

FDS6688S

30V N-Channel PowerTrench® SyncFET™

General Description

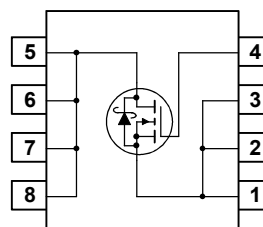
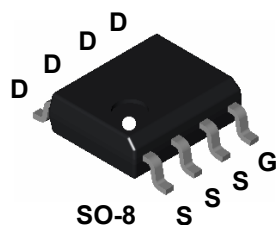
The FDS6688S is designed to replace a single SO-8 MOSFET and Schottky diode in synchronous DC:DC power supplies. This 30V MOSFET is designed to maximize power conversion efficiency, providing a low $R_{DS(ON)}$ and low gate charge. The FDS6688S includes an integrated Schottky diode using Fairchild's monolithic SyncFET technology.

Applications

- DC/DC converter
- Motor drives

Features

- 16 A, 30 V. $R_{DS(ON)} = 6.0\text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$
 $R_{DS(ON)} = 7.5\text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}$
- Includes SyncFET Schottky body diode
- High performance trench technology for extremely low $R_{DS(ON)}$ and fast switching
- High power and current handling capability



Absolute Maximum Ratings T_A=25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Units
V_{DSS}	Drain-Source Voltage	30	V
V_{GSS}	Gate-Source Voltage	± 20	V
I_D	Drain Current – Continuous (Note 1a)	16	A
	– Pulsed	50	
P_D	Power Dissipation for Single Operation (Note 1a) (Note 1b) (Note 1c)	2.5	W
		1.2	
		1	
T_J, T_{STG}	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to +125	°C

Thermal Characteristics

$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1a)	50	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Note 1)	25	

Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Reel Size	Tape width	Quantity
FDS6688S	FDS6688S	13"	12mm	2500 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	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = 1\text{ mA}$	30			V
$\frac{\Delta BV_{DSS}}{\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 1\text{ mA}$, Referenced to 25°C		28		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = 24\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$			500	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate–Body Leakage	$V_{GS} = \pm 20\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$			± 100	nA

On Characteristics

$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 1\text{ mA}$	1	1.4	3	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{GS(th)}}{\Delta T_J}$	Gate Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 1\text{ mA}$, Referenced to 25°C		-4		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain–Source On–Resistance	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 16\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}, I_D = 14.5\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 16\text{ A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		4.8 5.7 6.5	6.0 7.5	m Ω
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 16\text{ A}$		74		S

Dynamic Characteristics

C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V},$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$		3290		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			890		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			290		pF
R_G	Gate Resistance	$V_{GS} = 15\text{ mV}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$		1.5		Ω

Switching Characteristics (Note 2)

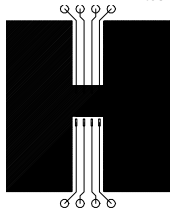
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn–On Delay Time	$V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}, I_D = 1\text{ A},$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$		12	22	ns
t_r	Turn–On Rise Time			12	22	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn–Off Delay Time			30	46	ns
t_f	Turn–Off Fall Time			60	96	ns
$Q_{g(TOT)}$	Total Gate Charge at $V_{GS}=10\text{V}$	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, I_D = 16\text{ A}$		56	78	nC
Q_g	Total Gate Charge at $V_{GS}=5\text{V}$			31	44	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate–Source Charge			8.2		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate–Drain Charge			9.0		nC

Drain–Source Diode Characteristics and Maximum Ratings

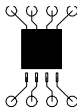
V_{SD}	Drain–Source Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_S = 3.5\text{ A}$ (Note 2)		380	700	mV
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 16\text{ A},$ $d_I/d_t = 300\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ (Note 3)		30		ns
I_{RM}	Diode Reverse Recovery Current			2		A
Q_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge			31		nC

Notes:

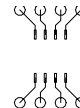
1. $R_{\theta JA}$ is the sum of the junction-to-case and case-to-ambient thermal resistance where the case thermal reference is defined as the solder mounting surface of the drain pins. $R_{\theta JC}$ is guaranteed by design while $R_{\theta CA}$ is determined by the user's board design.



a) 50°/W when mounted on a 1 in² pad of 2 oz copper



b) 105°/W when mounted on a .04 in² pad of 2 oz copper



c) 125°/W when mounted on a minimum pad.

See "SyncFET Schottky body diode characteristics" below

Scale 1 : 1 on letter size paper

Pulse Test: Pulse Width < 300 μs , Duty Cycle < 2.0%

Typical Characteristics

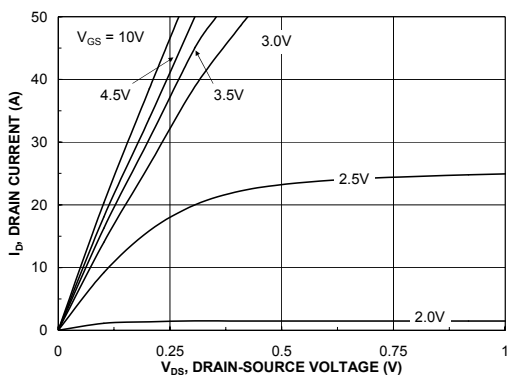


Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics.

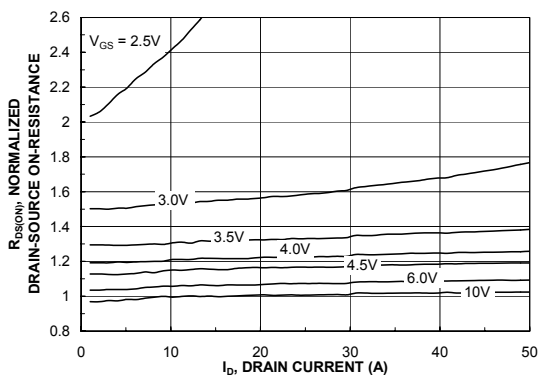


Figure 2. On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Gate Voltage.

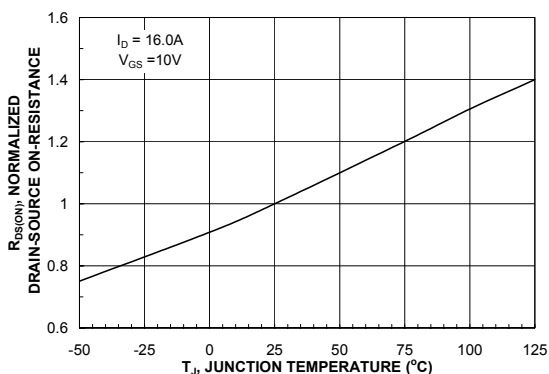


Figure 3. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

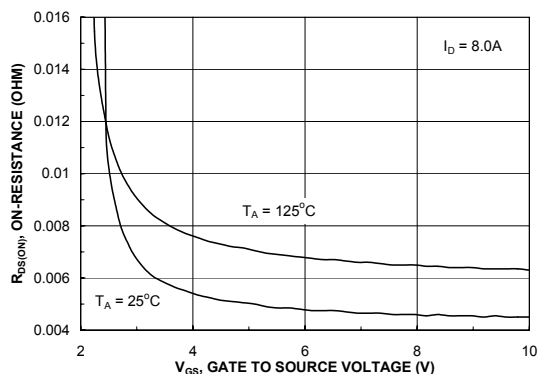


Figure 4. On-Resistance Variation with Gate-to-Source Voltage.

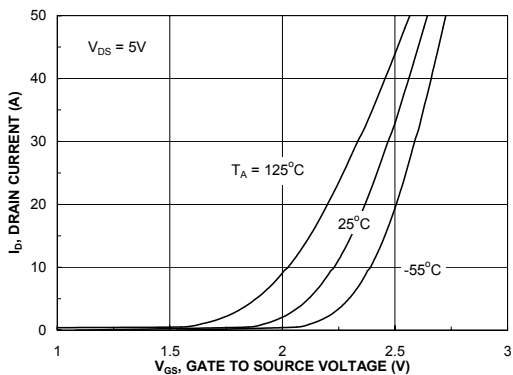


Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics.

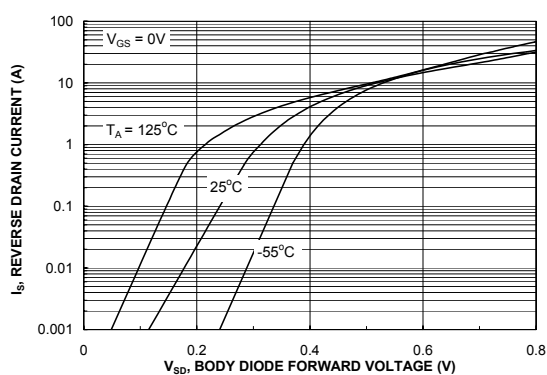


Figure 6. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Source Current and Temperature.

Typical Characteristics (continued)

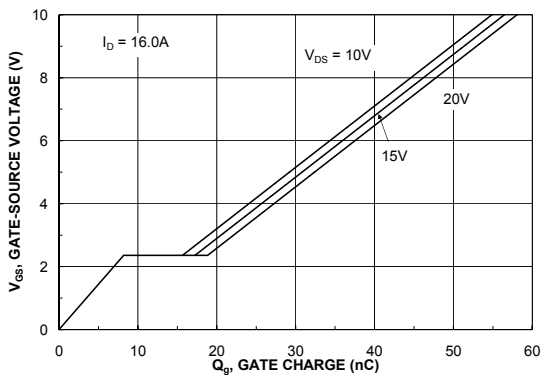


Figure 7. Gate Charge Characteristics.

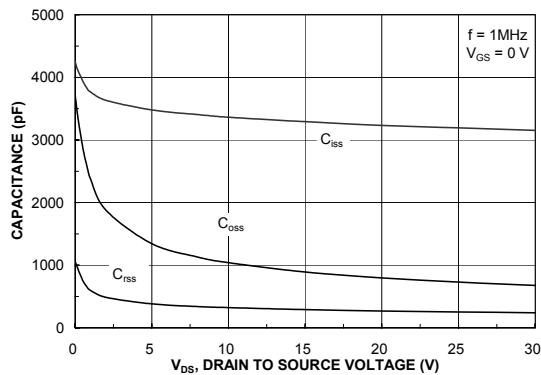


Figure 8. Capacitance Characteristics.

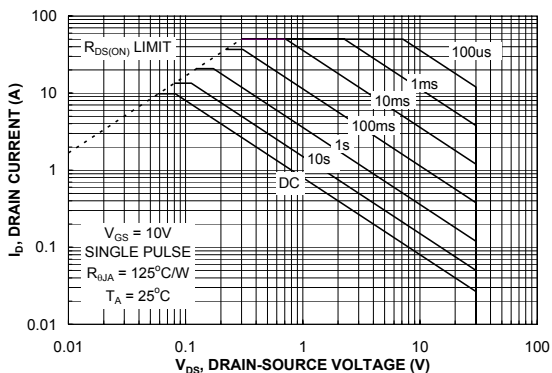


Figure 9. Maximum Safe Operating Area.

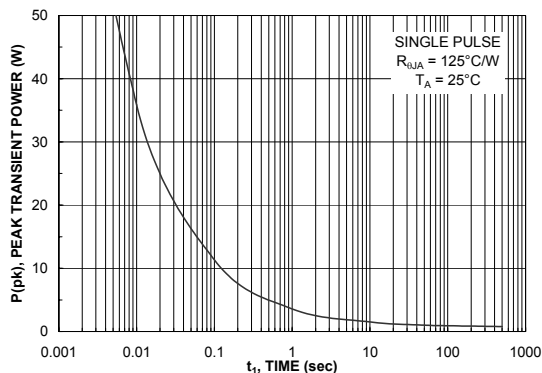


Figure 10. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation.

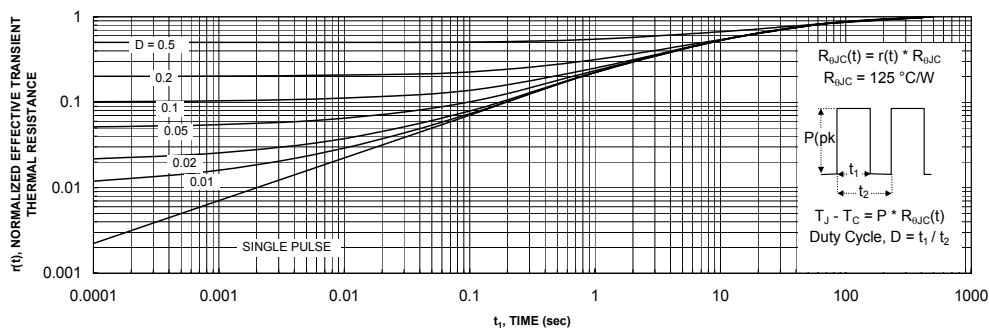


Figure 11. Transient Thermal Response Curve.

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

Typical Characteristics (continued)

SyncFET Schottky Body Diode Characteristics

Fairchild's SyncFET process embeds a Schottky diode in parallel with PowerTrench MOSFET. This diode exhibits similar characteristics to a discrete external Schottky diode in parallel with a MOSFET. Figure 12 shows the reverse recovery characteristic of the FDS6688S.

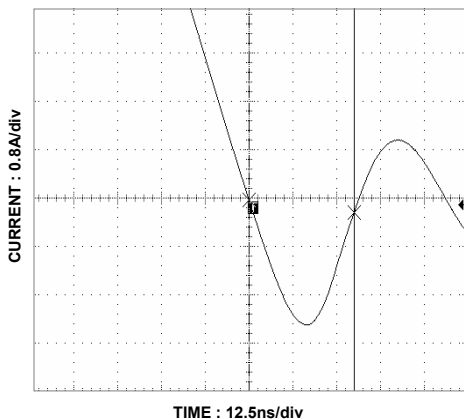


Figure 12. FDS6688S SyncFET body diode reverse recovery characteristic.

For comparison purposes, Figure 13 shows the reverse recovery characteristics of the body diode of an equivalent size MOSFET produced without SyncFET (FDS6688).

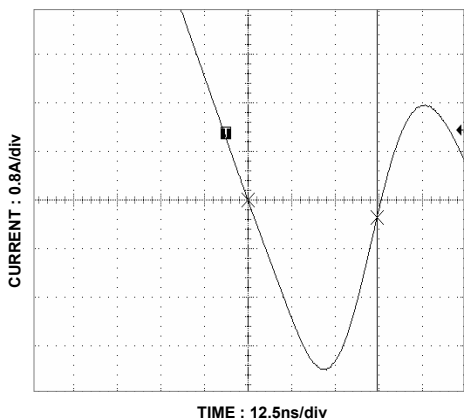


Figure 13. Non-SyncFET (FDS6688) body diode reverse recovery characteristic.

Schottky barrier diodes exhibit significant leakage at high temperature and high reverse voltage. This will increase the power in the device.

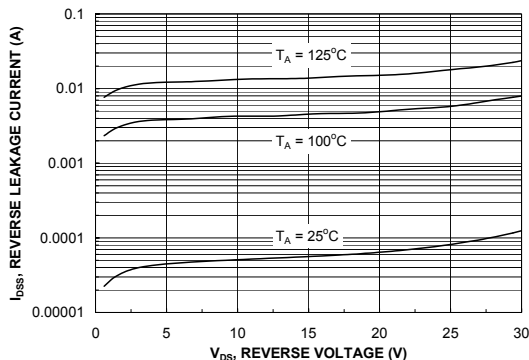


Figure 14. SyncFET body diode reverse leakage versus drain-source voltage and temperature.

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