ON Semiconductor

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ON Semiconductor®

FDB045AN08A0

N-Channel PowerTrench $^{\mbox{\scriptsize R}}$ MOSFET 75 V, 80 A, 4.5 m $_{\mbox{\scriptsize \Omega}}$

Features

- $R_{DS(on)}$ = 3.9 m Ω (Typ.) @ V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 80 A
- $Q_{G(tot)}$ = 92 nC (Typ.) @ V_{GS} = 10 V
- · Low Miller Charge
- Low Q_{rr} Body Diode
- UIS Capability (Single Pulse and Repetitive Pulse)

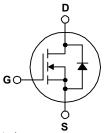
Formerly developmental type 82684

Applications

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



D²-PAK



MOSFET Maximum Ratings T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	FDB045AN08A0	Units
V _{DSS}	Drain to Source Voltage	75	V
V _{GS}	Gate to Source Voltage	±20	V
	Drain Current		
1	Continuous ($T_C < 137^{\circ}C$, $V_{GS} = 10V$)	90	Α
ID	Continuous ($T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_{GS} = 10V$, with $R_{\theta JA} = 43^{\circ}C/W$)	19	Α
	Pulsed	Figure 4	Α
E _{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy (Note 1)	600	mJ
	Power dissipation	310	W
P_{D}	Derate above 25°C	2.0	W/°C
T _J , T _{STG}	Operating and Storage Temperature	-55 to 175	°C

Thermal Characteristics

$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	0.48	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient (Note 2)	62	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient, 1in ² copper pad area	43	°C/W

Package Marking and Ordering Inform	mation
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Device Marking	Device	Package	Reel Size	Reel Size Tape Width	
FDB045AN08A0	FDB045AN08A0	D ² -PAK	330 mm	24 mm	800 units

Electrical Characteristics T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Test Co	onditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
acteristics						
Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D = 250 \mu A, V_C$	as = 0V	75	-	-	V
Zoro Coto Voltago Droin Current	$V_{DS} = 60V$		-	-	1	^
Zero date voltage Drain ourrent	$V_{GS} = 0V$	$T_{C} = 150^{\circ}C$	-	-	250	μΑ
Gate to Source Leakage Current	$V_{GS} = \pm 20V$		-	-	±100	nA
	acteristics Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	acteristicsDrain to Source Breakdown Voltage $I_D = 250\mu A, V_C$ Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current $V_{DS} = 60V$ $V_{GS} = 0V$			acteristics	acteristics

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	$I_D = 80A, V_{GS} = 10V$	-	0.0039	0.0045	
		$I_D = 37A, V_{GS} = 6V$	-	0.0056	0.0084	0
		$I_D = 80A, V_{GS} = 10V,$ $T_J = 175^{\circ}C$	-	0.008	0.011	32

Dynamic Characteristics

C _{ISS}	Input Capacitance	V _{DS} = 25V, V _{GS} = 0V, f = 1MHz	-	6600	-	pF
C _{OSS}	Output Capacitance		-	1000	-	pF
C _{RSS}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		-	240	-	pF
$Q_{g(TOT)}$	Total Gate Charge at 10V	V _{GS} = 0V to 10V		92	138	nC
$Q_{g(TH)}$	Threshold Gate Charge	$V_{GS} = 0V \text{ to } 2V$ $V_{DD} = 40V$	-	11	17	nC
	Gate to Source Gate Charge	I _D = 80A	-	27	-	nC
$\frac{Q_gs}{Q_gs2}$	Gate Charge Threshold to Plateau	I _g = 1.0mA	-	16	-	nC
Q _{qd}	Gate to Drain "Miller" Charge		-	21	-	nC

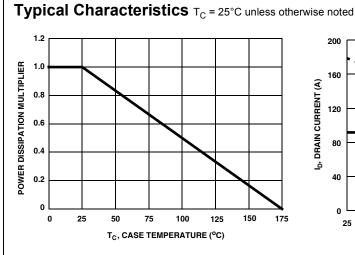
Switching Characteristics $(V_{GS} = 10V)$

t _{ON}	Turn-On Time	$V_{DD} = 40V, I_D = 80A$ $V_{GS} = 10V, R_{GS} = 3.3\Omega$	-	-	160	ns
t _{d(ON)}	Turn-On Delay Time		-	18	-	ns
t _r			-	88	-	ns
t _{d(OFF)}	Turn-Off Delay Time		-	40	-	ns
t _f	Fall Time		-	45	-	ns
t _{OFF}	Turn-Off Time		-	-	128	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	$I_{SD} = 75A$, $dI_{SD}/dt = 100A/\mu s$	-	-	53	ns
Q _{RR}	Reverse Recovered Charge	$I_{SD} = 75A$, $dI_{SD}/dt = 100A/\mu s$	-	-	54	nC

- Notes: 1: Starting $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, L = 0.48mH, $I_{AS} = 50A$. 2: Pulse Width = 100s



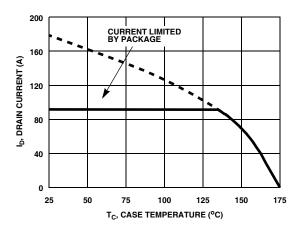


Figure 1. Normalized Power Dissipation vs
Ambient Temperature

Figure 2. Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs Case Temperature

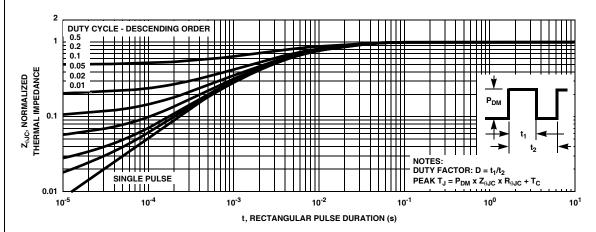


Figure 3. Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

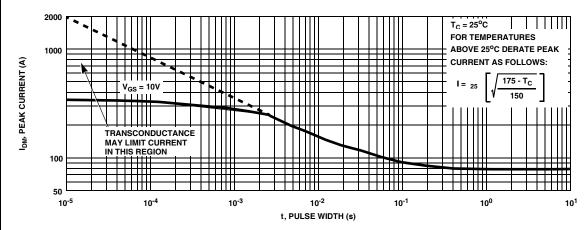


Figure 4. Peak Current Capability

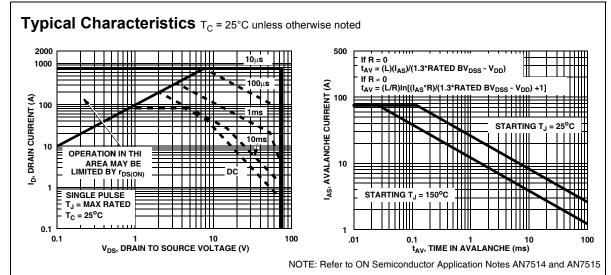


Figure 5. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

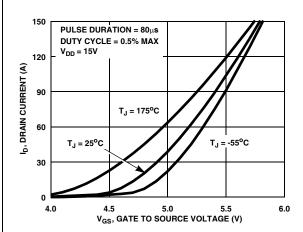


Figure 7. Transfer Characteristics

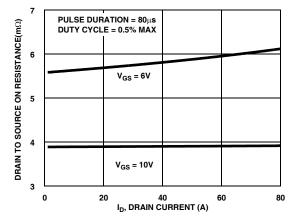
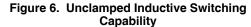


Figure 9. Drain to Source On Resistance vs Drain Current



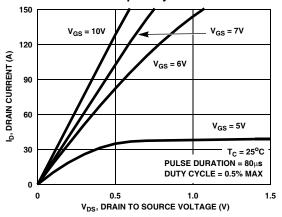


Figure 8. Saturation Characteristics

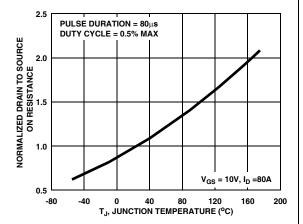


Figure 10. Normalized Drain to Source On Resistance vs Junction Temperature

Typical Characteristics T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted

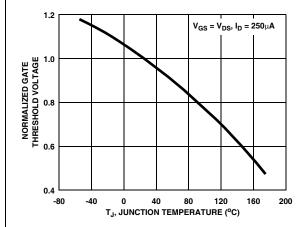


Figure 11. Normalized Gate Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature

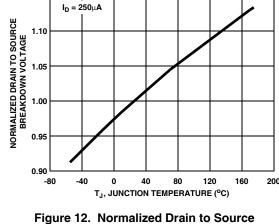


Figure 12. Normalized Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage vs Junction Temperature

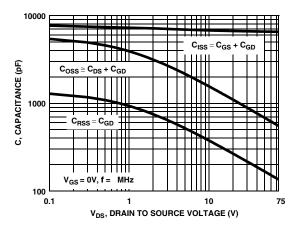


Figure 13. Capacitance vs Drain to Source Voltage

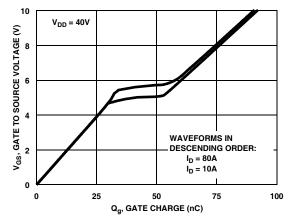


Figure 14. Gate Charge Waveforms for Constant Gate Currents

Test Circuits and Waveforms

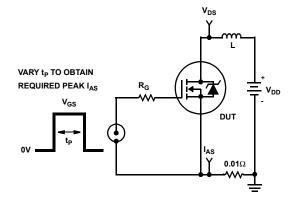


Figure 15. Unclamped Energy Test Circuit

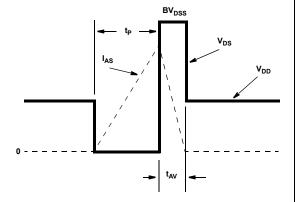


Figure 16. Unclamped Energy Waveforms

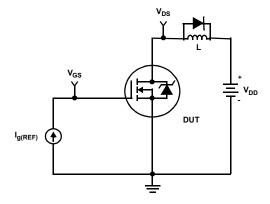


Figure 17. Gate Charge Test Circuit

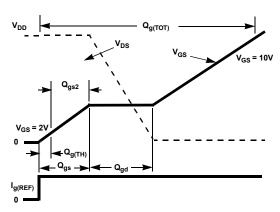


Figure 18. Gate Charge Waveforms

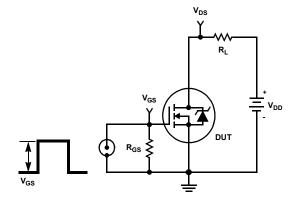


Figure 19. Switching Time Test Circuit

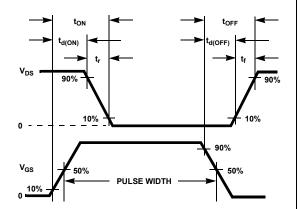


Figure 20. Switching Time Waveforms

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

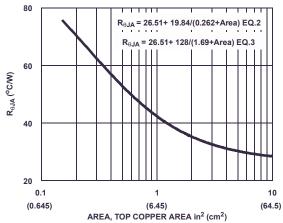
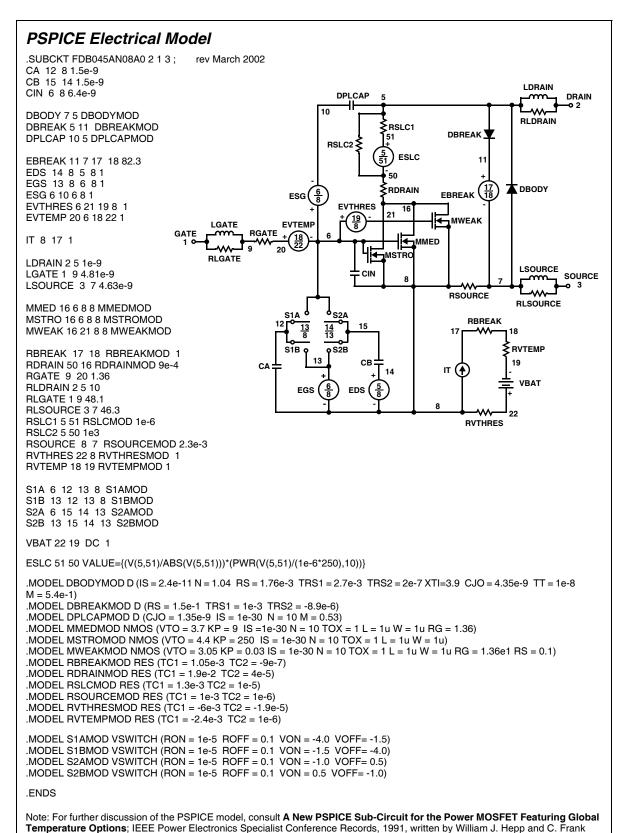


Figure 21. Thermal Resistance vs Mounting
Pad Area



Wheatlev.

SABER Electrical Model **REV March 2002** template FDB045AN08A0 n2,n1,n3 electrical n2,n1,n3 var i iscl dp..model dbodymod = (isl = 2.4e-11, n1 = 1.04, rs = 1.76e-3, trs1 = 2.7e-3, trs2 = 2e-7, xti = 3.9, cjo = 4.35e-9, tt = 1e-8, m = 5.4e-1) dp..model dbreakmod = (rs = 1.5e-1, trs1 = 1e-3, trs2 = -8.9e-6) dp..model dplcapmod = (cjo = 1.35e-9, isl = 10e-30, nl = 10, m = 0.53)m..model mmedmod = $(type=_n, vto = 3.7, kp = 9, is = 1e-30, tox=1)$ m..model mstrongmod = (type= $_n$, vto = 4.4, kp = 250, is = 1e-30, tox = 1) m..model mweakmod = $(type=_n, vto = 3.05, kp = 0.03, is = 1e-30, tox = 1, rs=0.1)$ sw_vcsp..model s1amod = (ron = 1e-5, roff = 0.1, von = -4.0, voff = -1.5) sw_vcsp..model s1bmod = (ron =1e-5, roff = 0.1, von = -1.5, voff = -4.0) $sw_vcsp..model s2amod = (ron = 1e-5, roff = 0.1, von = -1.0, voff = 0.5)$ sw_vcsp..model s2bmod = (ron = 1e-5, roff = 0.1, von = 0.5, voff = -1.0) I DRAIN **DPLCAP** DRAIN 10 c.ca n12 n8 = 1.5e-9RLDRAIN c.cb n15 n14 = 1.5e-9 ERSLC1 c.cin n6 n8 = 6.4e-9RSLC2 ISCL dp.dbody n7 n5 = model=dbodymod dp.dbreak n5 n11 = model=dbreakmod DBREAK 3 50 dp.dplcap n10 n5 = model=dplcapmod **≷**RDRAIN ESG (11 DBODY i.it n8 n17 = 1 **EVTHRES** 16 19 MWEAK **FVTFMP** I GATE I.ldrain n2 n5 = 1e-9RGATE 18 22 I.lgate n1 n9 = 4.81e-9**EBREAK ←**MMED 20 I.Isource n3 n7 = 4.63e-9**€**MSTR RLGATE **LSOURCE** m.mmed n16 n6 n8 n8 = model=mmedmod, l=1u, w=1u CIN SOURCE m.mstrong n16 n6 n8 n8 = model=mstrongmod, l=1u, w=1u m.mweak n16 n21 n8 n8 = model=mweakmod, l=1u, w=1u **RSOURCE** RLSOURCE res.rbreak n17 n18 = 1, tc1 = 1.05e-3, tc2 = -9e-7 RBREAK <u>13</u> 8 res.rdrain n50 n16 = 9e-4, tc1 = 1.9e-2, tc2 = 4e-5 17 res.rgate n9 n20 = 1.36 SIB RVTEMP res.rldrain n2 n5 = 10 res.rlgate n1 n9 = 48.1 CB 19 CA 14 IT res.rlsource n3 n7 = 46.3 VBAT res.rslc1 n5 n51= 1e-6, tc1 = 1e-3, tc2 =1e-5 8 5 8 EGS EDS res.rslc2 n5 n50 = 1e3res.rsource n8 n7 = 2.3e-3, tc1 = 1e-3, tc2 =1e-6 res.rvtemp n18 n19 = 1, tc1 = -2.4e-3, tc2 = 1e-6**RVTHRES** res.rvthres n22 n8 = 1, tc1 = -6e-3, tc2 = -1.9e-5 spe.ebreak n11 n7 n17 n18 = 82.3 spe.eds n14 n8 n5 n8 = 1 spe.egs n13 n8 n6 n8 = 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(n51,n50) = ((v(n5,n51)/(1e-9+abs(v(n5,n51))))*((abs(v(n5,n51)*1e6/250))**10))

SPICE Thermal Model

REV 23 March 2002

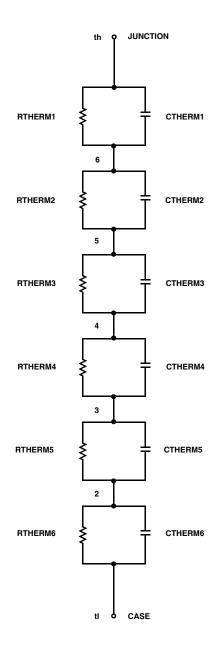
FDB045AN08A0T

CTHERM1 th 6 6.45e-3 CTHERM2 6 5 3e-2 CTHERM3 5 4 1.4e-2 CTHERM4 4 3 1.65e-2 CTHERM5 3 2 4.85e-2 CTHERM6 2 tl 1e-1

RTHERM1 th 6 3.24e-3 RTHERM2 6 5 8.08e-3 RTHERM3 5 4 2.28e-2 RTHERM4 4 3 1e-1 RTHERM5 3 2 1.1e-1 RTHERM6 2 tl 1.4e-1

SABER Thermal Model

SABER thermal model FDB045AN08A0T template thermal_model th tl thermal_c th, tl { thermal_c th, tl = 6.45e-3 ctherm.ctherm1 th = 6.45e-3 ctherm.ctherm2 = 6.5e-2 ctherm.ctherm3 = 5.4e-2 ctherm.ctherm3 = 5.4e-2 ctherm.ctherm4 = 5.4e-2 ctherm.ctherm5 = 5.4e-2 ctherm.ctherm6 = 5.4e-2 ctherm.ctherm6 = 5.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm1 th = 6.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm1 th = 6.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm3 = 6.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm3 = 6.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm4 = 6.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm4 = 6.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm5 = 6.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm5 = 6.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm5 = 6.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm5 = 6.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm6 = 6.45e-3 ctherm.rtherm6 = 6.45e-3 ctherm.rtherm5 = 6.4e-3 ctherm.rtherm6 = 6.45e-3 ctherm1 = 6.4e-3 ctherm1 = 6.4e-3 ctherm1 = 6.4e-3 ctherm2 = 6.4e-3 ctherm1 = 6.4e-3 ctherm2 = 6.4e-3 ctherm2 = 6.4e-3 ctherm2 = 6.4e-3 ctherm2 = 6.4e-3 ctherm3 = 6.4e-3 ctherm2 = 6.4e-3 ctherm3 = 6.4e-3 ctherm2 = 6.4e-3 ctherm3 = 6.4e-3



Mechanical Dimensions

TO-263 2L (D²PAK)

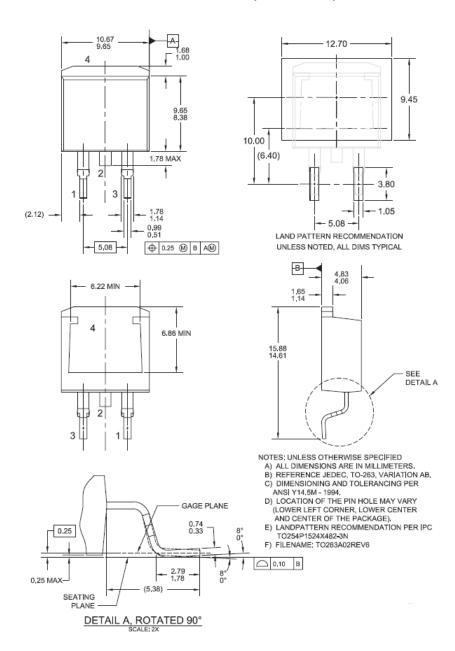


Figure 22. 2LD, TO263, Surface Mount

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Dimension in Millimeters

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