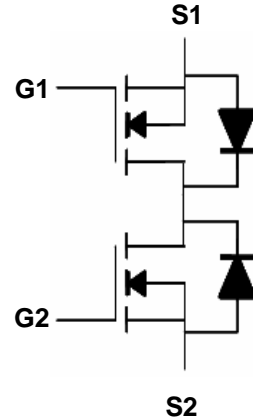


# GWS6967

## Dual N-Channel MOSFET

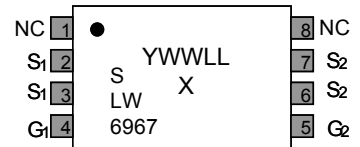
### General Description

- Advanced **Lateral Power™** technology
- Specially designed for Li-Ion battery packs and battery switch applications
- TSSOP-8 package



### Features

- $r_{DS(ON)} = 24m\Omega$  typical at 4.5 Volts
- $r_{DS(ON)} = 37m\Omega$  typical at 2.7 Volts


**TSSOP-8**


Top view

YWWLLX = assembly year, week and lot number, full or partial lot

### Maximum Ratings and Thermal Characteristics ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit	
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	20	V	
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 12$		
Continuous Drain Current <sup>1</sup>	$I_D$	5	A	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>2</sup>	$I_{DM}$	30		
Maximum Power Dissipation <sup>1</sup>	$P_D$	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	1.5	W
		$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	0.96	
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$	
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance <sup>3</sup>	$R_{thJA}$	$t < 10$ sec	83	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
		Steady-State		
Junction-to-Foot (Drain) Thermal Resistance <sup>3</sup>	$R_{thJF}$		70	

 Notes: 1. Surface mounted on FR4 board.  $t < 10$  s.

 2. Pulse test; pulse width  $< 300$  us, duty cycle  $< 2\%$ .

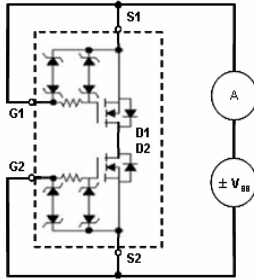
3. Surface mounted on FR4 board.

**Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Static<sup>1</sup></b>						
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$	20	-	-	V
Drain-Source On-State Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$V_{GS} = 4.5V, I_D = 2.5A$	-	24	40	m $\Omega$
		$V_{GS} = 2.7V, I_D = 2.5A$	-	37	45	
Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\mu A$	0.6		-	V
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$I_{DSS}$	$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 20V$	-	-	1	$\mu A$
Gate Body Leakage	$I_{GSS}$	$V_{DS} = 0V, V_{GS} = \pm 12V$	-	-	$\pm 10$	$\mu A$
Forward Transconductance	$g_{fs}$	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_D = 2.5A$	-	25	-	S
<b>Dynamic</b>						
Total Gate Charge	$Q_g$	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_D = 5A, V_{GS} = 4.5V$	-	7		nC
Gate-Source Charge	$Q_{gs}$		-	1.5	-	
Gate-Drain Charge	$Q_{gd}$		-	2.3	-	
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DD} = 10V, I_D = 2.5A, V_{GEN} = 4.5V,$ $R_G = 4.7\text{ ohms}$	-	7		nS
TurnOn Rise Time	$t_r$		-	33		
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	27		
Turn-Off Fall Time	$t_f$		-	10		
Input Capacitance	$C_{iss}$	$V_{DS} = 10V, V_{GS} = 0V, f = 1\text{ MHz}$	-	450	-	
Output Capacitance	$C_{oss}$		-	165	-	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$C_{rss}$		-	125	-	
<b>Source Drain Diode<sup>1</sup></b>						
Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{SD}$	$I_S = 1.5A, V_{GS} = 0V$	-	0.71	1.2	V

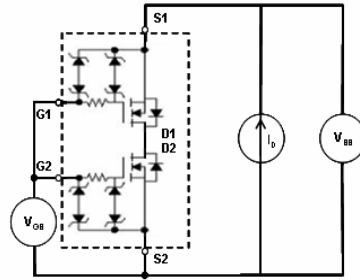
Note: 1.Pulse test; pulse width &lt; 300 us, duty cycle &lt; 2%.

**Test Circuit 1:**  $I_{DSS}$ , Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current



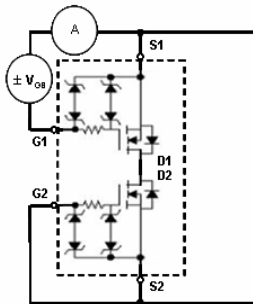
FET (1)  $I_{DSS}$ :  $V_{S2}=V_{G2}=20V, V_{S1}=V_{G1}=0V$   
 FET (2)  $I_{DSS}$ :  $V_{S1}=V_{G1}=20V, V_{S2}=V_{G2}=0V$

**Test Circuit 2:**  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , Drain-to-Source ON State Resistance

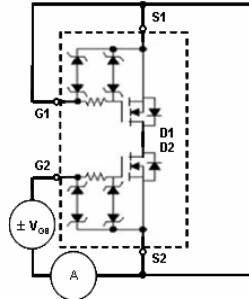


$$FET (1 \text{ or } 2) R_{DS(ON)} = (V_{DS} / I_D) / 2$$

**Test Circuit 3:**  $I_{GSS}$ , Gate Body Leakage

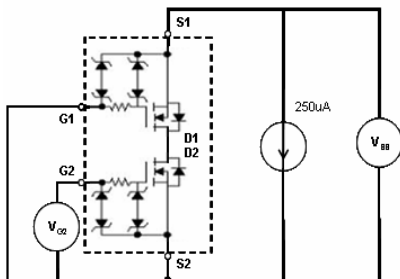


FET (1)  $I_{GSS}$ :  $V_{GS1} = \pm 12V, V_{S1} = V_{S2} = V_{G2} = 0V$

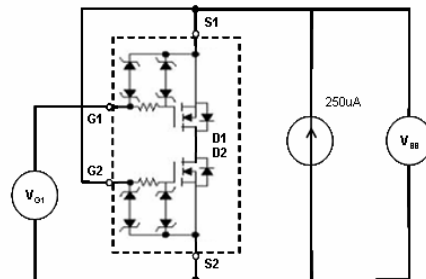


FET (2)  $I_{GSS}$ :  $V_{GS2} = \pm 12V, V_{S1} = V_{S2} = V_{G1} = 0V$

**Test Circuit 4:**  $V_{GS(th)}$ , Gate Body Leakage

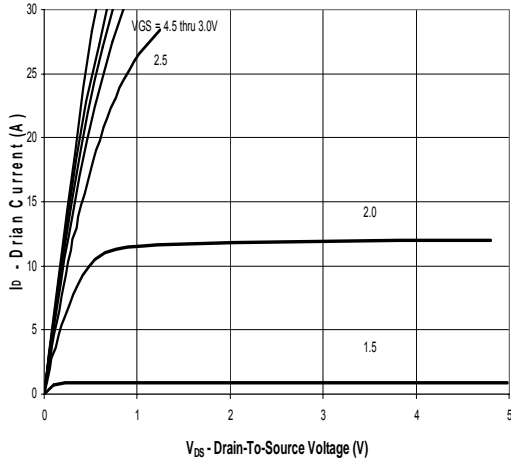


FET (1)  $V_{GS(th)1} = V_{SS}$   
 Where:  $V_{G1}=V_{S2}, V_{S1}=0V, V_{G2}=4.5V, I_{SS}=250uA$

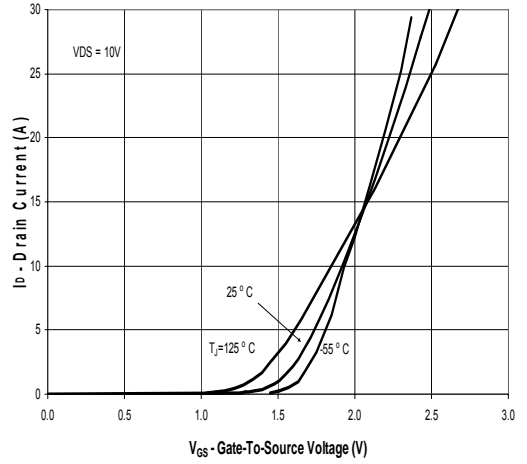


FET (2)  $V_{GS(th)2} = V_{GS}$   
 Where:  $V_{G2}=V_{S2}, V_{S2}=0V, V_{G1}=4.5V, I_{SS}=250uA$

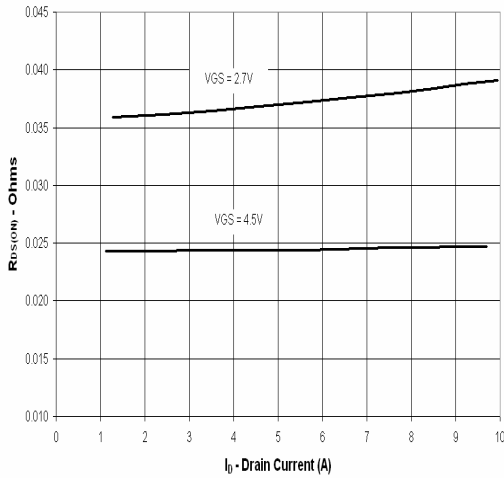
**Output Characteristics**



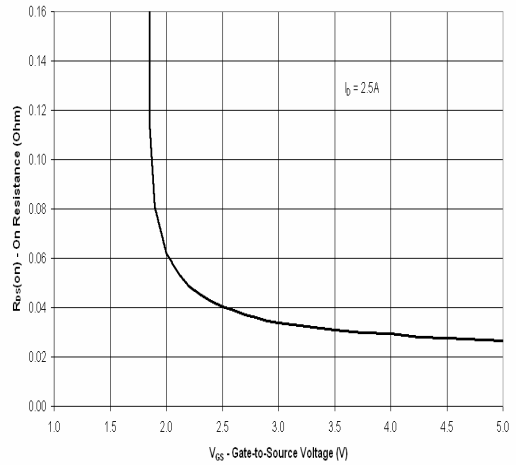
**Transfer Characteristics**



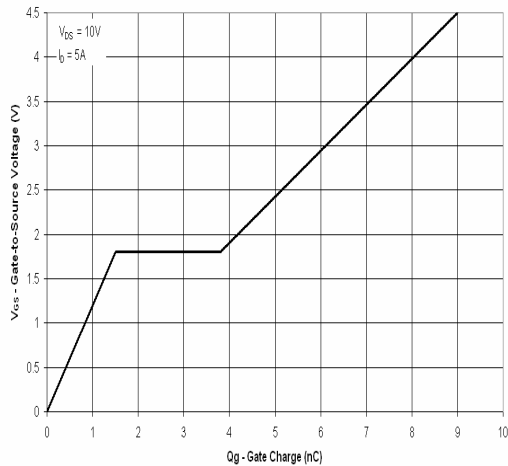
**On Resistance Vs. Drain Current**



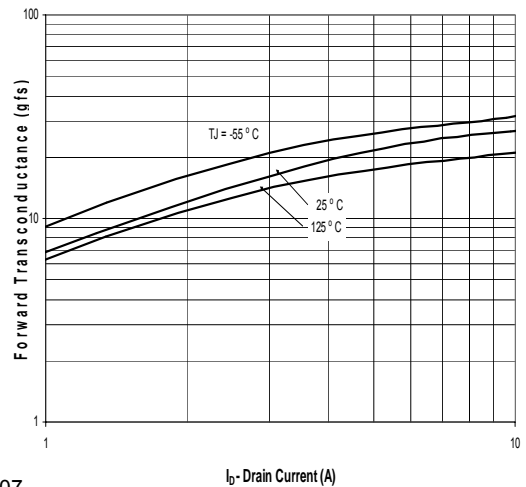
**On Resistance Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage**



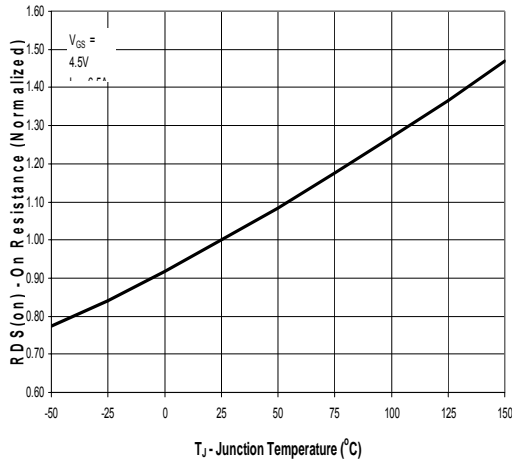
**Gate Charge**



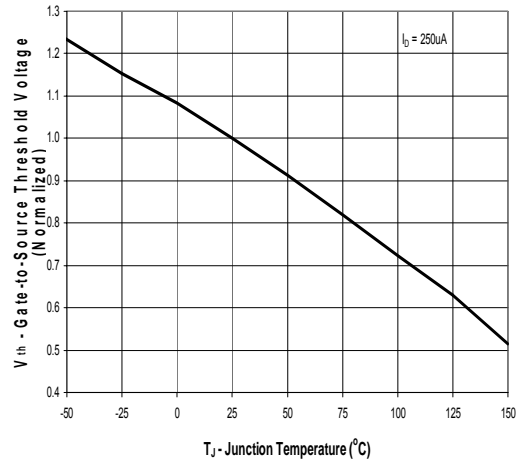
**Forward Transconductance Vs. Drain Current**



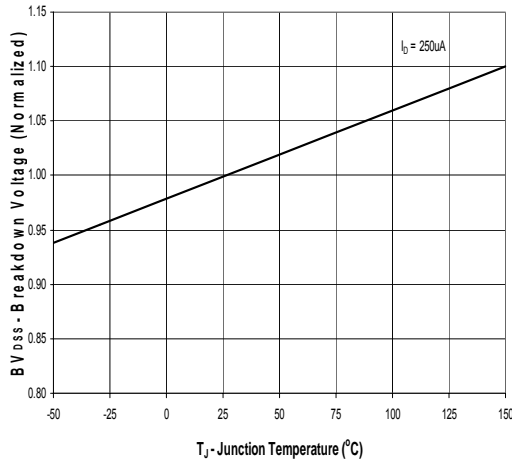
**On Resistance Vs. Junction Temperature**



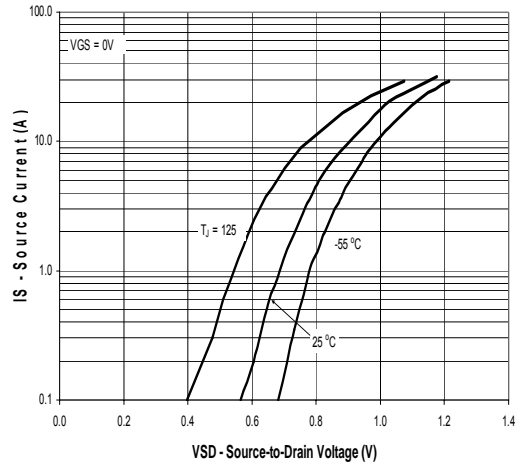
**Threshold Voltage Vs. Temperature**



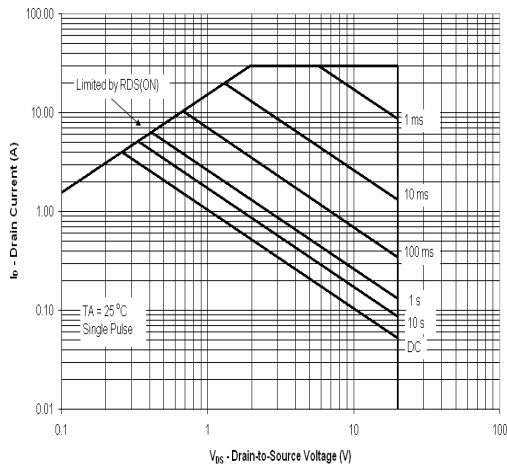
**Breakdown Voltage Vs. Junction Temperature**



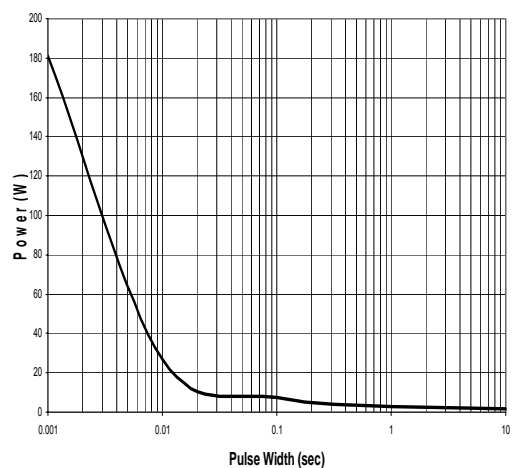
**Source Drain Diode Forward Voltage**



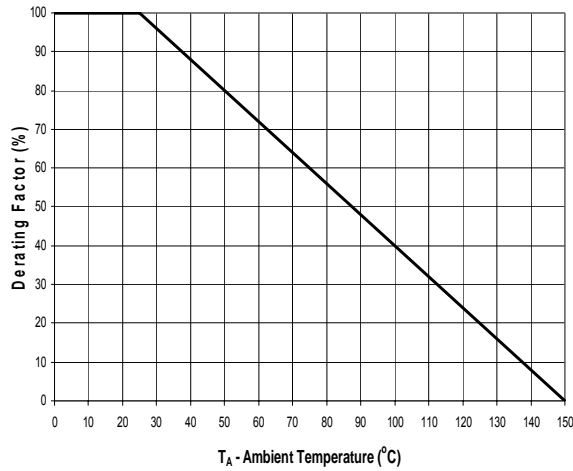
**Safe Operating Area, Junction-to-Ambient**



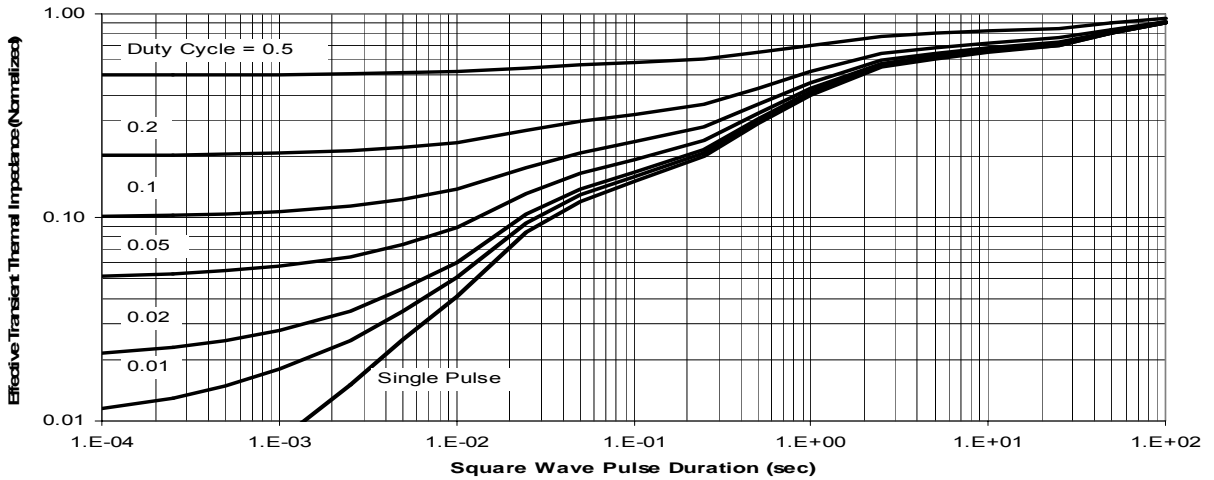
**Single Pulse Power**



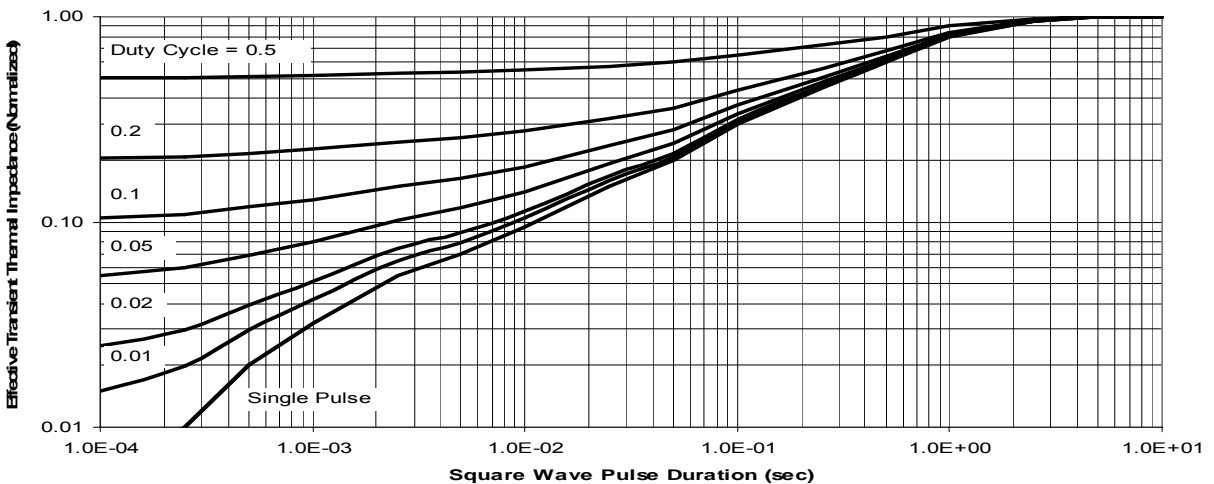
Derating Factor for Forward Bias Safe Operating Area



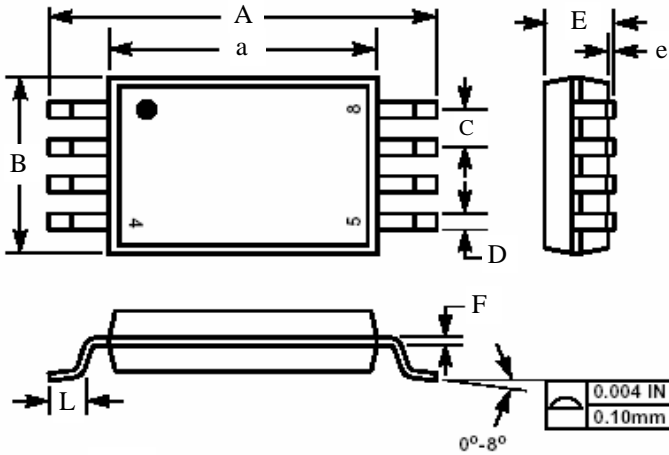
Normalized Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient



Normalized Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Foot

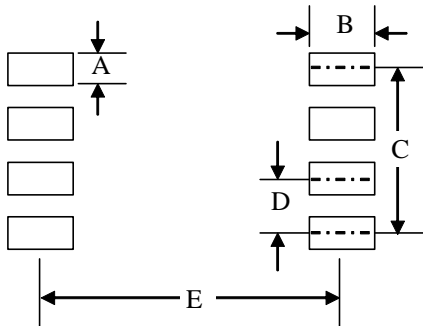


**Package Outline**



Symbol	inches		Millimeters	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.244	0.260	6.20	6.60
a	0.170	0.177	4.30	4.50
B	0.114	0.122	2.90	3.10
C	0.025BSC		0.65BSC	
D	0.010	0.012	0.25	0.30
E	0.041	0.047	1.05	1.20
e	0.002	0.006	0.05	0.15
F	0.005		0.127	
L	0.020	0.028	0.50	0.70
REF	MO-153AA			

**Mounting Pad Layout**



Symbol	inches		Millimeters	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.01	0.012	0.25	0.30
B	0.020	0.028	0.50	0.70
C	0.077	-	1.95	-
D	0.025	-	0.65	-
E	0.260	-	6.60	-

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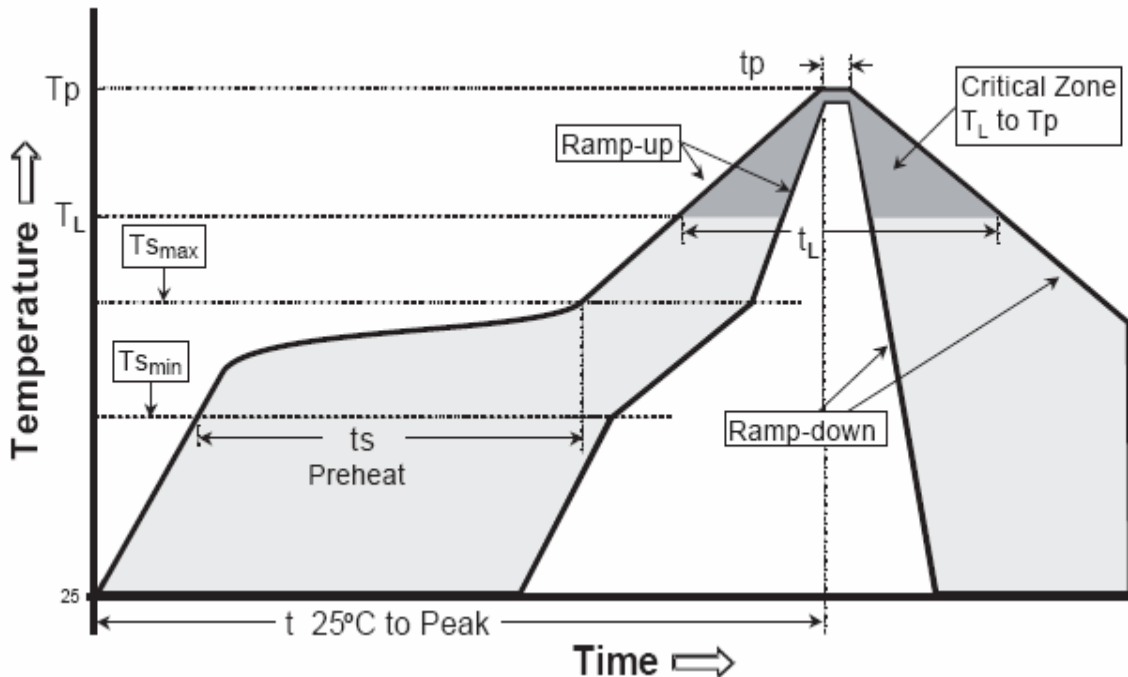
## Reflow Profile Classification

Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
Average Ramp-Up Rate ( $T_{S_{max}}$ to $T_p$ )	3 °C/second max.	3° C/second max.
<b>Preheat</b> - Temperature Min ( $T_{S_{min}}$ ) - Temperature Max ( $T_{S_{max}}$ ) - Time ( $t_{S_{min}}$ to $t_{S_{max}}$ )	100 °C 150 °C 60-120 seconds	150 °C 200 °C 60-180 seconds
Time maintained above: - Temperature ( $T_L$ ) - Time ( $t_L$ )	183 °C 60-150 seconds	217 °C 60-150 seconds
Peak/Classification Temperature ( $T_p$ )	240°C	260°C
Time within 5 °C of actual Peak Temperature ( $t_p$ )	10-30 seconds	20-40 seconds
Ramp-Down Rate	6 °C/second max.	6 °C/second max.
Time 25 °C to Peak Temperature	6 minutes max.	8 minutes max.

Note 1: All temperatures refer to topside of the package, measured on the package body surface.

2: GWS devices can be reflowed a max of 2 times when mounted using our recommended reflow conditions.

3: When repairing after solder reflow, complete with-in 10 seconds for iron temperatures of up to 260°C.





## General Precautions and Warnings

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- When the device listed in this document is intended for usage in Lithium Ion Battery charge and discharge control applications, special precautions must be employed by the customer to prevent device damage should a short circuit occur. For example, a PTC Thermistor can be used by the customer to shut off the power supply if a short-circuit occurs. If the power supply is not shut off during a short circuit, a large short circuit current will flow which may cause the device to catch fire or smoke.