ON Semiconductor

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# onsemi 

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[^0]Package Marking and Ordering Information

| Device Marking | Device | Package | Reel Size | Tape Width | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FDB045AN08A0 | FDB045AN08A0 | $D^{2}-$ PAK | 330 mm | 24 mm | 800 units |

Electrical Characteristics $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Off Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{B}_{\text {VDSs }}$ | Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=250 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 75 | - | - | V |
| IDSS | Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DS}}=60 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \quad \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{C}}=150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - | 250 |  |
| IGSS | Gate to Source Leakage Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}= \pm 20 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | $\pm 100$ | nA |

## On Characteristics

| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS} \text { (TH) }}$ | Gate to Source Threshold Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DS}}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 2 | - | 4 | V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {(ON }}$ ) | Drain to Source On Resistance | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=80 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.0039 | 0.0045 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=37 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=6 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.0056 | 0.0084 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=80 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}}=175^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | - | 0.008 | 0.011 |  |

Dynamic Characteristics

| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {ISS }}$ | Input Capacitance | $\begin{aligned} & -V_{D S}=25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ | - | 6600 | - | pF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {OSS }}$ | Output Capacitance |  | - | 1000 | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{RSS}}$ | Reverse Transfer Capacitance |  | - | 240 | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{g} \text { (TOT) }}$ | Total Gate Charge at 10V | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 10 V |  | 92 | 138 | nC |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{TH})}$ | Threshold Gate Charge | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to $2 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=40 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 11 | 17 | nC |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{gs}}$ | Gate to Source Gate Charge | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=80 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{g}}=1.0 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | - | 27 | - | nC |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{gs} 2}$ | Gate Charge Threshold to Plateau |  | - | 16 | - | nC |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{gd}}$ | Gate to Drain "Miller" Charge |  | - | 21 | - | nC |

Switching Characteristics ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$ )

| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | Turn-On Time | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=40 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=80 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{GS}}=3.3 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | - | - | 160 | ns |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | Turn-On Delay Time |  | - | 18 | - | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}$ | Rise Time |  | - | 88 | - | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {(OFF) }}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time |  | - | 40 | - | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | Fall Time |  | - | 45 | - | ns |
| toff | Turn-Off Time |  | - | - | 128 | ns |

## Drain-Source Diode Characteristics

| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SD}}$ | Source to Drain Diode Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SD}}=80 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | 1.25 | V |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SD}}=40 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | 1.0 | V |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{rr}}$ | Reverse Recovery Time | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SD}}=75 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{dl}_{\mathrm{SD}} / \mathrm{dt}=100 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ | - | - | 53 | ns |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{RR}}$ | Reverse Recovered Charge | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SD}}=75 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{dl}_{\mathrm{SD}} / \mathrm{dt}=100 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ | - | - | 54 | nC |

Notes:
1: Starting $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L}=0.48 \mathrm{mH}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{AS}}=50 \mathrm{~A}$.
2: Pulse Width = 100s

Typical Characteristics $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted


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

Typical Characteristics $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted



NOTE: Refer to ON Semiconductor Application Notes AN7514 and AN7515
Figure 5. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area
Figure 6. Unclamped Inductive Switching Capability


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 $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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 Currents

## Test Circuits and Waveforms



Figure 15. Unclamped Energy Test Circuit


Figure 17. Gate Charge Test Circuit


Figure 19. Switching Time Test Circuit


Figure 16. Unclamped Energy Waveforms


Figure 18. Gate Charge Waveforms


Figure 20. Switching Time Waveforms

## Thermal Resistance vs. Mounting Pad Area

The maximum rated junction temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{JM}}$, and the thermal resistance of the heat dissipating path determines the maximum allowable device power dissipation, $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{DM}}$, in an application. Therefore the application's ambient temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, and thermal resistance $\mathrm{R}_{\theta \mathrm{JA}}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)$ must be reviewed to ensure that $T_{J M}$ is never exceeded. Equation 1 mathematically represents the relationship and serves as the basis for establishing the rating of the part.

$$
\begin{equation*}
P_{D M}=\frac{\left(T_{J M}-T_{A}\right)}{R_{\theta J A}} \tag{EQ.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

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 $P_{D M}$ is complex and influenced by many factors:

1. Mounting pad area onto which the device is attached and whether there is copper on one side or both sides of the board.
2. 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 $R_{\theta J A}$ 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.

$$
\begin{equation*}
R_{\theta J A}=26.51+\frac{19.84}{(0.262+\text { Area })} \tag{EQ.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

Area in Inches Squared

$$
\begin{equation*}
R_{\theta J A}=26.51+\frac{128}{(1.69+\text { Area })} \tag{EQ.3}
\end{equation*}
$$



Figure 21. Thermal Resistance vs Mounting Pad Area

## PSPICE Electrical Model



RSLC2 550 1e3
RSOURCE 87 RSOURCEMOD 2.3e-3
RVTHRES 228 RVTHRESMOD 1
RVTEMP 1819 RVTEMPMOD 1

S1A 612138 S1AMOD
S1B 1312138 S1BMOD
S2A 6151413 S2AMOD
S2B 13151413 S2BMOD
VBAT 2219 DC 1
ESLC 5150 VALUE $=\left\{(\mathrm{V}(5,51) / \operatorname{ABS}(\mathrm{V}(5,51)))^{*}\left(\operatorname{PWR}\left(\mathrm{~V}(5,51) /\left(1 \mathrm{e}-6^{*} 250\right), 10\right)\right)\right\}$
.$M O D E L D B O D Y M O D D(I S=2.4 \mathrm{e}-11 \mathrm{~N}=1.04 \mathrm{RS}=1.76 \mathrm{e}-3 \quad$ TRS1 $=2.7 \mathrm{e}-3 \quad \mathrm{TRS} 2=2 \mathrm{e}-7 \mathrm{XTI}=3.9 \mathrm{CJO}=4.35 \mathrm{e}-9 \mathrm{TT}=1 \mathrm{e}-8$
M $=5.4 \mathrm{e}-1$ )
.MODEL DBREAKMOD D (RS = 1.5e-1 TRS1 $=1 \mathrm{e}-3$ TRS2 $=-8.9 \mathrm{e}-6$ )
.MODEL DPLCAPMOD D (CJO = 1.35e-9 $\mathrm{IS}=1 \mathrm{e}-30 \mathrm{~N}=10 \mathrm{M}=0.53$ )
MODEL MMEDMOD NMOS (VTO $=3.7 \mathrm{KP}=9 \mathrm{IS}=1 \mathrm{e}-30 \mathrm{~N}=10 \mathrm{TOX}=1 \mathrm{~L}=1 \mathrm{u} \mathrm{W}=1 \mathrm{u} \mathrm{RG}=1.36$ )
MODEL MSTROMOD NMOS (VTO = $4.4 \mathrm{KP}=250 \mathrm{IS}=1 \mathrm{e}-30 \mathrm{~N}=10 \mathrm{TOX}=1 \mathrm{~L}=1 \mathrm{u} \mathrm{W}=1 \mathrm{u})$
.$M O D E L$ MWEAKMOD NMOS $(V T O=3.05 \mathrm{KP}=0.03 \mathrm{IS}=1 \mathrm{e}-30 \mathrm{~N}=10 \mathrm{TOX}=1 \mathrm{~L}=1 \mathrm{uW}=1 \mathrm{u} \mathrm{RG}=1.36 \mathrm{e} 1 \mathrm{RS}=0.1)$
.MODEL RBREAKMOD RES (TC1 $=1.05 \mathrm{e}-3 \mathrm{TC} 2=-9 \mathrm{e}-7$ )
MODEL RDRAINMOD RES (TC1 = 1.9e-2 TC2 = 4e-5)
.MODEL RSLCMOD RES (TC1 = 1.3e-3 TC2 = 1e-5)
.MODEL RSOURCEMOD RES (TC1 = 1e-3 TC2 $=1 \mathrm{e}-6$ )
.MODEL RVTHRESMOD RES (TC1 = -6e-3 TC2 $=-1.9 \mathrm{e}-5)$
MODEL RVTEMPMOD RES (TC1 $=-2.4 \mathrm{e}-3$ TC2 $=1 \mathrm{e}-6$ )
.MODEL S1AMOD VSWITCH (RON = 1e-5 ROFF = 0.1 VON =-4.0 VOFF=-1.5)
.MODEL S1BMOD VSWITCH (RON = 1e-5 ROFF $=0.1 \mathrm{VON}=-1.5 \mathrm{VOFF}=-4.0)$
.MODEL S2AMOD VSWITCH (RON = 1e-5 ROFF $=0.1$ VON $=-1.0$ VOFF=0.5)
.MODEL S2BMOD VSWITCH (RON = 1e-5 ROFF $=0.1 \mathrm{VON}=0.5 \mathrm{VOFF}=-1.0)$
.ENDS

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 ModeI

## REV March 2002

template FDB045AN08A0 n2,n1,n3
electrical n2, n1,n3
\{
var i iscl
dp.. model dbodymod $=($ isl $=2.4 \mathrm{e}-11, \mathrm{n} 1=1.04, \mathrm{rs}=1.76 \mathrm{e}-3, \mathrm{trs} 1=2.7 \mathrm{e}-3, \operatorname{trs} 2=2 \mathrm{e}-7, \mathrm{xti}=3.9, \mathrm{cjo}=4.35 \mathrm{e}-9, \mathrm{tt}=1 \mathrm{e}-8, \mathrm{~m}=5.4 \mathrm{e}-1)$ dp..model dbreakmod $=(r s=1.5 \mathrm{e}-1, \operatorname{trs} 1=1 \mathrm{e}-3$, trs2 $=-8.9 \mathrm{e}-6)$
dp.. model dplcapmod $=(\mathrm{cjo}=1.35 \mathrm{e}-9$, isl $=10 \mathrm{e}-30, \mathrm{nl}=10, \mathrm{~m}=0.53)$
m..model mmedmod $=\left(\right.$ type $=\_$n, vto $=3.7, \mathrm{kp}=9$, is $=1 \mathrm{e}-30$, tox $=1$ )
m..model mstrongmod $=\left(\right.$ type $=\_n$, vto $=4.4, \mathrm{kp}=250$, is $=1 \mathrm{e}-30$, tox $=1$ )
m. .model mweakmod $=\left(\right.$ type $=\_\mathrm{n}$, vto $=3.05, \mathrm{kp}=0.03$, is $=1 \mathrm{e}-30$, tox $=1, \mathrm{rs}=0.1$ )
sw_vcsp..model s1amod $=($ ron $=1 e-5$, roff $=0.1$, von $=-4.0$, voff $=-1.5)$
sw_vcsp..model s1bmod $=($ ron $=1 e-5$, roff $=0.1$, von $=-1.5$, voff $=-4.0)$
sw_vcsp..model s2amod $=($ ron $=1 e-5$, roff $=0.1$, von $=-1.0$, voff $=0.5)$
sw_vcsp..model s2bmod $=($ ron $=1 e-5, \operatorname{roff}=0.1$, von $=0.5$, voff $=-1.0)$
c.ca $\mathrm{n} 12 \mathrm{n} 8=1.5 \mathrm{e}-9$
c.cb n15 n14 = 1.5e-9
c. $\operatorname{cin} \mathrm{n} 6 \mathrm{n} 8=6.4 \mathrm{e}-9$
dp.dbody n7 n5 = model=dbodymod dp.dbreak n5 n11 = model=dbreakmod dp.dplcap n10 n5 = model=dplcapmod

```
i.it n8 n17 = 1
I.Idrain n2 n5 = 1e-9
I.Igate n1 n9 = 4.81e-9
I.lsource n3 n7 = 4.63e-9
```

m.mmed n16 n6 n8 n8 = model=mmedmod, $\mathrm{l}=1 \mathrm{u}, \mathrm{w}=1 \mathrm{u}$
m.mstrong n16 n6 n8 n8 = model=mstrongmod, $\mathrm{l}=1 \mathrm{u}, \mathrm{w}=1 \mathrm{u}$
m.mweak n16 n21 n8 n8 = model=mweakmod, $\mathrm{l}=1 \mathrm{u}, \mathrm{w}=1 \mathrm{u}$
res.rbreak n17 n18 = 1, tc1 $=1.05 \mathrm{e}-3, \mathrm{tc} 2=-9 \mathrm{e}-7$
res.rdrain n50 n16 $=9 \mathrm{e}-4$, tc1 $=1.9 \mathrm{e}-2$, tc2 $=4 \mathrm{e}-5$
res.rgate n9 n20 $=1.36$
res.rldrain $\mathrm{n} 2 \mathrm{n} 5=10$
res.rlgate $\mathrm{n} 1 \mathrm{n} 9=48.1$
res.rlsource n3 n7 = 46.3
res.rslc1 n5 n51 $=1 \mathrm{e}-6$, tc1 $=1 \mathrm{e}-3$, tc2 $=1 \mathrm{e}-5$
res.rslc2 n5 n50 = 1e3
res.rsource n8 n7 $=2.3 \mathrm{e}-3$, tc1 $=1 \mathrm{e}-3$, tc2 $=1 \mathrm{e}-6$
res.rvtemp n18 n19 = 1, tc1 $=-2.4 \mathrm{e}-3$, tc2 $=1 \mathrm{e}-6$
res.rvthres $\mathrm{n} 22 \mathrm{n} 8=1, \mathrm{tc} 1=-6 \mathrm{e}-3, \mathrm{tc} 2=-1.9 \mathrm{e}-5$
spe.ebreak n11 n7 n17 n18 = 82.3
spe.eds n14 n8 n5 n8 = 1
spe.egs $n 13 \mathrm{n} 8 \mathrm{n} 6 \mathrm{n} 8=1$
spe.esg n6 n10 n6 n8 = 1
spe.evtemp n20 n6 n18 n22 = 1
spe.evthres n6 n21 n19 n8 = 1
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: $v(n 51, n 50)=\left((v(n 5, n 51) /(1 e-9+a b s(v(n 5, n 51))))^{*}\left(\left(a b s\left(v(n 5, n 51)^{*} 1 e 6 / 250\right)\right)^{* *} 10\right)\right)$
\}
\}

## SPICE Thermal Model

REV 23 March 2002
FDB045ANO8A0T
CTHERM1 th $66.45 \mathrm{e}-3$
CTHERM2 65 3e-2
CTHERM3 $541.4 \mathrm{e}-2$
CTHERM4 $431.65 \mathrm{e}-2$
CTHERM5 $324.85 \mathrm{e}-2$
CTHERM6 2 tl $1 \mathrm{e}-1$
RTHERM1 th 6 3.24e-3
RTHERM2 $658.08 \mathrm{e}-3$
RTHERM3 $542.28 \mathrm{e}-2$
RTHERM4 43 1e-1
RTHERM5 32 1.1e-1
RTHERM6 2 tl $1.4 \mathrm{e}-1$
SABER Thermal Model

SABER thermal model FDB045AN08A0T
template thermal_model th tl thermal_c th, tl
\{
ctherm.ctherm1 th $6=6.45 \mathrm{e}-3$
ctherm.ctherm2 $65=3 \mathrm{e}-2$
ctherm.ctherm3 $54=1.4 \mathrm{e}-2$
ctherm.ctherm4 $43=1.65 \mathrm{e}-2$ ctherm.ctherm5 $32=4.85 \mathrm{e}-2$ ctherm.ctherm6 $2 \mathrm{tl}=1 \mathrm{e}-1$
rtherm.rtherm1 th $6=3.24 \mathrm{e}-3$
rtherm.rtherm2 $65=8.08 \mathrm{e}-3$
rtherm.rtherm3 $54=2.28 \mathrm{e}-2$
rtherm.rtherm4 $43=1 \mathrm{e}-1$
rtherm.rtherm5 $32=1.1 \mathrm{e}-1$ rtherm. r therm6 $2 \mathrm{tl}=1.4 \mathrm{e}-1$
\}


## Mechanical Dimensions

## TO-263 2L (D²PAK)



Figure 22. 2LD, TO263, Surface Mount
Package drawings are provided as a service to customers considering ON Semiconductor components. Drawings may change in any manner without notice. Please note the revision and/or date on the drawing and contact a ON Semiconductor representative to verify or obtain the most recent revision. Package specifications do not expand the terms of ON Semiconductor's worldwide terms and conditions, specifically the warranty therein, which covers ON Semiconductor products.


#### Abstract

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NTE2969 NTE2976 NTE455 NTE6400A NTE2910 NTE2916 NTE2956 NTE2911 DMN2080UCB4-7 TK10A80W,S4X(S
SSM6P69NU,LF DMP22D4UFO-7B DMN1006UCA6-7


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