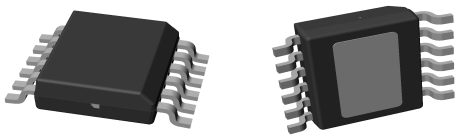
VN750PEP

HIGH SIDE DRIVER

TARGET SPECIFICATION

TYPE	$R_{DS(on)}$	I_{OUT}	V_{CC}
VN750PEP	60 mΩ	6 A	36 V

- CMOS COMPATIBLE INPUT
- 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 (*)



PowerSSO-12

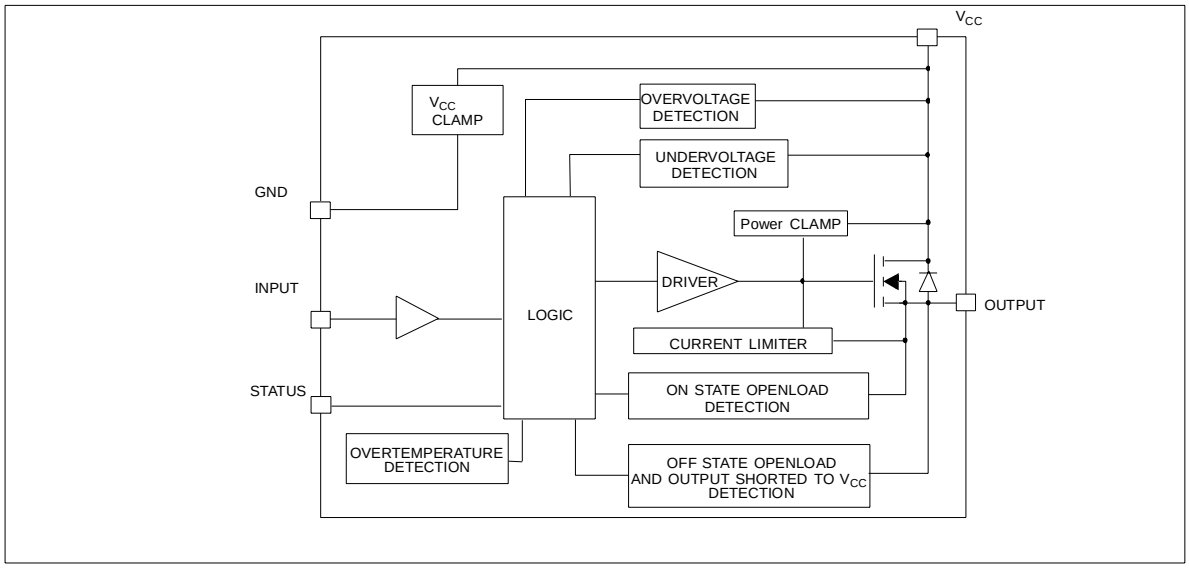
ORDER CODES		
PACKAGE	**TUBE**	**T&R**
PowerSSO-12	VN750PEP	VN750PEP13TR

DESCRIPTION

The VN750PEP 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 protect the device against overload.

The device detects open load condition both is 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



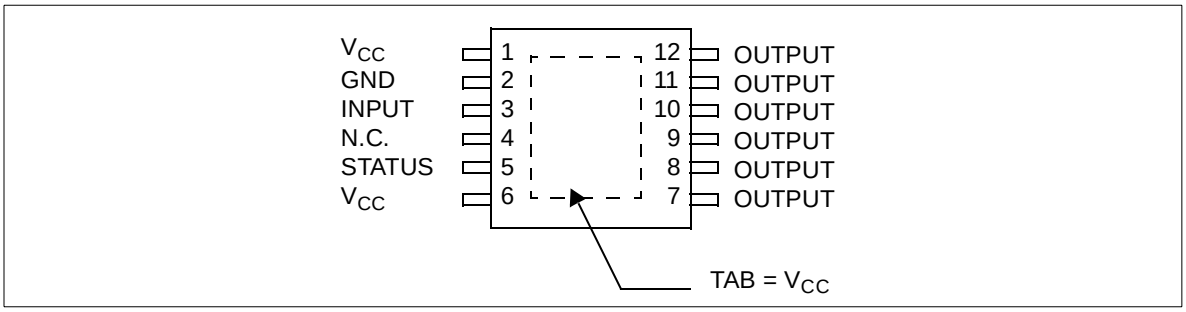
(*) See application schematic at page 8

This is preliminary information on a new product foreseen to be developed. Details are subject to change without notice.

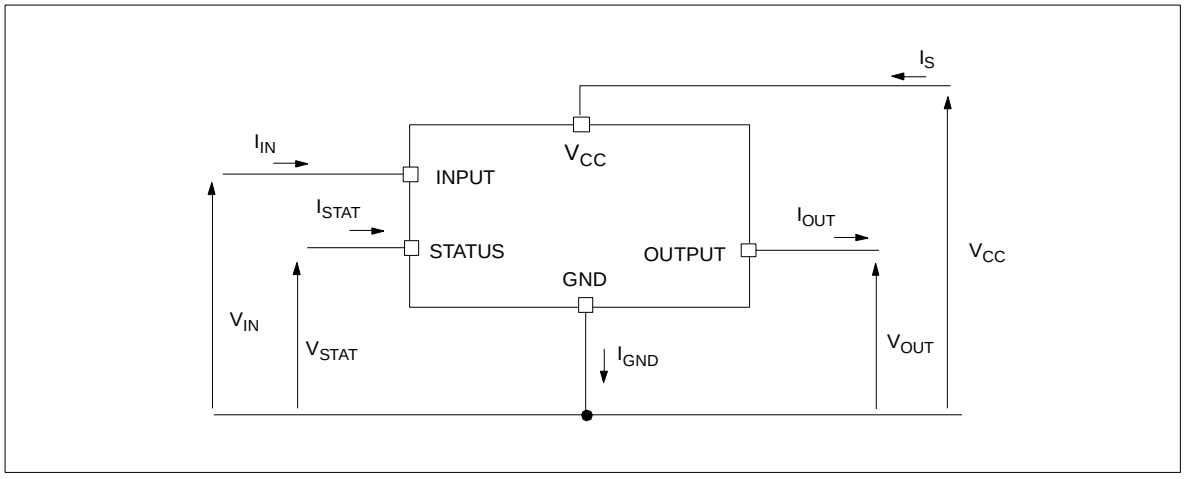
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

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=1.5KΩ; C=100pF) - INPUT - STATUS - OUTPUT - V_{CC}	 4000 4000 5000 5000	 V V V V
P_{tot}	Power Dissipation T_C=25°C	74	W
T_j	Junction Operating Temperature	Internally limited	°C
T_c	Case Operating Temperature	- 40 to 150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	- 55 to 150	°C

CONNECTION DIAGRAM (TOP VIEW)



CURRENT AND VOLTAGE CONVENTIONS



THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{thj\text{-}case}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-case Max	1.7	°C/W
$R_{thj\text{-}amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient Max	70 (*)	°C/W

(*) *) When mounted on a standard single-sided FR-4 board with 1 cm^2 of Cu (at least 35µm thick) connected to all V_{CC} pins.

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

POWER

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	Operating Supply Voltage		5.5	13	36	V
V_{USD}	Undervoltage Shut-down		3	4	5.5	V
$V_{USDhyst}$	Undervoltage Shut-down Hysteresis			0.5		V
V_{OV}	Overvoltage Shut-down		36			V
R_{ON}	On State Resistance	I_{OUT}=2A; T_j=25°C; V_{CC}>8V I_{OUT}=2A; V_{CC}>8V			60 120	mΩ mΩ
I_S	Supply Current	Off State; V_{CC}=13V; V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=0V Off State; V_{CC}=13V; V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=0V; T_j=25°C On State; V_{CC}=13V; V_{IN}=5V; I_{OUT}=0A		10 10 2	25 20 3.5	µA µA 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

SWITCHING (V_{CC}=13V)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	R_L=6.5Ω from V_{IN} rising edge to V_{OUT}=1.3V		40		µs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time	R_L=6.5Ω from V_{IN} falling edge to V_{OUT}=11.7V		30		µs
$dV_{OUT}/dt_{(on)}$	Turn-on Voltage Slope	R_L=6.5Ω from V_{OUT}=1.3V to V_{OUT}=10.4V		0.5		V/µs
$dV_{OUT}/dt_{(off)}$	Turn-off Voltage Slope	R_L=6.5Ω from V_{OUT}=11.7V to V_{OUT}=1.3V		0.2		V/µs

INPUT PIN

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_{hyst}	Input Hysteresis Voltage		0.5			V
V_{ICL}	Input Clamp Voltage	I_{IN}=1mA I_{IN}=-1mA	6	6.8 -0.7	8	V V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

STATUS PIN

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{STAT}	Status Low Output Voltage	I_{STAT}=1.6mA			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 I_{STAT}=-1mA	6	6.8 -0.7	8	V V

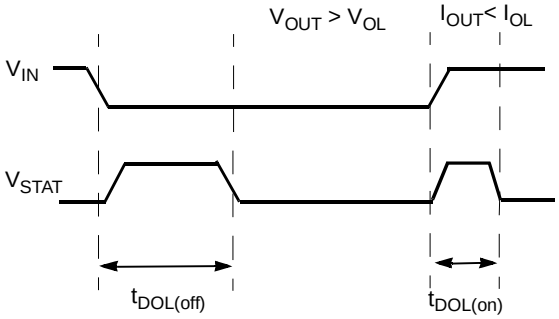
PROTECTIONS

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 condition	T_j>T_{jsh}			20	µs
I_{lim}	Current limitation	9V<V_{CC}<36V 5V<V_{CC}<36V	6	9	15 15	A A
V_{demag}	Turn-off Output Clamp Voltage	I_{OUT}=2A; V_{IN}=0V; L=6mH	V_{CC}-41	V_{CC}-48	V_{CC}-55	V

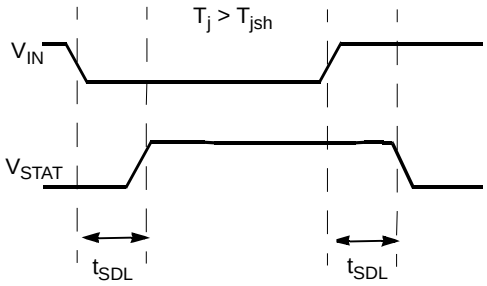
OPENLOAD DETECTION

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{OL}	Openload ON State Detection Threshold	V_{IN}=5V	50	100	200	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

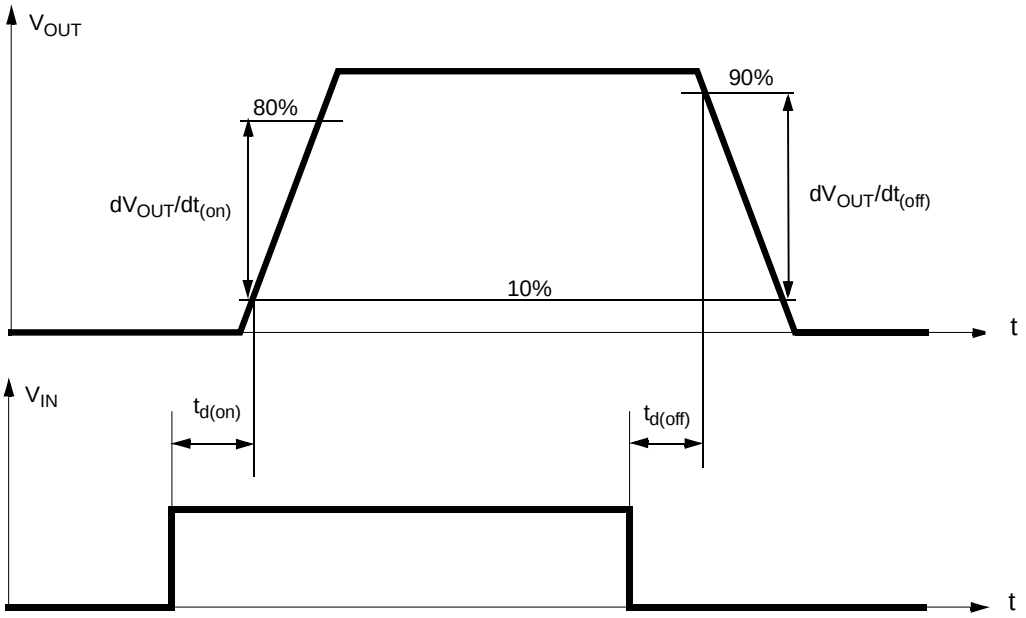
OPEN LOAD STATUS TIMING (with external pull-up)



OVERTEMP STATUS TIMING



Switching time Waveforms



TRUTH TABLE

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

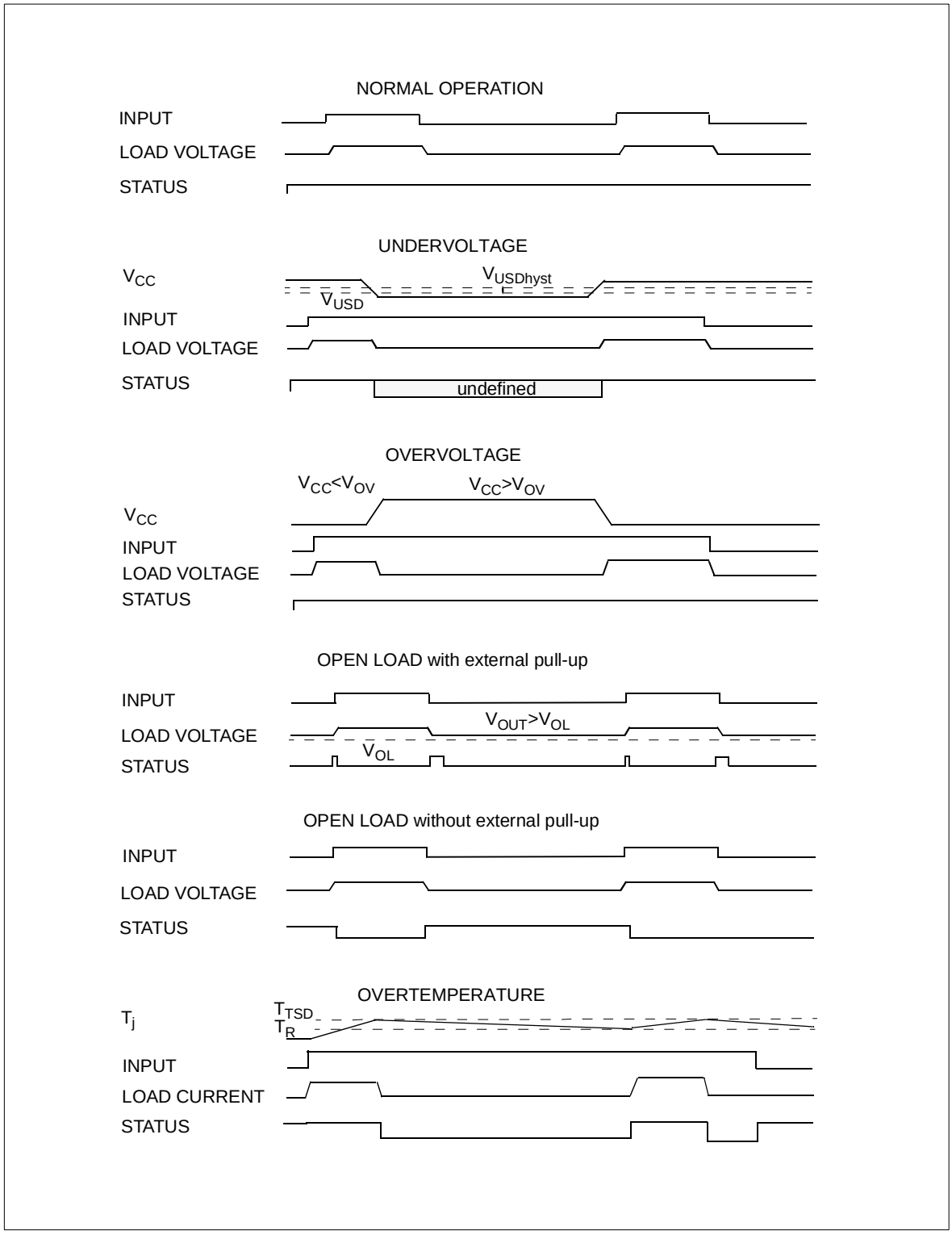
ELECTRICAL TRANSIENT REQUIREMENTS ON V_{CC} PIN

ISO T/R 7637/1 Test Pulse	TEST LEVELS				
	I	II	III	IV	Delays and Impedance
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

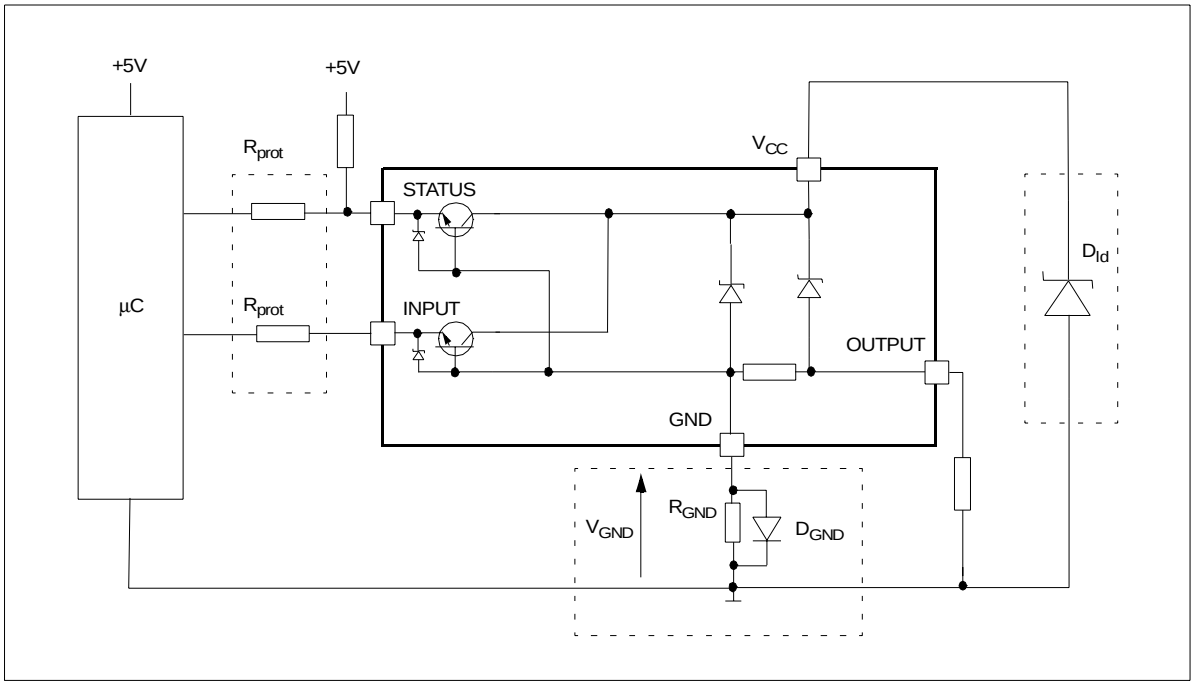
ISO T/R 7637/1 Test Pulse	TEST LEVELS RESULTS			
	I	II	III	IV
1	C	C	C	C
2	C	C	C	C
3a	C	C	C	C
3b	C	C	C	C
4	C	C	C	C
5	C	E	E	E

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: 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) $R_{GND} \leq 600mV / (I_{S(on)max})$.

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 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}=1kΩ) 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 (≃600mV) 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 and STATUS lines are also required to prevent that, during battery voltage transient, the current exceeds the Absolute Maximum Rating.

Safest configuration for unused INPUT and STATUS pin is to leave them unconnected.

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

5kΩ ≤ R_{prot} ≤ 65kΩ.

Recommended R_{prot} value is 10kΩ.

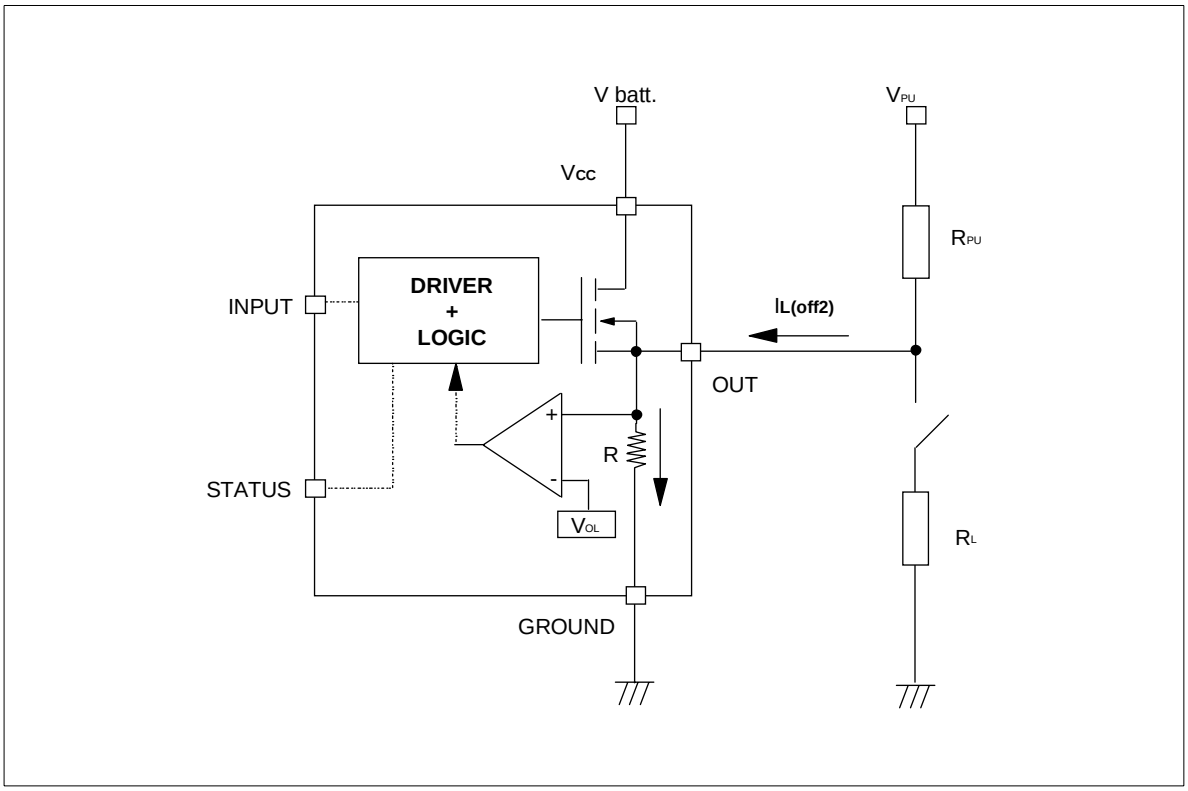
OPEN LOAD DETECTION IN OFF STATE

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

TBD

High Level Input Current

TBD

Input Clamp Voltage

TBD

Status Leakage Current

TBD

Status Low Output Voltage

TBD

Status Clamp Voltage

TBD

On State Resistance Vs T_{case}

TBD

On State Resistance Vs V_{CC}

TBD

Openload On State Detection Threshold

TBD

Input High Level

TBD

Input Low Level

TBD

Input Hysteresis Voltage

TBD

Overvoltage Shutdown

TBD

Openload Off State Voltage Detection Threshold

TBD

Turn-on Voltage Slope

TBD

Turn-off Voltage Slope

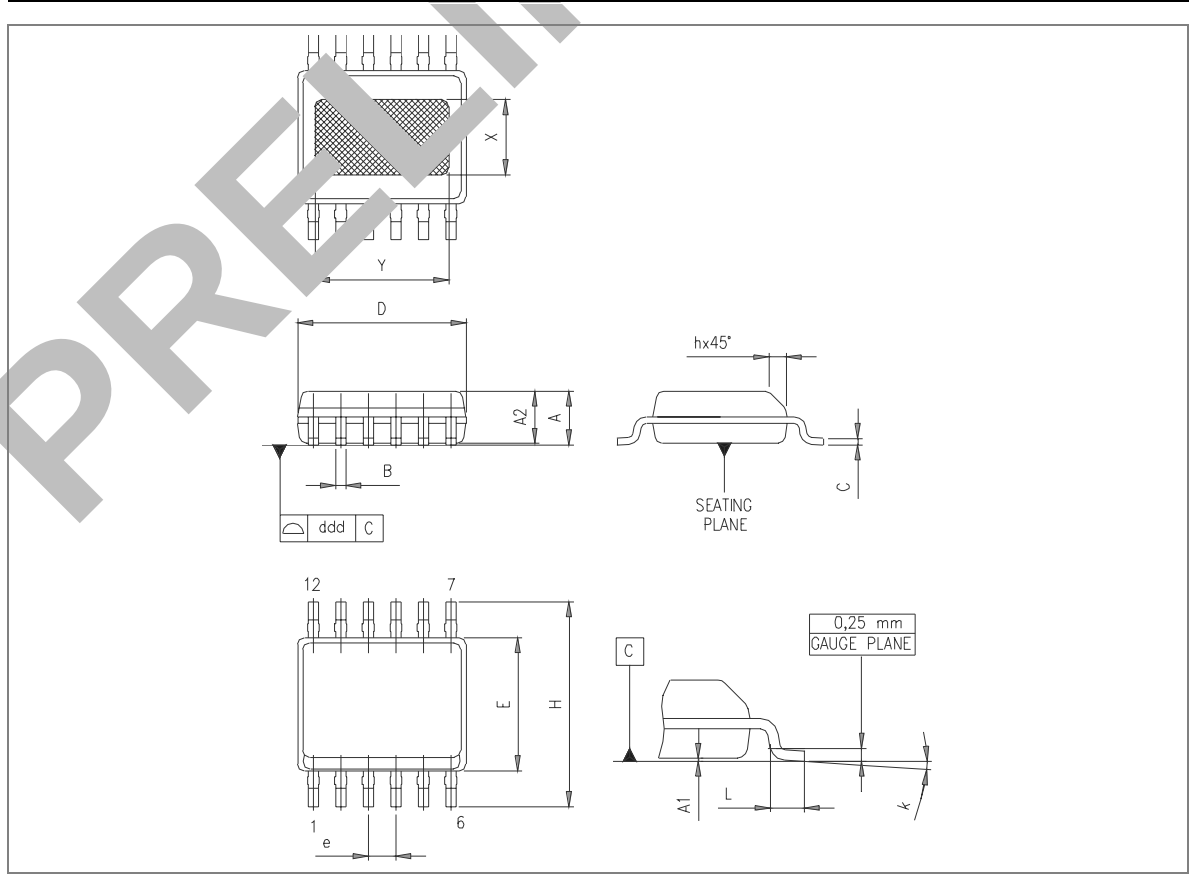
I_{lim} Vs T_{case}

TBD

TBD

PSSO-12^{TM} MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm.		
	MIN.	TYP	MAX.
A	1.250		1.620
A1	0.000		0.100
A2	1.100		1.650
B	0.230		0.410
C	0.190		0.250
D	4.800		5.000
E	3.800		4.000
e		0.800	
H	5.800		6.200
h	0.250		0.500
L	0.400		1.270
k	0º		8º
X	1.900		2.500
Y	3.600		4.200
ddd			0.100



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