



# N-Channel 100 V (D-S) MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY						
V <sub>DS</sub> (V)	$R_{DS(on)}(\Omega)$ Max.	I <sub>D</sub> (A)	Q <sub>g</sub> (Typ.)			
100	0.200 at V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V	2.6 <sup>a</sup>	1.8			
	0.320 at V <sub>GS</sub> = 4.5 V	2.2	1.0			

#### **FEATURES**

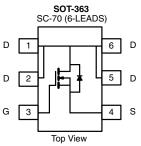
- TrenchFET® Power MOSFET
- 100 % R<sub>g</sub> and UIS Tested
- Material categorization: For definitions of compliance please see <a href="https://www.vishay.com/doc?99912">www.vishay.com/doc?99912</a>

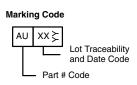


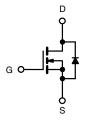
COMPLIANT HALOGEN FREE

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Load Switches
- DC/DC Converters
- **Power Management**
- LED Backlighting







Ordering Information: Si1480DH-T1-GE3 (Lead (Pb)-free and Halogen-free)

N-Channel MOSFET

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, unl		1	Limit	Unit	
		Symbol	-	Offic	
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	100	V		
Gate-Source Voltage		$V_{GS}$	± 20	V	
	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		2.6 <sup>a</sup>		
Continuous Drain Current (T <sub>.1</sub> = 150 °C) <sup>a</sup>	T <sub>C</sub> = 70 °C	1 , [	2.2		
Continuous Drain Current (1) = 150 C)	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	l <sub>D</sub>	2.1 <sup>b,c</sup>	A	
	T <sub>A</sub> = 70 °C		1.7 <sup>b,c</sup>	_ ^	
Pulsed Drain Current (t = 300 μs)		I <sub>DM</sub>	7	$\exists$	
Avalanche Current	L = 0.1 mH	I <sub>AS</sub>	2.4		
Repetitive Avalanche Energy		E <sub>AS</sub>	0.29	mJ	
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		2.3	А	
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	I <sub>S</sub>	1.3 <sup>b,c</sup>	^	
	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		2.8		
Maximum Dawar Dissinationa	T <sub>C</sub> = 70 °C	1 5	1.8	w	
Maximum Power Dissipation <sup>a</sup>	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	P <sub>D</sub>	1.5 <sup>b,c</sup>	VV	
	T <sub>A</sub> = 70 °C	1	1 <sup>b,c</sup>		
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Ra	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>sta</sub>	- 55 to 150	°C		

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS							
Parameter		Symbol	Typical	Maximum	Unit		
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>b,d</sup>	t ≤ 5 s	R <sub>thJA</sub>	60	80	°C/W		
Maximum Junction-to-Foot (Drain)	Steady State	$R_{thJF}$	34	45	C/VV		

#### Notes:

- a. Package Limited.
- b. Surface mounted on 1" x 1" FR4 board.
- c. t = 5 s. d. Maximum under steady state conditions is 125 °C/W.



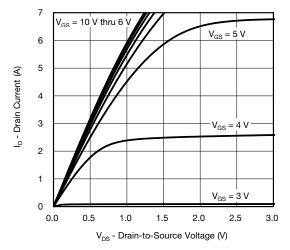
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
Static							
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub>	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_D = 250 \mu\text{A}$	100			V	
V <sub>DS</sub> Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_{J}$	J 050 A		54		mV/°C	
V <sub>GS(th)</sub> Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/T_J$	I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA		- 4.1			
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250 \mu A$	1.6		3	V	
Gate-Source Leakage	I <sub>GSS</sub>	$V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$			± 100	nA	
Zava Cata Valtaga Dvain Current	I <sub>DSS</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 100 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V			1		
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current		V <sub>DS</sub> = 100 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, T <sub>J</sub> = 55 °C			10		
On-State Drain Current <sup>a</sup>	I <sub>D(on)</sub>	$V_{DS} = \ge 5 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$	6			Α	
Drain Course On State Besistance		V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 1.9 A		0.161	0.200	0	
Drain-Source On-State Resistance <sup>a</sup>	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> = 4.5 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 1.5 A		0.230	0.320	Ω	
Forward Transconductance	g <sub>fs</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 1.9 A		3.7		S	
Dynamic <sup>b</sup>				•	l .		
Input Capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>			130			
Output Capacitance	C <sub>oss</sub>	$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		54		pF	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C <sub>rss</sub>			10			
Total Gate Charge	Q <sub>g</sub> —	$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, I_D = 2.7 \text{ A}$		3.3	5		
				1.8	2.7	~C	
Gate-Source Charge	Q <sub>gs</sub>	$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = 2.7 \text{ A}$		0.7		nC	
Gate-Drain Charge	Q <sub>gd</sub>			1			
Gate Resistance	$R_{g}$	f = 1 MHz	1.3	6.5	13	Ω	
Turn-On Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>			15	30		
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DD} = 50 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 23 \Omega$		45	90	ns	
Turn-Off DelayTime	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$I_D \cong 2.2 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = 4.5 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$		11	20		
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>			13	25		
Turn-On Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>			5	10		
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DD} = 50 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 23 \Omega$		11	20	no	
Turn-Off DelayTime	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$I_D \cong 2.2 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = 10 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$		10	20	ns	
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>			10	20		
Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristic	s						
Continous Source-Drain Diode Current	I <sub>S</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C			2.3	۸	
Pulse Diode Forward Current <sup>a</sup>	I <sub>SM</sub>				7	- A	
Body Diode Voltage	V <sub>SD</sub>	I <sub>S</sub> = 2.2 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V		0.9	1.2	V	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	Q <sub>rr</sub>			20	40	nC	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	t <sub>rr</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 2.2 A, dl/dt = 100 A/μs,		25	50		
Reverse Recovery Fall Time	t <sub>a</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C		18		ns	
Reverse Recovery Rise Time	t <sub>b</sub>			7			

- a. Pulse test; pulse width  $\leq$  300  $\mu$ s, duty cycle  $\leq$  2 %.
- b. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing.

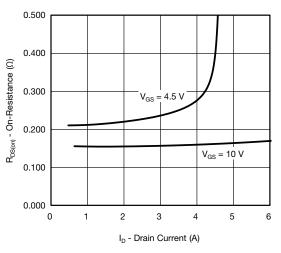
Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure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



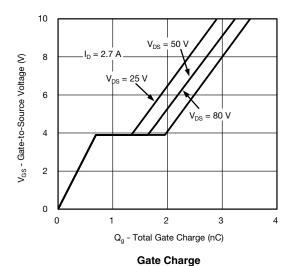
# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

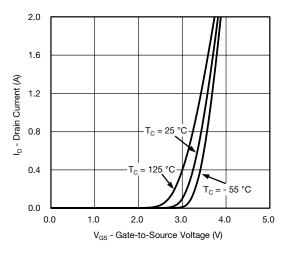


#### **Output Characteristics**

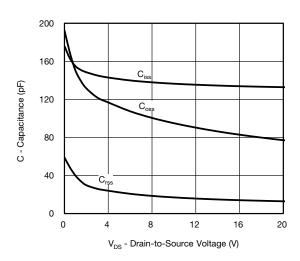


#### On-Resistance vs. Drain Current

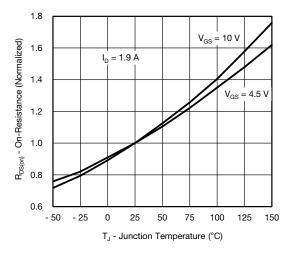




#### **Transfer Characteristics Curves vs. Temperature**

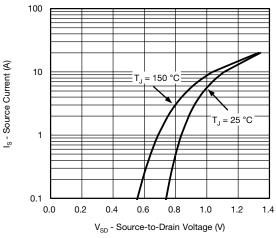


#### Capacitance

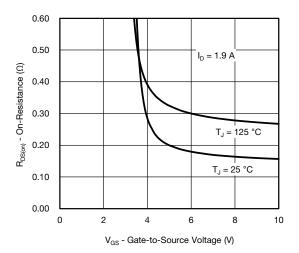


On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

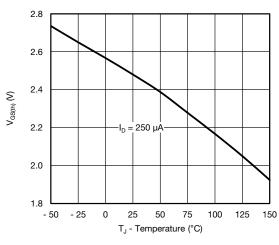
# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)



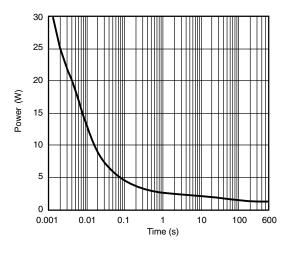




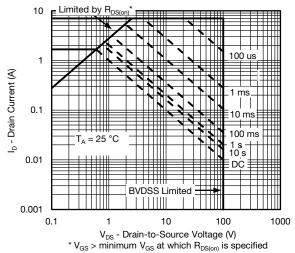
 $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $V_{GS}$  vs. Temperature



**Threshold Voltage** 



Single Pulse Power

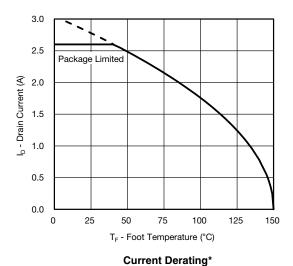


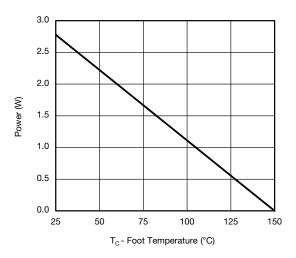






# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_A = 25$ °C, unless otherwise noted)



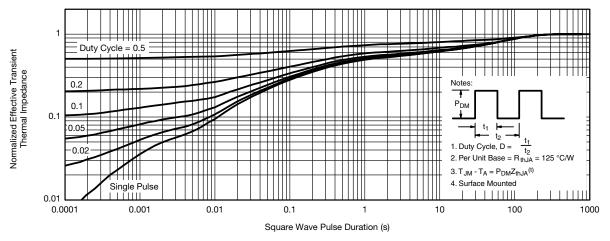


**Power Derating** 

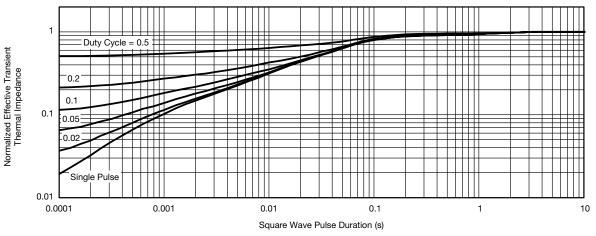
 $<sup>^*</sup>$  The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(max.)}$  = 150  $^{\circ}$ C, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in settling the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used. It is used to determine the current rating, when this rating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



# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)



#### Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient



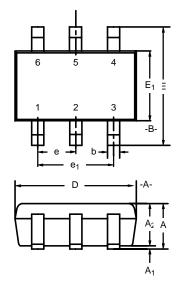
Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Foot

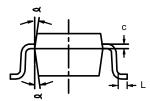
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## **SC-70: 6-LEADS**





	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
Dim	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
Α	0.90	-	1.10	0.035	_	0.043
<b>A</b> <sub>1</sub>	-	-	0.10	-	_	0.004
A <sub>2</sub>	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
Ε	1.80	2.10	2.40	0.071	0.083	0.094
E <sub>1</sub>	1.15	1.25	1.35	0.045	0.049	0.053
е	0.65BSC				0.026BSC	;
e <sub>1</sub>	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
۵	7°Nom				7°Nom	
ECN: S-03946—Rev. B, 09-Jul-01 DWG: 5550						





# Single-Channel LITTLE FOOT® SC-70 6-Pin MOSFET Copper Leadframe Version Recommended Pad Pattern and Thermal Performance

#### INTRODUCTION

The new single 6-pin SC-70 package with a copper leadframe enables improved on-resistance values and enhanced thermal performance as compared to the existing 3-pin and 6-pin packages with Alloy 42 leadframes. These devices are intended for small to medium load applications where a miniaturized package is required. Devices in this package come in a range of on-resistance values, in n-channel and p-channel versions. This technical note discusses pin-outs, package outlines, pad patterns, evaluation board layout, and thermal performance for the single-channel version.

#### **BASIC PAD PATTERNS**

See Application Note 826, Recommended Minimum Pad Patterns With Outline Drawing Access for Vishay Siliconix MOSFETs, (http://www.vishay.com/doc?72286) for the basic pad layout and dimensions. These pad patterns are sufficient for the low to medium power applications for which this package is intended. Increasing the drain pad pattern yields a reduction in thermal resistance and is a preferred footprint. The availability of four drain leads rather than the traditional single drain lead allows a better thermal path from the package to the PCB and external environment.

#### **PIN-OUT**

Figure 1 shows the pin-out description and Pin 1 identification. The pin-out of this device allows the use of four pins as drain leads, which helps to reduce on-resistance and junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

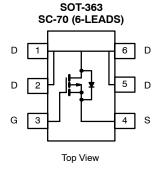


FIGURE 1.

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

#### **EVALUATION BOARDS — SINGLE SC70-6**

The evaluation board (EVB) measures 0.6 inches by 0.5 inches. The copper pad traces are the same as in Figure 2. The board allows examination from the outer pins to 6-pin DIP connections, permitting test sockets to be used in evaluation testing. See Figure 3.

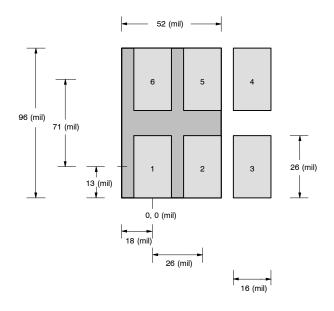
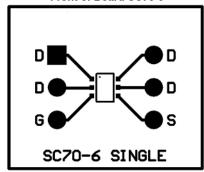


FIGURE 2. SC-70 (6 leads) Single

The thermal performance of the single 6-pin SC-70 has been measured on the EVB, comparing both the copper and Alloy 42 leadframes. This test was first conducted on the traditional Alloy 42 leadframe and was then repeated using the 1-inch<sup>2</sup> PCB with dual-side copper coating.



Front of Board SC70-6



Back of Board SC70-6



FIGURE 3.

#### THERMAL PERFORMANCE

#### **Junction-to-Foot Thermal Resistance** (Package Performance)

The junction to foot thermal resistance is a useful method of comparing different packages thermal performance.

A helpful way of presenting the thermal performance of the 6-Pin SC-70 copper leadframe device is to compare it to the traditional Alloy 42 version.

Thermal performance for the 6-pin SC-70 measured as junction-to-foot thermal resistance, where the "foot" is the drain lead of the device at the bottom where it meets the PCB. The junction-to-foot thermal resistance is typically 40°C/W in the copper leadframe and 163°C/W in the Alloy 42 leadframe - a four-fold improvement. This improved performance is obtained by the enhanced thermal conductivity of copper over Alloy 42.

#### **Power Dissipation**

The typical  $R\theta_{JA}$  for the single 6-pin SC-70 with copper leadframe is 103°C/W steady-state, compared with 212°C/W for the Alloy 42 version. The figures are based on the 1-inch<sup>2</sup> FR4 test board. The following example shows how the thermal resistance impacts power dissipation for the two different leadframes at varying ambient temperatures.

ALLOY 42 LEADFRAME				
Room Ambient 25 °C	Elevated Ambient 60 °C			
$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R\theta_{JA}}$	$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R\theta_{JA}}$			
$P_{D} = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{212^{\circ}C/W}$	$P_{D} = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{212^{\circ}C/W}$			
$P_D = 590 \text{ mW}$	$P_D = 425 \text{ mW}$			

COOPER LEADFRAME				
Room Ambient 25 °C	Elevated Ambient 60 °C			
$P_{D} = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_{A}}{R\theta_{JA}}$ $P_{D} = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{124^{\circ}C/W}$	$P_{D} = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_{A}}{R\theta_{JA}}$ $P_{D} = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 60^{\circ}C}{124^{\circ}C/W}$			
$P_{D} = 1.01 \text{ W}$	P <sub>D</sub> = 726 mW			

As can be seen from the calculations above, the compact 6-pin SC-70 copper leadframe LITTLE FOOT power MOSFET can handle up to 1 W under the stated conditions.

#### **Testing**

To further aid comparison of copper and Alloy 42 leadframes, Figure 5 illustrates single-channel 6-pin SC-70 thermal performance on two different board sizes and two different pad patterns. The measured steady-state values of  $R\theta_{JA}$  for the two leadframes are as follows:

LITTLE FOOT 6-PIN SC-70					
	Alloy 42	Copper			
1) Minimum recommended pad pattern on the EVB board V (see Figure 3.	329.7°C/W	208.5°C/W			
2) Industry standard 1-inch <sup>2</sup> PCB with maximum copper both sides.	211.8°C/W	103.5°C/W			

The results indicate that designers can reduce thermal resistance ( $R\theta_{1\Delta}$ ) by 36% simply by using the copper leadframe device rather than the Alloy 42 version. In this example, a 121°C/W reduction was achieved without an increase in board area. If increasing in board size is feasible, a further 105°C/W reduction could be obtained by utilizing a 1-inch<sup>2</sup> square PCB area.

The copper leadframe versions have the following suffix:

Single: Si14xxEDH Dual: Si19xxEDH Complementary: Si15xxEDH

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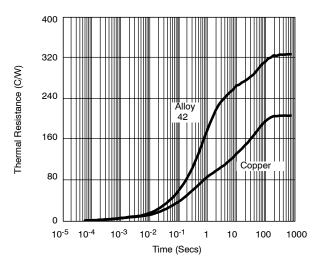


FIGURE 4. Leadframe Comparison on EVB

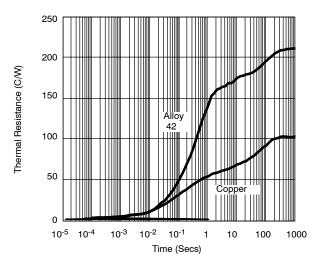
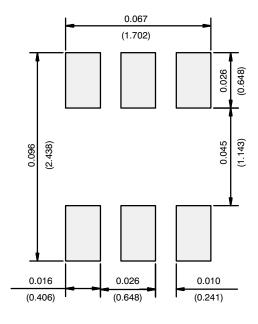


FIGURE 5. Leadframe Comparison on Alloy 42 1-inch<sup>2</sup> PCB



## **RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PADS FOR SC-70: 6-Lead**



Recommended Minimum Pads Dimensions in Inches/(mm)

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