

## Thermal Characteristics of Atmel Packages

The thermal performance of the semiconductor package is a very important consideration for the board designer. The reliability and functional life of the device is directly related to its junction operating temperature. As the temperature of the device increases, the stability of its junctions decline, as does its reliable life. The thermal performance is also important to the board design, because it may limit the board density, or dictate the board location of high power-dissipating devices, or require expensive cooling methods for the system. As devices have become more complex and boards have become denser, the need to account for the thermal characteristics of packages has shifted from being a minor consideration to being a necessary consideration.

The thermal performance of a package is measured by its ability to dissipate the power required by the device into its surroundings. The electrical power drawn by the device generates heat on the top surface of the die. This heat is conducted through the package to the

surface and then transferred to the surrounding air by convection. Each heat transfer step has a corresponding resistance to the heat flow, which is given the value  $\theta$ , the thermal resistance coefficient. Subscripts are added to the coefficient to specify the two points that the heat is transferred between. Commonly used coefficients are  $\theta_{JA}$  (junction to ambient air),  $\theta_{JC}$  (junction to package case), and  $\theta_{CA}$  (case to ambient air).

An electrical analogy can be made, as shown in the figure below, to illustrate the heat flow of a package. The heat transfer can be characterized mathematically by the following equation,

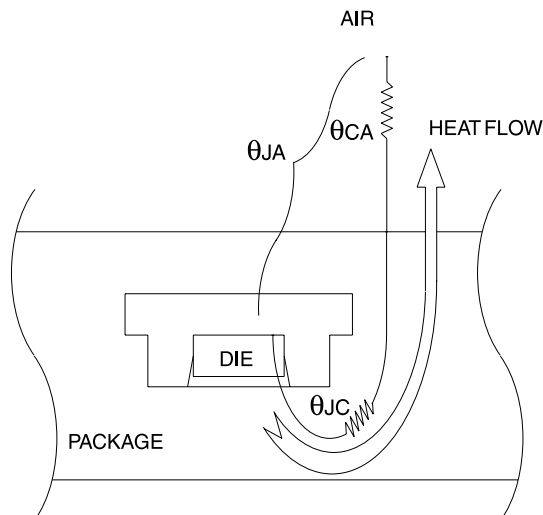
$$T_j - T_a = P \times \theta_{JA}$$

where,

$P$  = Device operating power [watts]

$T_j$  = Temperature of a junction on the device [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]

$T_a$  = Temperature of the surrounding ambient air [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]



## Thermal Specifications

Rev. 0636C-09/99



Two conclusions can be made after examining this analogy. First, the lower the value of  $\theta_{JA}$ , the better the heat dissipation of the package. Secondly, the value of  $\theta_{JA}$  is directly dependent upon both the conductive ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) and convective ( $\theta_{CA}$ ) properties of the package.  $\theta_{JC}$  is a function of the package material, the adhesion between the package materials, and device size.  $\theta_{CA}$  is a function of the package size and configuration, package mounting method, and air flow across the package. Lower  $\theta_{JA}$  values can be achieved

by specifying ceramic packages instead of plastic packages, choosing larger packages, or improving air flow across the package.

The thermal resistance values of Atmel standard packages are listed on the following page. The figures shown are maximum values for  $\theta$ , typical values are lower dependent upon the device type.

### Thermal Resistance Coefficients

		$\theta_{JC}$ [°CW]	$\theta_{JA}$ [°CW] Airflow = 0 ft/min
Ceramic DIP	24D3/DW3	9	65
	24D6/DW6	10-15	45
	28D6/DW6	10-15	45
	32D6/DW6	10	45
	40D6/DW6	7	40
Plastic DIP	20P3	19	61
	24P3	22	82
	24P6	39	82
	28P6	36	77
	32P6	34	72
	40P6	30	68
Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC)	28L/LW	12	68
	32L/LW	10	65
	44L/LW	8-10	60
	68L/LW	6-8	50 - 60
Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)	20J	35	
	28J	16	60
	32J	16	60
	44J	14	50
	68J	13	45
	84J	13	32
J-leaded Chip Carrier (JLCC)	28K/KW	16	72
	32K/KW	16	72
	44K/KW	16	68
	44K/KW	10-14	47
Cerpack	24C/CW	15	81
Flatpack	28F	10	65
	32F	8-10	60

## Thermal Resistance Coefficients (Continued)

		$\theta_{JC}$ [ $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ ]	$\theta_{JA}$ [ $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ ] Airflow = 0 ft/min
PGA	28U	10	65
	30U	10	65
Sidebrazed	32S	8-10	40-50
SOIC	20S	17	88
	24S	17	77
PQFP	44Q	15	60
	100Q	12	42
	160Q	8	37
TQFP	44A	17	62
	100A	10	50
TSOP	28T	66	141
	32T	45	113
	40T	35	95
	40(V)	55	130
	48T	30	82
TSSOP	20X	64	160
	24X	60	154
	28X		



## Atmel Headquarters

### *Corporate Headquarters*

2325 Orchard Parkway  
San Jose, CA 95131  
TEL (408) 441-0311  
FAX (408) 487-2600

### *Europe*

Atmel U.K., Ltd.  
Coliseum Business Centre  
Riverside Way  
Camberley, Surrey GU15 3YL  
England  
TEL (44) 1276-686-677  
FAX (44) 1276-686-697

### *Asia*

Atmel Asia, Ltd.  
Room 1219  
Chinachem Golden Plaza  
77 Mody Road Tsimhatsui  
East Kowloon  
Hong Kong  
TEL (852) 2721-9778  
FAX (852) 2722-1369

### *Japan*

Atmel Japan K.K.  
9F, Tonetsu Shinkawa Bldg.  
1-24-8 Shinkawa  
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0033  
Japan  
TEL (81) 3-3523-3551  
FAX (81) 3-3523-7581

## Atmel Operations

### *Atmel Colorado Springs*

1150 E. Cheyenne Mtn. Blvd.  
Colorado Springs, CO 80906  
TEL (719) 576-3300  
FAX (719) 540-1759

### *Atmel Rousset*

Zone Industrielle  
13106 Rousset Cedex  
France  
TEL (33) 4-4253-6000  
FAX (33) 4-4253-6001

---

### *Fax-on-Demand*

North America:  
1-(800) 292-8635  
International:  
1-(408) 441-0732

### *e-mail*

[literature@atmel.com](mailto:literature@atmel.com)

### *Web Site*

<http://www.atmel.com>

### *BBS*

1-(408) 436-4309

#### © Atmel Corporation 1999.

Atmel Corporation makes no warranty for the use of its products, other than those expressly contained in the Company's standard warranty which is detailed in Atmel's Terms and Conditions located on the Company's web site. The Company assumes no responsibility for any errors which may appear in this document, reserves the right to change devices or specifications detailed herein at any time without notice, and does not make any commitment to update the information contained herein. No licenses to patents or other intellectual property of Atmel are granted by the Company in connection with the sale of Atmel products, expressly or by implication. Atmel's products are not authorized for use as critical components in life support devices or systems.

Marks bearing ® and/or ™ are registered trademarks and trademarks of Atmel Corporation.

Terms and product names in this document may be trademarks of others.



Printed on recycled paper.

0636C-09/99/xM