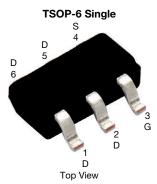


Vishay Siliconix

P-Channel 30 V (D-S) MOSFET



Marking code: AU

PRODUCT SUMMARY					
V _{DS} (V)	-30				
$R_{DS(on)}$ max. (Ω) at $V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$	0.034				
$R_{DS(on)}$ max. (Ω) at $V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}$	0.053				
Q _g typ. (nC)	11.5				
I _D (A) ^a	-8				
Configuration	Single				

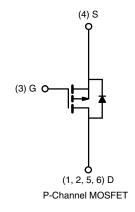
FEATURES

- TrenchFET® power MOSFET
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see <u>www.vishay.com/doc?99912</u>



APPLICATIONS

Load Switch



ORDERING INFORMATION				
Package	TSOP-6			
Lead (Pb)-free	Si3483CDV-T1-E3			
Lead (Pb)-free and halogen-free	Si3483CDV-T1-GE3			

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T _A = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)					
PARAMETER		SYMBOL	LIMIT	UNIT	
Drain-source voltage		V_{DS}	-30	V	
Gate-source voltage		V_{GS}	± 20	v	
	T _C = 25 °C		-8 ^a		
Continuous dusin surrent (T. 150 °C)	T _C = 70 °C	Ι . Γ	-7		
Continuous drain current (T _J = 150 °C)	T _A = 25 °C	l _D	-6.1 ^{b, c}		
	T _A = 70 °C	†	-4.9 ^{b, c}	А	
Pulsed drain current		I _{DM}	-25		
Continuous accuracy during disade accuracy	T _C = 25 °C		-3.5		
Continuous source-drain diode current	T _A = 25 °C	l _s	-1.67 ^{b, c}		
	T _C = 25 °C		4.2		
Maximum power dissipation	T _C = 70 °C	T 5 T	2.7	147	
	T _A = 25 °C	P _D	2 b, c	W	
	T _A = 70 °C	1	1.3 ^{b, c}		
Operating junction and storage temperature range		T _J , T _{stg}	-55 to +150	°C	

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS							
PARAMETER		SYMBOL	TYPICAL	MAXIMUM	UNIT		
Maximum junction-to-ambient b, d	t ≤ 5 s	R_{thJA}	55	62.5	°C/W		
Maximum junction-to-foot (drain)	Steady state	R _{th.IF}	25	30	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 110 $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

Vishay Siliconix

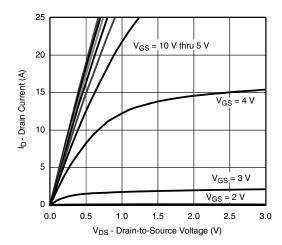
ARAMETER SYMBOL TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT		
Static			•	•			
Drain-source breakdown voltage	V_{DS}	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_D = -250 \mu\text{A}$	-30	-	-	V	
V _{DS} temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_{J}$	J 050 A	-	-32	-		
V _{GS(th)} temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/T_J$	I _D = -250 μA	-	5	-	mV/°C	
Gate-source threshold voltage	V _{GS(th)}	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250 \mu A$	-1	-	-3	V	
Gate-source leakage	I _{GSS}	$V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$	-	-	± 100	nA	
Zana and a self-an adaptive a small		$V_{DS} = -30 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	-1		
Zero gate voltage drain current	I _{DSS}	V _{DS} = -30 V, V _{GS} = 0 V, T _J = 85 °C	-	-	-10	μA	
On-state drain current a	I _{D(on)}	$V_{DS} \le -5 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$	-20	-	-	Α	
5		$V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}, I_D = -6.1 \text{ A}$	-	0.027	0.034		
Drain-source on-state resistance ^a	R _{DS(on)}	$V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = -2 \text{ A}$	-	0.044	0.053	Ω	
Forward transconductance a	9 _{fs}	$V_{DS} = -15 \text{ V}, I_D = -6.1 \text{ A}$	-	13	-	S	
Dynamic ^b		-			L		
Input capacitance	C _{iss}		-	1000	-		
Output capacitance	C _{oss}	$V_{DS} = -15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	-	170	-	pF	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C _{rss}		-	140	-		
Total gate charge	Q _g	V _{DS} = -15 V, V _{GS} = -10 V, I _D = -6.1 A	-	22	33		
			-	11.5	18		
Gate-source charge	Q _{as}	$V_{DS} = -15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}, I_{D} = -6.1 \text{ A}$	-	3.4	-	nC	
Gate-drain charge	Q _{ad}		-	5.7	-		
Gate resistance	R_g	f = 1 MHz	-	5.6	-	Ω	
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}		-	45	70		
Rise time	t _r	$V_{DD} = -15 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 3.1 \Omega$	-	135	205		
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}	$I_D \cong -4.9 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = -4.5 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$	-	25	40	1	
Fall time	t _f		-	15	25		
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}		-	10	15	ns	
Rise time	t _r	$V_{DD} = -15 \text{ V}, R_1 = 3.1 \Omega$	-	15	25		
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}	$I_D \cong -4.9 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = -10 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$	-	30	45		
Fall time	t _f		-	10	15		
Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristic	s				l		
Continuous source-drain diode current	Is	T _C = 25 °C	-	-	-3.5		
Pulse diode forward current ^a	I _{SM}	*	-	-	-25	A	
Body diode voltage	V _{SD}	I _S = -4.9 A	-	-0.8	-1.2	V	
Body diode reverse recovery time	t _{rr}	-	-	25	50	ns	
Body diode reverse recovery charge	Q _{rr}	$I_F = -4.9 \text{ A}, \text{ di/dt} = 100 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s},$	-	17	35	nC	
Reverse recovery fall time	ta	$T_{\rm J} = 25 ^{\circ}{\rm C}$	_	14	-	1	
Reverse recovery rise time	t _b		_	11		ns	

Notes

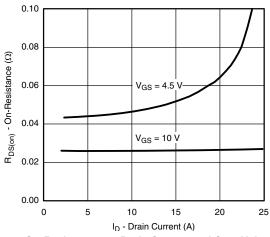
- a. Pulse test; pulse width $\leq 300~\mu s,$ duty cycle $\leq 2~\%$
- b. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing

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.

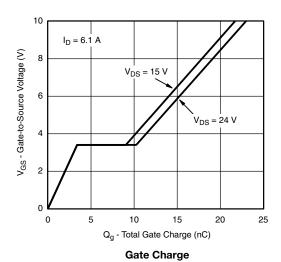


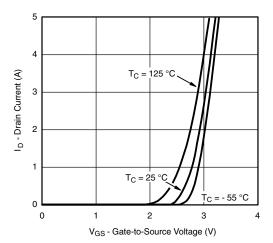


Output Characteristics

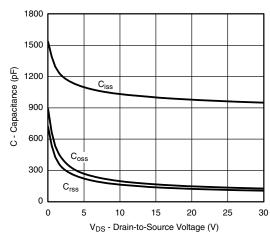


On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

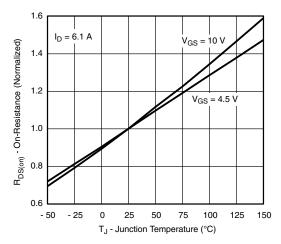




Transfer Characteristics

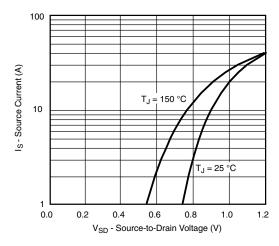


Capacitance

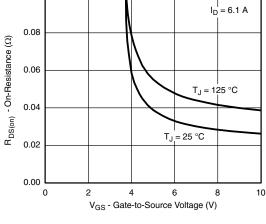


On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature



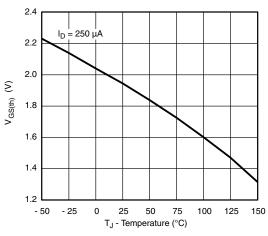


Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

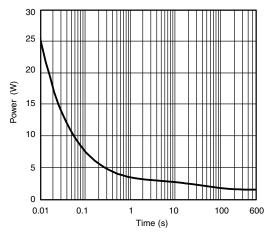


0.10

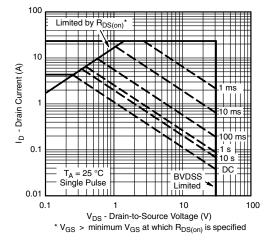
On-Resistance vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



Threshold Voltage

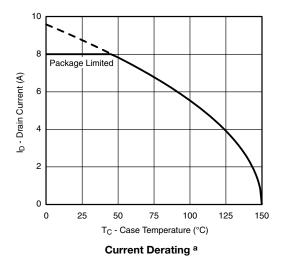


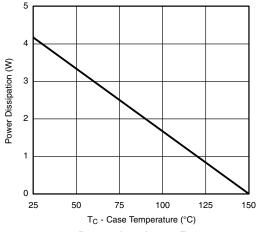
Single Pulse Power



Safe Operating Area





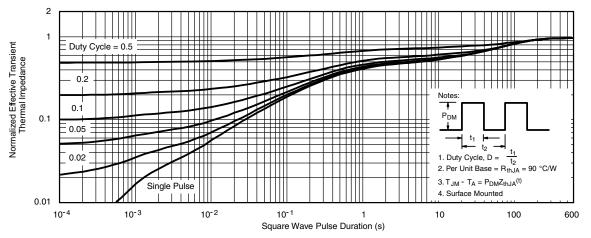


Power, Junction-to-Foot

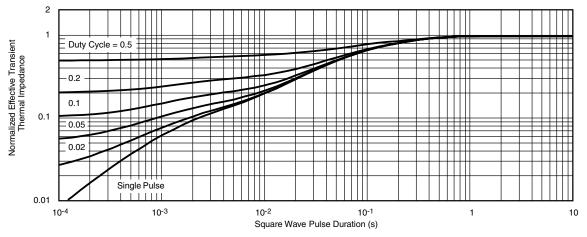
Notes

a. 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





Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient



Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Foot

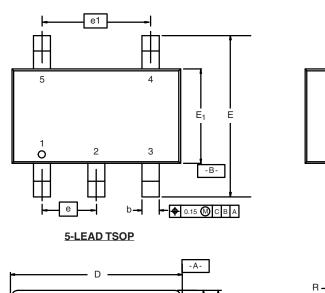
Vishay Siliconix maintains worldwide manufacturing capability. Products may be manufactured at one of several qualified locations. Reliability data for Silicon Technology and Package Reliability represent a composite of all qualified locations. For related documents such as package / tape drawings, part marking, and reliability data, see www.vishay.com/ppg?68603.

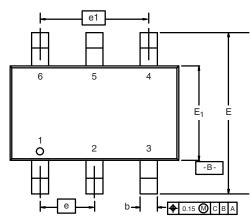




TSOP: 5/6-LEAD

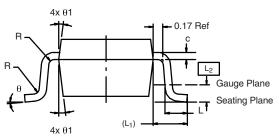
JEDEC Part Number: MO-193C





6-LEAD TSOP

D A₂ A
Seating Plane



	MILLIMETERS			ı	NCHES	
Dim	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
Α	0.91	-	1.10	0.036	-	0.043
A ₁	0.01	-	0.10	0.0004	-	0.004
A ₂	0.90	-	1.00	0.035	0.038	0.039
b	0.30	0.32	0.45	0.012	0.013	0.018
С	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.004	0.006	0.008
D	2.95	3.05	3.10	0.116	0.120	0.122
Е	2.70	2.85	2.98	0.106	0.112	0.117
E ₁	1.55	1.65	1.70	0.061	0.065	0.067
е		0.95 BSC		0.0374 BSC		
e ₁	1.80	1.90	2.00	0.071	0.075	0.079
L	0.32	-	0.50	0.012	-	0.020
L ₁		0.60 Ref			0.024 Ref	
L ₂	0.25 BSC			0.010 BSC		
R	0.10	-	-	0.004	-	-
θ	0°	4°	8°	0°	4°	8°
θ_1	7° Nom 7° Nom					
ECN: C-06593-Rev. I, 18-Dec-06 DWG: 5540						

Document Number: 71200 www.vishay.com 18-Dec-06 uww.vishay.com



Mounting LITTLE FOOT® TSOP-6 Power MOSFETs

Surface mounted power MOSFET packaging has been based on integrated circuit and small signal packages. Those packages have been modified to provide the improvements in heat transfer required by power MOSFETs. Leadframe materials and design, molding compounds, and die attach materials have been changed. What has remained the same is the footprint of the packages.

The basis of the pad design for surface mounted power MOSFET is the basic footprint for the package. For the TSOP-6 package outline drawing see http://www.vishay.com/doc?71200 and see http://www.vishay.com/doc?72610 for the minimum pad footprint. In converting the footprint to the pad set for a power MOSFET, you must remember that not only do you want to make electrical connection to the package, but you must made thermal connection and provide a means to draw heat from the package, and move it away from the package.

In the case of the TSOP-6 package, the electrical connections are very simple. Pins 1, 2, 5, and 6 are the drain of the MOSFET and are connected together. For a small signal device or integrated circuit, typical connections would be made with traces that are 0.020 inches wide. Since the drain pins serve the additional function of providing the thermal connection to the package, this level of connection is inadequate. The total cross section of the copper may be adequate to carry the current required for the application, but it presents a large thermal impedance. Also, heat spreads in a circular fashion from the heat source. In this case the drain pins are the heat sources when looking at heat spread on the PC board.

Figure 1 shows the copper spreading recommended footprint for the TSOP-6 package. This pattern shows the starting point for utilizing the board area available for the heat spreading copper. To create this pattern, a plane of copper overlays the basic pattern on pins 1,2,5, and 6. The copper plane connects the drain pins electrically, but more importantly provides planar copper to draw heat from the drain leads and start the process of spreading the heat so it can be dissipated into the ambient air. Notice that the planar copper is shaped like a "T" to move heat away from the drain leads in all directions. This pattern uses all the available area underneath the body for this purpose.



FIGURE 1. Recommended Copper Spreading Footprint

Since surface mounted packages are small, and reflow soldering is the most common form of soldering for surface mount components, "thermal" connections from the planar copper to the pads have not been used. Even if additional planar copper area is used, there should be no problems in the soldering process. The actual solder connections are defined by the solder mask openings. By combining the basic footprint with the copper plane on the drain pins, the solder mask generation occurs automatically.

A final item to keep in mind is the width of the power traces. The absolute minimum power trace width must be determined by the amount of current it has to carry. For thermal reasons, this minimum width should be at least 0.020 inches. The use of wide traces connected to the drain plane provides a low impedance path for heat to move away from the device.

REFLOW SOLDERING

Vishay Siliconix surface-mount packages meet solder reflow reliability requirements. Devices are subjected to solder reflow as a test preconditioning and are then reliability-tested using temperature cycle, bias humidity, HAST, or pressure pot. The solder reflow temperature profile used, and the temperatures and time duration, are shown in Figures 2 and 3.



Ramp-Up Rate	+6°C/Second Maximum
Temperature @ 155 ± 15°C	120 Seconds Maximum
Temperature Above 180°C	70 – 180 Seconds
Maximum Temperature	240 +5/-0°C
Time at Maximum Temperature	20 - 40 Seconds
Ramp-Down Rate	+6°C/Second Maximum

FIGURE 2. Solder Reflow Temperature Profile

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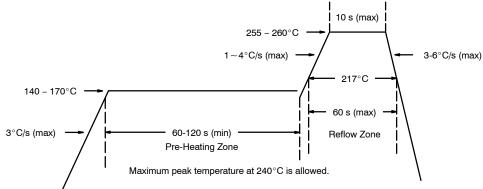


FIGURE 3. Solder Reflow Temperature and Time Durations

THERMAL PERFORMANCE

A basic measure of a device's thermal performance is the junction-to-case thermal resistance, $R\theta_{jc},$ or the junction-to-foot thermal resistance, $R\theta_{\mbox{\scriptsize if}}.$ This parameter is measured for the device mounted to an infinite heat sink and is therefore a characterization of the device only, in other words, independent of the properties of the object to which the device is mounted. Table 1 shows the thermal performance of the TSOP-6.

TABLE 1.				
Equivalent Steady State Performance—TSOP-6				
Thermal Resistance Rθ _{jf} 30°C/W				

SYSTEM AND ELECTRICAL IMPACT OF TSOP-6

In any design, one must take into account the change in MOSFET r_{DS(on)} with temperature (Figure 4).

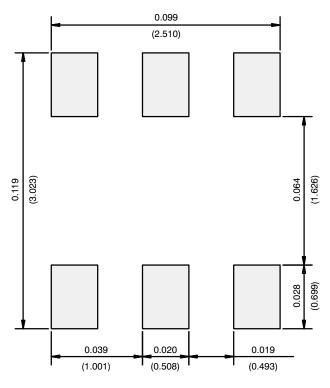


FIGURE 4. Si3434DV

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VISHAY.

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PADS FOR TSOP-6



Recommended Minimum Pads Dimensions in Inches/(mm)

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