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Thermal Stability of MOSFETs

A variety of applications use hot-swap controllers, often to increase the reliability of a system. However, a failure in the hot-swap circuit would defeat that purpose. When you use MOSFETs in their active region to control current, such as you would for a controller that operates in a constant-current mode of operation, they have an inherent failure mechanism. In this mode, the MOSFET can get hot spots and fail, long before the device exceeds its Safe Operating Area (SOA) ratings.

Engineers have long understood that MOSFETs are positive temperature coefficient devices. Therefore, as the temperature of the device increases, the resistance increases. In other words, higher temperatures result in lower currents. This fact is important if you want to operate MOSFETs in parallel. With a good thermal path between devices, the positive temperature coefficient reduces the current in the hottest device and forces more of it to flow in the cooler device, thereby avoiding thermal runaway.

Engineers often think of a MOSFET as a single power transistor, but it is a collection of thousands of tiny power FET cells connected in parallel. In terms of sharing current, the same application of the positive temperature coefficient applies. In this case, the thermal path between the cells is better than that of separate packaged devices, because the cells are all on the same die.

APPLICATION NOTE

As the current density of a small group of cells increases, those cells heat up, increasing the resistivity of those cells and forcing current to flow in neighboring cells, which minimizes the thermal gradient and avoids hot spots. This process is an essential physical tenet that allows the parallel array of cells to function reliably.

If the MOSFET exhibits a negative thermal coefficient, today's parallel cell structure would cause serious reliability issues. In fact, in some modes of operation, the thermal coefficient goes negative. You can easily understand this phenomenon by looking at the transconductance curves for a FET device [1].

A typical set of transconductance curves clearly demonstrates this effect as shown by Figure 1. Below are curves from three typical devices used in hot swap applications.

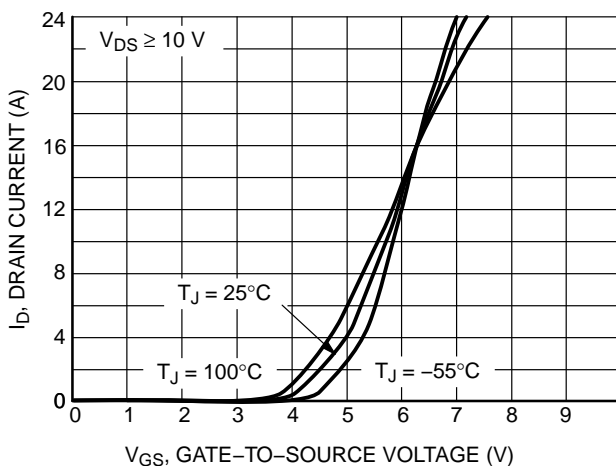


Figure 1. Transfer Characteristics for NTD12N10

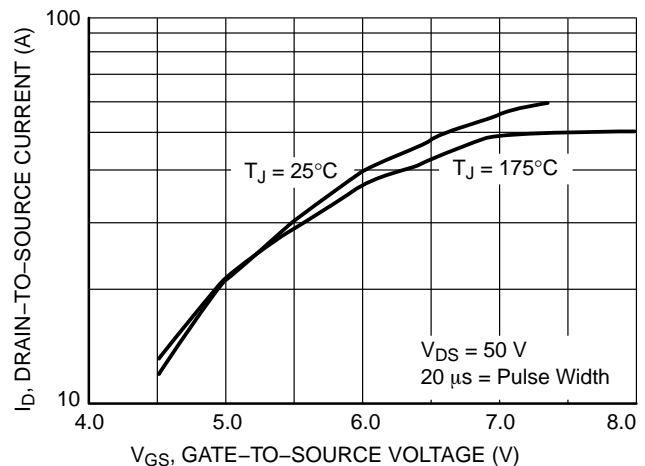


Figure 2. International Rectifier IRF530

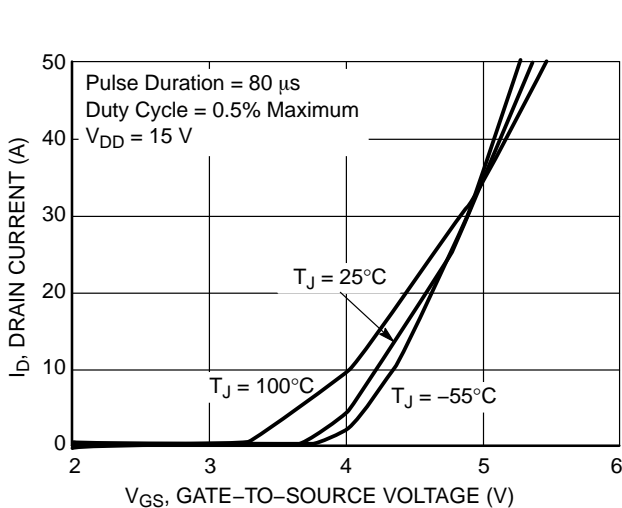


Figure 3. Fairchild HUF75631SK8

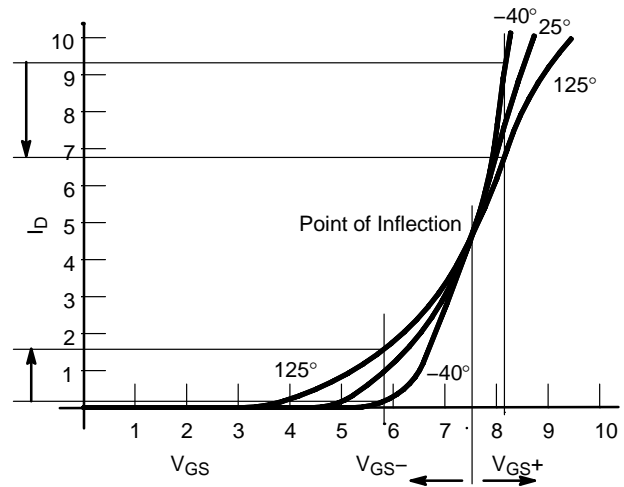


Figure 4. Typical Transconductance Curve

All three devices shown have one thing in common: a point of inflection at which the temperature coefficient is zero. At greater gate-to-source voltages, the coefficient is positive, and, at lower gate-to-source voltages it is negative.

Figure 4 illustrates the change from negative to positive. At a gate-to-source voltage greater than that of the inflection point (V_{GS+}), a positive temperature coefficient exists. At this gate voltage, the drain conducts more than 9.0 A of current. However, at 125°C the drain current reduces to less than 7.0 A. The arrow at the left of Figure 4, which shows the current decreasing due to an increase in temperature, indicates this drop.

At a gate-to-source voltage below the inflection point (V_{GS-}) a negative temperature coefficient exists. At -40°C, the drain current is close to zero. However, at 125°C, the drain current is more than 1.0 A. A second arrow at the left of Figure 4 indicates this relationship, and the current rises due to an increase in temperature.

The implication is that when you are controlling the FET with a gate-to-source voltage below the inflection point, thermal runaway can occur. When one cell or a small group of cells becomes hotter than the surrounding cells, they tend to conduct more current. This situation, in turn, creates more heat, which allows more current to flow. These cells can pull a large amount of current and, if not limited in time, can cause the device to fail.

This situation is similar to the well-known phenomenon of secondary breakdown that occurs in bipolar transistors except that a bipolar junction transistor is a single device, and you can take steps to avoid its destruction. A power MOSFET contains thousands of parallel devices that are internal to the die, and you cannot individually protect them. If hot spots occur, the SOA characteristics of the heavily conducting cells differ greatly from those of the marginally conducting cells.

The thermal-runaway situation occurs when you use large devices at low current-limit settings. Even though it would appear to be desirable to use a very large MOSFET for an application such as a hot swap and limit it to a low current, it may be an inappropriate approach. Use of a very-low-on-resistance device offers low losses for steady-state operation but may cause the device to fail during a short circuit or an overload.

One way to overcome this problem is to directly sense the die temperature of the MOSFET by integrating the MOSFET with the controller using a monolithic approach. ON Semiconductor takes this approach with its new line of hot-swap ICs. In this case, the temperature can be sensed directly on the FET die. The location of the sense element on the die is critical for ensured protection of the device. If a hot spot occurs too far from the sense location, the device may be unable to protect itself.


Discrete hot-swap controllers employ a number of protection schemes. Thermal instability is an issue only if the controller can go into a constant-current mode of operation. Some protection circuits simply shut off the MOSFET switch if a number of conditions indicate a dangerous area of operation. Controllers that use a constant-current method of protection can use timers or other schemes along with the current-limit circuit to reduce the risk of failure.

Because system efficiency is an important parameter, it is tempting to use the largest MOSFET possible to reduce losses. It is important to keep in mind, however, that this approach may require you to make a trade-off with the system reliability if you are not mindful of the possible thermal instability. You can reliably use a large power device at a low current limit level if you handle it properly.

AND8199/D

REFERENCE

- [1] *Thermal Instability of Low Voltage Power-MOSFET's*. IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics, Vol. 15, No. 3, May 2000, Alfio Consoli et al.

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