

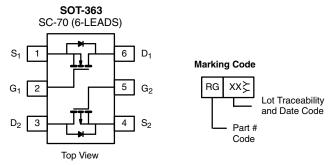
Vishay Siliconix

RoHS

COMPLIANT HALOGEN

N- and P-Channel 30 V (D-S) MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY							
	$V_{DS}(V)$	R _{DS(on)} (Ω)	I _D (A) ^a	Q _g (Typ.)			
N-Channel	30	0.388 at V_{GS} = 10 V	0.7	0.55			
N-Channel	30	0.525 at V_{GS} = 4.5 V	0.6	0.55			
P-Channel	- 30	0.890 at V_{GS} = - 10 V	- 0.5	0.8			
F-Ghannei	- 30	1.7 at V _{GS} = - 4.5 V	- 0.3	0.8			



Ordering Information: Si1539CDL-T1-GE3 (Lead (Pb)-free and Halogen-free)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25 \text{ °C}$, unless otherwise noted)							
Parameter	Symbol	N-Channel	P-Channel	Unit			
Drain-Source Voltage	V _{DS}	30	- 30	V			
Gate-Source Voltage		V _{GS}	± 20		V		
	T _C = 25 °C		0.7	- 0.5			
	T _C = 70 °C	1. [0.6	- 0.4	A		
Continuous Drain Current ($T_J = 150 \ ^{\circ}C$)	T _A = 25 °C	I _D	0.7 ^{b, c}	- 0.4 ^{b, c}			
	T _A = 70 °C		0.5 ^{b, c}	- 0.4 ^{b, c}			
	T _C = 25 °C		0.3	- 0.3			
Source-Drain Current Diode Current	T _A = 25 °C	I _S	0.2 ^{b, c}	- 0.2 ^{b, c}			
Pulsed Drain Current		I _{DM}	2	- 1			
	T _C = 25 °C		0.34	0.34			
Maximum Power Dissipation	T _C = 70 °C		0.22	0.22	- w		
	T _A = 25 °C	P _D	0.29 ^{b, c}	0.29 ^{b, c}			
	T _A = 70 °C	1	0.18 ^{b, c}	0.18 ^{b, c}	1		
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature R	T _J , T _{stg}	- 55 t	to 150	°C			

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS								
		N-Ch	annel	P-Ch	annel			
Parameter		Symbol	Тур.	Max.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
$\label{eq:maximum def} \mbox{Maximum Junction-to-Ambient}^{b,\ d} \mbox{$t \leq 10$ s}$		R _{thJA}	365	438	365	438	°C/W	
Maximum Junction-to-Foot (Drain)	Steady State	R _{thJF}	308	370	308	370	0/ 11	

Notes:

a. Based on T_C = 25 °C.

b. Surface mounted on 1" x 1" FR4 board.

c. t = 10 s.

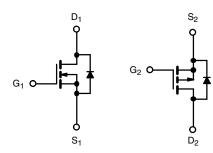
d. Maximum under steady state conditions is 486 °C/W (N-Channel) and 486 °C/W (P-Channel).

FEATURES

- Halogen-free According to IEC 61249-2-21
 Definition
- TrenchFET[®] Power MOSFET
- 100 % R_g Tested

APPLICATIONS

- DC/DC Converter
- Load Switch



N-Channel MOSFET

P-Channel MOSFET

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Parameter Symbol Test Conditions			Min.	Typ. ^a	Max.	Unit		
Static	<u> </u>							
	V	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{D} = 250 \mu\text{A}$	N-Ch	30			V	
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V _{DS}	$V_{GS} = 0 V, I_D = -250 \mu A$	P-Ch	- 30			V	
	N/ /T	I _D = 250 μA	N-Ch		30			
V _{DS} Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_{J}$	I _D = - 250 μA	P-Ch		- 18		1	
V Tomoreneture Coofficient	N/ /T	I _D = 250 μA	N-Ch		- 3.6		mV/°C	
$V_{GS(th)}$ Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/T_J$	I _D = - 250 μA	P-Ch		3.3			
	N	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_{D} = 250 \ \mu A$	N-Ch	1.2		2.5		
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	V _{GS(th)}	V _{DS} = V _{GS} , I _D = - 250 μA	P-Ch	- 1.2		- 2.5	V	
O de Dedela de la classe		<u> </u>	N-Ch			± 100		
Gate-Body Leakage	I _{GSS}	$V_{DS} = 0 V, V_{GS} = \pm 20 V$	P-Ch			± 100	nA	
		$V_{DS} = 30 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	N-Ch			1		
Zarra Cata Malta na Duain Currant		$V_{DS} = -30 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	P-Ch			- 1		
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	IDSS	$V_{DS} = 30 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, T_{J} = 55 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	N-Ch			10	μA	
		V_{DS} = - 30 V, V_{GS} = 0 V, T_J = 55 °C	P-Ch			- 10		
		$V_{DS} = 5 V, V_{GS} = 10 V$	N-Ch	2			<u> </u>	
On-State Drain Current ^b	I _{D(on)}	V _{DS} = - 5 V, V _{GS} = - 10 V	P-Ch	- 1			A	
		V _{GS} = 10 V, I _D = 0.6 A	N-Ch		0.323	0.388	1	
Drain-Source On-State Resistance ^b	R _{DS(on)}	V _{GS} = - 10 V, I _D = - 0.4 A	P-Ch		0.740	0.890		
		$V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = 0.1 \text{ A}$	N-Ch		0.437	0.525	Ω	
		V _{GS} = - 4.5 V, I _D = - 0.1 A	P-Ch		1.4	1.7	-	
		$V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{D} = 0.6 \text{ A}$	N-Ch		1.2		S	
Forward Transconductance ^b	9 _{fs}	V _{DS} = - 15 V, I _D = - 0.4 A	P-Ch		0.6			
Dynamic ^a								
•			N-Ch		28			
Input Capacitance	C _{iss}	N-Channel	P-Ch		34		_	
	<u> </u>	$V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ f} = 1 \text{ MHz}$	N-Ch		10			
Output Capacitance	C _{oss}	P-Channel	P-Ch		12		pF	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C _{rss}	$V_{DS} = -15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	N-Ch		5			
		20 00			7			
		$V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, I_D = 0.6 \text{ A}$	N-Ch		1	1.5		
Total Gate Charge	Qg	V_{DS} = - 15 V, V_{GS} = - 10 V, I_D = - 0.4 A	P-Ch		1.5	3		
e en e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	9	N-Channel	N-Ch		0.55	1.1		
		$V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V} \text{ I}_{D} = 0.6 \text{ A}$	P-Ch		0.8	1.2	nC	
Gate-Source Charge	Q _{gs}		N-Ch		0.2		4	
	30	P-Channel	P-Ch		0.4		_	
Gate-Drain Charge	Q _{gd}	V_{DS} = - 15 V, V_{GS} = - 4.5 V, I_D = - 0.4 A	N-Ch		0.2		-	
	-		P-Ch N-Ch	0.7	0.35	74		
Gate Resistance	Rg	f = 1 MHz P-(0.7	3.7	7.4	Ω	



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$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ. ^a	Max.	Unit	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Dynamic ^a		·					
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c } \hline P-Ch & 1 & 2 \\ \hline P-Ch & 9 & 18 \\ \hline P-Ch & 1 & 2 \\ \hline P-Ch & 8 & 16 \\ \hline P-Ch & 1 & 2 \\ \hline P-Ch & 1 \\ \hline P-$	Turn-On Delay Time	t _{d(op)}	N. Okana al			2	4	
Rise Time tr ID 0.5 Å, V_{GEN} = 10 V, Rg = 1 Ω N-Ch 14 21 Turn-Off Delay Time td(orf) P-Channel P-Ch 9 18 16 Fall Time t ID 0.5 Å, V_{GEN} = 0.10 V, Rg = 1 Ω N-Ch 9 18 16 Fall Time t ID 0.5 Å, V_{GEN} = -10 V, Rg = 1 Ω N-Ch 9 18 16 Turn-On Delay Time td(on) N-Channel N-Ch 9 18 16 Num-Off Delay Time td(on) N-Channel N-Ch 26 39 16 11 20 11 20 16 11 20 16 11 20 16 11 20 16 11 20 16 16 11 20 16 16 11 20 16 16 11 20 16 16 11 20 16		-0(011)		-		1	2	
Turn-Off Delay Time td(off) P-Channel P-Channel N-Ch 11 20 Fall Time tq $b_{D} = -15 V, R_{L} = 38 \Omega$ N-Ch 9 18 16 Fall Time tq $b_{D} = -0.4 A, V_{GEN} = -10 V, R_{g} = 1 \Omega$ N-Ch 9 18 16 Turn-On Delay Time td(on) N-Channel N-Ch 26 39 16 Turn-Off Delay Time td(on) N-Channel N-Ch 26 39 16 Turn-Off Delay Time tr $b_{D} = 0.5 A, V_{GEN} = 4.5 V, R_{g} = 1 \Omega$ N-Ch 26 39 16 Turn-Off Delay Time td(off) P-Channel N-Ch 26 39 16 114 21 16 16 14 11 20 16	Rise Time	tr	88 · E					
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		1	.D = 0.0, . GEN			-	-	-
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Turn-Off Delay Time	t _{d(off)}	P-Channel	-			-	
Fall Time tr Ib = 0.11 + 10 E N + 1	·····	u(oli)				-	-	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Fall Time	t _f	$\text{I}_\text{D}\cong$ - 0.4 A, V_GEN = - 10 V, R_g = 1 Ω				-	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $						-	-	ns
Image: constraint of the second s	Turn-On Delay Time	t _{d(on)}	N-Channel	-				-
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		u(on)		-		-	-	-
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Rise Time	tr		-				
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			B B B GEN B G			-	-	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Turn-Off Delay Time	(off)		-				
Fail Time tr TO = 0.474, VGEN = 4.634, Hg = 1.02 P-Ch 10 20 Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristics Is T _C = 25 °C N-Ch P-Ch 0.3 A Pulse Diode Forward Current ^a Is Is T _C = 25 °C N-Ch 0.3 A Pulse Diode Forward Current ^a Is Is T _C = 25 °C N-Ch 0.3 A Body Diode Voltage V _{SD} Is = 0.5 A N-Ch 0.8 1.2 V Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time t _{rr} Is = 0.5 A, dl/dt = 100 A/µs, T _J = 25 °C N-Ch 10 20 ns Reverse Recovery Fall Time t _a P-Ch annel P-Ch in 16 24 ns Beverse Becovery Rise Time t _a P-Ch annel N-Ch in 6 P-Ch in 6 ns Reverse Becovery Rise Time t _a P-Ch annel P-Ch in 6 P-		-()					-	-
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Fall Time	t _f	$I_D \cong$ - 0.4 A, V_{GEN} = - 4.5 V, R_g = 1 Ω	-		-		
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Ducin Course Dody Diodo Obovortavi			P-Ch		10	20	
Current Is T_C = 25 °C P-Ch -0.3 A Pulse Diode Forward Current ^a Ism Ism N-Ch 2 P-Ch -1 Body Diode Voltage V_SD Is = 0.5 A N-Ch 0.8 1.2 V Body Diode Voltage V_SD Is = 0.4 A P-Ch -0.8 -1.2 V Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time trr Is = 0.5 A, dl/dt = 100 A/µs, T_J = 25 °C N-Ch 10 20 ns Body Diode Reverse Recovery Fall Time ta IF = 0.5 A, dl/dt = 100 A/µs, T_J = 25 °C N-Ch 8 16 nC Reverse Recovery Fall Time ta IF = -0.5 A, dl/dt = -100 A/µs, T_J = 25 °C N-Ch 6 ns N-Ch 4 N-Ch 9 ns ns	•	STICS		NL Ob	[[0.0	1
Pulse Diode Forward Current ^a I I SMI I SMN-Ch P-Ch0.00.0APulse Diode Forward Current ^a I I SMI I SN-Ch P-Ch0.81.2VBody Diode VoltageV SDV I SI I SN-Ch P-ChN-Ch P-Ch0.81.2VBody Diode Reverse Recovery TimetrrtrrN-Channel I FN-Ch P-Ch1020 P-ChnsBody Diode Reverse Recovery Charge Reverse Recovery Fall TimeQrrI t aN-Channel I F=-0.5 A, dl/dt = 100 A/µs, T_J = 25 °CN-Ch P-Ch1624 P-ChnsReverse Recovery Fall Timet aI t aP-Channel I F=-0.5 A, dl/dt = -100 A/µs, T_J = 25 °CN-Ch P-Ch9nsReverse Recovery Bise Timet at t bI t		I _S	T _C = 25 °C	-				-
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Current			-				A
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Pulse Diode Forward Current ^a	I _{SM}						
Body Diode Voltage V_{SD} $I_S = -0.4 \text{ A}$ P-Ch -0.8 -1.2 V Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time t_{rr} t_{rr} N-Channel N-Ch 10 20 ns Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge Q_{rr} $I_F = 0.5 \text{ A}$, dl/dt = 100 A/µs, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ N-Ch 16 24 ns Reverse Recovery Fall Time t_a P -Channel N-Ch 6 P $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, dl/dt = -100 A/µs, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ N-Ch 6 P N-Ch 9 ns Reverse Recovery Fall Time t_a $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, dl/dt = -100 A/µs, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ N-Ch 6 P N-Ch 4 N-Ch 9 ns ns			la = 0.5 A			0.9		
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time t_{rr} N-ChannelN-ChannelN-Ch1020Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge Q_{rr} $I_F = 0.5 A$, dl/dt = 100 A/µs, $T_J = 25 °C$ N-Ch1624nsReverse Recovery Fall Time t_a $I_F = -0.5 A$, dl/dt = - 100 A/µs, $T_J = 25 °C$ N-Ch816nCP-Ch B I_G $I_F = -0.5 A$, dl/dt = - 100 A/µs, $T_J = 25 °C$ N-Ch G I_F I_F Reverse Recovery Bise Time I_b I_b I_b I_b I_b I_b I_b	Body Diode Voltage	V _{SD}	-	_				- v
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time t_{rr} N-ChannelP-Ch1624nsBody Diode Reverse Recovery Charge Q_{rr} $I_F = 0.5 A$, dl/dt = 100 A/µs, $T_J = 25 ^{\circ}C$ $N-Ch$ 3 6 nC Reverse Recovery Fall Time t_a $I_F = -0.5 A$, dl/dt = - 100 A/µs, $T_J = 25 ^{\circ}C$ $N-Ch$ 6 nC Reverse Recovery Bise Time t_a $I_F = -0.5 A$, dl/dt = - 100 A/µs, $T_J = 25 ^{\circ}C$ $N-Ch$ 6 nC N-Ch A A A A A A A			I _S = - 0.4 A					
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge Q_{rr} N-ChannelN-Channel $I_F = 0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ N-Ch36P-Channel P -ChannelN-Ch816N-Ch B B B B B B Reverse Recovery Fall Time t_a $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = -100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ N-Ch6N-Ch B B B B B B Reverse Recovery Bise Time T_b B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = -100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = -100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = -100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = -100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = -100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = -100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = -100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = -100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, B B B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$ B B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$ B B B B $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$ B B B B <td< td=""><td>Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time</td><td>t_{rr}</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>ns</td></td<>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	t _{rr}						ns
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge Q_{rr} $I_F = 0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ P-Ch816nCReverse Recovery Fall Time t_a P-ChannelN-Ch6P-Ch9nsReverse Recovery Bise Time t_b t_b N-Ch4ns			N-Channel			-		
Reverse Recovery Fall Time t_a P-Channel N-Ch 6 $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = -100 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ N-Ch 9 ns	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	Q _{rr}		-		-	-	nC
Reverse Recovery Fall Time t_a P-Channel $I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}$, $dl/dt = -100 \text{ A/µs}$, $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ P-Ch 9 N-Ch 4			4			-	10	
Reverse Recovery Rise Time the the the the the the the the the th	Reverse Recovery Fall Time	t _a				-		
Beverse Becovery Rise Time			$I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}, \text{ dI/dt} = -100 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}, T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$					ns
	Reverse Recovery Rise Time			P-Ch		4		

Notes:

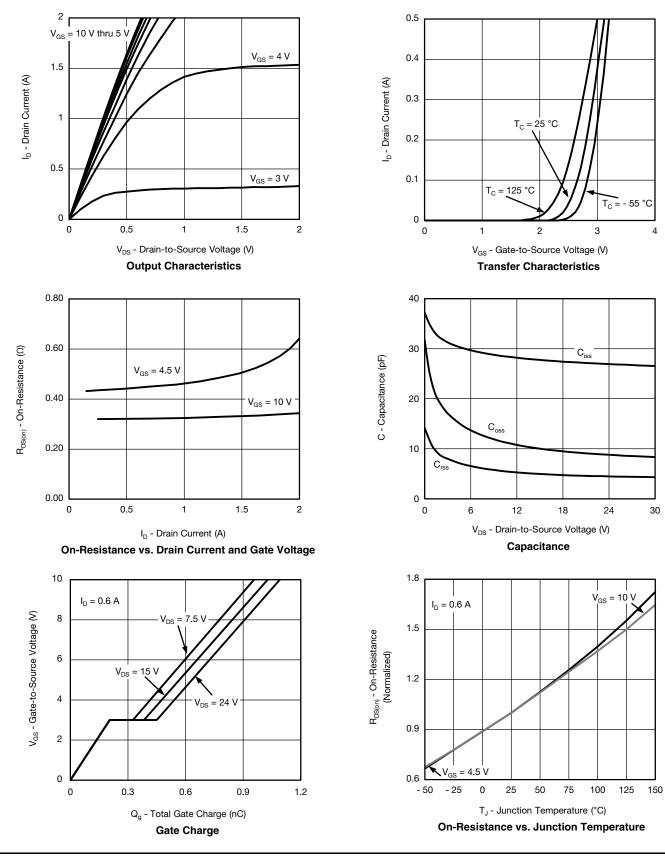
a. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing.

b. Pulse test; pulse width \leq 300 µs, duty cycle \leq 2 %.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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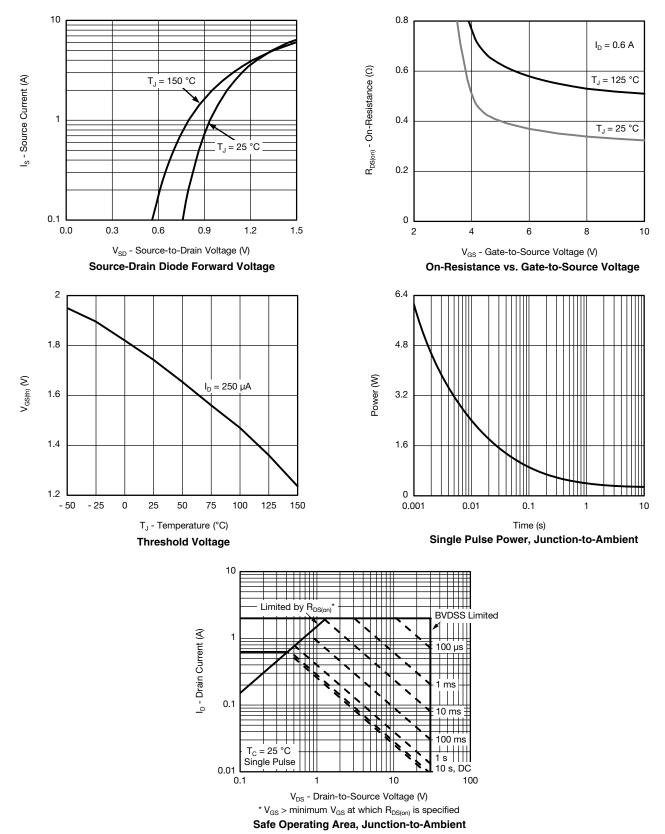




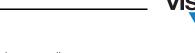


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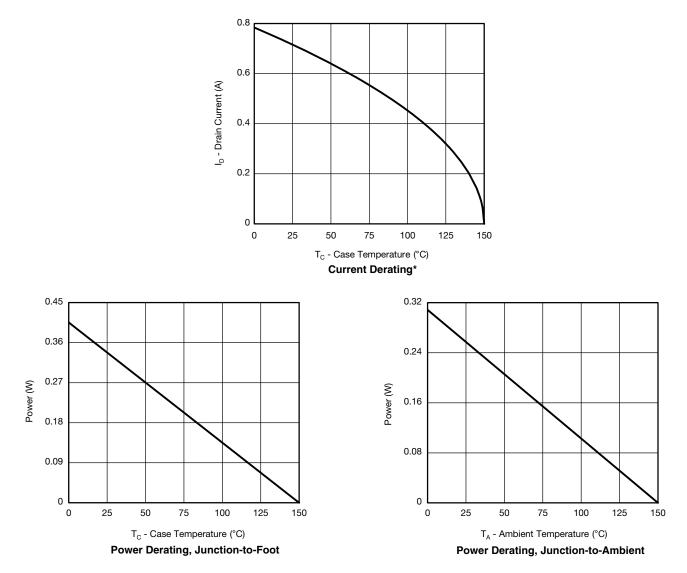
N-CHANNEL TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)



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N-CHANNEL TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

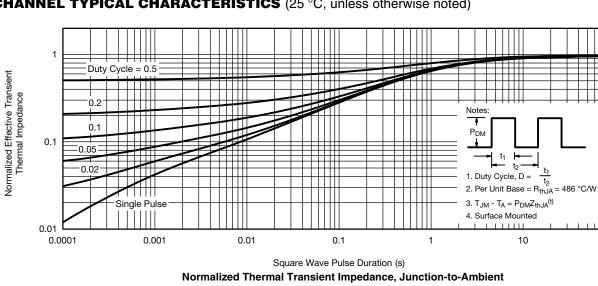


* The power dissipation P_D is based on $T_{J(max)} = 150$ °C, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in settling the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used. It is used to determine the current rating, when this rating falls below the package limit.

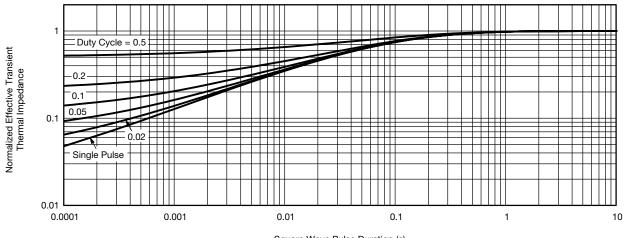


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N-CHANNEL TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

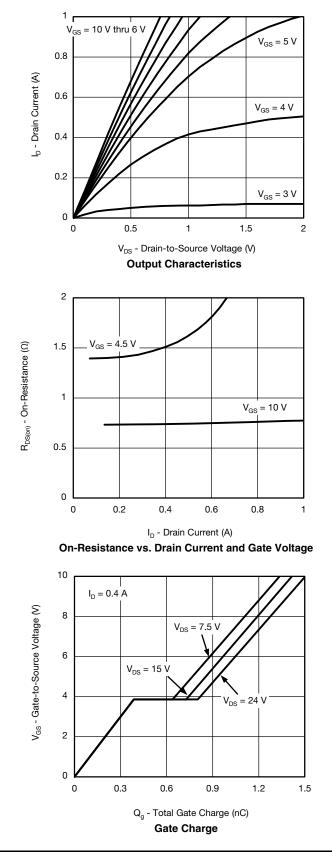


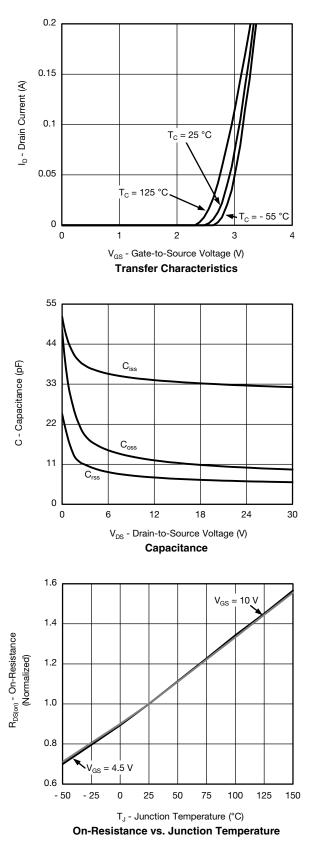
Square Wave Pulse Duration (s) Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Foot



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P-CHANNEL TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

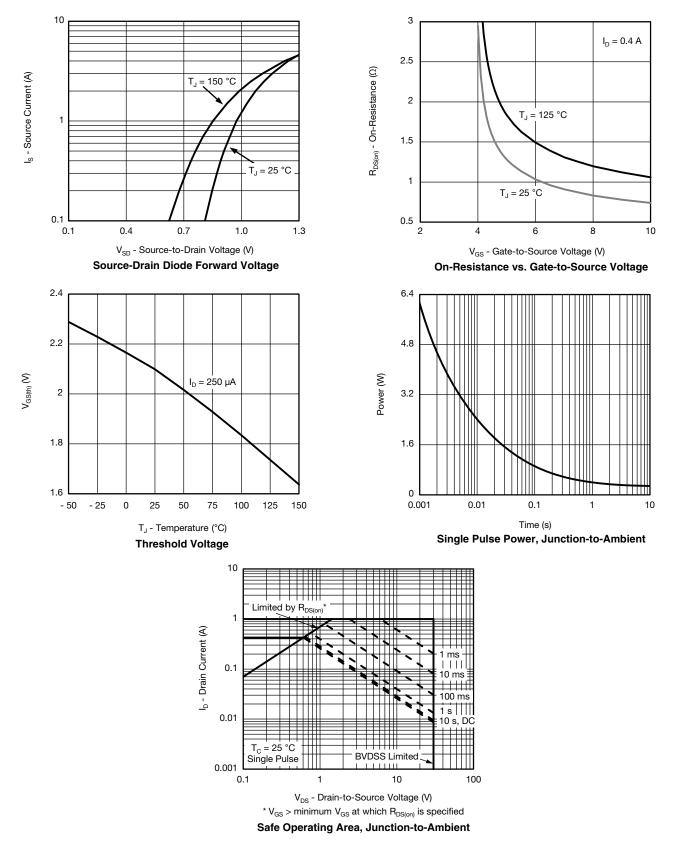






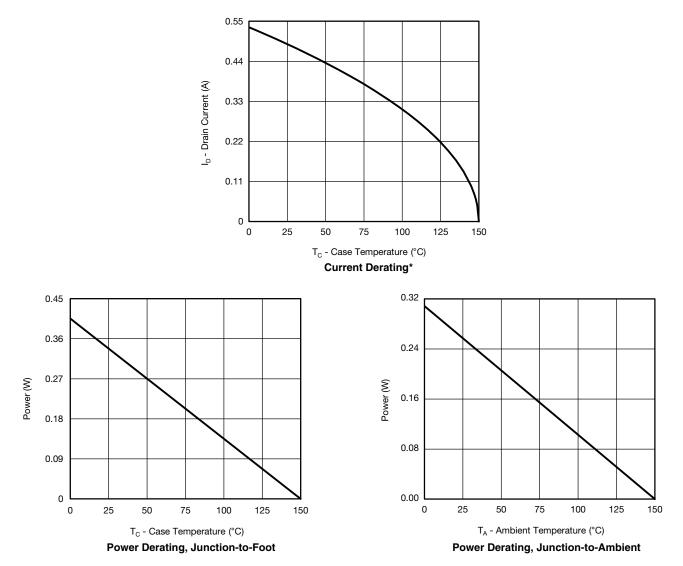
Si1539CDL Vishay Siliconix

P-CHANNEL TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)



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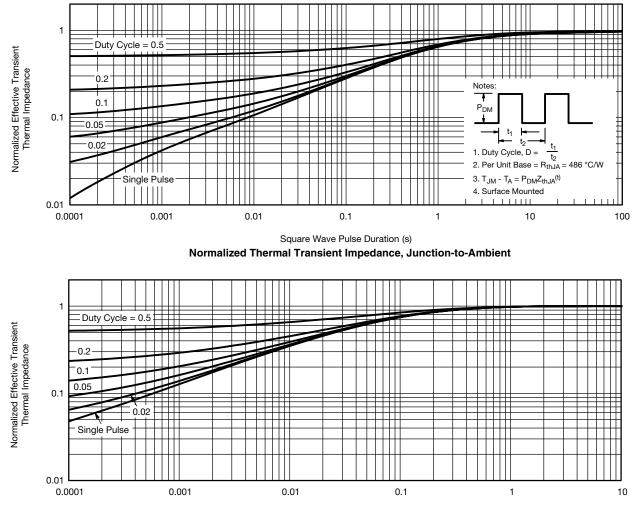
* The power dissipation P_D is based on $T_{J(max)} = 150$ °C, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in settling the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used. It is used to determine the current rating, when this rating falls below the package limit.





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Square Wave Pulse Duration (s) Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Foot

Vishay Siliconix maintains worldwide manufacturing capability. Products may be manufactured at one of several qualified locations. Reliability data for Silicon Technology and Package Reliability represent a composite of all qualified locations. For related documents such as package/tape drawings, part marking, and reliability data, see www.vishay.com/ppg?67469.



Package Information Vishay Siliconix

SC-70: 6-LEADS





	MIL	LIMET	ERS	I	NCHE	S	
Dim	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max	
Α	0.90	-	1.10	0.035	-	0.043	
A ₁	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.004	
A ₂	0.80	-	1.00	0.031	-	0.039	
b	0.15	-	0.30	0.006	-	0.012	
С	0.10	-	0.25	0.004	-	0.010	
D	1.80	2.00	2.20	0.071	0.079	0.087	
E	1.80	2.10	2.40	0.071	0.083	0.094	
E ₁	1.15	1.25	1.35	0.045	0.049	0.053	
е		0.65BSC			0.026BSC	;	
e ₁	1.20	1.30	1.40	0.047	0.051	0.055	
L	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.004	0.008	0.012	
٩	✔ 7°Nom 7°Nom						
ECN: S-03946—Rev. B, 09-Jul-01 DWG: 5550							



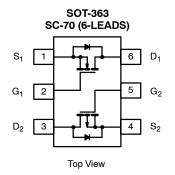
Dual-Channel LITTLE FOOT® SC-70 6-Pin MOSFET Recommended Pad Pattern and Thermal Performance

INTRODUCTION

This technical note discusses the pin-outs, package outlines, pad patterns, evaluation board layout, and thermal performance for dual-channel LITTLE FOOT power MOSFETs in the SC-70 package. These new Vishay Siliconix devices are intended for small-signal applications where a miniaturized package is needed and low levels of current (around 250 mA) need to be switched, either directly or by using a level shift configuration. Vishay provides these devices with a range of on-resistance specifications in 6-pin versions. The new 6-pin SC-70 package enables improved on-resistance values and enhanced thermal performance.

PIN-OUT

Figure 1 shows the pin-out description and Pin 1 identification for the dual-channel SC-70 device in the 6-pin configuration.





For package dimensions see outline drawing SC-70 (6-Leads) (http://www.vishay.com/doc?71154)

BASIC PAD PATTERNS

See Application Note 826, *Recommended Minimum Pad Patterns With Outline Drawing Access for Vishay Siliconix MOSFET*s, (http://www.vishay.com/doc?72286) for the 6-pin SC-70. This basic pad pattern is sufficient for the low-power applications for which this package is intended. For the 6-pin device, increasing the pad patterns yields a reduction in thermal resistance on the order of 20% when using a 1-inch square with full copper on both sides of the printed circuit board (PCB).

EVALUATION BOARDS FOR THE DUAL SC70-6

The 6-pin SC-70 evaluation board (EVB) measures 0.6 inches by 0.5 inches. The copper pad traces are the same as described in the previous section, *Basic Pad Patterns*. The board allows interrogation from the outer pins to 6-pin DIP connections permitting test sockets to be used in evaluation testing.

The thermal performance of the dual SC-70 has been measured on the EVB with the results shown below. The minimum recommended footprint on the evaluation board was compared with the industry standard 1-inch square FR4 PCB with copper on both sides of the board.

THERMAL PERFORMANCE

Junction-to-Foot Thermal Resistance (the Package Performance)

Thermal performance for the dual SC-70 6-pin package measured as junction-to-foot thermal resistance is 300°C/W typical, 350°C/W maximum. The "foot" is the drain lead of the device as it connects with the body. Note that these numbers are somewhat higher than other LITTLE FOOT devices due to the limited thermal performance of the Alloy 42 lead-frame compared with a standard copper lead-frame.

Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (dependent on PCB size)

The typical R θ_{JA} for the dual 6-pin SC-70 is 400°C/W steady state. Maximum ratings are 460°C/W for the dual. All figures based on the 1-inch square FR4 test board. The following example shows how the thermal resistance impacts power dissipation for the dual 6-pin SC-70 package at two different ambient temperatures.



SC-70 (6-PIN)						
Room Ambient 25 °C	Elevated Ambient 60 °C					
$P_{D} = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_{A}}{R\theta_{JA}}$	$P_{D} = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_{A}}{R\boldsymbol{\theta}_{JA}}$					
$P_{D} = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{400^{\circ}C/W}$	$P_{D} = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 60^{\circ}C}{400^{\circ}C/W}$					
$P_D = 312 \text{ mW}$	$P_D = 225 \text{ mW}$					

NOTE: Although they are intended for low-power applications, devices in the 6-pin SC-70 will handle power dissipation in excess of 0.2 W.

Testing

To aid comparison further, Figure 2 illustrates the dual-channel SC-70 thermal performance on two different board sizes and two different pad patterns. The results display the thermal performance out to steady state. The measured steady state values of $R\theta_{JA}$ for the dual 6-pin SC-70 are as follows:

LITTLE FOOT SC-70 (6-PIN)					
1) Minimum recommended pad pattern (see Figure 2) on the EVB of 0.5 inches x 0.6 inches.	518°C/W				
2) Industry standard 1" square PCB with maximum copper both sides.	413°C/W				

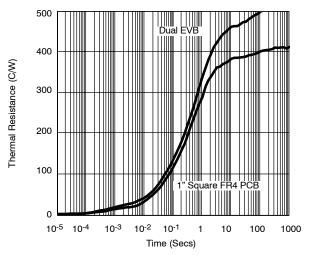


FIGURE 2. Comparison of Dual SC70-6 on EVB and 1" Square FR4 PCB.

The results show that if the board area can be increased and maximum copper traces are added, the thermal resistance reduction is limited to 20%. This fact confirms that the power dissipation is restricted with the package size and the Alloy 42 leadframe.

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENT

Single-Channel LITTLE FOOT SC-70 6-Pin MOSFET Copper Leadframe Version, REcommended Pad Pattern and Thermal Performance, AN815, (http://www.vishay.com/doc?71334).

Application Note 826

Vishay Siliconix



RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PADS FOR SC-70: 6-Lead



Recommended Minimum Pads Dimensions in Inches/(mm)

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