



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from Europe, America and south Asia, supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of "Quality Parts, Customers Priority, Honest Operation, and Considerate Service", our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip, ALPS, ROHM, Xilinx, Pulse, ON, Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC, Modules, Potentiometer, IC Socket, Relay, Connector. Our parts cover such applications as commercial, industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China

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

Features

Max supply voltage	V_{CC}	41 V
Operating voltage range	V_{CC}	4.5 to 36 V
Max on-state resistance (per ch.)	R_{ON}	12 mΩ
Current limitation (typ)	I_{LIMH}	60 A
Off-state supply current (typ.)	I_S	2 μA ⁽¹⁾

1. Typical value with all loads connected.

- General features
 - Inrush current active management by power limitation
 - Very low standby current
 - 3.0 V CMOS compatible input
 - Optimized electromagnetic emission
 - Very low electromagnetic susceptibility
 - In compliance with the 2002/95/EC european directive
- Diagnostic functions
 - 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 shutdown
 - Overvoltage clamp
 - Output stuck to Vcc detection
 - Load current limitation
 - Self limiting of fast thermal transients
 - Protection against loss of ground and loss of V_{CC}
 - Thermal shutdown



PowerSSO-24

- Reverse battery protection (see [Application schematic](#))
- Electrostatic discharge protection

Application

- All types of resistive, inductive and capacitive loads

Description

The VND5012AK-E a monolithic device made using STMicroelectronics VIPower M0-5 technology. It is intended for driving resistive or inductive loads with one side connected to ground. 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 limits the dissipated power to safe level up to thermal shutdown intervention. Thermal shutdown with automatic restart allows the device to recover normal operation as soon as fault condition disappears.

Table 1. Device summary

Package	Order codes	
	Tube	Tape and reel
PowerSSO-24	VND5012AK-E	VND5012AKTR-E

Contents

1	Block diagram and pin description	5
2	Electrical specifications	7
2.1	Absolute maximum ratings	7
2.2	Thermal data	8
2.3	Electrical characteristics	9
2.4	Electrical characteristics curves	18
3	Application information	21
3.1	GND Protection network against reverse battery	21
3.1.1	Solution 1: resistor in the ground line (RGND only)	21
3.1.2	Solution 2: diode (DGND) in the ground line	22
3.2	Load dump protection	22
3.3	MCU I/Os protection	22
3.4	Maximum demagnetization energy (VCC = 13.5V)	23
4	Package and PCB thermal data	24
4.1	PowerSSO-24 thermal data	24
5	Package and packing information	27
5.1	ECOPACK® packages	27
5.2	PowerSSO-24 package mechanical data	27
5.3	PowerSSO-24 packing information	28
6	Revision history	30

List of tables

Table 2.	Pin function	5
Table 3.	Suggested connections for unused and not connected pins	6
Table 4.	Absolute maximum ratings	7
Table 5.	Thermal data.	8
Table 6.	Power section	9
Table 7.	Switching (V _{CC} =13V; T _j =25°C)	9
Table 8.	Logic inputs.	10
Table 9.	Protections and diagnostics	10
Table 10.	Current sense (8V< V _{CC} <16V)	11
Table 11.	Truth table.	15
Table 12.	Electrical transient requirements (part 1/3)	16
Table 13.	Electrical transient requirements (part 2/3)	16
Table 14.	Electrical transient requirements (part 3/3)	17
Table 15.	Thermal parameter	26
Table 16.	PowerSSO-24 mechanical data	27
Table 17.	Document revision history	30

List of figures

Figure 1.	Block diagram	5
Figure 2.	Configuration diagram (top view)	6
Figure 3.	Current and voltage conventions	7
Figure 4.	Current sense delay characteristics	12
Figure 5.	Delay response time between rising edge of output current and rising edge of current sense (CS enabled)	13
Figure 6.	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE} vs I_{OUT}	14
Figure 7.	Maximum current sense ratio drift vs load current	14
Figure 8.	Switching characteristics	15
Figure 9.	Output voltage drop limitation	16
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 clamp voltage	20
Figure 25.	CS_DIS low level 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 (one channel on)	24
Figure 30.	PowerSSO-24 thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse (one channel on)	25
Figure 31.	Thermal fitting model of a single channel HSD in PowerSSO-24	25
Figure 32.	PowerSSO-24 package dimensions	27
Figure 33.	PowerSSO-24 tube shipment (no suffix)	28
Figure 34.	PowerSSO-24 tape and reel shipment (suffix "TR")	29

1 Block diagram and pin description

Figure 1. Block diagram

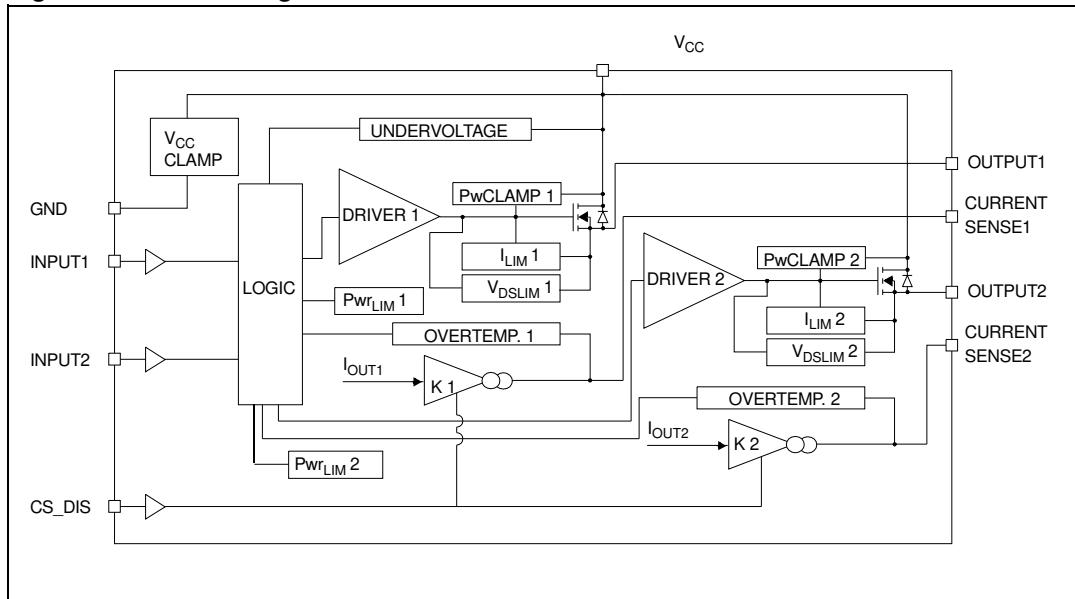


Table 2. Pin function

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)

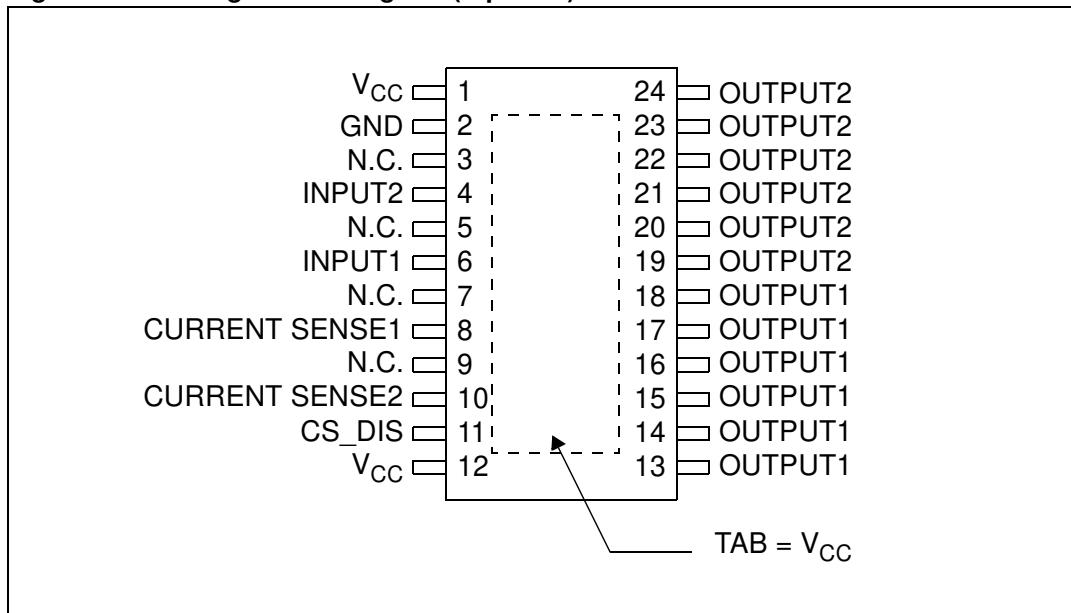
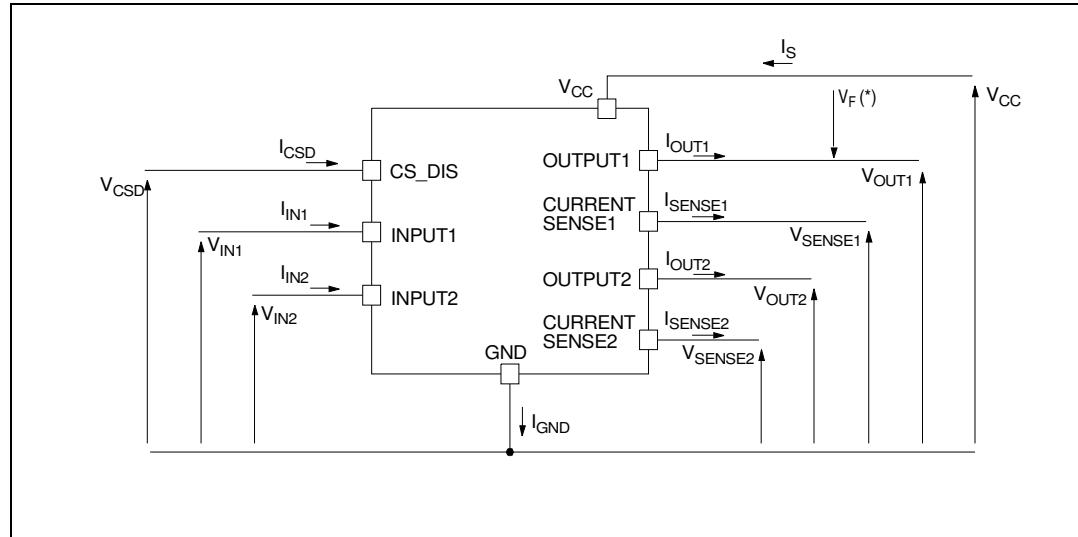


Table 3. Suggested connections for unused and not connected pins

Connection / pin	Current Sense	N.C.	Output	Input	CS_DIS
Floating	Not allowed	X	X	X	X
To ground	Through 1 KΩ resistor	X	Not allowed	Through 10 KΩ resistor	Through 10 KΩ 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 4. 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	-30	A
I_{IN}	DC Input current	-1 to 10	mA
I_{CSD}	DC current sense disable input current	-1 to 10	mA
$-I_{CSENSE}$	DC reverse CS pin current	200	mA
V_{CSENSE}	Current sense maximum voltage	$V_{CC}-41$ $+V_{CC}$	V

Table 4. Absolute maximum ratings (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
E_{MAX}	Maximum switching energy ($L=1.25 \text{ mH}$; $R_L=0 \Omega$; $V_{bat}=13.5 \text{ V}$; $T_{jstart}=150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $I_{OUT} = I_{limL}(\text{Typ.})$)	508	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_{ESD}	– V_{CC}	5000	V
	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	$^\circ\text{C}$

2.2 Thermal data

Table 5. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	Max value	Unit
$R_{thj-case}$	Thermal resistance junction-case (max) (With one channel on)	0.4	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{thj-amb}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient (max)	See Figure 29	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

2.3 Electrical characteristics

$8V < V_{CC} < 36V$; $-40^{\circ}C < T_j < 150^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified.

Table 6. Power section

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
$V_{USDhyst}$	Undervoltage shutdown hysteresis			0.5		V
R_{ON}	On-state resistance ⁽²⁾	$I_{OUT}=5A; T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $I_{OUT}=5A; T_j=150^{\circ}C$ $I_{OUT}=5A; V_{CC}=5V; T_j=25^{\circ}C$			12 24 16	$m\Omega$ $m\Omega$ $m\Omega$
V_{clamp}	Clamp voltage	$I_S=20mA$	41	46	52	V
I_S	Supply current	Off-state; $V_{CC}=13V; T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=V_{SENSE}=V_{CSD}=0V$ On-state; $V_{CC}=13V; V_{IN}=5V$ $I_{OUT}=0A$		2 ⁽¹⁾ 3	5 ⁽¹⁾ 6	μA mA
$I_{L(off)}$	Off-state output current ⁽²⁾	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=0V; V_{CC}=13V; T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=0V; V_{CC}=13V; T_j=125^{\circ}C$	0 0	0.01	3 5	μA
V_F	Output V_{CC} diode voltage ⁽²⁾	$-I_{OUT}=8A; T_j=150^{\circ}C$			0.7	V

1. PowerMOS leakage included.

2. For each channel.

Table 7. Switching ($V_{CC}=13V; T_j=25^{\circ}C$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	$R_L = 2.6 \Omega$ (see Figure 8)		20		μs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time	$R_L = 2.6 \Omega$ (see Figure 8)		35		μs
$dV_{OUT}/dt_{(on)}$	Turn-on voltage slope	$R_L = 2.6 \Omega$	See Figure 21			V/ μs
$dV_{OUT}/dt_{(off)}$	Turn-off voltage slope	$R_L = 2.6 \Omega$	See Figure 22			V/ μs
W_{ON}	Switching energy losses during t_{won}	$R_L = 2.6 \Omega$ (see Figure 8)		1.1		mJ
W_{OFF}	Switching energy losses during t_{woff}	$R_L = 2.6 \Omega$ (see Figure 8)		0.7		mJ

Table 8. 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	$V_{IN}=0.9 \text{ V}$	1			μA
V_{IH}	Input high level voltage		2.1			V
I_{IH}	High level input current	$V_{IN}=2.1 \text{ V}$			10	μA
$V_{I(\text{hyst})}$	Input hysteresis voltage		0.25			V
V_{ICL}	Input clamp voltage	$I_{IN}=1 \text{ mA}$ $I_{IN}=-1 \text{ mA}$	5.5	-0.7	7	V V
V_{CSDL}	CS_DIS low level voltage				0.9	V
I_{CSDL}	Low level CS_DIS current	$V_{CSD}=0.9 \text{ V}$	1			μA
V_{CSDH}	CS_DIS high level voltage		2.1			V
I_{CSDH}	High level CS_DIS current	$V_{CSD}=2.1 \text{ V}$			10	μA
$V_{CSD(\text{hyst})}$	CS_DIS hysteresis voltage		0.25			V
V_{CSCL}	CS_DIS clamp voltage	$I_{CSD}=1 \text{ mA}$ $I_{CSD}=-1 \text{ mA}$	5.5	-0.7	7	V V

Table 9. Protections and diagnostics⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{limH}	DC short circuit current	$V_{CC}=13 \text{ V}$ $5 \text{ V} < V_{CC} < 36 \text{ V}$	42	60	84	A
I_{limL}	Short circuit current during thermal cycling	$V_{CC}=13 \text{ V}$ $T_R < T_j < T_{TSD}$		24		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
V_{DEMAG}	Turn-off output voltage clamp	$I_{OUT}=2 \text{ A}$; $V_{IN}=0$; $L=6 \text{ mH}$	$V_{CC}-41$	$V_{CC}-46$	$V_{CC}-52$	V
V_{ON}	Output voltage drop limitation	$I_{OUT}=0.4 \text{ A}$; $T_j = -40 \text{ °C} \dots +150 \text{ °C}$ (see Figure 26)		25		mV

- 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 10. Current sense (8V<V_{CC}<16V)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
K ₀	I _{OUT} /I _{SENSE}	I _{OUT} = 0.25 A; V _{SENSE} =0.5 V; V _{CSD} =0 V; T _j = -40 °C...150 °C	2780	5580	8390	
K ₁	I _{OUT} /I _{SENSE}	I _{OUT} = 5 A; V _{SENSE} =0.5 V; V _{CSD} =0 V; T _j = -40 °C...150 °C I _{OUT} =5 A; V _{SENSE} =0.5 V; V _{CSD} =0 V; T _j = 25 °C...150 °C	3590 4110	5100 5100	6630 6090	
dK ₁ /K ₁ ⁽¹⁾	Current sense ratio drift	I _{OUT} = 5 A; V _{SENSE} = 0.5 V; V _{CSD} =0 V; T _j = -40 °C to 150 °C	-8		+8	%
K ₂	I _{OUT} /I _{SENSE}	I _{OUT} = 10 A; V _{SENSE} =4 V; V _{CSD} =0 V; T _j = -40 °C...150 °C I _{OUT} = 10 A; V _{SENSE} =4 V; V _{CSD} =0 V; T _j = 25 °C...150 °C	4400 4600	5090 5090	5930 5590	
dK ₂ /K ₂ ⁽¹⁾	Current sense ratio drift	I _{OUT} = 10 A; V _{SENSE} = 4 V; V _{CSD} =0 V; T _j = -40 °C to 150 °C	-5		+5	%
K ₃	I _{OUT} /I _{SENSE}	I _{OUT} = 25 A; V _{SENSE} =4 V; V _{CSD} =0 V; T _j = -40 °C...150 °C I _{OUT} = 25 A; V _{SENSE} =4 V; V _{CSD} =0 V; T _j = 25 °C...150 °C	4820 4860	5060 5060	5420 5250	
dK ₃ /K ₃ ⁽¹⁾	Current sense ratio drift	I _{OUT} = 25 A; V _{SENSE} = 4 V; V _{CSD} =0 V; T _j = -40 °C to 150 °C	-4		+4	%
I _{SENSE0}	Analog sense leakage current	I _{OUT} =0 A; V _{SENSE} =0 V; V _{CSD} =5 V; V _{IN} =0 V; T _j =-40 °C...150 °C V _{CSD} =0 V; V _{IN} =5 V; T _j =-40 °C...150 °C I _{OUT} =2 A; V _{SENSE} =0 V; V _{CSD} =5 V; V _{IN} =5 V; T _j =-40 °C...150 °C	0 0 0		1 2 1	μA μA μA
I _{OL}	Open-load on-state current detection threshold	V _{IN} = 5 V, I _{SENSE} = 5 μA	10		45	mA
V _{SENSE}	Max analog sense output voltage	I _{OUT} =15 A; V _{CSD} =0 V	5			V
V _{SENSEH}	Analog sense output voltage in over temperature condition	V _{CC} = 13 V; R _{SENSE} = 3.9 KΩ		9		V
I _{SENSEH}	Analog sense output current in over temperature condition	V _{CC} = 13 V; V _{SENSE} = 5 V		8		mA
t _{DSENSE1H}	Delay response time from falling edge of CS_DIS pin	V _{SENSE} <4 V, 1.5 A<I _{OUT} <25 A I _{SENSE} = 90 % of I _{SENSE} max (see Figure 4)		50	100	μs

Table 10. Current sense (8V<V_{CC}<16V) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{DSENSE1L}$	Delay response time from rising edge of CS_DIS pin	$V_{SENSE}<4\text{ V}$, $1.5\text{ A}<\text{Iout}<25\text{ A}$ $\text{I}_{SENSE}=10\%$ of I_{SENSE} max (see <i>Figure 4</i>)		5	20	μs
$t_{DSENSE2H}$	Delay response time from rising edge of INPUT pin	$V_{SENSE}<4\text{ V}$, $1.5\text{ A}<\text{Iout}<25\text{ A}$ $\text{I}_{SENSE}=90\%$ of I_{SENSE} max (see <i>Figure 4</i>)		270	400	μs
$\Delta t_{DSENSE2H}$	Delay response time between rising edge of output current and rising edge of current sense	$V_{SENSE}<4\text{ V}$, $\text{I}_{SENSE}=90\%$ of I_{SENSE} max, $\text{I}_{OUT}=90\%$ of I_{OUT} max I_{OUT} max = 5 A (see <i>Figure 5</i>)			300	μs
$t_{DSENSE2L}$	Delay response time from falling edge of INPUT pin	$V_{SENSE}<4\text{ V}$, $1.5\text{ A}<\text{Iout}<25\text{ A}$ $\text{I}_{SENSE}=10\%$ of I_{SENSE} max (see <i>Figure 4</i>)		100	250	μs

1. Parameter guaranteed by design, it is not tested.

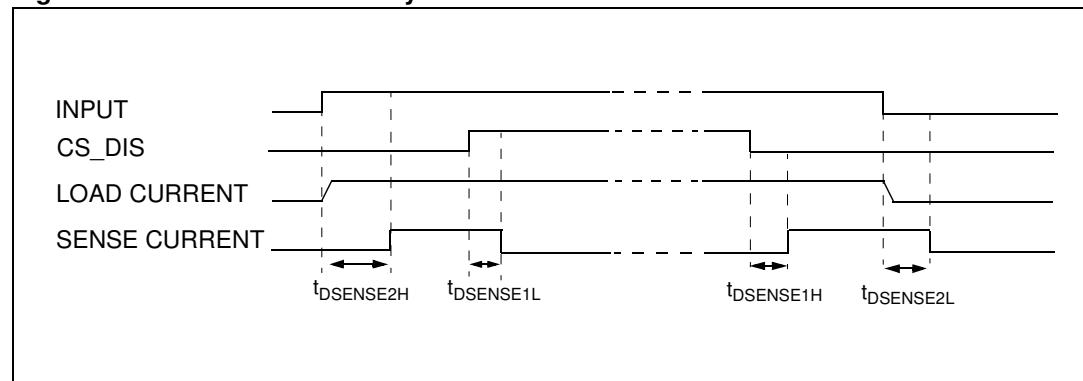
Figure 4. Current sense delay characteristics

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

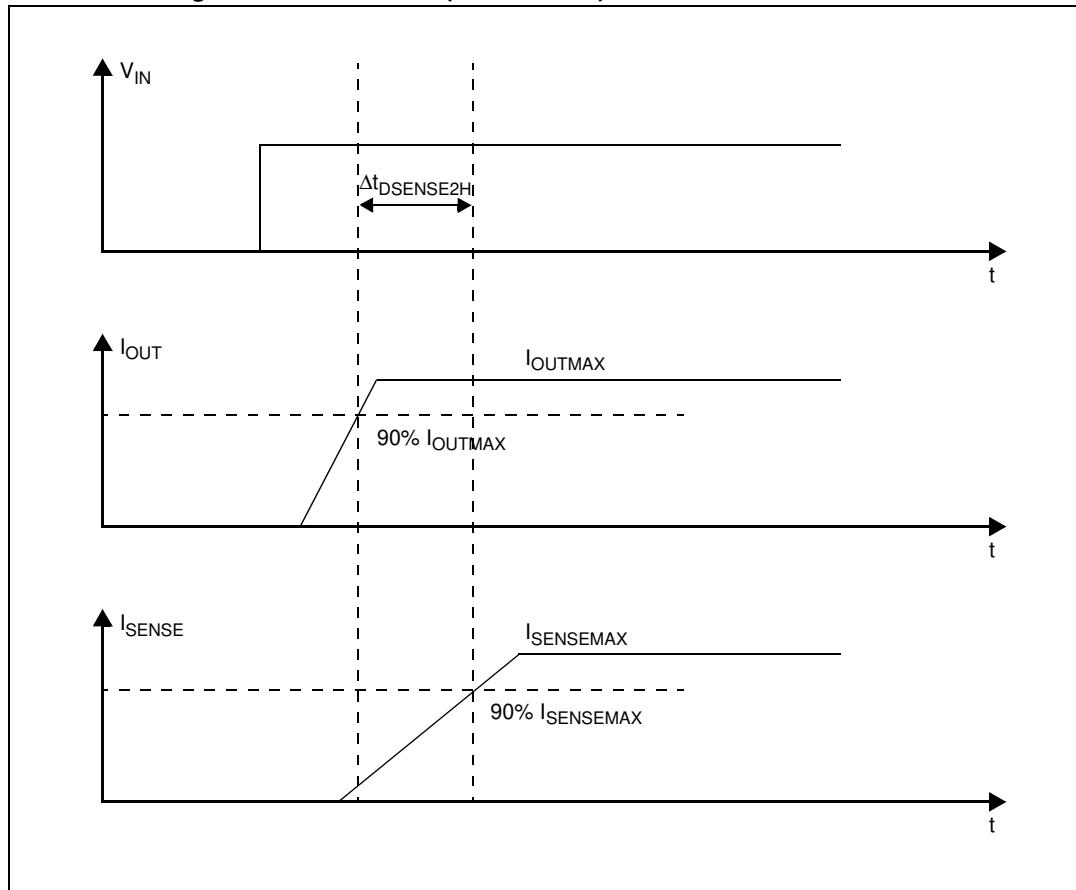
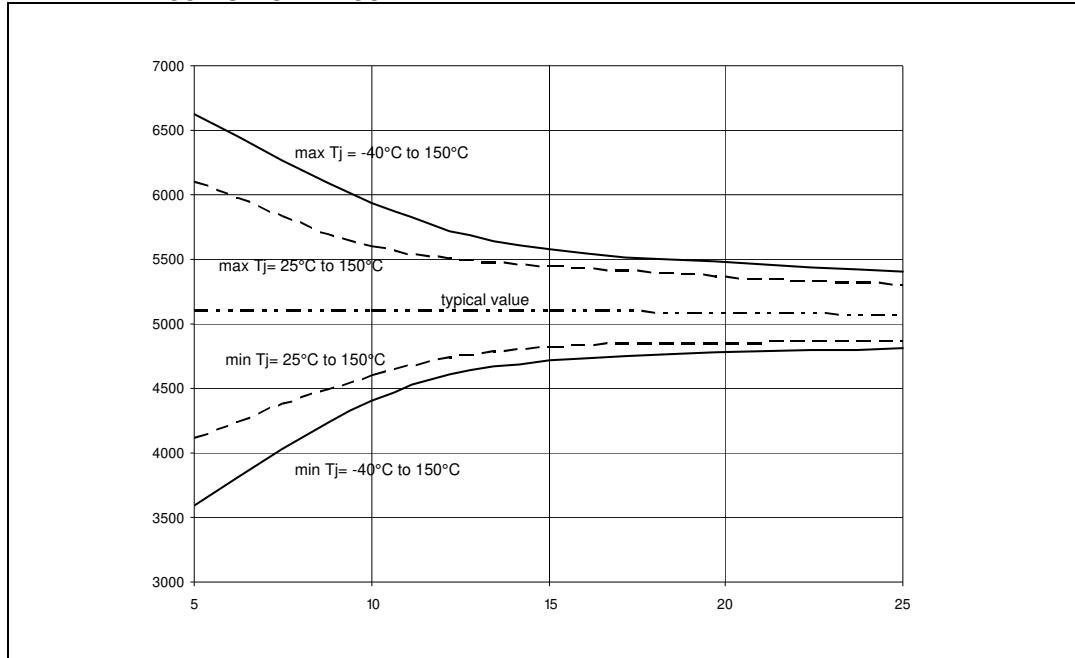
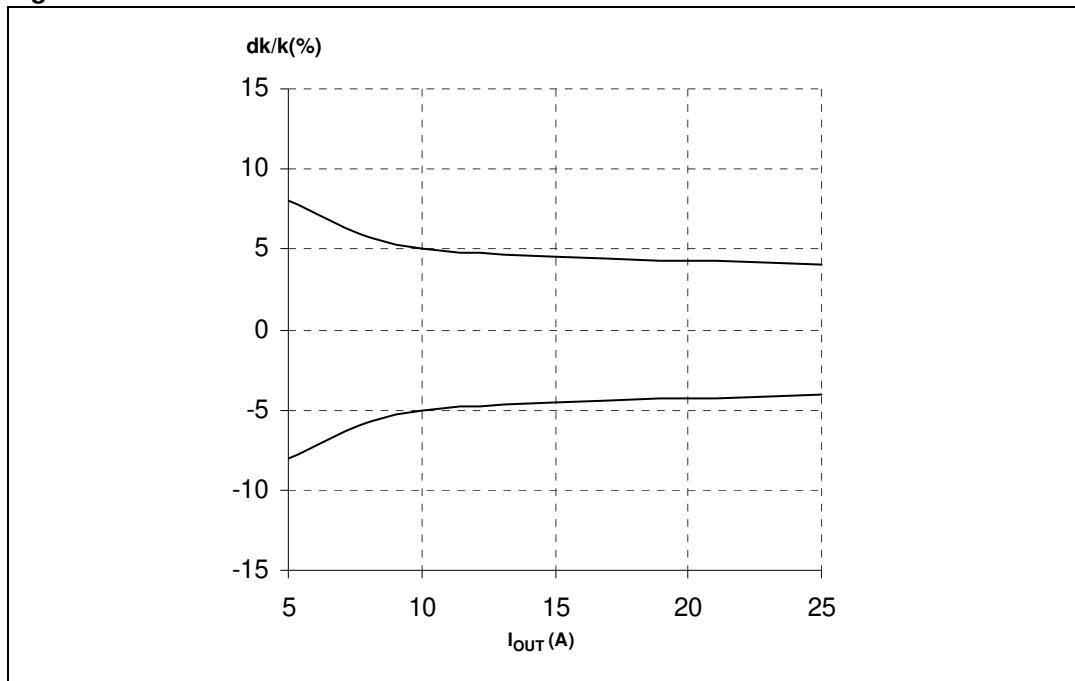


Figure 6. I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE} vs I_{OUT} **Figure 7.** Maximum current sense ratio drift vs load current

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

Table 11. Truth table

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

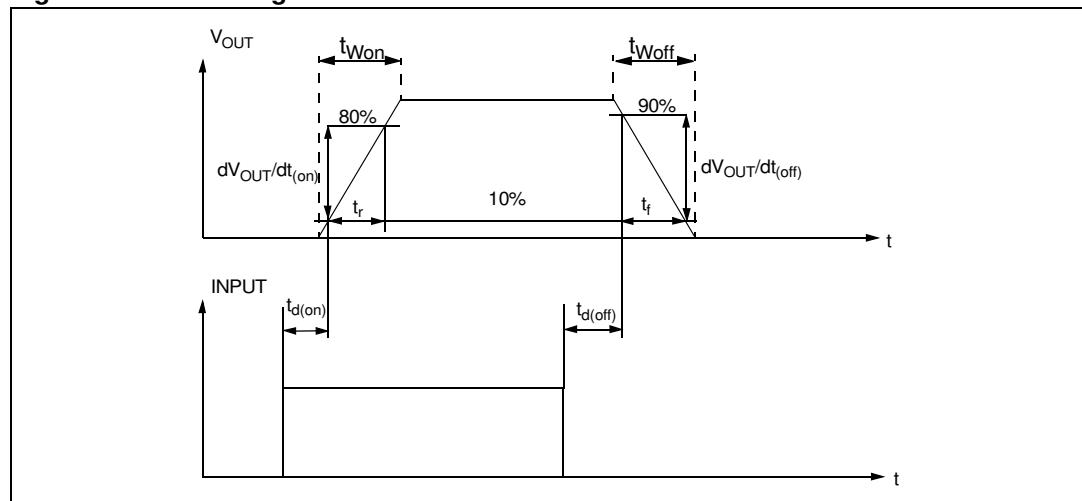
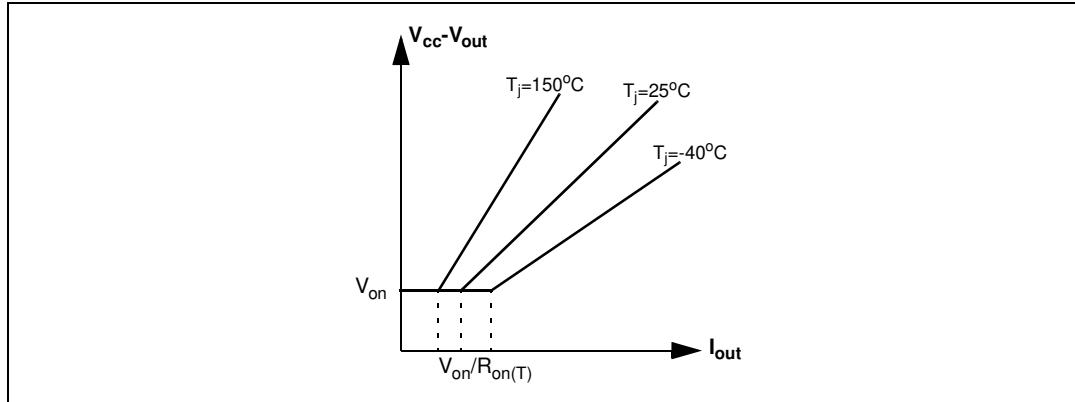
Figure 8. Switching characteristics

Figure 9. Output voltage drop limitation**Table 12. 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	0.5 s	5 s	2 ms, 10 Ω
2a	+37V	+50V	5000 pulses	0.2 s	5 s	50 μs, 2 Ω
3a	-100V	-150V	1h	90 ms	100 ms	0.1 μs, 50 Ω
3b	+75V	+100V	1h	90 ms	100 ms	0.1 μs, 50 Ω
4	-6V	-7V	1 pulse			100 ms, 0.01 Ω
5 ⁽²⁾	+65V	+87V	1 pulse			400 ms, 2 Ω

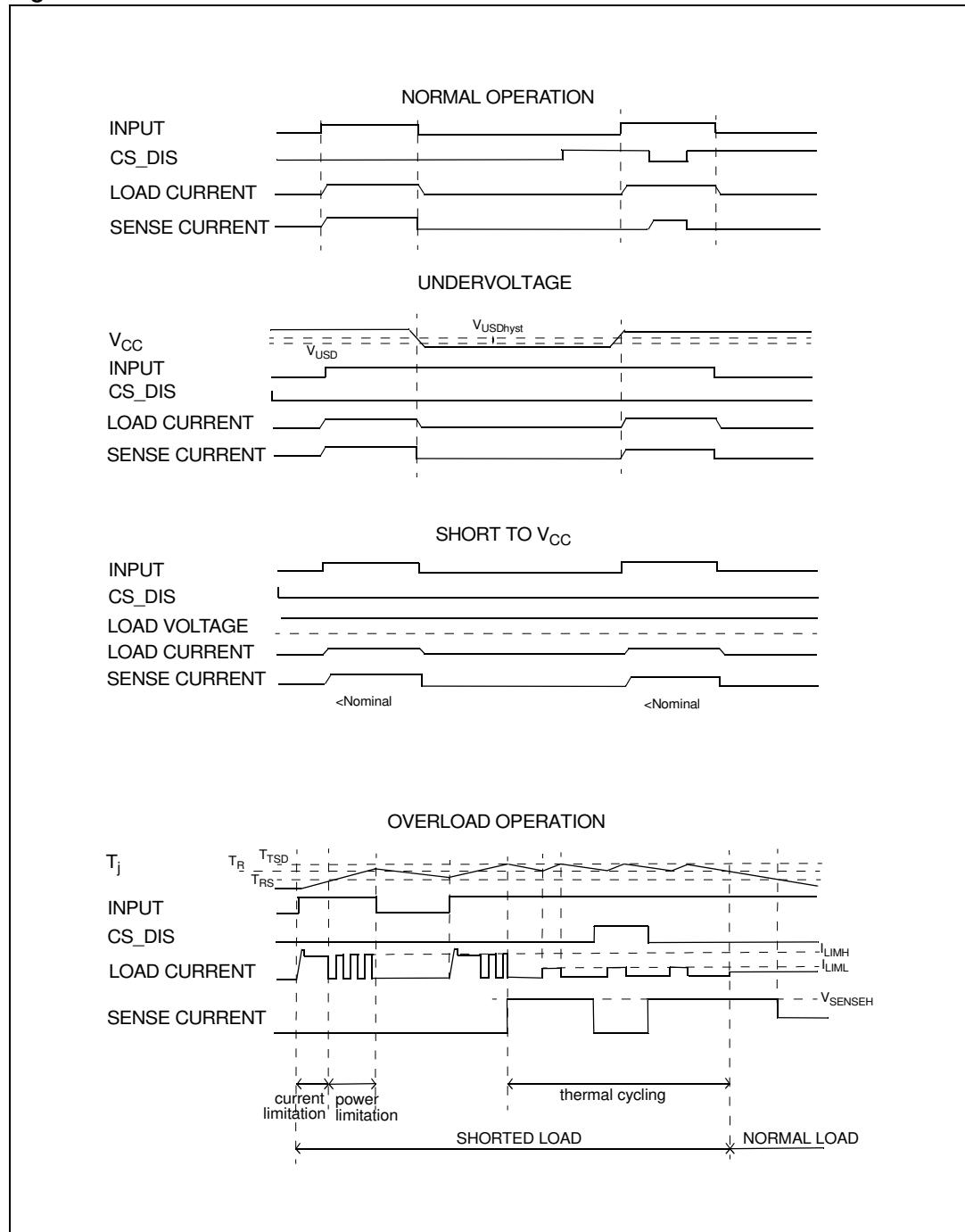
Table 13. Electrical transient requirements (part 2/3)

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

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

Figure 10. Waveforms

2.4 Electrical characteristics curves

Figure 11. Off-state output current

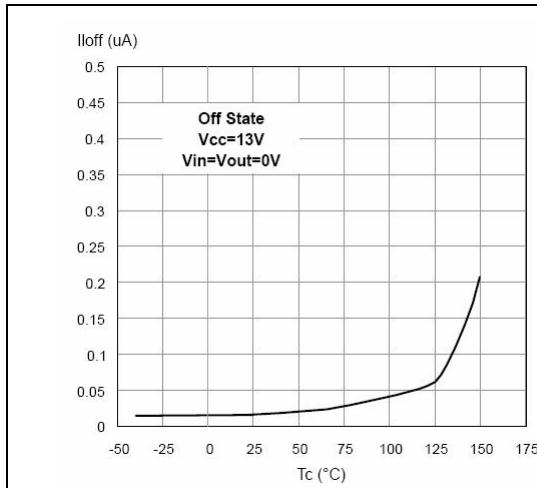


Figure 12. High level input current

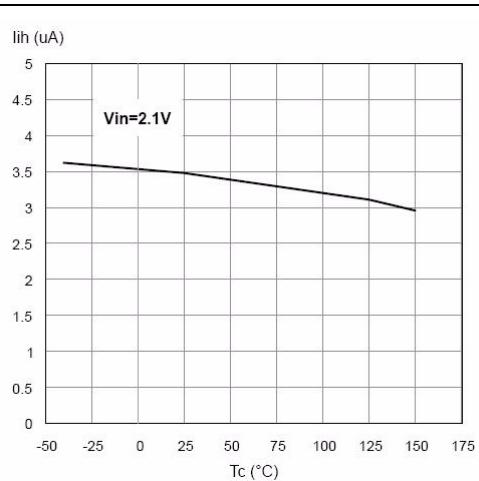


Figure 13. Input clamp voltage

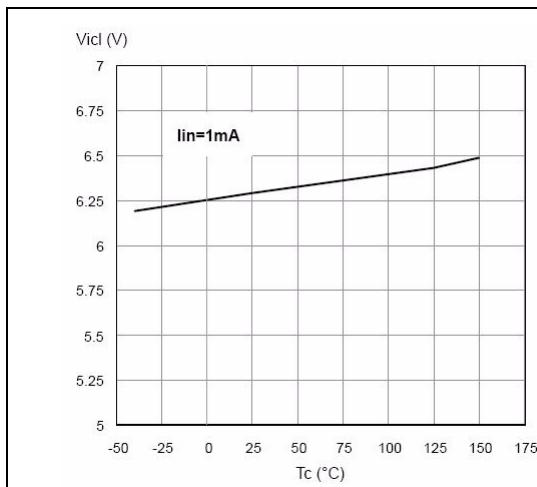


Figure 14. Input high level

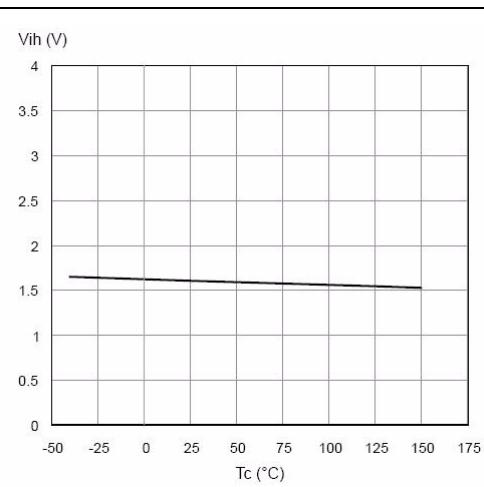


Figure 15. Input low level

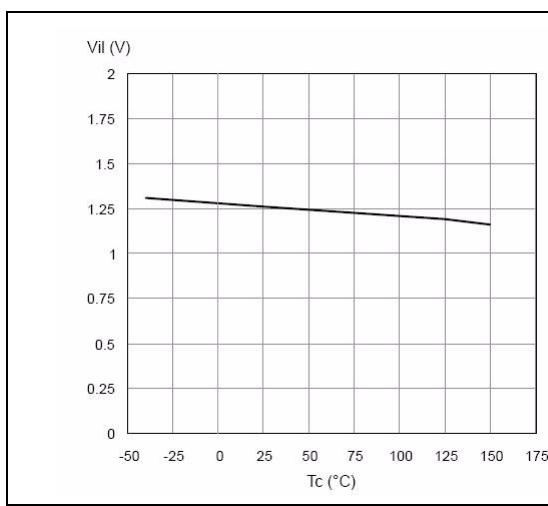


Figure 16. Input hysteresis voltage

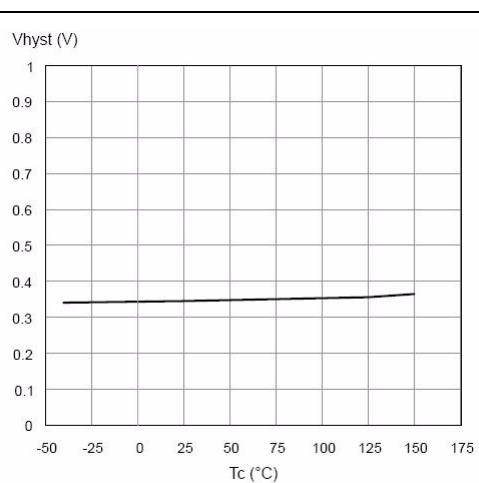


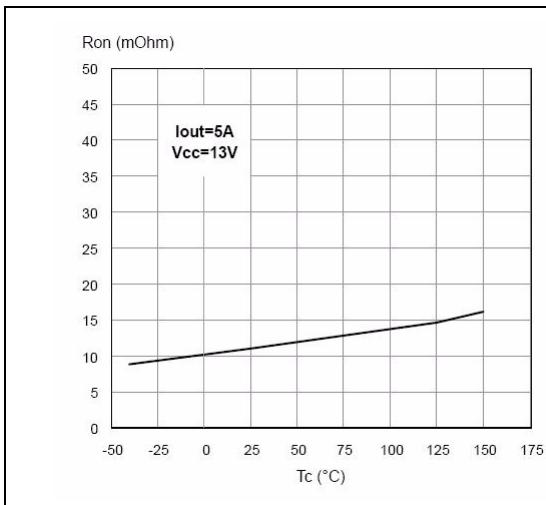
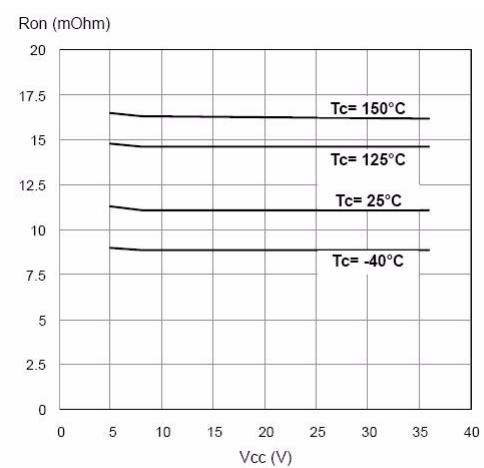
Figure 17. On-state resistance vs T_{case} Figure 18. On-state resistance vs V_{CC} 

Figure 19. Undervoltage shutdown

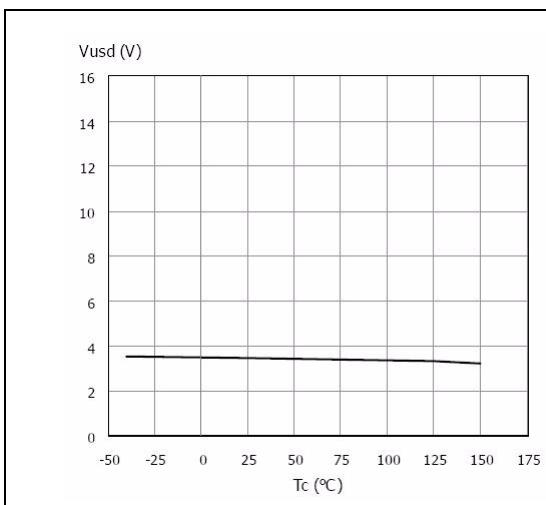
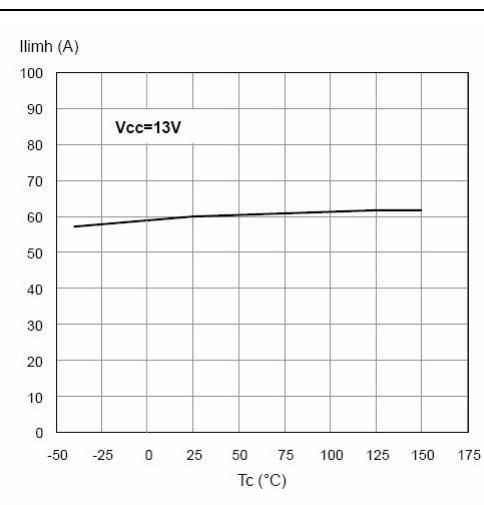
Figure 20. I_{LIMH} vs T_{case} 

Figure 21. Turn-on voltage slope

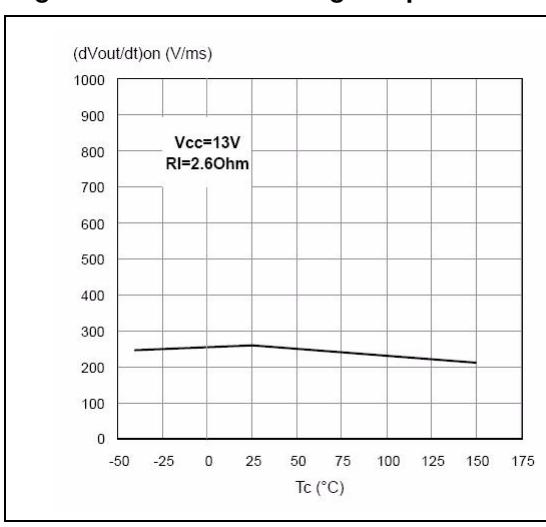


Figure 22. Turn-off voltage slope

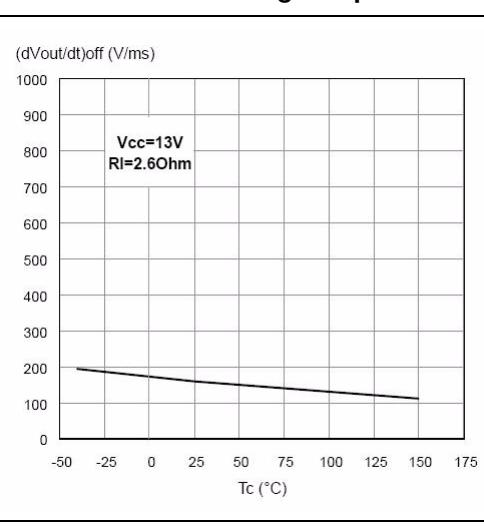
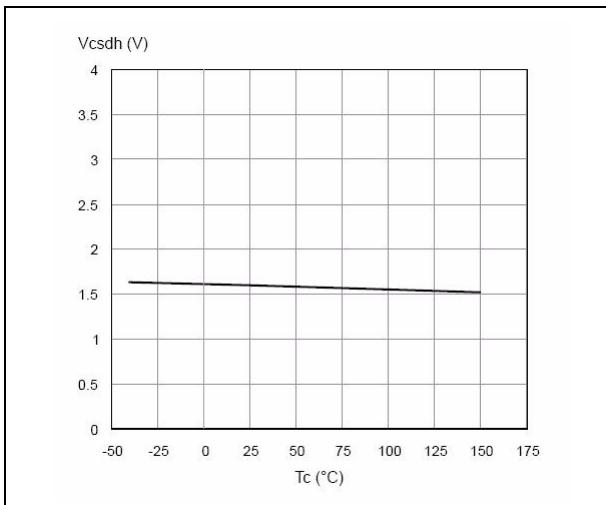
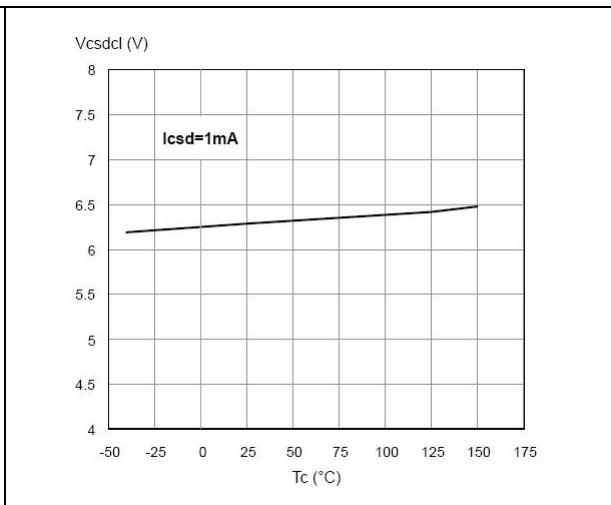
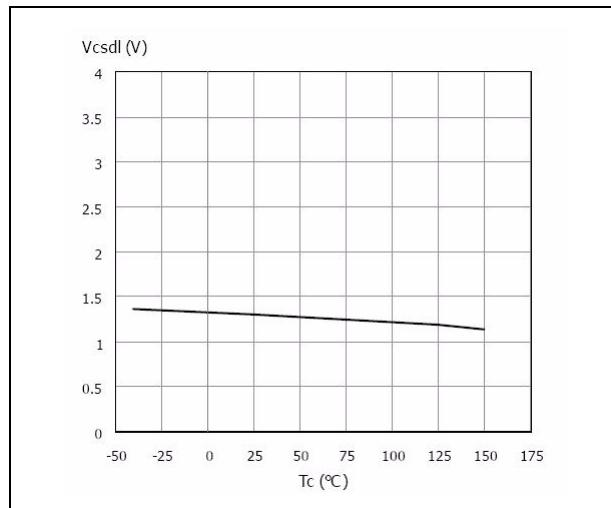
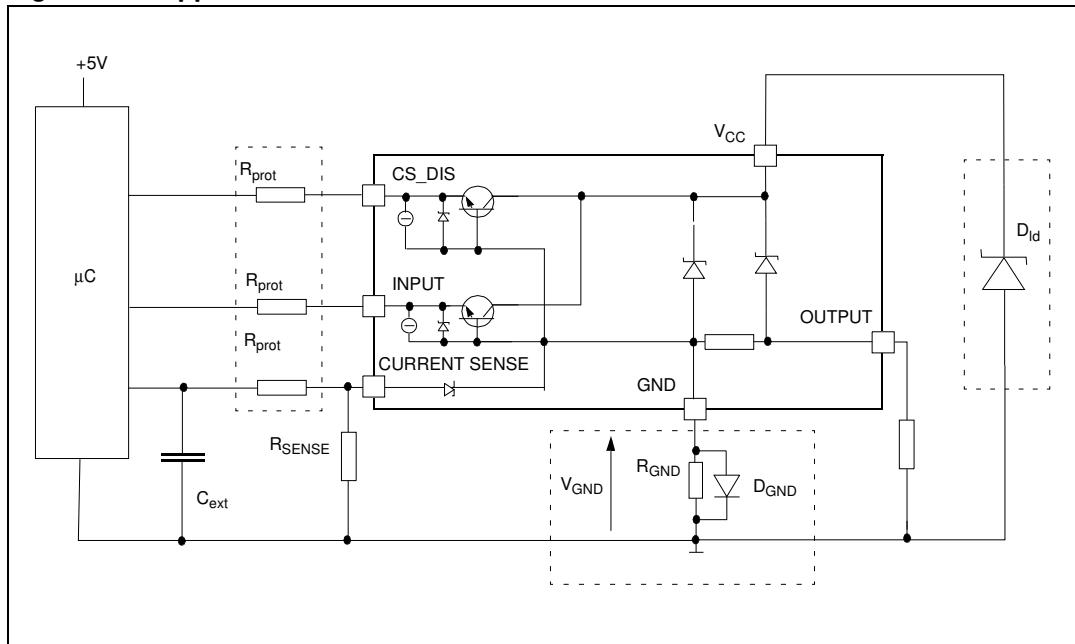


Figure 23. CS_DIS high level voltage**Figure 24. CS_DIS clamp voltage****Figure 25. CS_DIS low level voltage**

3 Application information

Figure 26. Application schematic



Note: Channel 2 has 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 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 to utilize Solution 2 (see below).

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

A resistor ($R_{GND}=1\text{ k}\Omega$) 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 ($\approx 600\text{mV}$) 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 μC I/Os pins to 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:

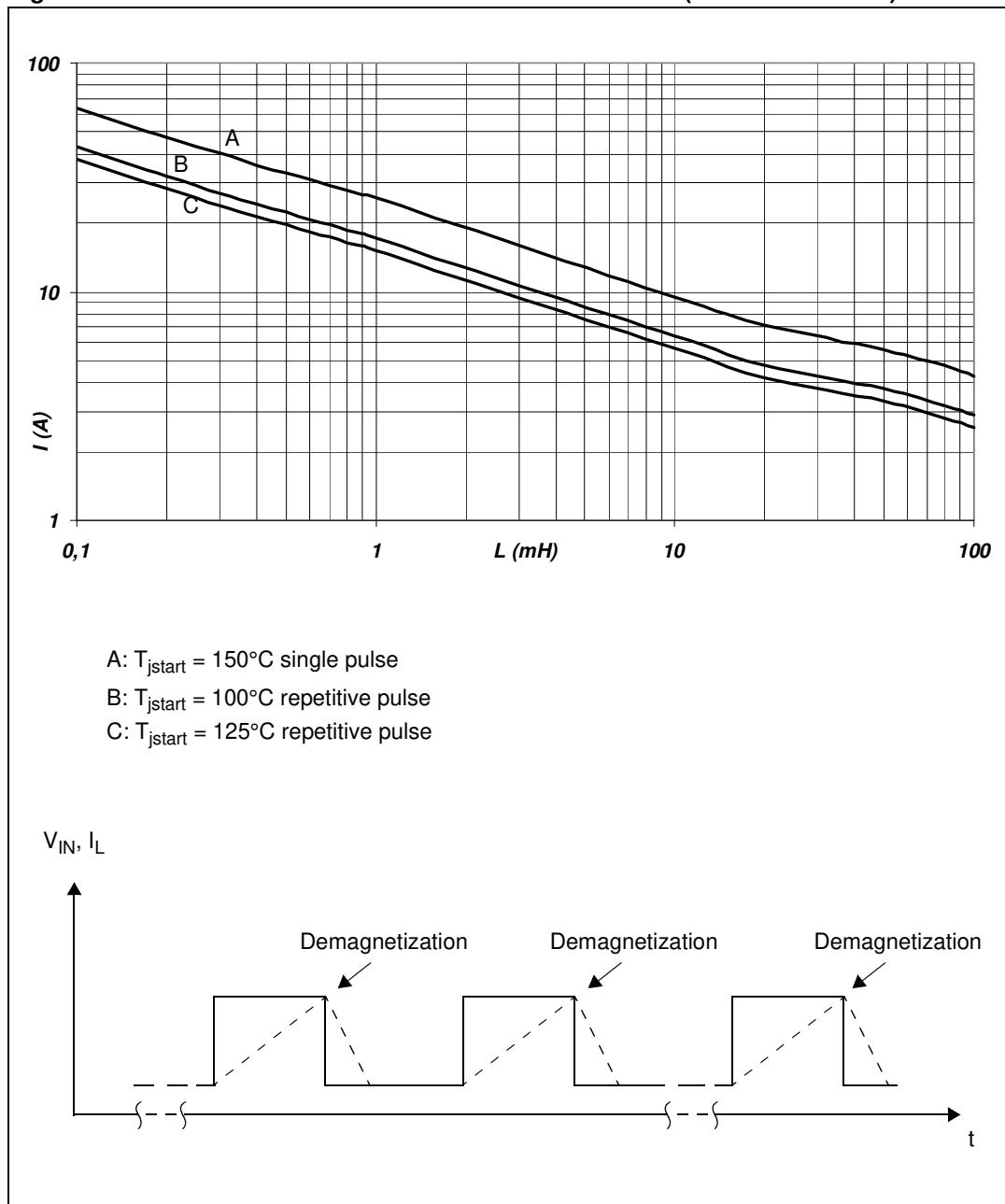
For $V_{CCpeak} = -100\text{ V}$ and $I_{latchup} \geq 20\text{ mA}$; $V_{OH\mu C} \geq 4.5\text{ V}$

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

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

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

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



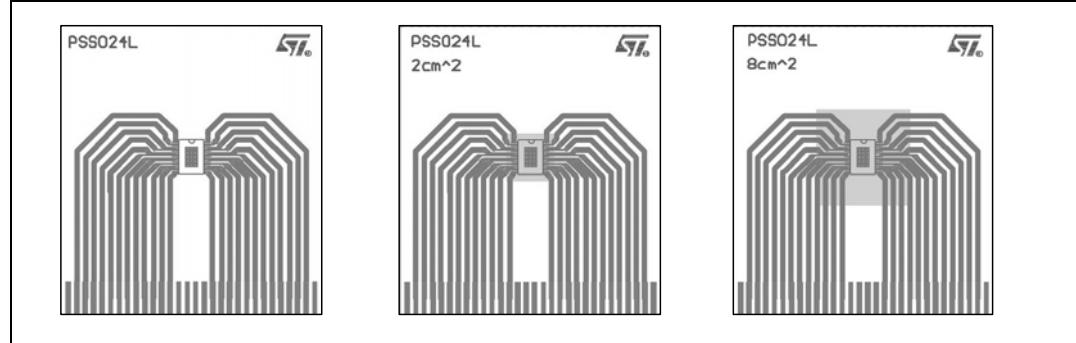
Note:

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 PCB thermal data

4.1 PowerSSO-24 thermal data

Figure 28. PowerSSO-24 PC board



Note:

Layout condition of R_{th} and Z_{th} measurements (PCB: Double layer, Thermal Vias, FR4 area= 77 mm x 86 mm, PCB thickness=1.6 mm, Cu thickness=70 μ m (front and back side), Copper areas: from minimum pad layout to 8 cm²).

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

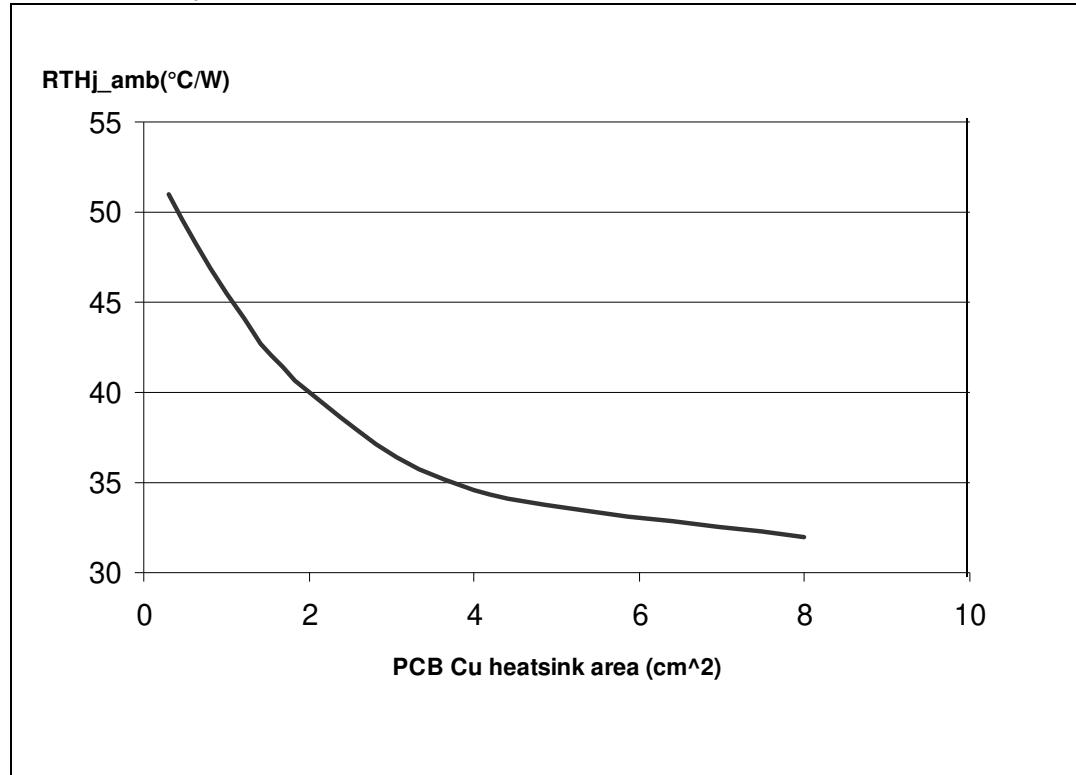
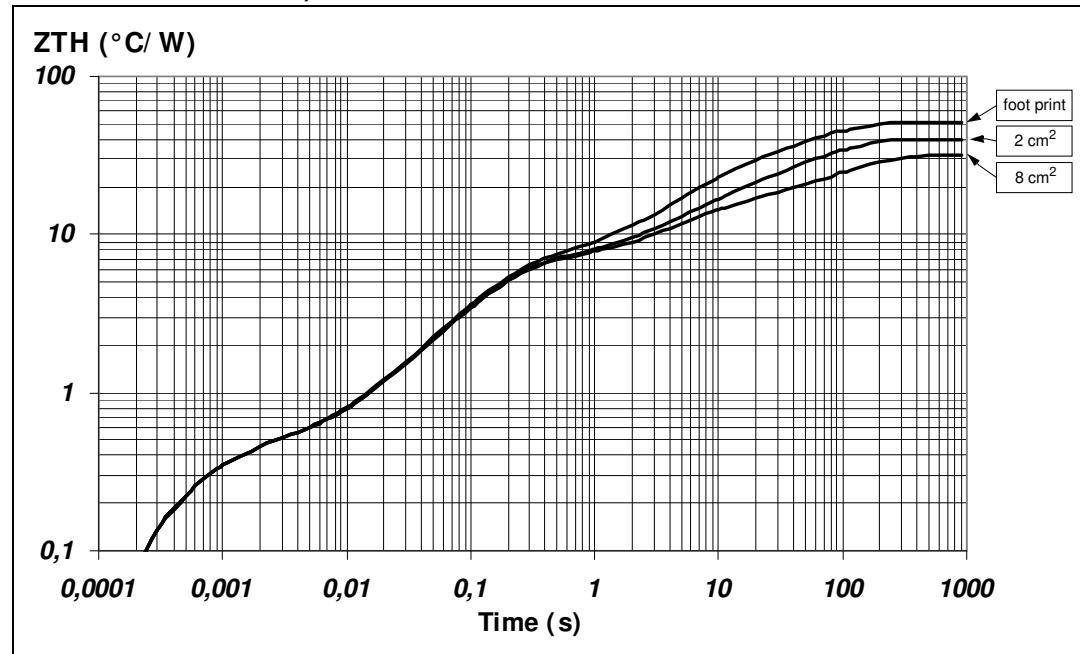


Figure 30. PowerSSO-24 thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse (one channel on)

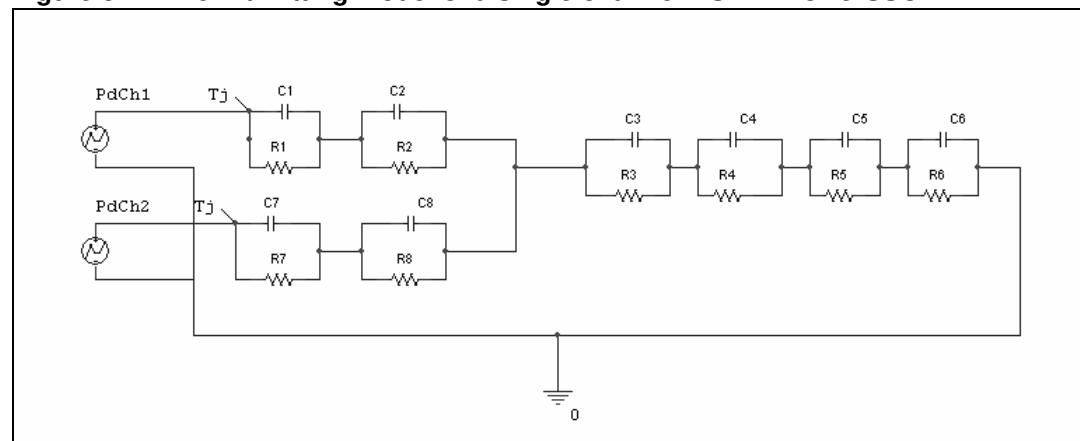


Equation 1: pulse calculation formula

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

where $\delta = t_p/T$

Figure 31. Thermal fitting model of a single channel HSD in PowerSSO-24^(a)



- a. 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.