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1 Block diagram and pin configuration

Figure 1. Block diagram

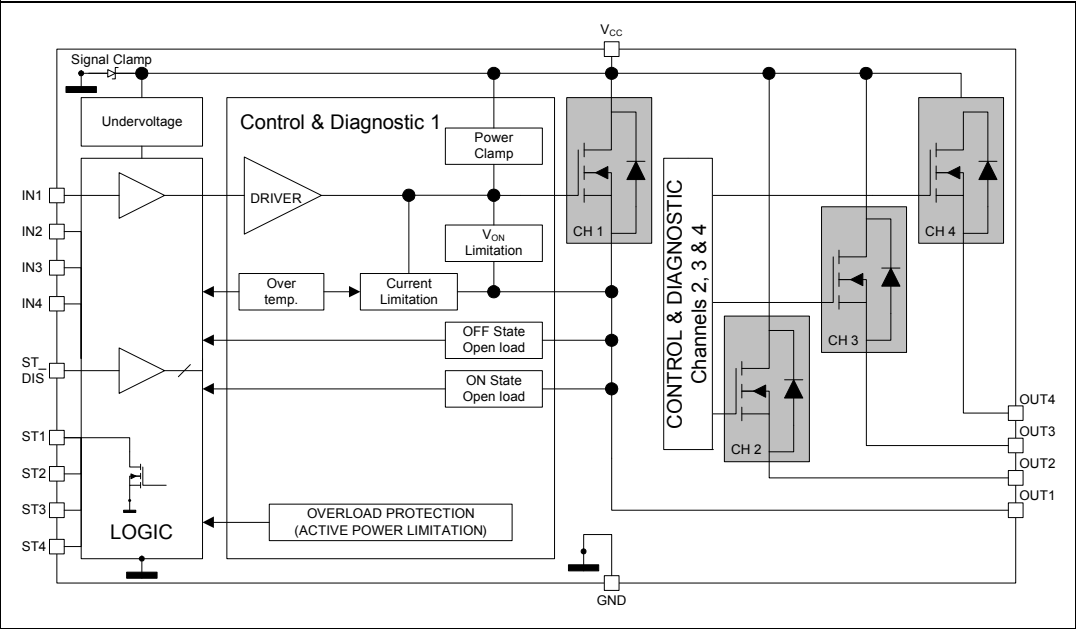


Table 1. Pin functions

Name	Function
V _{CC}	Battery connection.
OUTPUTn	Power output.
GND	Ground connection. Must be reverse battery protected by an external diode / resistor network.
INPUTn	Voltage controlled input pin with hysteresis, CMOS compatible. Controls output switch state.
STATUSn	Open drain digital diagnostic pin.
STAT_DIS	Active high CMOS compatible pin, to disable the STATUS pin.

Figure 2. Configuration diagram (top view)

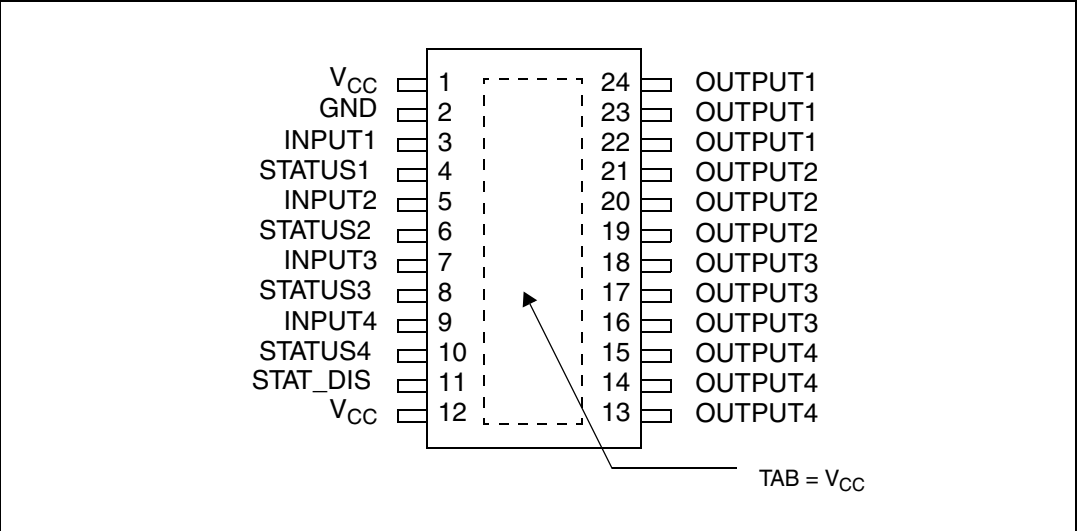
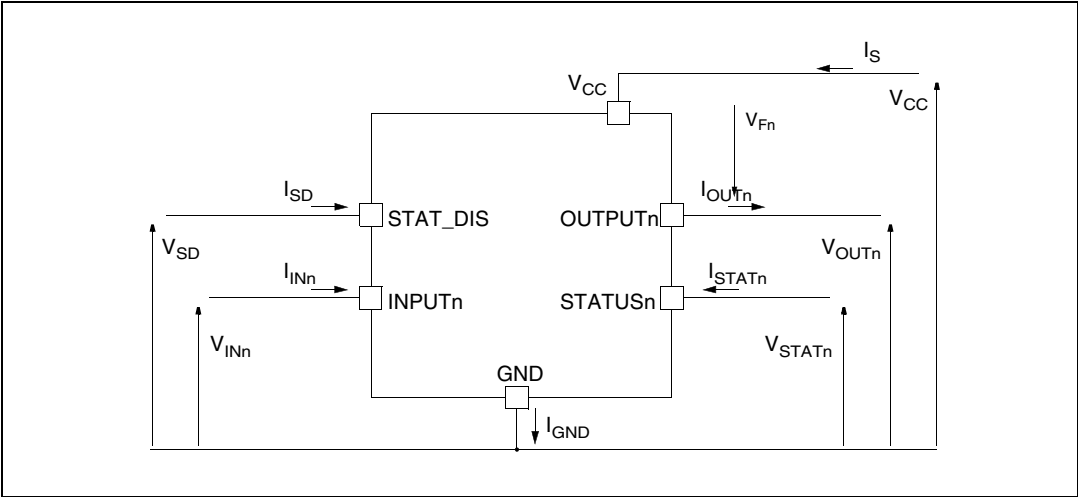


Table 2. Suggested connections for unused and not connected pins

Connection / pin	Status	N.C.	Output	Input	STAT_DIS
Floating	X	X	X	X	X
To ground	Not allowed	X	Not allowed	Through 10kΩ resistor	Through 10kΩ resistor

2 Electrical specifications

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	V
$-I_{GND}$	DC reverse ground pin current	200	mA
I_{OUT}	DC output current	Internally limited	A
$-I_{OUT}$	Reverse DC output current	6	A
I_{IN}	DC input current	+10 / -1	mA
I_{STAT}	DC status current	+10 / -1	mA
I_{STAT_DIS}	DC status disable current	+10 / -1	mA
E_{MAX}	Maximum switching energy (single pulse) ($L = 8\text{ mH}$; $R_L = 0\text{ }\Omega$; $V_{bat} = 13.5\text{ V}$; $T_{jstart} = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $I_{OUT} = I_{limL}(\text{Typ.})$)	36	mJ

Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{ESD}	Electrostatic discharge (Human Body Model: $R=1.5K\Omega$; $C=100pF$)		
	– Input	4000	V
	– Status	4000	V
	– STAT_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	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	- 55 to 150	°C

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)	8	°C/W
$R_{thj-amb}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient (max)	See Figure 36	°C/W

2.3 Electrical characteristics

Values specified in this section are for $8V < V_{CC} < 28V$; $-40^{\circ}C < T_j < 150^{\circ}C$, 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 shut-down			3.5	4.5	V
$V_{USDhyst}$	Undervoltage shut-down hysteresis			0.5		V
R_{ON}	On-state resistance ⁽¹⁾	$I_{OUT}=1A$; $T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $I_{OUT}=1A$; $T_j=150^{\circ}C$ $I_{OUT}=1A$; $V_{CC}=5V$; $T_j=25^{\circ}C$			160 320 210	mΩ mΩ mΩ
V_{clamp}	Clamp voltage	$I_S = 20\text{ mA}$	41	46	52	V
I_S	Supply current	Off-state; $V_{CC}=13V$; $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=0V$; $T_j=25^{\circ}C$ On-state; $V_{IN}=5V$; $V_{CC}=13V$; $I_{OUT}=0A$		2 ⁽²⁾ 8	5 ⁽²⁾ 14	μA mA
$I_{L(off)}$	Off-state output current ⁽¹⁾	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=0V$; $V_{CC}=13V$; $T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=0V$; $V_{CC}=13V$; $T_j=125^{\circ}C$	0 0	0.01	3 5	μA μA
V_F	Output - V_{CC} diode voltage ⁽¹⁾	$-I_{OUT}=0.6A$; $T_j=150^{\circ}C$			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	$R_L = 13\Omega$ (see Figure 6.)		15		μs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time	$R_L = 13\Omega$ (see Figure 6.)		15		μs
$dV_{OUT}/dt_{(on)}$	Turn-on voltage slope	$R_L = 13\Omega$		See Figure 26.		V/μs
$dV_{OUT}/dt_{(off)}$	Turn-off voltage slope	$R_L = 13\Omega$		See Figure 28.		V/μs
W_{ON}	Switching energy losses during t_{won}	$R_L = 13\Omega$ (see Figure 6.)		0.05		mJ
W_{OFF}	Switching energy losses during t_{woff}	$R_L = 13\Omega$ (see Figure 6.)		0.03		mJ

Table 7. Status pin ($V_{SD}=0$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{STAT}	Status low output voltage	$I_{STAT} = 1.6\text{ mA}$, $V_{SD}=0V$			0.5	V
I_{LSTAT}	Status leakage current	Normal operation or $V_{SD}=5V$, $V_{STAT}=5V$			10	μA

Table 7. Status pin ($V_{SD}=0$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
C_{STAT}	Status pin input capacitance	Normal operation or $V_{SD}=5V$, $V_{STAT}=5V$			100	pF
V_{SCL}	Status clamp voltage	$I_{STAT} = 1mA$ $I_{STAT} = -1mA$	5.5	-0.7	7	V V

Table 8. Protection⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{limH}	DC short circuit current	$V_{CC}=13V$; $5V < V_{CC} < 28V$	7	10	14 14	A A
I_{limL}	Short circuit current during thermal cycling	$V_{CC}=13V$; $T_R < T_J < T_{TSD}$		2.5		A
T_{TSD}	Shutdown temperature		150	175	200	°C
T_R	Reset temperature		$T_{RS} + 1$	$T_{RS} + 5$		°C
T_{RS}	Thermal reset of STATUS		135			°C
T_{HYST}	Thermal hysteresis ($T_{TSD}-T_R$)			7		°C
t_{SDL}	Status delay in overload conditions	$T_J > T_{TSD}$ (see Figure 4.)			20	μs
V_{DEMAG}	Turn-off output voltage clamp	$I_{OUT}=1A$; $V_{IN}=0$; $L=20mH$	$V_{CC}-41$	$V_{CC}-46$	$V_{CC}-52$	V
V_{ON}	Output voltage drop limitation	$I_{OUT}=0.03A$ (see Figure 5.) $T_J = -40^{\circ}C...+150^{\circ}C$		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. Openload detection ($8V < V_{CC} < 18V$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{OL}	Openload on-state detection threshold	$V_{IN} = 5V$	10		40	mA
$t_{DOL(on)}$	Openload on-state detection delay	$I_{OUT} = 0A$, $V_{CC}=13V$ (see Figure 4.)			200	μs
t_{POL}	Delay between INPUT falling edge and STATUS rising edge in Openload condition	$I_{OUT} = 0A$ (see Figure 4.)	200	500	1200	μs
V_{OL}	Openload off-state voltage detection threshold	$V_{IN} = 0V$	2		4	V
t_{DSTKON}	Output short circuit to V_{CC} detection delay at turn-off	See Figure 4.	180		t_{POL}	μs

Table 9. Openload detection ($8V < V_{CC} < 18V$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{L(off2)}$	Off-state output current ⁽¹⁾	$V_{IN} = 0V$; $V_{OUT} = 4V$ (see Section 3.4: Open-load detection in off-state)	-75		0	μA
td_vol	Delay response from output rising edge to STATUS falling edge in open load	$V_{IN} = 0V$; $V_{OUT} = 4V$			20	μs

1. For each channel.

Table 10. Logic input

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{IL}	Input low level				0.9	V
I_{IL}	Low level input current	$V_{IN} = 0.9V$	1			μA
V_{IH}	Input high level		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	$I_{IN} = 1mA$ $I_{IN} = -1mA$	5.5	-0.7	7	V V
V_{SDL}	STAT_DIS low level voltage				0.9	V
I_{SDL}	Low level STAT_DIS current	$V_{SD} = 0.9V$	1			μA
V_{SDH}	STAT_DIS high level voltage		2.1			V
I_{SDH}	High level STAT_DIS current	$V_{SD} = 2.1V$			10	μA
$V_{SD(hyst)}$	STAT_DIS hysteresis voltage		0.25			V
V_{SDCL}	STAT_DIS clamp voltage	$I_{SD} = 1mA$ $I_{SD} = -1mA$	5.5	-0.7	7	V V

Figure 4. Status timings

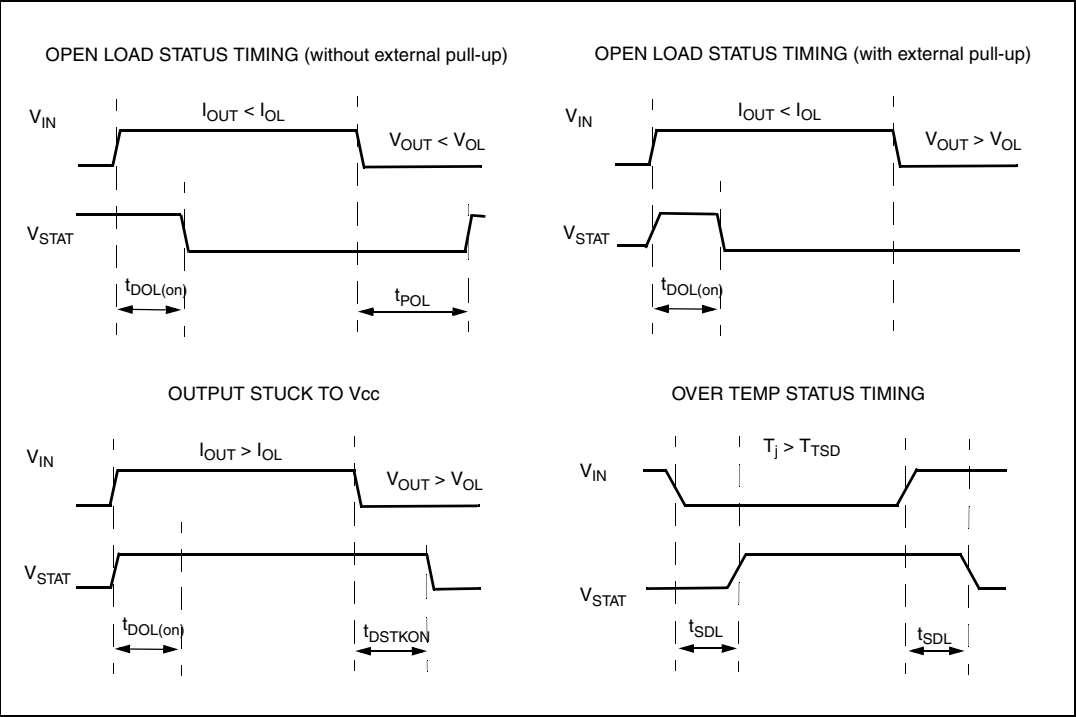


Figure 5. Output voltage drop limitation

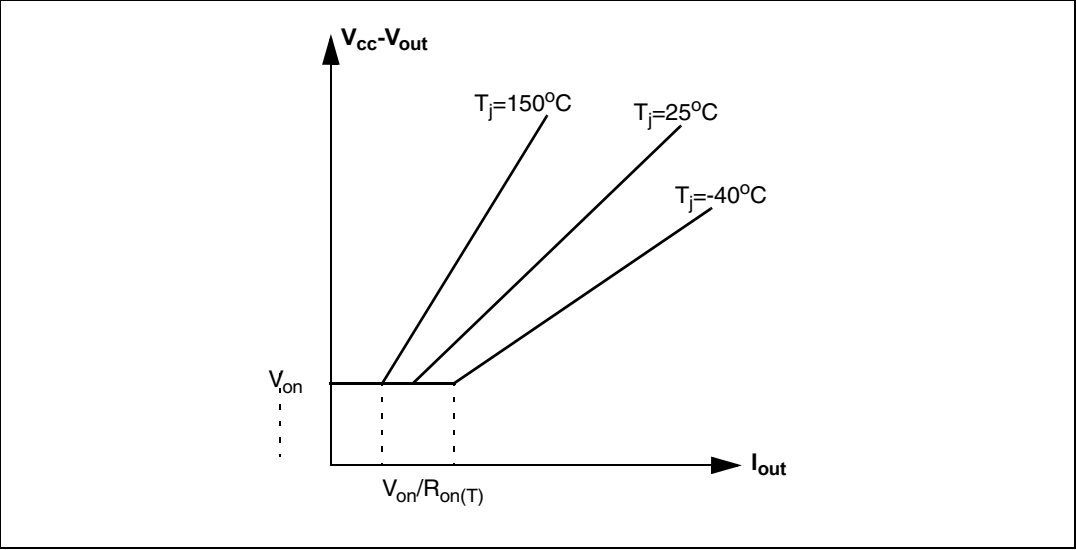


Figure 6. Switching characteristics

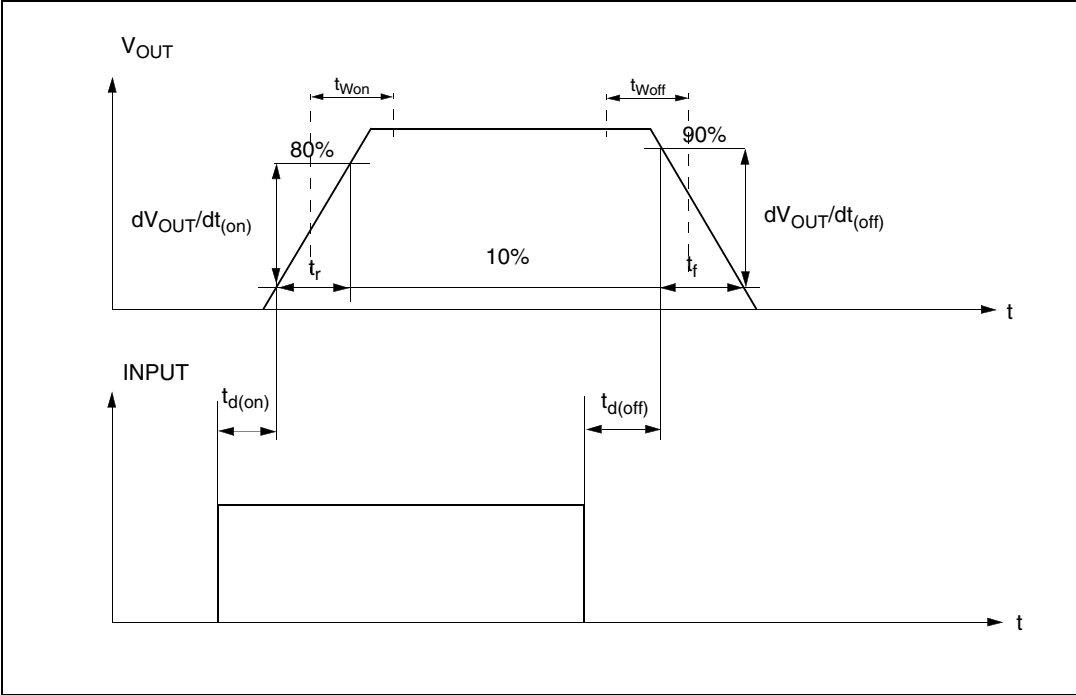


Table 11. Truth table

Conditions	INPUTn	OUTPUTn	STATUSn ($V_{SD}=0V$) ⁽¹⁾
Normal operation	L	L	H
	H	H	H
Over temperature	L	L	H
	H	L	L
Undervoltage	L	L	X
	H	L	X
Overload & Short circuit to GND	H	X (no power limitation)	H
	H	Cycling (power limitation)	L
Output voltage > V_{OL}	L	H	L ⁽²⁾
	H	H	H
Output current < I_{OL}	L	L	H ⁽³⁾
	H	H	L

1. If the V_{SD} is high, the STATUS pin is in a high impedance.
2. The STATUS pin is low with a delay equal to t_{DSTKON} after INPUT falling edge.
3. The STATUS pin becomes high with a delay equal to t_{POL} after INPUT falling edge.

Table 12. Electrical transient requirements (part 1/3)

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

Table 13. Electrical transient requirements (part 2/3)

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

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 14. Electrical transient requirements (part 3/3)

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

2.4 Waveforms

Figure 7. Normal operation

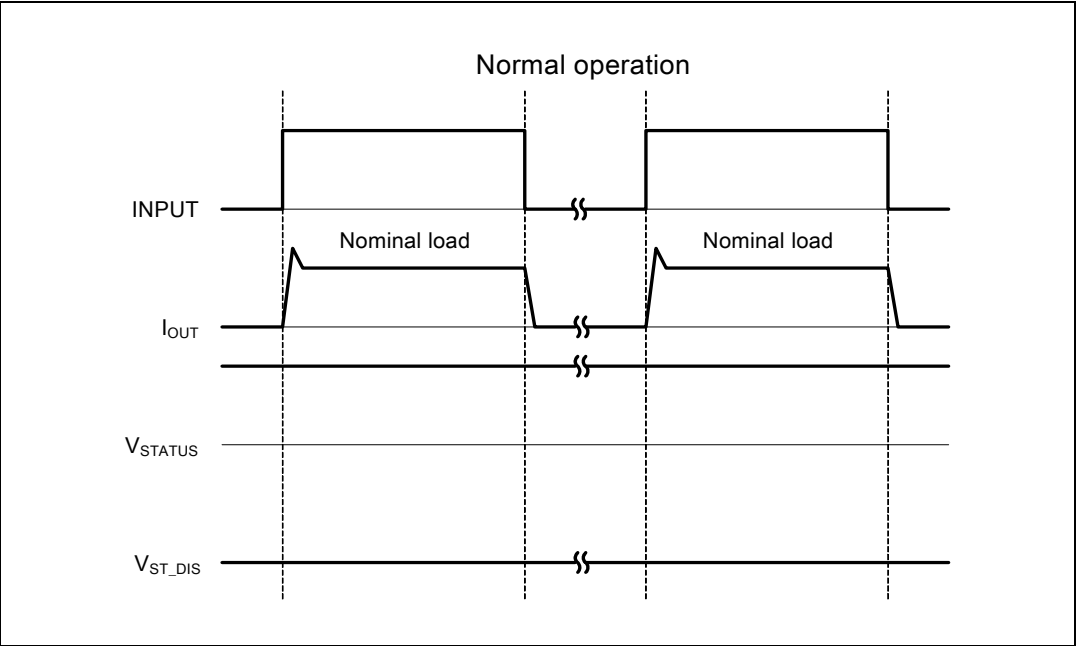


Figure 8. Undervoltage shut-down

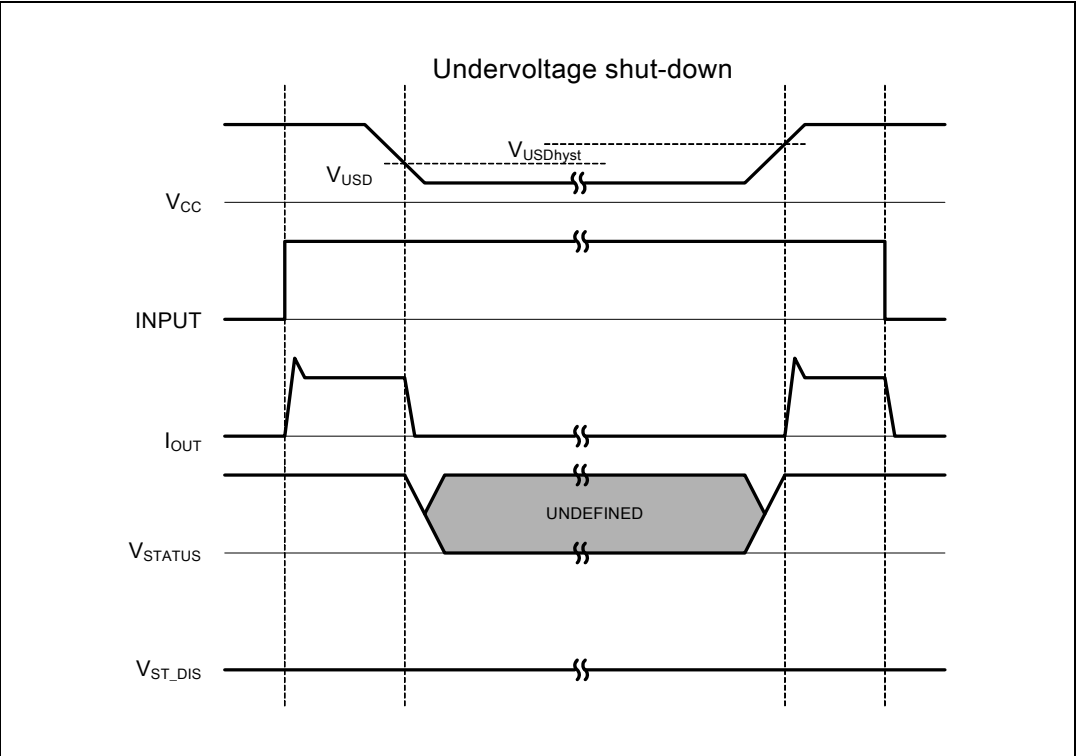


Figure 9. Overload or Short to GND

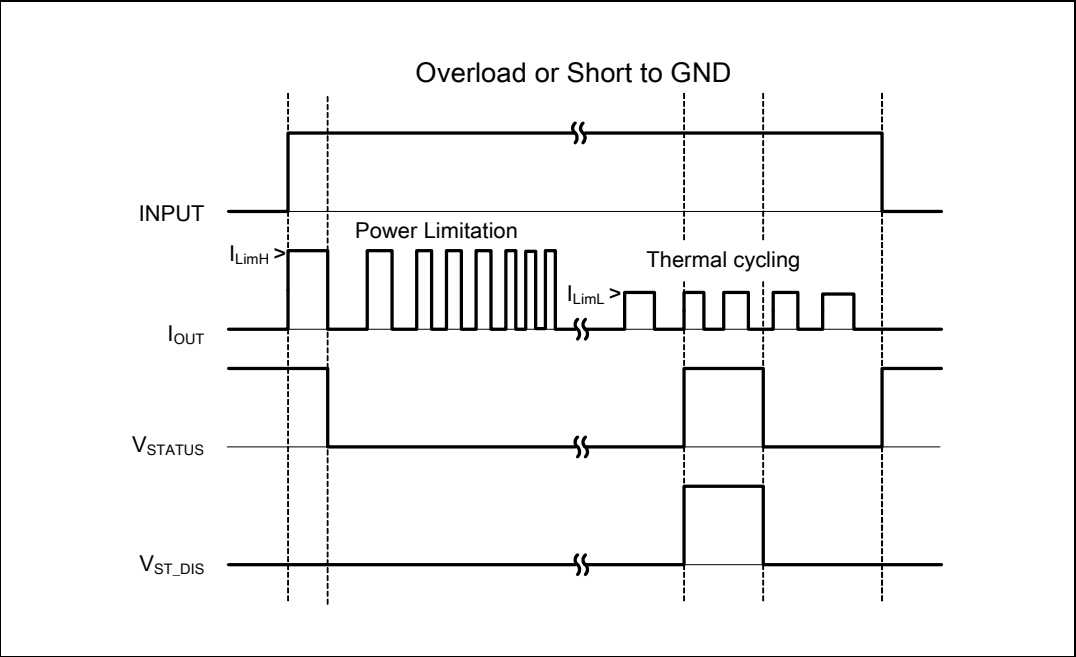


Figure 10. Intermittent Overload

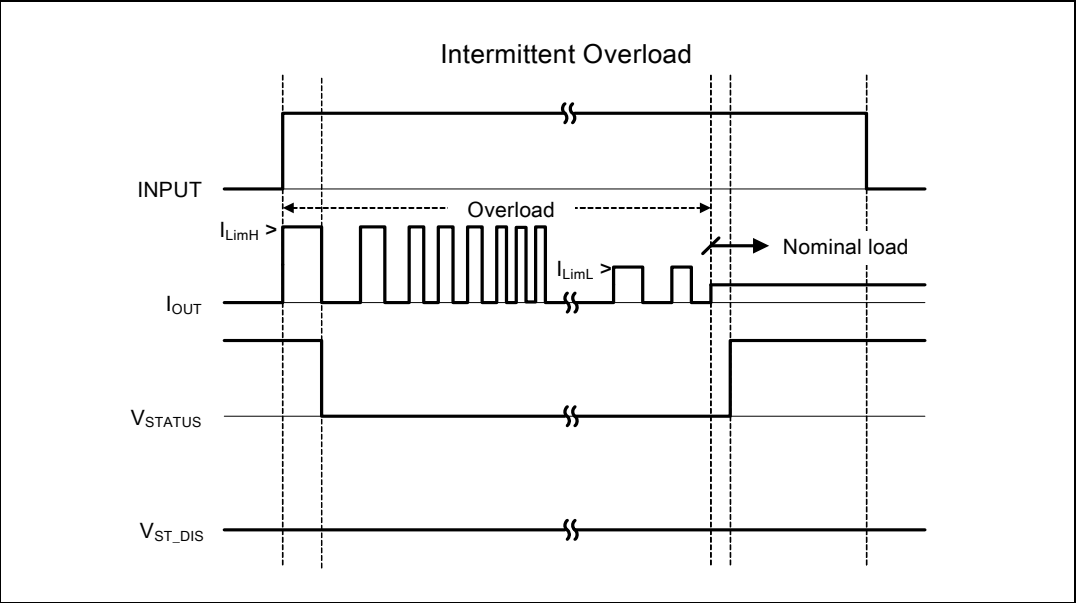


Figure 11. Open Load with external pull-up

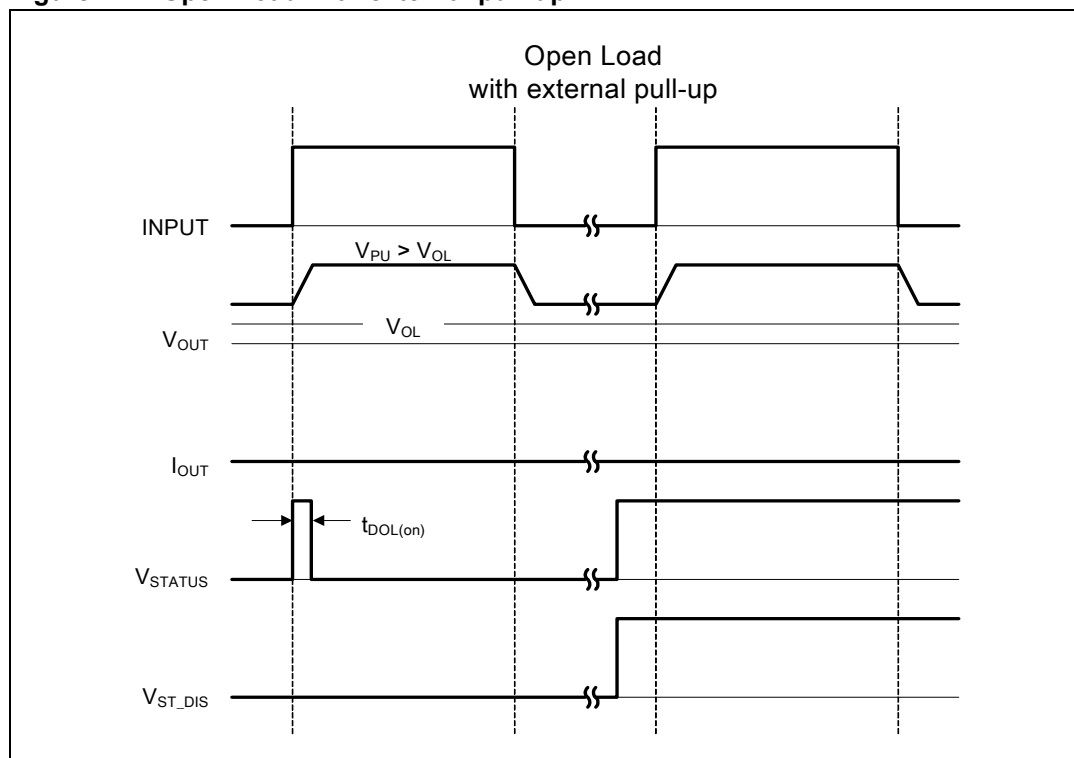


Figure 12. Open Load without external pull-up

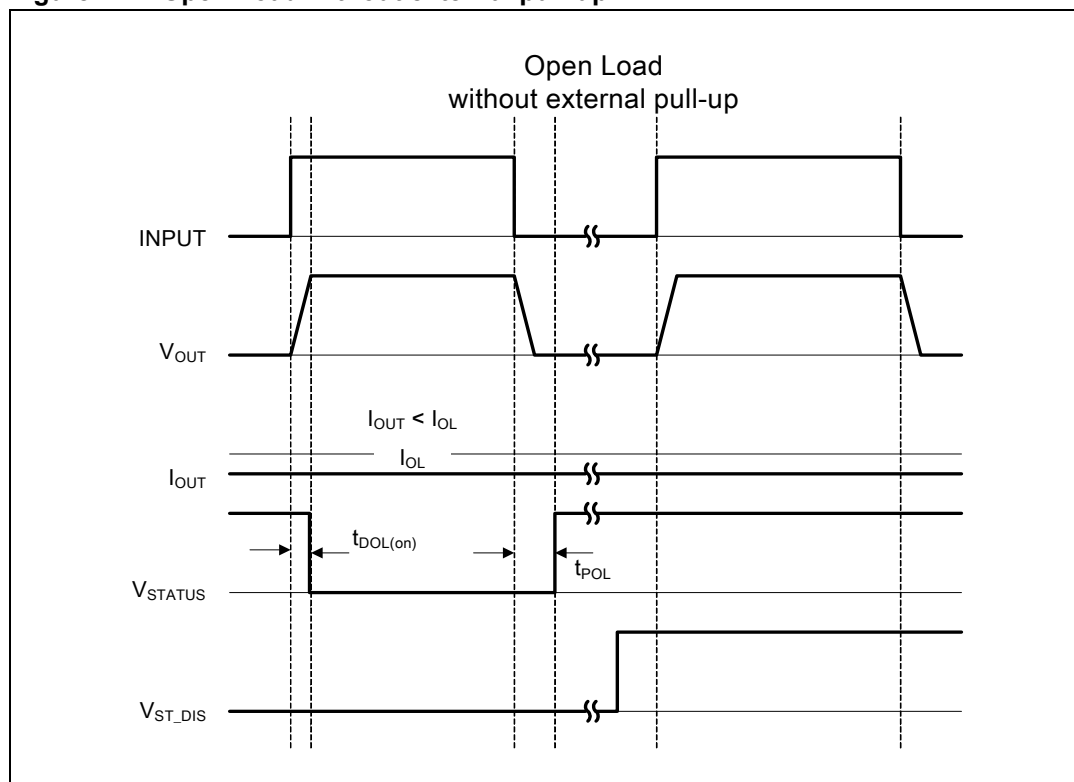


Figure 13. Short to V_{CC}

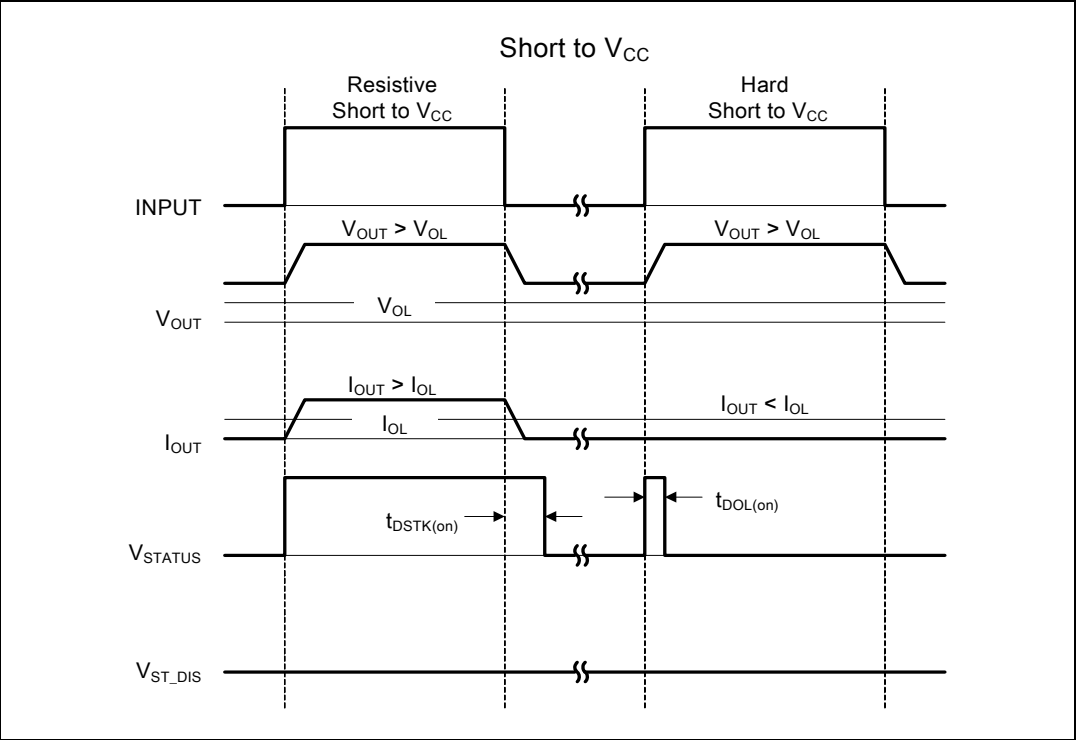
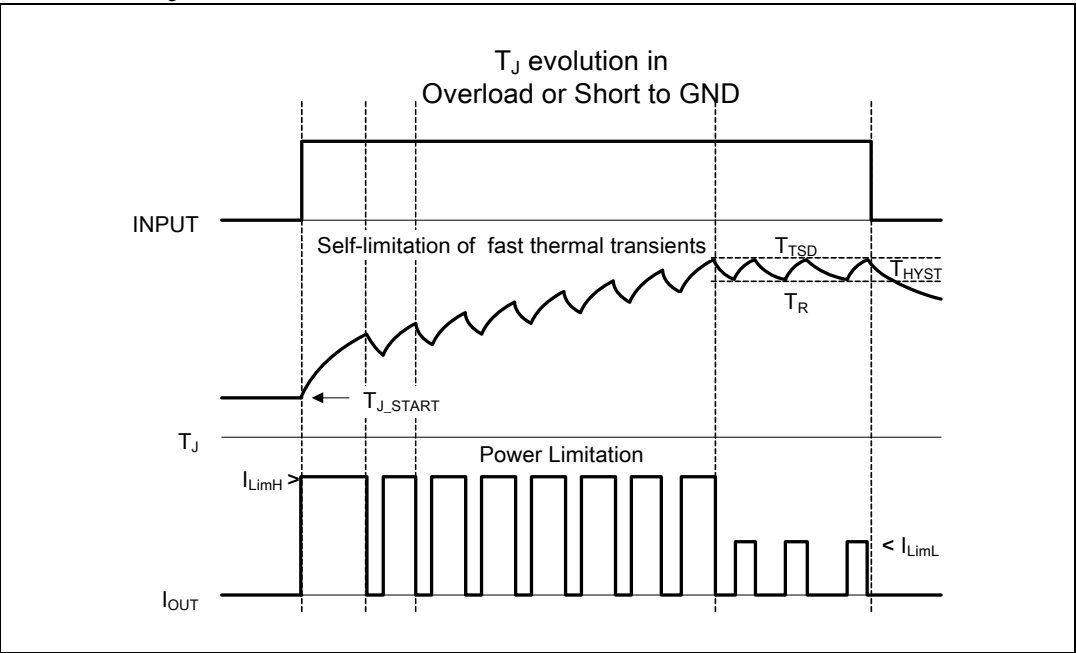


Figure 14. T_J evolution in Overload or Short to GND



2.5 Electrical characteristics curves

Figure 15. Off-state output current

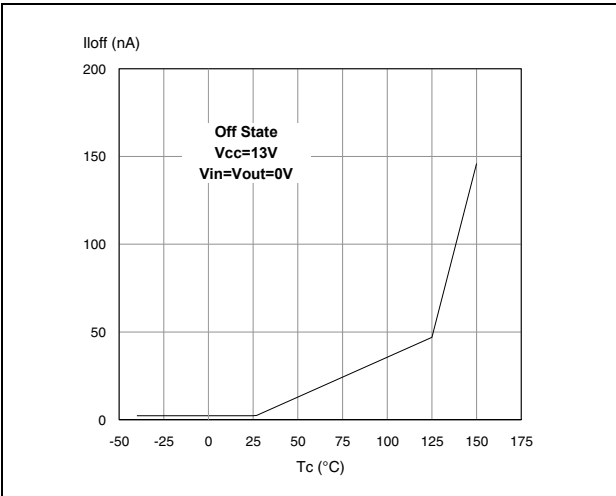


Figure 16. High level input current

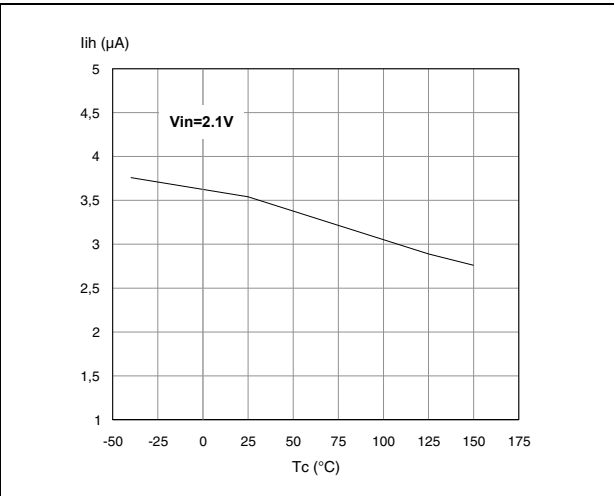


Figure 17. Input clamp voltage

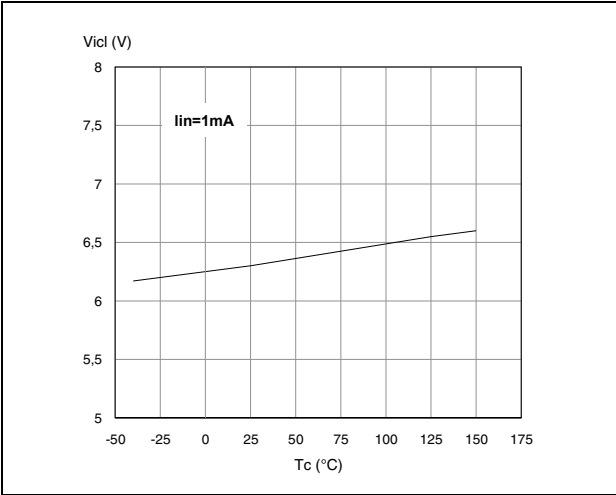


Figure 18. Input high level

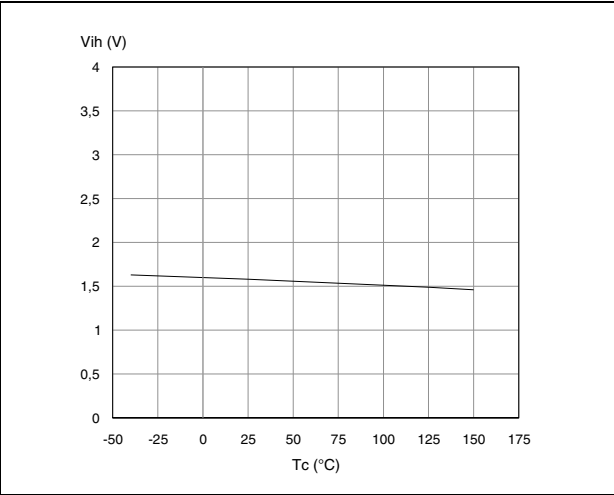


Figure 19. Input low level

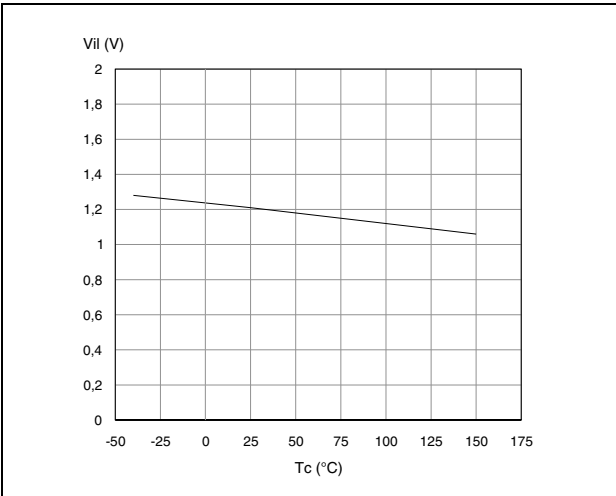


Figure 20. Low level STAT_DIS current

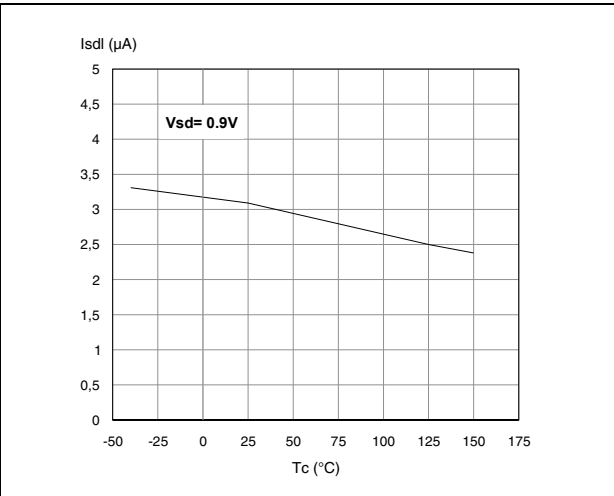


Figure 21. On-state resistance vs T_{case}

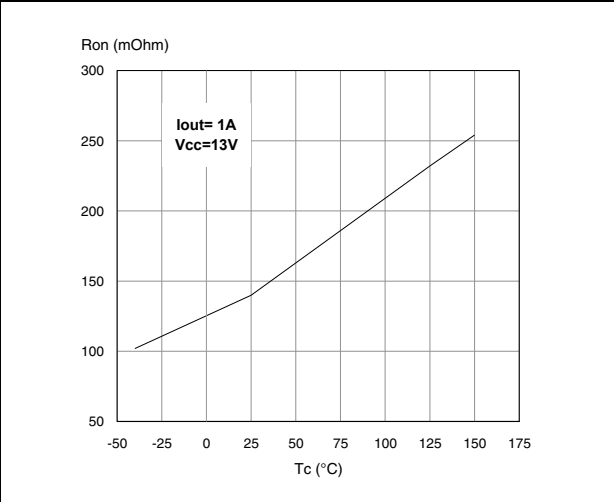


Figure 22. High level STAT_DIS current

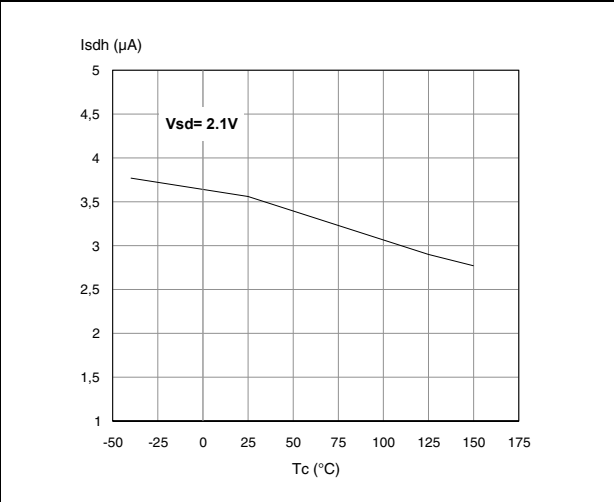


Figure 23. On-state resistance vs V_{CC}

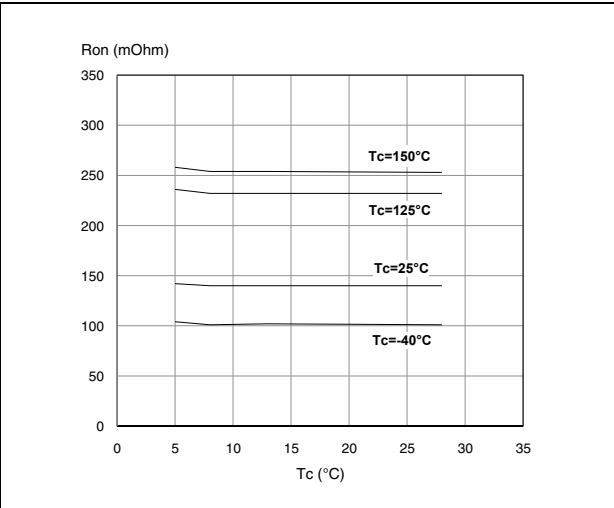


Figure 24. Low level input current

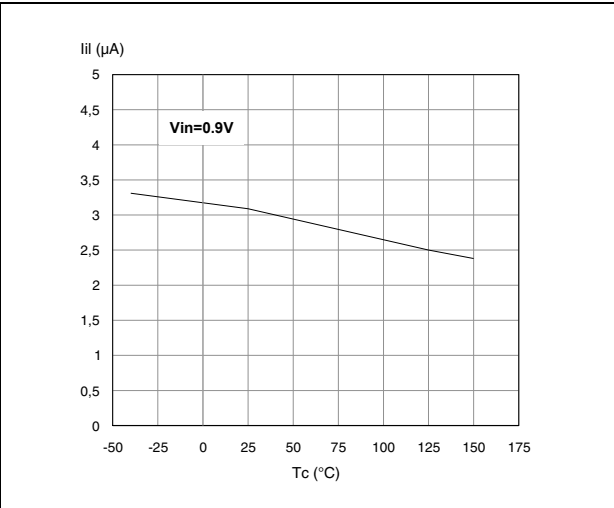


Figure 25. I_{LIM} vs T_{case}

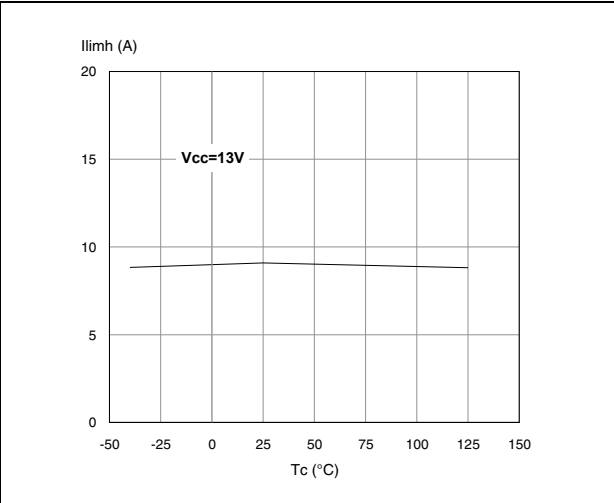


Figure 26. Turn-on voltage slope

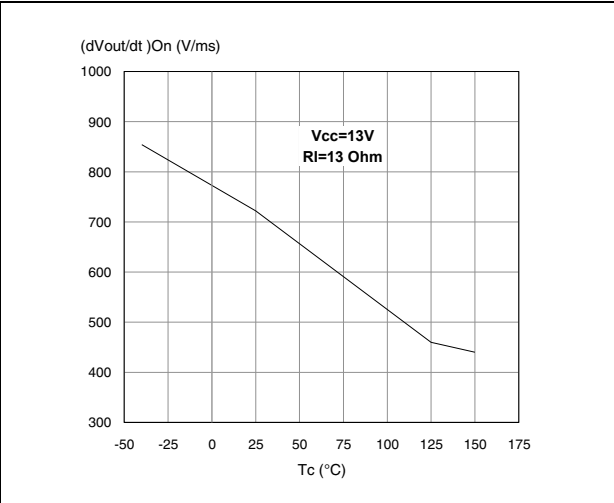


Figure 27. Undervoltage shutdown

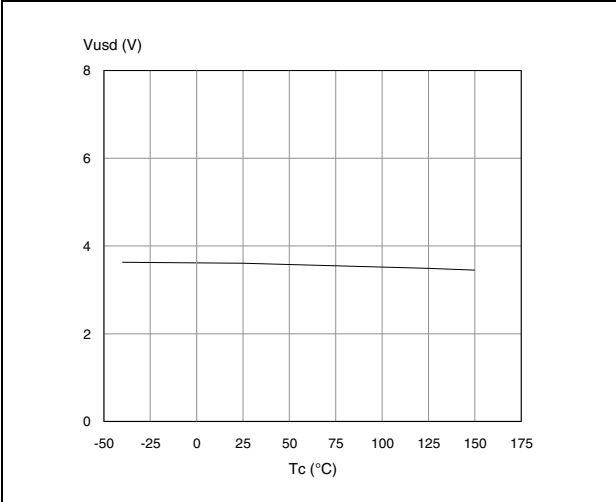


Figure 28. Turn-off voltage slope

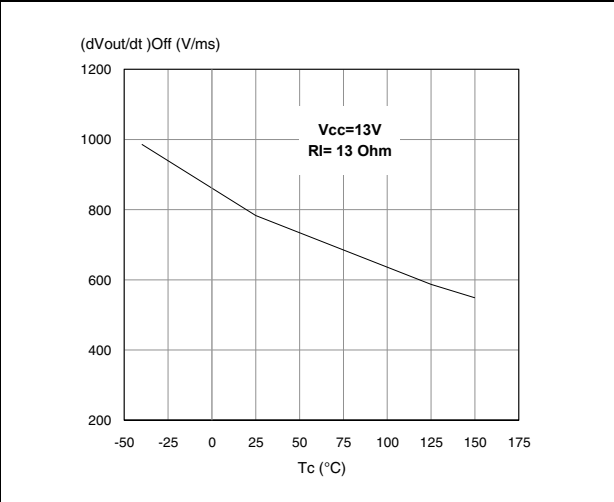


Figure 29. STAT_DIS clamp voltage

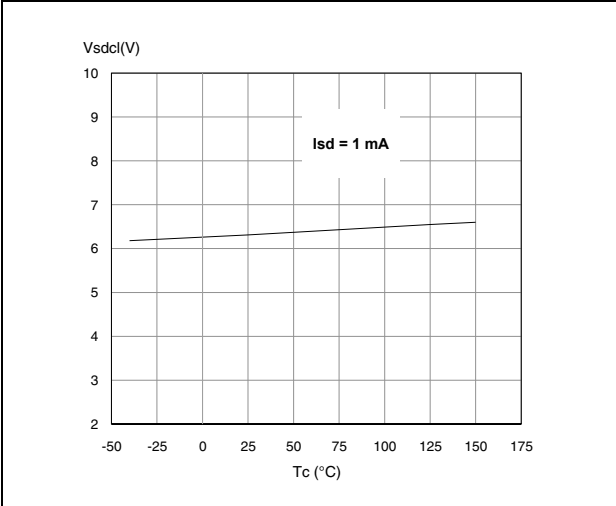


Figure 30. High level STAT_DIS voltage

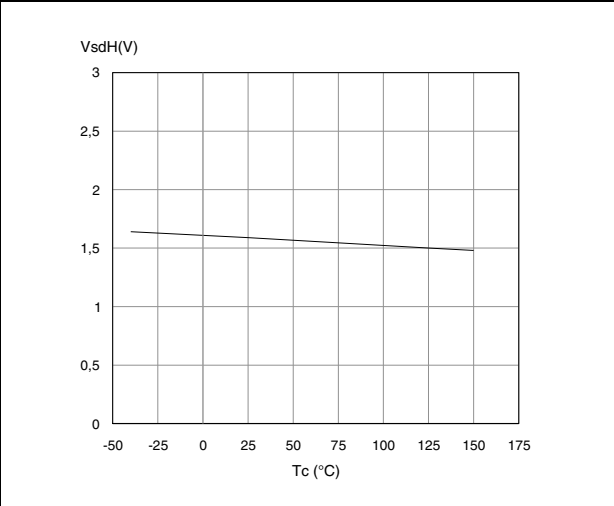
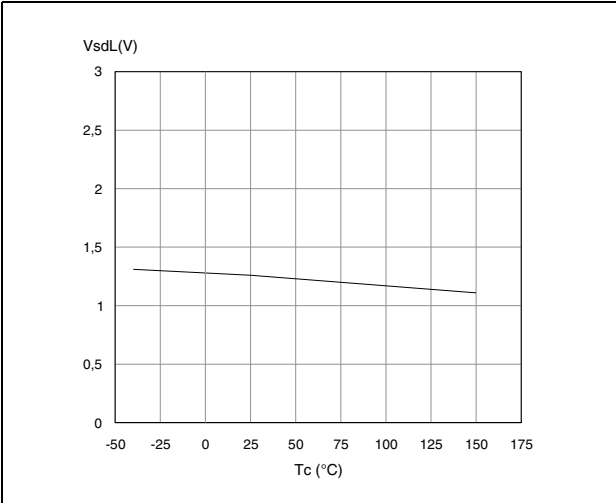
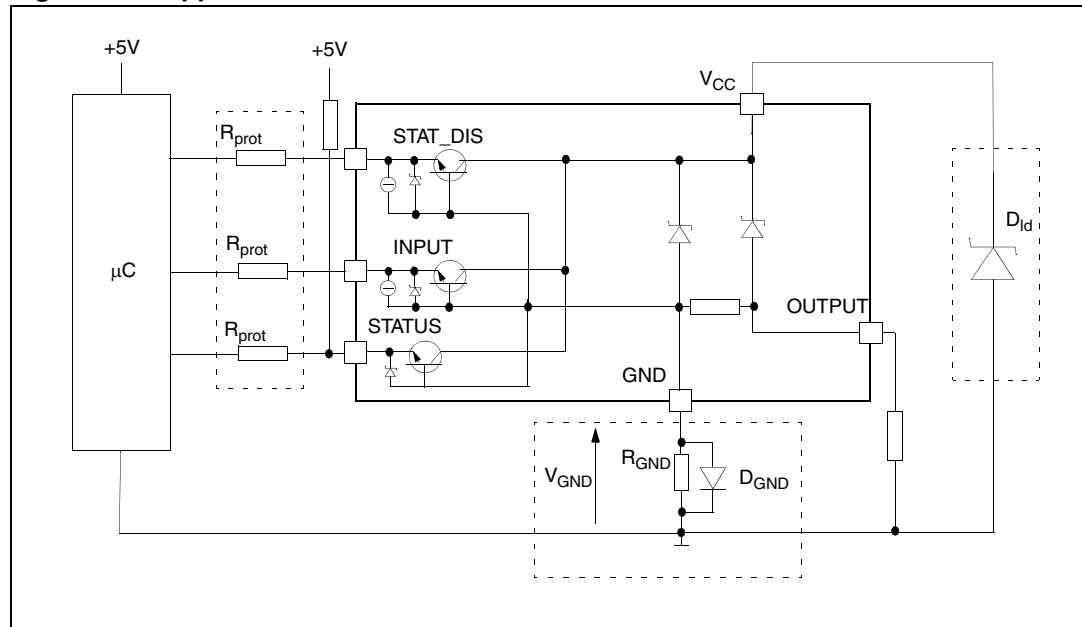


Figure 31. Low level STAT_DIS voltage



3 Application information

Figure 32. Application schematic



Note: Channels 2, 3 and 4 have the same internal circuit as channel 1.

3.1 GND protection network against reverse battery

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

This solution can be used with any type of load.

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

1. $R_{GND} \leq 600\text{mV} / (I_{S(on)max})$.
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 that Solution 2 is used (see below).

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

A resistor ($R_{GND}=1k\Omega$) should be inserted in parallel with 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 ($\sim 600mV$) in the input threshold and in the status output values if the microprocessor ground is not common with 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 to 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 T/R 7637/2 table.

3.3 MCU I/Os protection

If a ground protection network is used and negative transients are present on the V_{CC} line, the control pins will be pulled negative. ST suggests the insertion of resistors (R_{prot}) in the lines to prevent the μC I/Os pins from latching up.

The values of these resistors are 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 the 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 $I_{latchup} \geq 20mA$; $V_{OH\mu C} \geq 4.5V$

$$5k\Omega \leq R_{prot} \leq 180k\Omega$$

Recommended R_{prot} value is $10k\Omega$.

3.4 Open-load detection in off-state

Off-state open load detection requires an external pull-up resistor (R_{PU}) connected between the OUTPUT pin and a positive supply voltage (V_{PU}) like the +5V line used to supply the microprocessor.

The external resistor has to be selected according to the following requirements:

- no false open load indication when load is connected: in this case we have to avoid V_{OUT} to be higher than V_{OLmin} ; this results in the following condition:

$$V_{OUT} = (V_{PU} / (R_L + R_{PU})) R_L < V_{OLmin}.$$
- no misdetection when the load is disconnected: in this case the V_{OUT} has to be higher than V_{OLmax} ; this results in the following condition:

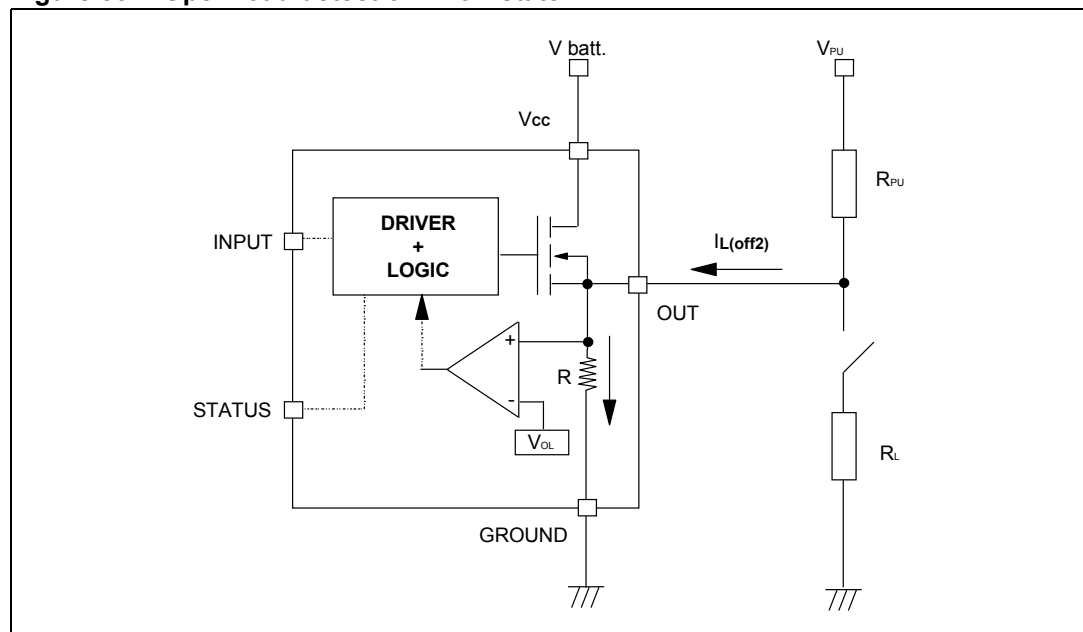
$$V_{OUT} = (V_{PU} / (R_L + R_{PU})) R_L < V_{OLmin}.$$

$$R_{PU} < (V_{PU} - V_{OLmax}) / I_{L(off2)}.$$

Because $I_{S(OFF)}$ may significantly increase if V_{out} is pulled high (up to several mA), the pull-up resistor R_{PU} should be connected to a supply that is switched OFF when the module is in standby.

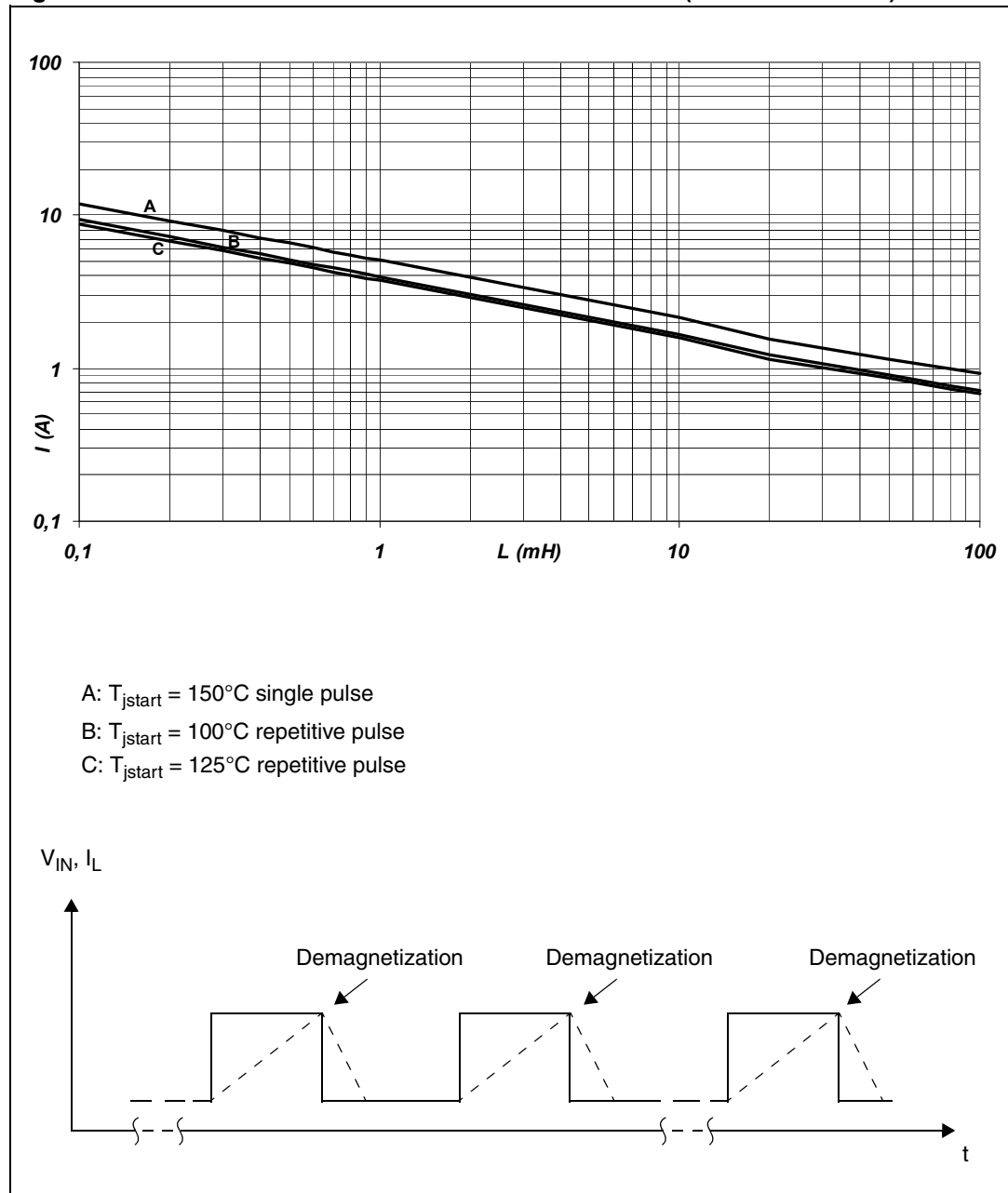
The values of V_{OLmin} , V_{OLmax} and $I_{L(off2)}$ are available in the Electrical characteristics section.

Figure 33. Open load detection in off-state



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

Figure 34. Maximum turn-off current versus inductance (for each channel)



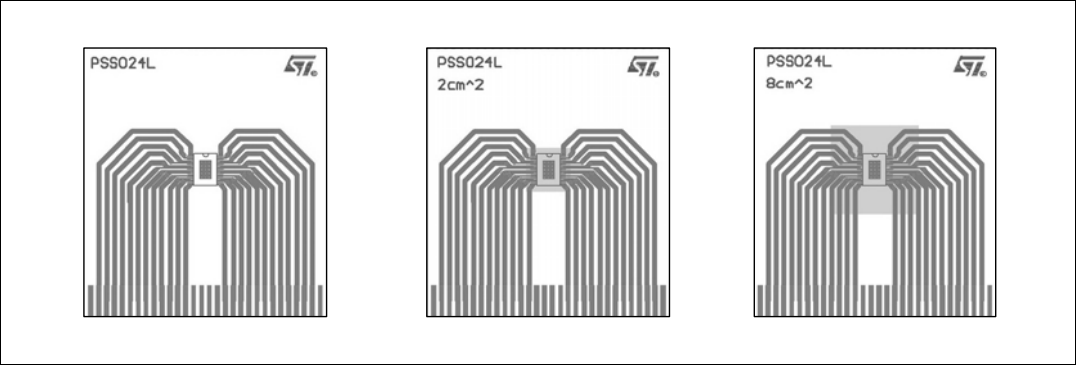
Note: Values are generated with $R_L = 0 \Omega$.

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 PC board thermal data

4.1 PowerSSO-24 thermal data

Figure 35. 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=70mm (front and back side), Copper areas: from minimum pad lay-out to 8cm²).

Figure 36. $R_{thj-amb}$ vs. PCB copper area in open box free air condition (one channel ON)

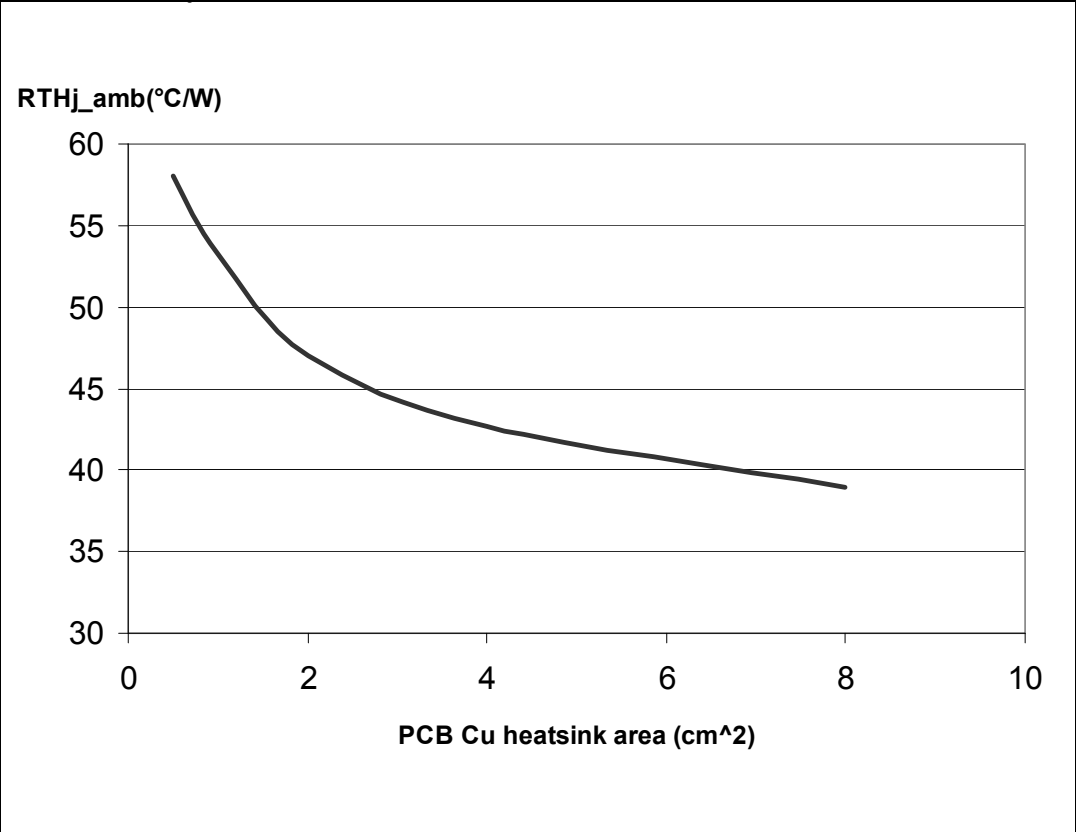


Figure 37. PowerSSO-24 thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse (one channel ON)

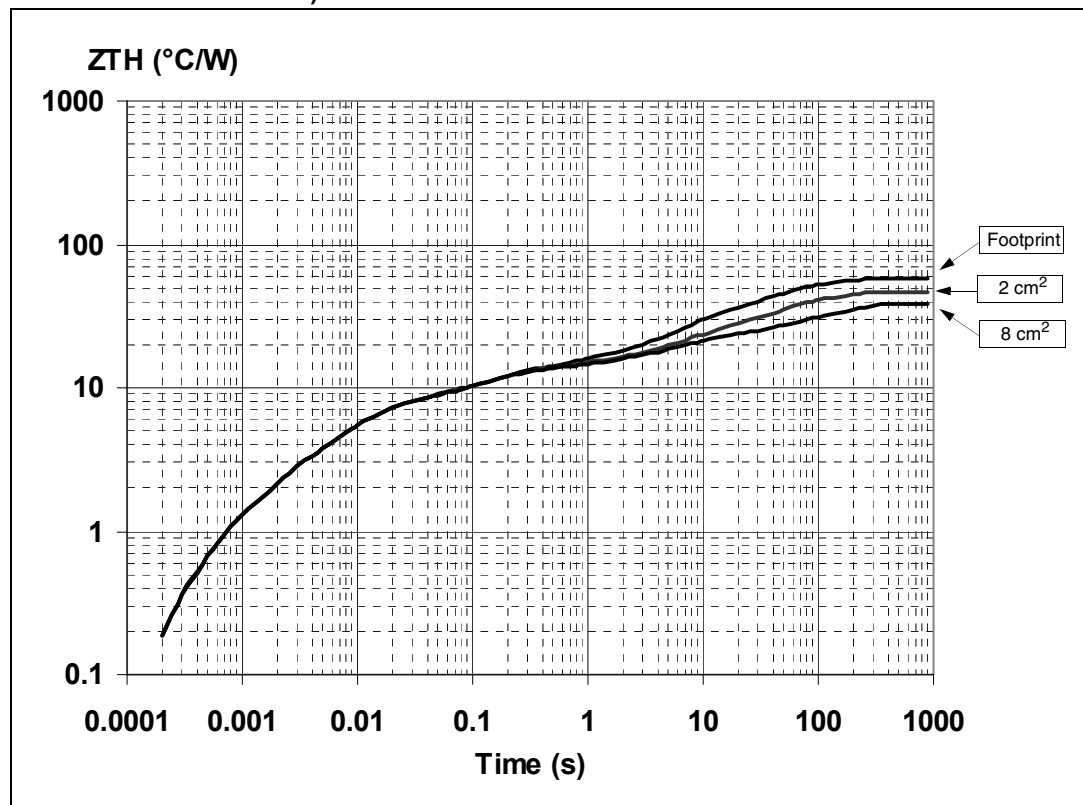
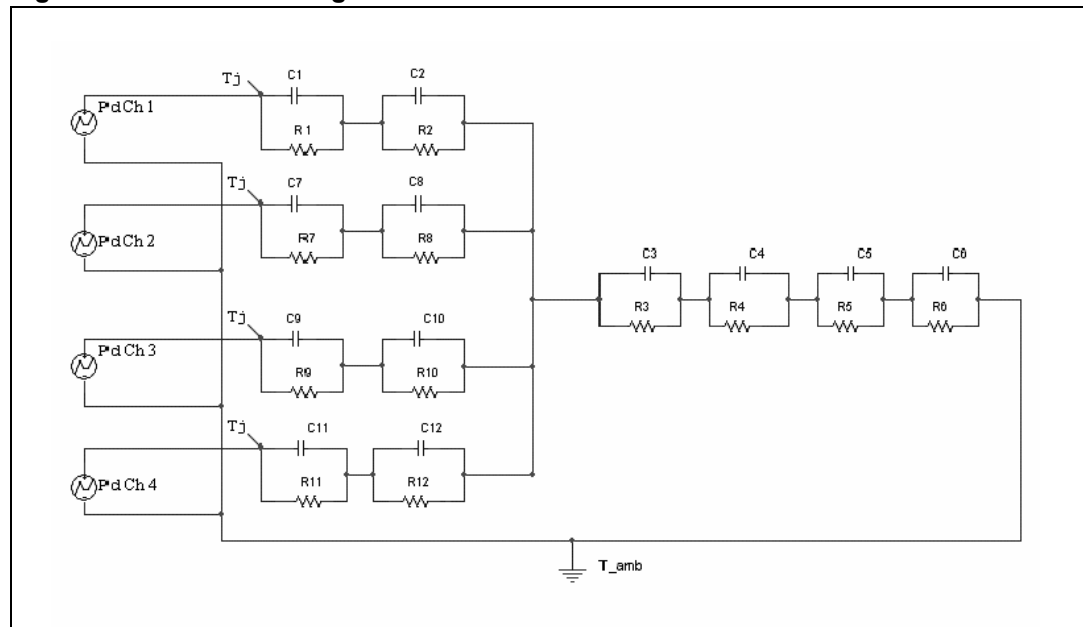


Figure 38. Thermal fitting model of a double channel HSD in PowerSSO-24⁽¹⁾



1. 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.

Equation 1: pulse calculation formula:

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

where $\delta = t_p/T$

Table 15. Thermal parameters

Area/island (cm ²)	Footprint	2	8
R1 = R7 = R9 = R11 (°C/W)	1.2		
R2 = R8 = R10 = R12 (°C/W)	6		
R3 (°C/W)	6		
R4 (°C/W)	7.7		
R5 (°C/W)	9	9	8
R6 (°C/W)	28	17	10
C1 = C7 = C9 = C11 (W.s/°C)	0.0008		
C2 = C8 = C10 = C12 (W.s/°C)	0.0016		
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

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 PowerSSO-24 mechanical data

Figure 39. PowerSSO-24 package dimensions

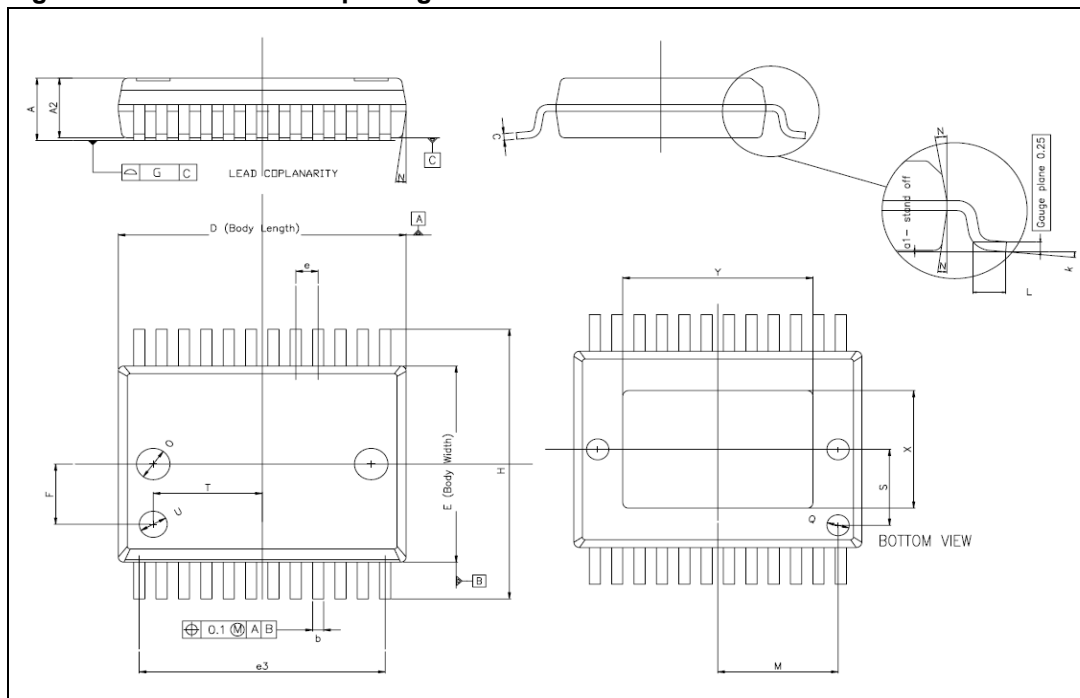


Table 16. PowerSSO-24™ mechanical data

Symbol	Millimeters		
	Min	Typ	Max
A			2.45
A2	2.15		2.35
a1	0		0.1
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	
F		2.3	
G			0.1
H	10.1		10.5
h			0.4
k	0°		8°
L	0.55		0.85
O		1.2	
Q		0.8	
S		2.9	
T		3.65	
U		1.0	
N			10°
X	4.1		4.7
Y	6.5		7.1

5.3 Packing information

Figure 40. PowerSSO-24 tube shipment (no suffix)

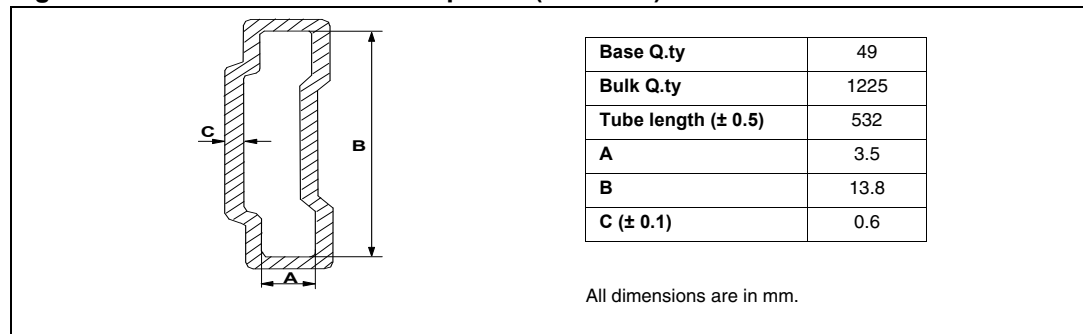
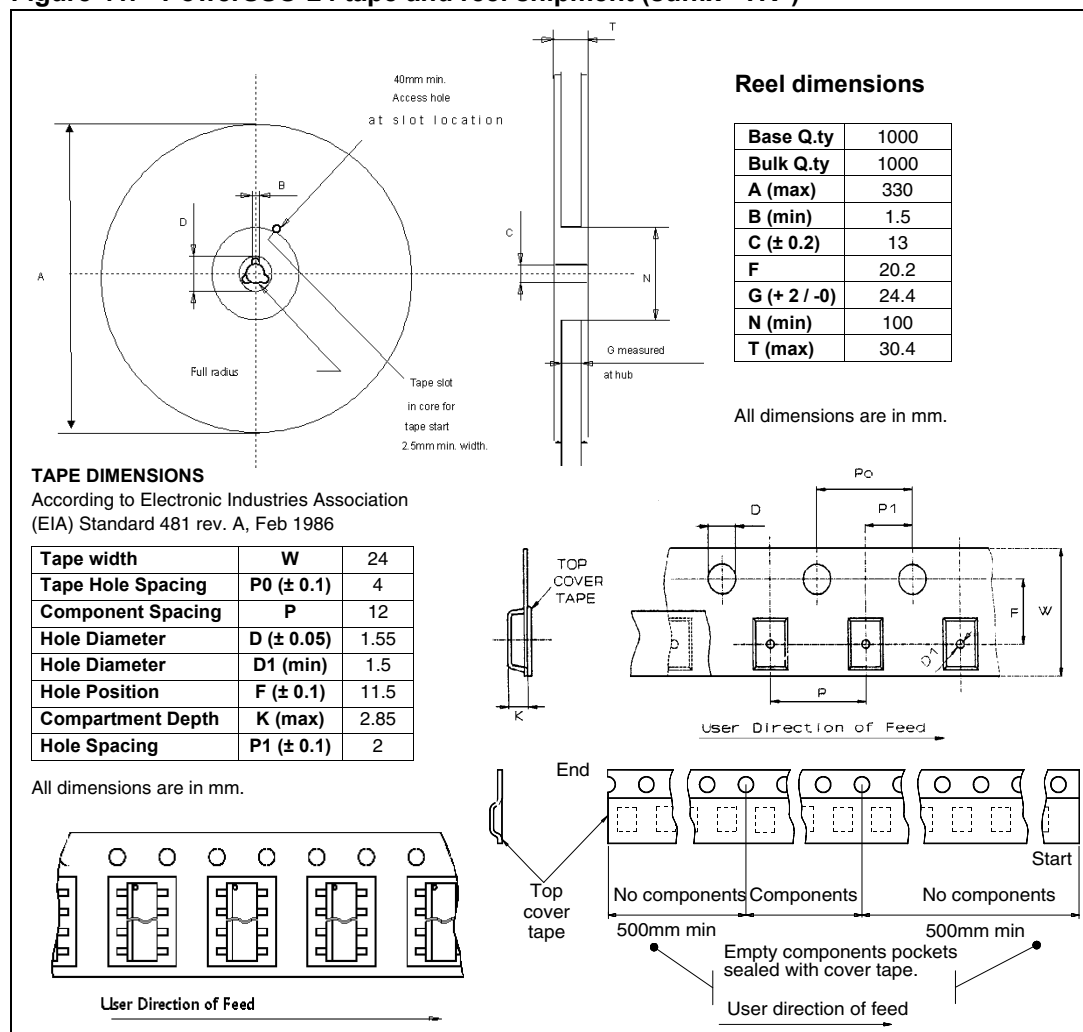


Figure 41. PowerSSO-24 tape and reel shipment (suffix "TR")



6 Order codes

Table 17. Device summary

Package	Order codes	
	Tube	Tape and reel
PowerSSO-24	VNQ5E160K-E	VNQ5E160KTR-E

7 Revision history

Table 18. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
04-Feb-2008	1	Initial release.
24-Jun-2009	2	Table 16: PowerSSO-24 mechanical data: – Deleted A (min) value – Changed A (max) value from 2.47 to 2.45 – Changed A2 (max) value from 2.40 to 2.35 – Changed a1 (max) value from 0.075 to 0.1 – Added F and k rows
23-Jul-2009	3	Updated Figure 39: PowerSSO-24 package dimensions. Updated Table 16: PowerSSO-24 mechanical data: – Deleted G1 row – Added O, Q, S, T and U rows
19-Sep-2013	4	Updated Disclaimer

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