

N-Channel 100 V (D-S) MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY

V _{DS} (V)	R _{DS(on)} (Ω) Max.	I _D (A) ^a	Q _g (Typ.)
100	0.0066 at V _{GS} = 10 V	60	25.5 nC
	0.0070 at V _{GS} = 7.5 V	60	
	0.0105 at V _{GS} = 4.5 V	60	

FEATURES

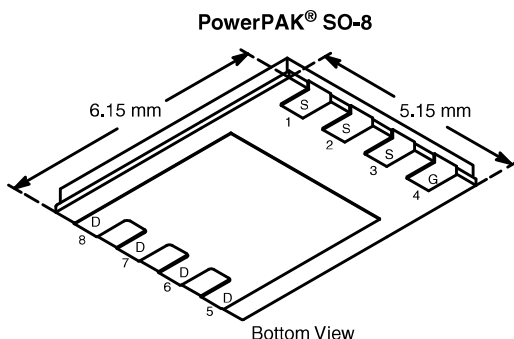
- TrenchFET® Power MOSFET
- 100 % R_g and UIS Tested
- Material categorization:
For definitions of compliance please see
www.vishay.com/doc?99912



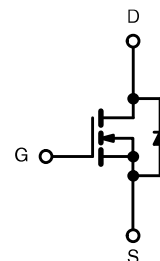
RoHS
COMPLIANT
HALOGEN
FREE

APPLICATIONS

- Fixed Telecom
- DC/DC Converter
- Primary and Secondary Side Switch



Ordering Information:
SiR870ADP-T1-GE3 (Lead (Pb)-free and Halogen-free)



N-Channel MOSFET

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	V _{DS}	100	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V _{GS}	± 20	
Continuous Drain Current (T _J = 150 °C)	I _D	T _C = 25 °C	A
		T _C = 70 °C	
		T _A = 25 °C	
		T _A = 70 °C	
Pulsed Drain Current (t = 100 μs)	I _{DM}	300	A
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	I _S	T _C = 25 °C	
		T _A = 25 °C	
Single Pulse Avalanche Current	I _{AS}	40	mJ
Single Pulse Avalanche Energy	E _{AS}	80	
Maximum Power Dissipation	P _D	T _C = 25 °C	W
		T _C = 70 °C	
		T _A = 25 °C	
		T _A = 70 °C	
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T _J , T _{stg}	- 55 to 150	°C
Soldering Recommendations (Peak Temperature) ^{d, e}		260	

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{b, f}	R _{thJA}	15	20	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case (Drain)	R _{thJC}	0.9	1.2	

Notes:

a. Package limited.

b. Surface mounted on 1" x 1" FR4 board.

c. t = 10 s.

d. See solder profile (www.vishay.com/doc?73257). The PowerPAK SO-8 is a leadless package. The end of the lead terminal is exposed copper (not plated) as a result of the singulation process in manufacturing. A solder fillet at the exposed copper tip cannot be guaranteed and is not required to ensure adequate bottom side solder interconnection.

e. Rework conditions: manual soldering with a soldering iron is not recommended for leadless components.

f. Maximum under steady state conditions is 54 °C/W.

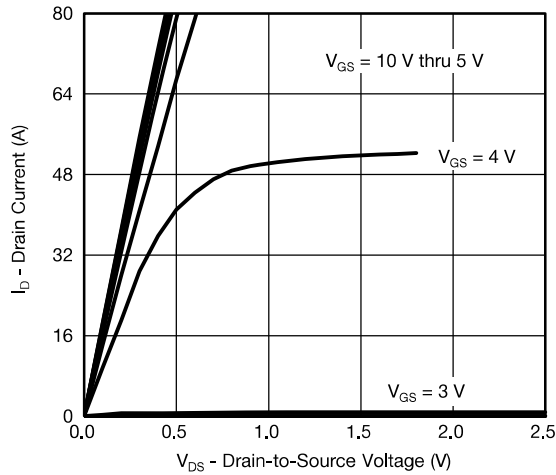
SPECIFICATIONS (T _J = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)						
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Static						
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V _{DS}	V _{GS} = 0 V, I _D = 250 μA	100			V
V _{DS} Temperature Coefficient	ΔV _{DS} /T _J	I _D = 250 μA		56		mV/°C
V _{GS(th)} Temperature Coefficient	ΔV _{GS(th)} /T _J			- 6		
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	V _{GS(th)}	V _{DS} = V _{GS} , I _D = 250 μA	1.5		3	V
Gate-Source Leakage	I _{GSS}	V _{DS} = 0 V, V _{GS} = ± 20 V			± 100	nA
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I _{DSS}	V _{DS} = 100 V, V _{GS} = 0 V			1	μA
		V _{DS} = 100 V, V _{GS} = 0 V, T _J = 55 °C			10	
On-State Drain Current ^a	I _{D(on)}	V _{DS} ≥ 5 V, V _{GS} = 10 V	30			A
Drain-Source On-State Resistance ^a	R _{DS(on)}	V _{GS} = 10 V, I _D = 20 A		0.0055	0.0066	Ω
		V _{GS} = 7.5 V, I _D = 20 A		0.0058	0.0070	
		V _{GS} = 4.5 V, I _D = 15 A		0.0075	0.0105	
Forward Transconductance ^a	g _{fs}	V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 20 A		68		S
Dynamic ^b						
Input Capacitance	C _{iss}	V _{DS} = 50 V, V _{GS} = 0 V, f = 1 MHz		2866		pF
Output Capacitance	C _{oss}			719		
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C _{rss}			66		
Total Gate Charge	Q _g	V _{DS} = 50 V, V _{GS} = 10 V, I _D = 20 A		53.5	80	nC
		V _{DS} = 50 V, V _{GS} = 7.5 V, I _D = 20 A		41	62	
		V _{DS} = 50 V, V _{GS} = 4.5 V, I _D = 20 A		25.2	38	
Gate-Source Charge	Q _{gs}			10		
Gate-Drain Charge	Q _{gd}			10.6		
Output Charge	Q _{oss}	V _{DS} = 50 V, V _{GS} = 0 V		69	104	
Gate Resistance	R _g	f = 1 MHz	0.3	1	2	Ω
Turn-On Delay Time	t _{d(on)}	V _{DD} = 50 V, R _L = 2.5 Ω I _D ≅ 20 A, V _{GEN} = 10 V, R _g = 1 Ω		13	26	ns
Rise Time	t _r			14	28	
Turn-Off Delay Time	t _{d(off)}			35	70	
Fall Time	t _f			9	18	
Turn-On Delay Time	t _{d(on)}	V _{DD} = 50 V, R _L = 2.5 Ω I _D ≅ 20 A, V _{GEN} = 7.5 V, R _g = 1 Ω		17	34	
Rise Time	t _r			15	30	
Turn-Off Delay Time	t _{d(off)}			33	65	
Fall Time	t _f			9	18	
Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristics						
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	I _S	T _C = 25 °C			60	A
Pulse Diode Forward Current (t _p = 100 μs)	I _{SM}				300	
Body Diode Voltage	V _{SD}	I _S = 5 A		0.74	1.1	V
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	t _{rr}	I _F = 20 A, dI/dt = 100 A/μs, T _J = 25 °C		54	100	ns
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	Q _{rr}			76	140	nC
Reverse Recovery Fall Time	t _a			27		ns
Reverse Recovery Rise Time	t _b			27		

Notes:

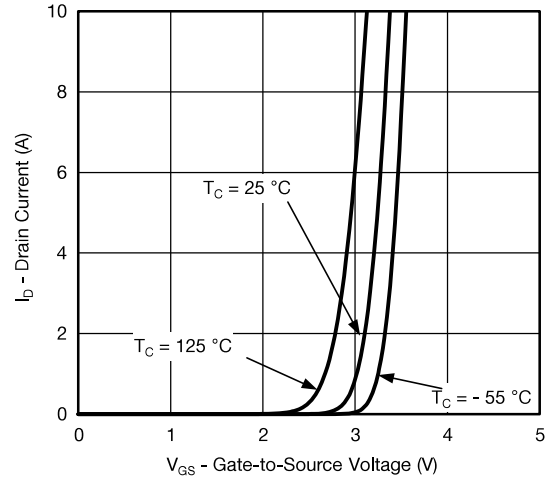
- a. Pulse test; pulse width $\leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
b. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing.

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.

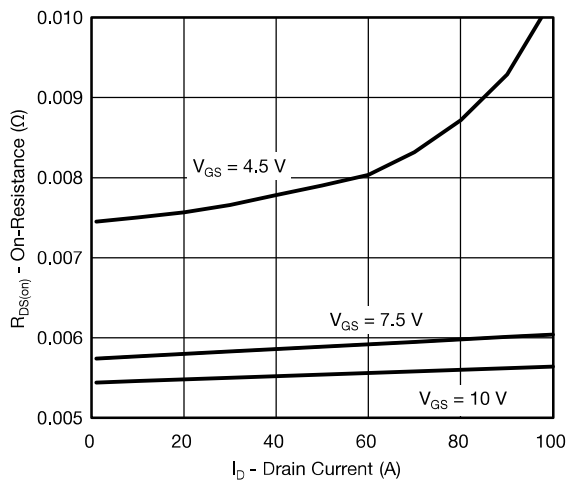
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)



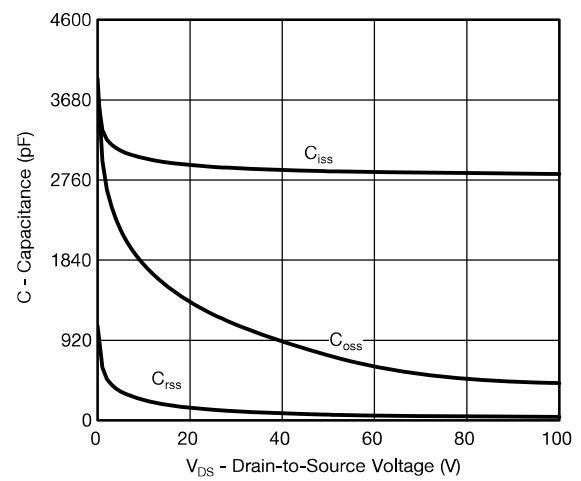
Output Characteristics



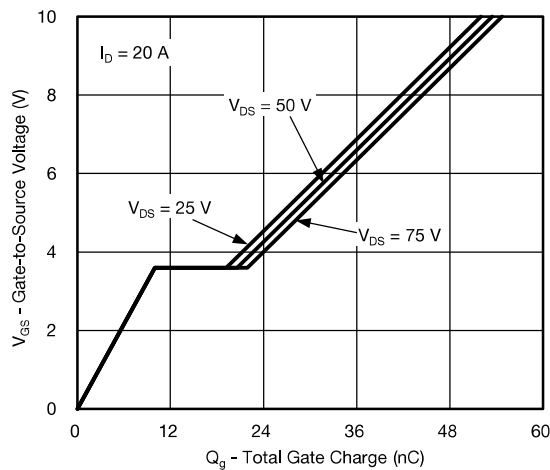
Transfer Characteristics



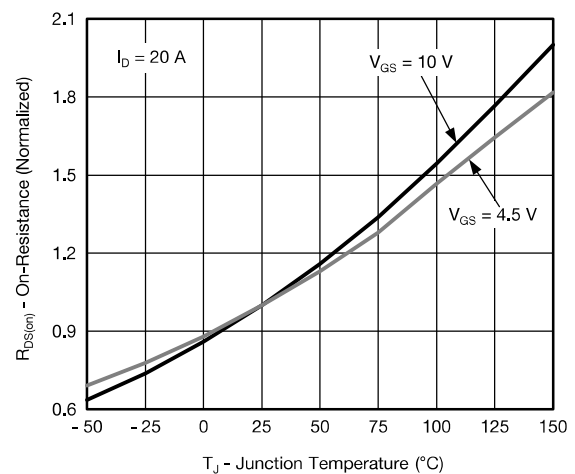
On-Resistance vs. Drain Current



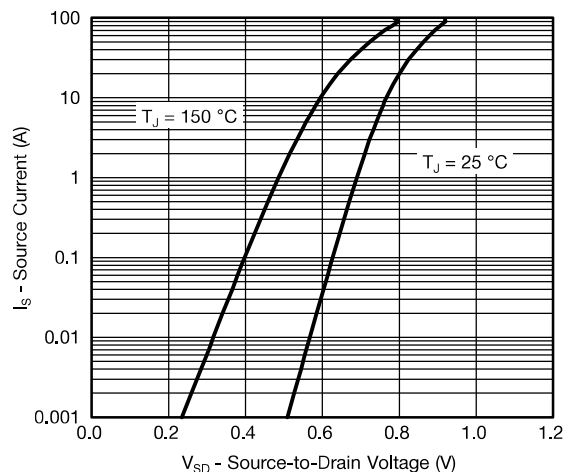
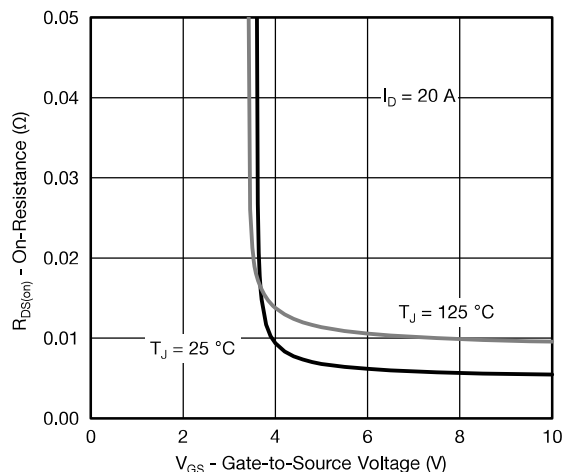
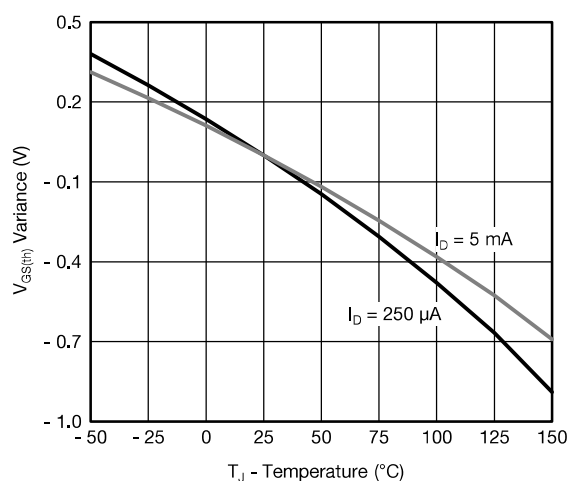
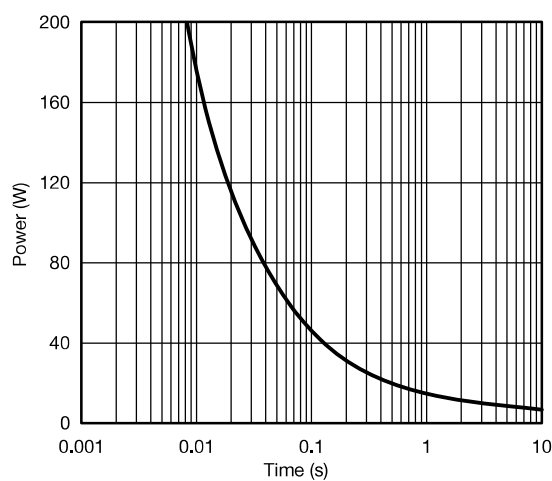
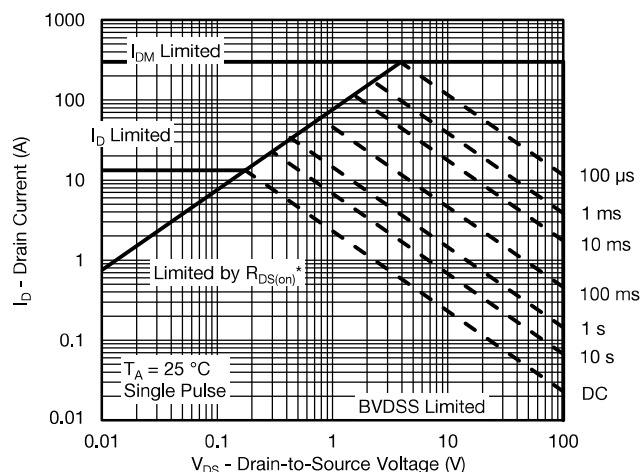
Capacitance



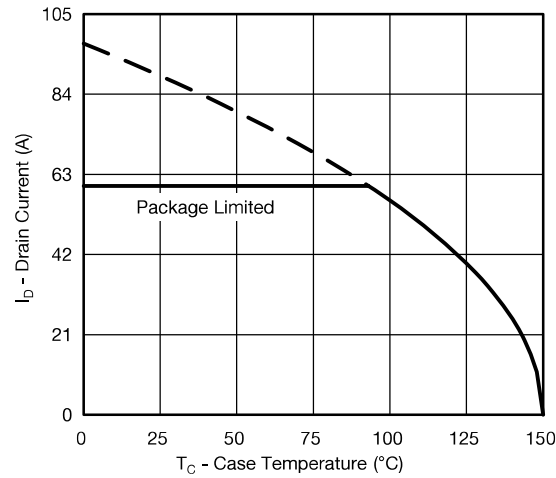
Gate Charge



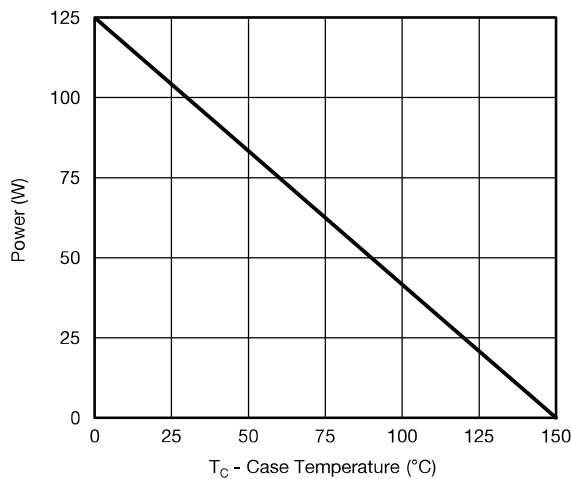
On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

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*** $V_{GS} >$ minimum V_{GS} at which $R_{DS(on)}$ is specified**Safe Operating Area, Junction-to-Ambient**

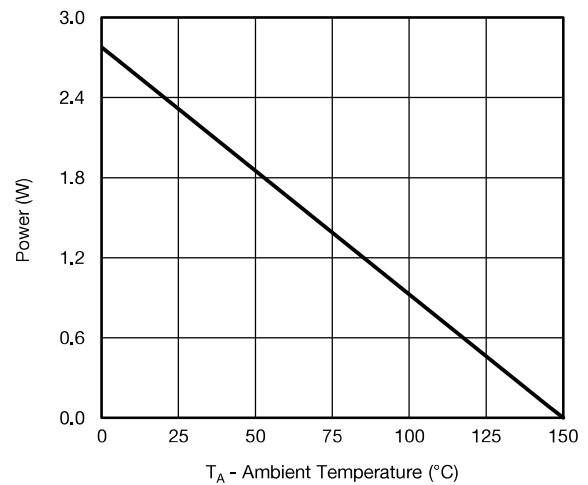
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)



Current Derating*

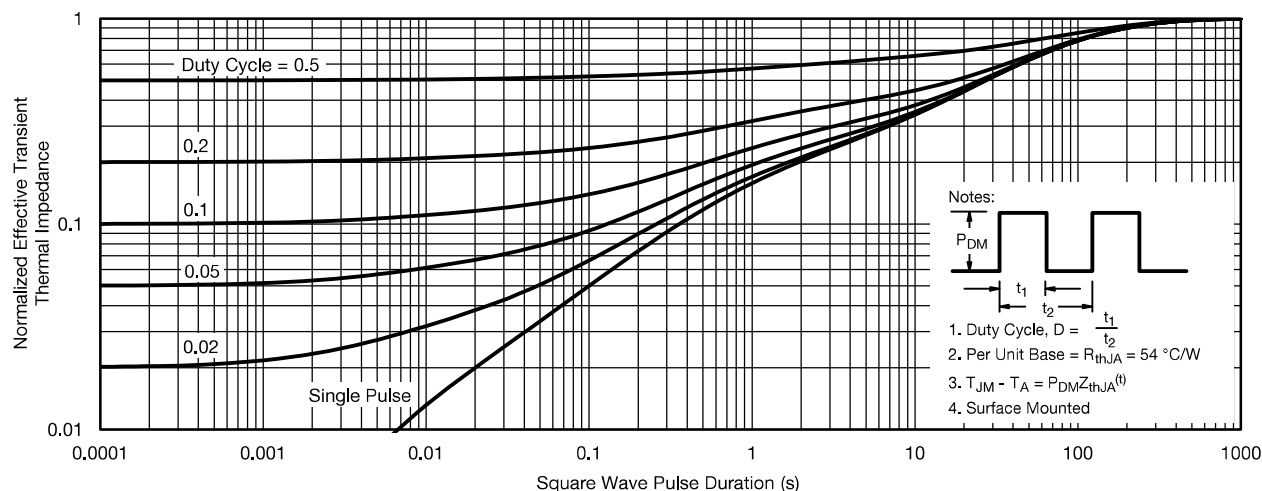
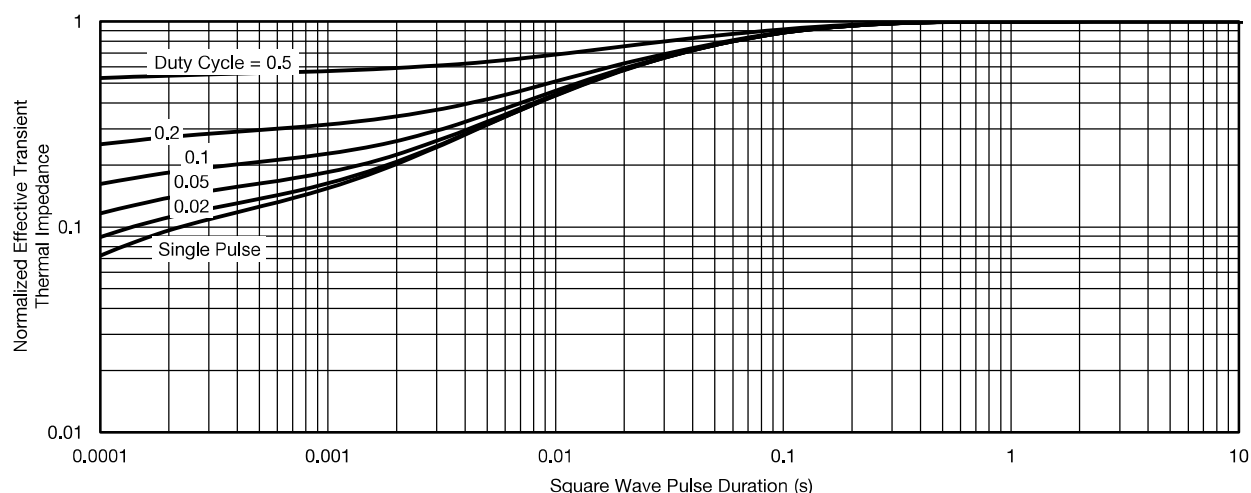


Power, Junction-to-Case



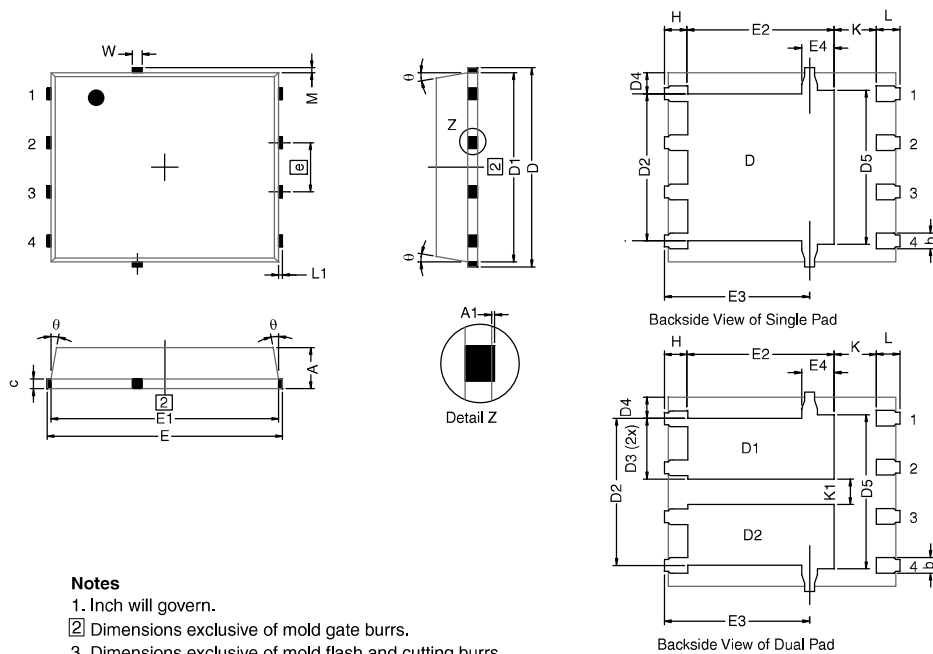
Power, Junction-to-Ambient

* 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)**Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient****Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Case**

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?63657.

PowerPAK® SO-8, (Single/Dual)



DIM.	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	0.97	1.04	1.12	0.038	0.041	0.044
A1		-	0.05	0	-	0.002
b	0.33	0.41	0.51	0.013	0.016	0.020
c	0.23	0.28	0.33	0.009	0.011	0.013
D	5.05	5.15	5.26	0.199	0.203	0.207
D1	4.80	4.90	5.00	0.189	0.193	0.197
D2	3.56	3.76	3.91	0.140	0.148	0.154
D3	1.32	1.50	1.68	0.052	0.059	0.066
D4	0.57 typ.			0.0225 typ.		
D5	3.98 typ.			0.157 typ.		
E	6.05	6.15	6.25	0.238	0.242	0.246
E1	5.79	5.89	5.99	0.228	0.232	0.236
E2	3.48	3.66	3.84	0.137	0.144	0.151
E3	3.68	3.78	3.91	0.145	0.149	0.154
E4	0.75 typ.			0.030 typ.		
e	1.27 BSC			0.050 BSC		
K	1.27 typ.			0.050 typ.		
K1	0.56	-	-	0.022	-	-
H	0.51	0.61	0.71	0.020	0.024	0.028
L	0.51	0.61	0.71	0.020	0.024	0.028
L1	0.06	0.13	0.20	0.002	0.005	0.008
θ	0°	-	12°	0°	-	12°
W	0.15	0.25	0.36	0.006	0.010	0.014
M	0.125 typ.			0.005 typ.		
ECN: S17-0173-Rev. L, 13-Feb-17						
DWG: 5881						



PowerPAK® SO-8 Mounting and Thermal Considerations

by Wharton McDaniel

MOSFETs for switching applications are now available with die on resistances around 1 mΩ and with the capability to handle 85 A. While these die capabilities represent a major advance over what was available just a few years ago, it is important for power MOSFET packaging technology to keep pace. It should be obvious that degradation of a high performance die by the package is undesirable. PowerPAK is a new package technology that addresses these issues. In this application note, PowerPAK's construction is described. Following this mounting information is presented including land patterns and soldering profiles for maximum reliability. Finally, thermal and electrical performance is discussed.

THE PowerPAK PACKAGE

The PowerPAK package was developed around the SO-8 package (figure 1). The PowerPAK SO-8 utilizes the same footprint and the same pin-outs as the standard SO-8. This allows PowerPAK to be substituted directly for a standard SO-8 package. Being a leadless package, PowerPAK SO-8 utilizes the entire SO-8 footprint, freeing space normally occupied by the leads, and thus allowing it to hold a larger die than a standard SO-8. In fact, this larger die is slightly larger than a full sized DPAK die. The bottom of the die attach pad is exposed for the purpose of providing a direct, low resistance thermal path to the substrate the device is mounted on. Finally, the package height is lower than the standard SO-8, making it an excellent choice for applications with space constraints.

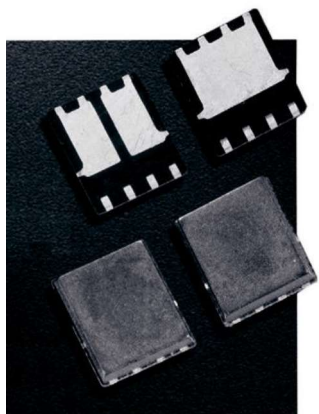
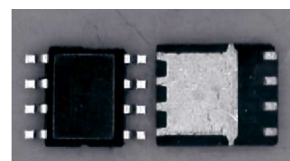


Fig. 1 PowerPAK 1212 Devices

PowerPAK SO-8 SINGLE MOUNTING

The PowerPAK single is simple to use. The pin arrangement (drain, source, gate pins) and the pin dimensions are the same as standard SO-8 devices (see figure 2). Therefore, the PowerPAK connection pads match directly to those of the SO-8. The only difference is the extended drain connection area. To take immediate advantage of the PowerPAK SO-8 single devices, they can be mounted to existing SO-8 land patterns.



Standard SO-8 PowerPAK SO-8

Fig. 2

The minimum land pattern recommended to take full advantage of the PowerPAK thermal performance see Application Note 826, [Recommended Minimum Pad Patterns With Outline Drawing Access for Vishay Siliconix MOSFETs](#). Click on the PowerPAK SO-8 single in the index of this document.

In this figure, the drain land pattern is given to make full contact to the drain pad on the PowerPAK package.

This land pattern can be extended to the left, right, and top of the drawn pattern. This extension will serve to increase the heat dissipation by decreasing the thermal resistance from the foot of the PowerPAK to the PC board and therefore to the ambient. Note that increasing the drain land area beyond a certain point will yield little decrease in foot-to-board and foot-to-ambient thermal resistance. Under specific conditions of board configuration, copper weight and layer stack, experiments have found that more than about 0.25 in² to 0.5 in² of additional copper (in addition to the drain land) will yield little improvement in thermal performance.

PowerPAK® SO-8 Mounting and Thermal Considerations

PowerPAK SO-8 DUAL

The pin arrangement (drain, source, gate pins) and the pin dimensions of the PowerPAK SO-8 dual are the same as standard SO-8 dual devices. Therefore, the PowerPAK device connection pads match directly to those of the SO-8. As in the single-channel package, the only exception is the extended drain connection area. Manufacturers can likewise take immediate advantage of the PowerPAK SO-8 dual devices by mounting them to existing SO-8 dual land patterns.

To take the advantage of the dual PowerPAK SO-8's thermal performance, the minimum recommended land pattern can be found in Application Note 826, [Recommended Minimum Pad Patterns With Outline Drawing Access for Vishay Siliconix MOSFETs](#). Click on the PowerPAK 1212-8 dual in the index of this document.

The gap between the two drain pads is 24 mils. This matches the spacing of the two drain pads on the PowerPAK SO-8 dual package.

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 3 and 4.

For the lead (Pb)-free solder profile, see www.vishay.com/doc?73257.

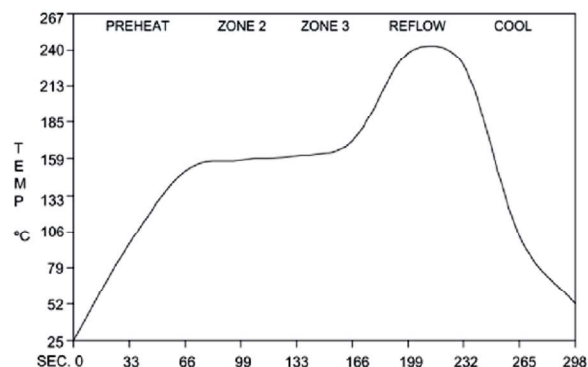


Fig. 3 Solder Reflow Temperature Profile

Ramp-Up Rate	+ 3 °C /s max.
Temperature at 150 - 200 °C	120 s max.
Temperature Above 217 °C	60 - 150 s
Maximum Temperature	255 + 5/- 0 °C
Time at Maximum Temperature	30 s
Ramp-Down Rate	+ 6 °C/s max.

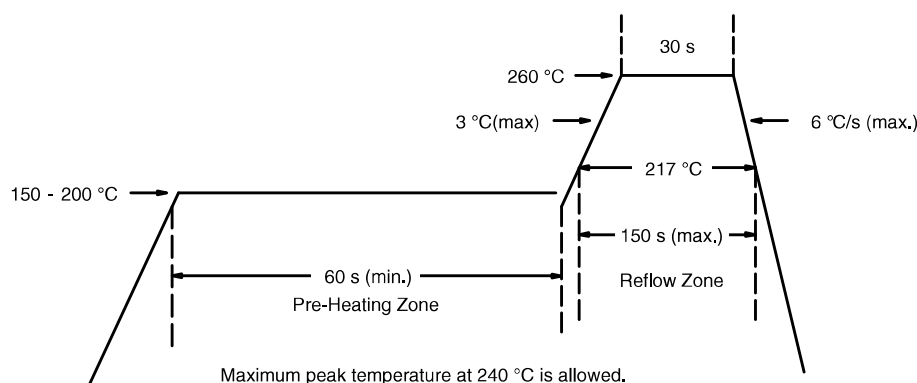


Fig. 4 Solder Reflow Temperatures and Time Durations

PowerPAK® SO-8 Mounting and Thermal Considerations

THERMAL PERFORMANCE

Introduction

A basic measure of a device's thermal performance is the junction-to-case thermal resistance, R_{thJC} , or the junction-to-foot thermal resistance, R_{thJF} . 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 a comparison of the DPAK, PowerPAK SO-8, and standard SO-8. The PowerPAK has thermal performance equivalent to the DPAK, while having an order of magnitude better thermal performance over the SO-8.

TABLE 1 - DPAK AND POWERPAK SO-8 EQUIVALENT STEADY STATE PERFORMANCE

	DPAK	PowerPAK SO-8	Standard SO-8
Thermal Resistance R_{thJC}	1.2 °C/W	1 °C/W	16 °C/W

Thermal Performance on Standard SO-8 Pad Pattern

Because of the common footprint, a PowerPAK SO-8 can be mounted on an existing standard SO-8 pad pattern. The question then arises as to the thermal performance of the PowerPAK device under these conditions. A characterization was made comparing a standard SO-8 and a PowerPAK device on a board with a trough cut out underneath the PowerPAK drain pad. This configuration restricted the heat flow to the SO-8 land pads. The results are shown in figure 5.

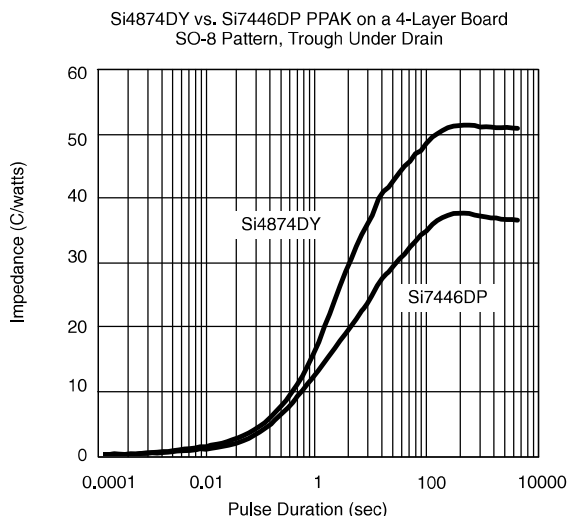


Fig. 5 PowerPAK SO-8 and Standard SO-8 Land Pad Thermal Path

Because of the presence of the trough, this result suggests a minimum performance improvement of 10 °C/W by using a PowerPAK SO-8 in a standard SO-8 PC board mount.

The only concern when mounting a PowerPAK on a standard SO-8 pad pattern is that there should be no traces running between the body of the MOSFET. Where the standard SO-8 body is spaced away from the pc board, allowing traces to run underneath, the PowerPAK sits directly on the pc board.

Thermal Performance - Spreading Copper

Designers may add additional copper, spreading copper, to the drain pad to aid in conducting heat from a device. It is helpful to have some information about the thermal performance for a given area of spreading copper.

Figure 6 shows the thermal resistance of a PowerPAK SO-8 device mounted on a 2-in. 2-in., four-layer FR-4 PC board. The two internal layers and the backside layer are solid copper. The internal layers were chosen as solid copper to model the large power and ground planes common in many applications. The top layer was cut back to a smaller area and at each step junction-to-ambient thermal resistance measurements were taken. The results indicate that an area above 0.3 to 0.4 square inches of spreading copper gives no additional thermal performance improvement. A subsequent experiment was run where the copper on the back-side was reduced, first to 50 % in stripes to mimic circuit traces, and then totally removed. No significant effect was observed.

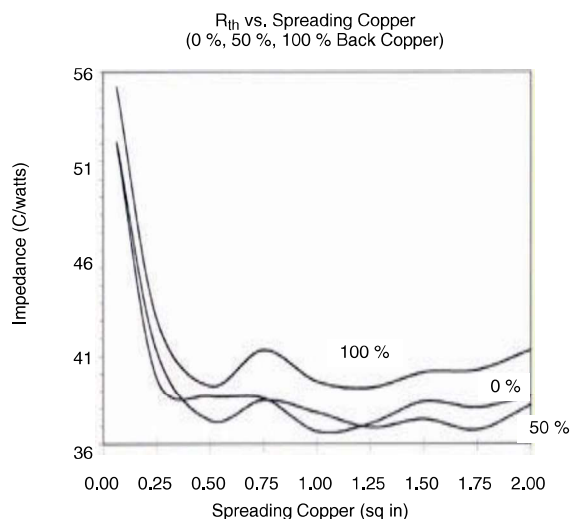


Fig. 6 Spreading Copper Junction-to-Ambient Performance

PowerPAK® SO-8 Mounting and Thermal Considerations

SYSTEM AND ELECTRICAL IMPACT OF PowerPAK SO-8

In any design, one must take into account the change in MOSFET $R_{DS(on)}$ with temperature (figure 7).

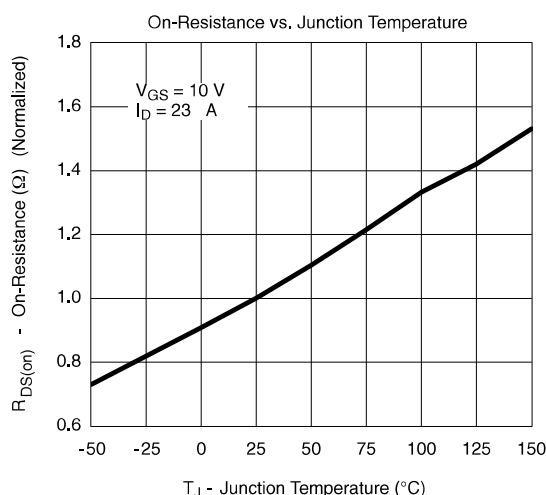


Fig. 7 MOSFET $R_{DS(on)}$ vs. Temperature

A MOSFET generates internal heat due to the current passing through the channel. This self-heating raises the junction temperature of the device above that of the PC board to which it is mounted, causing increased power dissipation in the device. A major source of this problem lies in the large values of the junction-to-foot thermal resistance of the SO-8 package.

PowerPAK SO-8 minimizes the junction-to-board thermal resistance to where the MOSFET die temperature is very close to the temperature of the PC board. Consider two devices mounted on a PC board heated to 105 °C by other components on the board (figure 8).

Suppose each device is dissipating 2.7 W. Using the junction-to-foot thermal resistance characteristics of the PowerPAK SO-8 and the standard SO-8, the die temperature is determined to be 107 °C for the PowerPAK (and for DPAK) and 148 °C for the standard SO-8. This is a 2 °C rise above the board temperature for the PowerPAK and a 43 °C rise for the standard SO-8. Referring to figure 7, a 2 °C difference has minimal effect on $R_{DS(on)}$ whereas a 43 °C difference has a significant effect on $R_{DS(on)}$.

Minimizing the thermal rise above the board temperature by using PowerPAK has not only eased the thermal design but it has allowed the device to run cooler, keep $r_{DS(on)}$ low, and permits the device to handle more current than the same MOSFET die in the standard SO-8 package.

CONCLUSIONS

PowerPAK SO-8 has been shown to have the same thermal performance as the DPAK package while having the same footprint as the standard SO-8 package. The PowerPAK SO-8 can hold larger die approximately equal in size to the maximum that the DPAK can accommodate implying no sacrifice in performance because of package limitations.

Recommended PowerPAK SO-8 land patterns are provided to aid in PC board layout for designs using this new package.

Thermal considerations have indicated that significant advantages can be gained by using PowerPAK SO-8 devices in designs where the PC board was laid out for the standard SO-8. Applications experimental data gave thermal performance data showing minimum and typical thermal performance in a SO-8 environment, plus information on the optimum thermal performance obtainable including spreading copper. This further emphasized the DPAK equivalency.

PowerPAK SO-8 therefore has the desired small size characteristics of the SO-8 combined with the attractive thermal characteristics of the DPAK package.

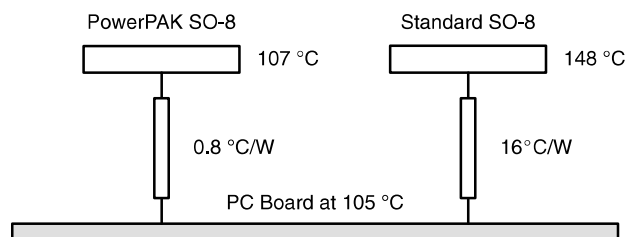
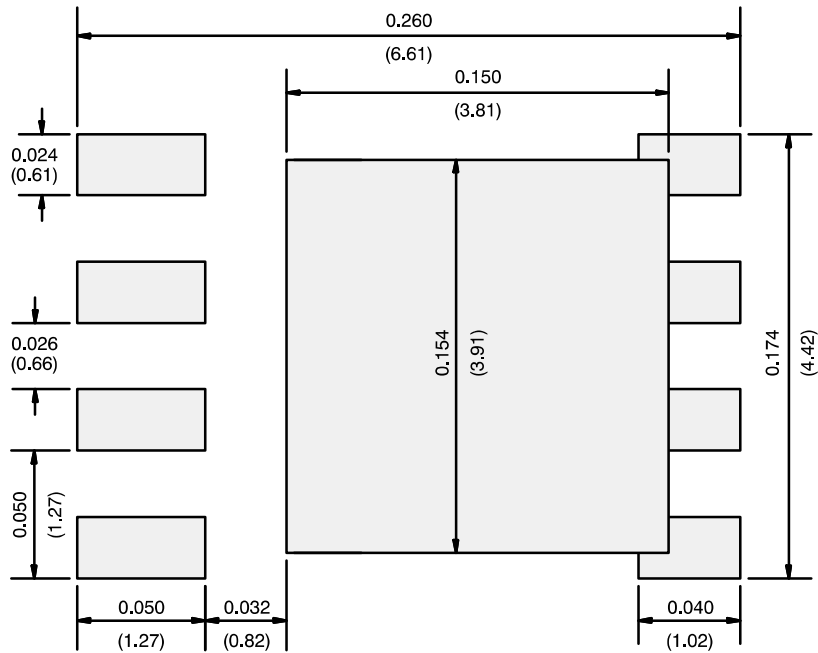


Fig. 8 Temperature of Devices on a PC Board

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PADS FOR PowerPAK® SO-8 Single



Recommended Minimum Pads
Dimensions in Inches/(mm)

[Return to Index](#)



Part Numbers for Alternate Material Set

PowerPAK® SO-8		
DATASHEET PART NUMBER	STANDARD ORDERING CODE	ALTERNATE MATERIAL ORDERING CODE
Si7450DP	Si7450DP-T1-GE3	Si7450DP-T1-RE3
Si7450DP	Si7450DP-T1-GE3	Si7450DP-T1-RE3
SiR158DP	SiR158DP-T1-GE3	SiR158DP-T1-RE3
SiR164DP	SiR164DP-T1-GE3	SiR164DP-T1-RE3
SiR474DP	SiR474DP-T1-GE3	SiR474DP-T1-RE3
SiR622DP	SiR622DP-T1-GE3	SiR622DP-T1-RE3
SiR624DP	SiR624DP-T1-GE3	SiR624DP-T1-RE3
SiR638DP	SiR638DP-T1-GE3	SiR638DP-T1-RE3
SiR690DP	SiR690DP-T1-GE3	SiR690DP-T1-RE3
SiR800DP	SiR800DP-T1-GE3	SiR800DP-T1-RE3
SiR826DP	SiR826DP-T1-GE3	SiR826DP-T1-RE3
SiR846ADP	SiR846ADP-T1-GE3	SiR846ADP-T1-RE3
SiR870ADP	SiR870ADP-T1-GE3	SiR870ADP-T1-RE3
SiR872ADP	SiR872ADP-T1-GE3	SiR872ADP-T1-RE3
SiRA00DP	SiRA00DP-T1-GE3	SiRA00DP-T1-RE3
SiRA18DP	SiRA18DP-T1-GE3	SiRA18DP-T1-RE3
SiRA52DP	SiRA52DP-T1-GE3	SiRA52DP-T1-RE3
SiRA60DP	SiRA60DP-T1-GE3	SiRA60DP-T1-RE3
SiRA64DP	SiRA64DP-T1-GE3	SiRA64DP-T1-RE3
SiRA90DP	SiRA90DP-T1-GE3	SiRA90DP-T1-RE3
SiRC16DP	SiRC16DP-T1-GE3	SiRC16DP-T1-RE3

PowerPAK® SO-8DC		
DATASHEET PART NUMBER	STANDARD ORDERING CODE	ALTERNATE MATERIAL ORDERING CODE
SiDR140DP	SiDR140DP-T1-GE3	SiDR140DP-T1-RE3
SiDR220DP	SiDR220DP-T1-GE3	SiDR220DP-T1-RE3
SiDR390DP	SiDR390DP-T1-GE3	SiDR390DP-T1-RE3
SiDR392DP	SiDR392DP-T1-GE3	SiDR392DP-T1-RE3
SiDR402DP	SiDR402DP-T1-GE3	SiDR402DP-T1-RE3
SiDR610DP	SiDR610DP-T1-GE3	SiDR610DP-T1-RE3
SiDR622DP	SiDR622DP-T1-GE3	SiDR622DP-T1-RE3
SiDR626DP	SiDR626DP-T1-GE3	SiDR626DP-T1-RE3
SiDR638DP	SiDR638DP-T1-GE3	SiDR638DP-T1-RE3
SiDR668DP	SiDR668DP-T1-GE3	SiDR668DP-T1-RE3
SiDR680DP	SiDR680DP-T1-GE3	SiDR680DP-T1-RE3
SiDR870ADP	SiDR870ADP-T1-GE3	SiDR870ADP-T1-RE3



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