

FDC6333C

30V N & P-Channel PowerTrench[®] MOSFETs

General Description

These N & P-Channel MOSFETs are produced using Fairchild Semiconductor's advanced PowerTrench process that has been especially tailored to minimize on-state resistance and yet maintain superior switching performance.

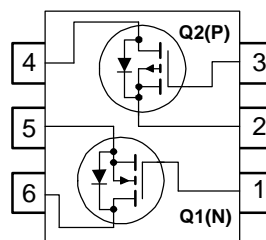
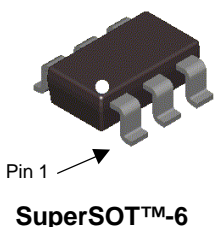
These devices have been designed to offer exceptional power dissipation in a very small footprint for applications where the bigger more expensive SO-8 and TSSOP-8 packages are impractical.

Applications

- DC/DC converter
- Load switch
- LCD display inverter

Features

- **Q1** 2.5 A, 30V. $R_{DS(ON)} = 95 \text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $R_{DS(ON)} = 150 \text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}$
- **Q2** -2.0 A, 30V. $R_{DS(ON)} = 150 \text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$
 $R_{DS(ON)} = 220 \text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}$
- Low gate charge
- High performance trench technology for extremely low $R_{DS(ON)}$.
- SuperSOT -6 package: small footprint (72% smaller than SO-8); low profile (1mm thick).



Absolute Maximum Ratings T_A=25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Q1	Q2	Units
V _{DSS}	Drain-Source Voltage	30	-30	V
V _{GSS}	Gate-Source Voltage	±16	±25	V
I _D	Drain Current – Continuous (Note 1a)	2.5	-2.0	A
	– Pulsed	8	-8	
P _D	Power Dissipation for Single Operation (Note 1a) (Note 1b) (Note 1c)	0.96		W
		0.9		
		0.7		
T _J , T _{STG}	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to +150		°C

Thermal Characteristics

R _{θJA}	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1a)	130	°C/W
R _{θJC}	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Note 1)	60	°C/W

Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Reel Size	Tape width	Quantity
.333	FDC6333C	7"	8mm	3000 units

Electrical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
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Off Characteristics

BV_{DSS}	Drain–Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$ $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = -250\ \mu\text{A}$	Q1 Q2	30 –30		V
$\frac{\Delta BV_{DSS}}{\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}, \text{Ref. to } 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_D = -250\ \mu\text{A}, \text{Ref. to } 25^\circ\text{C}$	Q1 Q2		27 –22	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = 24\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{DS} = -24\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$	Q1 Q2		1 –1	μA
I_{GSSF}	Gate–Body Leakage, Forward	$V_{GS} = 16\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = 25\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$	Q1 Q2		100 100	nA
I_{GSSR}	Gate–Body Leakage, Reverse	$V_{GS} = -16\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = -25\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$	Q1 Q2		–100 –100	nA

On Characteristics (Note 2)

$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	Q1	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$	1	1.8	3	V
		Q2	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250\ \mu\text{A}$	–1	–1.8	–3	
$\frac{\Delta V_{GS(th)}}{\Delta T_J}$	Gate Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient	Q1	$I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}, \text{Ref. To } 25^\circ\text{C}$		4		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		Q2	$I_D = -250\ \mu\text{A}, \text{Ref. to } 25^\circ\text{C}$		–4		
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain–Source On–Resistance	Q1	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 2.5\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}, I_D = 2.0\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 2.5\text{ A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		73 90 106	95 150 148	m Ω
		Q2	$V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, I_D = -2.0\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}, I_D = -1.7\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = -2.0\text{ A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		95 142 149	130 220 216	
$I_{D(on)}$	On–State Drain Current	Q1	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$	8			A
		Q2	$V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, V_{DS} = -5\text{ V}$	–8			
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	Q1	$V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}, I_D = 2.5\text{ A}$		7		S
		Q2	$V_{DS} = -5\text{ V}, I_D = -2.0\text{ A}$		3		

Dynamic Characteristics

C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	Q1	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$		282		pF
		Q2	$V_{DS} = -15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$		185		
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	Q1	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$		49		pF
		Q2	$V_{DS} = -15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$		56		
C_{riss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	Q1	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$		20		pF
		Q2	$V_{DS} = -15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$		26		

Switching Characteristics (Note 2)

$t_{d(on)}$	Turn–On Delay Time	Q1	For Q1 : $V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 1\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$		4.5	9	ns
		Q2			4.5	9	
t_r	Turn–On Rise Time	Q1	For Q2 : $V_{DS} = -15\text{ V}, I_{DS} = -1\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$		6	12	ns
		Q2			13	23	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn–Off Delay Time	Q1			19	34	ns
		Q2			11	20	
t_f	Turn–Off Fall Time	Q1			1.5	3	ns
		Q2			2	4	
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	Q1	For Q1 : $V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 2.5\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$		4.7	6.6	nC
		Q2			4.1	5.7	
Q_{gs}	Gate–Source Charge	Q1	For Q2 : $V_{DS} = -15\text{ V}, I_{DS} = -2.0\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}$		0.9		nC
		Q2			0.8		
Q_{gd}	Gate–Drain Charge	Q1			0.6		nC
		Q2			0.4		

Electrical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

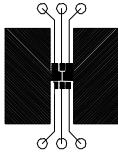
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
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Drain–Source Diode Characteristics and Maximum Ratings

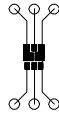
I_S	Maximum Continuous Drain–Source Diode Forward Current	Q1			0.8	A	
		Q2			-0.8		
V_{SD}	Drain–Source Diode Forward Voltage	Q1	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_S = 0.8\text{ A}$	(Note 2)	0.8	1.2	V
		Q2	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_S = 0.8\text{ A}$	(Note 2)	0.8	-1.2	

Notes:

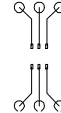
1. $R_{\theta JA}$ is the sum of the junction-to-case and case-to-ambient thermal resistance where the case thermal reference is defined as the solder mounting surface of the drain pins. $R_{\theta JC}$ is guaranteed by design while $R_{\theta CA}$ is determined by the user's board design.



- a) 130°C/W when mounted on a 0.125 in^2 pad of 2 oz. copper.



- b) 140°C/W when mounted on a $.004\text{ in}^2$ pad of 2 oz copper



- c) 180°C/W when mounted on a minimum pad.

Scale 1 : 1 on letter size paper

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

Typical Characteristics: N-Channel

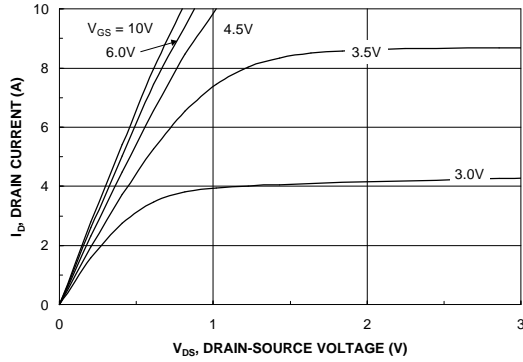


Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics.

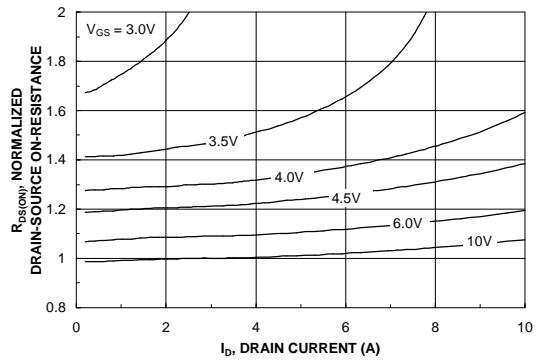


Figure 2. On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Gate Voltage.

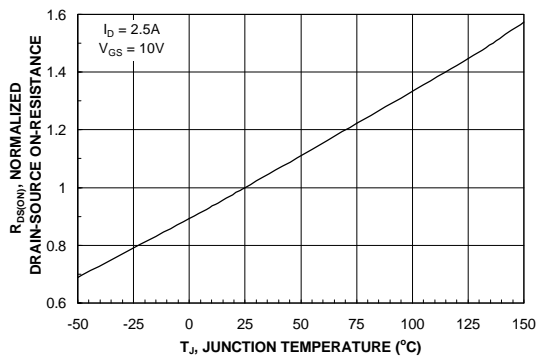


Figure 3. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

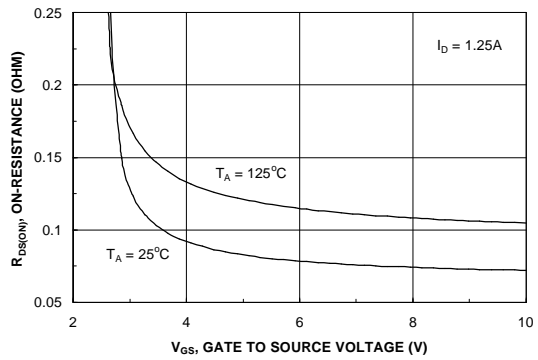


Figure 4. On-Resistance Variation with Gate-to-Source Voltage.

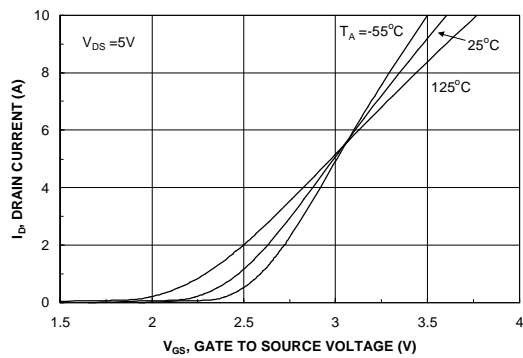


Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics.

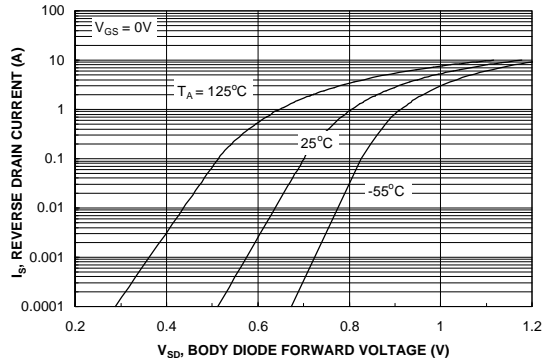


Figure 6. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Source Current and Temperature.

Typical Characteristics: N-Channel (continued)

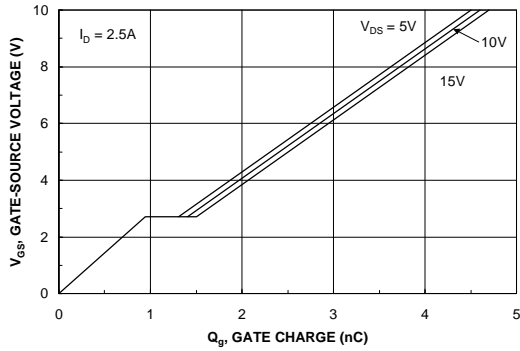


Figure 7. Gate Charge Characteristics.

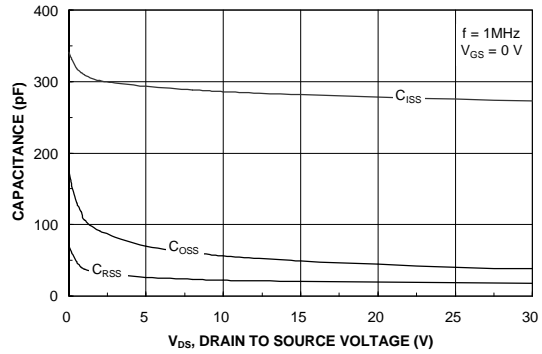


Figure 8. Capacitance Characteristics.

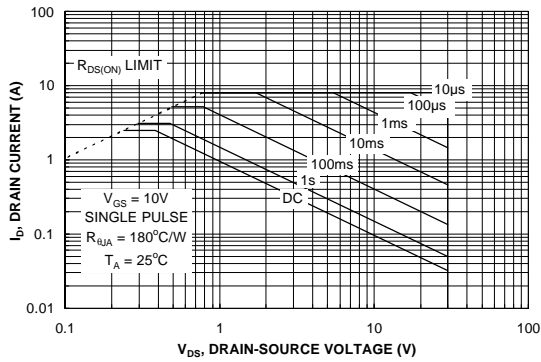


Figure 9. Maximum Safe Operating Area.

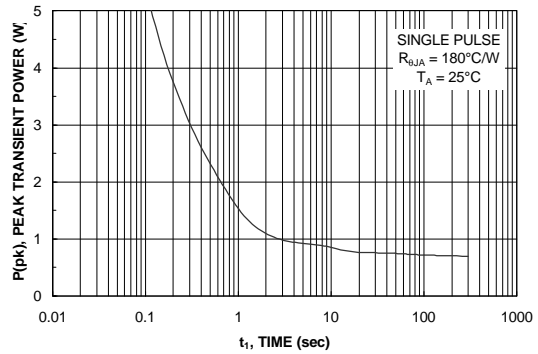


Figure 10. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation.

Typical Characteristics: P-Channel

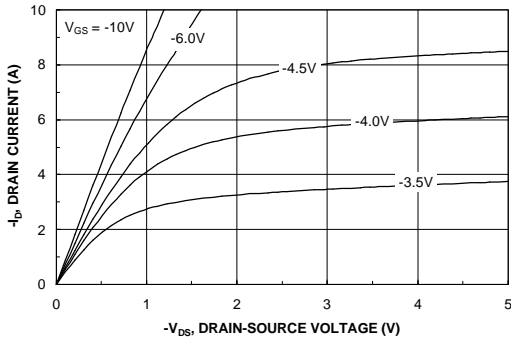


Figure 11. On-Region Characteristics.

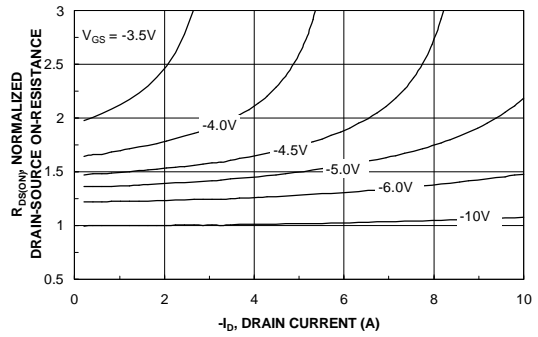


Figure 12. On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Gate Voltage.

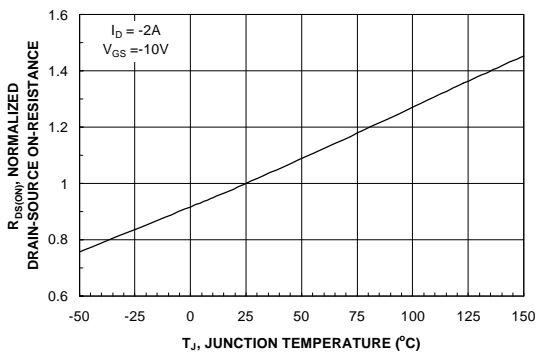


Figure 13. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

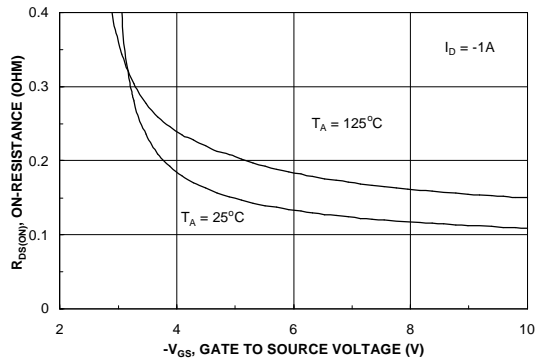


Figure 14. On-Resistance Variation with Gate-to-Source Voltage.

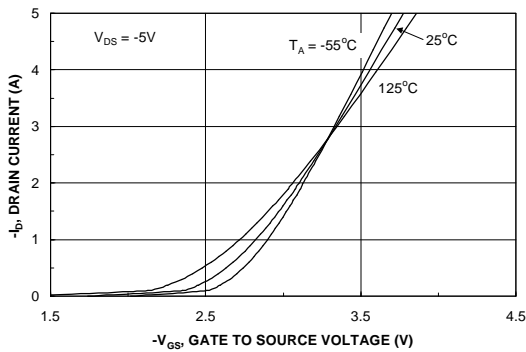


Figure 15. Transfer Characteristics.

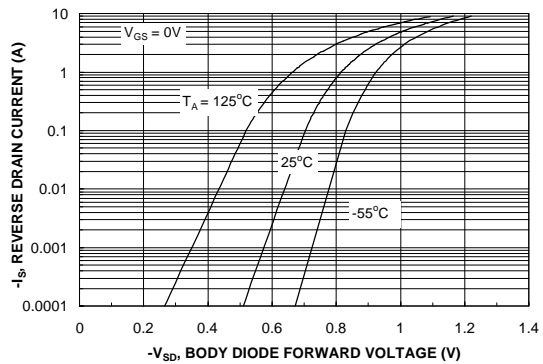


Figure 16. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Source Current and Temperature.

Typical Characteristics: P-Channel (continued)

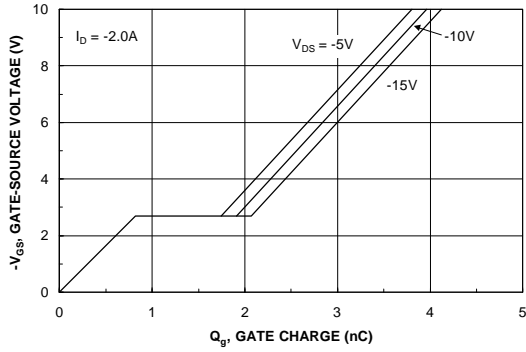


Figure 17. Gate Charge Characteristics.

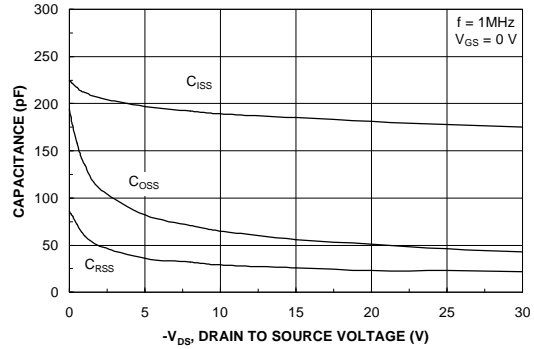


Figure 18. Capacitance Characteristics.

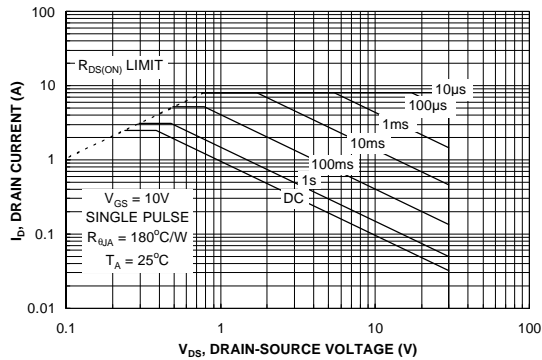


Figure 19. Maximum Safe Operating Area.

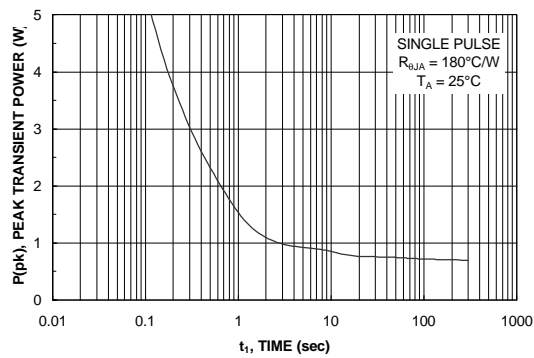


Figure 20. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation.

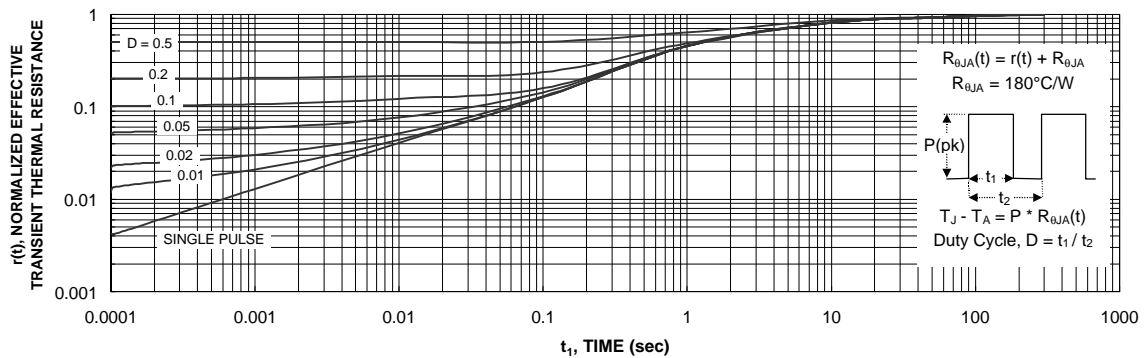


Figure 21. Transient Thermal Response Curve.

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

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DenseTrench TM	GTO TM	Power247 TM	SuperSOT TM -6	
DOMET TM	HiSeC TM	PowerTrench [®]	SuperSOT TM -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.

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