

P-Channel 80 V (D-S) MOSFET



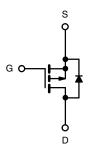
Marking code: E7

PRODUCT SUMMARY						
V _{DS} (V)	-80					
$R_{DS(on)}$ max. (Ω) at $V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$	0.270					
$R_{DS(on)}$ max. (Ω) at $V_{GS} = -6 \text{ V}$	0.303					
Q _g typ. (nC)	7					
I _D (A) ^a	-2.2					
Configuration	Single					

FEATURES

- TrenchFET® power MOSFET
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see <u>www.vishay.com/doc?99912</u>





P-Channel MOSFET

ORDERING INFORMATION				
Package	SOT-23			
Lead (Pb)-free	Si2337DS-T1-E3			
Lead (Pb)-free and halogen-free	Si2337DS-T1-GE3			

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	LIMIT	UNIT		
Drain-source voltage		V _{DS}	-80	v	
Gate-source voltage	V _{GS}	± 20			
	T _C = 25 °C		-2.2		
Continuous dusin surrent (T. 150 °C)	T _C = 70 °C		-1.75	7	
Continuous drain current (T _J = 150 °C)	T _A = 25 °C	I _D	-1.2 ^{b, c}		
	T _A = 70 °C		-0.96 ^{b, c}	^	
Pulsed drain current	I _{DM}	-7	A		
Continuous source-drain diode current	T _C = 25 °C	,	-2.1		
	T _A = 25 °C	I _S	-0.63 ^{b, c}		
Avalanche current		I _{AS}	11		
Single-pulse avalanche energy	L = 0.1 mH	E _{AS}	6	mJ	
Maximum power dissipation	T _C = 25 °C		2.5		
	T _C = 70 °C		1.6	w	
	T _A = 25 °C	P _D	0.76 b, c	VV	
	T _A = 70 °C		0.48 b, c		
Operating junction and storage temperature range		T _J , T _{stg}	-55 to +150	**	
Soldering recommendations (peak temperature		260	°C		

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS					
PARAMETER		SYMBOL	TYPICAL	MAXIMUM	UNIT
Maximum junction-to-ambient b, d	t ≤ 10 s	R _{thJA}	120	166	°C/W
Maximum junction-to-foot (drain)	Steady state	R_{thJF}	40	50	C/VV

Notes

- a. Package limited
- b. Surface mounted on 1" x 1" FR4 board
- c. t = 10 s
- d. Maximum under steady state conditions is 166 °C/W

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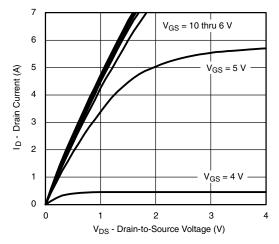


PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Static						ı	
Drain-source breakdown voltage	V _{DS}	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_D = -250 \mu\text{A}$	-80	-	-	V	
V _{DS} temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_{J}$		35.8		-	14/00	
V _{GS(th)} temperature coefficient	$\Delta VG_{S(th)}/T_{J}$	I _D = -250 μA		5.45	-	mV/°C	
Gate-source threshold voltage	V _{GS(th)}	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250 \mu A$	-2	-	-4	V	
Gate-source leakage	I _{GSS}	$V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$	-	-	± 100	nA	
		$V_{DS} = -80 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	20 1 00		-1		
Zero gate voltage drain current	I _{DSS}	V _{DS} = -80 V, V _{GS} = 0 V, T _J = 55 °C	-	-	-10	μA	
On-state drain current ^a	I _{D(on)}	$V_{DS} \ge 5 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$	-7	_	-	Α	
	()	V _{GS} = -10 V, I _D = -1.2 A	-	0.216	0.270	Ω	
Drain-source on-state resistance a	R _{DS(on)}	V _{GS} = -6 V, I _D = -1.1 A	-	0.242	0.303		
Forward transconductance a	9 _{fs}	V _{DS} = -15 V, I _D = -1.2 A	-	4.3	-	S	
Dynamic ^b	0.0		I	1	<u> </u>		
Input capacitance	C _{iss}		-	500	_	pF	
Output capacitance	C _{oss}	$V_{DS} = -40 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		40	-		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C _{rss}		-	25	-		
	Qg	$V_{DS} = -40 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}, I_D = -1.2 \text{ A}$	-	11	17	nC	
Total gate charge			-	7	11		
Gate-source charge	Q_{gs}	$V_{DS} = -40 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = -6 \text{ V}, I_D = -1.2 \text{ A}$	-	2.1	-		
Gate-drain charge	Q_{gd}		-	3.2	-		
Gate resistance	R_g	f = 1 MHz	-	4.8	-	Ω	
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}		-	10	15		
Rise time	t _r	$V_{DD} = -40 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 42 \Omega$	-	15	23		
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}	$I_D\cong$ -0.96 A, V_{GEN} = -10 V, R_g = 1 Ω	-	20	30		
Fall time	t _f		-	15	23	l no	
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}		-	15	23	ns	
Rise time	t _r	V_{DD} = -40 V, R_L = 42 Ω	-	18	27	-	
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}	$I_D\cong$ -0.96 A, $V_{GEN}=$ -6 V, $R_g=$ 1 Ω	-	20	30		
Fall time	t _f		-	12	18		
Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristic	S						
Continuous source-drain diode current	I _S	T _C = 25 °C	-	-	-2.1	۸	
Pulse diode forward current ^a	I _{SM}		-	-	-7	A	
Body diode voltage	V_{SD}	I _S = 0.63 A	-	-0.8	-1.2	V	
Body diode reverse recovery time	t _{rr}		-	30	45	ns	
Body diode reverse recovery charge	Q _{rr}	$I_F = 0.63 \text{ A}, \text{ di/dt} = 100 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s},$	-	45	70	nC	
Reverse recovery fall time	ta	T _J = 25 °C	-	25	-	nc	
Reverse recovery rise time	t _b		-	5	-	ns	

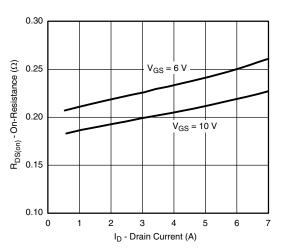
- a. Pulse test; pulse width $\leq 300~\mu s,$ duty cycle $\leq 2~\%$
- b. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

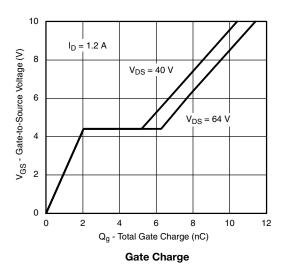


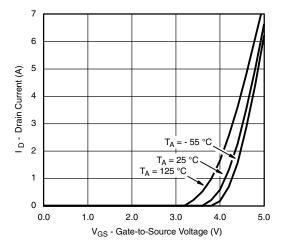


Output Characteristics

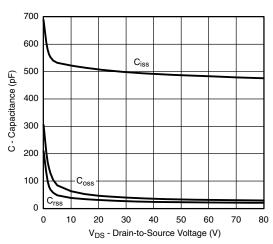


On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

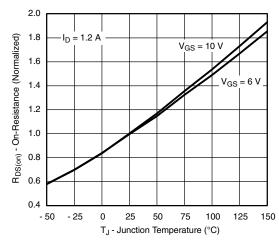




Transfer Characteristics

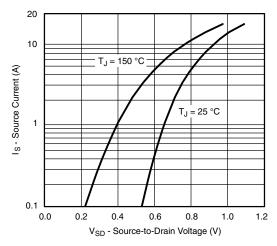


Capacitance

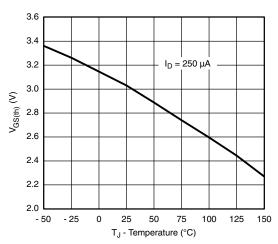


On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

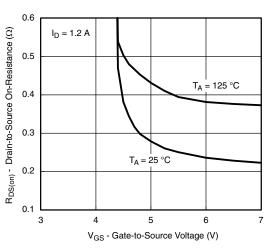




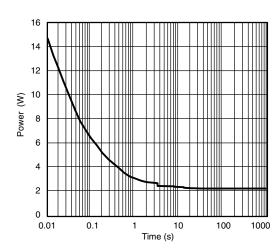
Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



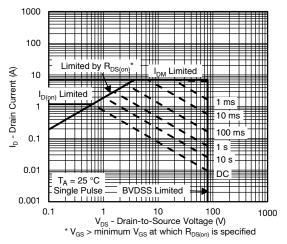
Threshold Voltage



On-Resistance vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

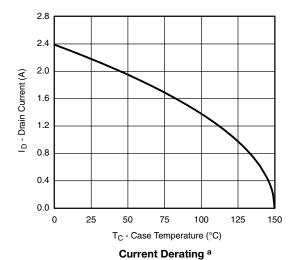


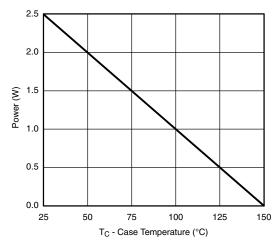
Single Pulse Power, Junction-to-Ambient



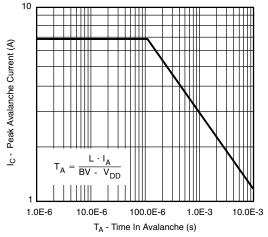
Safe Operating Area, Junction-to-Ambient







Power Derating

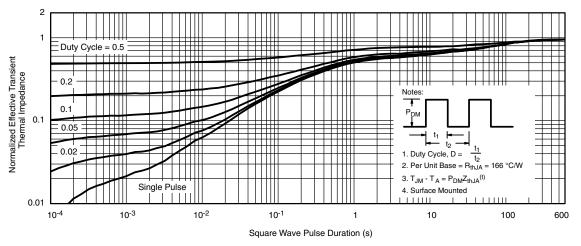


Single Pulse Avalanche Capability

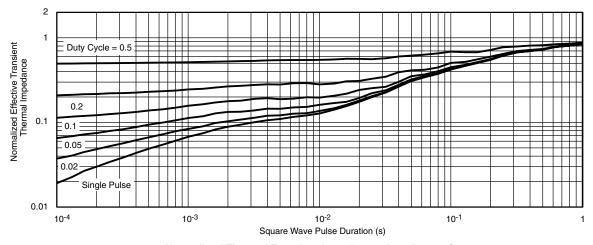
Note

a. The power dissipation P_D is based on T_J max. = 150 °C, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in settling the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used. It is used to determine the current rating, when this rating falls below the package limit





Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient



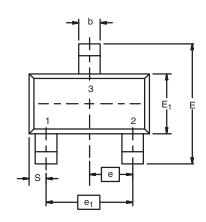
Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Case

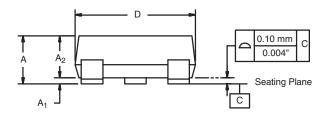
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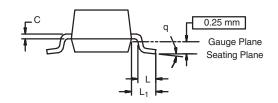


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SOT-23 (TO-236): 3-LEAD







Dim —	MILLIN	IETERS	INCHES		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Α	0.89	1.12	0.035	0.044	
A ₁	0.01	0.10	0.0004	0.004	
A ₂	0.88	1.02	0.0346	0.040	
b	0.35	0.50	0.014	0.020	
С	0.085	0.18	0.003	0.007	
D	2.80	3.04	0.110	0.120	
E	2.10	2.64	0.083	0.104	
E ₁	1.20	1.40	0.047	0.055	
е	0.95 BSC		0.0374 Ref		
e ₁	1.90 BSC		0.074	8 Ref	
L	0.40	0.60	0.016	0.024	
L ₁	0.64 Ref		0.025	i Ref	
S	0.50 Ref		0.50 Ref 0.020 Ref) Ref
q	3°	8°	3°	8°	
ECN: S-03946-Rev. K. 09-	Jul-01				

DWG: 5479

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Mounting LITTLE FOOT® SOT-23 Power MOSFETs

Wharton McDaniel

Surface-mounted LITTLE FOOT power MOSFETs use integrated circuit and small-signal packages which have been been modified to provide the heat transfer capabilities required by power devices. Leadframe materials and design, molding compounds, and die attach materials have been changed, while the footprint of the packages remains the same.

See Application Note 826, Recommended Minimum Pad Patterns With Outline Drawing Access for Vishay Siliconix MOSFETs, (http://www.vishay.com/doc?72286), for the basis of the pad design for a LITTLE FOOT SOT-23 power MOSFET footprint. In converting this footprint to the pad set for a power device, designers must make two connections: an electrical connection and a thermal connection, to draw heat away from the package.

The electrical connections for the SOT-23 are very simple. Pin 1 is the gate, pin 2 is the source, and pin 3 is the drain. As in the other LITTLE FOOT packages, the drain pin serves the additional function of providing the thermal connection from the package to the PC board. The total cross section of a copper trace connected to the drain may be adequate to carry the current required for the application, but it may be inadequate thermally. Also, heat spreads in a circular fashion from the heat source. In this case the drain pin is the heat source when looking at heat spread on the PC board.

Figure 1 shows the footprint with copper spreading for the SOT-23 package. This pattern shows the starting point for utilizing the board area available for the heat spreading copper. To create this pattern, a plane of copper overlies the drain pin and provides planar copper to draw heat from the drain lead and start the process of spreading the heat so it can be dissipated into the

ambient air. This pattern uses all the available area underneath the body for this purpose.



FIGURE 1. Footprint With Copper Spreading

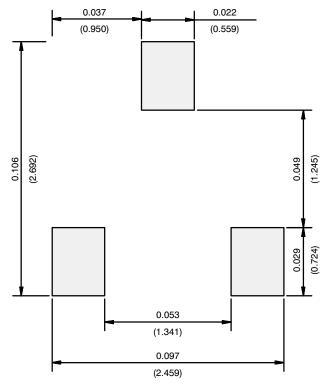
Since surface-mounted packages are small, and reflow soldering is the most common way in which these are affixed to the PC board, "thermal" connections from the planar copper to the pads have not been used. Even if additional planar copper area is used, there should be no problems in the soldering process. The actual solder connections are defined by the solder mask openings. By combining the basic footprint with the copper plane on the drain pins, the solder mask generation occurs automatically.

A final item to keep in mind is the width of the power traces. The absolute minimum power trace width must be determined by the amount of current it has to carry. For thermal reasons, this minimum width should be at least 0.020 inches. The use of wide traces connected to the drain plane provides a low-impedance path for heat to move away from the device.

Document Number: 70739 www.vishay.com



RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PADS FOR SOT-23



Recommended Minimum Pads Dimensions in Inches/(mm)

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APPLICATION NOTE



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