

OptiMOS™ 2 Power-Transistor

Features

- Fast switching MOSFET for SMPS
- Optimized technology for notebook DC/DC
- Qualified according to JEDEC¹ for target applications

Thermal resistance, junction - soldering point

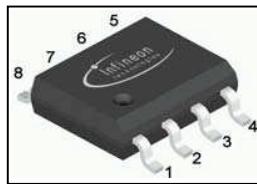
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient

- Excellent gate charge $\times R_{DS(on)}$ product (FOM)
- Very low on-resistance $R_{DS(on)}$
- Avalanche rated
- dv/dt rated
- Pb-free plating; RoHS compliant
- Halogen-free according to IEC61249-2-21

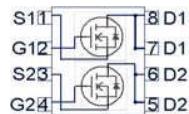
Product Summary

V_{DS}	30	V
$R_{DS(on),max}$	20	mΩ
I_D	7.9	A

P-DSO-8



Type	Package	Marking
BSO200N03	PG-DSO-8	200N3



Maximum ratings, at $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value		Unit
			10 secs	steady state	
Continuous drain current	I_D	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}^2)$	7.9	6.6	A
		$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}^2)$	6.3	5.3	
Pulsed drain current	$I_{D,pulse}$	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}^3)$	32		
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E_{AS}	$I_D=7.9\text{ A}, R_{GS}=25\text{ }\Omega$	27		mJ
Reverse diode dv/dt	dv/dt	$I_D=7.9\text{ A}, V_{DS}=20\text{ V}, di/dt=200\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}, T_{j,max}=150^\circ\text{C}$	6		kV/ μ s
Gate source voltage	V_{GS}		± 20		V
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}^2)$	2.0	1.4	W
Operating and storage temperature	T_j, T_{stg}		-55 ... 150		°C
IEC climatic category; DIN IEC 68-1			55/150/56		

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
Thermal characteristics						
Thermal resistance, junction - soldering point	R_{thJS}		-	-	50	K/W
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient	R_{thJA}	minimal footprint, $t_p \leq 10 \text{ s}$	-	-	110	
		minimal footprint, steady state	-	-	150	
		6 cm ² cooling area ²⁾ , $t_p \leq 10 \text{ s}$	-	-	63	
		6 cm ² cooling area ²⁾ , steady state	-	-	90	

Electrical characteristics, at $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Static characteristics

Drain-source breakdown voltage	$V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$	$V_{\text{GS}}=0 \text{ V}, I_D=1 \text{ mA}$	30	-	-	V
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	$V_{\text{DS}}=V_{\text{GS}}, I_D=13 \mu\text{A}$	1.2	1.6	2	
Zero gate voltage drain current	I_{DSS}	$V_{\text{DS}}=30 \text{ V}, V_{\text{GS}}=0 \text{ V}, T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.1	1	μA
		$V_{\text{DS}}=30 \text{ V}, V_{\text{GS}}=0 \text{ V}, T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	-	10	100	
Gate-source leakage current	I_{GSS}	$V_{\text{GS}}=20 \text{ V}, V_{\text{DS}}=0 \text{ V}$	-	10	100	nA
Drain-source on-state resistance	$R_{\text{DS}(\text{on})}$	$V_{\text{GS}}=4.5 \text{ V}, I_D=6.8 \text{ A}$	-	21.7	27	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{\text{GS}}=10 \text{ V}, I_D=7.9 \text{ A}$	-	16.7	20	
Gate resistance	R_G		-	1.5	-	Ω
Transconductance	g_{fs}	$ V_{\text{DS}} >2 I_D R_{\text{DS}(\text{on})\text{max}}, I_D=7.9 \text{ A}$	9	18	-	s

¹⁾J-STD20 and JESD22

²⁾ Device on 40 mm x 40 mm x 1.5 mm epoxy PCB FR4 with 6 cm² (one layer, 70 μm thick) copper area for drain connection. PCB is vertical in still air.

³⁾ See figure 3

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	

Dynamic characteristics

Thermal resistance,	μC_{iss}	$V_{GS}=0 \text{ V}, V_{DS}=15 \text{ V}, f=1 \text{ MHz}$	-	756	1010	pF
Thermal resistance,	μC_{oss}		-	270	360	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}		-	37	56	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DD}=15 \text{ V}, V_{GS}=10 \text{ V}, I_D=3.9 \text{ A}, R_G=2.7 \Omega$	-	3.9	5.8	ns
Rise time	t_r		-	3.2	4.8	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	14	22	
Fall time	t_f		-	2.2	3.3	

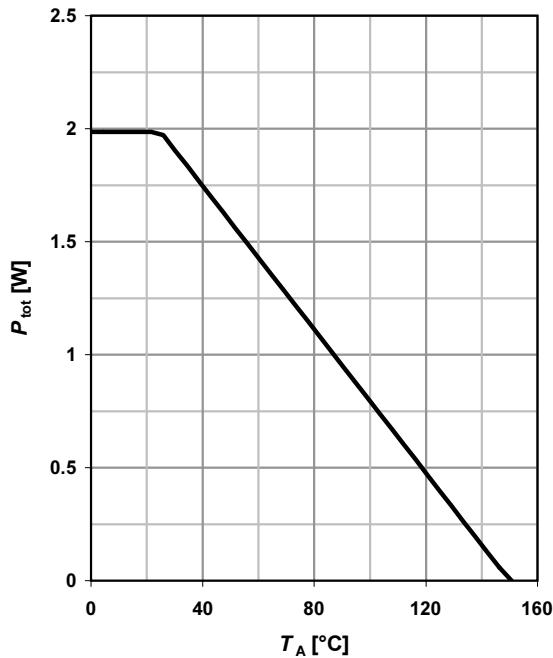
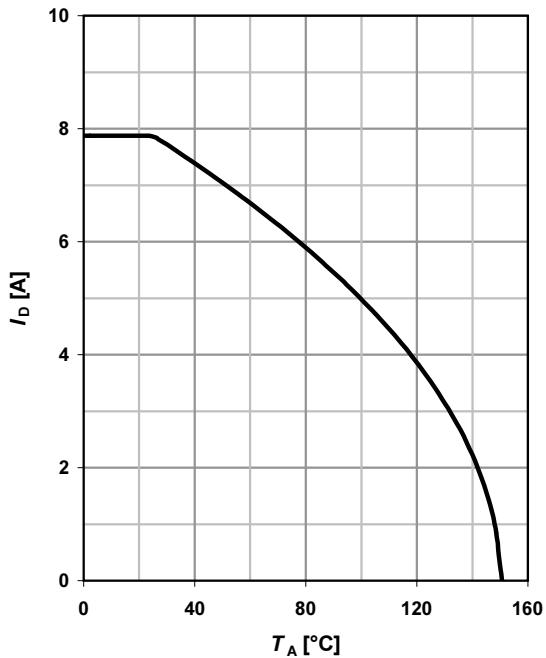
Gate Charge Characteristics⁴⁾

Gate to source charge	Q_{gs}	$V_{DD}=15 \text{ V}, I_D=3.9 \text{ A}, V_{GS}=0 \text{ to } 5 \text{ V}$	-	2.2	2.9	nC
Gate charge at threshold	$Q_{g(th)}$		-	1.2	1.6	
Gate to drain charge	Q_{gd}		-	1.5	2.3	
Switching charge	Q_{sw}		-	2.5	3.5	
Gate charge total	Q_g		-	6	8	
Gate plateau voltage	$V_{plateau}$		-	2.9	-	
Gate charge total, sync. FET	$Q_{g(sync)}$	$V_{DS}=0.1 \text{ V}, V_{GS}=0 \text{ to } 5 \text{ V}$	-	5.1	7	nC
Output charge	Q_{oss}	$V_{DD}=15 \text{ V}, V_{GS}=0 \text{ V}$	-	6	8	

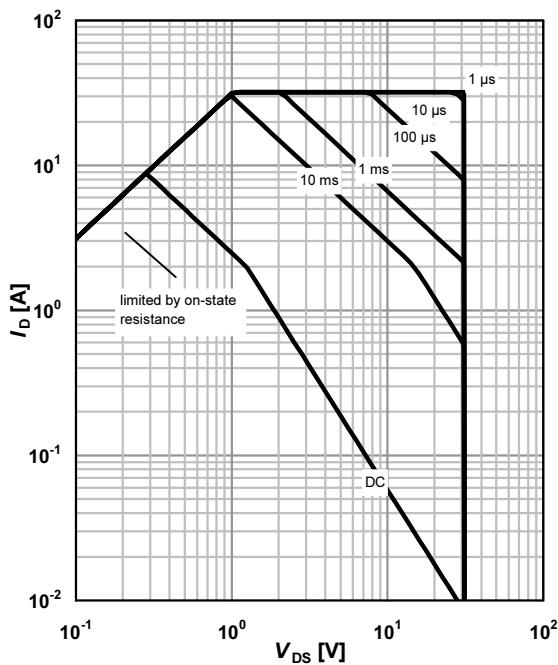
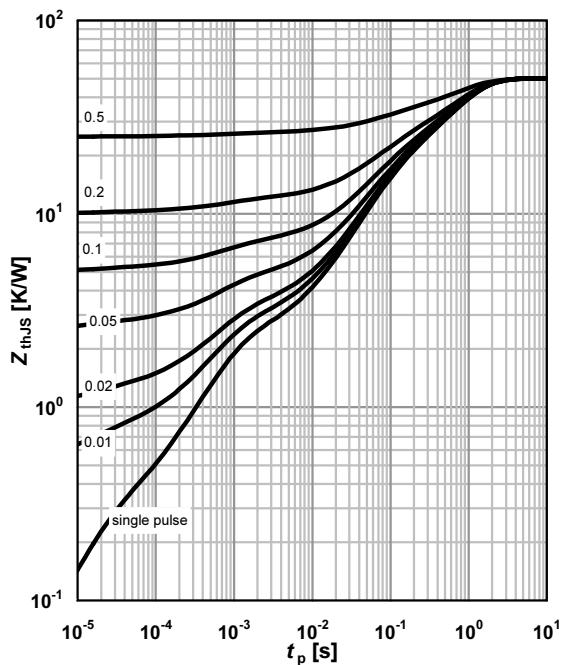
Reverse Diode

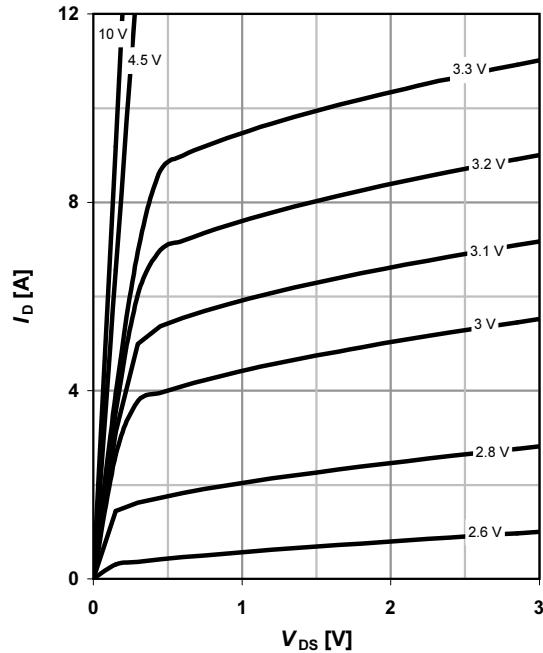
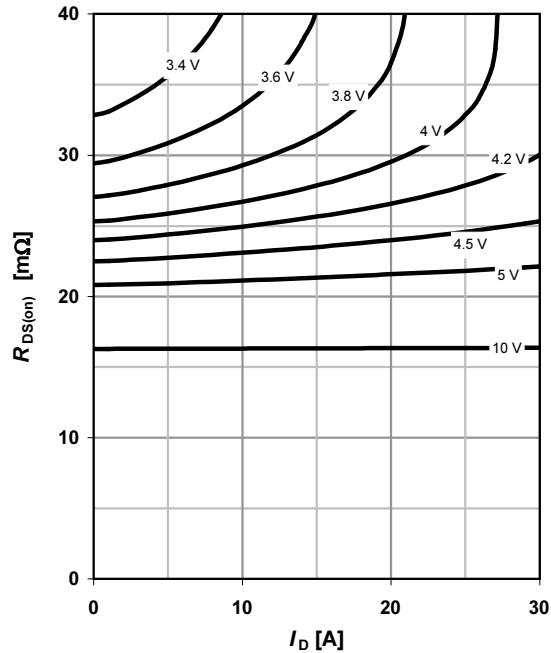
Diode continuous forward current	I_s	$T_A=25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	2	A
Diode pulse current	$I_{s,pulse}$		-	-	32	
Diode forward voltage	V_{SD}	$V_{GS}=0 \text{ V}, I_F=2 \text{ A}, T_j=25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.77	1	V
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}	$V_R=12 \text{ V}, I_F=I_s, di_F/dt=400 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	-	8	nC

⁴⁾ See figure 16 for gate charge parameter definition

1 Power dissipation
 $P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_A); t_p \leq 10 \text{ s}$

2 Drain current
 $I_D = f(T_A); V_{GS} \geq 10 \text{ V}; t_p \leq 10 \text{ s}$

3 Safe operating area

 Thermal resistance, junction - solderir $Z_{\text{thJS}} = f(t_p)$

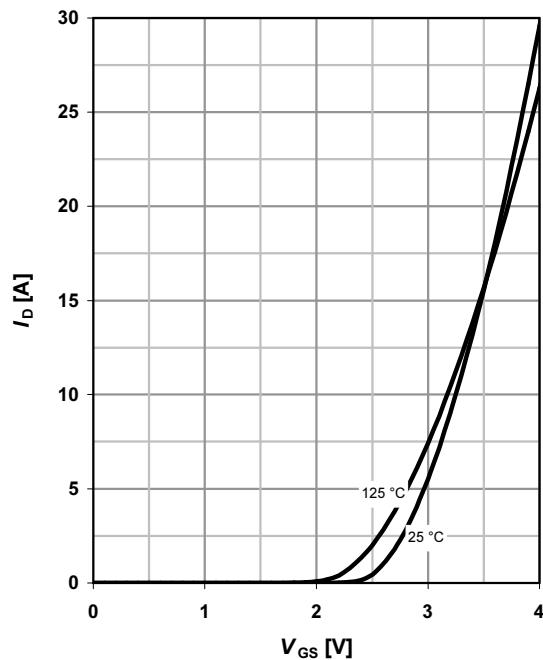
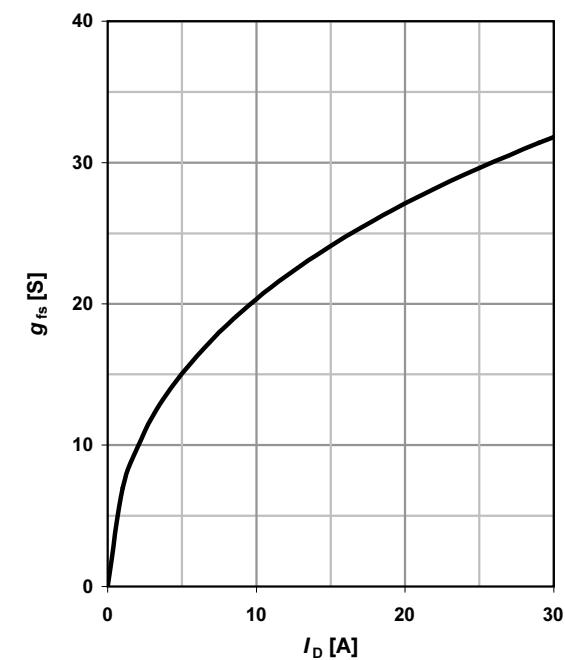
 Thermal resistance, junction - ambier parameter: $D = t_p/T$

4 Max. transient thermal impedance


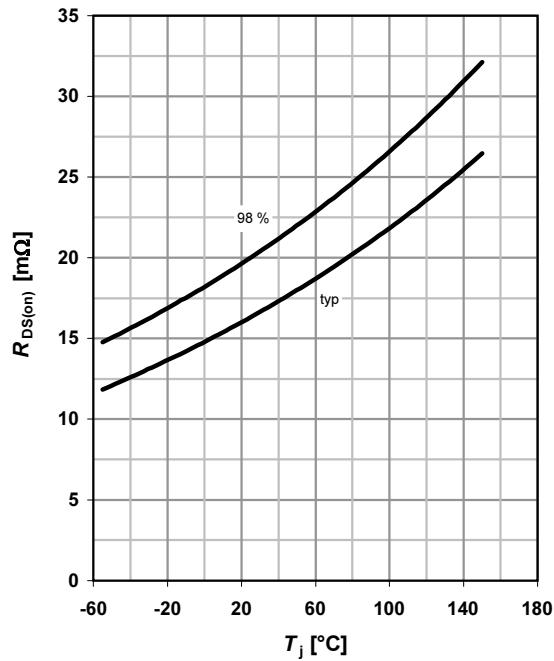
5 Typ. output characteristics
 $I_D = f(V_{DS})$; $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
parameter: V_{GS} 
6 Typ. drain-source on resistance
 $R_{DS(on)} = f(I_D)$; $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
parameter: V_{GS} 
7 Typ. transfer characteristics

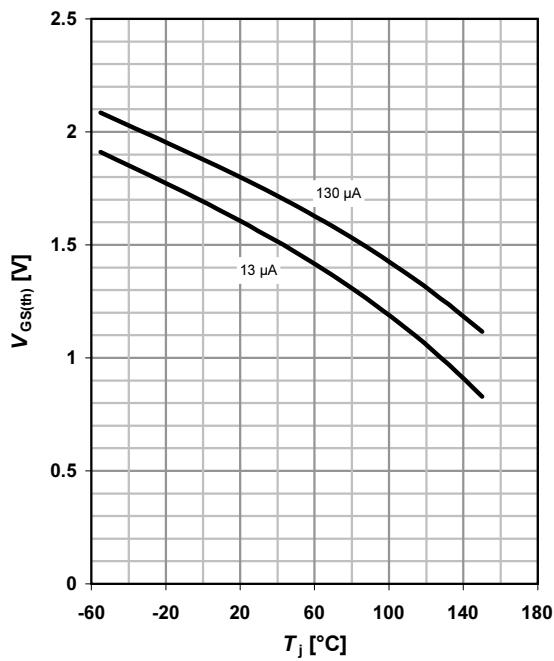
Thermal resistance, junction - solderir

 $g_{fs} = f(I_D)$; $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

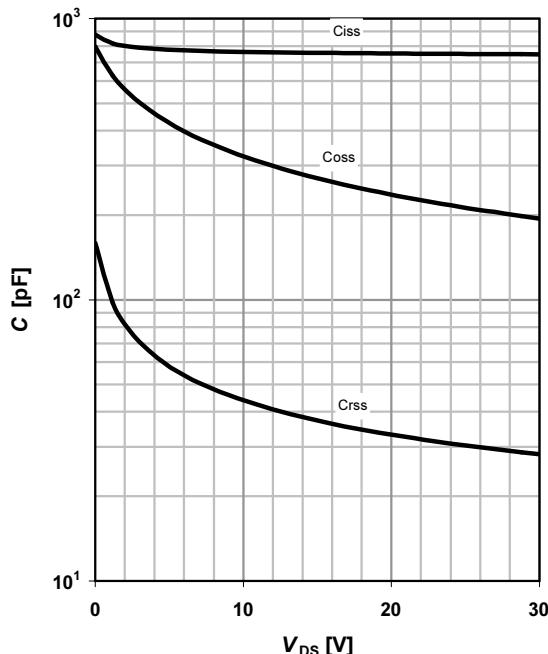
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient


8 Typ. forward transconductance


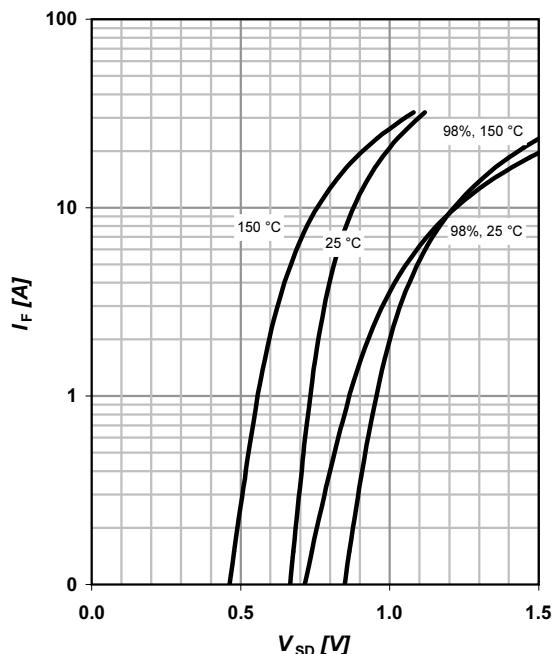
9 Drain-source on-state resistance
 $R_{DS(on)} = f(T_j); I_D = 7.9 \text{ A}; V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$

10 Typ. gate threshold voltage
 $V_{GS(th)} = f(T_j); V_{GS} = V_{DS}$

 parameter: I_D

11 Typ. capacitances

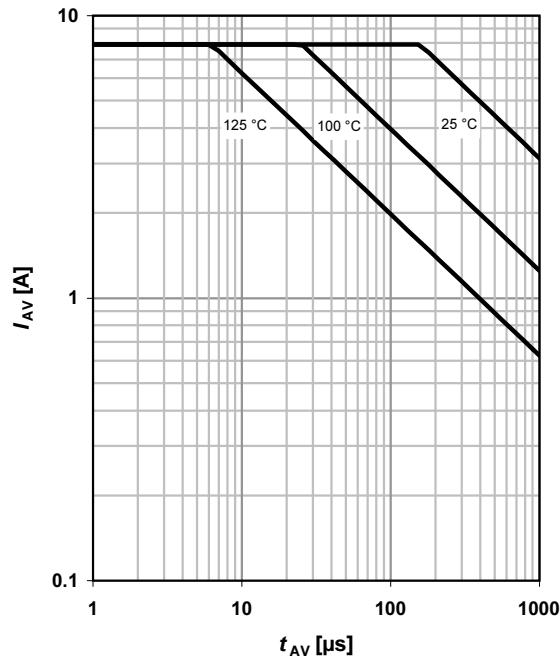
 Thermal resistance, junction - solderir $\theta_F = f(V_{SD})$

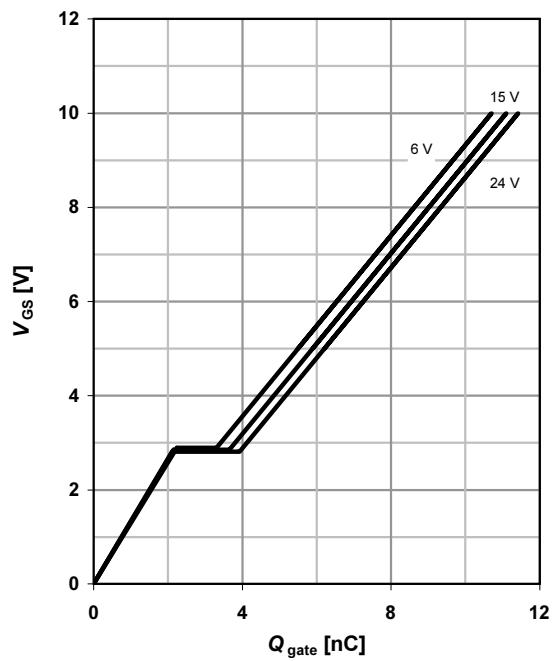
 Thermal resistance, junction - ambier parameter: T_j

12 Forward characteristics of reverse diode

 junction - solderir $I_F = f(V_{SD})$

 junction - ambier parameter: T_j


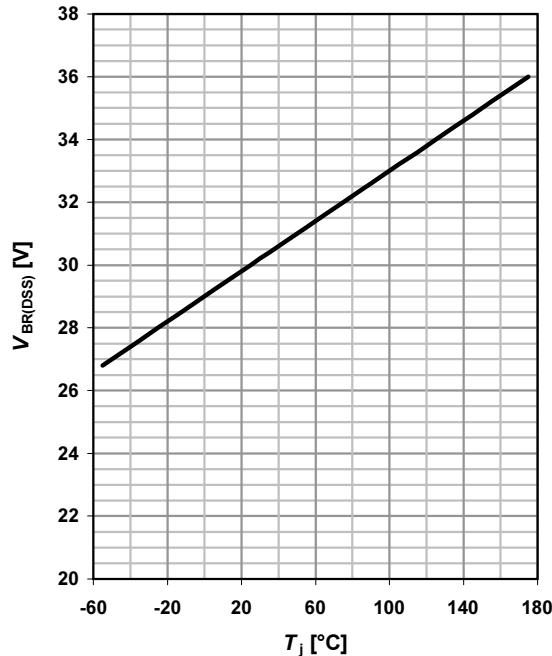
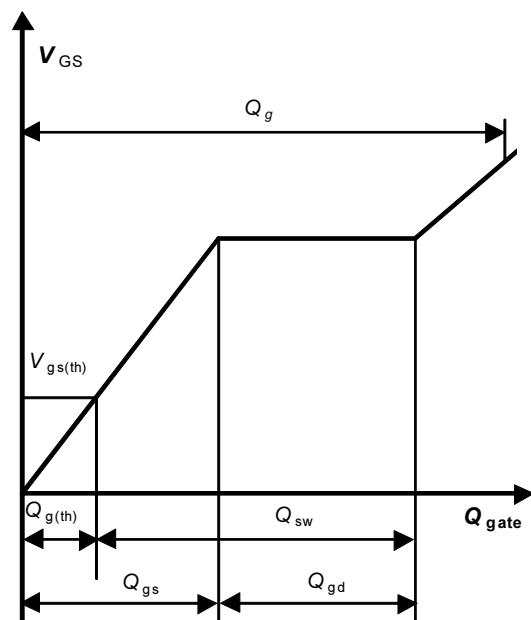
13 Avalanche characteristics
 $I_{AV} = f(t_{AV})$; $R_{GS} = 25 \Omega$

parameter: $T_{j(start)}$

14 Typ. gate charge
 $V_{GS} = f(Q_{gate})$; $I_D = 3.9 \text{ A pulsed}$

parameter: V_{DD}

15 Drain-source breakdown voltage

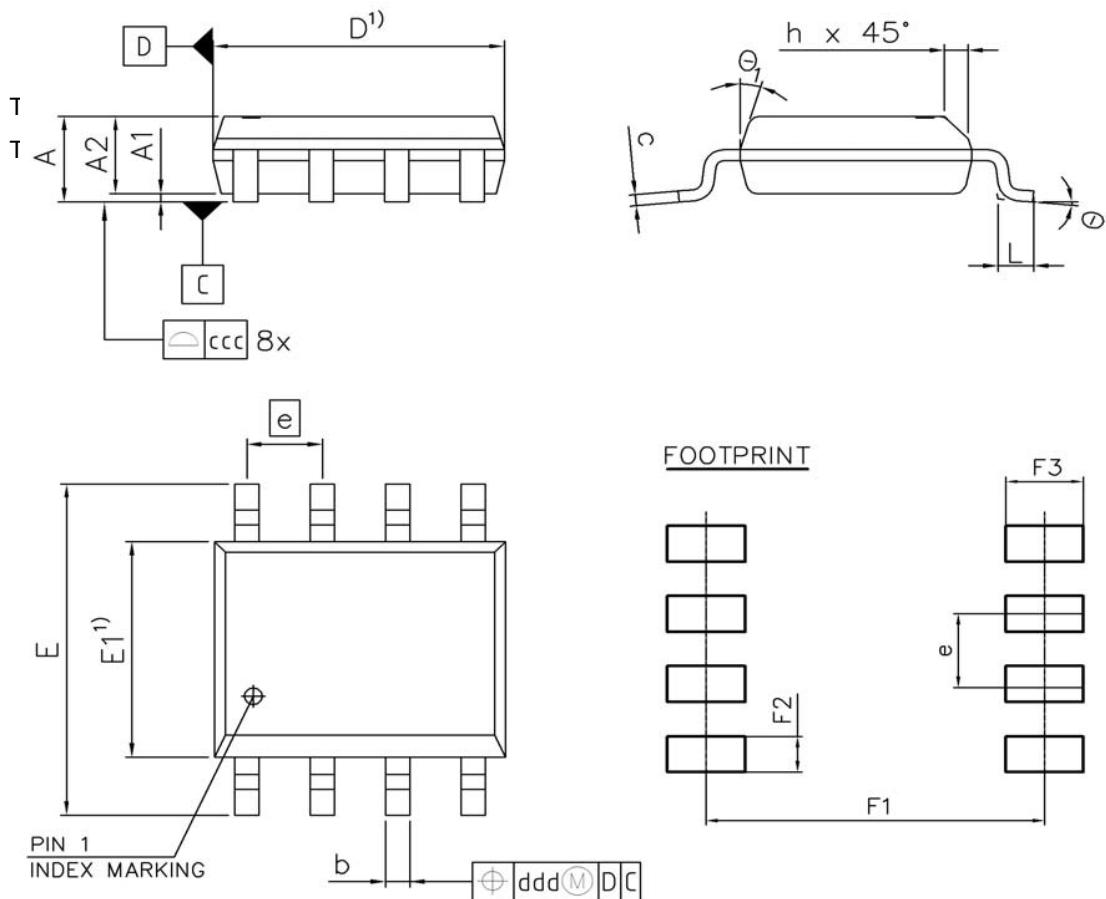
Thermal resistance, junction - soldering point

Thermal resistance, junction - ambient


16 Gate charge waveforms


Package Outline

PG-DSO-8



1) DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	-	1.75	-	0.069
A1	0.10	-	0.004	-
A2	1.25	1.65	0.049	0.065
b	0.35	0.51	0.014	0.020
c	0.17	0.25	0.007	0.010
D	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.197
E	5.80	6.20	0.228	0.244
E1	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
e	1.27		0.050	
N	8		8	
L	0.39	0.89	0.015	0.035
h	0.23	0.50	0.009	0.020
Θ	0°	8°	0°	8°
Θ_1	-	19°	-	19°
ccc	0.10		0.004	
ddd	0.25		0.010	
F1	5.59	5.79	0.220	0.228
F2	0.55	0.75	0.022	0.030
F3	1.21	1.41	0.048	0.056

DOCUMENT NO.
Z8B00003333
SCALE
0 1.0 0 1.0 2mm
EUROPEAN PROJECTION
ISSUE DATE
09.01.2008
REVISION
02

Published by
Infineon Technologies AG
81726 Munich, Germany
© 2007 Infineon Technologies AG
All Rights Reserved.

Legal Disclaimer

The information given in this document shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics. With respect to any examples or hints given herein, any typical values stated herein and/or any information regarding the application of the device, Infineon Technologies hereby disclaims any and all warranties and liabilities of any kind, including without limitation, warranties of non-infringement of intellectual property rights of any third party.

Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office (www.infineon.com).

Warnings

Due to technical requirements, components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office. The Infineon Technologies component described in this Data Sheet may be used in life-support devices or systems and/or automotive, aviation and aerospace applications or systems only with the express written approval of Infineon Technologies, if a failure of such components can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support, automotive, aviation and aerospace device or system or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system. Life support devices or systems are intended to be implanted in the human body or to support and/or maintain and sustain and/or protect human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user or other persons may be endangered.