



VND5025BK-E

Double channel high side driver with analog current sense for automotive applications

Features

Max supply voltage	V_{CC}	41V
Operating voltage range	V_{CC}	4.5 to 36V
Max on-state resistance (per ch.)	R_{ON}	25m Ω
Current limitation (typ)	I_{LIMH}	60A
Off state supply current	I_S	2 μ A ⁽¹⁾

1. Typical value with all loads connected

■ Features

- In-rush current active management by power limitation
- Very low stand-by current
- 3.0V CMOS compatible input
- Optimized electromagnetic emission
- Very low electromagnetic susceptibility
- In compliance with the 2002/95/EC European directive
- Two classes with different 'K@3A' ranges
- Package: ECOPACK®

■ Diagnostic functions

- 3A current sense precision of +/-8%
- Proportional load current sense
- High current sense precision for wide range currents
- Current sense disable
- Thermal shutdown indication
- Very low current sense leakage

■ Protections

- Undervoltage shut-down
- Overvoltage clamp
- Load current limitation
- Self-limiting of fast thermal transients
- Protection against loss of ground and loss of V_{CC}



- Thermal shut down
- Reverse battery protection^(a)
- Electrostatic discharge protection

Description

The VND5025BK-E monolithic device made using STMicroelectronics VIPower M0-5 technology, intended for driving resistive or inductive loads with one side connected to ground, and suitable for driving LEDs.

Active V_{CC} pin voltage clamp protects the device against low energy spikes (see ISO7637 transient compatibility table).

This device integrates an analog current sense which delivers a current proportional to the load current (according to a known ratio) when CS_DIS is driven low or left open.

When CS_DIS is driven high, the CURRENT SENSE pin is in a high impedance condition.

Output current limitation protects the device in overload condition. In case of long overload duration, the device limit the dissipated power to safe level up to thermal shut-down intervention. Thermal shut-down with automatic restart allows the device to recover normal operation as soon as fault condition disappears.

Table 1. Order codes

Package	Tube	Tape and Reel
PowerSSO-24™	VND5025B1K-E	VND5025B1KTR-E
PowerSSO-24™	VND5025B2K-E	VND5025B2KTR-E

a. See [Figure 26: Application schematic](#)

Contents

1	Block diagram and pin description	5
2	Electrical characteristics	6
2.1	Absolute maximum ratings	7
2.2	Thermal data	7
3	Application information	21
3.1	GND protection network against reverse battery	21
3.1.1	Solution 1: Resistor in the ground line (R_{GND} only)	21
3.1.2	Solution 2: Diode (D_{GND}) in the ground line	22
3.2	Load dump protection	22
3.3	μ C I/Os protection	22
3.4	Maximum demagnetization energy ($V_{CC} = 13.5V$)	23
4	Package and thermal data	24
4.1	PowerSSO-24™ thermal data	24
5	Package and packing information	27
5.1	ECOPACK® packages	27
5.2	Package mechanical	27
5.3	Packing information	29
6	Revision history	30

List of tables

Table 1.	Order codes	1
Table 2.	Pin functions	5
Table 3.	Absolute maximum ratings	7
Table 4.	Thermal data	7
Table 5.	Power section ($8V < V_{CC} < 36V$; $-40^{\circ}C < T_j < 150^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified)	8
Table 6.	Switching ($V_{CC} = 13V$; $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$)	8
Table 7.	Logic input	9
Table 8.	Protection and diagnostics	9
Table 9.	Current sense ($8V < V_{CC} < 16V$)	10
Table 10.	Truth table	14
Table 11.	Electrical transient requirements	16
Table 12.	Thermal parameters	26
Table 13.	PowerSSO-24™ mechanical data	27
Table 14.	Document revision history	30

List of figures

Figure 1.	Block diagram	5
Figure 2.	Configuration diagram (top view) and suggested connections for unused and N.C. pins	5
Figure 3.	Current and voltage conventions	6
Figure 4.	Current sense delay characteristics	11
Figure 5.	Delay response time between rising edge of output current and rising edge of current sense (CS enabled)	12
Figure 6.	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE} vs I_{OUT} (see Table 9 for details)	13
Figure 7.	Maximum current sense ratio drift vs load current	14
Figure 8.	Switching characteristics	15
Figure 9.	Output voltage drop limitation	15
Figure 10.	Waveforms	17
Figure 11.	Off state output current	18
Figure 12.	High level input current	18
Figure 13.	Input clamp voltage	18
Figure 14.	Input high level	18
Figure 15.	Input low level	18
Figure 16.	Input hysteresis voltage	18
Figure 17.	On state resistance vs T_{case}	19
Figure 18.	On state resistance vs V_{CC}	19
Figure 19.	Undervoltage shutdown	19
Figure 20.	I_{LIMH} vs T_{case}	19
Figure 21.	Turn-on voltage slope	19
Figure 22.	Turn-off voltage slope	19
Figure 23.	CS_DIS high level voltage	20
Figure 24.	CS_DIS low level voltage	20
Figure 25.	CS_DIS clamp voltage	20
Figure 26.	Application schematic	21
Figure 27.	Maximum turn off current versus inductance (for each channel)	23
Figure 28.	PowerSSO-24™ PC board	24
Figure 29.	$R_{thj-amb}$ vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition (with one channel ON)	24
Figure 30.	PowerSSO-24™ thermal impedance junction to ambient single pulse (with one channel ON)	25
Figure 31.	Thermal fitting model of a double channel HSD in PowerSSO-24™(1)	26
Figure 32.	PowerSSO-24™ package dimensions	28
Figure 33.	PowerSSO-24™ tube shipment (no suffix)	29
Figure 34.	PowerSSO-24™ tape and reel shipment (suffix "TR")	29

1 Block diagram and pin description

Figure 1. Block diagram

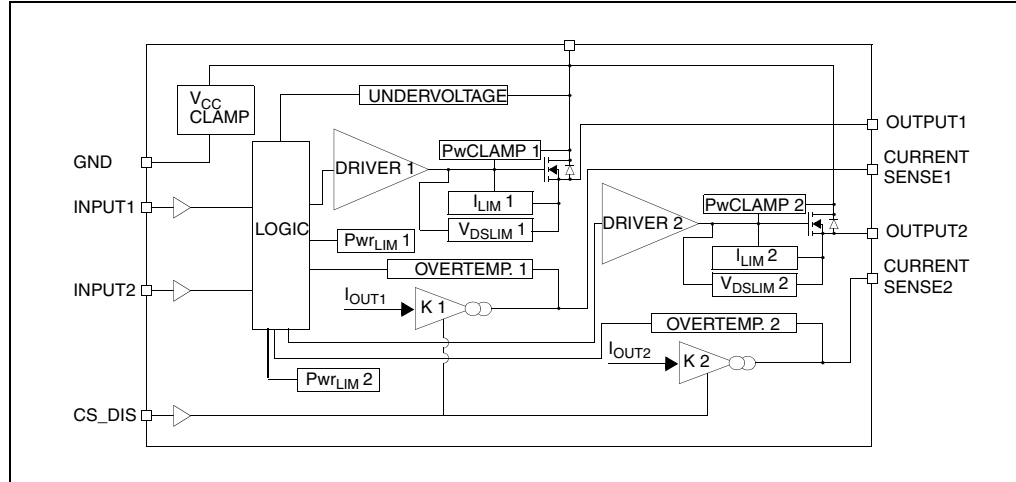
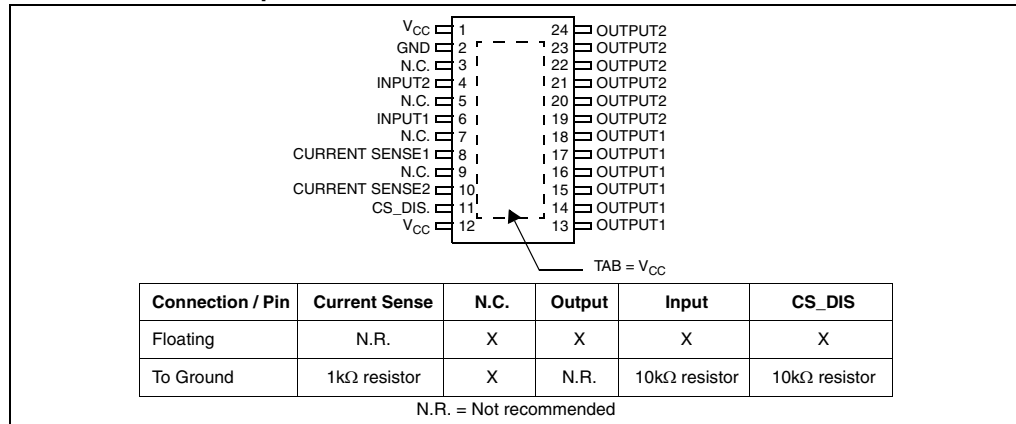


Table 2. Pin functions

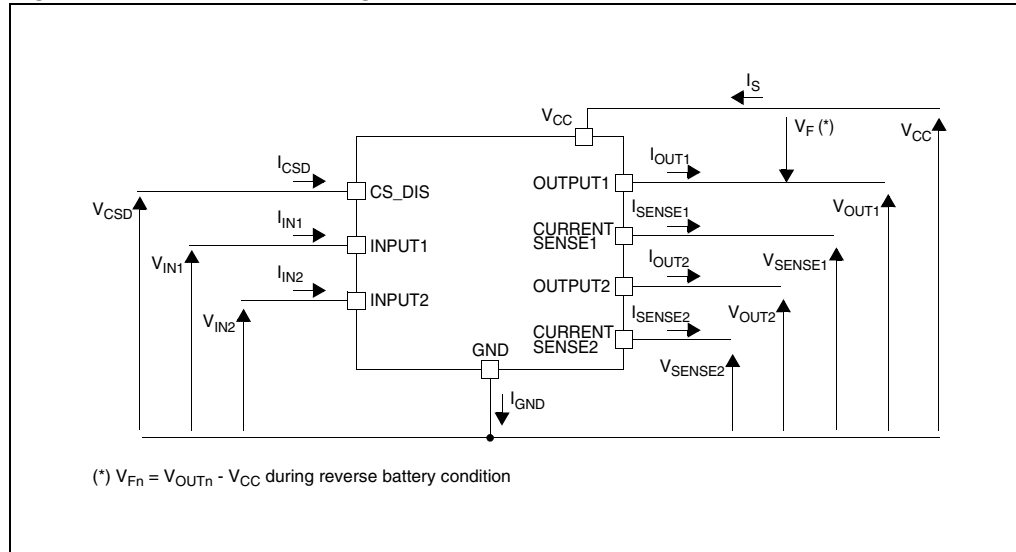
Name	Function
V _{CC}	Battery connection
OUTPUT _{1,2}	Power output
GND	Ground connection; must be reverse battery protected by an external diode/resistor network
INPUT _{1,2}	Voltage controlled input pin with hysteresis, CMOS compatible; controls output switch state
CURRENT SENSE _{1,2}	Analog current sense pin; delivers a current proportional to the load current
CS_DIS	Active high CMOS compatible pin to disable the current sense pin

Figure 2. Configuration diagram (top view) and suggested connections for unused and N.C. pins



2 Electrical characteristics

Figure 3. Current and voltage conventions



2.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	DC supply voltage	41	V
$-V_{CC}$	Reverse DC supply voltage	0.3	
$-I_{GND}$	DC reverse ground pin current	200	mA
I_{OUT}	DC output current	Internally limited	A
$-I_{OUT}$	Reverse DC output current	24	
I_{IN}	DC input current	-1 to 10	mA
I_{CSD}	DC current sense disable input current		
$-I_{CSENSE}$	DC reverse CS pin current	200	
V_{CSENSE}	Current sense maximum voltage	$V_{CC} - 41$ to $+V_{CC}$	V
$E_{MAX}^{(1)}$	Maximum switching energy (single pulse) ($L = 0.3\text{mH}$; $R_L = 0\Omega$; $V_{bat} = 13.5\text{V}$; $T_{jstart} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; $I_{OUT} = I_{limL}(Typ.)$)	109	mJ
V_{ESD}	Electrostatic Discharge (Human Body Model: $R = 1.5\text{k}\Omega$; $C = 100\text{pF}$)		
	- Input	4000	V
	- Current sense	2000	V
	- CS_DIS	4000	V
	- Output	5000	V
	- V_{CC}	5000	V
V_{ESD}	Charge device model (CDM-AEC-Q100-011)	750	V
T_j	Junction operating temperature	-40 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	-55 to 150	

1. See [Section 3.4](#) for details.

2.2 Thermal data

Table 4. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	Max Value	Unit
$R_{thj-case}$	Thermal resistance junction-case (MAX) (with one channel ON)	1.35	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{thj-amb}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient (MAX)	See Figure 29	

Table 5. Power section ($8V < V_{CC} < 36V$; $-40^{\circ}C < T_j < 150^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	Operating supply voltage		4.5	13	36	V
V_{USD}	Undervoltage shutdown			3.5	4.5	
$V_{USDhyst}$	Undervoltage shut-down hysteresis			0.5		
R_{ON}	On state resistance ⁽¹⁾	$I_{OUT} = 3A$; $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$			25	m Ω
		$I_{OUT} = 3A$; $T_j = 150^{\circ}C$			50	
		$I_{OUT} = 3A$; $V_{CC} = 5V$; $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$			35	
V_{clamp}	Clamp voltage	$I_S = 20\text{ mA}$	41	46	52	V
I_S	Supply current	Off State; $V_{CC} = 13V$; $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$; $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = V_{SENSE} = V_{CSD} = 0V$		2 ⁽²⁾	5 ⁽²⁾	μA
		On State; $V_{CC} = 13V$; $V_{IN} = 5V$; $I_{OUT} = 0A$		3	6	mA
$I_{L(off)}$	Off state output current ⁽¹⁾	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0V$; $V_{CC} = 13V$; $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$	0	0.01	3	μA
		$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0V$; $V_{CC} = 13V$; $T_j = 125^{\circ}C$	0		5	
V_F	Output - V_{CC} diode voltage ⁽¹⁾	$-I_{OUT} = 4A$; $T_j = 150^{\circ}C$			0.7	V

1. For each channel

2. PowerMOS leakage included

Table 6. Switching ($V_{CC} = 13V$; $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	$R_L = 4.3\Omega$ (see Figure 8)		35		μs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time			50		
$(dV_{OUT}/dt)_{on}$	Turn-on voltage slope	$R_L = 4.3\Omega$		(see Figure 21)		V/ μs
$(dV_{OUT}/dt)_{off}$	Turn-off voltage slope			(see Figure 22)		
W_{ON}	Switching energy losses during t_{WON}	$R_L = 4.3\Omega$ (see Figure 8)		0.45		mJ
W_{OFF}	Switching energy losses during t_{WOFF}			0.35		

Table 7. Logic input

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IL}	Input low level voltage				0.9	V
I_{IL}	Low level input current	$V_{IN} = 0.9V$	1			μA
V_{IH}	Input high level voltage		2.1			V
I_{IH}	High level input current	$V_{IN} = 2.1V$			10	μA
$V_{I(hyst)}$	Input hysteresis voltage		0.25			V
V_{ICL}	Input clamp voltage	$I_{IN} = 1mA$	5.5		7	
		$I_{IN} = -1mA$		-0.7		
V_{CSDL}	CS_DIS low level voltage				0.9	μA
I_{CSDL}	Low level CS_DIS current	$V_{CSD} = 0.9V$	1			
V_{CSDH}	CS_DIS high level voltage		2.1			V
I_{CSDH}	High level CS_DIS current	$V_{CSD} = 2.1V$			10	μA
$V_{CSD(hyst)}$	CS_DIS hysteresis voltage		0.25			V
V_{CSCL}	CS_DIS clamp voltage	$I_{CSD} = 1mA$	5.5		7	
		$I_{CSD} = -1mA$		-0.7		

Table 8. Protection and diagnostics⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{LIMH}	DC short circuit current	$V_{CC} = 13V$	43	60	85	A
		$5V < V_{CC} < 36V$				
I_{LIML}	Short circuit current during thermal cycling	$V_{CC} = 13V$; $T_R < T_j < T_{TSD}$		24		°C
T_{TSD}	Shutdown temperature		150	175	200	
T_R	Reset temperature		$T_{RS} + 1$	$T_{RS} + 5$		
T_{RS}	Thermal reset of STATUS		135			
T_{HYST}	Thermal hysteresis ($T_{TSD} - T_R$)			7		
V_{DEMAG}	Turn-off output voltage clamp	$I_{OUT} = 2A$; $V_{IN} = 0$; $L = 6mH$	$V_{CC} - 41$	$V_{CC} - 46$	$V_{CC} - 52$	V
V_{ON}	Output voltage drop limitation	$I_{OUT} = 0.2A$; $T_j = -40^\circ C$ to $+150^\circ C$ (see Figure 9)		40		mV

1. To ensure long term reliability under heavy overload or short circuit conditions, protection and related diagnostic signals must be used together with a proper software strategy. If the device is subjected to abnormal conditions, this software must limit the duration and number of activation cycles.

Table 9. Current sense ($8V < V_{CC} < 16V$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
K_{LED}	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	$I_{OUT} = 0.05A$; $V_{SENSE} = 0.5V$; $V_{CSD} = 0V$; $T_j = -40^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$	1740	3300	4570	
K_0	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	$I_{OUT} = 0.5A$; $V_{SENSE} = 0.5V$; $V_{CSD} = 0V$; $T_j = -40^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$	1920	3020	3930	
K_1	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	$I_{OUT} = 2A$; $V_{SENSE} = 4V$; $V_{CSD} = 0V$; $T_j = -40^{\circ}C$	2090	2810	3440	
		$T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$	2320	2810	3200	
$dK_1/K_1^{(1)(2)}$	Current sense ratio drift	$I_{OUT} = 2A$; $V_{SENSE} = 4V$; $V_{CSD} = 0V$; $T_j = -40^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$	-8		+8	%
K_2	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	$I_{OUT} = 3A$; $V_{SENSE} = 4V$; $V_{CSD} = 0V$; $T_j = -40^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$	2510		2960	
		ClassB1 ClassB2	2690		3160	
$dK_2/K_2^{(1)(2)}$	Current sense ratio drift	$I_{OUT} = 3A$; $V_{SENSE} = 4V$; $V_{CSD} = 0V$; $T_j = -40^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$	-6		+6	%
K_3	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	$I_{OUT} = 10A$; $V_{SENSE} = 4V$; $V_{CSD} = 0V$; $T_j = -40^{\circ}C$	2610	2760	2970	
		$T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$	2650	2760	2870	
$dK_3/K_3^{(1)(2)}$	Current sense ratio drift	$I_{OUT} = 10A$; $V_{SENSE} = 4V$; $V_{CSD} = 0V$; $T_j = -40^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$	-3		+3	%
I_{SENSE0}	Analog sense leakage current	$I_{OUT} = 0A$; $V_{SENSE} = 0V$; $V_{CSD} = 5V$; $V_{IN} = 0V$; $T_j = -40^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$	0		1	μA
		$V_{CSD} = 0V$; $V_{IN} = 5V$; $T_j = -40^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$	0		2	μA
		$I_{OUT} = 2A$; $V_{SENSE} = 0V$; $V_{CSD} = 5V$; $V_{IN} = 5V$; $T_j = -40^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$	0		1	μA
V_{SENSE}	Max analog sense output voltage	$I_{OUT} = 3A$; $V_{CSD} = 0V$	5			V
V_{SENSEH}	Analog sense output voltage in overtemperature condition	$V_{CC} = 13V$; $R_{SENSE} = 3.9k\Omega$		9		
I_{SENSEH}	Analog sense output current in overtemperature condition	$V_{CC} = 13V$; $V_{SENSE} = 5V$		8		mA

Table 9. Current sense (8V < V_{CC} < 16V) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t _{DSENSE1H}	Delay response time from falling edge of CS_DIS pin	V _{SENSE} < 4V, 0.5 < I _{OUT} < 10A I _{SENSE} = 90% of I _{SENSEMAX} (see Figure 4)		50	100	μs
t _{DSENSE1L}	Delay response time from rising edge of CS_DIS pin	V _{SENSE} < 4V, 0.5 < I _{OUT} < 10A I _{SENSE} = 10% of I _{SENSEMAX} (see Figure 4)		5	20	
t _{DSENSE2H}	Delay response time from rising edge of INPUT pin	V _{SENSE} < 4V, 0.5 < I _{OUT} < 10A I _{SENSE} = 90% of I _{SENSEMAX} (see Figure 4)		70	300	
Δt _{DSENSE2H}	Delay response time between rising edge of output current and rising edge of current sense	V _{SENSE} < 4V, I _{SENSE} = 90% of I _{SENSEMAX} , I _{OUT} = 90% of I _{OUTMAX} , I _{OUTMAX} = 3A (see Figure 5)			110	
t _{DSENSE2L}	Delay response time from falling edge of INPUT pin	V _{SENSE} < 4V, 0.5 < I _{OUT} < 10A I _{SENSE} = 10% of I _{SENSEMAX} (see Figure 4)		100	250	

1. Parameter guaranteed by design; it is not tested.
2. Current sense ratio drift is the deviation of factor K for a given device (measured over the range -40°C to 150°C and 8V < V_{CC} < 16V) from its value measured at T_J = 25°C, V_{CC} = 13V.

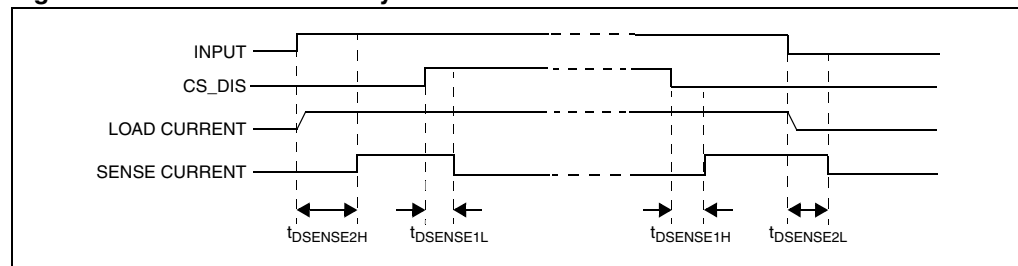
Figure 4. Current sense delay characteristics

Figure 5. Delay response time between rising edge of output current and rising edge of current sense (CS enabled)

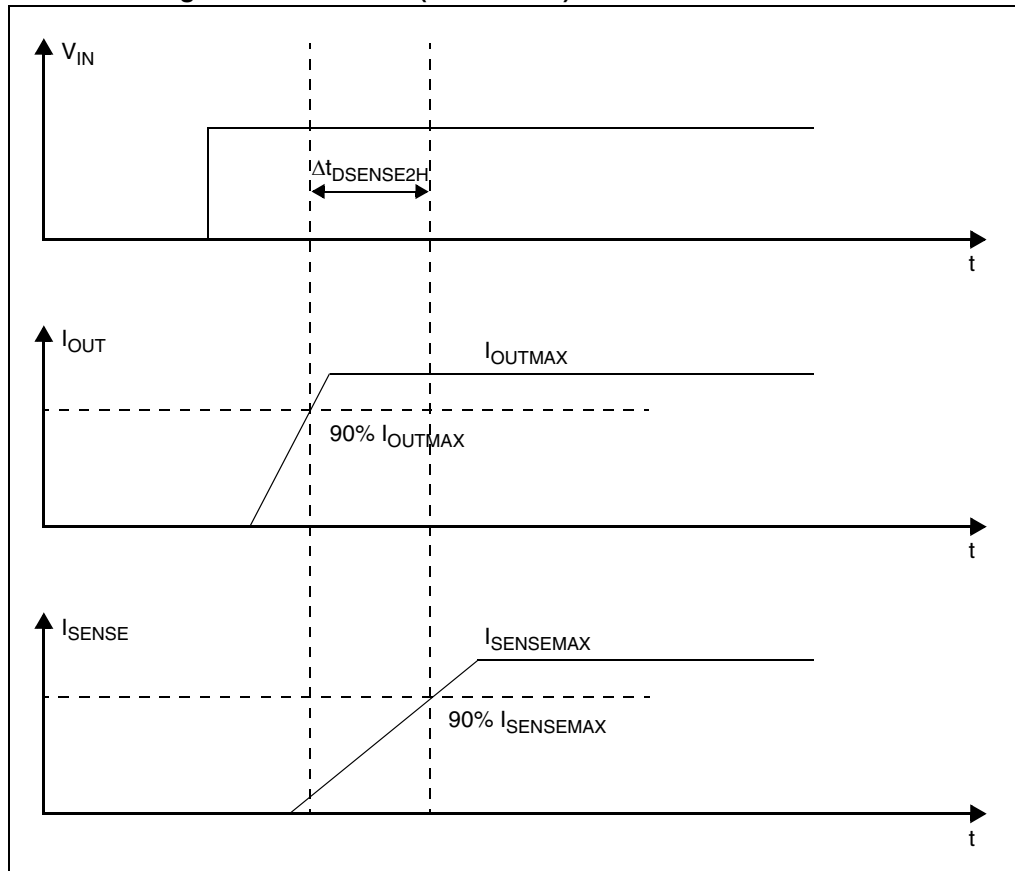


Figure 6. I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE} vs I_{OUT} (see Table 9 for details)

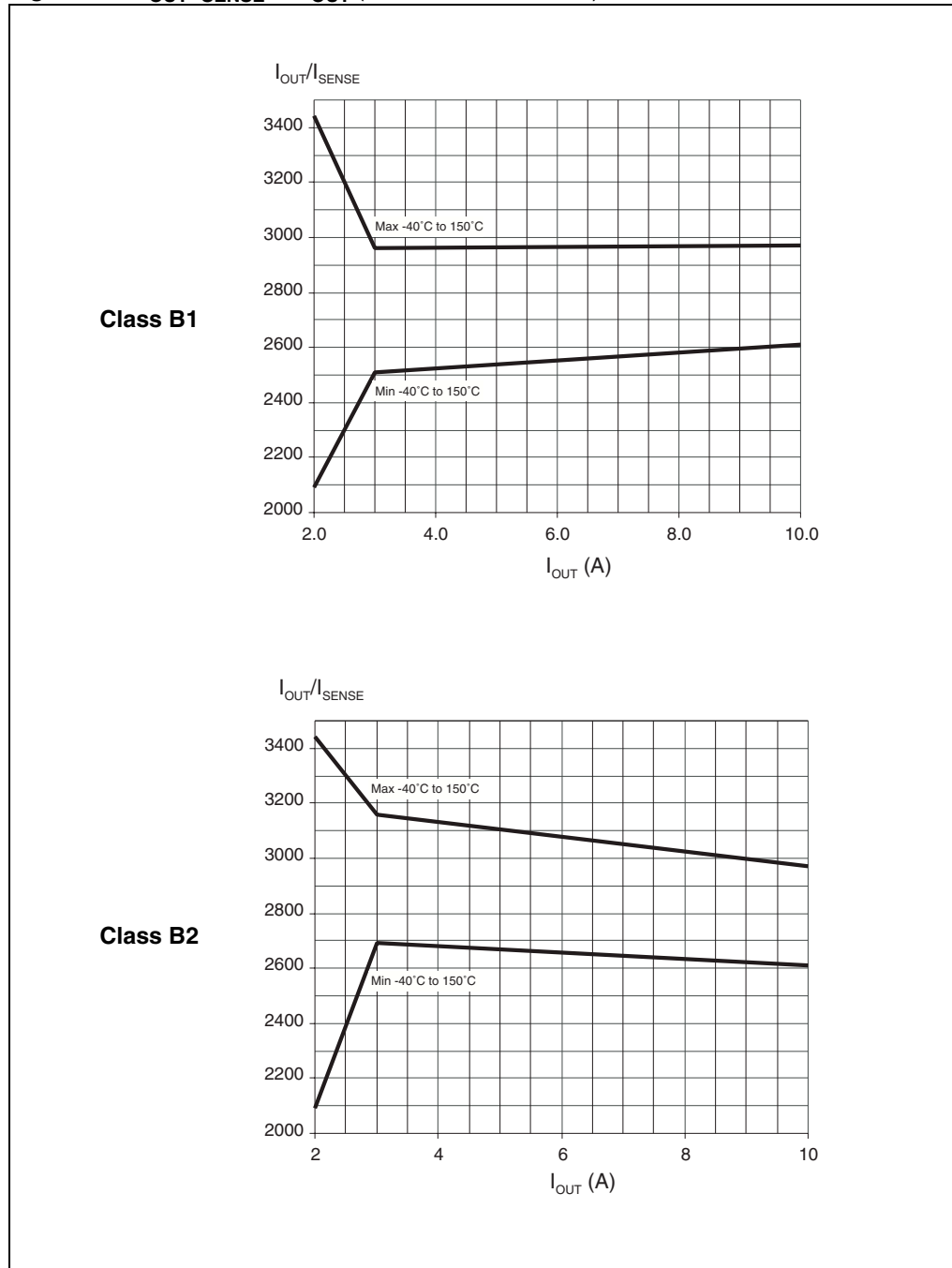


Figure 7. Maximum current sense ratio drift vs load current

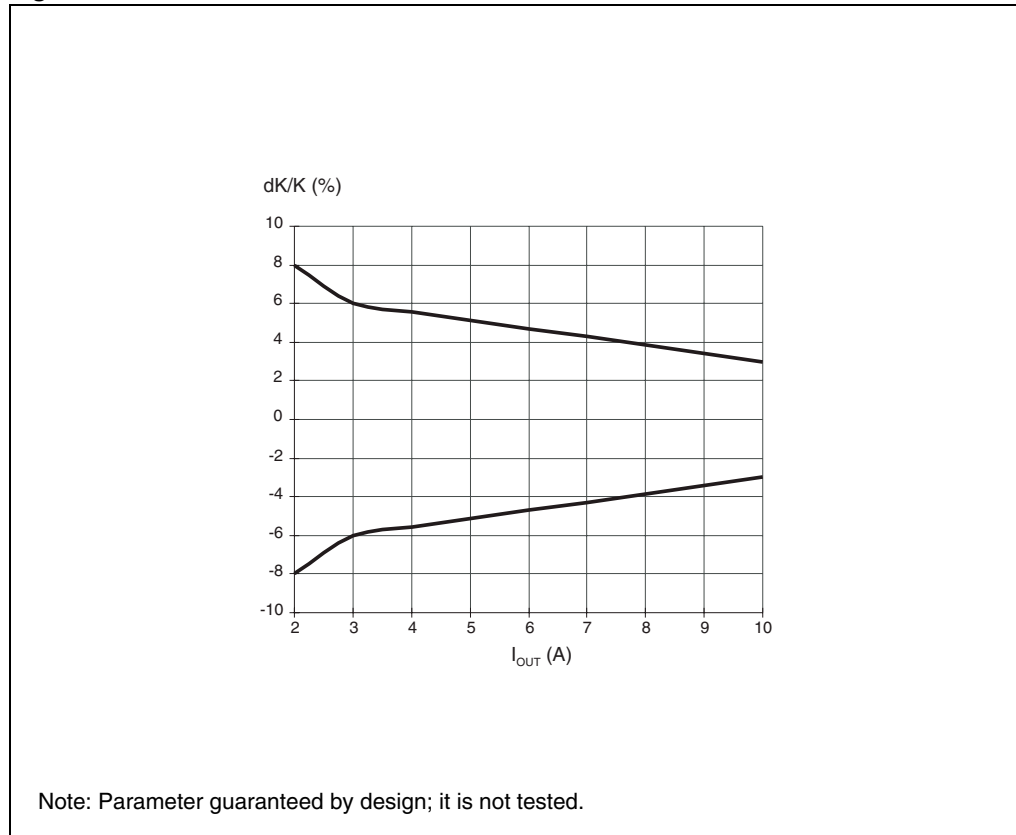


Table 10. Truth table

Conditions	Input	Output	Sense ($V_{CSD} = 0V$) ⁽¹⁾
Normal operation	L	L	0
	H	H	Nominal
Overtemperature	L	L	0
	H		V_{SENSEH}
Undervoltage	L	L	0
	H		0
Short circuit to GND ($R_{SC} \leq 10m\Omega$)	L	L	0
	H		0 if $T_j < T_{TSD}$ V_{SENSEH} if $T_j > T_{TSD}$
Short circuit to V_{CC}	L	H	0
	H		< Nominal
Negative output voltage clamp	L	L	0

1. If the V_{CSD} is high, the SENSE output is at a high impedance; its potential depends on leakage currents and external circuit.

Figure 8. Switching characteristics

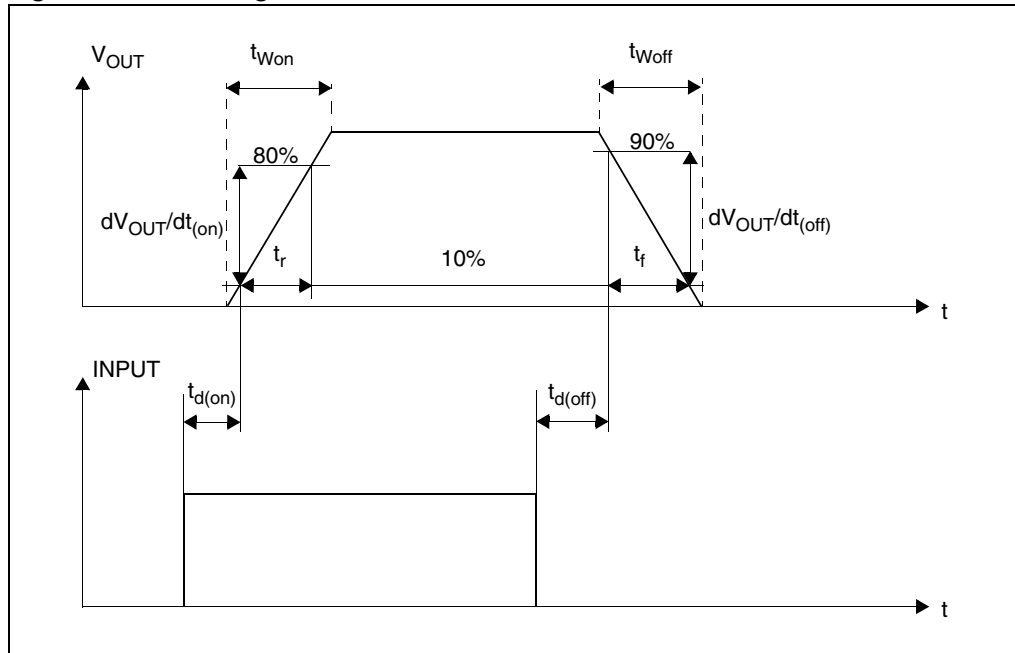


Figure 9. Output voltage drop limitation

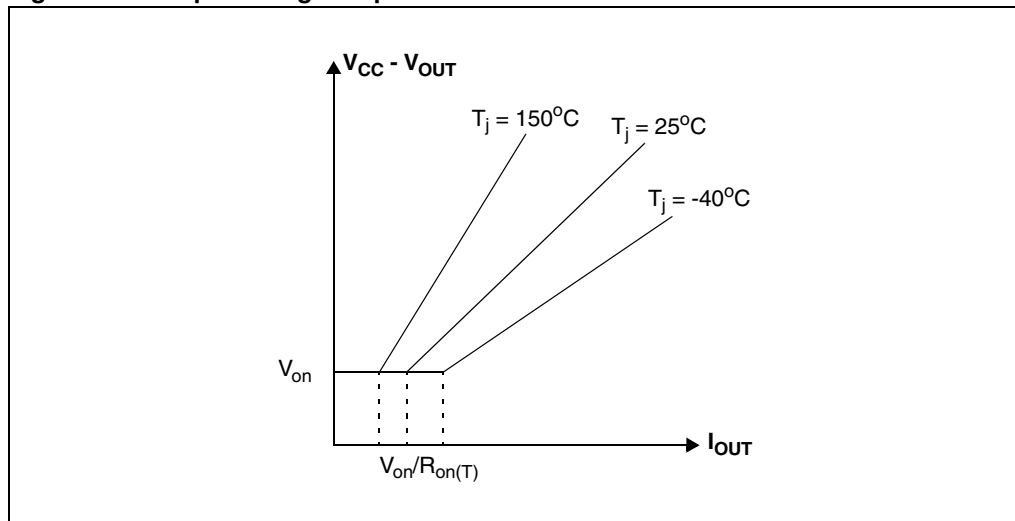


Table 11. Electrical transient requirements

ISO 7637-2: 2004(E) Test pulse	Test levels ⁽¹⁾		Number of pulses or test times	Burst cycle/pulse repetition time		Delays and Impedance
	III	IV		Min	Max	
1	-75V	-100V	5000 pulses	0.5s	5s	2 ms, 10Ω
2a	+37V	+50V	5000 pulses	0.2s	5s	50μs, 2Ω
3a	-100V	-150V	1h	90ms	100ms	0.1μs, 50Ω
3b	+75V	+100V	1h	90ms	100ms	0.1μs, 50Ω
4	-6V	-7V	1 pulse			100ms, 0.01Ω
5b ⁽²⁾	+65V	+87V	1 pulse			400ms, 2Ω

ISO 7637-2: 2004E Test pulse	Test level results	
	III	VI
1	C	C
2a	C	C
3a	C	C
3b	C	C
4	C	C
5b ⁽²⁾	C	C

Class	Contents
C	All functions of the device performed as designed after exposure to disturbance.
E	One or more functions of the device did not perform as designed after exposure to disturbance and cannot be returned to proper operation without replacing the device.

1. The above test levels must be considered referred to $V_{CC} = 13.5V$ except for pulse 5b.
2. Valid in case of external load dump clamp: 40V maximum referred to ground.

Figure 10. Waveforms

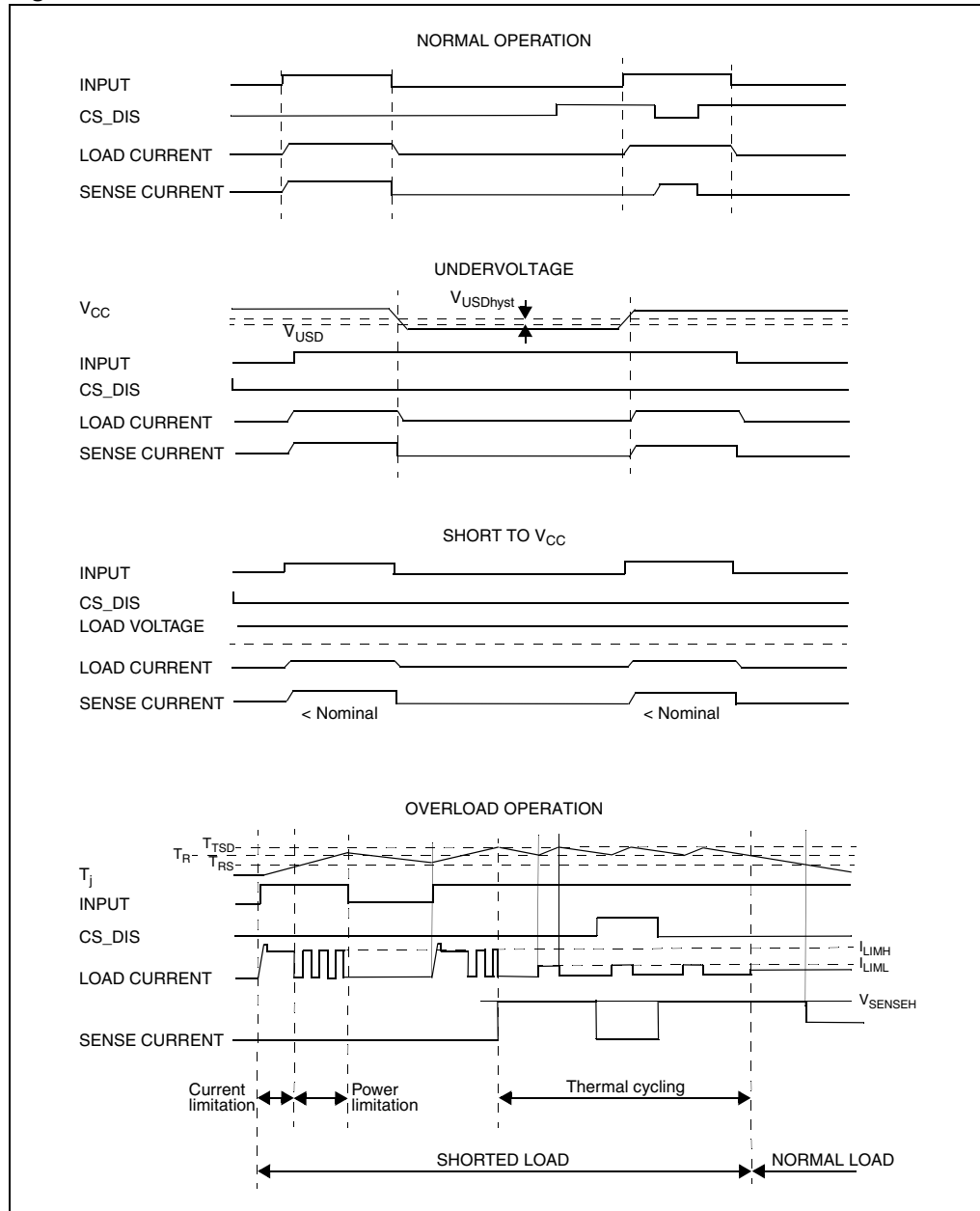


Figure 11. Off state output current

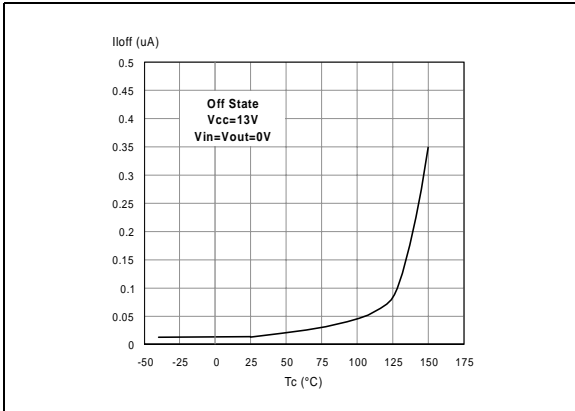


Figure 12. High level input current

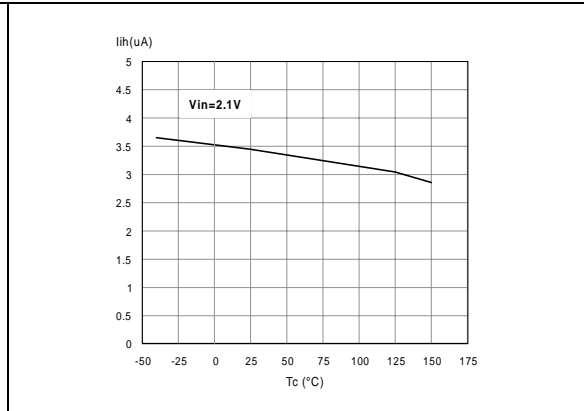


Figure 13. Input clamp voltage

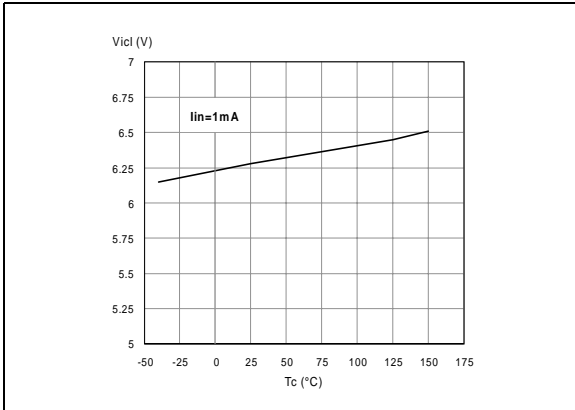


Figure 14. Input high level

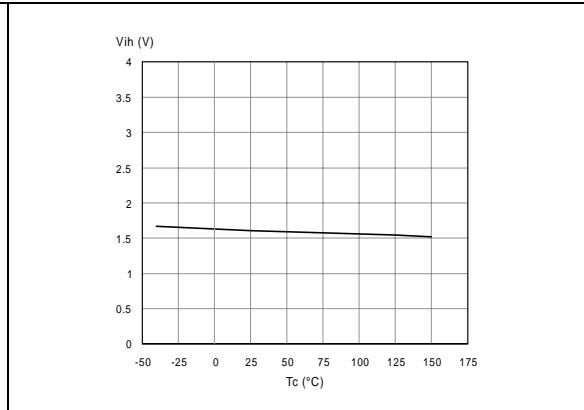


Figure 15. Input low level

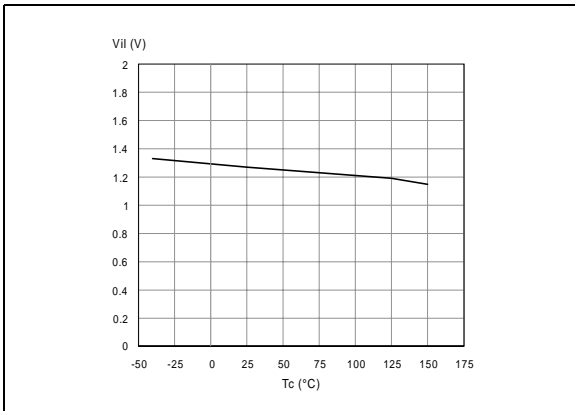


Figure 16. Input hysteresis voltage

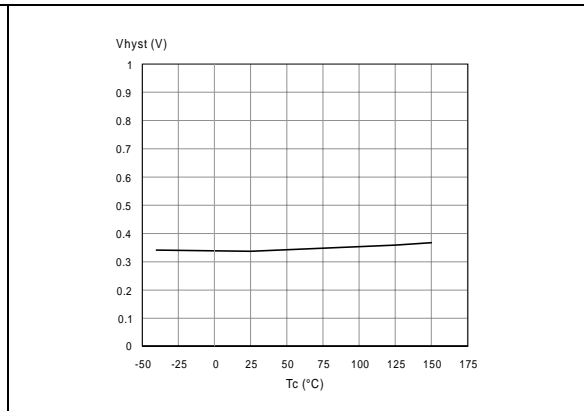


Figure 17. On state resistance vs T_{case}

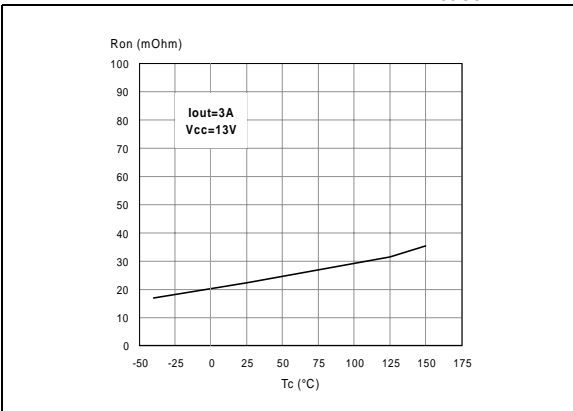


Figure 18. On state resistance vs V_{CC}

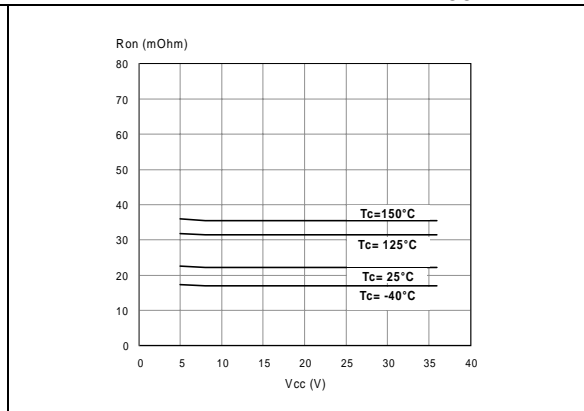


Figure 19. Undervoltage shutdown

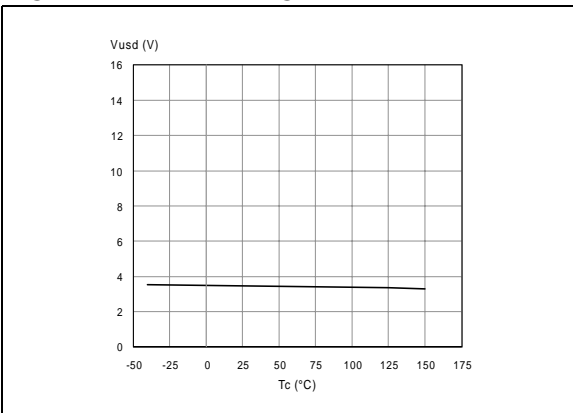


Figure 20. I_{LIMH} vs T_{case}

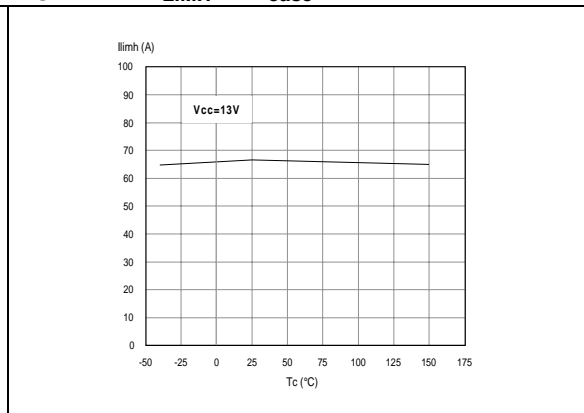


Figure 21. Turn-on voltage slope

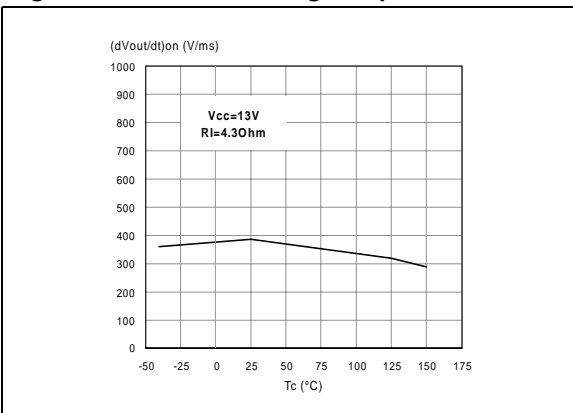


Figure 22. Turn-off voltage slope

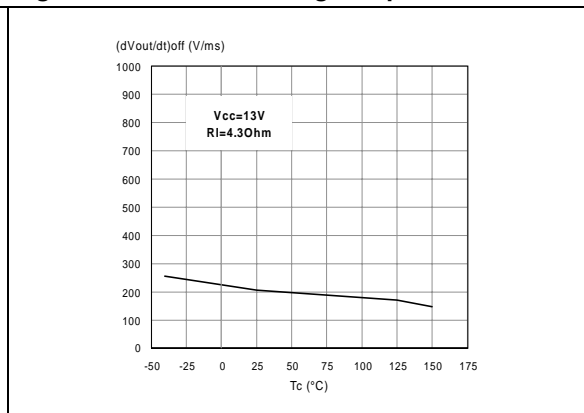


Figure 23. CS_DIS high level voltage

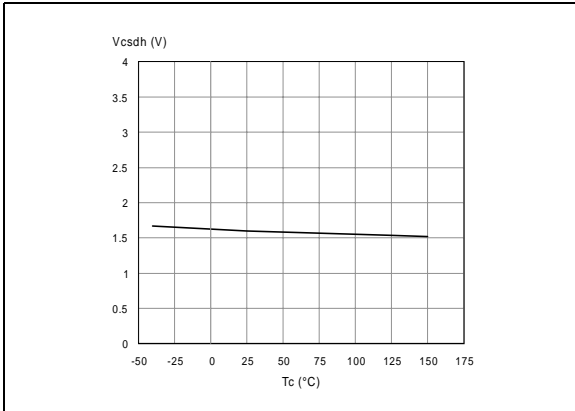


Figure 24. CS_DIS low level voltage

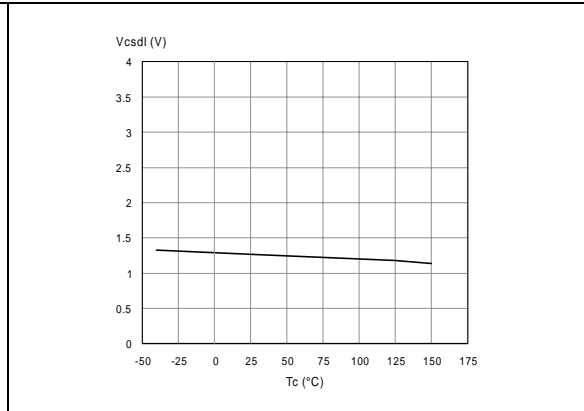
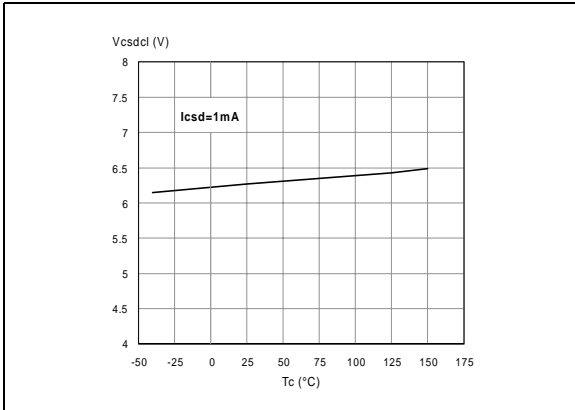
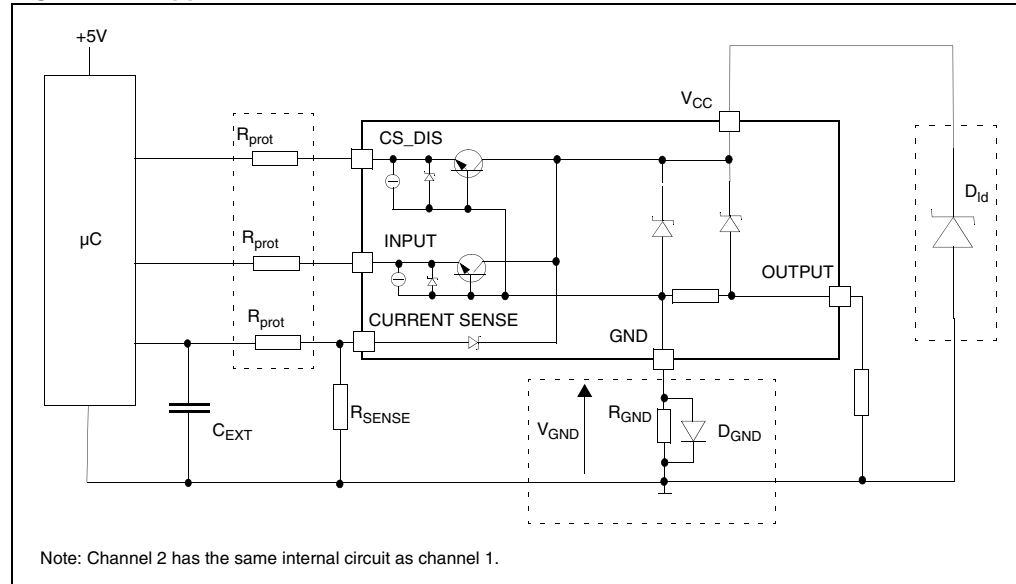


Figure 25. CS_DIS clamp voltage



3 Application information

Figure 26. Application schematic



3.1 GND protection network against reverse battery

This section provides two solutions for implementing a ground protection network against reverse battery.

3.1.1 Solution 1: Resistor in the ground line (R_{GND} only)

This first solution can be used with any type of load.

The following formulas indicate how to dimension the R_{GND} resistor:

1. $R_{GND} \leq 600\text{mV} / (I_{S(\text{on})\text{max}})$
2. $R_{GND} \geq (-V_{CC}) / (-I_{GND})$

where $-I_{GND}$ is the DC reverse ground pin current and can be found in the absolute maximum rating section of the device datasheet.

Power Dissipation in R_{GND} (when $V_{CC} < 0$ during reverse battery situations) is:

$$P_D = (-V_{CC})^2 / R_{GND}$$

This resistor can be shared among several different HSDs. Please note that the value of this resistor is calculated with formula (1), where $I_{S(\text{on})\text{max}}$ becomes the sum of the maximum on-state currents of the different devices.

Please note that if the microprocessor ground is not shared by the device ground, the R_{GND} produces a shift ($I_{S(\text{on})\text{max}} * R_{GND}$) in the input thresholds and the status output values. This shift varies depending on how many devices are ON in the case of several high-side drivers sharing the same R_{GND} .

If the calculated power dissipation leads to a large resistor or several devices have to share the same resistor, then ST suggests to utilize the following Solution 2.

3.1.2 Solution 2: Diode (D_{GND}) in the ground line

If the device drives an inductive load, insert a resistor ($R_{GND} = 1k\Omega$) in parallel to D_{GND} .

This small signal diode can be safely shared among several different HSDs. Also in this case, the presence of the ground network produces a shift ($\pm 600mV$) in the input threshold and in the status output values if the microprocessor ground is not common to the device ground. This shift does not vary if more than one HSD shares the same diode/resistor network.

3.2 Load dump protection

D_{ld} is necessary (Voltage Transient Suppressor) if the load dump peak voltage exceeds the V_{CC} maximum DC rating. The same applies if the device is subject to transients on the V_{CC} line that are greater than the ones shown in the ISO 7637-2:2004E table.

3.3 μC I/Os protection

If a ground protection network is used and negative transients are present on the V_{CC} line, the control pins are pulled negative. ST suggests to insert an in-line resistor (R_{prot}) to prevent the μC I/Os pins from latch-up.

The value of these resistors is a compromise between the leakage current of μC and the current required by the HSD I/Os (input levels compatibility) with the latch-up limit of μC I/Os.

$$-V_{CCpeak}/I_{latchup} \leq R_{prot} \leq (V_{OH\mu C} - V_{IH} - V_{GND}) / I_{IHmax}$$

Calculation example:

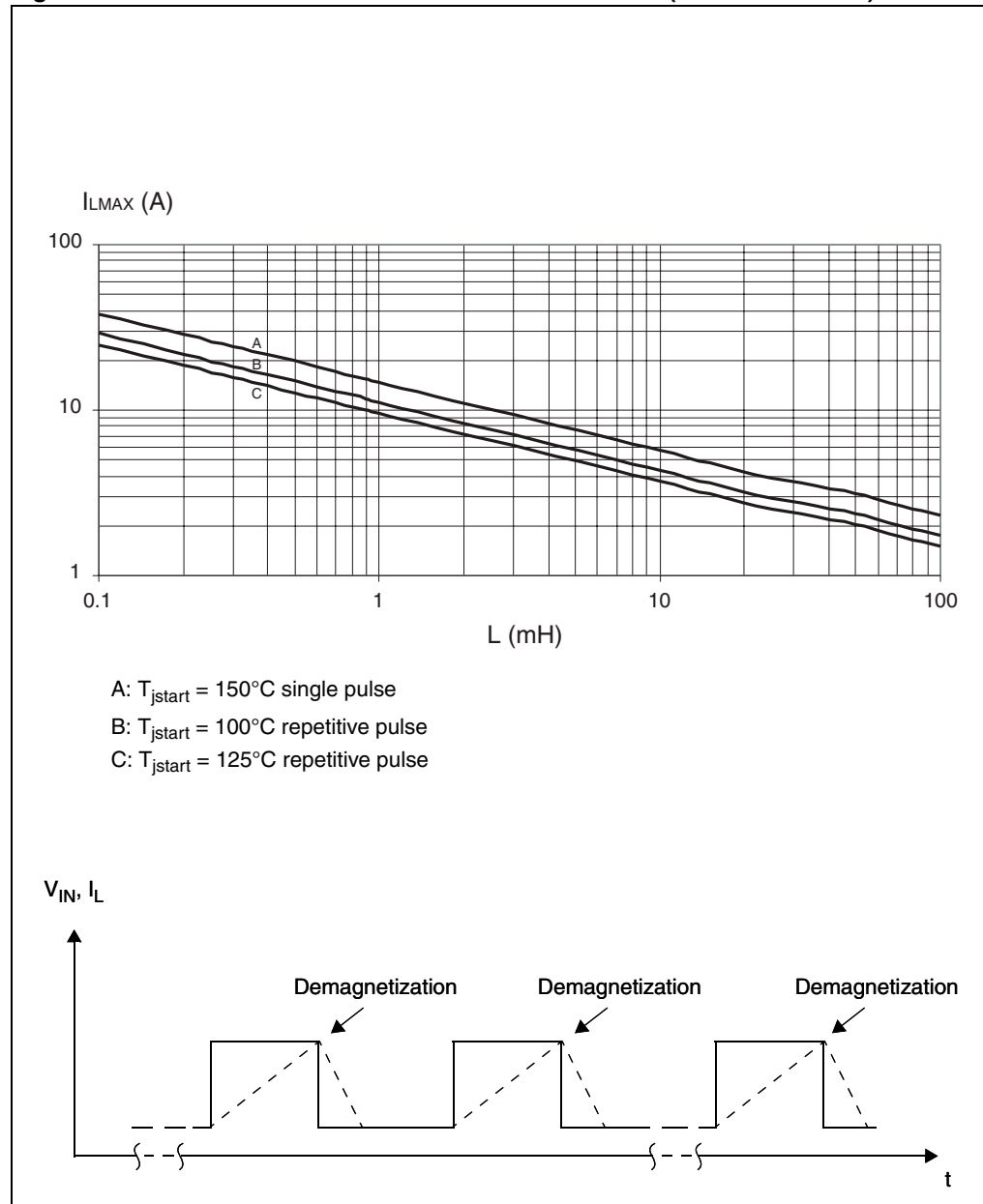
For $V_{CCpeak} = -100V$ and $I_{latchup} \geq 20mA$; $V_{OH\mu C} \geq 4.5V$

$$5k\Omega \leq R_{prot} \leq 65k\Omega$$

Recommended values: $R_{prot} = 10k\Omega$, $C_{EXT} = 10nF$

3.4 Maximum demagnetization energy ($V_{CC} = 13.5V$)

Figure 27. Maximum turn off current versus inductance (for each channel)



Note: Values are generated with $R_L = 0\Omega$

In case of repetitive pulses, T_{jstart} (at beginning of each demagnetization) of every pulse must not exceed the temperature specified above for curves A and B.

4 Package and thermal data

4.1 PowerSSO-24™ thermal data

Figure 28. PowerSSO-24™ PC board

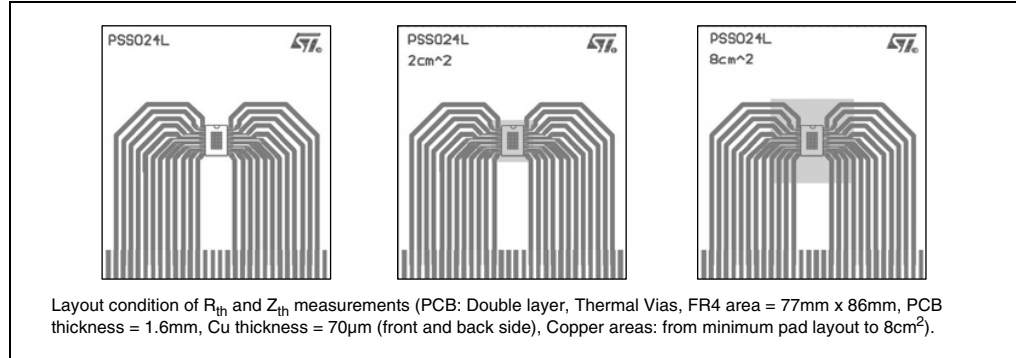


Figure 29. $R_{thj-amb}$ vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition (with one channel ON)

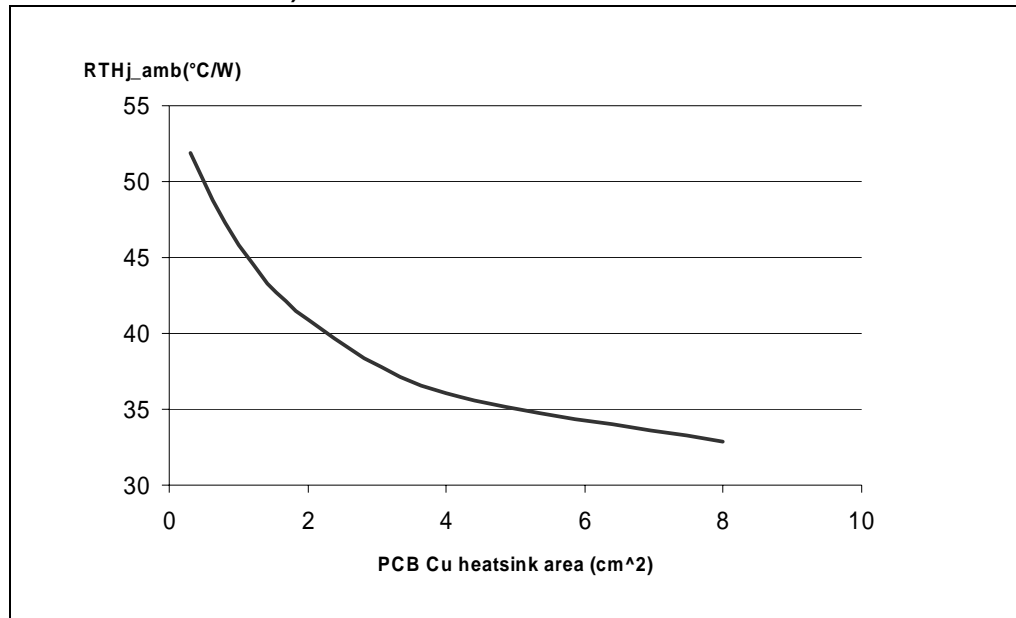


Figure 30. PowerSSO-24™ thermal impedance junction to ambient single pulse (with one channel ON)

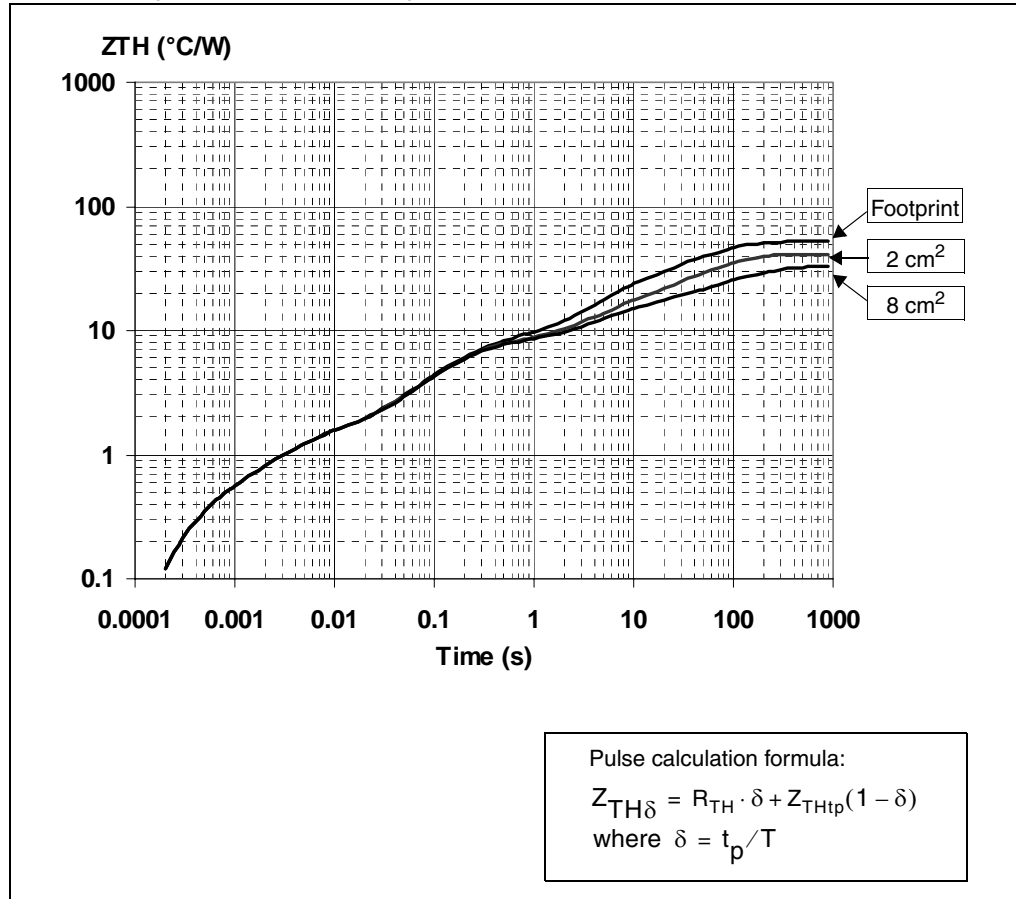
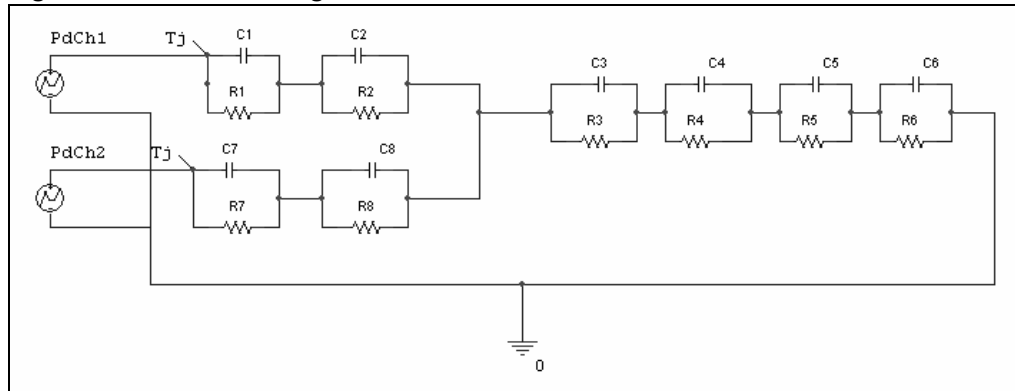


Figure 31. Thermal fitting model of a double channel HSD in PowerSSO-24™(1)



1. Values are given in [Table 12](#)

Table 12. Thermal parameters

Area/Island (cm ²)	Footprint	2	8
R1 (°C/W)	0.28		
R2 (°C/W)	0.9		
R3 (°C/W)	6		
R4 (°C/W)	7.7		
R5 (°C/W)	9	9	8
R6 (°C/W)	28	17	10
R7 (°C/W)	0.28		
R8 (°C/W)	0.9		
C1 (W.s/°C)	0.001		
C2 (W.s/°C)	0.003		
C3 (W.s/°C)	0.025		
C4 (W.s/°C)	0.75		
C5 (W.s/°C)	1	4	9
C6 (W.s/°C)	2.2	5	17
C7 (W.s/°C)	0.001		
C8 (W.s/°C)	0.003		

5 Package and packing information

5.1 ECOPACK® packages

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in ECOPACK® packages. ECOPACK® packages are lead-free. The category of Second Level Interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label.

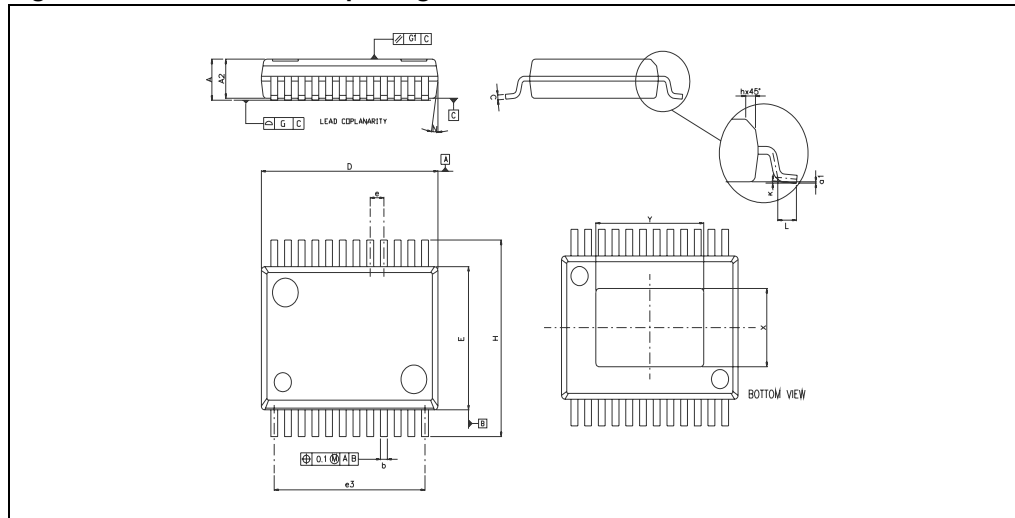
ECOPACK is an ST trademark. ECOPACK specifications are available at www.st.com.

5.2 Package mechanical

Table 13. PowerSSO-24™ mechanical data

Symbol	Millimeters		
	Min	Typ	Max
A	1.9		2.22
A2	1.9		2.15
a1	0		0.07
b	0.34	0.4	0.46
c	0.23		0.32
D	10.2		10.4
E	7.4		7.6
e		0.8	
e3		8.8	
G			0.1
G1			0.06
H	10.1		10.5
h			0.4
L	0.55		0.85
N			10°
X	3.9		4.3
Y	6.1		6.5

Figure 32. PowerSSO-24™ package dimensions



5.3 Packing information

Figure 33. PowerSSO-24™ tube shipment (no suffix)

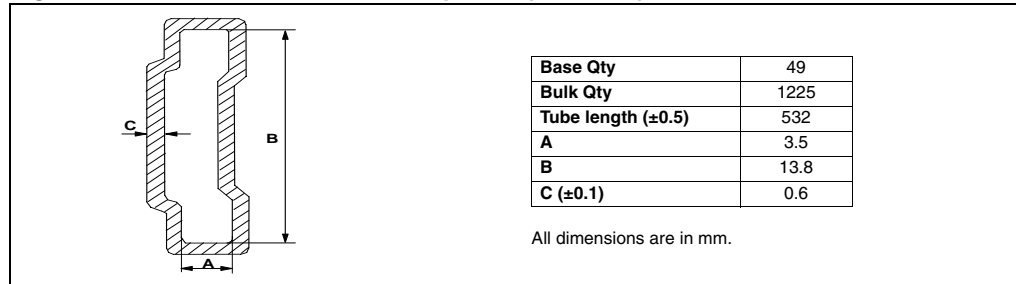
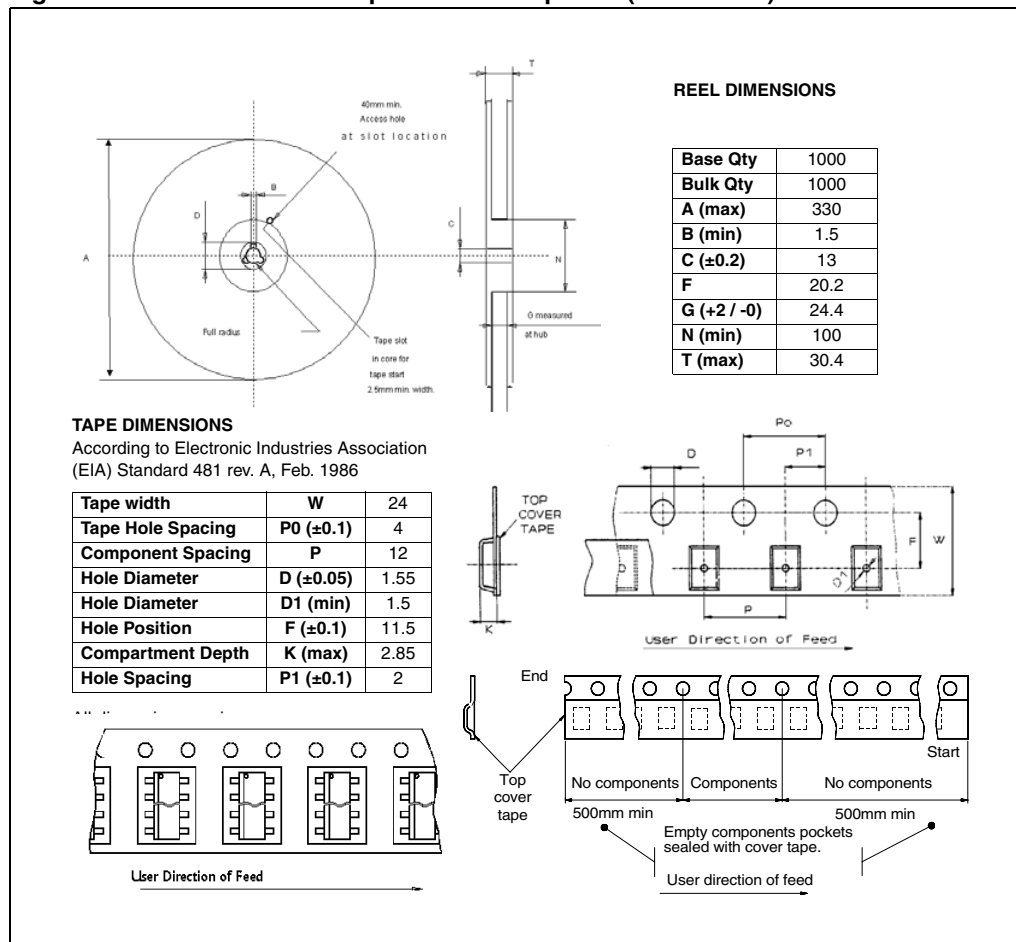


Figure 34. PowerSSO-24™ tape and reel shipment (suffix “TR”)



6 Revision history

Table 14. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
28-Mar-2007	1	Initial release

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