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July 2005

# FDS5672

# N-Channel PowerTrench® MOSFET

**60V**, **12A**, **10m** $\Omega$ 

#### **Features**

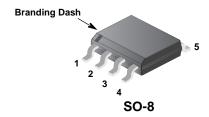
- $r_{DS(ON)} = 10m\Omega$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10V$ ,  $I_D = 12A$
- $\blacksquare$   $r_{DS(ON)} = 14m\Omega$ ,  $V_{GS} = 6V$ ,  $I_D = 10A$
- High performance trench technology for extremely low r<sub>DS(ON)</sub>
- Low gate charge
- High power and current handling capability

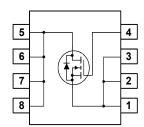
### **Applications**

■ DC/DC converters

### **General Description**

This N-Channel MOSFET has been designed specifically to improve the overall efficiency of DC/DC converters using either synchronous or conventional switching PWM controllers. It has been optimized for low gate charge, low  $r_{\text{DS}(\text{ON})}$  and fast switching speed.





-55 to 150

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Units
$V_{DSS}$	Drain to Source Voltage	60	V
$V_{GS}$	Gate to Source Voltage	±20	V
	Drain Current		
I <sub>D</sub>	Continuous ( $T_C = 25$ °C, $V_{GS} = 10V$ , $R_{\theta JA} = 50$ °C/W)	12	Α
	Continuous ( $T_C = 25$ °C, $V_{GS} = 6V$ , $R_{\theta JA} = 50$ °C/W)	10	
	Pulsed	Figure 4	Α
E <sub>AS</sub>	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy (Note 1)	245	mJ
	Power dissipation	2.5	W
$P_{D}$	Derate above 25°C	20	m\\\/\ <sup>0</sup> (

### **Thermal Characteristics**

 $T_J, T_{STG}$ 

$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Case (Note 2)	25	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient at 10 seconds (Note 3)	50	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient at 1000 seconds (Note 3)	85	°C/W

# **Package Marking and Ordering Information**

Operating and Storage Temperature

Device Marking	Device	Package	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quantity
FDS5672	FDS5672	SO-8	330mm	12mm	2500 units

# **Electrical Characteristics** $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Off Characteristics						
B <sub>VDSS</sub>	Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D = 250 \mu A, V_{GS} = 0 V$	60	-	-	V
1	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> = 50V	-	-	1	^
I <sub>DSS</sub> Zero Gate von	Zero Gate voltage Drain Current	$V_{GS} = 0V$ $T_C = 150^{\circ}C$	-	-	250	μΑ
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate to Source Leakage Current	$V_{GS} = \pm 20V$	-	-	±100	nA

#### **On Characteristics**

V <sub>GS(TH)</sub>	Gate to Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS} = V_{DS}$ , $I_D = 250\mu A$	2	-	4	V	
r <sub>DS(ON)</sub> Drain to Source On Resistance		$I_D = 12A, V_{GS} = 10V$	-	0.0088	0.010		
	Drain to Source On Resistance	$I_D = 10A, V_{GS} = 6V,$	-	0.012	0.014		
		$I_D = 12A, V_{GS} = 10V,$ $T_C = 150^{\circ}C$	-	0.016	0.023	32	

### **Dynamic Characteristics**

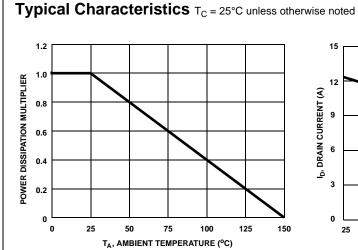
C <sub>ISS</sub>	Input Capacitance	V 25V V 0V		1	2200	ı	pF
Coss	Output Capacitance	v <sub>DS</sub> = 25v, v <sub>GS</sub> = f = 1MHz	$V_{DS} = 25V, V_{GS} = 0V,$		410		pF
C <sub>RSS</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	1 = 1101112		ı	130	ı	pF
$R_{G}$	Gate Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0.5V, f = 1MHz		-	1.4	-	Ω
$Q_{g(TOT)}$	Total Gate Charge at 10V	$V_{GS} = 0V \text{ to } 10V$		ı	34	45	nC
$Q_{g(TH)}$	Threshold Gate Charge	$V_{GS} = 0V \text{ to } 2V$	$V_{DD} = 30V$	-	4.2	5.5	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate to Source Gate Charge		I <sub>D</sub> = 12A	-	9.4	-	nC
Q <sub>gs2</sub>	Gate Charge Threshold to Plateau		$I_g = 1.0 \text{mA}$	•	5.2		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate to Drain "Miller" Charge			-	9.3	-	nC

t <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-On Time		-	-	50	ns
t <sub>d(ON)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{DD} = 30V, I_D = 12A$ $V_{GS} = 10V, R_{GS} = 9.1\Omega$	-	13	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time		-	20	-	ns
t <sub>d(OFF)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time		-	35	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time		-	14	-	ns
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-Off Time		-	-	64	ns

#### **Drain-Source Diode Characteristics**

$V_{SD}$	I Source to Drain Diode Voltage	I <sub>SD</sub> = 12A	-	-	1.25	V
		I <sub>SD</sub> = 6A	-	-	1.0	V
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_{SD}$ =12A, $dI_{SD}/dt = 100A/\mu s$	-	-	39	ns
Q <sub>RR</sub>	Reverse Recovered Charge	$I_{SD}$ =12A, $dI_{SD}/dt = 100A/\mu s$	-	-	40	nC

- Notes:
   Starting T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C, L = 1mH, I<sub>AS</sub> = 22A, V<sub>DD</sub> = 60V, V<sub>GS</sub> = 10V.
   R<sub>θ,JA</sub> is the sum of the junction-to-case and case-to-ambient thermal resistance where the case thermal reference is defined as the solder mounting surface of the drain pins. R<sub>θ,JC</sub> is guaranteed by design while R<sub>θ,JA</sub> is determined by the user's board design.
   R<sub>θ,JA</sub> is measured with 1.0 in<sup>2</sup> copper on FR-4 board.



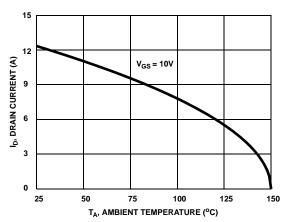


Figure 1. Normalized Power Dissipation vs

Figure 2. Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs **Ambient Temperature** 

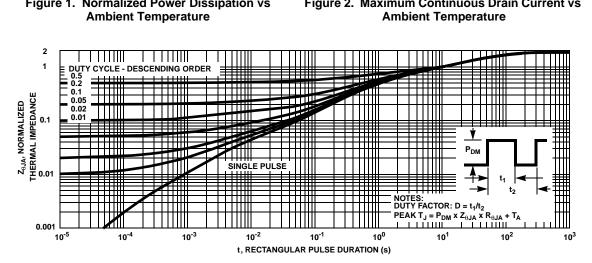


Figure 3. Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

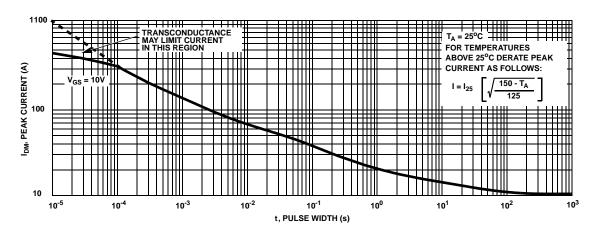
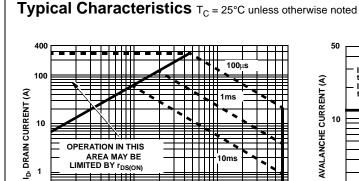


Figure 4. Peak Current Capability



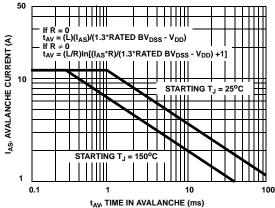


Figure 5. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

V<sub>DS</sub>, DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE (V)

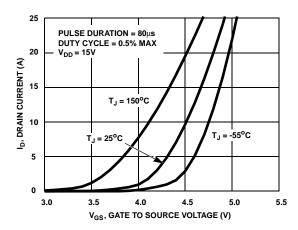
SINGLE PULSE  $T_J = MAX RATED$ 

T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

NOTE: Refer to Fairchild Application Notes AN7514 and AN7515

Figure 6. Unclamped Inductive Switching

Capability



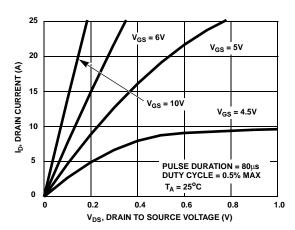
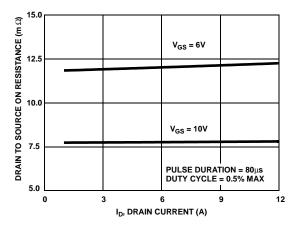


Figure 7. Transfer Characteristics

Figure 8. Saturation Characteristics



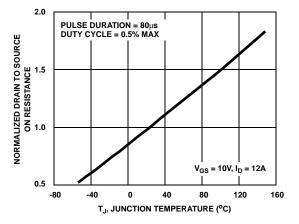


Figure 9. Drain to Source On Resistance vs Drain Current

Figure 10. Normalized Drain to Source On Resistance vs Junction Temperature

## **Typical Characteristics** $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted

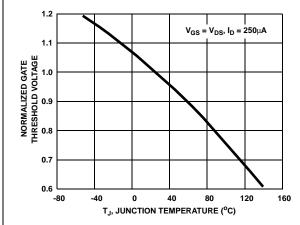


Figure 11. Normalized Gate Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature

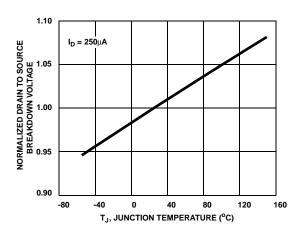


Figure 12. Normalized Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage vs Junction Temperature

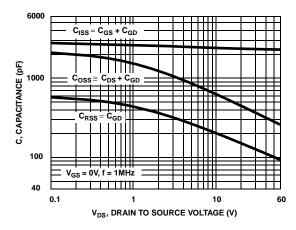


Figure 13. Capacitance vs Drain to Source Voltage

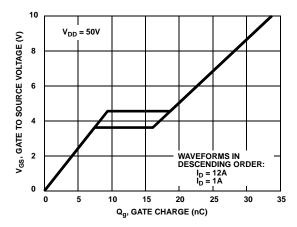
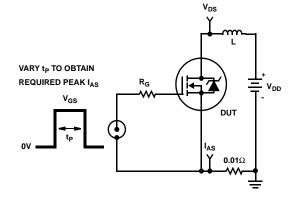


Figure 14. Gate Charge Waveforms for Constant Gate Currents

### **Test Circuits and Waveforms**



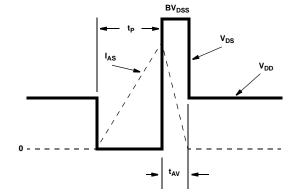
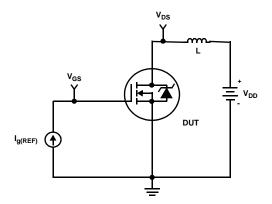


Figure 15. Unclamped Energy Test Circuit

Figure 16. Unclamped Energy Waveforms



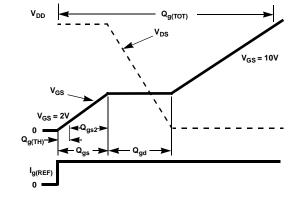
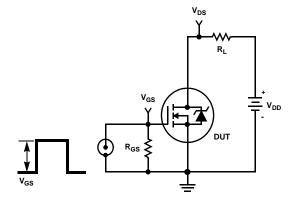


Figure 17. Gate Charge Test Circuit

Figure 18. Gate Charge Waveforms



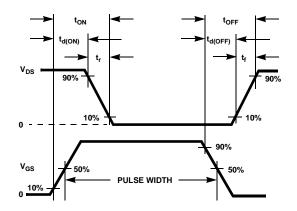


Figure 19. Switching Time Test Circuit

Figure 20. Switching Time Waveforms

#### Thermal Resistance vs. Mounting Pad Area

The maximum rated junction temperature,  $T_{JM}$ , and the thermal resistance of the heat dissipating path determines the maximum allowable device power dissipation,  $P_{DM}$ , in an application. Therefore the application's ambient temperature,  $T_A$  (°C), and thermal resistance  $R_{\theta JA}$  (°C/W) must be reviewed to ensure that  $T_{JM}$  is never exceeded. Equation 1 mathematically represents the relationship and serves as the basis for establishing the rating of the part.

$$P_{DM} = \frac{(T_{JM} - T_A)}{R_{\theta,JA}}$$
 (EQ. 1)

In using surface mount devices such as the SO8 package, the environment in which it is applied will have a significant influence on the part's current and maximum power dissipation ratings. Precise determination of  $P_{DM}$  is complex and influenced by many factors:

- Mounting pad area onto which the device is attached and whether there is copper on one side or both sides of the board.
- The number of copper layers and the thickness of the board.
- 3. The use of external heat sinks.
- 4. The use of thermal vias.
- 5. Air flow and board orientation.
- For non steady state applications, the pulse width, the duty cycle and the transient thermal response of the part, the board and the environment they are in.

Fairchild provides thermal information to assist the designer's preliminary application evaluation. Figure 21 defines the  $R_{\theta JA}$  for the device as a function of the top copper (component side) area. This is for a horizontally positioned FR-4 board with 1oz copper after 1000 seconds of steady state power with no air flow. This graph provides the necessary information for calculation of the steady state junction temperature or power dissipation. Pulse applications can be evaluated using the Fairchild device Spice thermal model or manually utilizing the normalized

maximum transient thermal impedance curve.

Thermal resistances corresponding to other copper areas can be obtained from Figure 21 or by calculation using Equation 2. The area, in square inches is the top copper area including the gate and source pads.

$$R_{\theta JA} = 64 + \frac{26}{0.23 + Area}$$
 (EQ. 2)

The transient thermal impedance  $(Z_{\theta JA})$  is also effected by varied top copper board area. Figure 22 shows the effect of copper pad area on single pulse transient thermal impedance. Each trace represents a copper pad area in square inches corresponding to the descending list in the graph. Spice and SABER thermal models are provided for each of the listed pad areas.

Copper pad area has no perceivable effect on transient thermal impedance for pulse widths less than 100ms. For pulse widths less than 100ms the transient thermal impedance is determined by the die and package. Therefore, CTHERM1 through CTHERM5 and RTHERM1 through RTHERM5 remain constant for each of the thermal models. A listing of the model component values is available in Table 1.

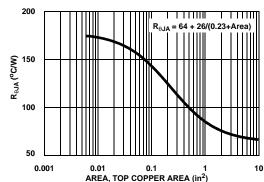


Figure 21. Thermal Resistance vs Mounting Pad Area

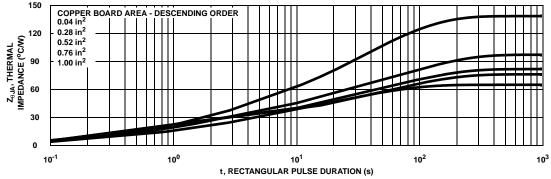
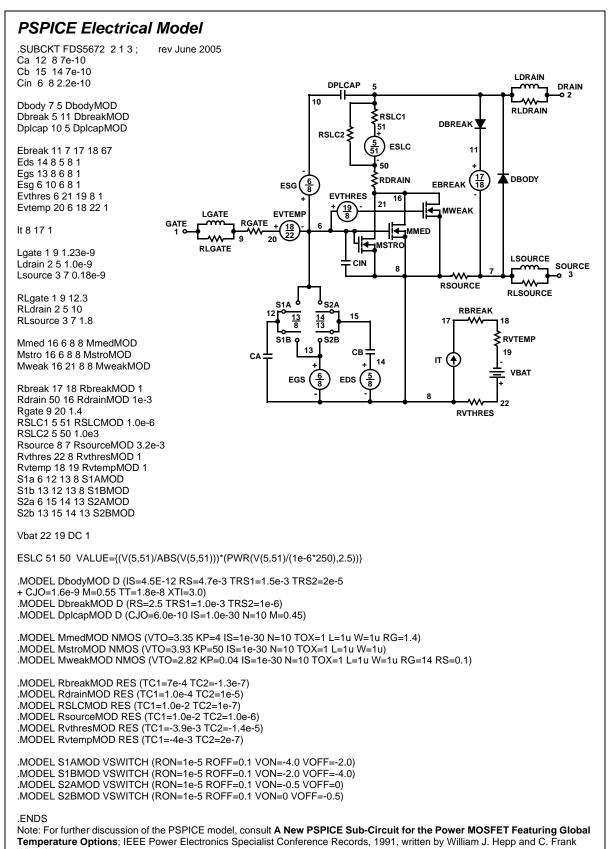
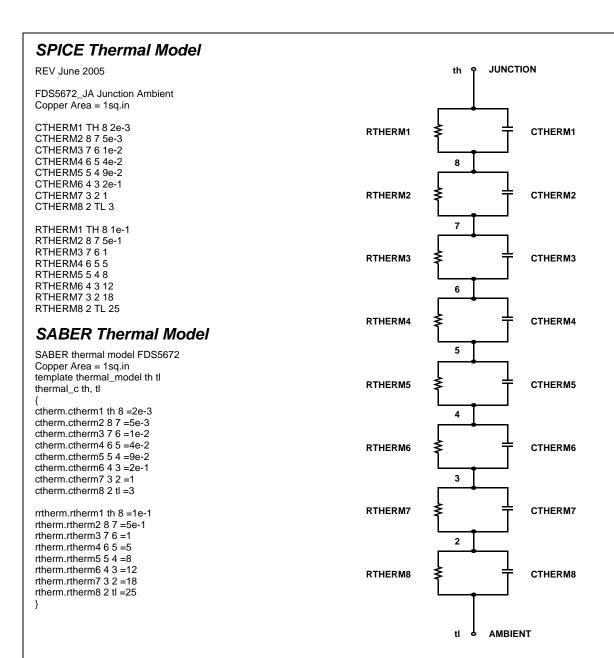


Figure 22. Thermal Impedance vs Mounting Pad Area



#### SABER Electrical Model REV June 2005 ttemplate FDS5672 n2,n1,n3 electrical n2,n1,n3 var i iscl dp..model dbodymod = (isl=4.5e-12,rs=4.7e-3,trs1=1.5e-3,trs2=2e-5,cjo=1.6e-9,m=0.55,tt=1.8e-8,xti=3.0) dp..model dbreakmod = (rs=2.5.trs1=1e-4.trs2=1e-6)dp..model dplcapmod = (cjo=6.0e-10,isl=10.0e-30,nl=10,m=0.45) $m..model mmedmod = (type=\_n,vto=3.35,kp=4,is=1e-30, tox=1)$ m..model mstrongmod = (type=\_n,vto=3.93,kp=50,is=1e-30, tox=1) m..model mweakmod = (type= n, vto=2.82, kp=0.04, is=1e-30, tox=1, rs=0.1)sw\_vcsp..model s1amod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-4.0,voff=-2.0) LDRAIN sw\_vcsp..model s1bmod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-2.0,voff=-4.0) **DPLCAP** DRAIN sw\_vcsp..model s2amod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-0.5,voff=0) 10 sw\_vcsp..model s2bmod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=0,voff=-0.5) RLDRAIN c.ca n12 n8 = 7e-10NSLC1 c.cb n15 n14 = 7e-10 51 RSLC2 c.cin n6 n8 = 2.2e-9ISCL dp.dbody n7 n5 = model=dbodymod DBREAK 50 dp.dbreak n5 n11 = model=dbreakmod **₹**RDRAIN dp.dplcap n10 n5 = model=dplcapmod (<u>6</u> 8 ESG 11 DBODY **EVTHRES** spe.ebreak n11 n7 n17 n18 = 67 MWEAK LGATE FVTFMP spe.eds n14 n8 n5 n8 = 1 RGATE GATE 18 22 spe.egs n13 n8 n6 n8 = 1 **★**MMED **EBREAK** spe.esg n6 n10 n6 n8 = 1 20 MSTR RLGATE spe.evthres n6 n21 n19 n8 = 1 LSOURCE spe.evtemp n20 n6 n18 n22 = 1 CIN SOURCE i.it n8 n17 = 1RSOURCE RLSOURCE I.lgate n1 n9 = 1.23e-9RBREAK I.ldrain n2 n5 = 1.0e-9 17 18 I.Isource n3 n7 = 0.18e-9RVTEMP res.rlgate n1 n9 = 12.3 CR 19 CA ΙT 14 res.rldrain n2 n5 = 10 VBAT res.rlsource n3 n7 = 1.8 EGS **EDS** m.mmed n16 n6 n8 n8 = model=mmedmod, l=1u, w=1u m.mstrong n16 n6 n8 n8 = model=mstrongmod, l=1u, w=1u **RVTHRES** m.mweak n16 n21 n8 n8 = model=mweakmod, l=1u, w=1u res.rbreak n17 n18 = 1, tc1=7e-4,tc2=-1.3e-7 res.rdrain n50 n16 = 1e-3, tc1=1e-4,tc2=1e-5 res.rgate n9 n20 = 1.4 res.rslc1 n5 n51 = 1e-6, tc1=1e-2,tc2=1e-7 res.rslc2 n5 n50 = 1e3res.rsource n8 n7 = 3.2e-3, tc1=1e-2,tc2=1e-6 res.rvthres n22 n8 = 1, tc1=-3.9e-3,tc2=-1.4e-5 res.rvtemp n18 n19 = 1, tc1=-4e-3,tc2=2e-7 sw vcsp.s1a n6 n12 n13 n8 = model=s1amod sw\_vcsp.s1b n13 n12 n13 n8 = model=s1bmod sw\_vcsp.s2a n6 n15 n14 n13 = model=s2amod sw\_vcsp.s2b n13 n15 n14 n13 = model=s2bmod v.vbat n22 n19 = dc=1 equations { i (n51->n50) +=iscl iscl: v(n51,n50) = ((v(n5,n51)/(1e-9+abs(v(n5,n51))))\*((abs(v(n5,n51)\*1e6/250))\*\* 2.5))



**TABLE 1. THERMAL MODELS** 

COMPONANT	0.04 in <sup>2</sup>	0.28 in <sup>2</sup>	0.52 in <sup>2</sup>	0.76 in <sup>2</sup>	1.0 in <sup>2</sup>
CTHERM6	1.2e-1	1.5e-1	2.0e-1	2.0e-1	2.0e-1
CTHERM7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CTHERM8	1.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
RTHERM6	26	20	15	13	12
RTHERM7	39	24	21	19	18
RTHERM8	55	38.7	31.3	29.7	25

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CoolFET™	FPS™	LittleFET™	PowerSaver™	SuperSOT™-6
CROSSVOLT™	FRFET™	MICROCOUPLER™	PowerTrench <sup>®</sup>	SuperSOT™-8
DOME™	GlobalOptoisolator™	MicroFET™	QFET <sup>®</sup>	SyncFET™
EcoSPARK™	GTO™	MicroPak™	QS™	TinyLogic <sup>®</sup>
E <sup>2</sup> CMOS™	HiSeC™	MICROWIRE™	QT Optoelectronics™	TINYOPTO™
EnSigna™	I <sup>2</sup> C™	MSX™	Quiet Series™	TruTranslation™
FACT™	i-Lo™	MSXPro™	RapidConfigure™	UHC™
		OCX™	RapidConnect™	UltraFET <sup>®</sup>
Across the board.	. Around the world.™	OCXPro™	μSerDes™	UniFET™
The Power Francl	nise <sup>®</sup>	OPTOLOGIC <sup>®</sup>	SILENT SWITCHER®	$VCX^{TM}$
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