VN5770AK-E

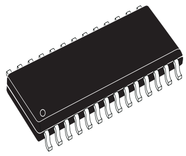
Quad smart power solid state relay for complete H bridge configurations

Features

Type	$R_{DS(on)}$	I_{OUT}	V_{CC}
VN5770AK-E	280mΩ(1)	8.5A(2)	36V

1. Total resistance of one side in bridge configuration
2. Typical current limitation value

- General features
  - Inrush current management by active power limitation on the high side switches
  - Very low stand-by current
  - Very low electromagnetic susceptibility
  - In compliance with the 2002/95/EC European directive
- Protection
  - High side drivers undervoltage shutdown
  - Overvoltage clamp
  - Output current limitation
  - High and low side overtemperature shutdown
  - Short circuit protection
  - ESD protection
- Diagnostic functions
  - Proportional load current sense
  - Thermal shutdown indication on both the high and low side switches



SO-28

Description

The VN5770AK-E is a device formed by three monolithic chips housed in a standard SO-28 package: a double high side and two low side switches. The double high side is made using STMicroelectronics VIPower™ M0-5 Technology, while the low side switches are fully protected VIPower™ M0-3 OMNIFET II. This device is suitable to drive a DC motor in a bridge configuration as well as to be used as a quad switch for any low voltage application.

The dual high side switches integrate built-in non-latching thermal shutdown with thermal hysteresis. An output current limiter protects the device in overload condition. In the case of long overload duration, the device limits the dissipated power to a safe level up to thermal shut-down intervention. An analog current sense pin delivers a current proportional to the load current (according to a known ratio) and indicates overtemperature shutdown of the relevant high side switch through a voltage flag.

The low side switches have built-in non-latching thermal shutdown with thermal hysteresis, linear current limitation and overvoltage clamping.

Fault feedback for overtemperature shutdown of the low side switch is indicated by the relevant input pin current consumption going up to the fault sink current flag.

Applications

- DC motor driving in full or half bridge configuration
- All types of resistive, inductive and capacitive loads

Table 1. Order codes

Package	Tube	Tape and Reel
SO-28	VN5770AK-E	VN5770AKTR-E

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1 Block diagram and pin descriptions

Figure 1. Block diagram

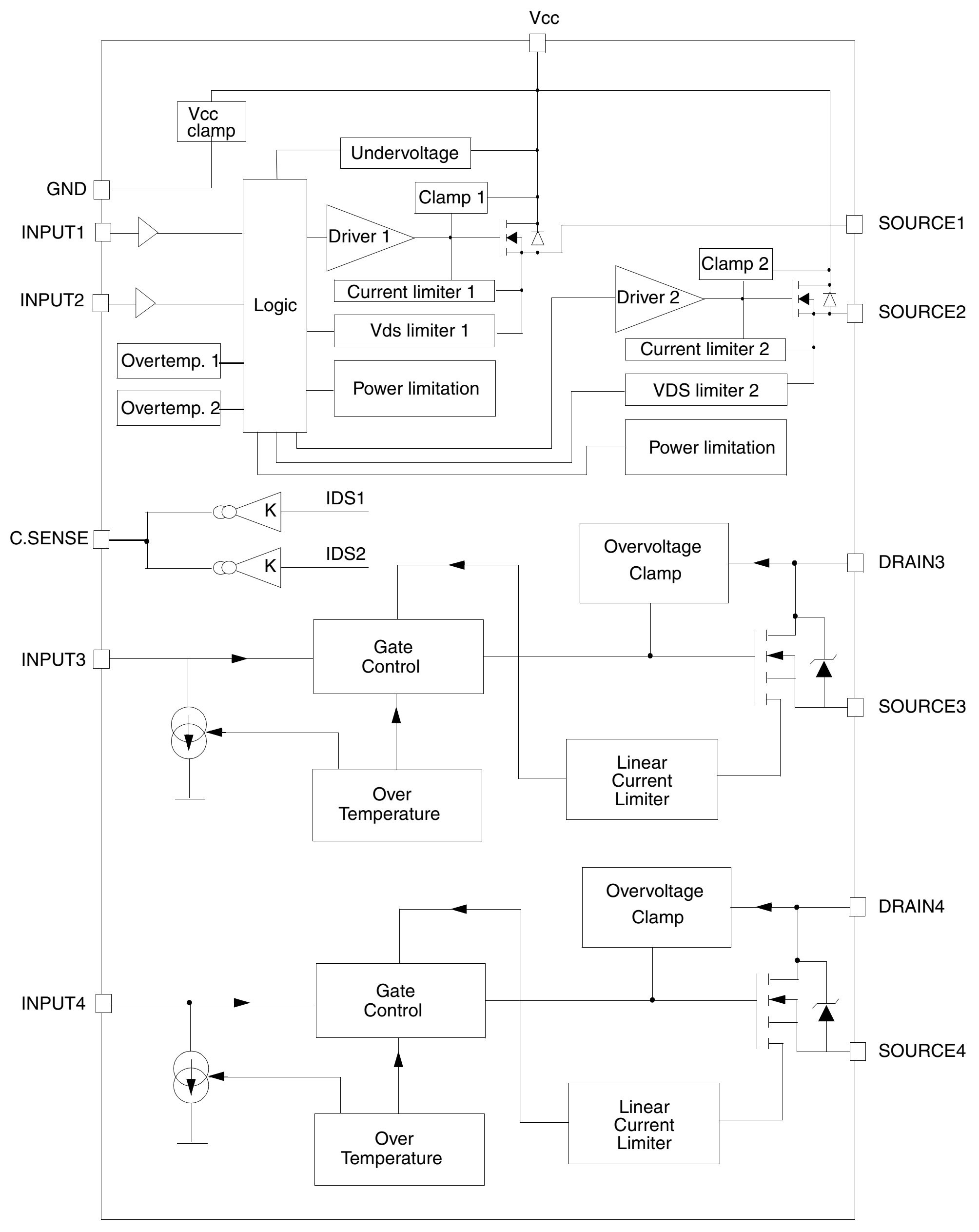
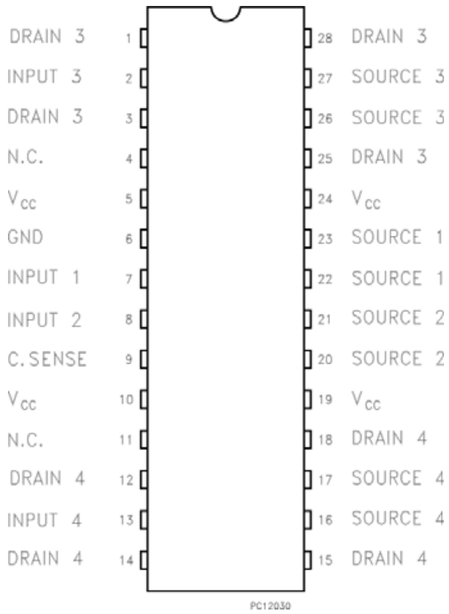


Table 2. Pin descriptions

No	NAME	FUNCTION
1, 3, 25, 28	DRAIN 3	Drain of Switch 3 (low-side switch)
2	INPUT 3	Input of Switch 3 (low-side switch)
4, 11	N.C.	Not Connected
5, 10, 19, 24	V_{CC}	Drain of Switches 1 and 2 (high-side switches) and Power Supply Voltage
6	GND	Ground of Switches 1 and 2 (high-side switches)
7	INPUT 1	Input of Switch 1 (high-side switches)
8	INPUT 2	Input of Switch 2 (high-side switch)
9	CURRENT SENSE	Analog current sense pin, delivers a current proportional to the load current
12, 14, 15, 18	DRAIN 4	Drain of switch 4 (low-side switch)
13	INPUT 4	Input of Switch 4 (low-side switch)
16, 17	SOURCE 4	Source of Switch 4 (low-side switch)
20, 21	SOURCE 2	Source of Switch 2 (high-side switch)
22, 23	SOURCE 1	Source of Switch 1 (high-side switch)
26, 27	SOURCE 3	Source of Switch 3 (low-side switch)

Figure 2. Configuration diagram (Top view)



2 Maximum ratings

Stressing the device above the rating listed in the “Absolute maximum ratings” table 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 the conditions in *Section 2.1: Absolute maximum ratings* for extended periods may affect device reliability. Refer also to the STMicroelectronics SURE Program and other relevant quality document.

2.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 3. Thermal Data

Symbol	Parameter	Max value	Unit
$R_{thj\text{-}case}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-lead (High-side switch)	10	°C/W
$R_{thj\text{-}case}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-lead (Low-side switch)	7	°C/W
$R_{thj\text{-}amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient.	See *Figure 38*	°C/W

Table 4. Dual high side switch

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	-12	A
I_{IN}	DC input current	-1 to 10	mA
I_{CSD}	DC current sense disable input current	-1 to 10	mA
V_{CSENSE}	Current sense maximum voltage	V_{CC}-41 $+V_{CC}$	V V
E_{MAX}	Maximum switching energy (single pulse) (L=3.7mH; R_L=0Ω; V_{bat}=13.5V; T_{jstart}=150ºC; $I_{OUT} = I_{limL}$ *(Typ.)*)	32	mJ
V_{ESD}	Electrostatic Discharge (Human Body Model: R=1.5KΩ; C=100pF) - INPUT - CURRENT SENSE - OUTPUT - V_{CC}	 4000 2000 5000 5000	 V V V V
V_{ESD}	Charge device model (CDM-AEC-Q100-011)	750	V
T_j	Junction operating temperature	-40 to 150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	-55 to 150	°C

Table 5. Low side switch

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{DSn}	Drain-source Voltage (V_{INn}=0V)	Internally Clamped	V
V_{INn}	Input Voltage	Internally Clamped	V
I_{INn}	Input Current	+/-20	mA
$R_{IN\ MINn}$	Minimum Input Series Impedance	220	Ω
I_{Dn}	Drain Current	Internally Limited	A
I_{Rn}	Reverse DC Output Current	-12	A
V_{ESD1}	Electrostatic Discharge (R=1.5KΩ, C=100pF)	4000	V
V_{ESD2}	Electrostatic Discharge on output pins only (R=330Ω, C=150pF)	16500	V
P_{tot}	Total Dissipation at T_c=25°C	4	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

3 Electrical characteristics

3.1 Electrical characteristics for dual high side switch

Note: Values specified in this section are for 8V < V_{CC} < 36V; -40°C < T_j < 150°C, unless otherwise specified (for each channel)

Table 6. Power section

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}	Operating supply voltage		4.5	13	36	V
V_{USD}	Undervoltage shutdown			3.5	4.5	V
$V_{USDhyst}$	Undervoltage shut-down hysteresis			0.5		V
R_{ON}	On state resistance	I_{OUT}=3A; T_j=25°C I_{OUT}=3A; T_j=150°C I_{OUT}=3A; V_{CC}=5V; T_j=25°C			160 320 210	mΩ mΩ mΩ
V_{clamp}	Clamp Voltage	I_S=20 mA	41	46	52	V
I_S	Supply current	Off State; V_{CC}=13V; T_j=25°C; V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=V_{SENSE}=0V On State; V_{CC}=13V; V_{IN}=5V; I_{OUT}=0A		2[(1)] 3	5[(1)] 6	µA mA
$I_{L(off)}$	Off state output current[(2)]	V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=0V; V_{CC}=13V; T_j=25°C V_{IN}=V_{OUT}=0V; V_{CC}=13V; T_j=125°C	0 0		3 5	µA
V_F	Output - V_{CC} diode voltage[(2)]	-I_{OUT}=3A; T_j=150°C			0.7	V

1. PowerMOS leakage included
2. For each channel

Table 7. Switching (V_{CC}=13V)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	R_L=4.3Ω (see *Figure 3.*)		15		µs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time	R_L=4.3Ω (see *Figure 3.*)		10		µs
$(dV_{OUT}/dt)_{on}$	Turn-on voltage slope	R_L=4.3Ω		See *Figure 15*		V/µs
$(dV_{OUT}/dt)_{off}$	Turn-off voltage slope	R_L=4.3Ω		See *Figure 17.*		V/µs
W_{ON}	Switching energy losses during t_{won}	R_L=4.3Ω (see *Figure 3.*)		0.16		mJ
W_{OFF}	Switching energy losses during t_{woff}	R_L=4.3Ω (see *Figure 3.*)		0.08		mJ

Table 8. Logic input

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{IL}	Input low level voltage				0.9	V
I_{IL}	Low level input current	V_{IN}=0.9V	1			µA
V_{IH}	Input high level voltage		2.1			V
I_{IH}	High level input current	V_{IN}=2.1V			10	µA
$V_{I(hyst)}$	Input hysteresis voltage		0.25			V
V_{ICL}	Input clamp voltage	I_{IN}=1mA I_{IN}=-1mA	5.5	 -0.7	7	V V

Table 9. Protection and diagnostics(1)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{limH}	DC Short circuit current	V_{CC}=13V 5V<V_{CC}<36V	6	8.5	12 12	A A
I_{limL}	Short circuit current during thermal cycling	V_{CC}=13V; T_R<T_j<T_{TSD}		3.5		A
T_{TSD}	Shutdown temperature		150	175	200	°C
T_R	Reset temperature		T_{RS} + 1	T_{RS} + 5		°C
T_{RS}	Thermal reset of STATUS		135			°C
T_{HYST}	Thermal hysteresis (T_{TSD}-T_R)			7		°C
V_{DEMAG}	Turn-off output voltage clamp	I_{OUT}=1A; V_{IN}=0; L=20mH	V_{CC}-41	V_{CC}-46	V_{CC}-52	V
V_{ON}	Output voltage drop limitation	I_{OUT}=0.03A; T_j=-40°C to 150°C (see *Figure 4*.)		25		mV

1. 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

Table 10. Current sense (8V<V_{CC}<16V)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
K_0	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	I_{OUT}=0.080A; V_{SENSE}=0.5V; T_j=-40°C to 50°C	850	1450	2020	
K_1	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	I_{OUT}=0.35A; V_{SENSE}=0.5V; T_j=-40°C to 150°C T_j=25°C to 150°C	 940 1040	 1360 1360	 1900 1680	
K_2	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	I_{OUT}=3A; V_{SENSE}=4V; T_j=-40°C to 150°C	1200	1270	1350	
K_3	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	I_{OUT}=5A; V_{SENSE}=4V; T_j=-40°C to 150°C	1180	1260	1330	

Table 10. Current sense ($8V<V_{CC}<16V$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{SENSE0}	Analog sense current	I_{OUT}=0A; V_{SENSE}=0V; V_{IN}=0V; T_j=-40°C to 150°C V_{IN}=5V; T_j=-40°C to 150°C	 0 0		 1 2	 µA µA
V_{SENSE}	Max analog sense output voltage	I_{OUT}=5A; R_{SENSE}=3.9KΩ	5			V
V_{SENSEH}	Analog sense output voltage in overtemperature condition	V_{CC}=13V; R_{SENSE}=3.9KΩ		9		V
I_{SENSEH}	Analog sense output current in overtemperature condition	V_{CC}=13V		8		mA
$t_{DSENSE2H}$	Delay Response time from rising edge of INPUT pin	V_{SENSE}<4V, 0.35A<Iout<5A I_{SENSE}=90% of $I_{SENSE\ max}$ (see *Figure 5.*)		70	300	µs
$t_{DSENSE2L}$	Delay Response time from falling edge of INPUT pin	V_{SENSE}<4V, 0.35A<Iout<5A I_{SENSE}=10% of $I_{SENSE\ max}$ (see *Figure 5.*)		100	250	µs

Figure 3. Switching time waveforms

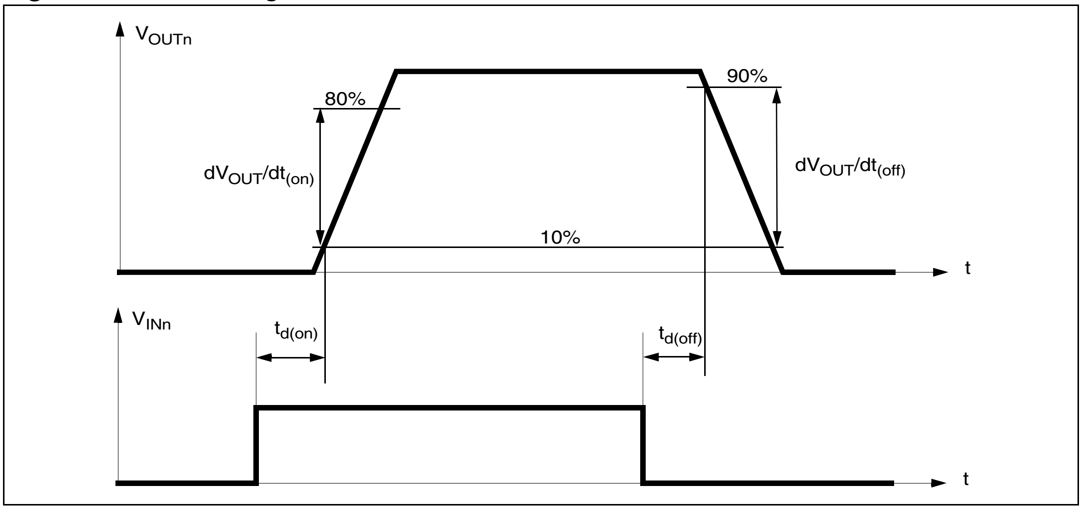


Figure 4. Output voltage drop limitation

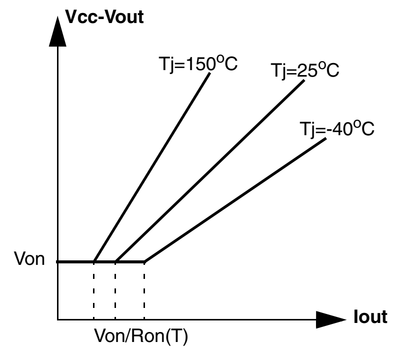


Table 11. Truth table

CONDITIONS	INPUT	OUTPUT	SENSE
Normal operation	L H	L H	0 Nominal
Overtemperature	L H	L L	0 V_{SENSEH}
Undervoltage	L H	L L	0 0
Short circuit to GND	L H	L L	0 0
Short circuit to V_{CC}	L H	H H	0 < Nominal
Negative output voltage clamp	L	L	0

Figure 5. Current sense delay characteristics

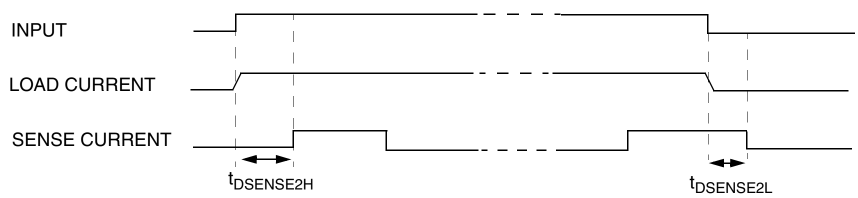


Figure 6. Off state output current

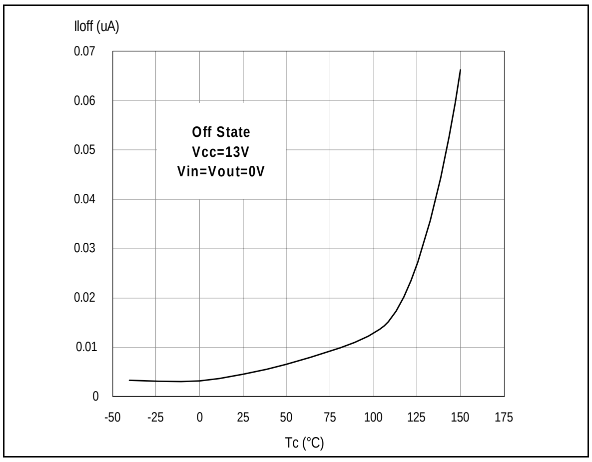


Figure 7. High level input current

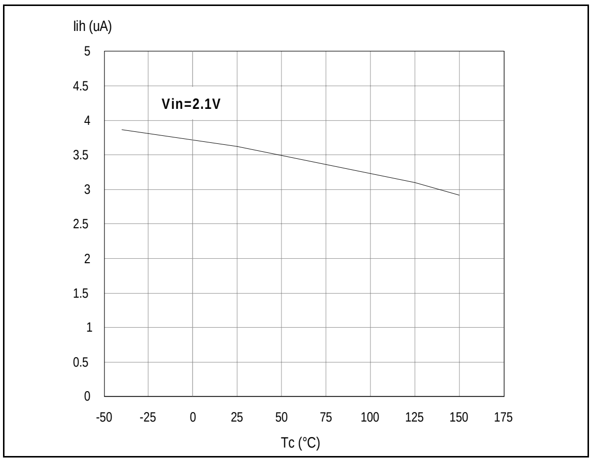


Figure 8. Input clamp voltage

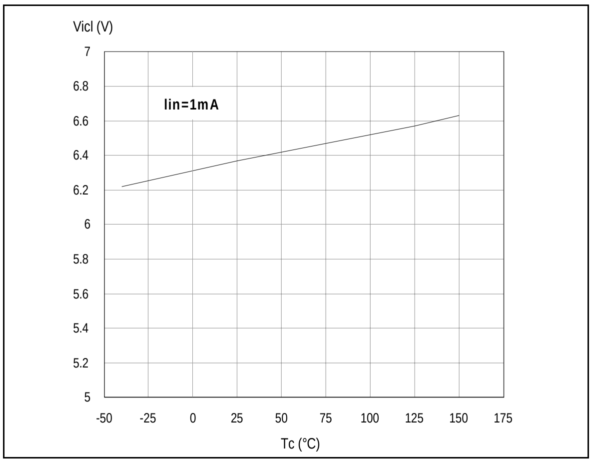


Figure 9. Input low level

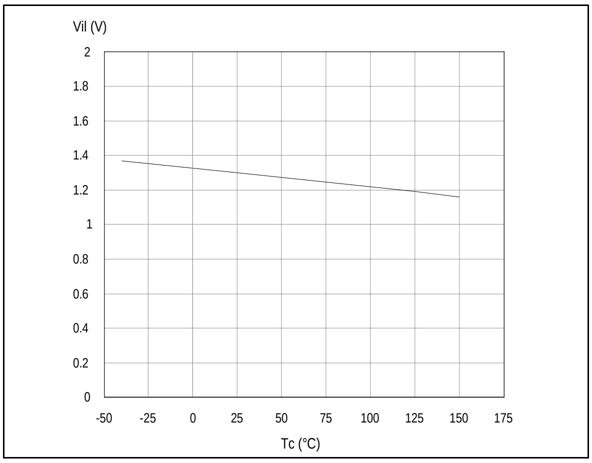


Figure 10. Input high level

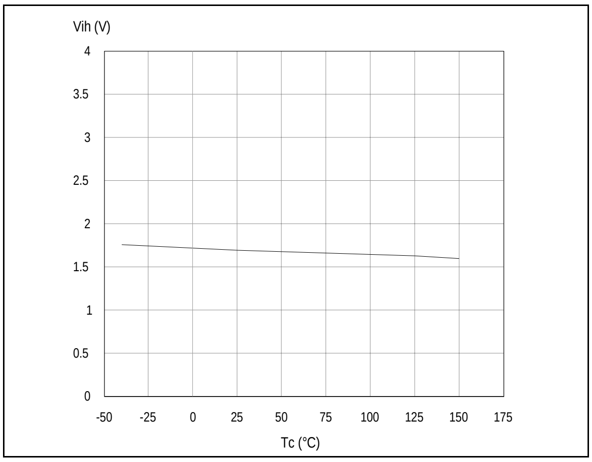


Figure 11. Input hysteresis voltage

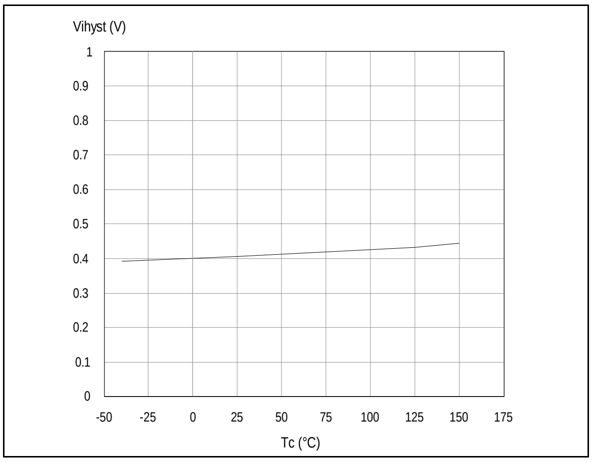


Figure 12. On state resistance vs. T_{case}

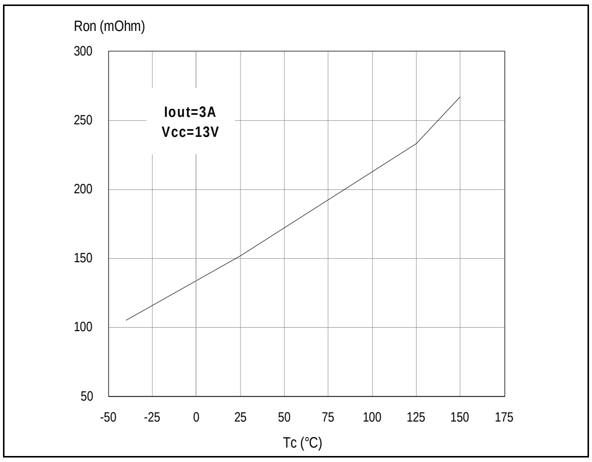


Figure 13. On state resistance vs. V_{CC}

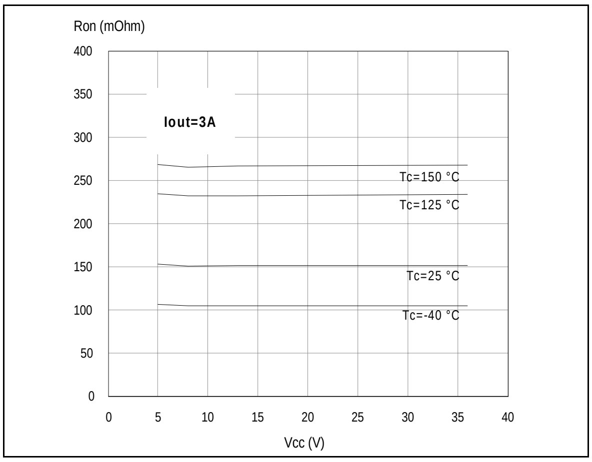


Figure 14. Undervoltage shutdown

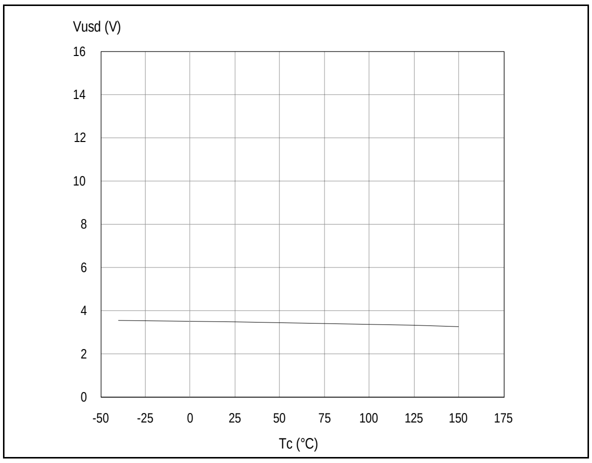


Figure 15. Turn-on voltage slope

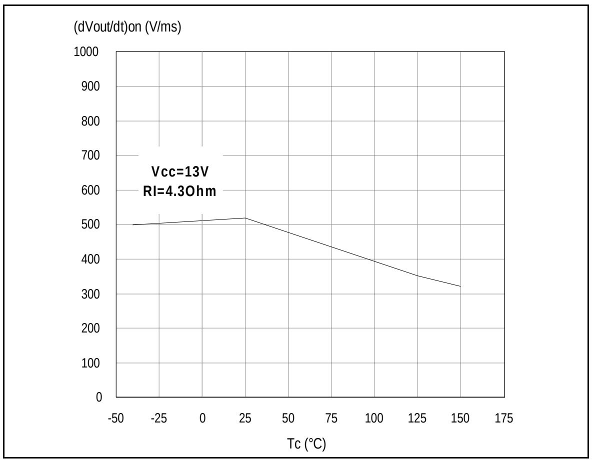


Figure 16. I_{LIMH} Vs. T_{case}

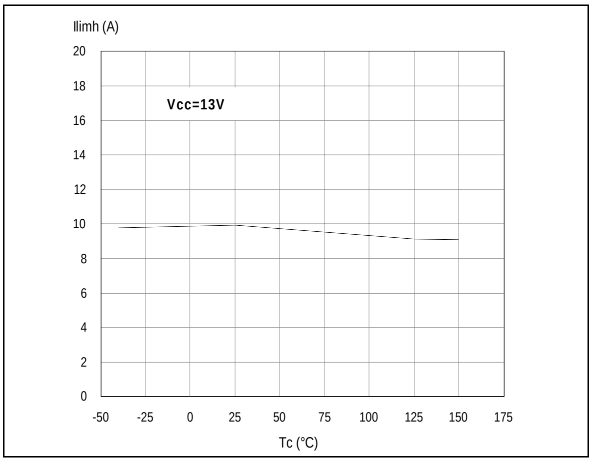
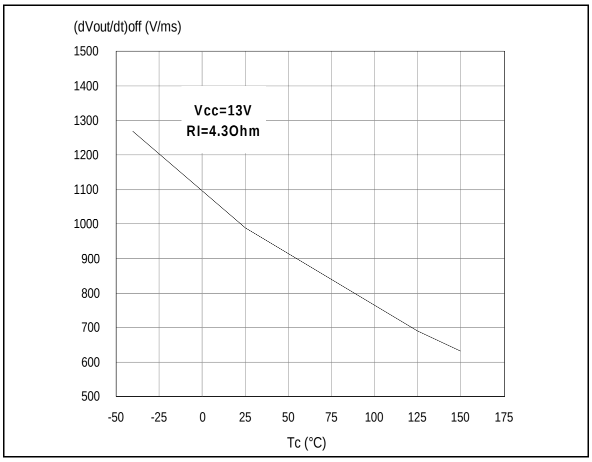


Figure 17. Turn-off voltage slope



3.2 Electrical characteristics for low side switches

Note: Values specified in this section are for -40°C < Tj < 150°C, unless otherwise specified

Table 12. Off

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CLAMP}	Drain-source Clamp Voltage	V_{IN}=0V; I_D=1.5A	40	45	55	V
V_{CLTH}	Drain-source Clamp Threshold Voltage	V_{IN}=0V; I_D=2mA	36			V
V_{INTH}	Input Threshold Voltage	V_{DS}=V_{IN}; I_D=1mA	0.5		2.5	V
I_{ISS}	Supply Current from Input Pin	V_{DS}=0V; V_{IN}=5V		100	150	µA
V_{INCL}	Input-Source Clamp Voltage	I_{IN}=1mA I_{IN}=-1mA	6 -1.0	6.8	8 -0.3	V
I_{DSS}	Zero Input Voltage Drain Current (V_{IN}=0V)	V_{DS}=13V; V_{IN}=0V; T_j=25°C V_{DS}=25V; V_{IN}=0V			30 75	µA

Table 13. On

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-source On Resistance	V_{IN}=5V; I_D=3A; T_j=25°C V_{IN}=5V; I_D=3A			120 240	mΩ

Table 14. Dynamic (Tj=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	V_{DD}=13V; I_D=1.5A		2.5		S
C_{OSS}	Output Capacitance	V_{DS}=13V; f=1MHz; V_{IN}=0V		150		pF

Table 15. Switching (Tj=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	V_{DD}=15V; I_D=3A V_{gen}=5V; R_{gen}=$R_{IN\ MINn}$=220Ω		200	400	ns
t_r	Rise Time			1.2	2.5	µs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			600	1350	ns
t_f	Fall Time			400	1000	ns
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	V_{DD}=15V; I_D=3A V_{gen}=5V; R_{gen}=2.2KΩ		0.80	2.5	µs
t_r	Rise Time			3.7	7.5	µs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			2.6	7.5	µs
t_f	Fall Time			2.3	7.0	µs

Table 15. Switching (Tj=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

$(dI/dt)_{on}$	Turn-on Current Slope	V_{DD}=15V; I_D=3A V_{gen}=5V; R_{gen}=$R_{IN\ MINn}$=220Ω		3.0		A/µs
Q_i	Total Input Charge	V_{DD}=12V; I_D=3A; V_{IN}=5V I_{gen} =2.13mA		9.0		nC

Table 16. Source drain diode

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{SD}(1)	Forward On Voltage	I_{SD}=1.5A; V_{IN}=0V		0.8		V
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	I_{SD}=1.5A; dI/dt=12A/ms V_{DD}=30V; L=200µH		400		ns
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge			200		nC
I_{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Current			1.0		A

1. Pulsed: Pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%

Table 17. Protection and diagnostics (-40°C < T_j < 150°C, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{lim}	Drain Current Limit	V_{IN}=5V; V_{DS}=13V	6	8.5	12	A
t_{dlim}	Step Response Current Limit	V_{IN}=5V; V_{DS}=13V		10		µs
T_{jsh}	Overtemperature Shutdown		150	175	200	°C
T_{jrs}	Overtemperature Reset		135			°C
I_{gf}	Fault Sink Current	V_{IN}=5V; V_{DS}=13V; T_j=T_{jsh}	10	15	20	mA
E_{as}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy	starting T_j=25°C; V_{DD}=24V V_{IN}=5V; R_{gen}=$R_{IN\ MINn}$=220Ω; L=24mH	100			mJ

Figure 18. Static drain source on resistance

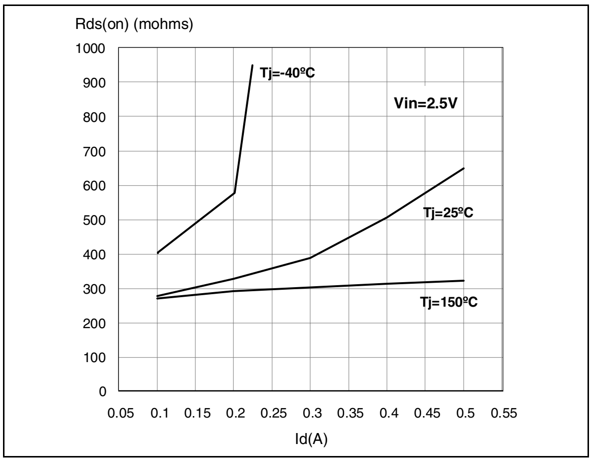


Figure 19. Derating curve

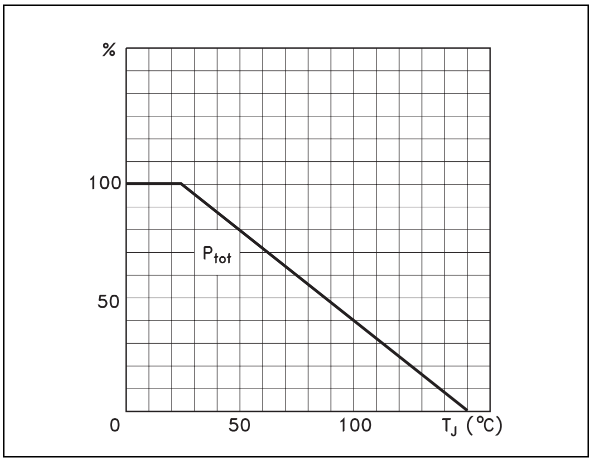


Figure 20. Transconductance

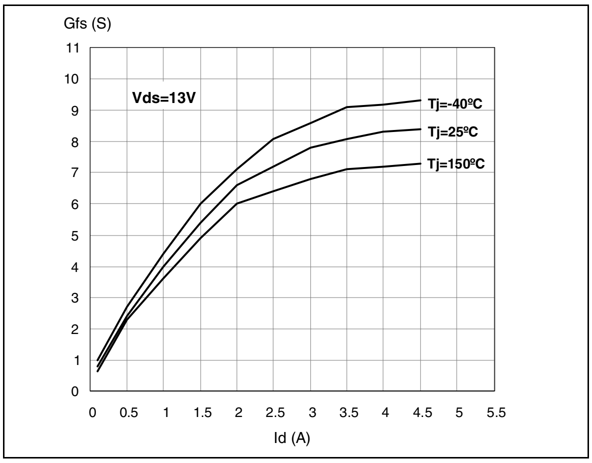


Figure 21. Transfer characteristics

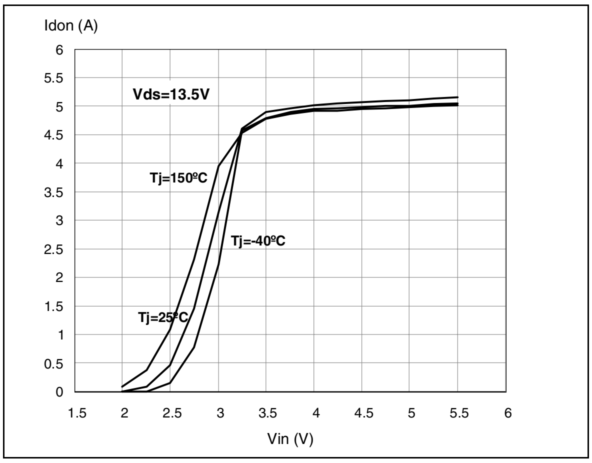


Figure 22. Input voltage vs. input charge

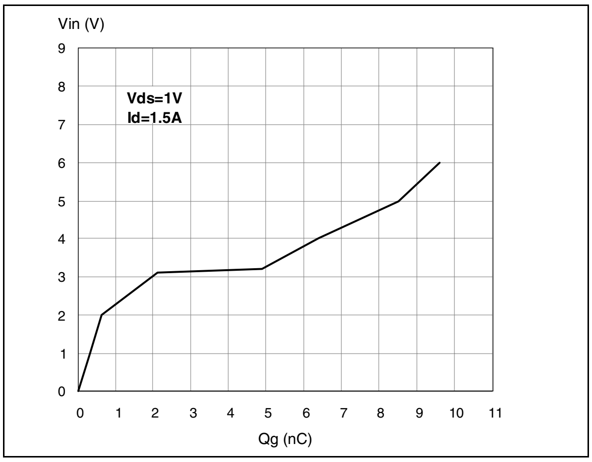


Figure 23. Capacitance variations

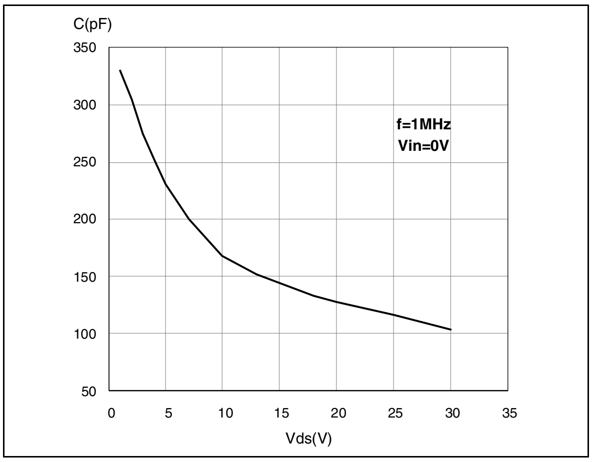


Figure 24. Output characteristics

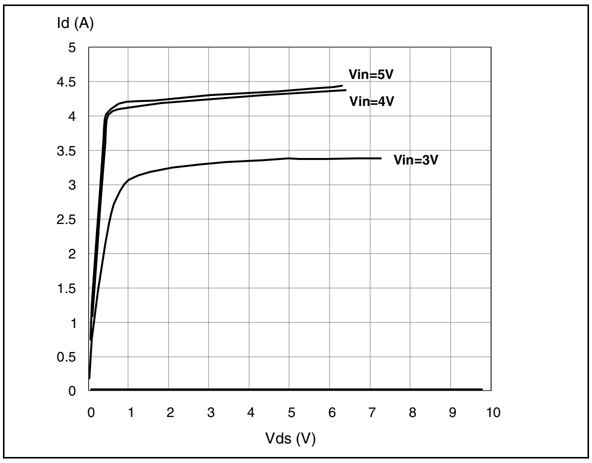


Figure 25. Step response current limit

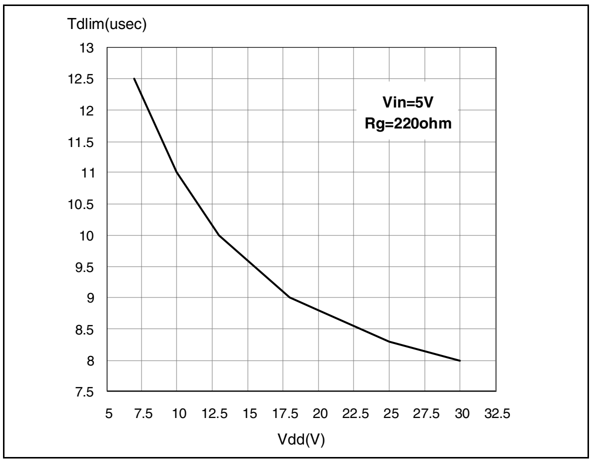


Figure 26. Source-drain diode forward characteristics

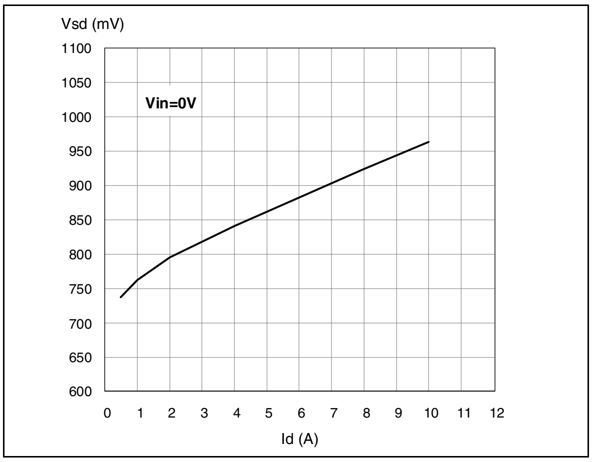


Figure 27. Static drain-source on resistance vs. Id

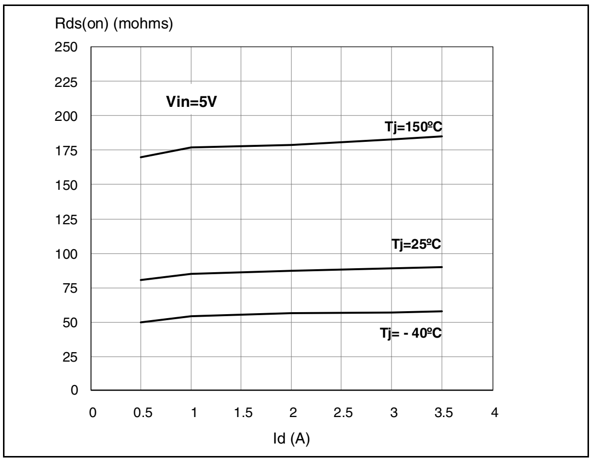


Figure 28. Static drain-source on resistance vs. input voltage

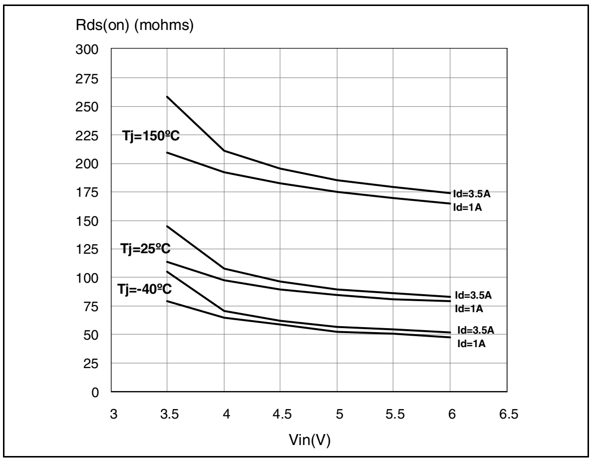


Figure 29. Static drain-source on resistance vs. input voltage

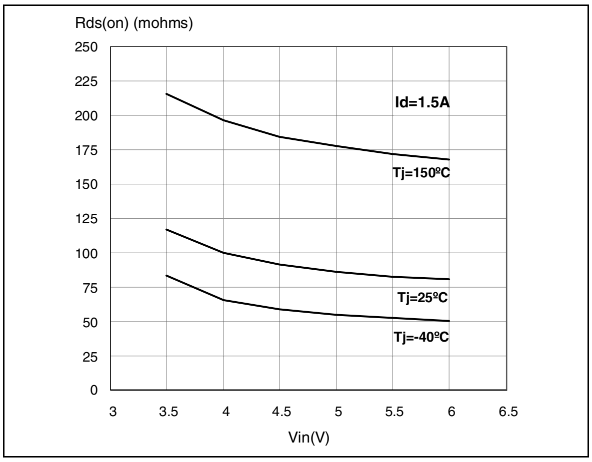


Figure 30. Normalized input threshold voltage vs. temperature

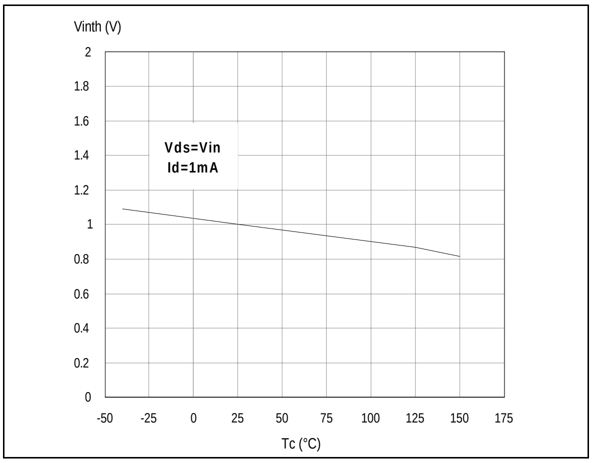


Figure 31. Normalized on resistance vs. temperature

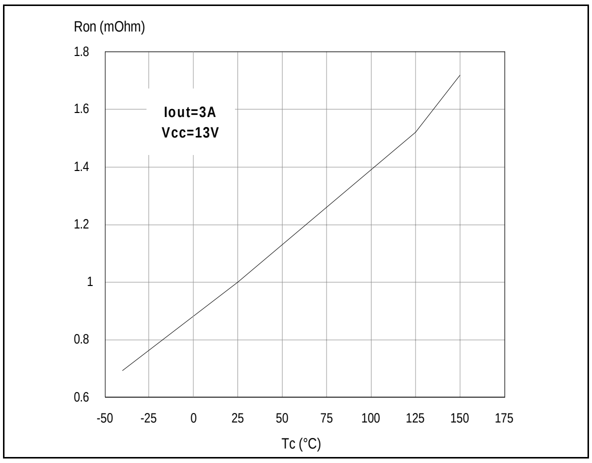
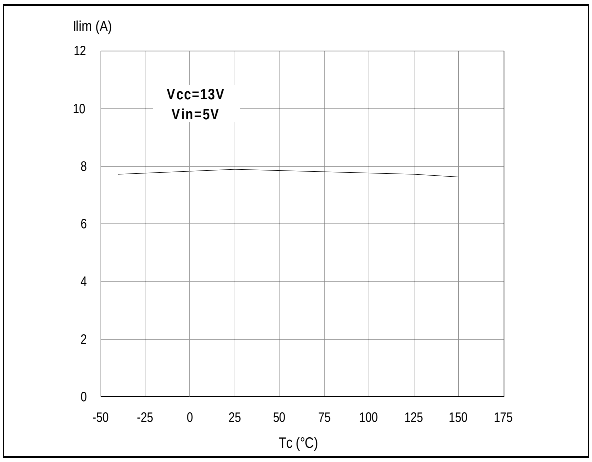
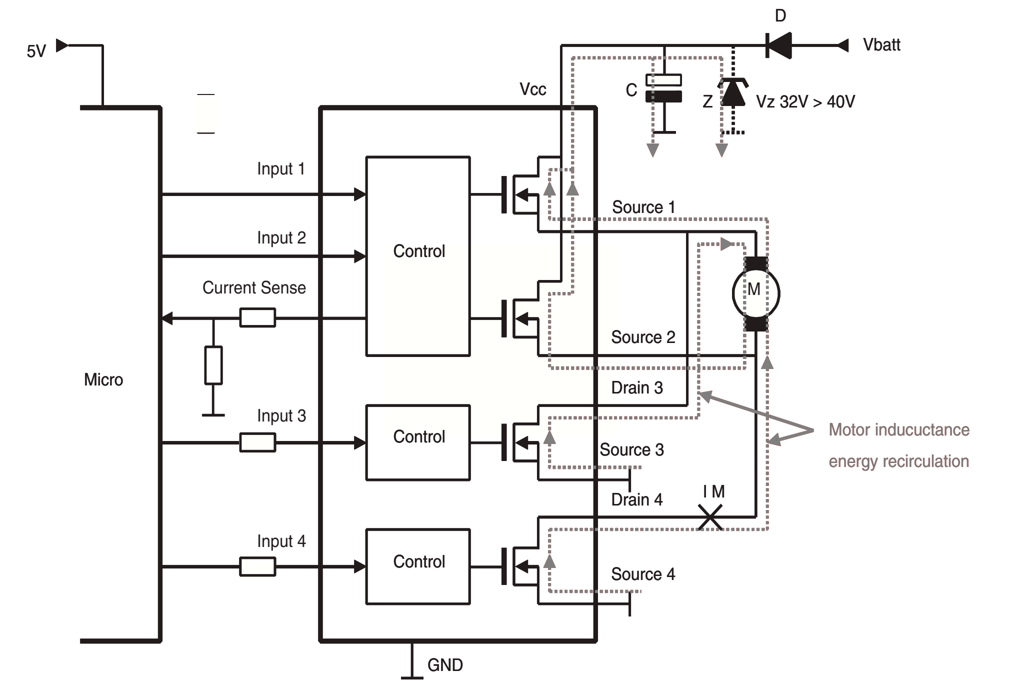


Figure 32. Current limit vs. junction temperature



4 Application information

Figure 33. Typical application schematic



Mostly motor bridge drivers use a reverse battery protection diode (D) inside supply rail. This diode prevents a reverse current flow back to Vbatt in case the bridge gets disabled via the logic inputs while motor inductance still carries energy. In order to prevent a hazardous overvoltage at circuit supply terminal (Vcc), a blocking capacitor (C) is needed to limit the voltage overshoot. As basic orientation, 50µF per 1A load current in recommended. In alternative, also a Zener protection (Z) is suitable.

Even if a reverse polarity diode is not present, it is recommended to use a capacitor or zener at Vcc because a similar problem appears in case supply terminal of the module has intermittent electrical contact to the battery or gets disconnected while motor is operating.

Figure 34. Recommended motor operation

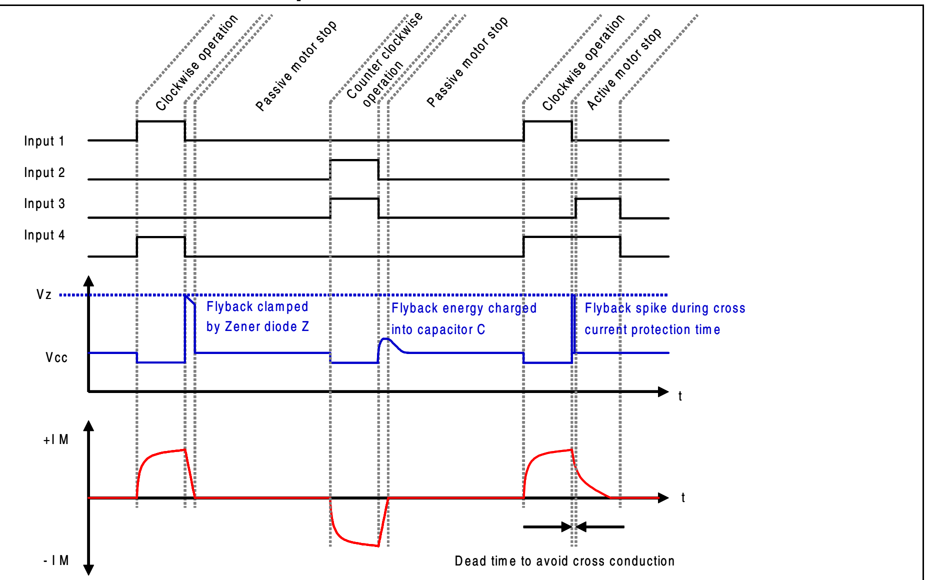
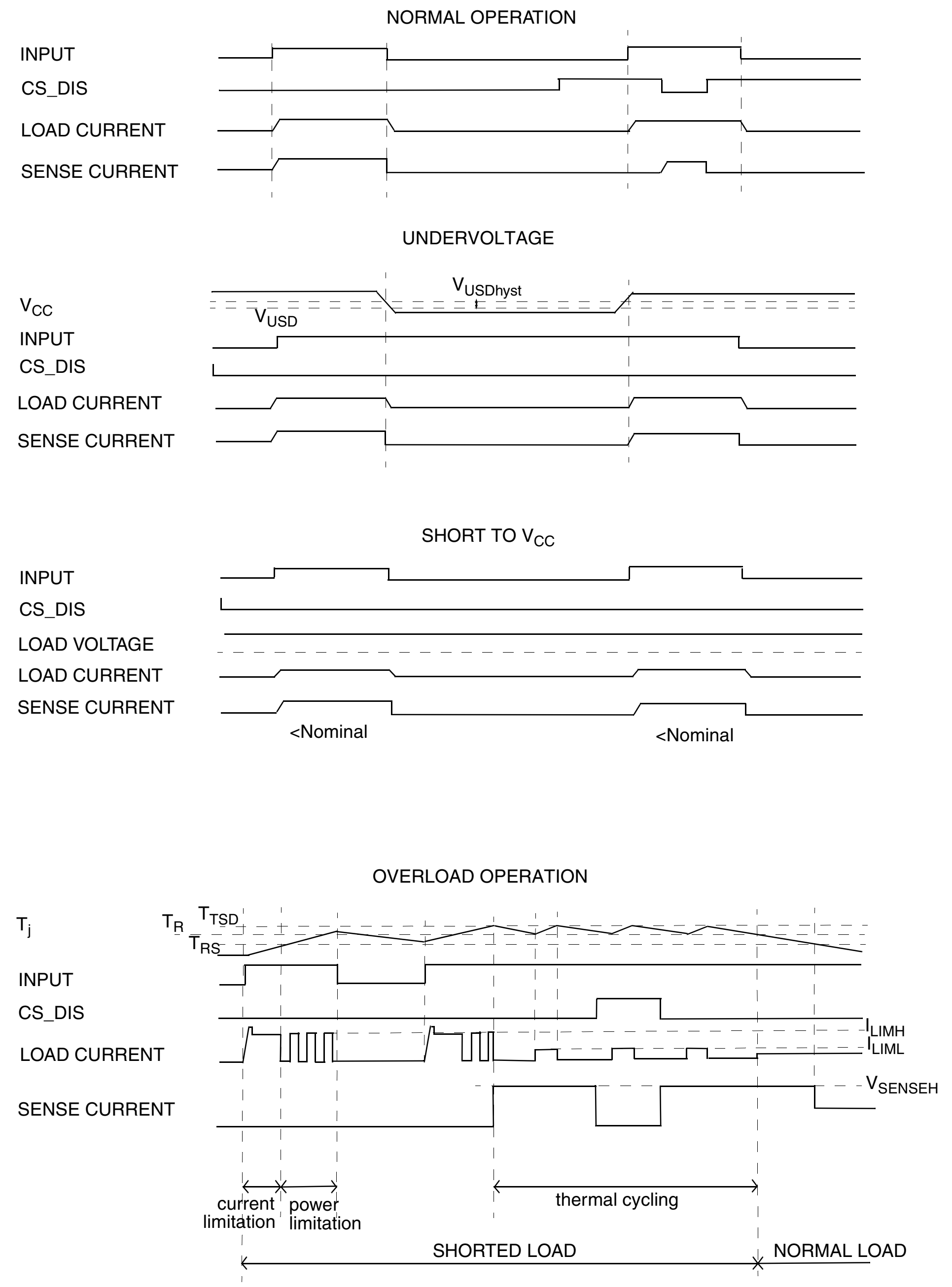
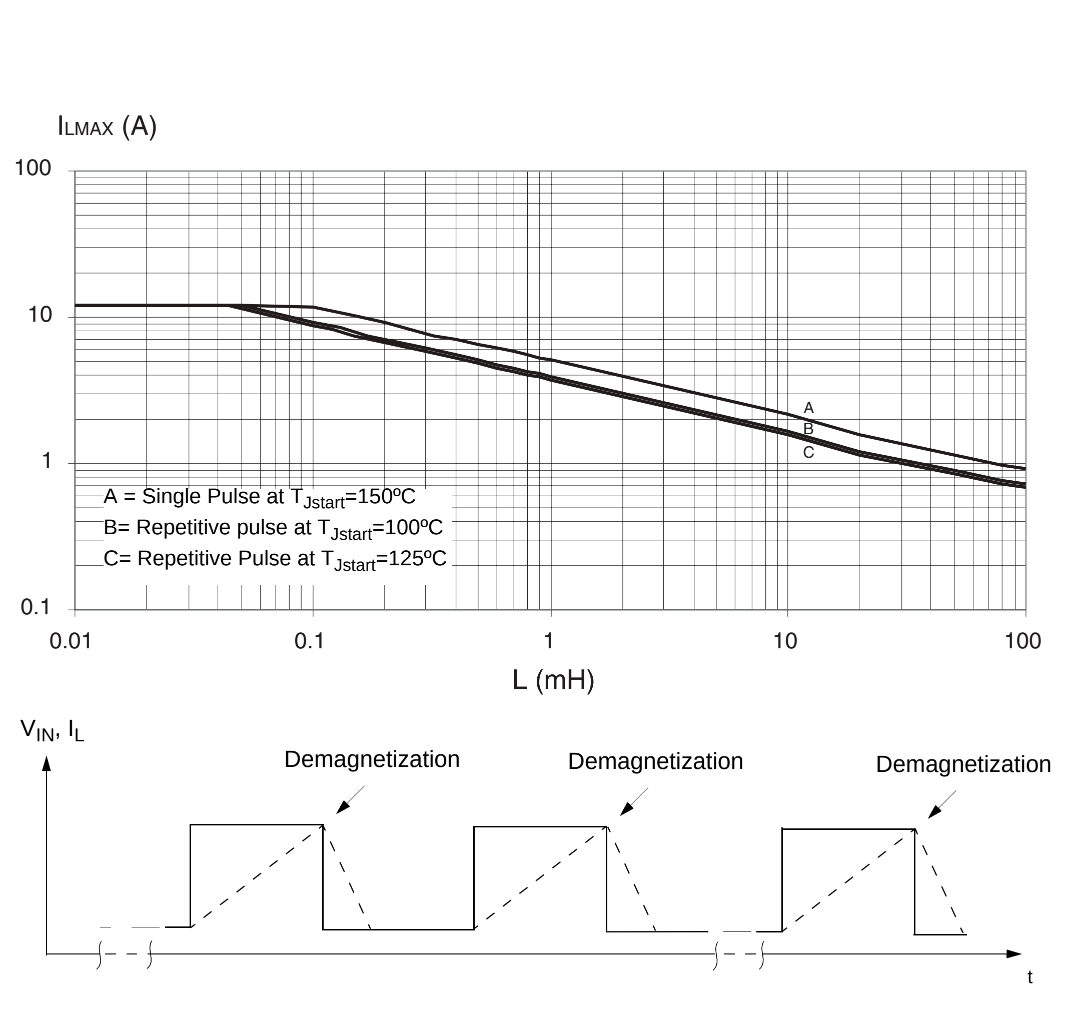


Figure 35. Waveforms



4.1 Maximum demagnetization energy (V_{CC} = 13.5V)

Figure 36. Maximum turn off current versus load inductance



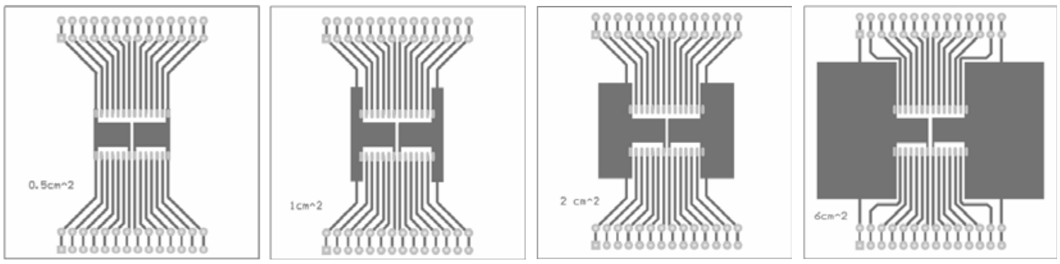
Note: *Values are generated with R_L=0Ω*

In the 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.

5 Package and thermal data

5.1 SO-28 thermal data

Figure 37. SO-28 PC board



Layout condition of Rth and Zth measurements (PCB FR4 area= 58mm x 58mm, PCB thickness=2mm, Cu thickness=35mm, Copper areas: from minimum pad layout to 16cm2).

Figure 38. Chipset configuration

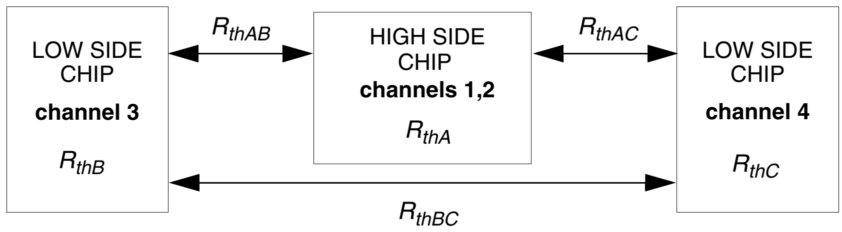
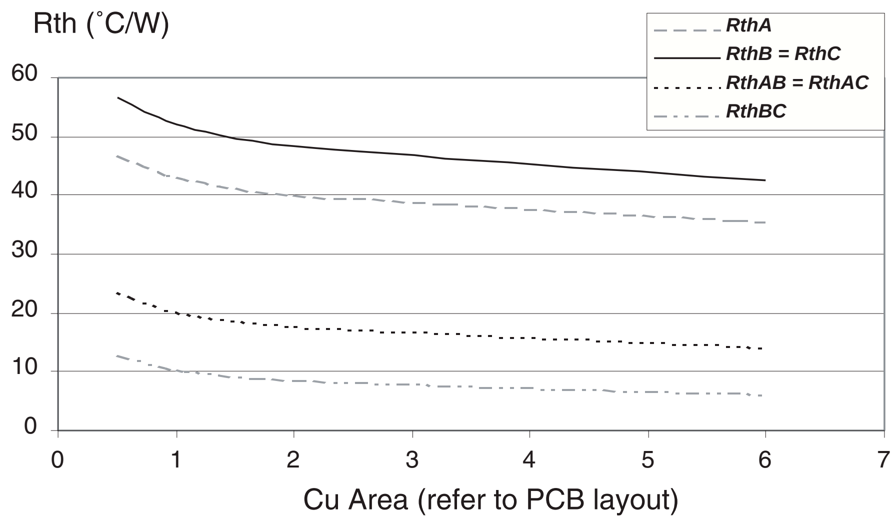


Figure 39. Auto and mutual Rthj-amb vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition[(a)]



a. See *Figure 38*. For more detailed information see *Table 18* and *Table 19*.

Table 18. Thermal calculations in clockwise and anti-clockwise operation in steady-state mode

HS_1	HS_2	LS_3	LS_4	T_{jHS12}	T_{jLS3}	T_{jLS4}
ON	OFF	OFF	ON	$P_{dHS1} \times R_{thHS} + P_{dLS4} \times R_{thHSLS} + T_{amb}$	$P_{dHS1} \times R_{thHSLS} + P_{dLS4} \times R_{thLSLS} + T_{amb}$	$P_{dHS1} \times R_{thHSLS} + P_{dLS4} \times R_{thLS} + T_{amb}$
OFF	ON	ON	OFF	$P_{dHS2} \times R_{thHS} + P_{dLS3} \times R_{thHSLS} + T_{amb}$	$P_{dHS2} \times R_{thHSLS} + P_{dLS3} \times R_{thLS} + T_{amb}$	$P_{dHS2} \times R_{thHSLS} + P_{dLS3} \times R_{thLSLS} + T_{amb}$

Table 19. Thermal resistances definitions(1)

$R_{thHS} = R_{thHS1} = R_{thHS2}$	High side chip thermal resistance junction to ambient (HS_1 or HS_2 in ON state)
$R_{thLS} = R_{thLS3} = R_{thLS4}$	Low side chip thermal resistance junction to ambient
$R_{thHSLS} = R_{thHS1LS4} = R_{thHS2LS3}$	Mutual thermal resistance junction to ambient between high side and low side chips
$R_{thLSLS} = R_{thLS3LS4}$	Mutual thermal resistance junction to ambient between low side chips

1. values dependent on PCB heatsink area

Table 20. Single pulse thermal impedance definitions(1)

Z_{thHS}	High Side Chip Thermal Impedance Junction to Ambient
$Z_{thLS} = Z_{thLS3} = Z_{thLS4}$	Low Side Chip Thermal Impedance Junction to Ambient
$Z_{thHSLS} = Z_{thHS12LS3} = Z_{thHS12LS4}$	Mutual Thermal Impedance Junction to Ambient between High Side and Low Side Chips
$Z_{thLSLS} = Z_{thLS3LS4}$	Mutual Thermal Impedance Junction to Ambient between Low Side Chips

1. values dependent on PCB heatsink area

Table 21. Thermal calculations in transient mode(1)

T_{jHS12}	$Z_{thHS} \times P_{dHS12} + Z_{thHSLS} \times (P_{dLS3} + P_{dLS4}) + T_{amb}$
T_{jLS3}	$Z_{thHSLS} \times P_{dHS12} + Z_{thLS} \times P_{dLS3} + Z_{thLSLS} \times P_{dLS4} + T_{amb}$
T_{jLS4}	$Z_{thHSLS} \times P_{dHS12} + Z_{thLSLS} \times P_{dLS3} + Z_{thLS} \times P_{dLS4} + T_{amb}$

1. Calculation is valid in any dynamic operating condition. Pd values set by user.

Figure 40. SO-28 HSD thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse

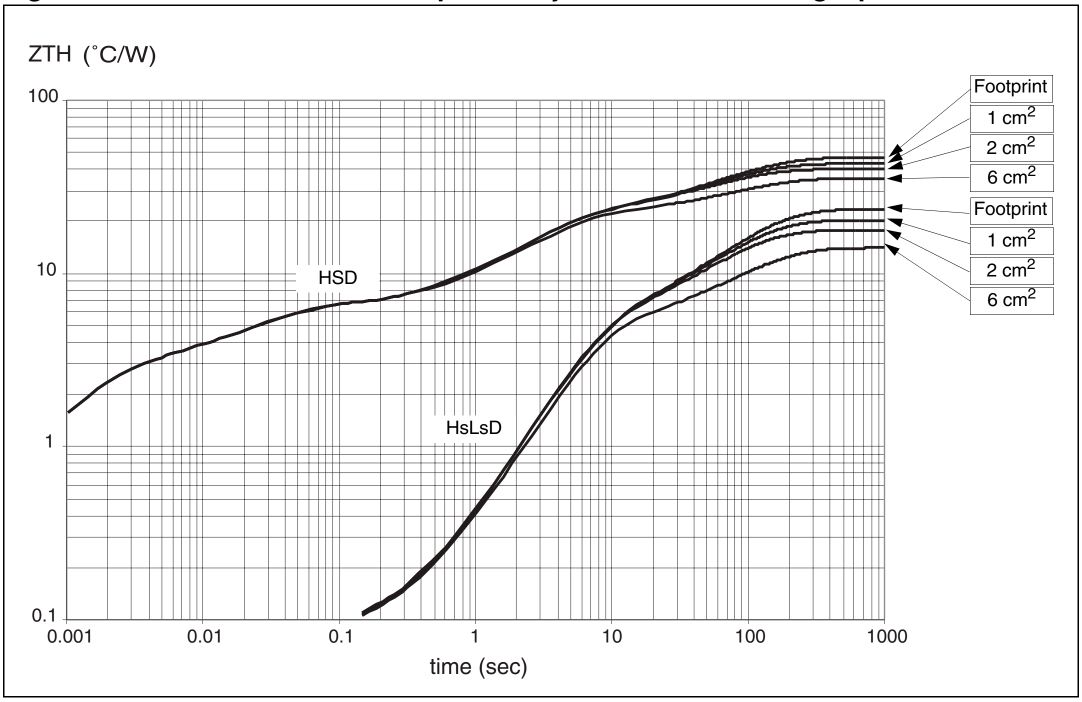
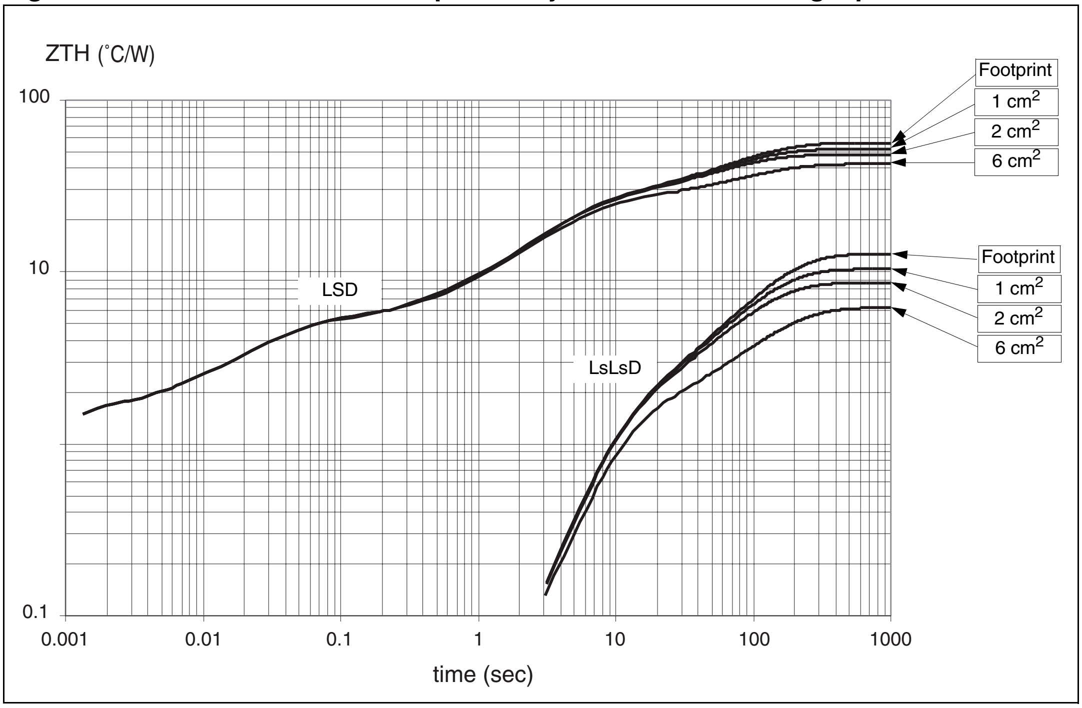


Figure 41. SO-28 LSD thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse



Pulse Calculation Formula

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

where $\delta = t_p / T$

Figure 42. Thermal fitting model of an H-Bridge in SO-28

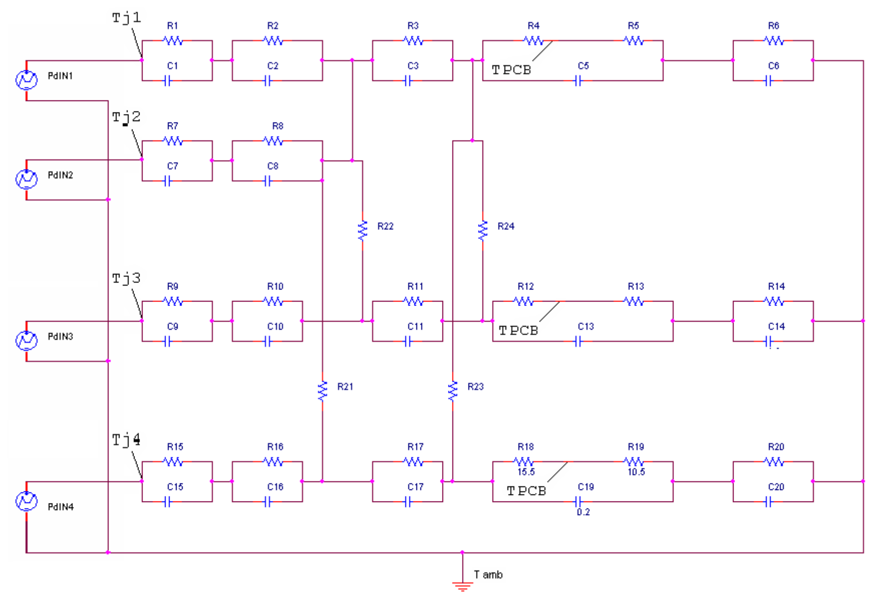


Table 22. Thermal parameters(1)

Area/island (cm^2)	Footprint	1	2	6
R1 (°C/W)	1			
R2 (°C/W)	1.8			
R3 (°C/W)	3.5			
R4 (°C/W)	13.5			
R5 (°C/W)	10.5			
R6 (°C/W)	62.28	52.28	44.28	32.28
R7 (°C/W)	1			
R8 (°C/W)	1.8			
R9 (°C/W)	0.24			
R10 (°C/W)	1.2			
R11 (°C/W)	3.5			
R12 (°C/W)	15.2			
R13 (°C/W)	10.5			
R14 (°C/W)	62.28	52.28	44.28	32.28
R15 (°C/W)	0.24			
R16 (°C/W)	1.2			
R17 (°C/W)	3.5			
R18 (°C/W)	15.5			
R19 (°C/W)	10.5			

Table 22. Thermal parameters(1)

R20 (°C/W)	62.28	52.28	44.28	32.28
R21 (°C/W)	150			
R22 (°C/W)	150			
R23 (°C/W)	150			
R24 (°C/W)	150	52.28	44.28	32.28
C1 (W·s/°C)	0.0008			
C2 (W·s/°C)	0.001			
C3 (W·s/°C)	0.008			
C5 (W·s/°C)	0.2			
C6 (W·s/°C)	1.6	1.61	1.7	3.25
C7 (W·s/°C)	0.0008			
C8 (W·s/°C)	0.001			
C9 (W·s/°C)	0.00015			
C10 (W·s/°C)	0.0005			
C11 (W·s/°C)	0.008			
C13 (W·s/°C)	0.2			
C14 (W·s/°C)	1.6	1.61	1.7	3.25
C15 (W·s/°C)	0.00015			
C16 (W·s/°C)	0.0005			
C17 (W·s/°C)	0.008			
C19 (W·s/°C)	0.2			
C20 (W·s/°C)	1.6	1.61	1.7	3.25

1. A blank space means that the value is the same as the previous one

6 Package mechanical

6.1 SO-28 mechanical data

Table 23. SO-28 mechanical data

Symbol	millimeters		
	Min	Typ	Max
A			2.65
a1	0.10		0.30
b	0.35		0.49
b1	0.23		0.32
C		0.50	
c1		45° (typ.)	
D	17.7		18.1
E	10.00		10.65
e		1.27	
e3		16.51	
F	7.40		7.60
L	0.40		1.27
S		8° (max.)	

Figure 43. SO-28 package dimensions

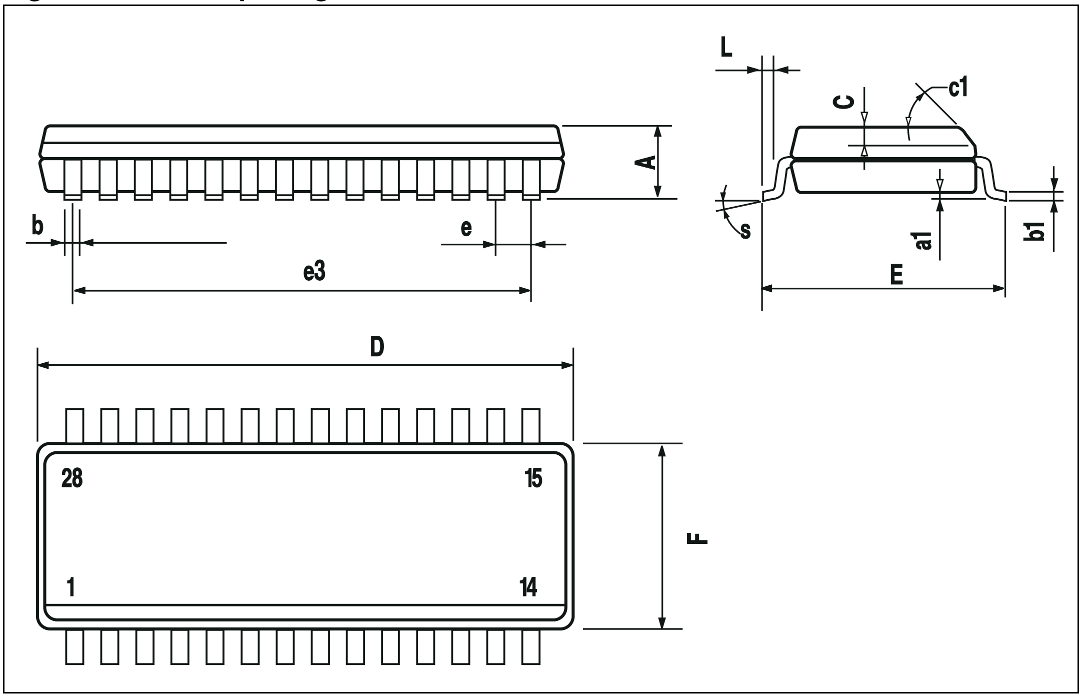
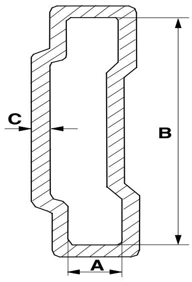
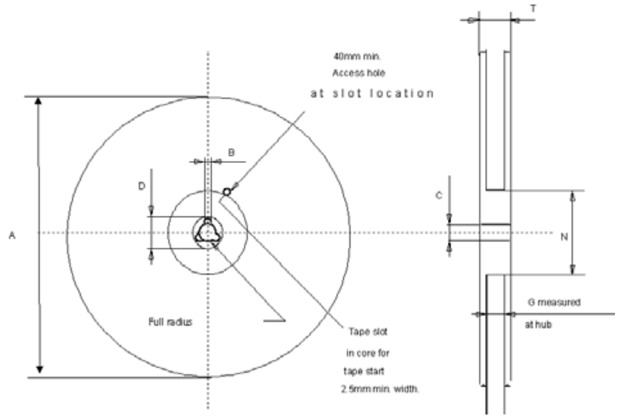


Figure 44. SO-28 tube shipment (no suffix)



Base Q.ty	28
Bulk Q.ty	700
Tube length (± 0.5)	532
A	3.5
B	13.8
C (± 0.1)	0.6

Figure 45. Tape and reel shipment (suffix “TR”)



REEL DIMENSIONS

Base Q.ty	1000
Bulk Q.ty	1000
A (max)	330
B (min)	1.5
C (± 0.2)	13
F	20.2
G (+ 2 / -0)	16.4
N (min)	60
T (max)	22.4

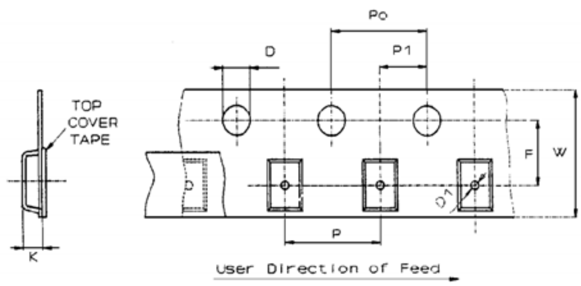
TAPE DIMENSIONS

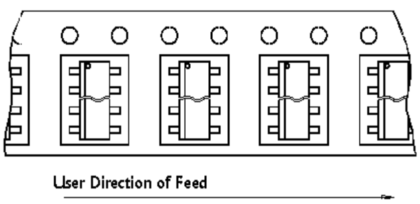
According to Electronic Industries Association

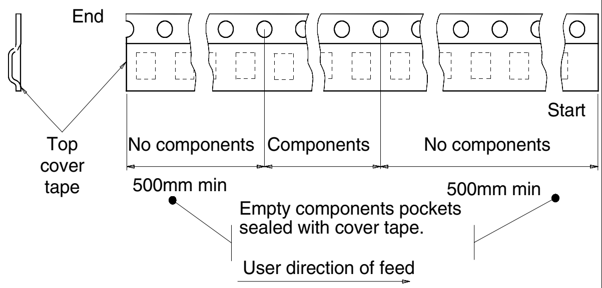
(EIA) Standard 481 rev. A, Feb. 1986

Tape width	W	16
Tape Hole Spacing	P0 (± 0.1)	4
Component Spacing	P	12
Hole Diameter	D (± 0.1/-0)	1.5
Hole Diameter	D1 (min)	1.5
Hole Position	F (± 0.05)	7.5
Compartment Depth	K (max)	6.5
Hole Spacing	P1 (± 0.1)	2

All dimensions are in mm.







7 Revision history

Table 24. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
June-2006	1	Initial release.
16-Feb-2007	2	Reformatted. *Table 6: Power section* updated. *Table 7: Switching (VCC=13V)* updated. *Table 10: Current sense (8V<VCC<16V)* updated. *Table 13: On* updated. *Table 15: Switching (Tj=25°C, unless otherwise specified)* updated. Characteristic curves for high side and low side switches added. *Figure 38: Chipset configuration* updated. *Figure 39: Auto and mutual Rthj-amb vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition* added. *Figure 40: SO-28 HSD thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse*, *Figure 41: SO-28 LSD thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse* and *Figure 42: Thermal fitting model of an H-Bridge in SO-28* added. *Figure 22: Thermal parameters* added. High-side and low-side characteristic curves added. *Figure 35: Waveforms* added. *Section 4.1: Maximum demagnetization energy (V_{CC} = 13.5V)* added. *Figure 33: Typical application schematic* added. *Table 10: Current sense (8V<VCC<16V)* K_0, K_1, K_2 and K_3 values updated.