



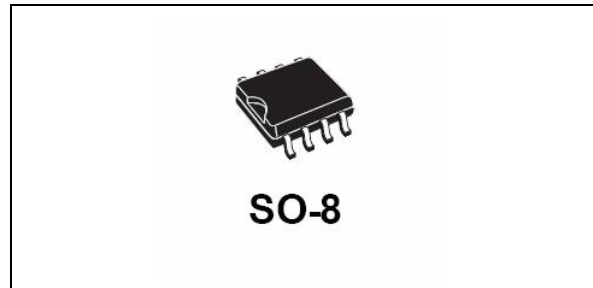
# VNS14NV04P-E

"OMNIFET II"  
fully autoprotected Power MOSFET

## Features

Type	$R_{DS(on)}$	$I_{lim}$	$V_{clamp}$
VNS14NV04P-E	35 m $\Omega$	12 A	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 VNS14NV04P-E is monolithic device made using STMicroelectronics™ VIPower™ M0 Technology, intended for replacement of standard Power MOSFETs in DC 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	Tape and reel
SO-8	VNS14NV04P-E	VNS14NV04PTR-E

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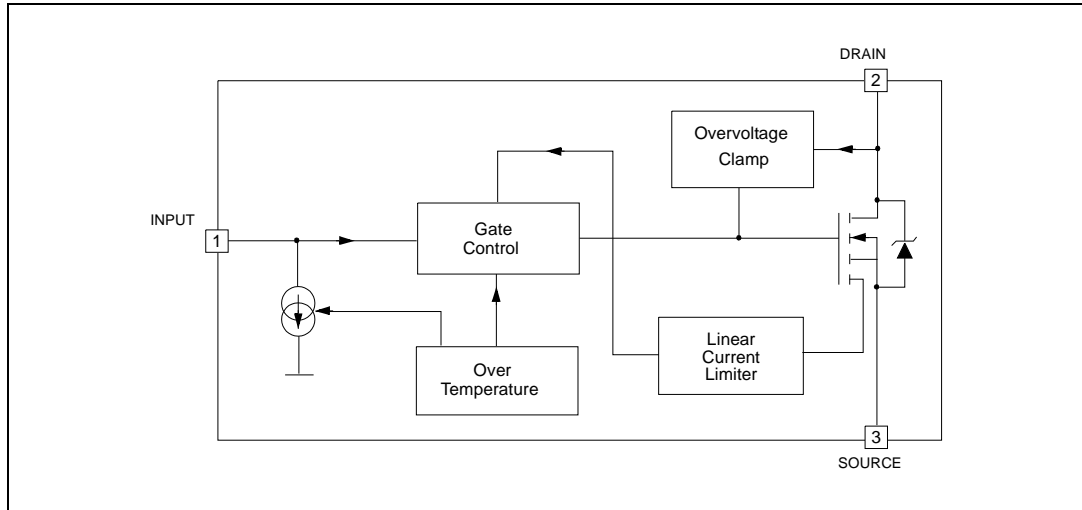
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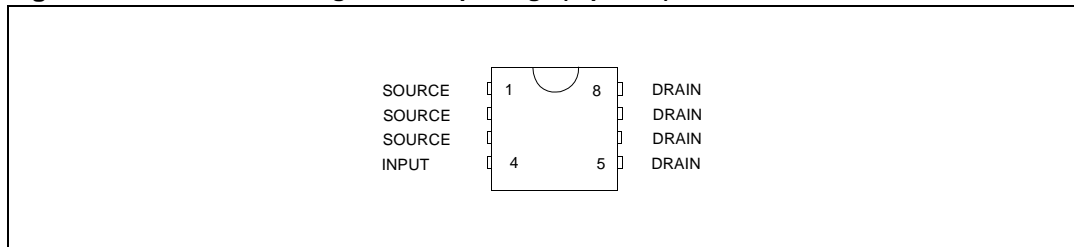
# 1 Block diagram

Figure 1. Block diagram



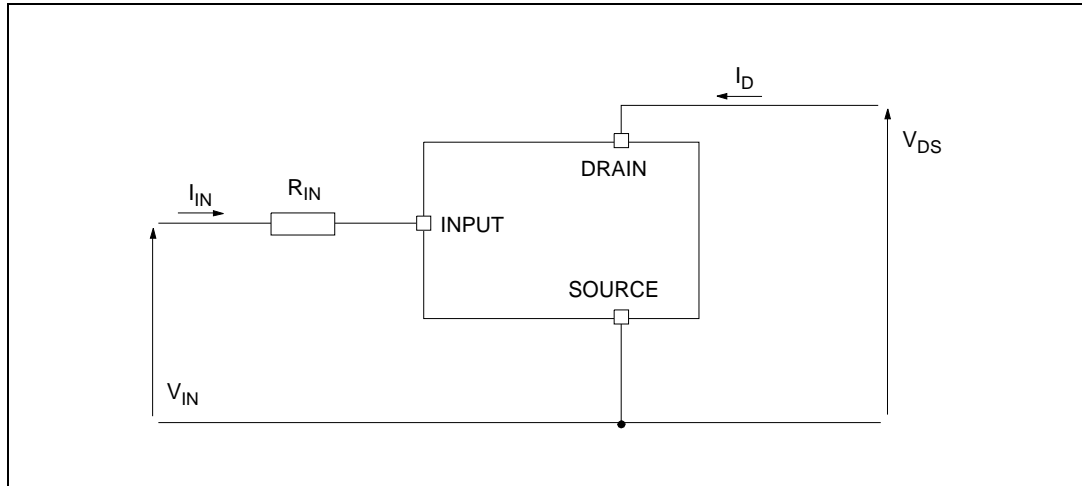
## 2 Pin description

Figure 2. Connection diagram SO-8 package (top view)



### 3 Electrical specification

Figure 3. Current and voltage conventions



#### 3.1 Absolute maximum rating

Table 2. Absolute maximum rating

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
		SO-8	
$V_{DS}$	Drain-source voltage ( $V_{IN}=0$ 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	$\Omega$
$I_D$	Drain current	Internally limited	A
$I_R$	Reverse DC output current	-15	A
$V_{ESD1}$	Electrostatic discharge ( $R=1.5$ K $\Omega$ , $C=100$ pF)	4000	V
$V_{ESD2}$	Electrostatic discharge on output pin only ( $R=330$ $\Omega$ , $C=150$ pF)	16500	V
$P_{tot}$	Total dissipation at $T_c=25$ °C	4.6	W
$E_{MAX}$	Maximum switching energy ( $L=0.4$ mH; $R_L=0$ $\Omega$ ; $V_{bat}=13.5$ V; $T_{jstart}=150$ °C; $I_L=18$ A)		mJ
$T_j$	Operating junction temperature	Internally limited	°C
$T_c$	Case operating temperature	Internally limited	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	-55 to 150	°C

### 3.2 Thermal data

Table 3. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
		SO-8	
$R_{thj-case}$	Thermal resistance junction-case max		°C/W
$R_{thj-lead}$	Thermal resistance junction-lead max	27	°C/W
$R_{thj-amb}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient max	90 <sup>(1)</sup>	°C/W

1. When mounted on a standard single-sided FR4 board with 0.5 cm<sup>2</sup> of Cu (at least 35 µm thick) connected to all DRAIN pins. Horizontal mounting and no artificial air flow.

### 3.3 Electrical characteristics

-40 < T<sub>j</sub> < 150 °C unless otherwise specified.

Table 4. Electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Off</b>						
$V_{CLAMP}$	Drain-source clamp voltage	$V_{IN}=0\text{ V}; I_D=7\text{ A}$	40	45	55	V
$V_{CLTH}$	Drain-source clamp threshold voltage	$V_{IN}=0\text{ V}; I_D=2\text{ mA}$	36			V
$V_{INTH}$	Input threshold voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{IN}; I_D=1\text{ mA}$	0.5		2.5	V
$I_{ISS}$	Supply current from input pin	$V_{DS}=0\text{ V}; V_{IN}=5\text{ V}$		100	150	µA
$V_{INCL}$	Input-source clamp voltage	$I_{IN}=1\text{ mA}$ $I_{IN}=-1\text{ mA}$	6 -1.0	6.8	8 -0.3	V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero input voltage drain current ( $V_{IN}=0\text{ V}$ )	$V_{DS}=13\text{ V}; V_{IN}=0\text{ V}; T_j=25\text{ °C}$ $V_{DS}=25\text{ V}; V_{IN}=0\text{ V}$			30 75	µA
<b>On</b>						
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static drain-source on resistance	$V_{in} = 5\text{ V } I_D = 7\text{ A } T_j = 25\text{ °C}$ $V_{in} = 5\text{ V } I_D = 7\text{ A}$			35 70	mΩ
<b>Dynamic (T<sub>j</sub>=25 °C, unless otherwise specified)</b>						
$g_{fs}^{(1)}$	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
<b>Switching</b>						
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	$V_{DD} = 15\text{ V } I_D = 7\text{ A}$ $V_{gen} = 5\text{ V } R_{gen} = R_{IN\text{ MIN}} = 10\text{ Ω}$ (see <a href="#">Figure 4</a> )		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



Table 4. Electrical characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	$V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}$ $I_D = 7\text{ A}$ $V_{gen} = 5\text{ V}$ $R_{gen} = 2.2\text{ K}\Omega$ (see <a href="#">Figure 4</a> )		1.5	4.5	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_r$	Rise time			9.7	30.0	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time				25.0	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_f$	Fall time			10.2	30.0	$\mu\text{s}$
$(di/dt)_{on}$	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/ $\mu\text{s}$
$Q_i$	Total input charge	$V_{DD} = 12\text{ V}$ $I_D = 7\text{ A}$ $V_{in} = 5\text{ V}$ ; $I_{gen} = 2.13\text{ mA}$ (see <a href="#">Figure 8</a> )		36.8		nC
<b>Source drain diode</b>						
$V_{SD}^{(1)}$	Forward on voltage	$I_{SD} = 7\text{ A}$ $V_{in} = 0\text{ V}$		0.8		V
$t_{rr}$	Reverse recovery time	$I_{SD} = 7\text{ A}$ ; $di/dt = 40\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_{DD} = 30\text{ V}$ $L = 200\ \mu\text{H}$ (see test circuit, <a href="#">Figure 5</a> )		300		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse recovery charge			0.8		$\mu\text{C}$
$I_{RRM}$	Reverse recovery current			5		A
<b>Protection</b>						
$I_{lim}$	Drain current limit	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{DS} = 13\text{ V}$	12	18	24	A
$t_{dlim}$	Step response current limit	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{DS} = 13\text{ V}$		45		$\mu\text{s}$
$T_{jsh}$	Over temperature shutdown		150	175	200	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{jrs}$	Over temperature 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 $T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; $V_{DD} = 24\text{ V}$ $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ; $R_{gen} = R_{IN\text{ MIN}} = 10\ \Omega$ ; $L = 24\text{ mH}$ (see <a href="#">Figure 6</a> and <a href="#">Figure 7</a> )	400			mJ

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

## 4 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 then behaves like a standard power MOSFET and can be used as a switch from DC up to 50 KHz. The only difference from the user's standpoint is that a small DC current  $I_{SS}$  (typ. 100  $\mu$ A) flows into the input pin in order to supply the internal circuitry.

The device integrates:

- Overvoltage clamp protection: 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 over temperature threshold  $T_{jsh}$ .
- Over temperature 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. Over temperature cutout occurs in the range 150 to 190 °C, a typical value being 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 over temperature 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 will fall to 0 V. This will 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  $I_{SS}$ .

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.

Figure 4. Switching time test circuit for resistive load

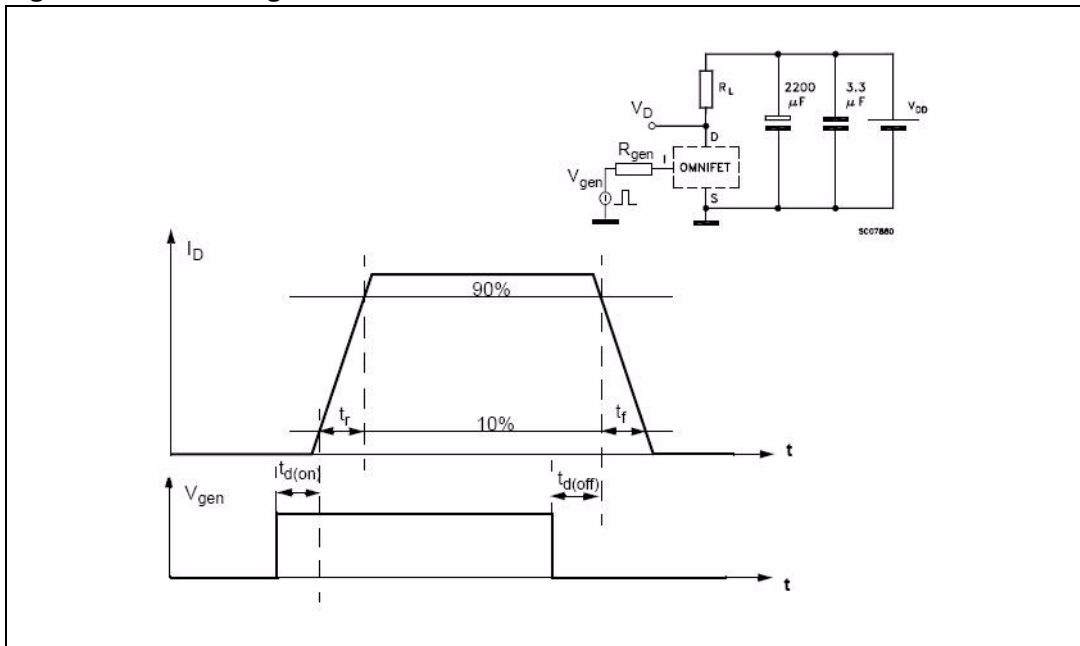
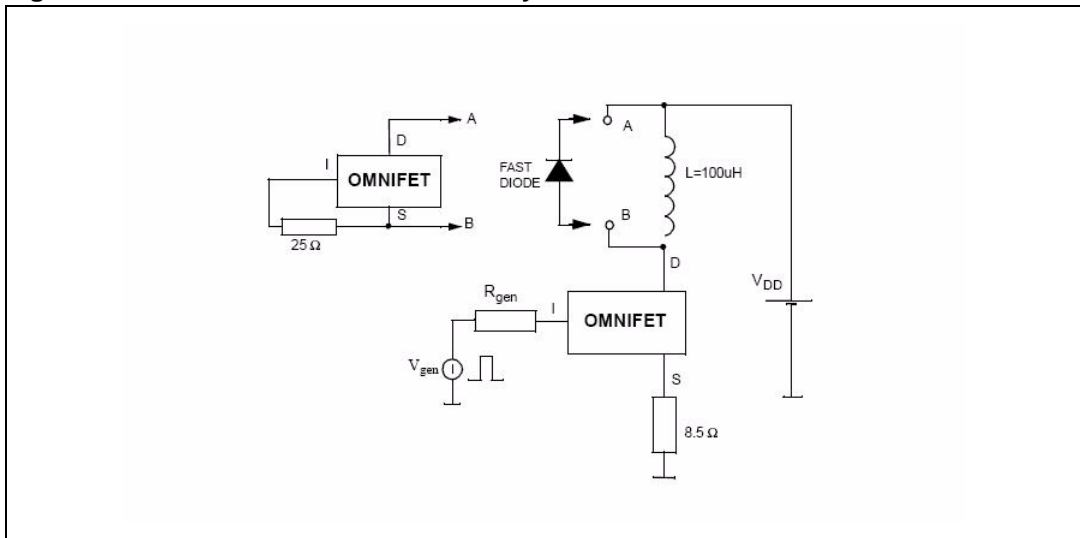
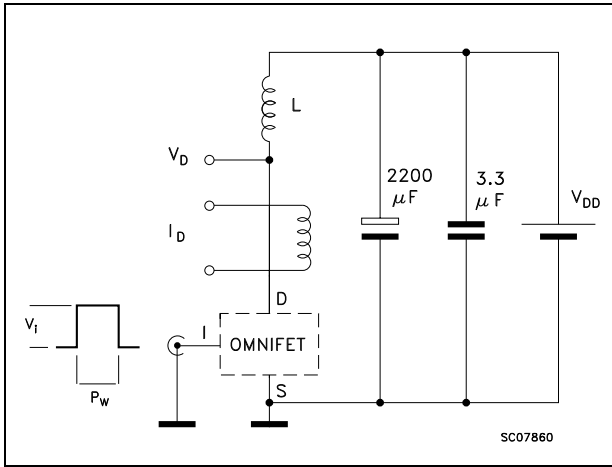


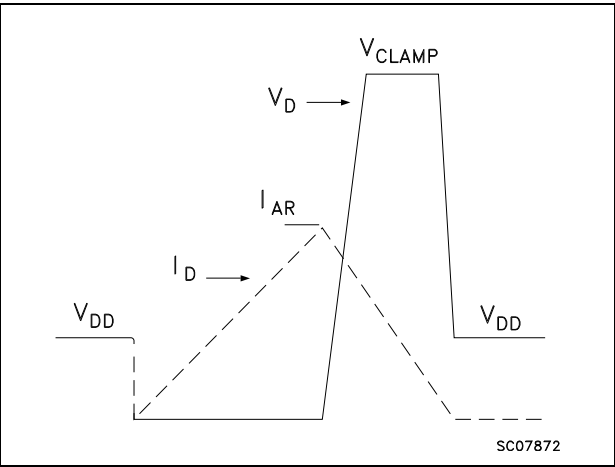
Figure 5. Test circuit for diode recovery times



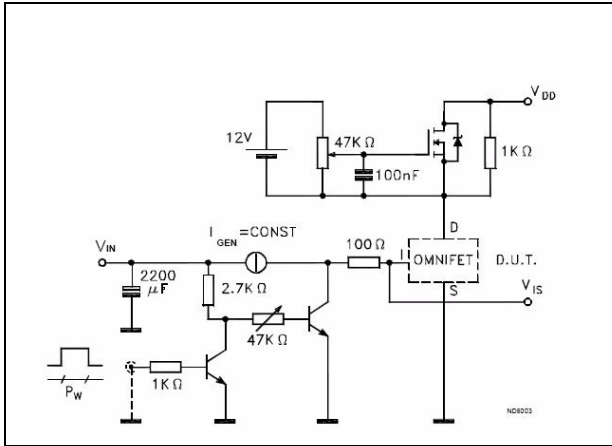
**Figure 6. Unclamped inductive load test circuits**



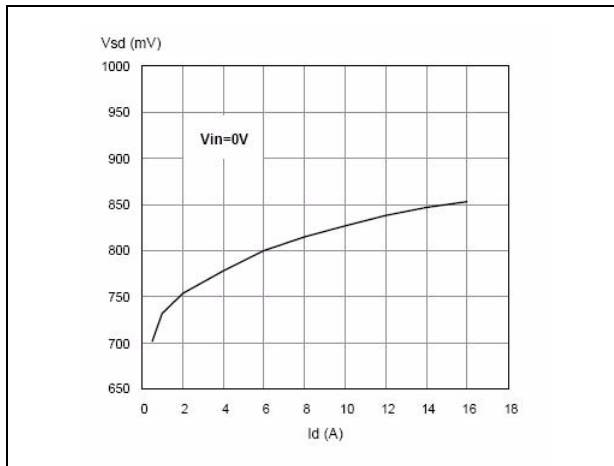
**Figure 7. Unclamped inductive waveforms**



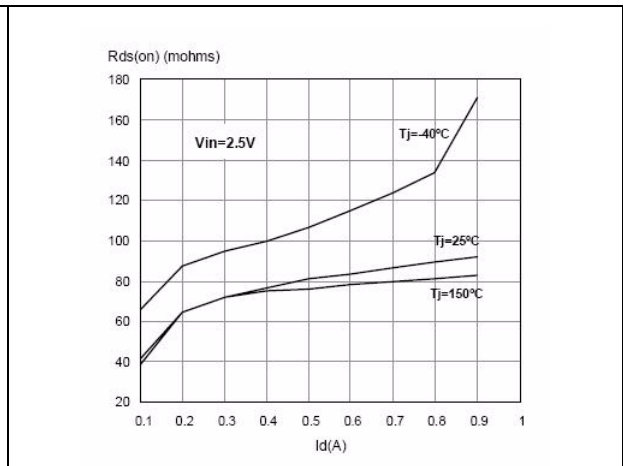
**Figure 8. Input charge test circuit**



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

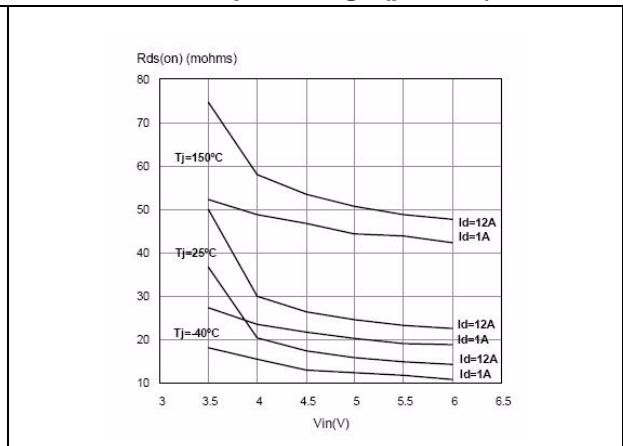
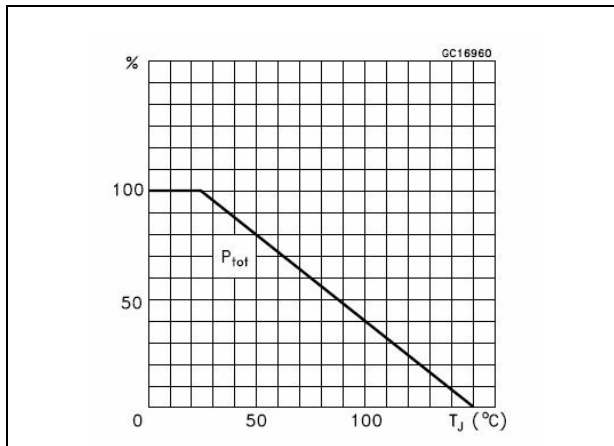


**Figure 10. Static drain source on resistance**



**Figure 11. Derating curve**

**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**

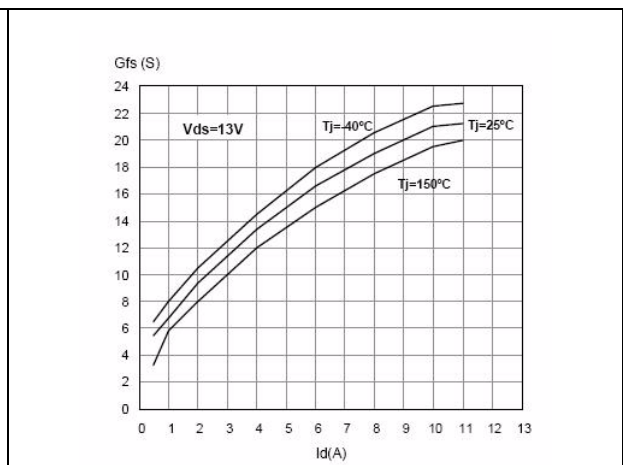
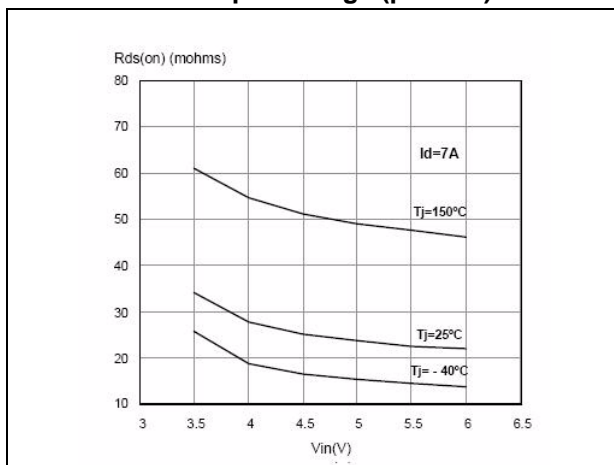


Figure 15. Static drain-source on resistance vs. Id

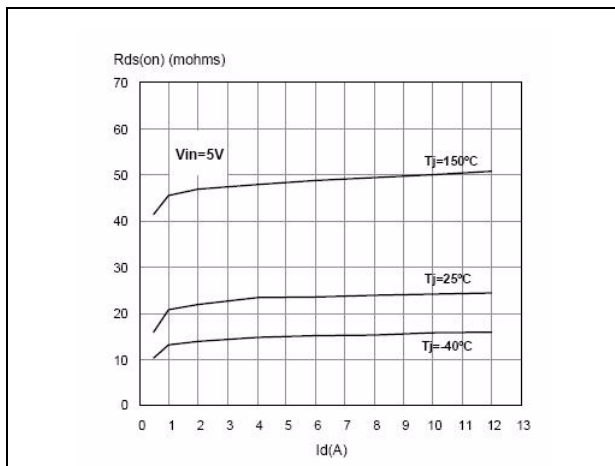


Figure 16. Transfer characteristics

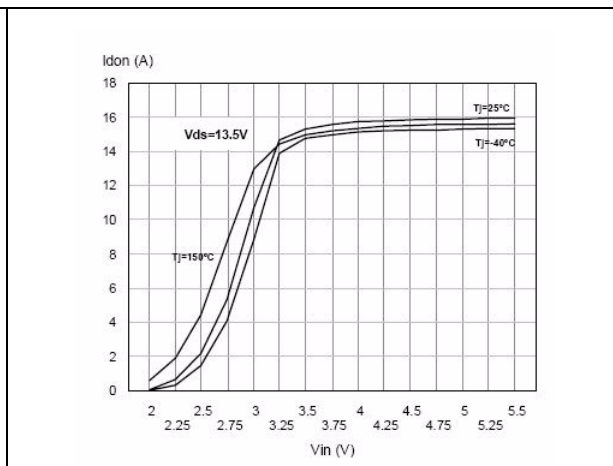


Figure 17. Turn-on current slope (part 1/2)

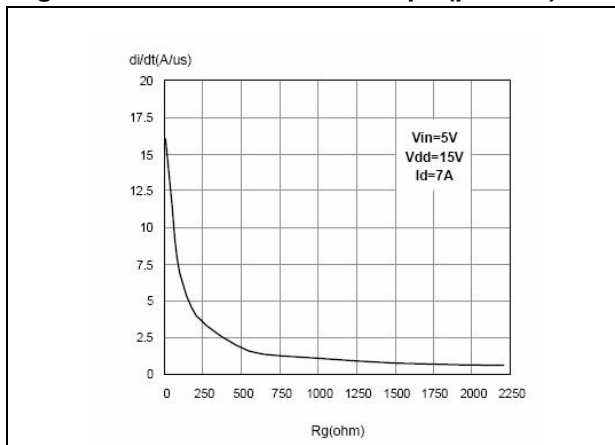


Figure 18. Turn-on current slope (part 2/2)

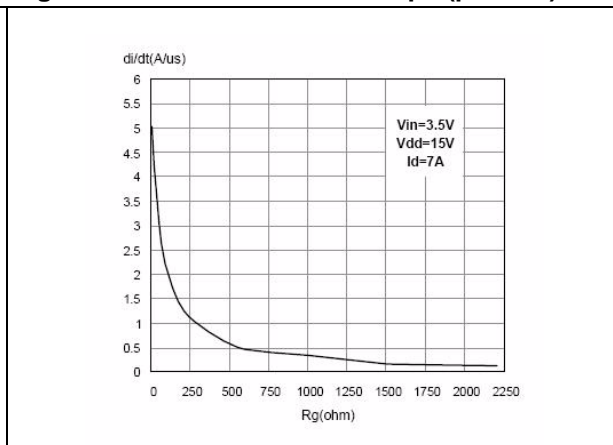


Figure 19. Input voltage vs. input charge

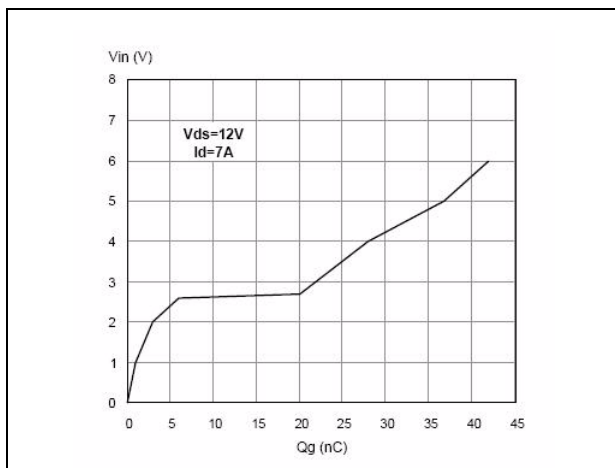


Figure 20. Turn-off drain source voltage slope (part 1/2)

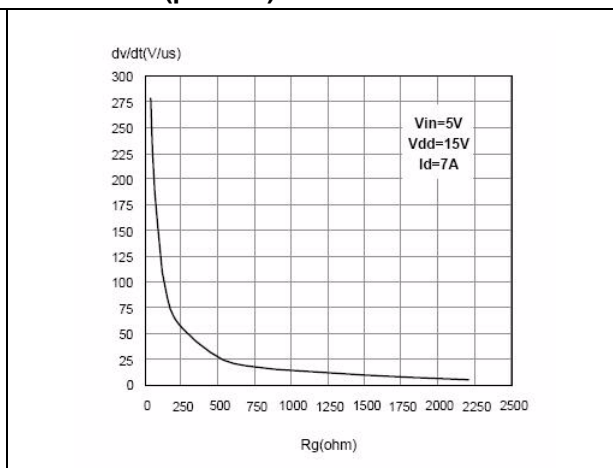


Figure 21. Turn-off drain source voltage slope Figure 22. Capacitance variations  
(part 2/2)

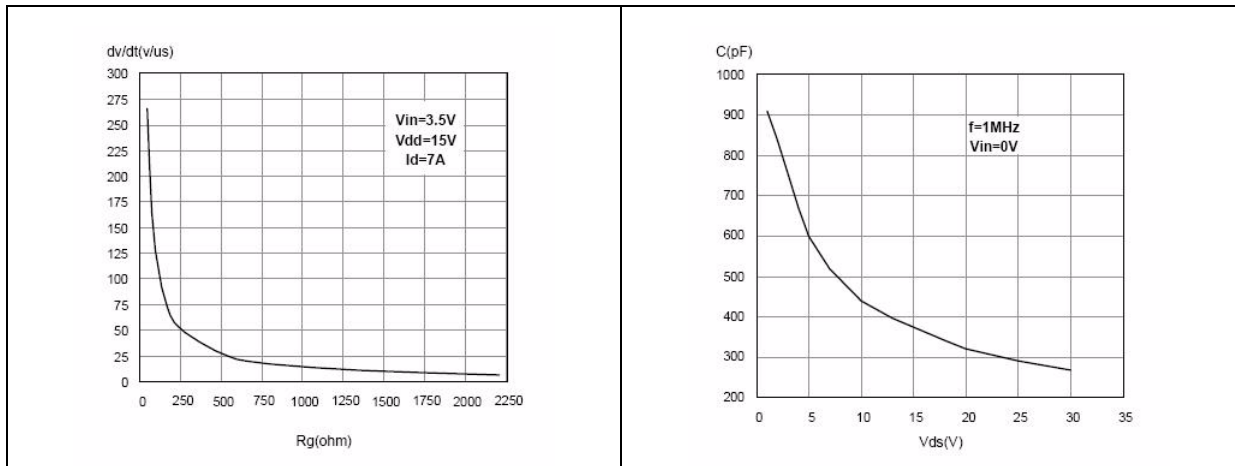


Figure 23. Switching time resistive load  
(part 1/2)

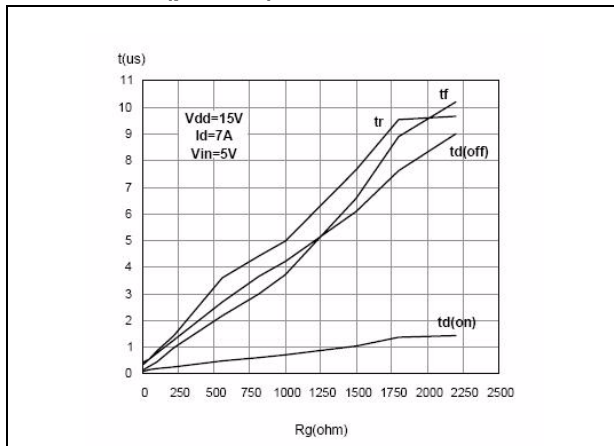


Figure 25. Output characteristics

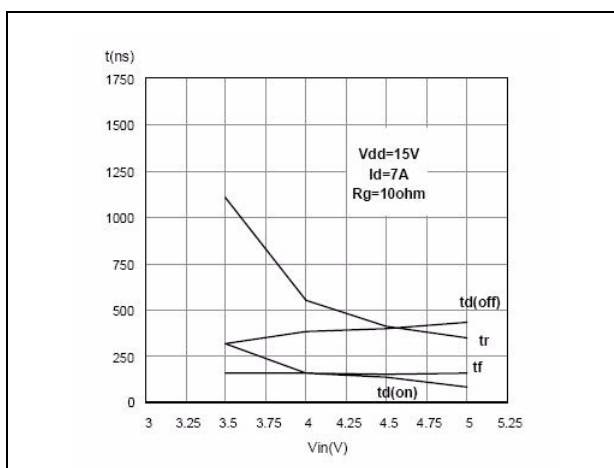


Figure 24. Switching time resistive load  
(part 2/2)

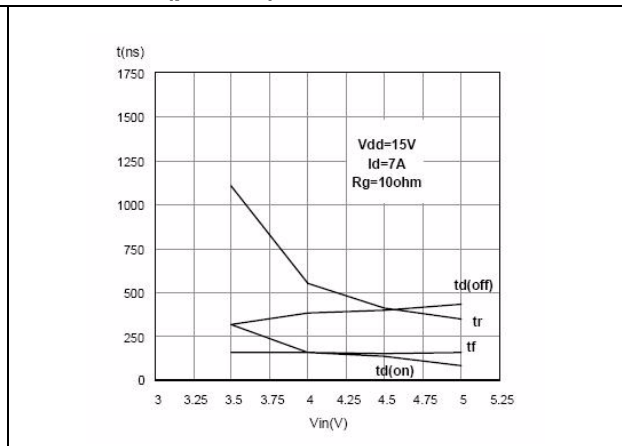
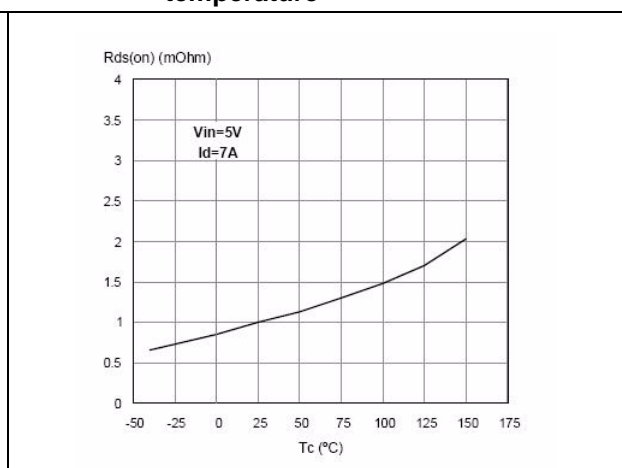
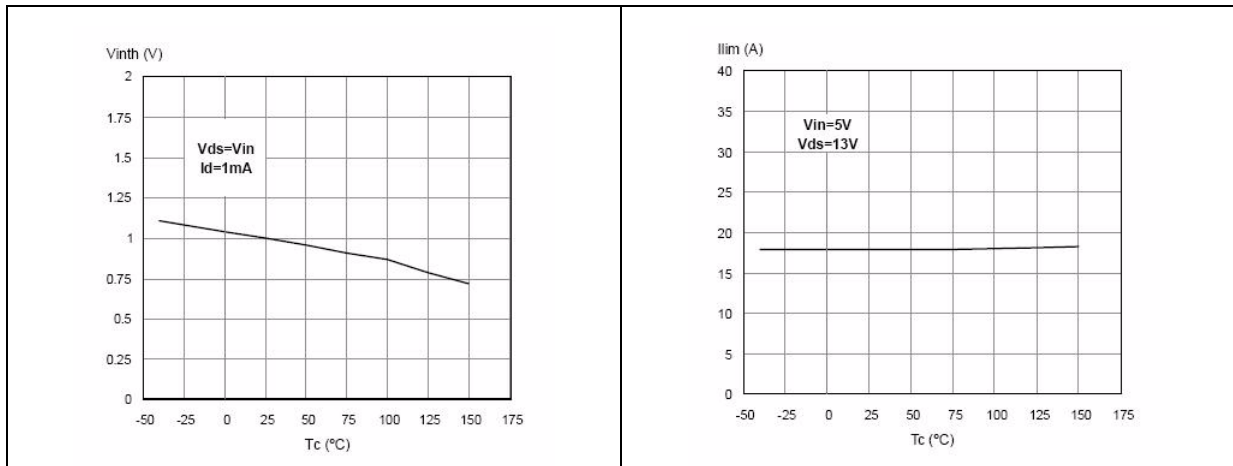


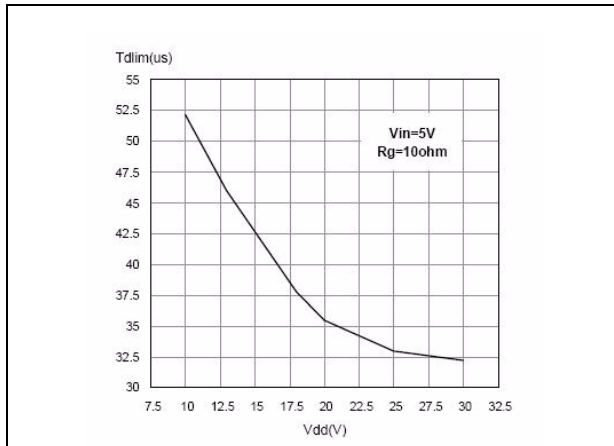
Figure 26. Normalized on resistance vs. temperature



**Figure 27. Normalized input threshold voltage vs. temperature**      **Figure 28. Current limit vs. junction temperatures**



**Figure 29. Step response current limit**





## 5 Package thermal data

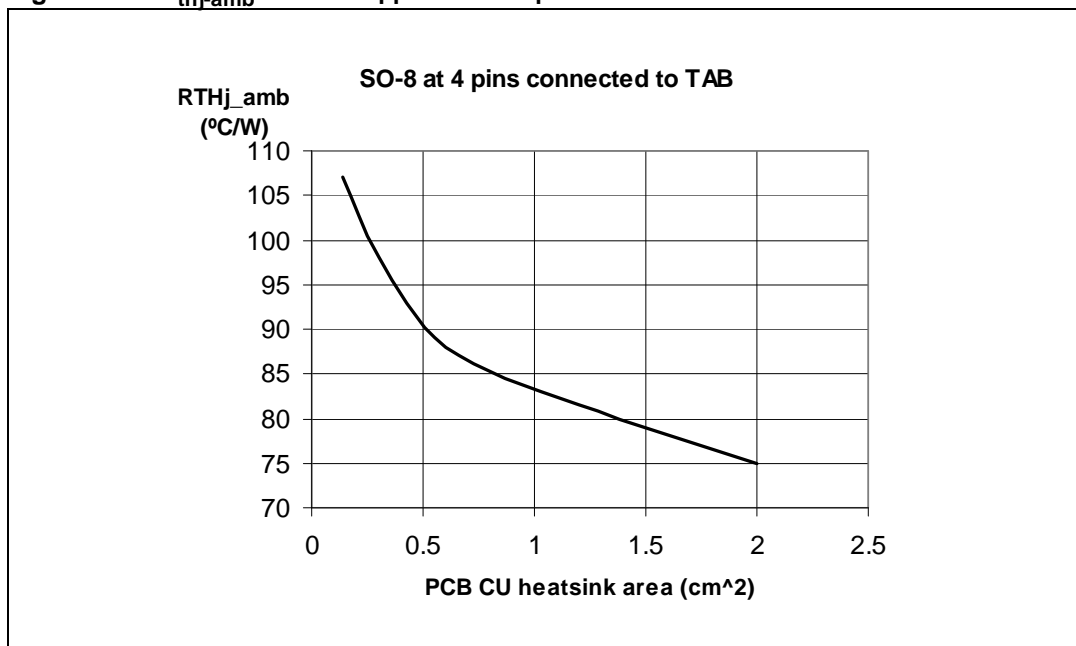
### 5.1 SO-8 thermal data

Figure 30. 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  $\mu$ m, Copper areas: 0.14 cm<sup>2</sup>, 0.6 cm<sup>2</sup>, 1.6 cm<sup>2</sup>).

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



## 6 Package and packing information

### 6.1 ECOPACK<sup>®</sup>

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

ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> is an ST trademark.

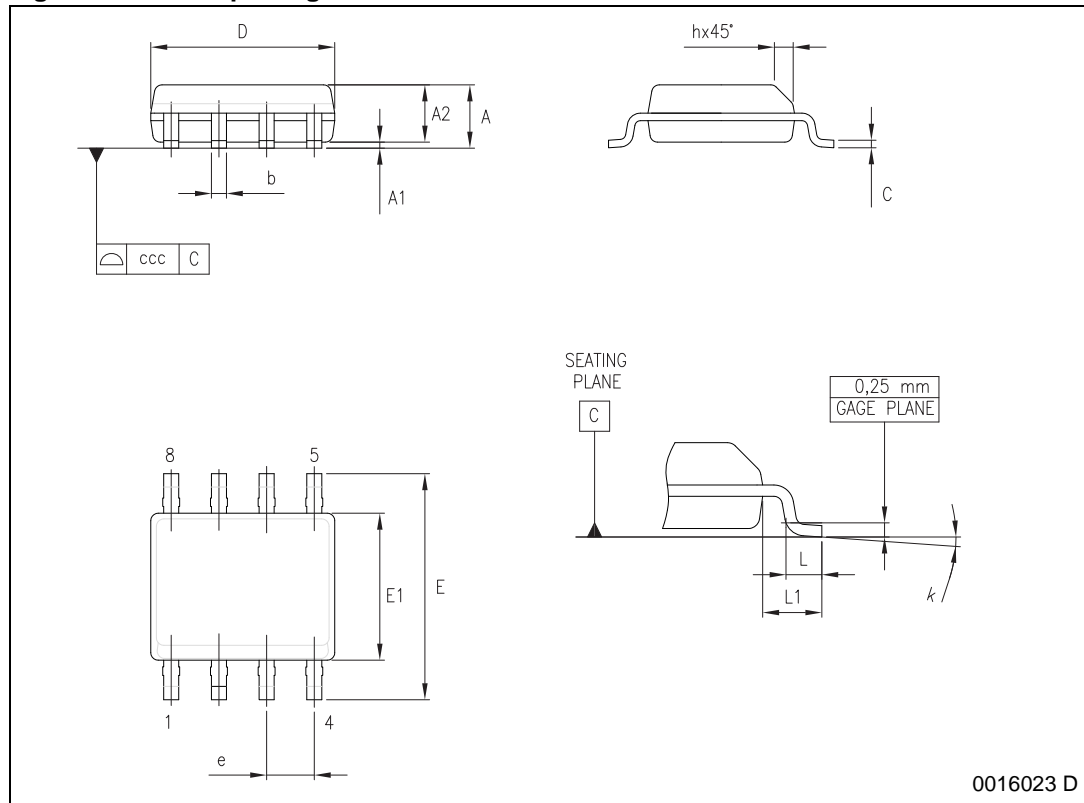
### 6.2 SO-8 mechanical data

Table 5. SO-8 mechanical data

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

1. 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).
2. Dimension "E1" does not include interlead flash or protrusions. Interlead flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.

Figure 32. SO-8 package dimension



### 6.3 SO-8 packing information

Figure 33. SO-8 Tube Shipment (no suffix)

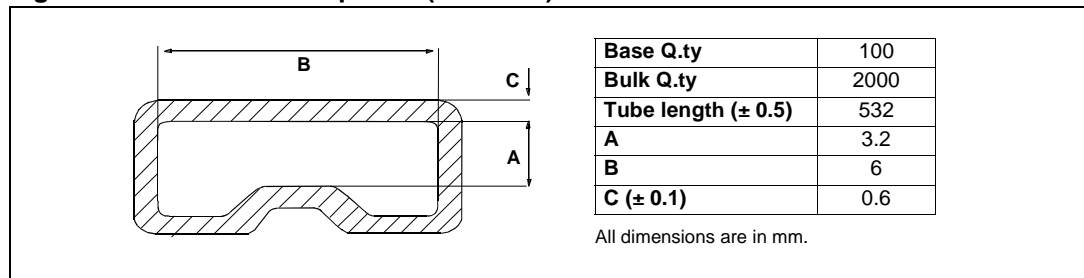
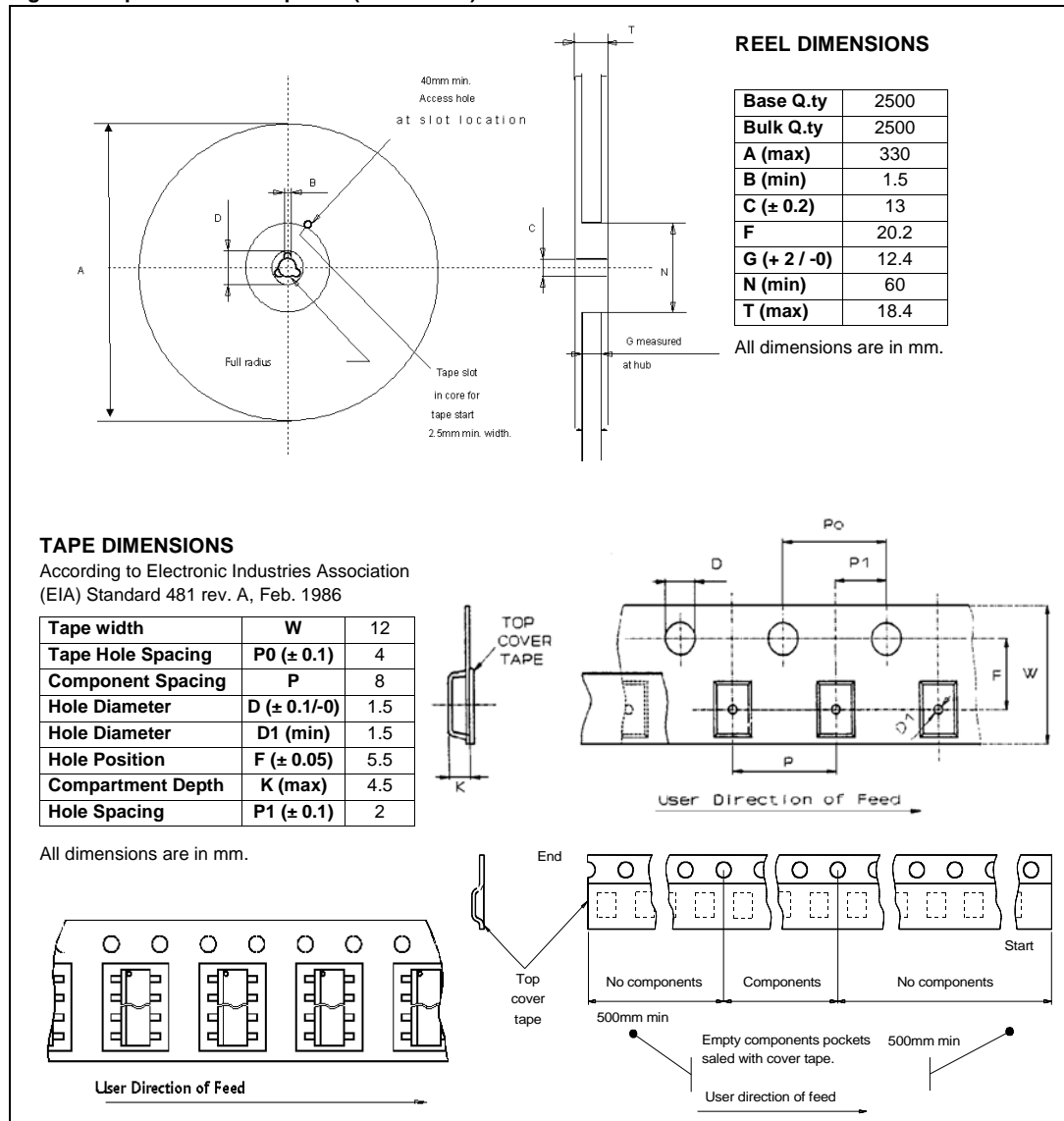


Figure 1. Tape And Reel Shipment (suffix "TR")



## 7 Revision history

**Table 6. Document revision history**

Date	Revision	Changes
15-Apr-2009	1	Initial release.
01-Mar-2011	2	Updated <a href="#">Table 1: Device summary</a> Inserted <a href="#">Section 6.3: SO-8 packing information</a>
18-Sep-2013	3	Updated Disclaimer.

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- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
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- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
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