

CSD87334Q3D Synchronous Buck NexFET™ Power Block

1 Features

- Half-Bridge Power Block
- Optimized for High Duty Cycle
- Up to 24 V_{in}
- 96.1% System Efficiency at 12 A
- 1.6 W P_{LOSS} at 12 A
- Up to 20 A operation
- High-Frequency Operation (Up to 1.5 MHz)
- High Density – SON 3.3 mm x 3.3 mm Footprint
- Optimized for 5-V Gate Drive
- Low Switching Losses
- Ultra-Low Inductance Package
- RoHS Compliant
- Halogen-Free
- Pb-Free Terminal Plating

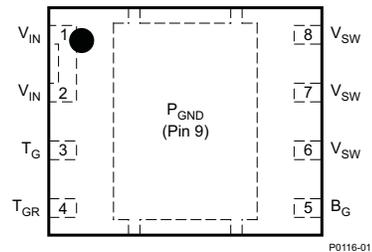
2 Applications

- Synchronous Buck Converters
 - High Frequency Applications
 - High Duty Cycle Applications
- Synchronous Boost Converters
- POL DC-DC Converters

3 Description

The CSD87334Q3D NexFET™ power block is an optimized design for synchronous buck and boost applications offering high current, high efficiency, and high frequency capability in a small 3.3 mm x 3.3 mm outline. Optimized for 5-V gate drive applications, this product offers a flexible solution in high duty cycle applications when paired with an external controller or driver.

Top View

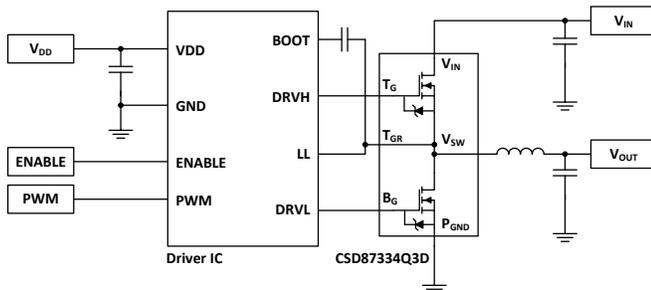


Device Information⁽¹⁾

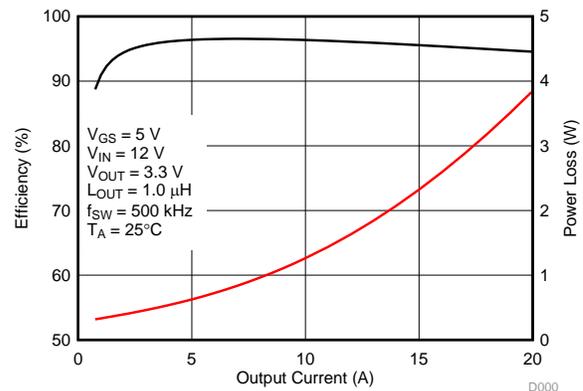
DEVICE	QTY	MEDIA	PACKAGE	SHIP
CSD87334Q3D	2500	13-Inch Reel	SON 3.3 mm x 3.3 mm Plastic Package	Tape and Reel
CSD87334Q3DT	250	7-Inch Reel		

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

Typical Circuit



Typical Power Block Efficiency and Power Loss



An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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4 Revision History

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
July 2015	*	Initial release.

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted) (see ⁽¹⁾)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	V_{IN} to P_{GND}		30	V
	V_{SW} to P_{GND}		30	V
	V_{SW} to P_{GND} (10 ns)		32	V
	T_G to T_{GR}	-8	10	V
	B_G to P_{GND}	-8	10	V
I_{DM}	Pulsed current rating		60	A
P_D	Power dissipation		6	W
E_{AS}	Avalanche energy	Sync FET, $I_D = 31$ A, $L = 0.1$ mH	48	mJ
		Control FET, $I_D = 31$ A, $L = 0.1$ mH	48	
T_J	Operating junction temperature	-55	150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	-55	150	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability

5.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

$T_A = 25^\circ$ (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{GS}	Gate drive voltage	3.3	8	V
V_{IN}	Input supply voltage		24	V
f_{SW}	Switching frequency	$C_{BST} = 0.1$ μF (min)	1500	kHz
	Operating current		20	A
T_J	Operating temperature		125	$^\circ\text{C}$

5.3 Power Block Performance

$T_A = 25^\circ$ (unless otherwise noted) (see ⁽¹⁾)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
P_{LOSS}	Power loss ⁽¹⁾		1.6		W
I_{QVIN}	V_{IN} quiescent current	T_G to $T_{GR} = 0$ V B_G to $P_{GND} = 0$ V		10	μA

(1) Measurement made with six 10- μF (TDK C3216X5R1C106KT or equivalent) ceramic capacitors placed across V_{IN} to P_{GND} pins and using a high current 5-V driver IC.

5.4 Thermal Information

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise stated)

THERMAL METRIC		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (min Cu) ⁽¹⁾			130	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (max Cu) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			75	
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-case thermal resistance (top of package) ⁽¹⁾			21	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
	Junction-to-case thermal resistance (P_{GND} pin) ⁽¹⁾			2.1	

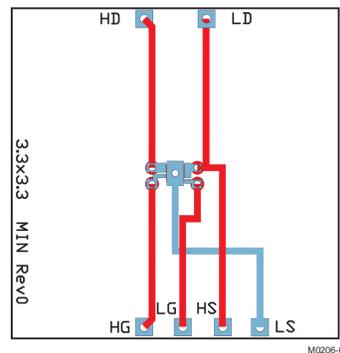
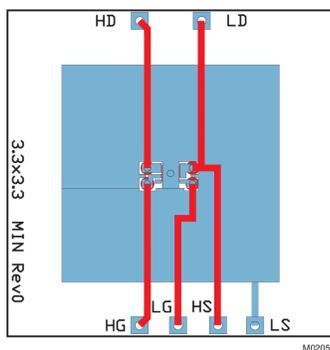
(1) $R_{\theta JC}$ is determined with the device mounted on a 1-inch² (6.45 cm²), 2-oz. (0.071 mm thick) Cu pad on a 1.5 inch \times 1.5 inch (3.81 cm \times 3.81 cm), 0.06-inch (1.52 mm) thick FR4 board. $R_{\theta JC}$ is specified by design while $R_{\theta JA}$ is determined by the user's board design.

(2) Device mounted on FR4 material with 1-inch² (6.45 cm²) Cu.

5.5 Electrical Characteristics

 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise stated)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	Q1 CONTROL FET			Q2 SYNC FET			UNIT	
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
STATIC CHARACTERISTICS									
BV_{DSS}	Drain-to-source voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 250\ \mu\text{A}$			30			V	
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-source leakage current	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 20\text{ V}$			1			μA	
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-source leakage current	$V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{GS} = +10 / -8\text{ V}$			100			nA	
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate-to-source threshold voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_{DS} = 250\ \mu\text{A}$			0.75	0.90	1.20	V	
$R_{DS(on)}$	Drain-to-source on resistance	$V_{GS} = 3.5\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 12\text{ A}$			6.3	8.3	6.3	8.3	
		$V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 12\text{ A}$			5.6	7.0	5.6	7.0	
		$V_{GS} = 8\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 12\text{ A}$			4.9	6.0	4.9	6.0	
g_{fs}	Transconductance	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 12\text{ A}$			62			S	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS									
C_{ISS}	Input capacitance	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}$			971	1260	971	1260	pF
C_{OSS}	Output capacitance				453	589	453	589	pF
C_{RSS}	Reverse transfer capacitance				16	21	16	21	pF
R_G	Series gate resistance	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 12\text{ A}$			1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	Ω
Q_g	Gate charge total (4.5 V)				6.4	8.3	6.4	8.3	nC
Q_{gd}	Gate charge – gate to drain				1.0		1.0		nC
Q_{gs}	Gate charge – gate to source				1.9		1.9		nC
$Q_{g(th)}$	Gate charge at V_{th}				0.9		0.9		nC
Q_{OSS}	Output charge	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$			10.5			nC	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn on delay time	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 12\text{ A}, R_G = 2\ \Omega$			4			ns	
t_r	Rise time				7			ns	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn off delay time				11			ns	
t_f	Fall time				17			ns	
DIODE CHARACTERISTICS									
V_{SD}	Diode forward voltage	$I_{DS} = 12\text{ A}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$			0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	V
Q_{rr}	Reverse recovery charge	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, I_F = 12\text{ A}, di/dt = 300\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$			23			nC	
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time				18			18	ns



5.6 Typical Power Block Device Characteristics

The Typical Power Block System Characteristic curves (Figure 1 through Figure 9) are based on measurements made on a PCB design with dimensions of 4.0 inch (W) × 3.5 inch (L) × 0.062 inch (H) and 6 copper layers of 1-oz. copper thickness. See [Application and Implementation](#) for detailed explanation. Conditions for Figure 1 through Figure 5 are given by the following; $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $f_{SW} = 500\text{ kHz}$, $L_{OUT} = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{H}$. $T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$, unless stated otherwise.

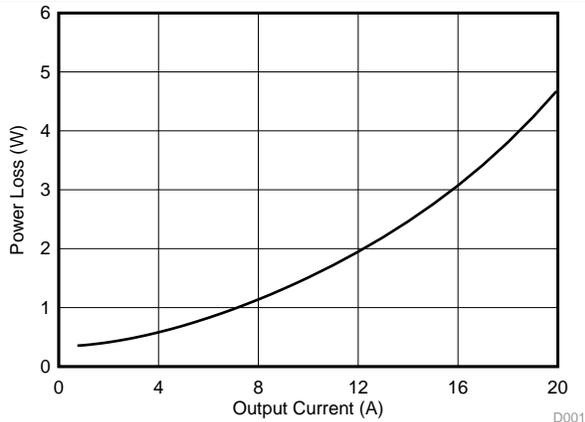


Figure 1. Power Loss vs Output Current

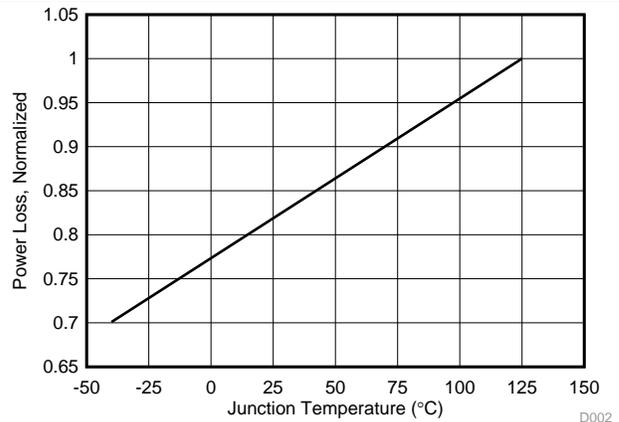


Figure 2. Power Loss vs Temperature

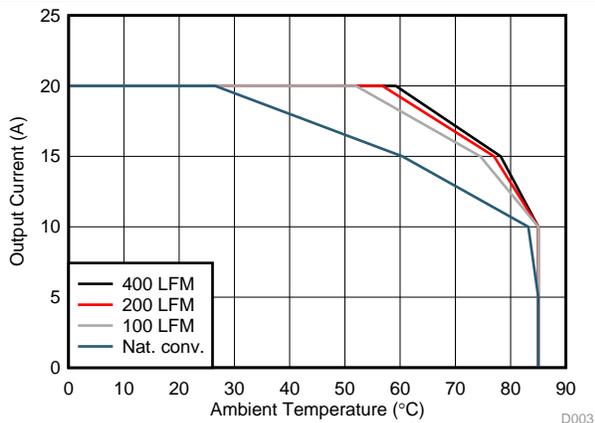


Figure 3. Safe Operating Area – PCB Horizontal Mount

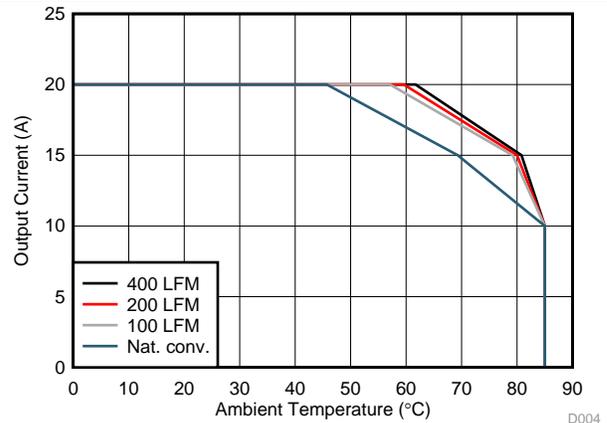


Figure 4. Safe Operating Area – PCB Vertical Mount

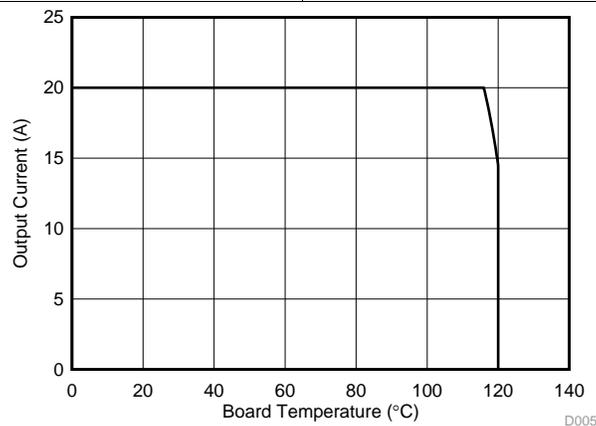


Figure 5. Typical Safe Operating Area

Typical Power Block Device Characteristics (continued)

The Typical Power Block System Characteristic curves (Figure 1 through Figure 9) are based on measurements made on a PCB design with dimensions of 4.0 inch (W) × 3.5 inch (L) × 0.062 inch (H) and 6 copper layers of 1-oz. copper thickness. See [Application and Implementation](#) for detailed explanation. Conditions for Figure 1 through Figure 5 are given by the following; $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $f_{SW} = 500\text{ kHz}$, $L_{OUT} = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{H}$. $T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$, unless stated otherwise.

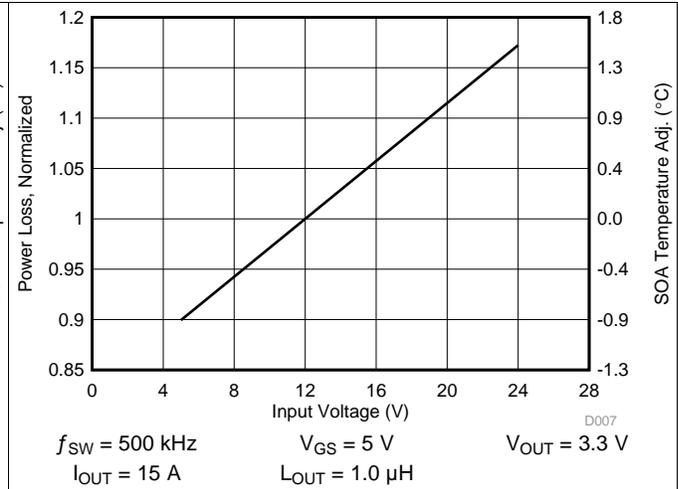
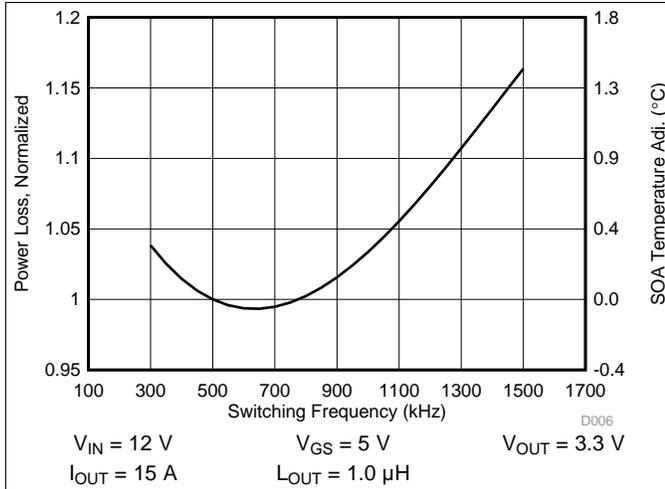


Figure 6. Normalized Power Loss vs Switching Frequency

Figure 7. Normalized Power Loss vs Input Voltage

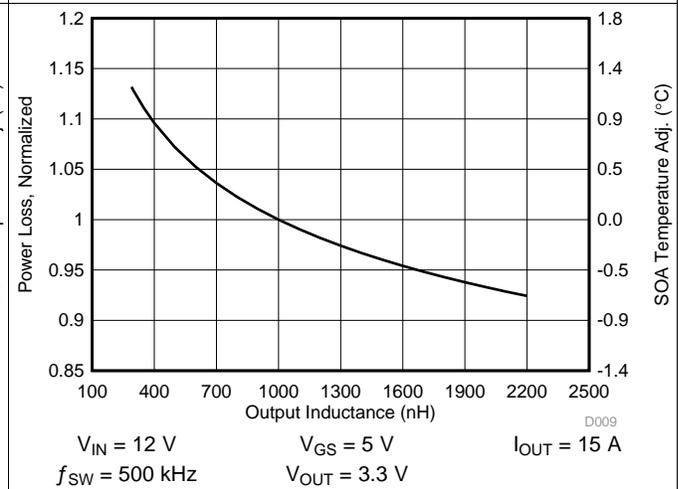
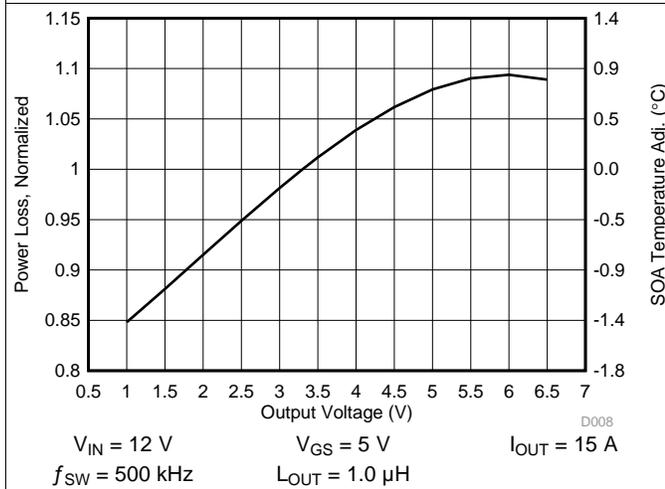


Figure 8. Normalized Power Loss vs Output Voltage

Figure 9. Normalized Power Loss vs Output Inductance

5.7 Typical Power Block MOSFET Characteristics

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

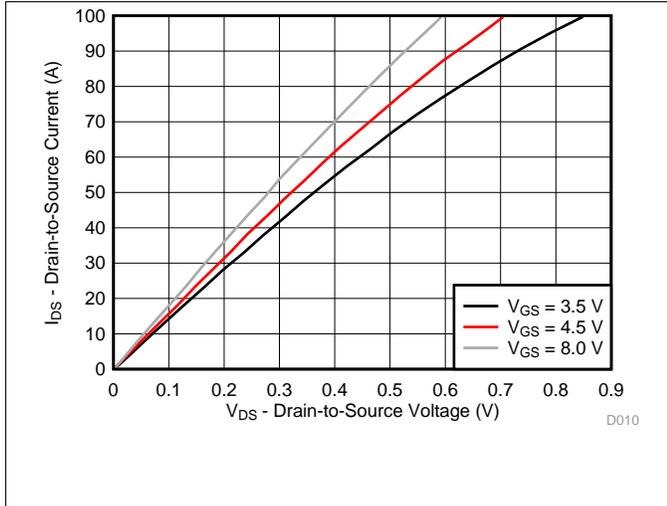


Figure 10. MOSFET Saturation Characteristics

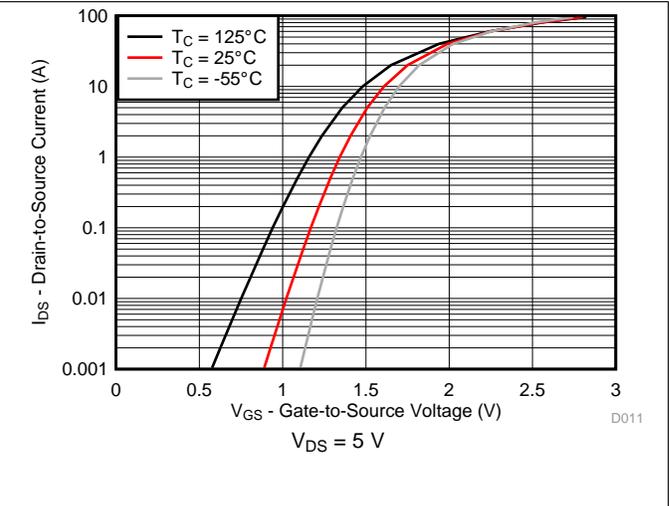


Figure 11. MOSFET Transfer Characteristics

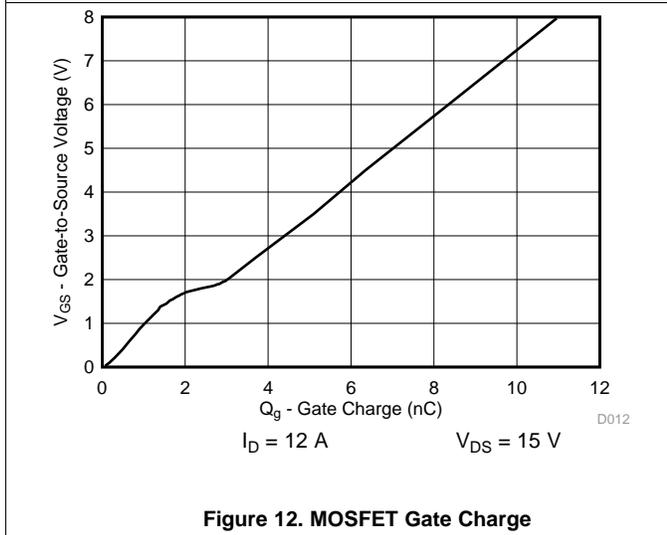


Figure 12. MOSFET Gate Charge

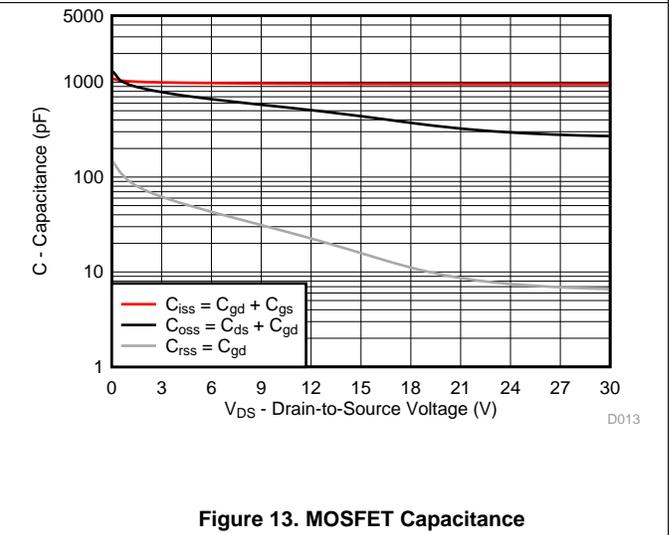


Figure 13. MOSFET Capacitance

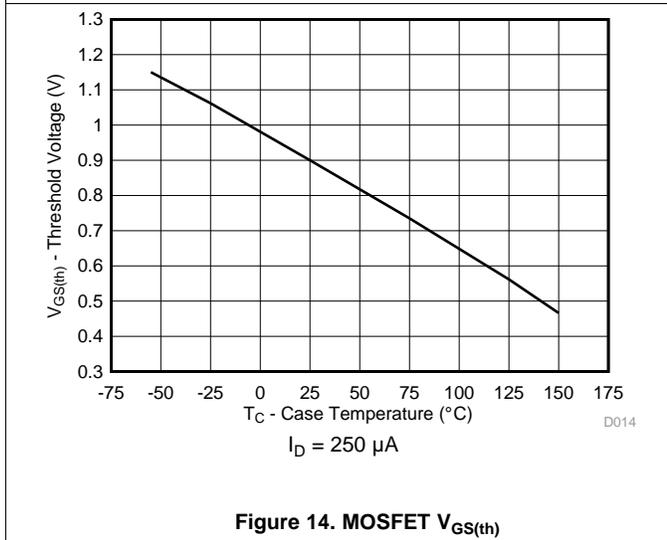


Figure 14. MOSFET $V_{GS(th)}$

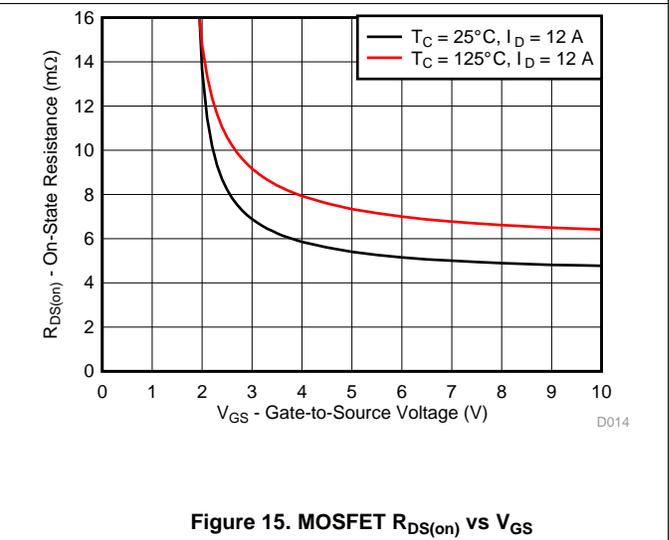


Figure 15. MOSFET $R_{DS(on)}$ vs V_{GS}

Typical Power Block MOSFET Characteristics (continued)

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

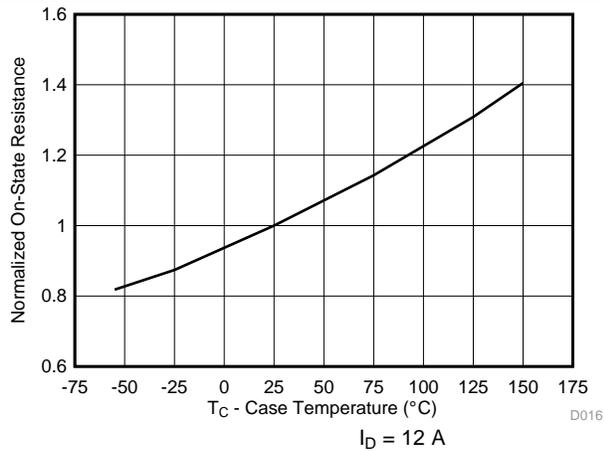


Figure 16. MOSFET Normalized $R_{DS(on)}$

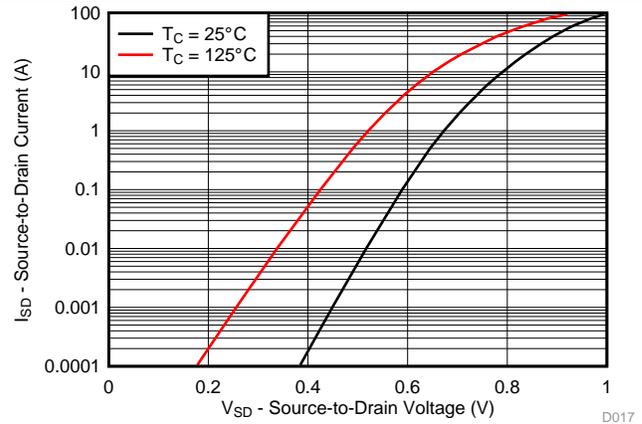


Figure 17. MOSFET Body Diode

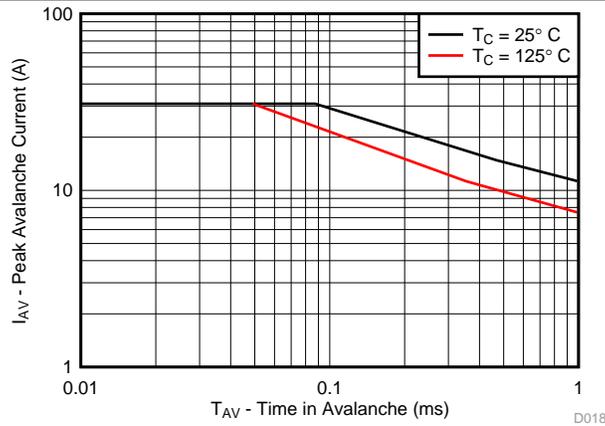


Figure 18. MOSFET Unclamped Inductive Switching

6 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

6.1 Application Information

The CSD87334Q3D NexFET power block is an optimized design for synchronous buck applications using 5-V gate drive. The Control FET and Sync FET silicon are parametrically tuned to yield the lowest power loss and highest system efficiency. As a result, a new rating method is needed which is tailored towards a more systems centric environment. System level performance curves such as Power Loss, Safe Operating Area, and normalized graphs allow engineers to predict the product performance in the actual application.

6.2 Typical Application

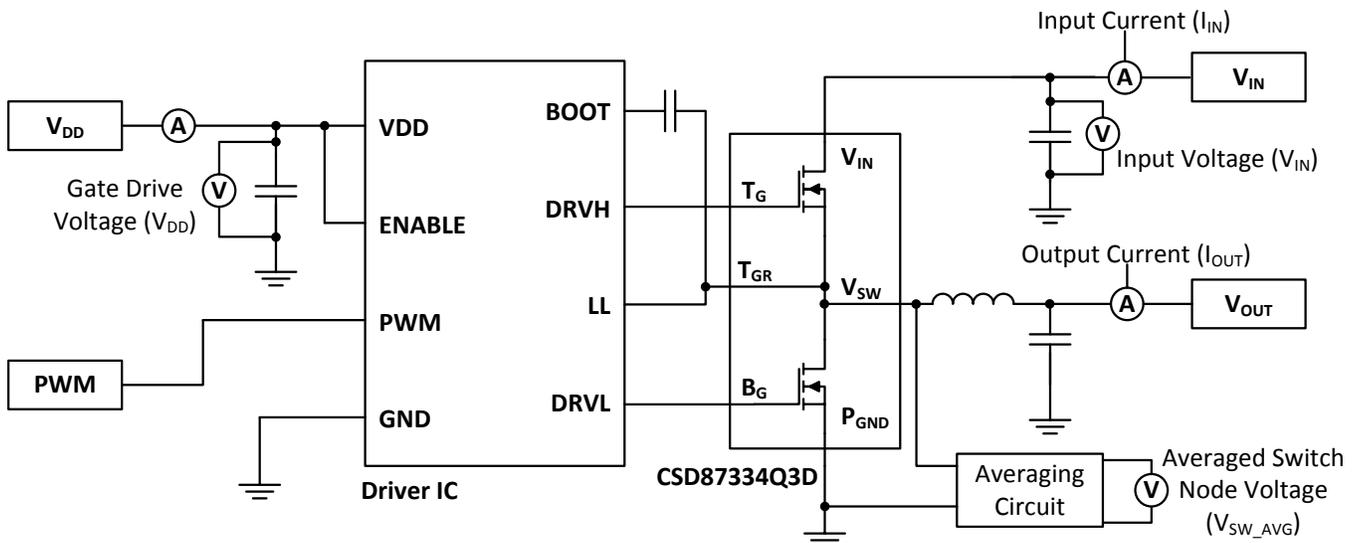


Figure 19. Typical Circuit Application

6.3 System Example

6.3.1 Power Loss Curves

MOSFET centric parameters such as $R_{DS(ON)}$ and Q_{gd} are needed to estimate the loss generated by the devices. In an effort to simplify the design process for engineers, Texas Instruments has provided measured power loss performance curves. Figure 1 plots the power loss of the CSD87334Q3D as a function of load current. This curve is measured by configuring and running the CSD87334Q3D as it would be in the final application (see Figure 19). The measured power loss is the CSD87334Q3D loss and consists of both input conversion loss and gate drive loss. Equation 1 is used to generate the power loss curve.

$$(V_{IN} \times I_{IN}) + (V_{DD} \times I_{DD}) - (V_{SW_AVG} \times I_{OUT}) = \text{Power Loss} \quad (1)$$

The power loss curve in Figure 1 is measured at the maximum recommended junction temperatures of 125°C under isothermal test conditions.

System Example (continued)

6.3.2 Safe Operating Curves (SOA)

The SOA curves in the CSD87334Q3D data sheet provides guidance on the temperature boundaries within an operating system by incorporating the thermal resistance and system power loss. [Figure 3](#) to [Figure 5](#) outline the temperature and airflow conditions required for a given load current. The area under the curve dictates the SOA. All the curves are based on measurements made on a PCB design with dimensions of 4 inches (W) × 3.5 inches (L) × 0.062 inches (T) and 6 copper layers of 1-oz. copper thickness.

6.3.3 Normalized Curves

The normalized curves in the CSD87334Q3D data sheet provides guidance on the Power Loss and SOA adjustments based on their application specific needs. These curves show how the power loss and SOA boundaries adjust for a given set of system conditions. The primary Y-axis is the normalized change in power loss, and the secondary Y-axis is the change in system temperature required in order to comply with the SOA curve. The change in power loss is a multiplier for the Power Loss curve and the change in temperature is subtracted from the SOA curve.

6.3.4 Calculating Power Loss and SOA

The user can estimate product loss and SOA boundaries by arithmetic means (see [Design Example](#)). Though the Power Loss and SOA curves in this data sheet are taken for a specific set of test conditions, the following procedure outlines the steps the user should take to predict product performance for any set of system conditions.

6.3.4.1 Design Example

Operating Conditions:

- Output Current = 15 A
- Input Voltage = 16 V
- Output Voltage = 5 V
- Switching Frequency = 1000 kHz
- Inductor = 0.6 μH

6.3.4.2 Calculating Power Loss

- Power Loss at 15 A = 2.8 W ([Figure 1](#))
- Normalized Power Loss for input voltage ≈ 1.05 ([Figure 7](#))
- Normalized Power Loss for output voltage ≈ 1.08 ([Figure 8](#))
- Normalized Power Loss for switching frequency ≈ 1.03 ([Figure 6](#))
- Normalized Power Loss for output inductor ≈ 1.05 ([Figure 9](#))
- **Final calculated Power Loss = 2.8 W × 1.05 × 1.08 × 1.03 × 1.05 ≈ 3.4 W**

6.3.4.3 Calculating SOA Adjustments

- SOA adjustment for input voltage ≈ 0.5°C ([Figure 7](#))
- SOA adjustment for output voltage ≈ 0.7°C ([Figure 8](#))
- SOA adjustment for switching frequency ≈ 0.3°C ([Figure 6](#))
- SOA adjustment for output inductor ≈ 0.5°C ([Figure 9](#))
- **Final calculated SOA adjustment = 0.5 + 0.7 + 0.3 + 0.5 ≈ 2.0°C**

In the design example, the estimated power loss of the CSD87334Q3D would increase to 3.4 W. In addition, the maximum allowable board or ambient temperature, or both, would have to decrease by 2.0°C. [Figure 20](#) graphically shows how the SOA curve would be adjusted accordingly.

1. Start by drawing a horizontal line from the application current to the SOA curve.
2. Draw a vertical line from the SOA curve intercept down to the board or ambient temperature.
3. Adjust the SOA board or ambient temperature by subtracting the temperature adjustment value.

System Example (continued)

In the design example, the SOA temperature adjustment yields a reduction in allowable board/ambient temperature of 2.0°C. In the event the adjustment value is a negative number, subtracting the negative number would yield an increase in allowable board or ambient temperature.

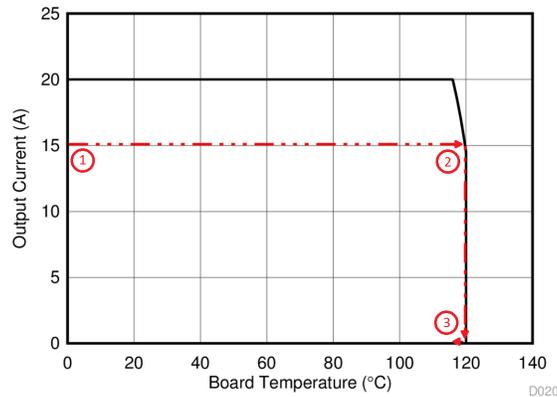


Figure 20. Power Block SOA

7 Layout

7.1 Layout Guidelines

7.1.1 Recommended PCB Design Overview

There are two key system-level parameters that can be addressed with a proper PCB design: electrical and thermal performance. Properly optimizing the PCB layout yields maximum performance in both areas. A brief description on how to address each parameter is provided.

7.1.2 Electrical Performance

The Power Block has the ability to switch voltages at rates greater than 10 kV/μs. Special care must be then taken with the PCB layout design and placement of the input capacitors, Driver IC, and output inductor.

- The placement of the input capacitors relative to the Power Block's V_{IN} and P_{GND} pins should have the highest priority during the component placement routine. It is critical to minimize these node lengths. As such, ceramic input capacitors need to be placed as close as possible to the V_{IN} and P_{GND} pins (see [Figure 21](#)). The example in [Figure 21](#) uses six 10=μF ceramic capacitors (TDK part number C3216X5R1C106KT or equivalent). Notice there are ceramic capacitors on both sides of the board with an appropriate amount of vias interconnecting both layers. In terms of priority of placement next to the Power Block, C5, C7, C19, and C8 should follow in order.
- The Driver IC should be placed relatively close to the Power Block Gate pins. T_G and B_G should connect to the outputs of the Driver IC. The T_{GR} pin serves as the return path of the high-side gate drive circuitry and should be connected to the Phase pin of the IC (sometimes called LX, LL, SW, PH, and so forth). The bootstrap capacitor for the Driver IC will also connect to this pin.
- The switching node of the output inductor should be placed relatively close to the Power Block V_{SW} pins. Minimizing the node length between these two components will reduce the PCB conduction losses and actually reduce the switching noise level.⁽¹⁾ In the event the switch node waveform exhibits ringing that reaches undesirable levels, the use of a Boost Resistor or RC snubber can be an effective way to easily reduce the peak ring level. The recommended Boost Resistor value will range between 1.0 to 4.7 Ω depending on the output characteristics of Driver IC used in conjunction with the Power Block. The RC snubber values can range from 0.5 to 2.2 Ω for the R, and from 330 to 2200 pF for the C. Please refer to *Snubber Circuits: Theory, Design and Application (SLUP100)* for more details on how to properly tune the RC snubber values. The RC snubber should be placed as close as possible to the V_{SW} node and P_{GND} (see [Figure 21](#)).⁽¹⁾

(1) Keong W. Kam, David Pommerenke, "EMI Analysis Methods for Synchronous Buck Converter EMI Root Cause Analysis", University of Missouri – Rolla

7.2 Layout Example

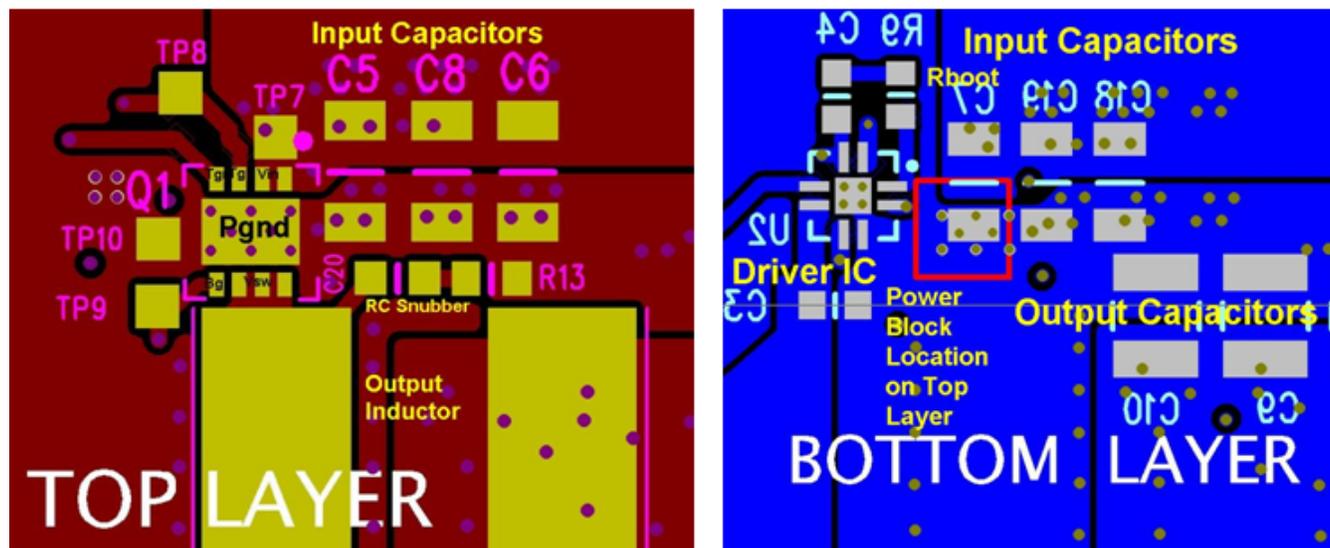


Figure 21. Recommended PCB Layout (Top Down)

7.3 Thermal Considerations

The Power Block has the ability to utilize the GND planes as the primary thermal path. As such, the use of thermal vias is an effective way to pull away heat from the device and into the system board. Concerns of solder voids and manufacturability problems can be addressed by the use of three basic tactics to minimize the amount of solder attach that will wick down the via barrel:

- Intentionally space out the vias from each other to avoid a cluster of holes in a given area.
- Use the smallest drill size allowed in your design. The example in [Figure 21](#) uses vias with a 10-mil drill hole and a 16-mil capture pad.
- Tent the opposite side of the via with solder-mask.

The number and drill size of the thermal vias should align with the PCB design rules and manufacturing capabilities of the end user.

8 Device and Documentation Support

8.1 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

TI E2E™ Online Community *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community*. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

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8.2 Trademarks

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8.3 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

8.4 Glossary

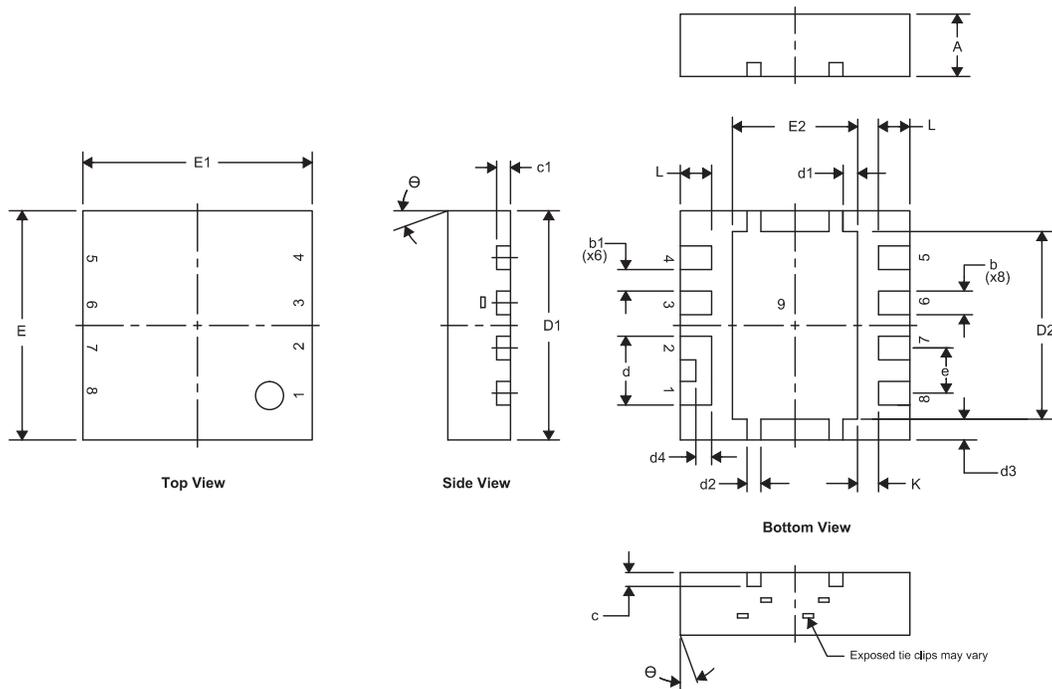
[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

9 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

9.1 Q3D Package Dimensions

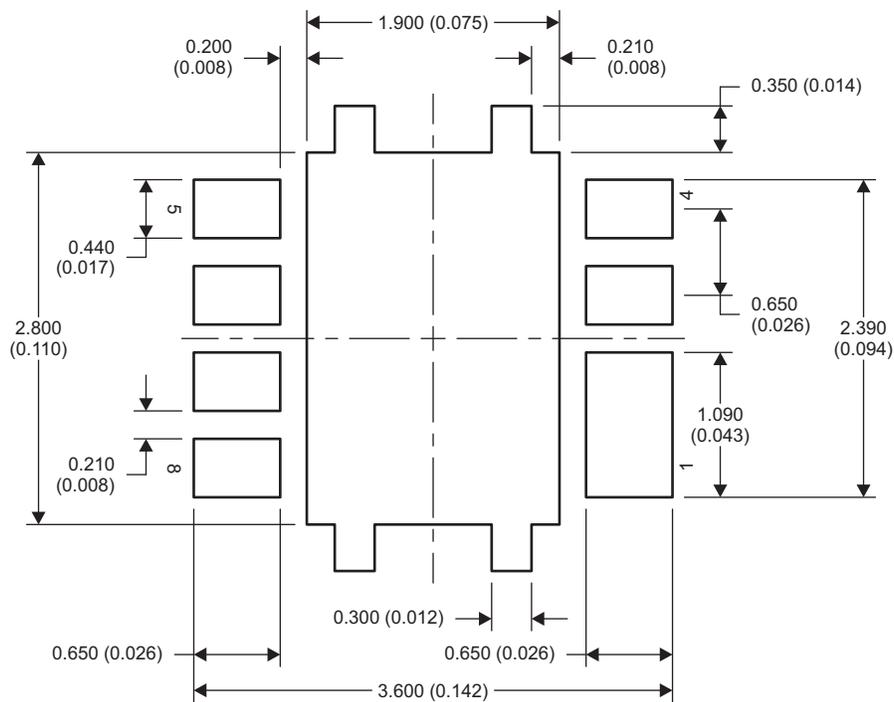


DIM	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.850		1.050	0.033		0.041
b	0.280		0.400	0.011		0.016
b1		0.310			0.012	
c	0.150		0.250	0.006		0.010
c1	0.150		0.250	0.006		0.010
d	0.940		1.040	0.037		0.041
d1	0.160		0.260	0.006		0.010
d2	0.150		0.250	0.006		0.010
d3	0.250		0.350	0.010		0.014
d4	0.175		0.275	0.007		0.011
D1	3.200		3.400	0.126		0.134
D2	2.650		2.750	0.104		0.108
E	3.200		3.400	0.126		0.134
E1	3.200		3.400	0.126		0.134
E2	1.750		1.850	0.069		0.073
e		0.650 TYP			0.026 TYP	
L	0.400		0.500	0.016		0.020
θ	0.000		–	–		–
K		0.300 TYP			0.012 TYP	

Pinout Configuration

POSITION	DESIGNATION
Pin 1	V_{IN}
Pin 2	V_{IN}
Pin 3	T_G
Pin 4	T_{GR}
Pin 5	B_G
Pin 6	V_{SW}
Pin 7	V_{SW}
Pin 8	V_{SW}
Pin 9	P_{GND}

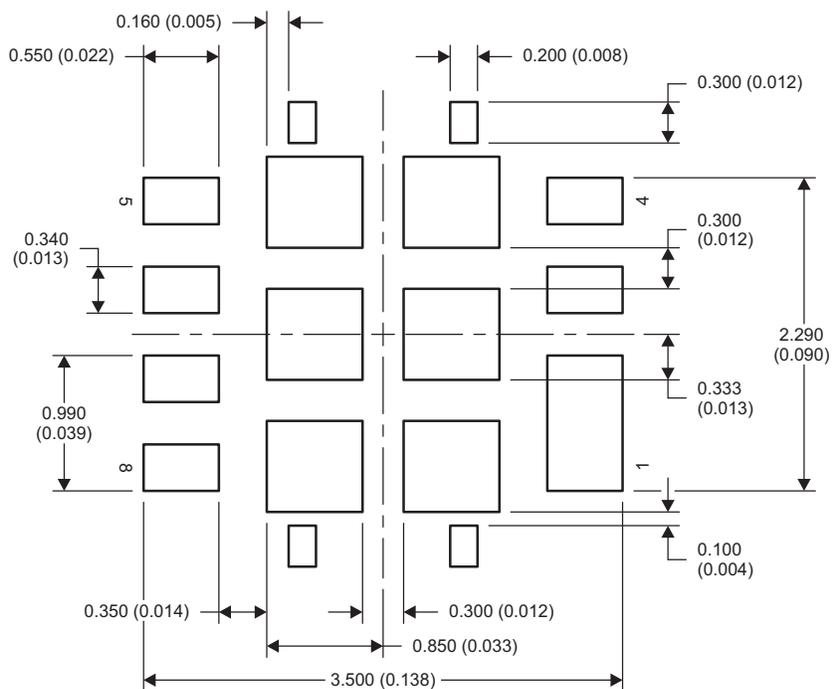
9.2 Land Pattern Recommendation



M0193-01

NOTE: Dimensions are in mm (inches).

9.3 Stencil Recommendation

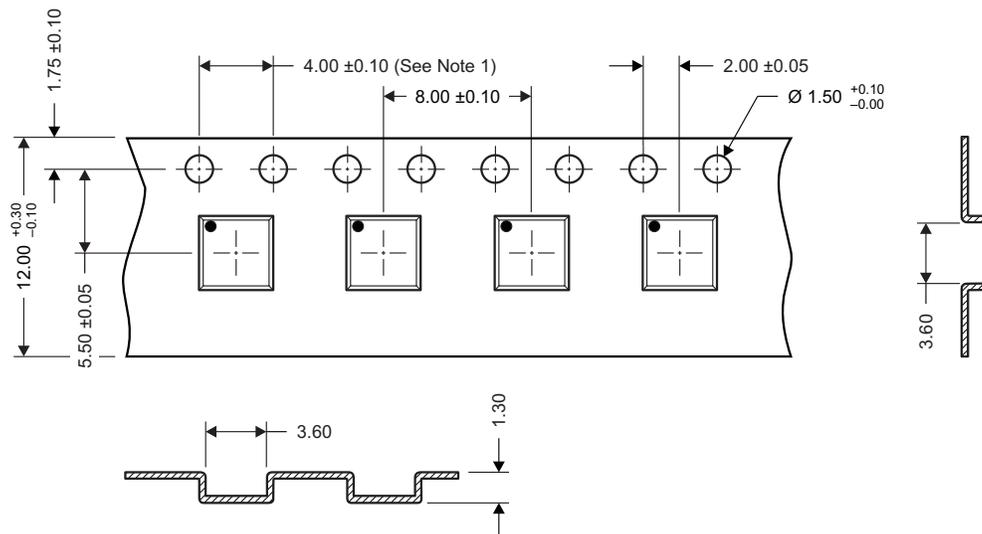


M0207-01

NOTE: Dimensions are in mm (inches).

For recommended circuit layout for PCB designs, see [Reducing Ringing Through PCB Layout Techniques \(SLPA005\)](#).

9.4 Q3D Tape and Reel Information



M0144-01

- NOTES:
1. 10-sprocket hole-pitch cumulative tolerance ± 0.2
 2. Camber not to exceed 1 mm in 100 mm, noncumulative over 250 mm
 3. Material: black static-dissipative polystyrene
 4. All dimensions are in mm, unless otherwise specified.
 5. Thickness: 0.30 ± 0.05 mm
 6. MSL1 260°C (IR and convection) PbF reflow compatible

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