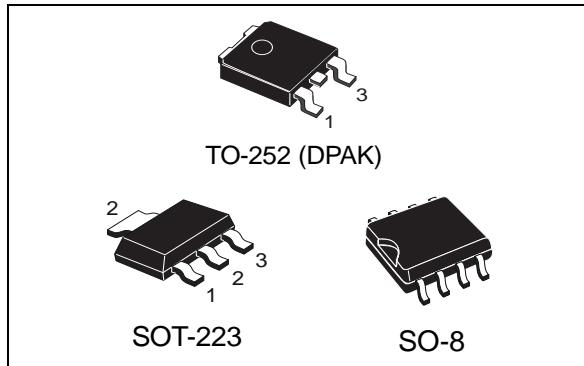


## Features

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Max on-state resistance (per ch.)	$R_{ON}$	250 mΩ
Current limitation (typ)	$I_{LIMH}$	1.7 A
Drain-source clamp voltage	$V_{CLAMP}$	40 V

- Linear current limitation
- Thermal shutdown
- Short circuit protection
- Integrated clamp
- Low current drawn from input pin
- Diagnostic feedback through input pin
- ESD protection
- Direct access to the gate of the Power MOSFET (analog driving)
- Compatible with standard Power MOSFET



## Description

The VND1NV04, VNN1NV04, VNS1NV04 are monolithic devices designed in STMicroelectronics® VIPower® M0-3 Technology, intended for replacement of standard Power MOSFETs from DC up to 50 KHz applications. Built in thermal shutdown, linear current limitation and overvoltage clamp protect the chip in harsh environments.

Fault feedback can be detected by monitoring the voltage at the input pin.

**Table 1. Device summary**

Package	Order codes			
	Tube	Tube (lead free)	Tape and reel	Tape and reel (lead free)
TO-252 (DPAK)	VND1NV04	VND1NV04-E	VND1NV0413TR	VND1NV04TR-E
SOT-223	VNN1NV04	-	VNN1NV0413TR	-
SO-8	VNS1NV04	-	VNS1NV0413TR	-

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# 1 Block diagram and pin description

Figure 1. Block diagram

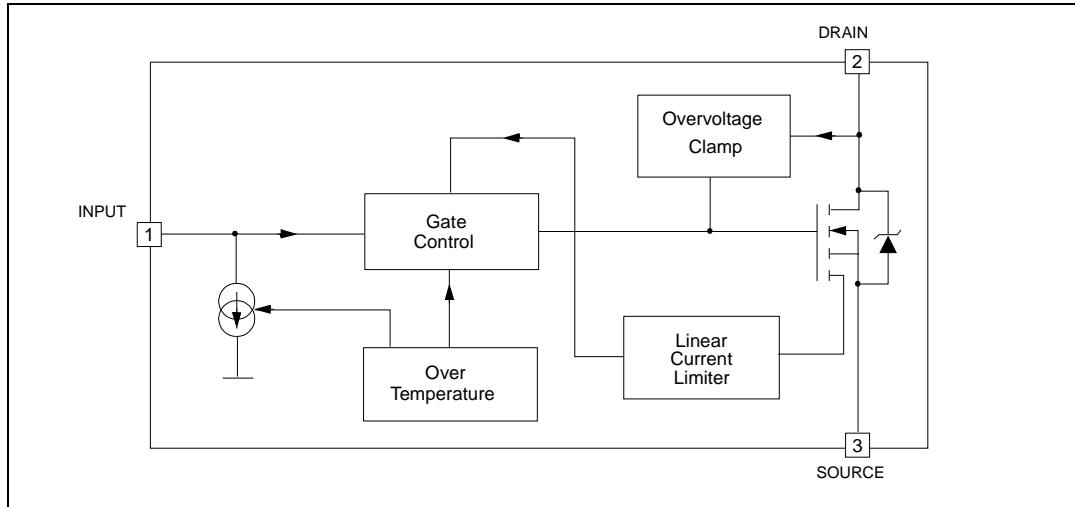
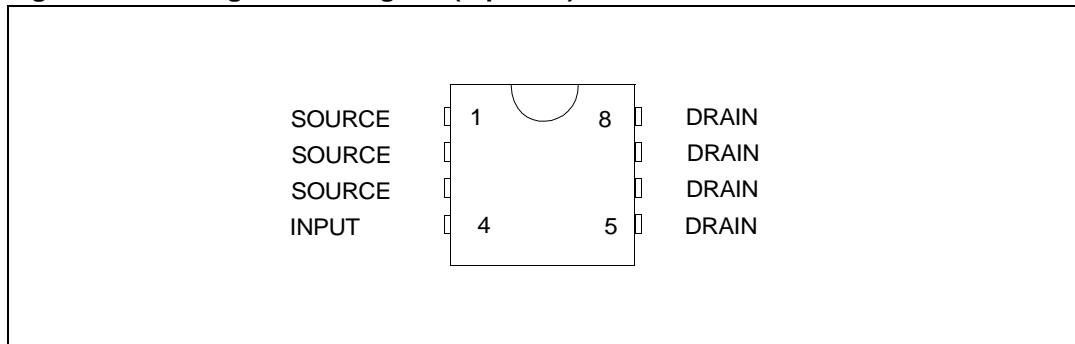


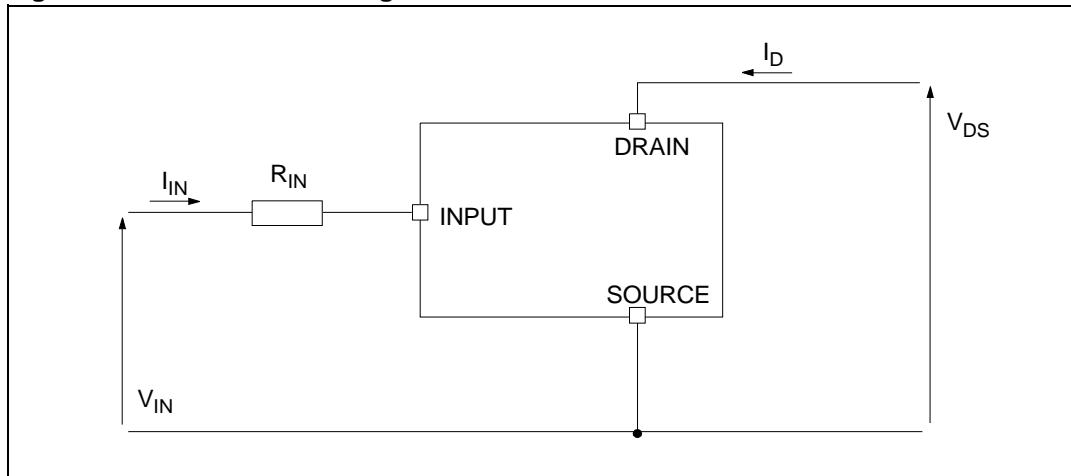
Figure 2. Configuration diagram (top view)



1. For the pins configuration related to SOT-223 and DPAK see outline at page 1.

## 2 Electrical specifications

**Figure 3. Current and voltage conventions**



### 2.1 Absolute maximum ratings

The rating listed in *Table 2: Absolute maximum ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operating sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to Absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

**Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Value			Unit
		SOT-223	SO-8	DPAK	
$V_{DSn}$	Drain-source voltage ( $V_{INn}=0$ V)	Internally clamped			V
$V_{INn}$	Input voltage	Internally clamped			V
$I_{INn}$	Input current	+/-20			mA
$R_{IN\ MINn}$	Minimum input series impedance	330			$\Omega$
$I_{Dn}$	Drain current	Internally limited			A
$I_{Rn}$	Reverse DC output current	-3			A
$V_{ESD1}$	Electrostatic discharge ( $R=1.5$ K $\Omega$ , $C=100$ pF)	4000			V
$V_{ESD2}$	Electrostatic discharge on output pins only ( $R=330$ $\Omega$ , $C=150$ pF)	16500			V
$P_{tot}$	Total dissipation at $T_c=25$ °C	7	8.3	35	W
$T_j$	Operating junction temperature	Internally limited			°C
$T_c$	Case operating temperature	Internally limited			°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	-55 to 150			°C

## 2.2 Thermal data

Table 3. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	Maximum value			Unit
		SOT-223	SO-8	DPAK	
$R_{thj\text{-case}}$	Thermal resistance junction-case	18		3.5	°C/W
$R_{thj\text{-lead}}$	Thermal resistance junction-lead		15		°C/W
$R_{thj\text{-amb}}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient	70 <sup>(1)</sup>	65 <sup>(1)</sup>	54 <sup>(1)</sup>	°C/W

1. When mounted on a standard single-sided FR4 board with 50 mm<sup>2</sup> of Cu (at least 35 µm thick) connected to all DRAIN pins

## 2.3 Electrical characteristics

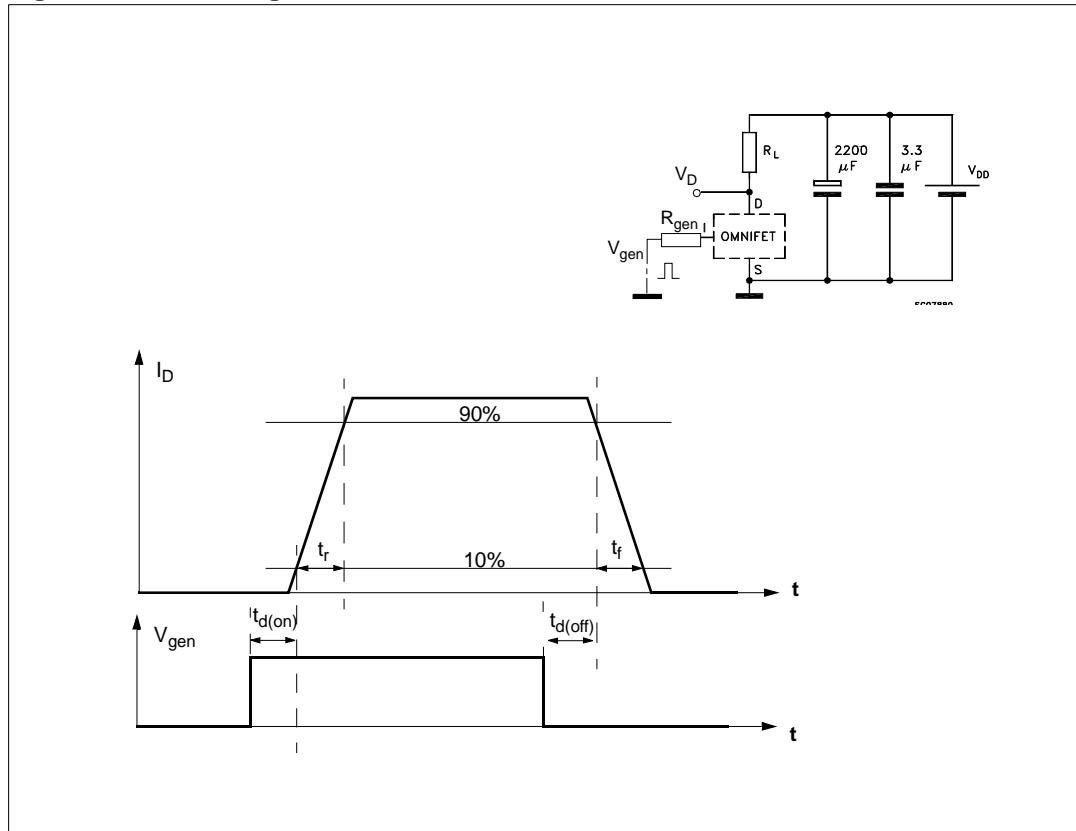
Table 4. Electrical characteristics

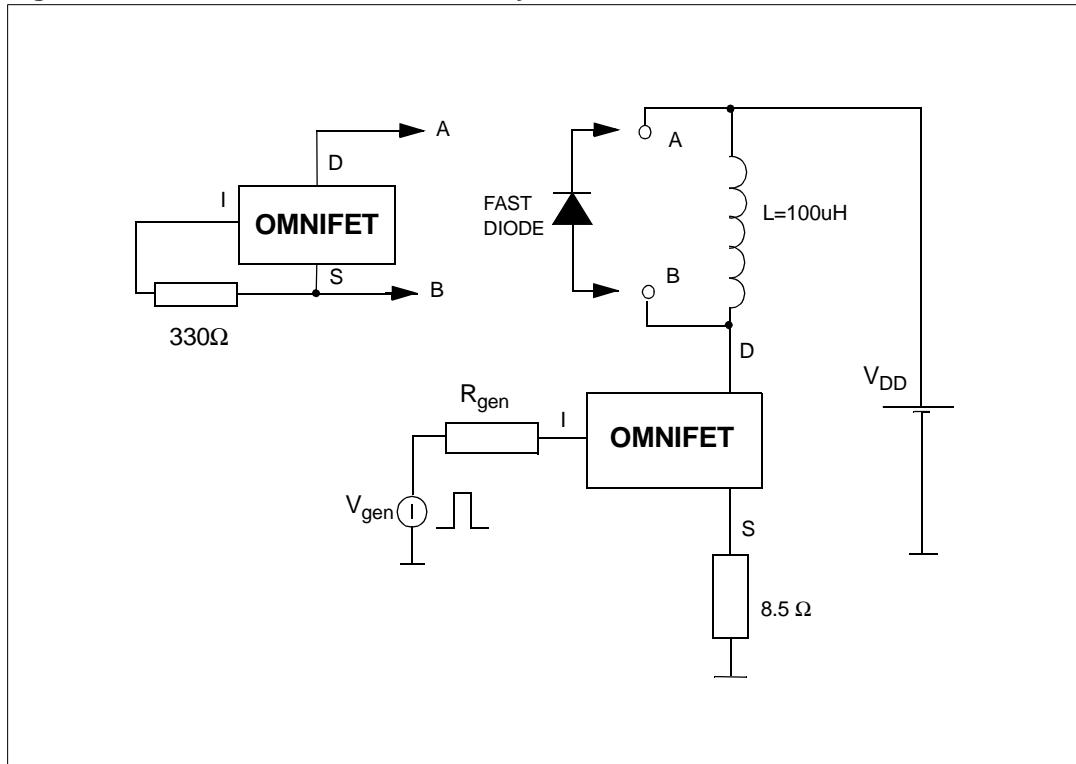
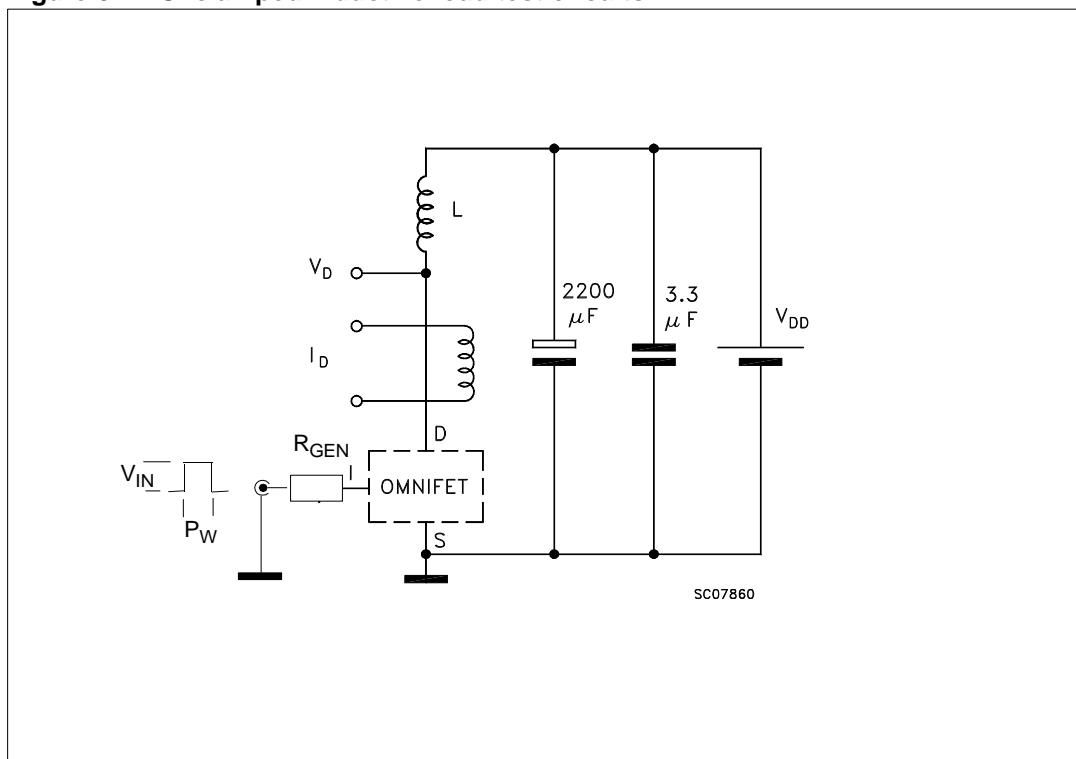
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
<b>Off (-40 °C &lt; T<sub>j</sub> &lt; 150 °C, unless otherwise specified)</b>						
$V_{CLAMP}$	Drain-source clamp voltage	$V_{IN}=0$ V; $I_D=0.5$ A	40	45	55	V
$V_{CLTH}$	Drain-source clamp threshold voltage	$V_{IN}=0$ V; $I_D=2$ mA	36			V
$V_{INTH}$	Input threshold voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{IN}$ ; $I_D=1$ mA	0.5		2.5	V
$I_{ISS}$	Supply current from input pin	$V_{DS}=0$ V; $V_{IN}=5$ V		100	150	µA
$V_{INCL}$	Input-source clamp voltage	$I_{IN}=1$ mA	6	6.8	8	V
		$I_{IN}=-1$ mA	-1.0		-0.3	
$I_{DSS}$	Zero input voltage drain current ( $V_{IN}=0$ V)	$V_{DS}=13$ V; $V_{IN}=0$ V; $T_j=25$ °C			30	µA
		$V_{DS}=25$ V; $V_{IN}=0$ V			75	
<b>On (-40 °C &lt; T<sub>j</sub> &lt; 150 °C, unless otherwise specified)</b>						
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static drain-source on resistance	$V_{IN}=5$ V; $I_D=0.5$ A; $T_j=25$ °C			250	mΩ
		$V_{IN}=5$ V; $I_D=0.5$ A			500	
<b>Dynamic (<math>T_j=25</math> °C, unless otherwise specified)</b>						
$g_{fs}^{(1)}$	Forward transconductance	$V_{DD}=13$ V; $I_D=0.5$ A		2		s
$C_{oss}$	Output capacitance	$V_{DS}=13$ V; f=1 MHz; $V_{IN}=0$ V		90		pF

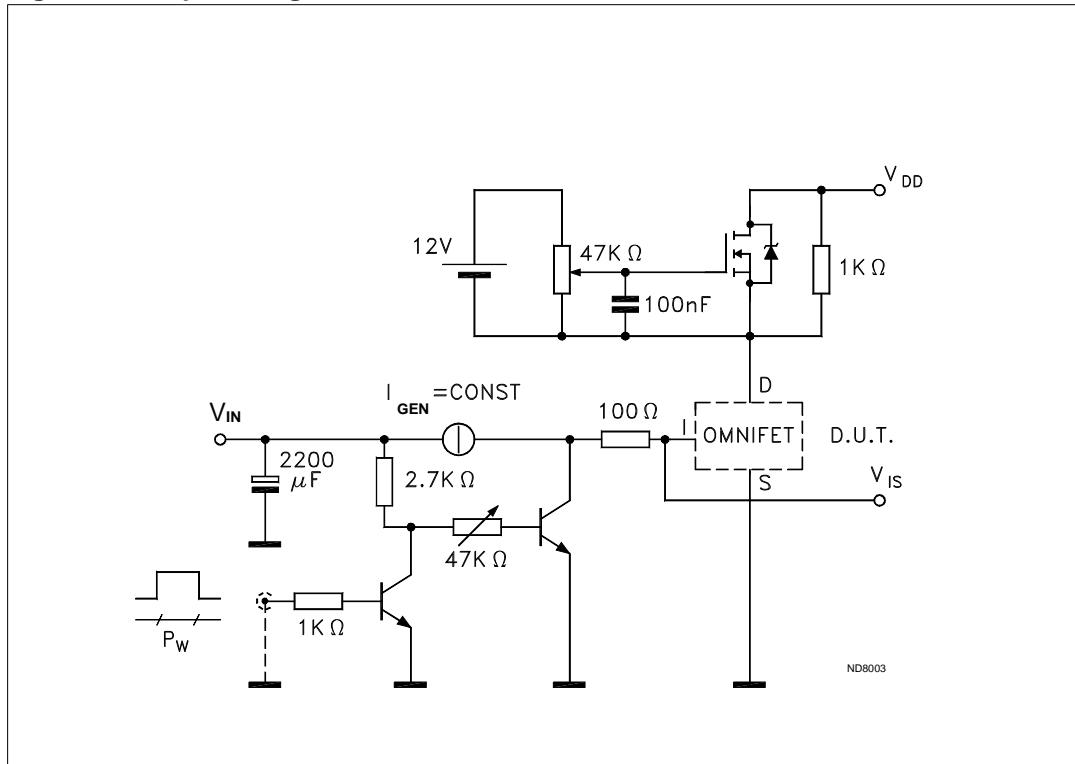
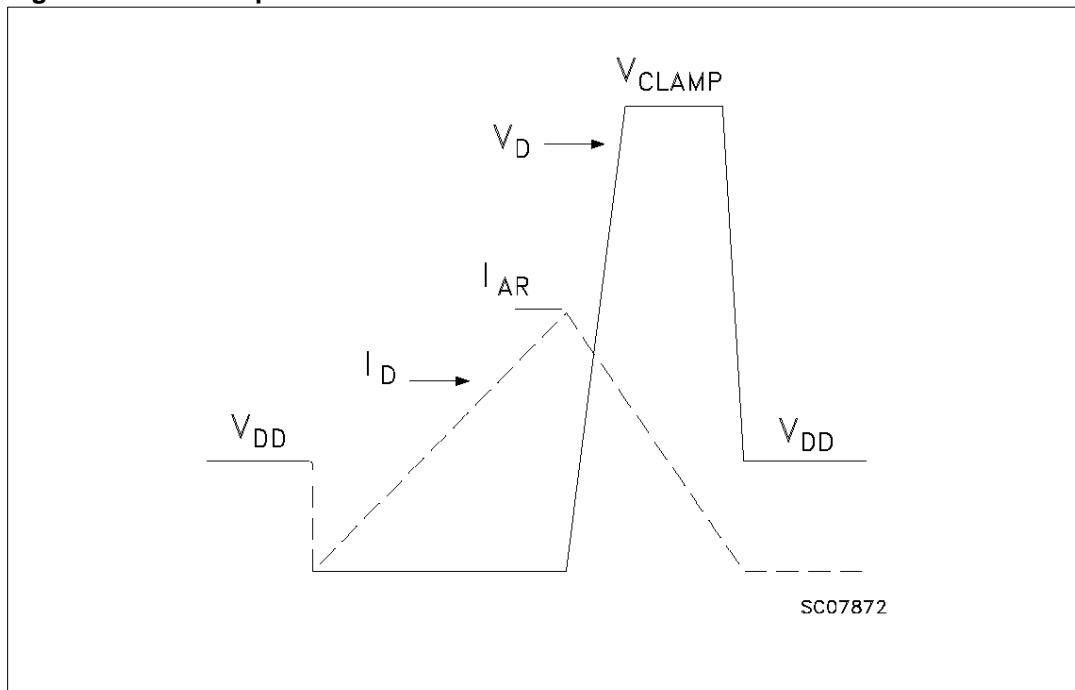
**Table 4. Electrical characteristics (continued)**

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
<b>Switching (<math>T_j=25^\circ\text{C}</math>, unless otherwise specified)</b>						
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	$V_{DD}=15 \text{ V}; I_D=0.5 \text{ A}$ $V_{gen}=5 \text{ V}; R_{gen}=R_{IN \text{ MIN}}=330 \Omega$ (see <i>Figure 4</i> )		70	200	ns
$t_r$	Rise time			170	500	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time			350	1000	ns
$t_f$	Fall time			200	600	ns
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	$V_{DD}=15 \text{ V}; I_D=0.5 \text{ A}$ $V_{gen}=5 \text{ V}; R_{gen}=2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$ (see <i>Figure 4</i> )		0.25	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_r$	Rise time			1.3	4.0	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time			1.8	5.5	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_f$	Fall time			1.2	4.0	$\mu\text{s}$
$(dl/dt)_{on}$	Turn-on current slope	$V_{DD}=15 \text{ V}; I_D=1.5 \text{ A}$ $V_{gen}=5 \text{ V}; R_{gen}=R_{IN \text{ MIN}}=330 \Omega$		5		$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
$Q_i$	Total input charge	$V_{DD}=12 \text{ V}; I_D=0.5 \text{ A}; V_{IN}=5 \text{ V}$ $I_{gen}=2.13 \text{ mA}$ (see <i>Figure 7</i> )		5		nC
<b>Source drain diode (<math>T_j=25^\circ\text{C}</math>, unless otherwise specified)</b>						
$V_{SD}^{(1)}$	Forward on voltage	$I_{SD}=0.5 \text{ A}; V_{IN}=0 \text{ V}$		0.8		V
$t_{rr}$	Reverse recovery time	$I_{SD}=0.5 \text{ A}; dl/dt=6 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_{DD}=30 \text{ V}; L=200 \mu\text{H}$ (see <i>Figure 5</i> )		205		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse recovery charge			100		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Reverse recovery current			0.7		A
<b>Protections (-40 <math>^\circ\text{C} &lt; T_j &lt; 150^\circ\text{C}</math>, unless otherwise specified)</b>						
$I_{lim}$	Drain current limit	$V_{IN}=5 \text{ V}; V_{DS}=13 \text{ V}$	1.7		3.5	A
$t_{dlim}$	Step response current limit	$V_{IN}=5 \text{ V}; V_{DS}=13 \text{ V}$		2.0		$\mu\text{s}$
$T_{jsh}$	Overtemperature shutdown		150	175	200	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{jrs}$	Overtemperature reset		135			$^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{gf}$	Fault sink current	$V_{IN}=5 \text{ V}; V_{DS}=13 \text{ V}; T_j=T_{jsh}$	10	15	20	mA
$E_{as}$	Single pulse avalanche energy	Starting $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}; V_{DD}=24 \text{ V}$ $V_{IN}=5 \text{ V}; R_{gen}=R_{IN \text{ MIN}}=330 \Omega$ $L=50 \text{ mH}$ (see <i>Figure 6</i> and <i>Figure 8</i> )	55			mJ

1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , duty cycle 1.5 %

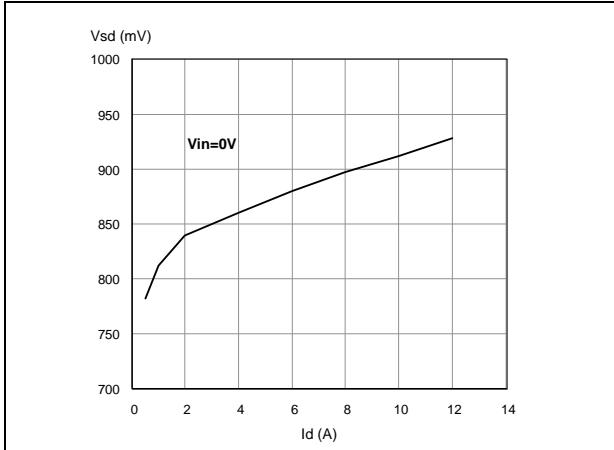
**Figure 4. Switching time test circuit for resistive load**

**Figure 5.** Test circuit for diode recovery times**Figure 6.** Unclamped inductive load test circuits

**Figure 7.** Input charge test circuit**Figure 8.** Unclamped inductive waveforms

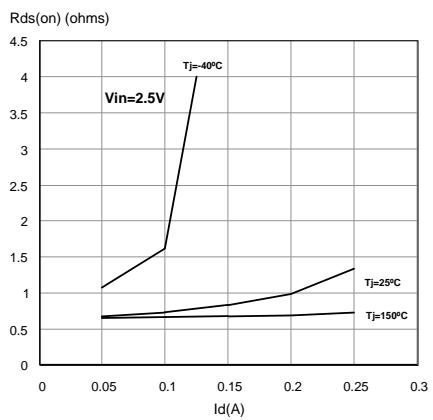
## 2.4 Electrical characteristics curves

**Figure 9.** Source-drain diode forward characteristics

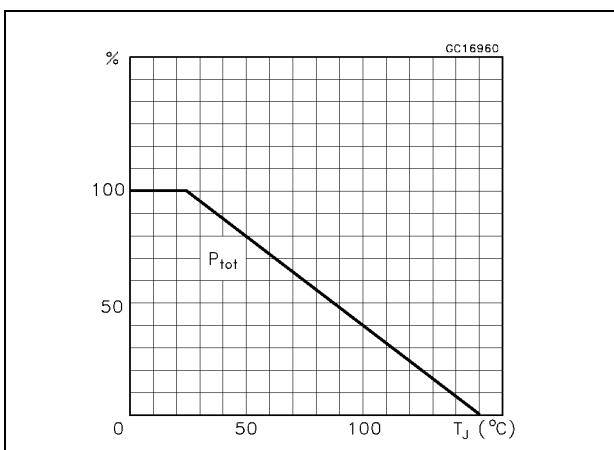


**Figure 11. Derating curve**

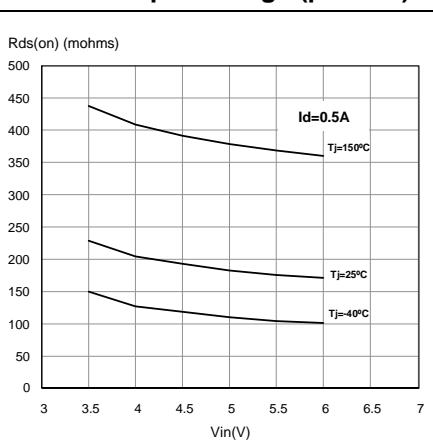
**Figure 10. Static drain-source on resistance**



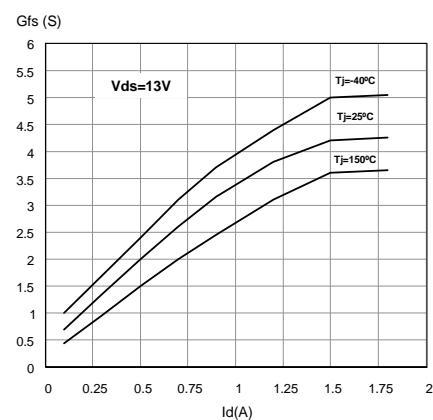
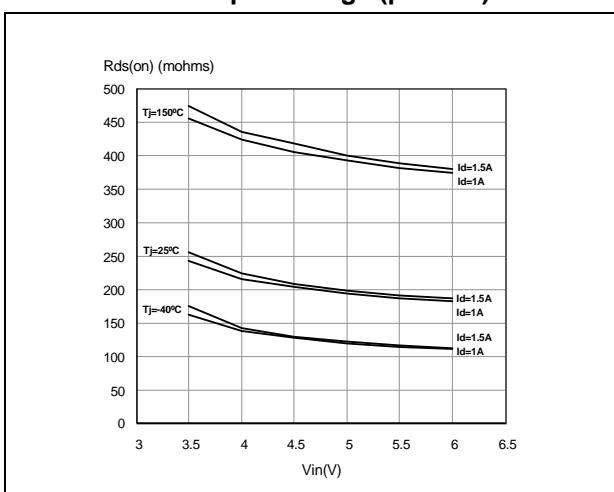
**Figure 12. Static drain-source on resistance vs. input voltage (part 1/2)**



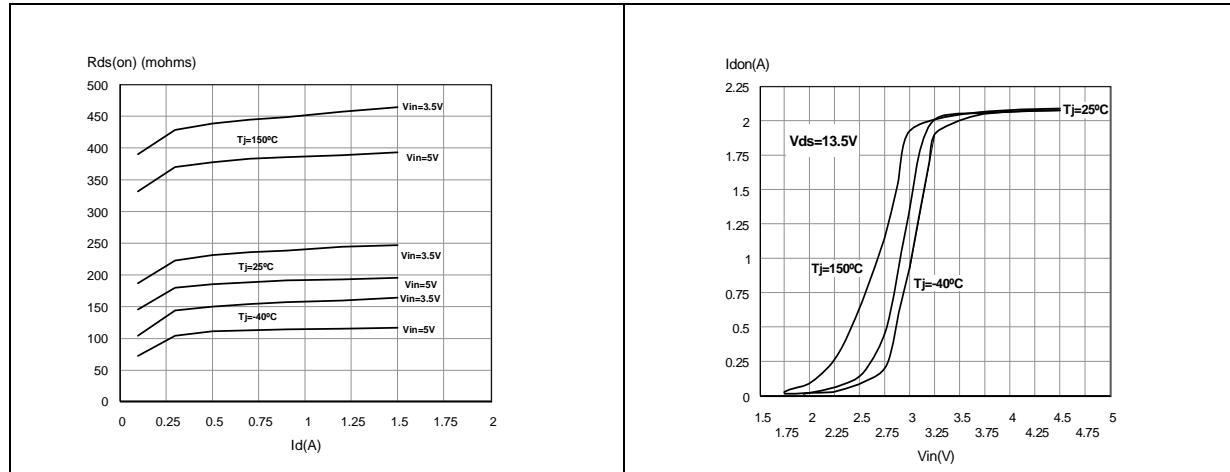
**Figure 13. Static drain-source on resistance vs. input voltage (part 2/2)**



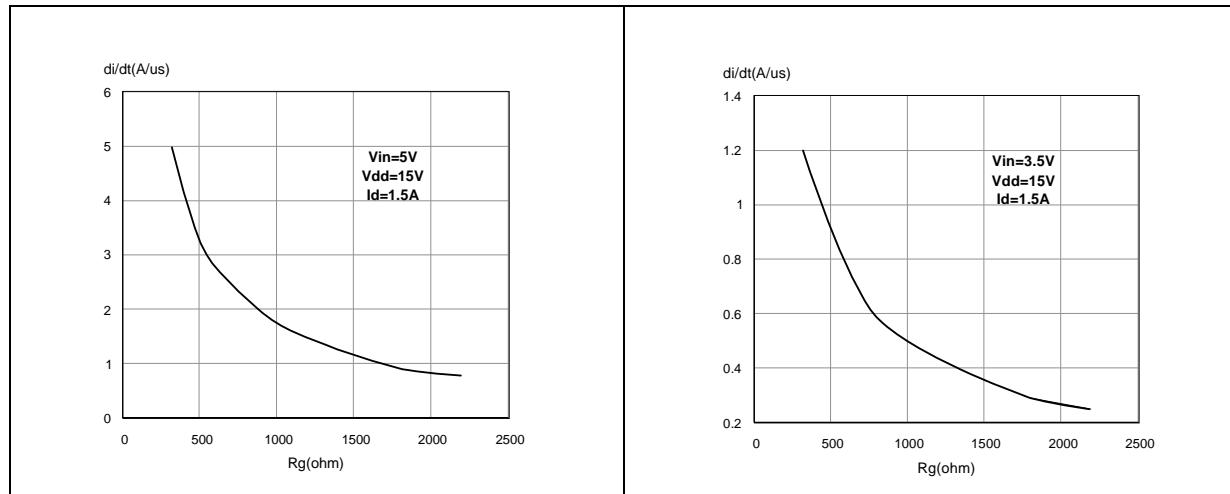
**Figure 14. Transconductance**



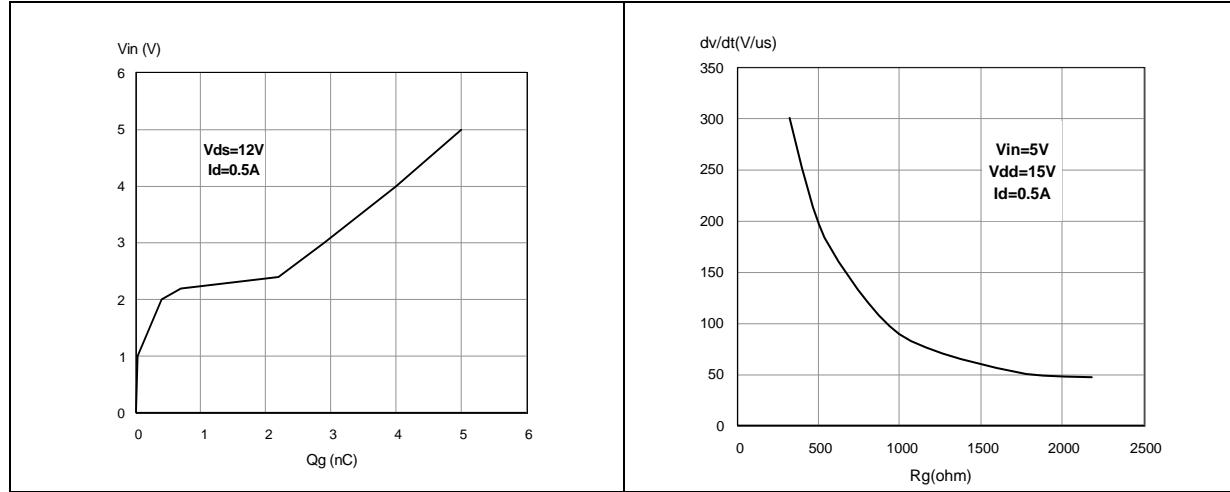
**Figure 15. Static drain-source on resistance vs. Id**



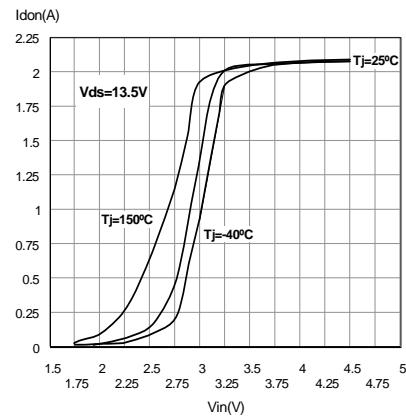
**Figure 17. Turn-on current slope (part 1/2)**



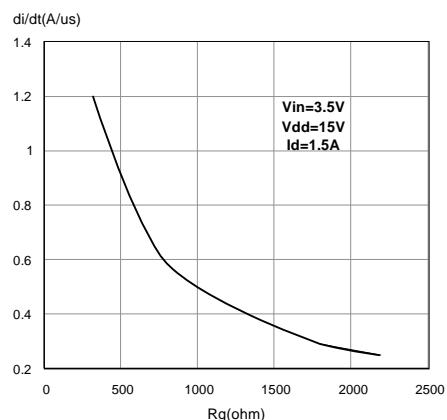
**Figure 19. Input voltage vs. input charge**



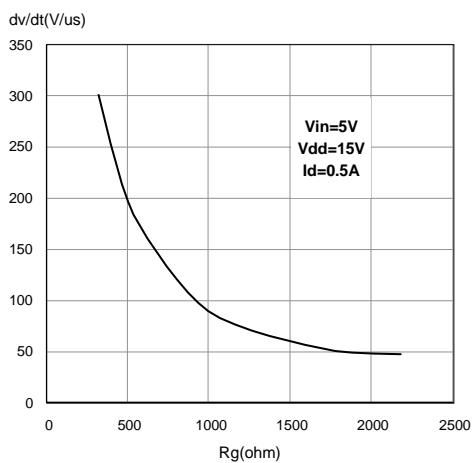
**Figure 16. Transfer characteristics**



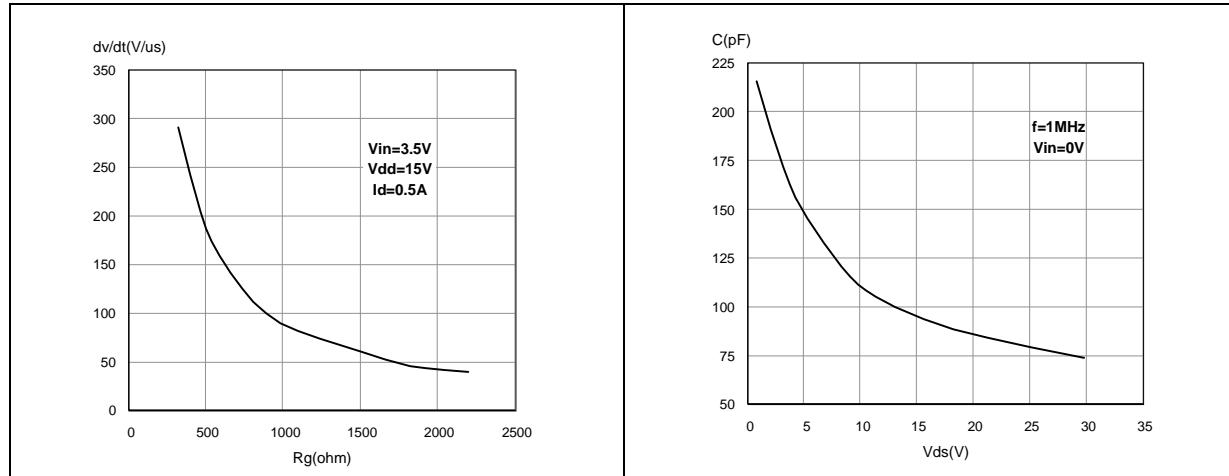
**Figure 18. Turn-on current slope (part 2/2)**



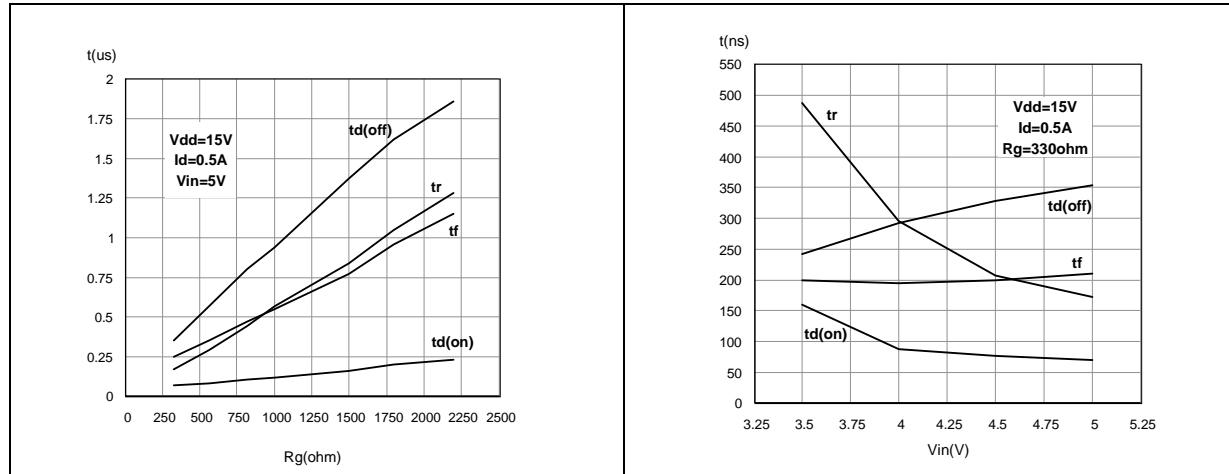
**Figure 20. Turn-off drain source voltage slope (part 1/2)**



**Figure 21. Turn-off drain-source voltage slope (part 2/2)**

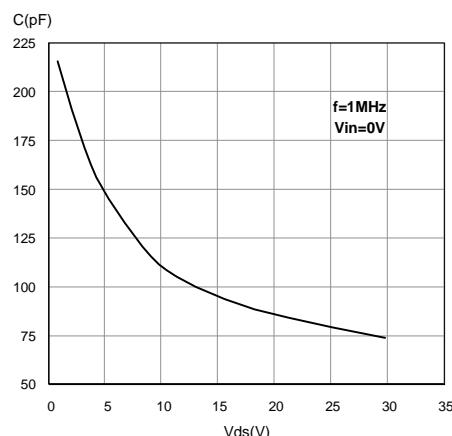


**Figure 23. Switching time resistive load (part 1/2)**

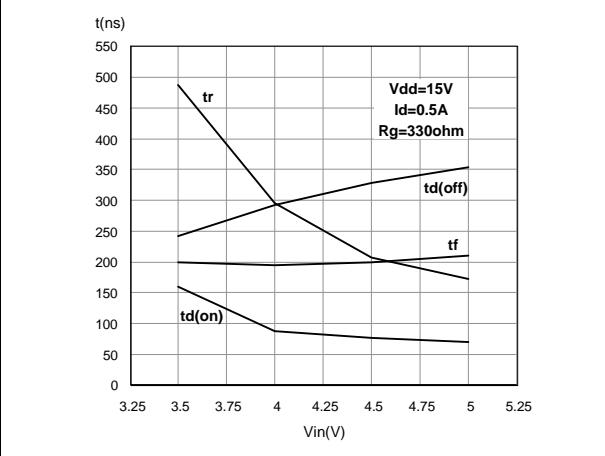


**Figure 25. Output characteristics**

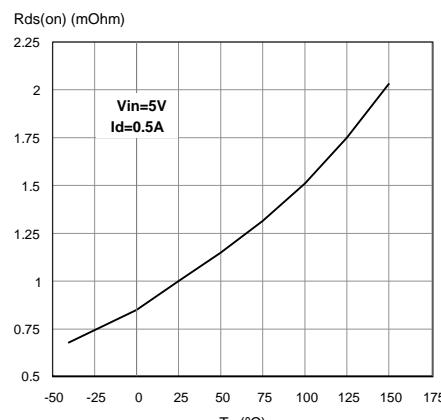
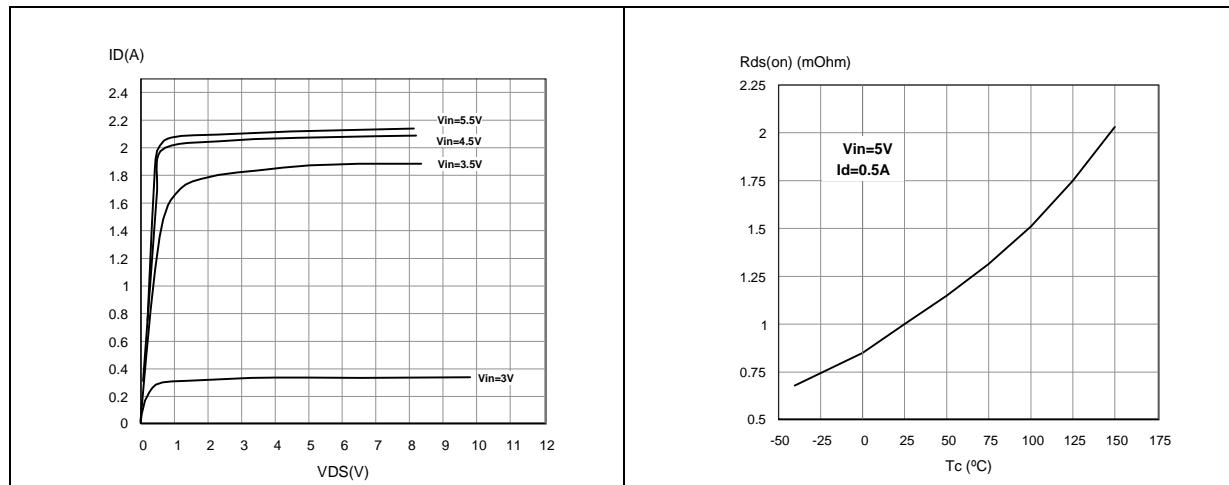
**Figure 22. Capacitance variations (part 2/2)**



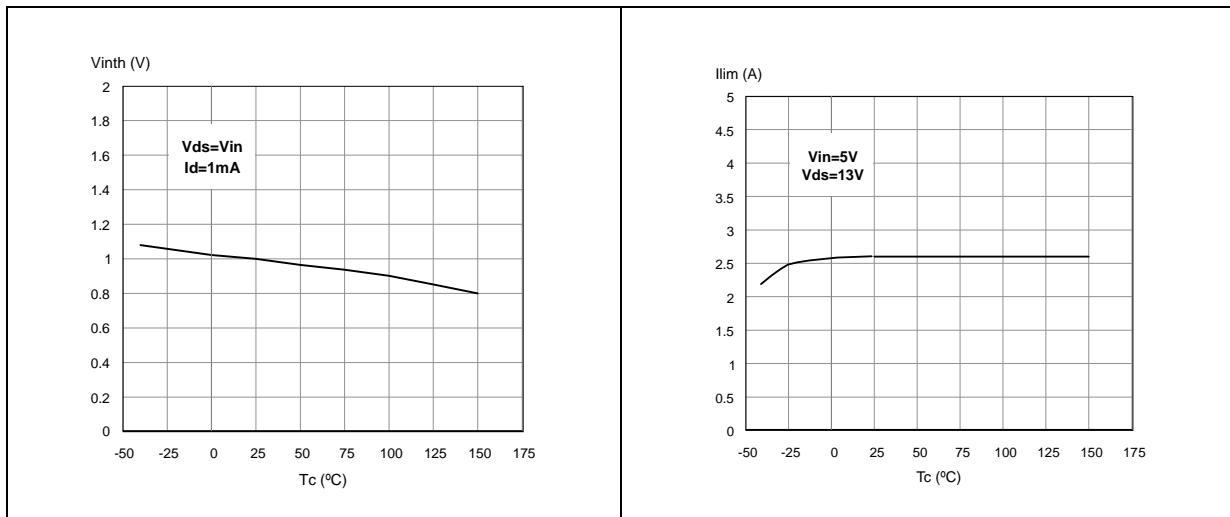
**Figure 24. Switching time resistive load (part 2/2)**



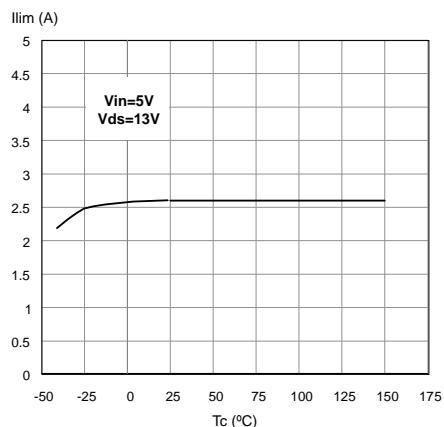
**Figure 26. Normalized on resistance vs. temperature**



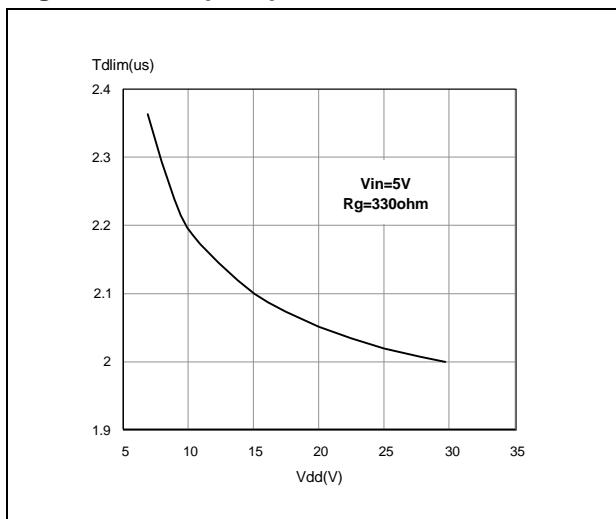
**Figure 27. Normalized input threshold voltage vs. temperature**



**Figure 28. Normalized current limit vs. junction temperature**



**Figure 29. Step response current limit**



### 3 Protection features

During normal operation, the input pin is electrically connected to the gate of the internal Power MOSFET through a low impedance path.

The device behaves like a standard Power MOSFET and it can be used as a switch from DC up to 50 KHz. The only difference from the user's point of view is that a small DC current  $I_{ISS}$  (typ. 100  $\mu$ A) flows into the input pin in order to supply the internal circuitry.

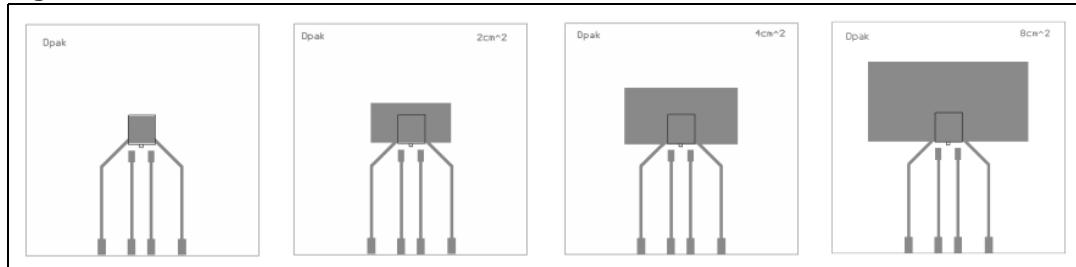
The device integrates:

- Overvoltage clamp protection gives
  - Internally set at 45 V, along with the rugged avalanche characteristics of the Power MOSFET stage give this device unrivalled ruggedness and energy handling capability. This feature is mainly important when driving inductive loads.
- Linear current limiter circuit
  - Limits the drain current  $I_D$  to  $I_{lim}$  whatever the input pin voltages. When the current limiter is active, the device operates in the linear region, so power dissipation may exceed the capability of the heatsink. Both case and junction temperatures increase, and if this phase lasts long enough, junction temperature may reach the overtemperature threshold  $T_{jsh}$ .
- Overtemperature and short circuit protection
  - These are based on sensing the chip temperature and are not dependent on the input voltage. The location of the sensing element on the chip in the power stage area ensures fast, accurate detection of the junction temperature. Overtemperature cutout ranges is from 150 to 190 °C, a typical value is 170 °C. The device is automatically restarted when the chip temperature falls of about 15 °C below shutdown temperature.
- Status feedback
  - In the case of an overtemperature fault condition ( $T_j > T_{jsh}$ ), the device tries to sink a diagnostic current  $I_{gf}$  through the input pin in order to indicate fault condition. If driven from a low impedance source, this current may be used in order to warn the control circuit of a device shutdown. If the drive impedance is high enough so that the input pin driver is not able to supply the current  $I_{gf}$ , the input pin falls to 0 V. This does not however affect the device operation: no requirement is put on the current capability of the input pin driver except to be able to supply the normal operation drive current  $I_{ISS}$ . Additional features of this device are ESD protection according to the Human Body model and the ability to be driven from a TTL logic circuit.

## 4 Package and PCB thermal data

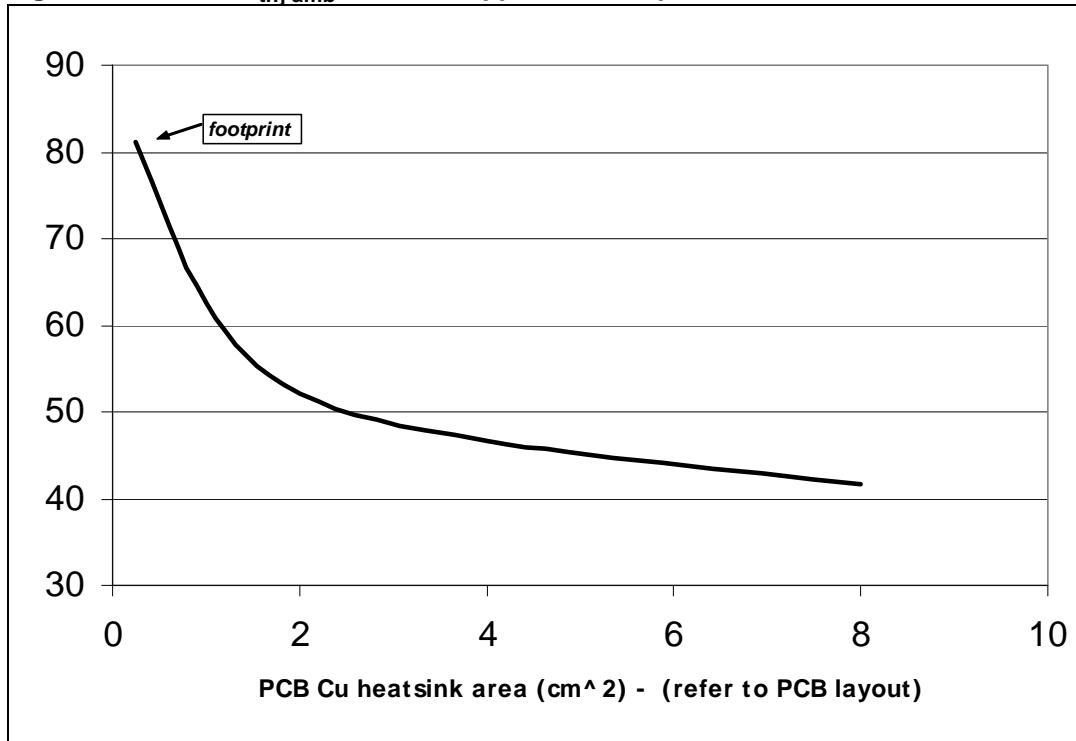
### 4.1 DPAK thermal data

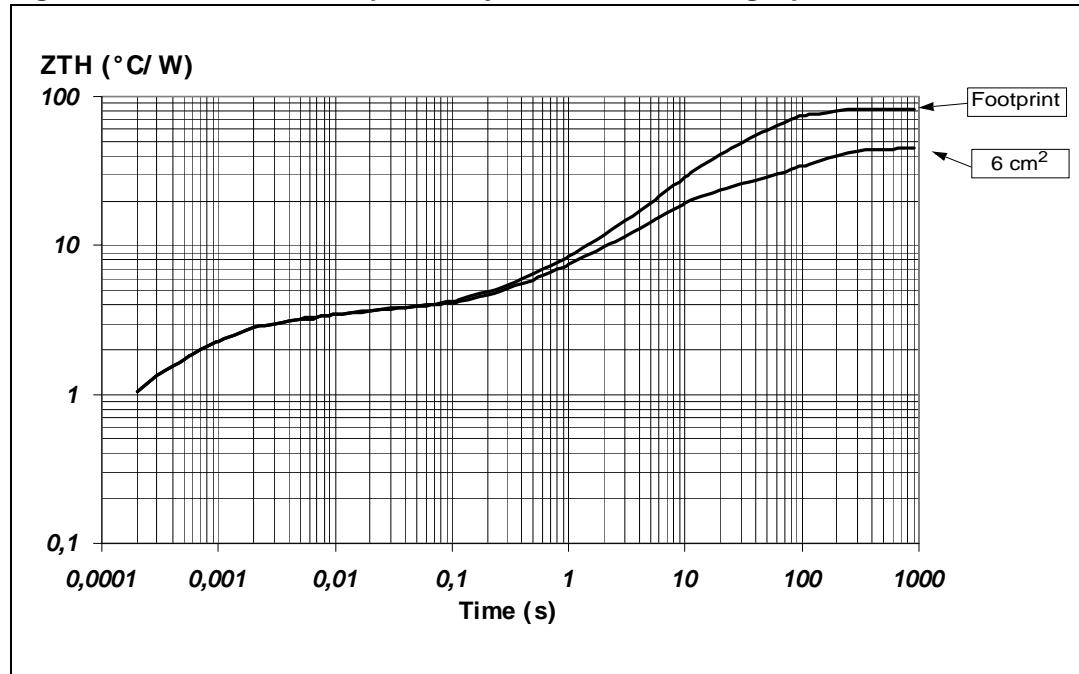
**Figure 30.** DPAK PC board



1. Layout condition of  $R_{th}$  and  $Z_{th}$  measurements (PCB FR4 area = 58 mm x 58 mm, PCB thickness = 2 mm, Cu thickness=35  $\mu\text{m}$ , Copper areas: from minimum pad layout to 16  $\text{cm}^2$ ).

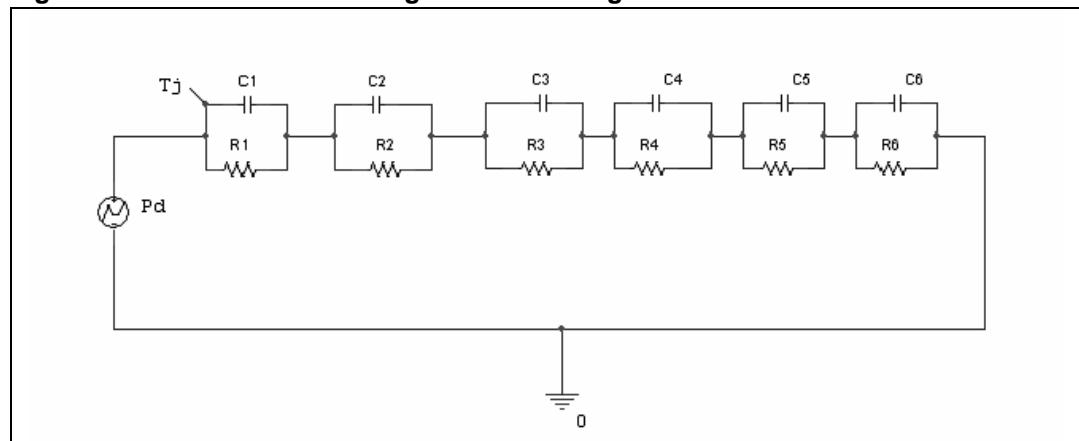
**Figure 31.** DPAK  $R_{thj-amb}$  vs. PCB copper area in open box free air condition



**Figure 32. DPAK thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse****Equation 1: Pulse calculation formula**

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

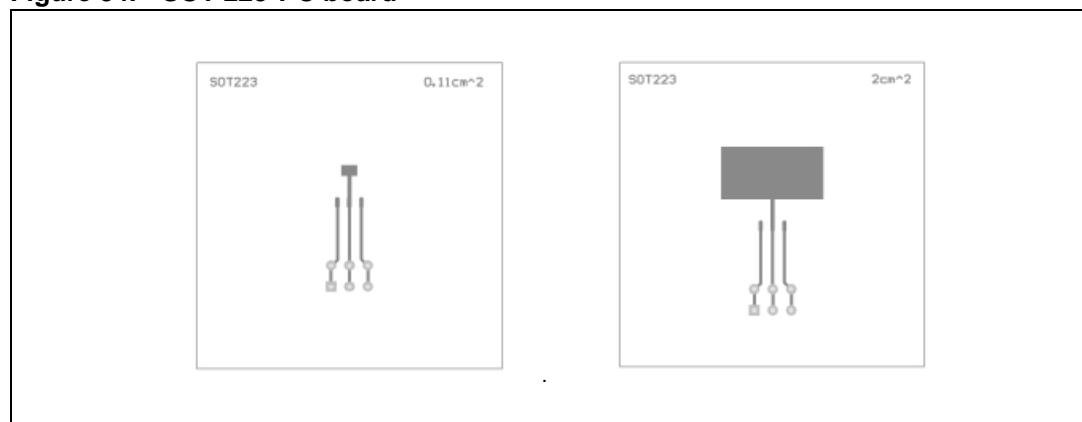
where  $\delta = t_p/T$

**Figure 33. DPAK thermal fitting model of a single channel**

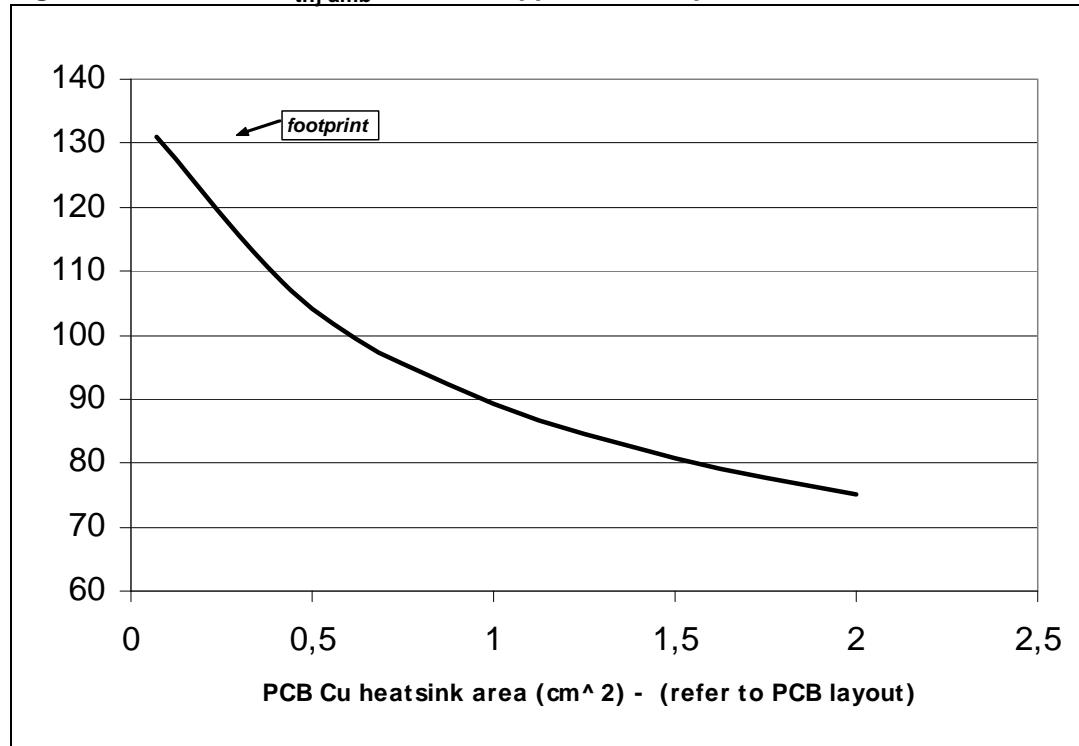
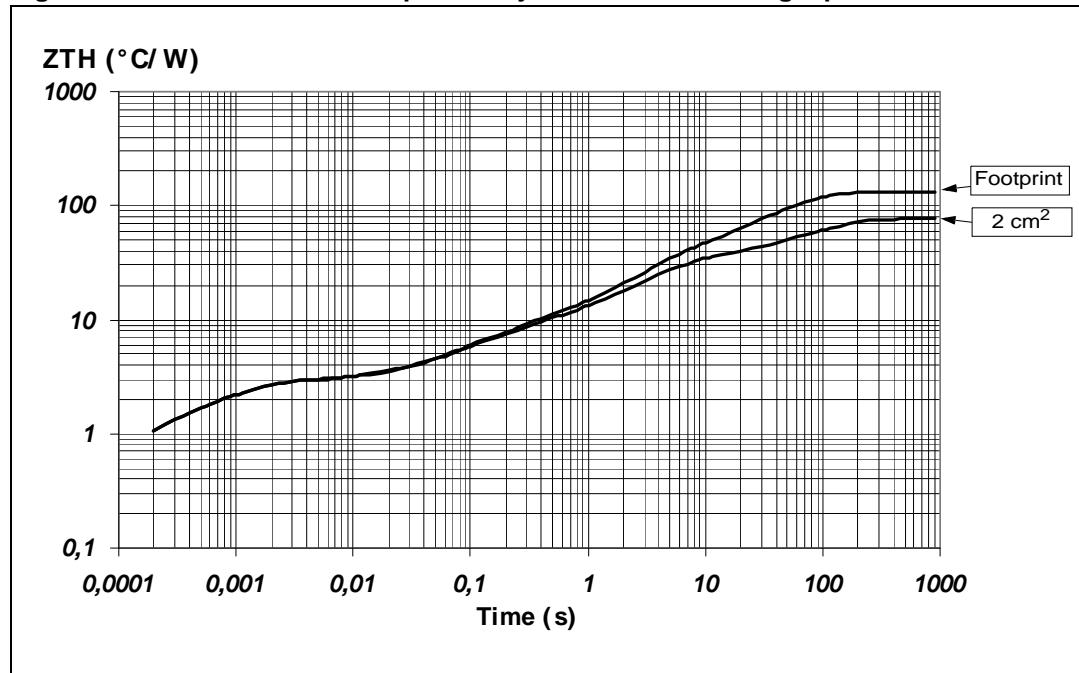
**Table 5. DPAK thermal parameter**

Area/island (cm <sup>2</sup> )	0.25	6
R1 (°C/W)	0.8	
R2 (°C/W)	1.6	
R3 (°C/W)	0.8	
R4 (°C/W)	2	
R5 (°C/W)	15	
R6 (°C/W)	61	24
C1 (W·s/°C)	0.00006	
C2 (W·s/°C)	0.0005	
C3 (W·s/°C)	0.01	
C4 (W·s/°C)	0.3	
C5 (W·s/°C)	0.45	
C6 (W·s/°C)	0.8	5

## 4.2 SOT-223 thermal data

**Figure 34. SOT-223 PC board**

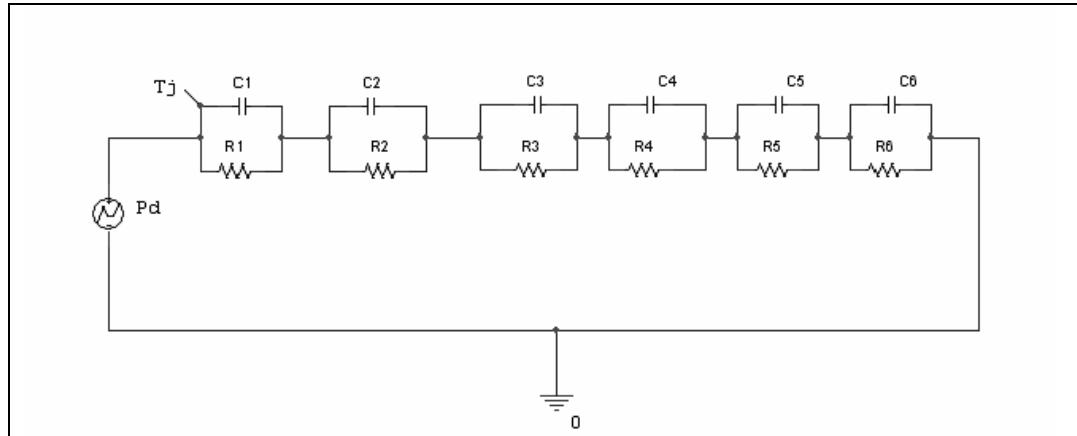
1. Layout condition of  $R_{th}$  and  $Z_{th}$  measurements (PCB FR4 area = 58 mm x 58 mm, PCB thickness = 2 mm, Cu thickness=35  $\mu$ m, Copper areas: from minimum pad layout to 0.8 cm<sup>2</sup>).

**Figure 35.** SOT-223  $R_{thj-amb}$  vs. PCB copper area in open box free air condition**Figure 36.** SOT-223 thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse

**Equation 2: Pulse calculation formula**

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

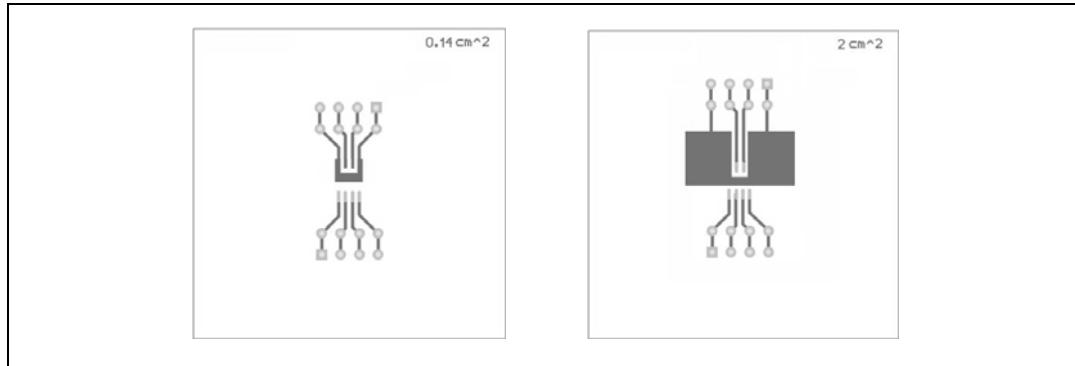
where  $\delta = t_p/T$

**Figure 37. SOT-223 thermal fitting model of a single channel****Table 6. SOT-223 thermal parameter**

Area/island (cm <sup>2</sup> )	FP	2
R1 (°C/W)	0.8	
R2 (°C/W)	1.6	
R3 (°C/W)	4.5	
R4 (°C/W)	24	
R5 (°C/W)	0.1	
R6 (°C/W)	100	45
C1 (W·s/°C)	0.00006	
C2 (W·s/°C)	0.0005	
C3 (W·s/°C)	0.03	
C4 (W·s/°C)	0.16	
C5 (W·s/°C)	1000	
C6 (W·s/°C)	0.5	2

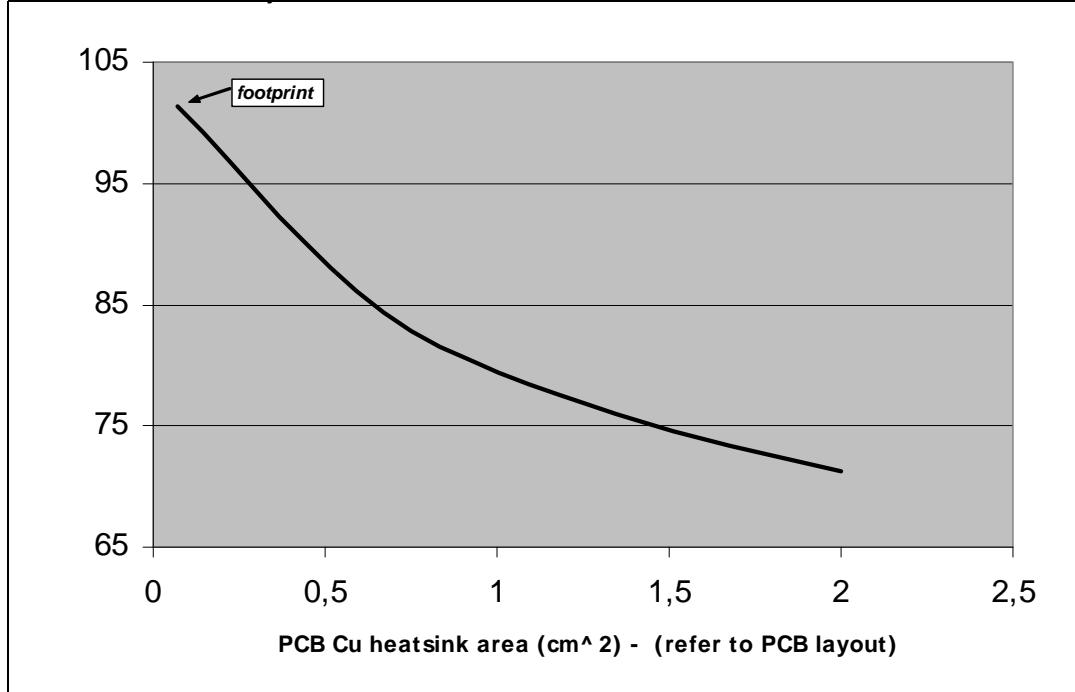
### 4.3 SO-8 thermal data

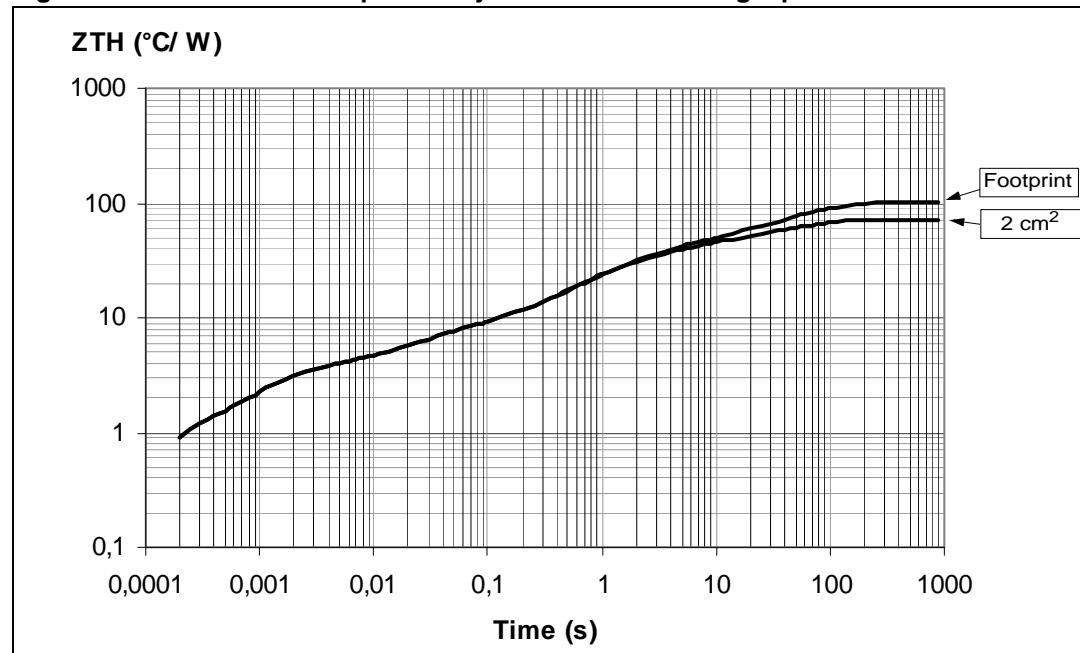
Figure 38. SO-8 PC board



1. Layout condition of  $R_{th}$  and  $Z_{th}$  measurements (PCB FR4 area = 58 mm x 58 mm, PCB thickness = 2 mm, Cu thickness=35  $\mu\text{m}$ , Copper areas: from minimum pad layout to  $2 \text{ cm}^2$ ).

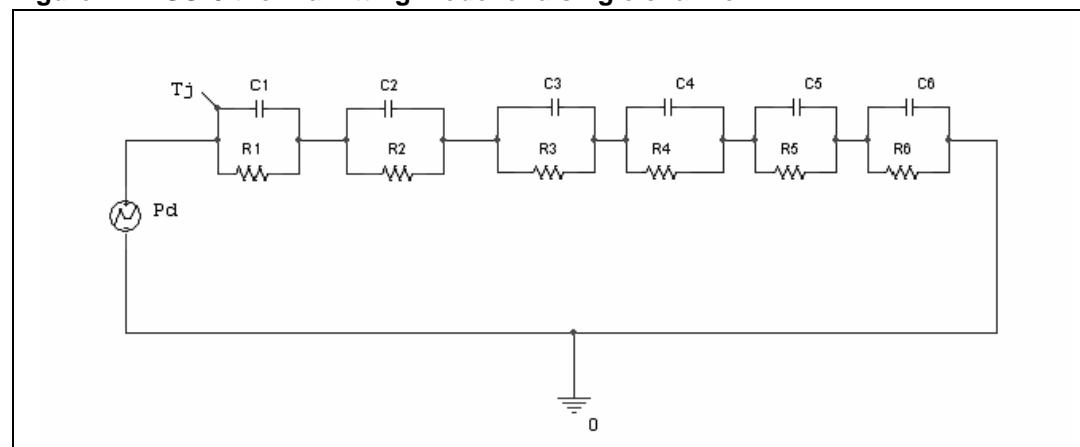
Figure 39. SO-8  $R_{thj-amb}$  vs. PCB copper area in open box free air condition



**Figure 40.** SO-8 thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse**Equation 3:** Pulse calculation formula

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

where  $\delta = t_p/T$

**Figure 41.** SO-8 thermal fitting model of a single channel

**Table 7. SO-8 thermal parameter**

Area/island (cm <sup>2</sup> )	FP	2
R1 (°C/W)	0.8	
R2 (°C/W)	2.6	
R3 (°C/W)	3.5	
R4 (°C/W)	21	
R5 (°C/W)	16	
R6 (°C/W)	58	28
C1 (W·s/°C)	0.00006	
C2 (W·s/°C)	0.0005	
C3 (W·s/°C)	0.0075	
C4 (W·s/°C)	0.045	
C5 (W·s/°C)	0.35	
C6 (W·s/°C)	1.05	2

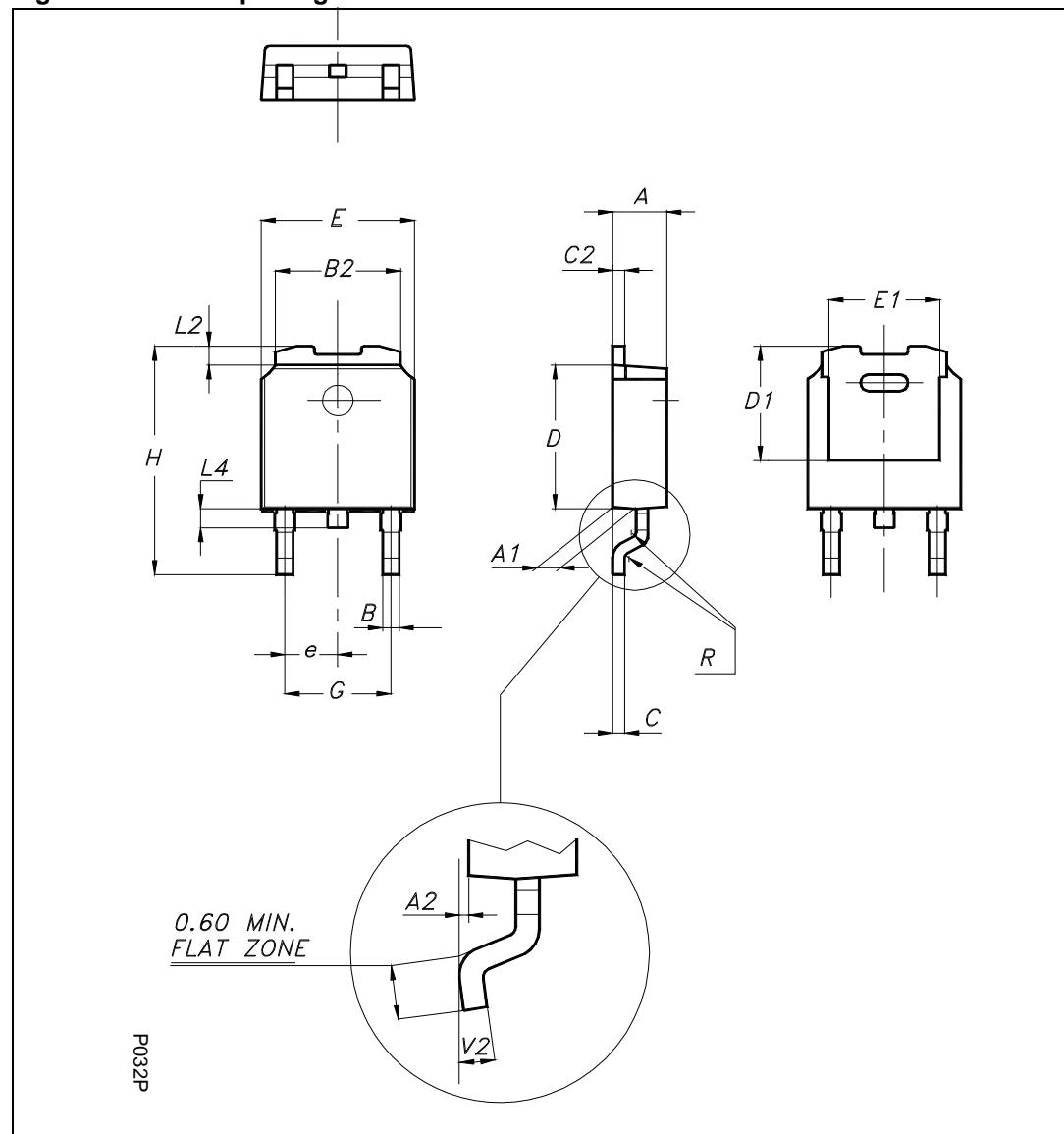
## 5 Package and packing information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: [www.st.com](http://www.st.com).

ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

### 5.1 DPAK mechanical data

Figure 42. DPAK package dimensions

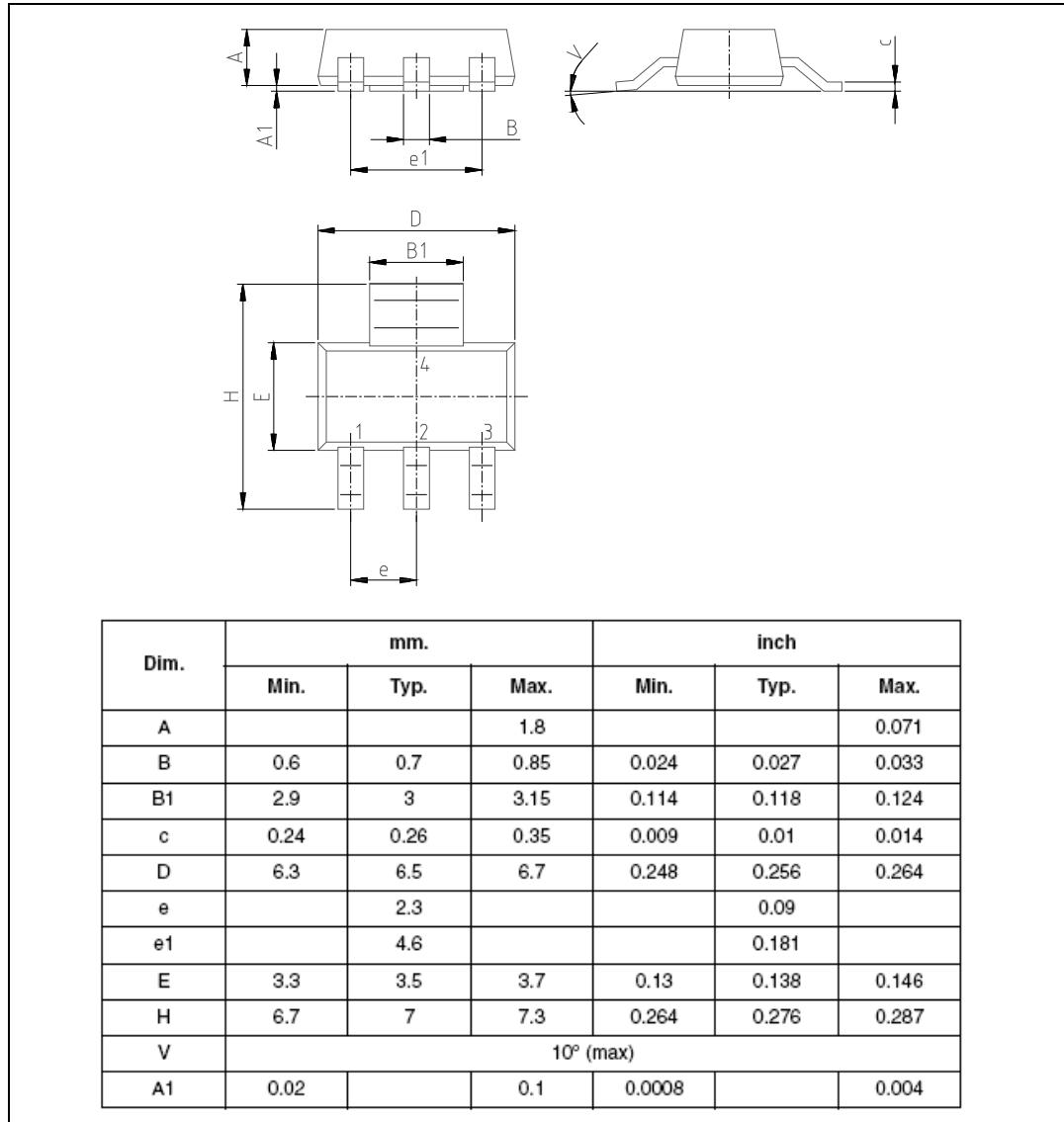


**Table 8. DPAK mechanical data**

Dim.	mm.		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	2.20		2.40
A1	0.90		1.10
A2	0.03		0.23
B	0.64		0.90
B2	5.20		5.40
C	0.45		0.60
C2	0.48		0.60
D	6.00		6.20
D1		5.1	
E	6.40		6.60
E1		4.7	
e		2.28	
G	4.40		4.60
H	9.35		10.10
L2		0.8	
L4	0.60		1.00
R		0.2	
V2	0°	8°	
Package weight	Gr. 0.29		

## 5.2 SOT-223 mechanical data

Figure 43. SOT-223 mechanical data & package outline



## 5.3 SO8 mechanical data

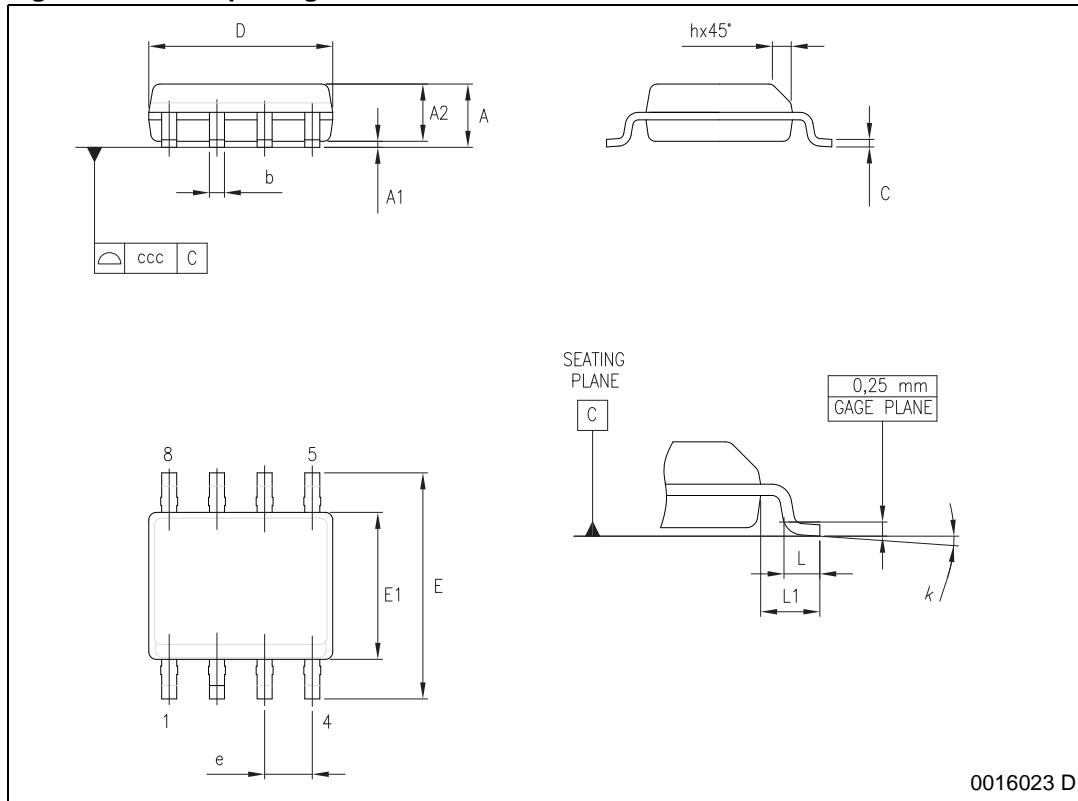
Table 9. SO-8 mechanical data

Dim.	mm		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			1.75
A1	0.10		0.25
A2	1.25		

**Table 9. SO-8 mechanical data (continued)**

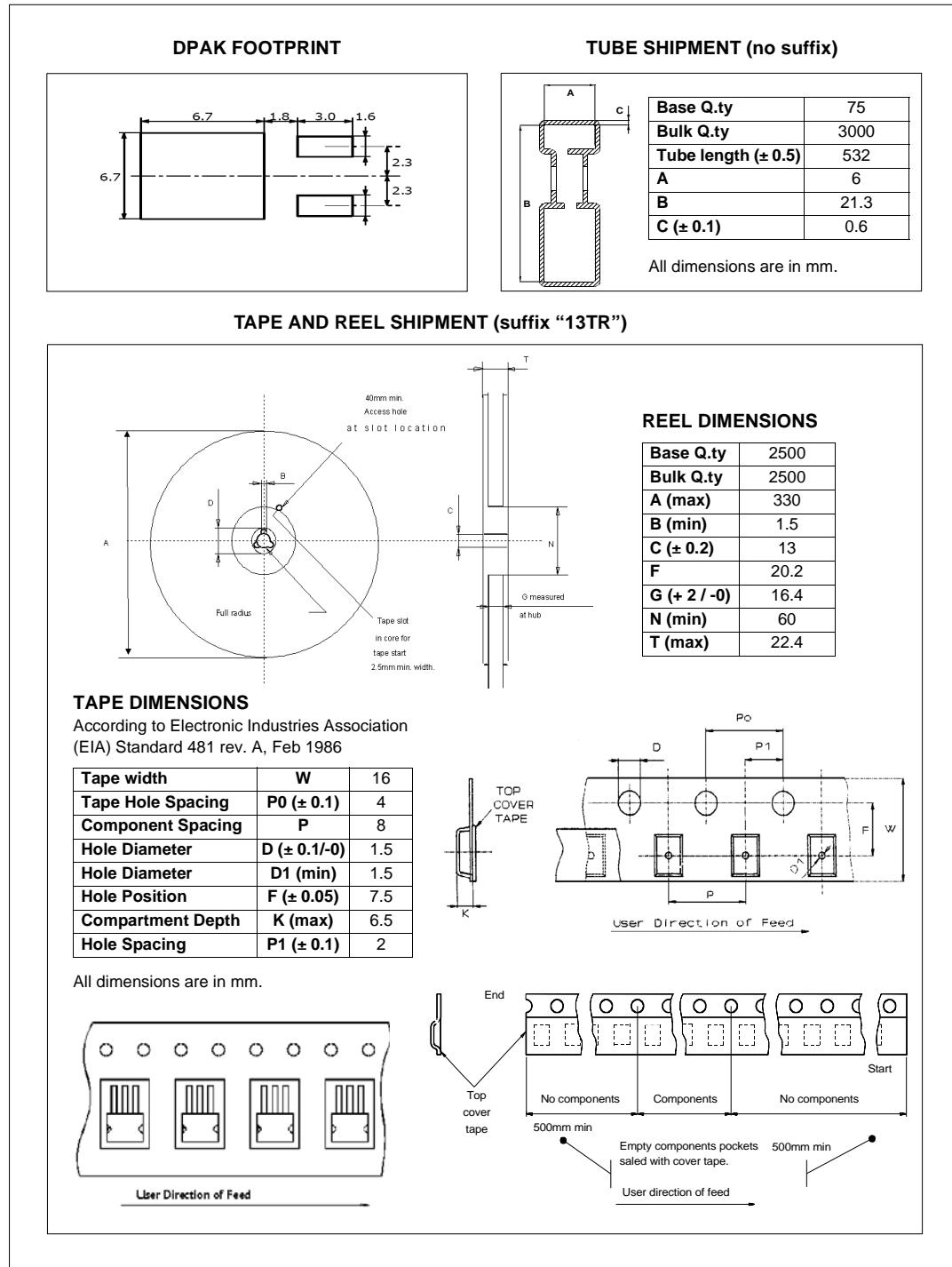
Dim.	mm		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
b	0.28		0.48
c	0.17		0.23
D <sup>(1)</sup>	4.80	4.90	5.00
E	5.80	6.00	6.20
E1 <sup>(2)</sup>	3.80	3.90	4.00
e		1.27	
h	0.25		0.50
L	0.40		1.27
L1		1.04	
k	0°		8°
ccc			0.10

- Dimension "D" does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm in total (both side).
- Dimension "E1" does not include interlead flash or protrusions. Interlead flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.

**Figure 44. SO-8 package dimension**

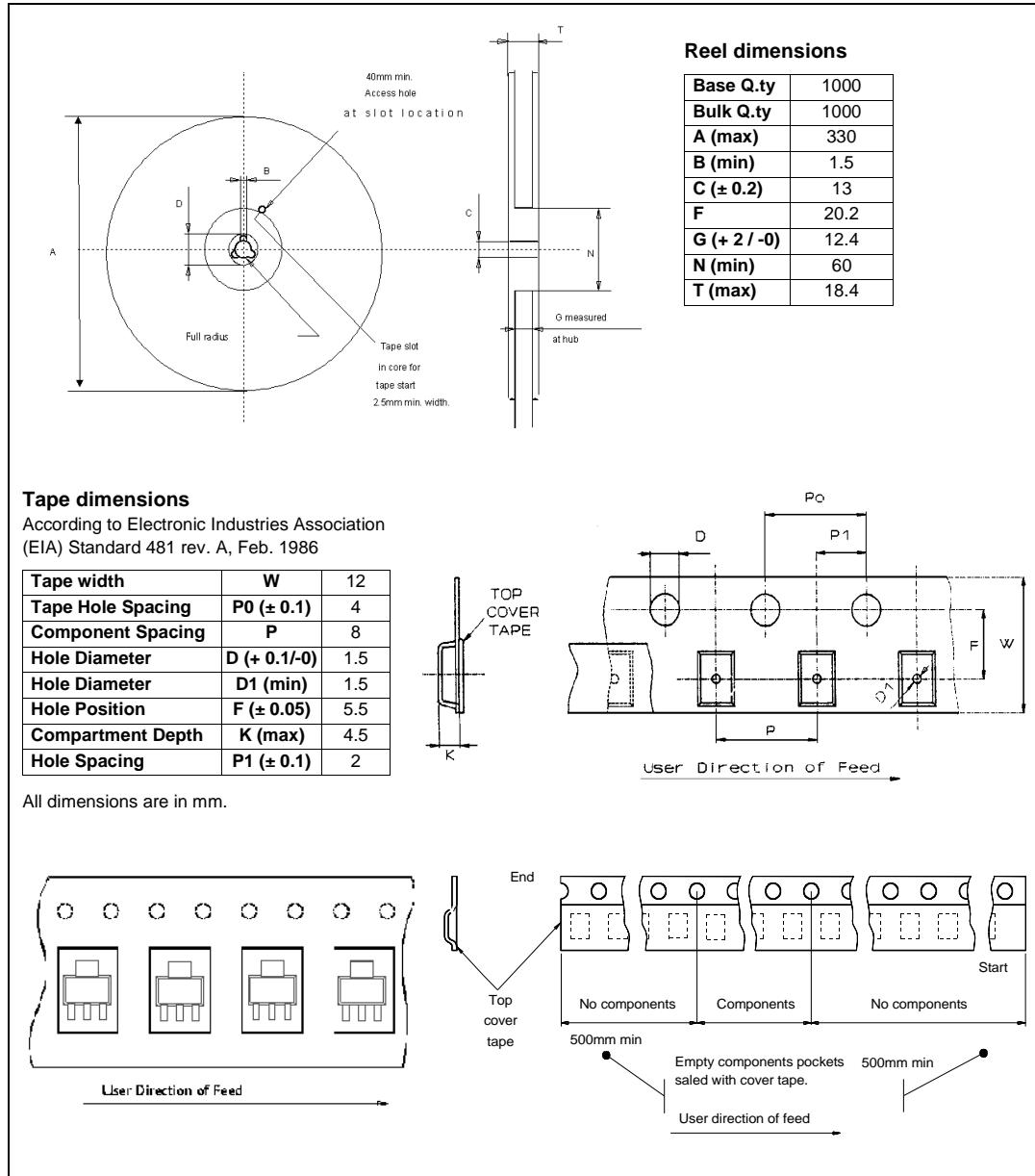
## 5.4 DPAK packing information

The devices can be packed in tube or tape and reel shipments (see the [Table 1: Device summary](#)).



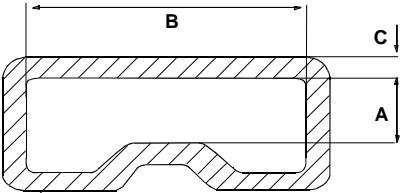
## 5.5 SOT-223 packing information

Figure 45. SOT-223 tape and reel shipment (suffix "TR")



## 5.6 SO8 packing information

**Figure 46. SO-8 tube shipment (no suffix)**

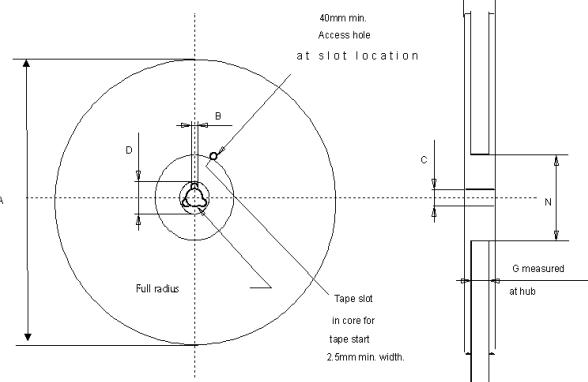


Base Q.ty	100
Bulk Q.ty	2000
Tube length ( $\pm 0.5$ )	532
A	3.2
B	6
C ( $\pm 0.1$ )	0.6

All dimensions are in mm.

**Figure 47. SO-8 tape and reel shipment (suffix "TR")**

**REEL DIMENSIONS**



Base Q.ty	2500
Bulk Q.ty	2500
A (max)	330
B (min)	1.5
C ( $\pm 0.2$ )	13
F	20.2
G (+ 2 / -0)	12.4
N (min)	60
T (max)	18.4

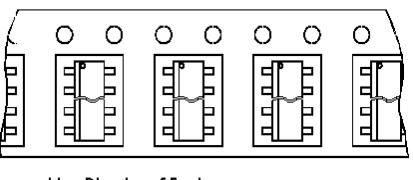
All dimensions are in mm.

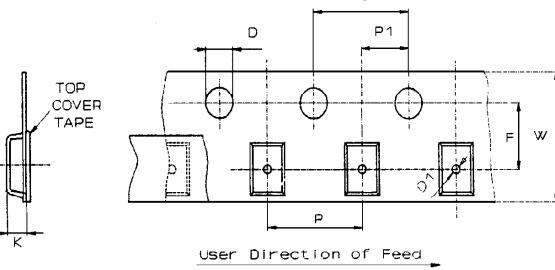
**TAPE DIMENSIONS**

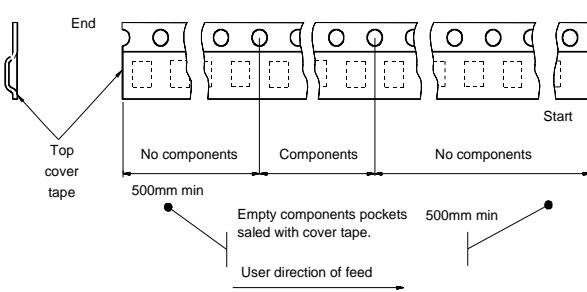
According to Electronic Industries Association (EIA) Standard 481 rev. A, Feb. 1986

Tape width	W	12
Tape Hole Spacing	P0 ( $\pm 0.1$ )	4
Component Spacing	P	8
Hole Diameter	D (+ 0.1/-0)	1.5
Hole Diameter	D1 (min)	1.5
Hole Position	F ( $\pm 0.05$ )	5.5
Compartment Depth	K (max)	4.5
Hole Spacing	P1 ( $\pm 0.1$ )	2

All dimensions are in mm.







## 6 Revision history

**Table 10. Document revision history**

Date	Revision	Changes
Feb-2003	1	Initial release.
16-Apr-2009	2	Added <a href="#">Table 1: Device summary</a> and <a href="#">Section 4: Package and PCB thermal data</a> Updated <a href="#">Section 5: Package and packing information on page 25</a>
01-Dic-2011	3	Upadate <a href="#">Table 1: Device summary</a> . Update the entire document using the new coorporate template.
20-Sep-2013	4	Updated Disclaimer.

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