



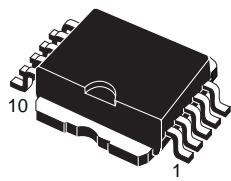
SINGLE CHANNEL HIGH SIDE SOLID STATE RELAY

TYPE	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>
VN610SP	10mΩ	45A	36 V

- OUTPUT CURRENT: 45 A
- CMOS COMPATIBLE INPUT
- PROPORTIONAL LOAD CURRENT SENSE
- UNDERVOLTAGE AND OVERVOLTAGE SHUT-DOWN
- OVERVOLTAGE CLAMP
- THERMAL SHUT DOWN
- CURRENT LIMITATION
- VERY LOW STAND-BY POWER DISSIPATION
- PROTECTION AGAINST:
  - LOSS OF GROUND AND LOSS OF V<sub>CC</sub>
- REVERSE BATTERY PROTECTION (\*)

**DESCRIPTION**

The VN610SP is a monolithic device made using STMicroelectronics VIPower M0-3 technology. It is intended for driving resistive or inductive loads with one side connected to ground. Active V<sub>CC</sub> pin

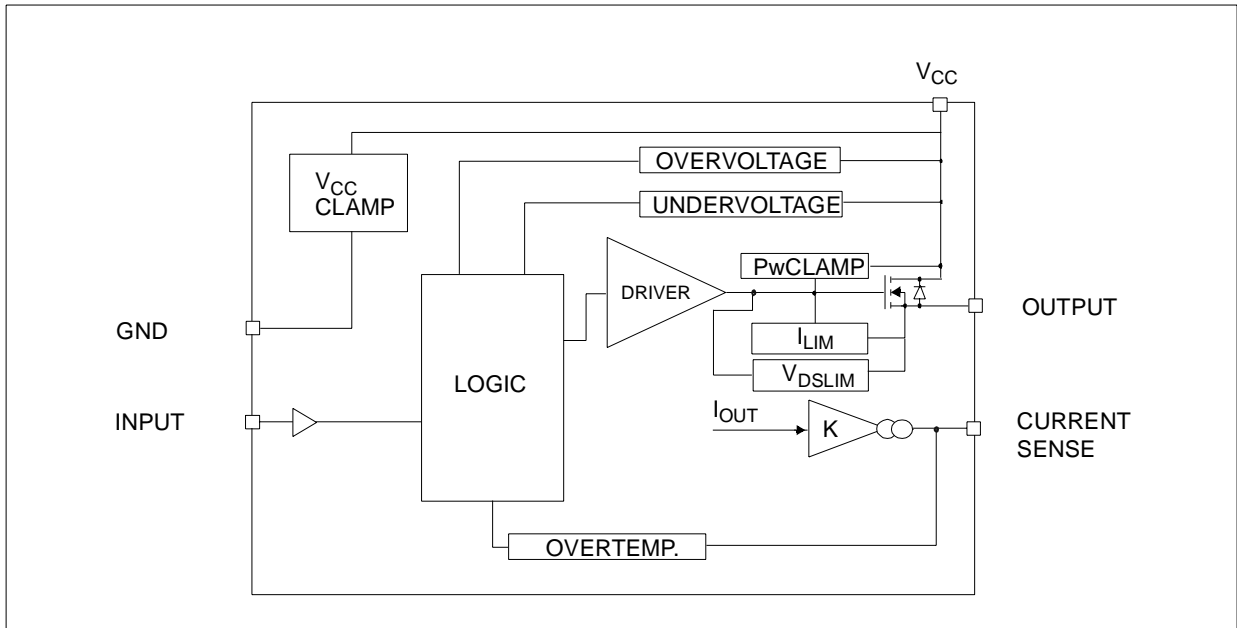


**PowerSO-10™**

ORDER CODES		
PACKAGE	TUBE	T&R
PowerSO-10™	VN610SP	VN610SP13TR

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). Active current limitation combined with thermal shut-down and automatic restart protect the device against overload. Device automatically turns off in case of ground pin disconnection.

**BLOCK DIAGRAM**



(\*) See application schematic at page 9

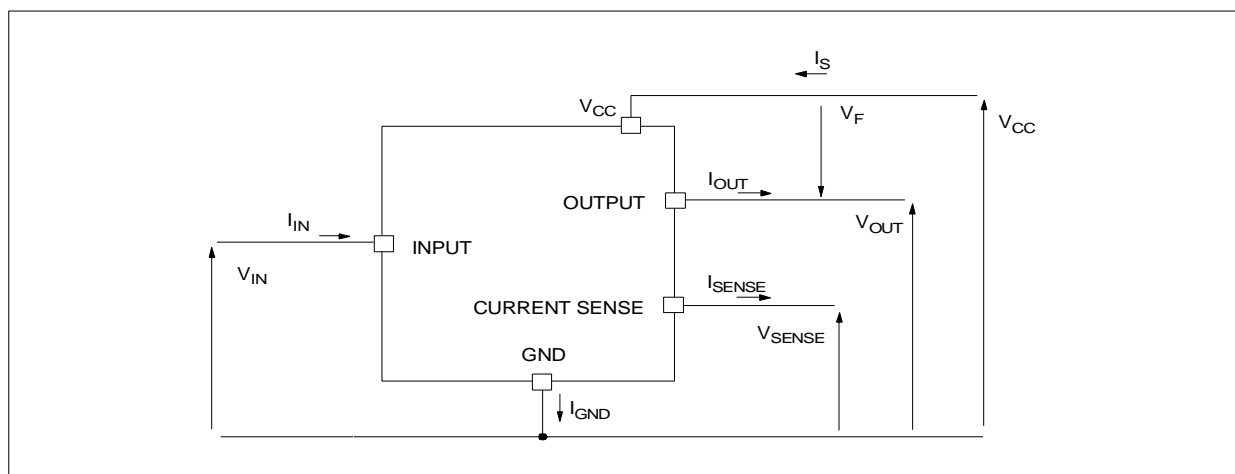
**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING**

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	-50	A
$I_{IN}$	DC input current	+/- 10	mA
$V_{CSENSE}$	Current sense maximum voltage	-3	V
		+15	V
$V_{ESD}$	Electrostatic Discharge (Human Body Model: R=1.5K $\Omega$ ; C=100pF)		
	- INPUT	4000	V
	- CURRENT SENSE	2000	V
	- OUTPUT	5000	V
	- $V_{CC}$	5000	V
$E_{MAX}$	Maximum Switching Energy (L=0.05mH; R <sub>L</sub> =0 $\Omega$ ; V <sub>bat</sub> =13.5V; T <sub>jstart</sub> =150 $^{\circ}$ C; I <sub>L</sub> =75A)	193	mJ
$P_{tot}$	Power dissipation at T <sub>C</sub> ≤25 $^{\circ}$ C	139	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

**CONFIGURATION DIAGRAM (TOP VIEW) & SUGGESTED CONNECTIONS FOR UNUSED AND N.C. PINS**

Connection / Pin	Current Sense	N.C.	Output	Input
Floating		X	X	X
To Ground	Through 1K $\Omega$ resistor	X		Through 10K $\Omega$ resistor

**CURRENT AND VOLTAGE CONVENTIONS**



## THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{thj-case}$	Thermal resistance junction-case (MAX)	0.9	°C/W
$R_{thj-amb}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient (MAX)	50.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	°C/W
		36 <sup>(2)</sup>	°C/W

(<sup>1</sup>) When mounted on a standard single-sided FR-4 board with 0.5 cm<sup>2</sup> of Cu (at least 35µm thick).

(<sup>2</sup>) When mounted on a standard single-sided FR-4 board with 6 cm<sup>2</sup> of Cu (at least 35µm thick).

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (8V < V<sub>CC</sub> < 36V; -40°C < T<sub>j</sub> < 150°C; unless otherwise specified)

## POWER

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Operating supply voltage		5.5	13	36	V
V <sub>USD</sub>	Undervoltage shutdown		3	4	5.5	V
V <sub>OV</sub>	Overvoltage shutdown	(See Note 1)	36			V
R <sub>ON</sub>	On state resistance	I <sub>OUT</sub> =15A; T <sub>j</sub> =25°C			10	mΩ
		I <sub>OUT</sub> =15A; T <sub>j</sub> =150°C			20	mΩ
		I <sub>OUT</sub> =9A; V <sub>CC</sub> =6V			35	mΩ
V <sub>clamp</sub>	Clamp Voltage	I <sub>CC</sub> =20 mA (see note 1)	41	48	55	V
I <sub>S</sub>	Supply current	Off State; V <sub>CC</sub> =13V; V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V		10	25	µA
		Off State; V <sub>CC</sub> =13V; V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V; T <sub>j</sub> =25°C		10	20	µA
		On State; V <sub>CC</sub> =13V; V <sub>IN</sub> =5V; I <sub>OUT</sub> =0A R <sub>SENSE</sub> =3.9K			5	mA
I <sub>L(off1)</sub>	Off State Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V	0		50	µA
I <sub>L(off2)</sub>	Off State Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V; V <sub>OUT</sub> =3.5V	-75		0	µA
I <sub>L(off3)</sub>	Off State Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V; V <sub>CC</sub> =13V; T <sub>j</sub> =125°C			5	µA
I <sub>L(off4)</sub>	Off State Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V; V <sub>CC</sub> =13V; T <sub>j</sub> =25°C			3	µA

SWITCHING (V<sub>CC</sub>=13V)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-on delay time	R <sub>L</sub> =0.87Ω		50		µs
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-off delay time	R <sub>L</sub> =0.87Ω		50		µs
(dV <sub>OUT</sub> /dt) <sub>on</sub>	Turn-on voltage slope	R <sub>L</sub> =0.87Ω		See relative diagram		V/µs
(dV <sub>OUT</sub> /dt) <sub>off</sub>	Turn-off voltage slope	R <sub>L</sub> =0.87Ω		See relative diagram		V/µs

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (continued)

PROTECTIONS (see note)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{lim}$	DC Short circuit current	$V_{CC}=13V$ $5.5V < V_{CC} < 36V$	45	75	120 120	A A
$T_{TSD}$	Thermal shutdown temperature		150	175	200	°C
$T_R$	Thermal reset temperature		135			°C
$T_{HYST}$	Thermal hysteresis		7	15		°C
$V_{DEMAG}$	Turn-off output voltage clamp	$I_{OUT}=2A; V_{IN}=0; L=6mH$	$V_{CC}-41$	$V_{CC}-48$	$V_{CC}-55$	V
$V_{ON}$	Output voltage drop limitation	$I_{OUT}=1.5A; T_j = -40°C \dots +150°C$		50		mV

Note : 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.

**CURRENT SENSE ( $9V \leq V_{CC} \leq 16V$ )** (See Figure 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$K_1$	$I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}$	$I_{OUT}=1.5A; V_{SENSE}=0.5V;$ $T_j = -40°C \dots 150°C$	3300	4400	6000	
$dK_1/K_1$	Current Sense Ratio Drift	$I_{OUT}=1.5A; V_{SENSE}=0.5V;$ $T_j = -40°C \dots 150°C$	-10		+10	%
$K_2$	$I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}$	$I_{OUT}=15A; V_{SENSE}=4V; T_j=-40°C$ $T_j=25°C \dots 150°C$	4200 4400	4900 4900	6000 5750	
$dK_2/K_2$	Current Sense Ratio Drift	$I_{OUT}=15A; V_{SENSE}=4V; T_j=-40°C$ $T_j=25°C \dots 150°C$	-6		+6	%
$K_3$	$I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}$	$I_{OUT}=45A; V_{SENSE}=4V; T_j=-40°C$ $T_j=25°C \dots 150°C$	4200 4400	4900 4900	5500 5250	
$dK_3/K_3$	Current Sense Ratio Drift	$I_{OUT}=45A; V_{SENSE}=4V; T_j=-40°C$ $T_j=25°C \dots 150°C$	-6		+6	%
$I_{SENSE0}$	Analog sense current	$V_{CC}=6 \dots 16V; I_{OUT}=0A; V_{SENSE}=0V;$ $T_j=-40°C \dots 150°C$ Off State; $V_{IN}=0V$ On State; $V_{IN}=5V$	0 0		5 10	$\mu A$ $\mu A$
$V_{SENSE}$	Max analog sense output voltage	$V_{CC}=5.5V; I_{OUT}=7.5A;$ $R_{SENSE}=10K\Omega$ $V_{CC} > 8V; I_{OUT}=15A; R_{SENSE}=10K\Omega$	3.5 5			V V
$V_{SENSEH}$	Analog sense output voltage in overtemperature condition	$V_{CC}=13V; R_{SENSE}=3.9K\Omega$		5.5		V
$R_{VSENSEH}$	Analog sense output impedance in overtemperature condition	$V_{CC}=13V; T_j > T_{TSD};$ Output Open		400		$\Omega$
$t_{DSENSE}$	Current sense delay reponse	to 90% $I_{SENSE}$ (see note 2)			500	$\mu s$

Note 1:  $V_{clamp}$  and  $V_{OV}$  are correlated. Typical difference is 5V.

Note 2: current sense signal delay after positive input slope.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (continued)**LOGIC INPUT**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{IL}$	Input low level voltage				1.25	V
$I_{IL}$	Low level input current	$V_{IN}=1.25V$	1			$\mu A$
$V_{IH}$	Input high level voltage		3.25			V
$I_{IH}$	High level input current	$V_{IN}=3.25V$			10	$\mu A$
$V_{I(hyst)}$	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

**VCC - OUTPUT DIODE**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_F$	Forward on Voltage	$-I_{OUT}=8A; T_j=150^\circ C$			0.6	V

**TRUTH TABLE**

CONDITIONS	INPUT	OUTPUT	SENSE
Normal operation	L	L	0
	H	H	Nominal
Overtemperature	L	L	0
	H	L	$V_{SENSEH}$
Undervoltage	L	L	0
	H	L	0
Overvoltage	L	L	0
	H	L	0
Short circuit to GND	L	L	0
	H	L	$(T_j < T_{TSD}) 0$
	H	L	$(T_j > T_{TSD}) V_{SENSEH}$
Short circuit to $V_{CC}$	L	H	0
	H	H	< Nominal
Negative output voltage clamp	L	L	0

**ELECTRICAL TRANSIENT REQUIREMENTS**

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 to disturbance and cannot be returned to proper operation without replacing the device.

**Figure 1: Switching Characteristics (Resistive load  $R_L=0.87\Omega$ )**

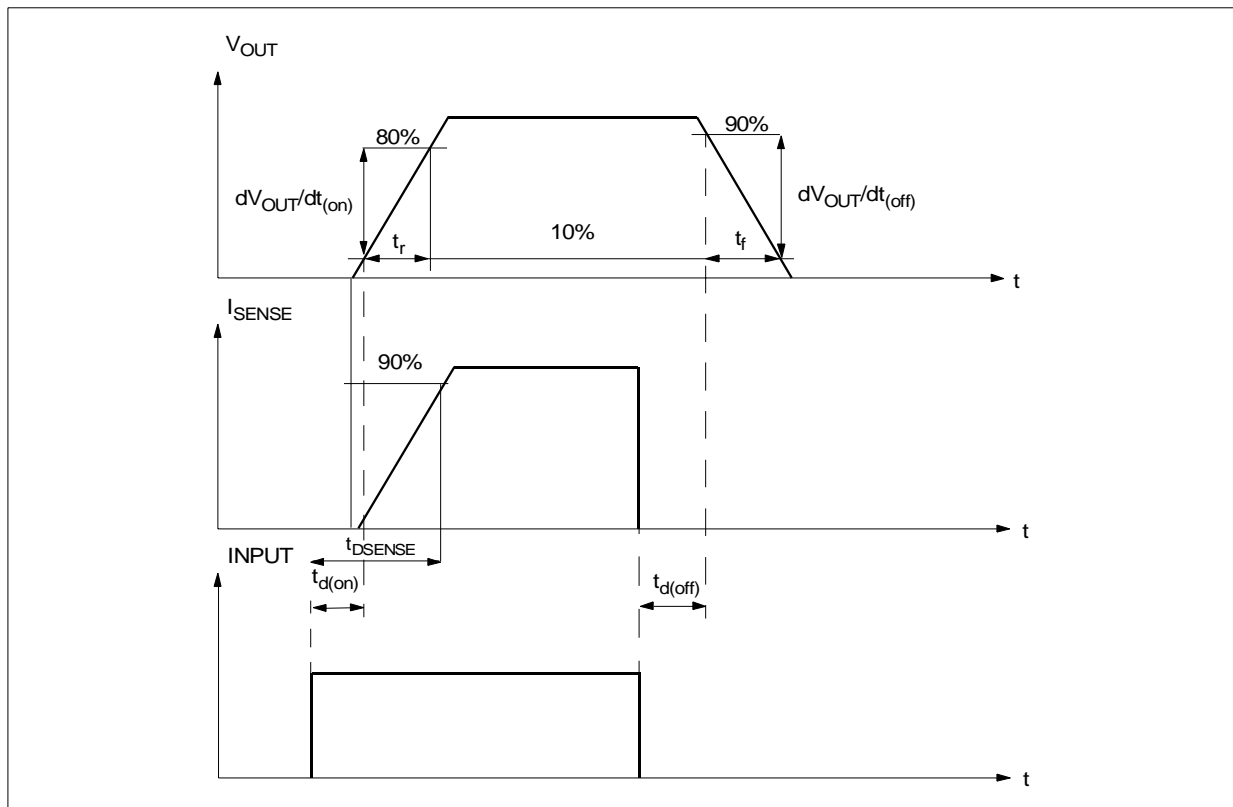


Figure 2:  $I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}$  versus  $I_{OUT}$

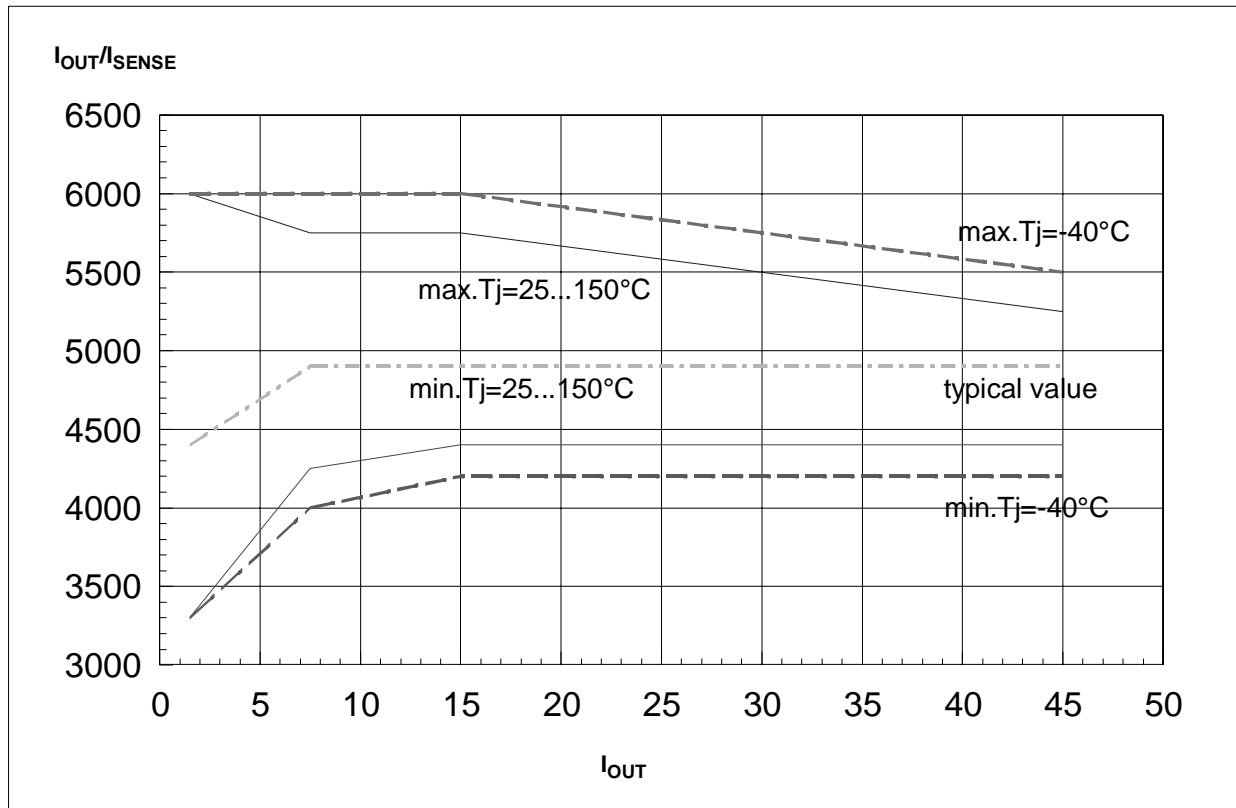
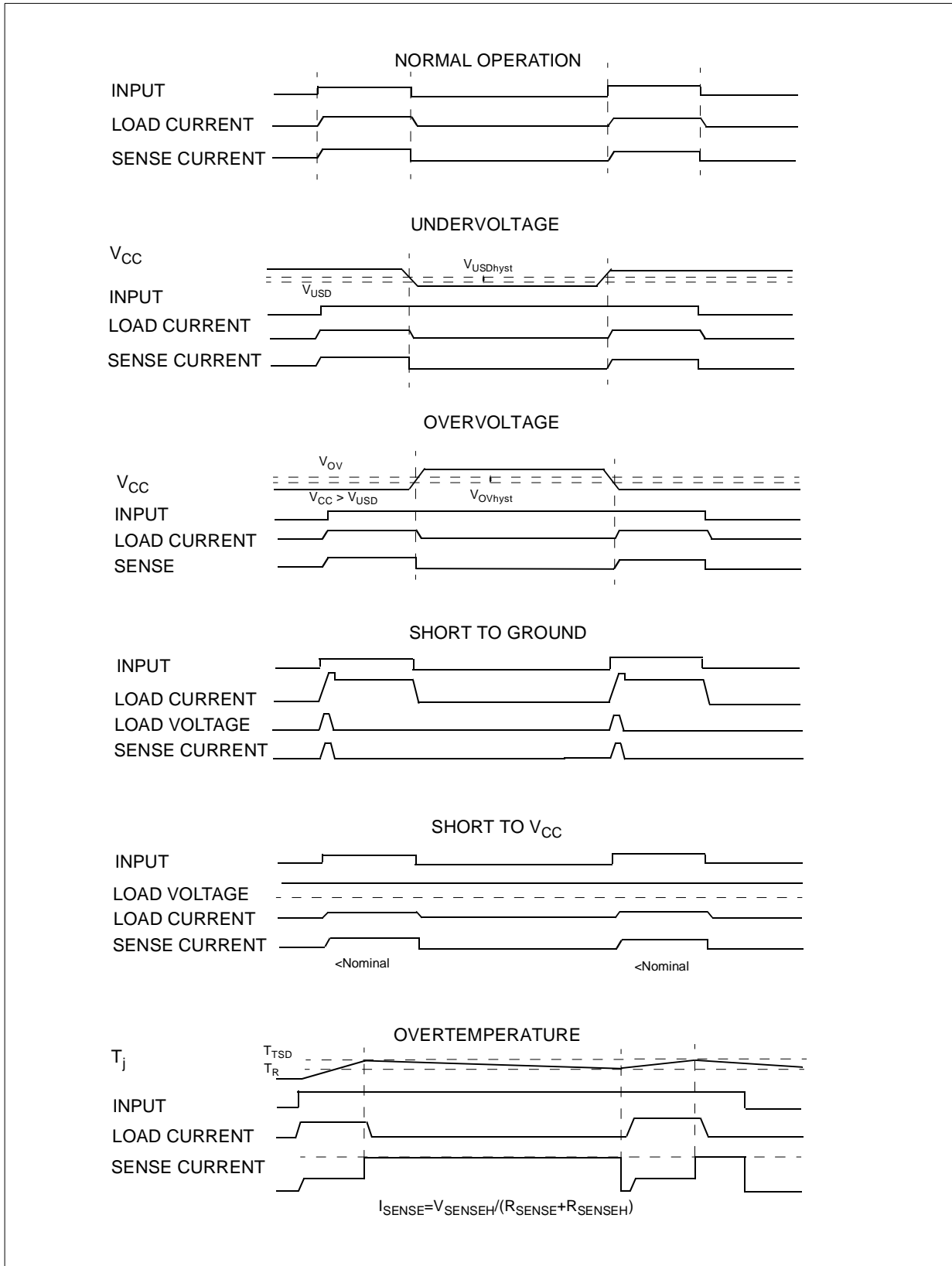
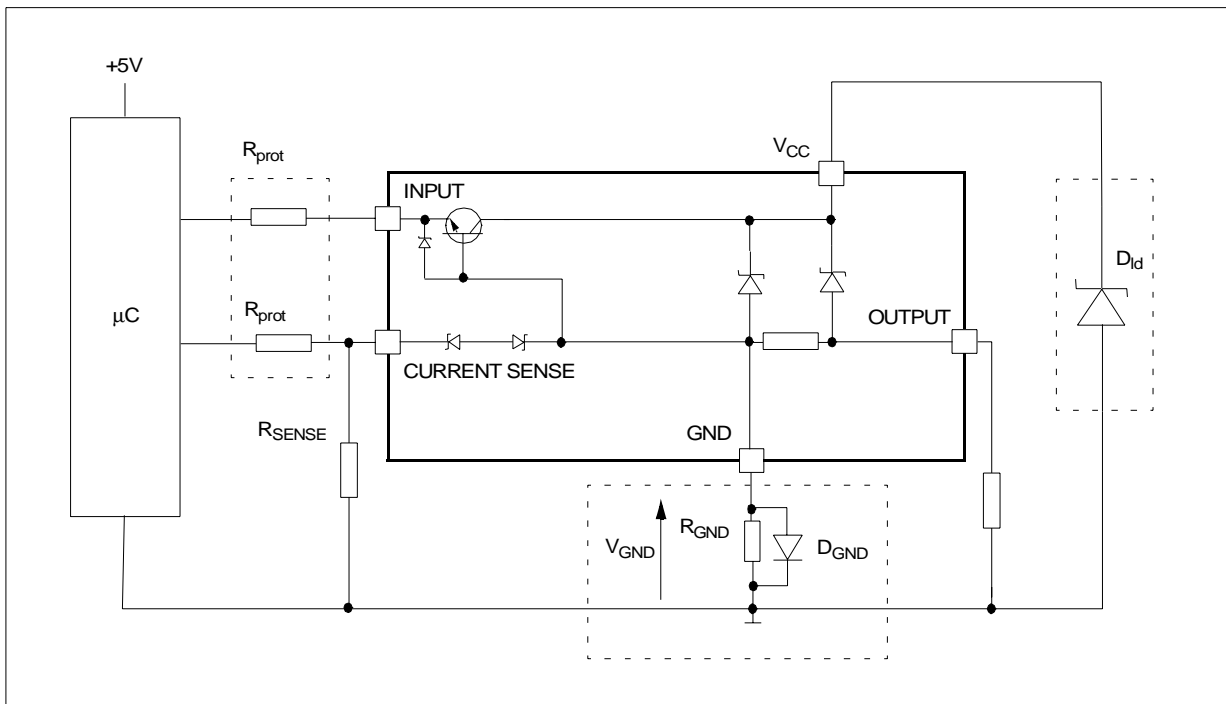


Figure 3: Waveforms





## 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.

Series resistor in INPUT line is also required to prevent that, during battery voltage transient, the current exceeds the Absolute Maximum Rating.

Safest configuration for unused INPUT pin is to leave it unconnected, while unused SENSE pin has to be connected to Ground pin.

**LOAD DUMP PROTECTION**

$D_{id}$  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.

 **$\mu\text{C}$  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  $\mu\text{C}$  I/Os pins to latch-up.

The value of these resistors is a compromise between the leakage current of  $\mu\text{C}$  and the current required by the HSD I/Os (Input levels compatibility) with the latch-up limit of  $\mu\text{C}$  I/Os.

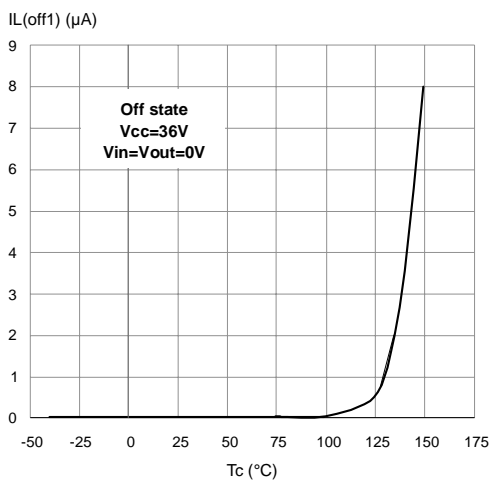
$$-V_{CCpeak} / I_{latchup} \leq R_{prot} \leq (V_{OH\mu C} - V_{IH} - V_{GND}) / I_{IHmax}$$

Calculation example:

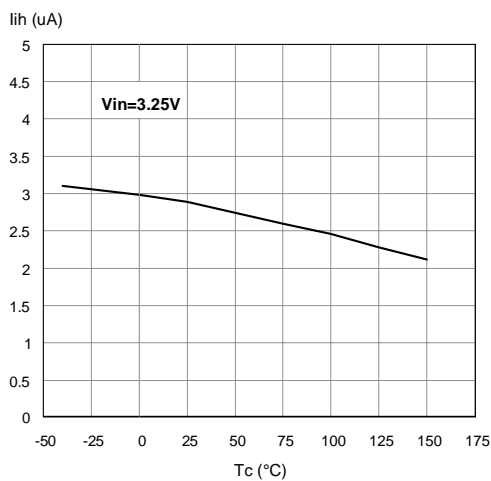
For  $V_{CCpeak} = -100\text{V}$  and  $I_{latchup} \geq 20\text{mA}$ ;  $V_{OH\mu C} \geq 4.5\text{V}$   
 $5\text{k}\Omega \leq R_{prot} \leq 65\text{k}\Omega$ .

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

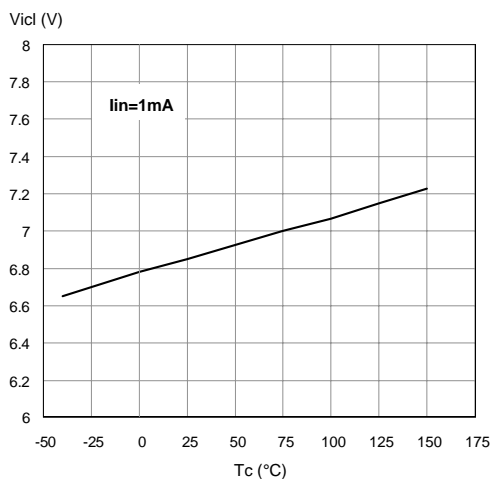
Off State Output Current



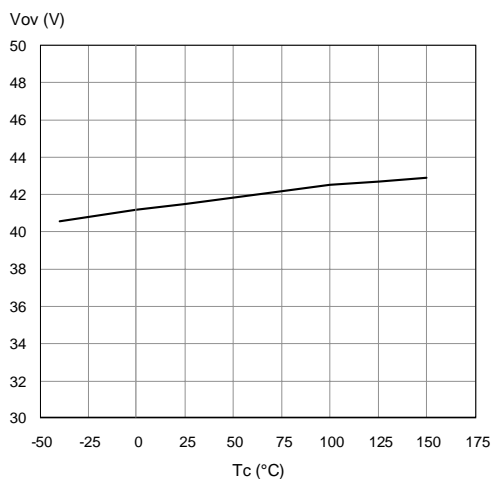
High Level Input Current



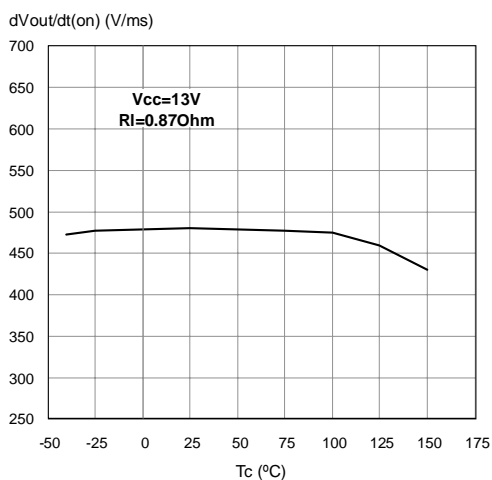
Input Clamp Voltage



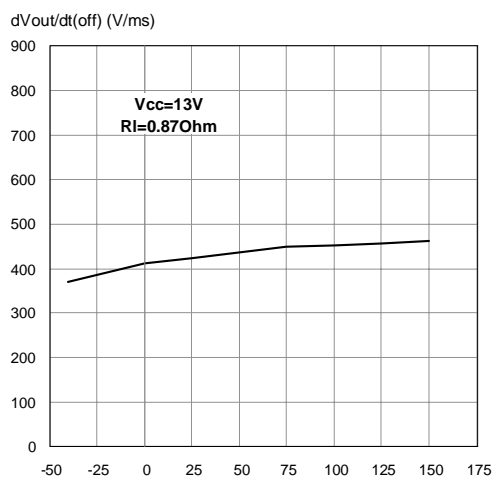
Overvoltage Shutdown



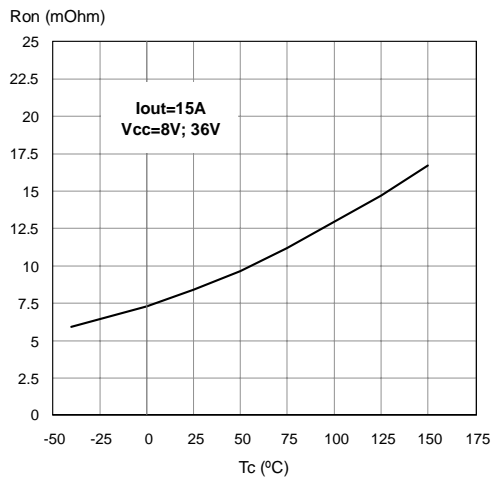
Turn-on Voltage Slope



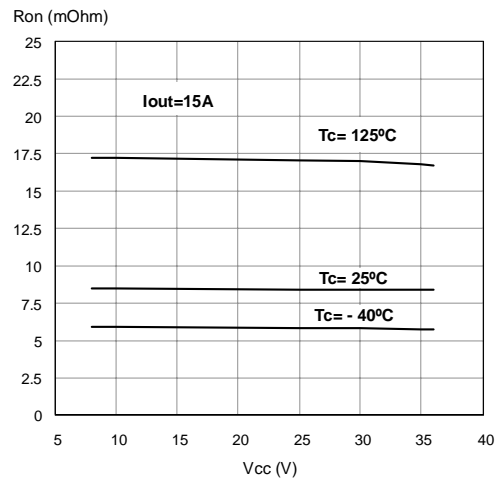
Turn-off Voltage Slope



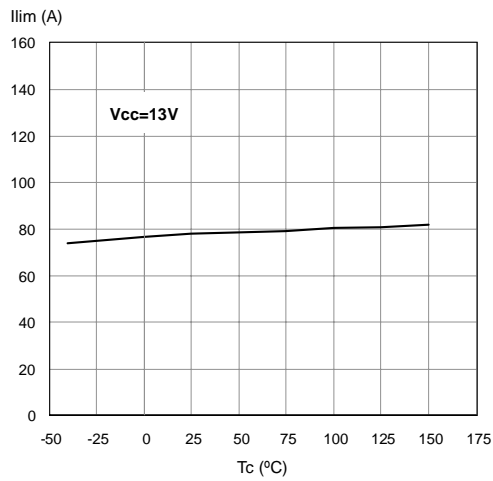
On State Resistance Vs  $T_{case}$



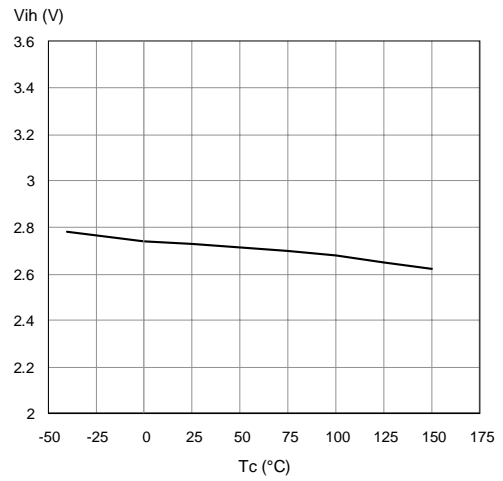
On State Resistance Vs  $V_{CC}$



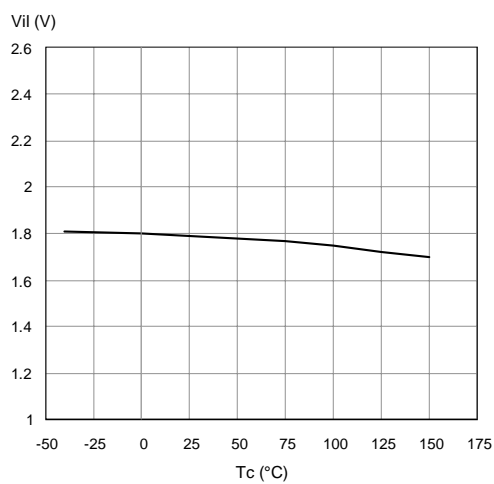
$I_{LIM}$  Vs  $T_{case}$



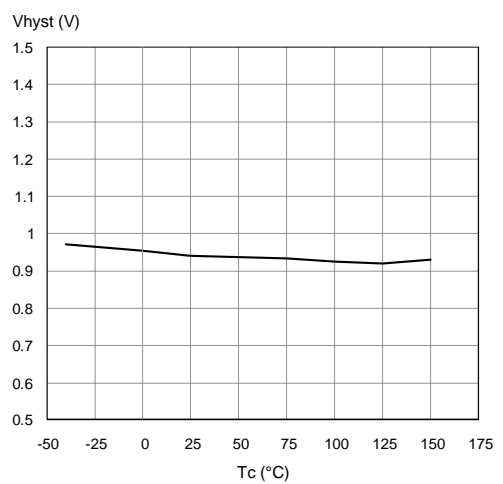
Input High Level



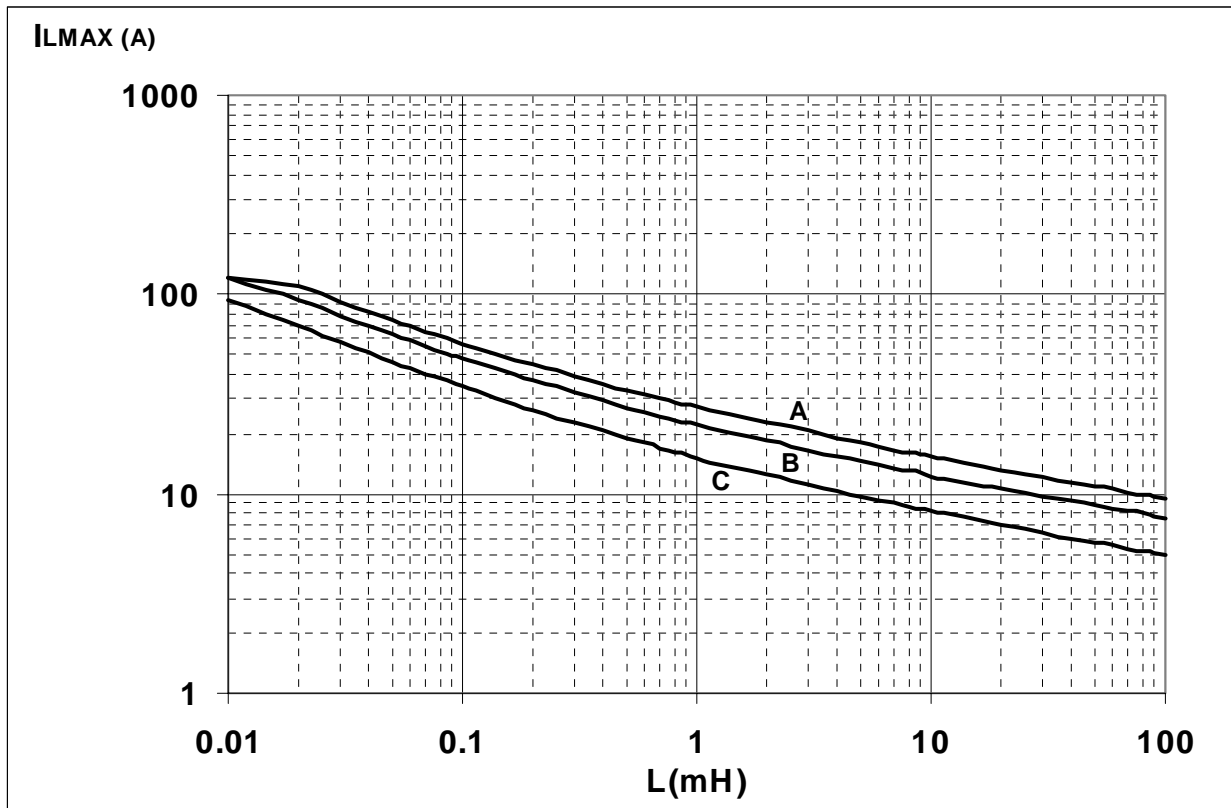
Input Low Level



Input Hysteresis Voltage



Maximum turn off current versus load inductance



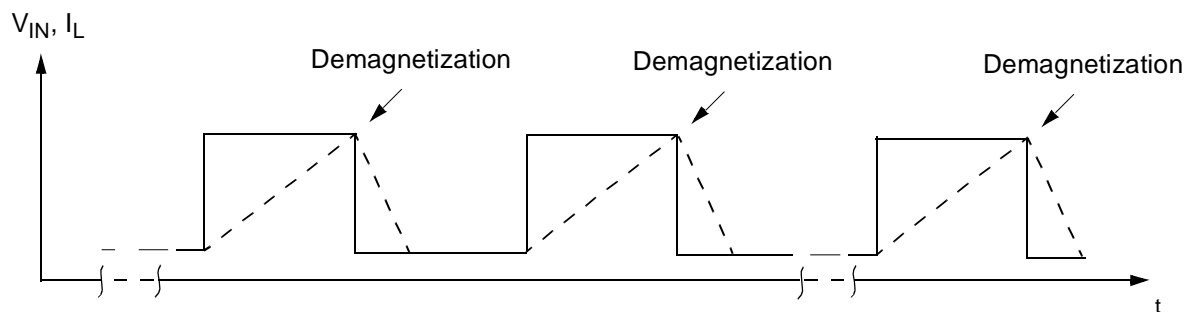
- A = Single Pulse at  $T_{jstart}=150^{\circ}C$
- B= Repetitive pulse at  $T_{jstart}=100^{\circ}C$
- C= Repetitive Pulse at  $T_{jstart}=125^{\circ}C$

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.

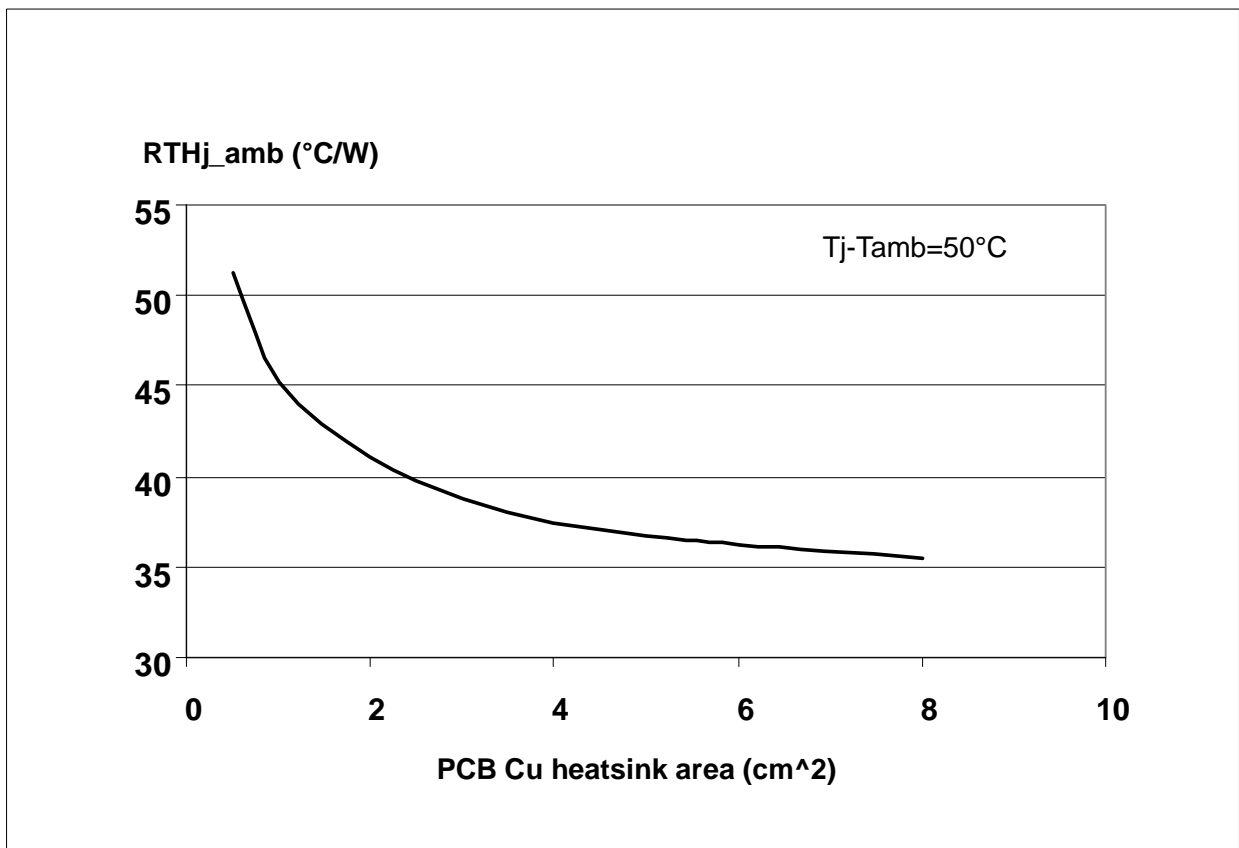


**PowerSO-10™ THERMAL DATA**

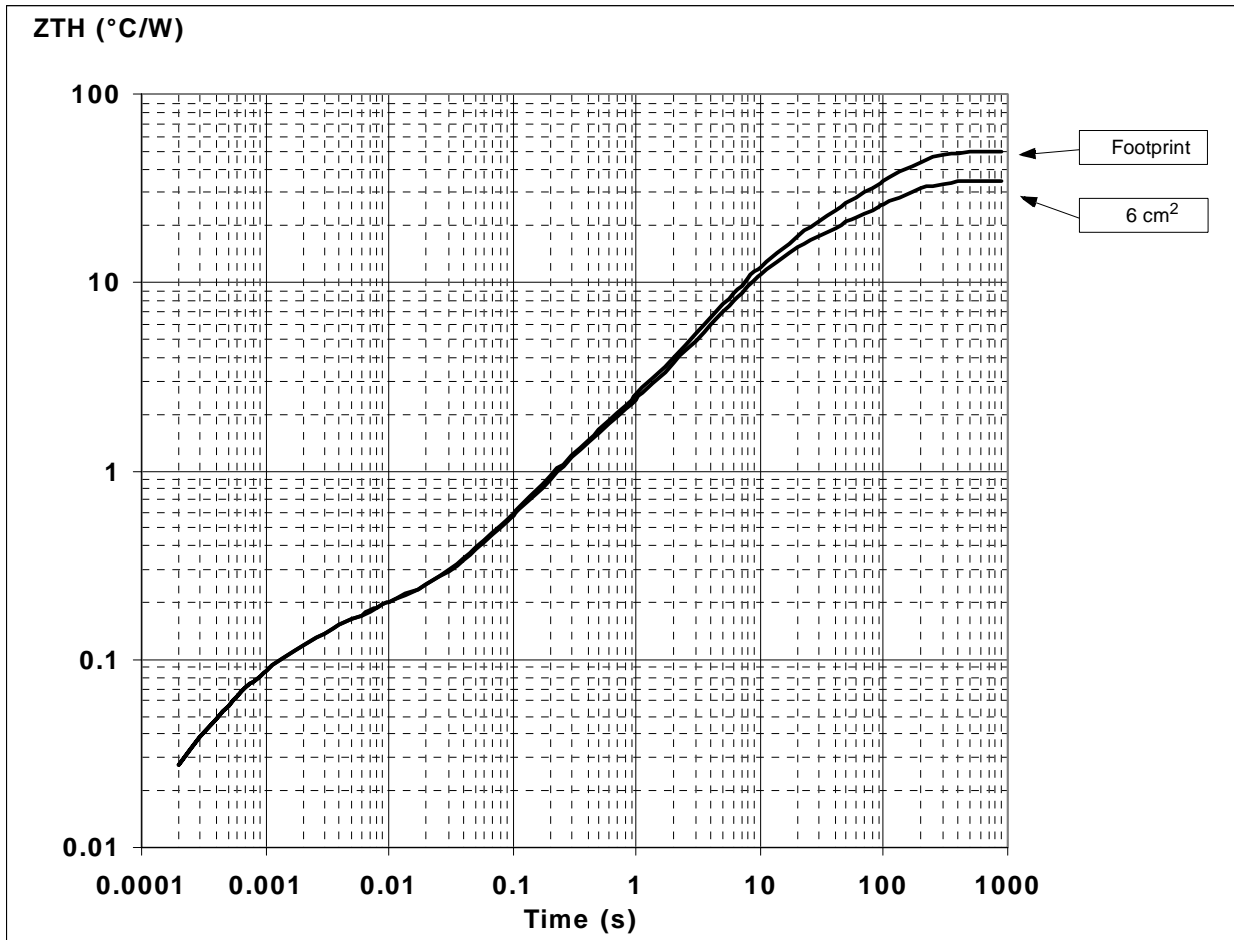
**PowerSO-10™ PC Board**

Layout condition of  $R_{th}$  and  $Z_{th}$  measurements (PCB FR4 area= 58mm x 58mm, PCB thickness=2mm, Cu thickness=35 $\mu$ m, Copper areas: from minimum pad lay-out to 8cm<sup>2</sup>).

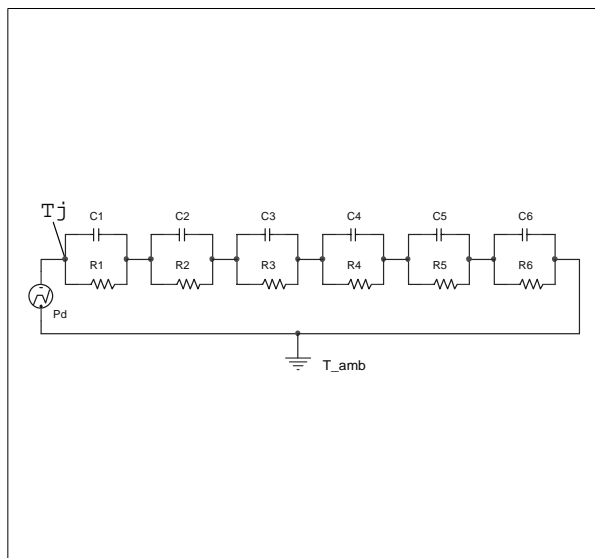
**$R_{thj-amb}$  Vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition**



PowerSO-10 Thermal Impedance Junction Ambient Single Pulse



Thermal fitting model of a single channel HSD in PowerSO-10



Pulse calculation formula

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

where  $\delta = t_p / T$

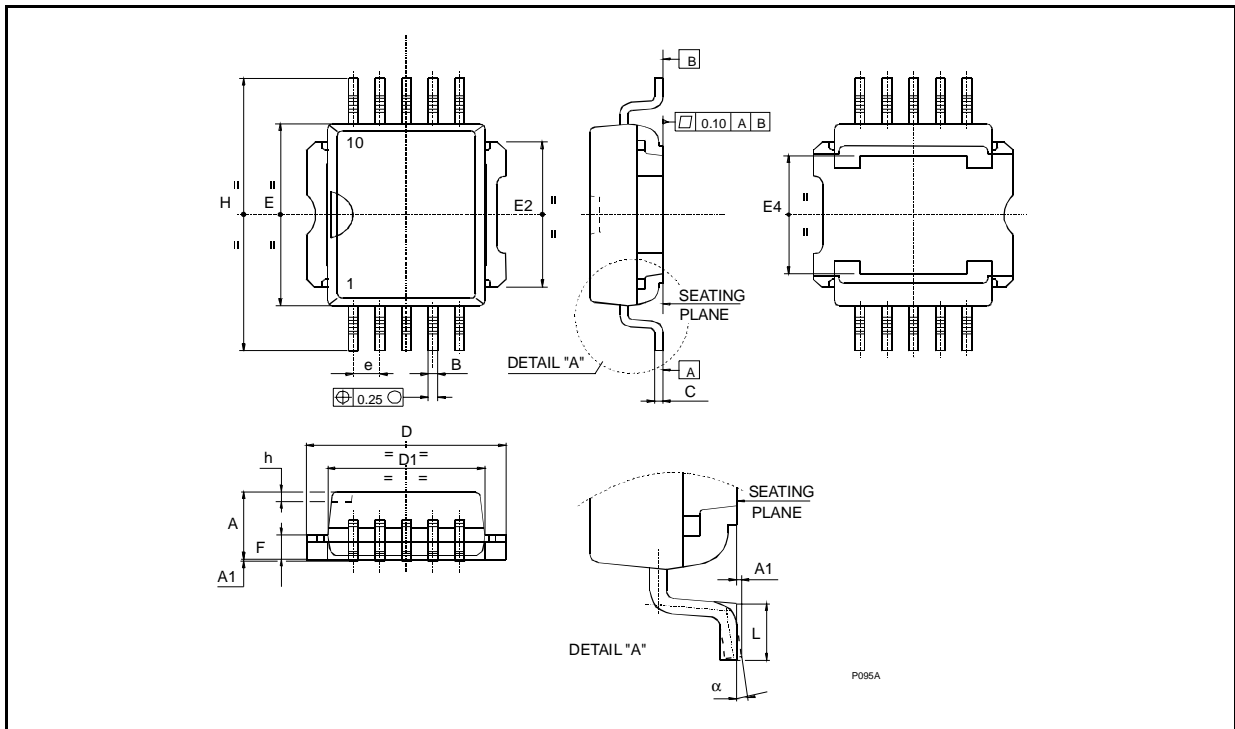
Thermal Parameter

Area/island (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Footprint	6
R1 (°C/W)	0.016	
R2 (°C/W)	0.06	
R3 (°C/W)	0.08	
R4 (°C/W)	0.8	
R5 (°C/W)	12	
R6 (°C/W)	37	22
C1 (W.s/°C)	0.002	
C2 (W.s/°C)	1.00E-02	
C3 (W.s/°C)	0.04	
C4 (W.s/°C)	0.3	
C5 (W.s/°C)	0.75	
C6 (W.s/°C)	3	5

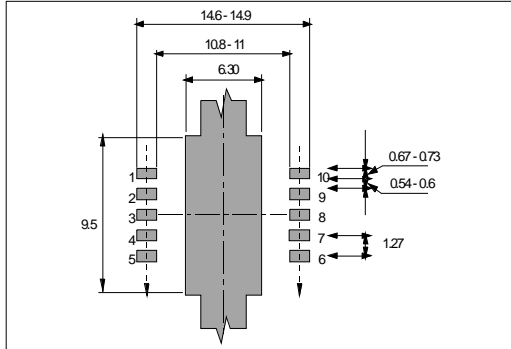
**PowerSO-10™ MECHANICAL DATA**

DIM.	mm.			inch		
	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	3.35		3.65	0.132		0.144
A (*)	3.4		3.6	0.134		0.142
A1	0.00		0.10	0.000		0.004
B	0.40		0.60	0.016		0.024
B (*)	0.37		0.53	0.014		0.021
C	0.35		0.55	0.013		0.022
C (*)	0.23		0.32	0.009		0.0126
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
E2	7.20		7.60	0.283		300
E2 (*)	7.30		7.50	0.287		0.295
E4	5.90		6.10	0.232		0.240
E4 (*)	5.90		6.30	0.232		0.248
e		1.27			0.050	
F	1.25		1.35	0.049		0.053
F (*)	1.20		1.40	0.047		0.055
H	13.80		14.40	0.543		0.567
H (*)	13.85		14.35	0.545		0.565
h		0.50			0.002	
L	1.20		1.80	0.047		0.070
L (*)	0.80		1.10	0.031		0.043
α	0°		8°	0°		8°
α (*)	2°		8°	2°		8°

(\*) Muar only POA P013P



**PowerSO-10™ SUGGESTED PAD LAYOUT**



**TUBE SHIPMENT (no suffix)**

All dimensions are in mm.

	Base Q.ty	Bulk Q.ty	Tube length (± 0.5)	A	B	C (± 0.1)
<b>Casablanca</b>	50	1000	532	10.4	16.4	0.8
<b>Muar</b>	50	1000	532	4.9	17.2	0.8

**TAPE AND REEL SHIPMENT (suffix "13TR")**

40mm min. Access hole at slot location

Full radius

Tape slot in core for tape start 2.5mm min. width.

G measured at hub

**REEL DIMENSIONS**

<b>Base Q.ty</b>	600
<b>Bulk Q.ty</b>	600
<b>A (max)</b>	330
<b>B (min)</b>	1.5
<b>C (± 0.2)</b>	13
<b>F</b>	20.2
<b>G (+ 2 / -0)</b>	24.4
<b>N (min)</b>	60
<b>T (max)</b>	30.4

All dimensions are in mm.

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

<b>Tape width</b>	<b>W</b>	24
<b>Tape Hole Spacing</b>	<b>P0 (± 0.1)</b>	4
<b>Component Spacing</b>	<b>P</b>	24
<b>Hole Diameter</b>	<b>D (± 0.1/-0)</b>	1.5
<b>Hole Diameter</b>	<b>D1 (min)</b>	1.5
<b>Hole Position</b>	<b>F (± 0.05)</b>	11.5
<b>Compartment Depth</b>	<b>K (max)</b>	6.5
<b>Hole Spacing</b>	<b>P1 (± 0.1)</b>	2

user Direction of Feed

Empty components pockets sealed with cover tape.

500mm min

User direction of feed



**REVISION HISTORY**

Date	Revision	Description of Changes
June 2004	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Current and voltage convention update (page 2).</li><li>- "Configuration diagram (top view) &amp; suggested connections for unused and n.c. pins" insertion (page 2).</li><li>- 6cm<sup>2</sup> Cu condition insertion in Thermal Data table (page 3).</li><li>- PROTECTIONS note insertion (page 4).</li><li>- V<sub>CC</sub> - OUTPUT DIODE section update (page 5).</li><li>- Revision History table insertion (page 17).</li><li>- Disclaimers update (page 18).</li></ul>

Information furnished is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, STMicroelectronics assumes no responsibility for the consequences of use of such information nor for any infringement of patents or other rights of third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of STMicroelectronics. Specifications mentioned in this publication are subject to change without notice. This publication supersedes and replaces all information previously supplied. STMicroelectronics products are not authorized for use as critical components in life support devices or systems without express written approval of STMicroelectronics.

The ST logo is a trademark of STMicroelectronics.  
All other names are the property of their respective owners

© 2004 STMicroelectronics - Printed in ITALY- All Rights Reserved.

**STMicroelectronics GROUP OF COMPANIES**

Australia - Belgium - Brazil - Canada - China - Czech Republic - Finland - France - Germany - Hong Kong - India - Israel - Italy - Japan -  
Malaysia - Malta - Morocco - Singapore - Spain - Sweden - Switzerland - United Kingdom - United States  
<http://www.st.com>