ON Semiconductor

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ON Semiconductor®

FDP050AN06A0 / FDB050AN06A0

N-Channel PowerTrench[®] MOSFET 60 V, 80 A, 5 m Ω

Features

- $R_{DS(on)} = 4.3 \text{ m}\Omega$ (Typ.) @ $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I_D = 80 \text{ A}$
- $Q_{G(tot)} = 61 \text{ nC (Typ.)} @ V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
- · Low Miller Charge
- · Low Q_{rr} Body Diode
- UIS Capability (Single Pulse and Repetitive Pulse)

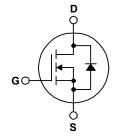
Formerly developmental type 82575

Applications

- Synchronous Rectification for ATX / Server / Telecom PSU
- · Battery Protection Circuit
- · Motor drives and Uninterruptible Power Supplies







MOSFET Maximum Ratings T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	FDP050AN06A0 FDB050AN06A0	Unit
$V_{\rm DSS}$	Drain to Source Voltage	60	V
V _{GS}	Gate to Source Voltage	±20	V
	Drain Current		
I_D	Continuous (T_C < 135°C, V_{GS} = 10V)	80	Α
	Continuous ($T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_{GS} = 10V$, $R_{\theta JA} = 43^{\circ}C/W$)	18	Α
	Pulsed	Parameter FDB050AN06A0 Unit Yoltage 60 V 0btage ±20 V 135°C, V _{GS} = 10V) 80 A 25°C, V _{GS} = 10V, R _{θJA} = 43°C/W) 18 A Figure 4 A anche Energy (Note 1) 470 mJ C 1.63 W/°C	Α
E _{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy (Note 1)	470	mJ
D	Power dissipation	245	W
P_{D}	Derate above 25°C	1.63	W/°C
T _J , T _{STG}	Operating and Storage Temperature	-55 to 175	°C

Thermal Characteristics

$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Case, Max. TO-220, D2-PAK	0.61	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient, Max. TO-220, D2-PAK (Note 2)	62	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient D²-PAK, Max. 1in² copper pad area	43	°C/W

Package Marking and Ordering Inform

	Device Marking	Device	Package	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quantity
	FDB050AN06A0	FDB050AN06A0	D²-PAK	330 mm	24 mm	800 units
Ī	FDP050AN06A0	FDP050AN06A0	TO-220	Tube	N/A	50 units

Electrical Characteristics $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Тур	Max	Unit	
Off Characteristics							
B _{VDSS}	Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D = 250 \mu A, V_{GS} = 0 V$	60	-	-	V	
I _{DSS}	Lzero Gate Voltage Drain Gurrent	V _{DS} = 50V	-	-	1	^	
		$V_{GS} = 0V$ $T_C = 150^{\circ}C$	-	-	250	μΑ	
I _{GSS}	Gate to Source Leakage Current	$V_{GS} = \pm 20V$	-	-	±100	nA	

On Characteristics

V _{GS(TH)}	Gate to Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS} = V_{DS}$, $I_D = 250\mu A$	2	-	4	V
r _{DS(ON)}	Drain to Source On Resistance	I _D = 80A, V _{GS} = 10V	-	0.0043	0.005	
		I _D = 40A, V _{GS} = 6V	-	0.007	0.011	0
		$I_D = 80A, V_{GS} = 10V,$ $T_J = 175$ °C	-	0.0085	0.010	32

Dynamic Characteristics

C _{ISS}	Input Capacitance	V _{DS} = 25V, V _{GS} = 0V, f = 1MHz		-	3900	-	pF
C _{OSS}	Output Capacitance			-	750	-	pF
C _{RSS}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	1 1111112	1 - 1101112	-	270	-	pF
$Q_{g(TOT)}$	Total Gate Charge at 10V	V_{GS} = 0V to 10V			61	80	nC
$Q_{g(TH)}$	Threshold Gate Charge	V_{GS} = 0V to 2V	V _{DD} = 30V	-	8	11	nC
	Gate to Source Gate Charge		I _D = 80A	-	24	-	nC
Q _{gs} Q _{gs2}	Gate Charge Threshold to Plateau		$I_g = 1.0 \text{mA}$	-	16	-	nC
Q_{gd}	Gate to Drain "Miller" Charge			-	15	-	nC

Switching Characteristics $(V_{GS} = 10V)$

t _{ON}	Turn-On Time	$V_{DD} = 30V, I_{D} = 80A$ $V_{GS} = 10V, R_{GS} = 4.3\Omega$	-	-	264	ns
t _{d(ON)}	Turn-On Delay Time		-	16	-	ns
t _r	Rise Time		-	160	-	ns
t _{d(OFF)}	Turn-Off Delay Time		-	28	-	ns
t _f	Fall Time		-	29	-	ns
t _{OFF}	Turn-Off Time		-	-	86	ns

Drain-Source Diode Characteristics

V _{SD}	Source to Drain Diode Voltage	I _{SD} = 80A	-	-	1.25	V
		I _{SD} = 40A	-	-	1.0	V
t _{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_{SD} = 75A$, $dI_{SD}/dt = 100A/\mu s$	-	-	34	ns
Q _{RR}	Reverse Recovered Charge	$I_{SD} = 75A$, $dI_{SD}/dt = 100A/\mu s$	-	-	25	nC

- Starting T_J = 25°C, L = 229μH, I_{AS} = 64A.
 Pulse width = 100s.

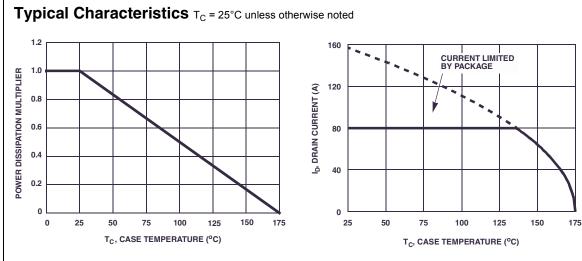


Figure 1. Normalized Power Dissipation vs **Ambient Temperature**

Figure 2. Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs **Case Temperature**

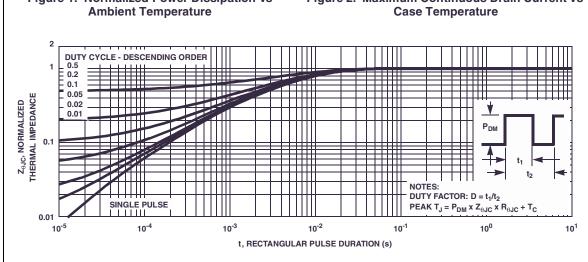


Figure 3. Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

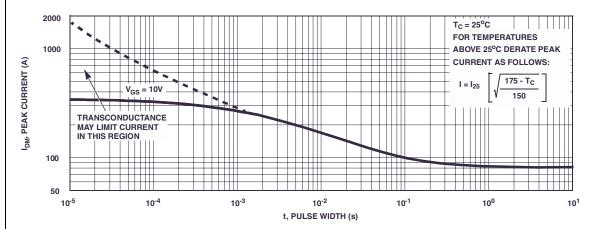


Figure 4. Peak Current Capability



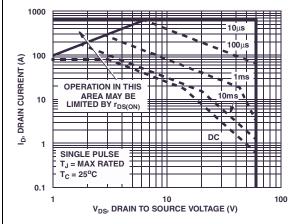
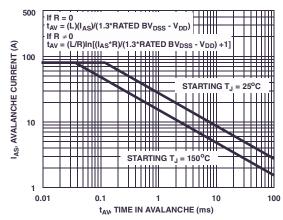


Figure 5. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area



NOTE: Refer to ON Semiconductor Application Notes AN7514 and AN7515

Figure 6. Unclamped Inductive Switching Capability

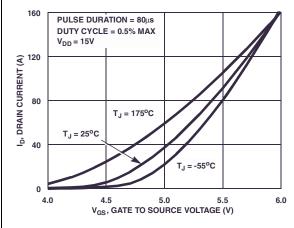


Figure 7. Transfer Characteristics

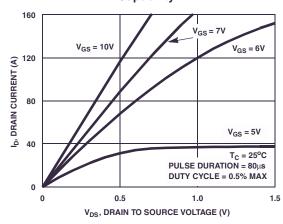


Figure 8. Saturation Characteristics

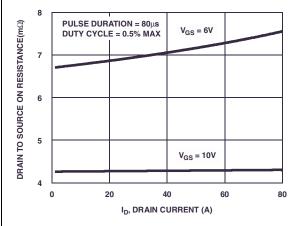


Figure 9. Drain to Source On Resistance vs Drain Current

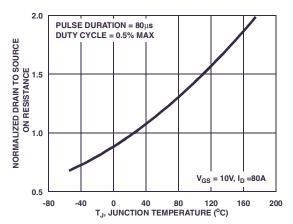


Figure 10. Normalized Drain to Source On Resistance vs Junction Temperature

Typical Characteristics T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted

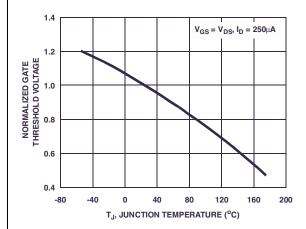


Figure 11. Normalized Gate Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature

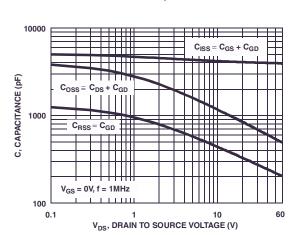


Figure 13. Capacitance vs Drain to Source Voltage

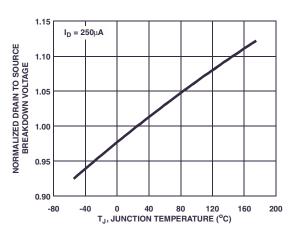


Figure 12. Normalized Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage vs Junction Temperature

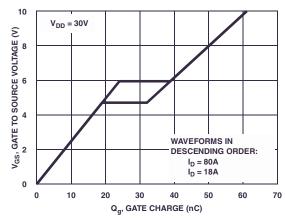


Figure 14. Gate Charge Waveforms for Constant Gate Current

Test Circuits and Waveforms

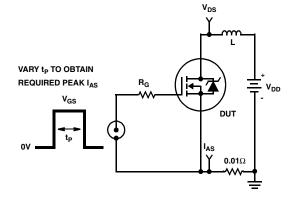


Figure 15. Unclamped Energy Test Circuit

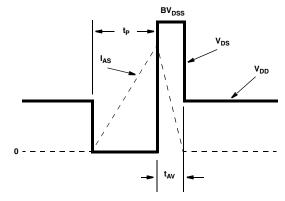


Figure 16. Unclamped Energy Waveforms

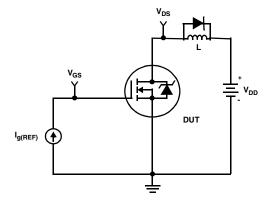


Figure 17. Gate Charge Test Circuit

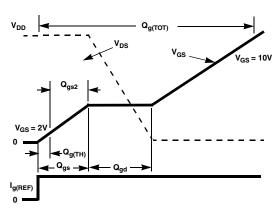


Figure 18. Gate Charge Waveforms

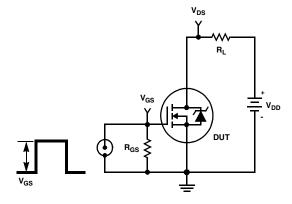


Figure 19. Switching Time Test Circuit

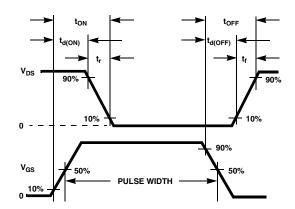


Figure 20. Switching Time Waveforms

Thermal Resistance vs. Mounting Pad Area

The maximum rated junction temperature, T_{JM} , and the thermal resistance of the heat dissipating path determines the maximum allowable device power dissipation, P_{DM} , in an application. Therefore the application's ambient temperature, T_A (°C), and thermal resistance $R_{\theta JA}$ (°C/W) must be reviewed to ensure that T_{JM} is never exceeded. Equation 1 mathematically represents the relationship and serves as the basis for establishing the rating of the part.

$$P_{DM} = \frac{(T_{JM} - T_A)}{R_{\theta JA}} \tag{EQ. 1}$$

In using surface mount devices such as the TO-263 package, the environment in which it is applied will have a significant influence on the part's current and maximum power dissipation ratings. Precise determination of P_{DM} is complex and influenced by many factors:

- Mounting pad area onto which the device is attached and whether there is copper on one side or both sides of the board.
- The number of copper layers and the thickness of the board.
- 3. The use of external heat sinks.
- 4. The use of thermal vias.
- 5. Air flow and board orientation.
- 6. For non steady state applications, the pulse width, the duty cycle and the transient thermal response of the part, the board and the environment they are in.

ON Semiconductor provides thermal information to assist the designer's preliminary application evaluation. Figure 21

defines the $R_{\theta JA}$ for the device as a function of the top copper (component side) area. This is for a horizontally positioned FR-4 board with 1oz copper after 1000 seconds of steady state power with no air flow. This graph provides the necessary information for calculation of the steady state junction temperature or power dissipation. Pulse applications can be evaluated using the ON Semiconductor device Spice thermal model or manually utilizing the normalized maximum transient thermal impedance curve.

Thermal resistances corresponding to other copper areas can be obtained from Figure 21 or by calculation using Equation 2 or 3. Equation 2 is used for copper area defined in inches square and equation 3 is for area in centimeters square. The area, in square inches or square centimeters is the top copper area including the gate and source pads.

$$R_{\Theta JA} = 26.51 + \frac{19.84}{(0.262 + Area)}$$
 (EQ. 2)

Area in Inches Squared

$$R_{\Theta JA} = 26.51 + \frac{128}{(1.69 + Area)}$$
 (EQ. 3)

Area in Centimeters Squared

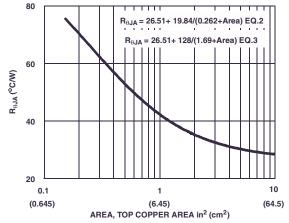
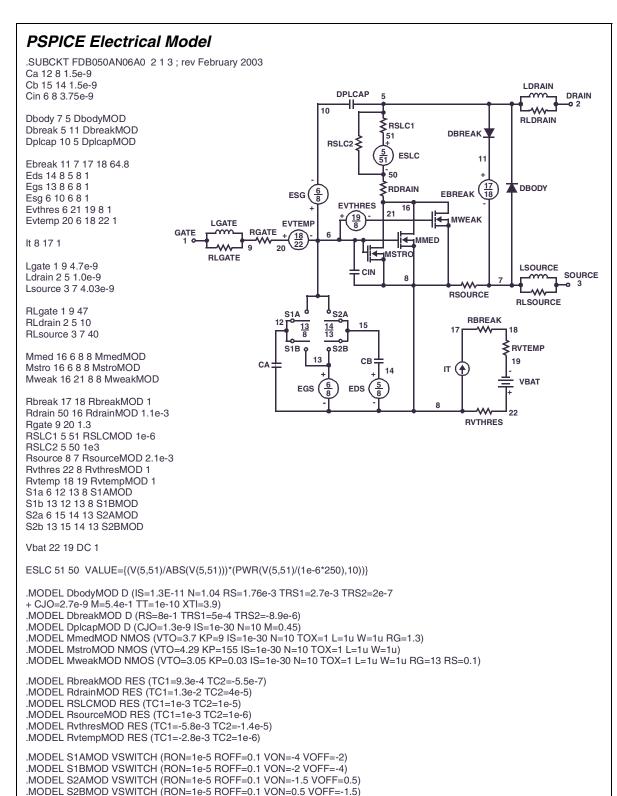


Figure 21. Thermal Resistance vs Mounting
Pad Area



Note: For further discussion of the PSPICE model, consult **A New PSPICE Sub-Circuit for the Power MOSFET Featuring Global Temperature Options**; IEEE Power Electronics Specialist Conference Records, 1991, written by William J. Hepp and C. Frank

Wheatley.

SABER Electrical Model rev February 2003 template FDB050AN06A0 n2,n1,n3 electrical n2,n1,n3 var i iscl dp..model dbodymod = (isl=1.3e-11,nl=1.04,rs=1.76e-3,trs1=2.7e-3,trs2=2e-7,cjo=2.7e-9,m=5.4e-1,tt=1e-10,xti=3.9) dp..model dbreakmod = (rs=8e-1,trs1=5e-4,trs2=-8.9e-6) dp..model dplcapmod = (cjo=1.3e-9,isl=10e-30,nl=10,m=0.45) m..model mmedmod = (type=_n,vto=3.7,kp=9,is=1e-30, tox=1) $m.model mstrongmod = (type=_n, vto=4.29, kp=155, is=1e-30, tox=1)$ $m..model mweakmod = (type=_n, vto=3.05, kp=0.03, is=1e-30, tox=1, rs=0.1)$ LDRAIN sw_vcsp..model s1amod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-4,voff=-2) DPLCAP DRAIN sw_vcsp..model s1bmod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-2,voff=-4) 10 sw_vcsp..model s2amod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-1.5,voff=0.5) RLDRAIN sw_vcsp..model s2bmod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=0.5,voff=-1.5) ₹RSLC1 c.ca n12 n8 = 1.5e-951 RSLC2 ₹ c.cb n15 n14 = 1.5e-9 ISCL c.cin n6 n8 = 3.75e-9DBREAK 50 dp.dbody n7 n5 = model=dbodymod RDRAIN dp.dbreak n5 n11 = model=dbreakmod 6 8 ESG 11 dp.dplcap n10 n5 = model=dplcapmod DRODY **EVTHRES** 21 MWFAK LGATE spe.ebreak n11 n7 n17 n18 = 64.8 EVTEMP RGATE MMED spe.eds n14 n8 n5 n8 = 1 **EBREAK** Ιg spe.egs n13 n8 n6 n8 = 1 20 MSTR RLGATE spe.esg n6 n10 n6 n8 = 1 LSOURCE spe.evthres n6 n21 n19 n8 = 1 CIN SOURCE spe.evtemp n20 n6 n18 n22 = 1 **RSOURCE** RLSOURCE i.it n8 n17 = 1**RBREAK** I.lgate n1 n9 = 4.7e-9 17 I.Idrain n2 n5 = 1.0e-9RVTEMP I.Isource n3 n7 = 4.03e-9oS2B CB 19 CA IT 14 res.rlgate n1 n9 = 47 VBAT res rldrain n2 n5 = 10EGS FDS res.rlsource n3 n7 = 40 m.mmed n16 n6 n8 n8 = model=mmedmod, l=1u, w=1u **RVTHRES** m.mstrong n16 n6 n8 n8 = model=mstrongmod, l=1u, w=1u m.mweak n16 n21 n8 n8 = model=mweakmod, l=1u, w=1u res.rbreak n17 n18 = 1, tc1=9.3e-4,tc2=-5.5e-7 res.rdrain n50 n16 = 1.1e-3, tc1=1.3e-2,tc2=4e-5 res.rgate n9 n20 = 1.3res.rslc1 n5 n51 = 1e-6, tc1=1e-3,tc2=1e-5 res.rslc2 n5 n50 = 1e3res.rsource n8 n7 = 2.1e-3, tc1=1e-3,tc2=1e-6 res.rvthres n22 n8 = 1, tc1=-5.8e-3,tc2=-1.4e-5 res.rvtemp n18 n19 = 1, tc1=-2.8e-3,tc2=1e-6 sw_vcsp.s1a n6 n12 n13 n8 = model=s1amod sw_vcsp.s1b n13 n12 n13 n8 = model=s1bmod sw_vcsp.s2a n6 n15 n14 n13 = model=s2amod sw_vcsp.s2b n13 n15 n14 n13 = model=s2bmod v.vbat n22 n19 = dc=1 equations { i (n51->n50) +=iscl iscl: v(n51,n50) = ((v(n5,n51)/(1e-9+abs(v(n5,n51))))*((abs(v(n5,n51)*1e6/250))** 10))

SPICE Thermal Model JUNCTION REV 23 February 2003 FDB050AN06A0T CTHERM1 TH 6 5e-3 CTHERM2 6 5 1.3e-2 CTHERM3 5 4 1.4e-2 RTHERM1 CTHERM1 CTHERM4 4 3 1.9e-2 CTHERM5 3 2 4.7e-2 CTHERM6 2 TL 9e-2 RTHERM1 TH 6 1e-2 RTHERM2 6 5 3.1e-2 RTHERM3 5 4 4.5e-2 RTHERM2 CTHERM2 RTHERM4 4 3 1.2e-1 RTHERM5 3 2 1.3e-1 RTHERM6 2 TL 1.52e-1 5 SABER Thermal Model SABER thermal model FDB050AN06A0T RTHERM3 CTHERM3 template thermal_model th tl thermal_c th, tl ctherm.ctherm1 th 6 =5e-3 ctherm.ctherm2 6 5 =1.3e-2 ctherm.ctherm3 5 4 =1.4e-2 ctherm.ctherm4 4 3 =1.9e-2 ctherm.ctherm5 3 2 =4.7e-2 RTHERM4 CTHERM4 ctherm.ctherm6 2 tl =9e-2 rtherm.rtherm1 th 6 =1e-2 rtherm.rtherm2 6 5 = 3.1e-23 rtherm.rtherm3 5 4 =4.5e-2 rtherm.rtherm4 4 3 =1.2e-1 rtherm.rtherm5 3 2 =1.3e-1 RTHERM5 CTHERM5 rtherm.rtherm6 2 tl =1.52e-1 2 RTHERM6 CTHERM6 CASE

Mechanical Dimensions

TO-220 3L

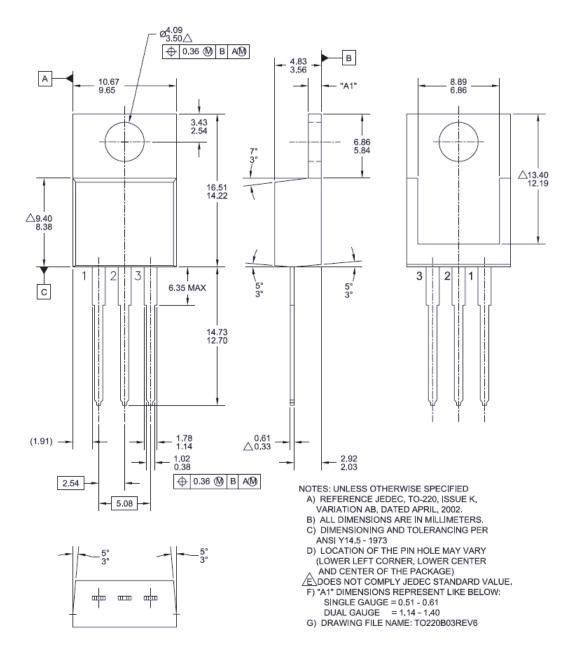


Figure 22. TO-220, Molded, 3Lead, Jedec Variation AB

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Dimension in Millimeters

Mechanical Dimensions

TO-263 2L (D²PAK)

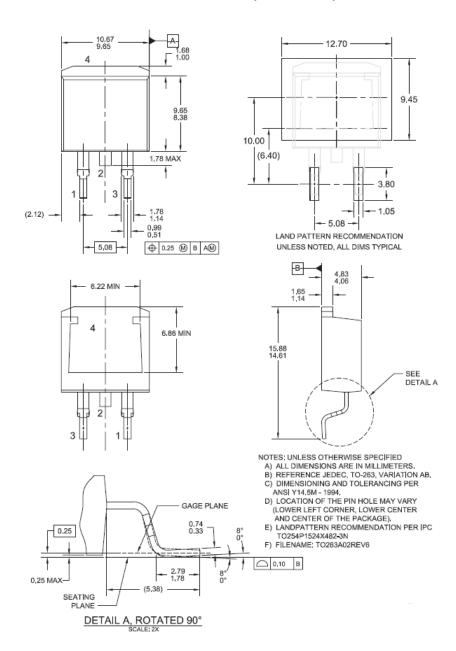


Figure 23. 2LD, TO263, Surface Mount

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Dimension in Millimeters

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