## DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit 2062A showcases the LT®4363surge stopper in a 12V, 3A IS0-7637-2 application. Inputs of up to 50VDC and load dumps of up to 100 V are limited to 25 V at the output. The MOSFET is protected against output overloads by current limiting. Sustained overvoltage or overcurrent conditions cause the LT4363 to turn off after a timer delay. The LT4363-1 (DC2062A-A) latches off and is reset by pulling $\overline{S H D N}$ low for at least $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. The LT4363-2 (DC2062A-B) automatically retries after a cool down delay; retry is inhibited if OV is higher than 1.275 V .

Danger! High voltage testing should be performed by qualified personnel only. As a safety precaution at least two people should be present during high voltage testing.
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## LT4363-1/LT4363-2 <br> \title{ \section*{LT4363-1/LT4363-2 12V Systems 12V Systems ISO-7637-2 Surge Stopper} 

 ISO-7637-2 Surge Stopper}}

## Board Layout

DC2062A is designed to withstand load dump. This high voltage is stood off by RUV4, ROV4, R7, RLED2, Q1, Q4. Maximum input voltage is limited by Q1's 100 V BV $\operatorname{DSS}$ rating. The permissible time at 100 V is limited by MOSFET safe operating area (SOA) and R7, which dissipates slightly less than 1.2 W and is capable of doing so for at least 500 ms .

The minimum spacing is limited by 1206 pad spacing where the gap between solder pads is 2 mm , or just under 80 mils. Thus, the spacing between the input plane and all other board traces is maintained at a minimum of 2 mm . As a point of reference, a 2 mm needle gap in air breaks down well above 1 kV .

Design files for this circuit board are available at http://www.linear.com/demo

## PGRFORMANCE SUMMARY

Specifications are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input supply | Operating | 5 | 12 | 23.5 | V |
|  | DC Survival | 50 |  |  | V |
|  | 500ms Transient | 100 |  |  | V |
| Reverse Input Protection | DC Survival | -30 |  |  | V |
|  | 1ms Transient | -150 |  |  | V |
| Output Regulation Voltage |  | 23.5 | 25 | 25.4 | V |
| Undervoltage Threshold |  | 4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | V |
| Retry Inhibit Threshold |  | 18.2 | 19.1 | 20 | V |
| Current Limit |  | 3 | 3.8 | 4.6 | A |

## DEMO MANUAL DC2062A

## QUICK START PROCEDURE

## ISO-7637-2 Compliance

The DC2062A is fully compatible with electrical transients in a 12V IS0-7637-2 system. Compliance testing was performed by a third party company called TUV. Tests were performed at level 4 , which is the most extreme condition an IS0-7637-2 system can face. The compliance report can be found on the sidebar of the LT4363 product landing page.

A summary of the report is shown in Table 1.

## Load Dump Ride Through

The DC2062A showcases the ability of the LT4363 to ride through and suppress a 100 V load dump pulse. While the DC2062A can ride through load dump events, several points should be kept in mind. First, the dissipation of several components rises to significant levels during a load dump event. Since this event lasts for approximately 500 ms , these components are dissipating power for an appreciable amount of time. RUV4 dissipates 200 mW , ROV4 dissipates 60 mW , D1 dissipates 3.2 W and R7 dissipates nearly 1.2 W . These components are dissipating power for the duration of the 100 V pulse and have been rated appropriately.
Another consideration is MOSFET SOA. Q1 dissipates an average of 80 W throughout the time it is regulating a load dump pulse. While many modern MOSFETs have advertised power ratings much higher than 80W, these ratings are not indicative of performance in surge stopper applications for the following reasons:

1) The power ratings only apply for operation in triode and when the DUT is mounted on an infinite heat sink. 2) The power capability of a MOSFET reduces significantly when it is operated in saturation with a high $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DS}}$ across it.

MOSFET manufacturers provide an SOA graph which depicts the voltage and current conditions under which a MOSFET can be expected to operate safely. When selecting MOSFETs for a surge stopper application this graph must always be consulted carefully due to the fact that the points on the graph were tested under the previously discussed conditions.

## Reverse Input Protection

The DC2062A features reverse protection circuitry that protects downstream components from reverse transients of up to -150 V . This number is limited by the $\mathrm{BV}_{\mathrm{DSS}}$ of Q2. The reverse protection circuitry also protects against reverse DC voltage of up to -30V.

## DC2062A-A and DC2062A-B Options

The DC2062A-A is fitted with the LT4363-1 which latches off after a timer delay in the presence of overvoltage or overcurrent conditions. Once latched off the LT4363-1 may be restarted by pulsing the SHDN pin low for at least $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, or by briefly cycling power.
The DC2062A-B is fitted with the LT4363-2 which automatically retries after a cool-down cycle. Retry is inhibited by the OV pin, if the input is greater than 20V. Cool down time is typically 22.8 seconds.

Table 1. TUV ISO-7637 Report Summary

|  |  |  |  | CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONAL STATUS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TEST PULSE | LEVEL IV REQUIREMENTS | LEVEL PASSED | \# OF PULSES/ DURATION | NO DEVIATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEVIATION } \\ & \text { WITHIN } \\ & \text { SPECIFICATION } \end{aligned}$ | DOES NOT COMPLY | $\begin{gathered} \text { NOT } \\ \text { PERFORMED } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1 | -100V | -100V | 5000 Pulses | - Class A | - Class A | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| 2a | +50V | +50V | 5000 Pulses | - Class A | - Class A | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| 2b | +10V | +10V | 10 Pulses | - Class A | - Class A | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| 3a | -150V | -150V | 1 Hour | - Class A | - Class A | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| 3b | +100V | +100V | 1 Hour | - Class A | - Class A | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| 4 | -7V | -7V | 3 Pulse | - Class A | - Class A | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| 5 | +87V | +89V | 3 Pulse | - Class A | - Class A | $\square$ | $\square$ |

## QUICK START PROCEDURE

## Operation

The shutdown pin, $\overline{\mathrm{SHDN}}$, is floating so that when power is applied to the input, the LT4363 automatically turns on. The LT4363 protects the load from destruction by regulating the output voltage to a safe level during intervals of input overvoltage. DC2062A is designed to regulate the output at 25 V . If the input voltage is less than 25 V , power passes through directly to the output. The output is sensed by the R1/R2 divider and the FB pin. The GATE pin controls Q1 to regulate the output voltage in the event the input rises above 25 V .
Overcurrent is sensed by RSNS and the SNS and OUT pins of the LT4363. If the load current reaches $50 \mathrm{mV} / 13 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$, the GATE pin will control Q1 to regulate the output current at 3.8 A .

In both overcurrent and overvoltage conditions, current is sourced by the TMR pin into the timer capacitor, CTMR. It charges and upon reaching 1.375 V , causes the LT4363 to turn off the MOSFET. As previously mentioned the LT4363-1 version latches off, while the LT4363-2 version automatically tries to restart the load after a 22.8 second cool-down interval.

The timer interval before the MOSFET turns off is variable, depending on the type and severity of the fault, and ranges from 135 ms to 640 ms . The cool-down time is 22.8 s . For the LT4363-2 version, automatic retry is inhibited by the 0 V pin if the input remains higher than 20 V , as set by the ROV4-ROV6 divider. For the LT4363-1 version, the OV pin becomes a ground pin (GND, Pin 7) and it is shorted to ground by a $0 \Omega$ jumper at ROV6. The LT4363-1 version simply latches off in response to a fault. Restart by pulling SHDN low for at least $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, or by briefly disconnecting the input supply.

The combined tolerances of the LT4363 and external resistive dividers are approximately $4 \%$ for output voltage regulation (FB pin), 5\% for undervoltage (UV pin) and retry inhibit threshold (OV pin), and 21\% for current limit.
A performance summary is shown in a table on the schematic diagram and is silk-screened on the front of the demo board for easy reference.

## Test Points

A summary of the test points and their related LT4363 pin is shown in Table 2.

Table 2.

| Test Point | LT4363 Pin |
| :---: | :---: |
| INPUT | (Board Input) |
| DRAIN | (Junction of Drains of Q1 \& Q2) |
| GATE | GATE |
| SNS | SNS |
| OUT | OUT |
| GND | GND |
| DGATE | (Q2 Gate) |
| V CC VCC |  |

## Small Turrets

No connection to any of the small turrets is necessary to make the board operate-the LT4363 defaults to the ON state. If the SHDN turret is left open, the board will turn on when power is applied. Short this turret to ground to turn off the LT4363.
FLT and ENOUT are open-collector outputs. If used, pull up to the output or an output-derived external logic supply. There are no pull-ups included on DC2062A. FLT and ENOUT have 100 V ratings and can sink $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to less than 800 mV . TMR is brought out to a turret for the purpose of monitoring the waveform there. It may also be used to connect external timer capacitors.

## Quick Start

Connect a 12 V supply to INPUT, and connect a load to OUTPUT as shown in Figure 1. The circuit will turn on automatically when power is applied, and green LED1 will show that the output is up. LED3 indicates that input power is present. If the input voltage is increased above 25 V , the output will shut off and LED1 will extinguish. The output will remain off until the input is brought below 20 V . Similarly, if the input voltage is decreased to less than 4 V the output will shut off and LED1 will extinguish. It will restart when the input rises above 5 V .

## DEMO MANUAL DC2062A

## PUICK START PROCEDURE

To test IS0-7637-2 compliance, apply a transient to the input as shown in Figure 2. Use a storage oscilloscope to monitor both the input and the output, and use the

NSG5500 trigger output to trigger the oscilloscope sweep. The expected output to IS07637-2 load dump pulse 5 is shown in Figure 3.


Figure 1: Basic Test Setup


Figure 2: Testing IS0-7637-2 Transients.

## DEMO MANUAL DC2062A

## PUICK START PROCEDURE



Figure 3: ISO-7637-2 Load Dump Event

## PARTS LIST

| ITEM | QTY | REFERENCE | PART DESCRIPTION | MANUFACTURER/PART NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Required Circuit Components |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | CG | CAP., X7R, 47nF, 100V, 20\%, 0805 | AVX, 08051C473MAT2A |
| 2 | 1 | CL | CAP., ALUM., 33 ${ }^{\text {F, }} 50 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \%$, SMT | SUN ELECT., 50CE33LX |
| 3 | 1 | CSNUB | CAP., X5R, 10nF, 500V, 20\%, 1812 | AVX, 18127C103MAT2A |
| 4 | 1 | CTMR1 | CAP., X5R, 6.8 F F, 6.3V, 20\%, 0805 | TDK C2012X5R0J685M |
| 5 | 0 | CTMR2 | CAP., X7R, $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \%, 0805$ | OPT |
| 6 | 1 | C2 | CAP., X7R, 100nF, 100V, 20\%, 0805 | AVX, 08051C104MAT2A |
| 7 | 2 | C4,CUV | CAP., X7R, 10nF, 200V, 20\%, 0805 | AVX, 08052C103MAT2A |
| 8 | 5 | D2, D3, D4, D5, DLED | DIODE, CURRENT LIMITING, SOD123 | DIODES INC, BAV3004W |
| 9 | 1 | D1 | DIODE, TVS, 60V, SMA-DIODE | DIODES INC, SMAJ60A-13-F |
| 10 | 2 | D6, D7 | DIODE, ZENER 15V, SOD323 | DIODES INC, DDZ9702S |
| 11 | 4 | E2, E3, E5, E8 | TP, TURRET, .094" | MILL-MAX, 2501-2-00-80-00-00-07-0 |
| 12 | 6 | E9, E10, E11, E12, E13, E14 | TP, TURRET, .064" | MILL-MAX, 2308-2-00-80-00-00-07-0 |
| 13 | 4 | J1, J2, J3, J4 | BANANA JACK, NON-INSULATED | KEYSTONE, 575-4 |
| 14 | 2 | LED1, LED2 | LED, SMT GREEN, LED-ROHM-SML-010 | ROHM, SML-010FT |

## DEMO MANUAL DC2062A

## PARTS UST

| ITEM | QTY | REFERENCE | PART DESCRIPTION | MANUFACTURER/PART NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 1 | LED3 | LED, SMT RED, LED-ROHM-SML-010 | ROHM, SML-010VT |
| 16 | 1 | Q1 | MOSFET, N-CH,100V, TO-3PN | FAIRCHILD, FQA140N10 |
| 17 | 1 | Q2 | MOSFET, N-CH,150V, SO8 | FAIRCHILD, FDS86240 |
| 18 | 2 | Q3, Q5 | XTOR, NPN, 40V, SOT23 | DIODES INC., MMBT3904-7-F |
| 19 | 1 | Q4 | XTOR, NPN, 300V, SOT223 | FAIRCHILD, PZTA42 |
| 20 | 1 | RG | RES., CHIP, 33 , 1/8W, 5\% 0805 | NIC, NRC10J330TRF |
| 21 | 1 | RLED1 | RES., CHIP, 3k $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \% 1206$ | NIC, NRC12J302TR10F |
| 22 | 1 | RLED2 | RES., CHIP, 249k, 1/4W, 1\%, 1206 | NIC, NRC12F2493TRF |
| 23 | 1 | RLED3 | RES., CHIP, 200, 1/8W, 5\%, 0805 | NIC, NRC10J201TRF |
| 24 | 1 | RLED4 | RES., CHIP, 3.3k, 1/4W, 5\%, 1206 | NIC, NRC12J332TRF |
| 25 | 2 | R2, RUV6 | RES., CHIP, 10k, 1/4W, 1\%, 0805 | NIC, NRC10F1002TRF |
| 26 | 1 | RSNS | RES., CHIP, SENSE, $0.013 \Omega, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%, 1206$ | NIC, NCST12JR013JTRF |
| 27 | 1 | RSNUB | RES., CHIP, 100 2 , 1/2W, 5\%, 1210, PULSE PR00F | NIC, NRCP25J101TRF |
|  |  |  | ALTERNATE PART NUMBER FOR RSNUB (3/4W PART) | VISHAY, CRCW1210100RJNEAHP |
| 28 | 1 | RUV4 | RES., CHIP, 23.2k $2,1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 1 \%, 1206$ | NIC, NRC12F2322TRF |
| 29 | 1 | R1 | RES., CHIP, 182k, 1/8W, 1\%, 0805 | NIC, NRC10F1823TRF |
| 30 | 1 | R3 | RES., CHIP, 10ת, 1/8W, 5\% 0805 | NIC, NRC10J100TRF |
| 31 | 1 | R7 | RES., CHIP, 620, 1/4W, 5\%, 1206 PULSE PROOF (FOR PROD ASSY) | VISHAY, CRCW1206620RJNEAIF |
| 32 | 0 | R8 | RES., CHIP, 240k, 1/8W, 5\%, 0805 | OPT |
| 33 | 3 | R9, R11, R12 | RES., CHIP, 240k, 1/4W, 5\%, 1206 | NIC, NRC12J244TRF |
| 34 | 1 | R10 | RES., CHIP, 10k $\Omega, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%, 1206$, PULSE PRO0F | VISHAY, CRCW120610KOJNEAIF |
| 35 | 4 |  | STANDOFF, NYLON 0.5" | KEYSTONE, 8833 (SNAP ON) |
| DC2062A-A |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | COV | CAP., 0805 | OPT |
| 2 | 0 | ROV4 | RES., 1\%, 1206 | OPT |
| 3 | 1 | ROV6 | RES., CHIP, $0 \Omega$, 0805 | VISHAY, CRCW08050000Z0EA |
| 4 | 1 | U1 | I.C., LT4363IDE-1, DFN12DE-4X3 | LINEAR TECH., LT4363IDE-1 |
| DC2062A-B |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | COV | CAP., X7R, 10nF, 200V 20\%, 0805 | AVX, 08052C103MAT2A |
| 2 | 1 | ROV4 | RES., CHIP, 140K, 1/4W, 1\%, 1206 | NIC, NRC12F1403TRF |
| 3 | 1 | ROV6 | RES., CHIP, 10K, 1/4W, 1\%, 0805 | NIC, NRC10F1002TRF |
| 4 | 1 | U1 | I.C., LT4363IDE-2, DFN12DE-4X3 | LINEAR TECH., LT4363IDE-2 |

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



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## DEMO MANUAL DC2062A

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