

FDP060AN08A0 / FDB060AN08A0

N-Channel PowerTrench® MOSFET

75 V, 80 A, 6 mΩ

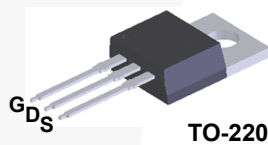
Features

- $R_{DS(on)} = 4.8 \text{ m}\Omega$ (Typ.) @ $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I_D = 80 \text{ A}$
- $Q_{G(tot)} = 73 \text{ nC}$ (Typ.) @ $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
- Low Miller Charge
- Low Q_{rr} Body Diode
- UIS Capability (Single Pulse and Repetitive Pulse)

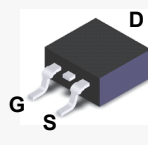
Applications

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

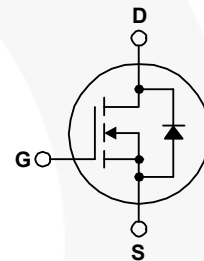
Formerly developmental type 82680



TO-220



D²-PAK



MOSFET Maximum Ratings $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	FDP060AN08A0 FDB060AN08A0	Unit
V_{DSS}	Drain to Source Voltage	75	V
V_{GS}	Gate to Source Voltage	± 20	V
I_D	Drain Current		
	Continuous ($T_C < 127^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$)	80	A
	Continuous ($T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$, with $R_{\theta JA} = 43^\circ\text{C/W}$)	16	A
	Pulsed	Figure 4	A
E_{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy (Note 1)	350	mJ
P_D	Power dissipation	255	W
	Derate above 25°C	1.7	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
T_J, T_{STG}	Operating and Storage Temperature	-55 to 175	$^\circ\text{C}$

Thermal Characteristics

$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Case, Max. TO-220, D²-PAK	0.58	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient, Max. TO-220, D²-PAK (Note 2)	62	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient, Max. D²-PAK, 1in² copper pad area	43	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Package	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quantity
FDB060AN08A0	FDB060AN08A0	D ² -PAK	330 mm	24 mm	800 units
FDP060AN08A0	FDP060AN08A0	TO-220	Tube	N/A	50 units

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

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
--------	-----------	-----------------	-----	-----	-----	------

Off Characteristics

B_{VDSS}	Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$	75	-	-	V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = 60\text{V}$ $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	1	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate to Source Leakage Current	$V_{GS} = \pm 20\text{V}$	-	-	± 100	nA

On Characteristics

$V_{GS(TH)}$	Gate to Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS} = V_{DS}$, $I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$	2	-	4	V
$r_{DS(ON)}$	Drain to Source On Resistance	$I_D = 80\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$	-	0.0048	0.006	Ω
		$I_D = 40\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 6\text{V}$	-	0.0066	0.010	
		$I_D = 80\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.010	0.013	

Dynamic Characteristics

C_{ISS}	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 25\text{V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$, $f = 1\text{MHz}$	-	5150	-	pF
C_{OSS}	Output Capacitance		-	800	-	pF
C_{RSS}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		-	230	-	pF
$Q_{g(TOT)}$	Total Gate Charge at 10V	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ to 10V	$V_{DD} = 40\text{V}$ $I_D = 80\text{A}$ $I_g = 1.0\text{mA}$	73	95	nC
$Q_{g(TH)}$	Threshold Gate Charge	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ to 2V		10	13	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate to Source Gate Charge			29	-	nC
Q_{gs2}	Gate Charge Threshold to Plateau			19	-	nC
Q_{gd}	Gate to Drain "Miller" Charge			16	-	nC

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

t_{ON}	Turn-On Time	$V_{DD} = 40\text{V}$, $I_D = 80\text{A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$, $R_{GS} = 3.9\Omega$	-	-	147	ns
$t_{d(ON)}$	Turn-On Delay Time		-	19	-	ns
t_r	Rise Time		-	79	-	ns
$t_{d(OFF)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time		-	37	-	ns
t_f	Fall Time		-	38	-	ns
t_{OFF}	Turn-Off Time		-	-	113	ns

Drain-Source Diode Characteristics

V_{SD}	Source to Drain Diode Voltage	$I_{SD} = 80\text{A}$	-	-	1.25	V
		$I_{SD} = 40\text{A}$	-	-	1.0	V
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_{SD} = 75\text{A}$, $dI_{SD}/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	-	37	ns
Q_{RR}	Reverse Recovered Charge	$I_{SD} = 75\text{A}$, $dI_{SD}/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	-	38	nC

Notes:

- 1: Starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 109\mu\text{H}$, $I_{AS} = 80\text{A}$.
2: Pulse width = 100s

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

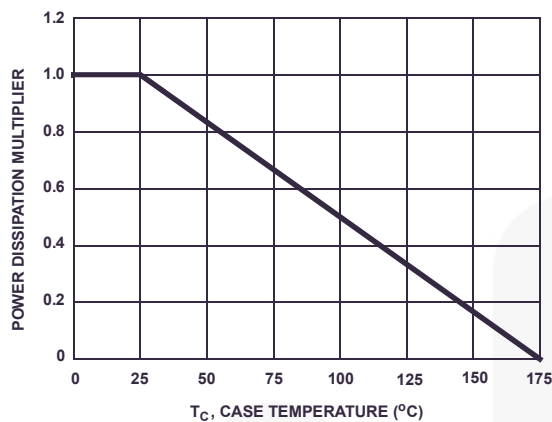


Figure 1. Normalized Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature

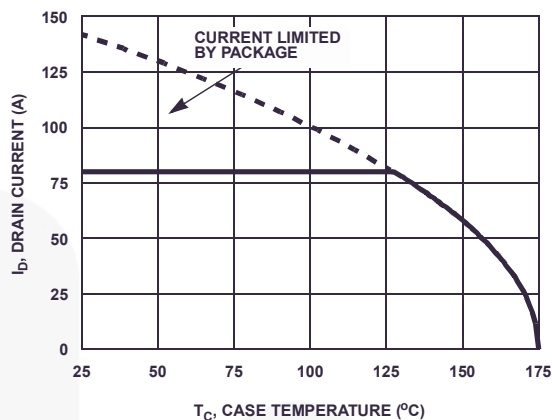


Figure 2. Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs Case Temperature

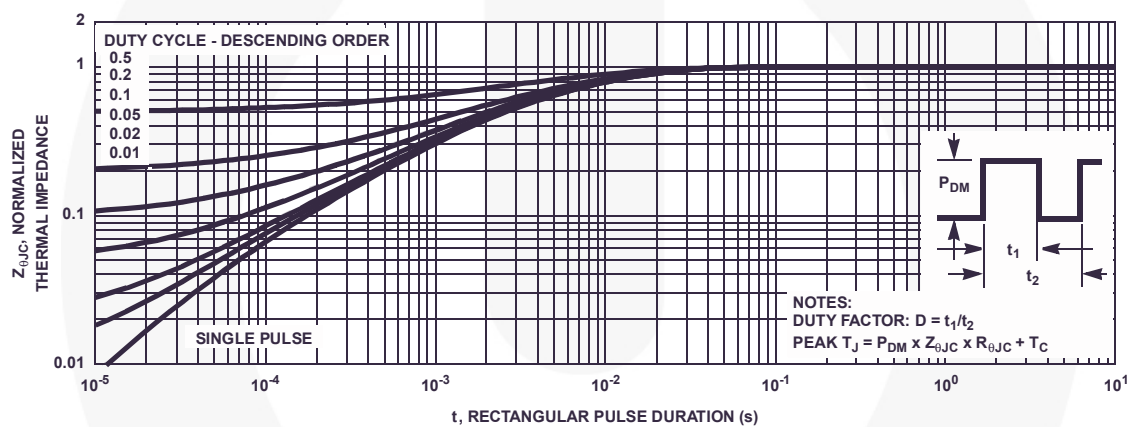


Figure 3. Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

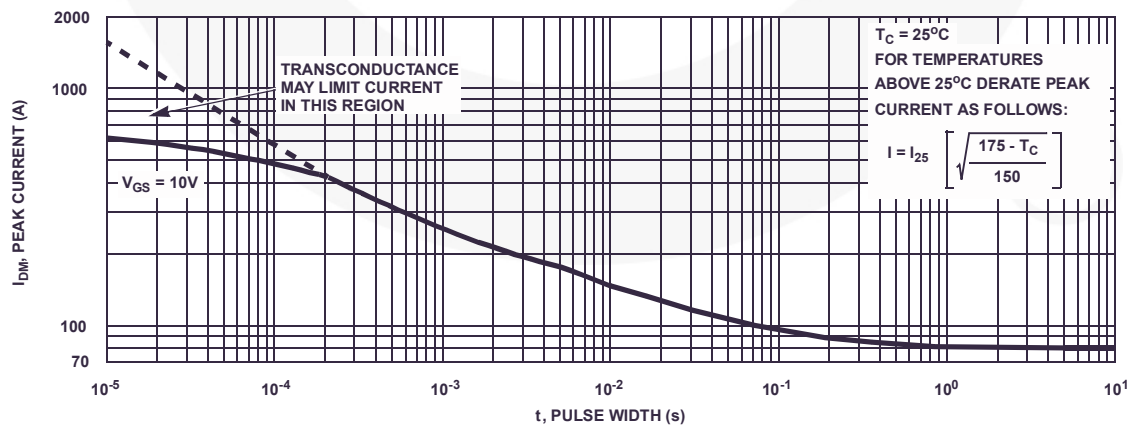


Figure 4. Peak Current Capability

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

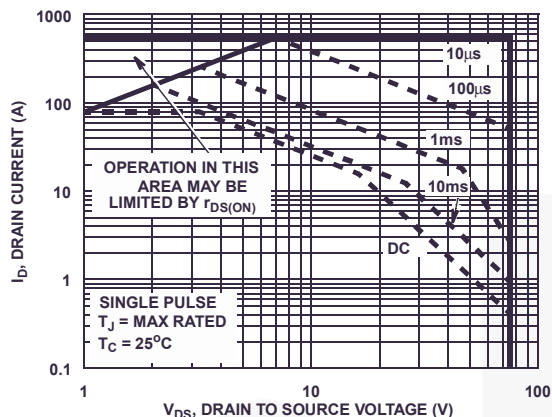
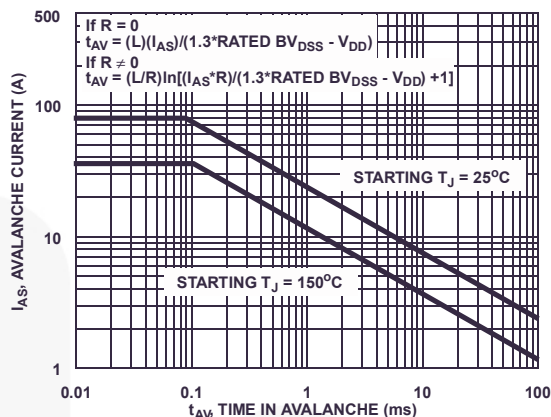


Figure 5. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area



NOTE: Refer to Fairchild Application Notes AN7514 and AN7515

Figure 6. Unclamped Inductive Switching Capability

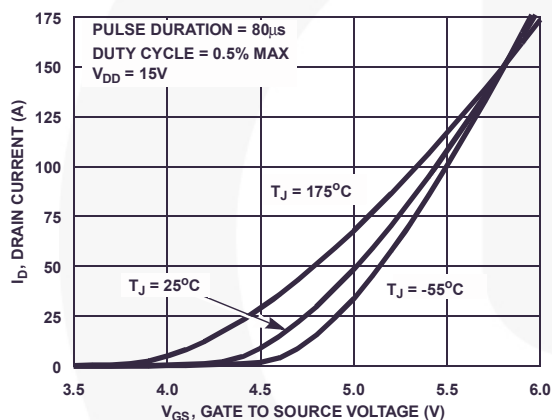


Figure 7. Transfer Characteristics

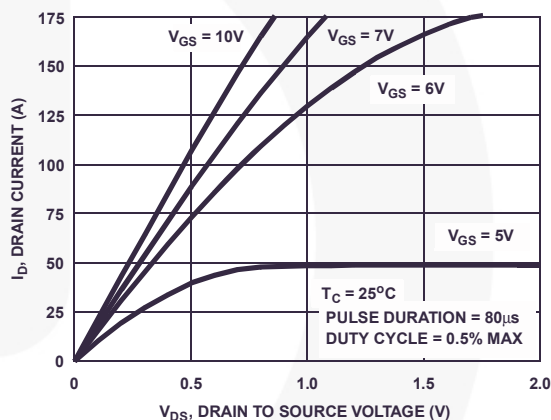


Figure 8. Saturation Characteristics

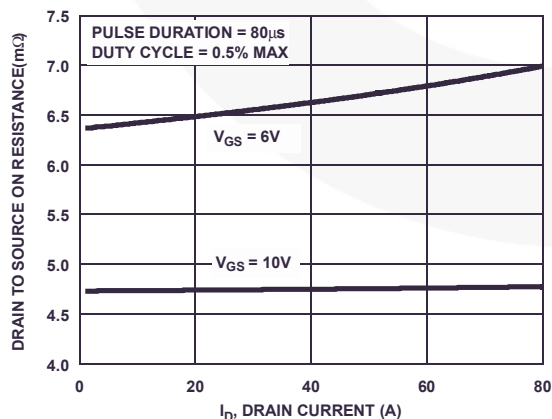


Figure 9. Drain to Source On Resistance vs Drain Current

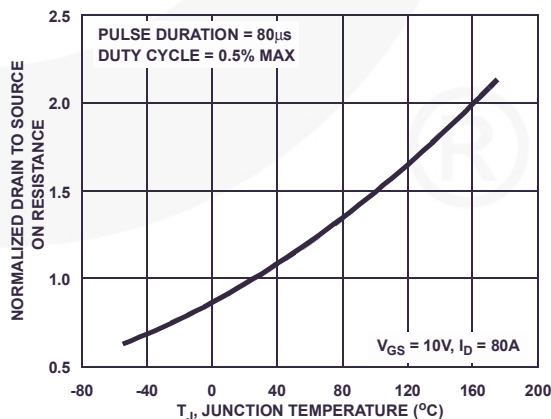


Figure 10. Normalized Drain to Source On Resistance vs Junction Temperature

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

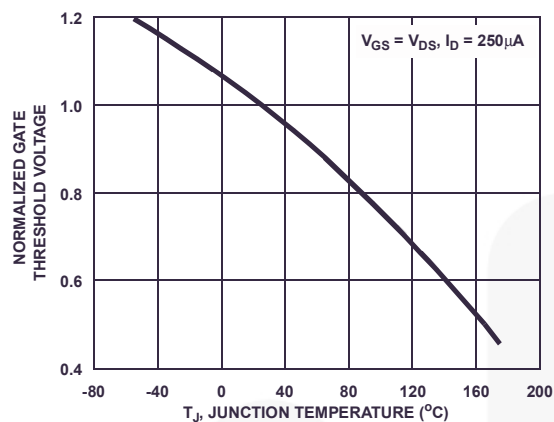


Figure 11. Normalized Gate Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature

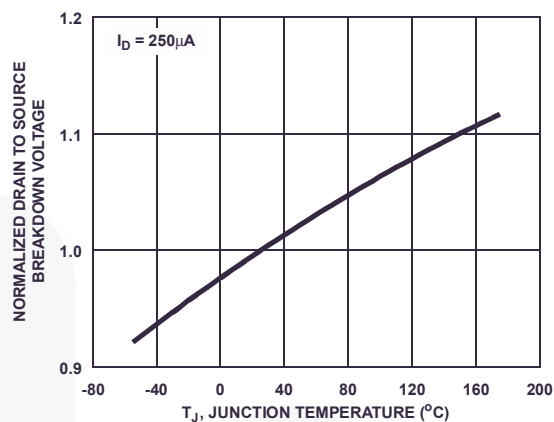


Figure 12. Normalized Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage vs Junction Temperature

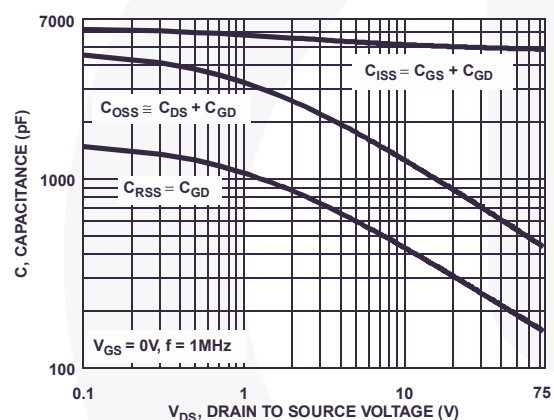


Figure 13. Capacitance vs Drain to Source Voltage

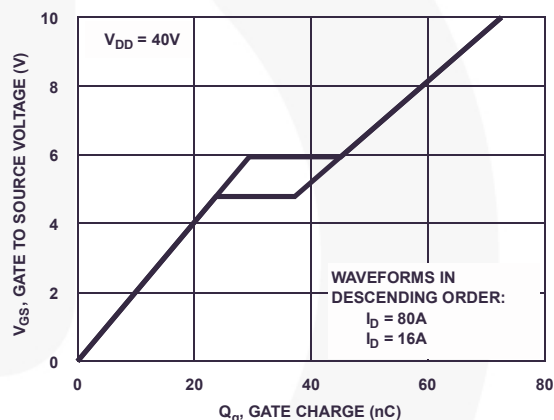


Figure 14. Gate Charge Waveforms for Constant Gate Current

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 ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), and thermal resistance $R_{\theta JA}$ ($^{\circ}\text{C/W}$) 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.

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

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:

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.

Fairchild 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 Fairchild 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.

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

Area in Inches Squared

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

Area in Centimeters Squared

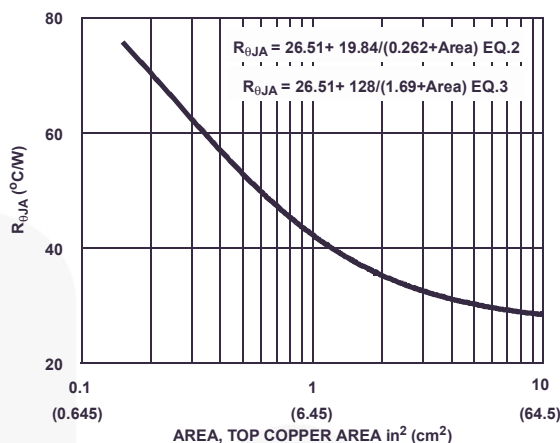


Figure 21. Thermal Resistance vs Mounting Pad Area

PSPICE Electrical Model

.SUBCKT FDP060AN08A0 2 1 3 ; rev October 2002

Ca 12 8 2.5e-9

Cb 15 14 2.1e-9

Cin 6 8 4.7e-9

Dbody 7 5 DbodyMOD

Dbreak 5 11 DbreakMOD

Dplcap 10 5 DplcapMOD

Ebreak 11 7 17 18 82.1

Eds 14 8 5 8 1

Egs 13 8 6 8 1

Esg 6 10 6 8 1

Evthres 6 21 19 8 1

Evtemp 20 6 18 22 1

It 8 17 1

Lgate 1 9 5.3e-9

Ldrain 2 5 1.0e-9

Lsource 3 7 5e-9

RLgate 1 9 53

RLdrain 2 5 10

RLsource 3 7 50

Mmed 16 6 8 8 MmedMOD

Mstro 16 6 8 8 MstroMOD

Mweak 16 21 8 8 MweakMOD

Rbreak 17 18 RbreakMOD 1

Rdrain 50 16 RdrainMOD 9e-4

Rgate 9 20 1.4

RSLC1 5 51 RSLCMOD 1e-6

RSLC2 5 50 1e3

Rsource 8 7 RsourceMOD 3e-3

Rvthres 22 8 RvthresMOD 1

Rvtemp 18 19 RvtempMOD 1

S1a 6 12 13 8 S1AMOD

S1b 13 12 13 8 S1BMOD

S2a 6 15 14 13 S2AMOD

S2b 13 15 14 13 S2BMOD

Vbat 22 19 DC 1

ESLC 51 50 VALUE={ (V(5,51)/ABS(V(5,51))) * (PWR(V(5,51)/(1e-6*350),5)) }

.MODEL DbodyMOD D (IS=2E-11 N=1.04 RS=1.76e-3 TRS1=2.7e-3 TRS2=1e-6
+ CJO=3.2e-9 M=5.6e-1 TT=3e-10 XTI=3.9)

.MODEL DbreakMOD D (RS=3e-1 TRS1=1e-3 TRS2=-8.9e-6)

.MODEL DplcapMOD D (CJO=1.56e-9 IS=1e-30 N=10 M=0.53)

.MODEL MmedMOD NMOS (VTO=3.6 KP=6 IS=1e-30 N=10 TOX=1 L=1u W=1u RG=1.4)

.MODEL MstroMOD NMOS (VTO=4.22 KP=220 IS=1e-30 N=10 TOX=1 L=1u W=1u)

.MODEL MweakMOD NMOS (VTO=3 KP=0.03 IS=1e-30 N=10 TOX=1 L=1u W=1u RG=14 RS=0.1)

.MODEL RbreakMOD RES (TC1=9.4e-4 TC2=-9e-7)

.MODEL RdrainMOD RES (TC1=2.2e-2 TC2=6e-5)

.MODEL RSLCMOD RES (TC1=2e-3 TC2=1e-5)

.MODEL RsourceMOD RES (TC1=1e-3 TC2=1e-6)

.MODEL RvthresMOD RES (TC1=-6e-3 TC2=-1.6e-5)

.MODEL RvtempMOD RES (TC1=-2.4e-3 TC2=1e-6)

.MODEL S1AMOD VSWITCH (RON=1e-5 ROFF=0.1 VON=-8 VOFF=-5)

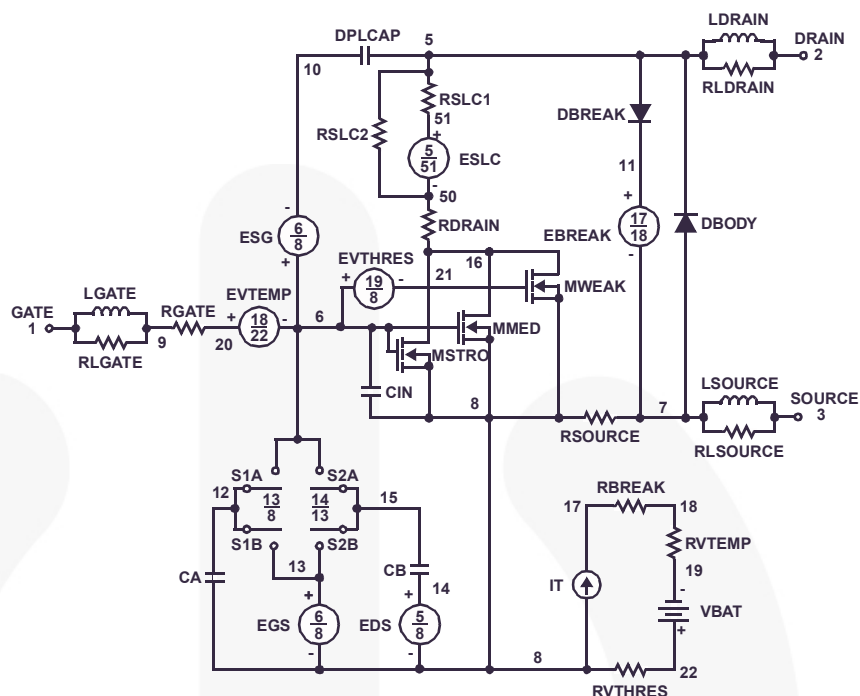
.MODEL S1BMOD VSWITCH (RON=1e-5 ROFF=0.1 VON=-5 VOFF=-8)

.MODEL S2AMOD VSWITCH (RON=1e-5 ROFF=0.1 VON=-4 VOFF=-3.5)

.MODEL S2BMOD VSWITCH (RON=1e-5 ROFF=0.1 VON=-3.5 VOFF=-4)

.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 Model

rev October 2002

template FDP060AN08A0 n2,n1,n3

electrical n2,n1,n3

```
{
```

```
var i iscl
```

```
dp..model dbodymod = (isl=2e-11,nl=1.04,rs=1.76e-3,trs1=2.7e-3,trs2=1e-6,cjo=3.2e-9,m=5.6e-1,tt=3e-10,xti=3.9)
```

```
dp..model dbreakmod = (rs=3e-1,trs1=1e-3,trs2=-8.9e-6)
```

```
dp..model dplcapmod = (cjo=1.56e-9,isl=10e-30,nl=10,m=0.53)
```

```
m..model mmedmod = (type=_n,vto=3.6,kp=6,rs=1e-30,tox=1)
```

```
m..model mstrongmod = (type=_n,vto=4.22,kp=220,rs=1e-30,tox=1)
```

```
m..model mweakmod = (type=_n,vto=3,kp=0.03,rs=1e-30,tox=1,rs=0.1)
```

```
sw_vcsp..model s1amod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-8,voff=-5)
```

```
sw_vcsp..model s1bmod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-5,voff=-8)
```

```
sw_vcsp..model s2amod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-4,voff=-3.5)
```

```
sw_vcsp..model s2bmod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-3.5,voff=-4)
```

```
c.ca n12 n8 = 2.5e-9
```

```
c.cb n15 n14 = 2.1e-9
```

```
c.cin n6 n8 = 4.7e-9
```

```
dp.dbody n7 n5 = model=dbodymod
```

```
dp.dbreak n5 n11 = model=dbreakmod
```

```
dp.dplcap n10 n5 = model=dplcapmod
```

```
spe.ebreak n11 n7 n17 n18 = 82.1
```

```
spe.eds n14 n8 n5 n8 = 1
```

```
spe.egs n13 n8 n6 n8 = 1
```

```
spe.esg n6 n10 n6 n8 = 1
```

```
spe.evthres n6 n21 n19 n8 = 1
```

```
spe.evtemp n20 n6 n18 n22 = 1
```

```
i.it n8 n17 = 1
```

```
l.lgate n1 n9 = 5.3e-9
```

```
l.ldrain n2 n5 = 1.0e-9
```

```
l.lsource n3 n7 = 5e-9
```

```
res.rgate n1 n9 = 53
```

```
res.rldrain n2 n5 = 10
```

```
res.rlsource n3 n7 = 50
```

```
m.mmed n16 n6 n8 n8 = model=mmedmod, l=1u, w=1u
```

```
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=9.4e-4,tc2=-9e-7
```

```
res.rdrain n5 n16 = 9e-4, tc1=2.2e-2,tc2=6e-5
```

```
res.rgate n9 n20 = 1.4
```

```
res.rslc1 n5 n51 = 1e-6, tc1=2e-3,tc2=1e-5
```

```
res.rslc2 n5 n50 = 1e3
```

```
res.rsource n8 n7 = 3e-3, tc1=1e-3,tc2=1e-6
```

```
res.rvthres n22 n8 = 1, tc1=-6e-3,tc2=-1.6e-5
```

```
res.rvtemp n18 n19 = 1, tc1=-2.4e-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
```

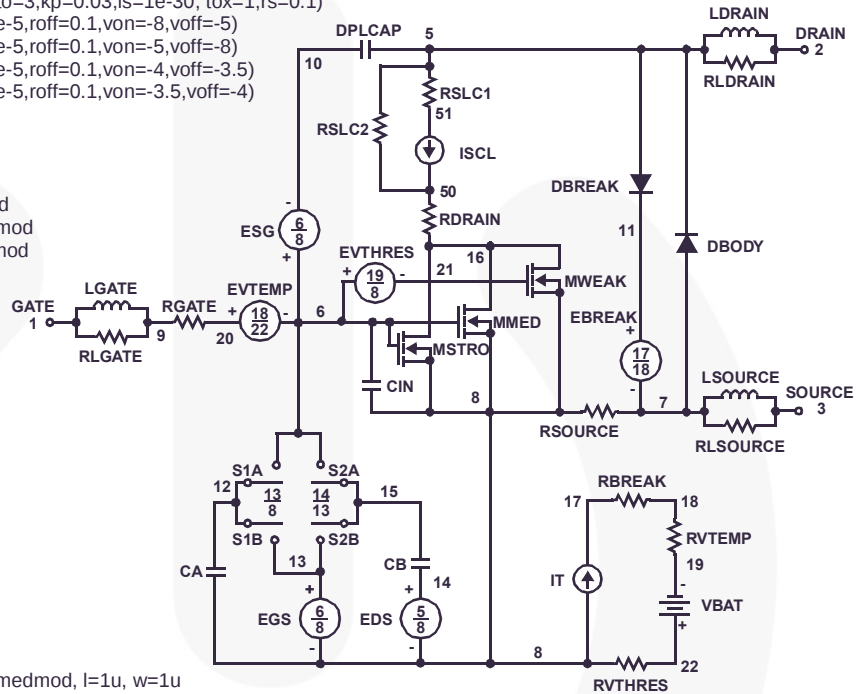
```
equations {
```

```
i (n51->n50) +=iscl
```

```
iscl: v(n51,n50) = ((v(n5,n51)/(1e-9+abs(v(n5,n51))))*((abs(v(n5,n51)*1e6/350)** 5))
```

```
}
```

```
}
```



FDP060AN08A0 / FDB060AN08A0 — N-Channel PowerTrench® MOSFET

SPICE Thermal Model

REV 23 October 2002

FDP060AN08A0T

CTHERM1 TH 6 9.6e-3
CTHERM2 6 5 9.7e-3
CTHERM3 5 4 9.8e-3
CTHERM4 4 3 1e-2
CTHERM5 3 2 3e-2
CTHERM6 2 TL 9e-2

RTHERM1 TH 6 3.2e-3
RTHERM2 6 5 8.1e-3
RTHERM3 5 4 2.3e-2
RTHERM4 4 3 1.2e-1
RTHERM5 3 2 1.5e-1
RTHERM6 2 TL 1.6e-1

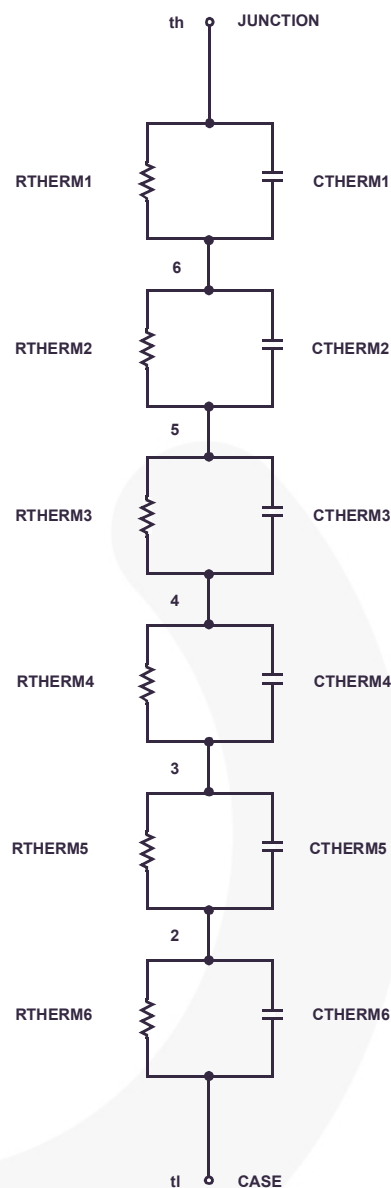
SABER Thermal Model

SABER thermal model FDP060AN08A0T

template thermal_model th tl
thermal_c th, tl

```
{
  ctherm.ctherm1 th 6 =9.6e-3
  ctherm.ctherm2 6 5 =9.7e-3
  ctherm.ctherm3 5 4 =9.8e-3
  ctherm.ctherm4 4 3 =1e-2
  ctherm.ctherm5 3 2 =3e-2
  ctherm.ctherm6 2 tl =9e-2
```

```
rtherm.rtherm1 th 6 =3.2e-3
rtherm.rtherm2 6 5 =8.1e-3
rtherm.rtherm3 5 4 =2.3e-2
rtherm.rtherm4 4 3 =1.2e-1
rtherm.rtherm5 3 2 =1.5e-1
rtherm.rtherm6 2 tl =1.6e-1
}
```



Mechanical Dimensions

TO-220 3L

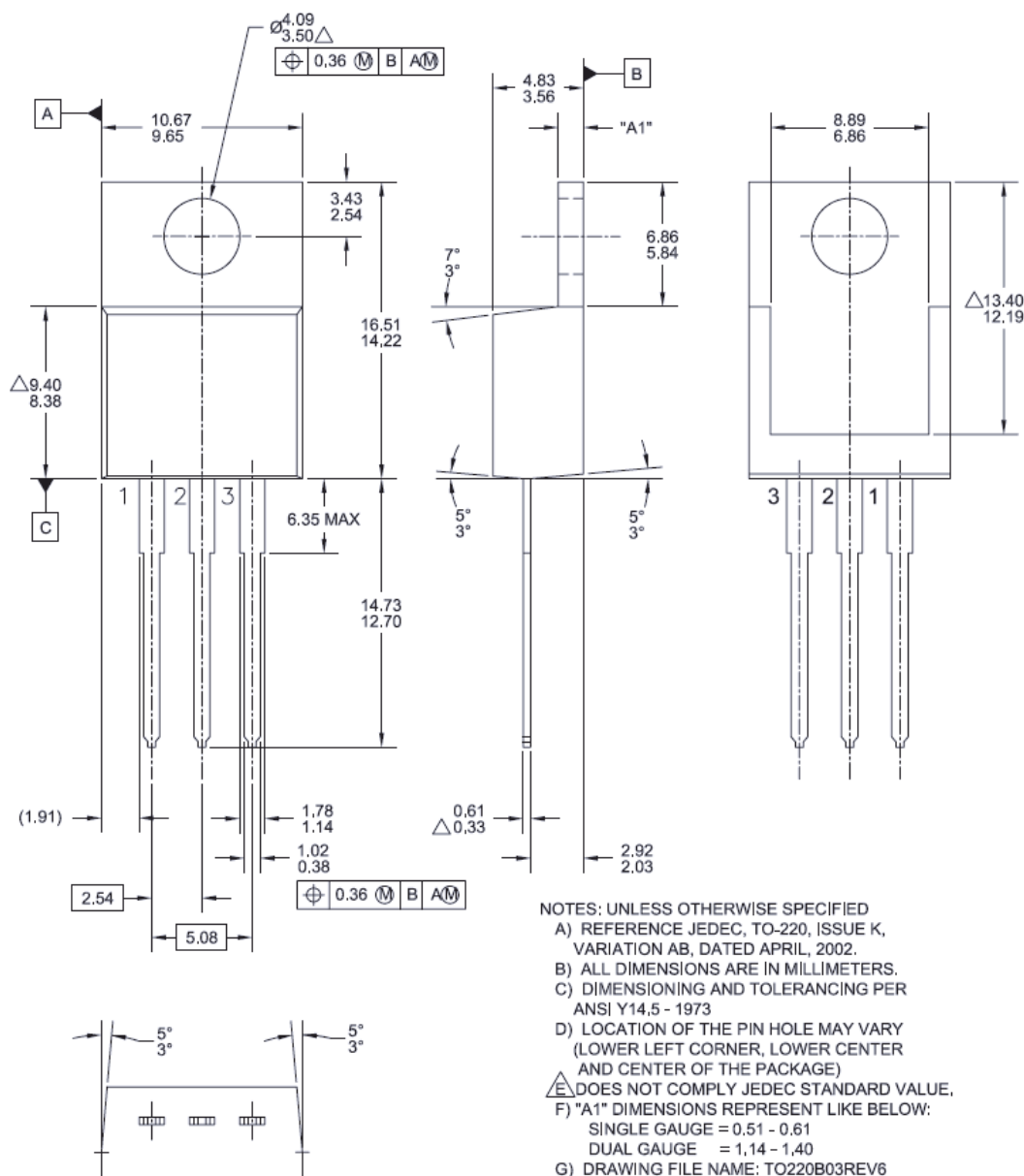


Figure 22. TO-220, Molded, 3Lead, Jedec Variation AB

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

Always visit Fairchild Semiconductor's online packaging area for the most recent package drawings:

http://www.fairchildsemi.com/package/packageDetails.html?id=PN_TT220-003

Dimension in Millimeters

Mechanical Dimensions

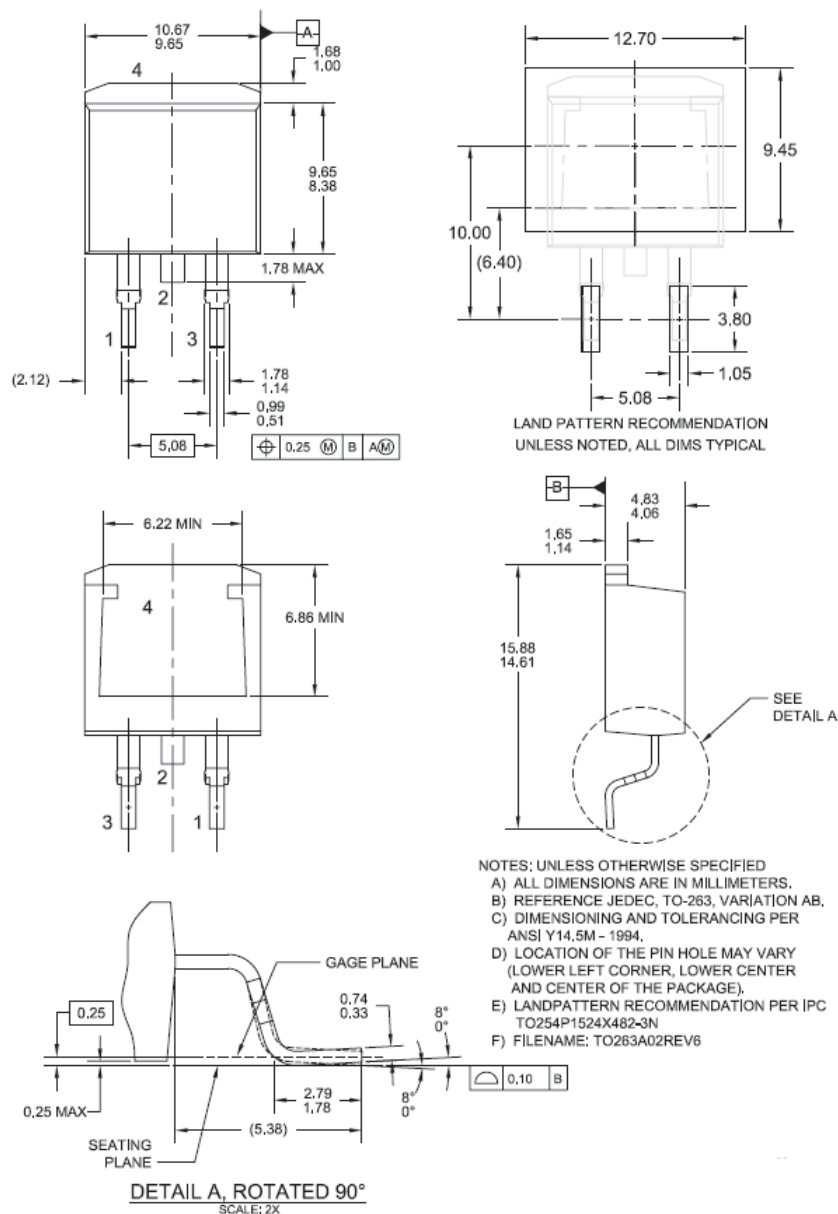
TO-263 2L (D²PAK)

Figure 23. 2LD, TO263, Surface Mount

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http://www.fairchildsemi.com/package/packageDetails.html?id=PN_TT263-002

Dimension in Millimeters



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PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Definition of Terms

Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
Advance Information	Formative / In Design	Datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
Preliminary	First Production	Datasheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve design.
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Rev. I66

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С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

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- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
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- Входной контроль качества.
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- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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