

Quad smart power solid state relay for complete H-bridge configurations

Features

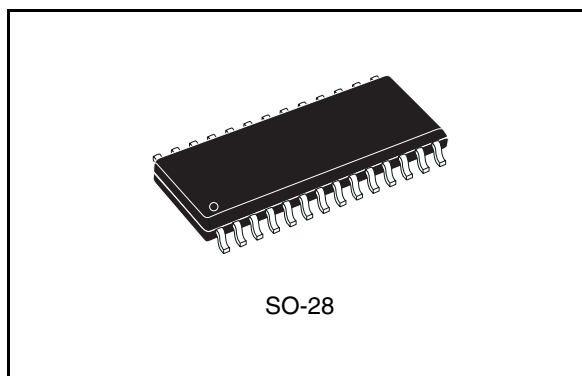
Type	$R_{DS(on)}$	I_{OUT}	V_{CC}
VN771K	95 m Ω ⁽¹⁾	9A ⁽²⁾	36V

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

- Suited as low voltage bridge
- Linear current limitation
- Very low stand-by power dissipation
- Short circuit protected
- Status flag diagnostic (open drain)
- Integrated clamping circuits
- Undervoltage protection
- ESD protection

Description

The VN771K is a device formed by three monolithic chips housed in a standard SO-28 package: a double high side and two low side switches. Both the double high side and low side switches are made using STMicroelectronics VIPower™ M0-3 Technology.



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 have built-in thermal shutdown to protect the chips from overtemperature and current limiter blocks to protect the device from short circuit. Status output is provided to indicate open load in off and on state and overtemperature.

The low side switches are two OMNIFET II types (fully autoprotected Power MOSFET in VIPower™ technology). They have built-in thermal shutdown, linear current limitation and overvoltage clamping. Fault feedback for thermal intervention can be detected by monitoring the voltage at the input pin.

Order codes

Package	Part number (Tube)	Part number (Tape & reel)
SO-28	VN771K	VN771K13TR

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1 Summary description

Table 1. Pin definition and function

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	DIAGNOSTIC	Diagnostic of Switches 1 and 2 (high-side switches)
9	INPUT 2	Input of Switch 2 (high-side switch)
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 1. Connection diagram

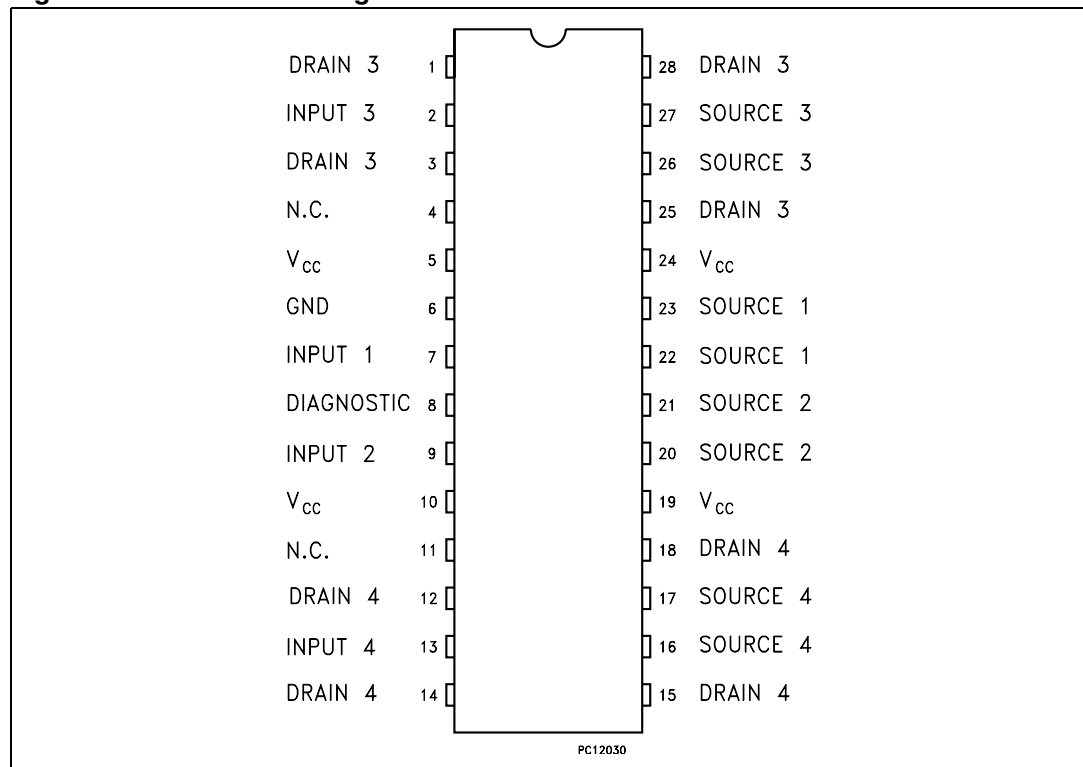


Figure 2. Block diagram

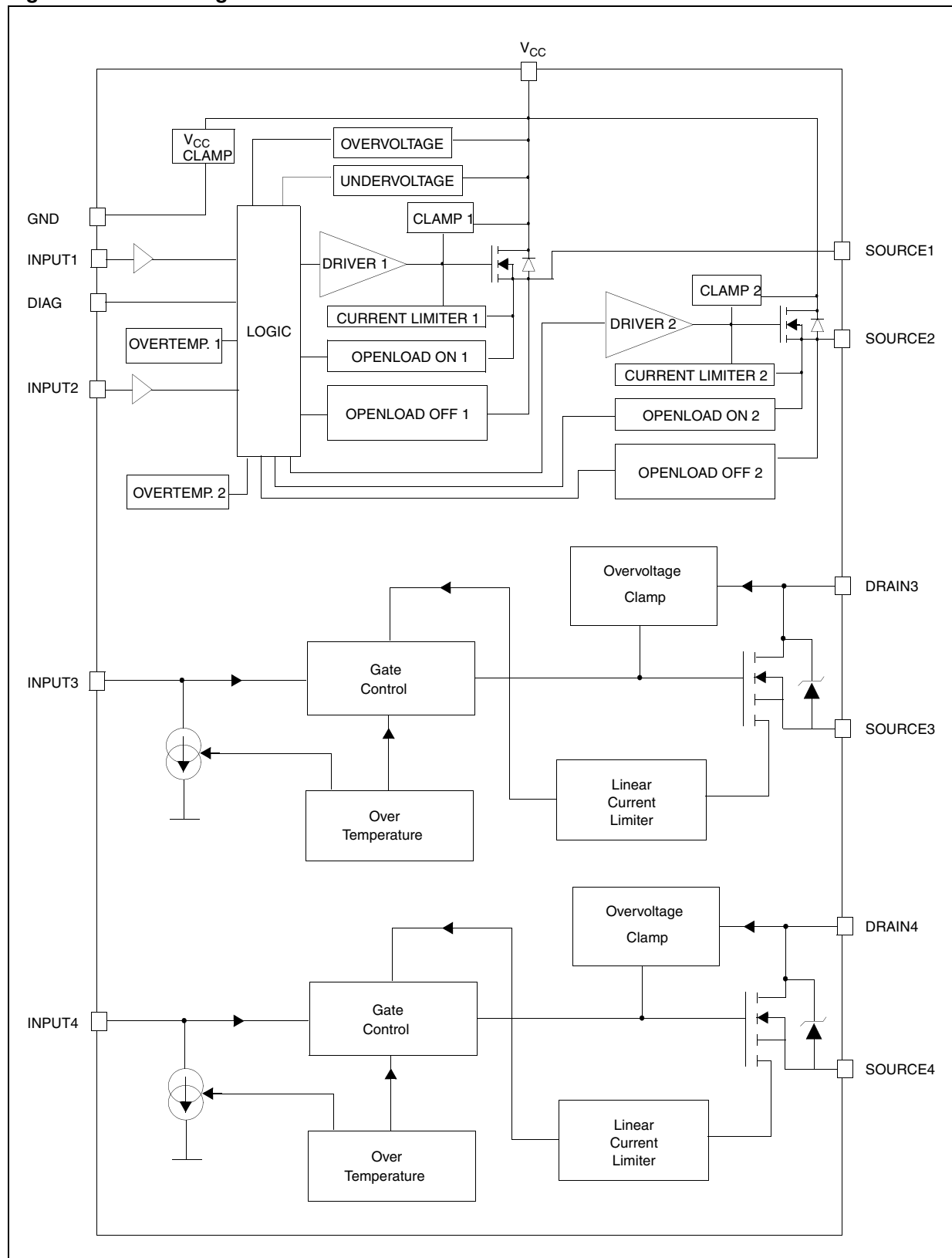


Table 2. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	Value Max (°C/W)
R _{thj-case}	Thermal Resistance Junction-case (High-side switch)	20
R _{thj-case}	Thermal Resistance Junction-case (Low-side switch)	20
R _{thj-amb}	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient (with 6 cm ² of Cu heat sink)	62

2 Maximum ratings

Table 3. 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	-6	A
I_{IN}	DC Input Current	± 10	mA
I_{STAT}	DC Status Current	± 10	mA
V_{ESD}	Electrostatic Discharge (Human Body Model: R = 1.5K Ω ; C = 100pF)		
	– Input	4000	V
	– Status	4000	V
	– Output	5000	V
	– V_{CC}	5000	V
P_{tot}	Power Dissipation ($T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	6	W
T_j	Junction Operating Temperature	Internally Limited	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_C	Case Operating Temperature	-40 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Table 4. Low side switch

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{DS}	Drain-source Voltage ($V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$)	Internally Clamped	V
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	Internally Clamped	V
I_{IN}	Input Current	± 20	mA
$R_{IN\ MIN}$	Minimum Input Series Impedance	10	Ω
I_D	Drain Current	Internally Limited	A
I_R	Reverse DC Output Current	-15	A
V_{ESD1}	Electrostatic Discharge (R = 1.5K Ω , C = 100pF)	4000	V
V_{ESD2}	Electrostatic Discharge on output pin only (Human Body Model: R = 330 Ω , C = 150pF)	5000	V
P_{tot}	Power Dissipation ($T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	6	W
T_j	Operating Junction Temperature	Internally limited	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_C	Case Operating Temperature	Internally limited	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

3 Electrical characteristics

3.1 Electrical characteristics for dual high side switch

$8V < V_{CC} < 36V$; $-40^{\circ}C < T_j < 150^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified.

Table 5. Power outputs (per each channel)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}^{(1)}$	Operating Supply Voltage		5.5	13	36	V
$V_{USD}^{(1)}$	Undervoltage Shut-down		3	4	5.5	V
$V_{OV}^{(1)}$	Overvoltage Shut-down		36			V
R_{ON}	On State Resistance	$I_{OUT} = 2A$; $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ $I_{OUT} = 2A$; $V_{CC} > 8V$			60 120	mΩ mΩ
$I_S^{(1)}$	Supply Current	Off State; $V_{CC} = 13V$; $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0V$ Off State; $V_{CC} = 13V$; $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0V$; $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ On State; $V_{CC} = 13V$;		12 12 5	40 25 7	μA μA mA
$I_{L(off1)}$	Off State Output Current	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0V$; $V_{CC} = 36V$; $T_j = 125^{\circ}C$	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	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0V$; $V_{CC} = 13V$; $T_j = 125^{\circ}C$			5	μA
$I_{L(off4)}$	Off State Output Current	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0V$; $V_{CC} = 13V$; $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$			3	μA

1. Per device

Table 6. Switching (per each channel) ($V_{CC} = 13V$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	$R_L = 6.5\Omega$ from V_{IN} rising edge to $V_{OUT} = 1.3V$		30		μs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time	$R_L = 6.5\Omega$ from V_{IN} falling edge to $V_{OUT} = 11.7V$		30		μs
$dV_{OUT}/dt_{(on)}$	Turn-on Voltage Slope	$R_L = 6.5\Omega$ from $V_{OUT} = 1.3V$ to $V_{OUT} = 10.4V$		(1)		V/μs
$dV_{OUT}/dt_{(off)}$	Turn-off Voltage Slope	$R_L = 6.5\Omega$ from $V_{OUT} = 11.7V$ to $V_{OUT} = 1.3V$		(1)		V/μs

1. See relative diagram

Table 7. Logic input (per each channel)

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
$V_{I(hyst)}$	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

Table 8. Status pin (per each channel)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{STAT}	Status Low Output Voltage	$I_{STAT} = 1.6 mA$			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

Table 9. Protections (per each channel)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
T_{TSD}	Shut-down Temperature		150	175	200	$^{\circ}C$
T_R	Reset Temperature		135			$^{\circ}C$
T_{hyst}	Thermal Hysteresis		7	15		$^{\circ}C$
t_{SDL}	Status Delay in Overload Conditions	$T_J > T_{TSD}$			20	μs
I_{lim}	Current limitation	$T_J = 125^{\circ}C$ $5.5V < V_{CC} < 36V$	6 8.5	9	15 15 15	A A A
V_{demag}	Turn-off Output Clamp Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 2A$; $L = 6mH$	$V_{CC}-41$	$V_{CC}-48$	$V_{CC}-55$	V

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.

Table 10. Openload detection (per each channel)

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

3.2 Electrical characteristics for low side switches

-40°C < T_j < 150°C, unless otherwise specified.

Table 11. Off state

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CLAMP}	Drain-source Clamp Voltage	$V_{IN} = 0V$; $I_D = 7A$	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 ($V_{IN} = 0V$)	$V_{DS} = 13V$; $V_{IN} = 0V$; $T_j = 25^\circ C$ $V_{DS} = 25V$; $V_{IN} = 0V$			30 75	μA

Table 12. On state

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-source On Resistance	$V_{IN} = 5V$; $I_D = 7A$; $T_j = 25^\circ C$ $V_{IN} = 5V$; $I_D = 7A$			35 70	m Ω

$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

Table 13. Dynamic

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$g_{fs}^{(1)}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DD} = 13\text{V}; I_D = 7\text{A}$		18		S
C_{OSS}	Output Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 13\text{V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}; V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$		400		pF

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

Table 14. Switching

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	$V_{DD} = 15\text{V}; I_D = 7\text{A}$ $V_{gen} = 5\text{V}; R_{gen} = R_{IN\text{ MIN}} = 10\Omega$		80	250	ns
t_r	Rise Time			350	1000	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			450	1350	ns
t_f	Fall Time			150	500	ns
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	$V_{DD} = 15\text{V}; I_D = 7\text{A}$ $V_{gen} = 5\text{V}; R_{gen} = 2.2\text{K}\Omega$		1.5	4.5	μs
t_r	Rise Time			9.7	30	μs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			9	25	μs
t_f	Fall Time			10.2	30	μs
$(di/dt)_{on}$	Turn-on Current Slope	$V_{DD} = 15\text{V}; I_D = 7\text{A}$ $V_{gen} = 5\text{V}; R_{gen} = R_{IN\text{ MIN}} = 10\Omega$		16		A/ μs
Q_i	Total Input Charge	$V_{DD} = 12\text{V}; I_D = 7\text{A}; V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$ $I_{gen} = 2.13\text{mA}$		36.8		nC

Table 15. Source drain diode

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{SD}^{(1)}$	Forward On Voltage	$I_{SD} = 7\text{A}; V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$		0.8		V
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_{SD} = 7\text{A}; di/dt = 40\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_{DD} = 30\text{V}; L = 200\mu\text{H}$		300		ns
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge			0.80		μC
I_{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Current			5		A

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

$-40^{\circ}\text{C} < T_j < 150^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

Table 16. Protections

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{lim}	Drain Current Limit	$V_{IN} = 5V; V_{DS} = 13V$	12	18	24	A
		$V_{IN} = 5V; V_{DS} = 13V; T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	15		24	A
t_{dlim}	Step Response Current Limit	$V_{IN} = 5V; V_{DS} = 13V$		45		μs
T_{jsh}	Overtemperature Shutdown		150	175		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_{jrs}	Overtemperature Reset		135			$^{\circ}\text{C}$
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 $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}; V_{DD} = 24V$ $V_{IN} = 5V; R_{gen} = R_{IN\text{ MIN}} = 10\Omega;$ $L = 24\text{mH}$	400			mJ

3.3 Dual high-side switch timing data

Figure 3. Switching time waveforms

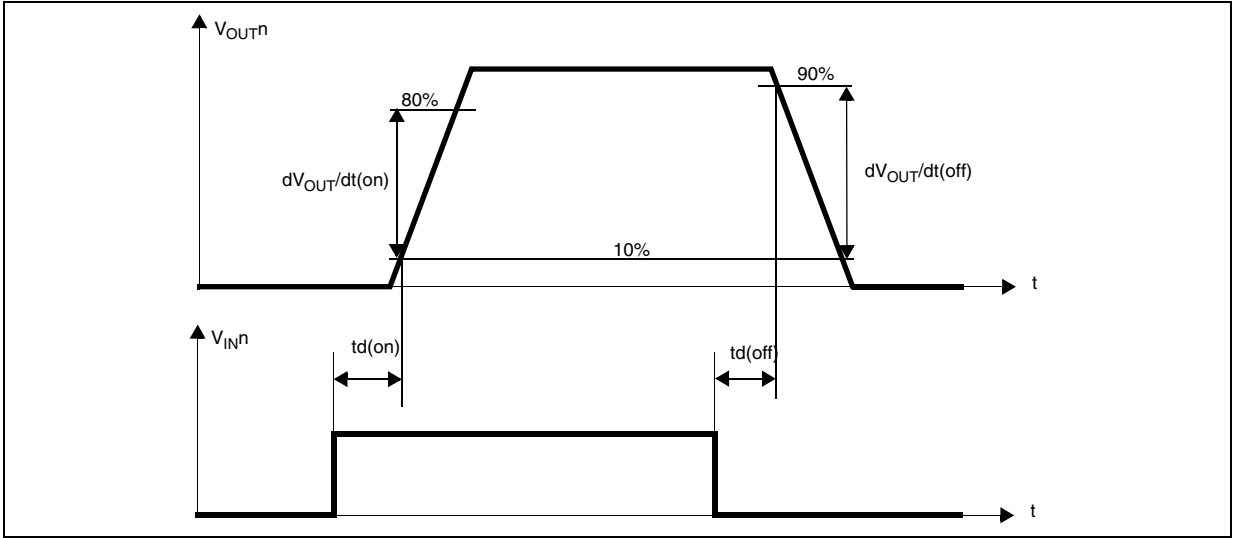


Table 17. Truth table

Conditions	Input	Output	Status
Normal Operation	L	L	H
	H	H	H
Current Limitation	L	L	H
	H	X	$(T_j < T_{TSD})$ H $(T_j > T_{TSD})$ L
Overtemperature	L	L	H
	H	L	L
Undervoltage	L	L	X
	H	L	X
Overvoltage	L	L	H
	H	L	H
Output Voltage > V_{OL}	L	H	L
	H	H	H
Output Current < I_{OL}	L	L	H
	H	H	L

Figure 4. Open load status timing (with external pull-up)

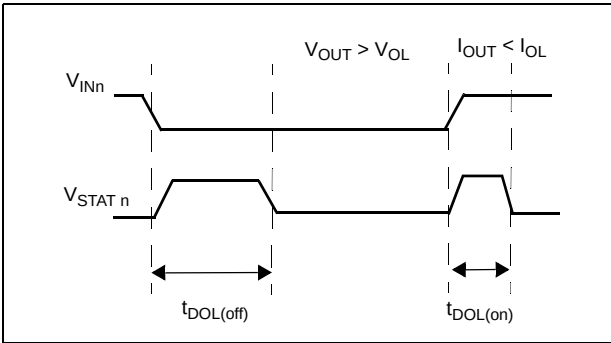
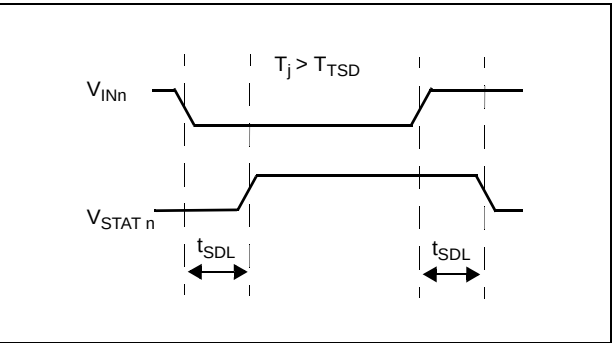


Figure 5. Over temperature status timing



3.4 Electrical characterization for dual high side switch

Figure 6. Off state output current

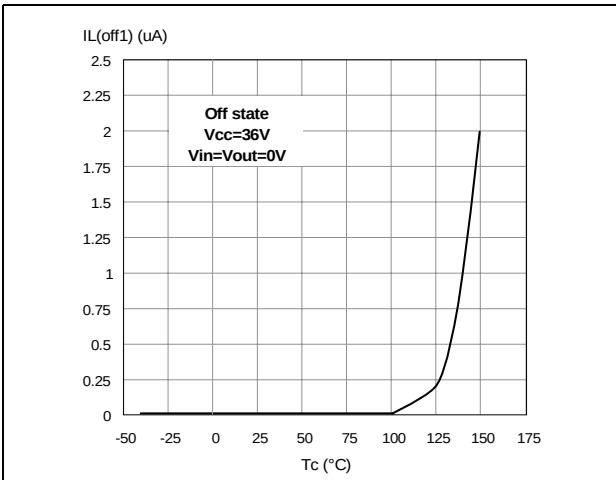


Figure 7. Input clamp voltage

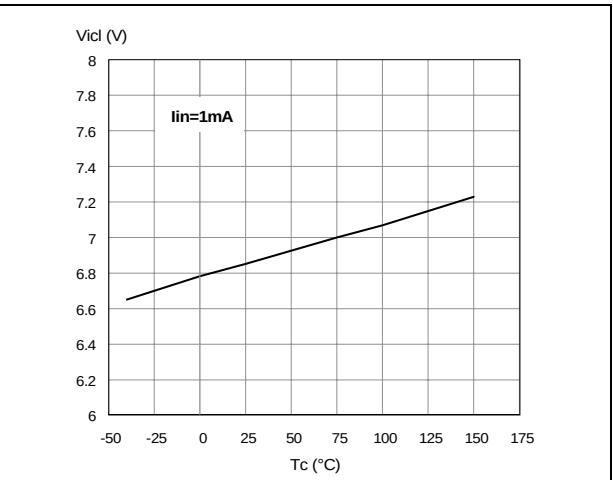


Figure 8. High level input current

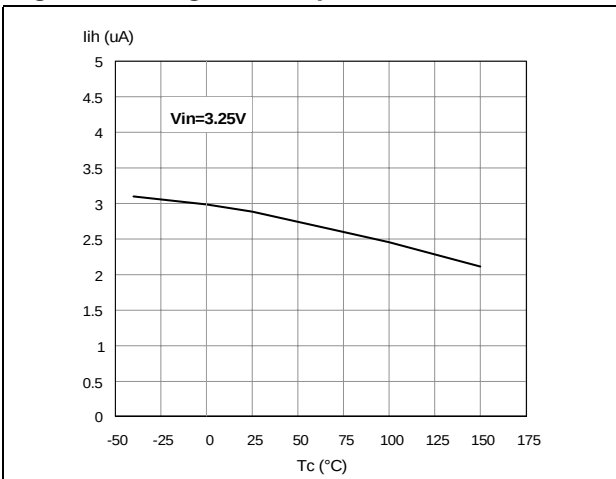


Figure 9. Input high level

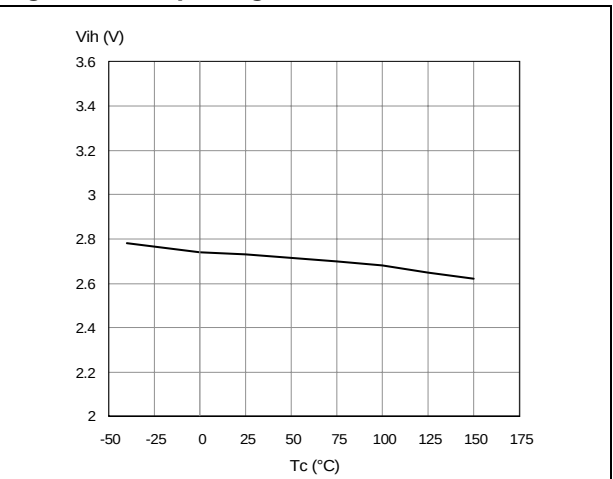


Figure 10. Input low level

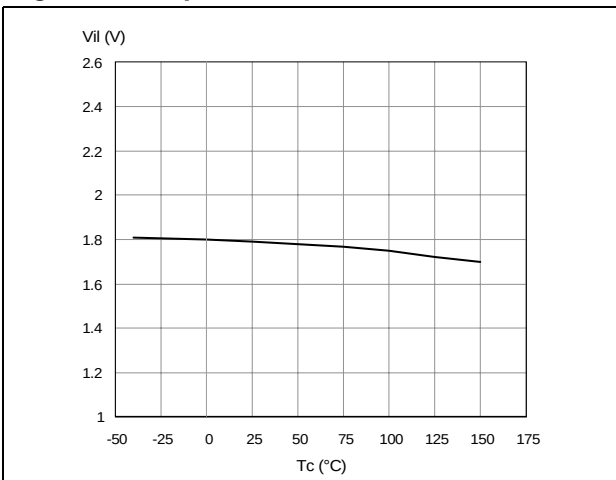


Figure 11. Input hysteresis voltage

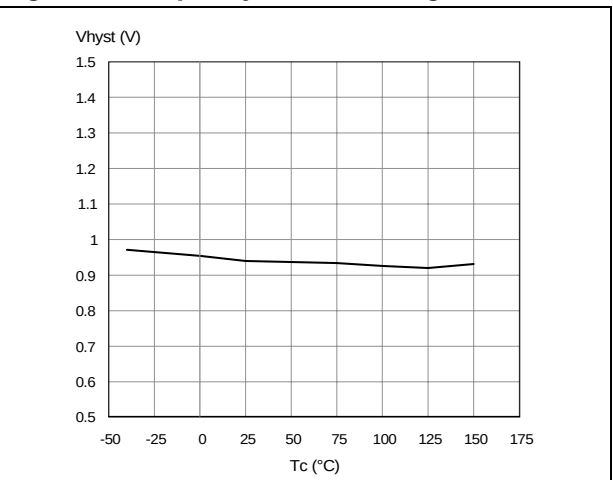


Figure 12. Overvoltage shutdown

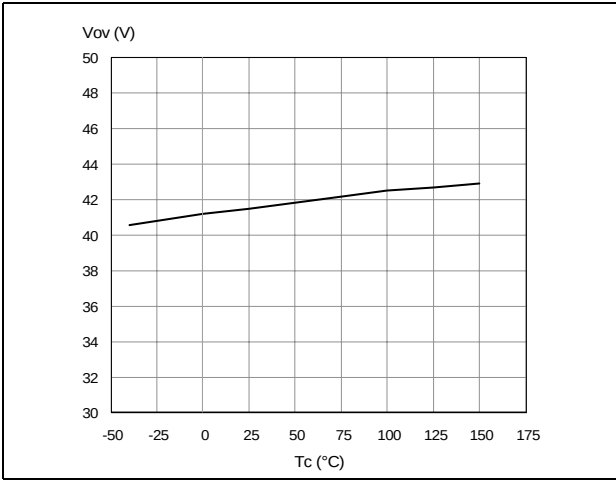


Figure 13. I_{LIM} vs T_{case}

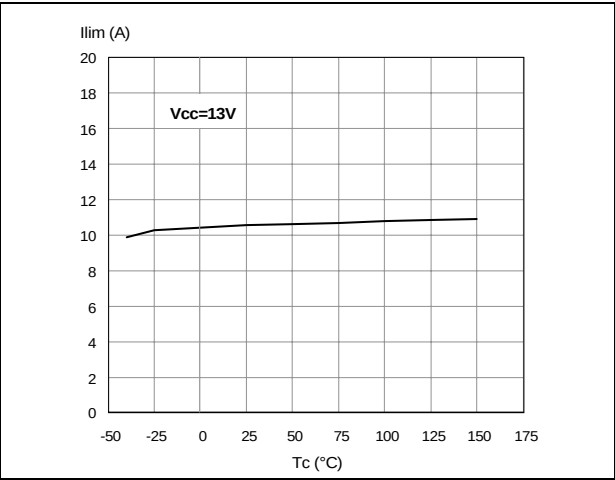


Figure 14. Turn-on voltage slope

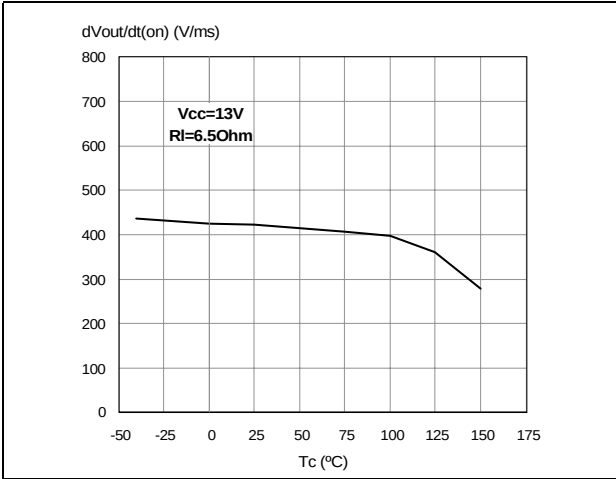


Figure 15. Turn-off voltage slope

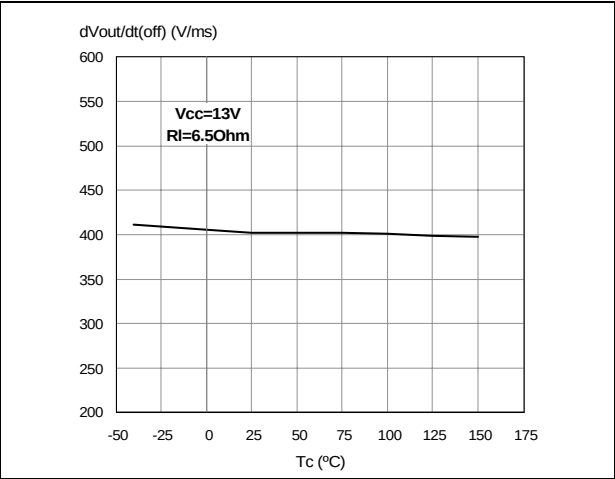


Figure 16. On state resistance vs T_{case}

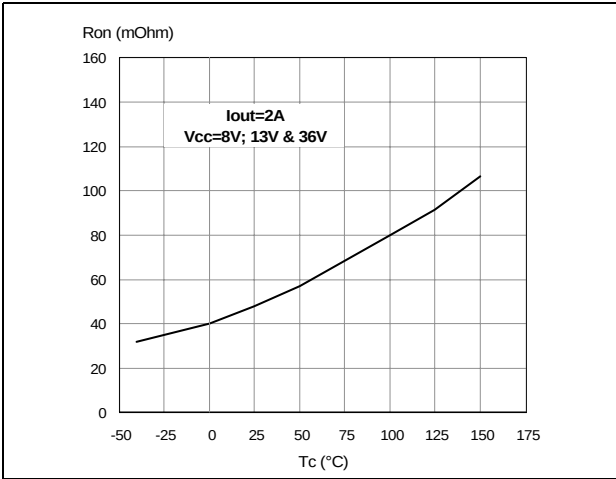


Figure 17. On state resistance vs V_{CC}

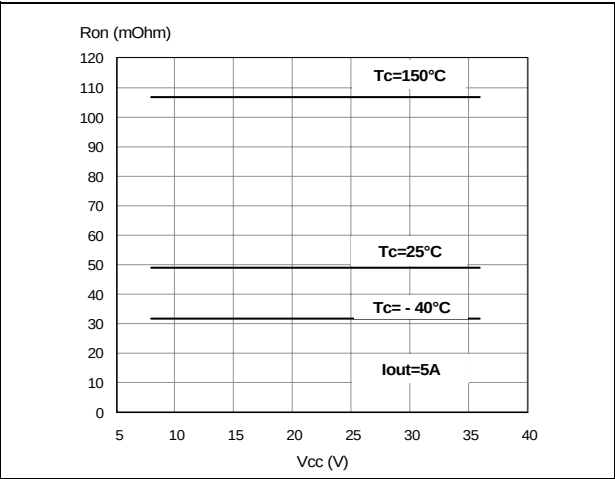


Figure 18. Status leakage current

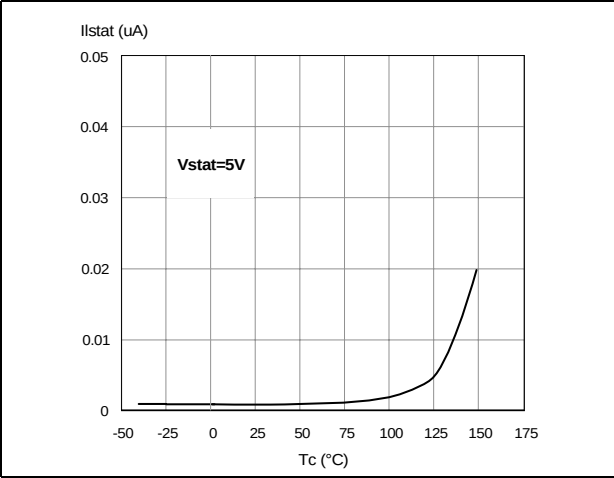


Figure 19. Status low output voltage

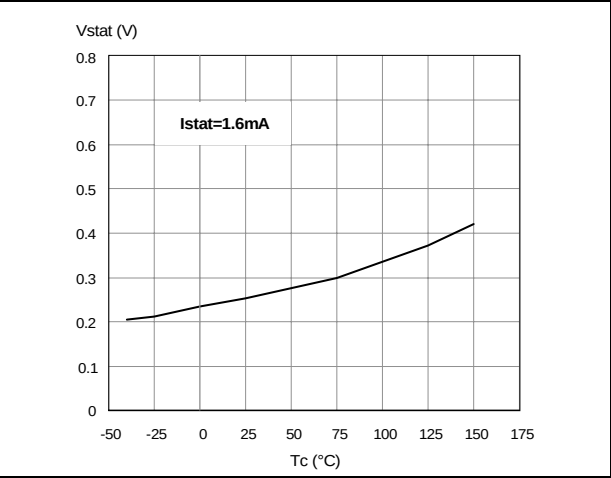


Figure 20. Openload on state detection threshold

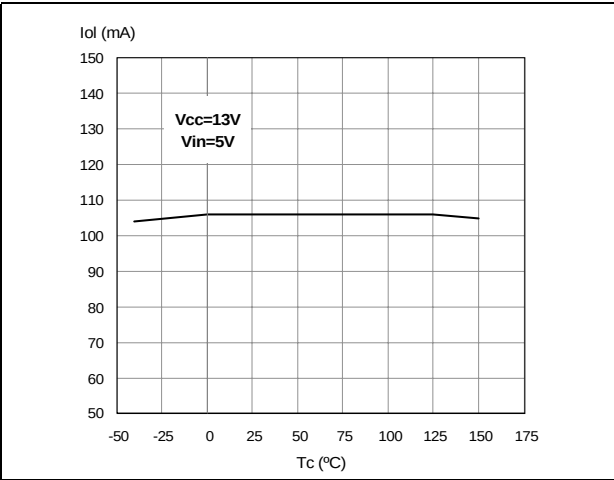


Figure 21. Openload off state voltage detection threshold

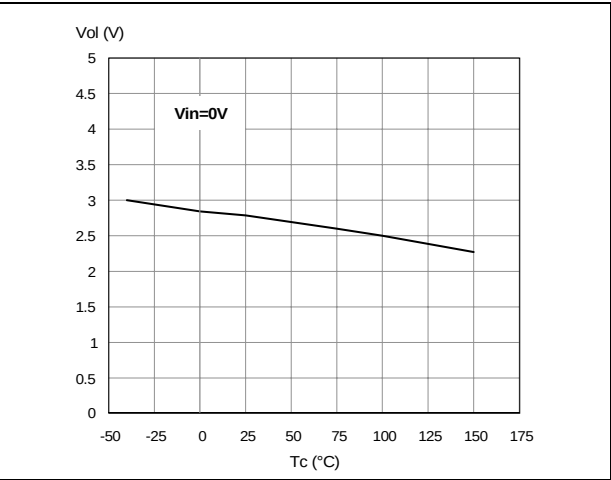
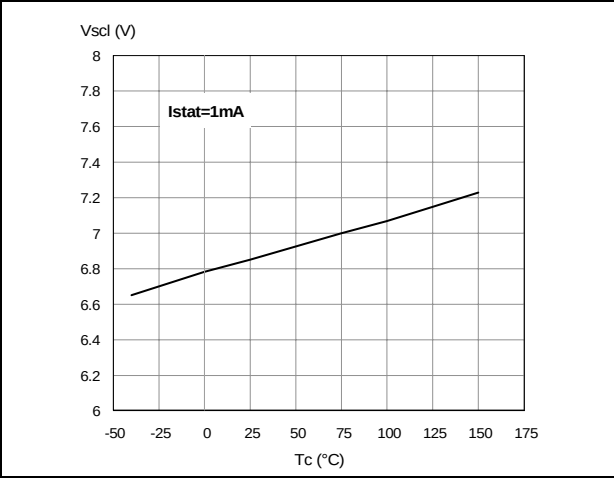


Figure 22. Status clamp voltage



3.5 Electrical characterization for low side switches

Figure 23. Static drain source on resistance

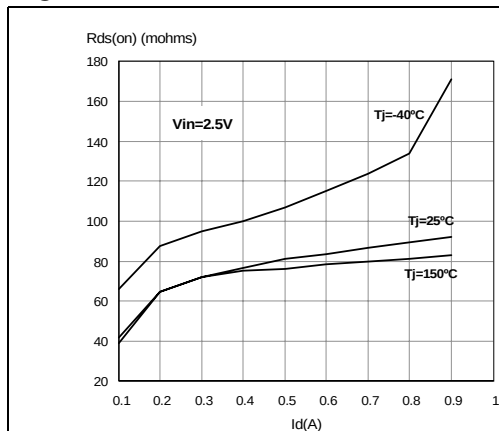


Figure 24. Derating curve

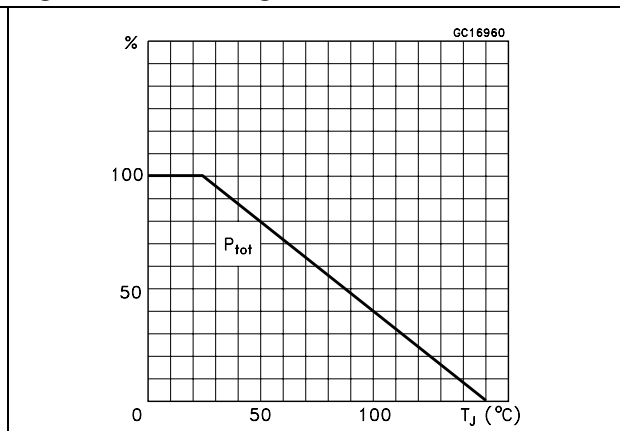


Figure 25. Transconductance

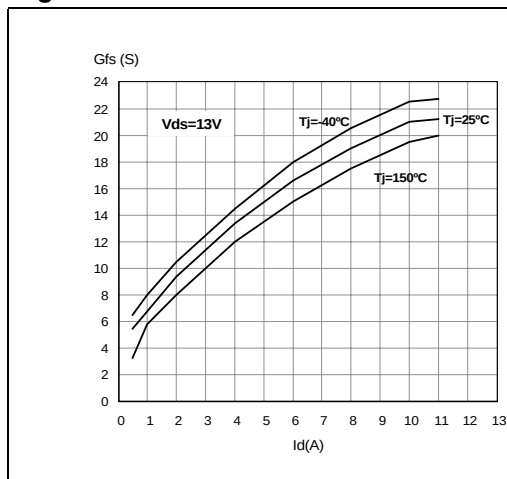


Figure 26. Transfer characteristics

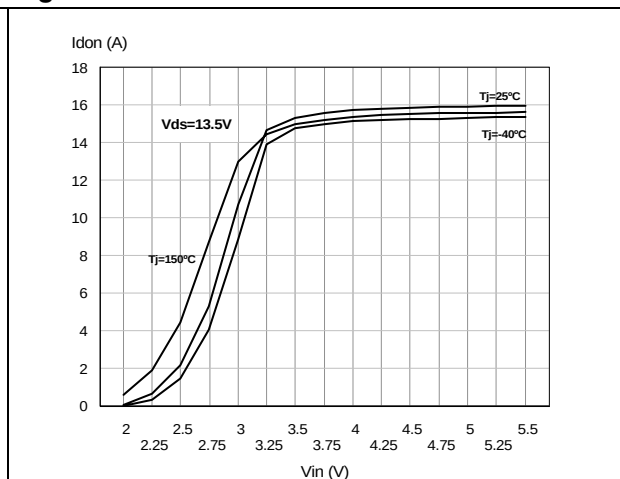


Figure 27. Turn on current slope

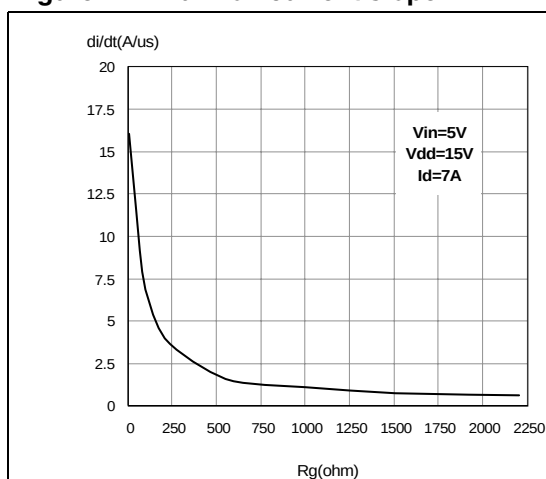


Figure 28. Turn on current slope

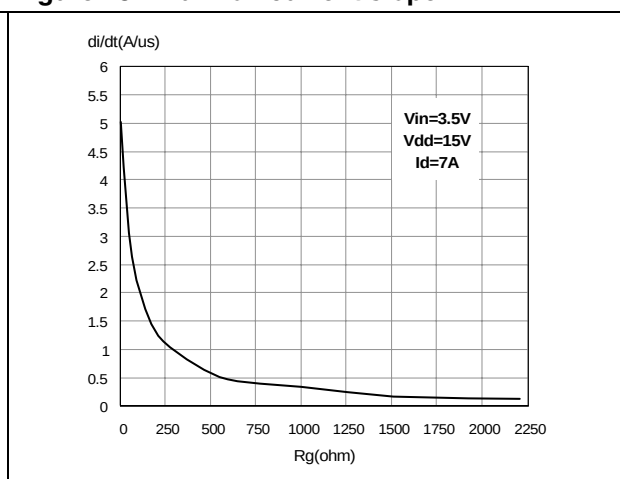


Figure 29. Input voltage vs input charge

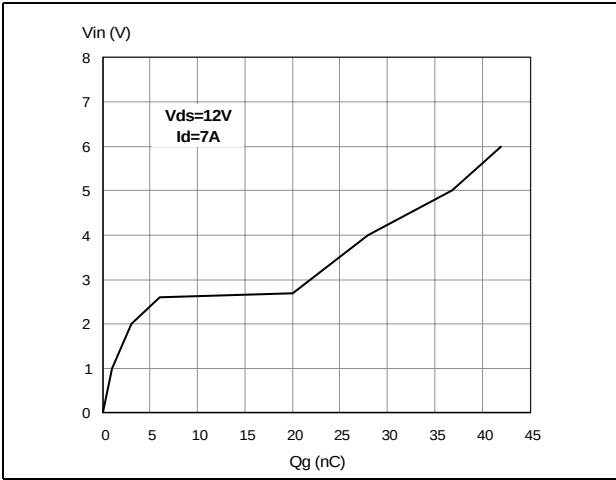


Figure 30. Capacitance variations

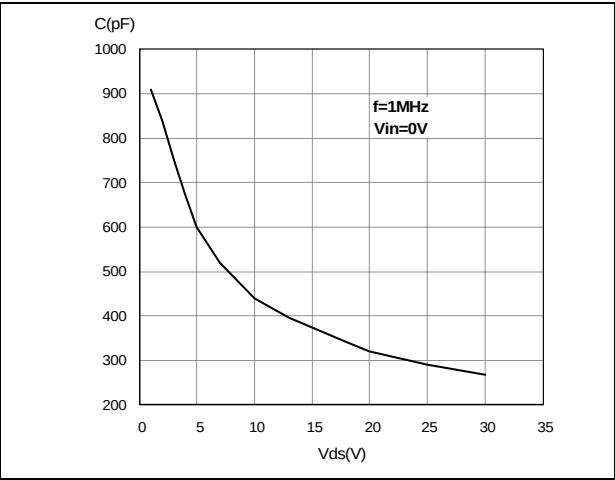


Figure 31. Switching time resistive load

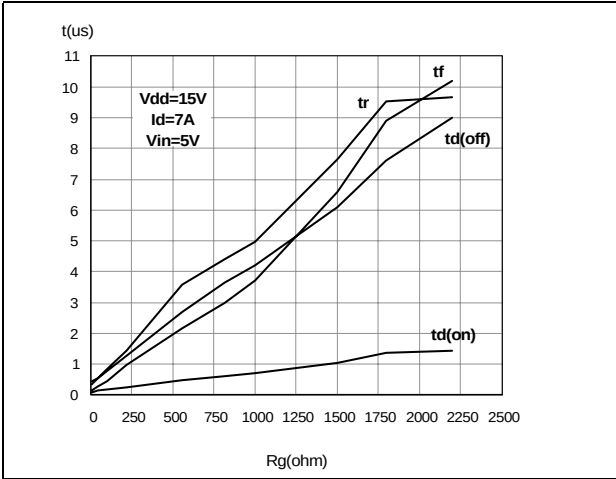


Figure 32. Switching time resistive load

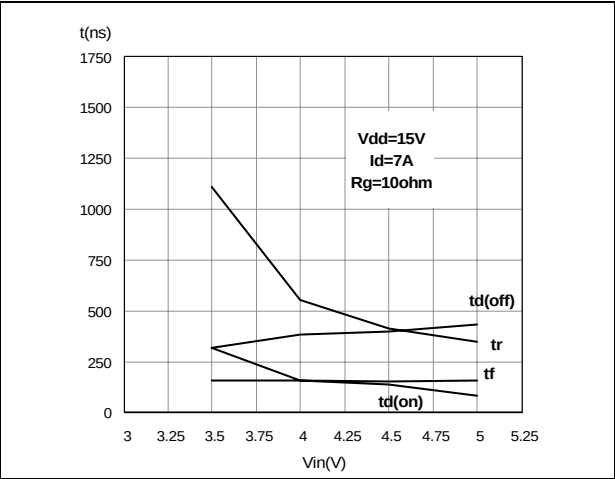


Figure 33. Output characteristics

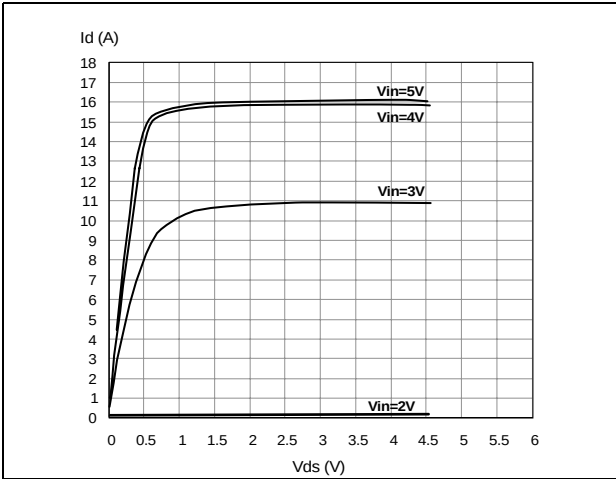


Figure 34. Step response current limit

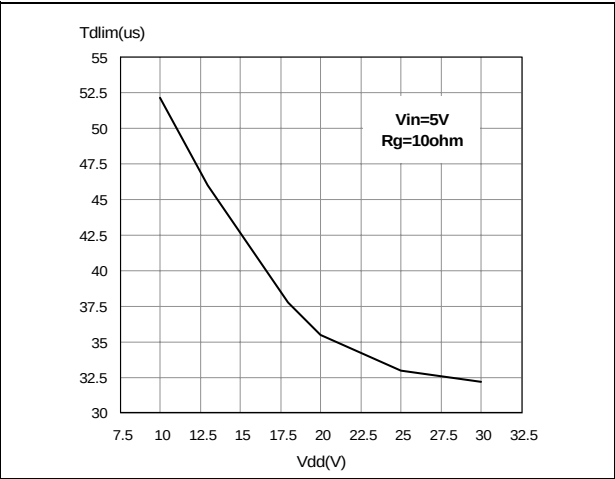


Figure 35. Source-drain diode forward characteristics

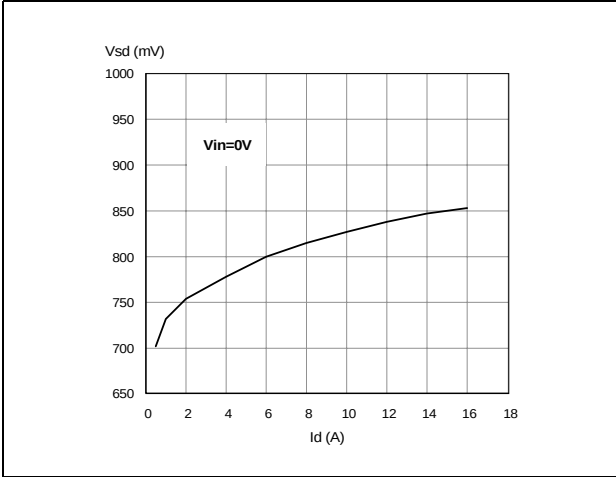


Figure 36. Static drain-source on resistance vs id

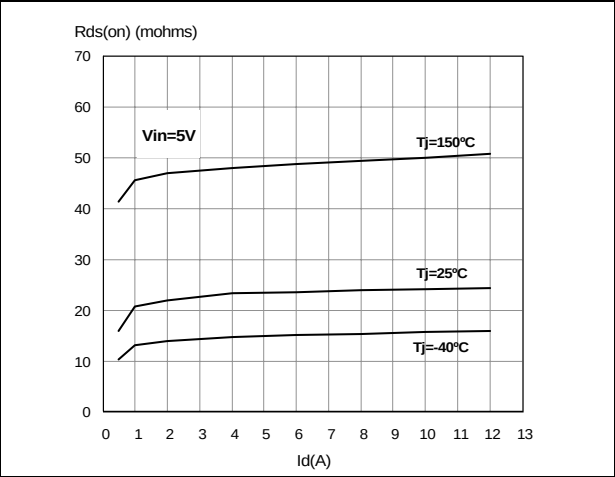


Figure 37. Static drain-source on resistance vs input voltage

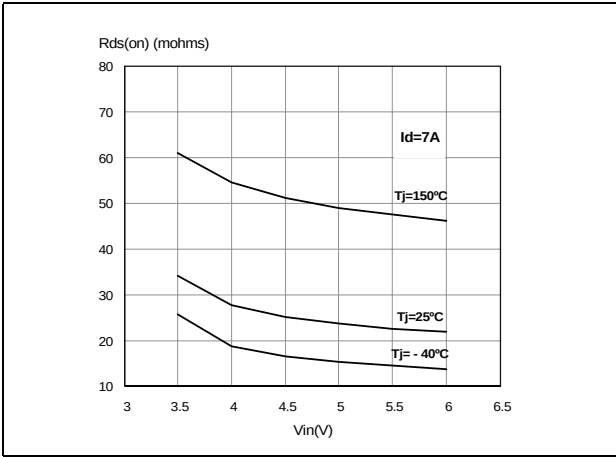


Figure 38. Static drain-source on resistance vs input voltage

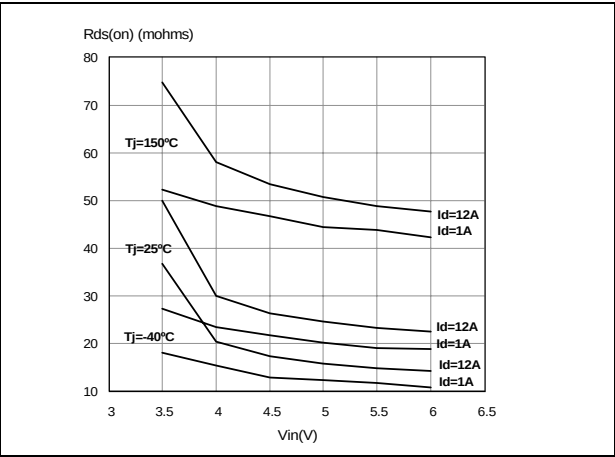


Figure 39. Normalized input threshold voltage vs temperature

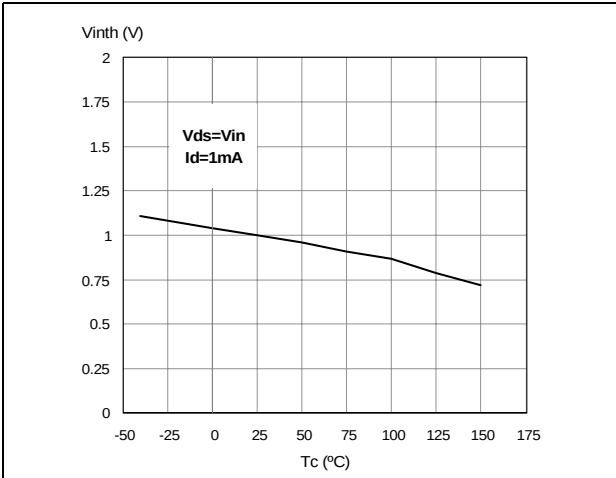


Figure 40. Normalized on resistance vs temperature

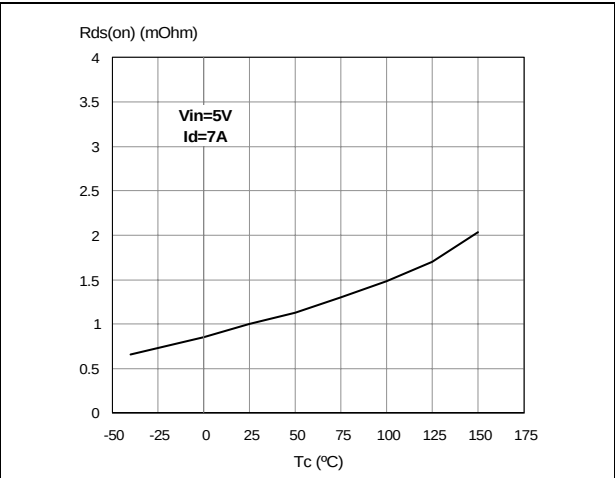


Figure 41. Turn off drain-source voltage slope Figure 42. Turn off drain source voltage slope

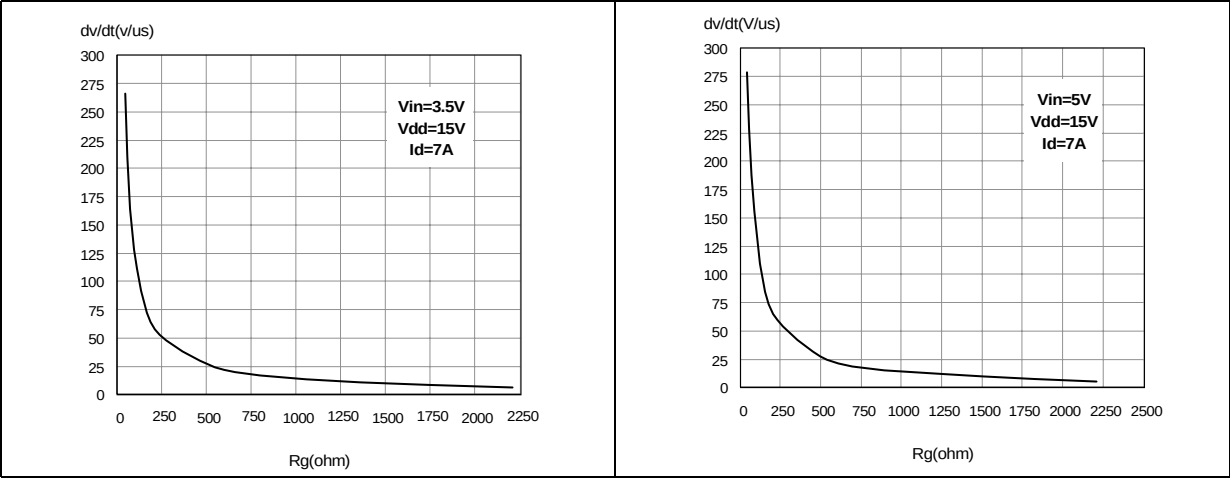
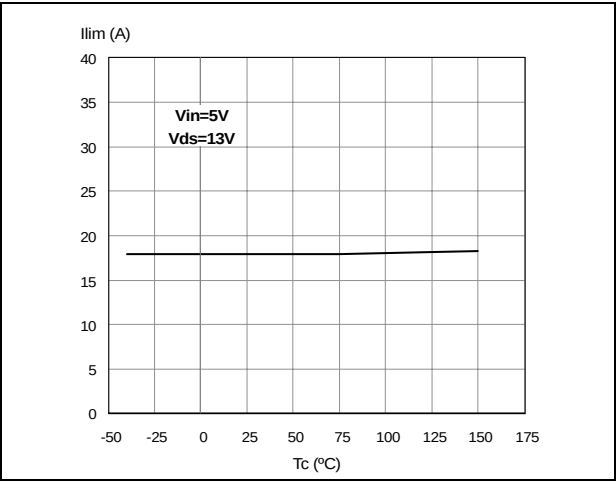
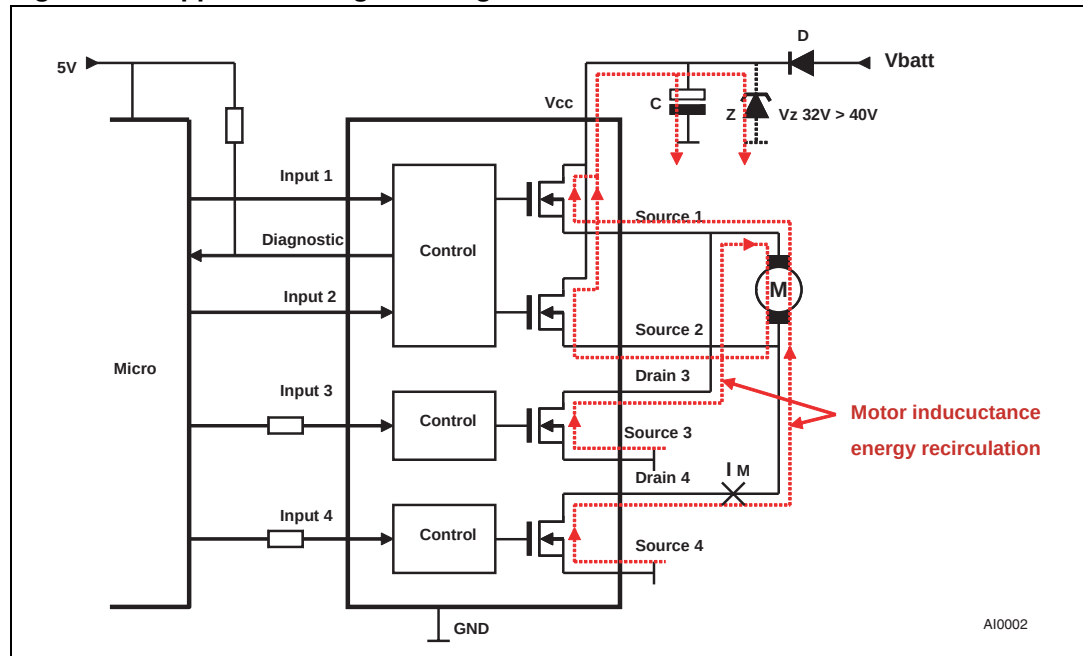


Figure 43. Current limit vs junction temperature



4 Application recommendations

Figure 44. Application diagram bridge drivers



Most motor bridge drivers use a reverse battery protection diode (D) inside the supply rail. This diode prevents a reverse current flow back to V_{BATT} in case the bridge becomes disabled via the logic inputs while motor inductance still carries energy. In order to prevent a hazardous overvoltage at circuit supply terminal (V_{CC}), a blocking capacitor (C) is needed to limit the voltage overshoot. As basic orientation, $50\mu\text{F}$ per 1A load current is recommended. As an alternative, a Zener protection (Z) is also suitable.

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

Figure 45. Recommended motor operation

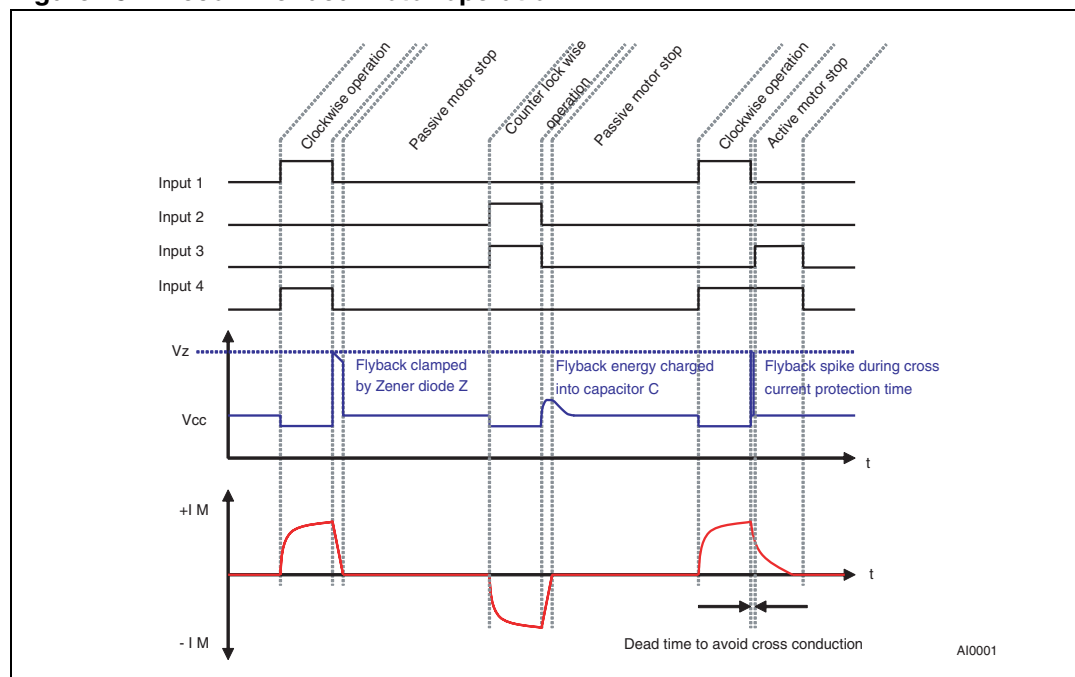
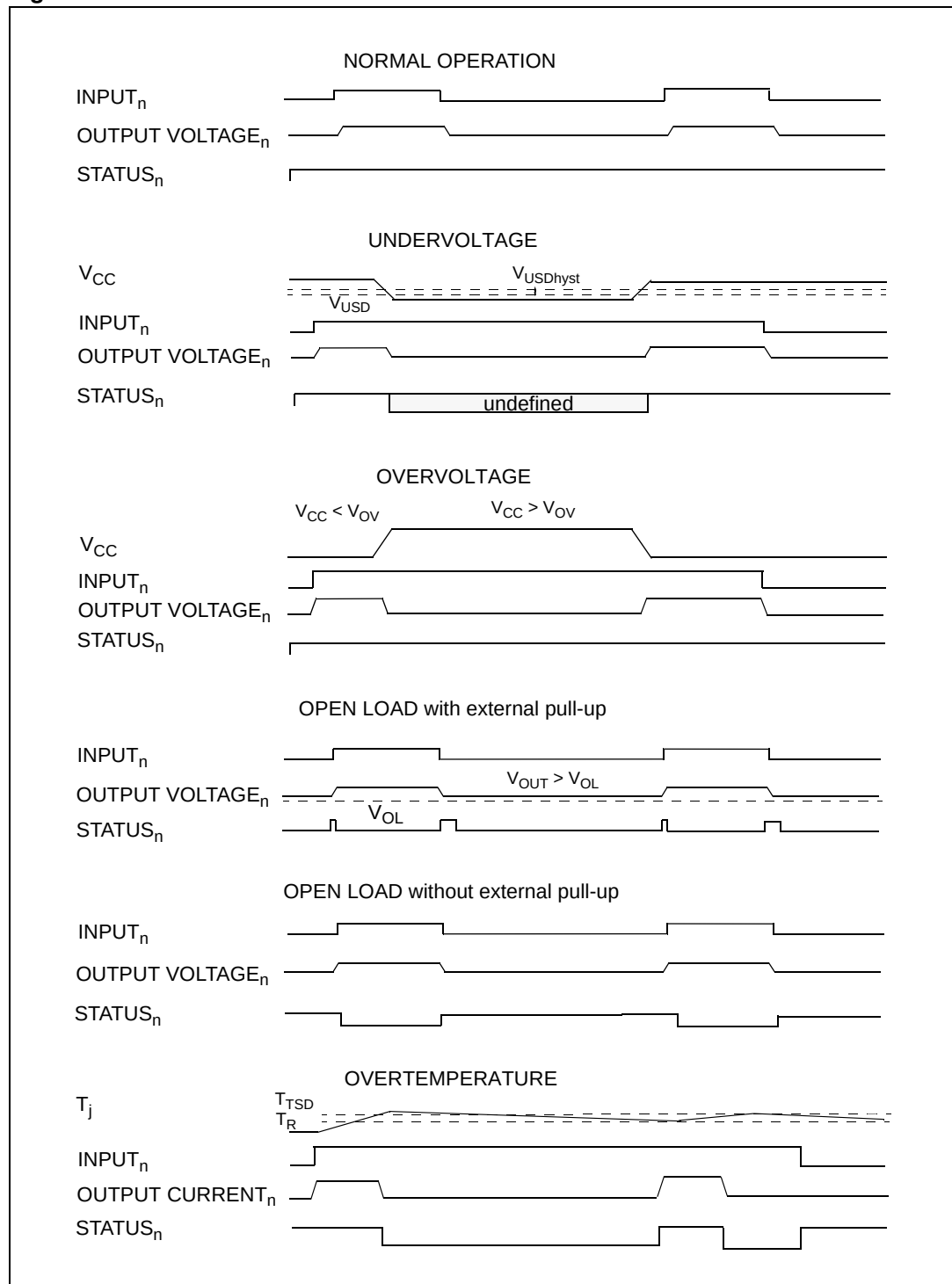


Figure 46. Waveforms



5 Thermal data

5.1 SO-28 thermal data

Figure 47. SO-28 PC board

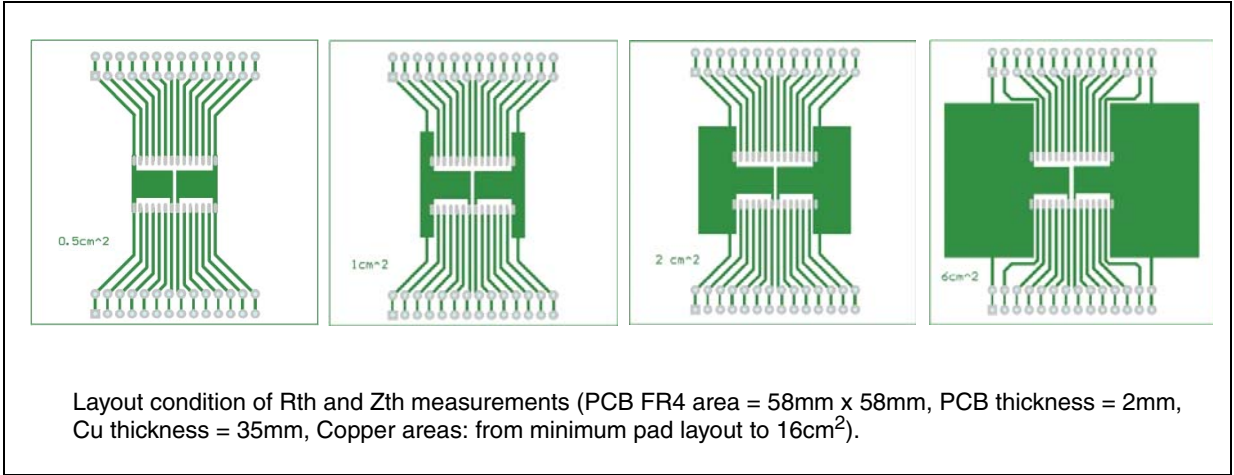


Figure 48. Chipset configuration

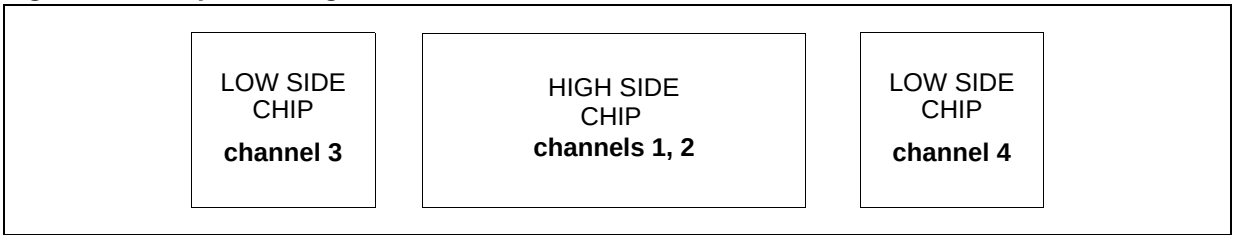
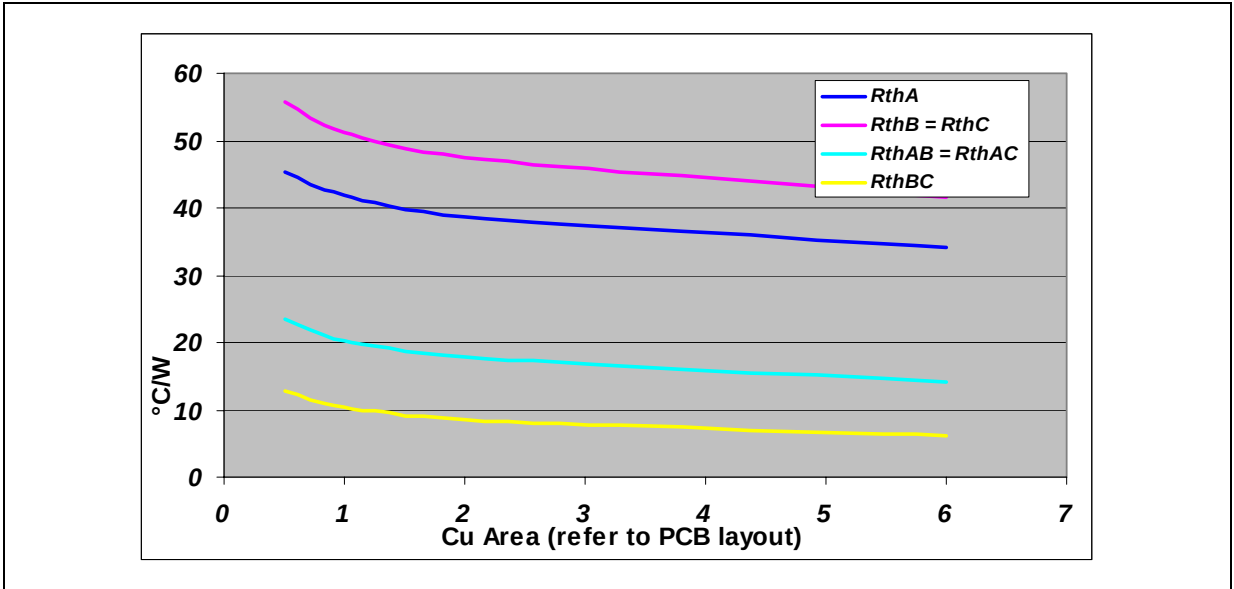


Figure 49. Auto and mutual $R_{thj-amb}$ vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition

(see definitions in [Section 5.2 on page 27](#))



5.2 Thermal calculation in clockwise and anti-clockwise operation in steady-state mode

Table 18. Thermal calculation 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	$\frac{P_{dHS1} \times R_{thHS} + P_{dLS4} \times R_{thHLSL} + T_{amb}}{R_{thHLSL} + T_{amb}}$	$\frac{P_{dHS1} \times R_{thHLSL} + P_{dLS4} \times R_{thLSL} + T_{amb}}{R_{thLSL} + T_{amb}}$	$\frac{P_{dHS1} \times R_{thHLSL} + P_{dLS4} \times R_{thLS} + T_{amb}}{R_{thLS} + T_{amb}}$
OFF	ON	ON	OFF	$\frac{P_{dHS2} \times R_{thHS} + P_{dLS3} \times R_{thHLSL} + T_{amb}}{R_{thHLSL} + T_{amb}}$	$\frac{P_{dHS2} \times R_{thHLSL} + P_{dLS3} \times R_{thLS} + T_{amb}}{R_{thLS} + T_{amb}}$	$\frac{P_{dHS2} \times R_{thHLSL} + P_{dLS3} \times R_{thLSL} + T_{amb}}{R_{thLSL} + T_{amb}}$

5.2.1 Thermal resistances definition

Values according to the PCB heatsink area.

$R_{thHS} = R_{thHS1} = R_{thHS2}$ = High Side Chip Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient (HS₁ or HS₂ in ON state)

$R_{thLS} = R_{thLS3} = R_{thLS4}$ = Low Side Chip Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient

$R_{thHLSL} = R_{thHS1LS4} = R_{thHS2LS3}$ = 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

5.2.2 Thermal calculation in transient mode^(a)

$$T_{JHS12} = Z_{thHS} \times P_{dHS12} + Z_{thHLSL} \times (P_{dLS3} + P_{dLS4}) + T_{amb}$$

$$T_{JLS3} = Z_{thHLSL} \times P_{dHS12} + Z_{thLS} \times P_{dLS3} + Z_{thLSLS} \times P_{dLS4} + T_{amb}$$

$$T_{JLS4} = Z_{thHLSL} \times P_{dHS12} + Z_{thLSLS} \times P_{dLS3} + Z_{thLS} \times P_{dLS4} + T_{amb}$$

5.2.3 Single pulse thermal impedance definition

Values according to the PCB heatsink area.

Z_{thHS} = High Side Chip Thermal Impedance Junction to Ambient

$Z_{thLS} = Z_{thLS3} = Z_{thLS4}$ = Low Side Chip Thermal Impedance Junction to Ambient

$Z_{thHLSL} = Z_{thHS12LS3} = Z_{thHS12LS4}$ = 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

5.2.4 Pulse calculation formula

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

where $\delta = t_p \times T$

a. Calculation is valid in any dynamic operating condition. P_d values set by user.

Figure 50. SO-28 HSD thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse

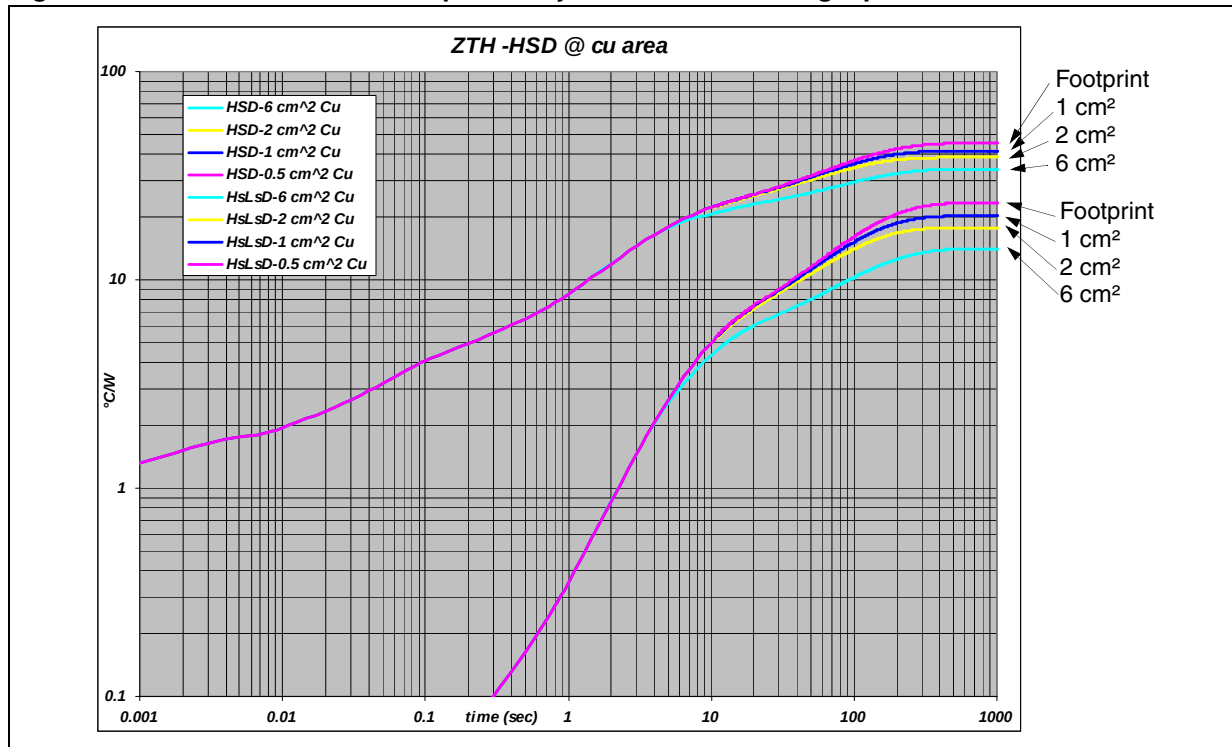


Figure 51. SO-28 LSD thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse

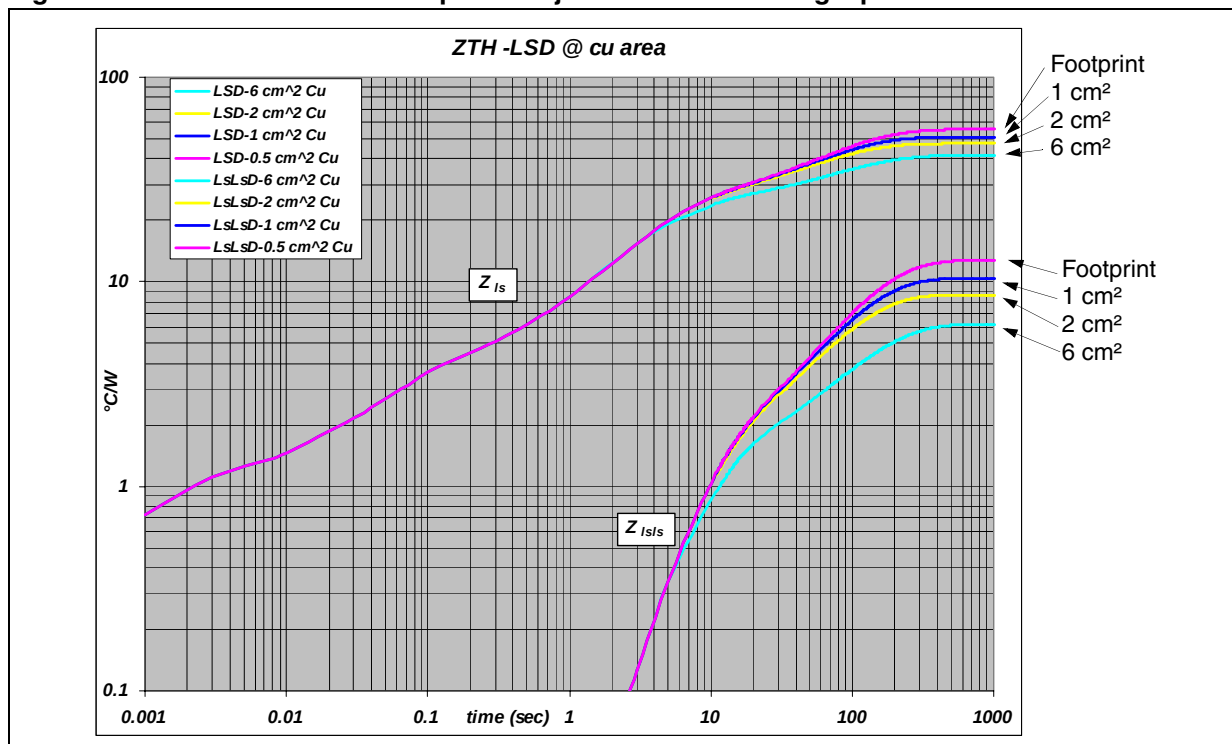
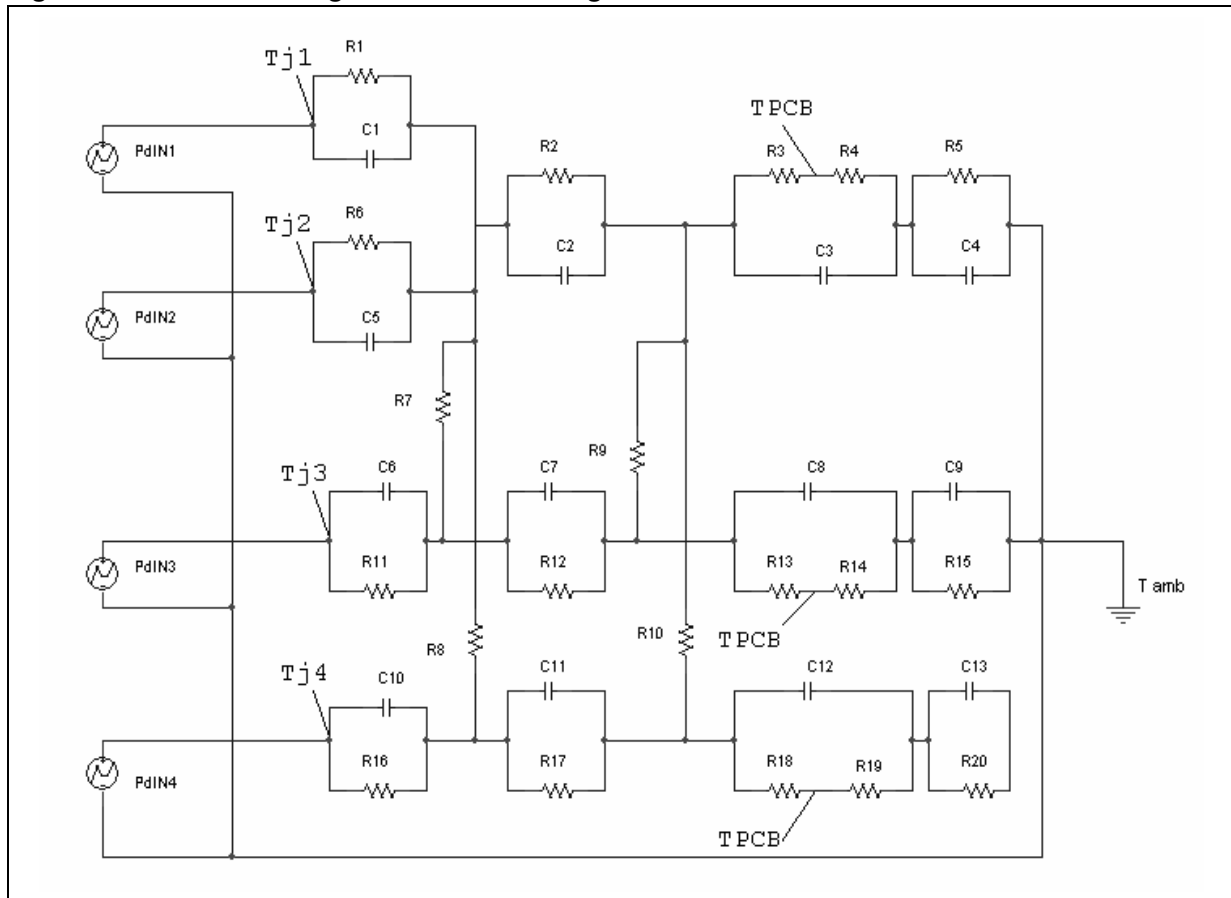


Figure 52. Thermal fitting model of an H-bridge in SO-28

Table 19. Thermal parameters⁽¹⁾

Area/island (cm ²)	Footprint	1	2	6
R1 = R6 (°C/W)	1.5			
R2 (°C/W)	2.6			
R12 = R17 (°C/W)	2.6			
R3 = R13 = R18 (°C/W)	15.5			
R4 = R14 = R19 (°C/W)	10.5			
R5 = R15 = R20 (°C/W)	62.28	52.28	44.28	32.28
R7 = R8 = R9 = R10 (°C/W)	150			
R11 = R16 (°C/W)	1			
C1 = C5 (W.s/°C)	0.00035			
C2 = C7 = C11 (W.s/°C)	0.024			
C3 = C8 = C12 (W.s/°C)	0.2			
C4 = C9 = C13 (W.s/°C)	1.6	1.61	1.7	3.25
C6 = C10 (W.s/°C)	0.0009			

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

6 Package mechanical data

6.1 SO-28 mechanical data

Figure 53. SO-28 package outline

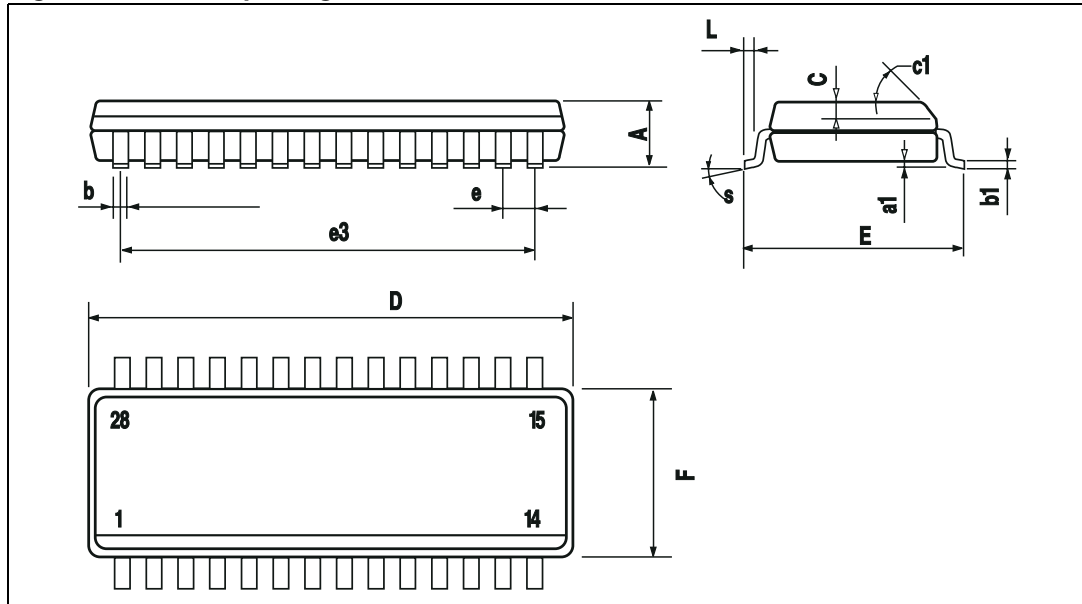
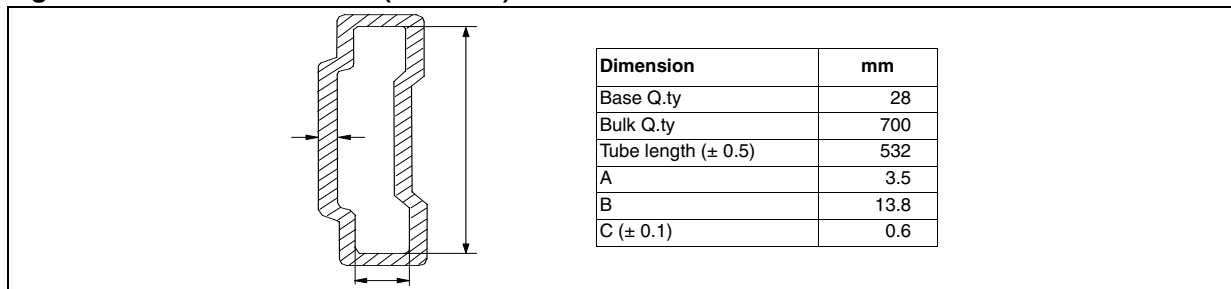


Table 20. SO-28 mechanical data

DIM	mm			inch		
	Min.	Typ	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			2.65			0.104
a1	0.1		0.3	0.004		0.012
b	0.35		0.49	0.013		0.019
b1	0.23		0.32	0.009		0.012
C		0.5			0.020	
c1	45° (typ.)					
D	17.7		18.1	0.697		0.713
E	10		10.65	0.393		0.419
e		1.27			0.050	
e3		16.51			0.650	
F	7.4		7.6	0.291		0.299
L	0.4		1.27	0.016		0.050
S	8° (max.)					

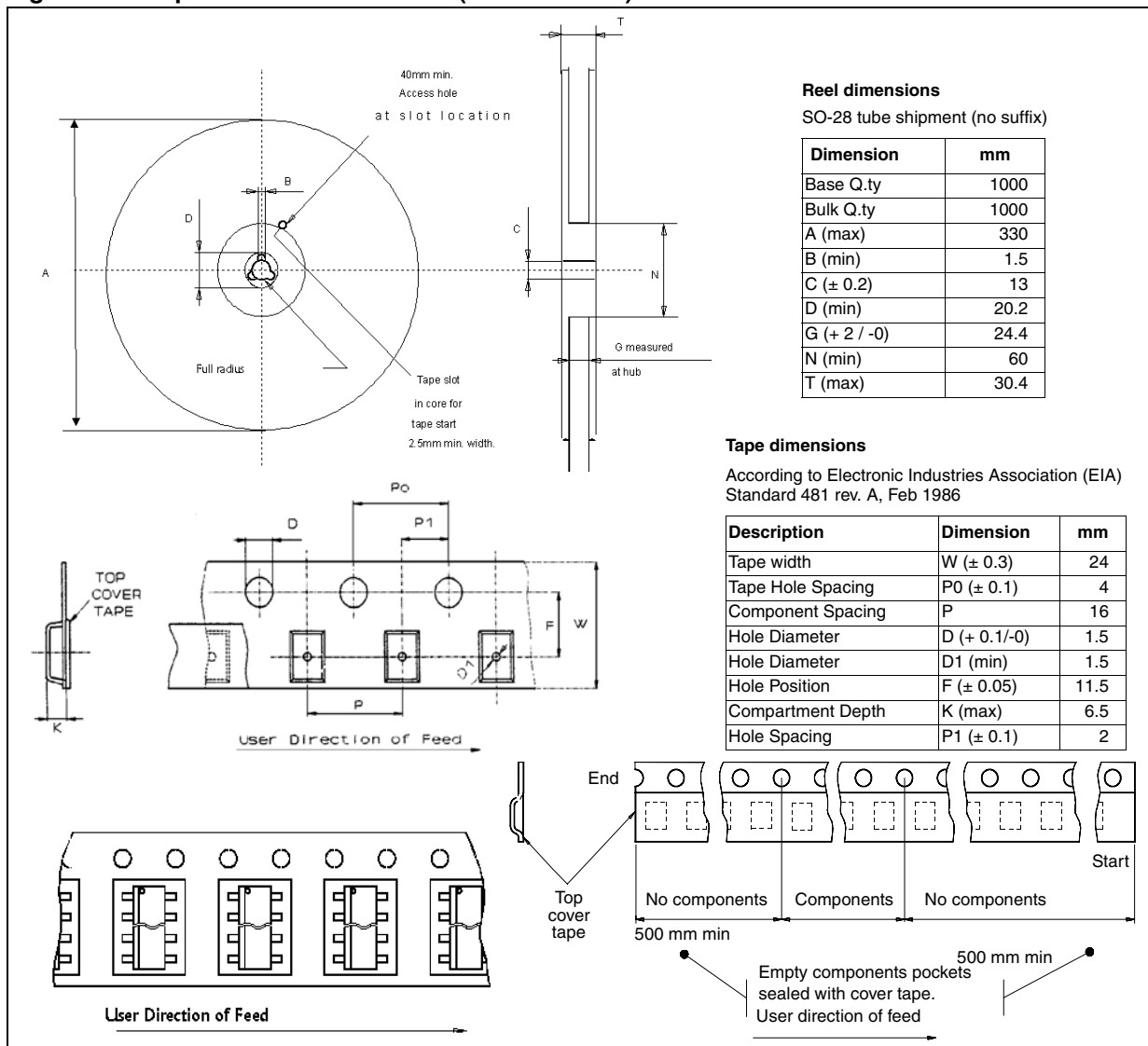
6.2 SO-28 tube shipment

Figure 54. Tube dimensions (no suffix)



6.3 Tape and reel shipment

Figure 55. Tape and reel dimensions (suffix "13TR")



7 Revision history

Table 21. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
-	1	Initial release
31-Aug-2006	2	Document formatted into new ST template Dimensions updated, see Figure 55: Tape and reel dimensions (suffix "13TR") on page 31 Application diagram updated, see Figure 44: Application diagram bridge drivers on page 23 Updated disclaimer (last page) to include a mention about the use of ST products in automotive applications

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