

MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR μ PA2452

N-CHANNEL MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR FOR SWITCHING

DESCRIPTION

The μ PA2452 is a switching device which can be driven directly by a 2.5 V power source.

This μ PA2452 features a low on-state resistance and excellent switching characteristics, and is suitable for applications such as power switch of portable machine and so on.

FEATURES

- 2.5 V drive available
- · Low on-state resistance

 $R_{DS(on)1} = 17.5 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ TYP. (Vgs} = 4.5 \text{ V, Ip} = 4.0 \text{ A)}$

 $R_{DS(on)2} = 18.5 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ TYP.}$ (Vgs = 4.0 V, ID = 4.0 A)

 $R_{DS(on)3} = 21.0 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ TYP. (V}_{GS} = 3.1 \text{ V}, I_{D} = 4.0 \text{ A})$

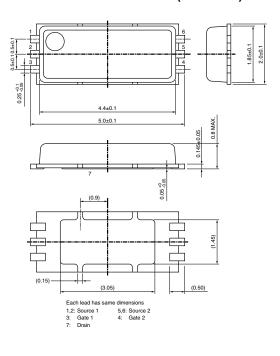
 $R_{DS(on)4}$ = 25.0 m Ω TYP. (Vgs = 2.5 V, ID = 4.0 A)

· Built-in G-S protection diode against ESD

ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE
μPA2452TL	6PIN HWSON (4521)

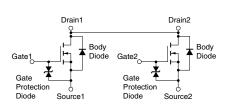
PACKAGE DRAWING (Unit: mm)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (TA = 25°C)

Drain to Source Voltage (V _{GS} = 0 V)	VDSS	24.0	V
Gate to Source Voltage (VDS = 0 V)	Vgss	±12.0	V
Drain Current (DC) Note1	ID(DC)	±7.8	Α
Drain Current (pulse) Note2	I _{D(pulse)}	±80.0	Α
Total Power Dissipation (2 units) Note1	P _{T1}	2.5	W
Total Power Dissipation (2 units) Note3	P _{T2}	0.7	W
Channel Temperature	Tch	150	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C

EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



- Notes 1. Mounted on ceramic substrate of 50 cm² x 1.1 mm
 - **2.** PW \leq 10 μ s, Duty Cycle \leq 1%
 - 3. Mounted on FR-4 board of 50 cm² x 1.6 mm

Remark The diode connected between the gate and source of the transistor serves as a protector against ESD. When this device actually used, an additional protection circuit is externally required if a voltage exceeding the rated voltage may be applied to this device.

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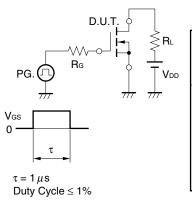


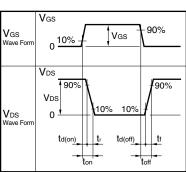
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	Ipss	V _{DS} = 24.0 V, V _{GS} = 0 V			10.0	μΑ
Gate Leakage Current	Igss	V _{GS} = ±12.0 V, V _{DS} = 0 V			±10.0	μΑ
Gate Cut-off Voltage	V _{GS(off)}	V _{DS} = 10.0 V, I _D = 1.0 mA	0.5	0.7	1.5	V
Forward Transfer Admittance Note	y fs	V _{DS} = 10.0 V, I _D = 4.0 A	3			S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance Note	RDS(on)1	V _{GS} = 4.5 V, I _D = 4.0 A	12.0	17.5	21.5	mΩ
	R _{DS(on)2}	V _{GS} = 4.0 V, I _D = 4.0 A	12.5	18.5	22.5	mΩ
	RDS(on)3	V _{GS} = 3.1 V, I _D = 4.0 A	15.8	21.0	26.5	mΩ
	R _{DS(on)4}	V _{GS} = 2.5 V, I _D = 4.0 A	16.8	25.0	30.0	mΩ
Input Capacitance	Ciss	V _{DS} = 10.0 V		390		pF
Output Capacitance	Coss	V _{GS} = 0 V		130		pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	Crss	f = 1.0 MHz		90		pF
Turn-on Delay Time	t _{d(on)}	V _{DD} = 20.0 V		20		ns
Rise Time	tr	I _D = 4.0 A		120		ns
Turn-off Delay Time	t _{d(off)}	V _{GS} = 4.0 V		180		ns
Fall Time	tf	$R_G = 6.0 \Omega$		210		ns
Total Gate Charge	QG	V _{DD} = 20.0 V		6.5		nC
Gate to Source Charge	Qgs	V _{GS} = 4.0 V		1.0		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Q _{GD}	I _D = 7.8 A		3.0		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage Note	V _{F(S-D)}	I _F = 7.8 A, V _{GS} = 0 V		0.8		V
Reverse Recovery Time	trr	I _F = 7.8 A, V _{GS} = 0 V		210		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Qrr	di/dt = 100 A/μs		330		nC

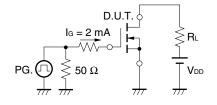
Note Pulsed: PW \leq 350 μ s, Duty Cycle \leq 2%

TEST CIRCUIT 1 SWITCHING TIME

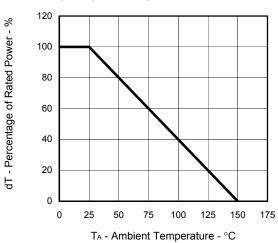




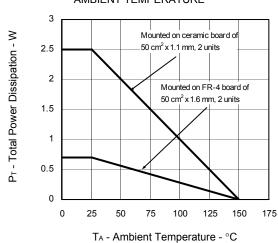
TEST CIRCUIT 2 GATE CHARGE



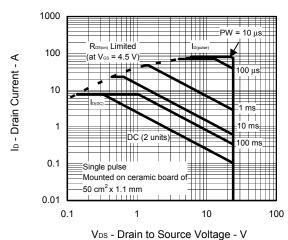
DERATING FACTOR OF FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

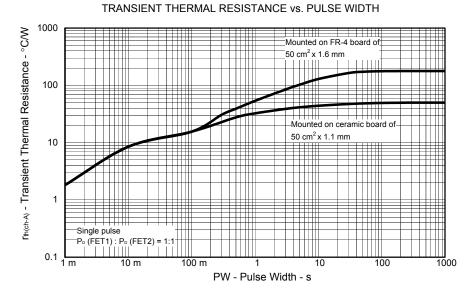


TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

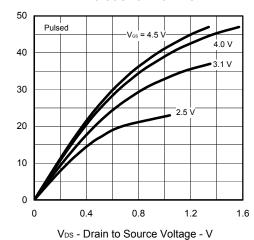




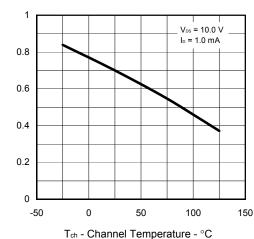
Ip - Drain Current - A

VGS(off) - Gate Cut-off Voltage - V

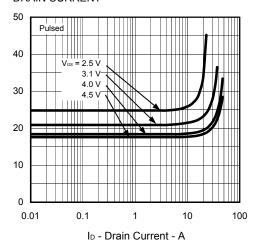
DRAIN CURRENT vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



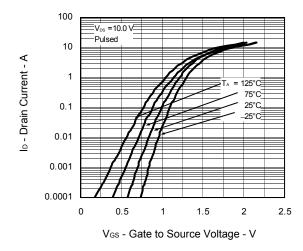
GATE CUT-OFF VOLTAGE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



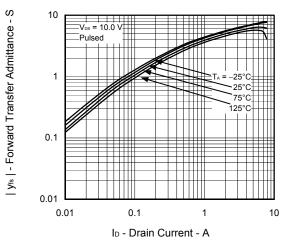
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



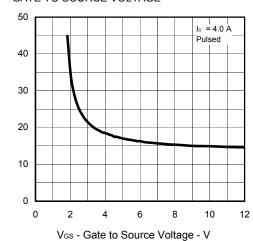
FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



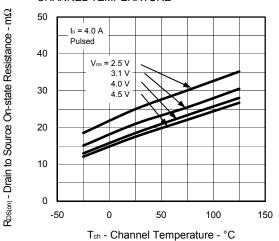
RDS(on) - Drain to Source On-state Resistance - mΩ

RDS(on) - Drain to Source On-state Resistance - mΩ

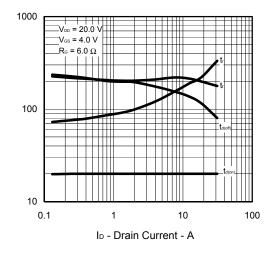
ta(on), t., ta(off), tr - Switching Time - ns

IF - Diode Forward Current - A

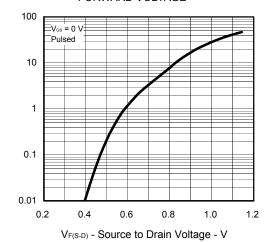
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



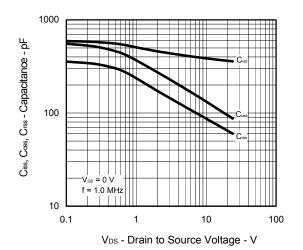
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS



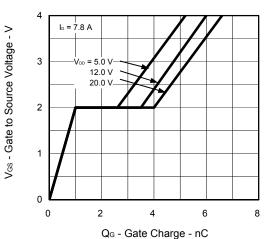
SOURCE TO DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE



CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



DYNAMIC INPUT CHARACTERISTICS



<Notes for using this device safely>

When you use this device, in order to prevent a customer's hazard and damage, use it with understanding the following contents. If used exceeding recommended conditions, there is a possibility of causing failure of the device and characteristic degradation.

- 1. When you mount the device on a substrate, carry out within our recommended soldering conditions of infrared reflow. If mounted exceeding the conditions, the characteristic of a device may be degraded and it may result failure.
- 2. When you wash the device mounted the substrate, carry out within our recommended conditions. If washed exceeding the conditions, the characteristic of a device may be degraded and it may result in failure.
- 3. When you use ultrasonic wave to substrate after the device mounting, prevent from touching a resonance generator directly. If it touches, the characteristic of a device may be degraded and it may result in failure.
- 4. Please refer to **Figure 1** as an example of the land pattern. Optimize the land pattern in consideration of density, appearance of solder fillets, common difference, etc in an actual design.

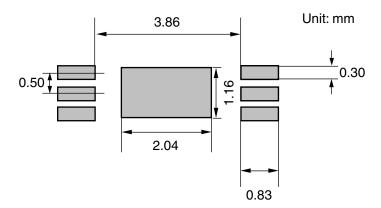


Figure 1. Example of the land pattern

5. This device is very thin device and should be handled with caution for mechanical stress. The rate of distortion applied to the device should become below 2000 $\mu\epsilon$. Note1 If the rate of distortion exceeds 2000 $\mu\epsilon$, the characteristic of a device may be degraded and it may result in failure.

Figure 2. Direction of substrate and stress

The substrate that mounted the device is on a stand with a support width of 24 mm.

The device is turned downward. The stress is applied from a top.

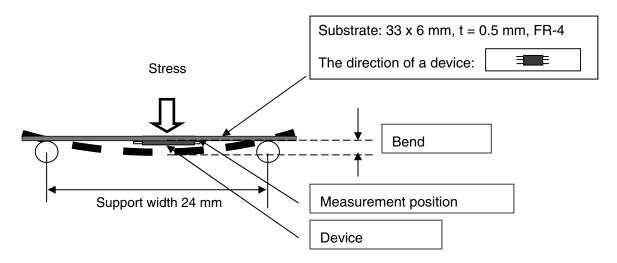
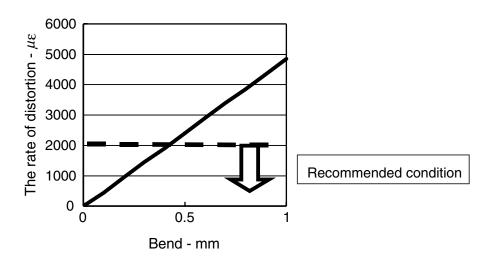


Figure 3. Example of the bend and the rate of distortion Note2



Note 1. Definition (written as ε in this document)

- $\varepsilon = (I I_0)/I_0$
- lo: Distance for two arbitrary points before receiving stress.
- I: Distance above-mentioned when receiving stress.
- **2.** The relation of the distortion and the bend changes with several conditions, such as a size of substrate and so on.

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