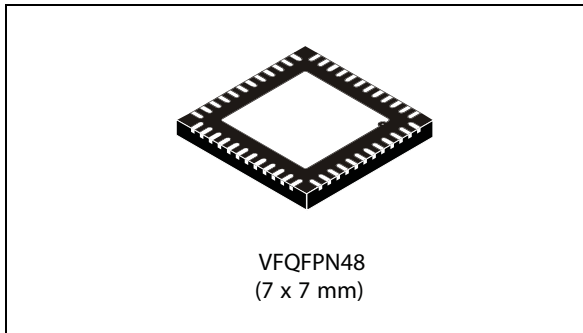


2.5 A single high-side smart power switch

Datasheet - production data



Features

- Operating voltage range (V_S) 9.5 V to 35 V
- Up to $I_{out} = 2.5$ A operating current
- $R_{DS(on)}$: 0.1 Ω
- Internal current limit
- Thermal shutdown
- Open ground protection
- Internal negative voltage clamping for fast demagnetization ($V_{demag} = V_S - 50$ V)
- Differential inputs with large common mode range and threshold hysteresis
- Undervoltage lockout with hysteresis
- Open load detection
- Two diagnostic outputs
- Output status LED driver
- Non-dissipative short-circuit protection
- Surge and transient protection (IEC61000-4-5)
- Burst transient immunity (IEC61000-4-4)
- ESD protection (human body model ± 2 kV)

Applications

- Programmable logic controller
- Industrial PC peripheral input/output
- Numerical control machines
- Drivers for all loads (resistive, capacitive, inductive load)

Description

The L6370Q is a monolithic intelligent power switch in BCDmultipower technology to drive inductive or resistive loads. An internal clamping diode enables the fast demagnetization of inductive loads. Diagnostic for CPU feedback and extensive use of electrical protections make this device extremely rugged and especially suitable for industrial automation applications.

Table 1. Device summary

| Part number | Package | Packaging |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------|
| L6370Q | VFQFPN 7 x 7 x 1 48L | Tube |
| L6370QTR | | Tape and reel |

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1 Block diagram and pin description

Figure 1. Block diagram

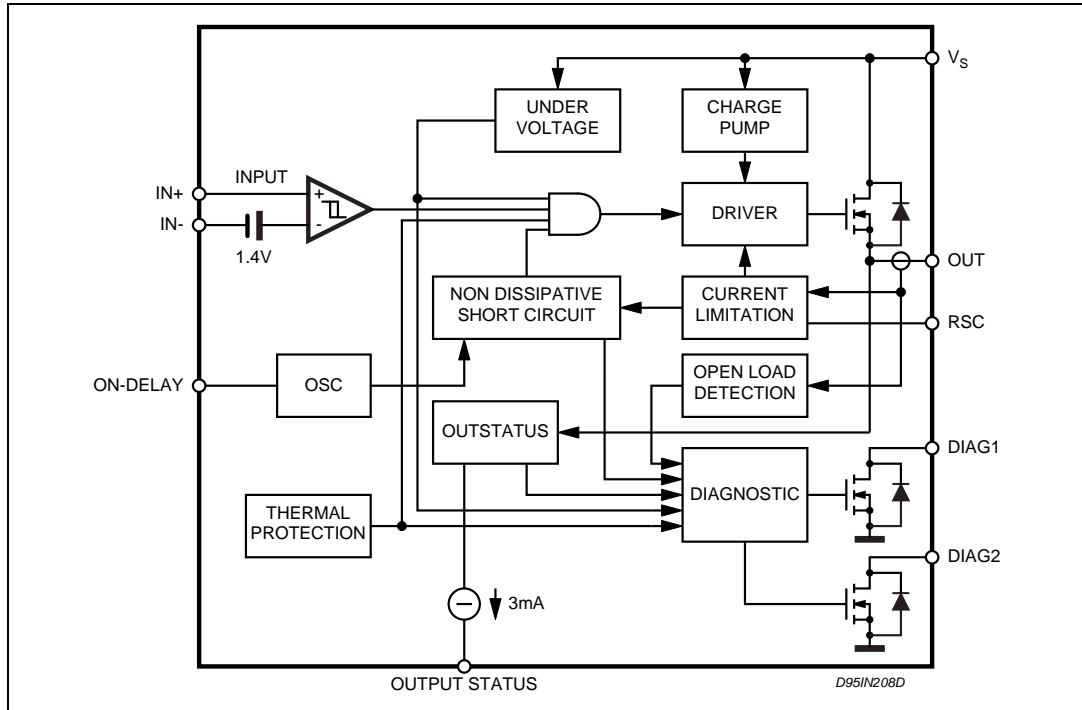
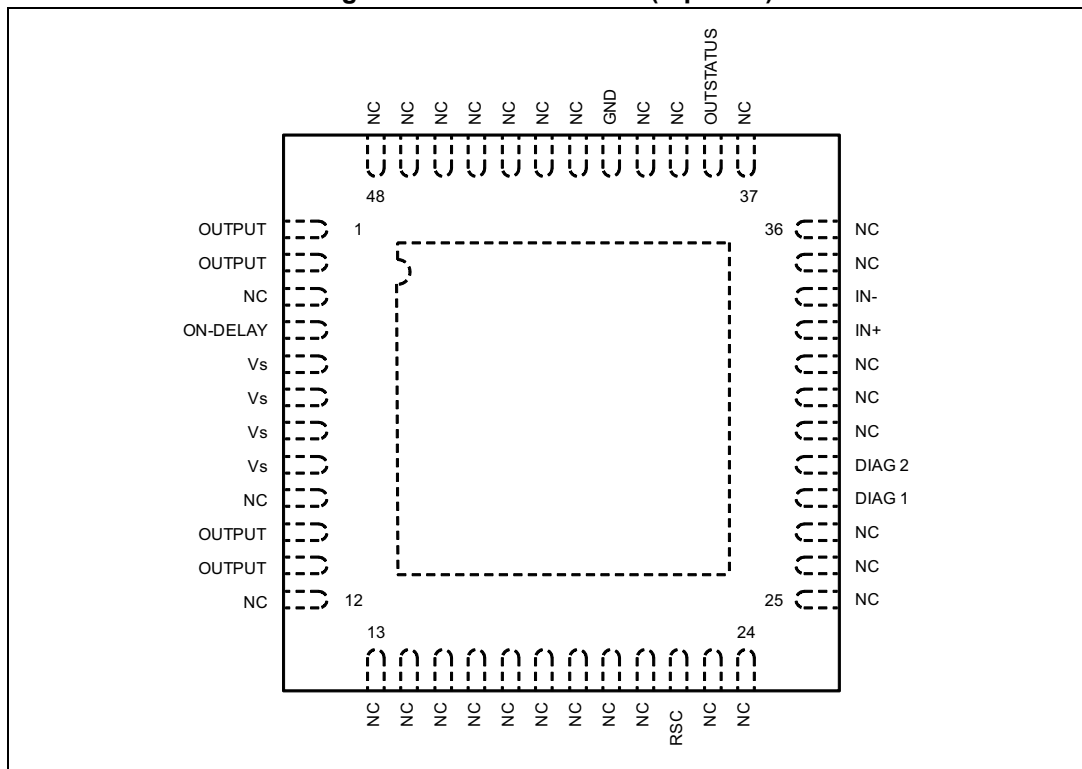


Figure 2. Pin connections (top view)



Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

| Pin | Name | Description |
|-----|----------|---|
| 1 | OUTPUT | High-side output with built-in current limitation |
| 2 | OUTPUT | High-side output with built-in current limitation |
| 3 | NC | Not connected |
| 4 | ON-DELAY | Programmable on-time interval duration during short-circuit operation |
| 5 | Vs | Supply voltage input, the value of the supply voltage is monitored to detect undervoltage conditions |
| 6 | Vs | Supply voltage input, the value of the supply voltage is monitored to detect undervoltage conditions |
| 7 | Vs | Supply voltage input, the value of the supply voltage is monitored to detect undervoltage conditions |
| 8 | Vs | Supply voltage input, the value of the supply voltage is monitored to detect undervoltage conditions |
| 9 | NC | Not connected |
| 10 | OUTPUT | High-side output with built-in current limitation |
| 11 | OUTPUT | High-side output with built-in current limitation |
| 12 | NC | Not connected |
| 13 | NC | Not connected |
| 14 | NC | Not connected |
| 15 | NC | Not connected |
| 16 | NC | Not connected |
| 17 | NC | Not connected |
| 18 | NC | Not connected |
| 19 | NC | Not connected |
| 20 | NC | Not connected |
| 21 | NC | Not connected |
| 22 | RSC | Current limitation settings |
| 23 | NC | Not connected |
| 24 | NC | Not connected |
| 25 | NC | Not connected |
| 26 | NC | Not connected |
| 27 | NC | Not connected |
| 28 | DIAG1 | DIAGNOSTIC1 output. This open drain reports the IC working conditions (see Table 6 on page 9). |
| 29 | DIAG2 | DIAGNOSTIC2 output. This open drain reports the IC working conditions (see Table 6). |

Table 2. Pin description (continued)

| Pin | Name | Description |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 30 | NC | Not connected |
| 31 | NC | Not connected |
| 32 | NC | Not connected |
| 33 | IN+ | Comparator inverting input |
| 34 | IN- | Comparator non-inverting input |
| 35 | NC | Not connected |
| 36 | NC | Not connected |
| 37 | NC | Not connected |
| 38 | OUTSTATUS | This current source output drives a LED to signal the status of the output pin. The pin is active (source current) when the output pin is considered high. |
| 39 | NC | Not connected |
| 40 | NC | Not connected |
| 41 | GND | Ground |
| 42 | NC | Not connected |
| 43 | NC | Not connected |
| 44 | NC | Not connected |
| 45 | NC | Not connected |
| 46 | NC | Not connected |
| 47 | NC | Not connected |
| 48 | NC | Not connected |

2 Electrical specifications

2.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|-------------|---|--------------------|------|
| V_S | Supply voltage ($T_w < 10$ ms) | 50 | V |
| $V_S - V_O$ | Supply to output differential voltage (see also V_{cl}) | Internally limited | V |
| V_{od} | Externally forced voltage | -0.3 to 7 | V |
| I_{od} | Externally forced current | ± 1 | mA |
| V_{IN} | Input voltage | -10 to $V_S + 10$ | V |
| V_i | Differential input voltage | 43 | V |
| I_{IN} | Input current | 20 | mA |
| I_{out} | Output current (see also I_{sc}) | Internally limited | A |
| E_{AS} | Single pulse avalanche energy ($T_{amb} = 125$ °C, $V_{CC} = 24$ V, $I_{load} = 2.0$ A) | 6.0 | J |
| P_{TOT} | Power dissipation (see also thermal characteristics) | Internally limited | W |
| T_{op} | Operating temperature range | -40 to +105 | °C |
| T_{STG} | Storage temperature | -55 to 150 | °C |

2.2 Thermal data

Table 4. Thermal data

| Symbol | Description | Value | Unit |
|--------------|--|---------|------|
| $R_{th(JC)}$ | Thermal resistance junction-case | Max. 4 | °C/W |
| $R_{th(JA)}$ | Thermal resistance junction-ambient ⁽¹⁾ | Max. 50 | |

1. Mounted on a 2-side + vias PCB with a ground dissipating area on the bottom side.

2.3 Electrical characteristics

($V_s = 24\text{ V}$; $T_j = -25\text{ to }+125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

Table 5. Electrical characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | Test conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|------------|--|--|------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| V_{smin} | Supply voltage for valid diagnostics | $I_{diag} > 0.5\text{ mA}$; $V_{dg1} = 1.5\text{ V}$ | 4 | - | 35 | V |
| V_s | Supply voltage (operative) | - | 9.5 | 24 | 35 | V |
| I_q | Quiescent current $I_{out} = I_{os} = 0$ | V_{il} V_{ih} | - | 0.8 3 | 1.4 4 | mA |
| V_{sth1} | Undervoltage threshold 1 | $T_{amb} = 0\text{ to }+85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (see Figure 4) | 8.5 | 9 | 9.5 | V |
| V_{sth2} | Undervoltage threshold 2 | - | 8 | 8.5 | 9 | V |
| V_{sth3} | Supply voltage hysteresis | - | 300 | 500 | 700 | mV |
| I_{sc} | Short-circuit current | $V_s = 9.5\text{ to }35\text{ V}$; $R_L = 2\ \Omega$ $5\text{ k}\Omega < R_{SC} < 30\text{ k}\Omega$ | 15/ $R_{SC}(\text{k}\Omega)$ | | | A |
| | | $0 < R_{SC} < 5\text{ k}\Omega$ | 2.6 | 3.2 | 4 | A |
| V_{don} | Output voltage drop | $I_{out} = 2.0\text{ A}$, $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 200 320 | 280 440 | mV |
| | | $I_{out} = 2.5\text{ A}$, $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 250 400 | 350 550 | mV |
| I_{oslk} | Output leakage current | $V_i = V_{ij}$; $V_o = 0\text{ V}$ | - | - | 500 | μA |
| V_{ol} | Low-state out voltage | $V_i = V_{ij}$; $R_L = \infty$ | - | 0.8 | 1.5 | V |
| V_{cl} | Internal voltage clamp ($V_s - V_o$) | $I_o = 1\text{ A}$ Single pulsed: $T_p = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ | 48 | 53 | 58 | V |
| I_{old} | Open load detection current | $V_i = V_{ih}$; $T_{amb} = 0\text{ to }+85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | 1 | 3 | 6 | mA |
| V_{id} | Common mode input voltage range (operative) | $V_s = 18\text{ to }35\text{ V}$ | -7 | - | 15 | V |
| I_{ib} | Input bias current | $V_i = -7\text{ to }15\text{ V}$; $-I_n = 0\text{ V}$ | -250 | - | 250 | μA |
| V_{ith} | Input threshold voltage | $V + I_n > V - I_n$ | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2 | V |
| V_{iths} | Input threshold hysteresis voltage | $V + I_n > V - I_n$ | 50 | - | 400 | mV |
| R_{id} | Differential input resistance | $0 < +I_n < +16\text{ V}$; $-I_n = 0\text{ V}$ $-7 < +I_n < 0\text{ V}$; $-I_n = 0\text{ V}$ | - | 400 150 | - | k Ω |
| I_{ilk} | Input offset current | $V + I_n = V - I_n$ +li | -20 | | +20 | μA |
| | | $0\text{ V} < V_i < 5.5\text{ V}$ -li | -75 | -25 | | |
| | | $-I_n = \text{GND}$ +li | | +10 | +50 | |
| | | $0\text{ V} < V + I_n < 5.5\text{ V}$ -li | -250 | -125 | | |
| | | $+I_n = \text{GND}$ +li | -100 | -30 | | |
| | | $0\text{ V} < V - I_n < 5.5\text{ V}$ -li | -50 | -15 | - | |

Table 5. Electrical characteristics (continued)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---------------------------------|--|--|------|-----------|------|------|
| V _{oth1} | Output status threshold 1 voltage | (See Figure 3) | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 | V |
| V _{oth2} | Output status threshold 2 voltage | | 4 | 4.5 | 5.0 | V |
| V _{ohys} | Output status threshold hysteresis | | 300 | 500 | 700 | mV |
| I _{osd} | Output status source current | V _{out} > V _{oth1} ; V _{os} = 2.5 V | 2 | - | 4 | mA |
| V _{osd} | Active output status driver drop voltage | V _s - V _{os} ; I _{os} = 2 mA T _{amb} = 0 to +85 °C | - | 1.5 | 3 | V |
| I _{oslk} | Output status driver leakage current | V _{out} < V _{oth2} ; V _{os} = 0 V V _s = 9.5 to 35 V | - | - | 25 | µA |
| V _{dgl} | Diagnostic drop voltage | D1 / D2 = L; I _{ddiag} = 0.5 mA D1 / D2 = L; I _{ddiag} = 3 mA | - | 40 250 | - | mV |
| I _{dglk} | Diagnostic leakage current | D1 / D2 = H; 0 < V _{dg} < V _s V _s = 9.5 to 35 V | - | - | 5 | µA |
| Source drain NDMOS diode | | | | | | |
| V _{fsd} | Forward on voltage | At I _{fsd} = 2.5 A | - | 1 | 1.5 | V |
| I _{fp} | Forward peak current | t = 10 ms; d = 20% | - | - | 6 | A |
| t _{rr} | Reverse recovery time | I _f = 2.5 A di/dt = 25 A/µs | - | 200 | - | ns |
| t _{fr} | Forward recovery time | - | - | 100 | - | ns |
| Thermal characteristics | | | | | | |
| Θ _{lim} | Junction temperature protection | - | 135 | 150 | - | °C |
| Θ _{th} | Thermal hysteresis | - | - | 20 | - | °C |

Note: V_{ij} ≤ 0.8 V, V_{ih} ≥ 2 V at (V + I_n > V - I_n).

2.4 AC operation

Table 6. AC operation

| Symbol | Parameter | Test conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-------------|---|---|------|------|------|------------------|
| $t_r - t_f$ | Rise or fall time | $V_s = 24 \text{ V}; R_l = 70 \text{ } \Omega; R_l \text{ to ground}$ | - | 20 | - | μs |
| t_d | Delay time | - | - | 5 | - | μs |
| dV/dt | Slew rate (rise and fall edge) | - | 0.7 | 1 | 1.5 | V/ μs |
| t_{ON} | On-time during short-circuit condition | $50 \text{ pF} < C_{ON} < 2 \text{ nF}$ | - | 1.28 | - | $\mu\text{s/pF}$ |
| t_{OFF} | Off-time during short-circuit condition | - | - | 64 | - | t_{ON} |
| f_{max} | Maximum operating frequency | - | - | 25 | - | kHz |

3 Circuit description

Figure 3. Output status hysteresis

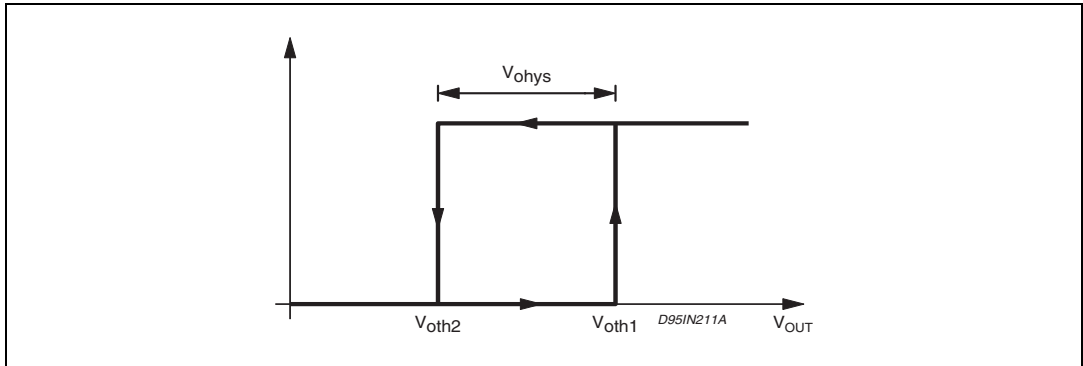


Figure 4. Undervoltage comparator hysteresis

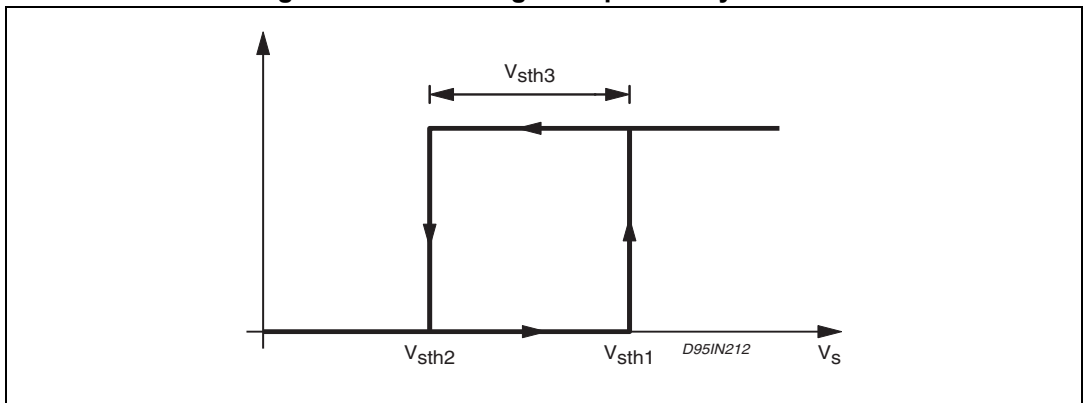
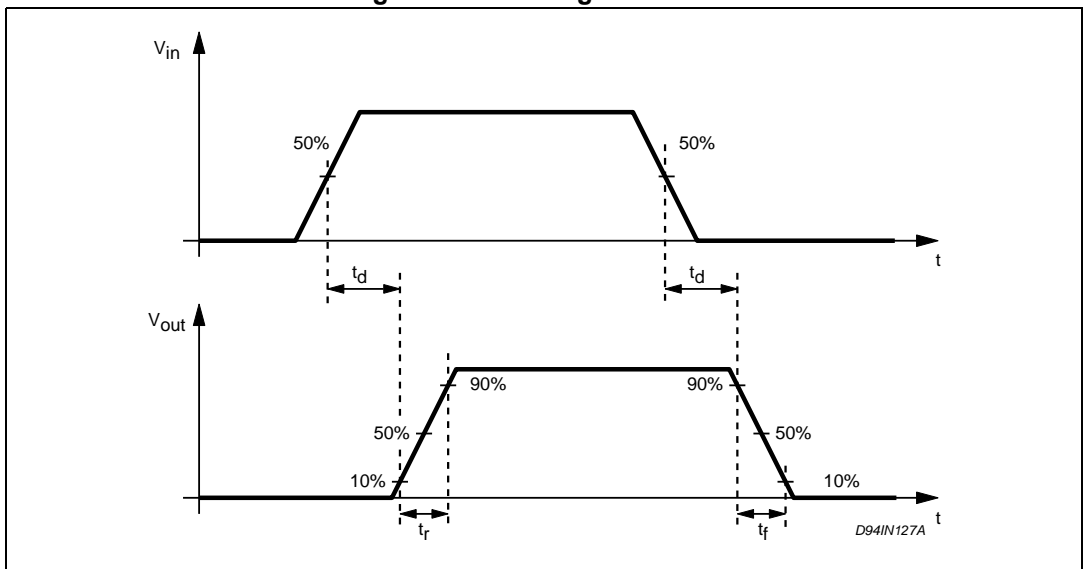


Figure 5. Switching waveforms



3.1 Diagnostic truth table

Table 7. Diagnostic truth table

| Diagnostic conditions | Input | Output | Diag1 | Diag2 |
|--|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Normal operation | L | L | H | H |
| | H | H | H | H |
| Open load condition ($I_o < I_{old}$) | L | L | H | H |
| | H | H | L | H |
| Short to V_s | L | H | L | H |
| | H | H | L | H |
| Short-circuit to ground ($I_o = I_{SC}$) ⁽¹⁾ (ON-DELAY pin grounded) | H | X | H | H |
| | L | L | H | H |
| Output DMOS open | L | L | H | H |
| | H | L | L | H |
| Overtemperature | L | L | H | L |
| | H | L | H | L |
| Supply undervoltage ($V_s < V_{sth2}$) | L | L | L | L |
| | H | L | L | L |

1. A cold lamp filament, or a capacitive load may activate the current limiting circuit of the IPS, when the IPS is initially turned on.

3.2 Input section

The input section is a high impedance differential stage with high common and differential mode range. Built-in offset of +1.4 V (typical value) and a hysteresis of 400 mV (maximum value) assure high noise immunity.

3.3 Diagnostic logic

The operating conditions of the device are permanently monitored and the following occurrences are indicated by DIAG1/DIAG2 open drain output pins:

- Short-circuit versus ground. A current limit circuit fixes $I_{SC} = 3.2$ A (typical value) the maximum current that can be sourced from the OUTPUT pin (for more details see [Section 3.4: Short-circuit operation](#))
- Short-circuit versus V_s
- Undervoltage (UV)
- Overtemperature (OVT)
- Open load, if the output current is less than 3 mA (typical value)
- Output DMOS open according to [Table 7](#)

3.4 Short-circuit operation

In order to minimize the power dissipation when the output is shorted-to-ground, an innovative, non-dissipative short-circuit protection (patent pending) is implemented, avoiding the thermal protection.

Whenever the output is shorted-to-ground, or, an overcurrent is sinked by the load, the output devices are driven to linear mode, sourcing the I_{sc} current (3.2 A typ.) for a time interval (t_{ON}) defined by the external C_{ON} capacitor connected between the ON-DELAY pin and GND. If the short-circuit increases within the t_{ON} interval the DIAG2 output status is not affected, acting as a programmable diagnostic delay.

This function allows the device to drive a capacitive load or a filament lamp (that exhibits a very low resistance during the initial heading phase) without the diagnostic. If the short-circuit lasts for the whole t_{ON} interval, the output DMOS is switched off and the DIAG2 goes low, for a time interval t_{OFF} lasting t_{ON} 64 times.

At the end of the t_{OFF} interval if the short-circuit condition is still present, the output DMOS is turned on (and the DIAG2 goes high - see [Figure 7](#)) for another t_{ON} interval and the sequence starts again, otherwise, the normal condition operation is resumed.

The t_{ON} interval can be set to last between 64 ms and 2.56 ms for a C_{ON} capacitor value ranging between 50 pF and 2 nF:

Equation 1

$$t_{ON} (\mu s) = 1.28 C_{ON} (pF)$$

If the ON-DELAY pin is grounded, the non-dissipative short-circuit protection is disabled and the I_{sc} current is delivered until the overtemperature protection shuts the device off. The behavior of the DIAG2 output is, in this situation, showed in [Table 7](#).

3.5 Overtemperature protection (OVT)

If the chip temperature exceeds Θ_{lim} (measured in a central position in the chip) the chip deactivates itself.

The following actions are taken:

- the output stage is switched off
- the signal DIAG2 is activated (active low)

Normal operation is resumed as soon as (after some seconds) the chip temperature monitored goes back below $\Theta_{lim} - \Theta_{th}$.

The different thresholds with hysteretic behavior assure that any intermittent condition can be generated.

3.6 Undervoltage protection (UV)

The supply voltage is expected to range from 9.5 V to 35 V, even if its reference value is 24 V.

In this range, the device operates correctly. Below 9.5 V the overall system is not reliable.

Protection shuts off the output whenever the supply voltage falls below the mask fixed by V_{sth1} (9 V typ.) and V_{sth2} (8.5 V typ.).

The hysteresis (see [Figure 4](#)) assures a non-intermittent behavior at low supply voltage with a superimposed ripple. The undervoltage status is indicated by the DIAG1 and DIAG2 outputs (see [Table 7](#)).

3.7 Demagnetization of inductive loads

An internal Zener diode, limiting the voltage across the power MOSFET between 50 and 60 V (V_{ci}), provides safe and fast demagnetization of inductive loads without external clamping devices. The maximum energy that can be absorbed by an inductive load is specified in [Table 3](#).

Figure 6. L6370Q short-circuit operation waveforms

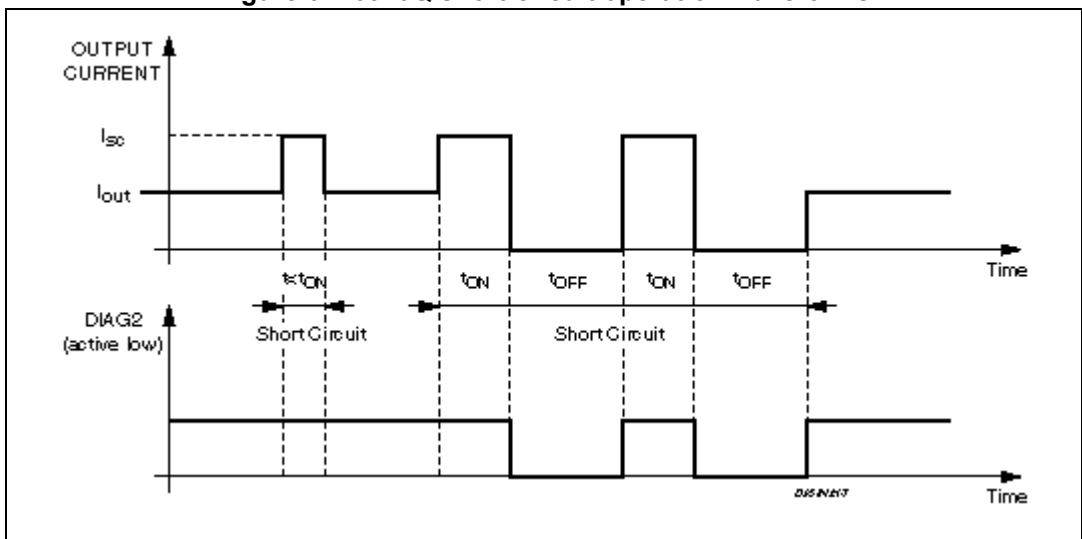
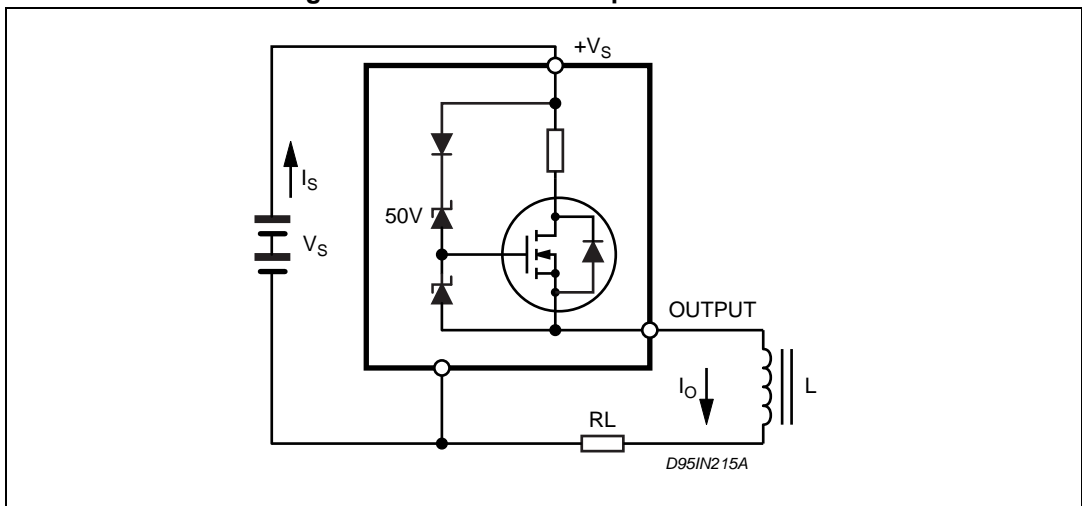


Figure 7. Inductive load equivalent circuit



4 Package 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. ECOPACK[®] is an ST trademark.

4.1 VFQFPN48 (7 x 7 x 1.0 mm) package information

Figure 8. VFQFPN48 (7 x 7 x 1.0 mm) package outline

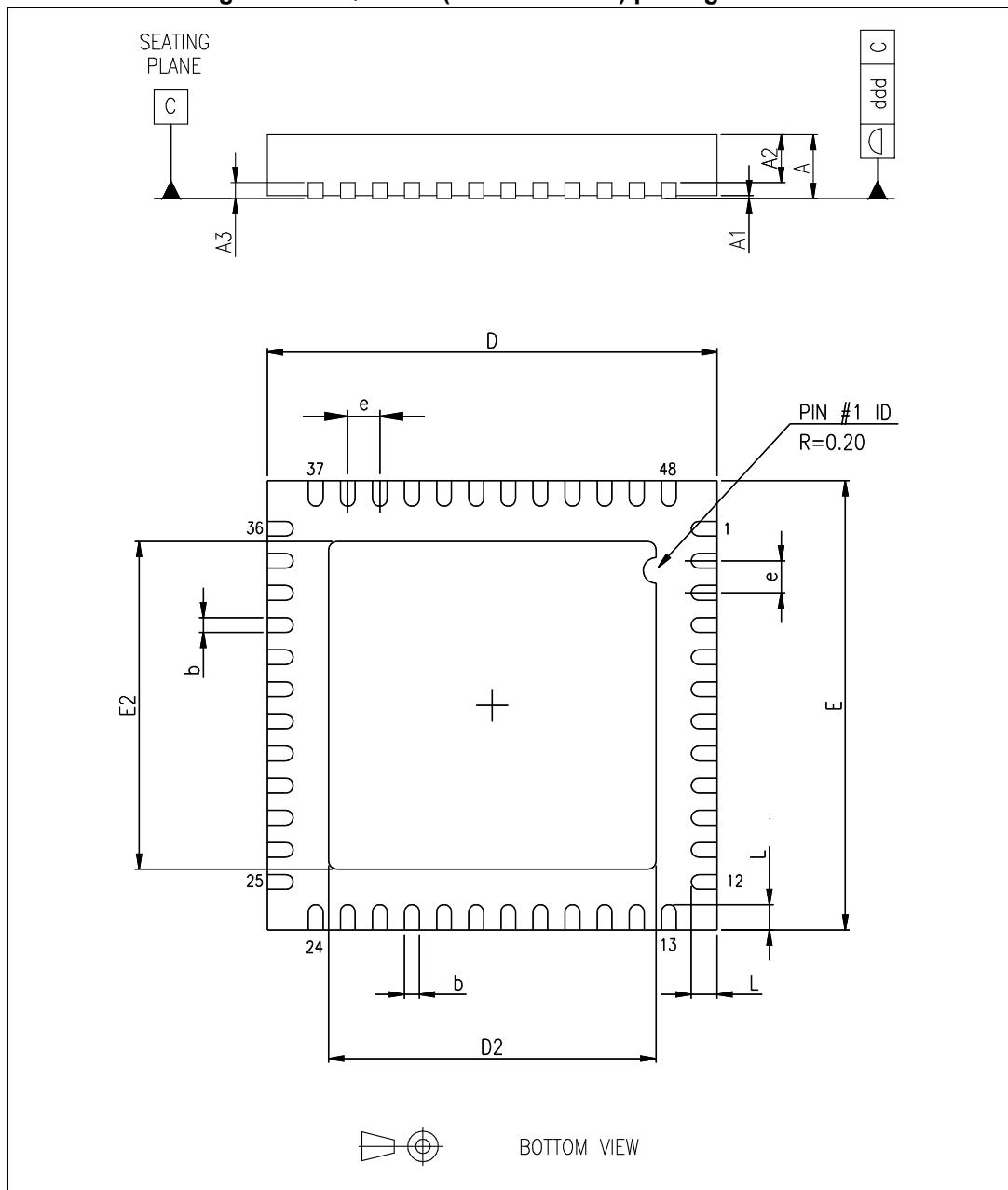


Table 8. VFQFPN48 (7 x 7 x 1.0 mm) package mechanical data

| Symbol | Dimensions (mm) | | |
|--------|-----------------|------|------|
| | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| A | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 |
| A1 | - | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| A2 | - | 0.65 | 1.00 |
| A3 | - | 0.25 | - |
| b | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.30 |
| D | 6.85 | 7.00 | 7.15 |
| D2 | 4.95 | 5.10 | 5.25 |
| E | 6.85 | 7.00 | 7.15 |
| E2 | 4.95 | 5.10 | 5.25 |
| e | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 |
| L | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| ddd | - | 0.08 | - |

5 Revision history

Table 9. Document revision history

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|---|
| 04-Oct-2011 | 1 | Initial release. |
| 24-Jan-2013 | 2 | Changed the operating temperature range parameter in Table 3 . Minor text changes. |
| 06-Apr-2018 | 3 | Updated Table 3 (replaced E_i by E_{AS} symbol, updated parameter and value). Minor modifications throughout document. |

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