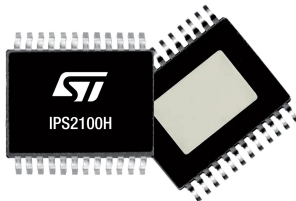


Dual channel high-side switch with current sense

Features



Product status link

[IPS2100H](#)

Product label



- $R_{ON(Max.)} (@T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) = 50\text{ m}\Omega$
- Very low standby current
- 3.3 V CMOS compatible inputs
- Optimized electromagnetic emission
- Very low electromagnetic susceptibility
- Proportional load current sense
- Very low current sense leakage
- High current sense precision for wide range currents
- Current sense disable
- Undervoltage shutdown
- Overvoltage clamp
- Load current limitation
- Self limiting of fast thermal transients
- Protection against loss of ground and loss of VCC
- Designed to drive DC-13 loads according to EN 60947-5-1
- Designed to meet IEC 61131-2, IEC 61000-4-2, IEC 61000-4-4, IEC 61000-4-5
- PowerSSO-24 package

Applications

- Programmable logic control
- Industrial PC peripheral input/output
- Numerical control machines
- Suitable as LED driver
- General high-side switch applications

Description

The **IPS2100H** is a monolithic device made using STMicroelectronics VIPower technology, intended for driving resistive, inductive and capacitive loads with one side connected to the ground. Active VCC pin voltage clamp protects the device against low energy spikes.

The device integrates an analog current sense, which delivers a current proportional to the load current (according to a known ratio) when CS_DIS is driven low or left open. The sensed current of each output channel (1 and 2) is available on the correspondent current sense pin (CS1 pin and CS2).

When CS_DIS is driven high, the current sense pin is in a high impedance condition.

In case of overtemperature, fault condition is reported via the current sense pin.

Output current limitation protects the device in overload conditions. In case of long overload duration, the device limits the dissipated power to safe level up to thermal shutdown intervention.

Thermal shutdown with automatic restart allows the device to recover normal operation as soon as fault condition disappears.

1 Block diagram and pin description

Figure 1. Block diagram

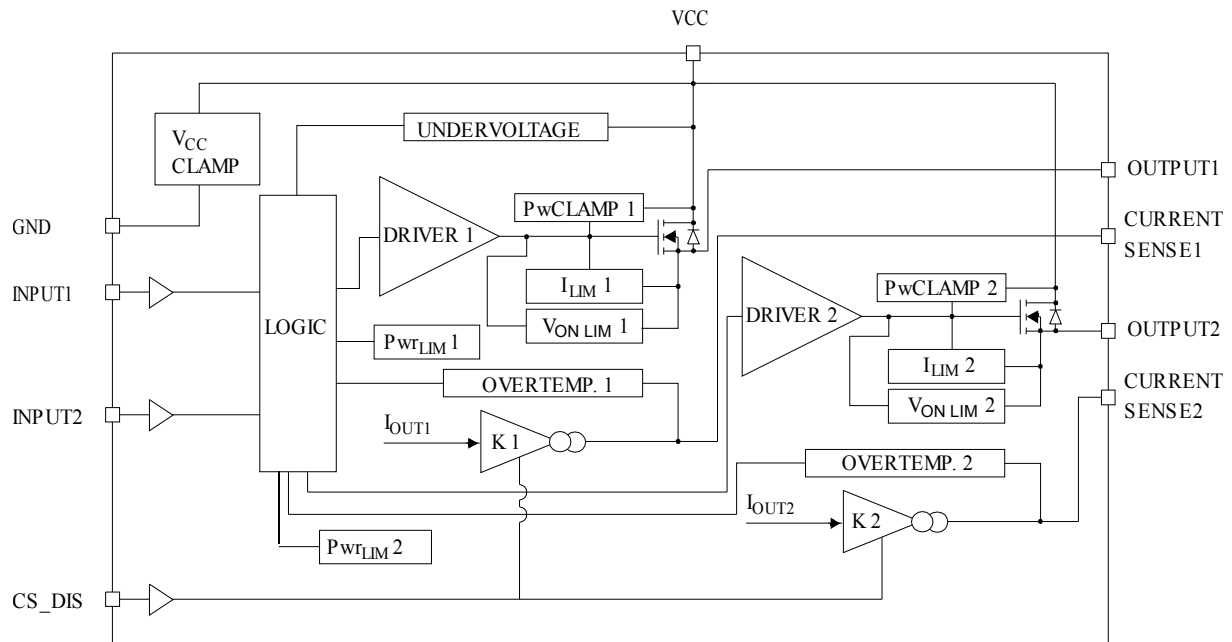
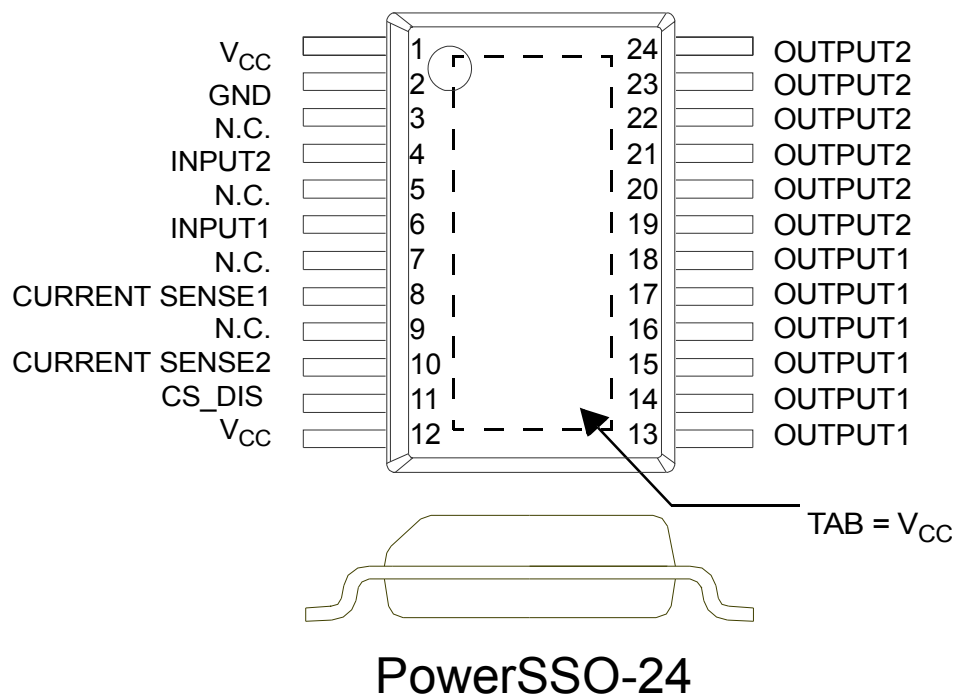


Table 1. Pin function

Pin	Name	Type	Function
1, 12, TAB	VCC	Supply	Power supply
2	GND	Supply	Ground connection
3, 5, 7, 9	N.C.	-	Not connected
4	INPUT2	Logic input	Voltage controlled input pin with hysteresis, CMOS compatible. It controls output switch state for channel 2
6	INPUT1	Logic input	Voltage controlled input pin with hysteresis, CMOS compatible. It controls output switch state for channel 1
8	CURRENT SENSE1	Analog output	Analog current sense pin for channel 1, it delivers a current proportional to the load current
10	CURRENT SENSE2	Analog output	Analog current sense pin for channel 2, it delivers a current proportional to the load current
11	CS_DIS	Logic input	Active high CMOS compatible pin, to disable the current sense pins
13 to 18	OUTPUT1	Analog output	Power output channel 1
19 to 24	OUTPUT2	Analog output	Power output channel 2

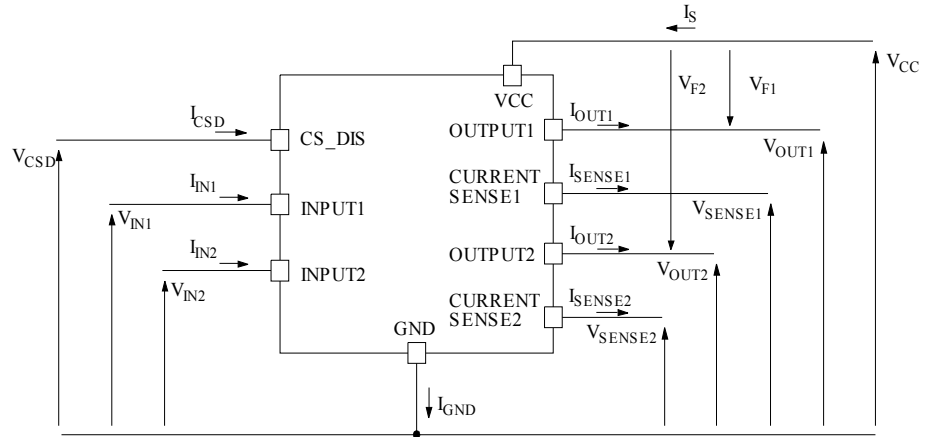
Figure 2. Configuration diagram PowerSSO-24 (top view)

Table 2. Suggested connections for unused and not connected pins

Connection/pin	Current Sense	N.C.	Output	Input	CS_DIS
Floating	Not Recommended	X	X	X	X
To ground	Through 1 kΩ resistor	X	Not Recommended	Through 10 kΩ resistor	Through 10 kΩ resistor

Note: X = don't care.

2 Electrical specification

Figure 3. Current and voltage conventions



Note: $V_{Fx} = V_{OUTx} - V_{CC}$ during reverse polarity condition ($x = 1, 2$).

2.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Stressing the device above the ratings listed in the Table 3 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 reported in this section for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings

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_{OUTx}	DC output current		Internally limited	A
$-I_{OUTx}$	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
$-I_{SENSEx}$	DC reverse CS pin current		200	mA
V_{SENSEx}	Current sense maximum voltage		V_{DEMAG} to V_{CC}	V
E_{MAX}	Maximum switching energy $L = 3 \text{ mH}$; $R_L = 0 \text{ } \Omega$; $V_{CC} = 13.5 \text{ V}$; $T_{jstart} = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$; $I_{OUT} = I_{LIML}(\text{Typ.})$		104	mJ
V_{ESD}	Electrostatic discharge (human body model: $R = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C = 100 \text{ pF}$)	INPUT1, 2	4000	V
		CURRENT SENSE1, 2	2000	
		CS_DIS	4000	
		OUTPUT1, 2	5000	
		VCC	5000	
T_J	Junction operating temperature		-40 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{STG}	Storage temperature		-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

2.2 Thermal data

Table 4. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	Max. Value	Unit
R_{thJC}	Thermal resistance, junction-to-case (with one channel ON)	2.7	°C/W
R_{thJA}	Thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient	See Figure 28	°C/W

2.3

Electrical characteristics

8 V < V_{CC} < 36 V, -40 °C < T_J < 150 °C, unless otherwise specified.

Table 5. Power section

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{CC}	Operating supply voltage		4.5		36	V
V _{USD}	Undervoltage shutdown			3.5	4.5	V
V _{USDhyst}	Undervoltage shutdown hysteresis			0.5		V
R _{ON}	On-state resistance ⁽¹⁾	I _{OUT} = 2 A, T _J = 25 °C			50	mΩ
		I _{OUT} = 2 A, T _J = 150 °C			100	
		I _{OUT} = 2 A, T _J = 25 °C, V _{CC} =5 V			65	
V _{clamp}	Clamp voltage	I _S = 20 mA	41	46	52	V
I _{LGND}	Output current at GND disconnection	V _{CC} = V _{IN} = V _{GND} = 24 V; V _{OUT} = 0 V			0.5	mA
I _S	Supply current	Off-state, V _{CC} = 13 V, T _J = 25 °C, V _{IN} = V _{OUT} = V _{SENSE} = V _{CSD} = 0 V,		2 ⁽²⁾	5 ⁽²⁾	μA
		On-state, V _{CC} = 13 V, V _{IN} = 5 V, I _{OUT} = 0 A		3	6	mA
I _{L(off)}	Off-state output current ⁽³⁾	V _{IN} = V _{OUT} = 0 V, V _{CC} = 13 V, T _J = 25 °C	0	0.01	3	μA
		V _{IN} = V _{OUT} = 0 V, V _{CC} = 13 V, T _J = 125 °C	0		5	
V _F	Output - V _{CC} diode voltage ⁽⁴⁾	-I _{OUT} = 4 A, T _J = 150 °C			0.7	V

1. For each channel.
2. Power MOSFET leakage included.
3. For each channel.
4. For each channel.

Table 6. Switching (V_{CC} = 13 V, T_J = 25 °C)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t _{d(on)}	Turn-on delay time	R _L = 6.5 Ω (see Figure 8)		25		μs
t _{d(off)}	Turn-off delay time	R _L = 6.5 Ω (see Figure 8)		35		μs
(dV _{OUT} /dt) _(on)	Turn-on voltage slope	R _L = 6.5 Ω	see Figure 21			V/μs
(dV _{OUT} /dt) _(off)	Turn-off voltage slope	R _L = 6.5 Ω	see Figure 22			V/μs
W _{ON}	Switching energy losses during t _{won}	R _L = 6.5 Ω (see Figure 8)		0.24		mJ
W _{OFF}	Switching energy losses during t _{woff}	R _L = 6.5 Ω (see Figure 8)		0.2		mJ

Table 7. Logic inputs

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{IL}	INPUT pin low level voltage				0.9	V
I _{IL}	INPUT pin low level current	V _{IN} = 0.9 V	1			μA
V _{IH}	INPUT pin high level voltage		2.1			V

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{IH}	INPUT pin high level current	$V_{IN} = 2.1\text{ V}$			10	μA
$V_{I(hyst)}$	INPUT pin hysteresis voltage		0.25			V
V_{ICL}	INPUT pin clamp voltage	$I_{IN} = 1\text{ mA}$	5.5		7	V
		$I_{IN} = -1\text{ mA}$		-0.7		
V_{CSDL}	CS_DIS pin low level voltage				0.9	V
I_{CSDL}	CS_DIS pin low level current	$V_{CSD} = 0.9\text{ V}$	1			μA
V_{CSDH}	CS_DIS pin high level voltage		2.1			V
I_{CSDH}	CS_DIS pin high level current	$V_{CSD} = 2.1\text{ V}$			10	μA
$V_{CSD(hyst)}$	CS_DIS pin hysteresis voltage		0.25			V
V_{CSCL}	CS_DIS pin clamp voltage	$I_{CSD} = 1\text{ mA}$	5.5		7	V
		$I_{CSD} = -1\text{ mA}$		-0.7		V

Table 8. Protections and diagnostics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{LIMH}	DC short circuit current	$V_{CC} = 13\text{ V}$	12	18	24	A
		$5\text{ V} < V_{CC} < 36\text{ V}$			24	
I_{LIML}	Short circuit current during thermal cycling	$V_{CC} = 13\text{ V}$, $T_R < T_J < T_{TSD}$		7		A
T_{TSD}	Shutdown temperature		150	175	200	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_R	Reset temperature		$T_{RS} + 1$	$T_{RS} + 5$		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_{RS}	Thermal reset status threshold ⁽¹⁾		135			$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_{HYST}	Thermal hysteresis ($T_{TSD} - T_R$)			7		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
V_{DEMAG}	Turn-off output voltage clamp	$I_{OUT} = 2\text{ A}$, $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$, $L = 6\text{ mH}$	$V_{CC} - 41$	$V_{CC} - 46$	$V_{CC} - 52$	V
V_{ON}	Output voltage drop limitation	$I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (see Figure 9)		25		mV

1. See Section 3.3: Thermal shutdown for details.

Table 9. Current sense ($8\text{ V} < V_{CC} < 16\text{ V}$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
K_0	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	$I_{OUT} = 0.05\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 0.5\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	1270	2360	3450	
K_1	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 0.5\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	1470	2020	2610	
		$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 0.5\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	1570	2020	2470	
$dK_1/K_1^{(1)}$	Current sense ratio drift	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 0.5\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-7		7	%
K_2	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	$I_{OUT} = 2\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 4\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	1740	2020	2320	

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
K_2	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	$I_{OUT} = 2\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 4\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	1790	2020	2250	
$dK_2/K_2^{(1)}$	Current sense ratio drift	$I_{OUT} = 2\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 4\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_J = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-4		4	%
K_3	I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE}	$I_{OUT} = 4\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 4\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_J = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	1880	2010	2160	
		$I_{OUT} = 4\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 4\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	1900	2010	2120	
$dK_3/K_3^{(1)}$	Current sense ratio drift	$I_{OUT} = 4\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 4\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_J = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-2		2	%
I_{SENSE0}	Analog sense leakage current	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$, $T_J = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	0		1	μA
		$V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_J = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	0		2	
		$I_{OUT} = 2\text{ A}$, $V_{SENSE} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{CSD} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_J = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	0		1	
I_{OL}	Openload on-state current detection threshold	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_{SENSE} = 5\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	4		20	mA
V_{SENSE}	Max. analog sense output voltage	$I_{OUT} = 4\text{ A}$, $V_{CSD} = 0\text{ V}$	5			V
V_{SENSEH}	Analog sense output voltage in over temperature condition	$V_{CC} = 13\text{ V}$, $R_{SENSE} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$		9		V
I_{SENSEH}	Analog sense output current in over temperature condition	$V_{CC} = 13\text{ V}$, $V_{SENSE} = 5\text{ V}$		8		mA
$t_{DSENSE1H}$	Delay response time from falling edge of CS_DIS pin	$V_{SENSE} < 4\text{ V}$, $0.5\text{ A} < I_{OUT} < 4\text{ A}$, $I_{SENSE} = 90\%$ of $I_{SENSE}\text{ max}$ (see Figure 4)		50	100	μs
$t_{DSENSE1L}$	Delay response time from rising edge of CS_DIS pin	$V_{SENSE} < 4\text{ V}$, $0.5\text{ A} < I_{OUT} < 4\text{ A}$, $I_{SENSE} = 10\%$ of $I_{SENSE}\text{ max}$ (see Figure 4)		5	20	μs
$t_{DSENSE2H}$	Delay response time from rising edge of INPUT pin	$V_{SENSE} < 4\text{ V}$, $0.5\text{ A} < I_{OUT} < 4\text{ A}$, $I_{SENSE} = 90\%$ of $I_{SENSE}\text{ max}$ (see Figure 4)		80	250	μs
$\Delta t_{DSENSE2H}$	Delay response time between rising edge of output current and rising edge of current sense	$V_{SENSE} < 4\text{ V}$, $I_{SENSE} = 90\%$ of $I_{SENSE}\text{ max}$, $I_{OUT} = 90\%$ of $I_{OUT}\text{ max}$, $I_{OUT}\text{ max} = 2\text{ A}$ (see Figure 5)			65	μs
$t_{DSENSE2L}$	Delay response time from falling edge of INPUT pins	$V_{SENSE} < 4\text{ V}$, $0.5\text{ A} < I_{OUT} < 4\text{ A}$, $I_{SENSE} = 10\%$ of $I_{SENSE}\text{ max}$ (see Figure 4)		100	250	μs

1. Specified by design, not tested in production.

Figure 4. Current sense delay characteristics

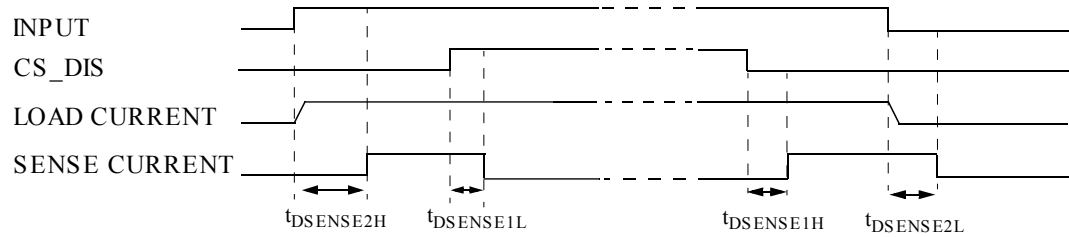


Figure 5. Delay response time between rising edge of output current and rising edge of current sense for each channel (CURRENT SENSEx enabled)

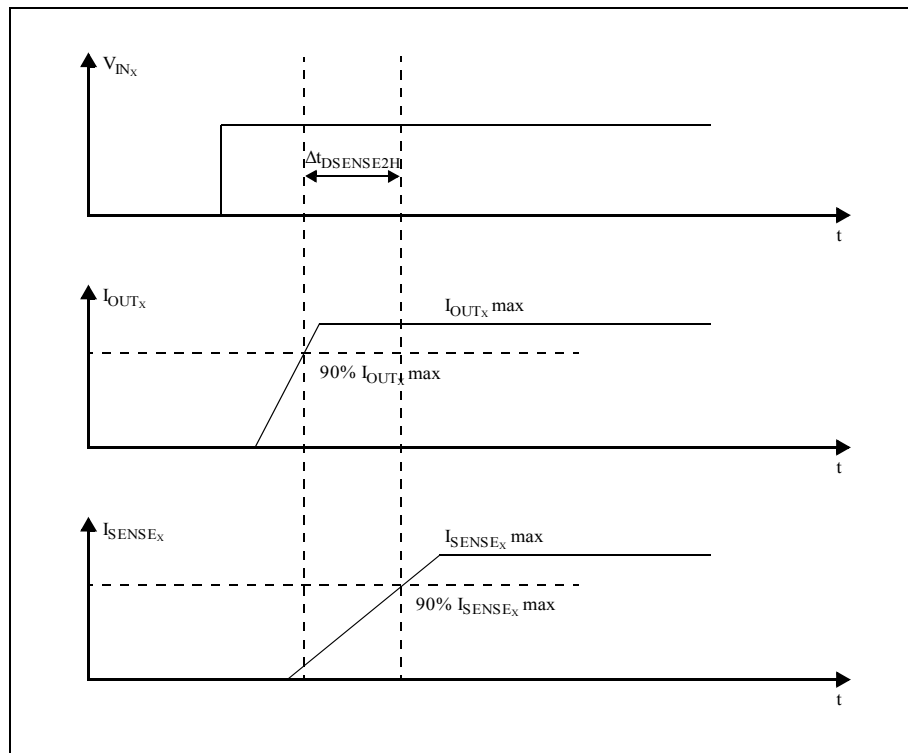


Figure 6. I_{OUT}/I_{SENSE} VS I_{OUT}

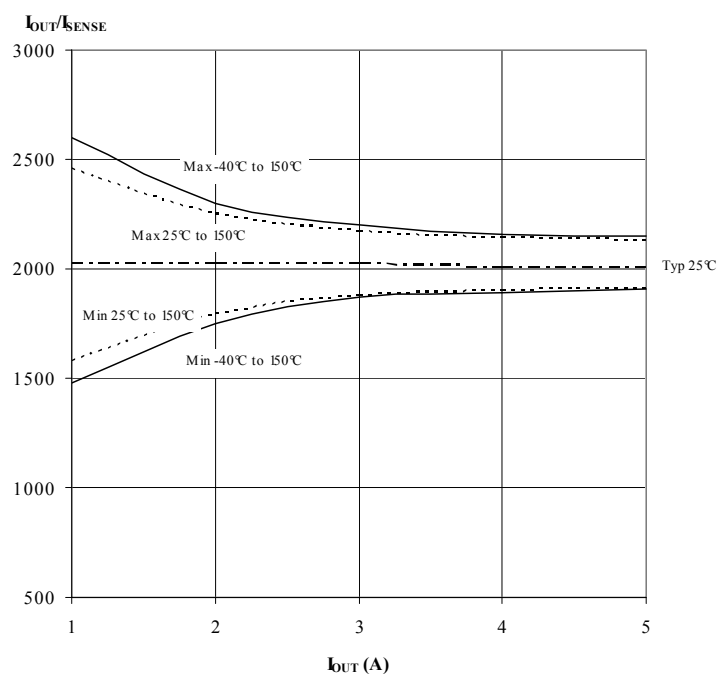


Figure 7. Maximum current sense ratio drift vs load current

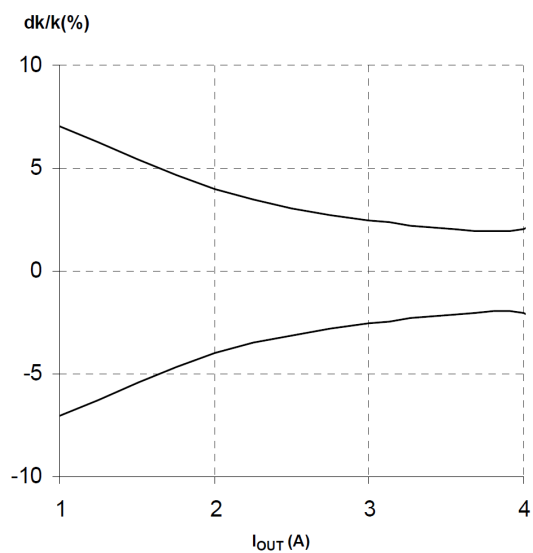


Table 10. Functional table

Device status	INPUT _X	OUTPUT _X	SENSE (V _{CSD} =0 V) ⁽¹⁾
Normal operation	L	L	0
	H	H	Nominal
Overtemperature	L	L	0
	H	L	V _{SENSEH}
Undervoltage	L	L	0
	H	L	0
Short circuit to GND (R _{sc} ≤ 10 mΩ)	L	L	0
	H	L	0 if T _j < T _{TSD}
	H	L	V _{SENSEH} if T _j > T _{TSD}
Short circuit to V _{CC}	L	H	0
	H	H	< Nominal
Negative output voltage clamp	L	Negative	0

1. If the V_{CSD} is high, the SENSE output is at a high impedance, its potential depends on leakage currents and external circuit.

Figure 8. Switching characteristics

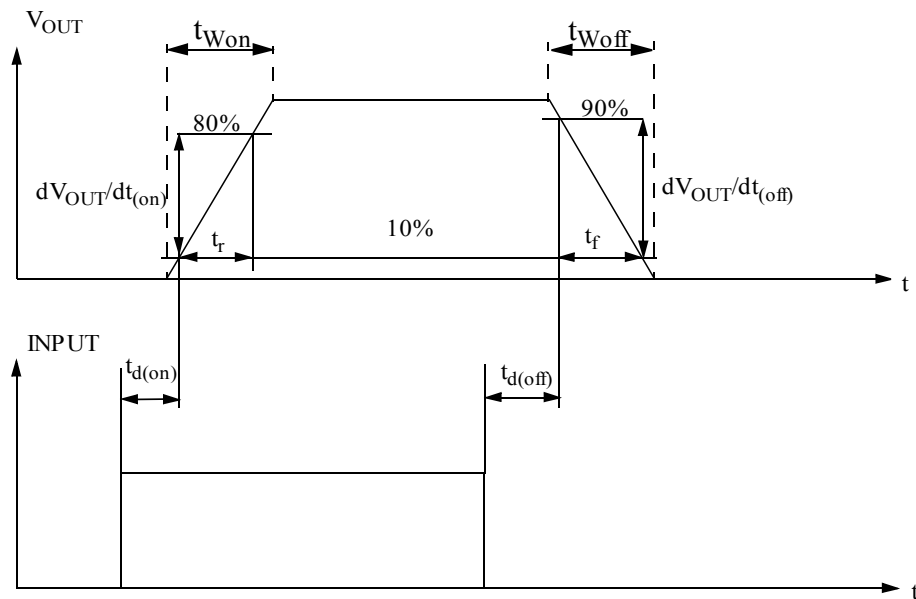


Figure 9. Output voltage drop limitation

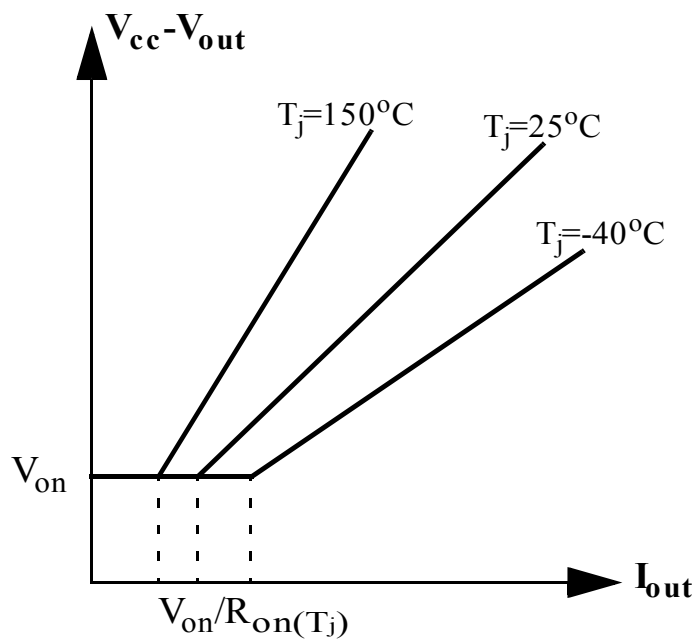
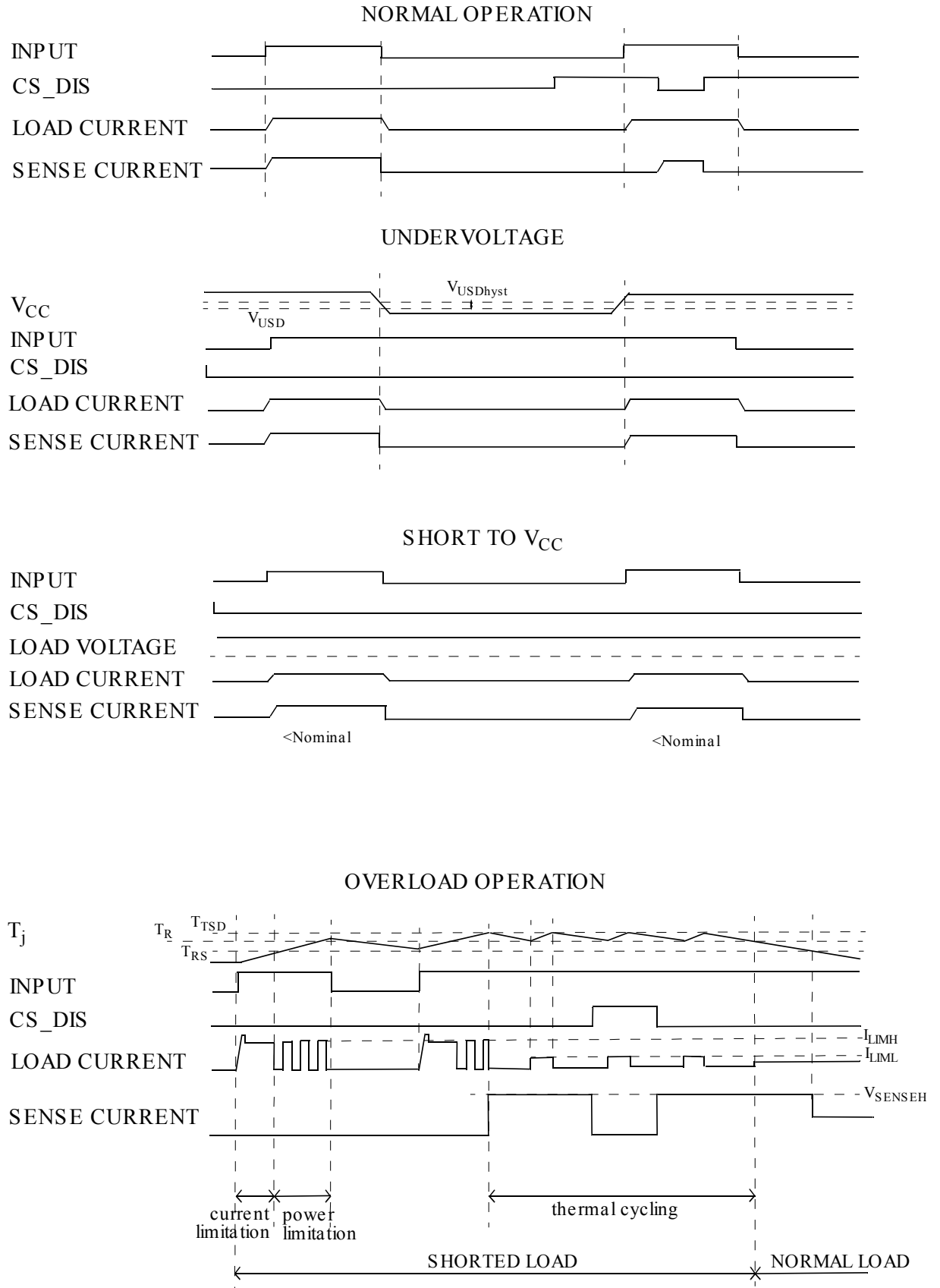


Figure 10. Waveforms



2.4 Electrical characteristics (curves)

Figure 11. Off-state output current

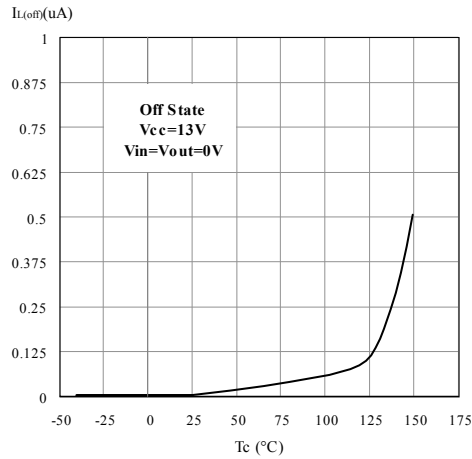


Figure 12. High level input current

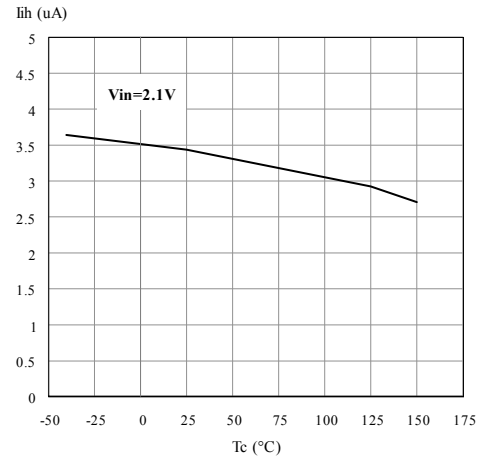


Figure 13. Input clamp voltage

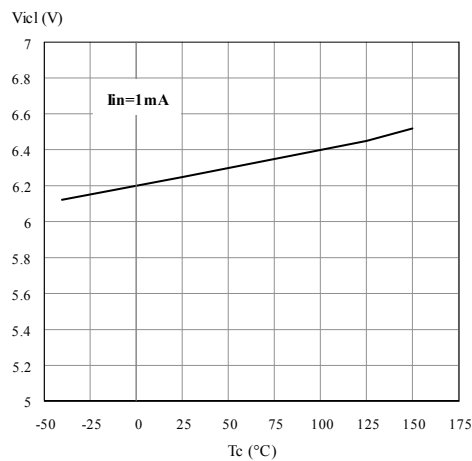


Figure 14. Input high level voltage

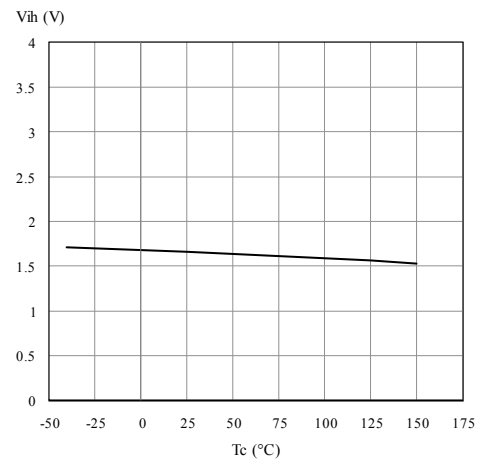


Figure 15. Input low level voltage

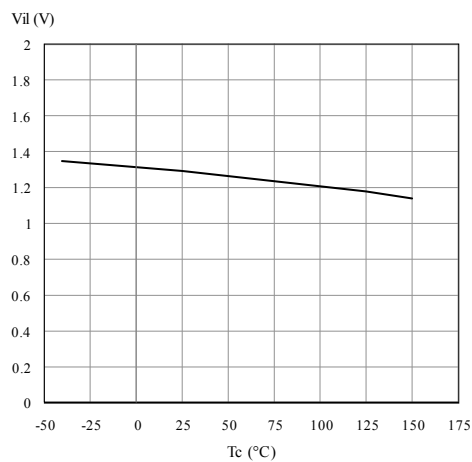


Figure 16. Input hysteresis voltage

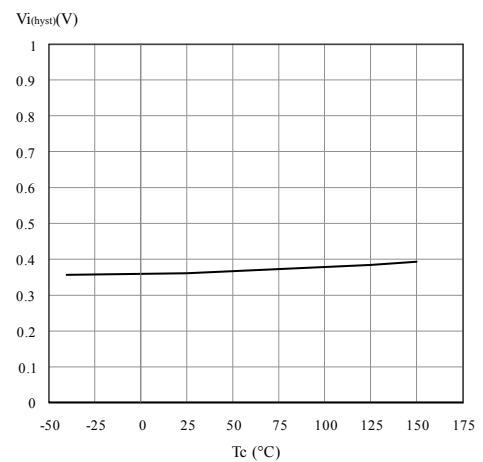


Figure 17. On-state resistance vs T_{CASE}

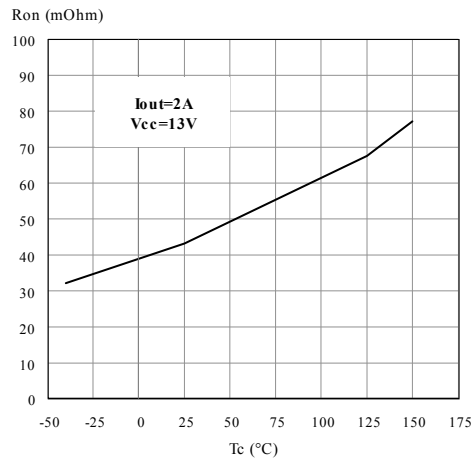


Figure 18. On-state resistance vs V_{CC}

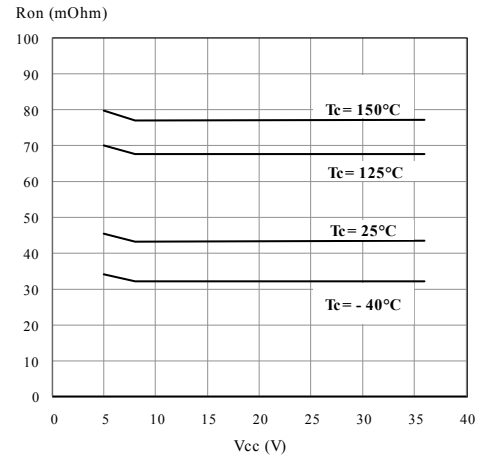


Figure 19. Undervoltage shutdown

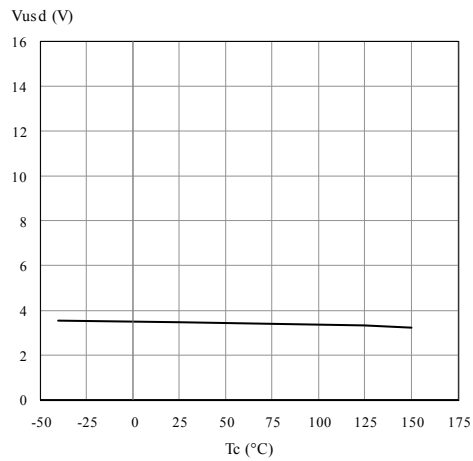


Figure 20. I_{LIMH} vs T_{CASE}

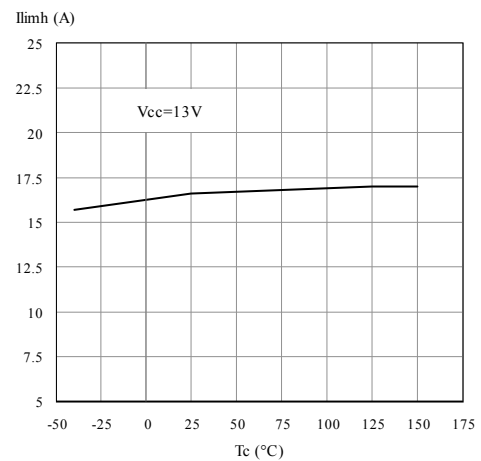


Figure 21. Turn-on voltage slope

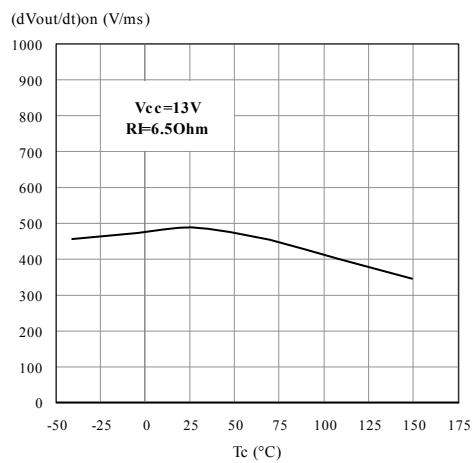
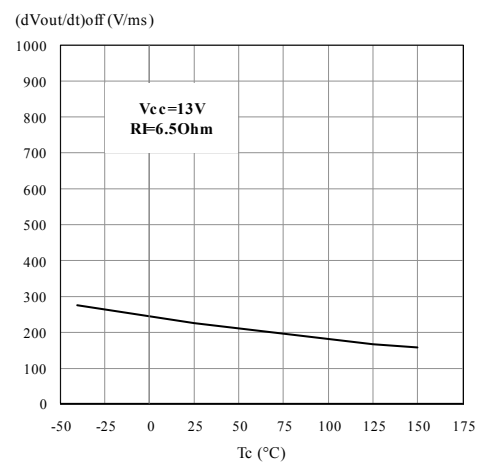


Figure 22. Turn-off voltage slope



3 Protections

3.1 Current limitation

The device is equipped with an output current limiter in order to protect the silicon from excessive current flow. Consequently, in case of short-circuit or overload, the output current is clamped to a safety level, I_{LIMH} ; in case the device enters thermal cycling a lower current limitation level, I_{LIML} , is triggered.

3.2 Power limitation

The basic working principle of this protection consists of an indirect measurement of the junction temperature swing through the direct measurement of the spatial temperature gradient on the device surface.

If a faulty load event occurs, the drain current is limited to I_{LIMH} and the extreme power dissipation will cause a large thermal gradient on the device surface.

When the gradient temperature exceeds a safety threshold, output MOSFET is automatically turned off.

The device starts cool down and when the temperature decreases, the channel will be switched on again, limiting at I_{LIMH} .

The protection prevents fast thermal transient effects.

3.3 Thermal shutdown

If the device junction temperature exceeds the T_{TSD} threshold, the affected output is turned off and the device enters thermal cycling operation. During thermal cycling, the current is limited to I_{LIML} and a fault condition is indicated on CSx pin than rises to the V_{SENSEH} value.

The output remains off until the junction temperature falls below the thermal reset temperature, T_R . The driver then automatically restarts and continues to limit the current at I_{LIML} until the thermal shutdown condition is reached again. The thermal cycling process repeats until the overload condition is removed.

When the temperature decreases under T_{RS} , the fault condition is removed.

T_{RS} is lower than T_R to ensure a stable fault indication during a faulty load condition.

3.4 Negative voltage clamp

In case the device drives inductive load, the output voltage reaches a negative value during turn off. A negative voltage clamp structure limits the maximum negative voltage to a certain value, V_{DEMAG} , allowing the inductor energy to be dissipated without damaging the device (see also [Section 4](#)).

4 Active clamp

Active clamp is also known as **Fast Demagnetization of inductive loads** or **Fast Current Decay**. When a high-side driver turns off an inductance, an undervoltage on the output is detected (see Figure 23).

The OUT pin is pulled down to V_{DEMAG} . The conduction state is modulated by an internal circuitry in order to keep the OUT pin voltage at $\sim V_{\text{DEMAG}}$ until the load energy has been dissipated. The energy is dissipated in both IC internal switch and load resistance.

Figure 23. Active clamp typical waveforms

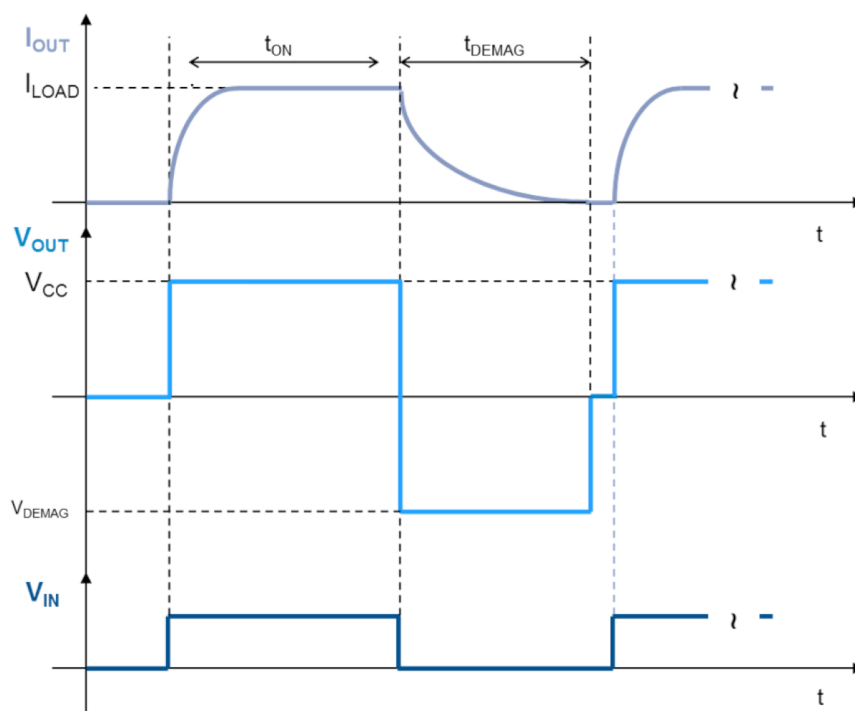
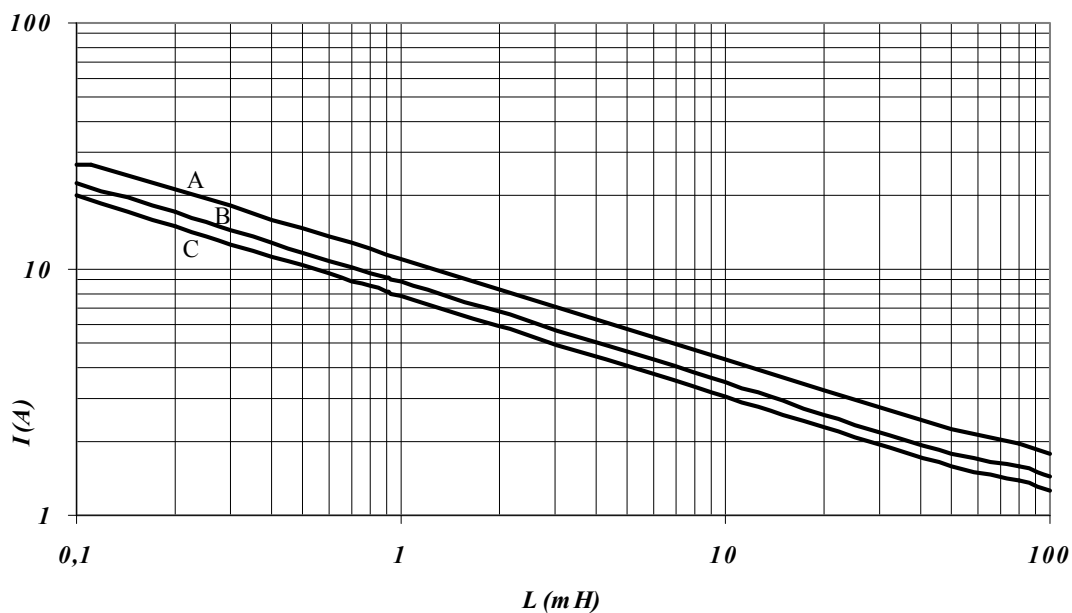


Figure 24. Maximum turn off current versus inductance for each channel ($V_{CC} = 13.5\text{ V}$)



A: $T_{jstart} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ single pulse

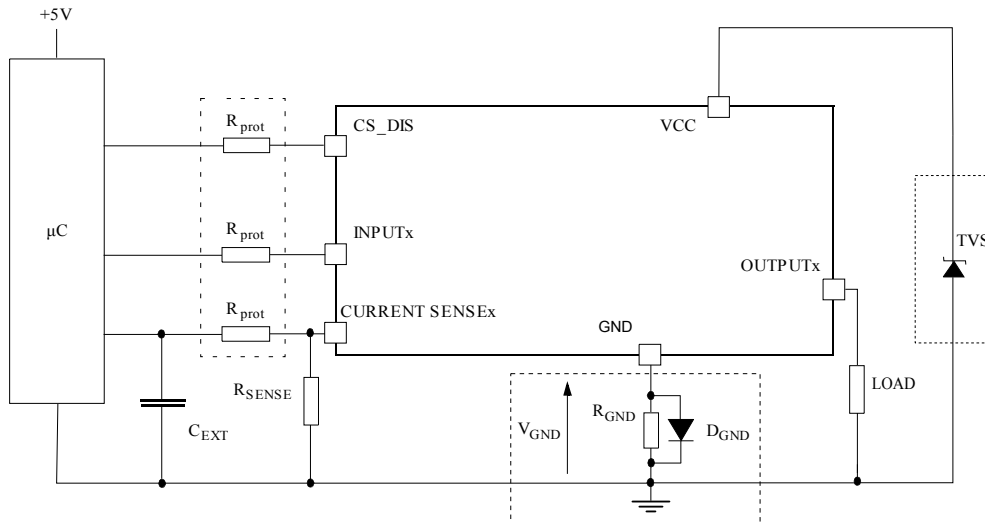
B: $T_{jstart} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ repetitive pulse

C: $T_{jstart} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ repetitive pulse

Note: Values are generated with $R_L = 0\ \Omega$. In case of repetitive pulses, T_{jstart} (at beginning of each demagnetization) of every pulse must not exceed the temperature specified above for curves A and B.

5 Application information

Figure 25. Application schematic



5.1 GND protection network against reverse polarity

5.1.1 Solution 1: resistor in the ground line (R_{GND} only)

This solution can be used with any load type.

The following is an indication on how to dimension the R_{GND} resistor.

1. $R_{GND} \leq 600 \text{ mV} / (I_{S(on)max.})$
2. $R_{GND} \geq (-V_{CC}) / (-I_{GND})$

Where $-I_{GND}$ is the DC reverse ground pin current and can be found in the absolute maximum rating section of the device datasheet.

Power dissipation in R_{GND} (when $V_{CC} < 0 \text{ V}$: during reverse polarity) is:

$$P_D = (-V_{CC})^2 / R_{GND}$$

This resistor can be shared among several different HSDs. Please note that the value of this resistor should be calculated with formula (1) where $I_{S(on)max.}$ becomes the sum of the maximum on-state currents of the different devices.

Please note that if the microprocessor ground is not shared by the device ground then the R_{GND} produces a shift ($I_{S(on)max.} \cdot R_{GND}$) in the input thresholds and the status output values. This shift varies depending on how many devices are ON in the case of several high side drivers sharing the same R_{GND} .

If the calculated power dissipation results in a large resistor value or requires several devices to share the same resistor, ST recommends implementing solution 2 (see below).

5.1.2 Solution 2: diode (D_{GND}) in the ground line

A resistor ($R_{GND} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$) should be inserted in parallel with D_{GND} if the device drives an inductive load.

This small signal diode can be safely shared among several different HSDs. Also in this case, the presence of the ground network produces a shift ($\sim 600 \text{ mV}$) in the input threshold and in the status output values, if the microprocessor ground is not common to the device ground. This shift does not vary if more than one HSD shares the same diode/resistor network.

5.2 Vcc overshoot protection

To protect the device from supply rail overshoot, a TVS is inserted between VCC and GND.

It will be chosen to protect the circuit but not interferes with its normal operations.

For this reason, the TVS must be selected with appropriate V_{BR} and V_{CL} values for the maximum operating voltage of the application.

5.3 MCU I/Os protection

If a ground protection network is used and a negative transient is present on the VCC line, the control pins are pulled negative. ST recommends placing a resistor (R_{prot}) in series to protect the microcontroller I/O pins from latch-up.

The value of these resistors is a compromise between the leakage current of the microcontroller and the current required by the HSD I/Os (Input levels compatibility) with the latch-up limit of microcontroller I/Os.

Equation: R_{prot} range calculation

$$-V_{CCpeak} / I_{latchup} \leq R_{prot} \leq (V_{OH\mu C} - V_{IH} - V_{GND}) / I_{IHmax}$$

Calculation example:

For $V_{CCpeak} = -100\text{ V}$ and $I_{latchup} \geq 20\text{ mA}$; $V_{OH\mu C} \geq 4.5\text{ V}$

$5\text{ k}\Omega \leq R_{prot} \leq 180\text{ k}\Omega$.

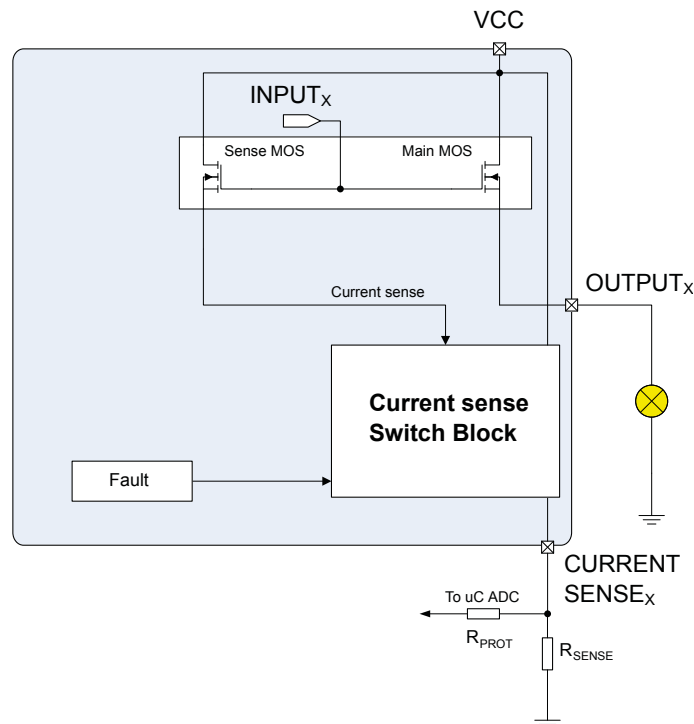
Recommended value: $R_{prot} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_{EXT} = 10\text{ nF}$.

5.4 Analog current sense

Diagnostic information on device and load status are provided by the analog output pins (CS1, CS2).

5.4.1 Principle of current sense signal generation

Figure 26. Current sense block diagram



Current sense

The output is capable of providing:

- Current mirror proportional to the load current in normal operation, delivering current proportional to the load according to a known ratio named K
- Diagnostics flag in fault conditions delivering fixed voltage V_{SENSEH}

The current delivered by the current sense circuit, I_{SENSE} , can be easily converted into a voltage V_{SENSE} by using an external sense resistor, R_{SENSE} , allowing continuous load monitoring and abnormal condition detection.

Normal operation (channel ON, no fault)

While the device is operating in normal conditions (no fault intervention), V_{SENSE} calculation can be done using simple equations.

Current provided by CS_X : $I_{SENSE} = I_{OUT} / K$

Voltage on R_{SENSE} : $V_{SENSE} = R_{SENSE} \cdot I_{SENSE} = R_{SENSE} \cdot I_{OUT} / K$

Where:

- V_{SENSE} is the voltage measurable on the R_{SENSE} resistor
- I_{SENSE} is the current provided from CS_X pin in current output mode
- I_{OUT} is the current flowing through output
- K factor represents the ratio between PowerMOS cells and SenseMOS cells; its spread includes geometric factor spread, current sense amplifier offset and process parameters spread of overall circuitry specifying the ratio between I_{OUT} and I_{SENSE} .

Failure flag indication

In case of over-temperature, $T_J > T_{TSD}$, the fault is indicated by the CS pin, which is switched to a "current limited" voltage source, V_{SENSEH} .

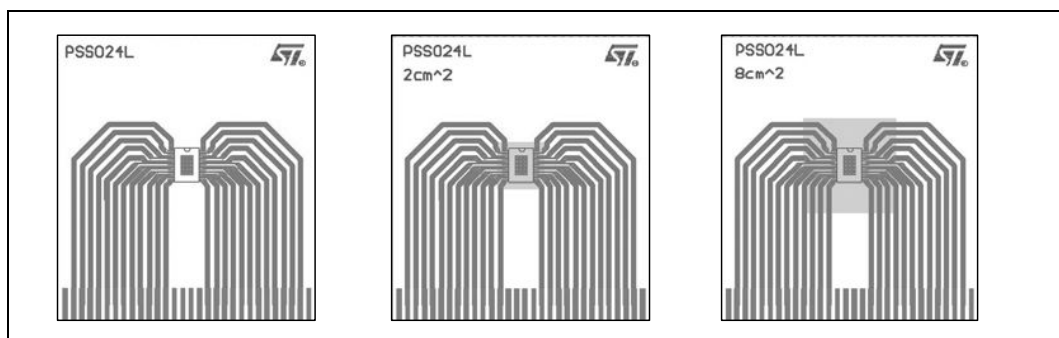
In any case, the current sourced by the CS_X pin in this condition is limited to I_{SENSEH}

The failure indication disappears when the junction temperature drops below the thermal reset status threshold T_{RS} (see also [Table 10](#) and [Figure 10](#)).

6 Package and PCB thermal data

6.1 PowerSSO-24 thermal data

Figure 27. PowerSSO-24 PCB



Note: Layout condition of R_{th} and Z_{th} measurements (PCB: Double layer; Thermal Vias, FR4 area= 77 mm x 86 mm, PCB thickness=1.6mm, Cu thickness=70 μ m (front and back side), Copper areas: from minimum pad lay-out to 8 cm²).

Figure 28. R_{thJA} vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition (one channel ON)

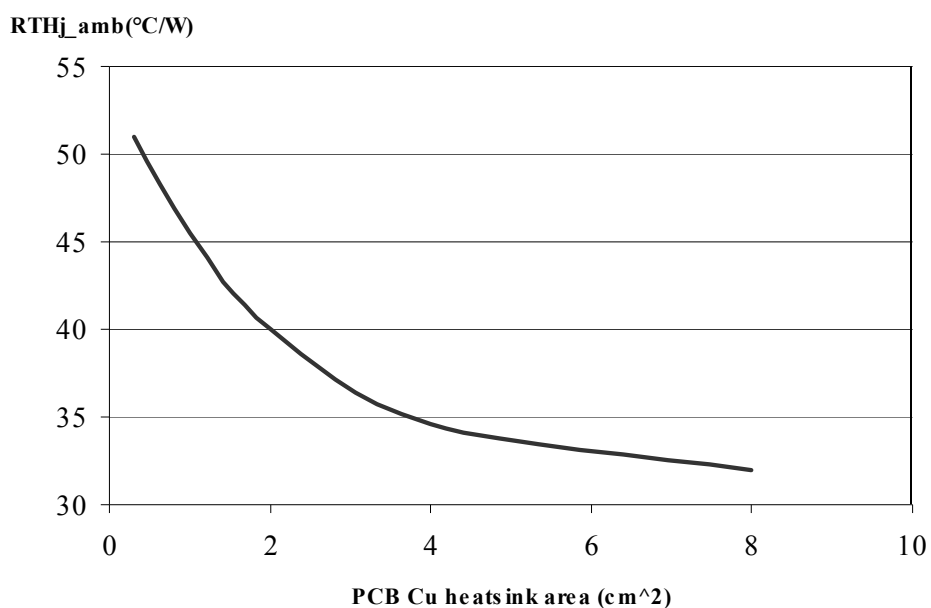


Figure 29. PowerSSO-24 thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse (one channel ON)

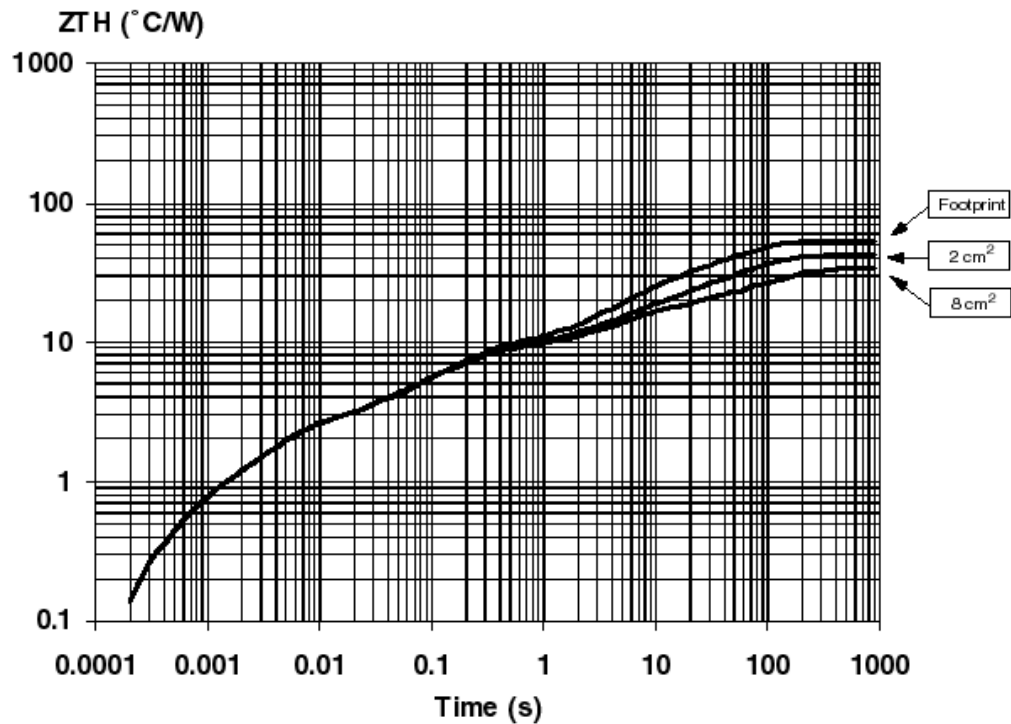
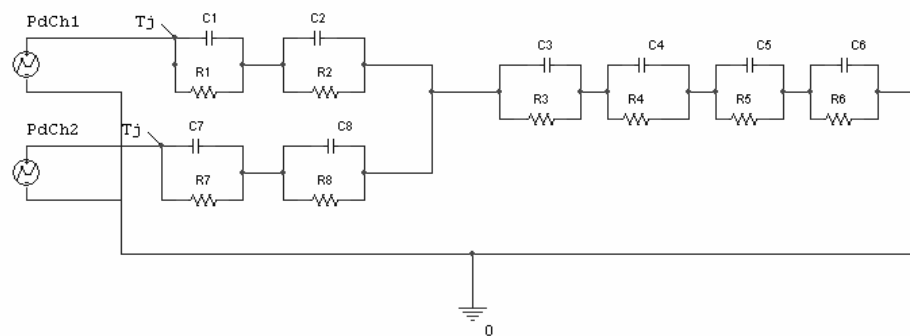


Figure 30. Thermal fitting model of a double channel HSD in PowerSSO-24



The fitting model is a simplified thermal tool and is valid for transient evolutions where the embedded protections (power limitation or thermal cycling during thermal shutdown) are not triggered.

Equation: pulse calculation formula

$$Z_{th\delta} = R_{th} \cdot \delta + Z_{thp} (1 - \delta)$$

where $\delta = t_p / T$

Table 11. Thermal parameters

Area / island (cm ²)	Footprint	2	8
R1 = R7 (°C/W)	0.4		
R2 = R8 (°C/W)	2		
R3 (°C/W)	6		
R4 (°C/W)	7.7		
R5 (°C/W)	9	9	8
R6 (°C/W)	28	17	10
C1 = C7 (W.s/°C)	0.001		
C2 = C8 (W.s/°C)	0.0022		
C3 (W.s/°C)	0.025		
C4 (W.s/°C)	0.75		
C5 (W.s/°C)	1	4	9
C6 (W.s/°C)	2.2	5	17

7 Package information

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.

7.1 PowerSSO-24 package information

Figure 31. PowerSSO-24 package dimensions

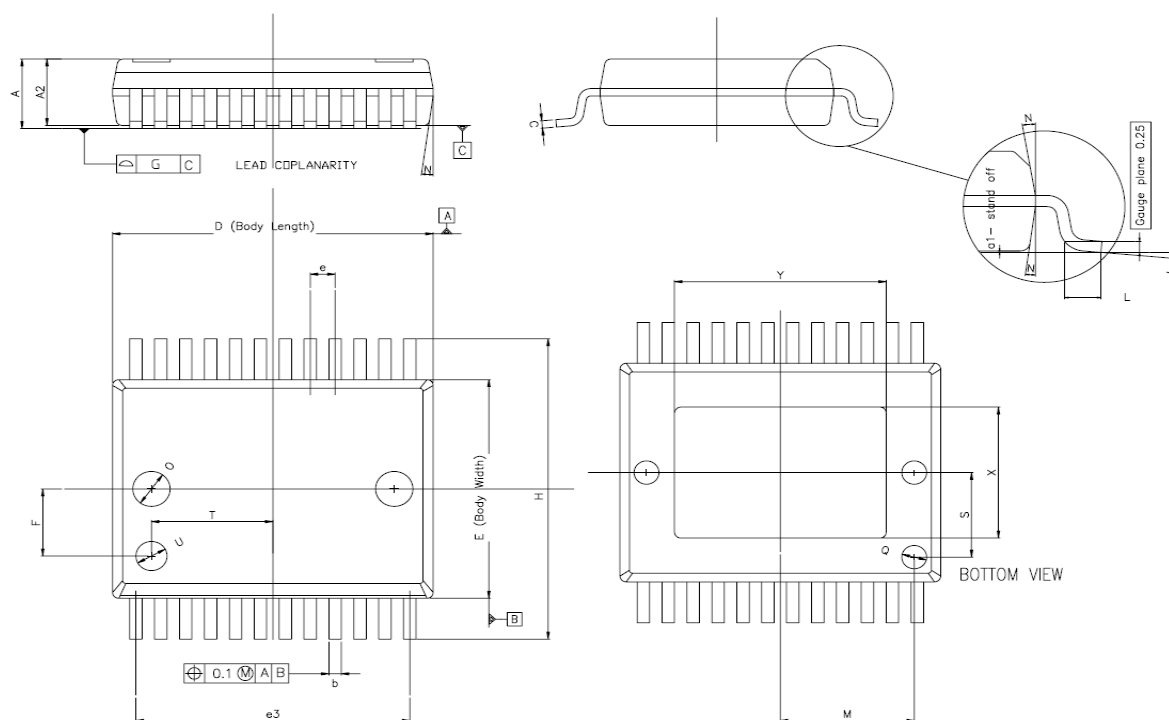
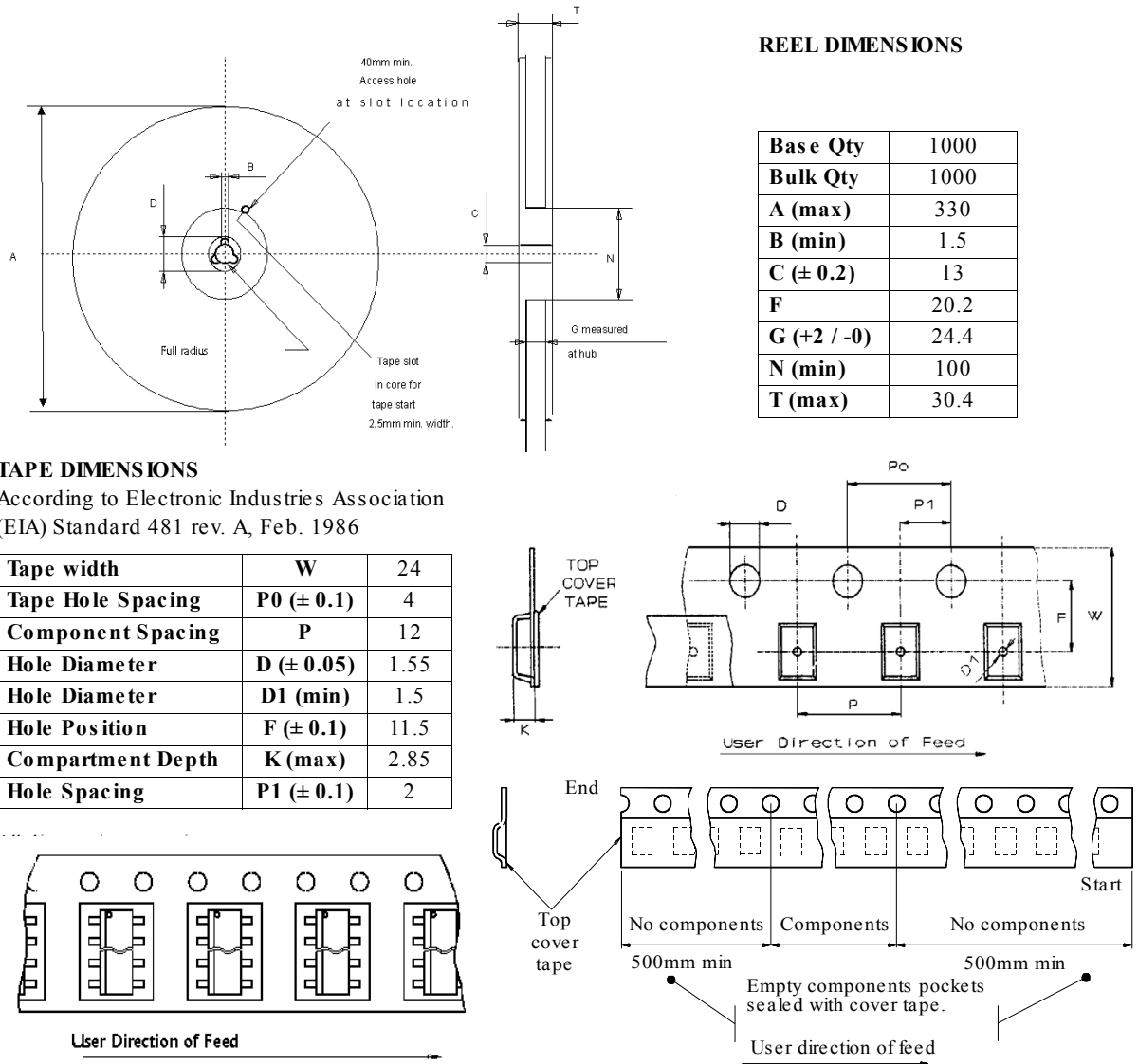


Table 12. PowerSSO-24 mechanical data

Symbol	Millimeters		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			2.45
A2	2.15		2.35
a1	0		0.1
b	0.33		0.51
c	0.23		0.32
D	10.10		10.50
E	7.4		7.6
e		0.8	
e3		8.8	
F		2.3	
G			0.1
H	10.1		10.5
h			0.4
k	0°		8°
L	0.55		0.85
O		1.2	
Q		0.8	
S		2.9	
T		3.65	
U		1.0	
N			10°
X	4.1		4.7
Y	6.5		7.1

7.2 PowerSSO-24 packing information

Figure 32. PowerSSO-24 tape and reel shipment



8 Ordering information

Table 13. Ordering information

Part number	Package	Packing
IPS2100HK	PowerSSO-24	Tape and Reel

Revision history

Table 14. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
28-Aug-2026	1	Initial release.

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