

**N-Ch MOSFET** 

## **General Description**

The WSD6036DN is the highest performance trench N-Ch MOSFET with extreme high cell density, which provide excellent  $R_{DSON}$  and gate charge for most of the synchronous buck converter applications .

The WSD6040DN56 meet the RoHS and Green Product requirement 100% EAS guaranteed with full function reliability approved.

#### **Features**

- ☐ Lead Fre e an d Green Devices Available
- (RoH SCom plia nt)
- □ 100% UIS + Rg Tested
- ☐ Reliable and Rugged
- ☐ Moistu re Sensitivity Level MSL1

(per JED EC J-STD-020D)

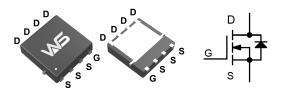
## **Product Summery**

Bvdss	Rdson	Ισ
60V	$12$ m $\Omega$	50A

## **Applications**

- ☐ Secondary Side Synchronous Rectification
- □DC-DC Converter
- ☐ Motor Control
- □Load Switching

## DFN3x3-8\_EP1 Pin Configuration



## Absolute Maximum Ratings @T<sub>A</sub>=25℃ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter			Rating	Units
$V_{\mathrm{DS}}$	Drain-Source Voltage			60	V
V <sub>GS</sub>	Gate-Source Voltage			±20	V
Ib	Continuous Drain Current $Tc=25$ $Tc=10$		С	50	A
			°C	30	
I <sub>DM</sub> <sup>a</sup>	Pulsed Drain Current	Tc=25°C		90	A
PD	To		С	45	W
	Maximum Power Dissipation Tc=	Tc=100	°C	18	W
Eas c	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy L=		L=0.1mH	39.2	mJ
Is	Diode Continuous Forward Current		Tc=25°C	50	A
TJ	Maximum Junction Temperature			150	$^{\circ}$
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range			-55 to 150	$^{\circ}$
$R_{\theta JA}{}^b$	Thermal Resistance Junction to ambie	nt	Steady State	62	°C/W
Rejc	Thermal Resistance-Junction to Case		Steady State	3.3	°C/W

Note a: Pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.

Note b: Surface Mounted on 1in2 pad area.

Note c: UIS tested and pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature 150°C (initial temperature Tj=25°C).



## Electrical Characteristics @T<sub>A</sub>=25℃ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Static							
V <sub>(BR)DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $I_D = 250 \mu A$		60			V
Idss	Z C + W + D · C	$V_{DS} = 48 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$				1	μА
	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	T <sub>J</sub> =85°C				30	
Igss	Gate Leakage Current	$V_{GS} = \pm 20V$ , V	$V_{\rm DS} = 0 V$			±100	nA
On Characte	ristics						
V <sub>GS(TH)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS}=V_{DS},I_{DS}=250\mu A$		1	1.6	2.5	V
D d		$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 25A$			14	17.5	mΩ
R <sub>DS(on)</sub> <sup>d</sup>	Drain-Source On-state Resistance	$V_{GS} = 4.5V, I$		19	22	mΩ	
Switching							
Qg	Total Gate Charge	$V_{DS}$ =30V $V_{GS}$ =10V $I_{D}$ =25A			42		nC
Qgs	Gate-Sour Charge				6.4		nC
Qgd	Gate-Drain Charge				9.6		nC
td (on)	Turn-on Delay Time	$V_{GEN}=10V$ $V_{DD}=30V$ $I_{D}=1A$ $R_{G}=6\Omega$ $RL=30\Omega$			17		ns
tr	Turn-on Rise Time				9		ns
td(off)	Turn-off Delay Time				58		ns
tf	Turn-off Fall Time				14		ns
Rg	Gat resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz			1.5		Ω
Dynamic							
Ciss	In Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V V <sub>DS</sub> =30V f=1MHz			2100		pF
Coss	Out Capacitance				140		pF
Crss	Reverse Transfer Capacitance				100		pF
Drain-Source	Diode Characteristics and Maximum	Ratings					
Is	Continuous Source Current	V <sub>G</sub> =V <sub>D</sub> =0V , Force Current				18	A
Isм	Pulsed Source Current3					35	A
$V_{\mathrm{SD}}^{}\mathrm{d}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_{SD} = 20A$ , $V$	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		0.8	1.3	V
trr	Reverse Recovery Time	- I <sub>SD</sub> =25A, dl <sub>SD</sub> /dt=100A/μs			27		ns
Qrr	Reverse Recovery Charge				33		nC

Note d: Pulse test; pulse width≤300µs, duty cycle≤2%.

Note e: Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing.



# **Typical Operating Characteristics**

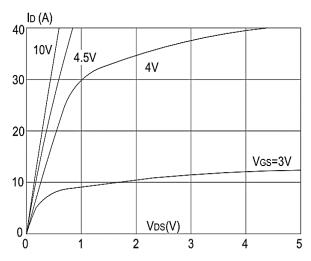


Figure1: Output Characteristics

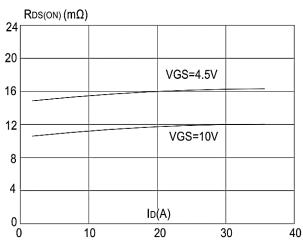
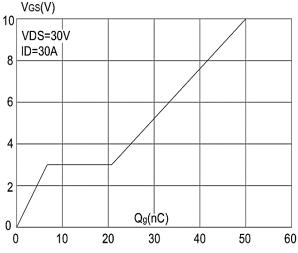
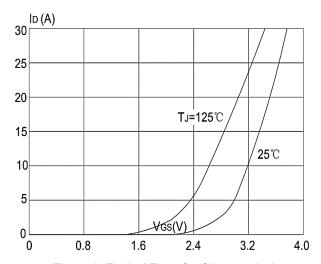


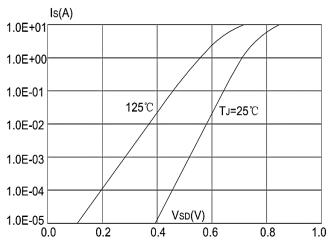
Figure 3:On-resistance vs. Drain Current



**Figure 5: Gate Charge Characteristics** 



**Figure 2: Typical Transfer Characteristics** 



**Figure 4: Body Diode Characteristics** 

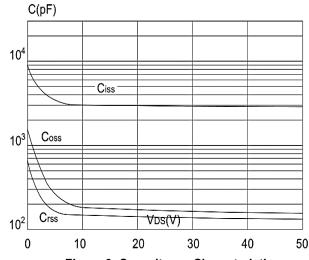


Figure 6: Capacitance Characteristics



# **Typical Operating Characteristics**

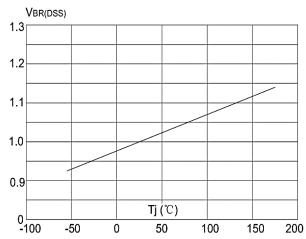


Figure 7: Normalized Breakdown Voltage vs Junction Temperature

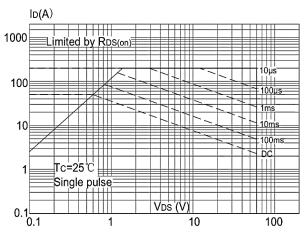


Figure 9: Maximum Safe Operating Area

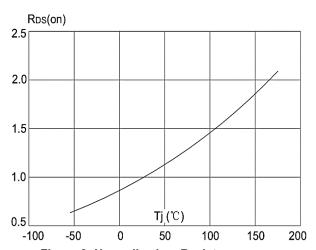


Figure 8: Normalized on Resistance vs.

Junction Temperature

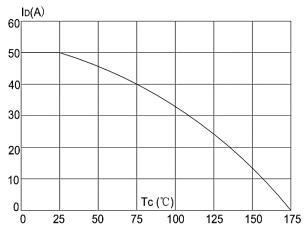


Figure 10: Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs. Ambient Temperature

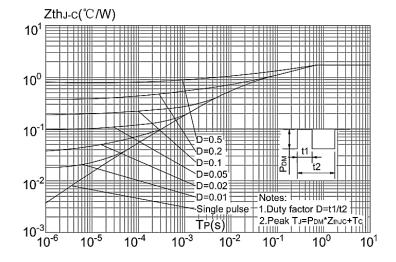


Figure.11: Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Ambien



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