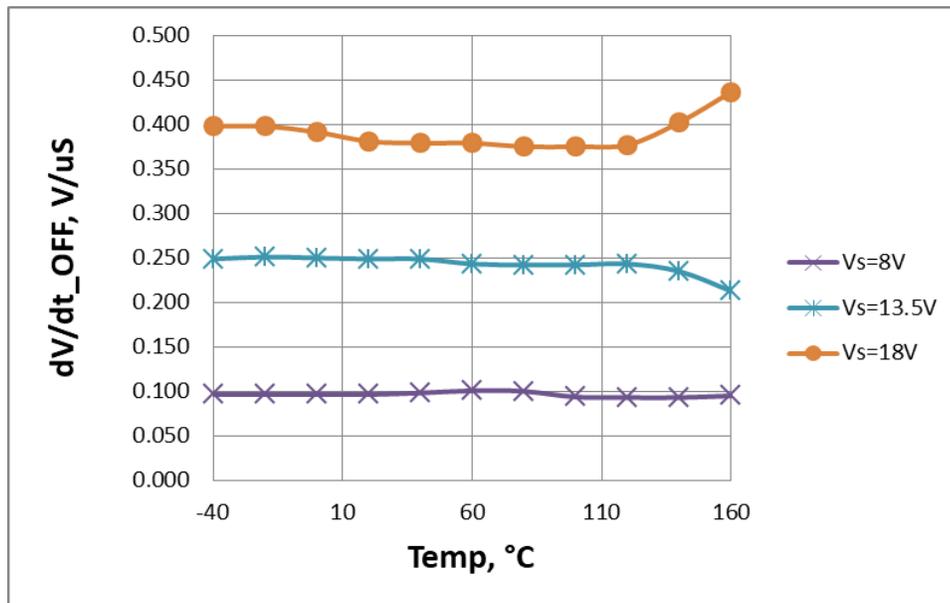


Figure 22. Slew Rate at Turn OFF  $dV/dt_{OFF} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4\Omega$

**Characterization** (continued)

**Power Stage ON/OFF Timing**

Turn ON Timing

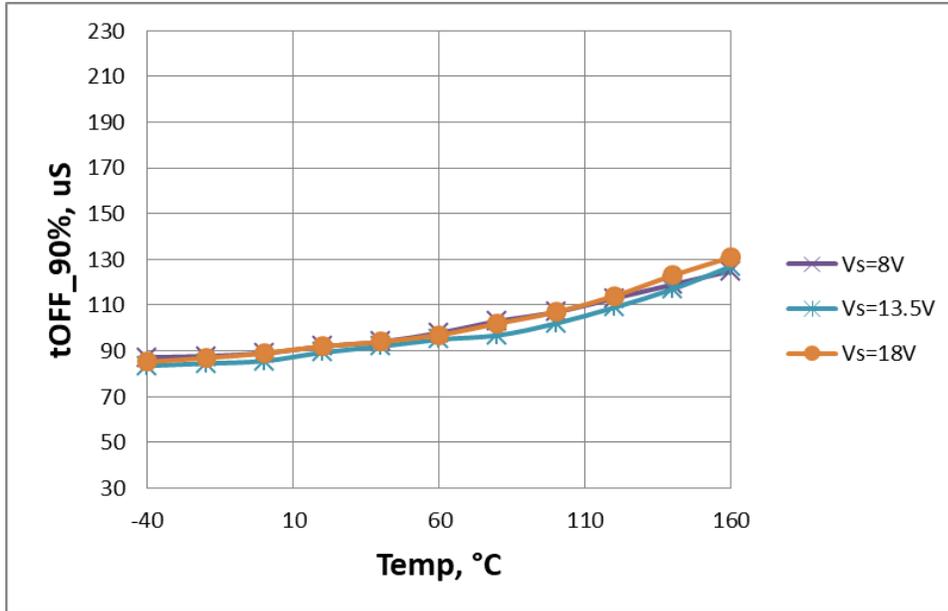


Figure 23. Turn ON  $t_{ON} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4\Omega$

Turn OFF Timing

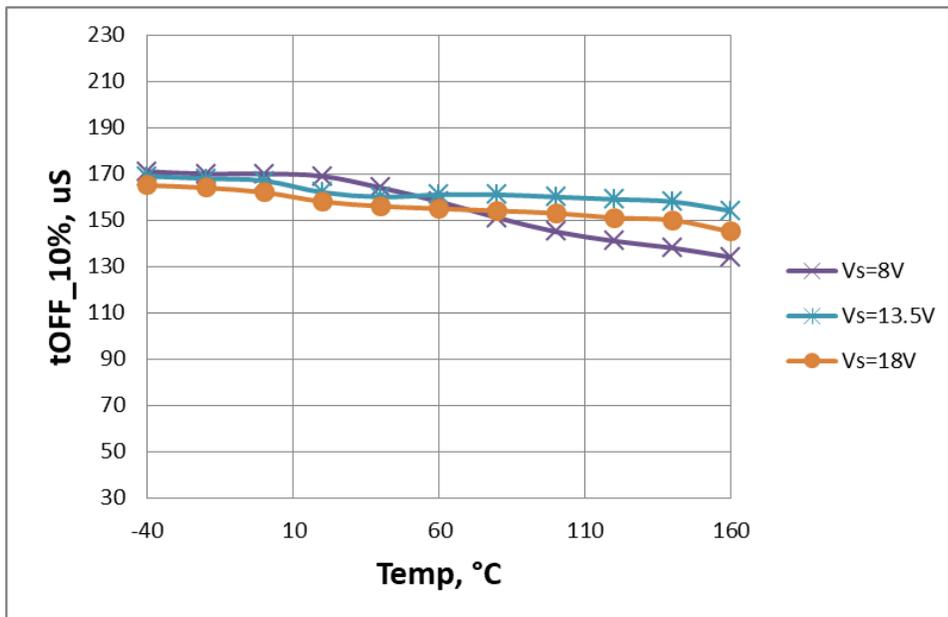


Figure 24. Turn ON  $t_{ON} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4\Omega$

**Characterization** (continued)

Turn ON/OFF Matching

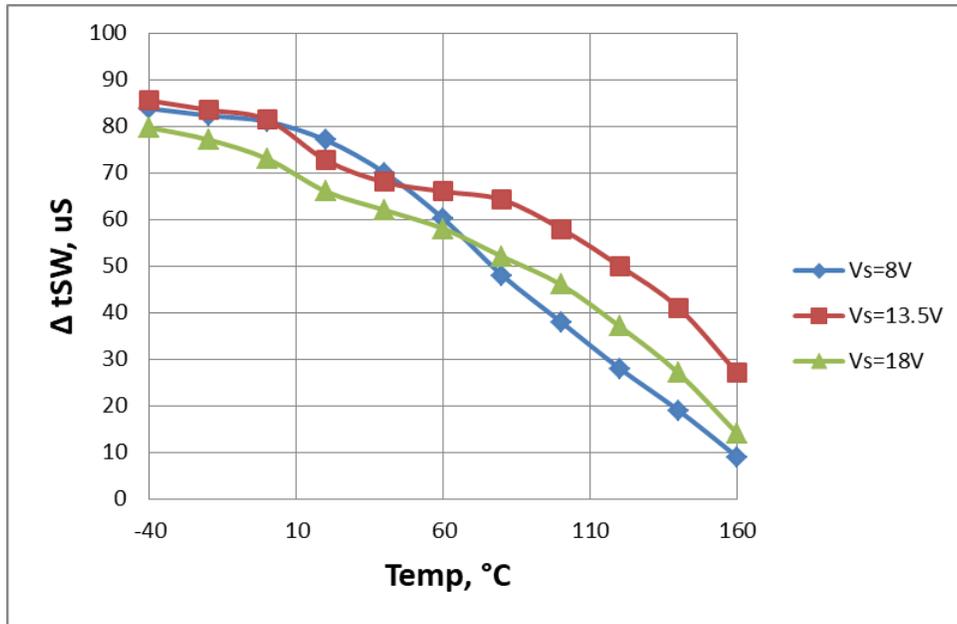


Figure 25. Turn ON / OFF matching  $\Delta t_{sw} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4\Omega$

**Characterization** (continued)

**Power stage ON/OFF Energy**

Switch ON Energy

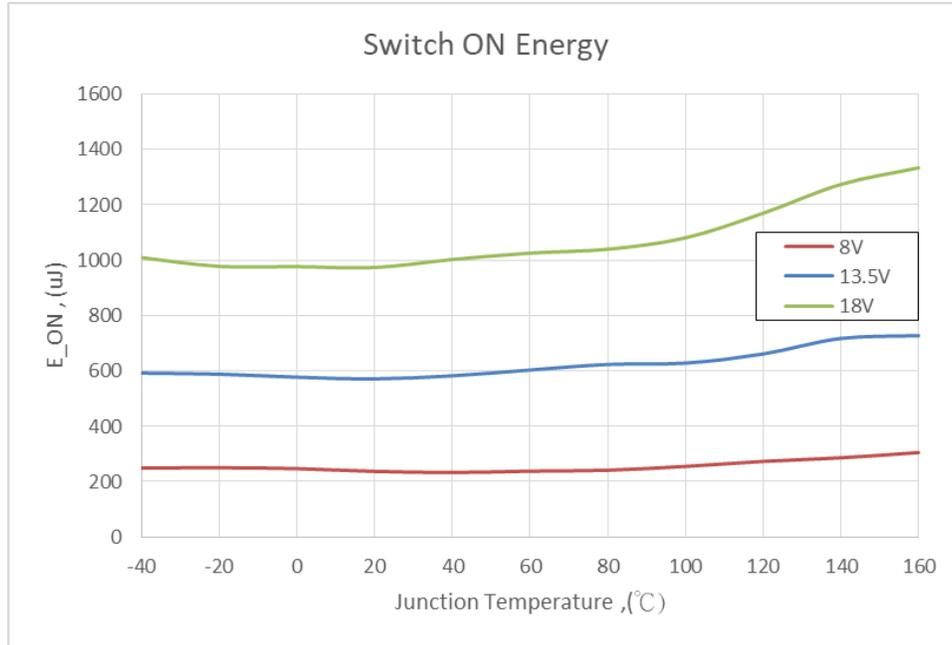


Figure 26. Switch ON Energy  $E_{ON} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4\Omega$

Switch OFF Energy

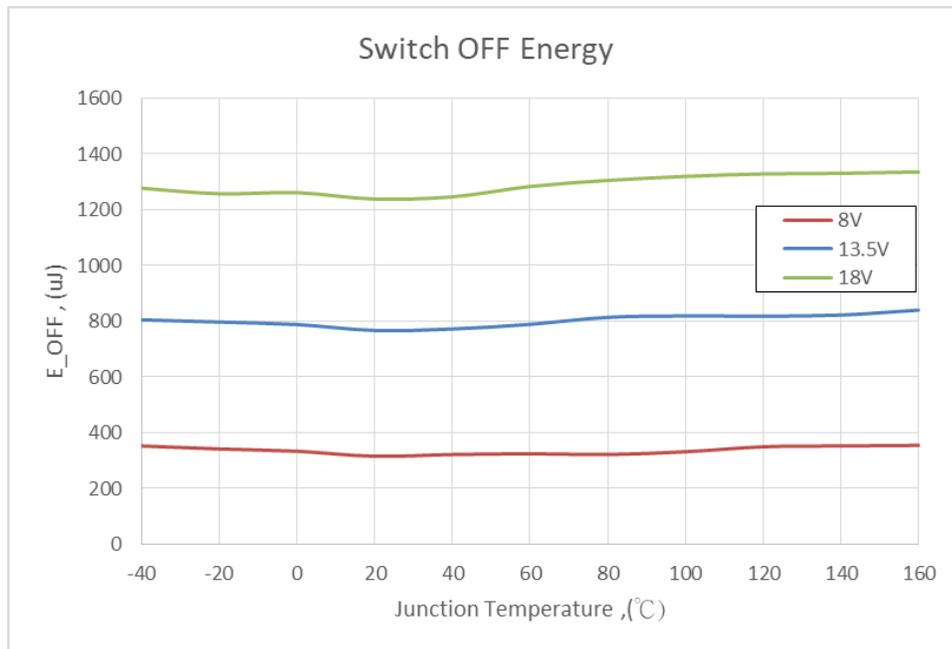


Figure 27. Switch OFF Energy  $E_{OFF} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4\Omega$

**Characterization** (continued)

**Protection Function**

Overload Condition in the Low Voltage Area

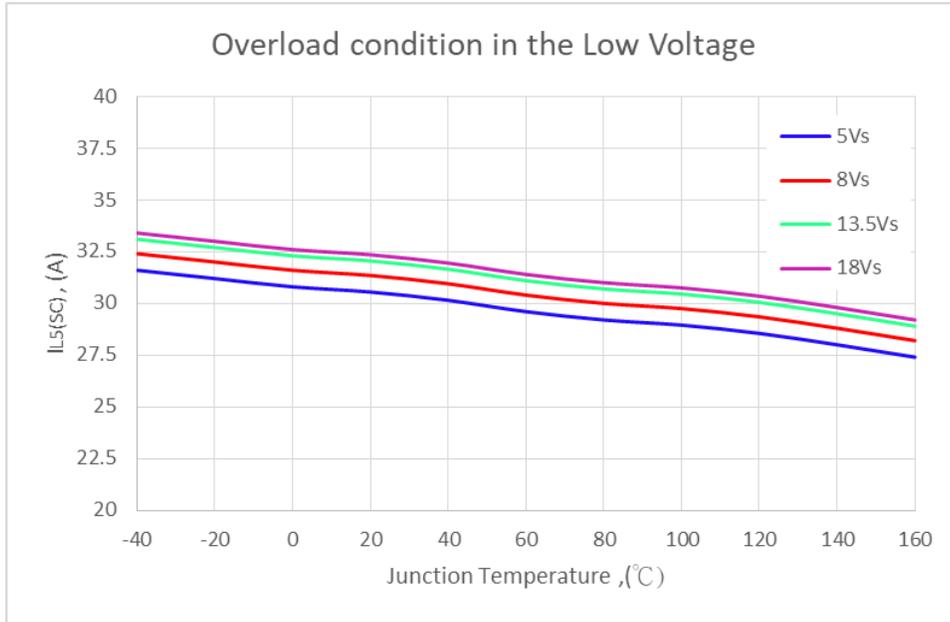


Figure 28. Overload Condition in the Low Voltage Drop Area  $I_{L5(SC)} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4 \Omega$

Overload Condition in the High Voltage Area

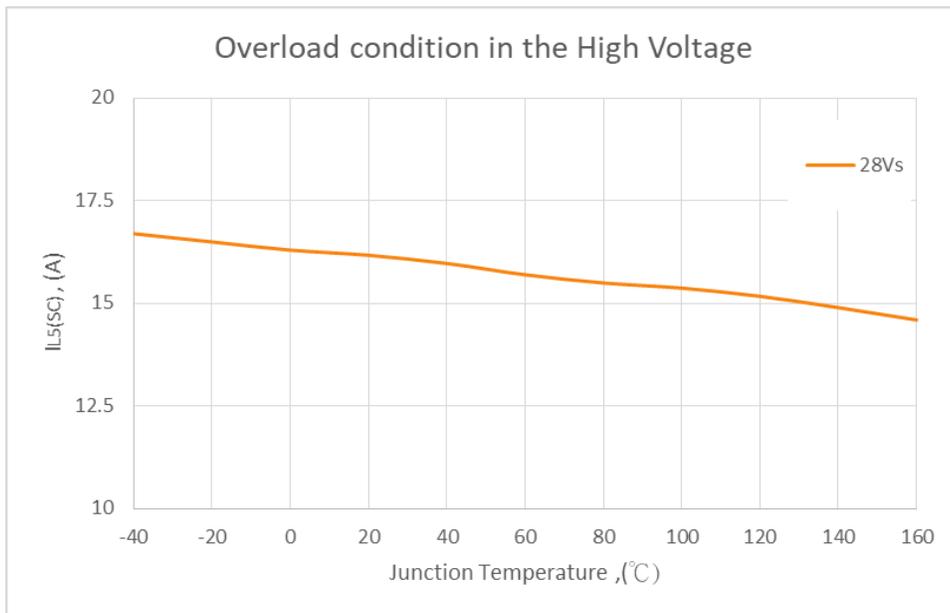


Figure 29. Overload Condition in the High Voltage Drop Area  $I_{L5(SC)} = f(T_J; V_S)$ ,  $R_L = 4 \Omega$

**Characterization** (continued)

**Diagnostic Mechanism**  
Current Sense at No Load.

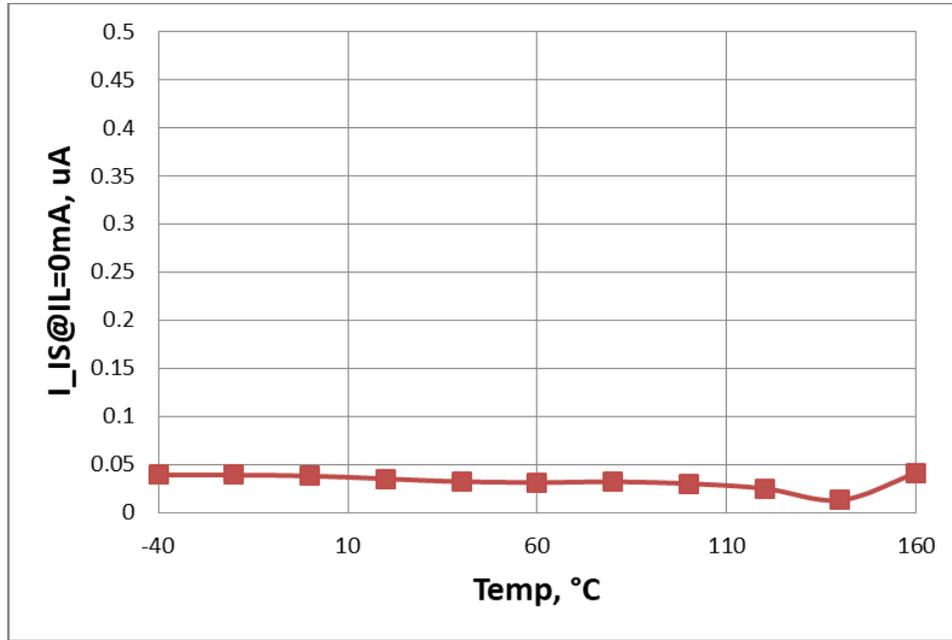


Figure 30. Current Sense at no Load  $I_{IS} = f(T_J; V_S)$

Open Load Detection Threshold in ON State

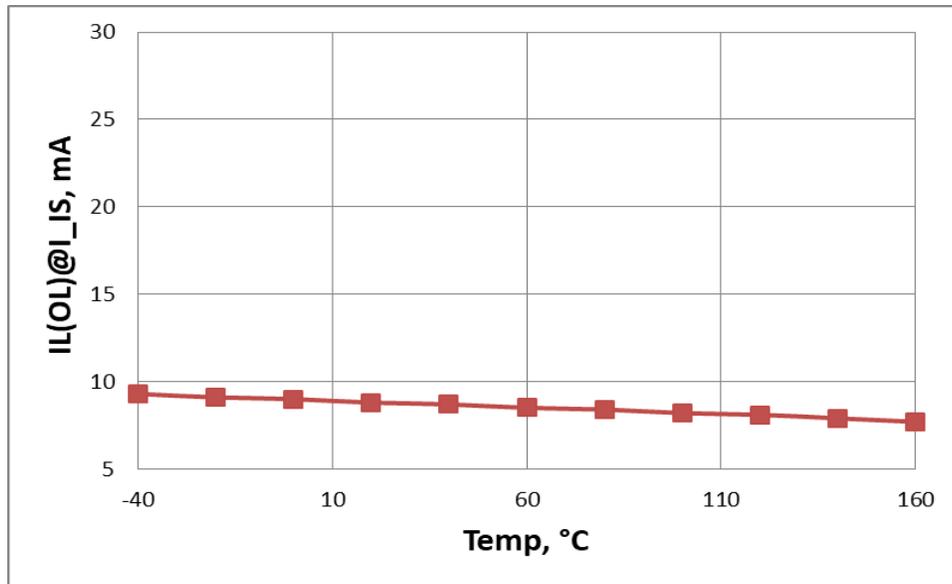


Figure 31. Open Load Detection ON State Threshold  $I_{L(OL)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

**Characterization** (continued)

Sense Signal Maximum Voltage

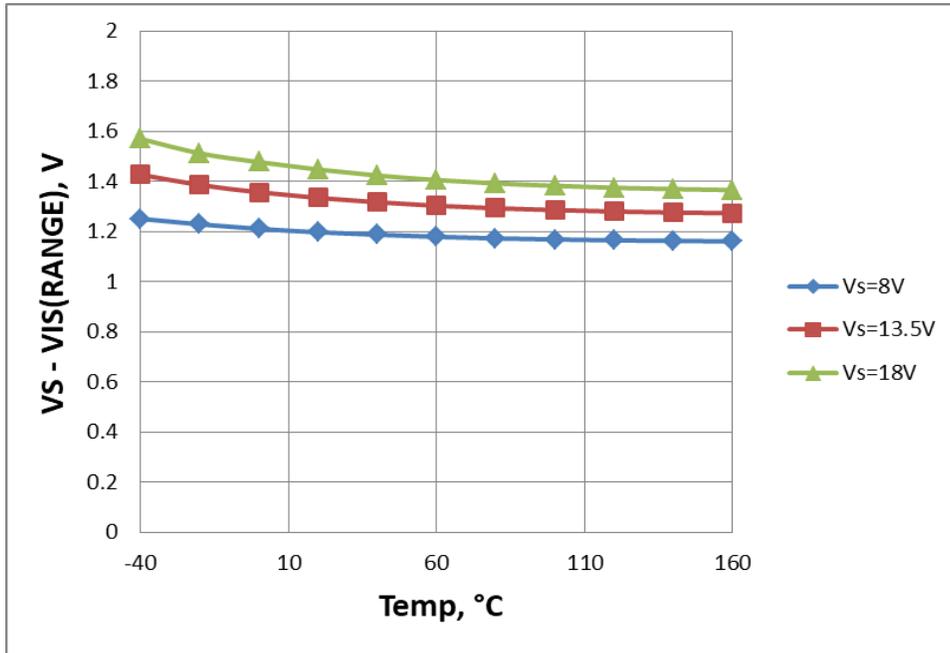


Figure 32. Sense Signal Maximum Voltage  $V_S - V_{IS(RANGE)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

Sense Signal Maximum Current

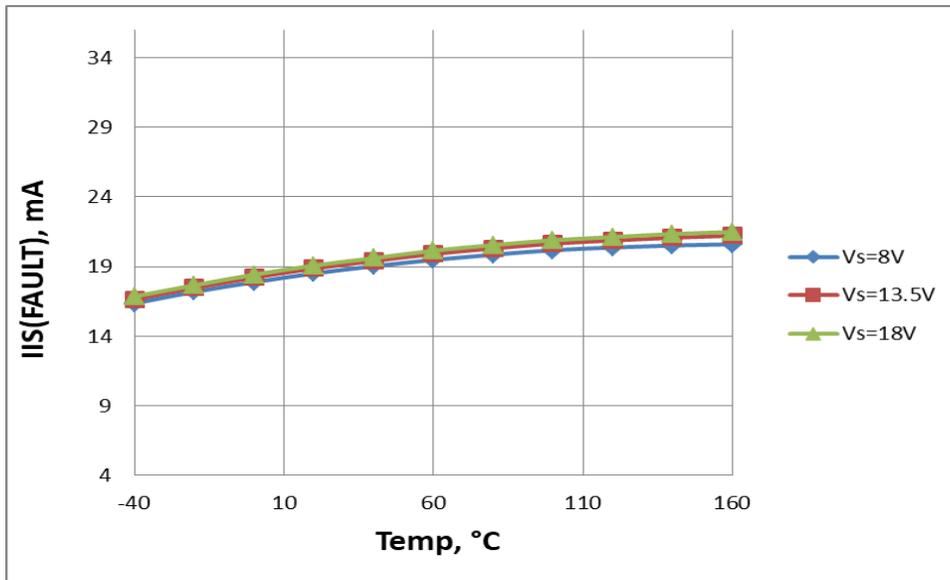


Figure 33. Sense Signal Maximum Current in Fault Condition  $I_{IS(FAULT)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

**Characterization** (continued)

**Input Pins**

Input Voltage Threshold ON to OFF

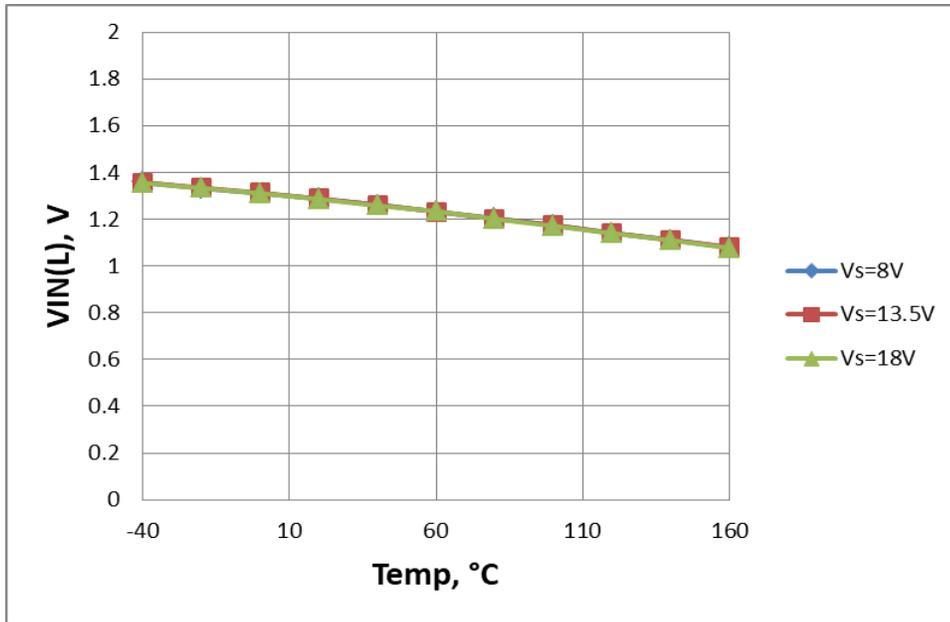


Figure 34. Input Voltage Threshold  $V_{IN(L)} = f(T_J; V_s)$

Input Voltage Threshold OFF to ON

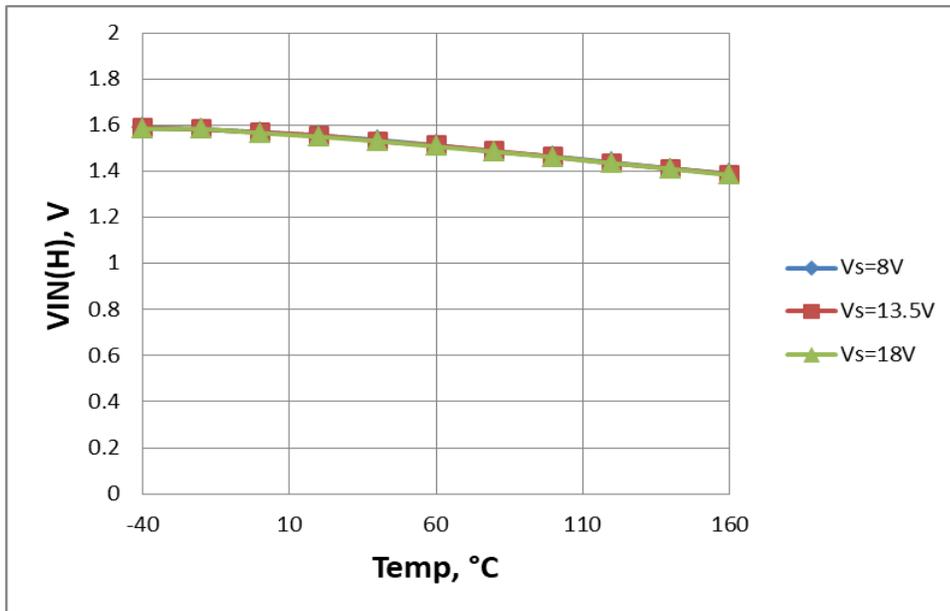


Figure 35. Input Voltage Threshold  $V_{IN(H)} = f(T_J; V_s)$

**Characterization** (continued)

Input Voltage Hysteresis

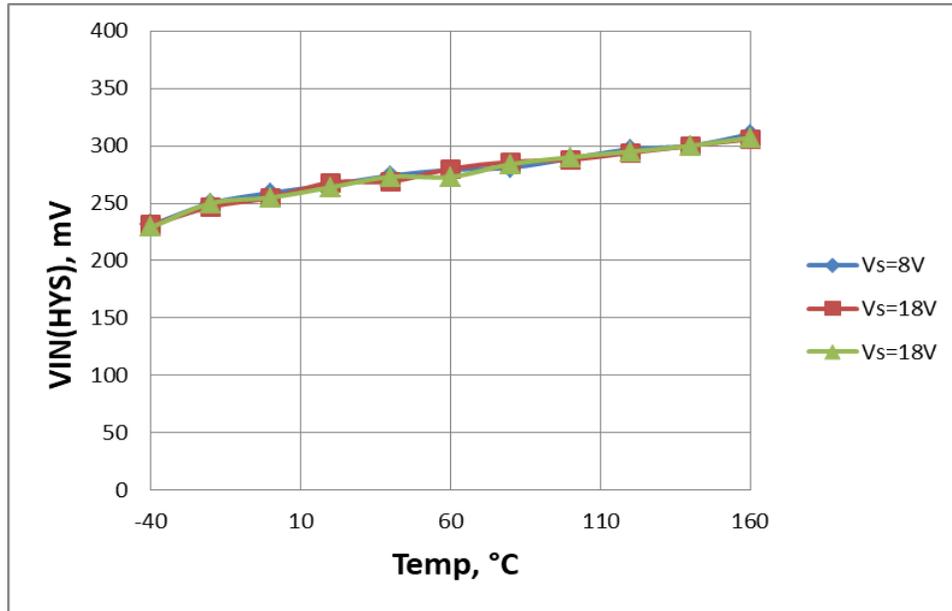


Figure 36. Input Voltage Hysteresis  $V_{IN(HYS)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

Input Current High Level

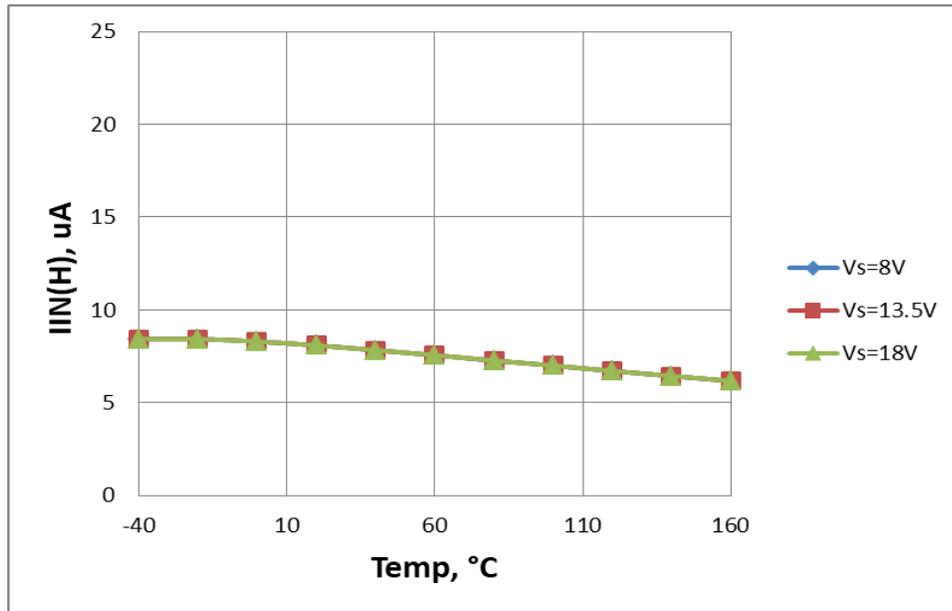


Figure 37. Input Current High Level  $I_{IN(H)} = f(T_J; V_S)$

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## Ordering Information (Note 24)

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Product	Marking	Reel Size (inches)	Tape Width (mm)	Quantity per Reel
ZXMS81045SP-13	ZXMS81045SP	13	12	2500

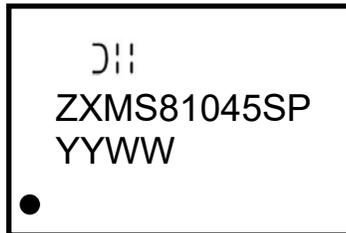
Note:

24. For packaging details, please visit our website at <https://www.diodes.com/design/support/packaging/diodes-packaging/>.

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## Marking Information

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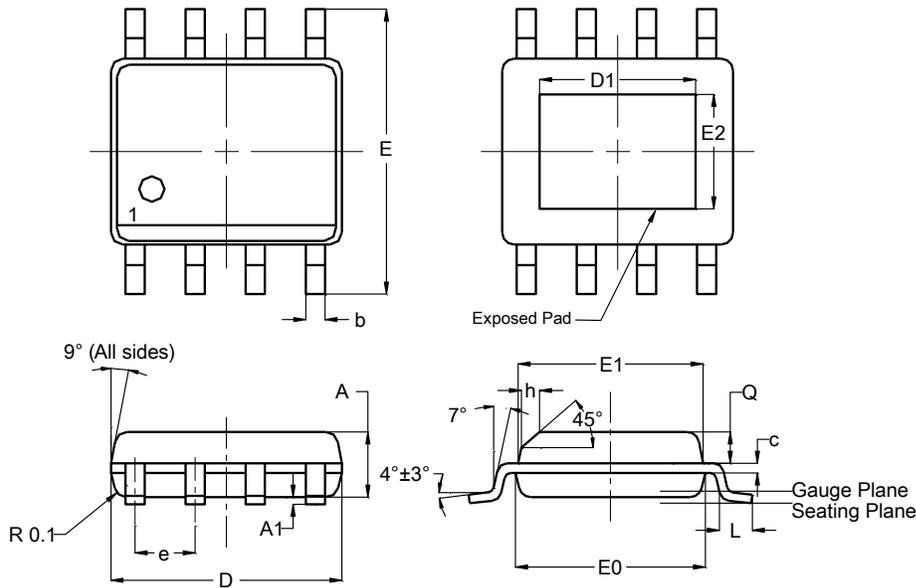


YY: Year  
 WW: Week 01~52;  
 52 represents 52 and 53 week

## Package Outline Dimensions

Please see <http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html> for the latest version.

### SO-8EP (Type E)

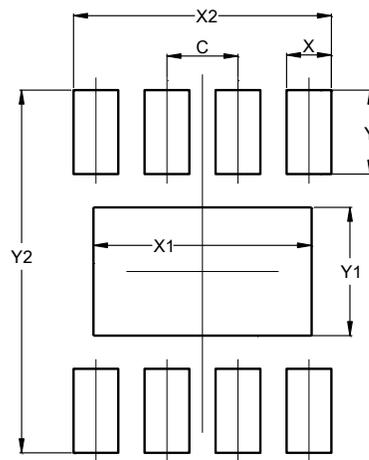


SO-8EP (Type E)			
Dim	Min	Max	Typ
A	1.40	1.50	1.45
A1	0.00	0.13	--
b	0.30	0.50	0.40
c	0.15	0.25	0.20
D	4.85	4.95	4.90
D1	2.65	3.75	3.70
E	5.90	6.10	6.00
E0	3.85	3.95	3.90
E1	3.80	3.90	3.85
E2	2.05	2.15	2.10
e	--	--	1.27
h	--	--	0.35
L	0.62	0.82	0.72
Q	0.60	0.70	0.65
All Dimensions in mm			

## Suggested Pad Layout

Please see <http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html> for the latest version.

### SO-8EP (Type E)



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	1.270
X	0.802
X1	3.900
X2	4.612
Y	1.505
Y1	2.300
Y2	6.500

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