1 Features

- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- AEC-Q100 Qualified With the Following Results:
  - Exceeds HBM ESD Classification Level 2
  - Device CDM ESD Classification Level C4B
- Maximum reverse voltage of 45 V
- No Positive Voltage limitation to Anode Terminal
- Charge Pump Gate Driver for External N-Channel MOSFET
- Lower Power Dissipation than Schottky Diode/PFET Solutions
- Low Reverse Leakage Current
- Zero IQ
- Fast 2-µs Response to Reverse Polarity
- -40°C to +125°C Operating Ambient Temperature
- Can be Used in OR-ing Applications
- Meets CISPR25 EMI Specification
- Meets Automotive ISO7637 Transient Requirements with a Suitable TVS Diode
- No Peak Current Limit

2 Applications

- ADAS
- Infotainment Systems
- Power Tools (Industrial)
- Transmission Control Unit (TCU)
- Battery OR-ing Applications

3 Description

The LM74610-Q1 is a controller device that can be used with an N-Channel MOSFET in a reverse polarity protection circuitry. It is designed to drive an external MOSFET to emulate an ideal diode rectifier when connected in series with a power source. A unique advantage of this scheme is that it is not referenced to ground and thus has Zero Iq.

The LM74610-Q1 controller provides a gate drive for an external N-Channel MOSFET and a fast response internal comparator to discharge the MOSFET Gate in the event of reverse polarity. This fast pull-down feature limits the amount and duration of reverse current flow if opposite polarity is sensed. The device design also meets CISPR25 Class 5 EMI specifications and automotive ISO7637 transient requirements with a suitable TVS diode.

Device Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>BODY SIZE (NOM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LM74610-Q1</td>
<td>VSSOP</td>
<td>3.00 mm x 5.00 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the datasheet.

Smart Diode Configuration

Application Diagram

An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.
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4 Revision History

Changes from Revision A (October 2015) to Revision B Page

• Added No Peak Current Limit to Description .................... 1
• Added Simplified Application Diagram to page 1 .................. 1
• Added Voltage Across Body Diode vs Vcap Charging Current to Typical Characteristics .................. 7
• Updated Gate Drive Pin .............................................. 10
• Corrected Startup Relative to VIN figure .......................... 15
• Corrected typo of revere to reverse in Response to Reverse Polarity ............................................... 15
• Updated Layout Guidelines ......................................... 22

Changes from Original (July 2015) to Revision A Page

• Product Preview to Production Data Release ........................ 1
5 Pin Configuration and Functions

DGK Package
8-Pin VSSOP
Top View

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VcapL</td>
<td>Charge Pump Output, connect to an external charge pump capacitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate Pull Down</td>
<td>Connect to the gate of the external MOSFET for fast turn OFF in the case of reverse polarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>No connect. Leave floating or connect to Anode pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anode</td>
<td>Anode of the diode, connect to source of the external MOSFET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate Drive</td>
<td>Gate Drive output, Connect to the Gate of the external MOSFET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VcapH</td>
<td>Charge Pump Output, connect to an external charge pump capacitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathode</td>
<td>Cathode of the diode, connect to Drain of the external MOSFET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings
over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) 42V continuous (and 45V transients for 2ms) absmax condition from Cathode to Anode. Suitable to use with TVS SMBJ28A and SMBJ14A at the anode.

(3) Reverse voltage rating only. There is no positive voltage limitation for the LM74610-Q1 Anode terminal.

(4) The device performance is ensured over this Ambient Temperature range as long the Case Temperature does not exceed the MAX value.

6.2 ESD Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>±4000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±750</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

(2) The human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor into each pin.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions
over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 Thermal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMAL METRIC(1)</th>
<th>LM74610-Q1 VSSOP (DGK)</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$R_{JA}$ Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{JJC(top)}$ Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{JB}$ Junction-to-board thermal resistance</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\psi_{JT}$ Junction-to-top characterization parameter</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\psi_{JB}$ Junction-to-board characterization parameter</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.
6.5 Electrical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted. Minimum and maximum limits are specified through test, design, validation or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at $T_A = 25^\circ C$ and are provided for reference purpose only. $V_{Anode-Cathode} = 0.55$ V for all tests.\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{Anode to Cathode}$</td>
<td>Minimum startup voltage across external MOSFET's body diode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{Cap Threshold}$</td>
<td>Charge pump capacitor drive thresholds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Gate up}$</td>
<td>Gate drive pull up current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Gate down}$</td>
<td>Gate drive pull down current during forward voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Gate pull down}$</td>
<td>Gate drive pull down current when reverse voltage is sensed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Charge Current}$</td>
<td>Charging current for the charge pump capacitor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Discharge Current}$</td>
<td>VCAP current consumption to power the controller when MOSFET is ON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_{Recovery}$</td>
<td>Time to shut off MOSFET when voltage is reversed (Equivalent to diode reverse recovery time)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D$</td>
<td>Duty cycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{LKG}$</td>
<td>Reverse leakage current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_q$</td>
<td>Quiescent current to GND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{Anode}$</td>
<td>Current into Anode pin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Absolute Maximum Ratings are limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings are conditions under which operation of the device is guaranteed. Operating Ratings do not imply guaranteed performance limits. For guaranteed performance limits and associated test conditions, see the table of Electrical Characteristics.

(2) Limit applies over the full Operating Temperature Range $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$.

**Figure 1. Gate Shut Down Timing in the Event of Reverse Polarity**
6.6 Typical Characteristics

![Figure 2. Reverse Leakage at Negative Voltages](D001)

![Figure 3. Anode to Cathode Startup Voltage](D002)

![Figure 4. Reverse Recovery Time (T_{Recovery})](D009)

![Figure 5. VcapH and VcapL Voltage Threshold](D003)

![Figure 6. Duty Cycle of the Output Voltage at Startup](D005)

![Figure 7. Duty Cycle of the Output Voltage](D004)
Typical Characteristics (continued)

Figure 8. Voltage Across Body Diode vs Vcap Charging Current
7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

Most systems in automotive or industrial applications require fast response reverse polarity protection at the input stage. Schottky diodes or P-Channel MOSFETs are typically used in most power systems to protect the load in the case of negative polarity. The main disadvantage of using diodes is voltage drop during forward conduction, which reduces the available voltage and increases the associated power losses. PFET solutions are inefficient for handling high load current at low input voltage.

The LM74610-Q1 is a zero \( I_q \) controller that is combined with an external N-channel MOSFET to replace a diode or PFET reverse polarity solution in power systems. The voltage across the MOSFET source and drain is constantly monitored by the LM74610-Q1 ANODE and CATHODE pins. An internal charge pump is used to provide the GATE drive for the external MOSFET. This stored energy is used to drive the gate of MOSFET. The voltage drop depends on the \( R_{DS(on)} \) of a particular MOSFET in use, which is significantly smaller than a PFET. The LM74610-Q1 has no ground reference which makes it identical to a diode.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

![Functional Block Diagram](image)

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 During T0

When power is initially applied, the load current \( (I_D) \) will flow through the body diode of the MOSFET and produce a voltage drop \( (V_f) \) during T0 in Figure 9. This forward voltage drop \( (V_f) \) across the body diode of the MOSFET is used to charge up the charge pump capacitor \( V_{cap} \). During this time, the charge pump capacitor \( V_{cap} \) is charged to a higher threshold of 6.3V (typical).
7.3.2 During T1
Once the voltage on the capacitor reaches the higher voltage level of 6.3V (typical), the charge pump is disabled and the MOSFET turns ON. The energy stored in the capacitor is used to provide the gate drive for the MOSFET (T1 in Figure 9). When the MOSFET is ON, it provides a low resistive path for the drain current to flow and minimizes the power dissipation associated with forward conduction. The power losses during the MOSFET ON state depend primarily on the $R_{DSON}$ of the selected MOSFET and load current. At the time when the capacitor voltage reaches its lower threshold $V_{capL}$ 5.15V (typical), the MOSFET gate turns OFF. The drain current $I_D$ will then begin to flow through the body diode of the MOSFET, causing the MOSFET body diode voltage drop to appear across Anode and Cathode pins. The charge pump circuitry is re-activated and begins charging the charge pump capacitor. The LM74610-Q1 operation keeps the MOSFET ON at approximately 98% duty cycle (typical) regardless of the external charge pump capacitor value. This is the key factor to minimizing the power losses. The forward voltage drop during this time is determined by the $R_{DSON}$ of the MOSFET.

7.3.3 Pin Operation

7.3.3.1 Anode and Cathode Pins
The LM74610-Q1 Anode and Cathode pins are connected to the source and drain of the external MOSFET. The current into the Anode pin is 30 µA (typical). When power is initially applied, the load current flows through the body diode of the external MOSFET, the voltage across Anode and Cathode pins is equal to the forward diode drop ($V_f$). The minimum value of $V_f$ required to enable the charge pump circuitry is 0.48V. Once the MOSFET is turned ON, the Anode and Cathode pins constantly sense the voltage difference across the MOSFET to determine the magnitude and polarity of the voltage across it. When the MOSFET is on, the voltage difference across Anode and Cathode pins depends on the $R_{DSON}$ and load current. If voltage difference across source and drain of the external MOSFET becomes negative, this is sensed as a fault condition by Anode and Cathode pins and gate is turned off by Gate Pull Down pin as shown in Figure 1. The reverse voltage threshold across Anode and Cathode to detect the fault condition is -20 mV. The consistent sensing of voltage polarity across the MOSFET enables the LM74610-Q1 to provide a fast response to the power source failure and limit the amount and duration of the reverse current flow.

7.3.3.2 VcapH and VcapL Pins
VcapH and VcapL are high and low voltage thresholds respectively that the LM74610-Q1 uses to detect when to turn the charge pump circuitry ON and OFF. The capacitor charging and discharging time can be correlated to the duty cycle of the MOSFET gate. Figure 10 shows the voltage behavior across the Vcap. During the time period T0, the capacitor is storing energy from the charge pump. The MOSFET is turned off and current flow is only through the body diode during this time period. The conduction though body diode of the MOSFET is for a
Feature Description (continued)

very small period of time (2% typical) which rules out the chances of overheating the MOSFET, regardless of the output current. Once the capacitor voltage reaches its high threshold, the MOSFET is turned ON and charge pump circuitry is deactivated until the Vcap reaches its lower voltage threshold again (T1). The voltage difference between Vcap high and low threshold is typically 1.15V. The LM74610-Q1 charge pump has 46µA charging capability with 5-8MHz frequency.

![Diagram of Vcap Charging and Discarding by the Charge Pump](image)

The Vcap current consumption is 1 µA (typical) to drive the gate. The MOSFET OFF time (T0) and ON time (T1) can be calculated using the following expression

\[
\Delta T = C \frac{dV}{dl}
\]  

(1)

Where:
- \( C \) = Vcap Capacitance
- \( dV = 1.15V \)
- \( dl = 46 \mu A \) for charging
- \( dl = 0.95 \mu A \) for discharging

Note: Temperature dependence of these parameters – The duty cycle is dependent on temperature since the capacitance variation over temperature has a direct correlation to the MOSFET OFF and ON periods and the frequency. If the capacitor varies 20% the periods and the frequency will also vary by 20% so it is recommended to use a quality X7R/COG cap and not to place the cap in close proximity to high temperature devices. The variation of the capacitor does not have a thermal impact in the application as the duty cycle does not change.

7.3.3.3 Gate Drive Pin

When the charge pump capacitor is charged to the high voltage level of 6.3 V (typical), the Gate Drive pin provides a 6.8 µA (typical) of drive current. When the charge pump capacitor reaches its lower voltage threshold of 5.15 V (typical), Gate is pulled down to the Anode voltage (Vin). During normal operation, the gate turns ON and OFF with a slow 2msec slew rate in order to avoid switching noise and EMI issues. To protect the gate of the MOSFET, a built-in internal 11.5V Zener clamp the maximum gate to source voltage (\( V_{GS(MAX)} \)).

7.3.3.4 Gate Pull Down Pin

The Gate Pull Down pin is connected to the Gate Drive pin in a typical application circuit. When the controller detects negative polarity, possibly due to failure of the input supply or voltage ripple, the Pull-Down quickly discharges the MOSFET gate through a discharge transistor. The Gate Pull Down pin can discharge the MOSFET gate capacitance with 160-mA pull down current to speed up the MOSFET turn OFF time. This fast pull down reacts regardless of the Vcap charge level. If the input supply abruptly fails, as would happen if the supply gets shorted to ground, a reverse current will temporarily flow through the MOSFET. This reverse current can be due to parallel connected supplies and load capacitance and is dependent upon the \( R_{DSON} \) of the MOSFET.
Feature Description (continued)

When the negative voltage across the Anode and Cathode pins reaches -20mV (typical), the LM74610-Q1 immediately reacts and discharges the MOSFET gate capacitance as shown in Figure 11. A MOSFET with 5nF of effective gate capacitance can be turned off by the LM74610-Q1 within 2µs (typical). The fast turnoff time minimizes the reverse current flow from MOSFET drain by opening the circuit. The reverse leakage current does not exceed 110µA for a constant 13.5V reverse voltage across Anode and Cathode pins. The reverse leakage current for a Schottky diode is 15mA under the same voltage and temperature conditions.

![Figure 11. Gate Pull Down in the Event of Reverse Polarity](image)

7.4 Device Functional Modes

The LM74610-Q1 operates in two modes:

- **Body Diode Conduction Mode**
  The LM74610-Q1 solution works like a conventional diode during this time with higher forward voltage drop. The power dissipation during this time can be given as:

  \[
  P_{\text{Dissipation}} = (V_{\text{Forward Drop}}) \times (I_{\text{Drain Current}})
  \]  
  \[\text{(2)}\]

  However, the current only flows through the body diode while the MOSFET gate is being charged to \(V_{GS(TH)}\). This conduction is only for 2% duty cycle, therefore it does not cause any thermal issues.

  \[\text{Body Diode ON Time} = \frac{C \times (V_{\text{capH}} - V_{\text{capL}})}{I_{\text{Charge Current}}}
  \]  
  \[\text{(3)}\]

- **The MOSFET Conduction Mode**
  The MOSFET is turned on during this time and current flow is only through the MOSFET. The forward voltage drop and power losses are limited by the \(R_{DS(ON)}\) of the specific MOSFET used in the solution. The LM74610-Q1 solution output is comprised of the MOSFET conduction mode for 98% of its duty cycle. This time period is given by the following expression:

  \[\text{MOSFET ON Time} = \frac{C \times (V_{\text{capH}} - V_{\text{capL}})}{I_{\text{Discharge Current}}}
  \]  
  \[\text{(4)}\]
Device Functional Modes (continued)

7.4.1 Duty Cycle Calculation

The LM74610-Q1 has an operating duty cycle of 98% at 25 °C and >90% at 125 °C. The duty cycle doesn’t depend on the Vcap capacitance value. However, the variation in capacitance value over temperature has direct correlation to the switching frequency between the MOSFET and body diode. If the capacitance value decreases, the charging and discharging time will also decrease, causing more frequent switching between body diode and the MOSFET condition. The following expression can be used to calculate the duty cycle of the LM74610-Q1:

\[
\text{Duty Cycle (\%)} = \frac{\text{(MOSFET ON Time)}}{\text{(MOSFET ON Time + Body Diode ON Time)}} \times 100
\]  

(5)
8 Application and Implementation

NOTE
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI’s customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information
The LM74610-Q1 is used with N-Channel MOSFET controller in a typical reverse polarity protection application. This device is connected to the N-Channel MOSFET as shown in Figure 12. The schematic for the typical application is shown in Figure 13 where the LM74610-Q1 is used in series with a battery to drive the MOSFET Q1. The TVS+ and TVS- are not required for the LM74610-Q1. However, they are typically used to clamp the positive and negative voltage surges respectively. The output capacitor Cout is recommended to protect the immediate output voltage collapse as a result of line disturbance.

8.2 Typical Application

Figure 12. Typical System Application

Figure 13. Typical Application Schematic
Typical Application (continued)

8.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the parameters listed in Table 1 as the input parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIGN PARAMETER</th>
<th>EXAMPLE VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>Max V&lt;br&gt;DS of the MOSFET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage</td>
<td>Max V&lt;br&gt;DS of the MOSFET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Negative Voltage</td>
<td>-45V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Current Range</td>
<td>Maximum drain current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Capacitance</td>
<td>47µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transient Response, 3A Load Step</td>
<td>ΔV&lt;br&gt;o = ± 5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

To begin the design process, determine the following:

8.2.2.1 Design Considerations

- Input voltage range
- Output current range
- Body Diode forward voltage drop for the selected MOSFET
- MOSFET Gate threshold voltage

8.2.2.2 Startup Voltage

The LM74610-Q1 will not initiate the charge pump operation if a closed loop system is in standby mode or the drain current is smaller than 1mA (typical). This is due to a minimum body diode voltage requirement of the LM74610-Q1 controller. If the drain current is too small to produce a minimum voltage drop of 0.48V at 25°C, the charge pump circuitry will remain off and the MOSFET will act just like a diode. It is very important to know the body diode voltage parameter of a MOSFET before implementing it into the Smart Diode solution. Some N-channel MOSFETs have very low body diode voltage at higher temperature. This makes their drain current requirement higher to achieve 0.48V across the body diode in order to initiate the LM74610-Q1 controller at higher temperatures.

8.2.2.3 Capacitor Selection

A ceramic capacitor should be placed between VcapL and VcapH. The capacitor acts as a holding tank to power up the control circuitry when the MOSFET is on.

When the MOSFET is off, this capacitor is charged up to higher voltage threshold of ~6.3 V. Once this voltage is reached, the Gate Drive of LM74610-Q1 will provide drive for the external MOSFET. When the MOSFET is ON, the voltage across its body diode is collapsed because the forward conduction is through the MOSFET. During this time, the capacitor acts as a supply for the Gate Drive to keep the MOSFET ON.

The capacitor voltage will gradually decay when the MOSFET is ON. Once the capacitor voltage reaches a lower voltage threshold of 5.15V, the MOSFET is turned off and the capacitor gets recharged again for the next cycle.

A capacitor value of 220nF to 4.7µF with X7R/COG characteristic and 16V rating or higher is recommended for this application. A higher value capacitor sets longer MOSFET ON time and OFF time; however, the duty cycle remains at ~98% for MOSFET ON time irrespective of capacitor value.

If the Vcap value is 2.2µF, the MOSFET ON time and OFF time can be calculated using Equation 1:

\[
\text{MOSFET ON Time} = (2.2 \, \mu F \times 1.15 \, V)/0.95 \, \mu A = 2.66 \, \text{seconds}
\]

\[
\text{Body Diode ON Time} = (2.2 \, \mu F \times 1.15 \, V)/46 \, \mu A = 55 \, \text{milliseconds}
\]

The duty cycle can be calculated using Equation 5:

\[
\text{Duty Cycle} \% = \frac{2.66 \, \text{sec}}{(2.66 \, \text{sec} + 0.055 \, \text{sec})} \times 100 \% = 98\%
\]
8.2.2.4 MOSFET Selection

The LM74610-Q1 can provide up to 5V of gate to source voltage ($V_{GS}$). The important MOSFET electrical parameters are the maximum continuous Drain current $I_D$, the maximum drain-to-source voltage $V_{DS(MAX)}$, and the drain-to-source On resistance $R_{DSON}$. The maximum continuous drain current, $I_D$, rating must exceed the maximum continuous load current. The rating for the maximum current through the body diode, $I_S$, is typically the same as, or slightly higher than the drain current, but body diode current only flows for a small period when the charge pump capacitor is being charged.

The voltage across the MOSFET’s body diode must be higher than 0.48 V at low current. The body diode voltage for a MOSFET typically decreases as the ambient temperature increases. This will increase the source current requirement to achieve the minimum body diode drain-to-source voltage for the charge pump to initiate. The maximum drain-to-source voltage, $V_{DS(MAX)}$, must be high enough to withstand the highest differential voltage seen in the application. This would include any anticipated fault conditions. The LM74610-Q1 does not have positive voltage limitation, however, it is recommended to use MOSFETs with voltage rating up to 45 V for automotive applications. Table 2 shows the examples of recommended MOSFETs to be used with the LM74610-Q1.

8.2.3 Application Curves

![Figure 14. Startup Relative to VIN](image)

![Figure 15. Shutdown Relative to VIN](image)

![Figure 16. Response to Reverse Polarity](image)

![Figure 17. Response to a 60Hz AC Input](image)
8.2.4 Selection of TVS Diodes in Automotive Reverse Polarity Applications

TVS diodes can be used in automotive systems for protection against transients. There are 2 types of TVS diode, one that offers bi-directional clamping and one that is uni-directional. In the application circuit shown in Figure 12, 2 unidirectional TVS diodes are used. TVS+ does the clamping for positive pulses as seen in load dump and TVS- does the clamping for negative pulses such as seen in the ISO specs.

There are two important specs to be aware of: breakdown voltage and clamping voltage. Breakdown voltage is the voltage at which the TVS diode goes into avalanche similar to a zener diode and is specified at a low current value typ 1mA. Clamping voltage is the voltage the TVS diode clamps to in high current pulse situations.

In the case of an ISO 7637-2 pulse 1, the voltages go to -150V with a generator impedance of 10Ω. This translates to 15A flowing through the TVS - and the voltage across the TVS would be close to its clamping voltage. A rule of thumb with TVS diode voltage selection is that the breakdown voltage should be higher than worst case steady state voltages seen in the system. TVS diodes are meant to clamp pulses and not meant for steady state voltages.

The value of the TVS+ is selected such that the breakdown voltage of the TVS is higher than 24V which is a commonly used battery for jump start. LM74610-Q1 does not have a positive voltage limit so the selection of the voltage rating of TVS+ is determined by the max voltage tolerated by the downstream electronics. If the downstream parts can withstand at least 37V (suppressed load dump) then there is no need to use the TVS+. In this case it can be replaced with a diode as seen in Figure 20. A 1A diode with a 30A surge current rating and at least 40V reverse voltage rating is recommended. In case positive clamping voltage is desired then SMBJ24A/SMBJ26A is recommended for TVS+ as seen in Figure 12.

The value of the TVS – is selected such that 2 criteria are met. The breakdown voltage of the TVS should be higher than the max reverse battery voltage which is typically 15V. The second criterion is that the abs max rating for reverse voltage of the LM74610 is not exceeded (-45V).
In case of reverse voltage pulses such as in ISO specs, the LM74610 turns the MOSFET off. When the MOSFET turns off the voltage seen by the LM74610, Anode to Cathode is - (clamping voltage of TVS- (plus) the output capacitor voltage). If the max voltage on output capacitors is 16V, then the clamping voltage of the TVS- should not exceed, 45V – 16V = 29V.

SMBJ14A/SMBJ15A/SMBJ16A TVS diodes can be used for TVS-. The breakdown voltage of SMBJ14A is 15.6V and SMBJ16A is 17.8V. This meets criteria one. The clamping voltage of SMBJ14A is 23.2V and SMBJ16A is 26V. This meets the second criteria.

Bi-directional TVS diodes are not recommended due to their symmetrical clamping specs. SMBJ24CA has a breakdown voltage of 26.7V and a clamping voltage of 38.9V. The breakdown voltage meets the criteria for being higher than 24V. However the clamping voltage is 38.9V. The high clamping voltage is not an issue for the positive pulses however for a negative ISO pulse, the abs max of the LM74610 can be violated. Voltage across Anode to Cathode in this case is -(38.9V + 16V) = -54.9V which violates abs max rating of -45V.

As far as power levels for TVS diodes the ‘B’ in the SMBJ stands for 600W peak power levels. This is sufficient for ISO 7637-2 pulses and suppressed load dump case (ISO-16750-2 pulse B). For unsuppressed load dumps (ISO-16750-2 pulse A) higher power TVS diodes such as SMCJ or SMDJ may be required.

### 8.2.5 OR-ing Application Configuration

Basic redundant power architecture comprises of two or more voltage or power supply sources driving a single load. In its simplest form, the OR-ing solution for redundant power supplies consists of Schottky OR-ing diodes that protect the system against an input power supply fault condition. A diode OR-ing device provides effective and low cost solution with few components. However, the diodes forward voltage drops affects the efficiency of the system permanently, since each diode in an OR-ing application spends most of its time in forward conduction mode. These power losses increase the requirements for thermal management and allocated board space.

The LM74610-Q1 ICs combined with external N-Channel MOSFETs can be used to in OR-ing Solution as shown in Figure 21. The source to drain voltage $V_{DS}$ for each MOSFET is monitored by the Anode and Cathode pins of the LM74610-Q1. The forward conduction is through MOSFETs 98% of the time which avoids the diode forward voltage drop. The body diode of each MOSFET only conducts the remaining 2% of the time to allow the charge pump capacitor to be fully charged.

This is essential for an OR-ing device to quickly detect the reverse current and instantly pull-down the MOSFET gate to block the reverse current flow. An effective OR-ing solution needs to be extremely fast to limit the reverse current amount and duration. The LM74610-Q1 devices in OR-ing configuration constantly sense the voltage difference between Anode and Cathode pins, which are the voltage levels at the power sources (PS1, PS2) and the common load point respectively. When either of the power sources operates at lower voltage, the LM74610-Q1 detects a negative polarity and shuts down the Gate Drive through a fast Pull-Down within 2μsec (typical).
Figure 21. Typical OR-ing Application

If one of the power supplies fails in LM74610-Q1 OR-ing controller application, the output remains uninterrupted. This behavior is similar to diode OR-ing. Figure 22
8.2.6 Design Requirements

NOTE
Startup voltage is the voltage drop is needed for the controller to turn ON. It directly influences the Minimum output current at which the MOSFET turns ON.

Table 2. Recommended MOSFET Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part No</th>
<th>Voltage (V)</th>
<th>Drain Current at 25C (A)</th>
<th>Rdson mΩ @ 4.5V</th>
<th>Vgs Threshold(V)</th>
<th>Diode voltage @ 2A at 125C/175C (V)</th>
<th>Package; Footprint</th>
<th>Qual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSD17313Q2 Q1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>SON; 2 x 2</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQJ886EP</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>PowerPAK SO-8L; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQ4184EY</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>SO-8; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si4122DY</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>SO-8; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS1G120MN</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>HSOP8; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS1G300GN</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>HSOP8; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSD18501Q5 A</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>SON; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQD40N06-14L</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>TO-252; 6 x 10</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQ4850EY</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>SO-8; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSD18532Q5 B</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>SON; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPG20N04S4 L-07A</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>PG-TDSON-8-10; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPB057N06N</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>PG-TO263-3; 10 x 15</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPD50N04S4 L</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>PG-TO252-3-313; 6 x10</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The LM74610-Q1 solution is not limited to the MOSFETs included in this table. It only shows examples of compatible MOSFETs.
### Table 2. Recommended MOSFET Examples(1) (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part No</th>
<th>Voltage (V) Current</th>
<th>Drain Current at 25°C</th>
<th>Rdson mΩ @ 4.5V</th>
<th>Vgs Threshold (V)</th>
<th>Diode voltage @ 2A at 125°C/175°C</th>
<th>Package; Footprint</th>
<th>Qual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUK9Y3R5-40E</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>LFPAK56; Power-SO8 (SOT669); 5 x 6</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRF7478PbF-1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>SO-8; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQJ422EP</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>PowerPAK SO-8L; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL1004</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>TO-220AB</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUJRL7736</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>DirectFET®; 5 x 6</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Recommended TVS Combination to meet ISO7637 Specifications (Note 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TVS +</th>
<th>TVS-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMA6T33AY</td>
<td>SMBJ14A/ SMA6T15AY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMA6T30AY</td>
<td>SMBJ14A/ SMA6T15AY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMA6T28AY</td>
<td>SMBJ14A/ SMA6T15AY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9 Power Supply Recommendations

While testing the LM74610-Q1 solution, it is important to use low impedance power supply which allows current sinking. If the power supply does not allow current sinking, it would prevent the current flow in the reverse direction in the event of reverse polarity. The MOSFET gate won't get pulled down immediately due to the absence of reverse current flow.
10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

- The VIN terminal is recommended to have a low-ESR ceramic bypass-capacitor. The typical recommended bypass capacitance is a 10-μF ceramic capacitor with a X5R or X7R dielectric.
- The VIN terminal must be tied to the source of the MOSFET using a thick trace or polygon.
- The Anode pin of the LM74610-Q1 is connected to the Source of the MOSFET for sensing.
- The Cathode pin of the LM74610-Q1 is connected to the drain of the MOSFET for sensing.
- The high current path for this solution is through the MOSFET, therefore it is important to use thick traces for source and drain of the MOSFET.
- The charge pump capacitor Vcap must be kept away from the MOSFET to lower the thermal effects on the capacitance value.
- The Gate Drive and Gate pull down pins of the LM74610-Q1 must be connected to the MOSFET gate without using vias. Avoid excessively thin traces to the Gate Drive.
- Obtaining acceptable performance with alternate layout schemes is possible, however this layout has been shown to produce good results and is intended as a guideline.
- Keep the Drive pin close to the MOSFET to avoid further reduce MOSFET turn-on delay.
10.2 Layout Example

Figure 23. Layout Example
11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Community Resources
The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

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11.2 Trademarks
E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
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11.3 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

11.4 Glossary

**SLYZ022 — Ti Glossary.**
This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information
The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.
## Packaging Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>PINS</th>
<th>Package Qty</th>
<th>Eco Plan</th>
<th>Lead/Ball Finish</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp</th>
<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Device Marking</th>
<th>Samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LM74610QDGKRO1</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>VSSOP</td>
<td>DGK</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>CU NIPDAUAG</td>
<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>ZDSK</td>
<td>Samples</td>
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<td>DGK</td>
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<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>ZDSK</td>
<td>Samples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
- **ACTIVE**: Product device recommended for new designs.
- **LIFEBUY**: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
- **NRND**: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
- **PREVIEW**: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
- **OBSOLETE**: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check [http://www.ti.com/productcontent](http://www.ti.com/productcontent) for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

(3) **MSL, Peak Temp.** - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

**Device** | **Package Type** | **Package Drawing** | **Pins** | **SPQ** | **Reel Diameter (mm)** | **Reel Width W1 (mm)** | **A0 (mm)** | **B0 (mm)** | **K0 (mm)** | **P1 (mm)** | **W (mm)** | **Pin 1 Quadrant**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
LM74610QDGKRQ1 | VSSOP | DGK | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1
LM74610QDGKTO1 | VSSOP | DGK | 8 | 250 | 178.0 | 13.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1

*All dimensions are nominal.*
### TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
<th>Length (mm)</th>
<th>Width (mm)</th>
<th>Height (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LM74610QDGKRQ1</td>
<td>VSSOP</td>
<td>DGK</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>366.0</td>
<td>364.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM74610QDGKTQ1</td>
<td>VSSOP</td>
<td>DGK</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>213.0</td>
<td>191.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All dimensions are nominal*
**DGK (S-PDSO-G8) PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE**

![Diagram of DGK (S-PDSO-G8) package with dimensions and notes.](image)

**NOTES:**

A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per end.

D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.

E. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation AA, except interlead flash.
NOTES:  
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.  
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.  
D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC–7525 for other stencil recommendations.  
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.
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