

## HIGH SIDE SMART POWER SOLID STATE RELAY

PRELIMINARY DATA

TYPE	V <sub>DSS</sub>	R <sub>DS(on</sub> )	IOUT	Vcc
VN02NSP	60 V	0.4 Ω	6 A	26 V
VN02NPT	60 V	0.4 Ω	6 A	26 V

- OUTPUT CURRENT (CONTINUOUS): 6A @ T<sub>c</sub>=25°C
- 5V LOGIC LEVEL COMPATIBLE INPUT
- THERMAL SHUT-DOWN
- UNDER VOLTAGE SHUT-DOWN
- OPEN DRAIN DIAGNOSTIC OUTPUT
- VERY LOW STAND-BY POWER DISSIPATION

#### DESCRIPTION

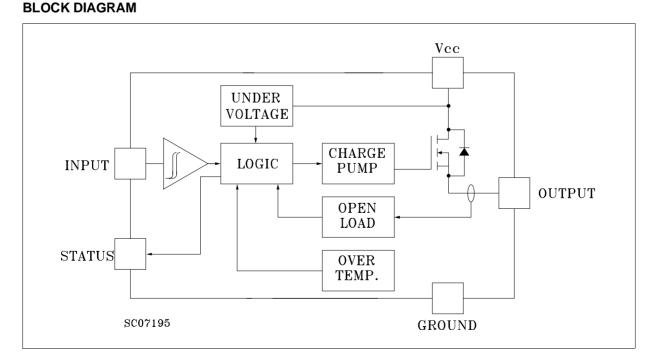
The VN02NSP/VN02NPT are monolithic devices made using SGS-THOMSON Vertical Intelligent Power Technology, intended for driving resistive or inductive loads with one side grounded.

Built-in thermal shut-down protects the chip from over temperature and short circuit.

The input control is 5V logic level compatible.



The open drain diagnostic output indicates open circuit (no load) and over temperature status.



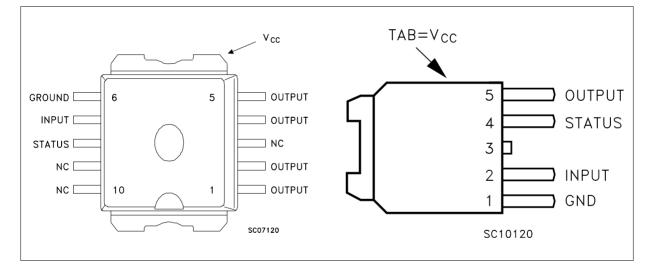
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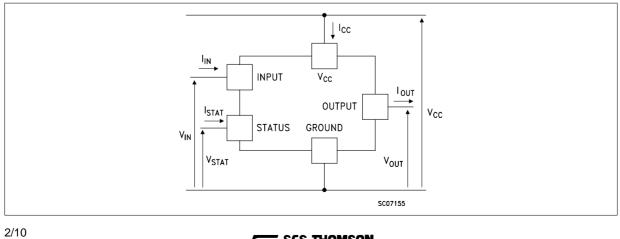
#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING**

Symbol	Parameter	Val	ue	Unit
		PowerSO-10	PPAK	
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	60	60	
lout	Output Current (cont.)	6		А
I <sub>R</sub>	Reverse Output Current	-6	-6	
lin	Input Current	±1	±10	
-V <sub>CC</sub>	Reverse Supply Voltage	-4	-4	
I <sub>STAT</sub>	Status Current	±1	±10	
V <sub>ESD</sub>	Electrostatic Discharge (1.5 kΩ, 100 pF)	200	2000	
P <sub>tot</sub>	Power Dissipation at $T_c \le 25$ °C	er Dissipation at $T_c \le 25$ °C 58 46		W
Tj	Junction Operating Temperature	-40 tc	-40 to 150	
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage Temperature	-55 to	150	°C

#### **CONNECTION DIAGRAMS**



#### CURRENT AND VOLTAGE CONVENTIONS



#### THERMAL DATA

			PowerSO-10	PPAK	
R <sub>thj-case</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	Мах	2.14	3.33	°C/W
$R_{thj-amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient (\$)	Max	62.5	100	°C/W

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

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (V<sub>CC</sub> = 13 V; -40 $\leq$ T<sub>j</sub> $\leq$ 125 $^oC$ unless otherwise specified) POWER

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Vcc	Supply Voltage		7		26	V
R <sub>on</sub>	On State Resistance	$I_{OUT} = 3 A$ $I_{OUT} = 3 A$ $T_j = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$			0.8 0.4	Ω Ω
Is	Supply Current	$\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Off State} & \mbox{T}_j \geq 25 \ ^o\mbox{C} \\ \mbox{On State} & \end{array}$			50 15	μA mA

#### SWITCHING

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-on Delay Time Of Output Current	$I_{OUT} = 3$ A Resistive Load Input Rise Time < 0.1 $\mu$ s T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C		10		μs
tr	Rise Time Of Output Current	$I_{OUT} = 3$ A Resistive Load Input Rise Time < 0.1 $\mu$ s T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C		15		μs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time Of Output Current	$I_{OUT} = 3$ A Resistive Load Input Rise Time < 0.1 $\mu$ s T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C		15		μs
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time Of Output Current	$I_{OUT} = 3$ A Resistive Load Input Rise Time < 0.1 $\mu$ s T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C		6		μs
(di/dt) <sub>on</sub>	Turn-on Current Slope	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 3 A I <sub>OUT</sub> = I <sub>OV</sub>			0.5 2	A/μs A/μs
(di/dt) <sub>off</sub>	Turn-off Current Slope	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 3 A I <sub>OUT</sub> = I <sub>OV</sub>			2 4	A/μs A/μs

#### LOGIC INPUT

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
VIL	Input Low Level Voltage				0.8	V
VIH	Input High Level Voltage		2		(*)	V
VI(hyst.)	Input Hysteresis Voltage			0.5		V
l <sub>IN</sub>	Input Current	$V_{IN} = 5 V$		250	500	μA
VICL	Input Clamp Voltage	l <sub>IN</sub> = 10 mA l <sub>IN</sub> = -10 mA		6 -0.7		V V



#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

PROTECTION AND DIAGNOSTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>STAT</sub> (•)	Status Voltage Output Low	I <sub>STAT</sub> = 1.6 mA			0.4	V
Vusd	Under Voltage Shut Down			6.5		V
V <sub>SCL</sub> ()	Status Clamp Voltage	I <sub>STAT</sub> = 10 mA I <sub>STAT</sub> = -10 mA		6 -0.7		V V
tsc	Switch-off Time in Short Circuit Condition at Start-Up	$R_{LOAD}$ < 10 m $\Omega$ T <sub>c</sub> = 25 °C		1.5	5	ms
lov	Over Current	$R_{LOAD}$ < 10 m $\Omega$ -40 $T_c$ 125 $^{\circ}C$			28	Α
I <sub>AV</sub>	Average Current in Short Circuit	$R_{LOAD}$ < 10 m $\Omega$ T <sub>c</sub> = 85 °C		0.9		A
IOL	Open Load Current Level		5		70	mA
$T_{TSD}$	Thermal Shut-down Temperature		140			°C
T <sub>R</sub>	Reset Temperature		125			°C

(\*) 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 = () Status determination > 100  $\mu$ s after the switching edge.

#### FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The device has a diagnostic output which indicates open circuit (no load) and over temperature conditions. The output signals are processed by internal logic.

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 °C. When the temperature returns to about 125 °C the switch is automatically turned on again.

In short circuit conditions the protection reacts with virtually no delay, the sensor being located in the region of the die where the heat is generated.

## PROTECTING THE DEVICE AGAINST REVERSE BATTERY

The simplest way to protect the device against a continuous reverse battery voltage (-26V) is to insert a Schottky diode between pin 1 (GND) and ground, as shown in the typical application circuit (fig. 3).

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<sub>F</sub> is seen by the device. (V<sub>IL</sub>, V<sub>IH</sub> thresholds and V<sub>STAT</sub> are increased by V<sub>F</sub> with respect to power GND).

The undervoltage shutdown level is increased by  $V_{\text{F}}. \label{eq:VF}$ 

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 node [1] (see application circuit infig. 4), which becomes the common signal GND for the whole control board.

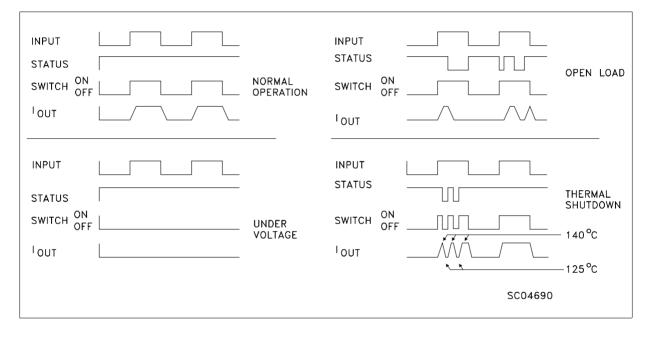
In this way no shift of  $V_{IH}$ ,  $V_{IL}$  and  $V_{STAT}$  takes place and no negative voltage appears on the INPUT pin; this solution allows the use of a standard diode, with a breakdown voltage able to handle any ISO normalized negative pulses that occours in the automotive environment.



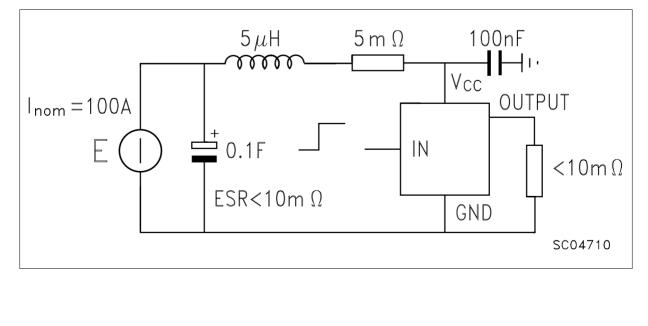
#### **TRUTH TABLE**

	INPUT	OUTPUT	DIAGNOSTIC
Normal Operation	L	L	Н
	Н	Н	Н
Open Circuit (No Load)	Н	Н	L
Over-temperature	Н	L	L
Under-voltage	Х	L	Н

#### Figure 1: Waveforms

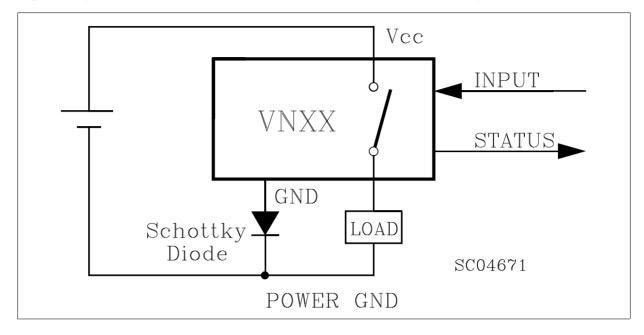


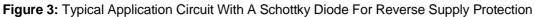
#### Figure 2: Over Current Test Circuit



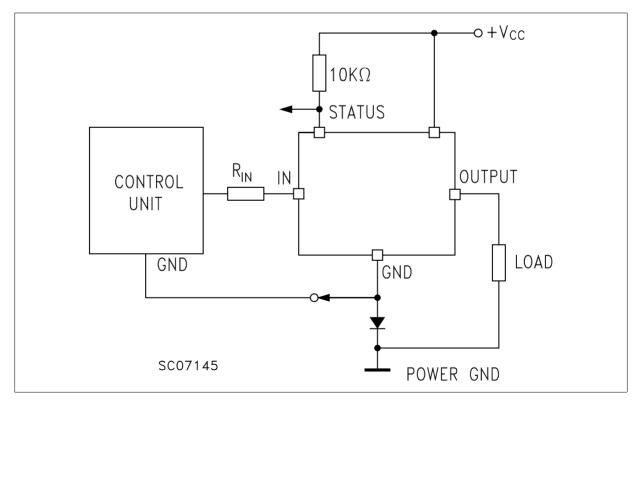
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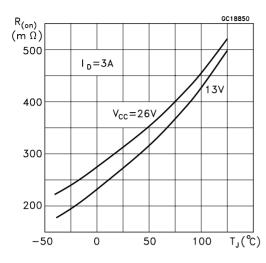




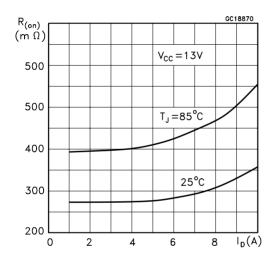
#### Figure 4: Typical Application Circuit With Separate Signal Ground



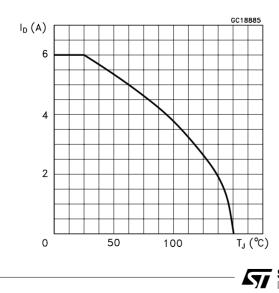
#### R<sub>DS(on)</sub> vs Junction Temperature



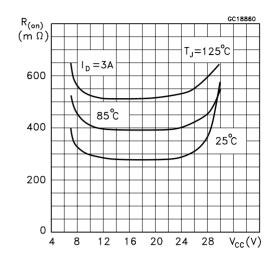
#### R<sub>DS(on)</sub> Vs Output Current



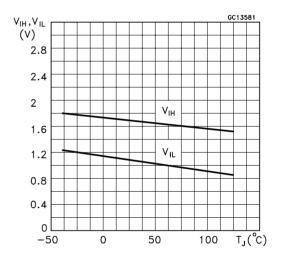
#### **Output Current Derating**

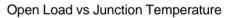


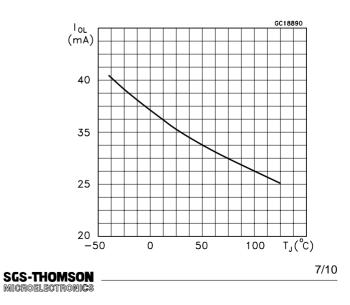
#### R<sub>DS(on)</sub> Vs Supply Voltage



#### Input Voltage vs Junction Temperature

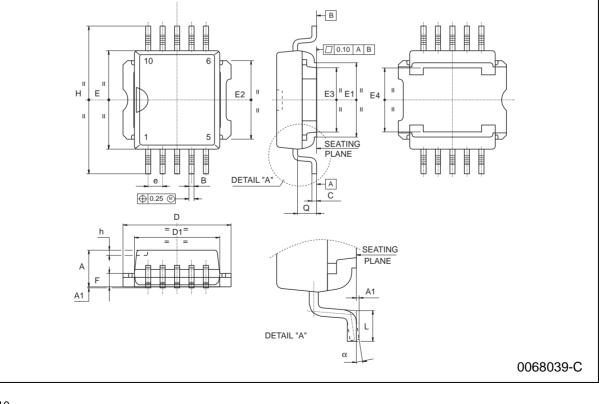






DIM.		mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
А	3.35		3.65	0.132		0.144	
A1	0.00		0.10	0.000		0.004	
В	0.40		0.60	0.016		0.024	
С	0.35		0.55	0.013		0.022	
D	9.40		9.60	0.370		0.378	
D1	7.40		7.60	0.291		0.300	
E	9.30		9.50	0.366		0.374	
E1	7.20		7.40	0.283		0.291	
E2	7.20		7.60	0.283		0.300	
E3	6.10		6.35	0.240		0.250	
E4	5.90		6.10	0.232		0.240	
е		1.27			0.050		
F	1.25		1.35	0.049		0.053	
Н	13.80		14.40	0.543		0.567	
h		0.50			0.002		
L	1.20		1.80	0.047		0.071	
q		1.70			0.067		



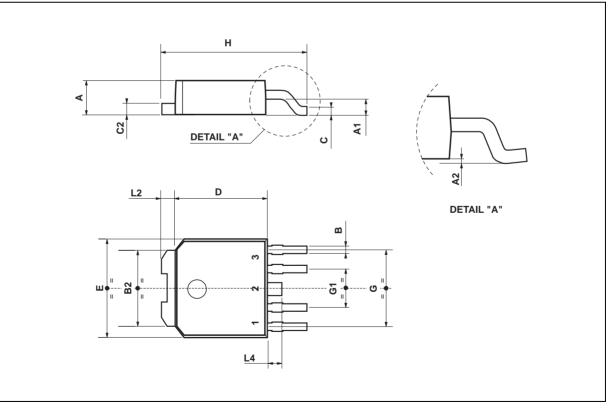


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DIM.		mm			inch	
DIN.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
А	2.2		2.4	0.086		0.094
A1	0.9		1.1	0.035		0.043
A2	0.03		0.23	0.001		0.009
В		0.5			0.019	
B2	5.2		5.4	0.204		0.212
С	0.45		0.53	0.017		0.021
C2		0.5			0.019	
D	6		6.2	0.236		0.244
E	6.4		6.6	0.252		0.260
G		5.08			0.200	
G1		2.54			0.100	
Н	9.35		10.1	0.368		0.397
L2		0.8			0.031	
L4	0.6		1	0.023		0.039

### PPAK MECHANICAL DATA



SGS-THOMSON MICROELECTRONICS

Free Datasheet http://www.datasheet4u.com/

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