

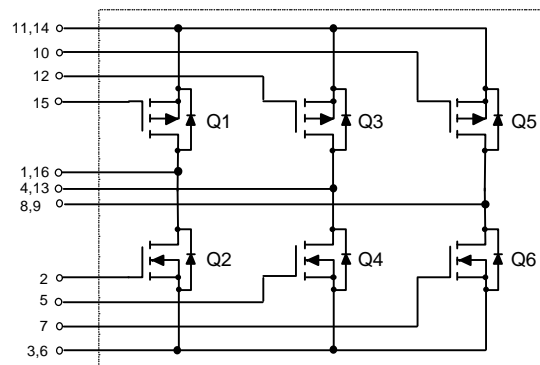
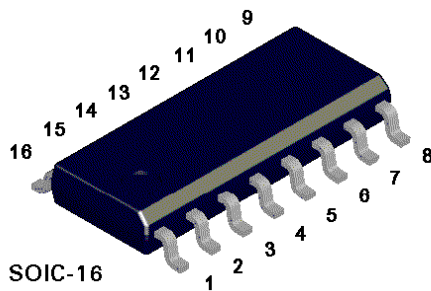
NDM3000 3 Phase Brushless Motor Driver

General Description

The NDM3000 three phase brushless motor driver consists of three N-Channel and P-Channel MOSFETs in a half bridge configuration. These devices are produced using Fairchild's proprietary, high cell density DMOS technology. This very high density process is tailored to minimize on-state resistance which reduces power loss, provide superior switching performance, and withstand high energy pulses in the avalanche and commutation modes. These devices are particularly suited for low voltage 3 phase motor driver such as disk drive spindle motor control and other half bridge applications.

Features

- $\pm 3.0A$, $\pm 30V$, 2.5W
- High density cell design for extremely low $R_{DS(ON)}$
- High power and current handling capability.
- Industry standard SOIC-16 surface mount package.



Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	NDM3000	Units
V_{DSS}	Drain-Source Voltage (All Types)	± 30	V
V_{GSS}	Gate-Source Voltage (All Types)	± 20	V
I_D	Drain Current Q1+Q4 or Q1+Q6 or Q3+Q2 - Continuous Q3+Q6 or Q5+Q2 or Q5+Q4	± 3.0	A
	- Pulsed (Note 1a & 2)	± 10	
P_D	Total Power Dissipation (Note 1a)	2.5	W
	Q1+Q4 or Q1+Q6 or Q3+Q2 or Q3+Q6 or Q5+Q2 or Q5+Q4 (Note 1b)	1.6	
	(Note 1c)	1.4	
T_J, T_{STG}	Operating and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 150	$^\circ C$

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS							
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient Q1+Q4 or Q1+Q6 or Q3+Q2 or Q3+Q6 or Q5+Q2 or Q5+Q4 (Note 1a)	50					°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case Q1+Q4 or Q1+Q6 or Q3+Q2 or Q3+Q6 or Q5+Q2 or Q5+Q4 (Note 1)	20					°C/W
Electrical Characteristics ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)							
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Type	Min	Typ	Max	Units
OFF CHARACTERISTICS							
BV_{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = \pm 250\ \mu\text{A}$	All	± 30			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = \pm 20\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $T_J = 55^\circ\text{C}$	All			± 1	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate - Body Leakage, Forward	$V_{GS} = \pm 20\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$	All			± 100	nA
ON CHARACTERISTICS (Note 3)							
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250\ \mu\text{A}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	Q1, Q3, Q5	-1	-1.6	-3	V
		$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	Q2, Q4, Q6	-0.7	-1.25	-2.2	
				1	1.7	3	
				0.7	1.2	2.2	
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, I_D = -3.0\text{ A}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	Q1, Q3, Q5		0.125	0.16	Ω
		$V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}, I_D = -1.0\text{ A}$			0.18	0.29	
		$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 3.0\text{ A}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	Q2, Q4, Q6		0.16	0.25	
		$V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}, I_D = 1.0\text{ A}$			0.07	0.09	
					0.1	0.16	
					0.09	0.13	
$I_{D(on)}$	On-State Drain Current	$V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, V_{DS} = -5\text{ V}$	Q1, Q3, Q5	-10			A
		$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$	Q2, Q4, Q6	10			
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS							
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	Q1, Q3, Q5 $V_{DS} = -10\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V},$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	Q1, Q3, Q5		375		pF
			Q2, Q4, Q6		360		
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	Q2, Q4, Q6 $V_{DS} = 10\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V},$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	Q1, Q3, Q5		245		pF
			Q2, Q4, Q6		260		
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		Q1, Q3, Q5		130		pF
			Q2, Q4, Q6		105		

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Type	Min	Typ	Max	Units
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Note 3)							
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn - On Delay Time	Q1, Q3, Q5 $V_{DD} = -15\text{ V}$, $I_D = -1\text{ A}$, $V_{GEN} = -10\text{ V}$, $R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$	Q1, Q3, Q5		10	40	ns
			Q2, Q4, Q6		9	40	
t_r	Turn - On Rise Time		Q1, Q3, Q5		13	40	ns
			Q2, Q4, Q6		21	40	
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn - Off Delay Time	Q2, Q4, Q6 $V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}$, $I_D = 1\text{ A}$, $V_{GEN} = 10\text{ V}$, $R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$	Q1, Q3, Q5		21	90	ns
			Q2, Q4, Q6		21	90	
t_f	Turn - Off Fall Time		Q1, Q3, Q5		5	50	ns
			Q2, Q4, Q6		8	50	
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	Q1, Q3, Q5 $V_{DS} = -10\text{ V}$, $I_D = -3.0\text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}$	Q1, Q3, Q5		10	25	nC
			Q2, Q4, Q6		9.5	25	
Q_{gs}	Gate-Source Charge	Q2, Q4, Q6 $V_{DS} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_D = 3.0\text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$	Q1, Q3, Q5		1.6		nC
			Q2, Q4, Q6		1.5		
Q_{gd}	Gate-Drain Charge		Q1, Q3, Q5		3		nC
			Q2, Q4, Q6		2.5		
DRAIN-SOURCE DIODE CHARACTERISTICS AND MAXIMUM RATINGS							
I_S	Maximum Continuous Drain-Source Diode Forward Current		Q1, Q3, Q5			-1.2	A
			Q2, Q4, Q6			1.2	
V_{SD}	Drain-Source Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_S = -3.0\text{ A}$ (Note 3)	Q1, Q3, Q5		-0.8	-1.3	V
		$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_S = 3.0\text{ A}$ (Note 3)	Q2, Q4, Q6		0.8	1.3	
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_F = \pm 3.0\text{ A}$, $di_F/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	All			100	ns

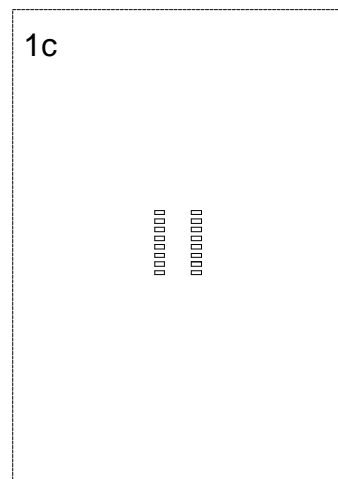
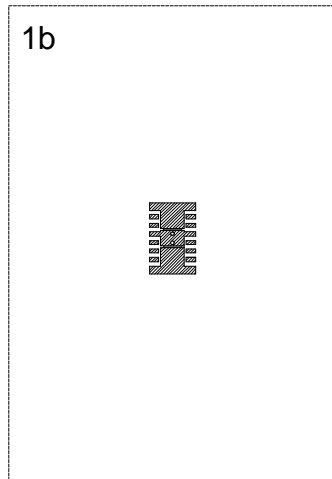
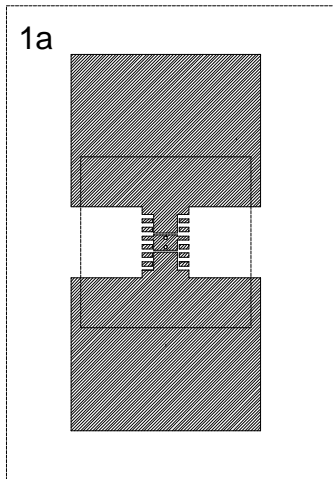
Notes:

- $R_{\theta JA}$ 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 $R_{\theta CA}$ is determined by the user's board design.

$$P_D(t) = \frac{T_J - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}} = \frac{T_J - T_A}{R_{\theta JC} + R_{\theta CA}(t)} = I_D^2(t) \times R_{DS(on)} @ T_J$$

Typical $R_{\theta JA}$ using the board layouts shown below on 4.5"x5" FR-4 PCB in a still air environment:

- 50°C/W when mounted on a 1 in² pad of 2oz copper.
- 80°C/W when mounted on a 0.027 in² pad of 2oz copper.
- 90°C/W when mounted on a 0.0028 in² pad of 2oz copper.



Scale 1 : 1 on letter size paper

- Pulse Test: Pulse Width $\leq 300\mu\text{s}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$.

Typical Electrical Characteristics

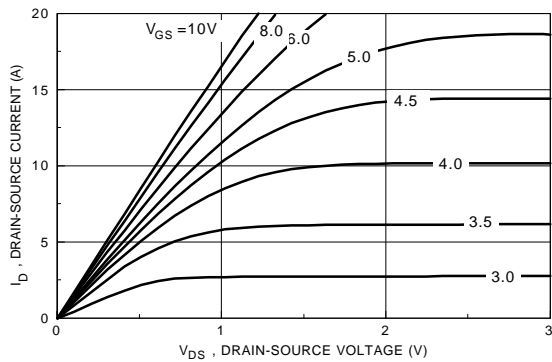


Figure 1. N-Channel On-Region Characteristic.

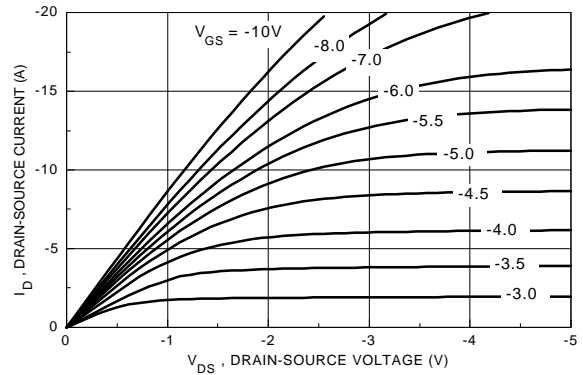


Figure 2. P-Channel On-Region Characteristics.

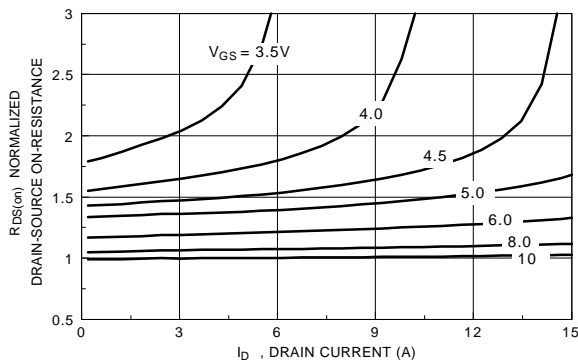


Figure 3. N-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Gate Voltage and Drain Current.

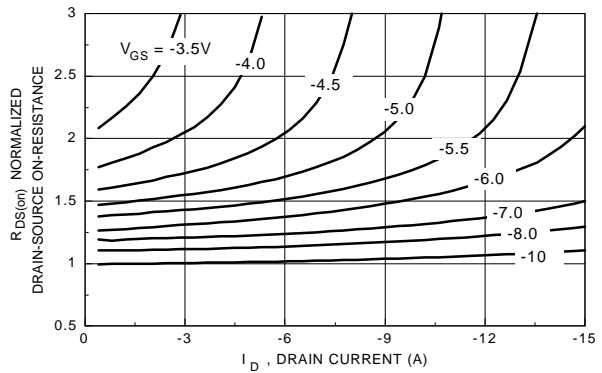


Figure 4. P-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Gate Voltage and Drain Current.

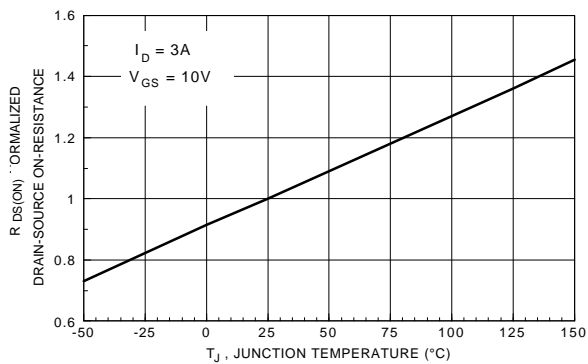


Figure 5. N-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

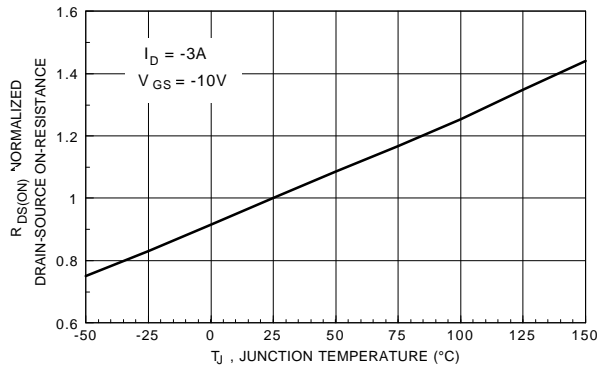


Figure 6. P-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

Typical Electrical Characteristics

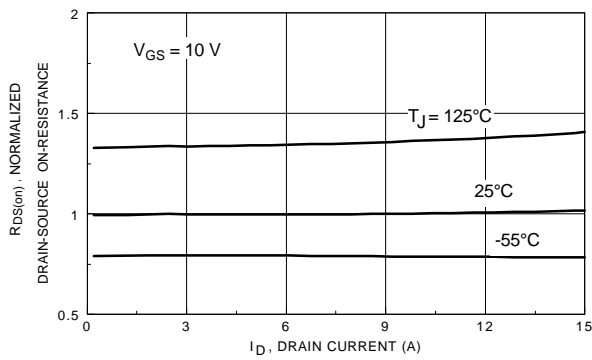


Figure 7. N-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Temperature.

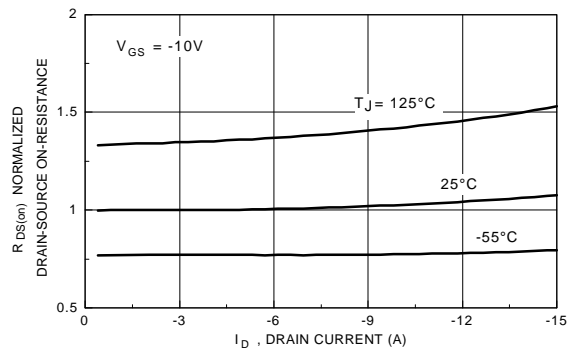


Figure 8. P-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Temperature.

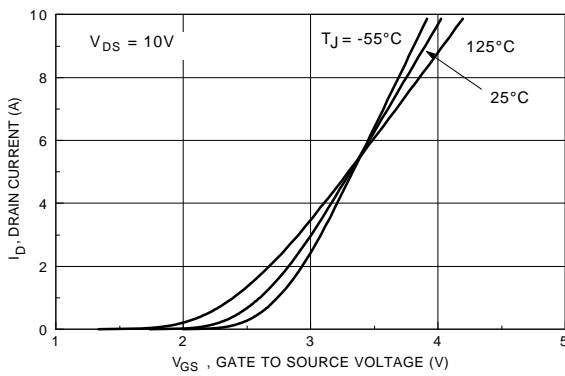


Figure 9. N-Channel Transfer Characteristics.

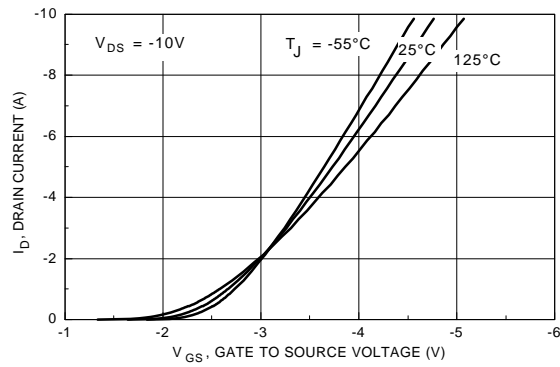


Figure 10. P-Channel Transfer Characteristics.

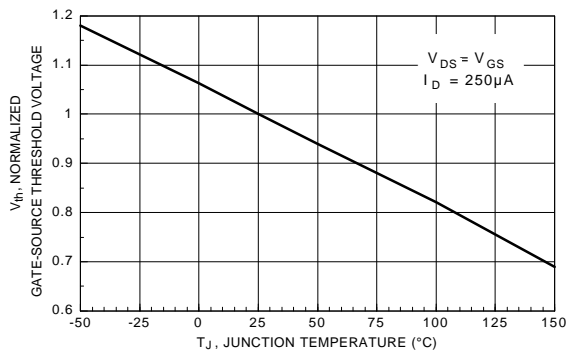


Figure 11. N-Channel Gate Threshold Variation with Temperature.

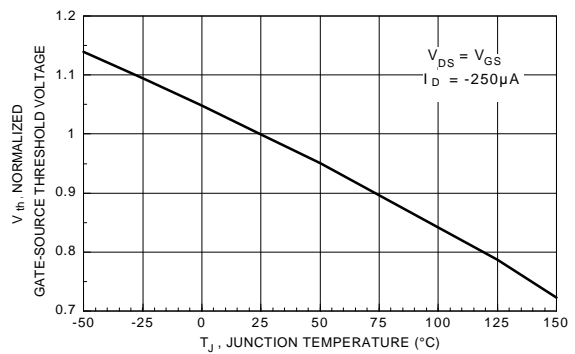


Figure 12. P-Channel Gate Threshold Variation with Temperature.

Typical Electrical Characteristics

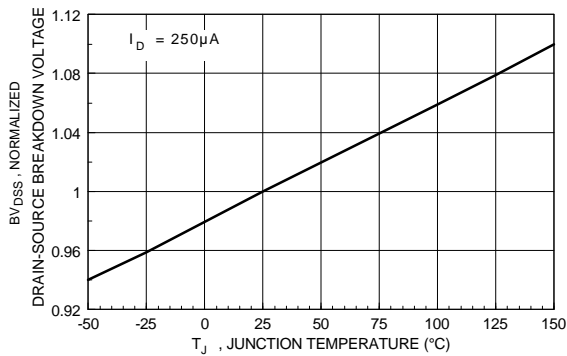


Figure 13. N-Channel Breakdown Voltage Variation with Temperature.

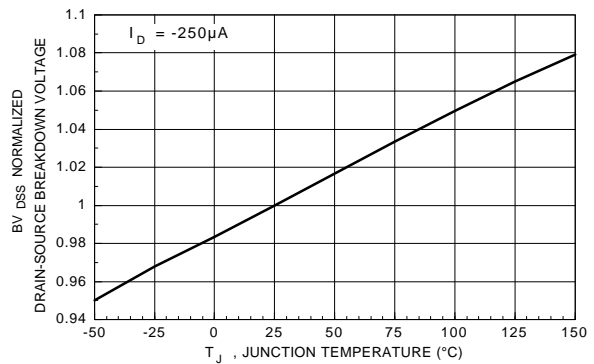


Figure 14. P-Channel Breakdown Voltage Variation with Temperature.

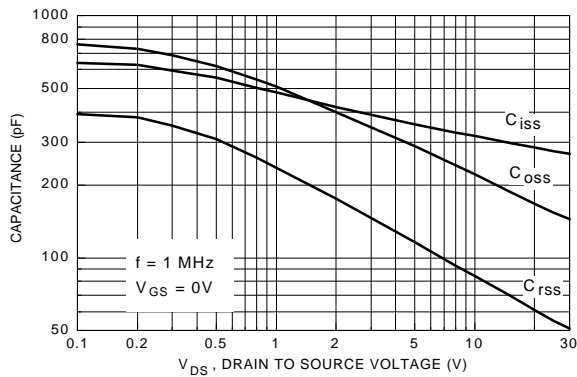


Figure 15. N-Channel Capacitance Characteristics.

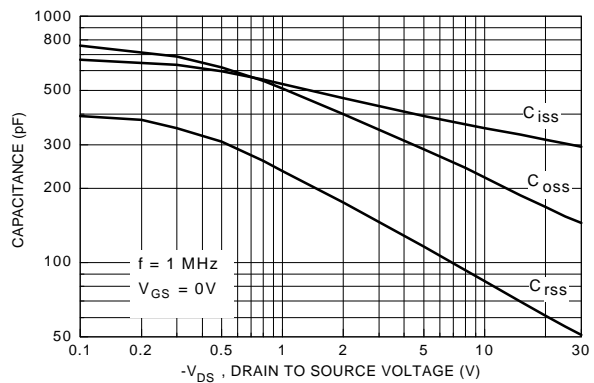


Figure 16. P-Channel Capacitance Characteristics.

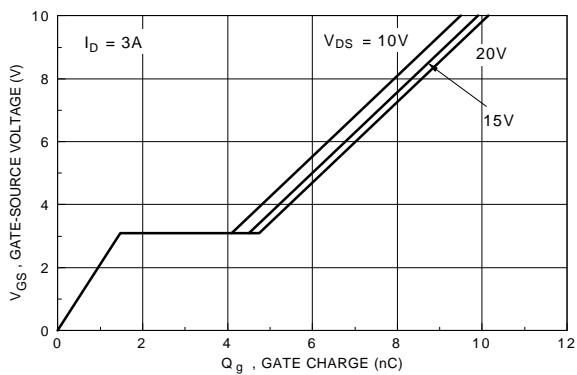


Figure 17. N-Channel Gate Charge Characteristics.

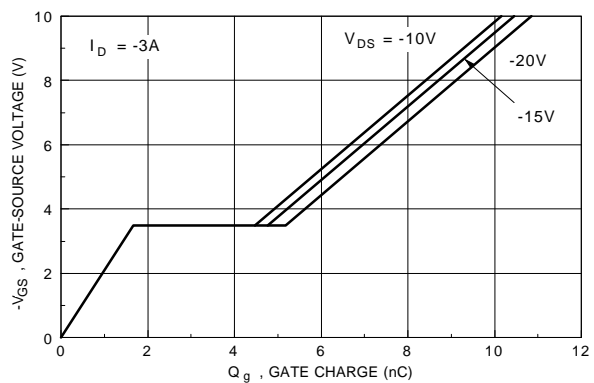


Figure 18. P-Channel Gate Charge Characteristics.

Typical Electrical Characteristics

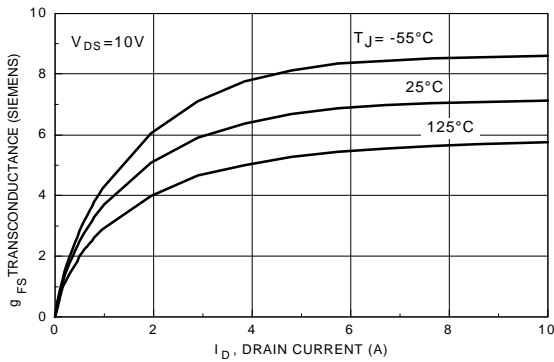


Figure 19. N-Channel Transconductance Variation with Drain Current and Temperature.

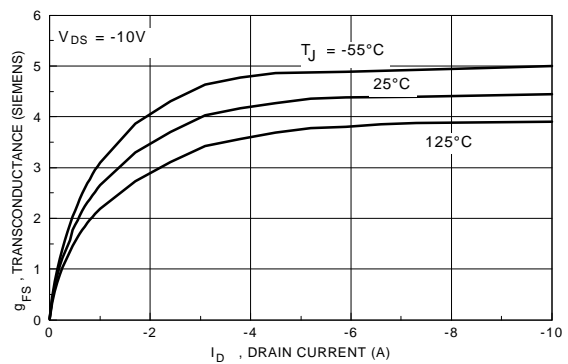


Figure 20. P-Channel Transconductance Variation with Drain Current and Temperature.

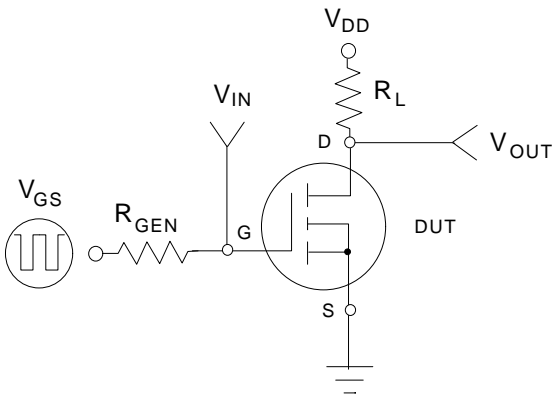


Figure 21. N or P-Channel Switching Test Circuit.

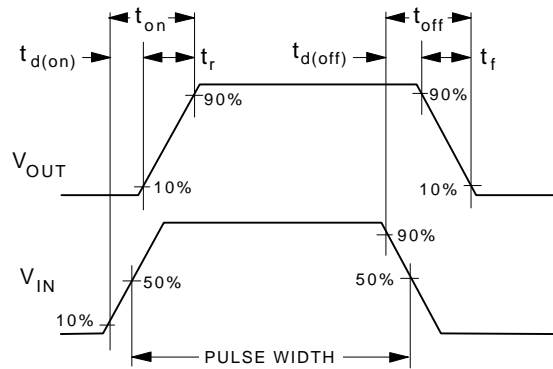


Figure 22. N or P-Channel Switching Waveforms.

Typical Thermal and Electrical Characteristics

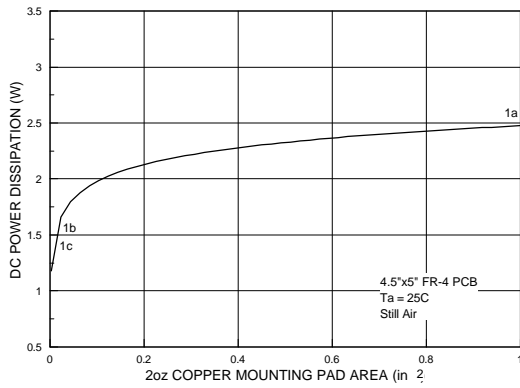


Figure 23. SOIC-16 3 Leadframe Device DC Power Dissipation versus Copper Mounting Pad Area

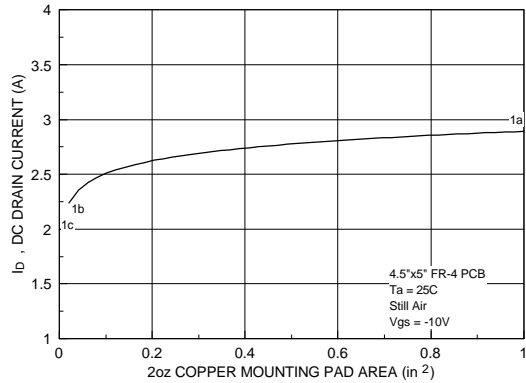


Figure 24. P-Ch DC Drain Current Capability versus Copper Mounting Pad Area.

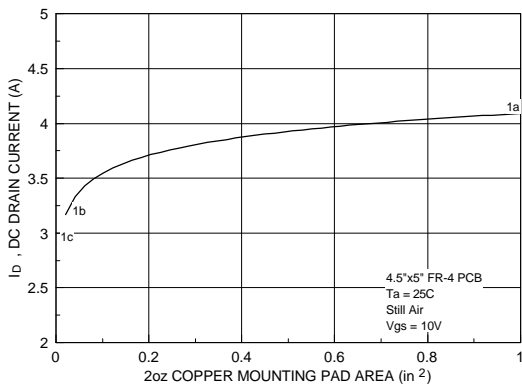


Figure 25. N-Ch DC Drain Current Capability versus Copper Mounting Pad Area.

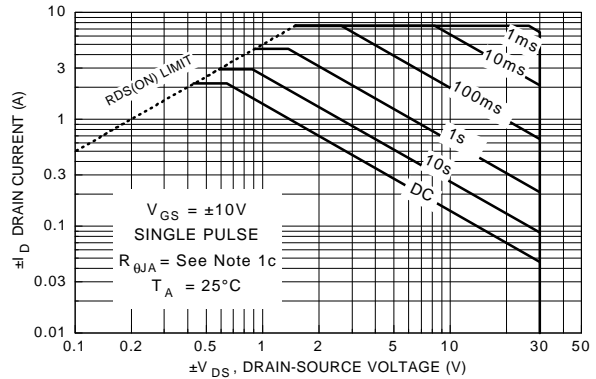


Figure 26. P-Ch Typical Safe Operating Area

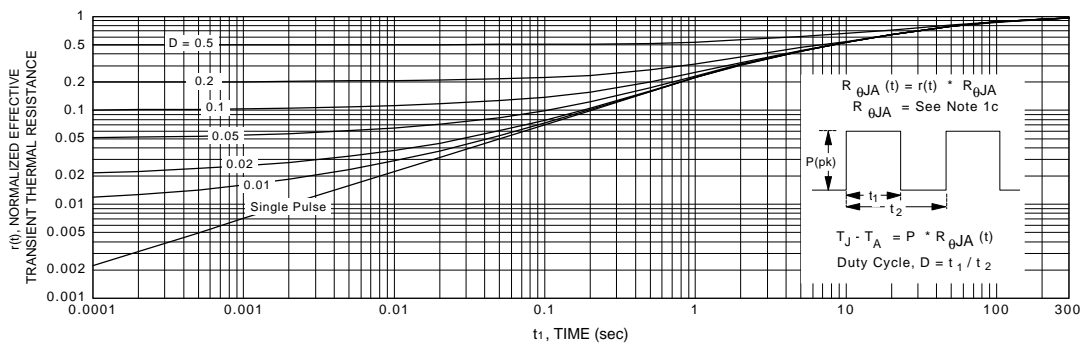


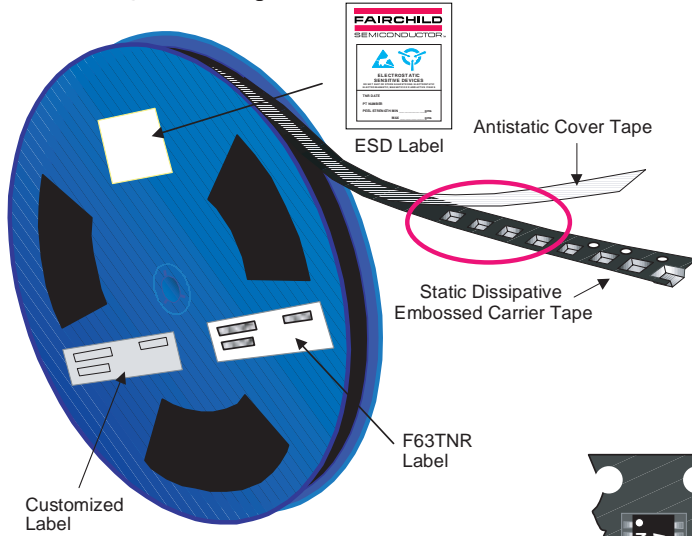
Figure 27. Transient Thermal Response Curve.

Note: Thermal characterization performed using the conditions described in note 1c. Transient thermal response will change depending on the circuit board design.

SOIC-16 Tape and Reel Data and Package Dimensions



SOIC(16lds) Packaging Configuration: Figure 1.0

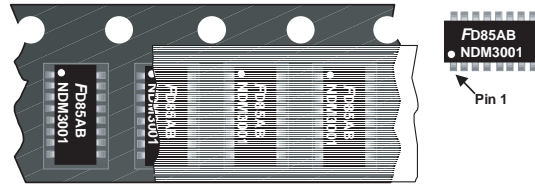


Packaging Description:

SOIC-16 parts are shipped in tape. The carrier tape is made from a dissipative (carbon filled) polycarbonate resin. The cover tape is a multilayer film (Heat Activated Adhesive in nature) primarily composed of polyester film, adhesive layer, sealant, and anti-static sprayed agent. These reeled parts in standard option are shipped with 2,500 units per 13" or 330cm diameter reel. The reels are dark blue in color and is made of polystyrene plastic (anti-static coated). This and some other options are further described in the Packaging Information table.

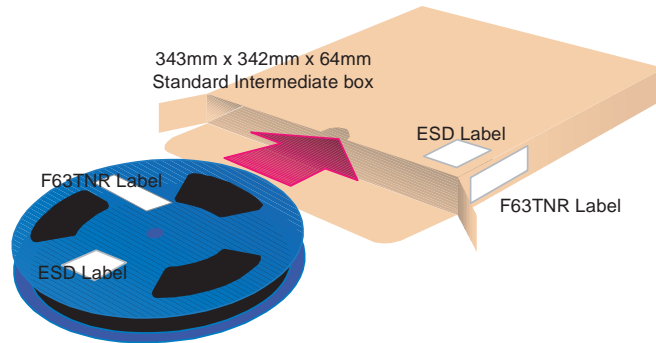
These full reels are individually barcode labeled and placed inside a standard intermediate box (illustrated in figure 1.0) made of recyclable corrugated brown paper. One box contains two reels maximum. And these boxes are placed inside a barcode labeled shipping box which comes in different sizes depending on the number of parts shipped.

SOIC (16lds) Packaging Information		
Packaging Option	Standard (no flow code)	L86Z
Packaging type	TNR	Rail/Tube
Qty per Reel/Tube/Bag	2,500	45
Reel Size	13" Dia	-
Box Dimension (mm)	343x64x343	530x130x83
Max qty per Box	5,000	13,500
Weight per unit (gm)	0.1437	0.1437
Weight per Reel (kg)	0.7735	-
Note/Comments		

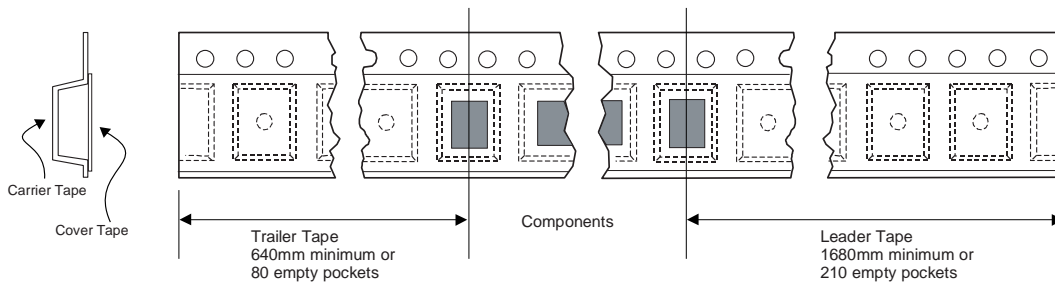


SOIC-16 Unit Orientation

F63TNR Label sample

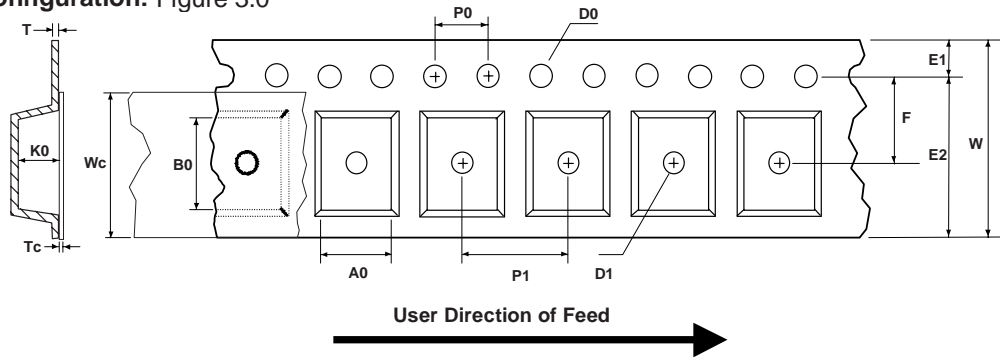


SOIC(16lds) Tape Leader and Trailer Configuration: Figure 2.0



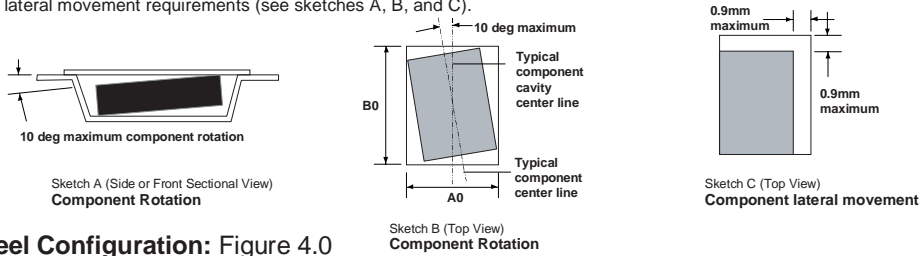
SOIC-16 Tape and Reel Data and Package Dimensions, continued

SOIC(16lds) Embossed Carrier Tape Configuration: Figure 3.0

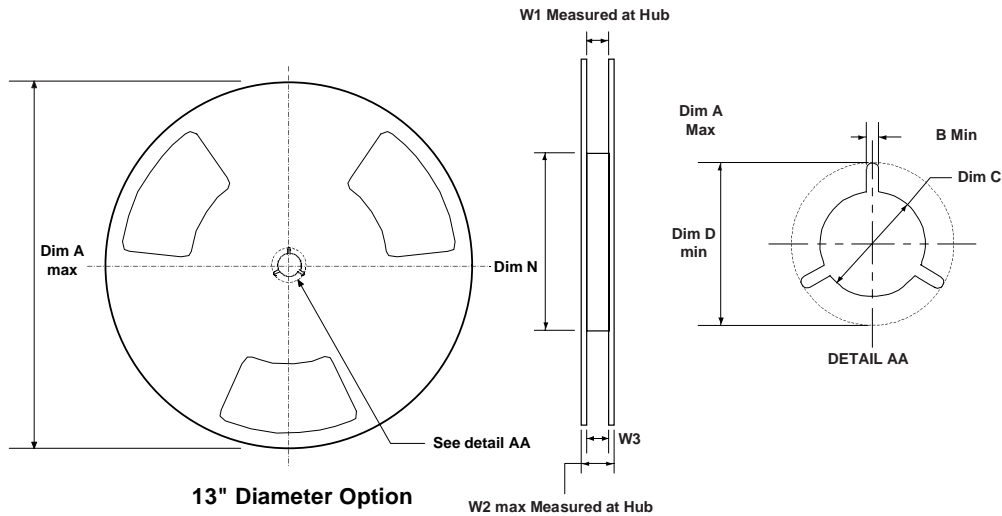


Dimensions are in millimeter														
Pkg type	A0	B0	W	D0	D1	E1	E2	F	P1	P0	K0	T	Wc	Tc
SOIC(16lds) (16mm)	6.60 +/-0.30	10.35 +/-0.25	16.0 +/-0.3	1.55 +/-0.05	1.60 +/-0.10	1.75 +/-0.10	14.25 min	7.50 +/-0.05	8.0 +/-0.1	4.0 +/-0.1	2.40 +/-0.40	0.450 +/-0.150	13.0 +/-0.3	0.06 +/-0.02

Notes: A0, B0, and K0 dimensions are determined with respect to the EIA/Jedec RS-481 rotational and lateral movement requirements (see sketches A, B, and C).



SOIC(16lds) Reel Configuration: Figure 4.0

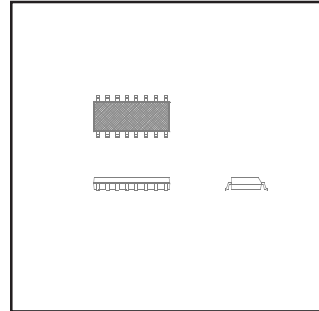
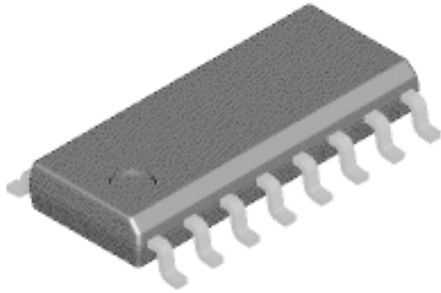


Dimensions are in inches and millimeters									
Tape Size	Reel Option	Dim A	Dim B	Dim C	Dim D	Dim N	Dim W1	Dim W2	Dim W3 (LSL-USL)
16mm	13" Dia	13.00 330	0.059 1.5	512 +0.020/-0.008 13 +0.5/-0.2	0.795 20.2	4.00 100	0.646 +0.078/-0.000 16.4 +2/0	0.882 22.4	0.626 - 0.764 15.9 - 19.4

July 1999, Rev. B

SOIC-16 Tape and Reel Data and Package Dimensions, continued

SOIC-16 (FS PKG Code S3)

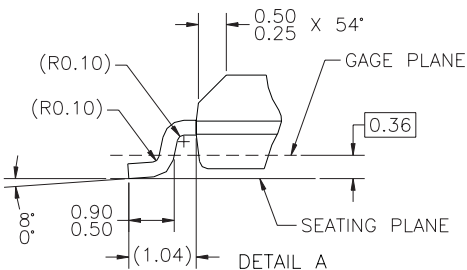
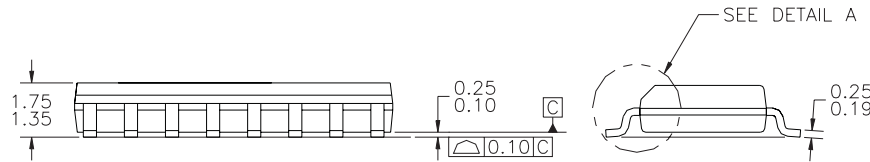
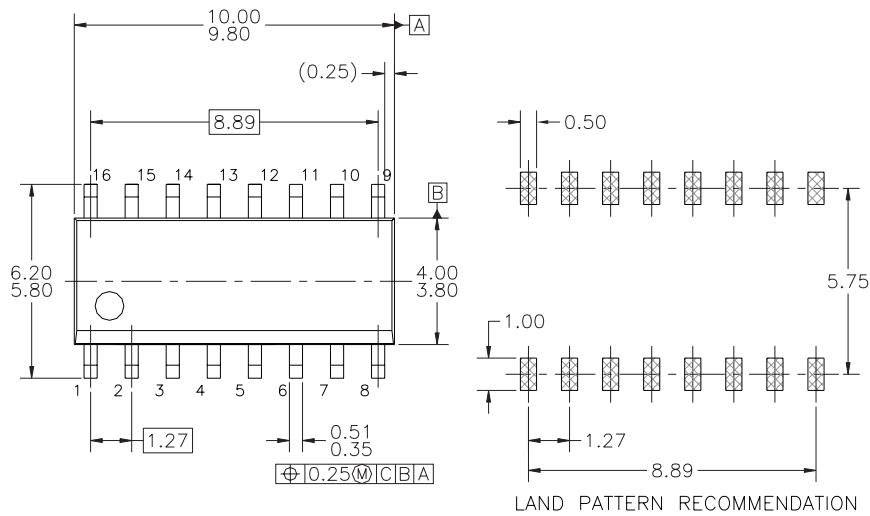


1:1

Scale 1:1 on letter size paper

Dimensions shown below are in:
inches [millimeters]

Part Weight per unit (gram): 0.1437



NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

- A) THIS PACKAGE CONFORMS TO JEDEC MS-012, VARIATION AC, ISSUE C, DATED MAY 1990.
- B) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- C) STANDARD LEAD FINISH: 200 MICROINCHES / 5.08 MICRONS MIN. LEAD/TIN (SOLDER) ON COPPER.

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CROSSVOLT™	POP™	VCX™
E ² CMOS™	PowerTrench™	
FACT™	QFET™	
FACT Quiet Series™	QS™	
FAST®	Quiet Series™	
FASTr™	SuperSOT™-3	
GTO™	SuperSOT™-6	
HiSeC™	SuperSOT™-8	

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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.

PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Definition of Terms

Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
Advance Information	Formative or In Design	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
Preliminary	First Production	This datasheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design.
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