



ACE1632B

N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

Description

ACE1632B uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$. This device particularly suits for low voltage application such as power management of desktop computer or notebook computer power management, DC/DC converter.

This device has specifically been designed to minimize input capacitance and gate charge. It is therefore suitable as primary switch in advanced high-efficiency isolated DC-DC converters for Telecom and Computer application. It is also intended for any application with low gate charge drive requirements.

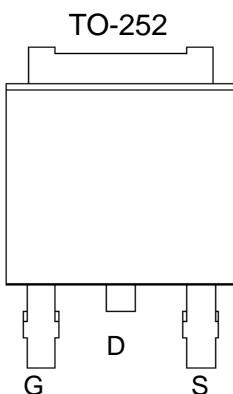
Features

- $V_{DS} = 60V$, $I_D = 18A$, $V_{GS} = 20V$
- $R_{DS(ON)} < 40m\Omega$ @ $V_{GS} = 10V$

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DSS}	60	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GSS}	± 20	V
Maximum Drain Current	Continuous	18	A
	Pulsed	45	
Continuous Power Dissipation (large heatsink)	P_D	110	W
Operating Temperature / Storage Temperature	T_J/T_{STG}	-55/150	$^{\circ}C$

Packaging Type



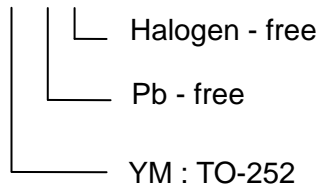


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Ordering information

ACE1632B XX + H



Electrical Characteristics

$T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Off characteristics						
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	$V_{GS}=0V, I_D=250\mu A$	60			V
Gate Leakage Current	I_{GSS}	$V_{DS}=0V, V_{GS}=\pm 20V$			± 100	nA
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}	$V_{DS}=60V, V_{GS}=0V$			1	μA
On characteristics ^b						
Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_{DS}=250\mu A$	1.1	1.5	2.9	V
Drain-Source On-Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)}$	$V_{GS}=10V, I_D=10A$		35	40	m Ω
		$V_{GS}=4.5V, I_D=5A$		42	50	
Forward Transconductance	g_{fs}^*	$V_{DS}=15V, I_D=10A$		20		S
Switching characteristics ^b						
Total Gate Charge	Q_g	$V_{DS}=48V, V_{GS}=10V, I_D=18A$		50		nC
Gate-Source Charge	Q_{gs}			20		
Gate-Drain Charge	Q_{gd}			15		
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{GS}=10V, V_{DS}=30V, I_D=10A, R_{GEN}=4.7\Omega,$		45		ns
Turn-On Rise Time	t_r			22		
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$			42		
Turn- Off Rise Time	t_f			13		
Dynamic characteristics						
Input Capacitance	C_{iss}	$V_{DS}=10V, V_{GS}=0V, f=1MHz$		1000		pF
Output Capacitance	C_{oss}			200		
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C_{rss}			100		
Drain-source diode characteristics and maximum ratings ^b						
Drain-source diode forward voltage	V_{SD}	$V_{GS}=0V, I_S=18A^{(2)}$			1.3	V



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Note:

1. $R_{\theta JA}$ is the sum of the junction-to-case and case-to-ambient thermal resistance where the case thermal reference is defined as the solder mounting surface of the drain pins. $R_{\theta JC}$ is guaranteed by design while $R_{\theta JA}$ is determined by the user's board design.
2. Pulse Test: Pulse Width $\leq 300\mu s$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$

Typical Performance Characteristics (N-Channel)

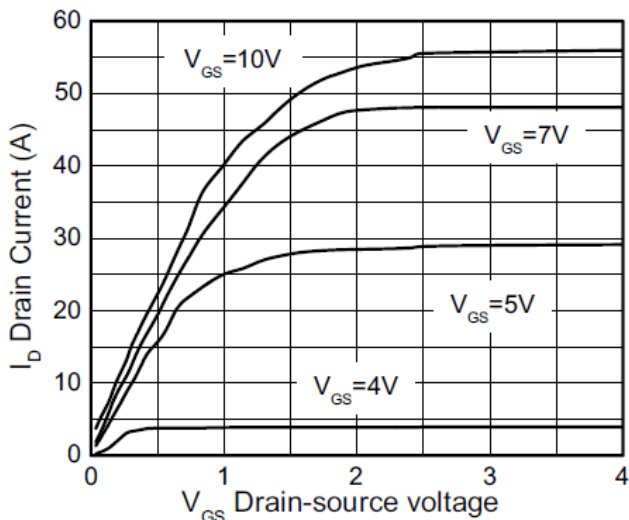


Fig1. Drain Current vs. Drain-Source Voltage

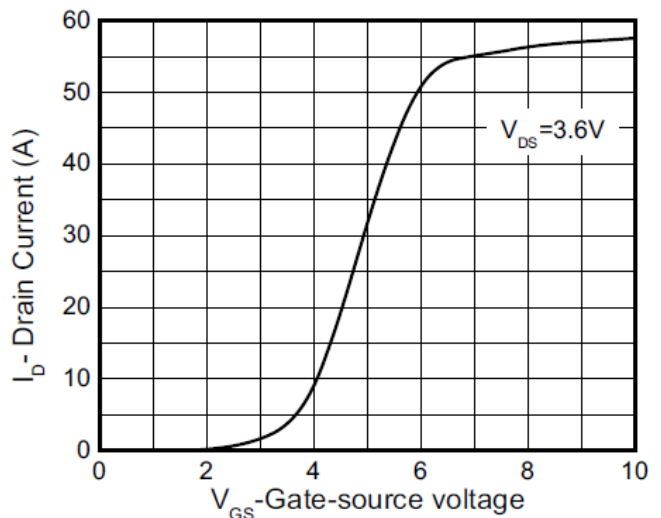


Fig2. Drain Current vs. Gate-Source Voltage

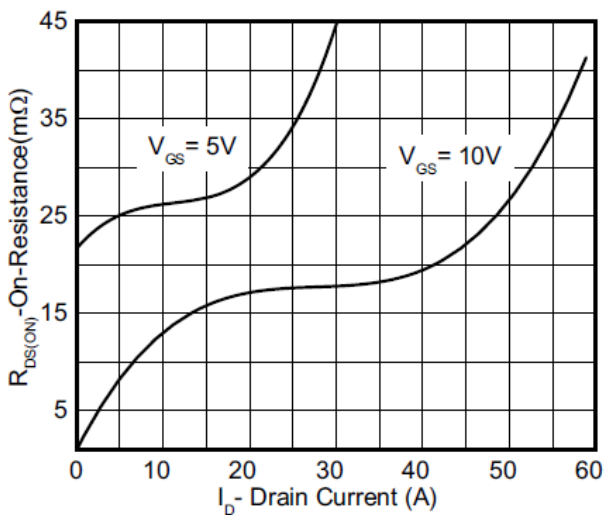


Fig3. On-Resistance vs. Drain Current

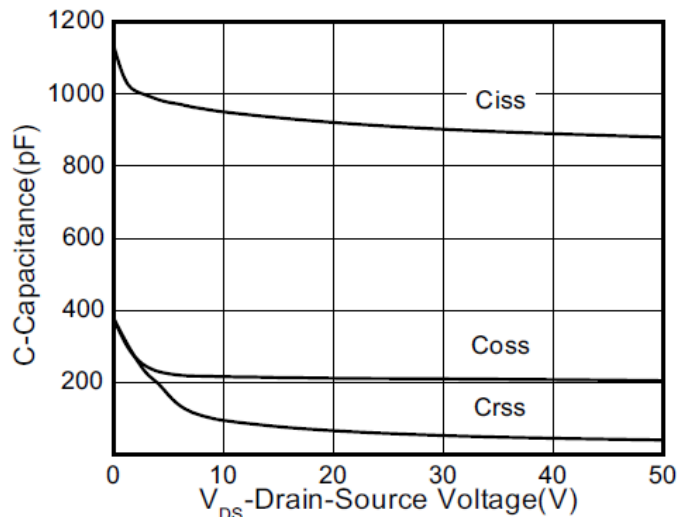


Fig4. Drain-Source Voltage vs. Capacitance



Typical Performance Characteristics

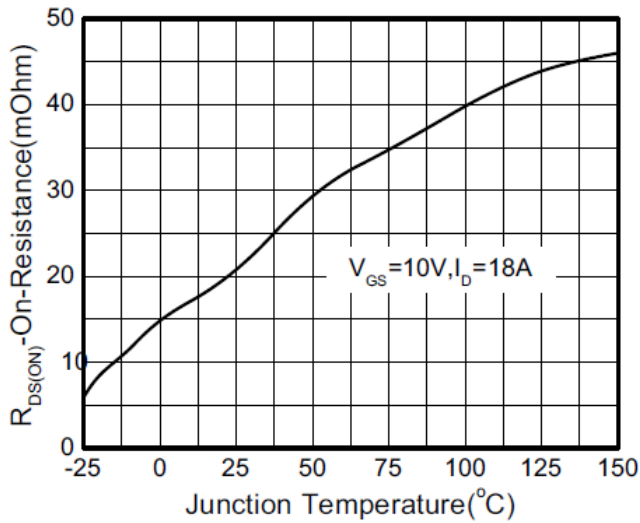


Fig5. On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

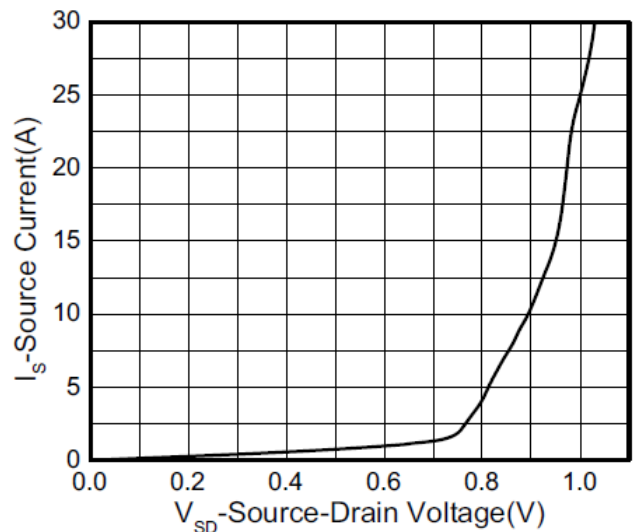


Fig6. Body Diode Forward Voltage vs Diode Current

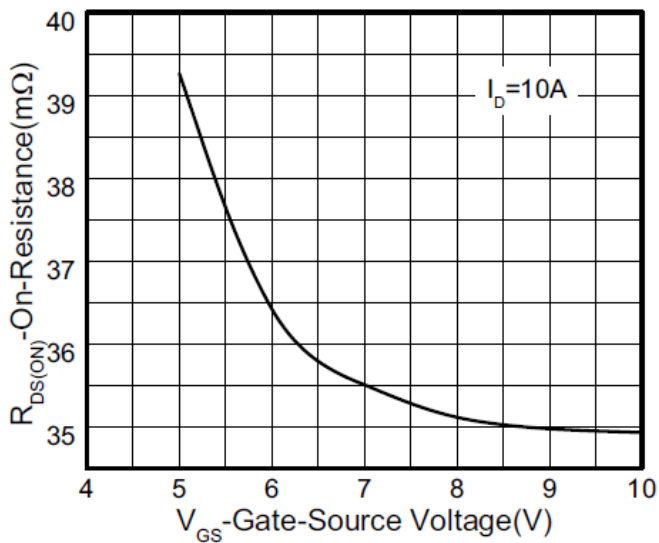


Fig7. On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

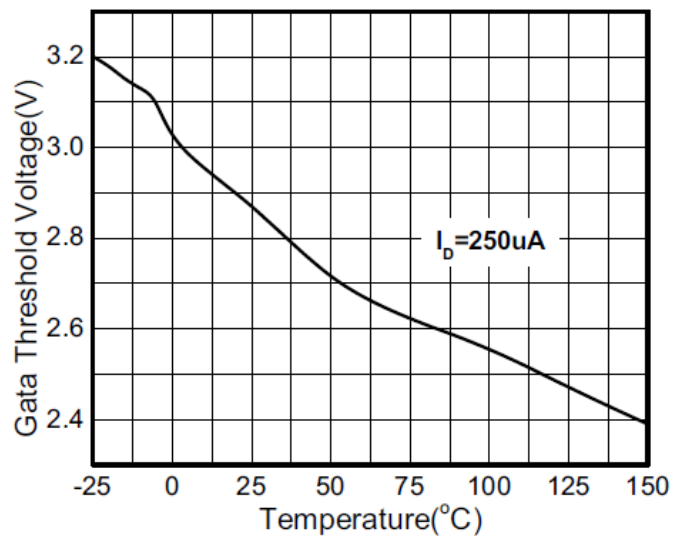


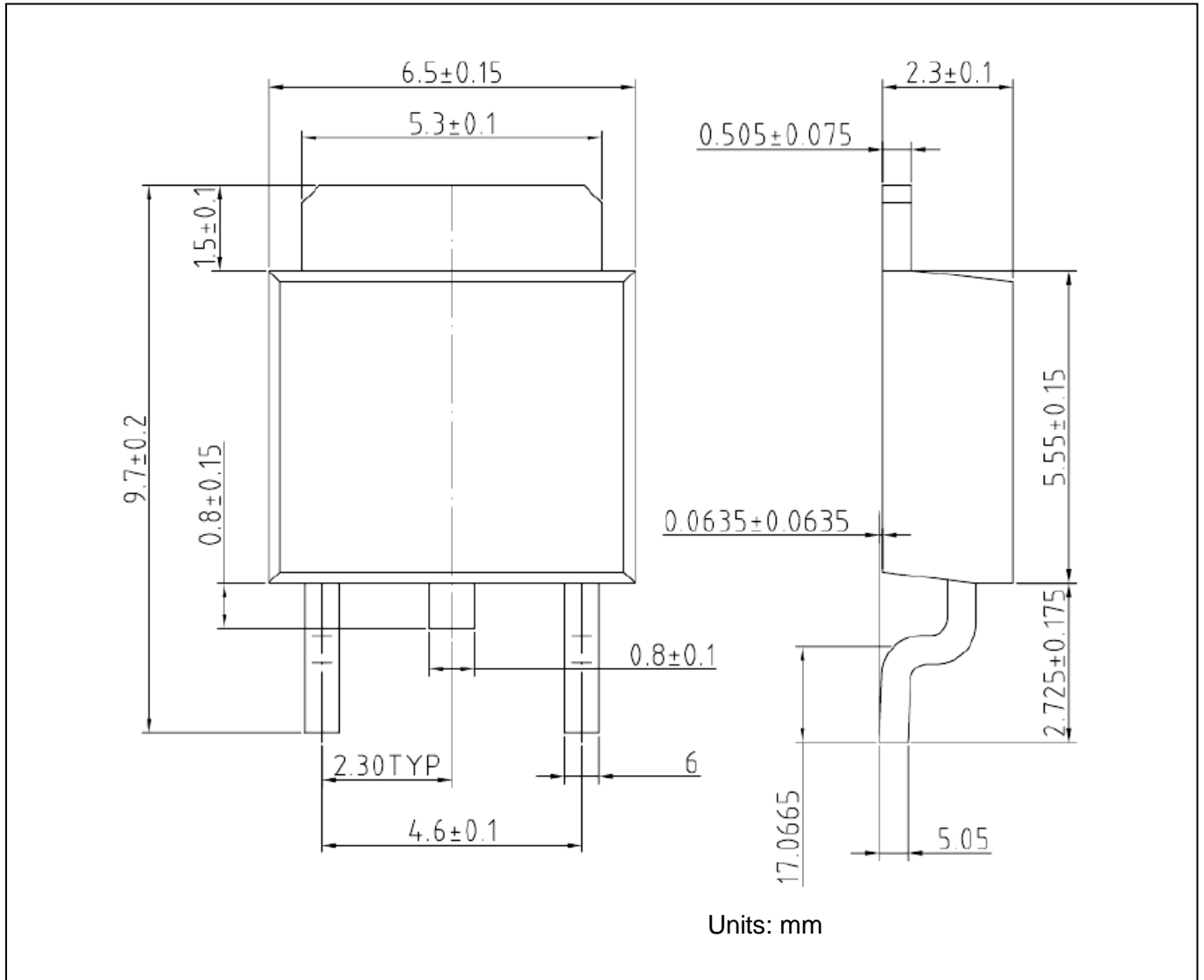
Fig8. Gata Threshold Voltage vs Temperature



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Packing Information

TO-252





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Notes

ACE does not assume any responsibility for use as critical components in life support devices or systems without the express written approval of the president and general counsel of ACE Electronics Co., LTD. As sued herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

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