

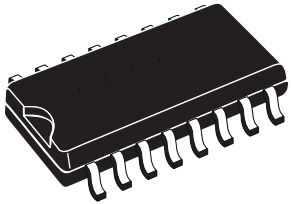


DOUBLE CHANNEL HIGH SIDE DRIVER

TYPE	R _{DS(on)}	I _{OUT}	V _{CC}
VND810	160 mΩ (*)	3.5 A (*)	36 V

(*) Per each channel

- CMOS COMPATIBLE INPUTS
- OPEN DRAIN STATUS OUTPUTS
- ON STATE OPEN LOAD DETECTION
- OFF STATE OPEN LOAD DETECTION
- SHORTED LOAD PROTECTION
- UNDERVOLTAGE AND OVERVOLTAGE SHUTDOWN
- PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS OF GROUND
- VERY LOW STAND-BY CURRENT
- REVERSE BATTERY PROTECTION (**)



SO-16

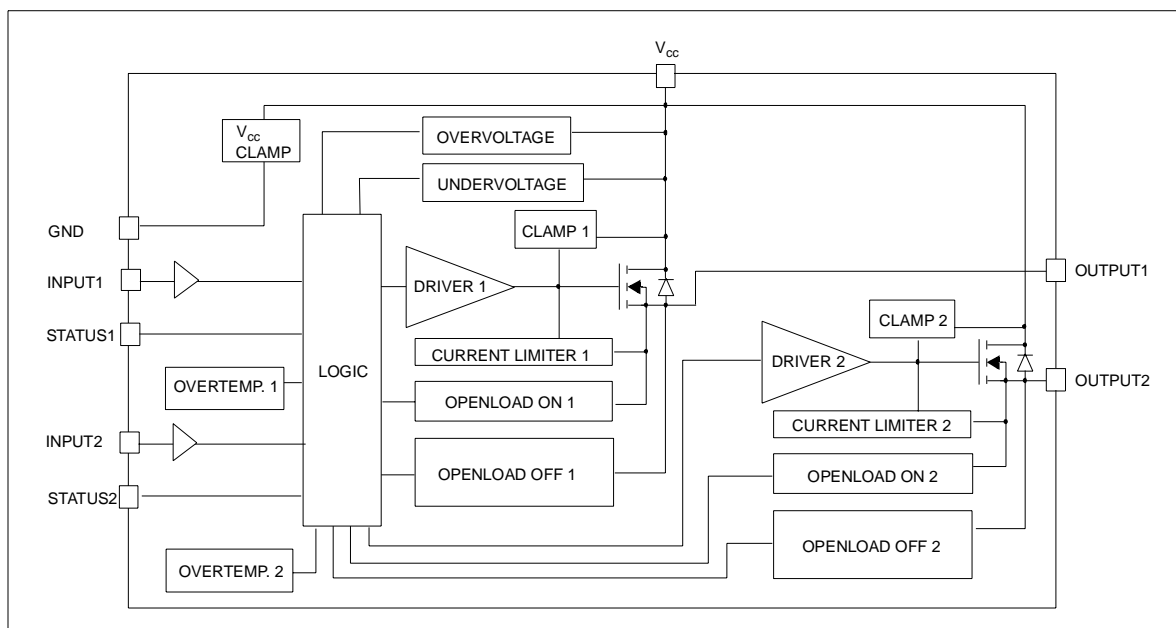
ORDER CODES		
PACKAGE	TUBE	T&R
SO-16	VND810	VND81013TR

DESCRIPTION

The VND810 is a monolithic device designed in STMicroelectronics VIPower M0-3 Technology, intended for driving any kind of load with one side connected to ground. Active V_{CC} pin voltage clamp protects the device against low energy spikes (see ISO7637 transient compatibility table). Active current limitation

combined with thermal shutdown and automatic restart protects the device against overload. The device detects open load condition both in on and off state. Output shorted to V_{CC} is detected in the off state. Device automatically turns off in case of ground pin disconnection.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



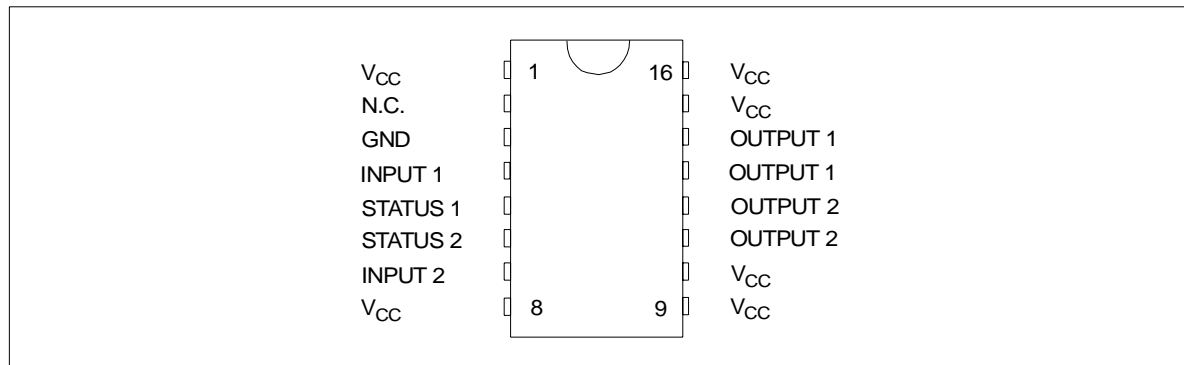
(**) See application schematic at page 8

VND810

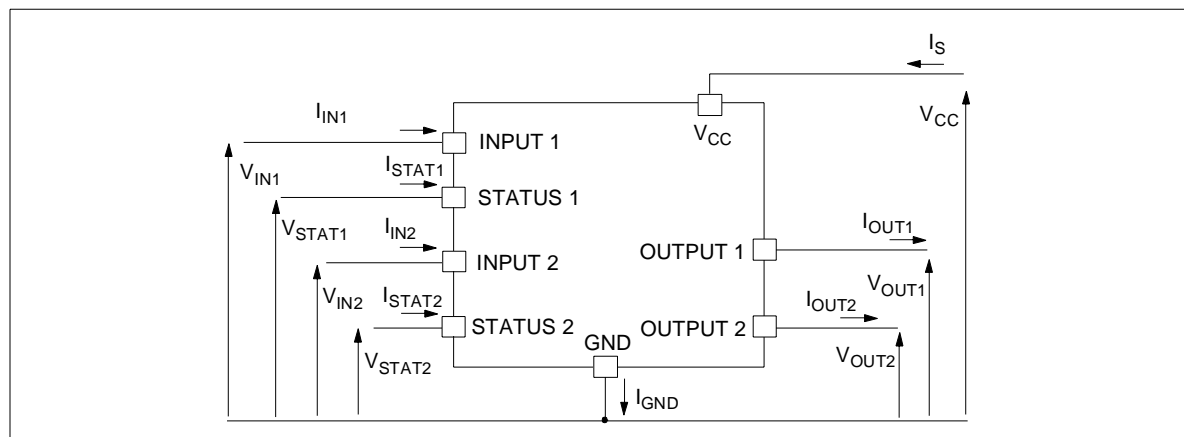
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

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	mA
I_{stat}	DC Status Current	+/- 10	mA
V_{ESD}	Electrostatic Discharge (Human Body Model: $R=1.5K\Omega$; $C=100pF$)		
	- INPUT	4000	V
	- STATUS	4000	V
	- OUTPUT	5000	V
	- V_{CC}	5000	V
E_{MAX}	Maximum Switching Energy ($L=1.5mH$; $R_L=0\Omega$; $V_{bat}=13.5V$; $T_{jstart}=150^\circ C$; $I_L=5A$)	26	mJ
P_{tot}	Power Dissipation $T_C=25^\circ C$	8.3	W
T_j	Junction Operating Temperature	Internally Limited	$^\circ C$
T_C	Case Operating Temperature	- 40 to 150	$^\circ C$
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	- 55 to 150	$^\circ C$

CONNECTION DIAGRAM (TOP VIEW)



CURRENT AND VOLTAGE CONVENTIONS



THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{thj-lead}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-lead	15	°C/W
$R_{thj-amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	75 (*)	°C/W

(*) When mounted on a standard single-sided FR-4 board with 0.5cm² of Cu (at least 35µm thick) connected to all V_{CC} pins. Horizontal mounting and no artificial air flow.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (8V < V_{CC} < 36V; -40°C < T_j < 150°C, unless otherwise specified)

(Per each channel)

POWER OUTPUTS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{CC} (**)	Operating Supply Voltage		5.5	13	36	V
V _{USD} (**)	Under Voltage Shut-down		3	4	5.5	V
V _{OV} (**)	Overvoltage Shut-down		36			V
R _{ON}	On State Resistance	I _{OUT} =1A; T _j =25°C			160	mΩ
		I _{OUT} =1A; V _{CC} >8V			320	mΩ
I _S (**)	Supply Current	Off State; V _{CC} =13V; V _{IN} =V _{OUT} =0V		12	40	µA
		Off State; V _{CC} =13V; V _{IN} =V _{OUT} =0V; T _j =25°C		12	25	µA
		On State; V _{CC} =13V; V _{IN} =5V; I _{OUT} =0A		5	7	mA
I _{L(off1)}	Off State Output Current	V _{IN} =V _{OUT} =0V	0		50	µA
I _{L(off2)}	Off State Output Current	V _{IN} =0V; V _{OUT} =3.5V	-75		0	µA
I _{L(off3)}	Off State Output Current	V _{IN} =V _{OUT} =0V; V _{CC} =13V; T _j =125°C			5	µA
I _{L(off4)}	Off State Output Current	V _{IN} =V _{OUT} =0V; V _{CC} =13V; T _j =25°C			3	µA

(**) Per device

SWITCHING (V_{CC}=13V)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t _{d(on)}	Turn-on Delay Time	R _L =13Ω from V _{IN} rising edge to V _{OUT} =1.3V		30		µs
t _{d(off)}	Turn-off Delay Time	R _L =13Ω from V _{IN} falling edge to V _{OUT} =11.7V		30		µs
dV _{OUT} /dt _(on)	Turn-on Voltage Slope	R _L =13Ω from V _{OUT} =1.3V to V _{OUT} =10.4V		See relative diagram		V/µs
dV _{OUT} /dt _(off)	Turn-off Voltage Slope	R _L =13Ω from V _{OUT} =11.7V to V _{OUT} =1.3V		See relative diagram		V/µs

LOGIC INPUT

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{IL}	Input Low Level				1.25	V
I _{IL}	Low Level Input Current	V _{IN} = 1.25V	1			µA
V _{IH}	Input High Level		3.25			V
I _{IH}	High Level Input Current	V _{IN} = 3.25V			10	µA
V _{I(hyst)}	Input Hysteresis Voltage		0.5			V
V _{ICL}	Input Clamp Voltage	I _{IN} = 1mA	6	6.8	8	V
		I _{IN} = -1mA		-0.7		V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)
STATUS PIN

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{STAT}	Status Low Output Voltage	I _{STAT} = 1.6 mA			0.5	V
I _{LSTAT}	Status Leakage Current	Normal Operation; V _{STAT} = 5V			10	μA
C _{STAT}	Status Pin Input Capacitance	Normal Operation; V _{STAT} = 5V			100	pF
V _{SCL}	Status Clamp Voltage	I _{STAT} = 1mA	6	6.8	8	V
		I _{STAT} = - 1mA		-0.7		V

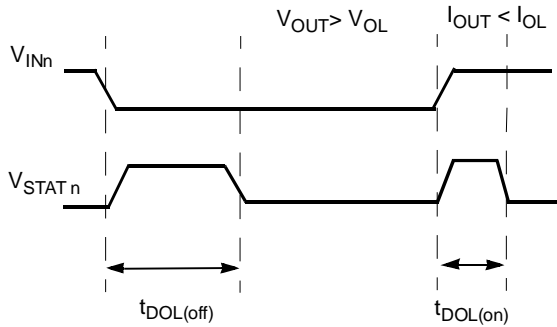
PROTECTIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
T _{TSD}	Shut-down Temperature		150	175	200	°C
T _R	Reset Temperature		135			°C
T _{hyst}	Thermal Hysteresis		7	15		°C
t _{SDL}	Status Delay in Overload Conditions	T _j >T _{TSD}			20	μs
I _{lim}	Current limitation	5.5V<V _{CC} <36V	3.5	5	7.5	A
					7.5	A
V _{demag}	Turn-off Output Clamp Voltage	I _{OUT} =1A; L=6mH	V _{CC} -41	V _{CC} -48	V _{CC} -55	V

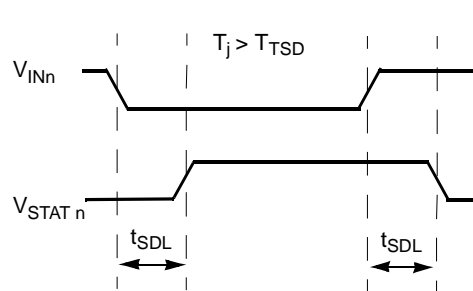
OPENLOAD DETECTION

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I _{OL}	Openload ON State Detection Threshold	V _{IN} =5V	20	40	80	mA
t _{DOL(on)}	Openload ON State Detection Delay	I _{OUT} =0A			200	μs
V _{OL}	Openload OFF State Voltage Detection Threshold	V _{IN} =0V	1.5	2.5	3.5	V
t _{DOL(off)}	Openload Detection Delay at Turn Off				1000	μs

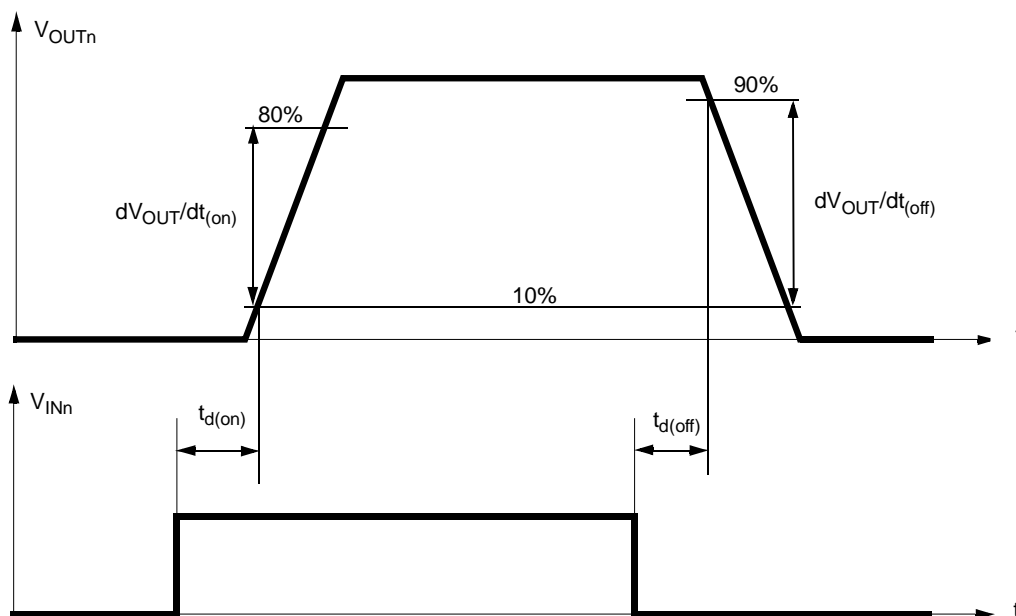
OPEN LOAD STATUS TIMING (with external pull-up)



OVERTEMP STATUS TIMING



Switching time Waveforms



TRUTH TABLE

CONDITIONS	INPUT	OUTPUT	STATUS
Normal Operation	L	L	H
	H	H	H
Current Limitation	L	L	H
	H	X	$(T_j < T_{TSD})$ H $(T_j > T_{TSD})$ L
Overtemperature	L	L	H
	H	L	L
Undervoltage	L	L	X
	H	L	X
Overvoltage	L	L	H
	H	L	H
Output Voltage $> V_{OL}$	L	H	L
	H	H	H
Output Current $< I_{OL}$	L	L	H
	H	H	L

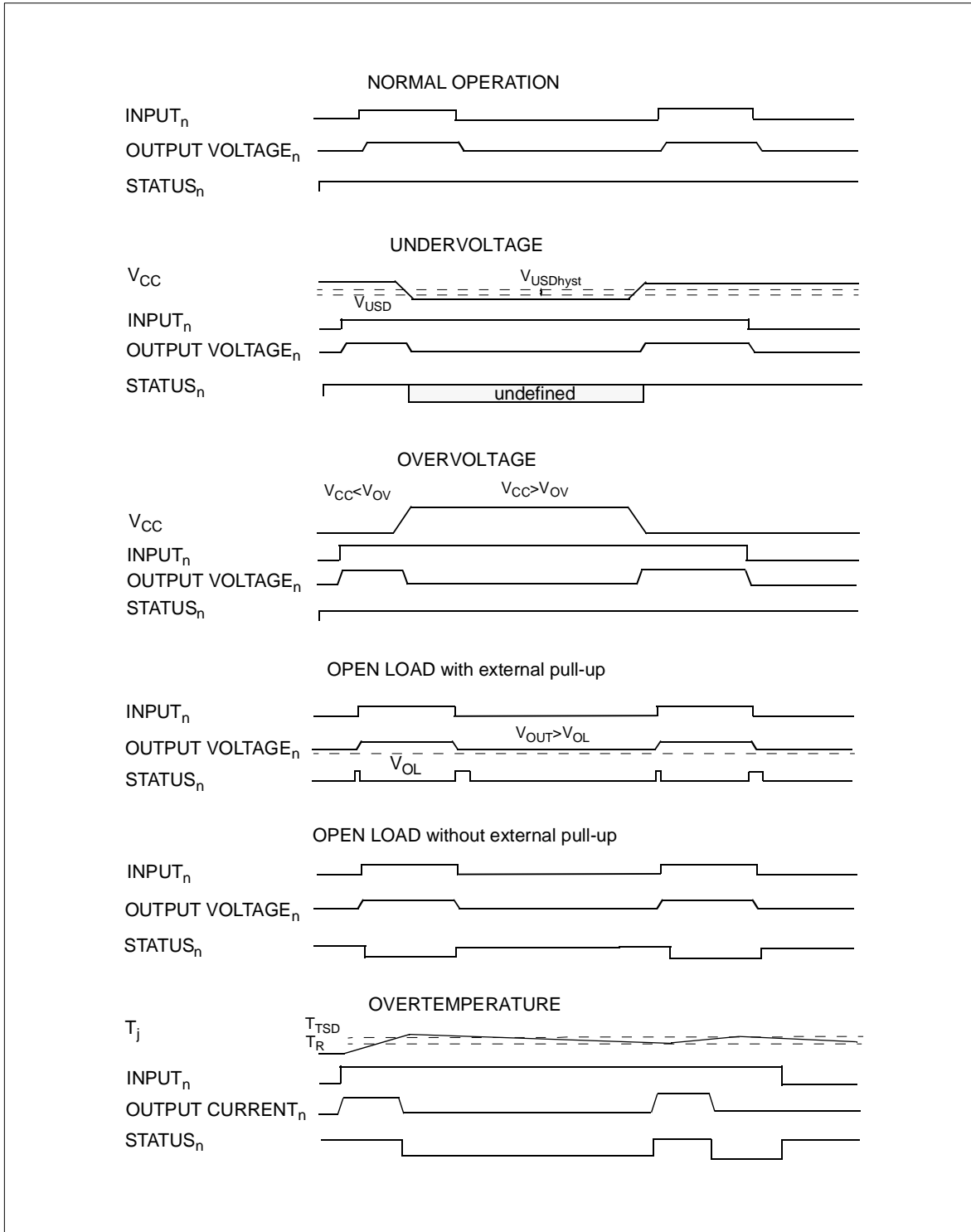
ELECTRICAL TRANSIENT REQUIREMENTS ON V_{CC} PIN

ISO T/R 7637/1 Test Pulse	TEST LEVELS				Delays and Impedance
	I	II	III	IV	
1	-25 V	-50 V	-75 V	-100 V	2 ms 10 Ω
2	+25 V	+50 V	+75 V	+100 V	0.2 ms 10 Ω
3a	-25 V	-50 V	-100 V	-150 V	0.1 μs 50 Ω
3b	+25 V	+50 V	+75 V	+100 V	0.1 μs 50 Ω
4	-4 V	-5 V	-6 V	-7 V	100 ms, 0.01 Ω
5	+26.5 V	+46.5 V	+66.5 V	+86.5 V	400 ms, 2 Ω

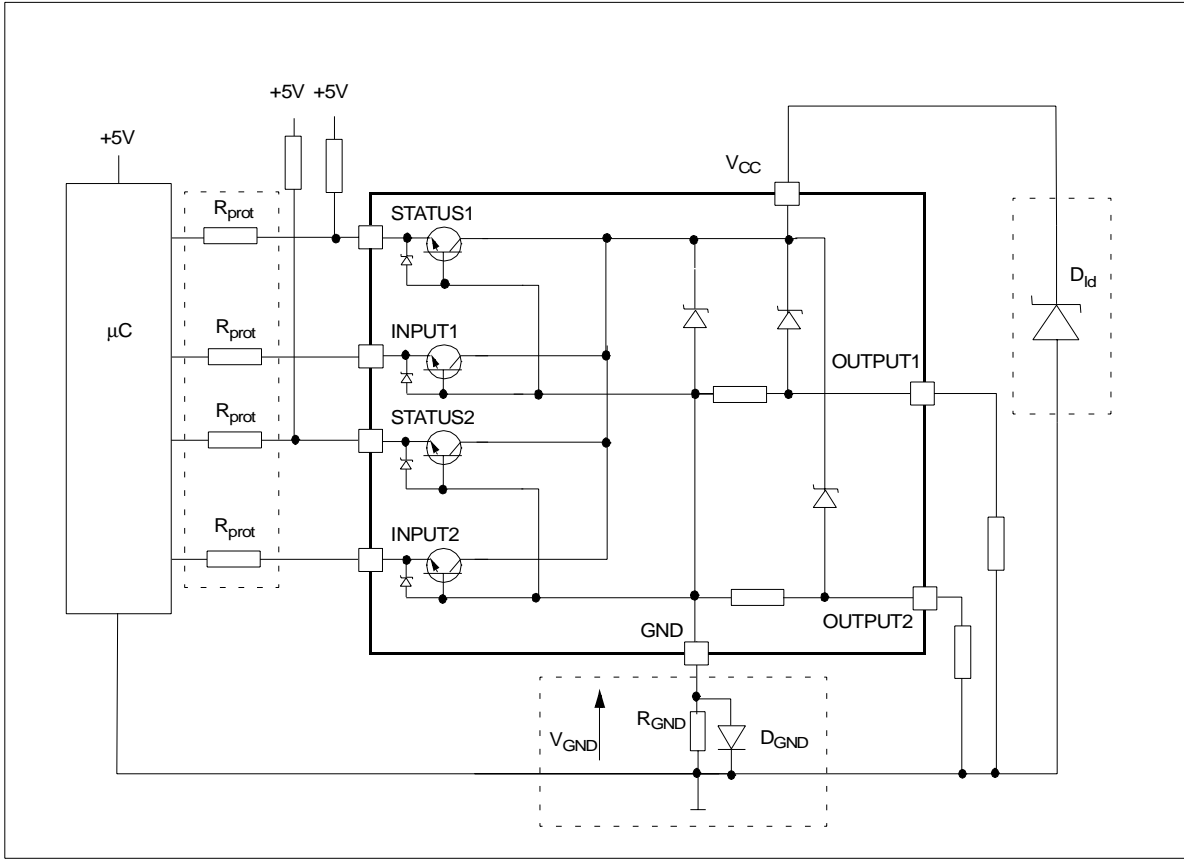
ISO T/R 7637/1 Test Pulse	TEST LEVELS RESULTS			
	I	II	III	IV
1	C	C	C	C
2	C	C	C	C
3a	C	C	C	C
3b	C	C	C	C
4	C	C	C	C
5	C	E	E	E

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

Figure 1: Waveforms



APPLICATION SCHEMATIC



GND PROTECTION NETWORK AGAINST REVERSE BATTERY

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's 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 HSD. 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 common with 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 the ST suggests to utilize Solution 2 (see below).

Solution 2: A 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 will be driving an inductive load.

This small signal diode can be safely shared amongst several different HSD. Also in this case, the presence of the ground network will produce a shift ($\approx 600\text{mV}$) in the input threshold and 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.

LOAD DUMP PROTECTION

D_{ld} is necessary (Voltage Transient Suppressor) if the load dump peak voltage exceeds V_{CC} max DC rating. The same applies if the device will be subject to transients on the V_{CC} line that are greater than the ones shown in the ISO T/R 7637/1 table.

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

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

Recommended R_{prot} value is 10kΩ.

OPEN LOAD DETECTION IN OFF STATE

Off state open load detection requires an external pull-up resistor (R_{PU}) connected between 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:

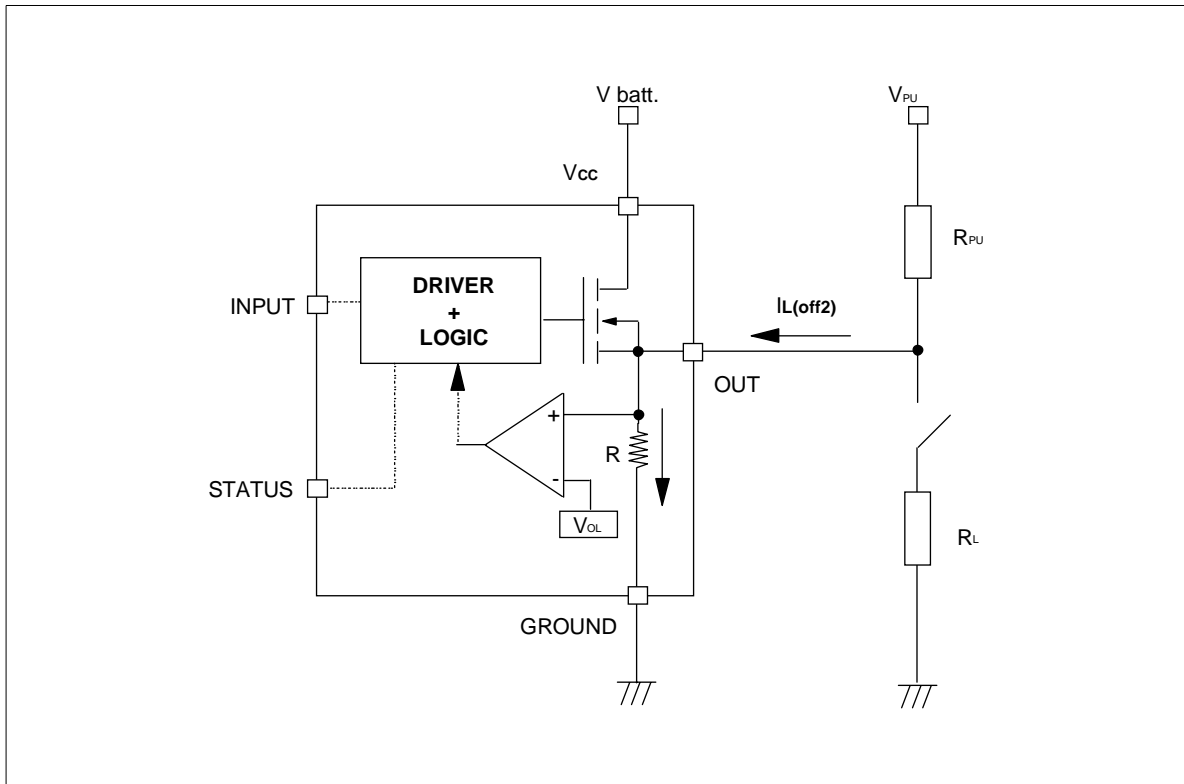
- 1) no false open load indication when load is connected: in this case we have to avoid V_{OUT} to be higher than V_{OLmin} ; this results in the following condition $V_{OUT} = (V_{PU} / (R_L + R_{PU})) R_L < V_{OLmin}$.

- 2) no misdetection when load is disconnected: in this case the V_{OUT} has to be higher than V_{OLmax} ; this results in the following condition $R_{PU} < (V_{PU} - V_{OLmax}) / I_{L(off2)}$.

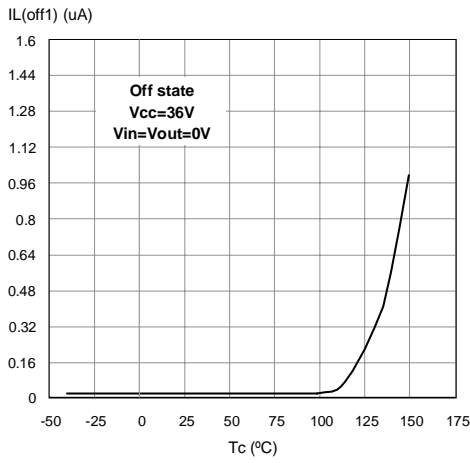
Because $I_{S(OFF)}$ may significantly increase if V_{OUT} is pulled high (up to several mA), the pull-up resistor R_{PU} should be connected to a supply that is switched OFF when the module is in standby.

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

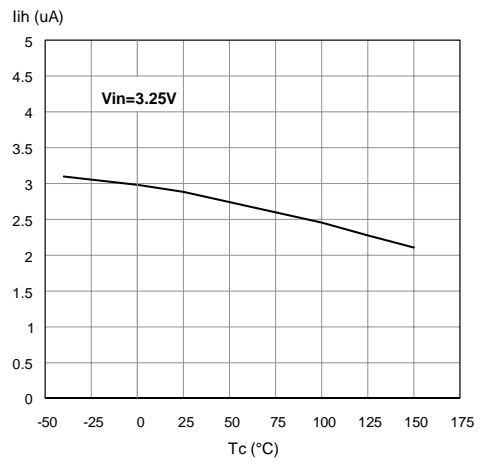
Open Load detection in off state



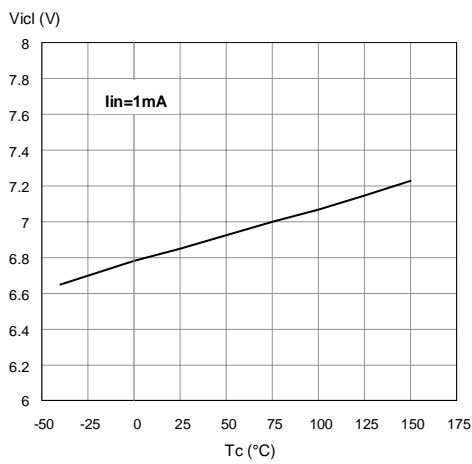
Off State Output Current



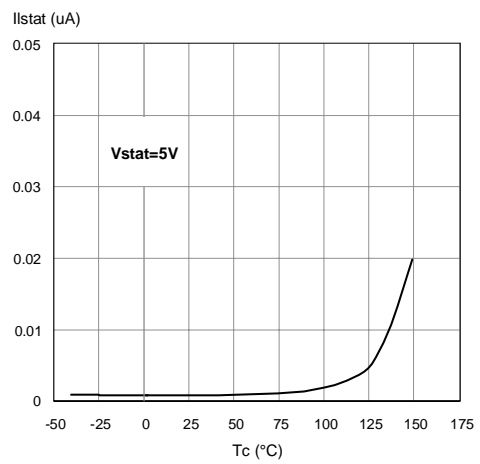
High Level Input Current



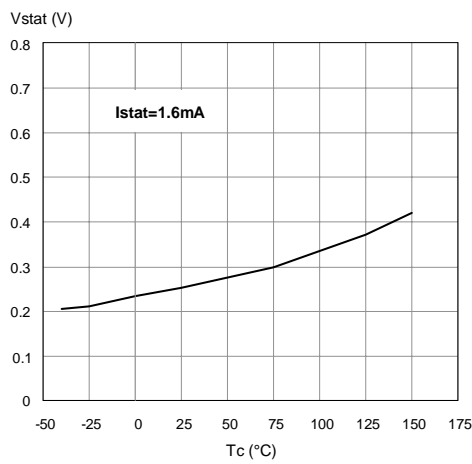
Input Clamp Voltage



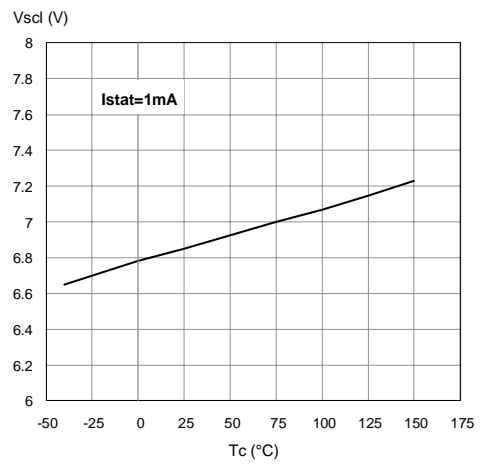
Status Leakage Current



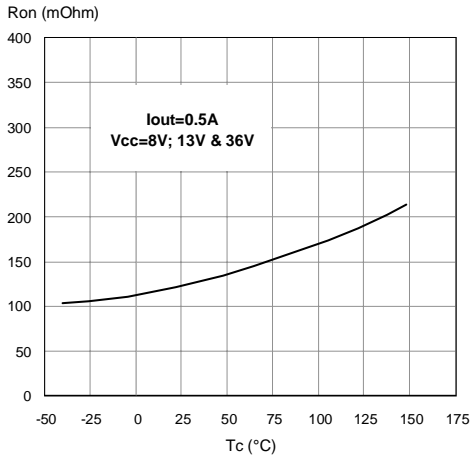
Status Low Output Voltage



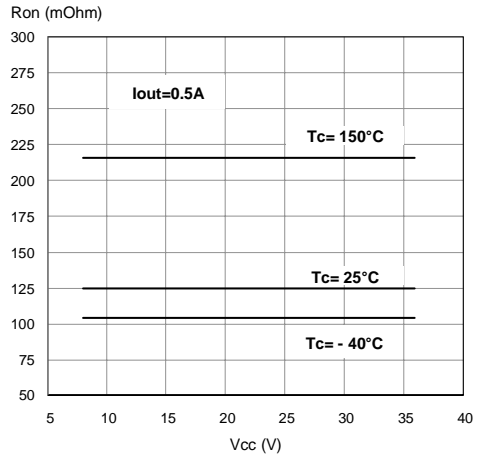
Status Clamp Voltage



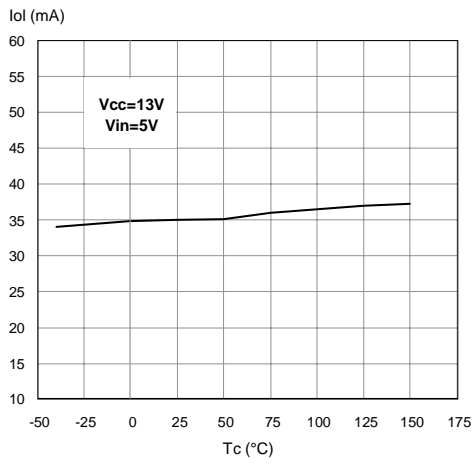
On State Resistance Vs T_{case}



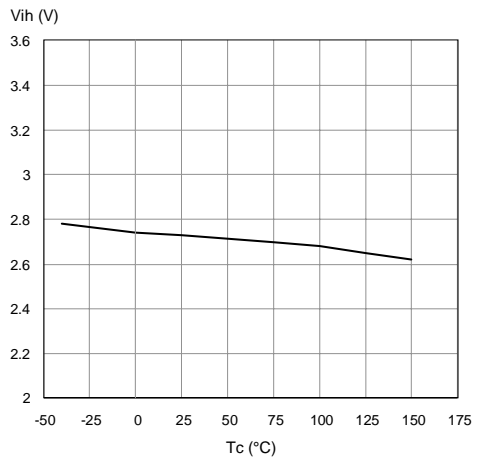
On State Resistance Vs V_{CC}



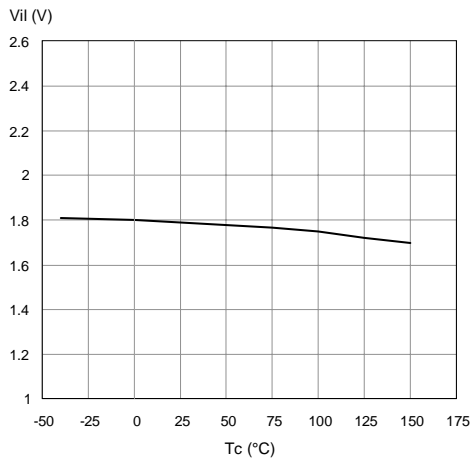
Openload On State Detection Threshold



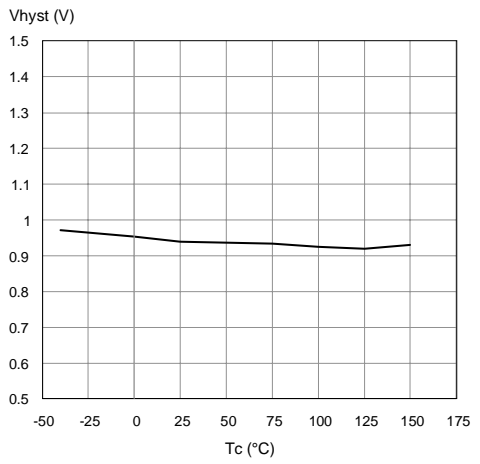
Input High Level



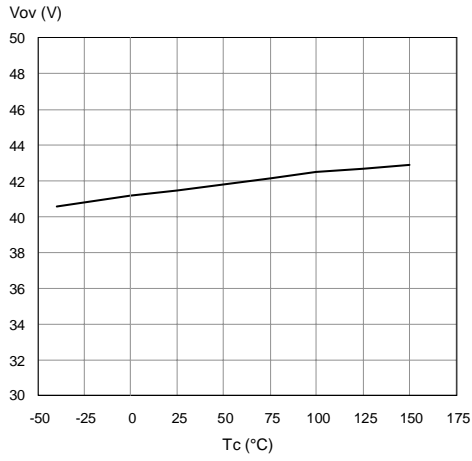
Input Low Level



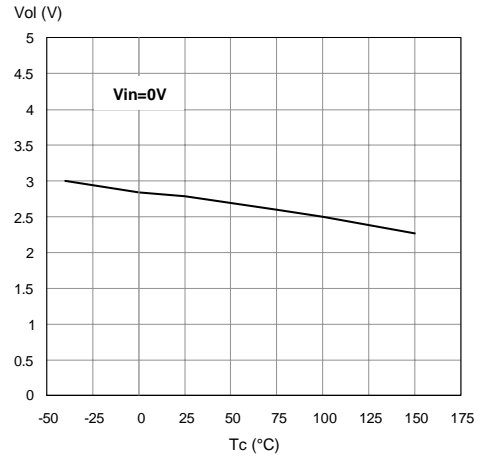
Input Hysteresis Voltage



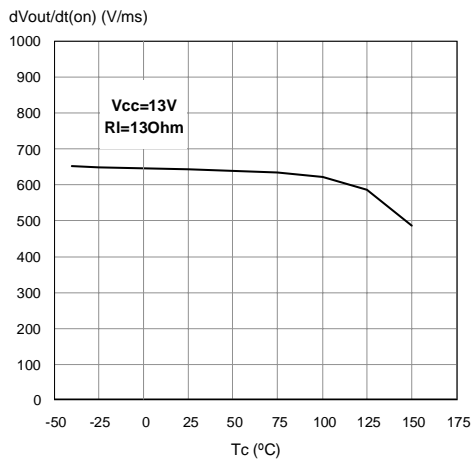
Overvoltage Shutdown



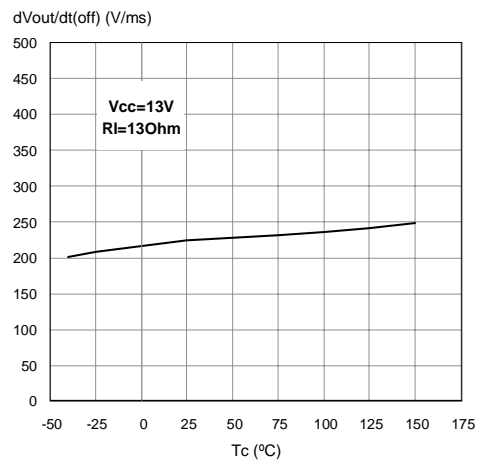
Openload Off State Voltage Detection Threshold



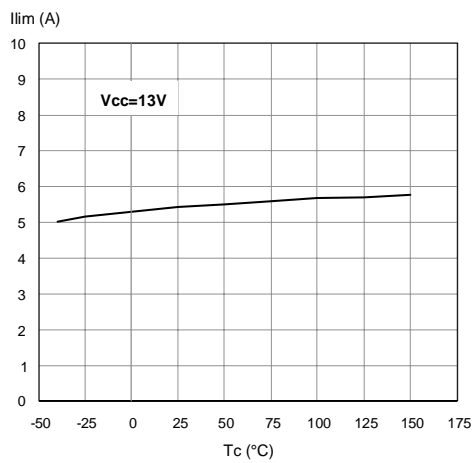
Turn-on Voltage Slope



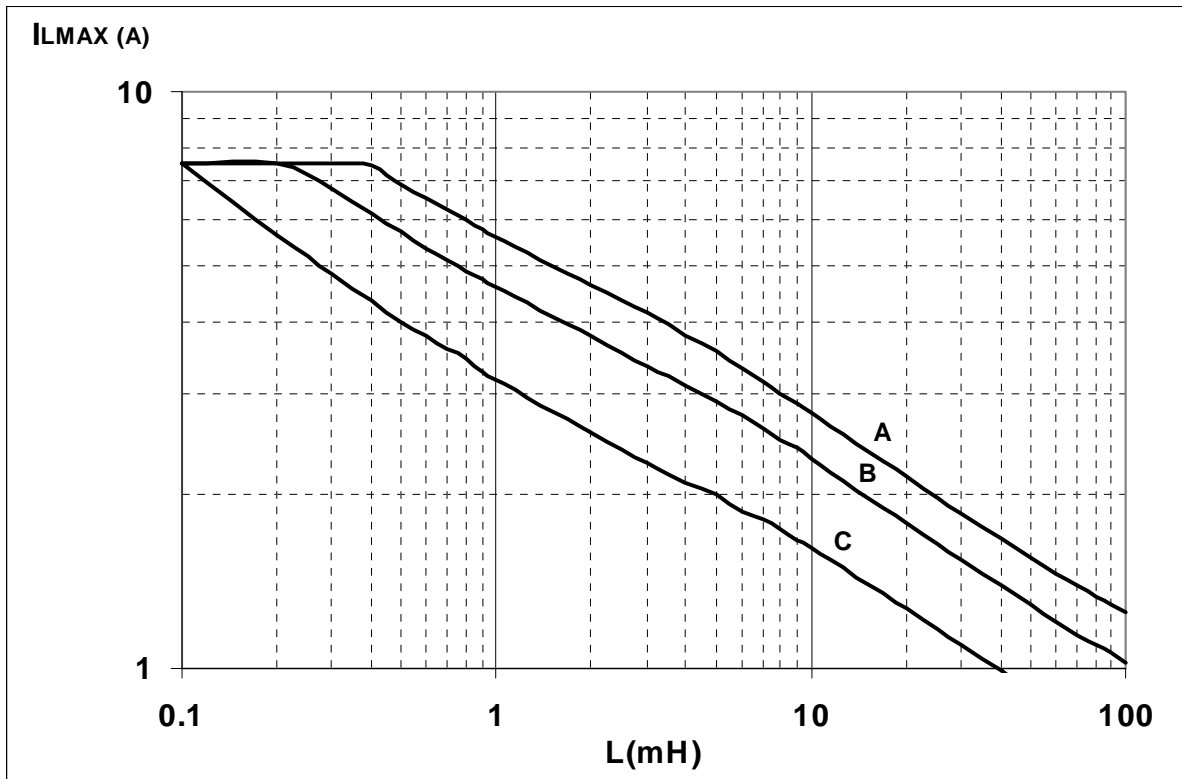
Turn-off Voltage Slope



I_{LIM} Vs T_{case}



Maximum turn off current versus load inductance



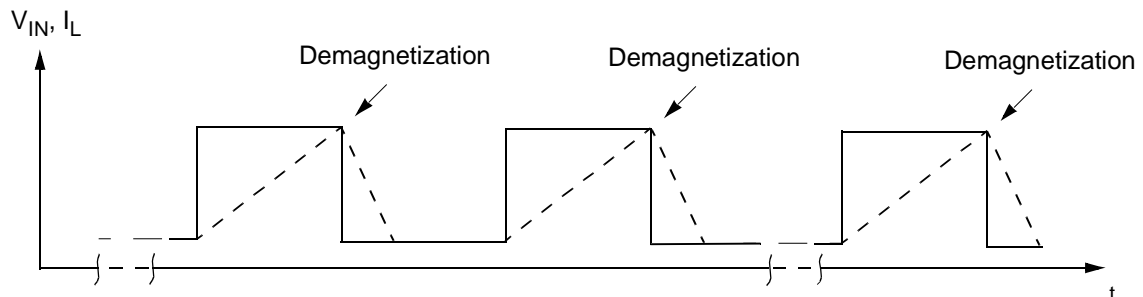
- A = Single Pulse at $T_{Jstart}=150^{\circ}C$
- B= Repetitive pulse at $T_{Jstart}=100^{\circ}C$
- C= Repetitive Pulse at $T_{Jstart}=125^{\circ}C$

Conditions:

$V_{CC}=13.5V$

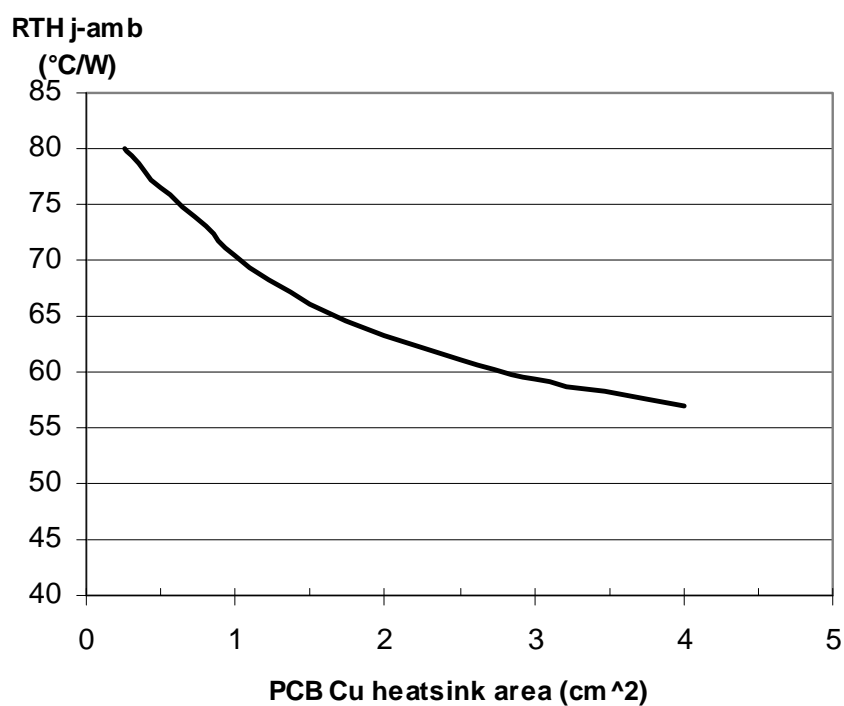
Values are generated with $R_L=0\Omega$

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

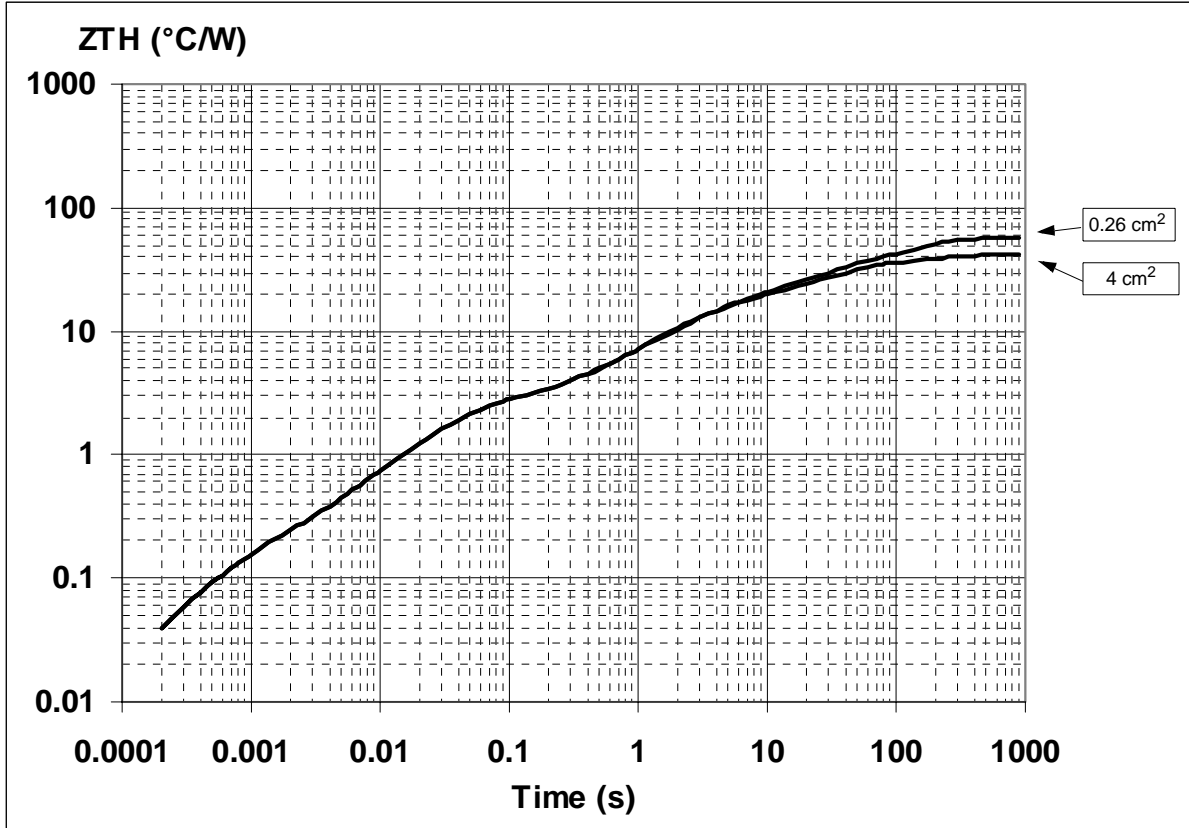


SO-16 THERMAL DATA**SO-16 PC Board**

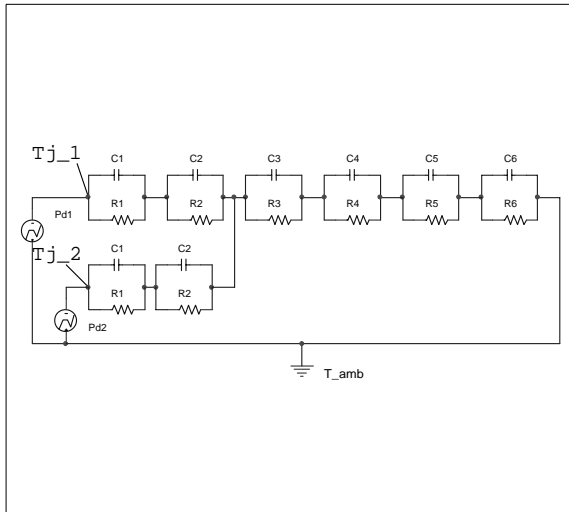
Layout condition of R_{th} and Z_{th} measurements (PCB FR4 area= 58mm x 58mm, PCB thickness=1.6mm, Cu thickness=35 μ m, Copper areas: 0.26cm², 4cm²).

 $R_{thj-amb}$ Vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition

SO-16 Thermal Impedance Junction Ambient Single Pulse



Thermal fitting model of a double channel HSD in SO-16



Pulse calculation formula

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

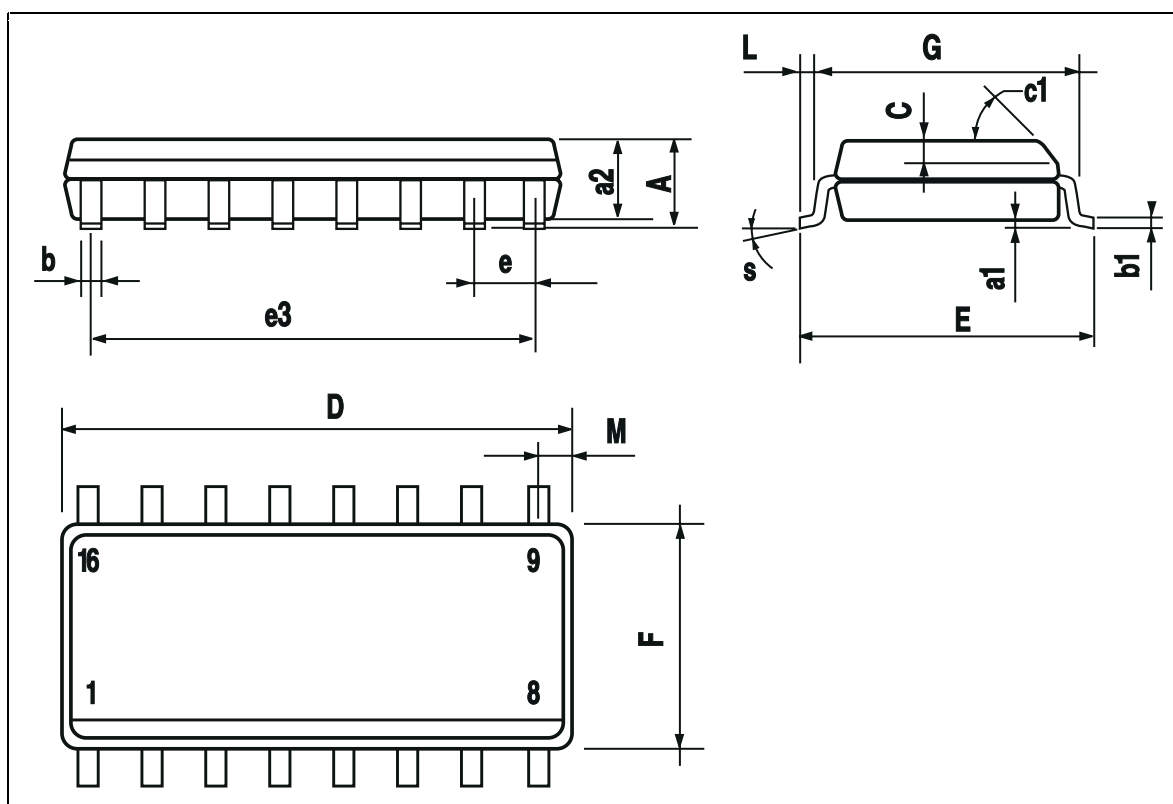
where $\delta = t_p/T$

Thermal Parameter

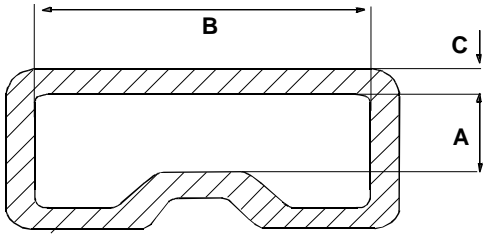
Area/island (cm ²)	0.5	4
R1 (°C/W)	0.35	
R2 (°C/W)	1.8	
R3 (°C/W)	4.5	
R4 (°C/W)	10	
R5 (°C/W)	16	
R6 (°C/W)	48	25
C1 (W.s/°C)	0.0001	
C2 (W.s/°C)	7.00E-04	
C3 (W.s/°C)	6.00E-03	
C4 (W.s/°C)	0.2	
C5 (W.s/°C)	0.7	
C6 (W.s/°C)	2	4

SO-16 MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm.			inch		
	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			1.75			0.068
a1	0.1		0.2	0.004		0.007
a2			1.65			0.064
b	0.35		0.46	0.013		0.018
b1	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.010
C		0.5			0.019	
c1	45° (typ.)					
D	9.8		10	0.385		0.393
E	5.8		6.2	0.228		0.244
e		1.27			0.050	
e3		8.89			0.350	
F	3.8		4.0	0.149		1.157
G	4.6		5.3	0.181		0.208
L	0.5		1.27	0.019		0.050
M			0.62			0.024
S	8° (max.)					



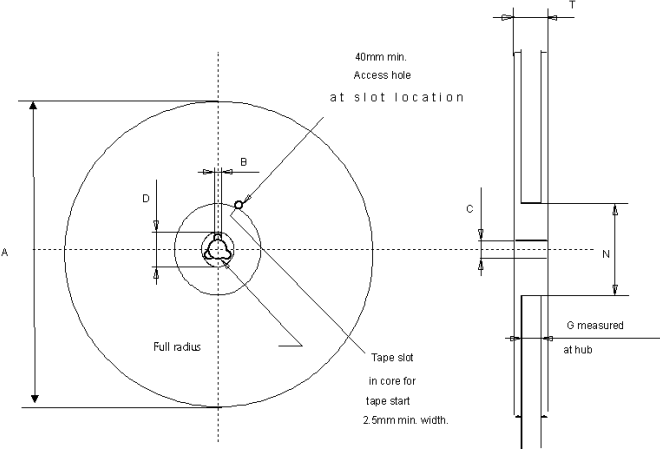
SO-16 TUBE SHIPMENT (no suffix)



Base Q.ty	50
Bulk Q.ty	1000
Tube length (± 0.5)	532
A	3.2
B	6
C (± 0.1)	0.6

All dimensions are in mm.

TAPE AND REEL SHIPMENT (suffix "13TR")



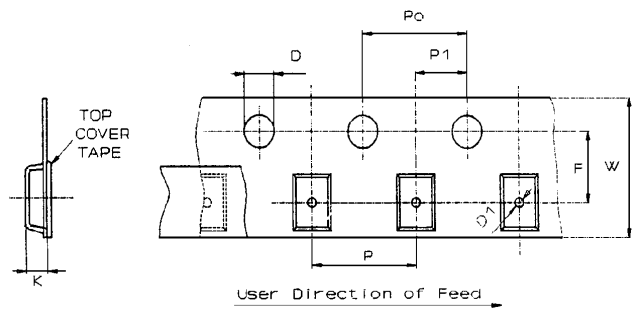
Base Q.ty	1000
Bulk Q.ty	1000
A (max)	330
B (min)	1.5
C (± 0.2)	13
F	20.2
G (+ 2 / -0)	16.4
N (min)	60
T (max)	22.4

All dimensions are in mm.

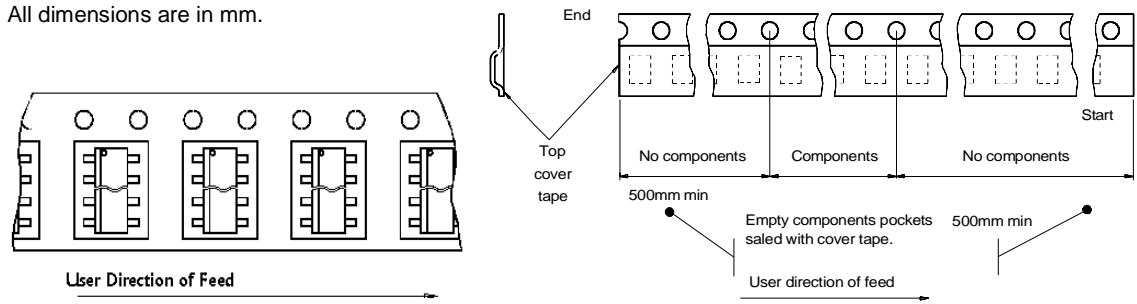
TAPE DIMENSIONS

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

Tape width	W	16
Tape Hole Spacing	P0 (± 0.1)	4
Component Spacing	P	8
Hole Diameter	D (± 0.1/-0)	1.5
Hole Diameter	D1 (min)	1.5
Hole Position	F (± 0.05)	7.5
Compartment Depth	K (max)	6.5
Hole Spacing	P1 (± 0.1)	2



All dimensions are in mm.



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