

# FDMS8690

## N-Channel PowerTrench® MOSFET

### 30V, 19.8A, 9mΩ

#### General Description

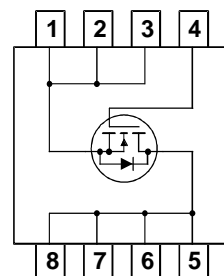
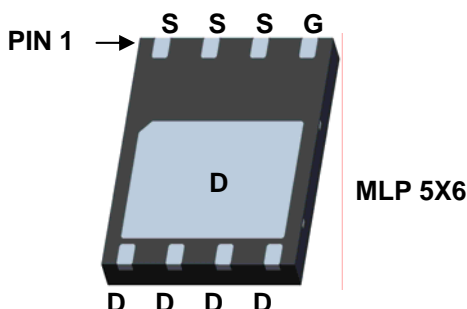
This device has been designed specifically to improve the efficiency of DC-DC converters. Using new techniques in MOSFET construction, the various components of gate charge and capacitance have been optimized to reduce switching losses. Low gate resistance and very low Miller charge enable excellent performance with both adaptive and fixed dead time gate drive circuits. Very low  $r_{DS(on)}$  has been maintained to provide an extremely versatile device.

#### Applications

- High Efficiency DC-DC Converters
  - Notebook Vcore Power Supply
  - Multi purpose Point of Load

#### Features

- Max  $r_{DS(on)}$  = 9.0mΩ at  $V_{GS} = 10V$ ,  $I_D = 19.8A$
- Max  $r_{DS(on)}$  = 12.5mΩ at  $V_{GS} = 4.5V$ ,  $I_D = 11.5A$
- High performance trench technology for extremely low  $r_{DS(on)}$  and gate charge
- Minimal Qgd (2.9 nC typical)
- RoHS Compliant



#### Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Units
$V_{DS}$	Drain-Source Voltage	30	V
$V_{GS}$	Gate-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$I_D$	Drain Current – Continuous (Note 1a)	19.8	A
	– Pulsed	90	
$P_D$	Power Dissipation for Single Operation (Note 1a)	2.8	W
	(Note 1b)	1.1	
$T_J, T_{STG}$	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

#### Thermal Characteristics

$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1a)	44	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1b)	115	

#### Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Reel Size	Tape width	Quantity
FDMS8690	FDMS8690	7"	12mm	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	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	30			V
$\frac{\Delta BV_{DSS}}{\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ , Referenced to $25^\circ\text{C}$		34		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = 24\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate–Body Leakage	$V_{GS} = \pm 20\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$			$\pm 100$	nA

### On Characteristics (Note 2)

$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	1	1.6	3	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{GS(th)}}{\Delta T_J}$	Gate Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ , Referenced to $25^\circ\text{C}$		–4.5		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$r_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain–Source On–Resistance	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 19.8\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}, I_D = 11.5\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 19.8\text{ A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		7.4 9.9 10.6	9 12.5 13.3	m $\Omega$

### Dynamic Characteristics

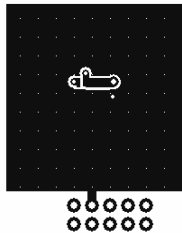
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V},$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$		1260	1680	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			535	715	pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			80	120	pF
$R_G$	Gate Resistance	$f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$		1.1		$\Omega$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn–On Delay Time	$V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}, I_D = 1\text{ A},$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6\text{ }\Omega$		8	16	ns
$t_r$	Turn–On Rise Time			1.8	10	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn–Off Delay Time			26	42	ns
$t_f$	Turn–Off Fall Time			19	35	ns
$Q_{g(TOT)}$	Total Gate Charge at $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, I_D = 14\text{ A}$		18.8	27	nC
$Q_{g(5)}$	Total Gate Charge at $V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}$			10	14	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate–Source Charge			3.5		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate–Drain Charge			2.9		nC

### Drain–Source Diode Characteristics

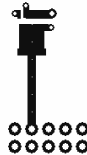
$V_{SD}$	Drain–Source Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_S = 2.1\text{ A}$ (Note 2)		0.7	1.2	V
$t_{rr}$	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 14\text{ A},$ $di/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$			45	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge				33	nC

#### Notes:

- $R_{\theta JA}$  is determined with the device mounted on a  $1\text{ in}^2$  pad 2 oz copper pad on a  $1.5 \times 1.5\text{ in.}$  board of FR-4 material.  $R_{\theta JC}$  is guaranteed by design while  $R_{\theta CA}$  is determined by the user's board design.



- a)  $44^\circ\text{C/W}$  when mounted on a  $1\text{ in}^2$  pad of 2 oz copper



- b)  $115^\circ\text{C/W}$  when mounted on a minimum pad of 2 oz copper  
Scale 1 : 1 on letter size paper

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

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

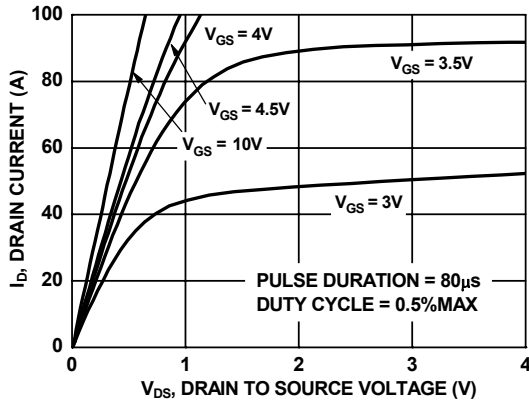


Figure 1. On Region Characteristics

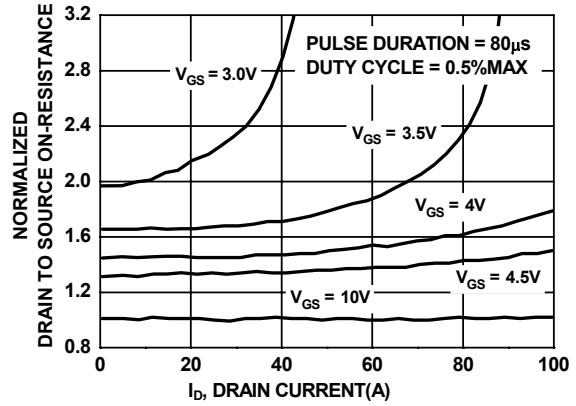


Figure 2. Normal On-Resistance vs Drain Current and Gate Voltage

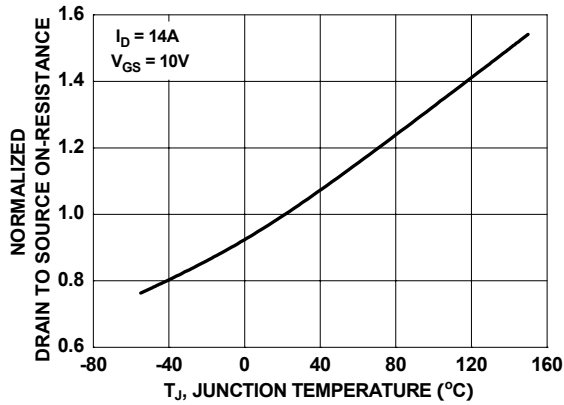


Figure 3. Normalized On Resistance vs Junction Temperature

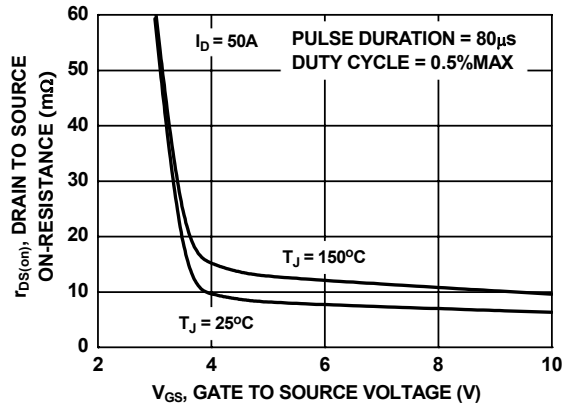


Figure 4. On-Resistance vs Gate to Source Voltage

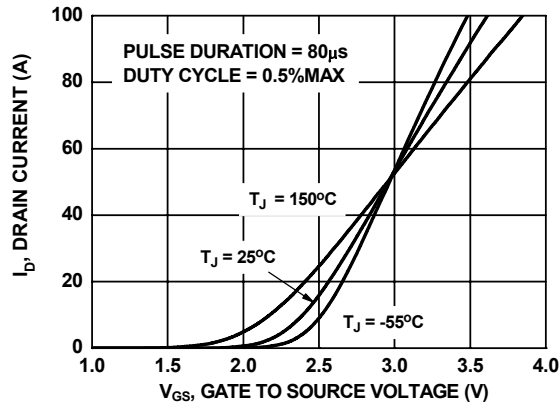


Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics

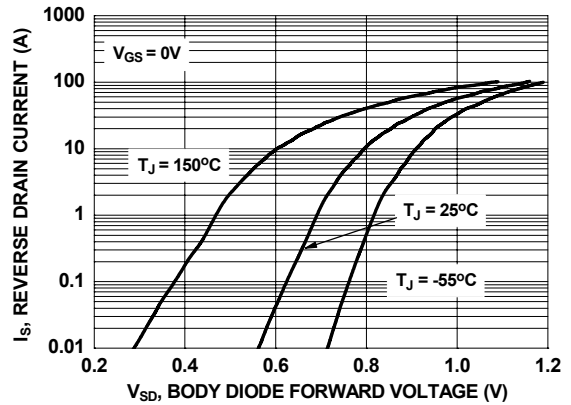


Figure 6. Source to Drain Diode Forward Voltage vs Source Current

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

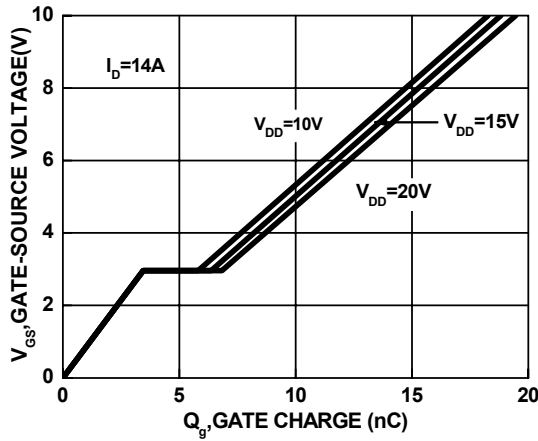


Figure 7. Gate Charge Characteristics

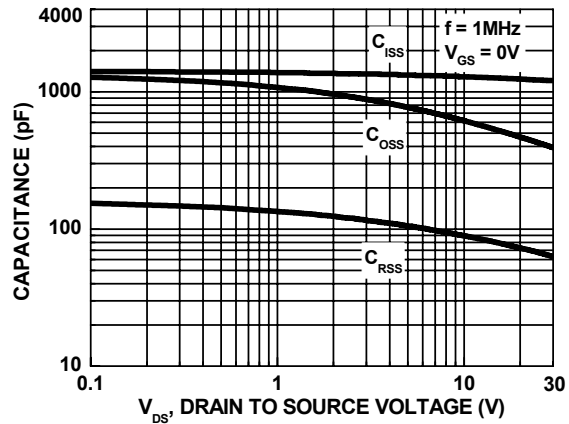


Figure 8. Capacitance Characteristics

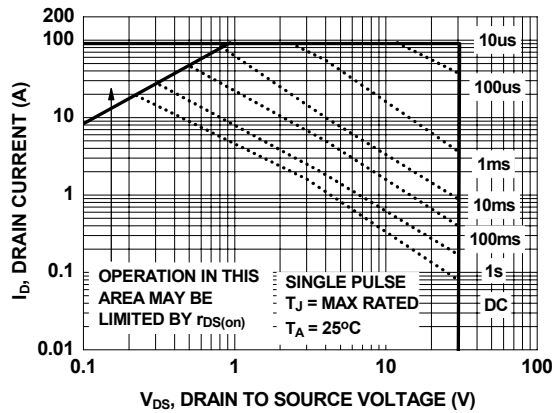


Figure 9. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

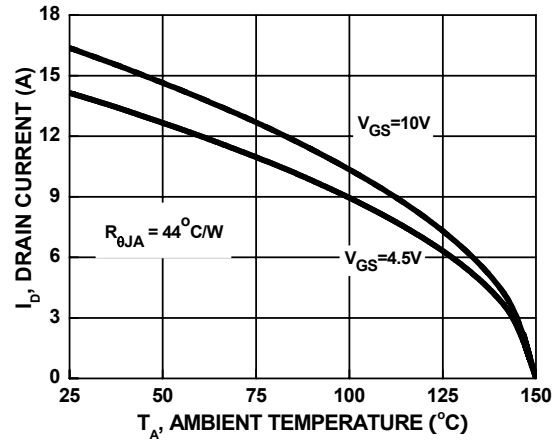


Figure 10. Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs Ambient Temperature

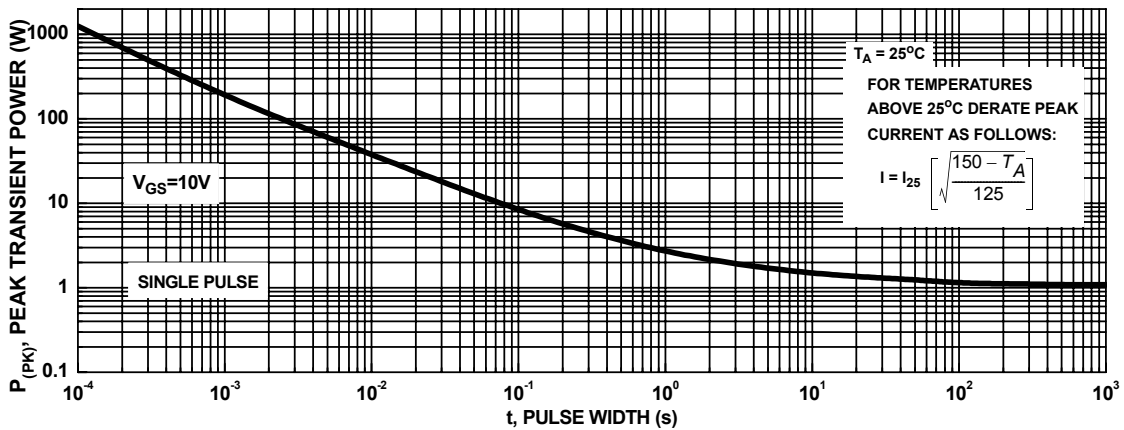


Figure 11. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation

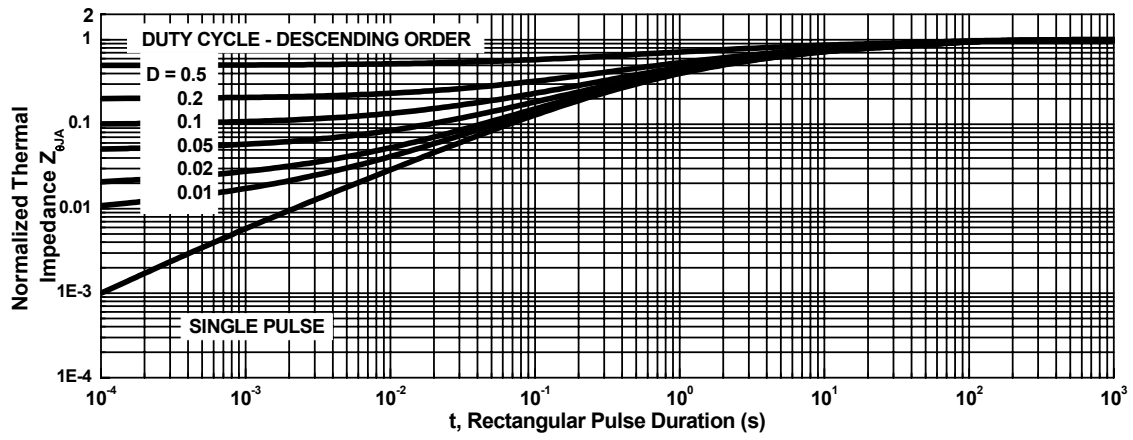
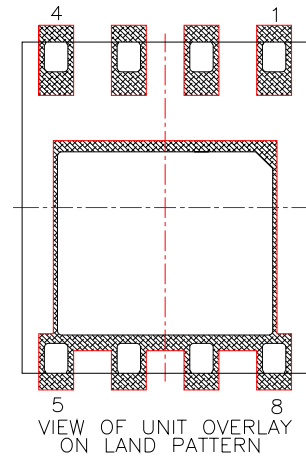
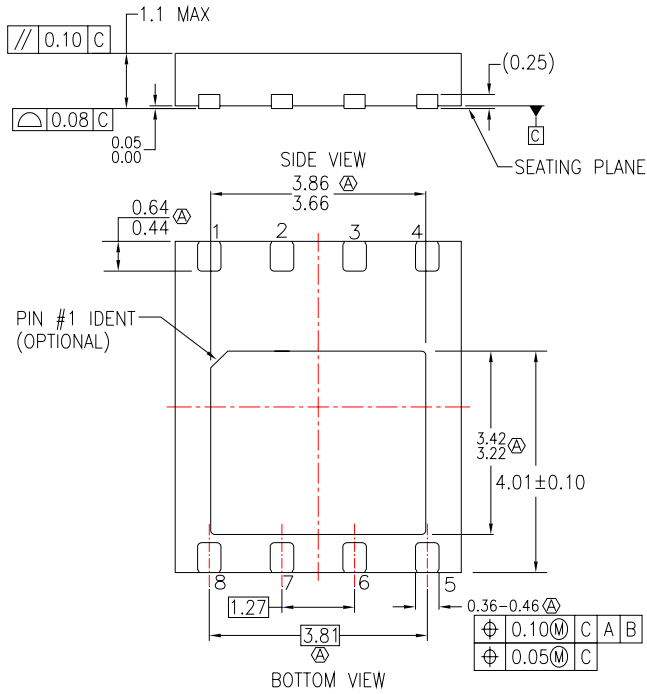
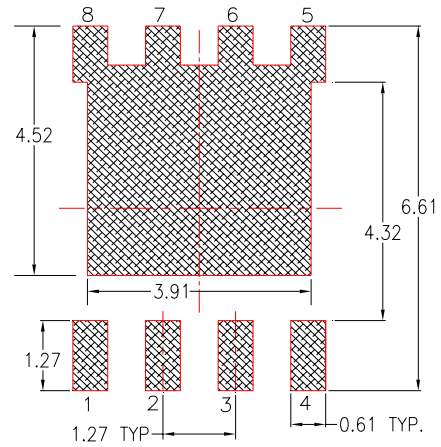
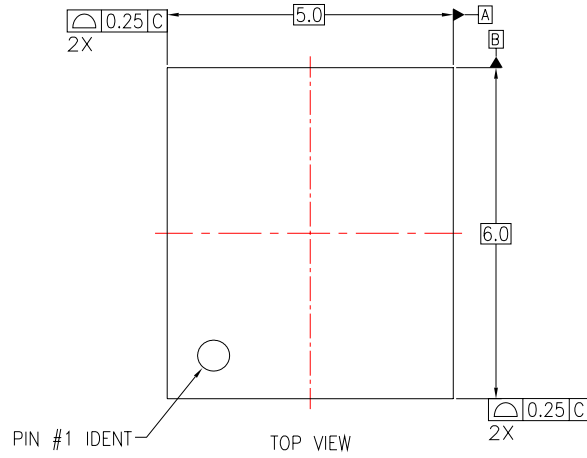


Figure 12. Transient Thermal Response Curve

## Dimensional Outline and Pad Lay-out



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