

SPECIFICATIONS $T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted						
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Static						
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V_{DS}	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = -250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	- 30			V
V_{DS} Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_J$	$I_D = -250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		- 32		mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_{GS(th)}$ Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/T_J$			4		
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	- 1		- 3	V
Gate-Source Leakage	I_{GSS}	$V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{GS} = \pm 20\text{ V}$			- 100	nA
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}	$V_{DS} = -30\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$			- 1	μA
		$V_{DS} = -30\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, T_J = 55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$			- 10	
On-State Drain Current ^a	$I_{D(on)}$	$V_{DS} \leq 5\text{ V}, V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}$	- 3			A
Drain-Source On-State Resistance ^a	$R_{DS(on)}$	$V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, I_D = -2.0\text{ A}$		0.084	0.100	Ω
		$V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}, I_D = -1.6\text{ A}$		0.120	0.145	
Forward Transconductance ^a	g_{fs}	$V_{DS} = -10\text{ V}, I_D = -2.0\text{ A}$		6		S
Dynamic ^b						
Input Capacitance	C_{iss}	$V_{DS} = -15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}$		365		pF
Output Capacitance	C_{oss}			68		
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C_{rss}			51		
Total Gate Charge	Q_g	$V_{DS} = -15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}, I_D = -2.5\text{ A}$		4.1	6.2	nC
Gate-Source Charge	Q_{gs}			1.2		
Gate-Drain Charge	Q_{gd}			1.7		
Gate Resistance	R_g	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$		9.2		Ω
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DD} = -15\text{ V}, R_L = 7.5\text{ }\Omega$ $I_D \cong -2\text{ A}, V_{GEN} = -4.5\text{ V}, R_g = 1\text{ }\Omega$		24	40	ns
Rise Time	t_r			60	100	
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$			25	40	
Fall Time	t_f			15	25	
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DD} = -15\text{ V}, R_L = 7.5\text{ }\Omega$ $I_D \cong -2\text{ A}, V_{GEN} = -10\text{ V}, R_g = 1\text{ }\Omega$		4	8	
Rise Time	t_r			10	20	
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$			15	25	
Fall Time	t_f			6	12	
Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristics						
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	I_S	$T_C = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$			- 1.6	A
Pulse Diode Forward Current	I_{SM}				- 6.5	
Body Diode Voltage	V_{SD}	$I_S = -2\text{ A}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$		- 0.85	- 1.2	V
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	$I_F = -2.0\text{ A}, di/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}, T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		23	35	ns
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	Q_{rr}			15	23	nC
Reverse Recovery Fall Time	t_a			9		ns
Reverse Recovery Rise Time	t_b			14		

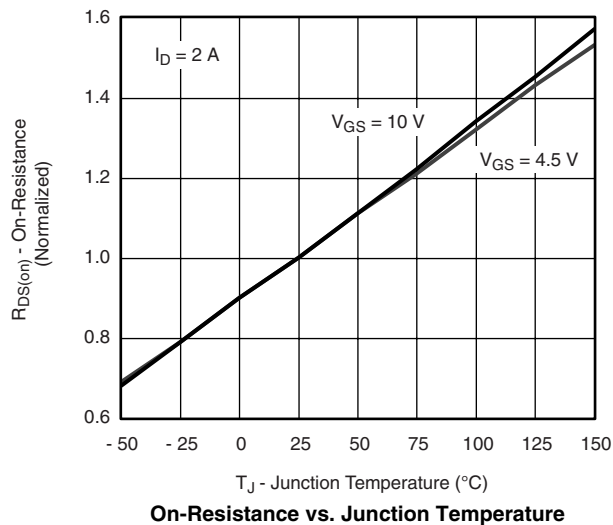
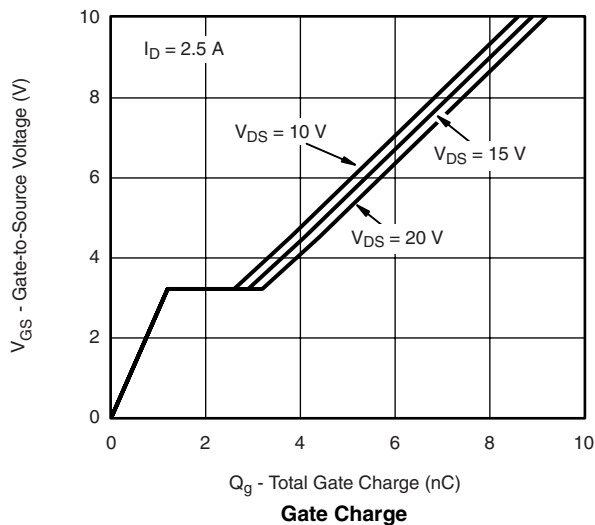
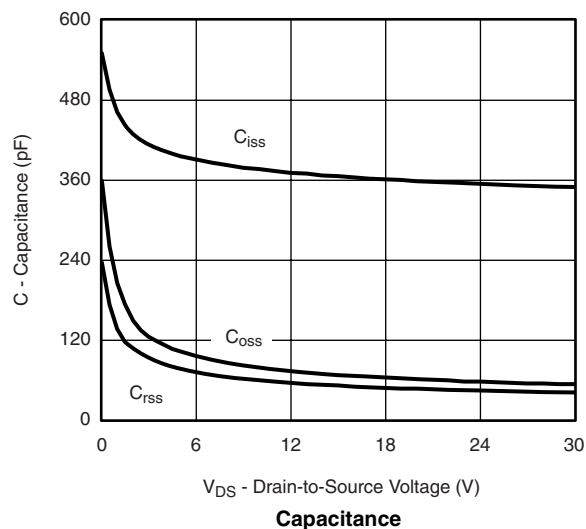
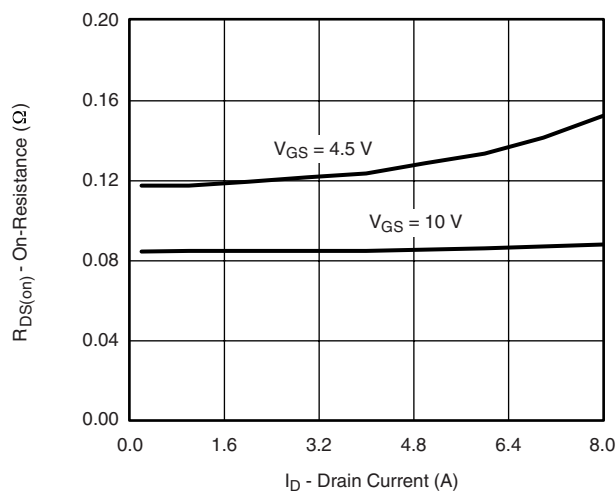
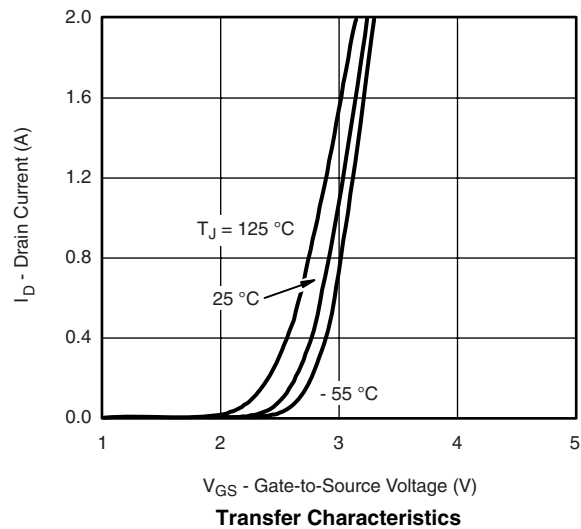
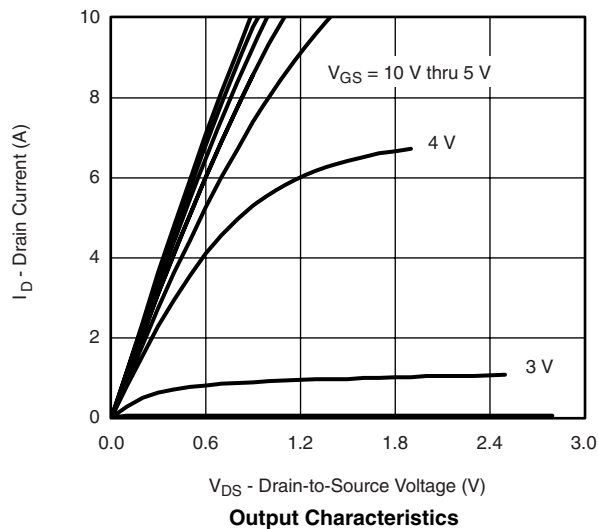
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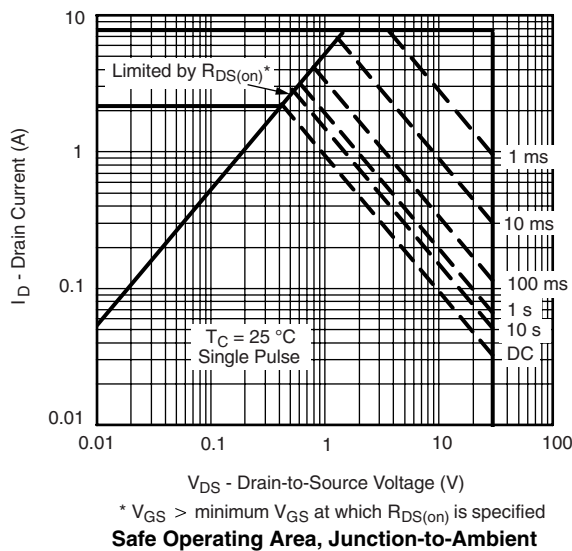
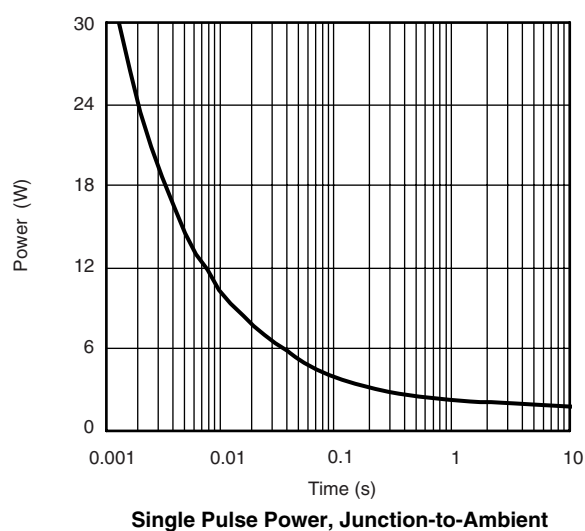
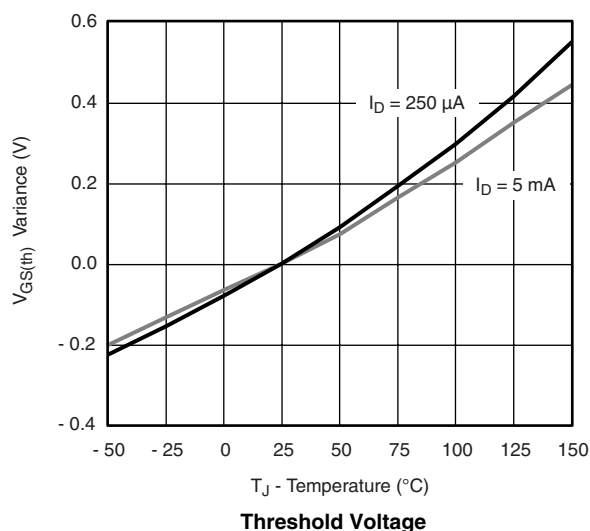
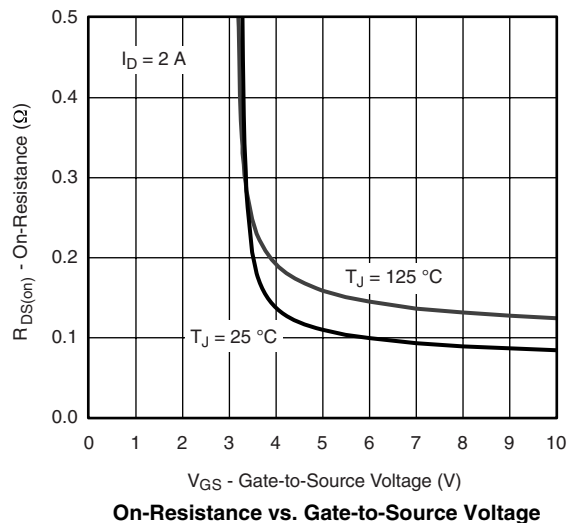
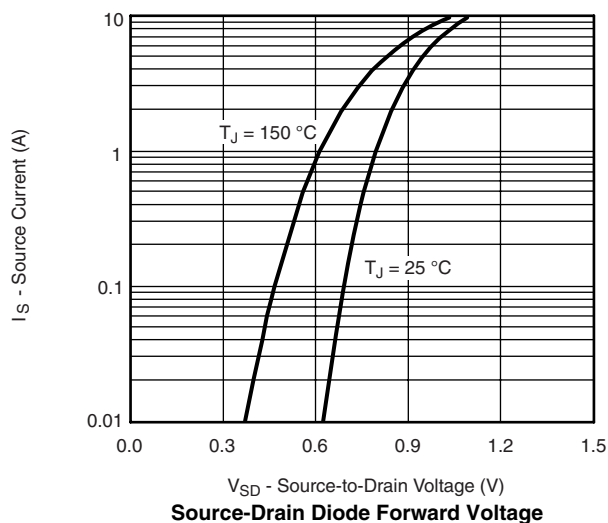
a. Pulse test; pulse width $\leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

b. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing.

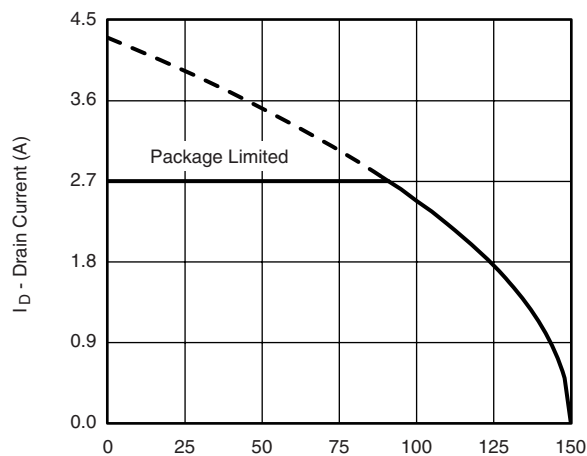
Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 25 °C, unless otherwise noted



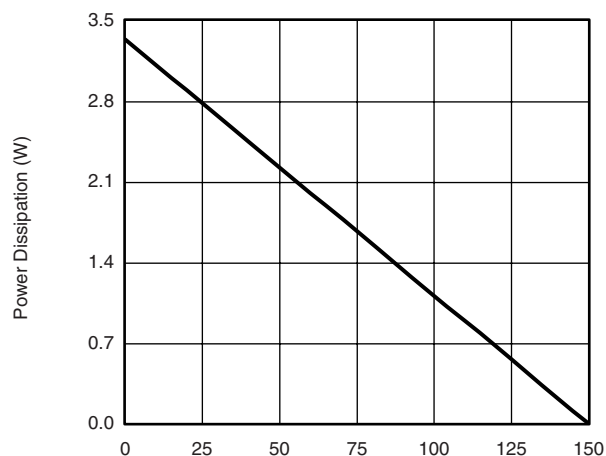
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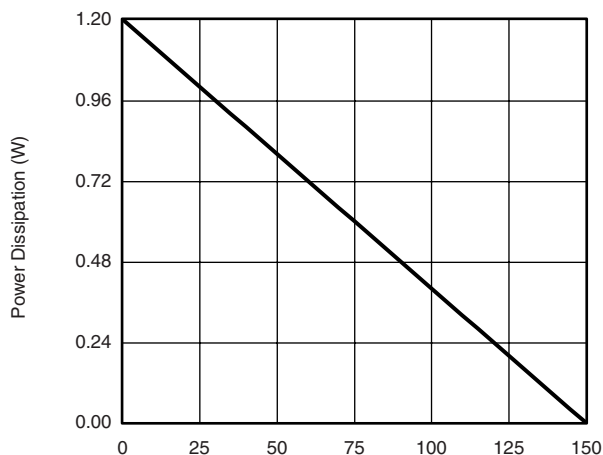
T_C - Case Temperature (°C)

Current Derating*



T_C - Case Temperature (°C)

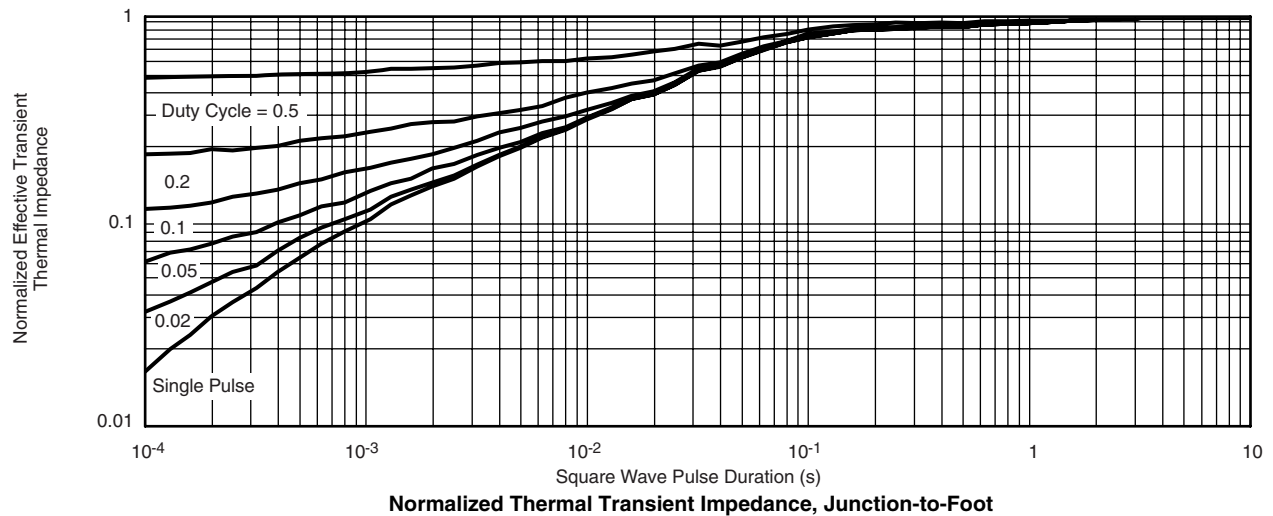
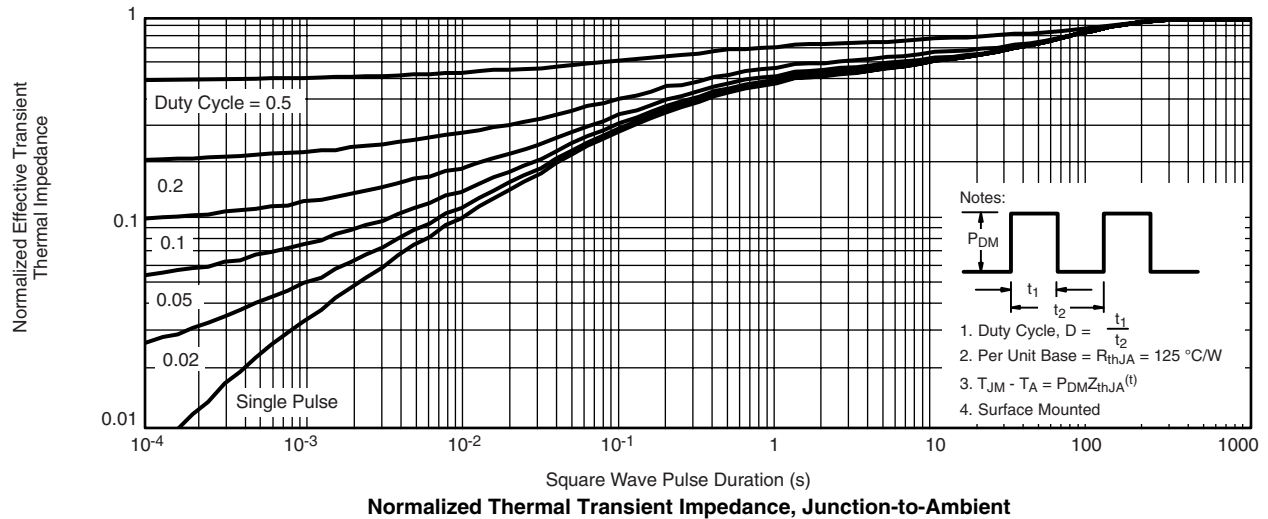
Power Derating, Junction-to-Foot



T_A - Ambient Temperature (°C)

Power Derating, Junction-to-Ambient

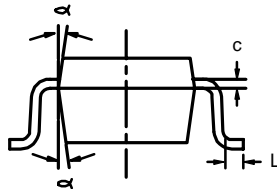
* The power dissipation P_D is based on $T_{J(max)} = 150$ °C, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in settling the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used. It is used to determine the current rating, when this rating falls below the package limit.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 25 °C, unless otherwise noted

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SC-70: 6-LEADS



	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
Dim	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						

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.

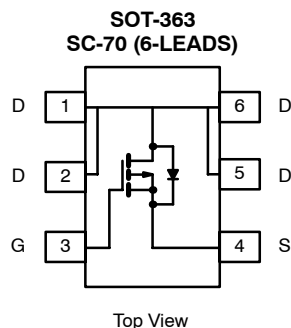


FIGURE 1.

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.

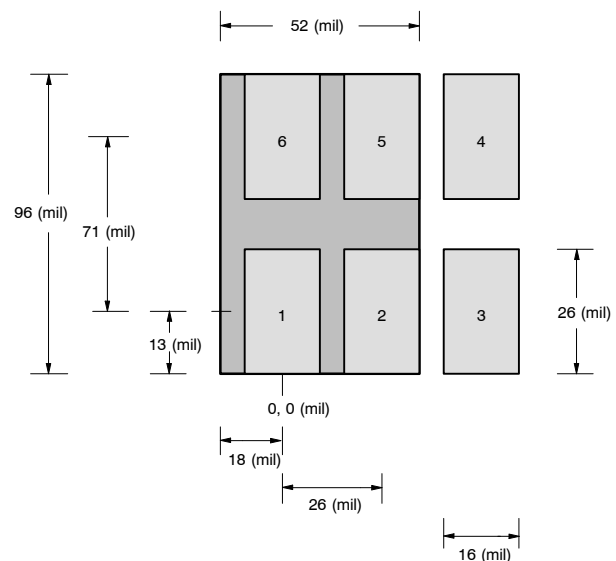


FIGURE 2. SC-70 (6 leads) Single

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-inch² PCB with dual-side copper coating.

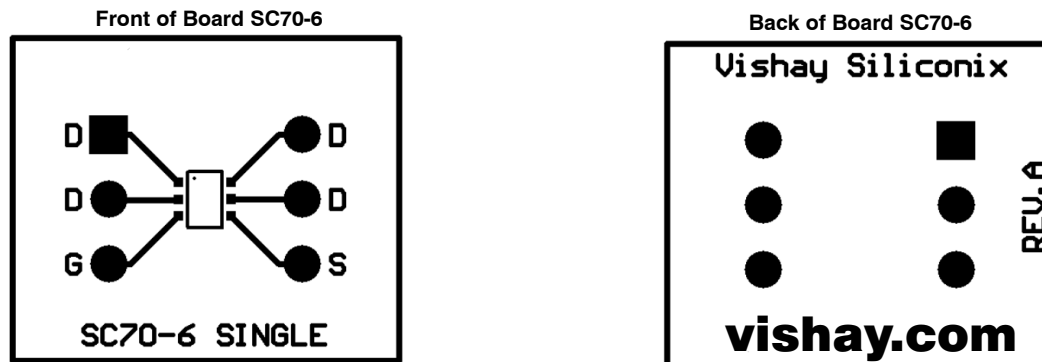


FIGURE 3.

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-inch² 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
$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$	$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$
$P_D = \frac{150^{\circ}\text{C} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}}{212^{\circ}\text{C/W}}$	$P_D = \frac{150^{\circ}\text{C} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}}{212^{\circ}\text{C/W}}$
$P_D = 590 \text{ mW}$	$P_D = 425 \text{ mW}$

COOPER LEADFRAME	
Room Ambient 25 °C	Elevated Ambient 60 °C
$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$	$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$
$P_D = \frac{150^{\circ}\text{C} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}}{124^{\circ}\text{C/W}}$	$P_D = \frac{150^{\circ}\text{C} - 60^{\circ}\text{C}}{124^{\circ}\text{C/W}}$
$P_D = 1.01 \text{ W}$	$P_D = 726 \text{ mW}$

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 ² PCB with maximum copper both sides.	211.8°C/W	103.5°C/W

The results indicate that designers can reduce thermal resistance ($R_{\theta JA}$) 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-inch² square PCB area.

The copper leadframe versions have the following suffix:

Single: Si14xxEDH
Dual: Si19xxEDH
Complementary: Si15xxEDH

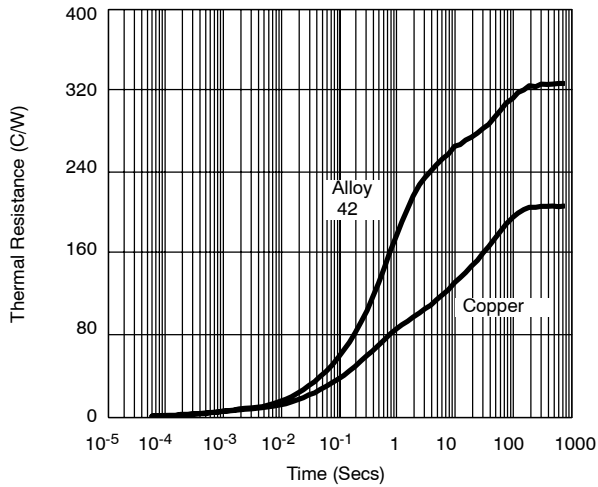


FIGURE 4. Leadframe Comparison on EVB

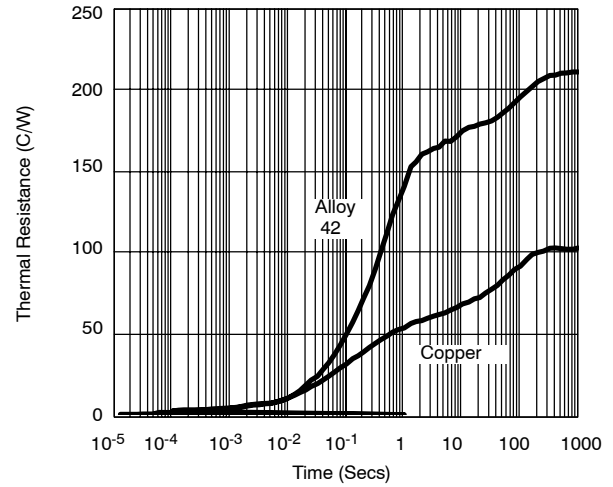
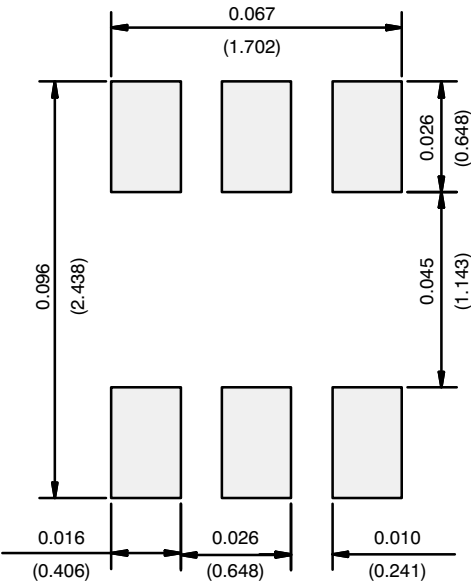


FIGURE 5. Leadframe Comparison on Alloy 42 1-inch² PCB



RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PADS FOR SC-70: 6-Lead



Recommended Minimum Pads
Dimensions in Inches/(mm)

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