Dual P-Channel 12 V (D-S) MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY		
V_{DS} (V)	$R_{DS(on)}$ (Ω)	I_D (A)
- 12	0.370 at V_{GS} = - 4.5 V	- 1.15
	0.575 at V_{GS} = - 2.5 V	- 0.92
	0.800 at V_{GS} = - 1.8 V	- 0.78

FEATURES

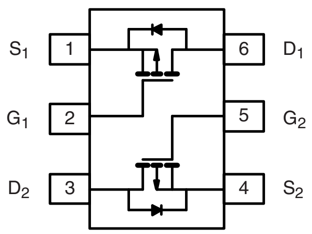
- **Halogen-free According to IEC 61249-2-21 Definition**
- TrenchFET® Power MOSFETs: 1.8 V Rated
- ESD Protected: 3000 V
- Thermally Enhanced SC-70 Package
- Compliant to RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC

Pb-free
RoHS COMPLIANT
HALOGEN FREE Available

APPLICATIONS

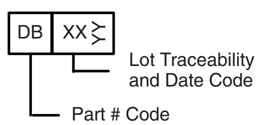
- Load Switching
- PA Switch
- Level Switch

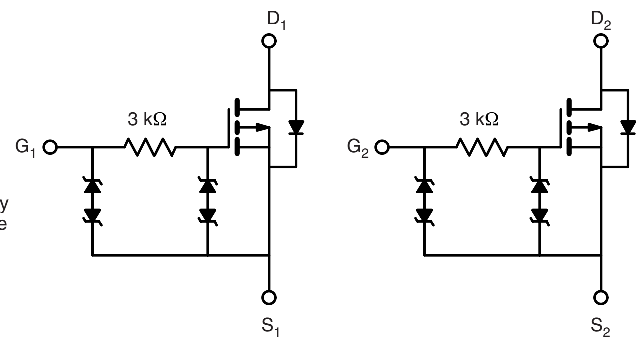
SOT-363
SC-70 (6-LEADS)



Top View

Marking Code





Ordering Information: Si1917EDH-T1-E3 (Lead (Pb)-free)
Si1917EDH-T1-GE3 (Lead (Pb)-free and Halogen-free)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted					
Parameter		**Symbol**	**5 s**	**Steady State**	**Unit**
Drain-Source Voltage		V_{DS}	- 12		V
Gate-Source Voltage		V_{GS}	± 12		
Continuous Drain Current (T_J = 150 °C)[a]	T_A = 25 °C	I_D	- 1.15	- 1.00	A
	T_A = 85 °C		- 0.83	- 0.73	
Pulsed Drain Current		I_{DM}	- 3		
Continuous Diode Current (Diode Conduction)[a]		I_S	- 0.61	- 0.47	
Maximum Power Dissipation[a]	T_A = 25 °C	P_D	0.73	0.57	W
	T_A = 85 °C		0.38	0.30	
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[a]	t ≤ 5 s	R_{thJA}	130	170	°C/W
	Steady State		170	220	
Maximum Junction-to-Foot (Drain)	Steady State	R_{thJF}	80	100	

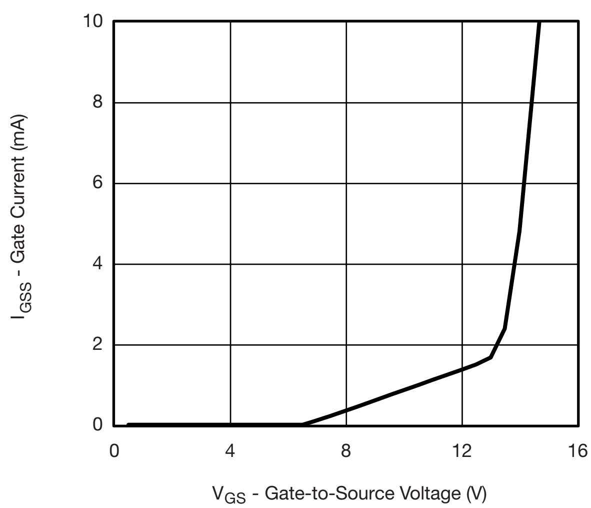
Notes:
a. Surface mounted on 1" x 1" FR4 board.

SPECIFICATIONS T_J = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted						
Parameter	**Symbol**	**Test Conditions**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Unit**
Static						
Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, I_D = - 100 µA	- 0.45			V
Gate-Body Leakage	I_{GSS}	V_{DS} = 0 V, V_{GS} = ± 4.5 V			± 1.5	µA
		V_{DS} = 0 V, V_{GS} = ± 12 V			± 10	mA
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}	V_{DS} = - 9.6 V, V_{GS} = 0 V			- 1.0	µA
		V_{DS} = - 9.6 V, V_{GS} = 0 V, T_J = 85 °C			- 5.0	
On-State Drain Current[a]	$I_{D(on)}$	V_{DS} = - 5 V, V_{GS} = - 4.5 V	- 2.0			A
Drain-Source On-State Resistance[a]	$R_{DS(on)}$	V_{GS} = - 4.5 V, I_D = - 1.0 A		0.300	0.370	Ω
		V_{GS} = - 2.5 V, I_D = - 0.81 A		0.470	0.575	
		V_{GS} = - 1.8 V, I_D = - 0.2 A		0.660	0.800	
Forward Transconductance[a]	g_{fs}	V_{DS} = - 10 V, I_D = - 1.0 A		1.7		S
Diode Forward Voltage[a]	V_{SD}	I_S = - 0.47 A, V_{GS} = 0 V		- 0.85	- 1.2	V
Dynamic[b]						
Total Gate Charge	Q_g	V_{DS} = - 6 V, V_{GS} = - 4.5 V, I_D = - 1.0 A		1.3	2.0	nC
Gate-Source Charge	Q_{gs}			0.31		
Gate-Drain Charge	Q_{gd}			0.31		
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	V_{DD} = - 6 V, R_L = 12 Ω I_D ≅ - 0.5 A, V_{GEN} = - 4.5 V, R_g = 6 Ω		0.17	0.26	µs
Rise Time	t_r			0.47	0.71	
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$			0.96	1.4	
Fall Time	t_f			1.0	1.5	

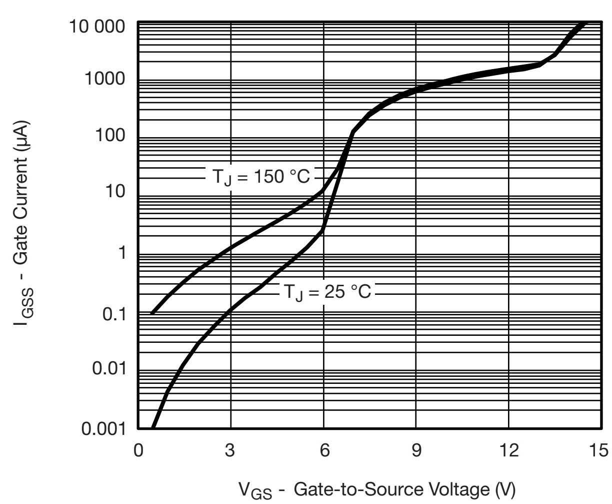
Notes
a. Pulse test; pulse width ≤ 300 µs, duty cycle ≤ 2 %
b. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing.

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 25 °C, unless otherwise noted

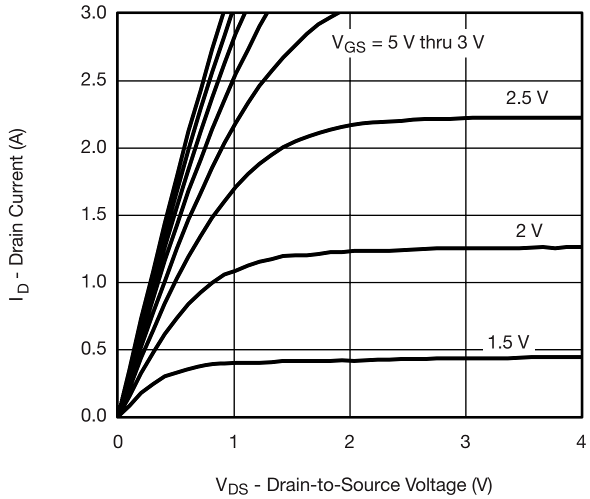


Gate Current vs. Gate-Source Voltage

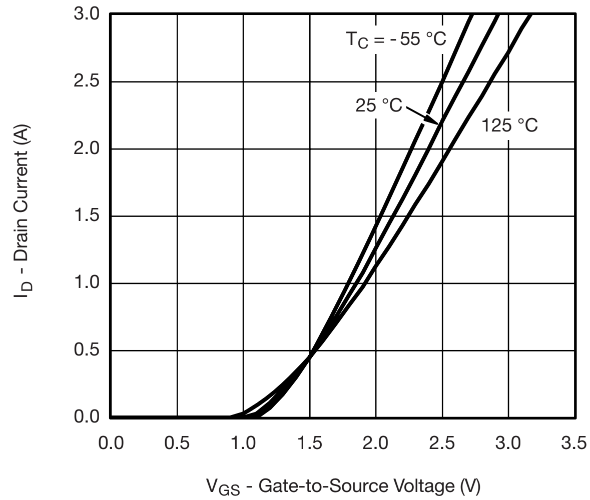


Gate Current vs. Gate-Source Voltage

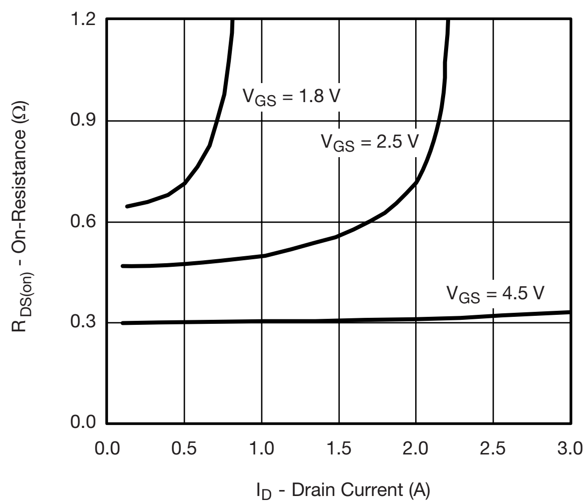
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 25 °C, unless otherwise noted



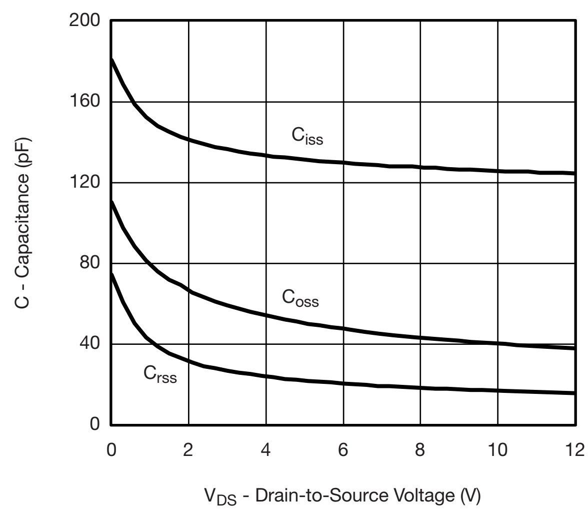
Output Characteristics



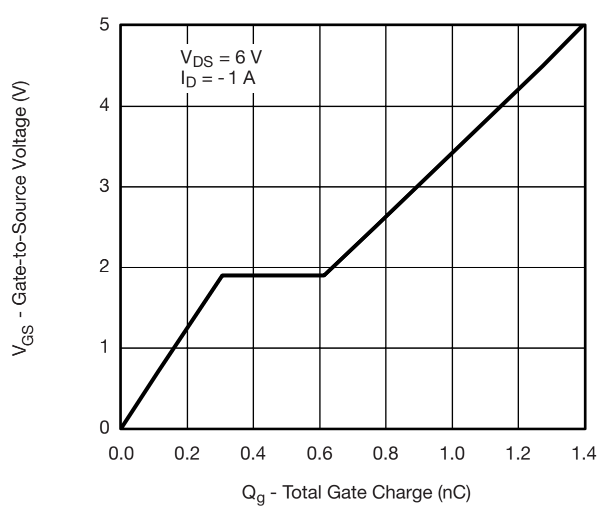
Transfer Characteristics



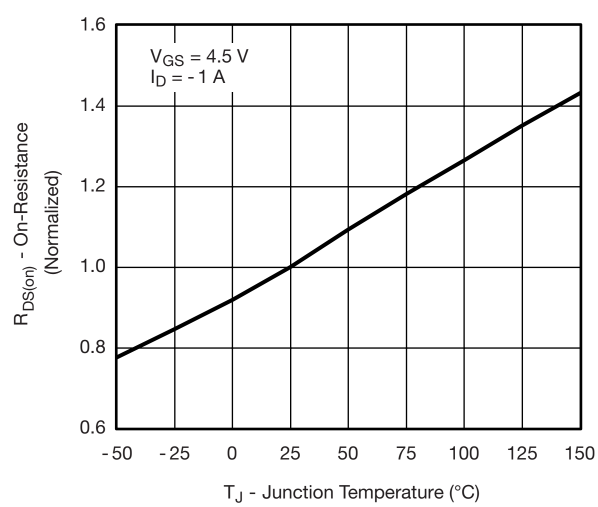
On-Resistance vs. Drain Current



Capacitance

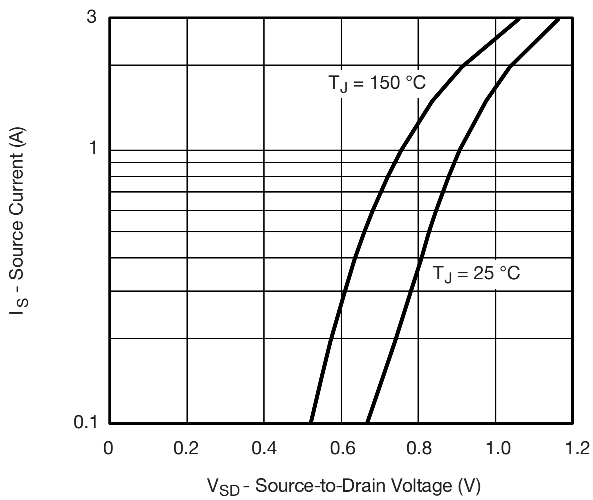


Gate Charge

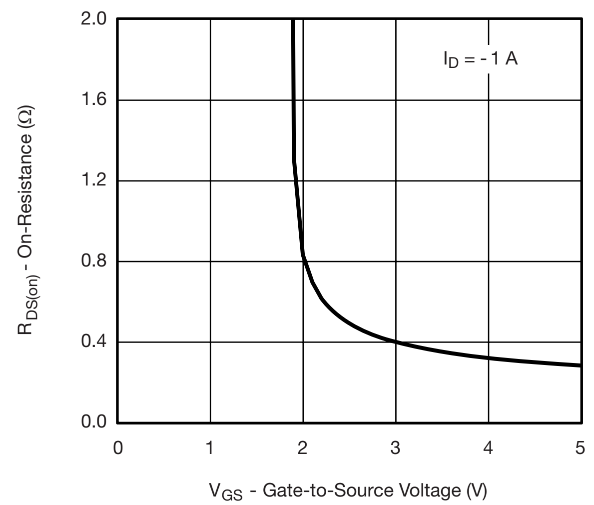


On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

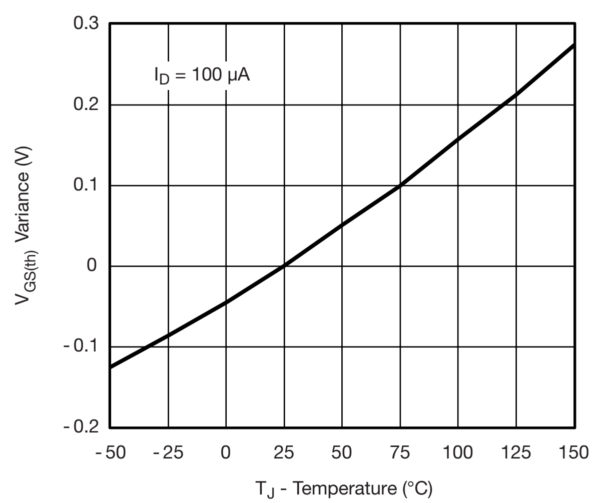
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 25 °C, unless otherwise noted



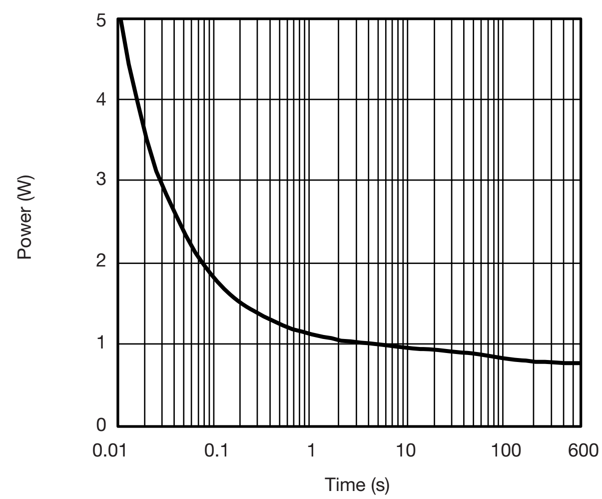
Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



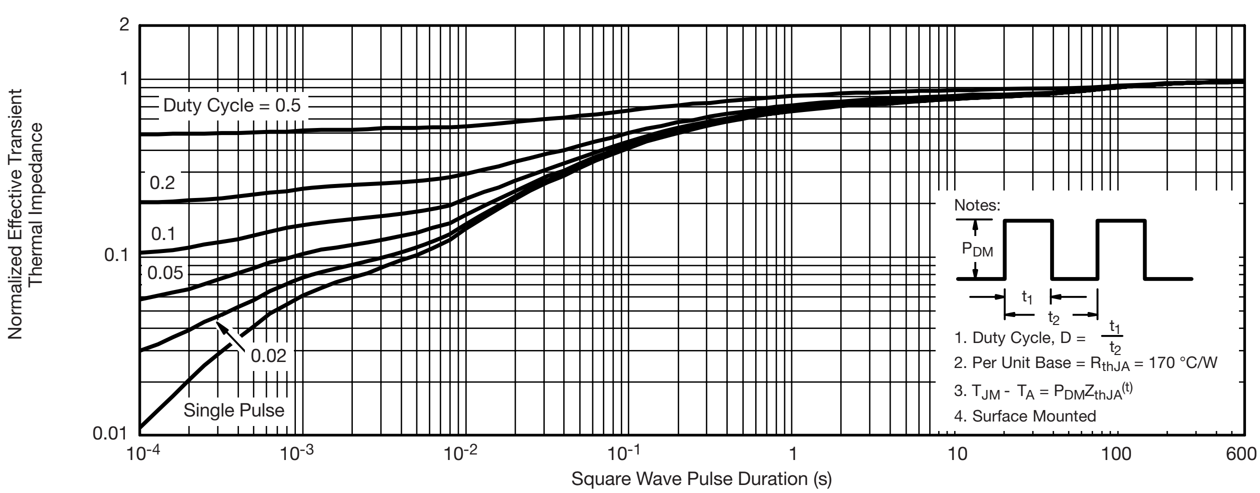
On-Resistance vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



Threshold Voltage

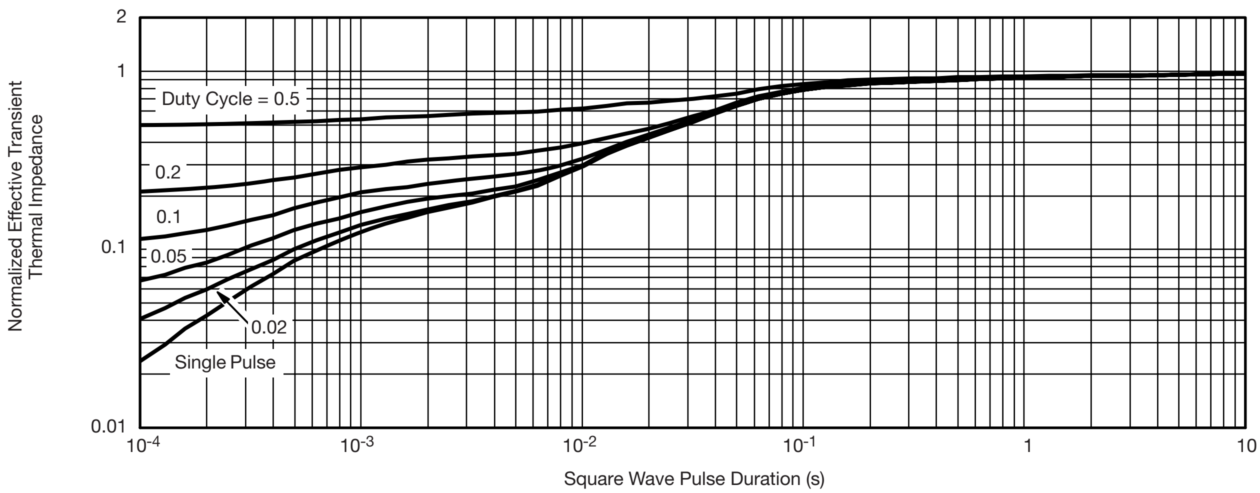


Single Pulse Power, Junction-to-Ambient



Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 25 °C, unless otherwise noted



Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Foot

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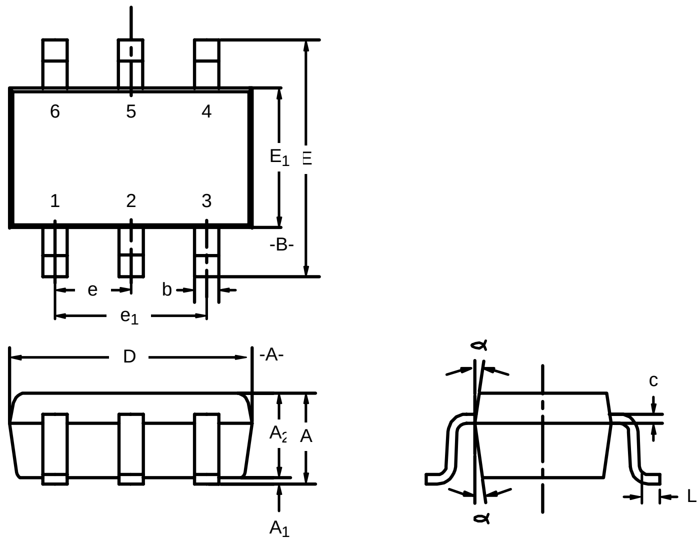
SC-70: 6-LEADS



Dim	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	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
c	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
e	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
α	7°Nom			7°Nom		

ECN: S-03946—Rev. B, 09-Jul-01
DWG: 5550

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

INTRODUCTION

The new dual 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 dual-channel version.

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. Both n-and p-channel devices are available in this package – the drawing example below illustrates the p-channel device.

SOT-363
SC-70 (6-LEADS)

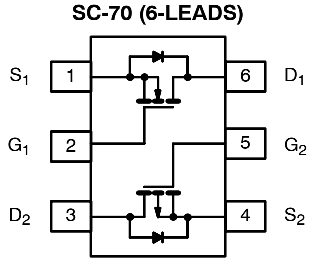


FIGURE 1.

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 MOSFETs*, (http://www.vishay.com/doc?72286) for the SC-70 6-pin basic pad layout and dimensions. This pad pattern is sufficient for the low-power applications for which this package is intended. Increasing the drain pad pattern (Figure 2) yields a reduction in thermal resistance and is a preferred footprint.

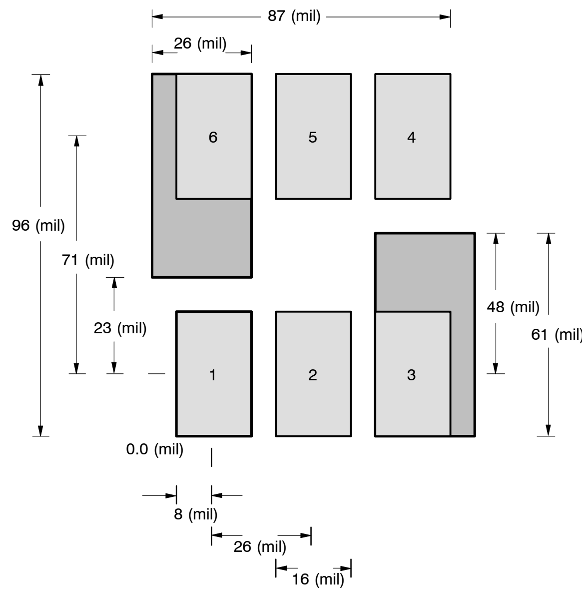


FIGURE 2. SC-70 (6 leads) Dual

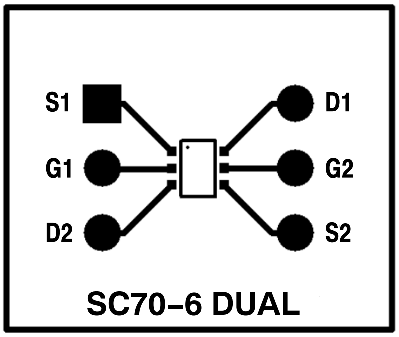
EVALUATION BOARD FOR THE DUAL-CHANNEL SC70-6

The 6-pin SC-70 evaluation board (EVB) shown in Figure 3 measures 0.6 in. by 0.5 in. The copper pad traces are the same as described in the previous section, *Basic Pad Patterns*. The board allows for examination from the outer pins to the 6-pin DIP connections, permitting test sockets to be used in evaluation testing.

The thermal performance of the dual 6-pin SC-70 has been measured on the EVB, comparing both the copper and Alloy 42 leadframes. This test was then repeated using the 1-inch^2 PCB with dual-side copper coating.

A helpful way of displaying the thermal performance of the 6-pin SC-70 dual copper leadframe is to compare it to the traditional Alloy 42 version.

Front of Board SC70-6



Back of Board SC70-6

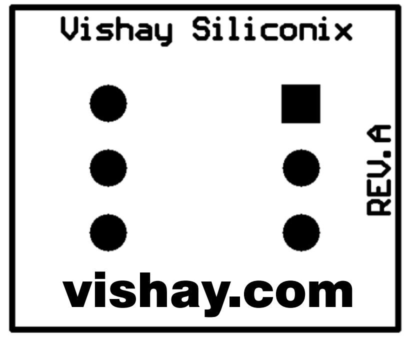


FIGURE 3.

THERMAL PERFORMANCE

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

Thermal performance for the dual SC-70 6-pin package is measured as junction-to-foot thermal resistance, in which the "foot" is the drain lead of the device as it connects with the body. The junction-to-foot thermal resistance for this device is typically 80°C/W, with a maximum thermal resistance of approximately 100°C/W. This data compares favorably with another compact, dual-channel package – the dual TSOP-6 – which features a typical thermal resistance of 75°C/W and a maximum of 90°C/W.

Power Dissipation

The typical $R\theta_{JA}$ for the dual-channel 6-pin SC-70 with a copper leadframe is 224°C/W steady-state, compared to 413°C/W for the Alloy 42 version. All figures are based on the 1-inch^2 FR4 test board. The following example shows how the thermal resistance impacts power dissipation for the dual 6-pin SC-70 package at varying ambient temperatures.

Alloy 42 Leadframe

ALLOY 42 LEADFRAME	
Room Ambient 25 °C	Elevated Ambient 60 °C
$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R\theta_{JA}}$	$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R\theta_{JA}}$
$P_D = \frac{150^oC - 25^oC}{413^oC/W}$	$P_D = \frac{150^oC - 60^oC}{413^oC/W}$
$P_D =$ 303 mW	$P_D =$ 218 mW

COOPER LEADFRAME	
Room Ambient 25 °C	Elevated Ambient 60 °C
$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R\theta_{JA}}$	$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R\theta_{JA}}$
$P_D = \frac{150^oC - 25^oC}{224^oC/W}$	$P_D = \frac{150^oC - 60^oC}{224^oC/W}$
$P_D =$ 558 mW	$P_D =$ 402 mW

Although they are intended for low-power applications, devices in the 6-pin SC-70 dual-channel configuration will handle power dissipation in excess of 0.5 W.

TESTING

To further aid the comparison of copper and Alloy 42 leadframes, Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the dual-channel 6-pin SC-70 thermal performance on two different board sizes and pad patterns. The measured steady-state values of $R\theta_{JA}$ for the dual 6-pin SC-70 with varying leadframes are as follows:

LITTLE FOOT 6-PIN SC-70		
	Alloy 42	Copper
1) Minimum recommended pad pattern on the EVB board (see Figure 3).	518°C/W	344°C/W
2) Industry standard 1-inch^2 PCB with maximum copper both sides.	413°C/W	224°C/W

The results indicate that designers can reduce thermal resistance (θJA) by 34% simply by using the copper leadframe device as opposed to the Alloy 42 version. In this example, a 174°C/W reduction was achieved without an increase in board area. If an increase in board size is feasible, a further 120°C/W reduction can be obtained by utilizing a 1-inch^2. PCB area.

The Dual copper leadframe versions have the following suffix:

Dual:	Si19xxEDH
Compl.:	Si15xxEDH

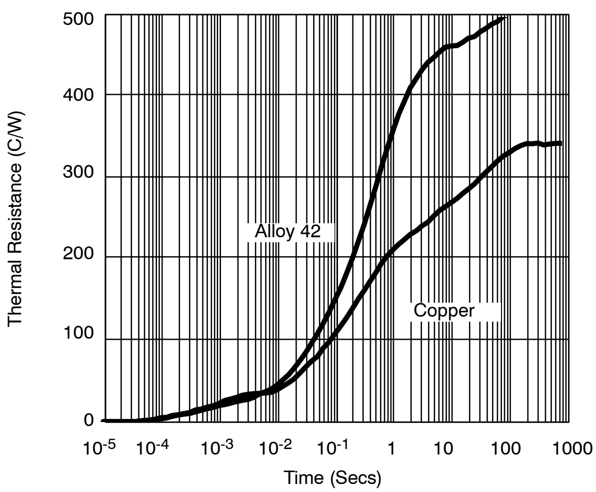


FIGURE 4. Dual SC70-6 Thermal Performance on EVB

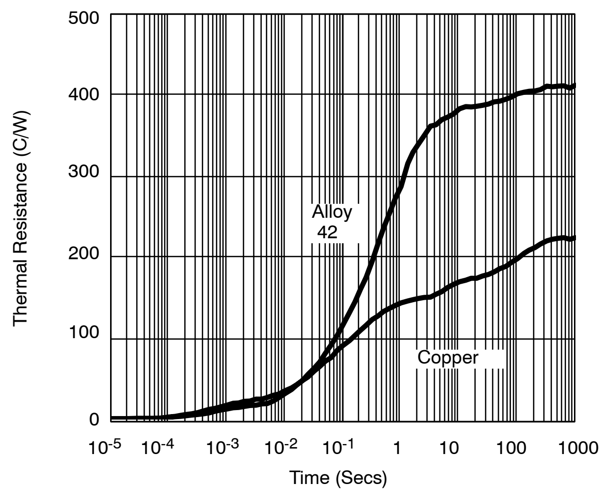
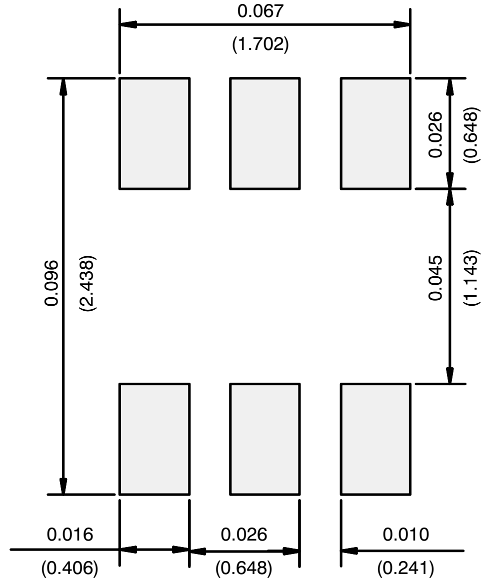


FIGURE 5. Dual SC70-6 Comparison on 1-inch^2 PCB

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PADS FOR SC-70: 6-Lead



Recommended Minimum Pads
Dimensions in Inches/(mm)

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