

Vishay Siliconix

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

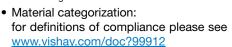


Marking code: RG

PRODUCT SUMMARY							
	N-CHANNEL	P-CHANNEL					
V <sub>DS</sub> (V)	30	-30					
$R_{DS(on)}(\Omega)$ at $V_{GS} = \pm 10 \text{ V}$	0.388	0.890					
$R_{DS(on)}(\Omega)$ at $V_{GS} = \pm 4.5 \text{ V}$	0.525	1.700					
Q <sub>g</sub> typ. (nC)	0.55	0.8					
I <sub>D</sub> (A) <sup>a</sup>	0.7	-0.5					
Configuration	N- and p-pair						

#### **FEATURES**

- TrenchFET® power MOSFET
- 100 % R<sub>g</sub> tested

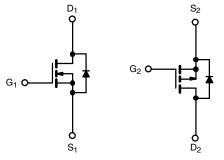




ROHS COMPLIANT HALOGEN FREE

## **APPLICATIONS**

- DC/DC converter
- Load switch



N-Channel MOSFET

P-Channel MOSFET

ORDERING INFORMATION	
Package	SOT-363
Lead (Pb)-free and halogen-free	Si1539CDL-T1-GE3

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)							
PARAMETER			N-CHANNEL	P-CHANNEL	UNIT		
Drain-source voltage			30	-30	V		
Gate-source voltage		$V_{GS}$	± 20	± 20	_ v		
	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		0.7	-0.5			
Continuous drain surrent (T. 150 °C)	T <sub>C</sub> = 70 °C	1 . [	0.6	-0.4	A		
Continuous drain current (T <sub>J</sub> = 150 °C)	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	- I <sub>D</sub>	0.7 b, c	-0.4 b, c			
	T <sub>A</sub> = 70 °C		0.5 b, c	-0.4 <sup>b, c</sup>			
	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	- I <sub>S</sub>	0.3	-0.3			
Source-drain current diode current	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C		0.2 b, c	-0.2 b, c			
Pulsed drain current	•	I <sub>DM</sub>	2	-1			
	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		0.34	0.34			
Maximum power dissipation	T <sub>C</sub> = 70 °C	1 .	0.22	0.22			
	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	$ P_D$	0.29 b, c	0.29 b, c	W		
	T <sub>A</sub> = 70 °C	1	0.18 b, c	0.18 b, c			
Operating junction and storage temperature range			-55 to	+150	°C		

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS								
PARAMETER		SYMBOL	N-CH/	ANNEL	P-CH/	NNEL		
PARAMETER			TYP.	MAX.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Maximum junction-to-ambient b, d	t ≤ 10 s	R <sub>thJA</sub>	365	438	365	438	°C/W	
Maximum junction-to-foot (drain)	Steady state	$R_{thJF}$	308	370	308	370	C/VV	

#### Notes

- a. Based on  $T_C = 25~^{\circ}C$
- 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)

# Vishay Siliconix

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP. a	MAX.	UNIT		
Static	-					I.	ı	
Due in a sum a bus all days well as a		$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_D = 250 \mu\text{A}$	N-Ch	30	-	-	T .,	
Drain-source breakdown voltage	V <sub>DS</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -250 μA	P-Ch	-30	-	-	V	
V Lancard Constitution		I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA	N-Ch	-	30	-		
V <sub>DS</sub> temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_{J}$	I <sub>D</sub> = -250 μA	P-Ch	1	-18	-	ma 1/0/	
V		I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA	N-Ch	1	-3.6	-	mV/°C	
V <sub>GS(th)</sub> temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/T_J$	I <sub>D</sub> = -250 μA	P-Ch	-	3.3	-		
0.1	.,	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250 \mu A$	N-Ch	1.2	-	2.5	.5	
Gate-source threshold voltage	V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_{D} = -250 \mu\text{A}$	P-Ch	-1.2	-	-2.5	V	
			N-Ch	=.	-	± 100		
Gate-body leakage	I <sub>GSS</sub>	$V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$	P-Ch	-	-	± 100	nA	
		V <sub>DS</sub> = 30 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V	N-Ch	-	-	1		
		$V_{DS} = -30 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	P-Ch	-	-	-1	١.	
Zero gate voltage drain current	I <sub>DSS</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 30 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, T <sub>J</sub> = 55 °C	N-Ch	-	-	10	μA	
		V <sub>DS</sub> = -30 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, T <sub>J</sub> = 55 °C	P-Ch	-	-	-10		
		V <sub>DS</sub> = 5 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V	N-Ch	2	-	-	А	
On-state drain current b	I <sub>D(on)</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = -5 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = -10 V	P-Ch	-1	-	-		
		V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 0.6 A	N-Ch	-	0.323	0.388	Ω	
		V <sub>GS</sub> = -10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -0.4 A	P-Ch	-	0.740	0.890		
Drain-source on-state resistance <sup>b</sup>	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	$V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = 0.1 \text{A}$	N-Ch	-	0.437	0.525		
		$V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = -0.1 \text{ A}$	P-Ch	-	1.4	1.7		
		V <sub>DS</sub> = 15 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 0.6 A	N-Ch	-	1.2	-		
Forward transconductance b g <sub>fs</sub>		$V_{DS} = -15 \text{ V}, I_D = -0.4 \text{ A}$	P-Ch	-	0.6	-	S	
Dynamic <sup>a</sup>		26 , 5					l	
			N-Ch	_	28	-		
Input capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>	N-Channel	P-Ch	=	34	-		
	_	$V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	N-Ch	-	10	-	1 _	
Output capacitance	C <sub>oss</sub>	P-Channel	P-Ch	-	12	-	pF	
	_	$V_{DS} = -15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	N-Ch	-	5	-		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C <sub>rss</sub>		P-Ch	-	7	-		
		V <sub>DS</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 0.6 A	N-Ch	-	1	1.5		
	_	$V_{DS} = -15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}, I_D = -0.4 \text{ A}$	P-Ch	-	1.5	3	1	
Total gate charge	$Q_g$		N-Ch	-	0.55	1.1		
		N-Channel	P-Ch	-	0.8	1.2	_	
		$V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V} I_D = 0.6 \text{ A}$	N-Ch	-	0.2	-	nC	
Gate-source charge	$Q_{gs}$	P-Channel	P-Ch	-	0.4	-		
		$V_{DS} = -15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = -0.4 \text{ A}$	N-Ch	-	0.2	-		
Gate-drain charge	$Q_{gd}$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	P-Ch	-	0.35	-		
			N-Ch	0.7	3.7	7.4	Ω	
Gate resistance	$R_g$	f = 1 MHz						



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# Vishay Siliconix

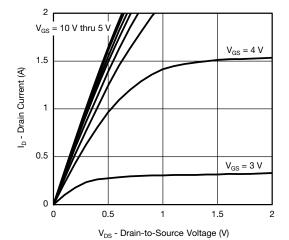
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP. a	MAX.	UNIT	
Dynamic <sup>a</sup>							
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>		N-Ch	-	2	4	
Turn on dolay time	ra(on)	N-Channel	P-Ch		1	2	
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 30 \Omega$	N-Ch	-	14	21	
11100 11110	٠,	$I_D \cong 0.5 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = 10 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$	P-Ch	-	9	18	
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	P-Channel	N-Ch	-	11	20	
Tan on dolay time	<b>-</b> a(oii)	$V_{DD} = -15 \text{ V}, R_L = 38 \Omega$	P-Ch	-	8	16	
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	$I_D \cong -0.4 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = -10 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$	N-Ch	-	9	18	
T dir dirio	7		P-Ch	-	8	16	ns
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>		N-Ch	-	26	39	110
Tam on dolay time	ra(on)	N-Channel	P-Ch		32	48	
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 30 \Omega$	N-Ch	-	25	38	
The time	۲r	$I_D \cong 0.5 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = 4.5 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$	P-Ch	-	19	29	
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	P-Channel	N-Ch		14	21	
		$V_{DD} = -15 \text{ V}, R_L = 38 \Omega$	P-Ch	-	4	8	
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	$I_D \cong -0.4 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = -4.5 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$	N-Ch	-	15	23	
T dil tillo	ч		P-Ch	-	10	20	
<b>Drain-Source Body Diode Characteris</b>	stics		,				
Continuous source-drain diode current	Is	$T_C = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}$ $\frac{\text{N-C}}{\text{P-C}}$		-	-	0.3	_
Commission Course Course	'5			-	-	-0.3	Α
Pulse diode forward current <sup>a</sup>	I <sub>SM</sub>		N-Ch	-	-	2	
T disc disde forward safrent	'SIVI		P-Ch	-	-	-1	
Body diode voltage	$V_{\mathrm{SD}}$	I <sub>S</sub> = 0.5 A	N-Ch	-	0.8	1.2	V
body diode voltage	<b>V</b> SD	I <sub>S</sub> = -0.4 A	P-Ch	-	-0.8	-1.2	
Body diode reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>		N-Ch	-	10	20	ns
Body diode reverse recovery time	Lrr	N-Channel	P-Ch		16	24	113
Body diode reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$	$I_F = 0.5 \text{ A}, \text{ di/dt} = 100 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s},$	N-Ch		3	6	nC
body diode reverse receivery charge	≪rr	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	P-Ch	-	8	16	110
Reverse recovery fall time	ta	P-Channel	N-Ch	-	6	-	
Tiovorse receivery fail tillie	ιa	$I_F = -0.5 \text{ A}, \text{ di/dt} = -100 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s},$	P-Ch	-	9	-	ns
Reverse recovery rise time	+.	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	N-Ch	-	4	-	113
Hoverse recovery rise time	t <sub>b</sub>		P-Ch	-	7	-	

## Notes

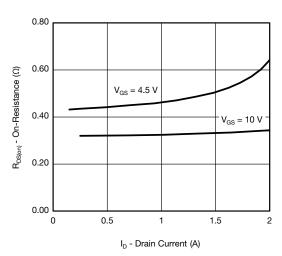
- a. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing
- b. Pulse test; pulse width  $\leq 300~\mu s,~duty~cycle \leq 2~\%$

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.

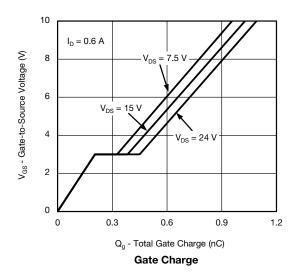


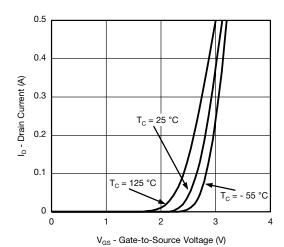


### **Output Characteristics**

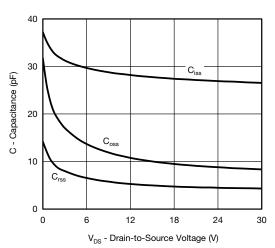


## On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

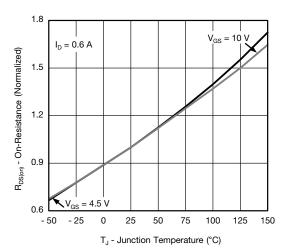




**Transfer Characteristics** 

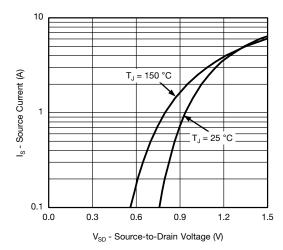


Capacitance

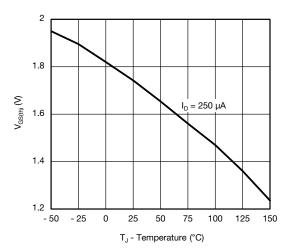


On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

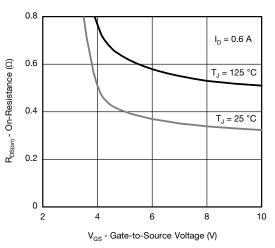




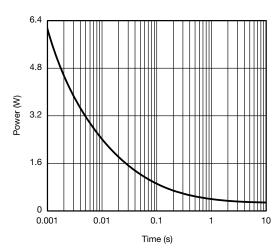
### Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



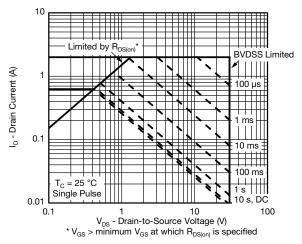
Threshold Voltage



On-Resistance vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

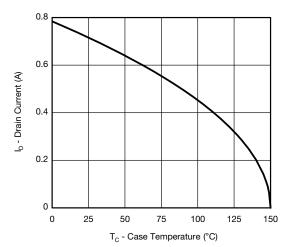


Single Pulse Power, Junction-to-Ambient

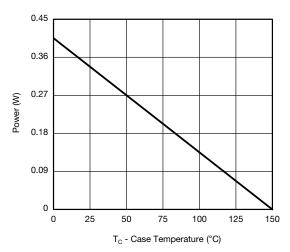


Safe Operating Area, Junction-to-Ambient

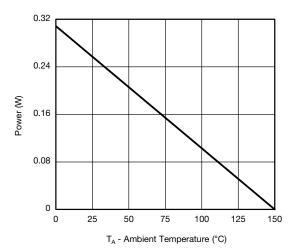




### Current Derating a





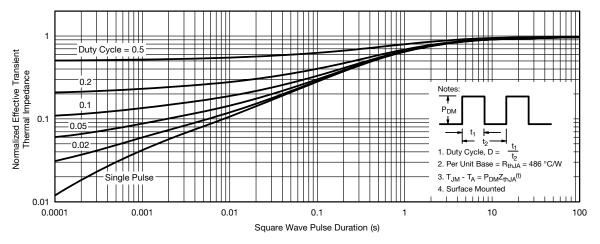


Power Derating, Junction-to-Ambient

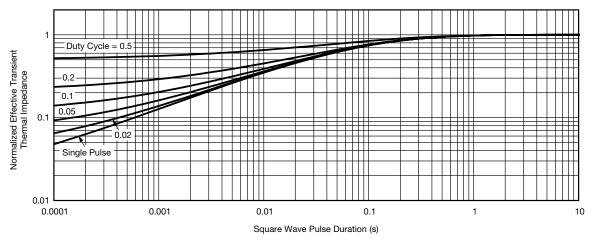
#### Note

a. The power dissipation P<sub>D</sub> is based on T<sub>J</sub> 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



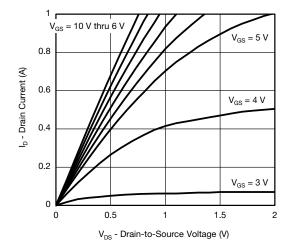


### Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient

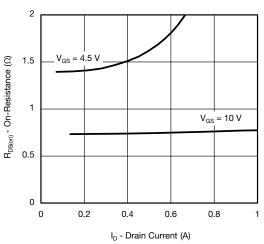


Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Foot

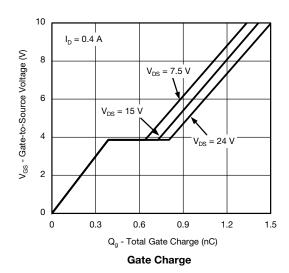


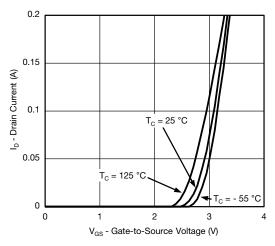


### **Output Characteristics**

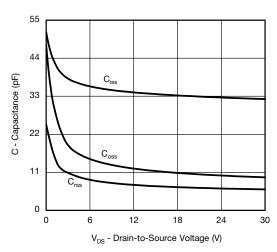


## On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

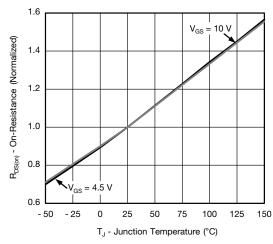




### **Transfer Characteristics**

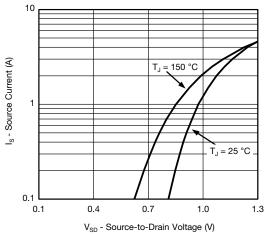


## Capacitance

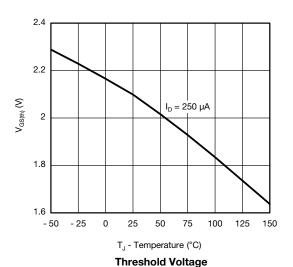


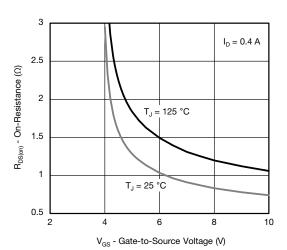
On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature



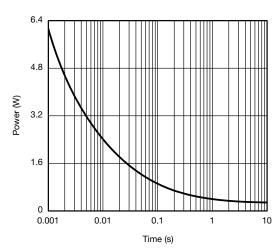


### Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

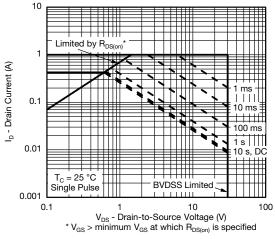




On-Resistance vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

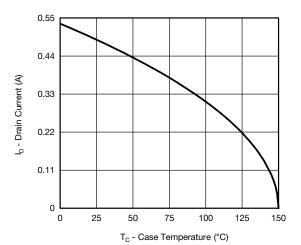


Single Pulse Power, Junction-to-Ambient

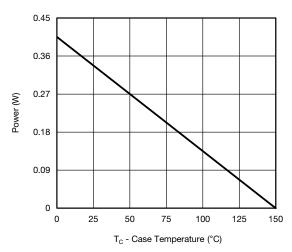


Safe Operating Area, Junction-to-Ambient

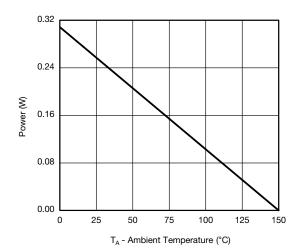




### Current Derating a





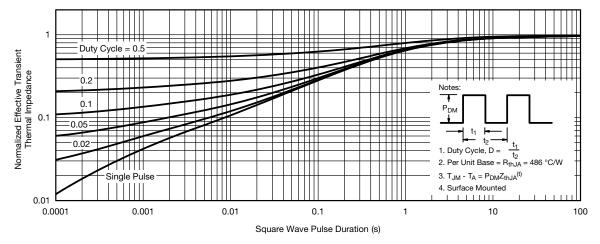


Power Derating, Junction-to-Ambient

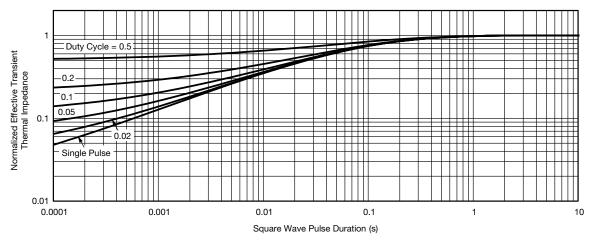
#### Note

a. The power dissipation P<sub>D</sub> is based on T<sub>J</sub> 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 <a href="https://www.vishay.com/ppg?67469">www.vishay.com/ppg?67469</a>.





## SC-70: 6-LEADS





	MILLIMETERS			ı	NCHE	S
Dim	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
Α	0.90	-	1.10	0.035	_	0.043
A <sub>1</sub>	-	-	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
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
9		7°Nom			7°Nom	





## **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.

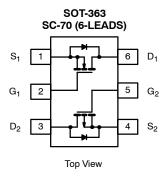


FIGURE 1.

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 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  $R\theta_{JA}$  for the dual 6-pin SC-70 is  $400^{\circ} C/W$  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.

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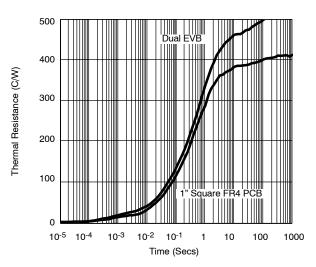
SC-70 (6-PIN)	
Room Ambient 25 °C	Elevated Ambient 60 °C
$P_{D} = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_{A}}{R\theta_{JA}}$	$P_{D} = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_{A}}{R\theta_{JA}}$
$P_{D} = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{400^{\circ}C/W}$	$P_{D} = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 60^{\circ}C}{400^{\circ}C/W}$
$P_D = 312 \text{ mW}$	$P_D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

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



Comparison of Dual SC70-6 on EVB and 1" FIGURE 2. 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).

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



Recommended Minimum Pads Dimensions in Inches/(mm)

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