

## DOUBLE CHANNEL HIGH SIDE SMART POWER SOLID STATE RELAY

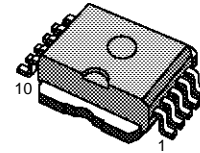
PRELIMINARY DATA

TYPE	V <sub>DSS</sub>	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	I <sub>n</sub> (*)	V <sub>CC</sub>
VND10B	40 V	0.1 Ω	3.4 A	26 V

- OUTPUT CURRENT (CONTINUOUS):  
14 A @ T<sub>c</sub>=85°C PER CHANNEL
- 5V LOGIC LEVEL COMPATIBLE INPUT
- THERMAL SHUT-DOWN
- UNDER VOLTAGE PROTECTION
- OPEN DRAIN DIAGNOSTIC OUTPUT
- INDUCTIVE LOAD FAST DEMAGNETIZATION
- VERY LOW STAND-BY POWER DISSIPATION

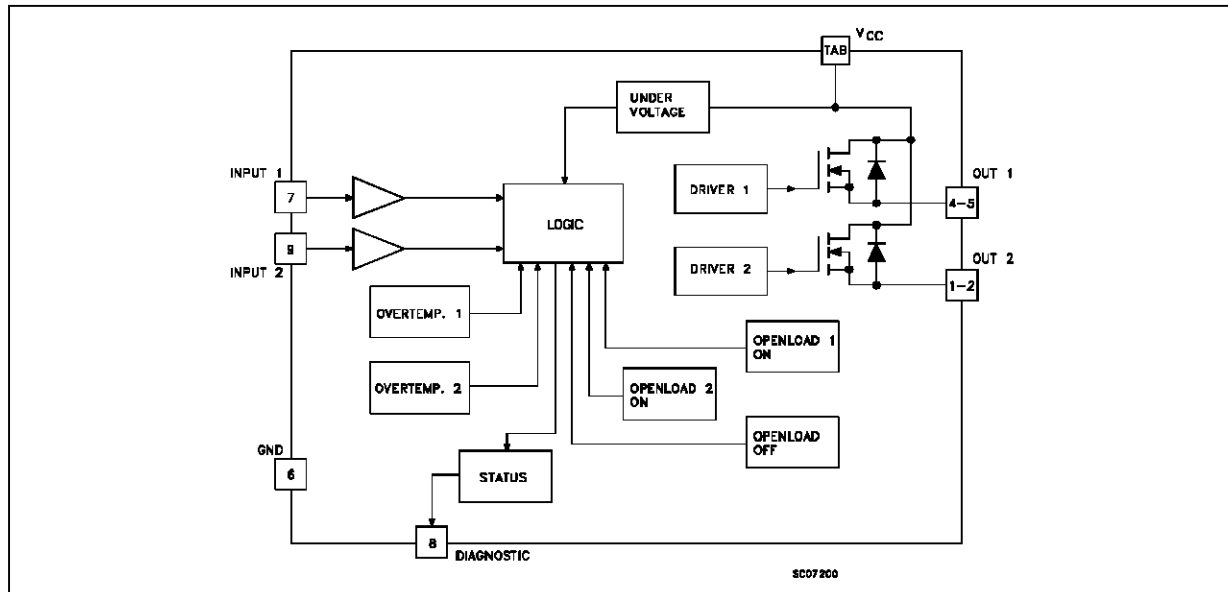
### DESCRIPTION

The VND10BSP is a monolithic device made using SGS-THOMSON Vertical Intelligent Power Technology, intended for driving resistive or inductive loads with one side grounded. This device has two channels, and a common diagnostic. Built-in thermal shut-down protects the chip from over temperature and short circuit. The status output provides an indication of open load in on state, open load in off state, overtemperature conditions and stuck-on to V<sub>CC</sub>.



Power SO-10™

### BLOCK DIAGRAM



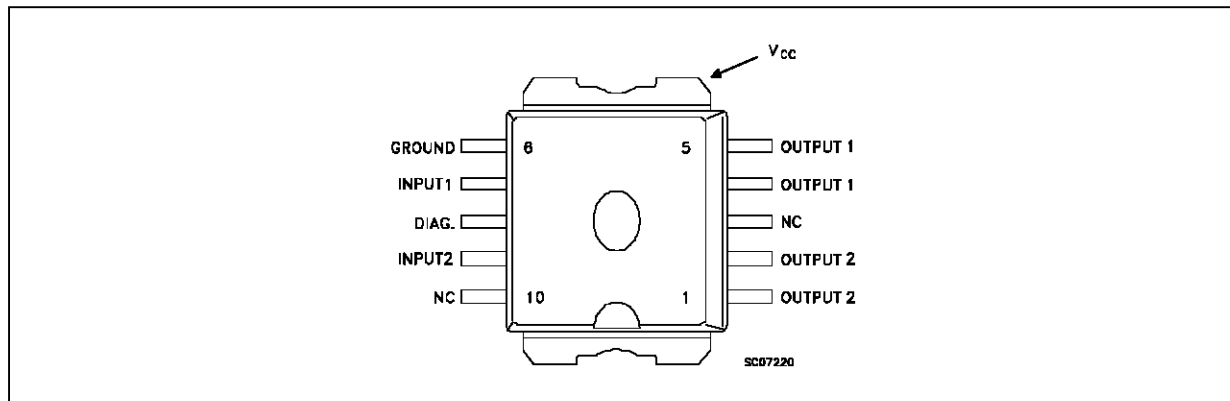
(\*) I<sub>n</sub> = Nominal current according to ISO definition for high side automotive switch (see note 1)

# VND10BSP

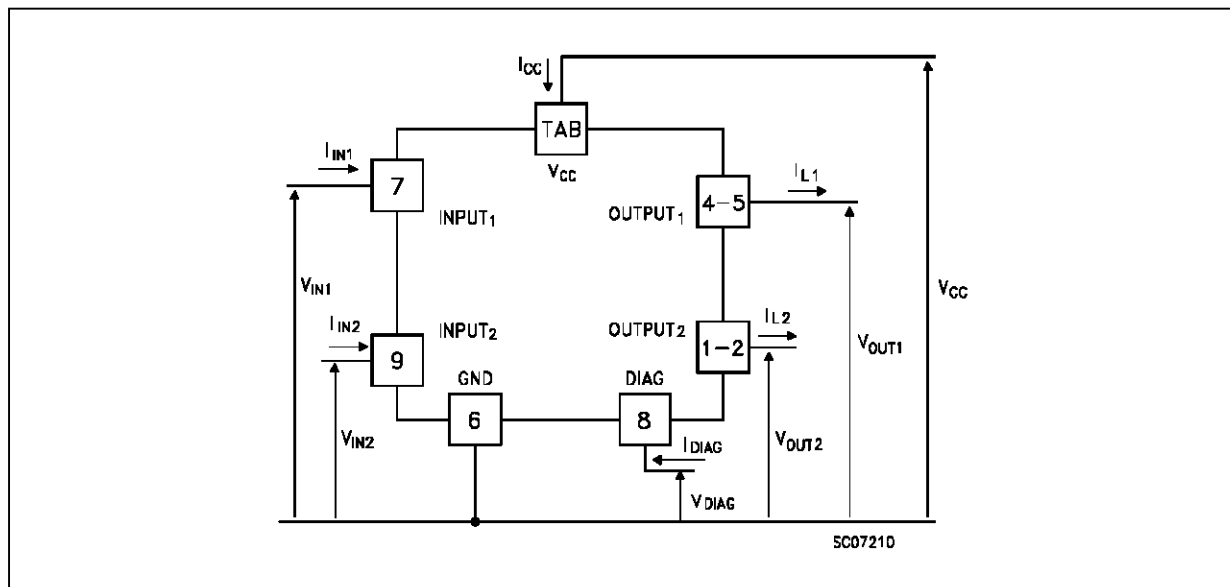
## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	40	V
$I_{OUT}$	Output Current (cont.) at $T_c = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	14	A
$I_{OUT(RMS)}$	RMS Output Current at $T_c = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and $f > 1\text{ Hz}$	14	A
$I_R$	Reverse Output Current at $T_c = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-14	A
$I_{IN}$	Input Current	$\pm 10$	mA
$-V_{CC}$	Reverse Supply Voltage	-4	V
$I_{STAT}$	Status Current	$\pm 10$	mA
$V_{ESD}$	Electrostatic Discharge (1.5 k $\Omega$ , 100 pF)	2000	V
$P_{tot}$	Power Dissipation at $T_c = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	75	W
$T_j$	Junction Operating Temperature	-40 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## CONNECTION DIAGRAM



## CURRENT AND VOLTAGE CONVENTIONS



## THERMAL DATA

$R_{thj-case}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	Max	1.65	$^{\circ}C/W$
$R_{thj-amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient (\$)	Max	50	$^{\circ}C/W$

(\$) When mounted using minimum recommended pad size on FR-4 board

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $8 < V_{CC} < 16 V$ ;  $-40 \leq T_j \leq 125 ^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise specified)

## POWER

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{CC}$	Supply Voltage		6	13	26	V
$I_n$ (*)	Nominal Current	$T_c = 85 ^{\circ}C$ $V_{DS(on)} \leq 0.5$ $V_{CC} = 13 V$	3.4		5.2	A
$R_{on}$	On State Resistance	$I_{OUT} = I_n$ $V_{CC} = 13 V$ $T_j = 25 ^{\circ}C$	0.065		0.1	$\Omega$
$I_S$	Supply Current	Off State $T_j = 25 ^{\circ}C$ $V_{CC} = 13 V$		35	100	$\mu A$
$V_{DS(MAX)}$	Maximum Voltage Drop	$I_{OUT} = 13 A$ $T_j = 85 ^{\circ}C$ $V_{CC} = 13 V$	1.2		2	V
$R_i$	Output to GND internal Impedance	$T_j = 25 ^{\circ}C$	5	10	20	K $\Omega$

## SWITCHING

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{d(on)}(\wedge)$	Turn-on Delay Time Of Output Current	$R_{out} = 2.7 \Omega$	5	35	200	$\mu s$
$t_r(\wedge)$	Rise Time Of Output Current	$R_{out} = 2.7 \Omega$	28	110	360	$\mu s$
$t_{d(off)}(\wedge)$	Turn-off Delay Time Of Output Current	$R_{out} = 2.7 \Omega$	10	140	500	$\mu s$
$t_f(\wedge)$	Fall Time Of Output Current	$R_{out} = 2.7 \Omega$	28	75	360	$\mu s$
$(di/dt)_{on}$	Turn-on Current Slope	$R_{out} = 2.7 \Omega$	0.003		0.1	A/ $\mu s$
$(di/dt)_{off}$	Turn-off Current Slope	$R_{out} = 2.7 \Omega$	0.005		0.1	A/ $\mu s$

## LOGIC INPUT

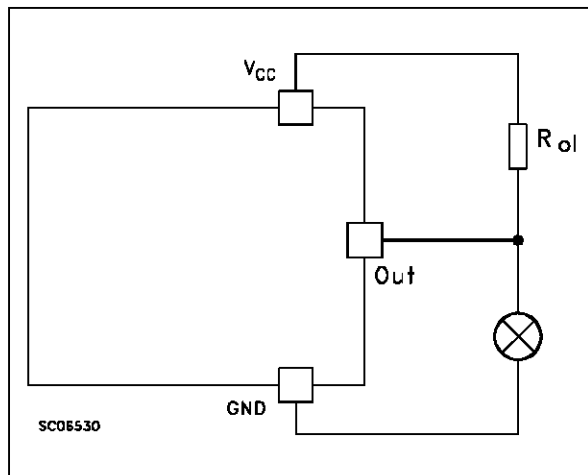
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Level Voltage				1.5	V
$V_{IH}$	Input High Level Voltage		3.5		(•)	V
$V_{I(hyst.)}$	Input Hysteresis Voltage		0.2	0.9	1.5	V
$I_{IN}$	Input Current	$V_{IN} = 5 V$ $T_j = 25 ^{\circ}C$		30	100	$\mu A$
$V_{ICL}$	Input Clamp Voltage	$I_{IN} = 10 mA$ $I_{IN} = -10 mA$	5	6 -0.7	7	V V

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (continued)  
**PROTECTION AND DIAGNOSTICS**

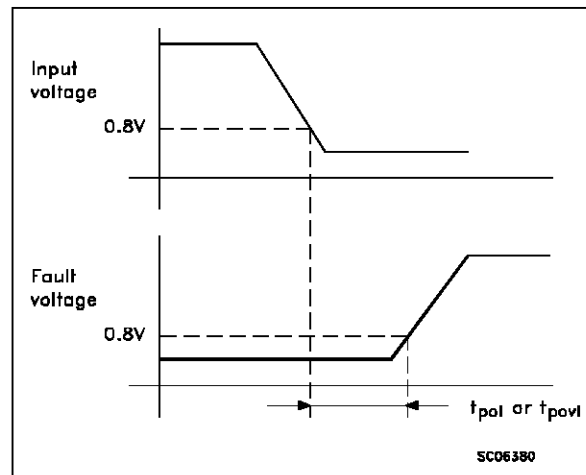
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>STAT</sub>	Status Voltage Output Low	I <sub>STAT</sub> = 1.6 mA			0.4	V
V <sub>USD</sub>	Under Voltage Shut Down		3.5	4.5	6	V
V <sub>SCL</sub>	Status Clamp Voltage	I <sub>STAT</sub> = 10 mA I <sub>STAT</sub> = -10 mA	5	6 -0.7	7	V V
T <sub>TS</sub>	Thermal Shut-down Temperature		140	160	180	°C
T <sub>SD(hyst.)</sub>	Thermal Shut-down Hysteresis				50	°C
T <sub>R</sub>	Reset Temperature		125			°C
V <sub>OL</sub>	Open Voltage Level	Off-State (note 2)	2.5	4	5	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	Open Load Current Level	On-State	0.6	0.9	1.4	A
t <sub>povl</sub>	Status Delay	(note 3)		5	10	μs
t <sub>pol</sub>	Status Delay	(note 3)	50	500	2500	μs

(\*) I<sub>n</sub>= Nominal current according to ISO definition for high side automotive switch (see note 1)  
 (^) See switching time waveform  
 (•) The V<sub>IH</sub> is internally clamped at 6V about. It is possible to connect this pin to an higher voltage via an external resistor calculated to not exceed 10 mA at the input pin.  
 note 1: The Nominal Current is the current at T<sub>c</sub> = 85 °C for battery voltage of 13V which produces a voltage drop of 0.5 V  
 note 2: I<sub>OL(off)</sub> = (V<sub>CC</sub> - V<sub>OL</sub>)/R<sub>OL</sub>  
 note 3: t<sub>povl</sub> t<sub>pol</sub>: ISO definition

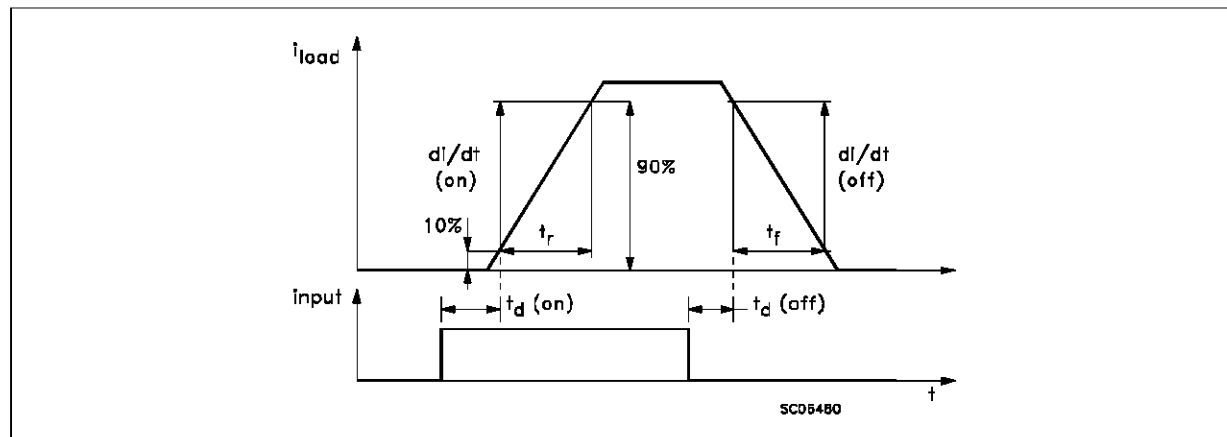
Note 2 Relevant Figure



Note 3 Relevant Figure



## Switching Time Waveforms

**FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

The device has a common diagnostic output for both channels which indicates open load in on-state, open load in off-state, over temperature conditions and stuck-on to  $V_{CC}$ .

From the falling edge of the input signal, the status output, initially low to signal a fault condition (overtemperature or open load on-state), will go back to a high state with a different delay in case of overtemperature ( $t_{povl}$ ) and in case of open load ( $t_{pol}$ ) respectively. This feature allows to discriminate the nature of the detected fault. To protect the device against short circuit and over current condition, the thermal protection turns the integrated Power MOS off at a minimum junction temperature of  $140\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . When this temperature returns to  $125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  the switch is automatically turned on again. In short circuit the protection reacts with virtually no delay, the sensor (one for each channel) being located inside each of the two Power MOS areas. This positioning allows the device to operate with one channel in automatic thermal cycling and the other one on a normal load. An internal function of the devices ensures the fast demagnetization of inductive loads with a typical voltage ( $V_{demag}$ ) of  $-18\text{V}$ . This function allows to greatly reduce the power dissipation according to the formula:

$$P_{dem} = 0.5 \cdot L_{load} \cdot (I_{load})^2 \cdot [(V_{CC} + V_{demag}) / V_{demag}] \cdot f$$

where  $f$  = switching frequency and  $V_{demag}$  = demagnetization voltage.

The maximum inductance which causes the chip temperature to reach the shut-down temperature in a specified thermal environment is a function of the load current for a fixed  $V_{CC}$ ,  $V_{demag}$  and  $f$  according to the above formula. In this device if the GND pin is disconnected, with  $V_{CC}$  not exceeding  $16\text{V}$ , both channel will switch off.

**PROTECTING THE DEVICE AGAINST REVERSE BATTERY**

The simplest way to protect the device against a continuous reverse battery voltage ( $-26\text{V}$ ) is to insert a Schottky diode between pin 2 (GND) and ground, as shown in the typical application circuit (fig. 2).

The consequences of the voltage drop across this diode are as follows:

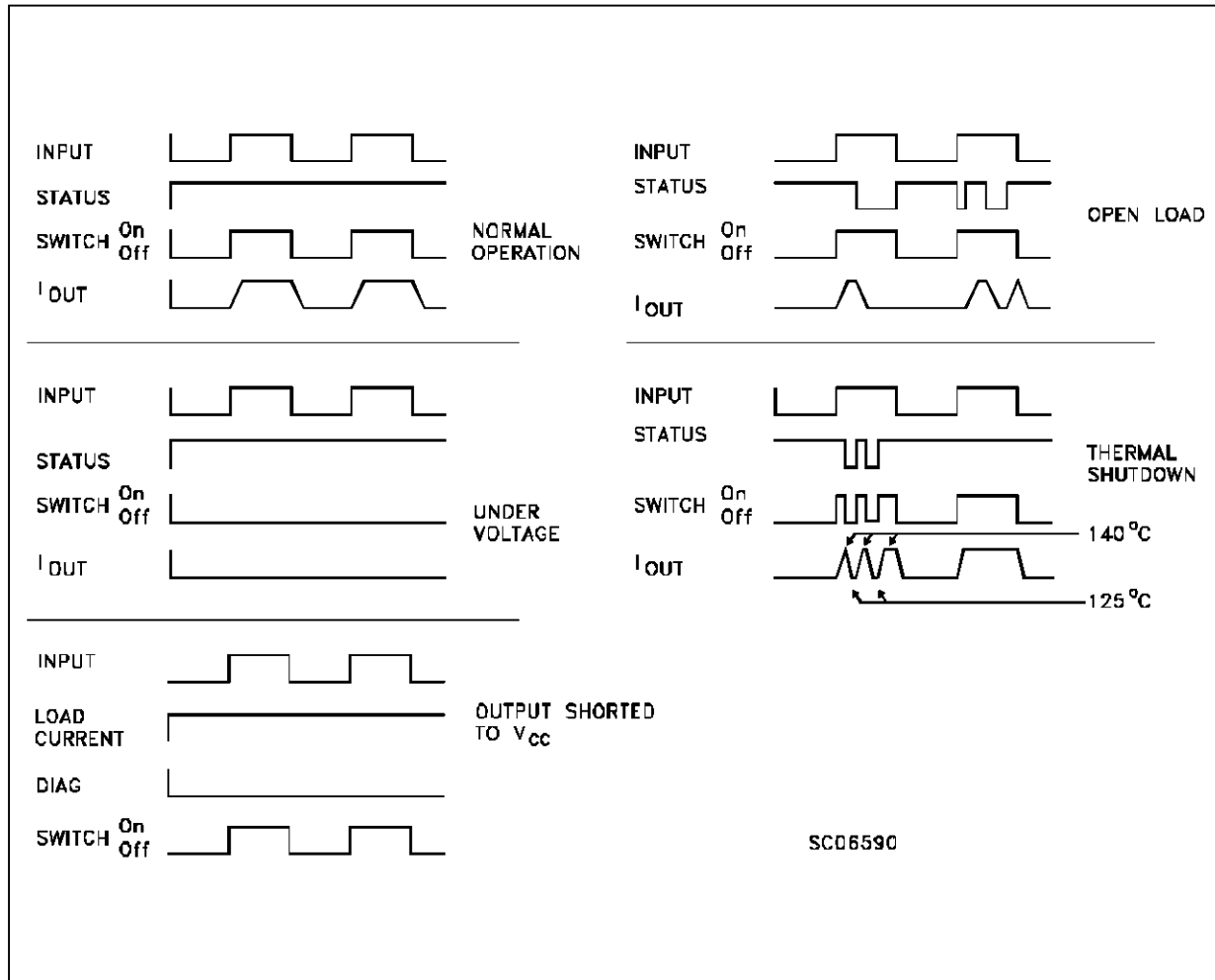
- If the input is pulled to power GND, a negative voltage of  $-V_f$  is seen by the device. ( $V_{il}$ ,  $V_{ih}$  thresholds and  $V_{stat}$  are increased by  $V_f$  with respect to power GND).
- The undervoltage shutdown level is increased by  $V_f$ .

If there is no need for the control unit to handle external analog signals referred to the power GND, the best approach is to connect the reference potential of the control unit to the device ground (see application circuit in fig. 3), which becomes the common signal GND for the whole control board avoiding shift of  $V_{ih}$ ,  $V_{il}$  and  $V_{stat}$ . This solution allows the use of a standard diode.

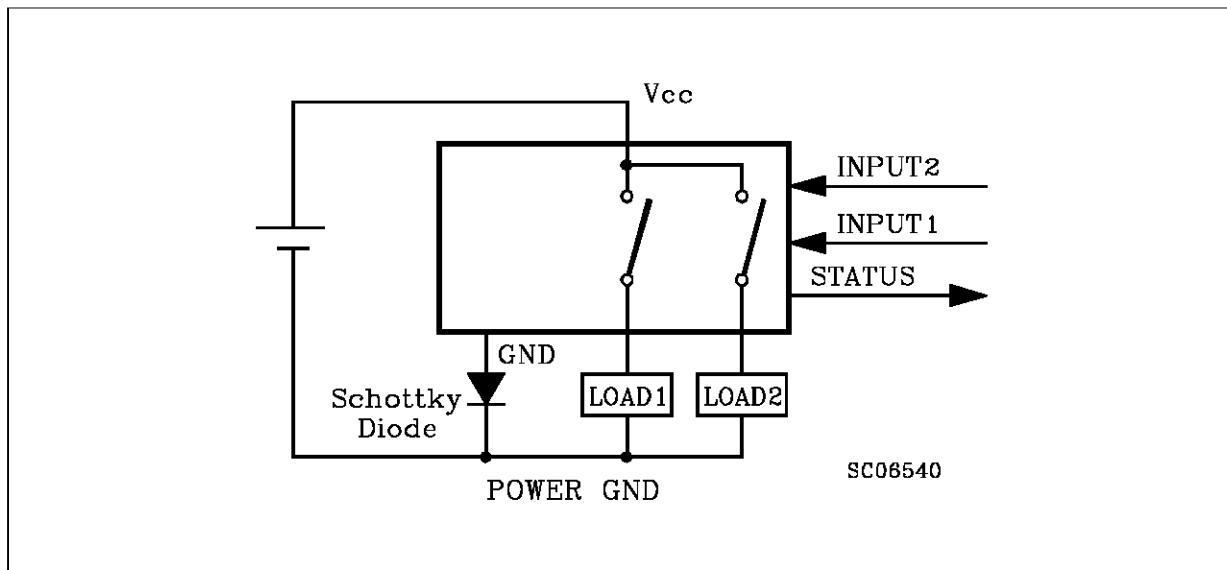
TRUTH TABLE

		INPUT 1	INPUT 2	OUTPUT 1	OUTPUT 2	DIAGNOSTIC
Normal Operation		L	L	L	L	H
		H	H	H	H	H
		L	H	L	H	H
		H	L	H	L	H
Under-voltage		X	X	L	L	H
Thermal Shutdown	Channel 1	H	X	L	X	L
	Channel 2	X	H	X	L	L
Open Load	Channel 1	H	X	H	X	L
		L	L	L	L	L(**)
	Channel 2	X	H	X	H	L
		L	L	L	L	L(**)
Output Shorted to V <sub>CC</sub>	Channel 1	H	X	H	X	L
		L	L	H	L	L
	Channel 2	X	H	X	H	L
		L	L	L	H	L

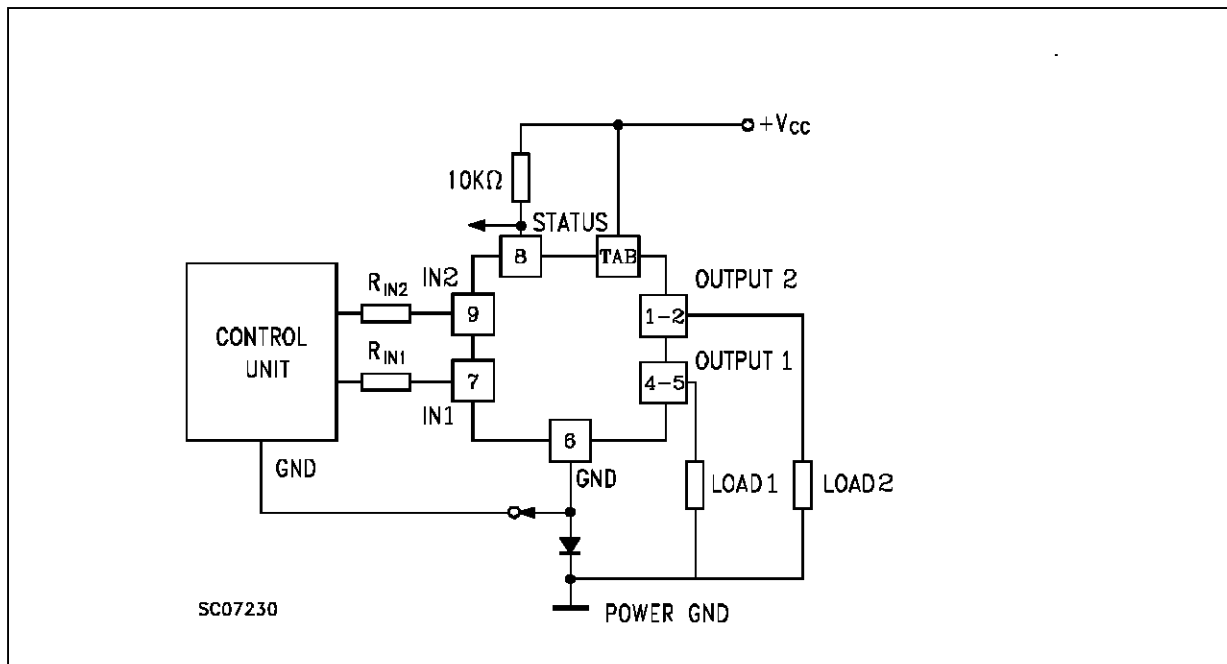
Figure 1: Waveforms



**Figure 2:** Typical Application Circuit With A Schottky Diode For Reverse Supply Protection

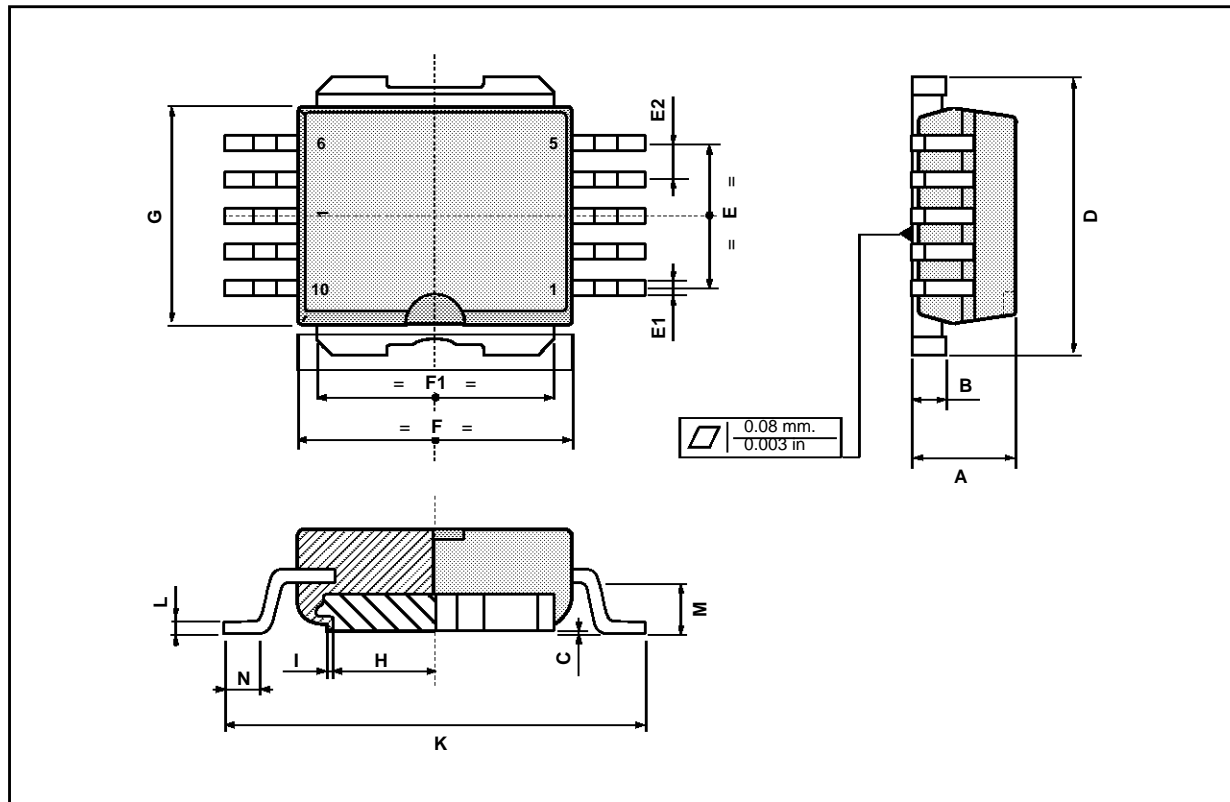


**Figure 3:** Typical Application Circuit With Separate Signal Ground



**Power SO-10 MECHANICAL DATA**

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	3.45	3.5	3.55	0.135	0.137	0.140
B		1.28	1.30		0.050	0.051
C			0.15			0.006
D	9.40	9.50	9.60	0.370	0.374	0.378
E	4.98	5.08	5.48	0.196	0.200	0.216
E1	0.40	0.45	0.60	0.016	0.018	0.024
E2	1.17	1.27	1.37	0.046	0.050	0.054
F	9.30	9.40	9.50	0.366	0.370	0.374
F1	7.95	8.00	8.15	0.313	0.315	0.321
G	7.40	7.50	7.60	0.291	0.295	0.299
H	6.80	6.90	7.00	0.267	0.417	0.421
I		0.10			0.004	
K	13.80	14.10	14.40	0.543	0.555	0.567
L		0.40	0.50		0.016	0.020
M	1.60	1.67	1.80	0.063	0.066	0.071
N	0.60	0.08	1.00	0.024	0.031	0.039





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