

# N-Channel 60 V (D-S) MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY					
V <sub>DS</sub> (V)	$R_{DS(on)}(\Omega)$	I <sub>D</sub> (A) <sup>a, e</sup>	Q <sub>g</sub> (Typ.)		
60	0.0038 at V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V	58	51 nC		
	$0.0065$ at $V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	45	31110		

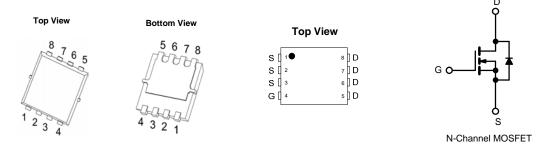
#### **FEATURES**

- DT-Trench Power MOSFET
- 100 %  $R_g$  and UIS Tested



#### **APPLICATIONS**

- · Notebook PC Core
- VRM/POL



<b>ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING</b>	<b>S</b> (T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, unle	ess otherwise no	ted)		
Parameter		Symbol	Limit	Unit	
Drain-Source Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub>	60	V		
Gate-Source Voltage		V <sub>GS</sub>	± 20		
Continuous Drain Current (T <sub>J</sub> = 175 °C)	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		58 <sup>a, e</sup>		
	T <sub>C</sub> = 70 °C	I <sub>D</sub>	49 <sup>e</sup>		
	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	'D	26 <sup>b, c</sup>	A	
	T <sub>A</sub> = 70 °C		16 <sup>b, c</sup>		
Pulsed Drain Current		I <sub>DM</sub>	232		
Avalanche Current Pulse	L = 0.1 mH	I <sub>AS</sub>	52		
Single Pulse Avalanche Energy	L=0.1 IIII	E <sub>AS</sub>	59	mJ	
Outilities Outilities Bridge Outilities	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	I <sub>S</sub>	58 <sup>a, e</sup>	A	
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	'S	35 <sup>b, c</sup>		
Maximum Power Dissipation	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		45		
	T <sub>C</sub> = 70 °C	P <sub>D</sub>	31	$\Box$ w	
	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	' D	4.1 <sup>b, c</sup>	VV	
	T <sub>A</sub> = 70 °C		2.15 <sup>b, c</sup>		
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature R	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	- 55 to 175	°C		

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS						
Parameter		Symbol	Typical	Maximum	Unit	
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>b, d</sup>	t ≤ 10 s	R <sub>thJA</sub>	25	45	°C/W	
Maximum Junction-to-Case	Steady State	R <sub>thJC</sub>	2.5	4		

#### Notes:

- a. Based on T<sub>C</sub> = 25 °C. b. Surface mounted on 1" x 1" FR4 board.
- d. Maximum under steady state conditions is 90 °C/W.
- e. Calculated based on maximum junction temperature. Package limitation current is 80 A.



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Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min .	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Static						
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub>	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_D = 250 \mu\text{A}$	60			V
V <sub>DS</sub> Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_{J}$	I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA		35		mV/°C
V <sub>GS(th)</sub> Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/T_J$	I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA		- 5.5		
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_{D} = 250 \mu A$	1.0		3.0	V
Gate-Source Leakage	I <sub>GSS</sub>	$V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$			± 100	nA
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I <sub>DSS</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 48 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V			1	^
		V <sub>DS</sub> = 48 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, T <sub>J</sub> = 55 °C			10	μA
On-State Drain Current <sup>a</sup>	I <sub>D(on)</sub>	$V_{DS} \ge 5 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$	58			Α
Drain-Source On-State Resistance <sup>a</sup>	Б	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 12 A		0.0038	0.0048	Ω
	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	$V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = 9 \text{ A}$		0.0065	0.0085	
Forward Transconductance <sup>a</sup>	9 <sub>fs</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 48 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 12 A		90		S
Dynamic <sup>b</sup>			•			
Input Capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>			3120		
Output Capacitance	C <sub>oss</sub>	$V_{DS} = 48 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		995		pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C <sub>rss</sub>			499		
Total Gate Charge	Qg	V <sub>DS</sub> = 48 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 12 A		51		nC
				40.5		
Gate-Source Charge	Q <sub>gs</sub>	$V_{DS} = 48 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_{D} = 9 \text{ A}$		31		
Gate-Drain Charge	Q <sub>gd</sub>			19		
Gate Resistance	R <sub>g</sub>	f = 1 MHz		1.4	2.5	Ω
Turn-On Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>			19		ns
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DD}$ = 48 V, $R_L$ = 0.555 $\Omega$		12		
Turn-Off Delay Time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$I_D \cong 7 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = 10 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$		70		
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>			10		
Turn-On Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>			56		
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DD}$ = 48 V, $R_L$ = 0.625 $\Omega$		180		
Turn-Off Delay Time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$I_D \cong 4 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = 4.5 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$		53		
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>			12		
<b>Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristic</b>	s					
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	I <sub>S</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C			58	۸
Pulse Diode Forward Current <sup>a</sup>	I <sub>SM</sub>				232	Α
Body Diode Voltage	V <sub>SD</sub>	I <sub>S</sub> = 12 A		0.8	1.2	V
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	t <sub>rr</sub>			51	78	ns
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	Q <sub>rr</sub>	10 A di/dt 400 A/v- T 05 00		72	105	nC
Reverse Recovery Fall Time	t <sub>a</sub>	$I_F = 10 \text{ A}, \text{ di/dt} = 100 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}, T_J = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		26		ns
Reverse Recovery Rise Time	t <sub>b</sub>			25		

### Notes:

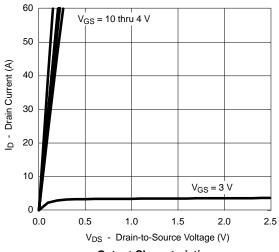
- a. Pulse test; pulse width  $\leq 300~\mu s,$  duty cycle  $\leq 2~\%.$
- b. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing.

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.

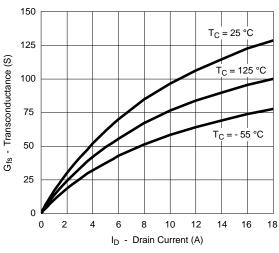


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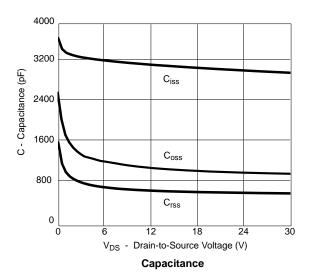
# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

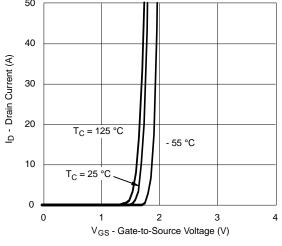


### **Output Characteristics**

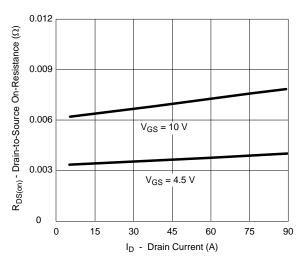


Transconductance

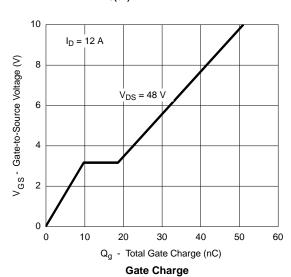




Transfer Characteristics

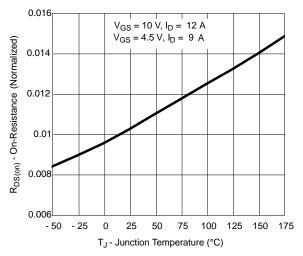


R<sub>DS(on)</sub> vs. Drain Current

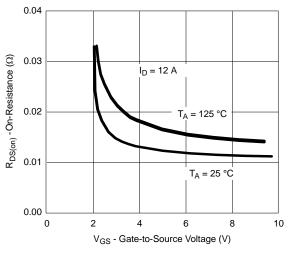




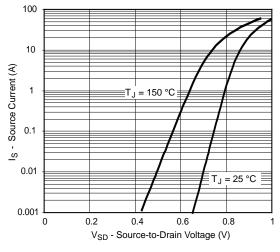
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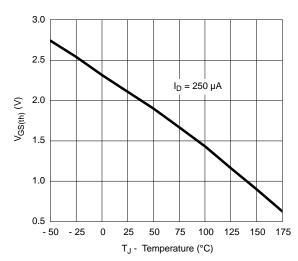
On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature



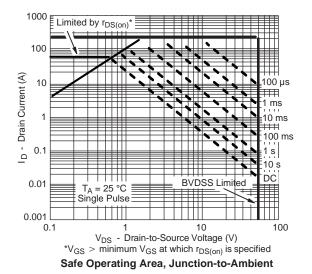
 $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $V_{GS}$  vs. Temperature



Forward Diode Voltage vs. Temperature



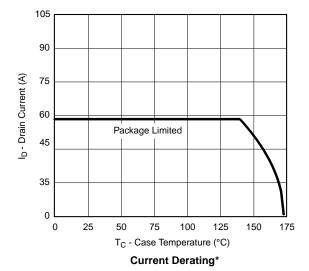
Threshold Voltage

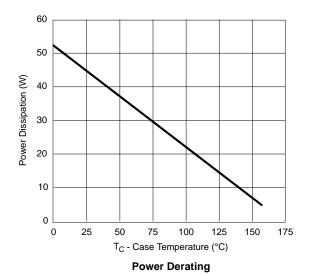




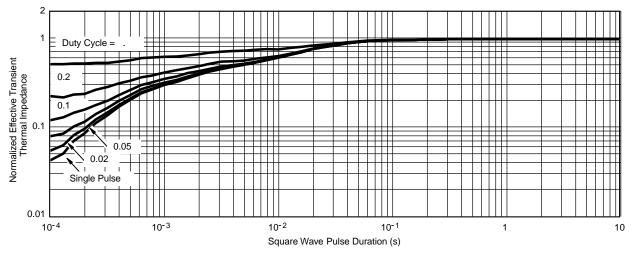


# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)





<sup>\*</sup> The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(max)} = 175$  °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-Case





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