基本描述

MX5050TL10R17 是一款集成了理想二极管控制器和 100V 260A NMOS 的功率模块，代替传统的肖特基，肖特基二极管广泛用于电源系统设计，可在各种输入电源故障条件下提供保护，并通过并联电源提供系统冗余。汽车电源系统设计使用功率肖特基二极管，可在电池反向和各种汽车电气瞬变条件下提供保护。工业系统传统上采用肖特基二极管提供反极性保护以防止现场电源接线错误，并提供对雷击和工业浪涌的抗扰能力。常用的工业系统、电信服务器、存储和基础设施设备均采用肖特基二极管来提供系统冗余，或通过对两个或更多电源采用 Oring 电路来增加功率容量。然而，肖特基二极管的正向压降会在大电流下产生显著的功率损耗，从而更需要使用散热器和更大 PCB 空间来进行热管理。正向传导损耗和相关的热管理会使效率降低，并使系统成本和空间增加。随着系统功率水平的提高以及功率密度需求的增加，肖特基二极管不再是新一代高性能系统设计的优先选择。

该模块能够代替大功率 30~100A，100V 的肖特基，产品尺寸更小，可靠性更高，压降低功耗小，反向截至时间快，能够提高电源 ORing 应用的效率和性能。

MX5050TL10R17 高侧 OR-ing 模块是集成了 100V 的理想二极管控制器和 100V 1.7mΩ N-MOSFET 构成的功率模块，采用紧凑的 TOLL 的封装，当与电源串联时，可用作理想的二极管整流器。

该 MX5050TL10R17 可连接到 5V ~ 90V 的电源，并可承受高达 100V 的瞬态电压。

特点

♦宽电压输入 5V~90V

♦内部集成了 100V 260A 的 NMOSFET

♦ 超小 VDS 能够快速关断反向电流

♦ 采用了半导体的封装结构，可靠性高

应用

♦多电池包并联

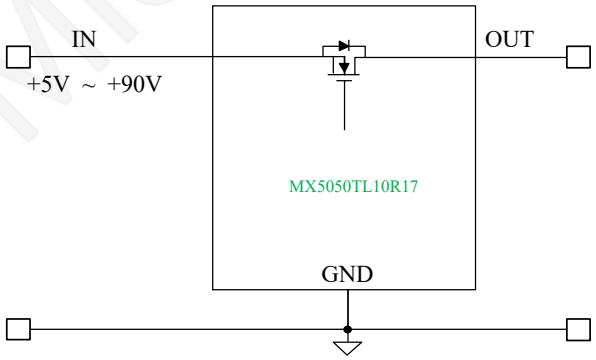
♦电动工具

♦电动自行车/电动助力车

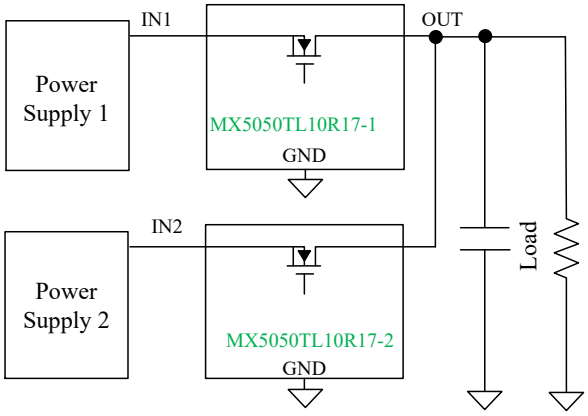
♦光伏储能

♦服务器冗余电源

典型应用



单路防止电流倒灌应用



双路冗余应用

General description

The MX5050TL10R17 high-side OR-ing module integrated an N-MOSFET and acts as an ideal diode rectifier when connected in series with the power supply. This OR-ing module enables internal MOSFET to replace diode rectifiers in power distribution networks, reducing power loss and voltage drop.

The MX5050TL10R17 provides charge pump gate drive for an internal N-channel MOSFET and fast response comparator to turn off the FET when current flows in reverse. The MX5050TL10R17 can be connected to power supplies from 5V to 90V and can withstand transient voltages up to 100V.

Features

- ♦ Wide operating input voltage range V_{IN}: 5V to 90V
- ♦Integrated 100V 260A NMOS
- ♦Charge pump gate driver for the internal N-channel MOSFET
- ♦Ultra-small V_{DS} turn-off voltage reduces turn-off time
- ♦ TOLL-8

Applications

Active OR-ing of redundant (N+1) power supplies

General information

Ordering information

Part Number	Description
MX5050TL10R17	TOLL-8
MPQ	2000pcs

Package dissipation rating

Package	RθJA（°C/W）	RθJC（°C/W）
TOLL-8	45	0.44

Absolute maximum ratings

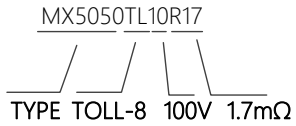
Parameter	Value
IN, OUT Pins to GND	-0.3 to 100V
IOUT	40A
Junction temperature	150°C
Storage temperature, Tstg	-50 to 150°C
Leading temperature （soldering,10secs）	260°C
ESD Susceptibility HBM	±2000V

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

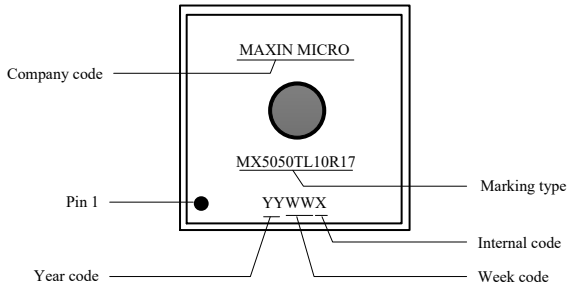
Recommended operating condition

Symbol	Range
IN, OUT Pins	5-90V
Operating temperature	-40~125°C
Moisture sensitive level	MSL3

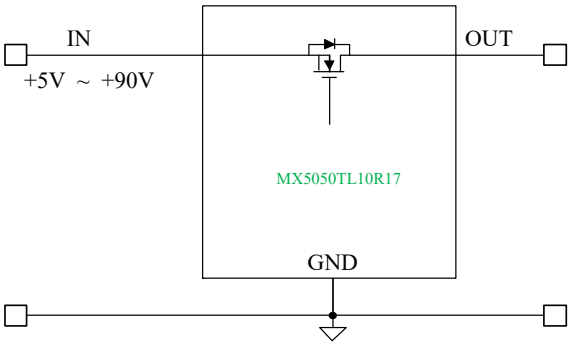
Part number information

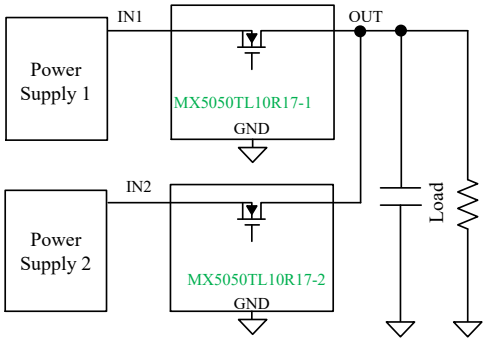


Marking information

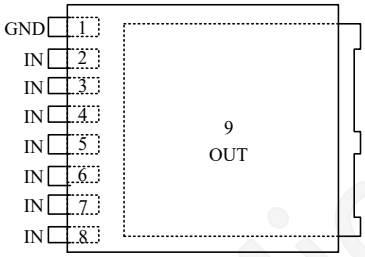


Typical application



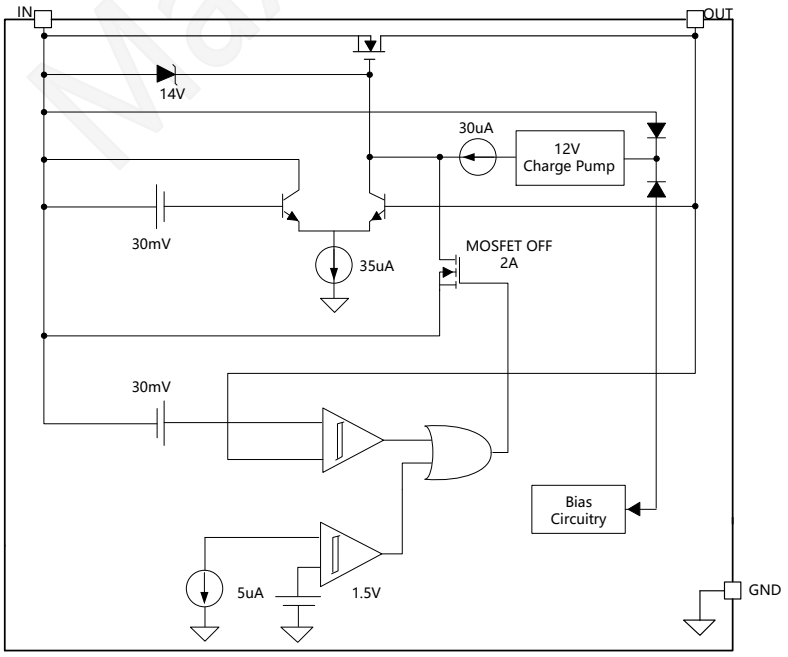


Terminal assignments



PIN NO.	PIN name	Description
DFN		
1	**GND**	Ground return for the circuit.
2~8	**IN**	Voltage sense connection to the internal MOSFET Source pin and circuit supply.
9	**OUT**	Voltage sense connection to the internal MOSFET Drain pin and circuit output.

Block diagram



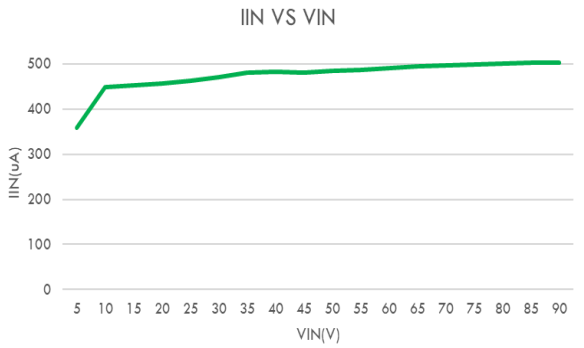
Electrical characteristics

(V_{IN} =5-90V, V_{OUT} = V_{IN}, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted)

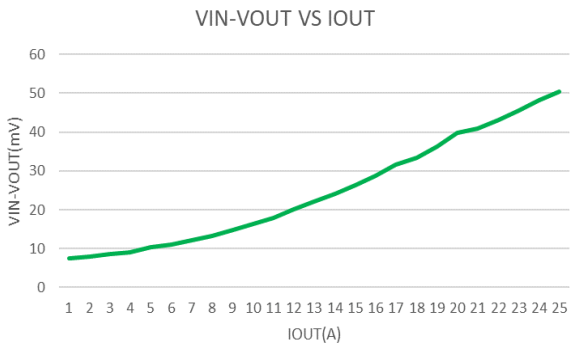
Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
IN PIN						
V_{IN}	Operating Input Voltage Range		5		90	V
I_{IN}	IN Pin current	V_{IN} =12V to 90V			700	uA
OUT PIN						
V_{OUT}	Operating Output Voltage Range		5		90	V
I_{OUT}	OUT Pin Current	V_{IN} = 5V to 90V, V_{OUT} = V_{IN}			8	uA
INTERNAL REGULATOR						
$I_{GATE(OFF)}$	Internal Sink Current	V_{GATE} = V_{IN} + 3V, V_{OUT} > V_{IN} + 100mV, t ≤ 10ms		2		A
$V_{SD(REV)}$	Reverse V_{SD} Threshold V_{IN} < V_{OUT}	V_{IN} - V_{OUT}	-50	-30	-10	mV
$V_{SD(REG)}$	Regulated Forward V_{SD} Threshold V_{IN} > V_{OUT}	V_{IN} = 5V, V_{IN} - V_{OUT}	10	30	50	mV
		V_{IN} = 12V, V_{IN} - V_{OUT}	5	30	60	
INTERNAL MOSFET						
V_{DS}	Drain to source voltage	I_{DS} = 250uA	100			V
RDS_{ON}	On resistance	I_D = 20A，VGS=10V		1.7	2.0	mΩ

Characteristic plots

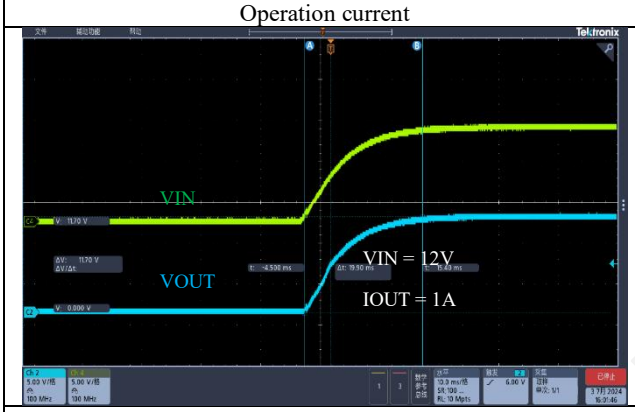
（V_{IN} = V_{OUT}, C_{IN} = C_O = 1uF, TA = 25℃, unless otherwise noted）



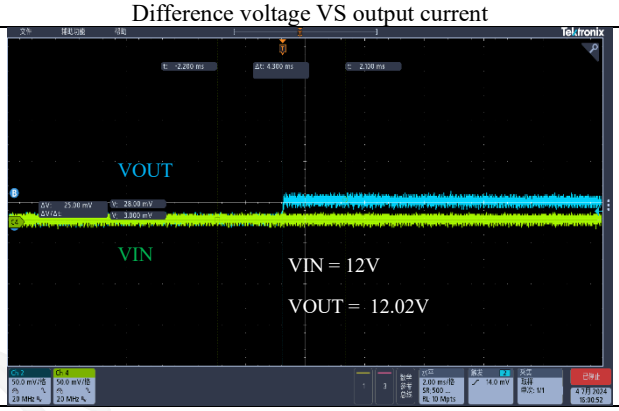
Operation current



Difference voltage VS output current



Forward waveform



Reverse waveform

Operation description

IN and OUT Pins

When power is initially applied, the load current will flow from source to drain through the body diode of the internal MOSFET. Once the voltage across the body diode exceeds $V_{SD(REG)}$ then the MX5050TL10R17 begins charging the MOSFET gate through a 30μA (typical) charge pump current source.

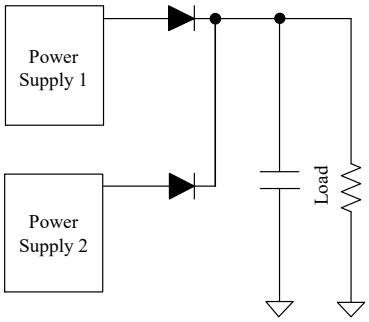
The MX5050TL10R17 is designed to regulate the MOSFET gate-to-source voltage. If the MOSFET current decreases to the point that the voltage across the MOSFET falls below the $V_{SD(REG)}$ voltage regulation point of 30mV (typical), the gate voltage will be decreased until the voltage across the MOSFET is regulated at 30mV.

If the internal MOSFET current reverses, possibly due to failure of the input supply, such that the voltage across the MX5050TL10R17 IN and OUT pins is more negative than the $V_{SD(REV)}$ voltage of -30mV (typical), the MX5050TL10R17 will quickly discharge the MOSFET gate. If the input supply fails abruptly, as would occur if the supply was shorted directly to ground, a reverse current will temporarily flow through the MOSFET until the gate can be fully discharged. This reverse current is sourced from the load capacitance and from the parallel connected supplies.

Application and Implementation

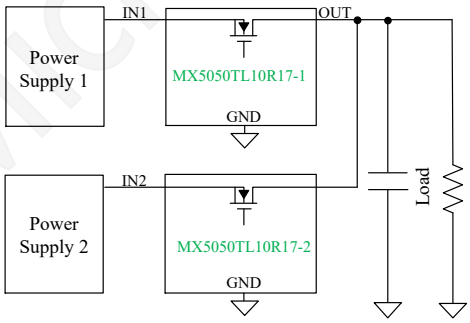
Application Information

Systems that require high availability often use multiple, parallel-connected redundant power supplies to improve reliability. Schottky OR-ing diodes are typically used to connect these redundant power supplies to a common point at the load. The disadvantage of using OR-ing diodes is the forward voltage drop, which reduces the available voltage and the associated power losses as load currents increase. Using MX5050TL10R17 to replace the OR-ing diode requires a small increase in the level of complexity, but reduces, or eliminates, the need for diode heat sinks or large thermal copper area in circuit board layouts for high power applications.



OR-ing with Diodes

The MX5050TL10R17 is a positive voltage (that is, high-side) OR-ing module that integrated with an internal N-channel MOSFET to replace an OR-ing diode. The voltage across the MX5050TL10R17 IN and OUT pins is monitored, while the gate drives the MOSFET to control its operation based on the monitored IN-OUT voltage. The resulting behavior is that of an ideal rectifier with IN and OUT pins of the MX5050TL10R17 acting as the anode and cathode pins of a diode respectively.



OR-ing With MOSFETs

Short Circuit Failure of an Input Supply

An abrupt 0Ω short circuit across the input supply will cause the highest possible reverse current to flow while the MX5050TL10R17 control circuitry discharges the gate of the MOSFET internal. During this time, the reverse current is limited only by the $R_{DS(ON)}$ of the MOSFET, along with parasitic wiring resistances and inductances. Worst case instantaneous reverse current would be limited to:

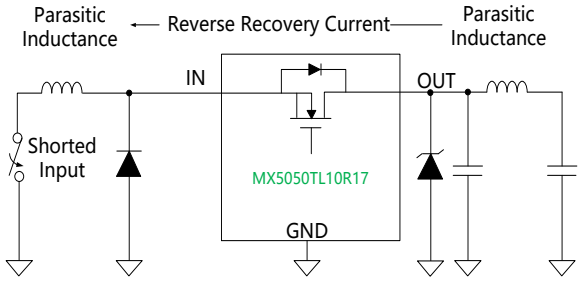
$I_{D(REV)} = (V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) / 1.7m\Omega$ (1)

The internal Reverse Comparator will react, and will start the process of discharging the gate, when the reverse current reaches:

$I_{D(REV)} = V_{SD(REV)} / 1.7m\Omega$ (2)

When the internal MOSFET is finally switched off, the energy stored in the parasitic wiring inductances will be transferred to the rest of the circuit. As a result, the MX5050TL10R17 IN pin will see a negative voltage spike while the OUT pin will see a

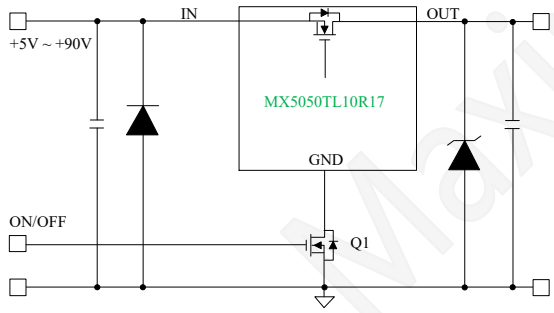
positive voltage spike. The IN pin can be protected by diode clamping the pin to GND in the negative direction. The OUT pin can be protected with a TVS protection diode, a local bypass capacitor, or both. In low voltage applications, the MOSFET drain to source breakdown voltage rating may be adequate to protect the OUT pin (that is, $V_{IN} + V_{(BR)DSS(MAX)} < 100V$).



Reverse Recovery Current Generates Spikes at V_{IN} and V_{OUT}

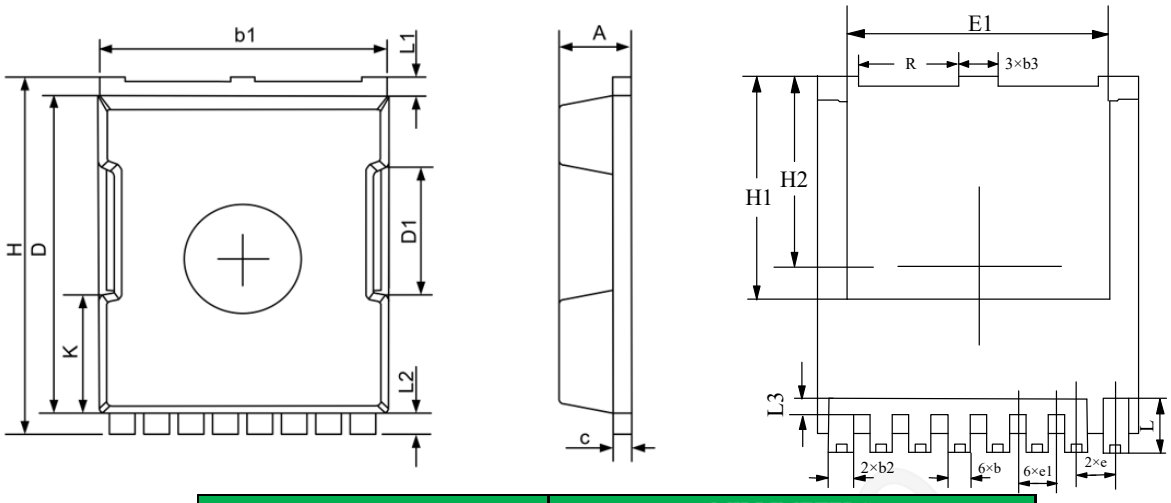
Reverse Input Voltage Protection with IQ Reduction

In battery powered applications, whenever MX5050TL10R17 functionality is not needed, the supply to the MX5050TL10R17 can be disconnected by turning OFF Q1, as shown in the following figure. This disconnects to the ground path of the MX5050TL10R17 eliminates the current leakage from the battery.



Reverse input voltage protection with IQ reduction schematic

Package information



SYMBOL	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	2.25	2.30	2.35
b	0.65	0.70	0.75
b1	9.75	9.80	9.85
b2	0.70	0.75	0.80
b3	1.15	1.20	1.25
c	0.45	0.50	0.55
D	10.35	10.40	10.45
D1	3.25	3.30	3.35
E1	8.00	8.1	8.2
e	1.225BSC		
e1	1.20 BSC		
H	11.60	11.70	11.80
H1	6.95BSC		
H2	5.90BSC		
K	3.10REF		
L	1.55	1.65	1.75
L1	0.65	0.70	0.75
L2	0.50	0.60	0.70
L3	0.4	0.5	0.6
R	3.05	3.10	3.15

TOLL-8 for MX5050TL10R17

Restrictions on Product Use

◆ MAXIN micro is continually working to improve the quality and reliability of its products. Nevertheless, semiconductor devices in general can malfunction or fail due to their inherent electrical sensitivity and vulnerability to physical stress. It is the responsibility of the buyer, when utilizing MAXIN products, to comply with the standards of safety in making a safe design for the entire system, and to avoid situations in which a malfunction or failure of such MAXIN products could cause loss of human life, bodily injury or damage to property.

◆ In developing your designs, please ensure that MAXIN products are used within specified operating ranges as set forth in the most recent MAXIN products specifications.

◆ The information contained herein is subject to change without notice.

Version update record:

V10 The original version.

V11 Changed the Package information.