VND5E025BK-E

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

Features

Max transient supply voltage	V_{CC}	41 V
Operating voltage range	V_{CC}	4.5 to 28 V
Max on-state resistance (per ch.)	R_{ON}	25 mΩ
Current limitation (typ)	I_{LIMH}	60 A
Off-state supply current	I_S	2 µA(1)

1. Typical value with all loads connected.

- General
  - Inrush current active management by power limitation
  - Very low standby current
  - 3.0V CMOS compatible inputs
- Diagnostic functions
  - High current sense precision for wide currents range
  - Current sense ratio drift for single point calibration
  - Current sense disable
  - Overload and short to ground (power limitation) indication
  - Thermal shutdown indication
- Protections
  - Undervoltage shutdown
  - Overvoltage clamp
  - Load current limitation
  - Self limiting of fast thermal transients
  - Protection against loss of ground and loss of V_{CC}
  - Overtemperature shutdown with auto restart (thermal shutdown)
  - Reverse battery protected
  - Electrostatic discharge protection

Applications

- Especially intended for blinkers

PowerSSO-24

- All types of resistive, inductive and capacitive loads and suitable as LED driver

Description

The VND5E025BK-E is a double channel high-side driver manufactured in the ST proprietary VIPower™ M0-5 technology and housed in the tiny PowerSSO-24 package. The VND5E025BK-E is designed to drive 12V automotive grounded loads delivering protection, diagnostics and easy 3V and 5V CMOS compatible interface with any microcontroller.

The device integrates advanced protective functions such as load current limitation, inrush and overload active management by power limitation, overtemperature shut-off with auto restart and overvoltage active clamp.

A dedicated analog current sense pin is associated with every output channel in order to provide Enhanced diagnostic functions including fast detection of overload and short circuit to ground through power limitation indication and overtemperature indication.

An improved current sense circuitry and the introduction of a new current sense ratio drift, dK/K(tot), allow the "single-point" calibration and ensure a very high accuracy in case of "double-point" calibration.

The current sensing and diagnostic feedback of the whole device can be disabled by pulling the CS_DIS pin high to allow sharing of the external sense resistor with other similar devices.

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1 Block diagram and pin description

Figure 1. Block diagram

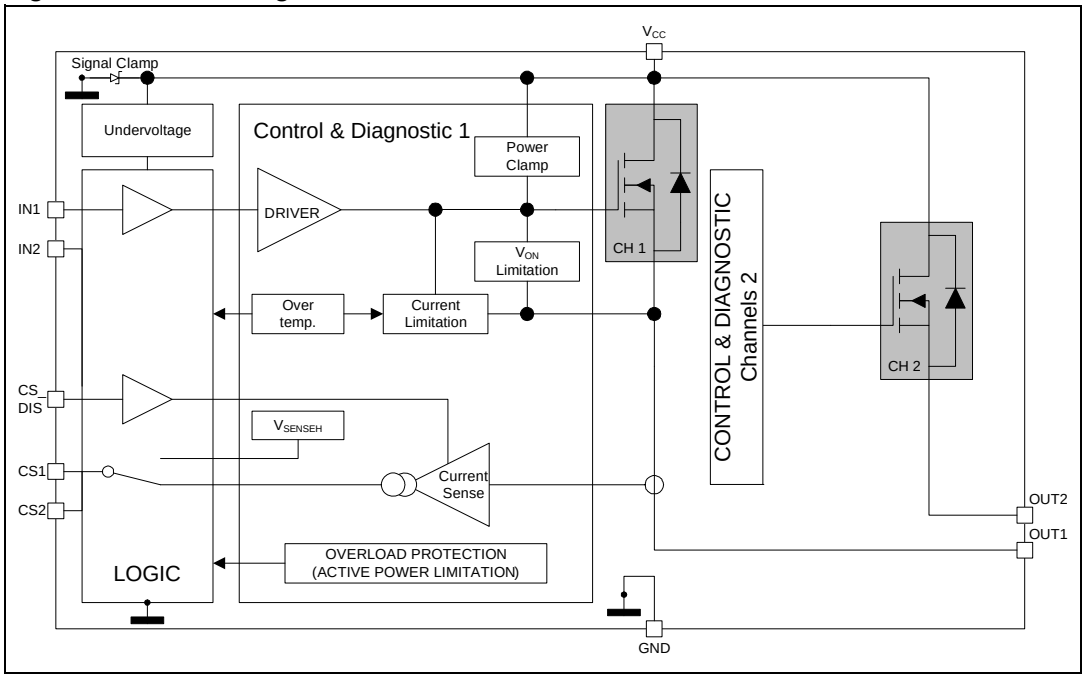


Table 1. Pin functions

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)

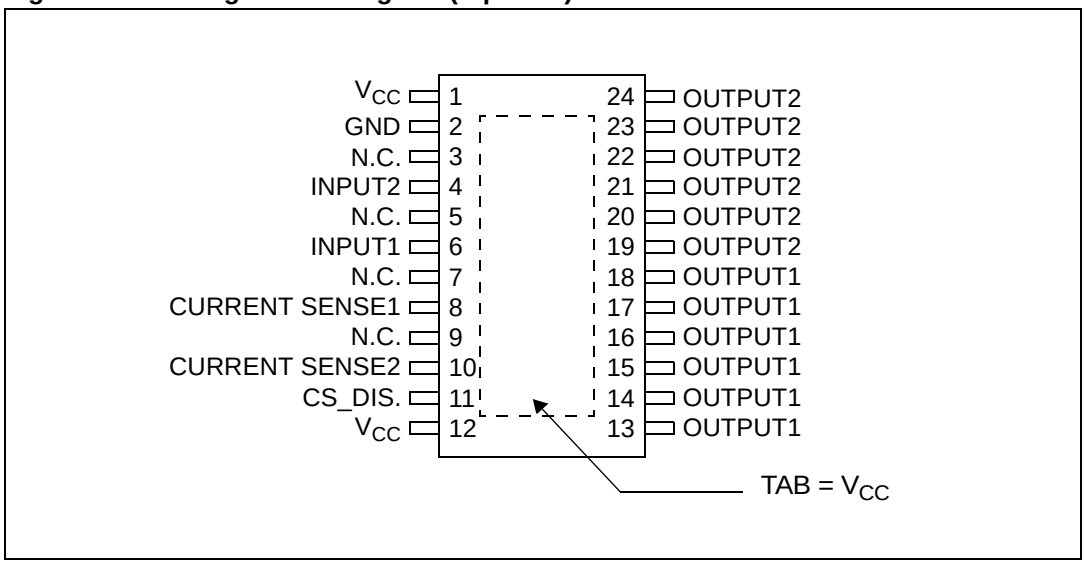
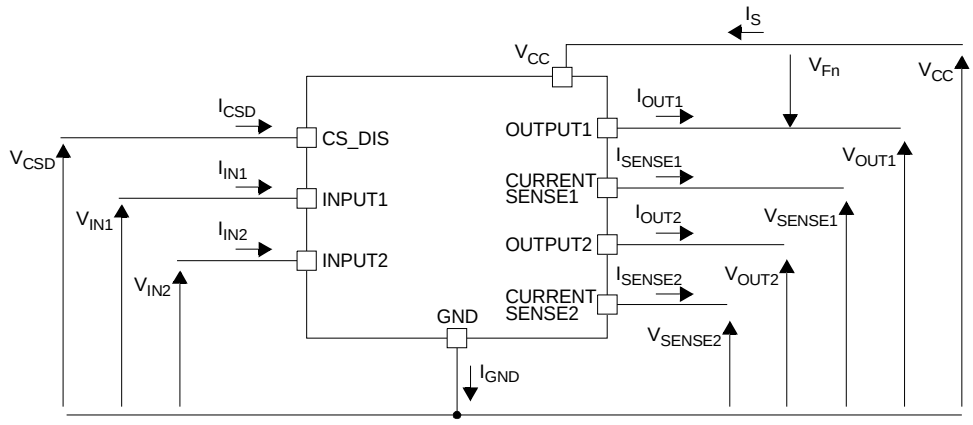


Table 2. Suggested connections for unused and not connected pins

Connection / pin	Current sense	N.C.	Output	Input	CS_DIS
Floating	Not allowed	X	X	X	X
To ground	Through 1 kΩ resistor	X	Through 22 kΩ resistor	Through 10 kΩ resistor	Through 10 kΩ resistor

2 Electrical specification

Figure 3. Current and voltage conventions



Note:
$V_{Fn} = V_{OUTn} - V_{CC}$ during reverse battery condition.

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 the conditions in table below for extended periods may affect device reliability. Refer also to the STMicroelectronics SURE Program and other relevant quality document.

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

Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
E_{MAX}	Maximum switching energy (single pulse) (L = 0.8 mH; R_L = 0 Ω; V_{bat} = 13.5 V; T_{jstart} = 150 °C; I_{OUT} = I_{limL}(Typ.))	140	mJ
V_{ESD}	Electrostatic discharge (Human Body Model: R = 1.5 kΩ; C = 100 pF) – Input – Current sense – CS_DIS – Output – V_{CC}	 4000 2000 4000 5000 5000	 V V V V V
V_{ESD}	Charge device model (CDM-AEC-Q100-011)	750	V
T_j	Junction operating temperature	- 40 to 150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	- 55 to 150	

2.2 Thermal data

Table 4. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	Max. value	Unit
$R_{thj\text{-}case}$	Thermal resistance junction-case (with one channel on)	1.35	°C/W
$R_{thj\text{-}amb}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient	See *Figure 33*	

2.3 Electrical characteristics

Values specified in this section are for 8V<V_{CC}<28V; -40°C<T_j<150°C, unless otherwise stated.

Table 5. Power section

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}	Operating supply voltage		4.5	13	28	V
V_{USD}	Undervoltage shutdown			3.5	4.5	
$V_{USDhyst}$	Undervoltage shutdown hysteresis			0.5		
R_{ON}	On-state resistance (1)	I_{OUT} = 3A; T_j = 25°C			25	mΩ
		I_{OUT} = 3A; T_j = 150°C			50	
		I_{OUT} = 3A; V_{CC} = 5V; T_j = 25°C			35	
V_{clamp}	Clamp voltage	I_S = 20 mA	41	46	52	V
I_S	Supply current	Off-state; V_{CC} = 13V; T_j = 25°C; V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = V_{SENSE} = V_{CSD} = 0V		2 (2)	5 (2)	µA
		Off-state; V_{CC} = 13V; T_j = 125°C; V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = V_{SENSE} = V_{CSD} = 0V			9	µA
		On-state; V_{CC} = 13V; V_{IN} = 5V; I_{OUT} = 0A		3	6	mA
$I_{L(off1)}$	Off-state output current (1)	V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0V; V_{CC} = 13V; T_j = 25°C	0	0.01	3	µA
		V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0V; V_{CC} = 13V; T_j = 125°C	0		5	
V_F	Output - V_{CC} diode voltage (1)	-I_{OUT} = 4 A; T_j = 150°C			0.7	V

1. For each channel.
2. PowerMOS leakage included.

Table 6. Switching (V_{CC} = 13V; T_j = 25°C)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	R_L = 4.3 Ω (see *Figure 5*)	-	20	-	µs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time		-	30	-	
$(dV_{OUT}/dt)_{on}$	Turn-on voltage slope	R_L = 4.3 Ω	-	See *Figure 24*	-	V/µs
$(dV_{OUT}/dt)_{off}$	Turn-off voltage slope		-	See *Figure 25*	-	
W_{ON}	Switching energy losses during t_{WON}	R_L = 4.3 Ω (see *Figure 5*)	-	0.6	-	mJ
W_{OFF}	Switching energy losses during t_{WOFF}		-	0.35	-	

Table 7. Logic inputs

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	
I_{CSDL}	Low level CS_DIS current	V_{CSD} = 0.9V	1			µA
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. Protections 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} < 28V				
I_{LIML}	Short circuit current during thermal cycling	V_{CC} = 13V; $T_R < T_j < T_{TSD}$		15		
T_{TSD}	Shutdown temperature		150	175	200	°C
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 = 6 mH	V_{CC} - 41	V_{CC} - 46	V_{CC} - 52	V
V_{ON}	Output voltage drop limitation	I_{OUT} = 0.1A; T_j = -40°C to +150°C (see *Figure 6*)		25		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} < 18V)

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°C to 150°C	1922	5046	9218	
K_1	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	I_{OUT} = 1.5 A; V_{SENSE} = 4 V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	2460	3363	4050	
dK_1/K_1 (1)(2)	Current sense ratio drift	I_{OUT} = 1.5 A; V_{SENSE} = 4 V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	-9		9	%
K_2	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	I_{OUT} = 2 A; V_{SENSE} = 4V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	2550	3405	4108	
dK_2/K_2 (1)(2)	Current sense ratio drift	I_{OUT} = 2 A; V_{SENSE} = 4V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	-7		7	%
K_3	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	I_{OUT} = 2.4 A; V_{SENSE} = 4V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	2635	3384	4117	
dK_3/K_3 (1)(2)	Current sense ratio drift	I_{OUT} = 2.4 A; V_{SENSE} = 4V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	-6		+6	%
K4	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	I_{OUT} = 3 A; V_{SENSE} = 4V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	2752	3368	3975	
dK_4/K_4 (1)(2)	Current sense ratio drift	I_{OUT} = 3 A; V_{SENSE} = 4V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	-5		5	%
K_5	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	I_{OUT} = 4 A; V_{SENSE} = 4V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	2860	3341	3805	
dK_5/K_5 (1)(2)	Current sense ratio drift	I_{OUT} = 4 A; V_{SENSE} = 4V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	-4		4	%
K_6	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	I_{OUT} = 10 A; V_{SENSE} = 4V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	2965	3307	3570	
dK_6/K_6 (1)(2)	Current sense ratio drift	I_{OUT} = 10 A; V_{SENSE} = 4V; V_{CSD} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	-3		3	%
$dK/K_{(tot)}$ (1)(3)	Current sense ratio drift for single point calibration	Measurement point: I_{OUT} = 2.4 A; T_j = 25°C; V_{CC} = 13.5V				
		I_{OUT} = 1.5 A	-9.5		9.5	%
		I_{OUT} = 2.0 A	-7		7	%
		I_{OUT} = 2.4 A	-6		6	%
		I_{OUT} = 3.0 A	-7		7	%
		I_{OUT} = 4.0 A	-8		8	%

Table 9. Current sense (8V < V_{CC} < 18V) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{SENSE0}	Analog sense leakage current	I_{OUT} = 0A; V_{SENSE} = 0V; V_{CSD} = 5V; V_{IN} = 0V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C V_{CSD} = 0V; V_{IN} = 5V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C I_{OUT} = 2A; V_{SENSE} = 0V; V_{CSD} = 5V; V_{IN} = 5V; T_j = -40°C to 150°C	0 0 0		1 2 1	µA µA µA
I_{OL}	Openload on-state current detection threshold	V_{IN} = 5V, 8V<V_{CC}<18V I_{SENSE}= 5 µA	5		70	mA
V_{SENSE}	Max analog sense output voltage	I_{OUT} = 3 A; V_{CSD} = 0V	5			V
V_{SENSEH}	Analog sense output voltage in fault condition(4)	V_{CC} = 13V; R_{SENSE} = 3.9kΩ		8		
I_{SENSEH}	Analog sense output current in fault condition(2)	V_{CC} = 13V; V_{SENSE} = 5V	6	9	12	mA
$t_{DSENSE1H}$	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*)		30	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*)		80	300	
$\Delta t_{DSENSE2H}$	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 7*)			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*)		5	20	

1. Parameter guaranteed by design; it is not tested.
2. Analog sense current drift (dK/K) is deviation of factor K for a given device over (-40 °C to 150 °C, Vbatt: 8 V...16 V) with respect to its value measured at Tj = 25 °C, V_{CC} = 13 V.
3. Total current drift over -40 °C to 150 °C, Vbatt: 8 V...16 V and output current variation, respect to a calibration point measured at Tj = 25 °C and V_{CC} = 13.5 V.
4. Fault condition includes: power limitation and overtemperature.

Figure 4. Current sense delay characteristics

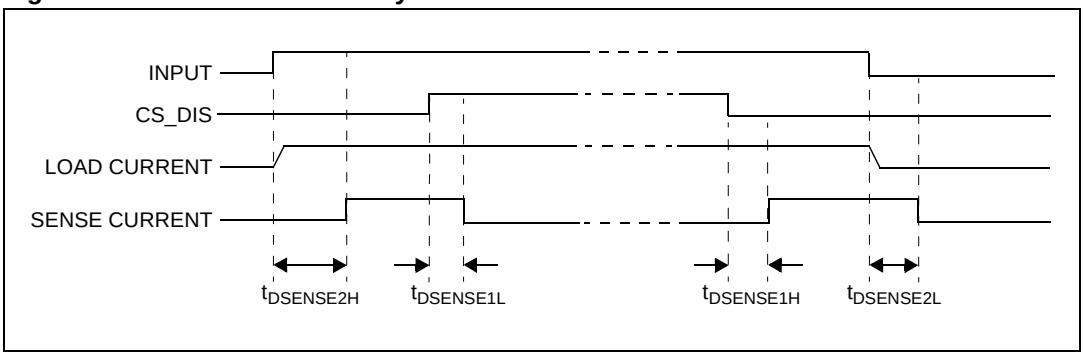


Figure 5. Switching characteristics

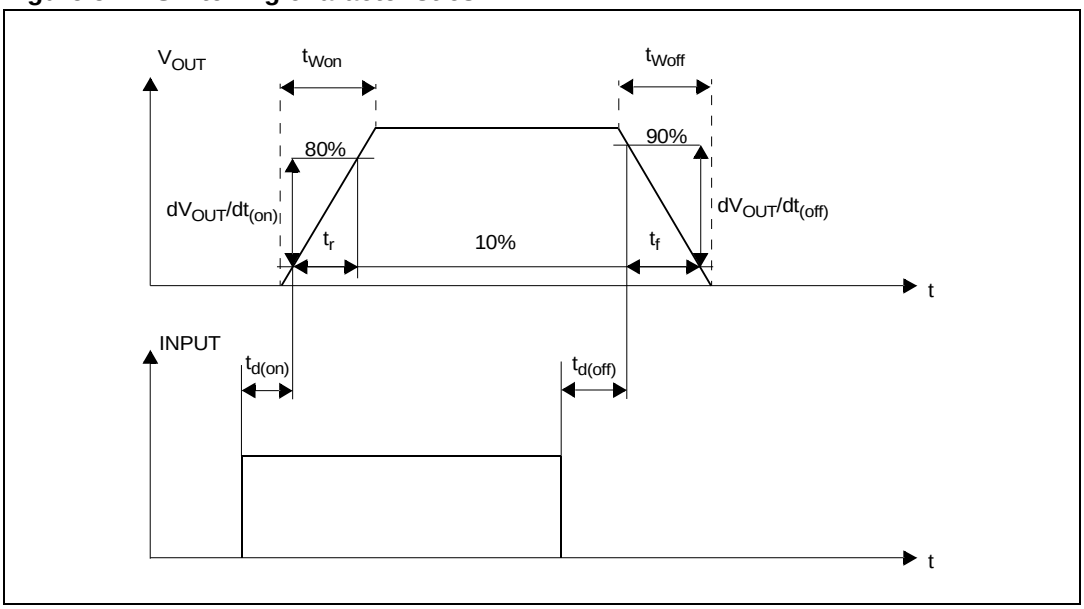


Figure 6. Output voltage drop limitation

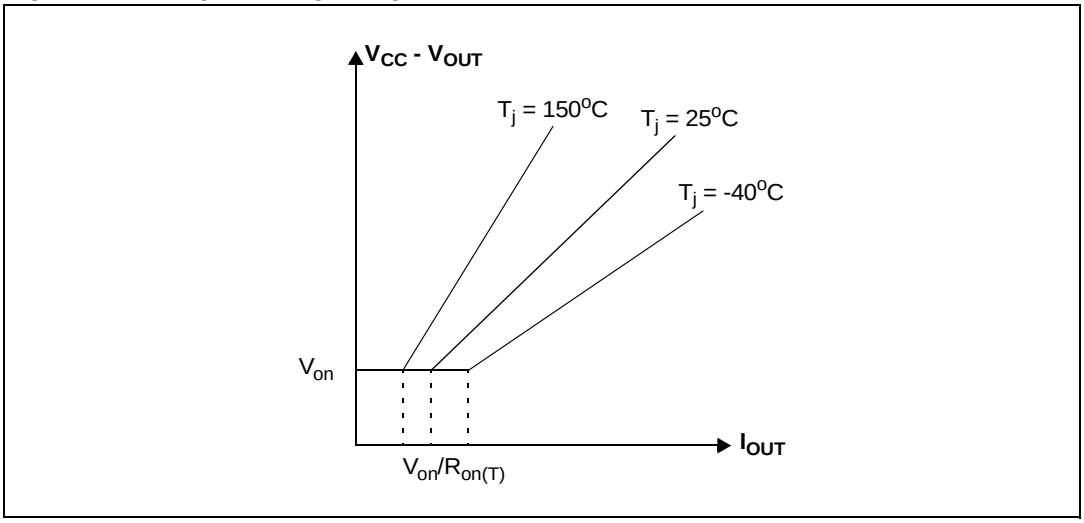


Figure 7. Delay response time between rising edge of output current and rising edge of current sense (CS enabled)

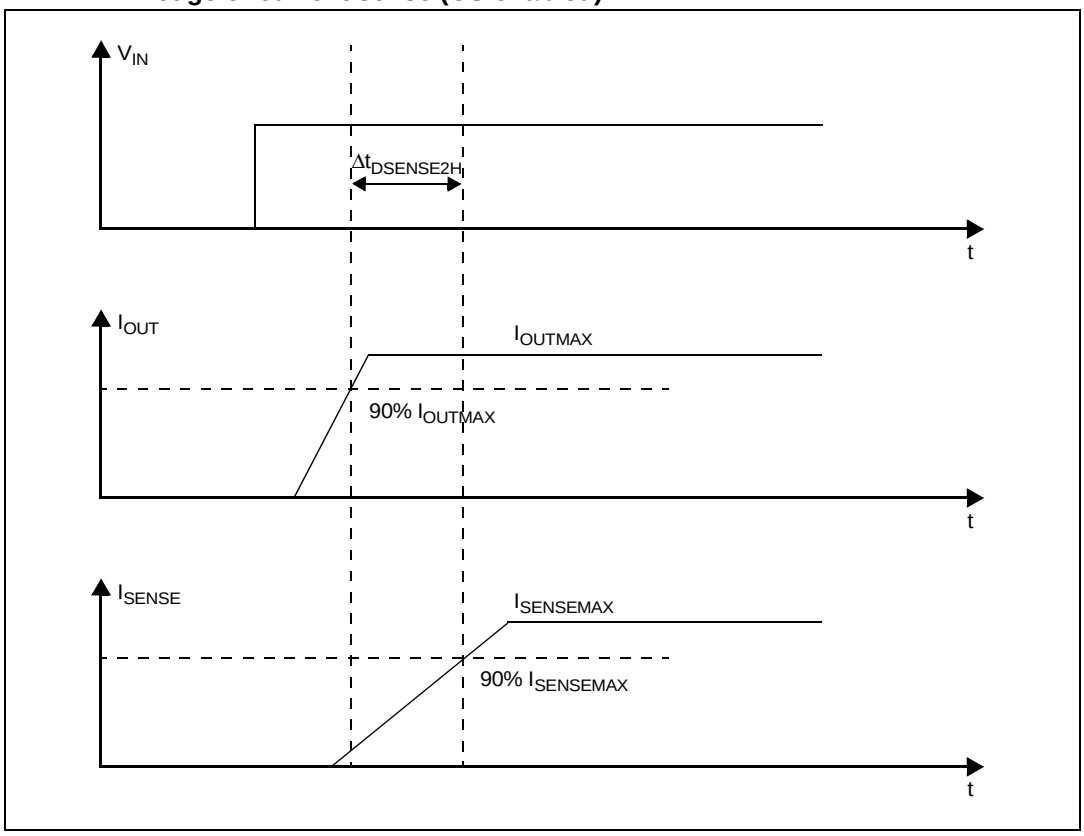


Figure 8. I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE} vs I_{OUT}

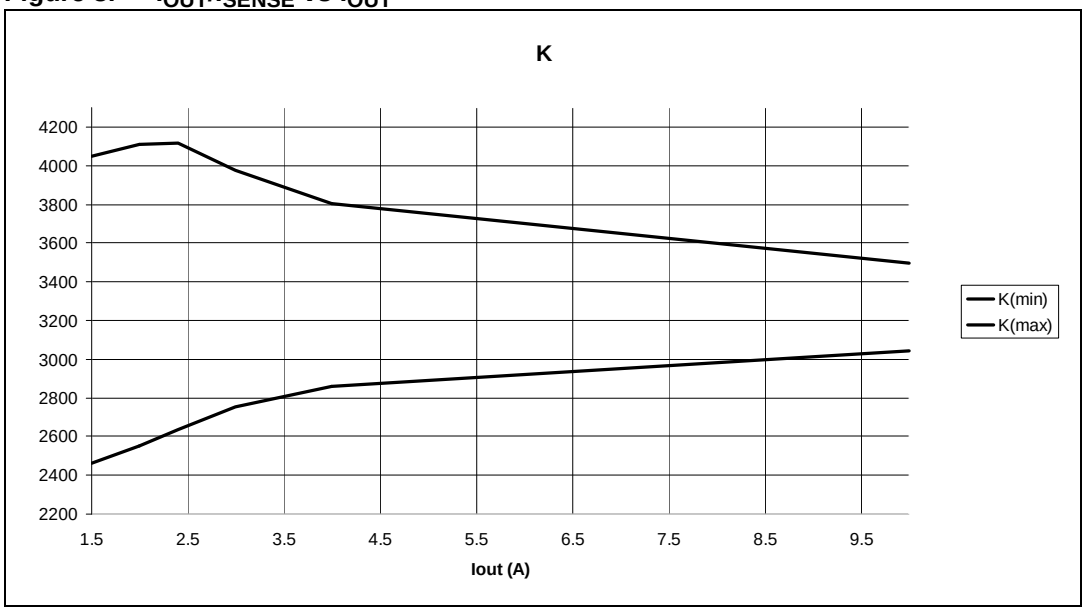
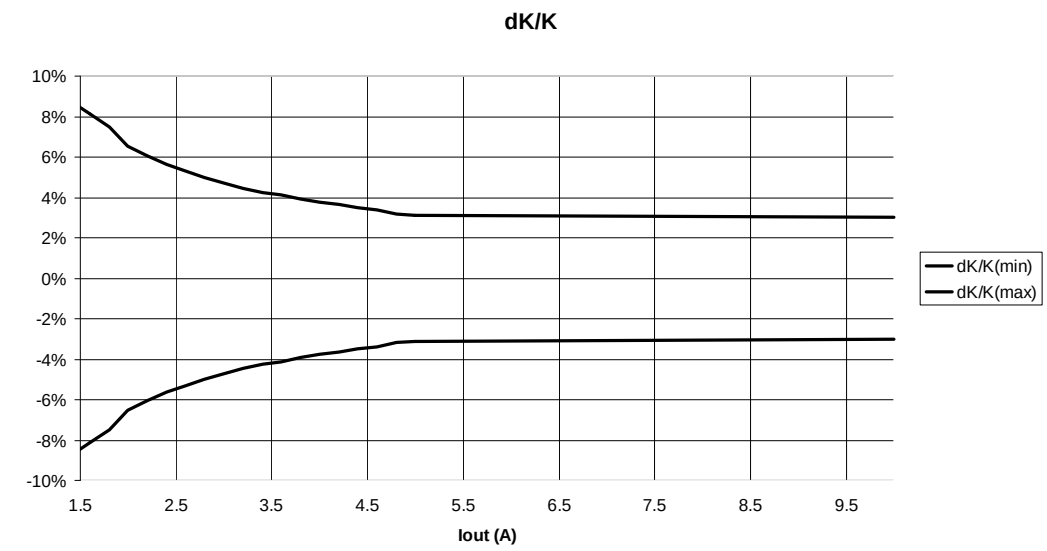


Figure 9. Maximum current sense ratio drift vs load current



Note:
Parameter guaranteed by design; it is not tested.

Table 10. Truth table

Conditions	Input	Output	Sense (V_{CSD}=0V)(1)
Normal operation	L H	L H	0 Nominal
Overtemperature	L H	L L	0 V_{SENSEH}
Undervoltage	L H	L L	0 0
Overload	H H	X (no power limitation) Cycling (power limitation)	Nominal V_{SENSEH}
Short circuit to GND (Power limitation)	L H	L L	0 V_{SENSEH}
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.

Table 11. Electrical transient requirements (part 1/3)

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

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.

Table 12. Electrical transient requirements (part 2/3)

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(1)	C	C

1. Valid in case of external load dump clamp: 40V maximum referred to ground.

Table 13. Electrical transient requirements (part 3/3)

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.

2.4 Waveforms

Figure 10. Normal operation

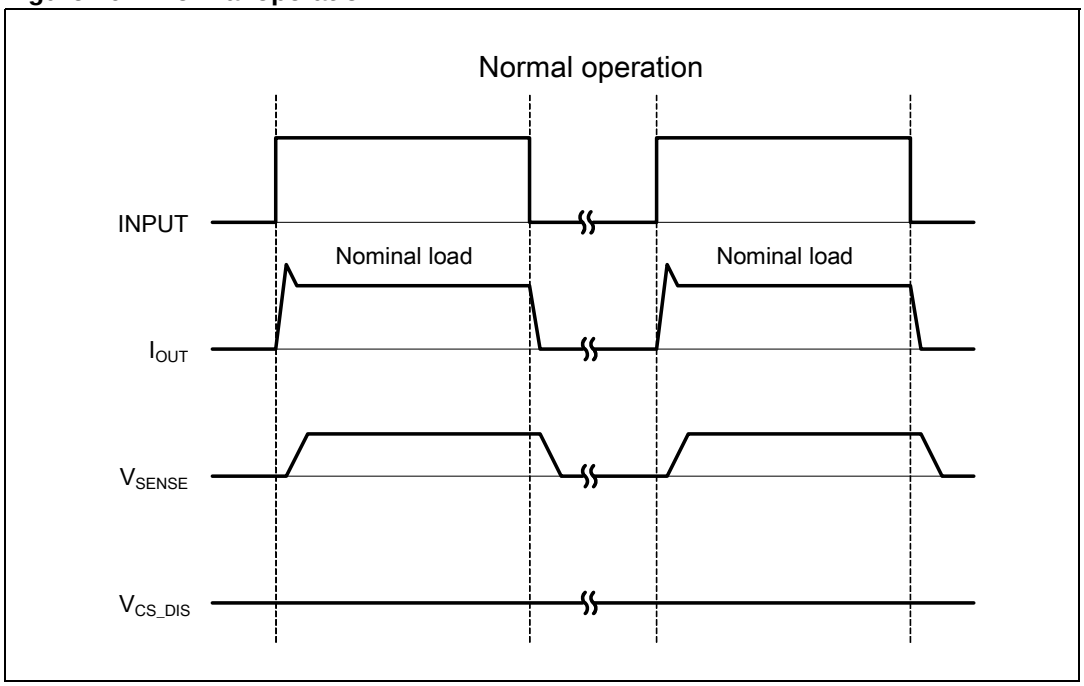


Figure 11. Overload or short to GND

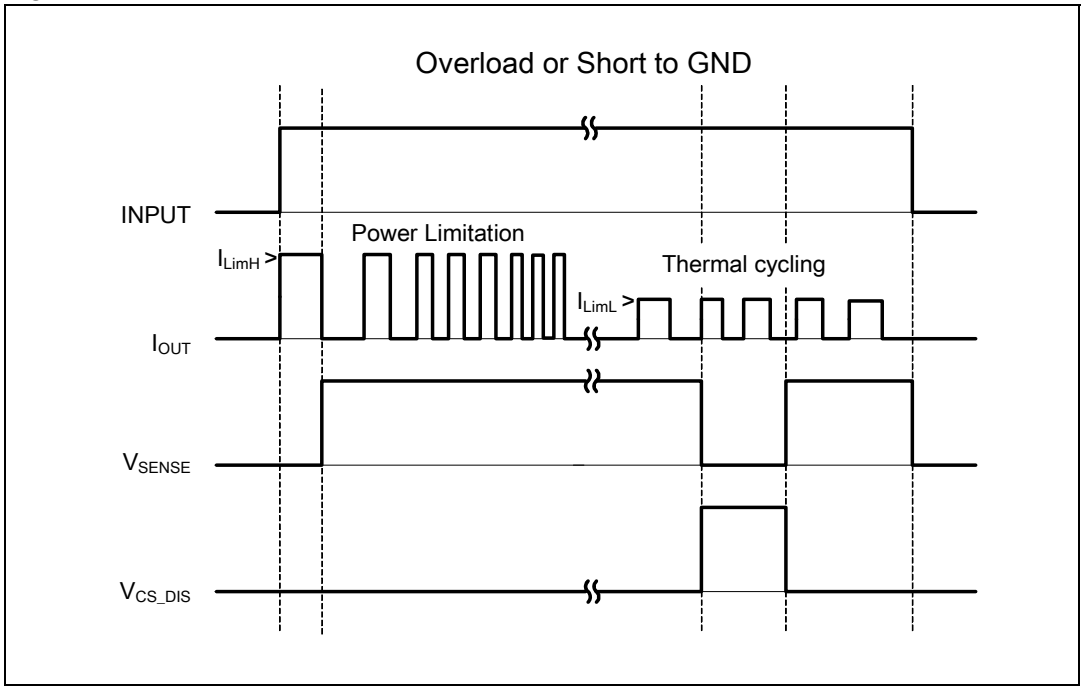


Figure 12. Intermittent overload

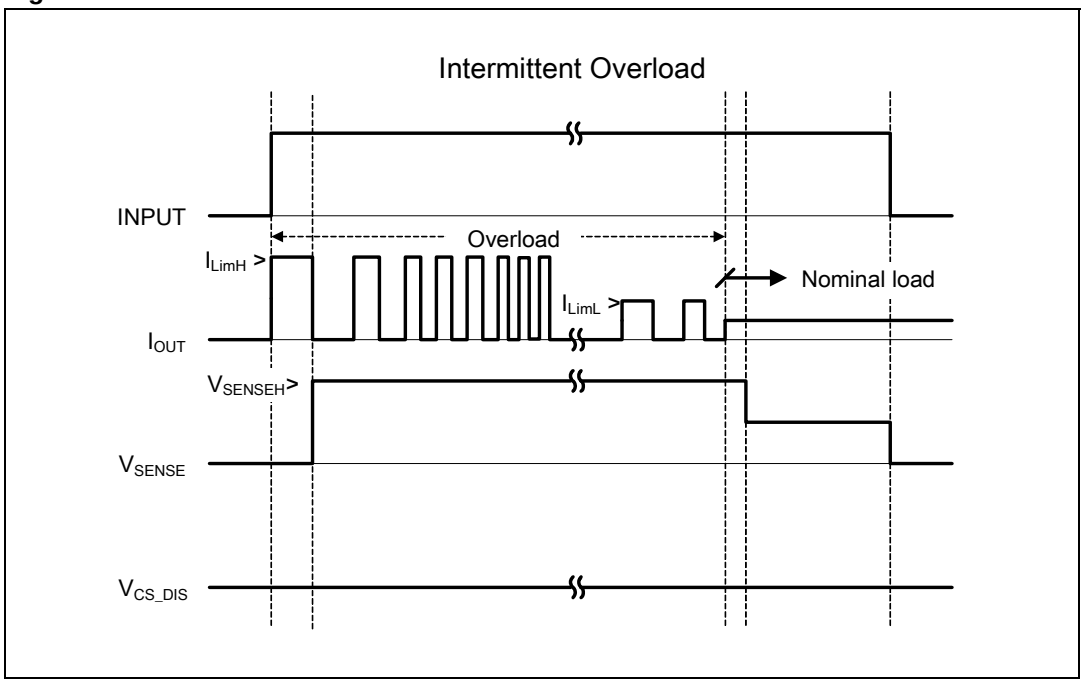
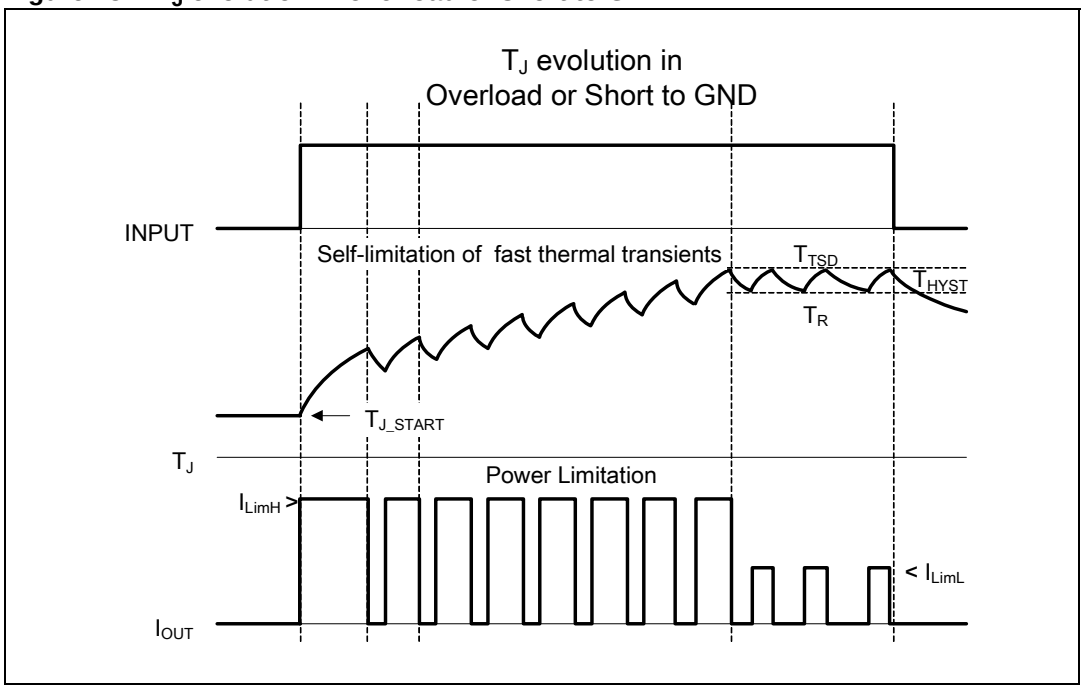


Figure 13. T_J evolution in overload or short to GND



2.5 Electrical characteristics curves

Figure 14. Off-state output current

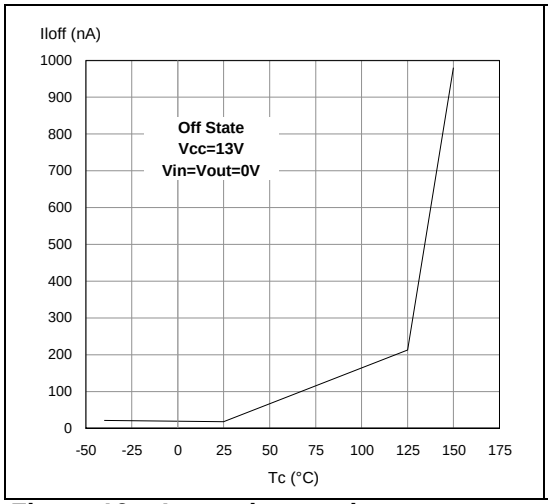


Figure 15. High level input current

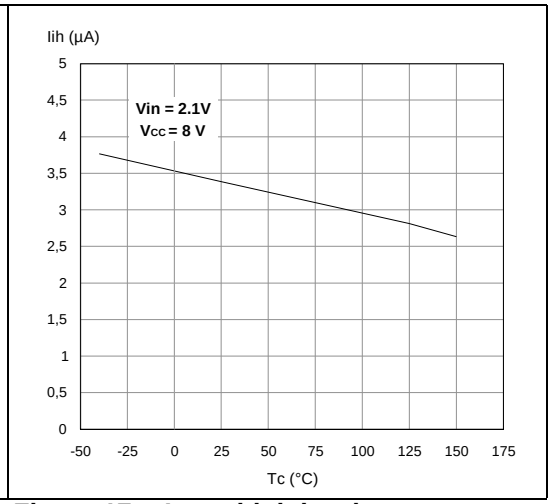


Figure 16. Input clamp voltage

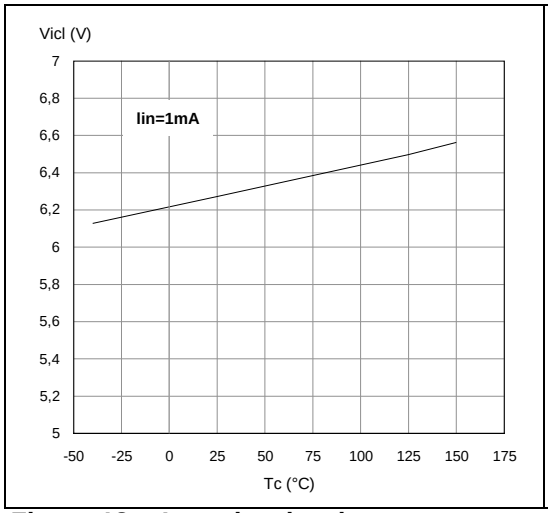


Figure 17. Input high level

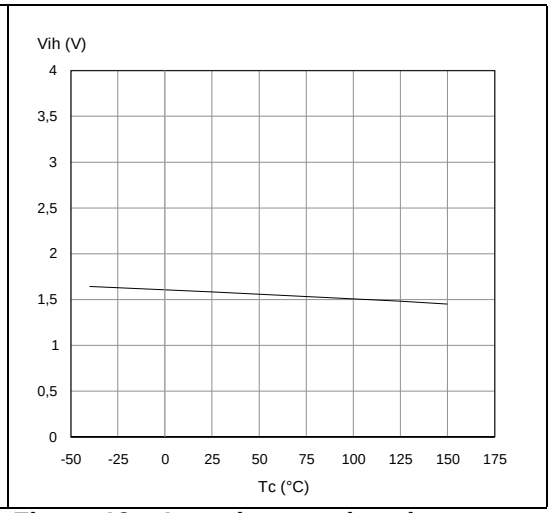


Figure 18. Input low level

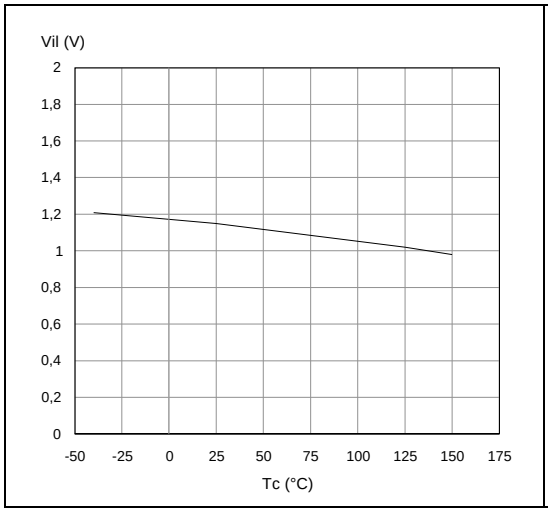


Figure 19. Input hysteresis voltage

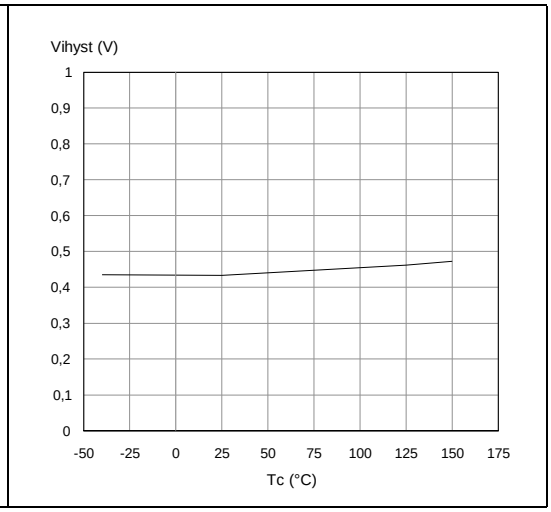


Figure 20. On-state resistance vs T_{case}

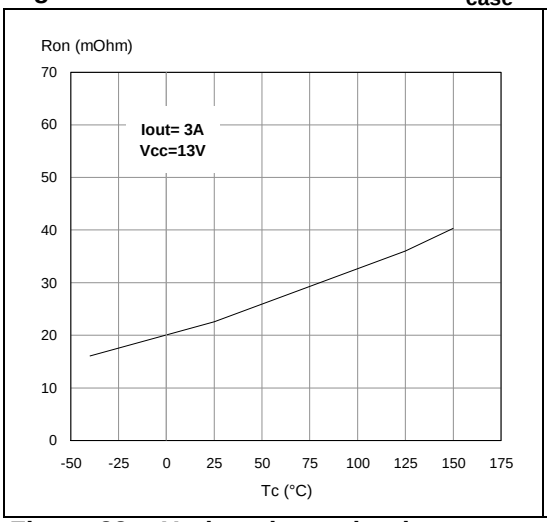


Figure 21. On-state resistance vs V_{CC}

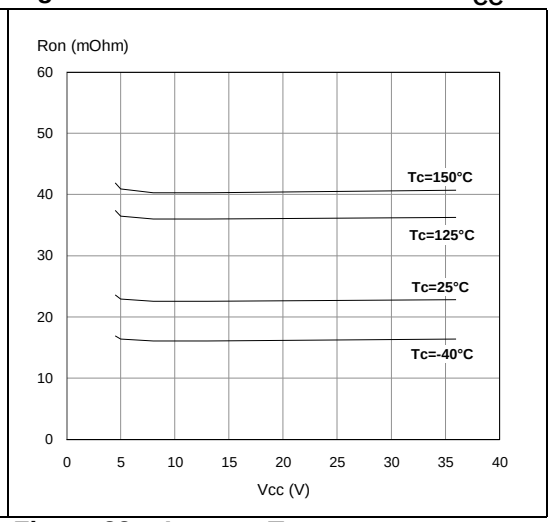


Figure 22. Undervoltage shutdown

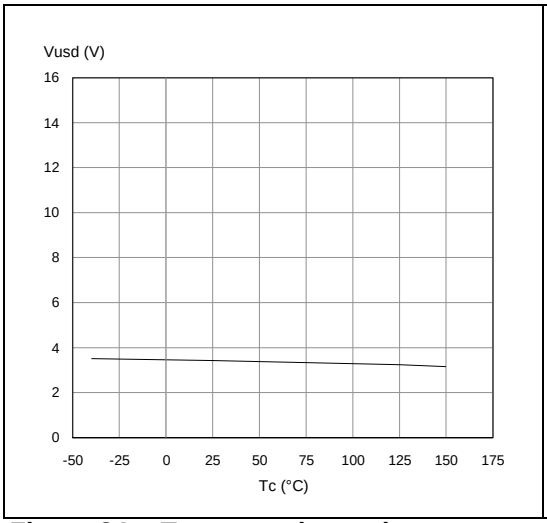


Figure 23. I_{LIMH} vs T_{case}

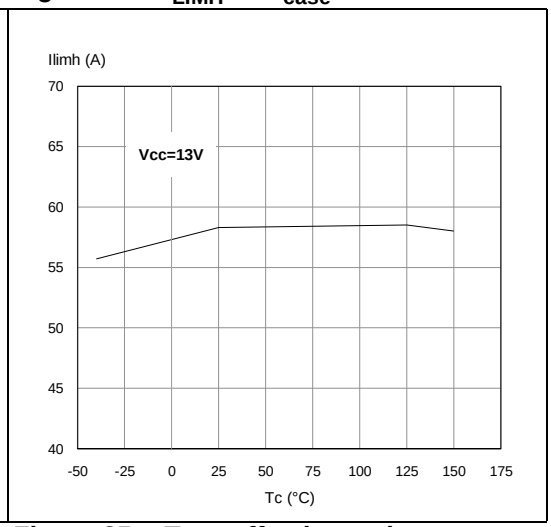


Figure 24. Turn-on voltage slope

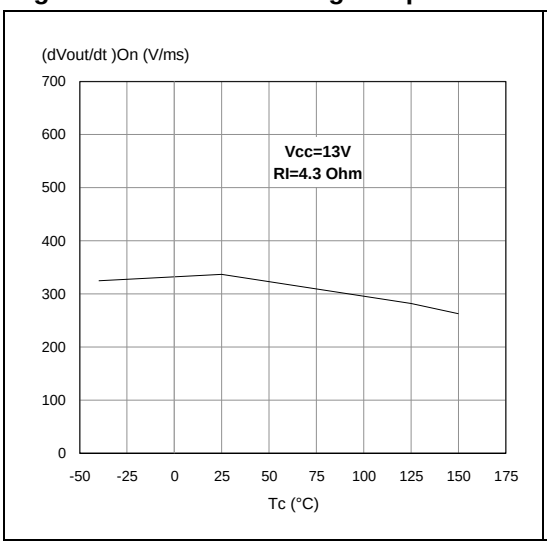


Figure 25. Turn-off voltage slope

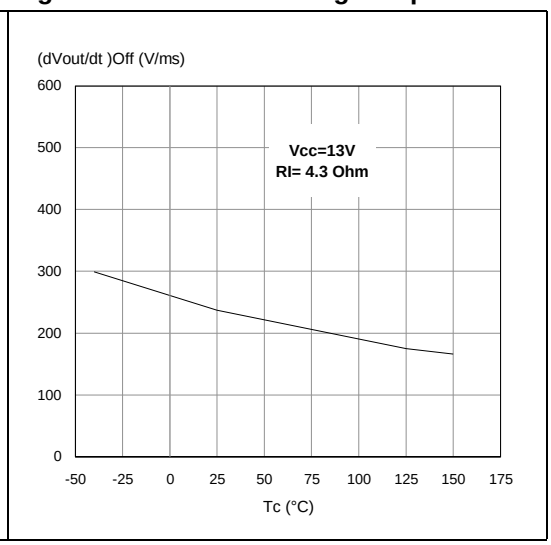


Figure 26. CS_DIS high level voltage

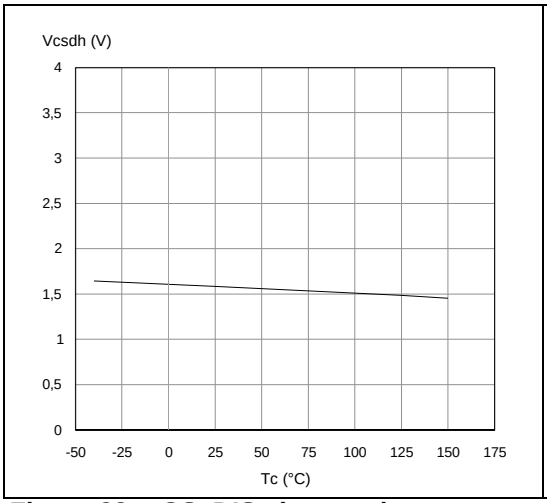


Figure 27. CS_DIS low level voltage

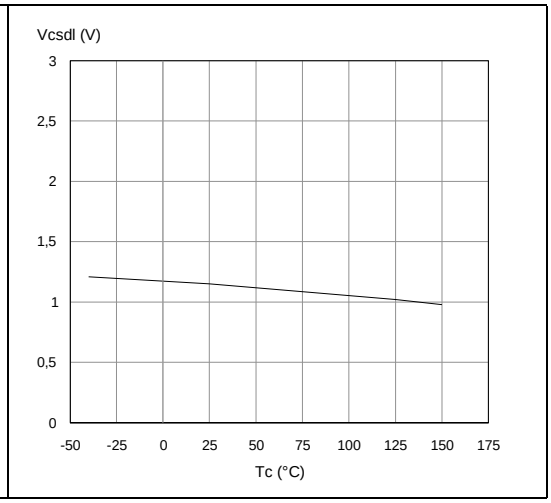
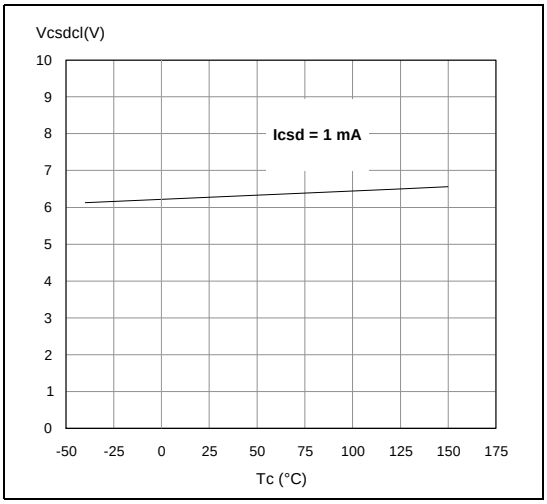
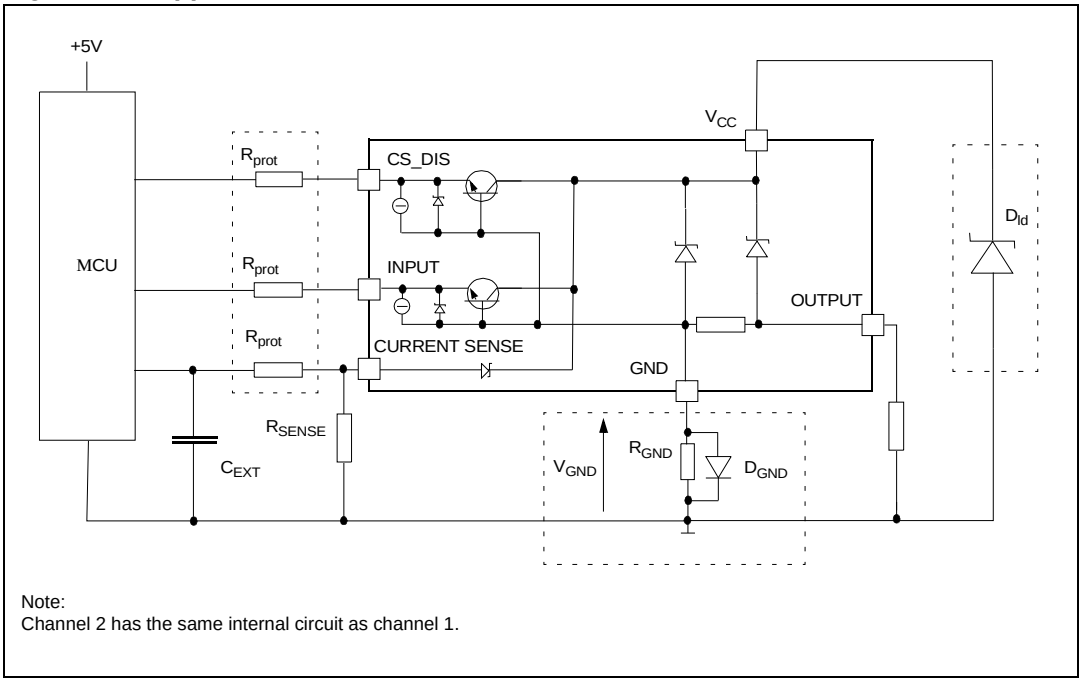


Figure 28. CS_DIS clamp voltage



3 Application information

Figure 29. Application schematic



Note:
Channel 2 has the same internal circuit as channel 1.

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 can be used with any type of load.

The following is an indication on how to dimension the R_{GND} resistor.

1. $R_{GND} \leq 600\ mV / (I_{S(on)max})$
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 amongst several different HSDs. Please note that the value of this resistor should be calculated with formula (1) where $I_{S(on)max}$ 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 then the R_{GND} will produce a shift ($I_{S(on)max} * R_{GND}$) in the input thresholds and the status output

values. This shift will vary 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 Solution 2 (see below).

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

A resistor (R_{GND}=1 kΩ) should be inserted in parallel to D_{GND} if the device drives an inductive load.

This small signal diode can be safely shared amongst several different HSDs. Also in this case, the presence of the ground network will produce a shift (≈600mV) in the input threshold and in the status output values if the microprocessor ground is not common to the device ground. This shift will 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} max 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: 2004(E) table.

3.3 MCU I/Os protection

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

The value of these resistors is a compromise between the leakage current of MCU and the current required by the HSD I/Os (Input levels compatibility) with the latch-up limit of MCU 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} = - 100 V and $I_{latchup} \geq$ 20 mA; $V_{OH\mu C} \geq$ 4.5 V

5 kΩ ≤ R_{prot} ≤ 180 kΩ

Recommended values: R_{prot} =10 kΩ, C_{EXT}=10 nF.

3.4 Current sense and diagnostic

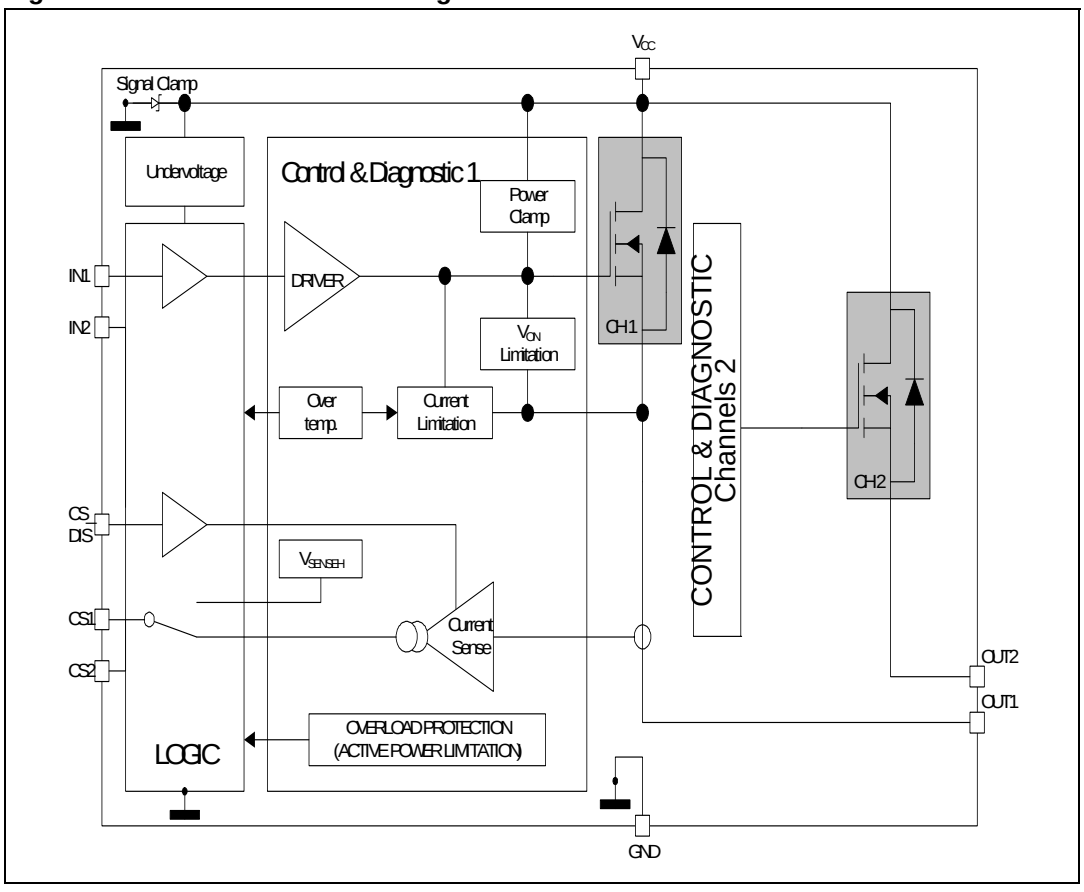
The current sense pin performs a double function (see *Figure 30: Current sense and diagnostic*):

- **Current mirror of the load current in normal operation,** delivering a current proportional to the load one according to a known ratio $\mathbf{K_X}$.
  The current I_{SENSE} can be easily converted to a voltage V_{SENSE} by means of an external resistor R_{SENSE}. Linearity between I_{OUT} and V_{SENSE} is ensured up to 5V minimum (see parameter V_{SENSE} in *Table 9: Current sense (8V < VCC < 18V)*). The current sense accuracy depends on the output current (refer to current sense electrical characteristics *Table 9: Current sense (8V < VCC < 18V)*).

- **Diagnostic flag in fault conditions**, delivering a fixed voltage V_{SENSEH} up to a maximum current I_{SENSEH} in case of the following fault conditions (refer to *Truth table*):
  - Power limitation activation
  - Overtemperature

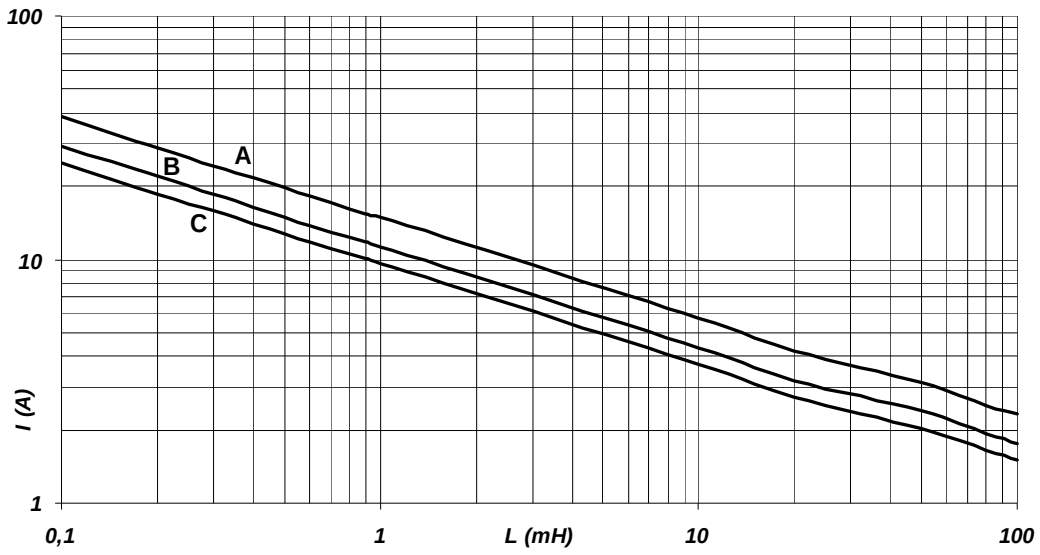
A logic level high on CS_DIS pin sets at the same time all the current sense pins of the device in a high impedance state, thus disabling the current monitoring and diagnostic detection. This feature allows multiplexing of the microcontroller analog inputs by sharing of sense resistance and ADC line among different devices.

Figure 30. Current sense and diagnostic



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

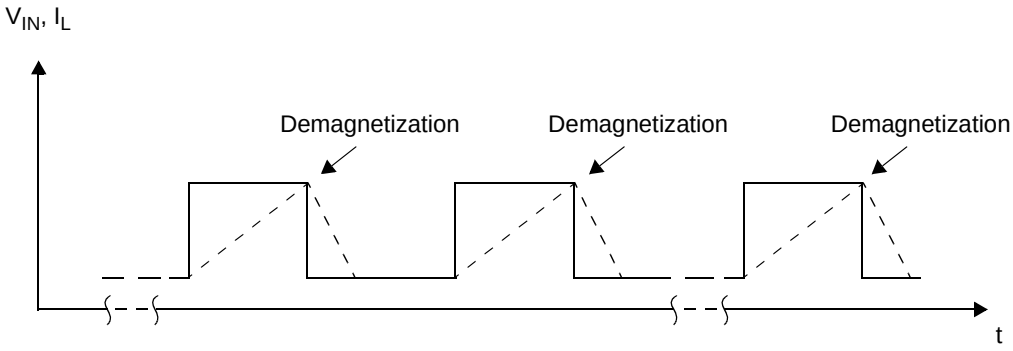
Figure 31. Maximum turn-off current versus inductance (for each channel)



A: T_{jstart} = 150°C single pulse

B: T_{jstart} = 100°C repetitive pulse

C: T_{jstart} = 125°C repetitive pulse

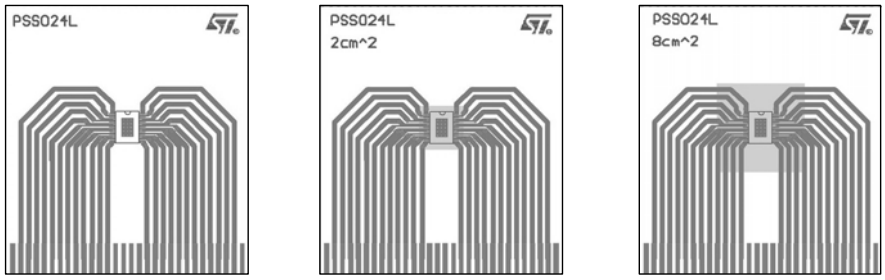


Note:
Values are generated with R_L = 0 Ω.
In case of repetitive pulses, T_{jstart} (at beginning of each demagnetization) of every pulse must not exceed the temperature specified above for curves A and B.

4 Package and thermal data

4.1 PowerSSO-24 thermal data

Figure 32. PowerSSO-24 PC board



Note:
Layout condition of R_{th} and Z_{th} measurements (PCB: Double layer, Thermal Vias, FR4 area = 77mm x 86mm, PCB thickness = 1.6mm, Cu thickness = 70µm (front and back side), Copper areas: from minimum pad layout to 8cm^2).

Figure 33. $R_{thj\text{-}amb}$ vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition (one channel on)

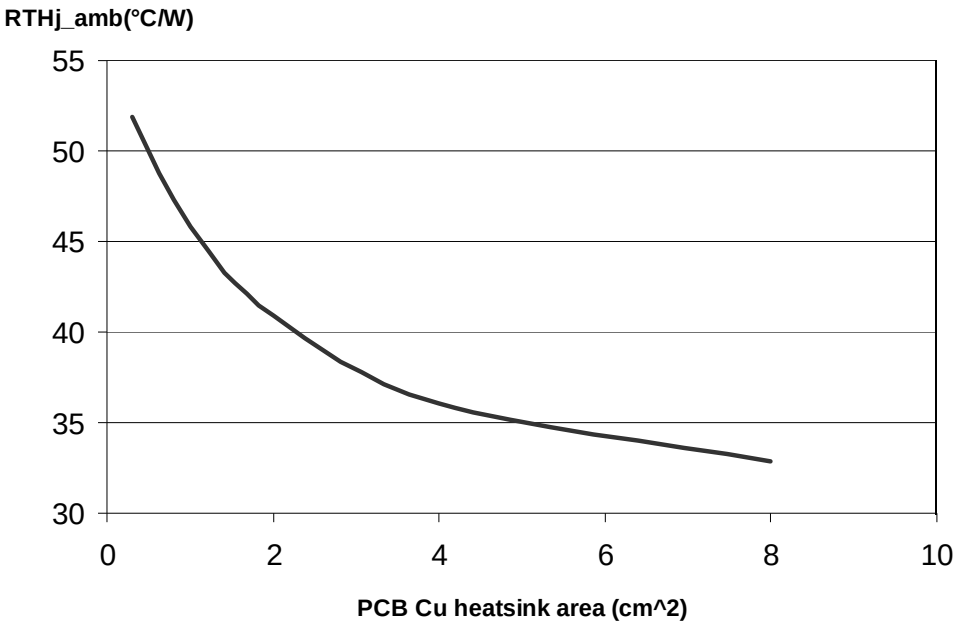
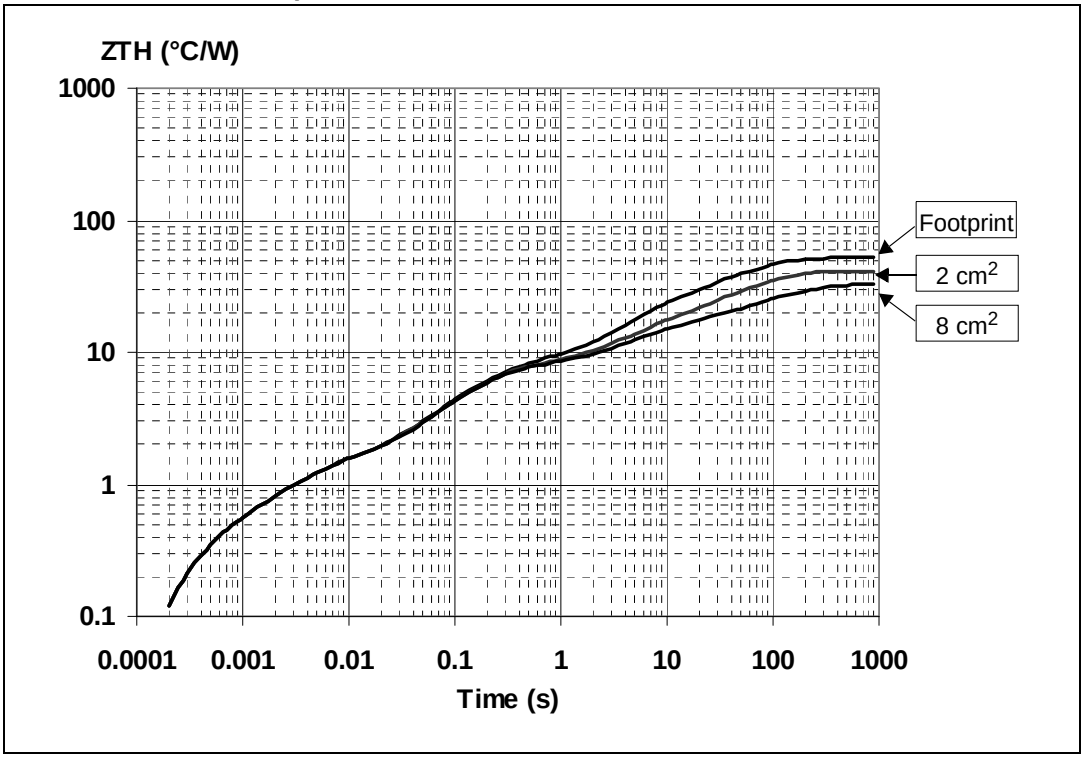


Figure 34. PowerSSO-24 thermal impedance junction to ambient single pulse (one channel on)

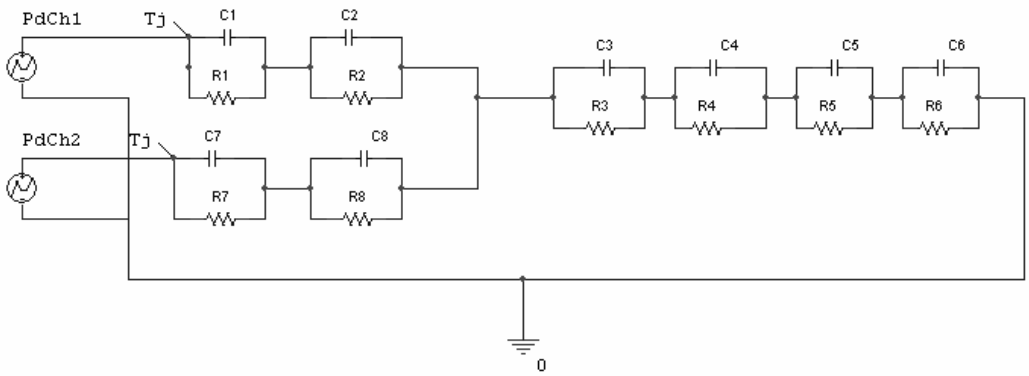


Equation 1: pulse calculation formula

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

where $\delta = t_P/T$

Figure 35. Thermal fitting model of a double channel HSD in PowerSSO-24



Note:
The fitting model is a simplified thermal tool and is valid for transient evolutions where the embedded protections (power limitation or thermal cycling during thermal shutdown) are not triggered.

Table 14. 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®

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 Package mechanical data

Figure 36. PowerSSO-24 package dimensions

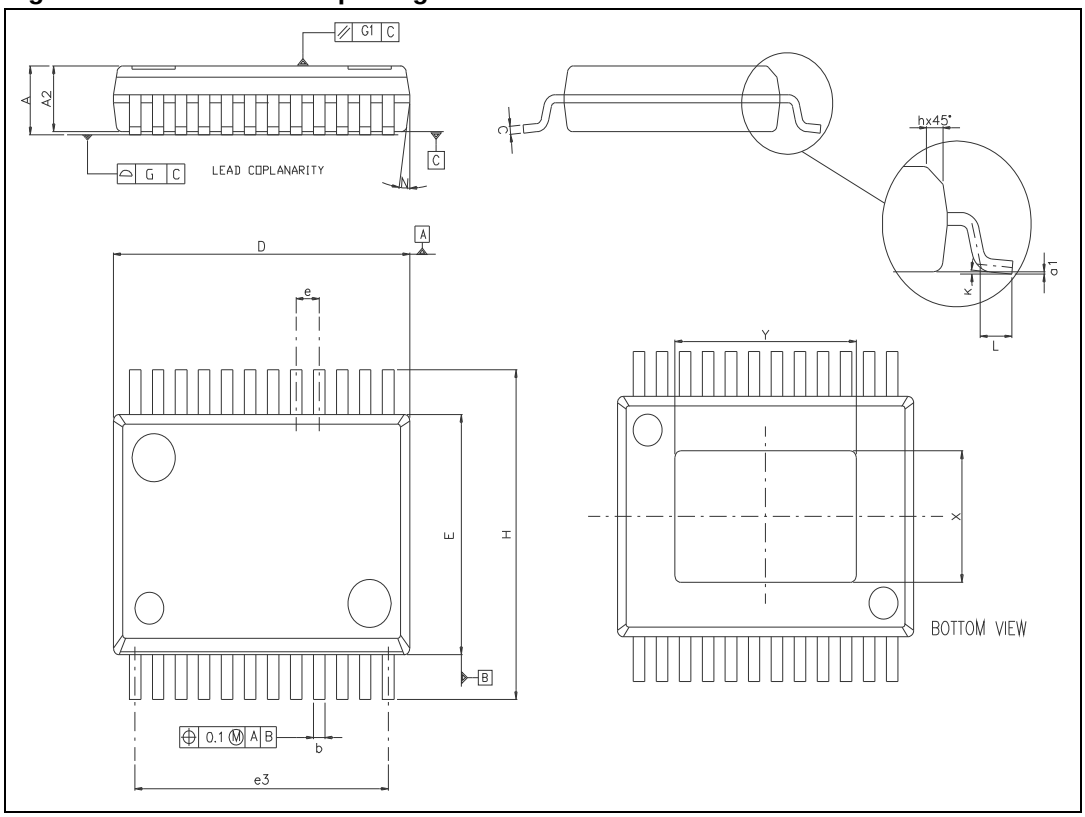
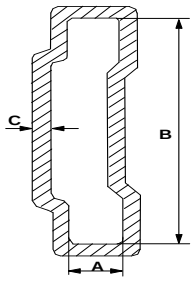


Table 15. PowerSSO-24 mechanical data

Symbol	Millimeters		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	2.15		2.47
A2	2.15		2.40
a1	0		0.075
b	0.33		0.51
c	0.23		0.32
D	10.10		10.50
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
k		5°	
L	0.55		0.85
N			10°
X	4.1		4.7
Y	6.5		7.1

5.3 Packing information

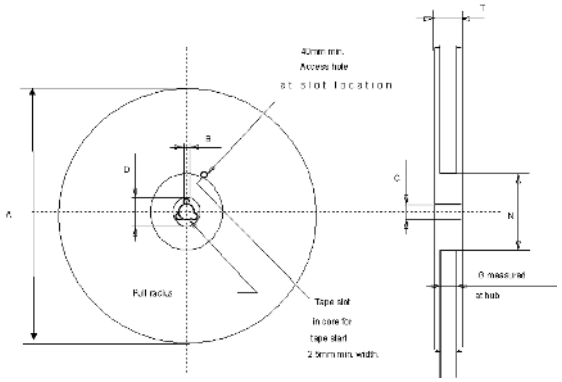
Figure 37. PowerSSO-24 tube shipment (no suffix)



Base Qty	49
Bulk Qty	1225
Tube length (±0.5)	532
A	3.5
B	13.8
C (±0.1)	0.6

All dimensions are in mm.

Figure 38. PowerSSO-24 tape and reel shipment (suffix “TR”)



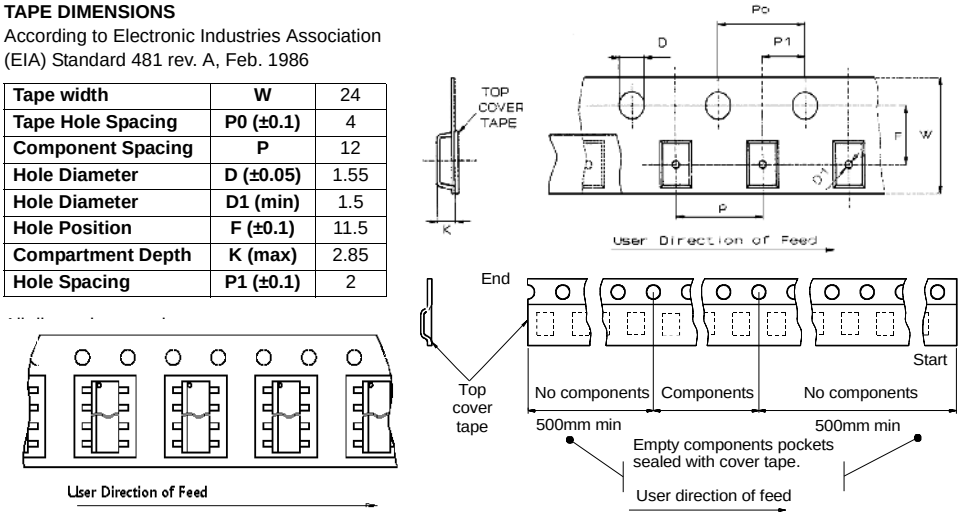
REEL DIMENSIONS

Base Qty	1000
Bulk Qty	1000
A (max)	330
B (min)	1.5
C (±0.2)	13
F	20.2
G (+2 / -0)	24.4
N (min)	100
T (max)	30.4

TAPE DIMENSIONS

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

Tape width	**W**	24
Tape Hole Spacing	**P0 (±0.1)**	4
Component Spacing	**P**	12
Hole Diameter	**D (±0.05)**	1.55
Hole Diameter	**D1 (min)**	1.5
Hole Position	**F (±0.1)**	11.5
Compartment Depth	**K (max)**	2.85
Hole Spacing	**P1 (±0.1)**	2



6 Order codes

Table 16. Device summary

Package	Order codes	
	Tube	Tape and reel
PowerSSO-24	VND5E025BK-E	VND5E025BKTR-E

7 Revision history

Table 17. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
17-Sep-2009	1	Initial release.
02-Nov-2009	2	Updated *Table 5: Power section*.
30-Nov-2009	3	Updated *Table 9: Current sense (8V < VCC < 18V)*. Updated *Figure 9: Maximum current sense ratio drift vs load current*
21-Jan-2010	4	Updated *Table 9: Current sense (8V < VCC < 18V)*
03-Feb-2010	5	Updated following tables: – *Table 6: Switching (VCC = 13V; Tj = 25°C)* – *Table 9: Current sense (8V < VCC < 18V)* Updated following figures: – *Figure 8: I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE} vs I_{OUT}* – *Figure 9: Maximum current sense ratio drift vs load current*
19-Feb-2010	6	Updated *Table 6: Switching (VCC = 13V; Tj = 25°C)*.
11-Oct-2010	7	Changed document status from target specification to datasheet.
19-Sep-2013	8	Updated Disclaimer.

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