

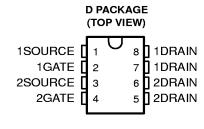
TPS1120, TPS1120Y DUAL P-CHANNEL ENHANCEMENT-MODE MOSFETS

SLVS080A - MARCH 1994 - REVISED AUGUST 1995

- Low r_{DS(on)} . . . 0.18 Ω at V_{GS} = −10 V
- 3-V Compatible
- Requires No External V_{CC}
- TTL and CMOS Compatible Inputs
- $V_{GS(th)} = -1.5 \text{ V Max}$
- ESD Protection Up to 2 kV per MIL-STD-883C, Method 3015

description

The TPS1120 incorporates two independent p-channel enhancement-mode MOSFETs that have been optimized, by means of the Texas Instruments LinBiCMOS™ process, for 3-V or 5-V





power distribution in battery-powered systems. With a maximum $V_{GS(th)}$ of -1.5 V and an I_{DSS} of only $0.5\,\mu\text{A}$, the TPS1120 is the ideal high-side switch for low-voltage portable battery-management systems, where maximizing battery life is a primary concern. Because portable equipment is potentially subject to electrostatic discharge (ESD), the MOSFETs have built-in circuitry for 2-kV ESD protection. End equipment for the TPS1120 includes notebook computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), cellular telephones, bar-code scanners, and PCMCIA cards. For existing designs, the TPS1120D has a pinout common with other p-channel MOSFETs in small-outline integrated circuit SOIC packages.

The TPS1120 is characterized for an operating junction temperature range, T_J, from -40°C to 150°C.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

		PACKAGED DEVICEST	CHIP FORM	
	TJ	SMALL OUTLINE (D)	(Y)	
ĺ	-40°C to 150°C	TPS1120D	TPS1120Y	

[†] The D package is available taped and reeled. Add an R suffix to device type (e.g., TPS1120DR). The chip form is tested at 25°C.



Caution. This device contains circuits to protect its inputs and outputs against damage due to high static voltages or electrostatic fields. These circuits have been qualified to protect this device against electrostatic discharges (ESD) of up to 2 kV according to MIL-STD-883C, Method 3015; however, it is advised that precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum-rated voltages to these high-impedance circuits.

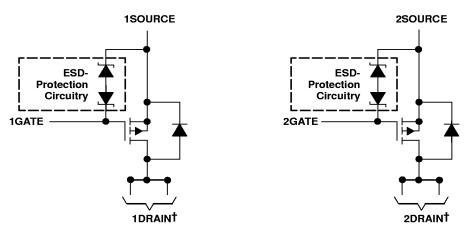
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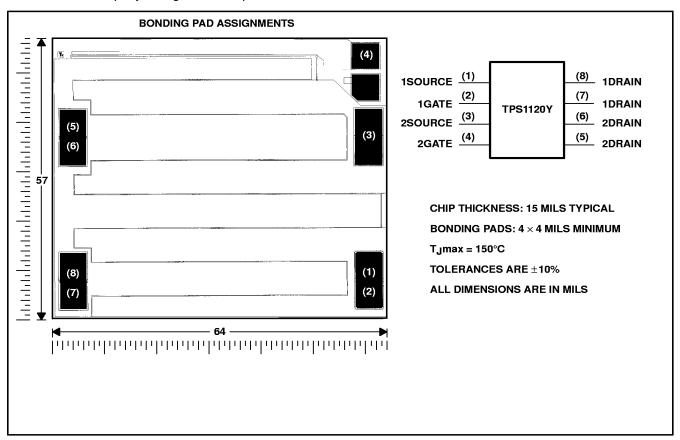
schematic



[†] For all applications, both drain pins for each device should be connected.

TPS1120Y chip information

This chip, when properly assembled, displays characteristics similar to the TPS1120C. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding may be used on the doped aluminum bonding pads. The chip may be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.





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absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)†

				UNIT	
Drain-to-source voltage, V _{DS}					
Gate-to-source voltage, VGS			2 or –15	V	
	Vac - 27V	T _A = 25°C	±0.39		
	VGS = -2.7 V	T _A = 125°C	±0.21		
	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
Continuous drain current, each device (T _J = 150°C), I _D $ V_{GS} = -3 \text{ V} $	±0.25	<u> </u>			
	±0.74	^			
	VGS = -4.5 V	T _A = 125°C	±0.34		
	V _{GS} = -10 V	T _A = 25°C	±1.17		
		T _A = 125°C	±0.53		
Pulse drain current, ID			±7	Α	
Continuous source current (diode conduction), IS		T _A = 25°C	-1	Α	
Continuous total power dissipation		See Diss	sipation Rating Table		
Storage temperature range, T _{stg}		-55 to 150	°C		
Operating junction temperature range, TJ				°C	
Derating free-air temperature range, Тд				°C	
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 sec	onds		260	°C	

[†] 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 under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PA	ACKAGE	T _A ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR [‡] ABOVE T _A = 25°C					T _A = 125°C POWER RATING
	D	840 mW	6.71 mW/°C	538 mW	437 mW	169 mW		

[‡]Maximum values are calculated using a derating factor based on R_{θJA} = 149°C/W for the package. These devices are mounted on an FR4 board with no special thermal considerations.



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electrical characteristics at $T_J = 25$ °C (unless otherwise noted)

static

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		TPS1120			UNIT
	PARAMETER	I IEST COI	MULLIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNII
V _{GS(th)}	Gate-to-source threshold voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$	$I_D = -250 \mu\text{A}$	-1	-1.25	-1.50	٧
V_{SD}	Source-to-drain voltage (diode forward voltage)†	$I_{S} = -1 A$,	V _{GS} = 0 V		-0.9		٧
IGSS	Reverse gate current, drain short circuited to source	$V_{DS} = 0 V$	$V_{GS} = -12 \text{ V}$			±100	nA
I===	Zero-gate-voltage drain current	V _{DS} = -12 V, V _{GS} = 0 V	T _J = 25°C			-0.5	μА
DSS			T _J = 125°C			-10	
		$V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$	$I_D = -1.5 A$		180		
l race .	Static drain-to-source on-state resistance†	$V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}$	$I_D = -0.5 A$		291	400	mΩ
rDS(on)		$V_{GS} = -3 V$	000		476	700	11122
		$V_{GS} = -2.7 \text{ V}$	$I_D = -0.2 A$		606	850	
9fs	Forward transconductance [†]	$V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V},$	$I_D = -2 A$		2.5		s

[†] Pulse test: pulse width ≤ 300 μs, duty cycle ≤ 2%

static

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		TPS1120Y			
	PARAMETER	IESI CO	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
V _{GS(th)}	Gate-to-source threshold voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$	I _D = -250 μA		-1.25		٧	
V_{SD}	Source-to-drain voltage (diode forward voltage)†	$I_{S} = -1 A$,	V _{GS} = 0 V		-0.9		٧	
	Static drain-to-source on-state resistance†	$V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$	$I_D = -1.5 \text{ A}$ $I_D = -0.5 \text{ A}$		180		mΩ	
 		$V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}$			291			
rDS(on)		V _{GS} = -3 V			476			
		$V_{GS} = -2.7 \text{ V}$	$I_{D} = -0.2 \text{ A}$		606			
9fs	Forward transconductance†	$V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V},$	I _D = -2 A		2.5		S	

[†] Pulse test: pulse width ≤ 300 μs, duty cycle ≤ 2%

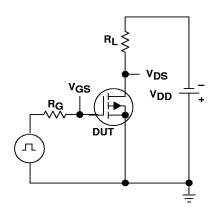
dynamic

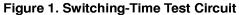
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			TPS1120, TPS1120Y			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Qg	Total gate charge					5.45		
Qgs	Gate-to-source charge	$V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V},$	$V_{GS} = -10 V$	$I_{D} = -1 A$		0.87		пC
Qgd	Gate-to-drain charge					1.4		
^t d(on)	Turn-on delay time					4.5		ns
^t d(off)	Turn-off delay time	$V_{DD} = -10 \text{ V},$	$R_L = 10 \Omega$,	$I_{D} = -1 A$		13		ns
t _r	Rise time			2	10			
tf	Fall time					2		ns
trr(SD)	Source-to-drain reverse recovery time	I _F = 5.3 A,	di/dt = 100 A/μs			16		



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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION





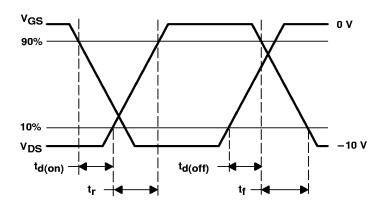
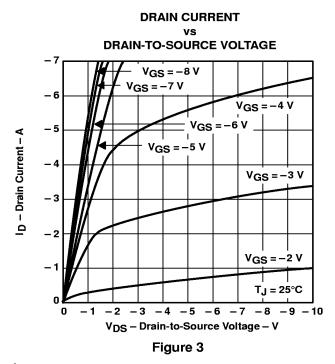


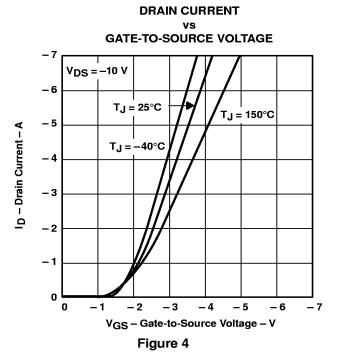
Figure 2. Switching-Time Waveforms

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

Table of Graphs

		FIGURE
Drain current	vs Drain-to-source voltage	3
Drain current	vs Gate-to-source voltage	4
Static drain-to-source on-state resistance	vs Drain current	5
Capacitance	vs Drain-to-source voltage	6
Static drain-to-source on-state resistance (normalized)	vs Junction temperature	7
Source-to-drain diode current	vs Source-to-drain voltage	8
Static drain-to-source on-state resistance	vs Gate-to-source voltage	9
Gate-to-source threshold voltage	vs Junction temperature	10
Gate-to-source voltage	vs Gate charge	11



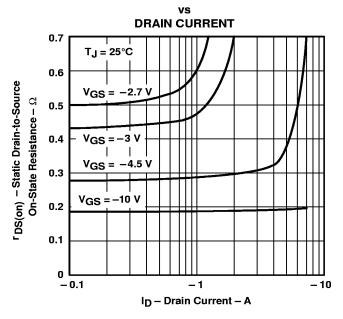


 $\ensuremath{^{\dagger}}$ All characteristics data applies for each independent MOSFET incorporated on the TPS1120.

CAPACITANCE vs

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

STATIC DRAIN-TO-SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE

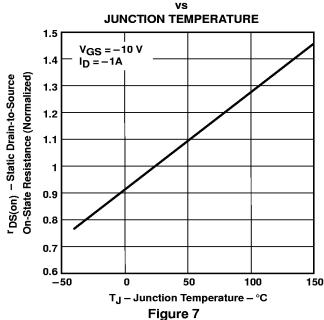


DRAIN-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE 350 $V_{GS} = 0$ f = 1 MHz 300 TJ = 25°C C_{iss}† 250 C - Capacitance - pF 200 Coss 150 100 c_{rss}‡ 50 0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12V_{DS} - Drain-to-Source Voltage - V $\dagger C_{iss} = C_{gs} + C_{gd}, C_{ds(shorted)}$ $\ddagger C_{rss} = C_{gd}, C_{oss} = C_{ds} + \frac{C_{gs} + C_{gd}}{C_{gs} + C_{gd}}$

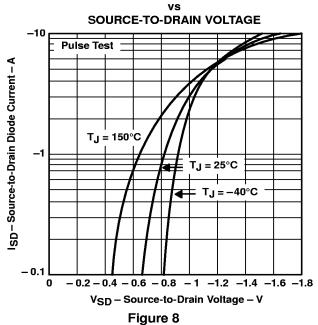
Figure 6

Figure 5

STATIC DRAIN-TO-SOURCE **ON-STATE RESISTANCE (NORMALIZED)**



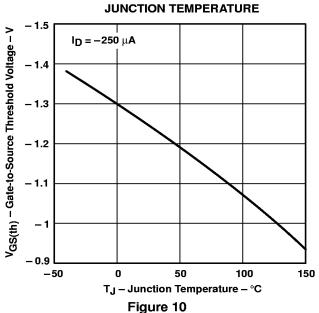
SOURCE-TO-DRAIN DIODE CURRENT



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

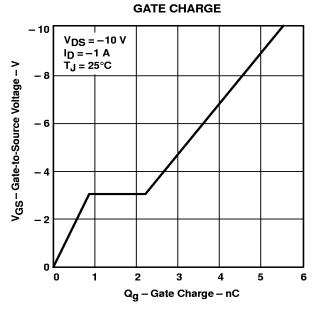
STATIC DRAIN-TO-SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE

GATE-TO-SOURCE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs



3 -5 -7 -9 -11 -13 V_{GS} - Gate-to-Source Voltage - V Figure 9

GATE-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE vs





r DS(on) - Static Drain-to-Source On-State

0.2

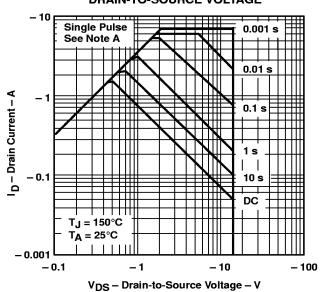
0.1

0

- 3

THERMAL INFORMATION

DRAIN CURRENT vs DRAIN-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE

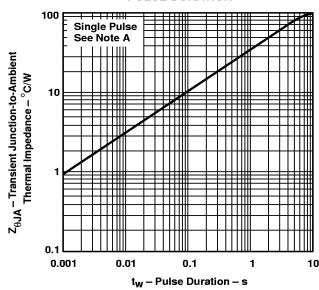


NOTE A: FR4-board-mounted only

Figure 12

TRANSIENT JUNCTION-TO-AMBIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE

PULSE DURATION



NOTE A: FR4-board-mounted only

Figure 13



THERMAL INFORMATION

The profile of the heat sinks used for thermal measurements is shown in Figure 14. Board type is FR4 with 1-oz copper and 1-oz tin/lead (63/37) plate. Use of vias or through-holes to enhance thermal conduction was avoided.

Figure 15 shows a family of $R_{\theta JA}$ curves. The $R_{\theta JA}$ was obtained for various areas of heat sinks while subject to air flow. Power remained fixed at 0.25 W per device or 0.50 W per package. This testing was done at 25°C.

As Figure 14 illustrates, there are two separated heat sinks for each package. Each heat sink is coupled to the lead that is internally tied to a single MOSFET source and is half the total area, as shown in Figure 15. For example, if the total area shown in Figure 15 is 4 cm², each heat sink is 2 cm².

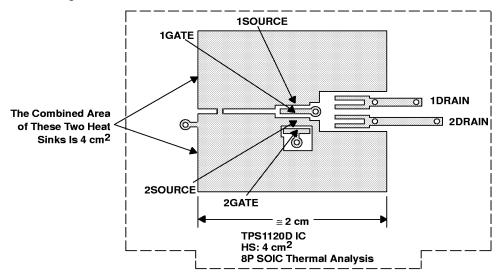
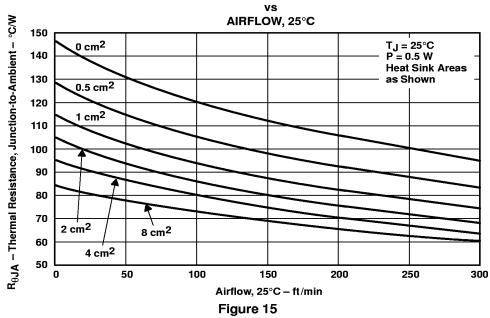


Figure 14. Profile of Heat Sinks

THERMAL RESISTANCE, JUNCTION-TO-AMBIENT





THERMAL INFORMATION

Figure 16 illustrates the thermally enhanced (SO) lead frame. Attaching the two MOSFET dies directly to the source terminals allows maximum heat transfer into a power plane.

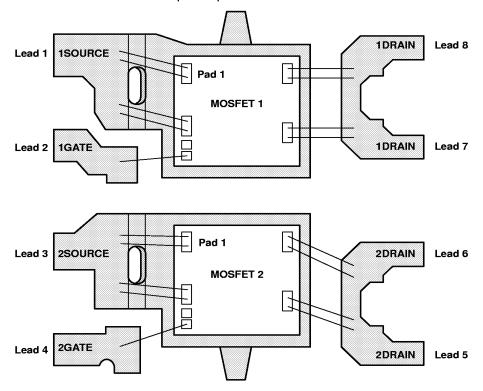


Figure 16. TPS1120 Dual MOSFET SO-8 Lead Frame

APPLICATION INFORMATION

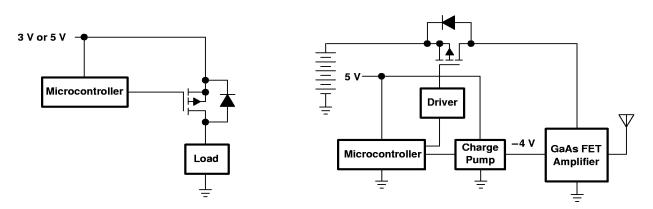


Figure 17. Notebook Load Management

Figure 18. Cellular Phone Output Drive

