VNS1NV04DP-E

OMNIFET II
fully autoprotected Power MOSFET

Features

Max On-state resistance[1]	$R_{DS(ON)}$	250mΩ
Current limitation (typ)[1]	I_{LIMH}	1.7A
Drain-Source clamp voltage[1]	V_{CLAMP}	40V

1. Per each device.

- Linear current limitation
- Thermal shutdown
- Short circuit protection
- Integrated clamp
- Low current drawn from input pin
- Diagnostic feedback through input pin
- ESD protection
- Direct access to the gate of the power mosfet (analog driving)
- Compatible with standard power mosfet
- In compliance with the 2002/95/EC european directive

SO-8
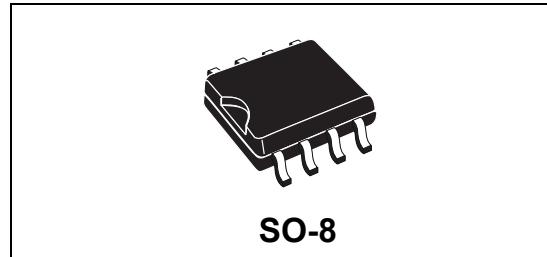
Description

The VNS1NV04DP-E is a device formed by two monolithic OMNIFET II chips housed in a standard SO-8 package. The OMNIFET II are designed in STMicroelectronics VIPower™ M0-3 technology: they are intended for replacement of standard Power MOSFETs from DC up to 50KHz applications. Built in thermal shutdown, linear current limitation and overvoltage clamp protects the chip in harsh environments.

Fault feedback can be detected by monitoring the voltage at the input pin.

Table 1. Device summary

Package	Order codes	
	Tube	Tape and reel
SO-8	VNS1NV04DP-E	VNS1NV04DPTR-E

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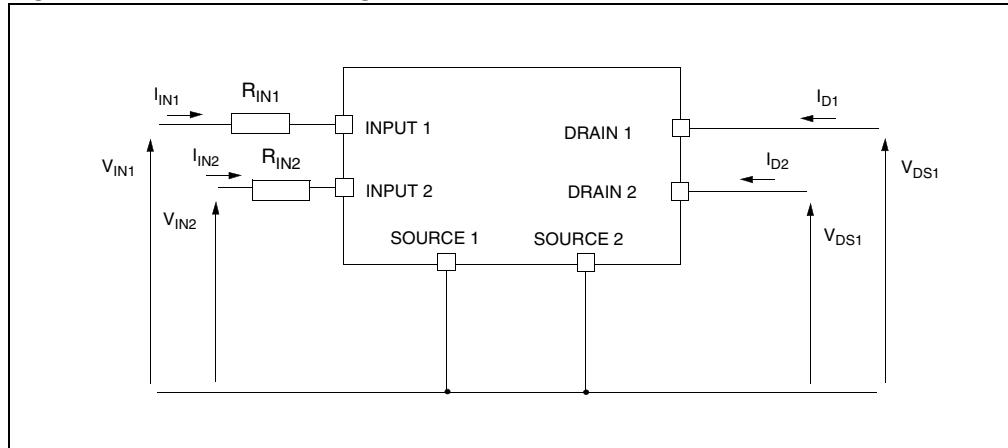
2.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Stressing the device above the rating listed in the "Absolute maximum ratings" table may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operating sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to Absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Refer also to the STMicroelectronics SURE program and other relevant quality document.

Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{DSn}	Drain-source voltage (V_{INn} = 0 V)	Internally clamped	V
V_{INn}	Input voltage	Internally clamped	V
I_{INn}	Input current	+/-20	mA
$R_{IN\ MINn}$	Minimum input series impedance	330	Ω
I_{Dn}	Drain current	Internally limited	A
I_{Rn}	Reverse DC output current	-3	A
V_{ESD1}	Electrostatic discharge (R = 1.5 KΩ, C = 100 pF)	4000	V
V_{ESD2}	Electrostatic discharge on output pins only (R = 330 Ω, C = 150 pF)	16500	V
P_{tot}	Total dissipation at T_c = 25 °C	4	W
T_j	Operating junction temperature	Internally limited	°C
T_c	Case operating temperature	Internally limited	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	-55 to 150	°C

2.2 Thermal data

Table 3.   Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	Max. value	Unit
$R_{thj\text{-}lead}$	Thermal resistance junction-lead (per channel)	30	°C/W
$R_{thj\text{-}amb}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient	See *Figure 31*	°C/W

2.3 Electrical characteristics

Table 4.   Off[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{CLAMP}	Drain-source clamp voltage	$V_{IN} = 0$ V; $I_D = 0.5$ A	40	45	55	V
V_{CLTH}	Drain-source clamp threshold voltage	$V_{IN} = 0$ V; $I_D = 2$ mA	36			V
V_{INTH}	Input threshold voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{IN}$; $I_D = 1$ mA	0.5		2.5	V
I_{ISS}	Supply current from input pin	$V_{DS} = 0$ V; $V_{IN} = 5$ V		100	150	μA
V_{INCL}	Input-source clamp voltage	$I_{IN} = 1$ mA $I_{IN} = -1$ mA	6 -1.0	6.8	8 -0.3	V V
I_{DSS}	Zero input voltage drain current ($V_{IN} = 0$V)	$V_{DS} = 13$ V; $V_{IN} = 0$ V; $T_j = 25$ °C $V_{DS} = 25$ V; $V_{IN} = 0$ V			30 75	μA μA

1. -40 °C < T_j < 150 °C, unless otherwise specified.

Table 5.   On[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static drain-source on resistance	$V_{IN} = 5$ V; $I_D = 0.5$ A; $T_j = 25$ °C $V_{IN} = 5$ V; $I_D = 0.5$ A			250 500	mΩ mΩ

1. -40 °C < T_j < 150 °C, unless otherwise specified.

Table 6.   Dynamic[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
g_{fs} [1]	Forward transconductance	$V_{DD} = 13$ V; $I_D = 0.5$ A		2		S
C_{OSS}	Output capacitance	$V_{DS} = 13$ V; $f = 1$ MHz; $V_{IN} = 0$ V		90		pF

1. $T_j = 25$ °C, unless otherwise specified.

Table 7.   Switching[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	V_{DD} = 15 V; I_D = 0.5 A; V_{gen} = 5 V; R_{gen} = $R_{IN\ MIN}$ = 330 Ω (see *Figure 4*)		70	200	ns
t_r	Rise time			170	500	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time			350	1000	ns
t_f	Fall time			200	600	ns
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	V_{DD} = 15 V; I_D = 0.5 A V_{gen} = 5 V; R_{gen} = 2.2 KΩ (see *Figure 4*)		0.25	1	µs
t_r	Rise time			1.3	4	µs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time			1.8	5.5	µs
t_f	Fall time			1.2	4	µs
$(dI/dt)_{on}$	Turn-on current slope	V_{DD} = 15 V; I_D = 1.5 A V_{gen} = 5 V; R_{gen} = $R_{IN\ MIN}$ = 330 Ω		5		A/µs
Q_i	Total input charge	V_{DD} = 12 V; I_D = 0.5 A; V_{IN} = 5 V I_{gen} = 2.13 mA (see *Figure 7*)		5		nC

1. T_j = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified.

Table 8.   Source Drain diode[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{SD}[2]	Forward on voltage	I_{SD} = 0.5 A; V_{IN} = 0 V	-	0.8	-	V
t_{rr}	Reverse recovery time	I_{SD} = 0.5 A; dI/dt = 6 A/µs V_{DD} = 30 V; L = 200 µH (see *Figure 5*)	-	205	-	ns
Q_{rr}	Reverse recovery charge		-	100	-	nC
I_{RRM}	Reverse recovery current		-	0.75	-	A

1. T_j = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified.

2.   Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%.

Table 9.   Protections[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{lim}	Drain current limit	V_{IN} = 5 V; V_{DS} = 13 V	1.7		3.5	A
t_{dlim}	Step response current limit	V_{IN} = 5 V; V_{DS} = 13 V		2		µs
T_{jsh}	Overtemperature shutdown		150	175	200	°C
T_{jrs}	Overtemperature reset		135			°C
I_{gf}	Fault sink current	V_{IN} = 5 V; V_{DS} = 13 V; T_j = T_{jsh}	10	15	20	mA
E_{as}	Single pulse avalanche energy	Starting T_j = 25 °C; V_{DD} = 24 V V_{IN} = 5 V R_{gen} = $R_{IN\ MIN}$ = 330 Ω; L = 50 mH (see *Figure 6* and *Figure 8*)	55			mJ

1.   -40 °C < T_j < 150 °C, unless otherwise specified.

**Figure 4. Switching time test circuit for resistive load**
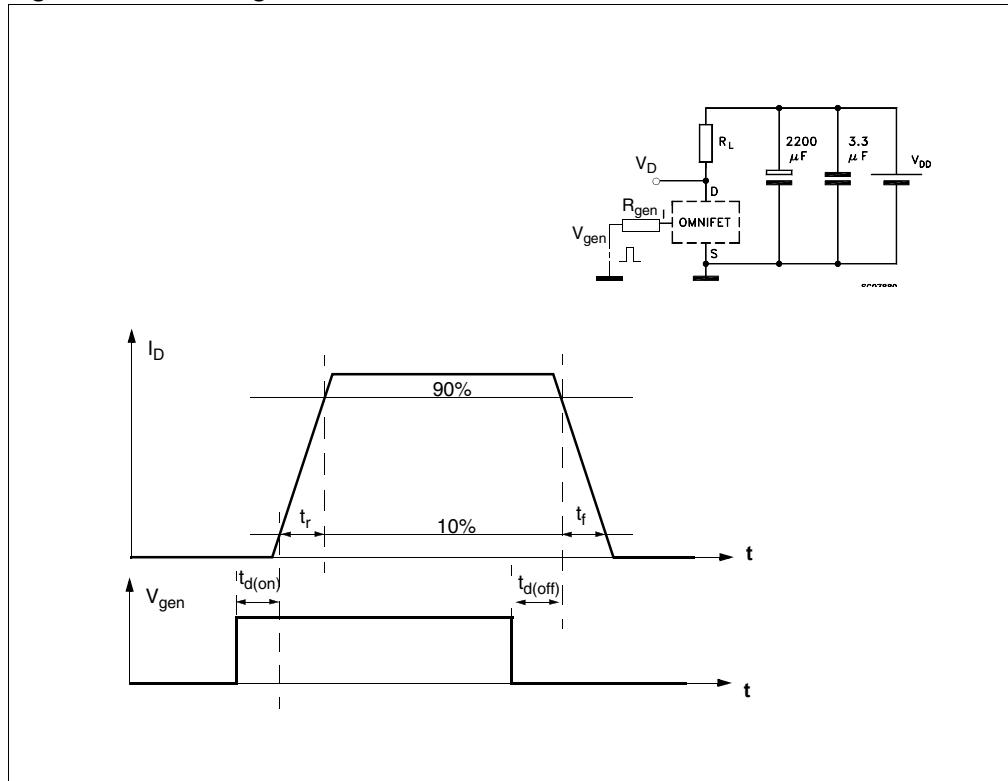
**Figure 5. Test circuit for diode recovery times**
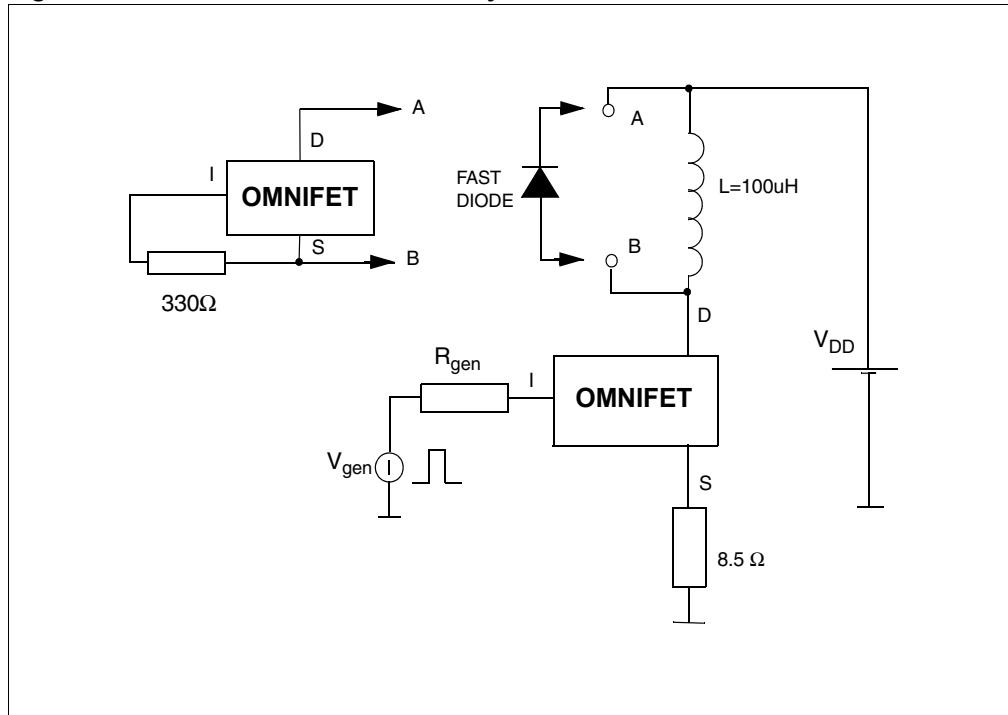
Figure 6.   Unclamped inductive load test circuits
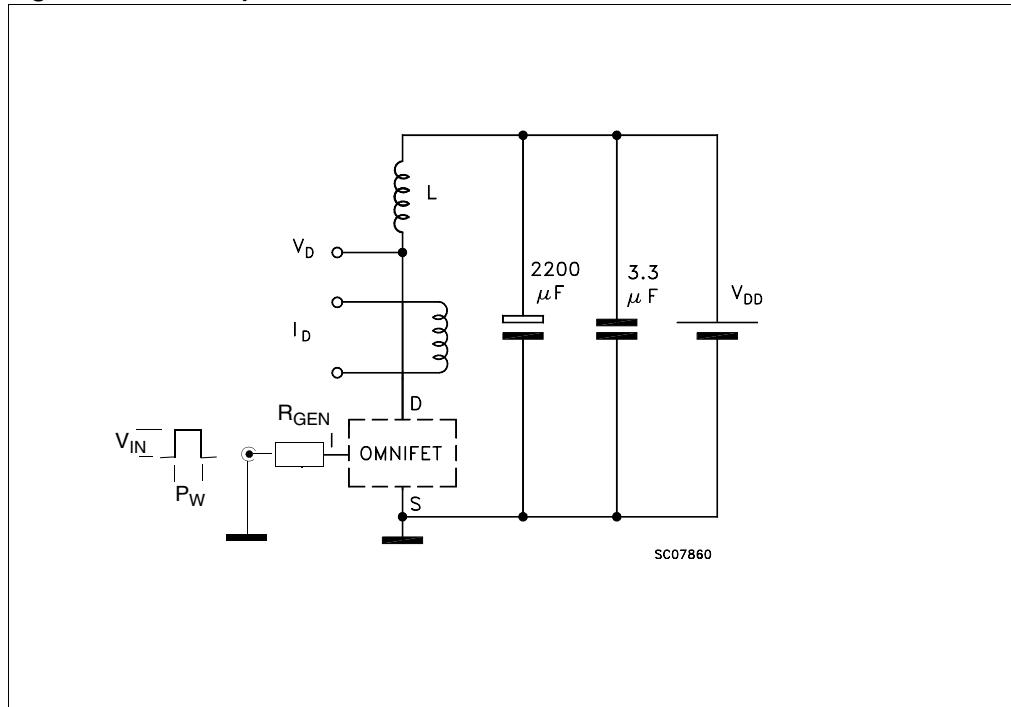

Figure 7.   Input charge test circuit
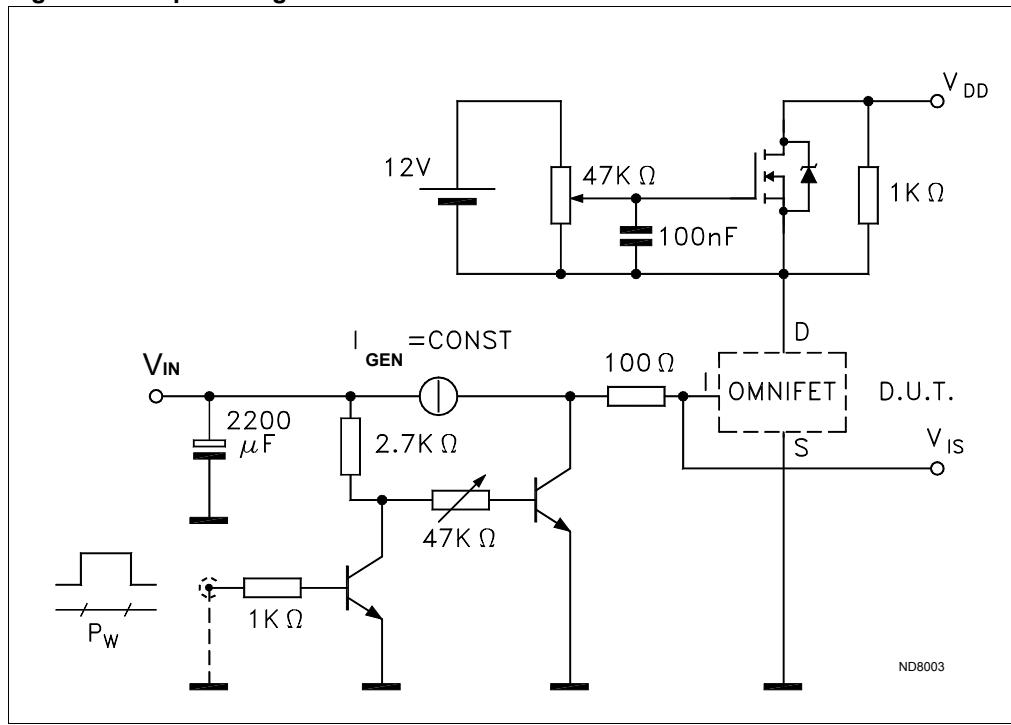
Figure 8. Unclamped inductive waveforms
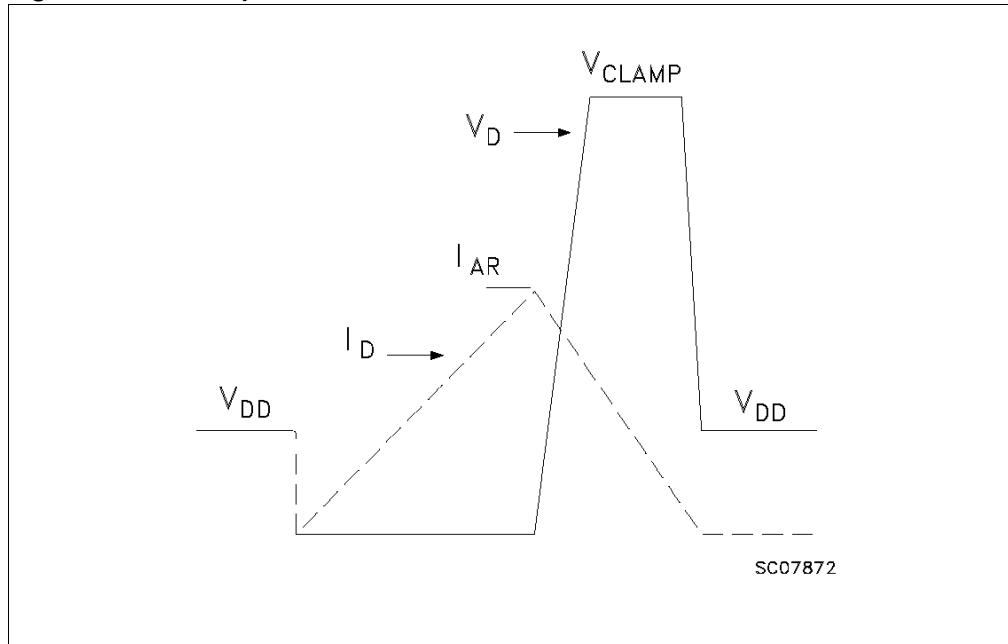
2.4 Electrical characteristics curves

Figure 9. Source-drain diode forward characteristics
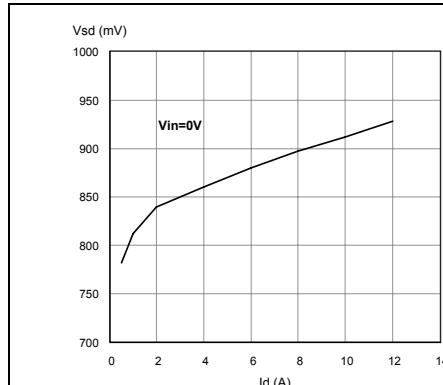
Figure 10. Static drain-source on resistance
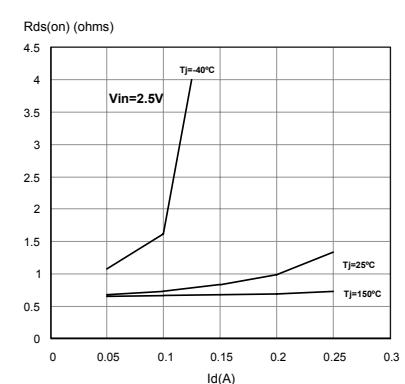

Figure 11. Derating curve
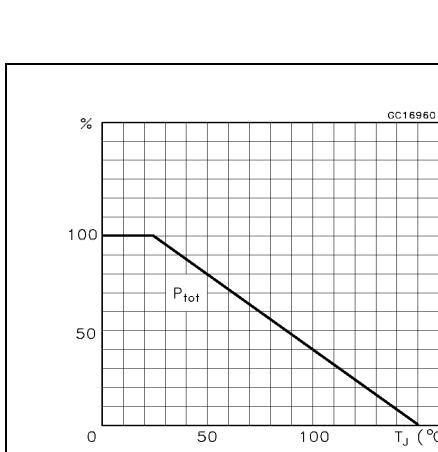
**Figure 12. Static drain-source on resistance vs input voltage (part 1/2)**
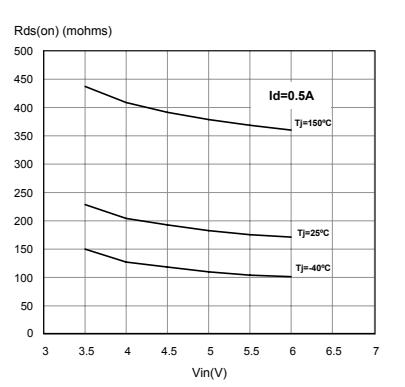
Figure 13. Static drain-source on resistance vs input voltage (part 2/2)
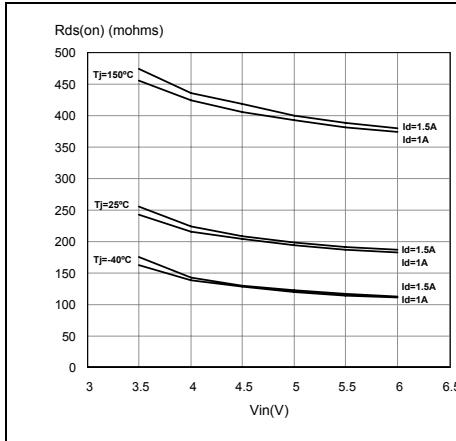
Figure 14. Transconductance
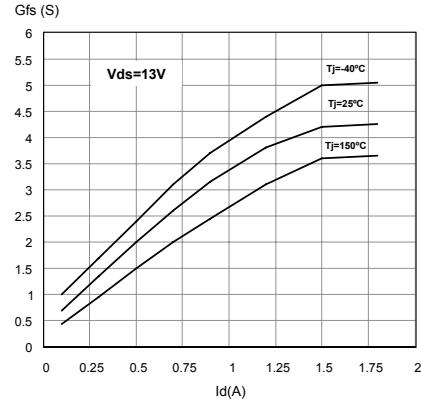
Figure 15.   Static drain-source on resistance vs id
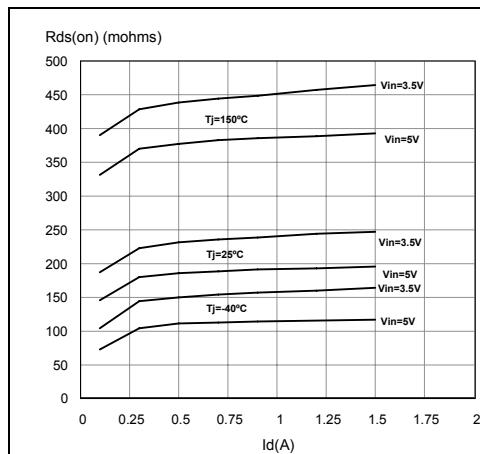
Figure 16.   Transfer characteristics
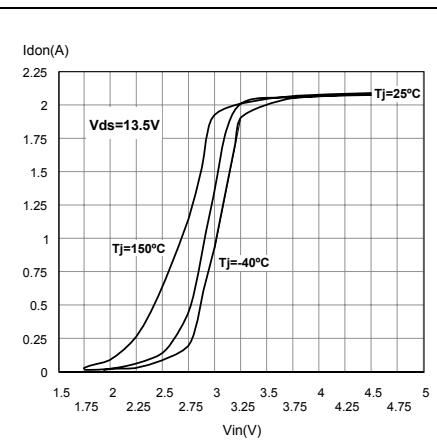
Figure 17.   Turn-on current slope (part 1/2)
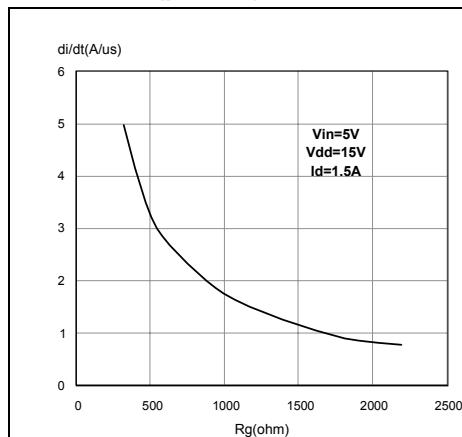
Figure 18.   Turn-on current slope (part 2/2)
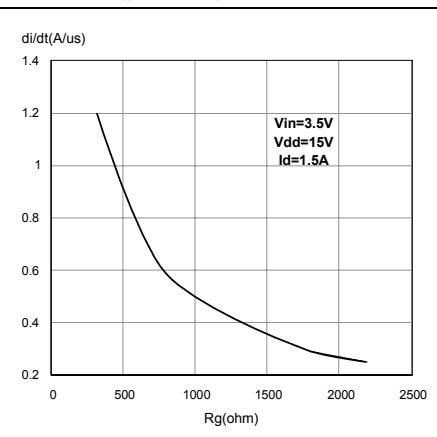
Figure 19.   Input voltage vs input charge
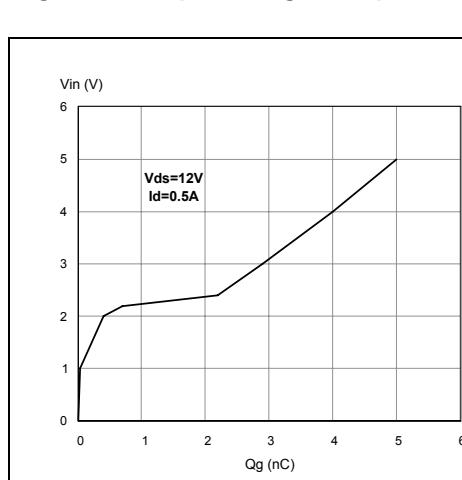
Figure 20.   Turn-off drain source voltage slope (part 1/2)
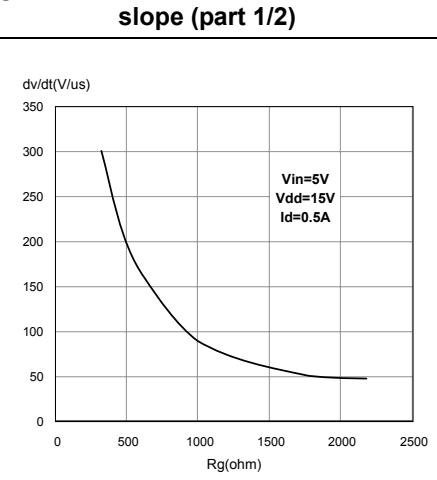
Figure 21.   Turn-off drain-source voltage   Figure 22.   Capacitance variations
slope (part 2/2)
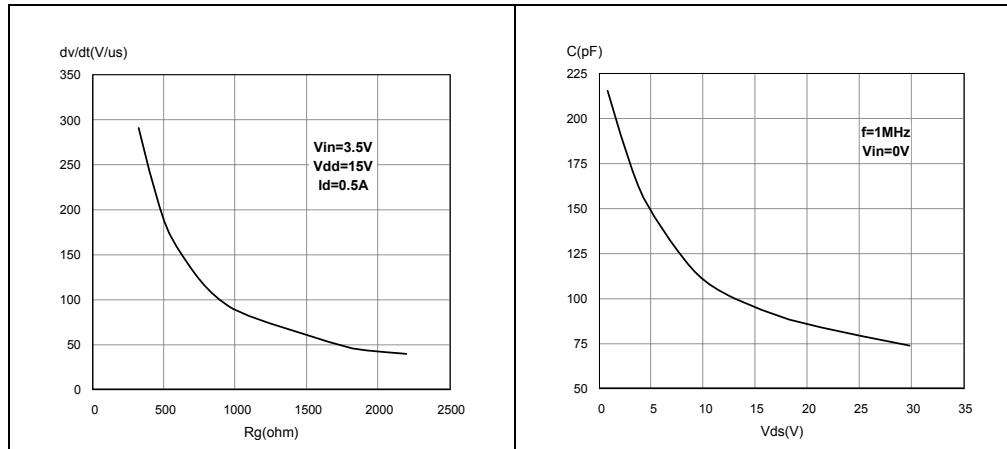
Figure 23.   Switching time resistive load   Figure 24.   Switching time resistive load
(part 1/2)   (part 2/2)
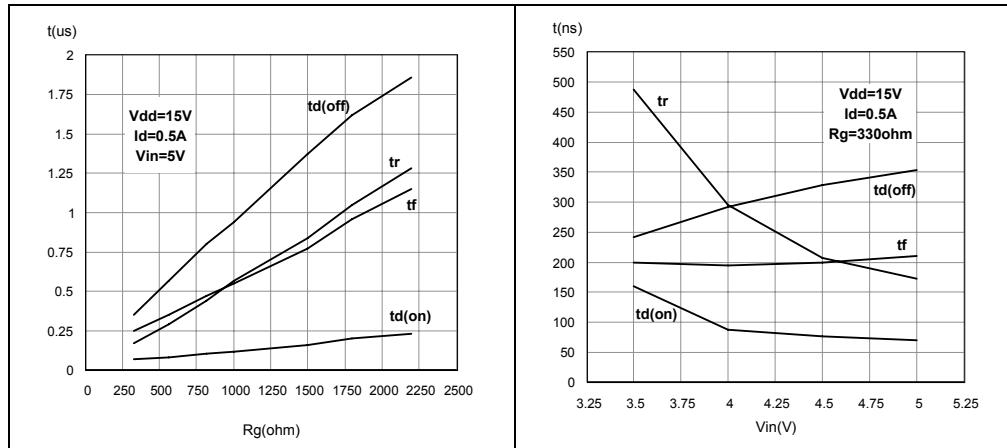
Figure 25.   Output characteristics   Figure 26.   Normalized on resistance vs
temperature
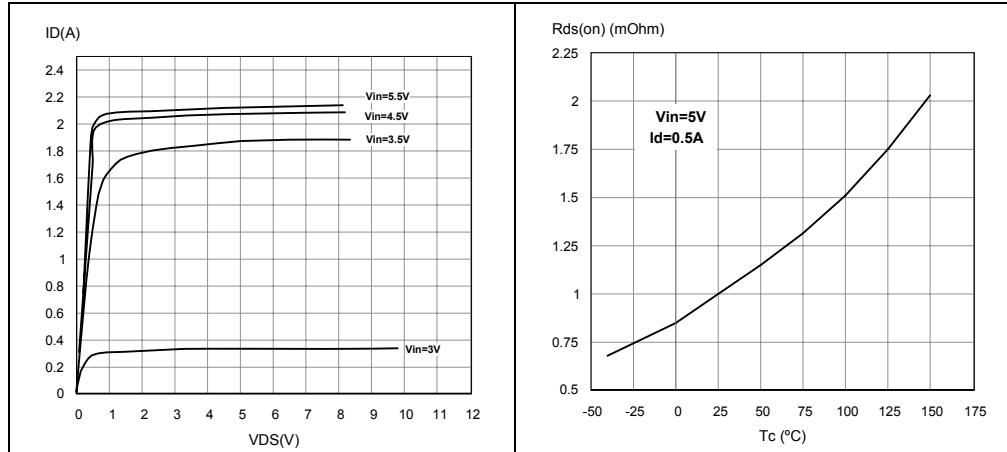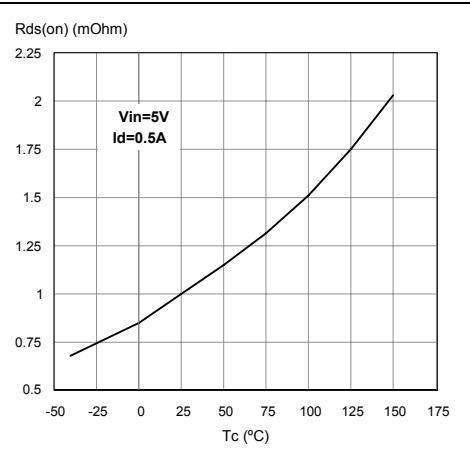
Figure 27.   **Normalized input threshold voltage vs temperature**
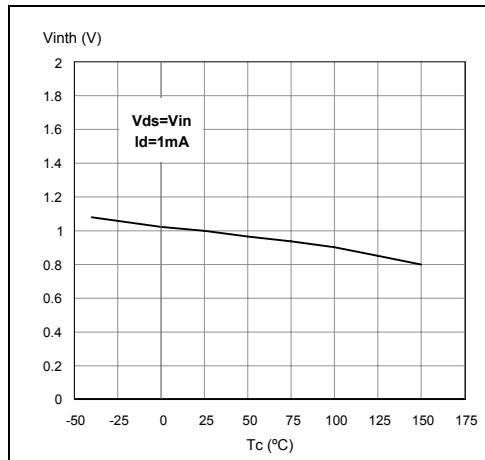
Figure 28.   **Normalized current limit vs junction temperature**
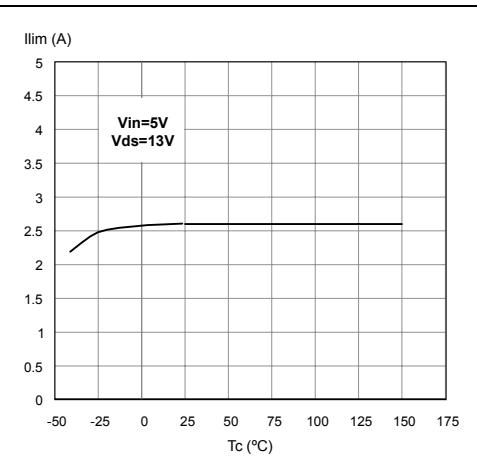
Figure 29.   **Step response current limit**
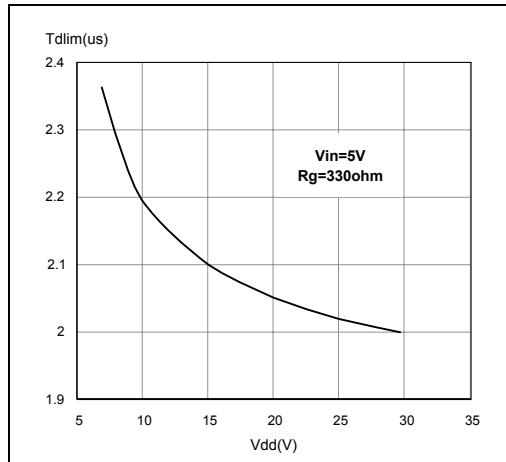
3 Protection features

During normal operation, the INPUT pin is electrically connected to the gate of the internal power MOSFET through a low impedance path.

The device then behaves like a standard power MOSFET and can be used as a switch from DC up to 50 KHz. The only difference from the user's standpoint is that a small DC current I_{ISS} (typ. 100 μA) flows into the INPUT pin in order to supply the internal circuitry.

The device integrates:

3.1 Overvoltage clamp protection

Internally set at 45V, along with the rugged avalanche characteristics of the Power MOSFET stage give this device unrivalled ruggedness and energy handling capability. This feature is mainly important when driving inductive loads.

3.2 Linear current limiter circuit

Limits the drain current I_D to I_{lim} whatever the INPUT pin voltage. When the current limiter is active, the device operates in the linear region, so power dissipation may exceed the capability of the heatsink. Both case and junction temperatures increase, and if this phase lasts long enough, junction temperature may reach the overtemperature threshold T_{jsh}.

3.3 Overtemperature and short circuit protection

These are based on sensing the chip temperature and are not dependent on the input voltage. The location of the sensing element on the chip in the power stage area ensures fast, accurate detection of the junction temperature. Overtemperature cutout occurs in the range 150 to 190 °C, a typical value being 170 °C. The device is automatically restarted when the chip temperature falls of about 15°C below shutdown temperature.

3.4 Status feedback

In the case of an overtemperature fault condition ($T_j > T_{jsh}$), the device tries to sink a diagnostic current I_{gf} through the INPUT pin in order to indicate fault condition. If driven from a low impedance source, this current may be used in order to warn the control circuit of a device shutdown. If the drive impedance is high enough so that the INPUT pin driver is not able to supply the current I_{gf}, the INPUT pin will fall to 0V. This will not however affect the device operation: no requirement is put on the current capability of the INPUT pin driver except to be able to supply the normal operation drive current I_{ISS}.

Additional features of this device are ESD protection according to the Human Body model and the ability to be driven from a TTL Logic circuit.

4 Package and PCB thermal data

4.1 SO-8 thermal data

Figure 30.   SO-8 PC board
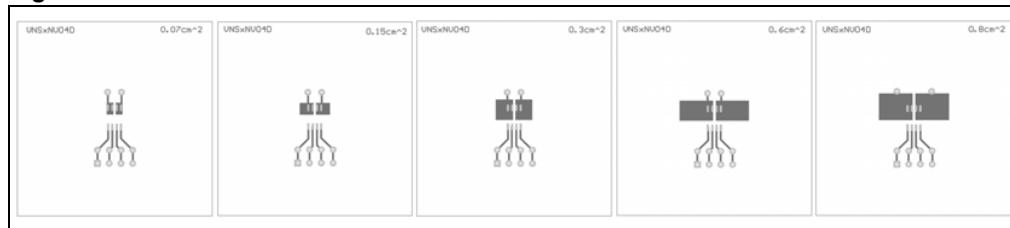
Note: *Layout condition of R_{th} and Z_{th} measurements (PCB FR4 area = 58 mm x 58 mm, PCB thickness = 2 mm, Cu thickness = 35 µm, Copper areas: from minimum pad lay-out to 0.8 cm^2).*

Figure 31. $R_{thj\text{-}amb}$ vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition
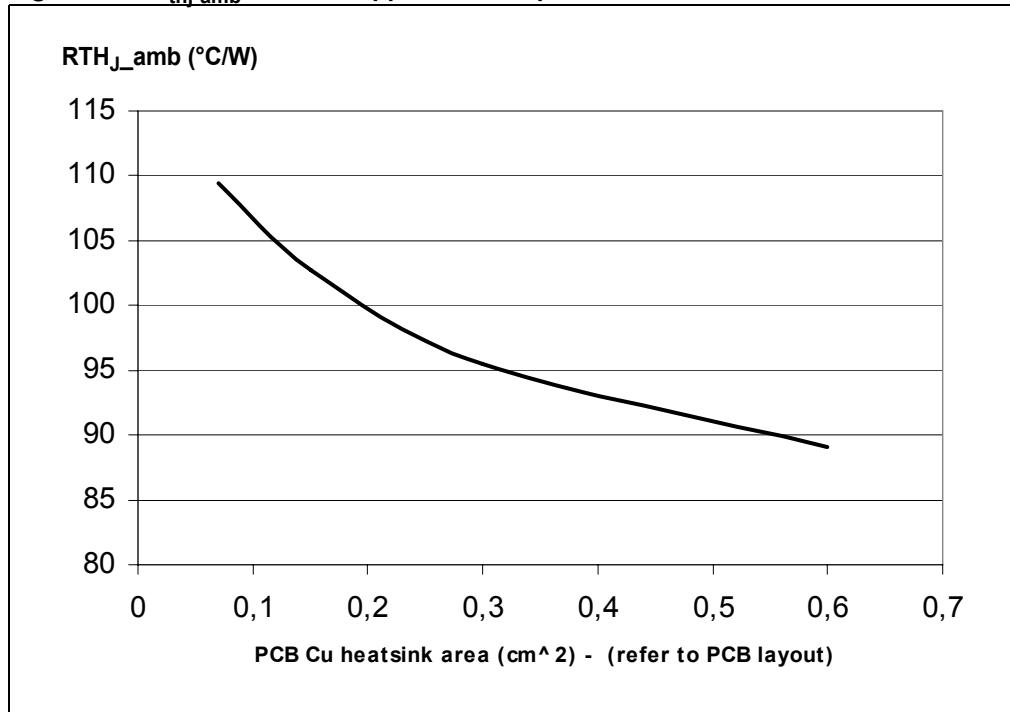
Figure 32.   SO-8 thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse
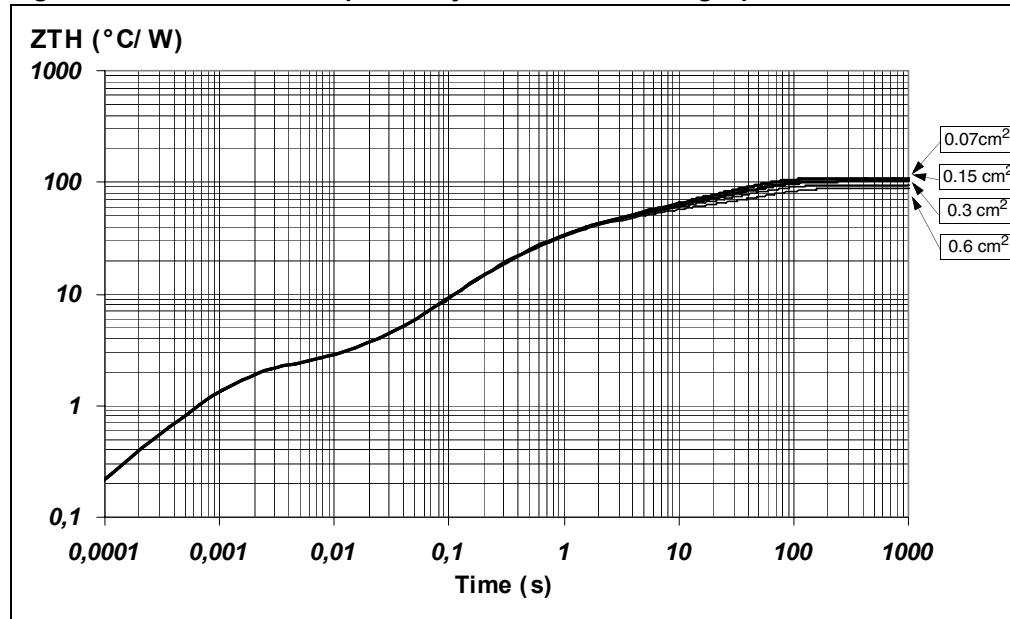
Equation 1: pulse calculation formula

$$Z_{TH\delta} = R_{TH} \cdot \delta + Z_{THtp}(1-\delta)$$

where $\delta = t_P/T$

Figure 33.   Thermal fitting model of a double channel HSD in SO-8
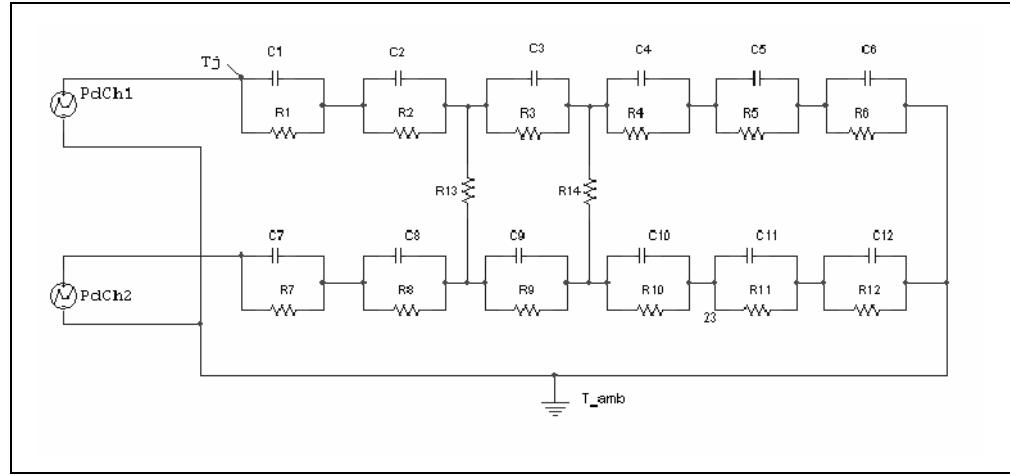
Table 10.   Thermal parameters

Area/island (cm^2)	0.07	0.15	0.3	0.6
R1 = R7 (°C/W)	0.02			
R2 = R8 (°C/W)	2			
R3 = R9 (°C/W)	11			
R4 = R10 (°C/W)	30			
R5 = R11 (°C/W)	25			
R6 = R12 (°C/W)	100	87.5	74.2	62.6
R13 = R14 (°C/W)	250			
C1 = C2 = C7 = C8 (W.s/°C)	0.0005			
C3 = C9 (W.s/°C)	0.02			
C4 = C10 (W.s/°C)	0.035			
C5 = C11 (W.s/°C)	0.2			
C6 = C12 (W.s/°C)	0.4	0.51	0.65	0.95

5 Package and packing information

5.1 ECOPACK® packages

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com.

ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

5.2 SO-8 package information

Figure 34. SO-8 package dimensions
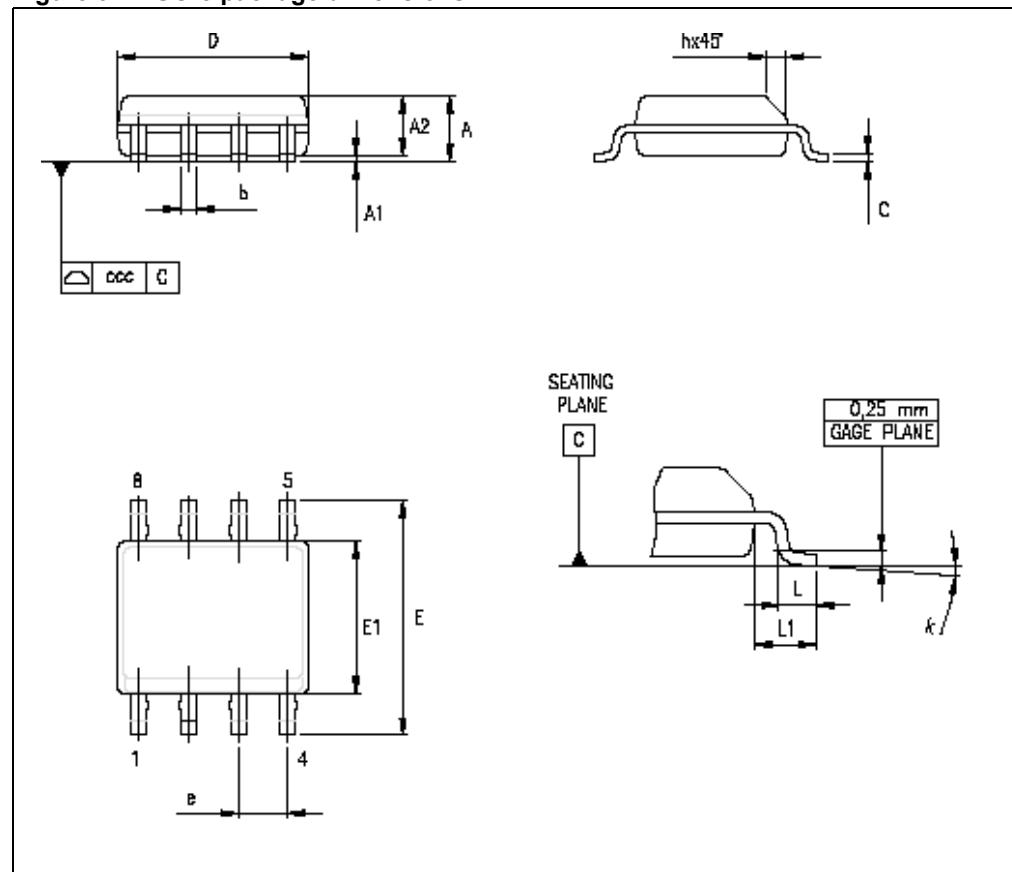
Table 11.   SO-8 mechanical data

Symbol	Millimeters		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			1.75
A1	0.10		0.25
A2	1.25		
b	0.28		0.48
c	0.17		0.23
D[1]	4.80	4.90	5.00
E	5.80	6.00	6.20
E1[2]	3.80	3.90	4.00
e		1.27	
h	0.25		0.50
L	0.40		1.27
L1		1.04	
k	0°		8°
ccc			0.10

1. Dimensions D does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, potrusions or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm in total (both side).

2. Dimension "E1" does not include interlead flash or protrusions. Interlead flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.

5.3   SO-8 packing information

Figure 35. SO-8 tube shipment (no suffix)

Base Q.ty	100
Bulk Q.ty	2000
Tube length (± 0.5)	532
A	3.2
B	6
C (± 0.1)	0.6

All dimensions are in mm.
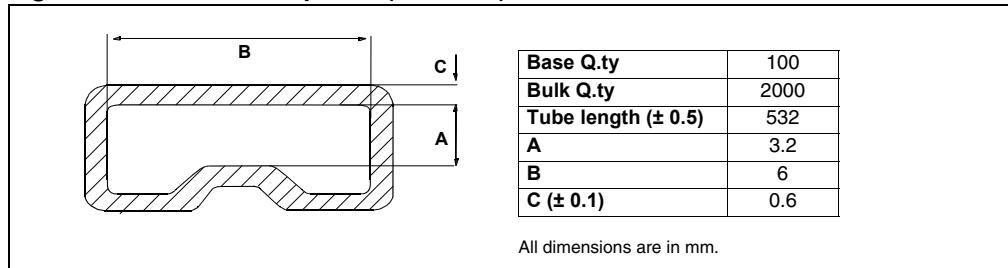
Figure 36. SO-8 tape and reel shipment (suffix "TR")

REEL DIMENSIONS

Base Q.ty	2500
Bulk Q.ty	2500
A (max)	330
B (min)	1.5
C (± 0.2)	13
F	20.2
G (+ 2 / -0)	12.4
N (min)	60
T (max)	18.4

All dimensions are in mm.

TAPE DIMENSIONS

According to Electronic Industries Association (EIA) Standard 481 rev. A, Feb. 1986

Tape width	W	12
Tape Hole Spacing	P0 (± 0.1)	4
Component Spacing	P	8
Hole Diameter	D (± 0.1/-0)	1.5
Hole Diameter	D1 (min)	1.5
Hole Position	F (± 0.05)	5.5
Compartment Depth	K (max)	4.5
Hole Spacing	P1 (± 0.1)	2

All dimensions are in mm.

6 Revision history

Table 12.   Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
09-Jun-2008	1	Initial release.
02-Apr-2010	2	Changed template. Updated *Table 17: Turn-on current slope (part 1/2)*.

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